



Selecting a Preservation Treatment for the
Koreshan State Historic Site at Estero, Florida

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by
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Dragon production on the grounds of the Koreshan Unity Settlement during the Koreshan Golden Age. The figure may refer to Teed's book, *The Great Red Dragon* or it may be an alchemical symbol. The location seems to be near the drainage canal; the umbrella-shaped tree to the left may be a Chinaberry tree, and banana plants are seen to the left. (Koreshan State Historic Site)

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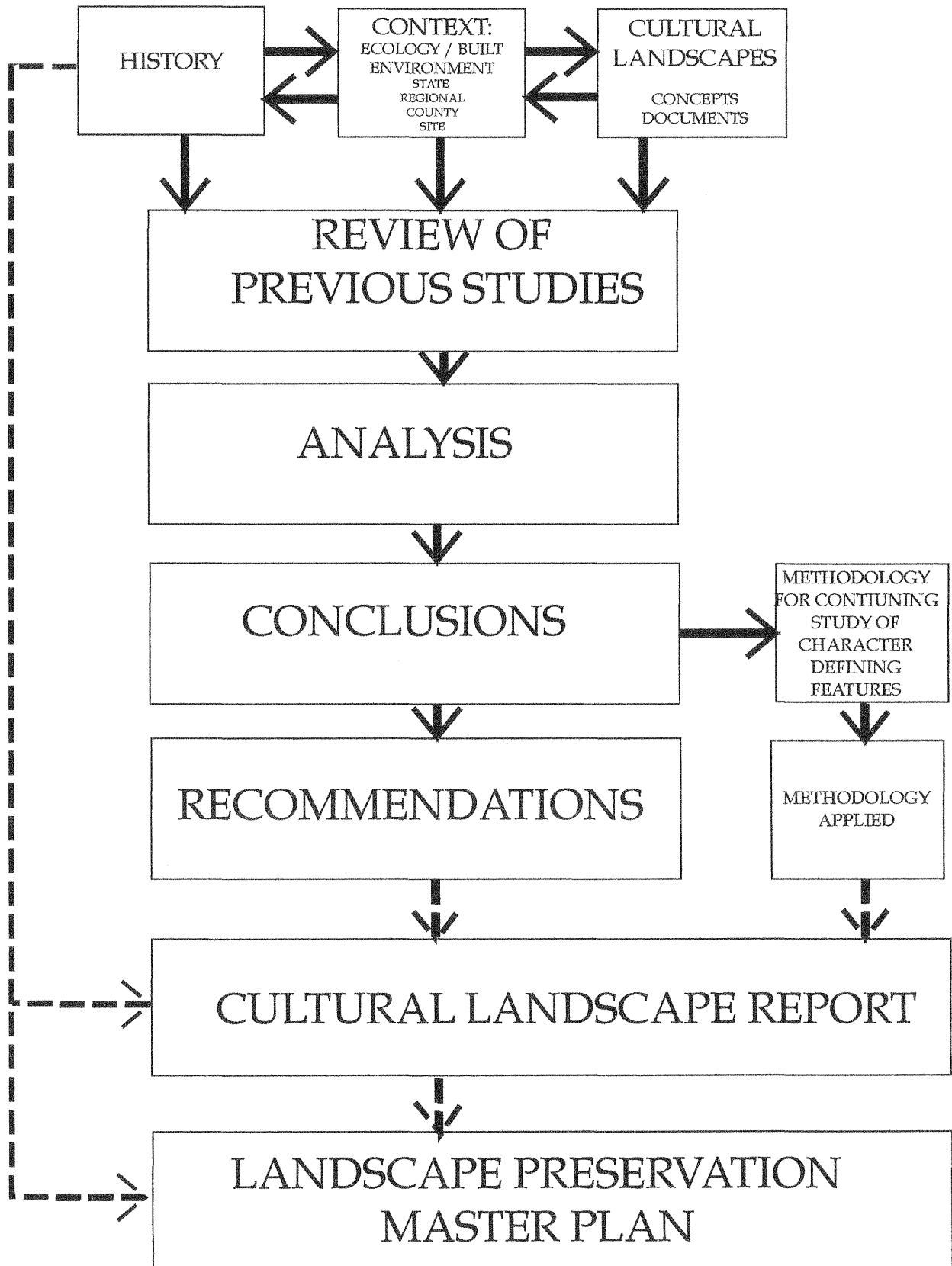
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Abstract

Abstract

The purpose of this project is to suggest a preservation treatment for the landscape of the Koreshan Unity Settlement site at Estero, Florida. This suggestion is based on a study of the groups of people who lived at this site beginning with the first homesteader, through a review of literature on Cultural Landscapes, a review of previous studies on the Koreshan landscape including their recommendations for preservation treatment, and a survey of the landscape features from the period preceding settlement until the present time. Based on this research, the preservation treatment suggested for this site is adaptive reuse. As an outgrowth of this work, a methodology for continuing research on this landscape has been developed, and is included here. The methodology includes both written and graphic elements, and has been applied to the Koreshan landscape during the period of its original homestead.

Diagram of Study Methodology



---> future work

→ work done in the present study

Chapter 1. Introduction

Introduction

The purpose of this project is to suggest a preservation treatment for the landscape of the Koreshan Unity Settlement site at Estero, Florida. This suggestion is based on a study of the groups of people who lived at this site beginning with the first homesteader, a review of literature on Cultural Landscapes, a review of previous studies on the Koreshan landscape including their recommendations for preservation treatment, and a survey of the landscape features beginning with the period preceding settlement, and continuing until the present time. As an outgrowth of this work, a methodology for continuing research on this landscape has been developed, and is included here.

The Koreshan Unity Settlement at Estero, Florida lies on the Estero River, fifteen miles south of Fort Myers. The site was first homesteaded in 1884 by a German immigrant, Gustav Damkohler, his wife and four children. The Koreshans, a utopian religious group who followed the teachings of Cyrus Teed, known as "Koresh," established a pioneer settlement on the Damkohler homestead land, which Gustav donated to them in 1894." The group's population reached its peak around the turn of the century, with approximately 200 members in residence. In addition to their religious activities, the Koreshans established a school, a university, various economic enterprises, and a botanical garden known for its beauty. Significant horticulturists

Koreshan State Historic Site - Context Location of the site in Lee County, Florida

Map source: www.floridanelink.com/lee/htm



illustration 1.1

associated with the garden include Baron von Muller, the state botanist of Melbourne, Australia, a relative of Gustav Damkohler; Allen Andrews, the chief Korshan horticulturist for more than thirty years; Henry Nehrling, a friend and associate of Andrews' whose writings were published in the Koreshan journal, *The Flaming Sword*; and Hedwig Michel, the "last Koreshan" and its last president as well, whose work was devoted primarily to the preservation and enrichment of the site's botanical collections. In 1961, she donated a large part of the Koreshan land and buildings to the State of Florida - this land is now known as the Korehsan State Historic Site. Another parcel nearby, with the remains of a few original buildings and a modern building housing a Koreshan museum and extensive archive, was left to the Koreshan Unity Foundation, a private organization. This researcher found no records regarding Native Americans at this site, although such records should be sought in future work on this landscape.

The Koreshans have been the subject of numerous studies during the past, although these were primarily specialized studies focusing on particular aspects of Koreshan life or culture, or on the settlement's physical structures. While several have addressed the built environment, few have considered the history of the landscape. As a result of their work, past researchers have made various recommendations for preservation treatment of the site's historic buildings and landscape - however, all have recommended a thorough study of the landscape's history based on archival work.

Previous recommendations for a historic landscape treatment have been based on the traditional preservation goals of the last fifty years; in the view of this researcher, a treatment selection should be reevaluated, taking into consideration the following issues which have not been considered previously:

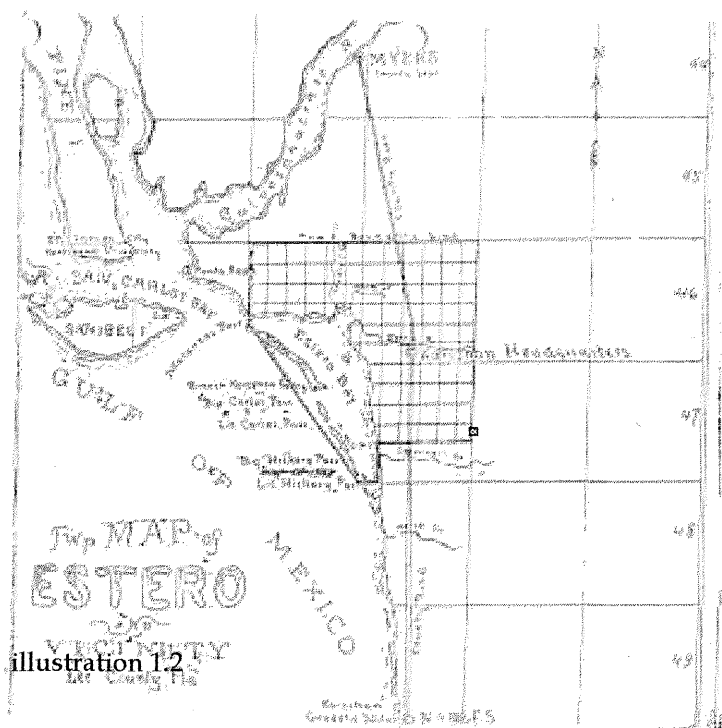
- to base preservation planning on adaptive reuse rather than traditional choices
- to integrate ecological with preservation planning
- to base preservation efforts as much on the spirit of Koreshan culture as on its artifacts
- to recognize this landscape as a continuum of nature and culture, rather than a static and artificial fragment of a lost era

Although past researchers have documented some of the landscape's features in depth, no single study has surveyed all of the site's features throughout the period of settlement. Indeed, a complete survey is beyond the scope of this study as well; but what is needed is a more complete survey than has been attempted previously, with a strategy for continuing this process. In researching this particular site, much time is still required for the inventory and evaluation of primary documents in the archives of the Koreshan Unity Foundation, and study of documents from personal collections, particularly those still living who had personal contact with the Koreshans. A methodology for organizing ongoing research on the Koreshan Unity Settlement landscape, and others of historic interest as well, has been developed as a part of the present study, and appears in *Chapter 5*.

In addition to the written portions of the present study, the following graphic elements have been produced: computer-enhanced bitmap images of historic photographs of the site; a base map of the site today; a Character-defining Features Study Sectors Map; a Character-defining Features Study Current Conditions Inventory based on a photographs made in the spring of 1999; a Character-defining Features Study Extant Features Map; and a map of the Damkohler Family Homestead landscape.

This study is divided into eight chapters. *Chapter 1* is the *Introduction*, and the *Chapter 2* is on *Context*, including information on the site in the state, regional, and county context. In *Chapter 3, A Brief History of the Koreshans*, Koreshan belief and culture are outlined in greater depth than in previous preservation studies of the site, because this researcher believes that the preservation of a site should recognize its users' culture and spirit as well as their artifacts. *Chapter 4, The site as a Cultural Landscape*, is divided into three parts: in the first part current literature on cultural landscapes is surveyed; in the second part, the landscape of the Koreshan Unity Settlement during its significant historic periods site is presented, with photographs, drawings, and maps; and in the third part, a review of previous studies on the landscape is presented, with a discussion on each of the studies. *A Suggested Methodology for Continuing Study* of the site is covered in *Chapter 5*, and in *Chapter 6, The Methodology Applied*, the methodology is applied to the Cultural Landscape of the Damkohler Homestead. *A Discussion* of all material covered in the first through sixth chapters is presented in *Chapter 7. Conclusions and Recommendations for Further Study* are made in *Chapter 8*. Many documents regarding the landscape are

included in the *Appendix*, including a collection of documents on the site's vegetation.



Map showing the location of the Koreshan Settlement at Estero, dating from around 1896. (from the Collection of Jo Bigelow)

Chapter 2. Context

Context

The Koreshan State Historic Site is located in southwestern Florida, in the city of Estero, two miles inland from the Gulf of Mexico, fifteen miles south of Fort Myers, and twenty-two miles north of Naples. (See illustration 2.1) Southwest Florida is an area rich in natural resources and also one that is growing quickly in population and pressure to develop - during the ten-year period from 1900 to 2000, the population is expected to increase by 25%. The Koreshan State Historic Site is located at a critical juncture of natural resources and human development. While the site is a state park, dedicated to the preservation of the natural environment, it also is dedicated to providing outdoor recreation, and the protection of the Koreshan Unity Settlement Historic District. The maps and table in this chapter provide information on the built and natural environment in which the Koreshan site is located; decisions made regarding the site's preservation treatment and use must be based on its place in the larger context. In this chapter, the site's context will be reviewed at the state, regional, and county levels. Finally, a description of the park will be given including its present uses and conditions.

The State Level

When Florida became a state in 1821, it was dominated by small farms and plantations, with a population that grew very slowly. It experienced its first population boom around 1890, and by 1900, the state had 500,000 residents; it has experienced many strong periods of growth since then. (source: www.eb.com) It is one of the fastest growing states in the U.S., with a net increase of 1.1 million people expected between 1995 and 2000 - giving it the second largest net gain in the country. In 1998, Florida was the fourth most populous state in the United States, including the District of Columbia. In 2000, it is projected to be 15.2 million, ranking again as the fourth most populous, and by 2025, the third most populous with 20.7 million people.(*ibid.*) The state's population of elderly residents in 1995 was 18.6 percent, the highest in the nation; in 2025, it is projected to be 21.4 percent, again the highest. (source: www.npg.org/states/fl)

Florida's economy is the most robust in the southeastern U.S.; its strongest sector is tourism, and in 1998 Florida was ranked as the most popular summer vacation state in the U.S. (source: www.frbatlanta.org/publica/region) Its attractions include Atlantic and Gulf Coast beaches, theme parks, sporting events, golf, hunting, fishing, two national parks, two national seashores, a national preserve, five national monuments and memorials, and more than 800 parks and recreation areas, 150 of which are administered by the state. (source: www.eb.com.) The state's agricultural production is dominated by citrus crops, primarily the growing of oranges for juice production. Its

transportation systems include a network of state and interstate highways, three international airports, and eight major deepwater ports. (ibid)

Development in the state includes extensive urban areas, with the Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Boca Raton-West Palm Beach urban complex being the most densely developed. In the east central region is the complex of Daytona Beach-Cape Canaveral-Orlando; in the northeast, Jacksonville; and in the panhandle, Pensacola. Smaller urbanized areas are Tallahassee, Gainesville, and Fort Myers. (ibid.) It is in these urban areas, and along the coastline where residential development is concentrated, as can be seen in the State Wide Future Land Use Map 2010. (See illustration 2.2)

Regarding the state's physical features and natural resources, it is geologically young, consisting primarily of sand deposits overlaying sand and limestone sedimentary deposits. The topography is very flat, with the state's highest point located in the panhandle, at 345 feet above sea level. About 75 percent of the state is comprised of coastal lowlands, which extend from 10 to 100 miles inland. The central highlands, or central ridge, which lies along the state's north-south axis, is characterized by rolling hills and rich soils - this is where citrus growing is most important. Barrier islands surround much of the state, which is rimmed by sandy beaches. Several very extensive conservation areas lie within the state, the largest of which are the Everglades, at Florida's southern tip; the Ocala National Forest, north of Orlando; and the Apalachicola National Forest in the panhandle. (www.eb.com;) The state's soils, plant and animal life are summarized below in an excerpt from the *Encyclopedia Britannica* website www.eb.com:

Soils and plant life

In general, Florida's soils consist of sand, sandy loam, claylike marl, peat, and muck, but more than 300 soil types have been mapped. More than 300 species of trees have been identified; about half of the state is covered by forests. The dominant trees include pines, oaks, cypresses, palms, and mangroves. Many tropical trees thrive in southern Florida, while beech, red maple, sweet gum, tulip, magnolia, and hickory are common in the north. Almost half of the species of trees found in the United States grow in Florida. More than 3,500 other plants have been identified, including many plants imported into the state.

Six broad soil-vegetation regions may be described. (1) The flatwood lowland soils form the largest soil region in Florida, which corresponds to the coastal lowlands. The terrain there is level and underlaid by a hardpan that impedes drainage and encourages flooding; slash and longleaf pine, oak, sabal palm, and grass are typical vegetation. (2) Organic soils are found in many parts of Florida, particularly in the Lake Okeechobee-Everglades basin, where saw grass, cypress, sabal palm, myrtle, willow, elderberry, and gum are important vegetation. In this soggy environment submergence often prevents the oxidation, decay, and shrinkage of peat and muck, but when the soils are drained they deteriorate rapidly. (3) Southern limestone soils occur in the Kissimmee valley, the Big Cypress Swamp, and the Miami-Homestead area. Pines and oaks grow in some areas, but grasses, along with saw palmettos and sabal palms, predominate in the Kissimmee valley. The cypress, bay, and gumbo-limbo--a tall tree with a brown, brightly lacquered trunk--are typical of the extreme southern areas of this region. (4) Northern upland soils, from overdrained sands to well-drained loams, occur in the region stretching across the

north of the state and support hardwoods, loblolly pine, and longleaf pine. (5) Northern slope soils, usually considered a distinct region, lie immediately to the south, with slash and longleaf pine, oak, and saw palmetto. (6) Central upland soils--with a vegetation similar to that found in northern slope soils--are located in the higher ridge area of central Florida, westward to the Apalachicola River. There are a number of other zones of soils and vegetation: dunes fringe the magnificent beaches of the state, while lush, dank mangrove swamps, along with tropical hardwoods and sand pine and oak, are found in the Ocala National Forest.

Animal life

Florida's rich and distinctive tropical and subtropical environment is inhabited by a huge and varied wildlife population; the rarer forms, such as panthers and crocodiles, are fully protected. Approximately 100 species of mammal are found in the state, including deer, puma, bobcat, boar, black bear, armadillo, otter, mink, and gray fox; smaller animals are also numerous. Manatees (sea cows) are found along the coast and in warm inland waters, and several species of porpoises and dolphins lend their distinctive charm to the clear coastal waters.

More than 400 species and subspecies of birds have been identified; land birds include the turkey, quail, dove, eagle, hawk, owl, and most smaller birds common to the southeastern states, while such coastal birds as the gull, brown pelican, sandpiper, osprey, and cormorant are also numerous. Freshwater and marsh birds include the gallinule (marsh hen), duck, goose, coot, egret, heron, ibis (stork), and flamingo. There are vast natural rookeries in the Everglades, and numerous wildlife refuges are maintained for the protection of migratory birds.

The alligator is the king of Florida reptiles, its role as a builder of water holes being vital to southern Florida's ecology, while the crocodile still inhabits part of the Everglades National Park. The 40 species of snakes in the state include the nation's four poisonous types: the coral, rattlesnake, moccasin, and copperhead (the latter restricted to limited areas of northern Florida). Turtles, tortoises, lizards, and frogs are also abundant.

Florida's 4,000,000 acres (1,600,000 hectares) of water (of which some 2,800,000 acres are inland) contain more than 700 species of fish and shellfish. Common saltwater varieties are bluefish, pompano, flounder, mackerel, mullet, trout, redfish, snapper, grouper, snook, sailfish, tarpon, shad, weakfish, bonefish, marlin, and shark. Others include crawfish, oysters, stone and blue crabs, clams, and shrimp. The largemouth black bass is the state's foremost freshwater species, while others include bream (bluegill), sunfish, speckled perch, and catfish.

The Regional Level

The Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council expects southwest Florida including Charlotte, Collier, Glades, Hendry, Lee, and Sarasota counties, to grow in population from 909,327 in 1990 to 1,142,521 in 2000; this represents a growth rate of over 25% in ten years. (See table 2.1) By 2005, it is expected to be 1,261,920, an increase of about 10.5% in five years; and by 2010, it is expected to reach 1,374,699, a rate of increase of about 9% in five years. Thus pressure for development in the area is and will probably continue to be significant. The Planning Council produced two future land use maps for the region for the years 1994 and 2010, which give an indication of development extent and projected use. In the 1994 map for the coastal area, existing urban and built-up areas are indicated, as well as those areas which were expected to become so. (See illustration 2.3) The areas which were already urbanized in 1994 include the Fort Myers area, fifteen miles north of the Koreshan State Historic Site, and

Naples, twenty-two miles south of the site. The area surrounding the site itself was designated as "future urban" on the 1994 map. In the Future Land Use map for 2010, the land surrounding the Koreshan site appears zoned primarily for single-family residential development rather than urban. (See illustration 2.4) Thus, although urbanization of the area is no longer projected, there is clearly a need for housing along the length of the Fort Myers-Naples corridor.

The Southwest Florida Region contains many significant natural resources, as may be seen in illustration 2.5. These include both aquatic and land-based preserves. In this map, the band of connectivity from the Everglades area to within several miles of the Koreshan site may be seen, as well as the opportunity to create a connection to Estero Bay and Gulf of Mexico; although the Estero River does not appear on this regional map, it flows through the Koreshan site, offering a valuable riparian link to the Gulf of Mexico. It is not within the scope of this project to examine the value of enhancing this connection; however, this researcher feels that it's significance should be examined closely, as a potential link in the regional and state-wide greenway systems.

The County Level

Lee County is the most populous of the six counties in the Southwest Florida Region. It's population is expected to grow from 335,113 in 1990 to 421,752 in the year 2000, to 465,346 by 2005, and to 506,487 by 2010. Thus, of all counties in the region, it is expected to have the greatest population increase and development. In the map of Lee County Land Use (illustration 2.6), urban and built-up areas are shown to extend north from the Koreshan State Historic Site north, through and beyond Fort Myers. Only a few miles south of the site, urban and built-up areas may be seen again, as they stretch toward Naples. While this land use dominates the north-south axis, there is a clear east-west axis dominated by upland forests, wetlands, and other water features - providing a significant opportunity for ecological connectivity. The Koreshan site is located at the juncture of these two axes, forming a critical area of concern when these land uses come into conflict.

The built features of Lee County include twenty-six cities and an extensive network of roads (See illustration 2.7.) Some of the county's major roads have average daily traffic volumes reaching levels as high as 39,001 to 53,000 vehicles per day - this includes a segment of U.S. 41 a few miles north of the Koreshan State Historic Site, as the highway approaches Fort Myers. Traffic volume on the section of U.S. 41 which borders the site on the east side falls in the range of 27,501 to 39,000 vehicles per day on average. Two miles to the east of the site is Interstate 75, with traffic volume of 27,501 to 39,000 vehicles per day. Between these roads lies an active railroad. The volume of vehicular traffic in close proximity to the Koreshan State Historic Site presents both benefits and limitations: while it offers high visibility of the site, with excellent possibilities for attracting both tourists and local users, it also limits access by

pedestrians and bicyclists because of the high traffic volume, and severs ecological connectivity.

Within Lee County are numerous trails of historic and recreational value, indicated in illustration 2.9. These include land and water trails extending from the Gulf of Mexico inland through the county's rivers and streams. One of these trails is the Estero River Canoe Trail, which connects the Koreshan State Historic Site with Estero Bay and the Gulf. The site is also bordered by the Naples-Florida Heritage Driving Tour, which passes along U.S. 41 in this area. This road was formerly known as the Tamiami Trail, one of Florida's most famous historic roads; originally the County Road, it provided the only land access many towns along the southwest coast, extending eventually south and then across the Everglades to Miami. It is a road of great historic importance in the settlement of Florida as well as the development of state tourism.

The natural elements of the county presented in the maps of this chapter are its topography, hydrology, and major ecosystems. The topography of Lee County, like much of Florida excluding the central ridge and panhandle, is flat, with elevations ranging from sea level to about forty feet. (See illustration 2.10.) Some of the county's highest elevations are the artificial mounds on Mound Key. Hydrologic features include the Gulf of Mexico, its bays and estuaries, mangrove areas, and inland water features such as marshes, streams, lakes, etc. The county's rich water resources offer value both for recreational use and habitat for flora and fauna. The Koreshan State Historic Site includes a segment of the Estero River, which stretches from the Gulf eastward past the site, under a bridge at U.S. 41, and divides into two small branches. (See illustration 2.11) Two major ecosystems are represented within the county: the Southwestern Florida Flatwoods and the Big Cypress Wetland. (See illustration 2.12) The flatwoods in this area were historically dominated by a scrub palmetto understory, with a sparse canopy of longleaf pine. Among the water tolerant trees associated with the Big Cypress ecosystem was the cypress, whose resistance to decay made it a valuable building material in Florida's wet and humid climate. Within Lee County are extensive conservation lands, with the largest area consisting of aquatic preserves. Numerous areas have also been dedicated to land conservation including the Koreshan State Historic Site. And although the site is separated from conservation lands to the east by U.S. 41 and 1-75, direct connectivity does exist along the Estero River as it passes under the bridge adjacent to the Koreshan site.

The predominant major ecosystem in Lee County is Southwestern Florida Flatwoods, also known as Pine Flatwoods; below is brief description of their geology, hydrology, and biotic environment, adapted from "*Pine Flatwoods and Dry Prairies*" by W.G. Abrahamson and David C. Hartnett, in *Ecosystems of Florida* (Orlando, Fla.: University of Central Florida Press, 1990). (<http://www.ficus.usf.edu/default.htm> <<http://www.ficus.usf.edu/default.htm>>)

Pine Flatwoods

Pine Flatwoods are "characterized by low, flat topography; poorly drained and nutrient-poor, acidic, sandy soils; and an open woodland vegetation with a pine overstory and a variable shrub and herb layer" (Abrahamson and Hartnett, 1992). The physical environment of the Dry Prairie is

Florida (found nowhere else in the world) are located to this ecosystem. Endemic species include cutthroat grass (*Panicum abscissum*), scareweed (*Baptisia simplicifolia*), yellow bachelor's button (*Polygala rugellii*), fall-flowering ixia (*Nemastylis floridana*), yellow squirrel-banana (*Deeringothamnus rugellii*), and mock pennyroyal (*Hedeoma graveolens*). All but the first two are endangered.

Fauna Faunal species of pine flatwoods include pine woods tree frog (*Hyla femoralis*), gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*), oak toad (*Bufo quercicus*), eastern diamondback rattlesnake (*Crotalus adamanteus*), black racer (*Coluber constrictor*), red-cockaded woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*), pine warbler (*Dendroica pinus*), great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*), cotton mouse (*Peromyscus gossypinus*), grey fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), and large mammals such as white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*), and the endangered Florida panther (*Felis concolor coryi*) (Abrahamson and Hartnett, 1992). Dry prairie faunal species include several rare birds which use this community as a primary habitat, such as crested caracara (*Polyborus plancus*), burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), and Florida sandhill crane (*Grus canadensis*). Other common species include box turtle (*Terrapene carolina*), black racer, turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), black vulture (*Coragyps atratus*), common nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*), cotton rat, eastern harvest mouse (*Reithrodontomys humulis*), and eastern spotted skunk (*Spilogale putorius*) (Abrahamson and Hartnett, 1992). Rare or endangered species which use flatwoods as a habitat include striped newt (*Notophthalmus perstriatus*), Miami black-headed snake (*Tantilla oolitica*), mole snake (*Lampropeltis calligaster rhombomaculata*), red-cockaded woodpecker, Florida panther, crested caracara, Florida sandhill crane, and Florida mouse (*Podomys floridanus*).

Historic land-use and threats

Because of its low topography, poor nutrient content of the soils, and poor drainage, flatwoods have not historically been extensively used for agriculture or development. However, they were used extensively for grazing, lumber, pulpwood, and the production of rosin and turpentine. The affects of these practices had various effects on the structure and health of the ecosystem. Because of the extent of flatwoods forests (about 33 percent of the southeastern U.S.), the impact of even the most destructive lumber harvest resulted in damage to only a small percentage of the total ecosystem. Unfortunately, land drainage techniques have increased the use of this ecosystem, but the attitude remains that we still have abundant acreage in healthy flatwoods forests and dry prairies. In fact, none of the original (pre-Columbus), virgin flatwoods ecosystem remains in the state of Florida and the secondary forests are decreasing at an ever-increasing rate. Drainage, chemical fertilization techniques, and the increased population growth in the state have resulted in demands on this land for urban developments and agriculture. In addition, because of the increasing encroachment of urban development on flatwoods communities in all parts of the state, fire suppression has been the rule in many parts of the state, leading to drastic alterations of this fire "dependent" ecosystem. Fortunately, community leaders in many parts of the state, concerned with the preservation of at least some tracts of native lands are now practicing controlled burning techniques in an attempt to maintain the "natural" structure of the flatwoods ecosystem.

Exotic Species Although native flatwoods are relatively free of exotic species, human activities such as road building, use of fire lanes, cattle grazing, etc., have contributed to the invasion of exotics into some of Florida's flatwoods communities. Exotic plant species which have invaded flatwoods include Australian cajeput (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*), Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), Australian pine (*Casuarina litorea*), and chinaberry (*Melia azedarach*). Two very common exotic vertebrates include the nine-banded armadillo (*Dasypus novemcinctus*) and the wild hog (*Sus scrofa*).

The Koreshan State Historic Site

The Koreshan State Historic site is a Florida State Park of approximately 156 acres: the historic district, including the remaining Koreshan Unity settlement buildings and a portion of the grounds, covers about 20 acres - this is the park's principal attraction. (*Unit Management Plan*, p. 47) The rest of the land is relatively undeveloped, and contains a ranger station, park manager's residence, a camping area with sixty campsites, a campers' bathroom and shower facility, a sanitary dumping station, a nature trail, and boat dock with rental canoes. The parcel of Koreshan State Historic Site land north of the Estero River is a 4.4 acre parcel used as a volunteers' camping area. (*ibid.*, p. 34 / See illustration 2.14) All water bodies within the park are designated Outstanding Florida Waters - the primary water body here is the Estero River, which is a designated state canoe trail. (*ibid.*, p. 5) The sole designated use of the site is public outdoor recreation, with uses of historic site interpretation, picnicking, fishing, camping, nature study, canoeing, and boating. (*ibid.*, p. 5, 37) Revenue is derived from park entrance fees, overnight camping, guided tour fees, boat launch and canoe rental, and miscellaneous receipts. (*ibid.*, p. 52) The park staff is also responsible for managing Mound Key, a State Archaeological Site located in Estero Bay. The present Park Manager is Jeanne Parks.

Land use surrounding the site is zoned primarily for residential use, financial and commercial use, cultural facilities, and golf courses. Land to the north and west of the site (the Fort Myers and Fort Myers Beach areas) is heavily developed, and the land to the south (the Bonita Beach area) is also becoming heavily developed. (*ibid.*, p. 32) A parcel map including the Koreshan State Historic Site and adjacent parcels appears in illustration 2.15. This map was provided by Gloria Sajgo of the Lee County Division of Planning. The parcels having the greatest impact on the site are those included in the Pelican Sound development to the west, with 156 single family residences, condominium buildings, and a golf course; the Corkscrew Village Shopping Center to the southeast, with shopping including a Publix Supermarket and several banks; the parcel directly south of the Koreshan State Historic Site, which is a Nature Conservancy site owned by the Koreshan Unity Foundation; and the Koreshan Unity Foundation site directly to the east. A list of the parcels with their size and use is included following illustration 2.15.

Regarding the site's natural resources, the topography of the site, like that of the region is low relief, with elevations ranging from 7.5' to 15.7' above mean sea level. (*ibid.*, p. 7) The principal hydrologic feature of the site is the Estero River, which forms its northern border of approximately 4,660 linear feet. (*ibid.*, p. 35) Other features are the drainage ditches of the settlement grounds. The soils are all of a sandy nature. Their thickness is about three feet, under which lies the Anastasia formation, consisting of coquinoid limestone, sand and clay. (*ibid.*, p. 9)

The site's natural communities were originally flatwoods communities; however,

since the site's development, other types have become established. The site currently contains four distinct communities: two are flatwoods communities - scrubby flatwoods and mesic flatwoods; the other two are highly influenced by human actions - ruderal (growing on disturbed areas), and developed areas. (ibid., p. 11-12 / See illustration 2.16) The park has implemented a plan of controlled burning to maintain its natural communities; great care is taken to avoid endangering the historic settlement area. There is concern that as the area becomes more developed, controlled burning may arouse resistance in the local community. (ibid., p. 19-20) The Gopher Tortoise is the only currently listed endangered animal species living within the park; endangered plant species include Golden Leather Fern (*Acrostichum aureum*) and Florida Royal Palm (*Roystonea elata*). Threatened plant species in the park include Giant leather fern (*Acrostichum danaeifolium*), Shoestring fern (*Vittaria lineata*), Twisted air plant (*Tillandsia flexuosa*), Grass-leaved air plant (*Tillandsia setacea*), Scarlet ladies' tresses (*Saccioila lanceolata*), Prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia humifusa*), and Big yellow milkwort. (Cole, p. 1,2,3,6,9) Many plants typical of the Southwestern or Pine flatwoods occur in the Korshan State Historic site, including longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*), slash pine (*P. elliottii*), six oak species (*Quercus chapmanii*, *Q. laurifolia*, *Q. minima*, *Q. myrtifolia*), *Q. nigra*, and *Q. virginiana*), ash (*Fraxinus* species), cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*), saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*), fetterbush (*Lyonia lucida*), gallberry (*Ilex glabra*), wiregrass (*Aristida* species), tarflower (*Befaria racemosa*), bottlebrush three-awn (*Aristida spiciformis*), love grasses (*Eragrostis* species), and yellow bachelor's button (*Polygala rugellii*). (Cole, p. 1-10)

An unusually large number of plant species is found within the park, as a result of Koreshan horticultural efforts; these include many exotic species, some of which have become invasive in South Florida. An 'exotic' plant is defined by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council (EPPC) as

“ a non-native plant species, one that is brought into Florida from the art of the world where it was native, either purposefully or accidentally. These species have escaped into the wild and reproduce either sexually or asexually. This general category includes species considered to be naturalized and also species which may have invasive potential but are not yet classified by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council.” (Cole, ii)

Three categories of exotic plants are used by the EPPC, with the following designations: taken from Cole, p. ii.

exotic 1 = Category I: Species that are widespread in Florida and have an established potential to invade and disrupt native plant communities.

Examples: Australian pine (*Casuarina equisetifolia*)
 Shrub verbena (*Lantana camara*)
 Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terbinthifolius*)

exotic 2 = Category II: Species that are localized but have a rapidly expanding population, or that have shown a potential to invade and disrupt native vegetation in other areas, or in other countries with climates similar to that of Florida.

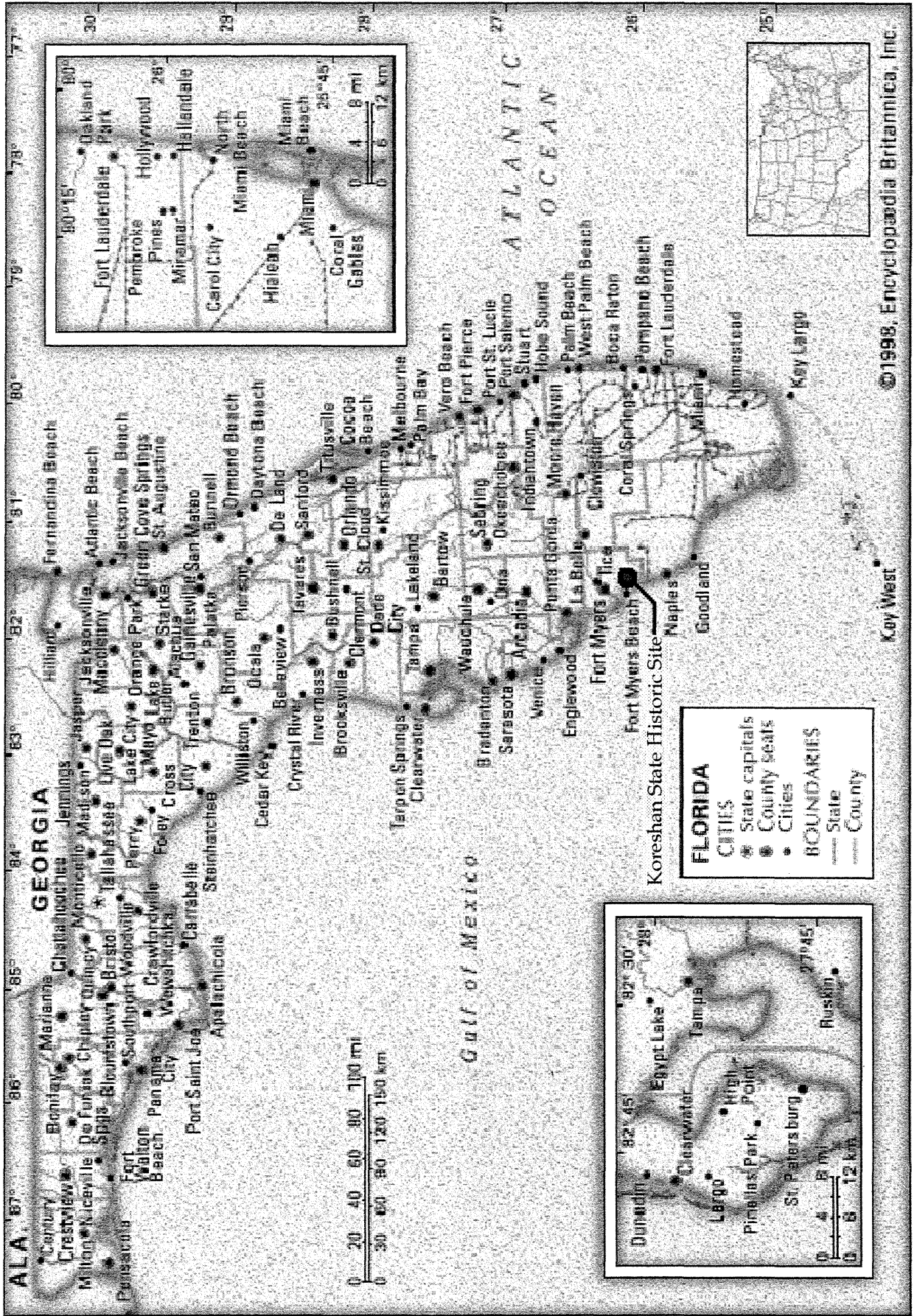
Examples: Cogongrass (*Imperata cylindrica*)
Japanese climbing fern (*Lygodium japonicum*)
Guava (*Psidium guajava*)

exotic 3 = Category III: Species that are widespread and can form dense, monotypic populations, but primarily on disturbed sites such as roadsides, agricultural lands and canal embankments.

Examples: Madagcar periwinkle (*Catharanthus roseus*)
Red natalgrass (*Rhynchelytrum repens*)
Caesar weed (*Urea lobata*)

Of the 230 species listed in "The Vascular Plants of Koreshan State Historic Site," 71 are exotics; of these, 30 listed as invasive. There are 9 Category I exotics listed, including Brazilian pepper, Australian pine, Shrub verbena, Kudzu vine, and Melaleuca. There are also 16 plants that are Category II exotics, and 5 that are Category 3 exotics.

Koreshan State Historic Site - Context Location



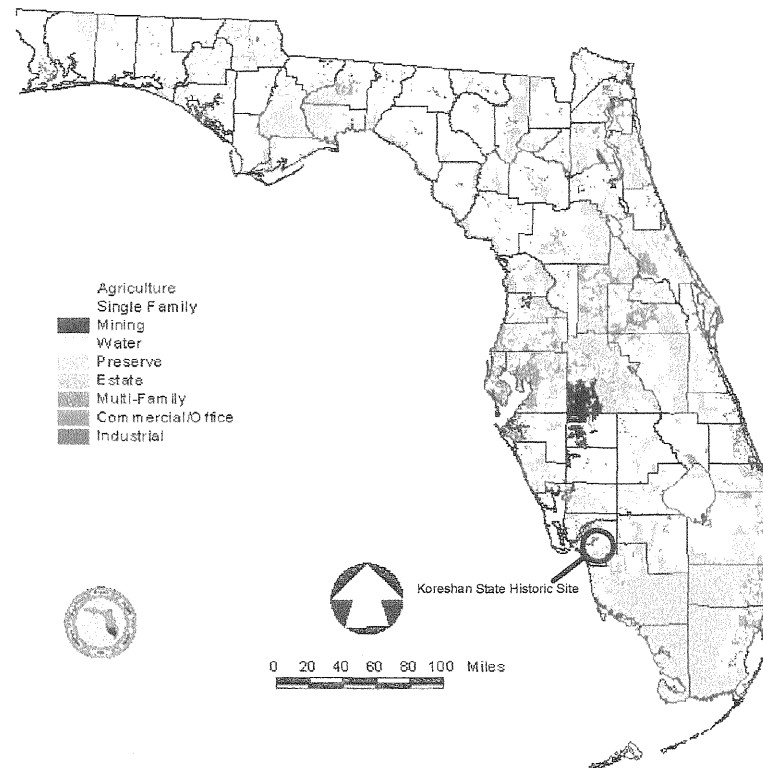
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Koreshan State Historic Site - Context

State Wide Future Land Use Map 2010

Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council

State Wide Future Land Use 2010



Map source: <http://swfrpc.org/maprflu.htm>

illustration 2.2

In this map of Future Land Use for the entire state, zoning for single family residences dominates planning for the area of south Lee County including Estero; to the southeast, the large green preserve includes the Everglades, with smaller parcels of preserve extending to the Estero Area. Connectivity to the Estero Bay is limited by roads and development. (See Lee County maps of Average Daily Traffic and Land Use)

Koreshan State Historic Site - Context

Southwest Regional Coastal Future Land Use 1994

Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council

Map source: <http://swfrpc.org/maprflu.htm>

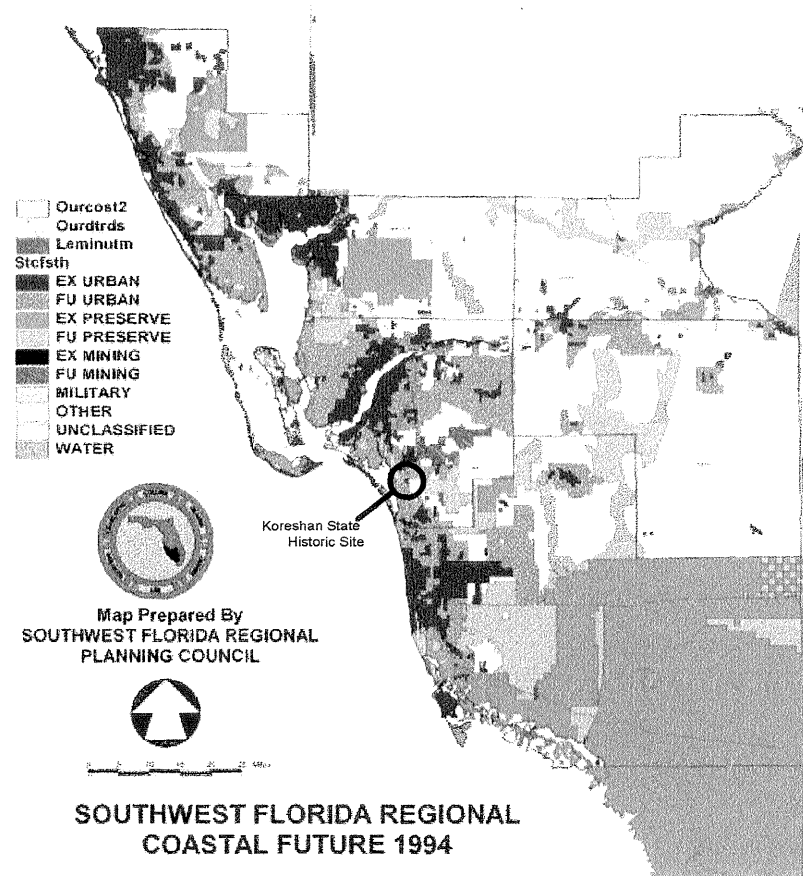


illustration 2.3

In this map of Future Land Use for the Southwest Region, areas of existing and future urban development extend from the Fort Myers area south to Naples. In this version, the Koreshan State Historic Site would be surrounded by urban development. Although this differs from the 2010 land use plan, it is possible to see in this map the extent of existing urban development beyond Lee County.

Koreshan State Historic Site - Context

Southwest Regional Future Land Use 2010

Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council

Map source: <http://swfrpc.org/maprflu.htm>

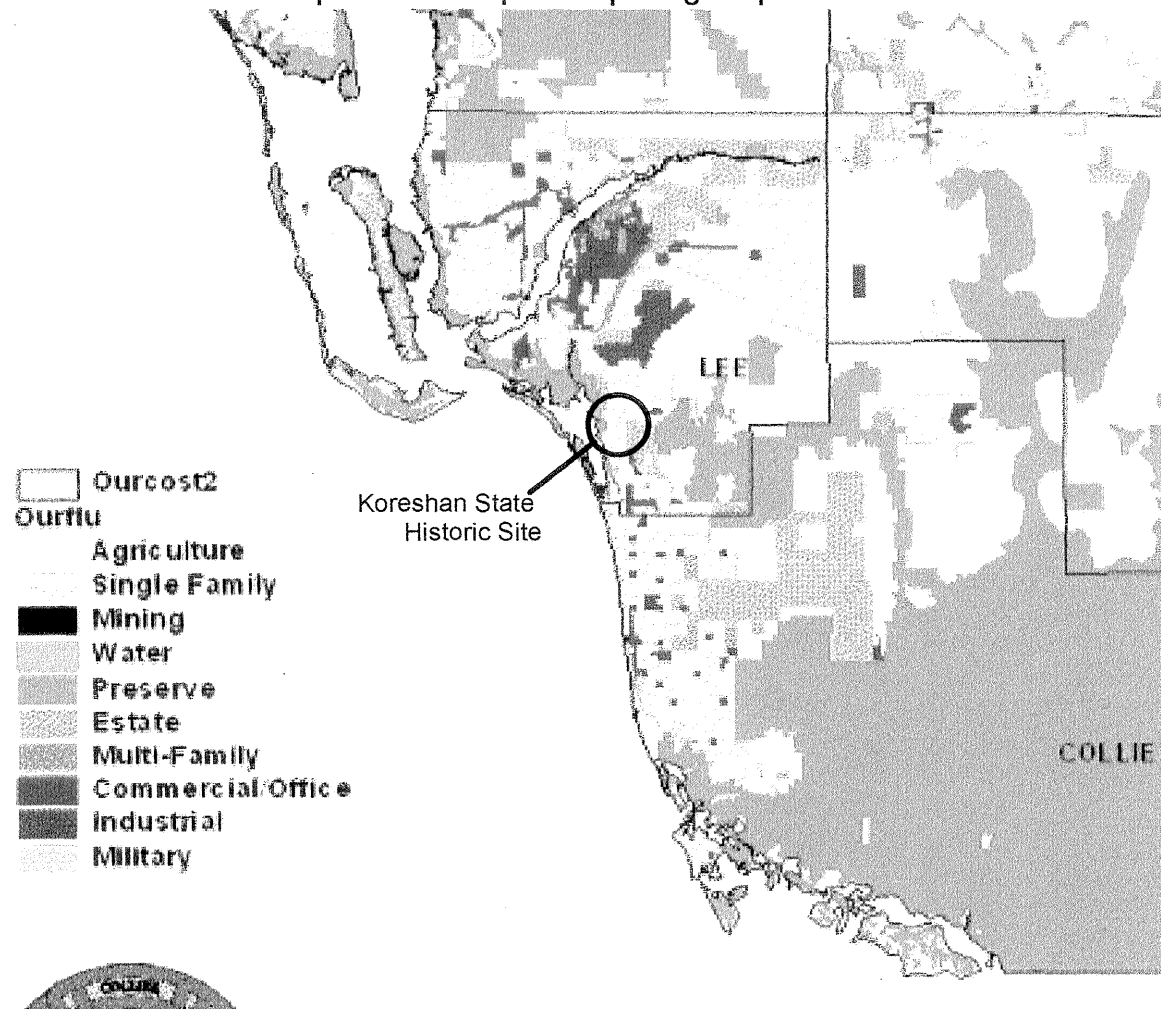


illustration 2.4

In this map of Future Land Use for the Southwest Region, areas zoned for single family use surround the Koreshan State Historic Site. The connectivity of preserve lands can be seen clearly to extend from Collier County to the preserves lying to the east of the Koreshan State Historic Site.

Koreshan State Historic Site - Context

Regionally Significant Natural Resources

Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council

Map source: www.swfrpc.org/map.htm

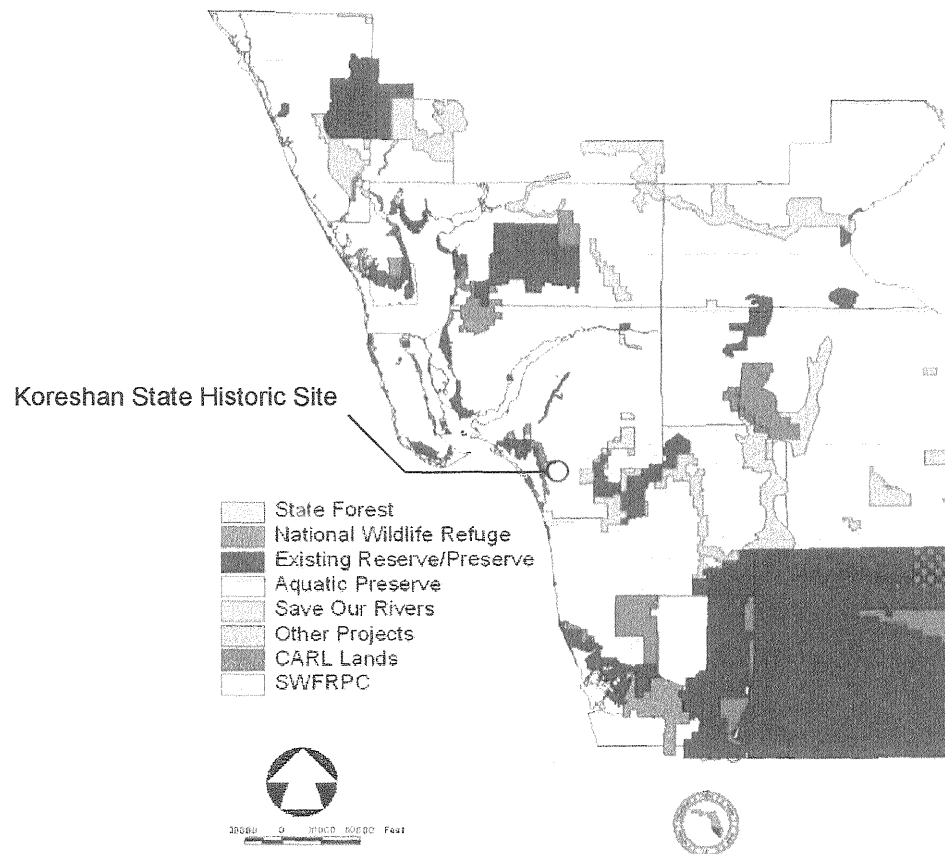


illustration 2.5

In this map of regionally significant natural resources, the Estero Bay area is shown to the west of the Koreshan site, and preserve lands connecting to Collier County preserves and the Everglades lie to the southeast.

Koreshan State Historic Site - Context

Lee County Land Use

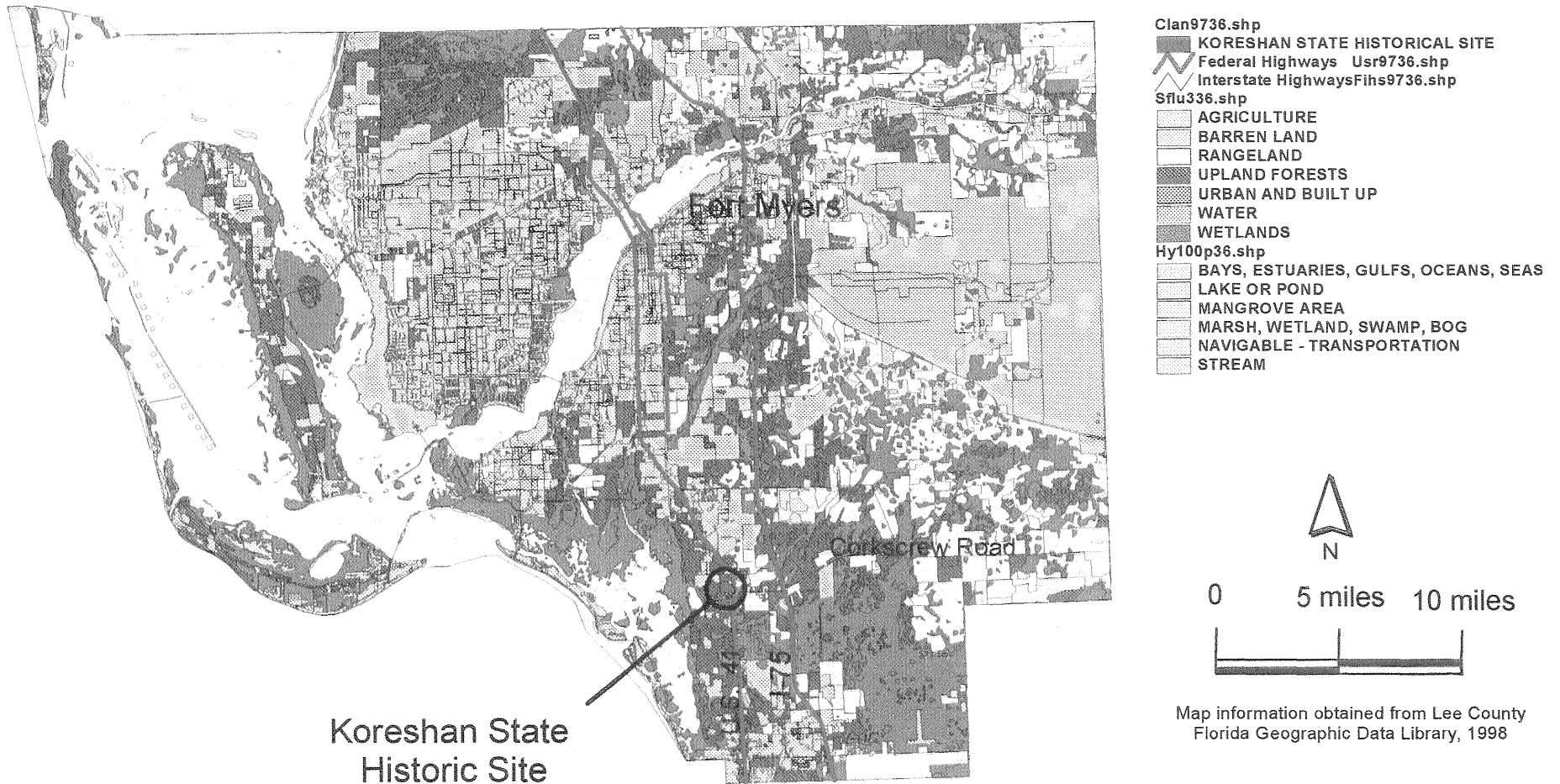


illustration 2.6

Nearly all of the land which lies to the north and south of the Koreshan site along U.S. 41 is shown as urban and built up on this 1998 map. The large urbanized area to the north of the Koreshan site encompasses Fort Myers and its suburbs. To the south lies another pocket of dense development, including Bonita Bay. To the east and west of the site lie large pockets of wetlands, upland forests and some agriculture. Thus the site lies at the juncture of two axes: the north-south axis is one of high development pressure, and the east-west axis is one of significant natural resources in need of protection.

Koreshan State Historic Site - Context

Lee County Roads and Cities

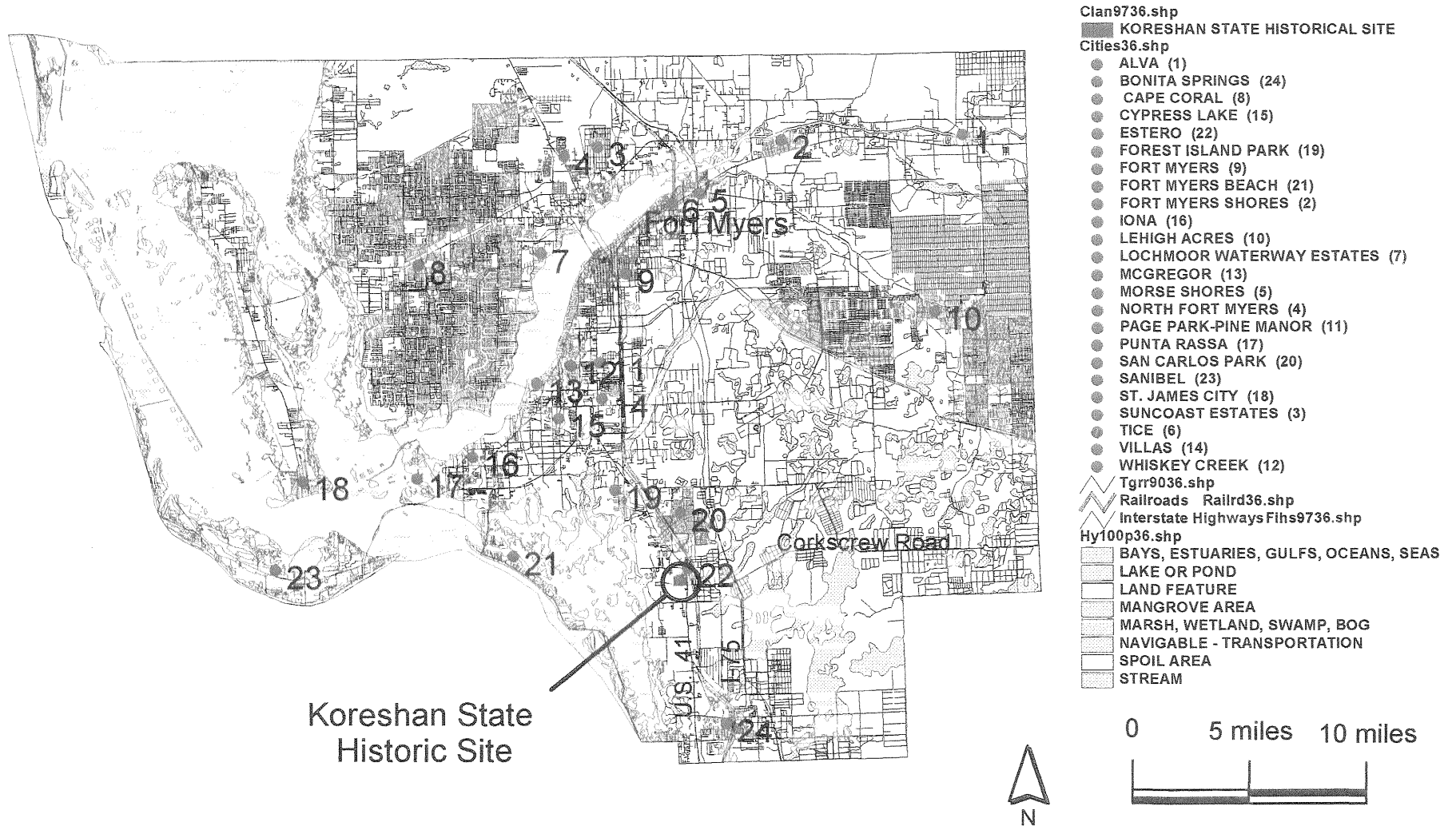


illustration 2.7

There are twenty six cities in Lee County, most of which are located north of the Korshan State Historic Site, and are clustered around Fort Myers. Dense road networks characterize this area as well as the land to the south of the site.

Map information obtained from Lee County Florida Geographic Data Library, 1998

Koreshan State Historic Site - Context

Lee County Railroads & Average Daily Traffic

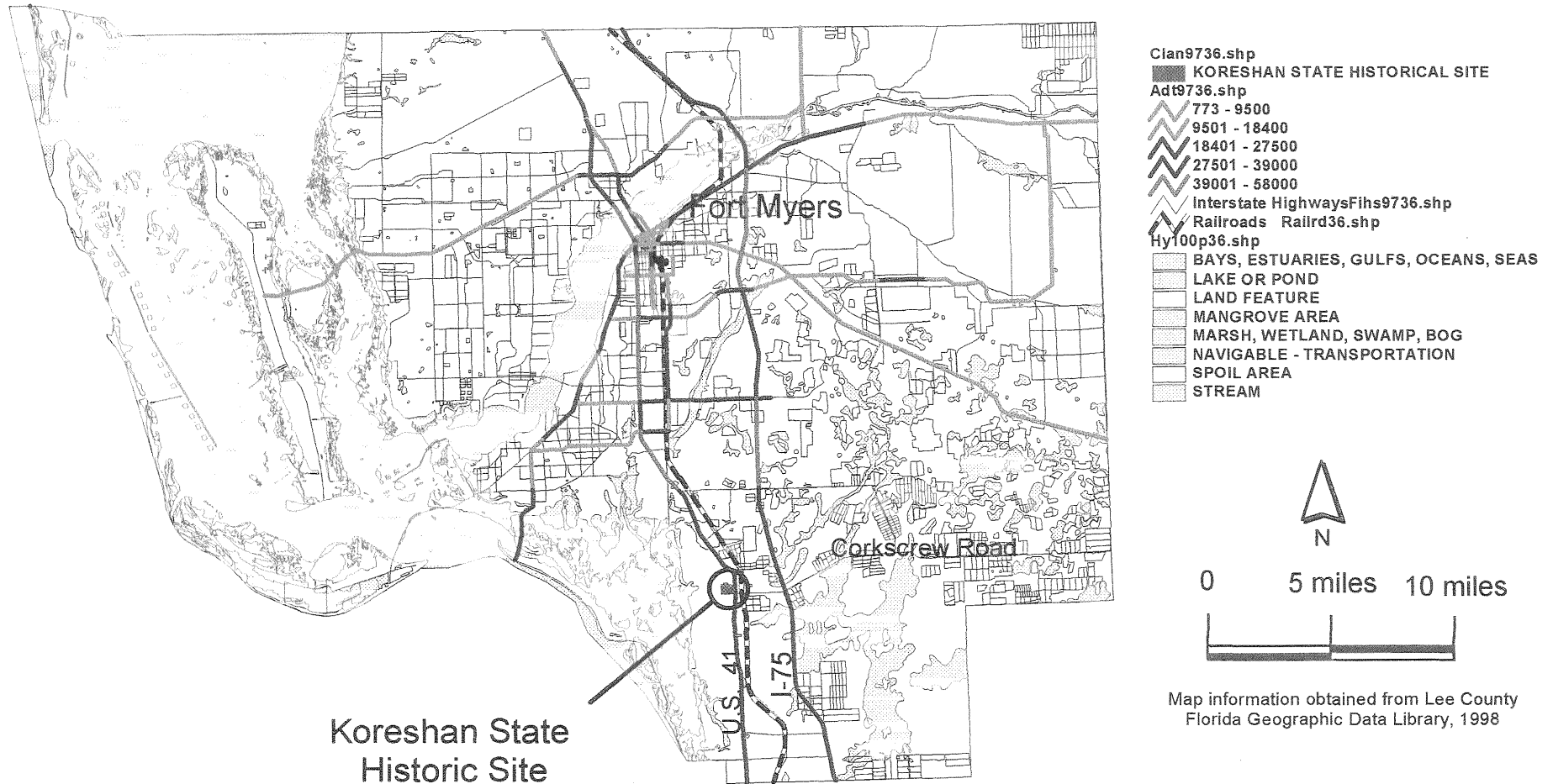


illustration 2.8

The Koreshan State Historic Site lies along one of Lee County's busiest highways - U.S. 41 with an average daily traffic volume ranging from about 27,500 to 39,000 cars per day in 1998. A few miles to the east is Interstate 75, with similar traffic volume. Corkscrew Road, which borders the park on the south, is a significant connector between these two highways. The high traffic volume poses significant risk to humans and animals in this area.

Koreshan State Historic Site - Context

Lee County Trails

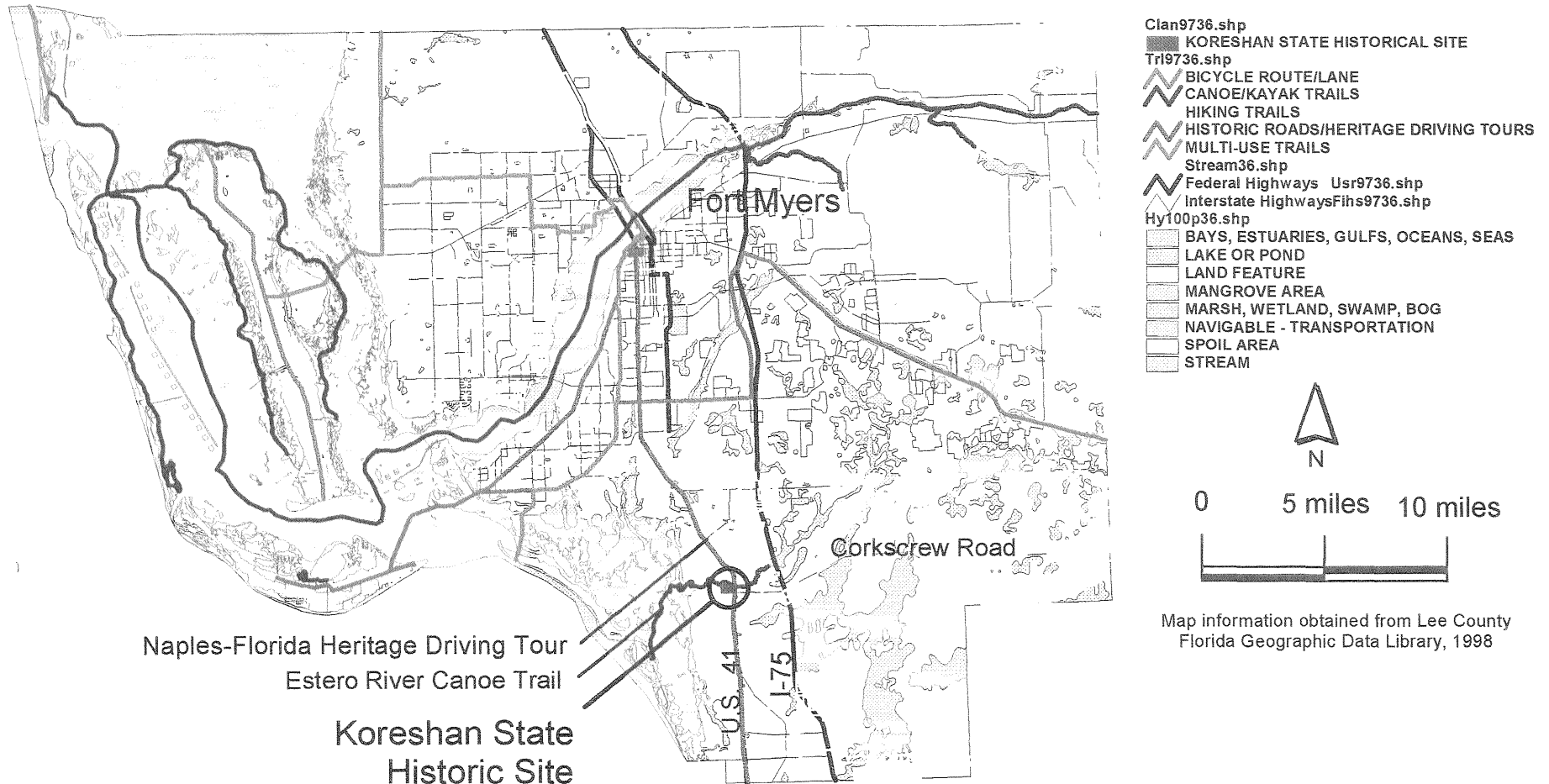


illustration 2.9

The Koreshan State Historic Site is situated on two important cultural routes: the Estero River, which is a designated canoe trail connecting to Estero Bay and the Gulf of Mexico, and the Naples Florida Driving Tour, which passes through U.S. 41, the historic Tamiami Trail and former county road.

Koreshan State Historic Site - Context

Lee County Topography

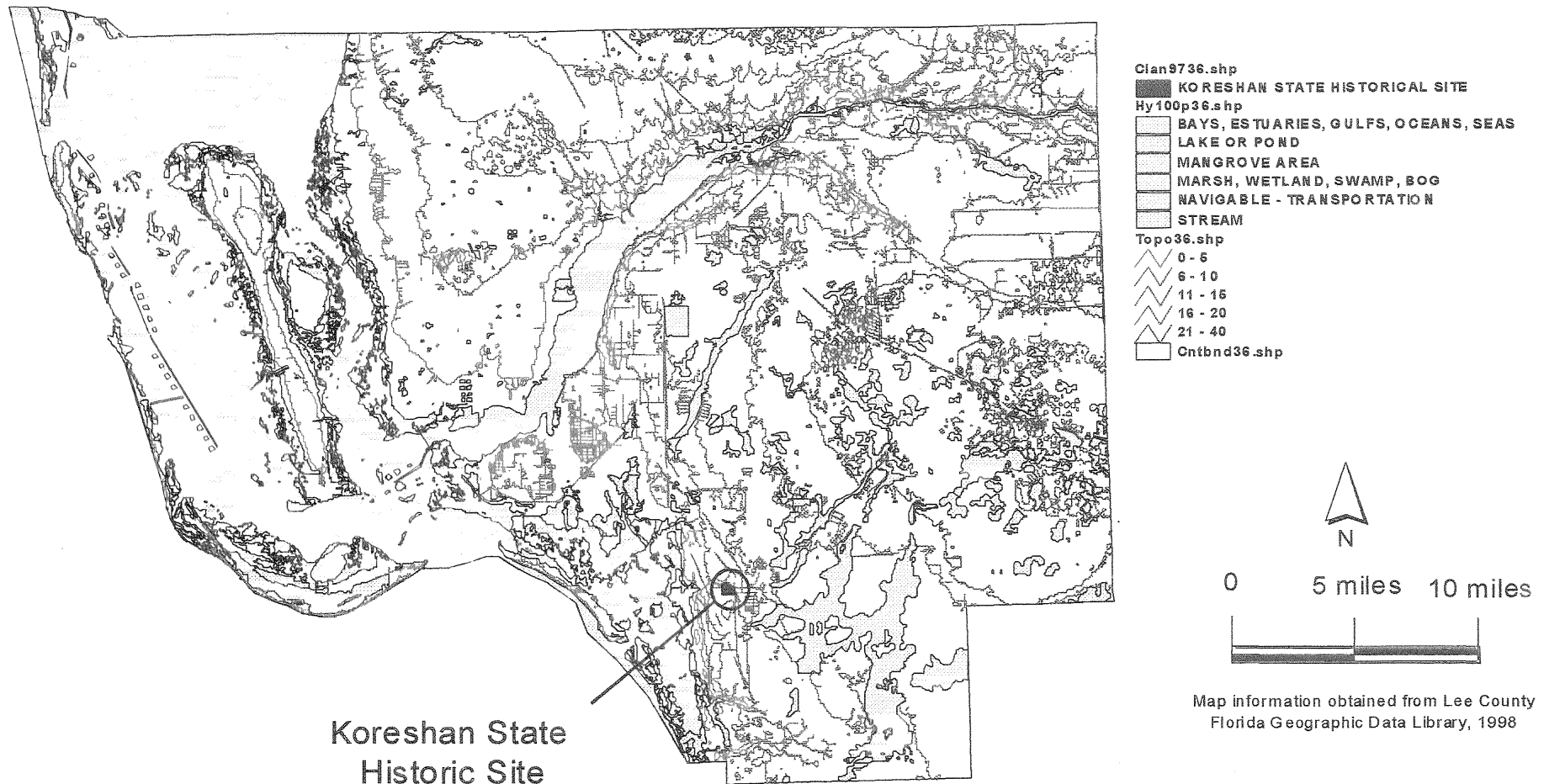


illustration 2.10

The topography of the Koreshan site is flat, typical of Lee County and a large portion of Florida excluding the central and panhandle areas. Here, elevations range from a few feet above sea level (along the Estero River) to about ten feet. In Lee County, some of the highest points are the artificial mounds of Mound Key, constructed before European settlement.

Koreshan State Historic Site - Context

Lee County Hydrology

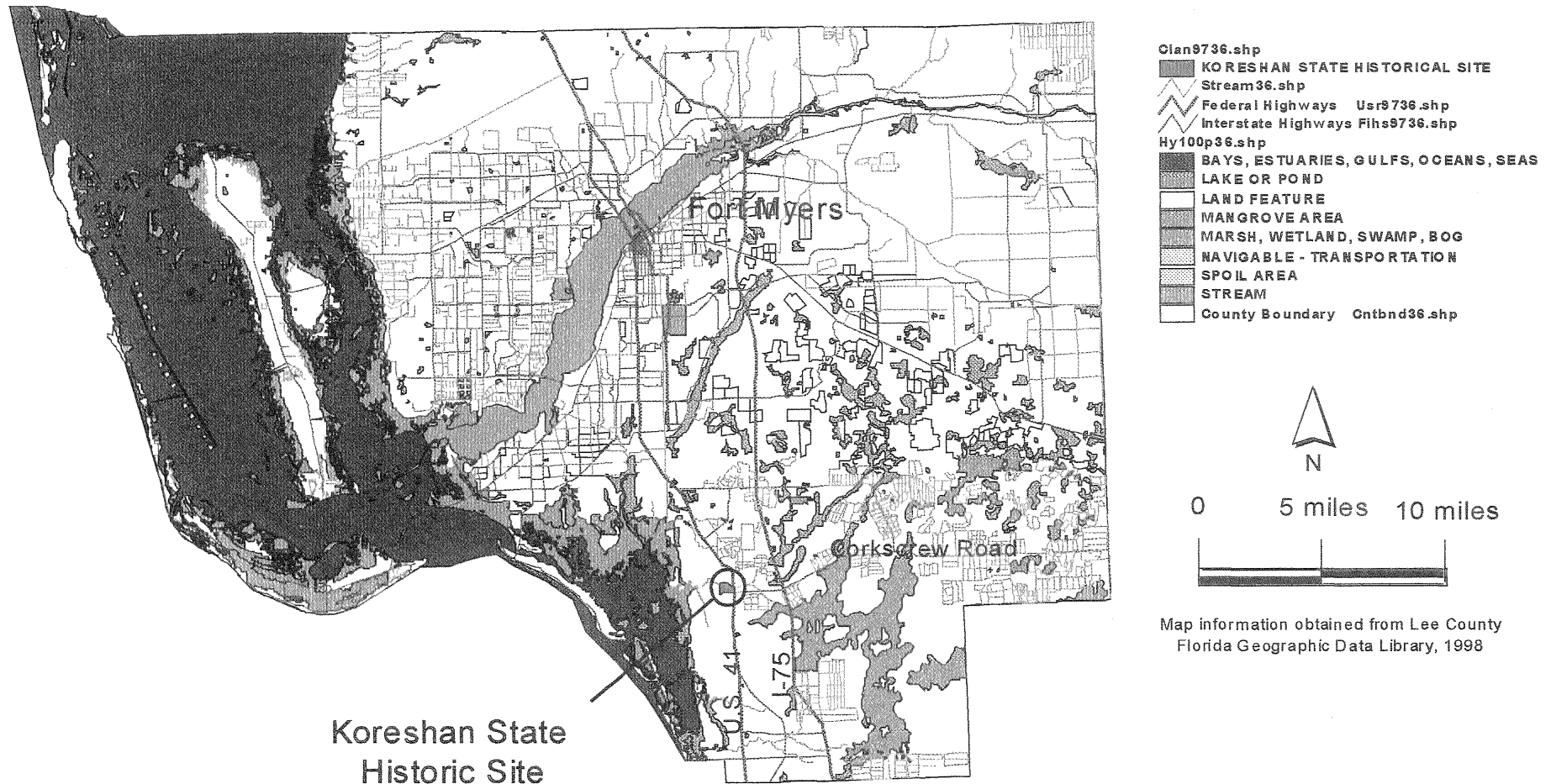
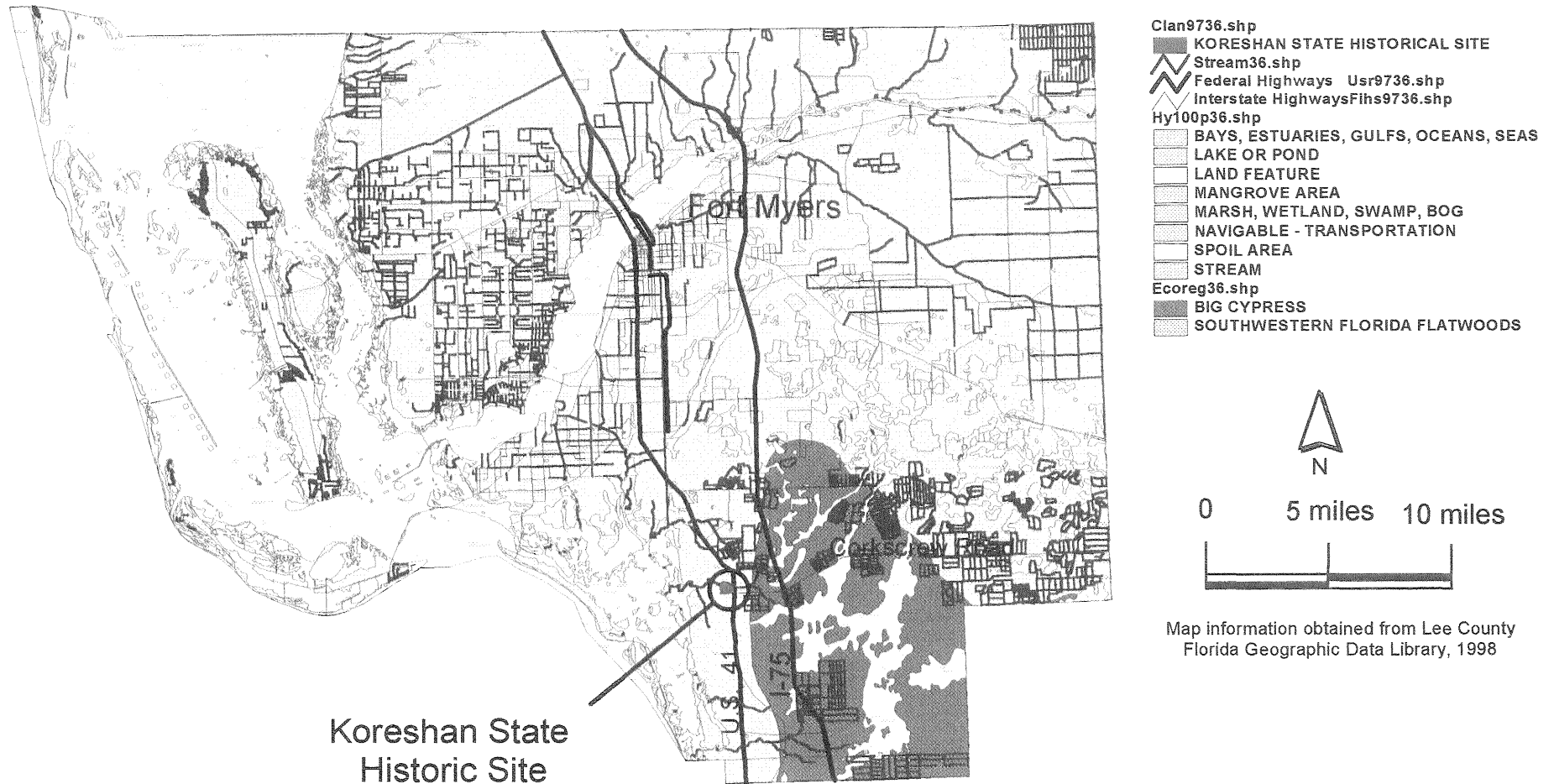


illustration 2.11

The Koreshan State Historic Site is located in an area rich in water resources: situated on the Estero River, it lies about three miles from Estero Bay, and a significant mangrove area. To the east are significant wetlands, and further to the southeast are the Everglades - one of the largest protected wetlands in the world.

Koreshan State Historic Site - Context

Lee County Major Ecosystems



Map information obtained from Lee County Florida Geographic Data Library, 1998

illustration 2.12

In Lee County, the primary upland ecosystem, which includes the Koreshan site, is the Southwestern Florida Flatwoods. In this area it was historically characterized by an understory dominated by saw palmettos, with a sparse canopy of longleaf pines. The predominant wetland system is the Big Cypress ecosystem, with wetland species including cypress trees.

Koreshan State Historic Site - Context

Lee County Conservation Lands

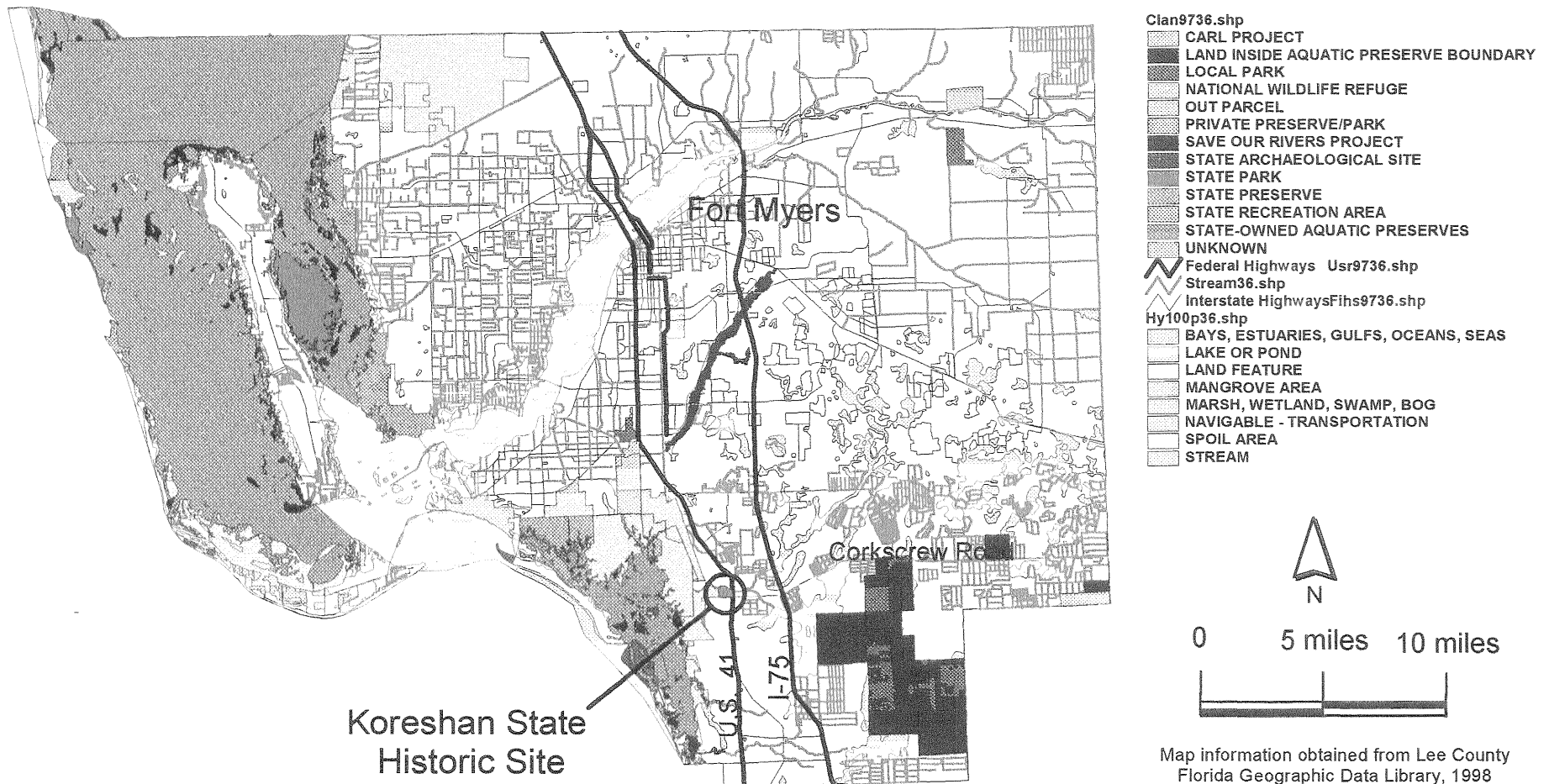


illustration 2.13

The Koreshan State Historic Site is situated between two significant clusters of conservation lands; to the east and west lie significant wetlands and aquatic preserves, and to the west are lands designated as conservation areas, although they are threatened by development pressures. The position of the Koreshan site is crucial in terms of connectivity between wetland and upland areas. The severing effect of U.S 41 has increased as has traffic volume. (See Lee County Railroads and Average Daily Traffic Volume Map)

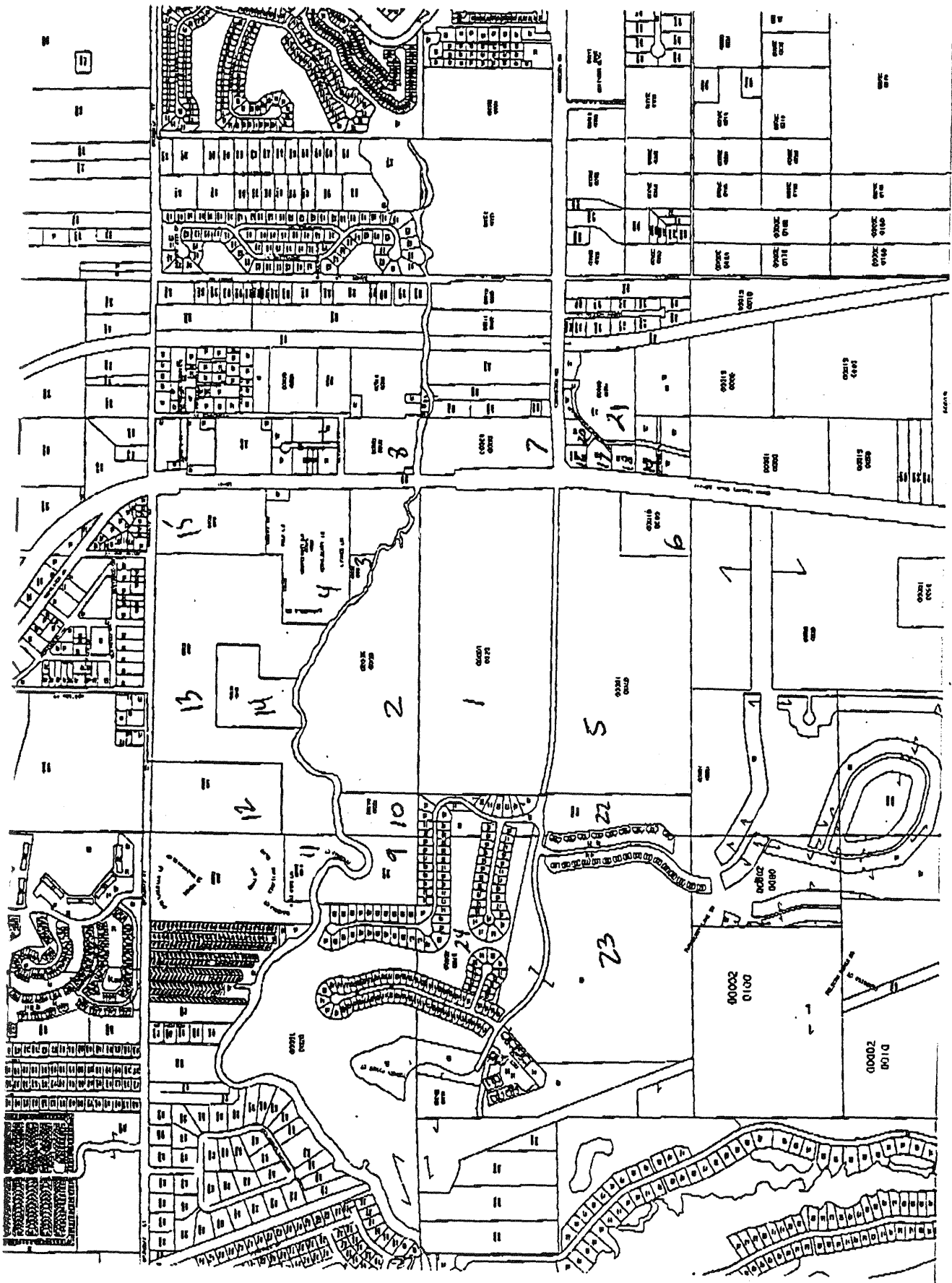


illustration 2.14 Surrounding Land Use (map provided by the Lee County Division of Planning)

illustration 2.14 key

Surrounding Land Use:

#	owner	size	use
1	Koreshan State Historic Site	77.43 acres	Forest, parks, recreational
2	Koreshan State Historic Site	55 acres	Forest, parks, recreational
3	Koreshan State Historic Site	2 acres	Forest, parks, recreational
4	Grove Trailer Park	25,399 sq. ft.	28 trailer parking lots
5	Koreshan Unity Foundation	76.03 acres	Cultural organization, facilities (Nature Conservancy site)
6	Covered Wagon Trailer Park	74,620 sq. ft.	28 trailer parking lots
7	Koreshan Unity Foundation	14.26 acres	Cultural organization, facilities
8	Koreshan Unity Foundation	unlisted	Cultural organization, facilities
9	Koreshan Unity Foundation	10 acres	Cultural organization, facilities
10	Florida Audobon Society	7 acres	Cultural organization, facilities
11	Alfonse	5 acres	Vacant residential
12	Boomer	18.97 acres	Grazing land
13	Boomer	59.84 acres	Grazing land
14	Boomer	11 acres	Single family residence
15	Boomer	8.34 acres	Grazing land
16	First National Bank of Florida	43,560 sq. ft.	Financial institutiono
17	Corkscrew Village Partners Ltd.	59,848 sq. ft.	Vacant commercial
18	Corkscrew Village Partners Ltd.	59,628 sq. ft.	Vacant commercial
19	Hithersay	1 acre	Vacant commercial
20	First Union National Bank	51,082 sq. ft.	Financial institution
21	Corkscrew Village	7 LT	Subdivision
22	WCI Communities-Pelican Sound	11.36 acres	Golf course, driving range
23	WCI Communities-Pelican Sound	79.43 acres	Golf course, driving range
24	Bay Colony Gateway Inc.	34.71 acres	Golf course, driving range

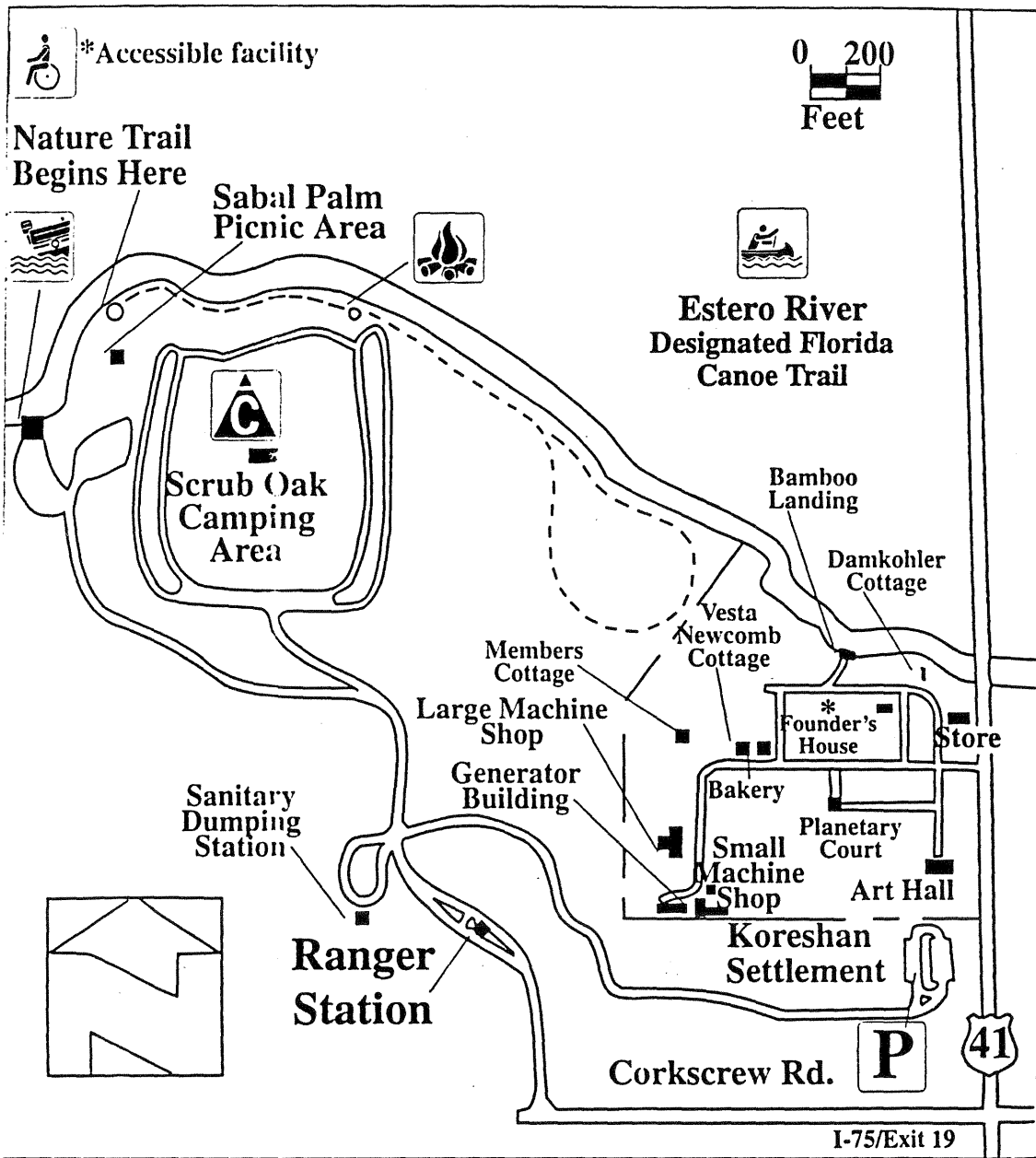


illustration 2.15 Map of The Koreshan State Historic Site (Park Brochure)

*Chapter 3. A Brief History
of the Koreshans*

American Utopian Settlements

"How does the liberated self emerge that is capable of turning time into life, space into community, and human relationships into the marvelous?"

Murray Bookchin (Hayden, p. 5)

America has been fertile ground for the establishment of Utopian communities since the arrival of permanent European settlers in the fifteenth century. Some of these flourished for several centuries, while most extinguished within months. During the nineteenth century, utopian idealists were so numerous that Ralph Waldo Emerson once commented that "Not a reading man but has a draft of a new community in his waistcoat pocket." (Hayden, p. 9) It is believed that during that century, at least 100,000 individuals lived in ideal communities, of both sectarian and non-sectarian types. Like the Shakers and the Mormons, the Koreshan community was centered on a charismatic, visionary leader - Cyrus R. Teed. Some groups emphasized communal living to the extent that a sense of individualism was extinguished, while others including the Koreshans cultivated both communal society and the fulfillment of individual potential.

Several well-established utopian communities seem to have exerted a strong influence on Cyrus Teed's concept of the ideal city or community, both as an ideal concept and a built reality. These groups were the Shakers and the Harmonists. The Shakers were perhaps the most successful of America's utopian societies. Their faith was based on the visionary teaching of Ann Lee, a radical Quaker on whose beliefs the Shaker community was founded in the eighteenth century England. (The Shakers were an offshoot of the established English Quakers; the term 'Shaker' refers to their physical shaking during worship services.) Some of the group's principal characteristics were the belief in the female aspect of God, the Holy Spirit, which merged with the male aspect to form a bisexual unity; their belief in the equality of the sexes, while adhering to rigidly codified sexual segregation; and the group's interaction with outsiders, on whom the economics of their active and innovative industry depended. Koreshanity shared all three of these characteristics, and Cyrus Teed sought to merge his group with the Shakers. Among the visitors to the Koreshan settlement in Estero was at least one Shaker, whose description of the community was recorded by William Hinds (Hinds, p. 475-481)

The second group which this researcher believes influenced Teed's thinking was the Harmonist community at Economy, Pennsylvania. The Harmonists were a group of German Pietists who founded three successive settlements: Harmony, Pennsylvania, New Harmony, Indiana, and Economy, Pennsylvania. The members of this religious group were economically experimental and very progressive. Their enterprises included inns at all three settlements, and numerous industries whose products were traded on outside markets, often shipped by river boats. Teed visited their community at Economy in 1878, and asked for financial assistance to create his own community. He

receive \$100 from their leader, John Duss. (Fogarty, p. 74) The practical approach to economics which the Harmonists took was paralleled by that of the Koreshans, especially in their interaction with the outside world and the siting and layout of their community on a river which would provide them with their own port. Similarities between the layout of Economy and Koreshan include the placement of the community center, formerly the "common," at the river landing rather than at the town center, as was traditional in many early American settlements. And the expression of spiritual beliefs in the design of garden space was shared by both groups.

The Koreshans, Shakers, Harmonists, and many other utopian groups involved made a considerable contribution to the preservation and improvement of American farmland. Unlike a great many homesteaders of the era who considered the land an investment whose profit would be realized by its sale, and therefore cropped the land until it was severely degraded, these groups considered their settlements as permanent fixtures, the models on which more settlements would be based. (Hayden, p. 15) With this in mind, they enriched the land and often cultivated plants not only of economic interest, but for their beauty and variety as well - recreations of the Garden of Eden. It would seem that utopian groups such as these have many lessons to offer to students and practitioners of what are now called "sustainable" communities. And as has been said of other utopian communities of the last century, Koreshan was like a piece of the city in a country setting. As in Ebenezer Howard's Garden City, "Town in Country," (Howard, p. 45) the Koreshan settlement was a nucleus for religion, industry, agriculture, commerce, and culture - the primary urban institutions which make life interesting and productive.

Cyrus Read Teed

Early life



illustration 3.1

Cyrus Teed

(From *The Koreshan Story* by Sara Weber Rea, p. 14)

Cyrus Read Teed was born on October 18, 1839, in Teedsville, New York, to Sarah Ann Tuttle Teed and Jesse Sears Teed, a farmer and inventor. Cyrus's grandfather was a Baptist clergyman, and at a young age Teed was encouraged to become a preacher himself because of his already apparent gift for oratory. When Cyrus was still very young, the family moved to New Hartford, New York, where his uncle, Oliver Tuttle, was an allopathic surgeon. He attended school only until the age of eleven, when he quit and began working on the Erie Canal.

From 1850 until 1859, he lived and worked in "the burned-over area of western New York during the years of the hottest conflagration of preaching and religious turmoil in that agitated land of American Protestantism." (Gilbert, p. 37) Generally, there was a spirit of optimism in the religious fervor, and it is believed that here there were also early occurrences of the

millennialism that would dominate the thinking of many sects as the century neared its close. (Fine, *Early New York Beginnings*, p. 2) A group which undoubtedly influenced Teed was the Church of the Seventh Day Adventists; originally known as the Millerites, followers of William Miller. This was a group whose belief in the imminent second coming of Christ was to be echoed by Teed's claim to embody the second coming himself. Based on their leader's interpretation of the 8th to 14th verses of the Book of Daniel, The Millerites believed that the world would end on March 21, 1843. (Miller's interpretation of *Daniel* verses 8-14. The significance of this prediction in Koreshan belief was very great; taking into account some "inaccuracies" in Miller's

calculations, Teed's followers believed the actual date of the "second coming" to be October 18, 1839 - the date of Cyrus's birth. (Brother Claude, p. 2-3)

In 1859, Teed moved to Utica, New York, where he studied medicine with his uncle Samuel F. Teed; he specialized in what are now considered alternative therapies including homeopathy and electro-chemical treatments. (Fine, p. 14) That year he married a distant cousin, Delia M. Rowe, and in 1860 a son was born to them, Douglas Arthur Teed. In 1862, the family moved to New York City, and when the Civil War began, Teed was enlisted in the Union Army, New York Infantry Company F; he may also have been active in the Medical Corps. He was discharged in October of 1863, from the army hospital in Alexandria, Virginia, due to a "disability." (Fine, p. 15) It is possible that Teed may have come into contact with Fredrick Law Olmsted Sr., who had taken a leave of absence from his work as Superintendent of Central Park in New York to become the General Secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission, a philanthropic organization which was to become the American Red Cross.) In 1862, the year of Teed's enlistment, Olmsted had taken command of the hospital ships which moved back and forth between Washington D.C. and the battlefields, picking up sick and injured soldiers. (Fein, p. 17)

Having been discharged, Teed moved to Hamilton, New York. Now separated from his wife, who moved with her son to Binghamton, Teed is reported to have posed as a single man. (Fine, p. 3) In 1867, he returned to New York City, and studied at the Eclectic Medical College of New York, graduating with an M.D. in 1868. That year he moved to Utica, New York, where he opened a medical practice, and also carried out experiments in alchemy, the study of transmutation of base materials to gold. In his book, *The Cellular Cosmogony*, Teed wrote, "The Science of Alchemy is the Philosopher's Stone, the key to the mystery of life. Chemistry is false; alchemy is true! ...Alchemy is the key to the analysis of the universe." (*Cellular Cosmogony*, p.13) In the winter of 1869-1870, during one of his alchemical experiments, Teed experienced a "divine illumination" which changed his life dramatically, and which was to form the basis of Koreshan belief. He recorded this experience thirty years later in his book, *The Illumination of Koresh - Marvelous Experience of the Great Alchemist Thirty Years Ago, at Utica, N.Y.* Teed says that he had been conducting an experiment

"...when I discovered the secret law and beheld the precipitation of golden radiations, and eagerly watched the transformation of forces to the minute molecules of golden dust as they fell in showers through the lucid electro-alchemical fluid, I was sustained while, in an ecstatic realm of delight, I contemplated the wondrous disclosure. My whole being vibrated responsive to the indication of the Divine finger, as it pointed toward the psychic and hitherto invisible world as a sphere of exploitation subsequent to , and depending upon my new discovery.

"...I had succeeded in transforming one of the grossest of metallic substances to the golden dust of precipitation, which had fallen before my eyes in a molecular and metallic shower of marvelously lustrous particles, invisible except through the great magnifying power of the microscope...The 'philosopher's stone' had been discovered... (Illumination, p. 4-6)

"Suddenly, I experienced a relaxation of the occiput or back part of the brain, and a

peculiar buzzing tension at the forehead or sinciput; succeeding this was a sensation as of a Faradic battery of the softest tension, about the organs of the brain called the *lyra*, *crura pinealis*, and *conarium*. There gradually spread from the center of my brain to the extremities of my body, and, apparently to me, into the auratic sphere of my being., miles outside my body, a vibration so gentle, soft, and dulciferous that I was impressed to lay myself upon the bosom of this gently oscillating ocean of magnetic and spiritual ecstasy." (7-8)

"...I heard a sweet, soft murmur which sounded as if thousands of miles away, resonant with the harmonious coalescence of ten thousand most dulcet and varied unisons...the dulcet murmurings brought forth to me, in most melodious accents, the answer (to my voice). 'Fear not, my Son, thou satisfactory offspring of my profoundest yearnings! I have nurtured thee through countless embodiments. I have seen thee as thou hast wandered through the labyrinthine coilings of time's spiral transmigrations...Through thy earthly and spiritual careers I have been with thee; and can I forsake thee now, when I have brought thee to the pinnacle of thy celestial aspiration, and behold thee as in symbolic signal, eliminating the final vestige of that which hath hitherto chained thee? Thou hearest my voice; thou shalt see me as I am, for thou hast desired it. Offspring of Osiris and Isis, behold the revealing of thy Mother. (P. 10-11)...a light of dazzling brilliancy obstructed my vision...I saw before me the most fascinating, gloriously regal, and majestic vision possible to human conception and contemplation. In sweetest cadence, most musically orate, so tender, with voice so unaccountably modulate as to thrill me with profoundest and most intense passion of super-mundane filial felicity, she said, 'my Son, behold the formulation of thy maternity! I am the Goddess, and the environment of that which thou hast become - I have brought thee to this birth to sacrifice thee upon the altar of all human hopes, that through thy quickening of me, thy Mother and Bride, the Sons of God shall spring into visible creation.' (11-12)

"I experienced the zephyr breath of the holy respiration, full of delicious fragrance as it passed over me, touching first my head and face, and then extending over me to the extremities of my being. (13)...There first appeared an *aurora*, the sphere of which was a wonderful admixture of purple and gold, that began to separate into two hemispheres,- one of gold and purple, the gold predominating and arranging each in alternate strata. The other assumed the same manner of arrangement, with the purple predominating. That in which the purple predominated was uppermost, and the other, preponderately gold, was lowermost I next saw, through and central to this sphere, near the upper portion of its perpendicular axis, an effulgent prismatic bow like the rainbow, with surpassing brilliancy. Set in this corona or crown were twelve magnificent diamonds, the brilliancy of which was like the luster of a star, but the gorgeousness of the *spectra* was beyond description.

"Proceeding downward and inward from this corona, there descended lines of variegated coloring, streaming toward a phosphorescent center, at first small, then enlarging to about the size of an ordinary human head. This gradually assumed the outlines of an exquisitely chiseled female face. It would be utterly impossible to describe the form of beauty, which was so unlike in perfectness of form, vivacity, and grace, anything I had ever witnessed. It was the impersonation of Life itself...Gracefully pendant from the head, and falling in golden tresses of profusely luxuriant growth over her shoulders, her hair added to the adornment of her personal attractiveness. Supported by the shoulders and falling into a long train was a gold and purple colored robe. Her feet rested upon a silver crescent; in her hand, and resting upon this crescent, was Mercury's Caduceus. Suddenly she disappeared, and the twelve diamonds stood before me as twelve representative men..."(14-15) She told him, "'...thou art chosen to redeem the race...gain strength and life from me, the Tree of Life.....my beloved Horus'" (17-18)

In addition to its alchemical element, Teed's illumination included Christian, Far

Eastern, and Egyptian religious elements - all of which became manifest in Koreshan belief and in the symbolism of the Koreshan settlement grounds at Estero, Florida. Around this time, Teed assumed the name "Koresh," which he claimed was a Hebrew transliteration of the Persian translation of "Cyrus," mentioned in the *Book of Isiah*. (*Early Beginnings*, p. 6)

During the 1870's Teed traveled through the towns and cities of New York and Pennsylvania preaching the new Koreshan doctrine and attracting a small following. In 1873 he visited the Harmonist community at Economy, Pennsylvania; he later would try to merge with this group, as well as several other religious Utopian societies including the Shakers and the Brotherhood of New Life. (*Early Beginnings*, p. 9) Although the Koreshans claim to have merged with the Shakers, and records exist of Shaker visits to the Koreshan community at Estero, it seems unlikely that the merger was actually accomplished, in light of the dwindling Shaker membership at this time, which has been well documented. It seems likely that the layout of the Economy settlement, and some of the group's beliefs exerted a strong influence on Teed: celibacy became an important tenant in Koreshan belief, and Teed claimed to have been celibate himself since 1870 when "he first began the promulgation of the science which he received through occult influx." (*Flaming Sword* VIII #21, P. 4)

Teed, or Koresh, professed a new religion, Koreshanity, which was a complex and often confusing blend of primitive Christianity emphasizing Mosaic law, alchemy, astrology, far Eastern beliefs including reincarnation, Egyptian mythology, the teachings of Emanuel Swedenborg, and Cellular Cosmology -Teed's unique concept of an anti-Copernican universe in which the earth is believed to be a hollow globe, with its inhabitants living on the inside surface, and the sun, moon, and stars occupying the hollow interior. (The Koreshan belief system will be described in more detail in the following section.) In 1880, Teed settled in Moravia, New York, where he attracted a few followers including Dr. and Mrs. A. W. K. Andrews, the parents of Allen Andrews, who would become the most important horticulturist during the early years of the Koreshan settlement at Estero, Florida. (Andrews, p. 2)

Teed and four female followers including his sister, moved to New York city in 1884, where they lived at 135th Street and 8th Avenue. (Fogarty, p. 75 and *Early Beginnings*, p. 8) By now he had attracted enough attention to be the subject of numerous newspaper articles including one published in the *New York Times* on August 10, 1884, which stated that Teed claimed to be the second coming of Christ. Teed's claim was based on Biblical prophecy, which he described in a letter to George F. Tuttle:

"I claim to unite in myself through the three families, Tuttle, Read, and Teed, the ten tribes of Israel... The Tuttle, Teed, and Read family constituted one family, the name of which was Tut, pronounced in Hebrew with the long sound of "u" or Toot... The promise of restoration through the male will was made to this tribe and the family name Toot was to be the antitypical male of the restoration, or the second coming of Christ.... the natural line of the descent of the branch promised as the restorer of Judah and Israel."

Teed was involved in a number of lawsuits during this period, and many others were to follow. They primarily involved cases in which he was accused of falsely representing himself as the second coming of Christ, (Fogarty, p. 46) or for causing his followers, especially women, to become estranged from their families against the wishes of their husbands, families, and friends (*Early Beginnings*, p. 10). In following him, the Koreshans brought their property with them, and this also was to become the subject of several lawsuits.

Teed's wife, who had been ill for some time, died in 1885. Their son Douglas Arthur Teed was to become a respected painter, exhibiting at the Royal Academy of Canada, the Guild Hall Exhibition in London, the Crystal Palace in Munich, and the International Exhibition of Fine Arts in Rome. (Fine, p. 22) Although he apparently had little to do with his father or the Koreshan community, some of his paintings are now exhibited at the Koreshan State Historic Site and the Koreshan Unity Foundation in Estero.

Teed was invited to speak at the convention of the National Association of Mental Science meeting in Chicago, in 1886, where his presentation was so well received that he was elected as president of the association. Teed's magnetism affected women especially, who made up the majority of his followers. In one newspaper it was noted that this "smooth-shaven man of fifty-four, whose brown, restless eyes glow and burn like live coals," had a strange power over women. (Rainard, p. 6) Henry Silverfriend, an early Koreshan, described him in a pamphlet published by the Koreshan Unity Cooperative in 1898:

"In the personality of Dr. Teed is expressed a man of distinguished appearance; his eyes are a bright and lustrous shade of brown, his hair is worn combed back and always neatly trimmed...He is always clean shaven, has an aquiline nose and chin that is very broad. His perceptives are very prominent, making his forehead appear to recede. In his walk and gesture, he is rather graceful and has a very deep resonant sympathetic voice... he does not appear to realize the amount of energy he puts into his voice." (Herbert-Reeves, p. 2)

Teed finally had found his audience; that same year he and his small colony moved to Chicago.

Teed in Chicago

By the early 1890's, the Koreshans numbered over a hundred, and about three-quarters of these were women. (Rainard, p. 6) The group set up headquarters in a mansion called Beth-Ophra on the south side. In Chicago, Teed's followers were organized into a well-defined social structure which included three basic divisions: the College of Life, the Church Triumphant, and the Society Arch-Triumphant. (Herbert-Reeves, p. 6) The Society Arch-Triumphant occupied the highest level of the Koreshan religious organization, and at its head were Teed, who by 1891 began using the name Koresh in print, and Mrs. Annie G. Ordway, a Chicago follower who assumed the name



Mrs. Annie G. Ordway, Victoria Gratia
(From *The Koreshan Story* by Sara Weber Rea, p. 21)

of Victoria Gratia. In Ordway, Teed had found his female counterpart whose appearance had been foretold in his divine illumination. In later years, she and Teed seem to have presented a regal picture to many: "Old timers will remember the visits of Dr. Teed and the queen and a few of his followers to the early fairs. They were garbed spectacularly and always attracted much attention - particularly the stately queen. She was said to have brought a great fortune to the group." (*Tampa Tribune*, July 20, 1958.)

Ordway became the editor and a primary contributor to Koreshan newspaper, focusing on women's issues. In the fall of 1886, the Koreshans began publishing *The Guiding Star*,

their first major periodical, with its offices downtown on Wabash Avenue. In 1889 it was replaced by *The Flaming Sword*. In these publications Teed and his followers wrote extensively on Koreshan belief and expressed their social and political views. They were social reformers and among the issues which concerned many utopian and social reform groups of the period were the inequality of women, education and penal reform, equitable distribution of property, and slum clearing.

In Chicago, a lack of social stability was brought about by transience and a surge of immigrants to the city (in the 1890's, 41% of the city's population were immigrants, compared to a national average of 20%) and by the destruction of a large part of the city's fabric by the great fire of 1871. (Gilbert, p. 27) Labor disputes often became violent, as in the Haymarket Riot in 1886. In addition to crowding and slum conditions, moral conflicts compelled many to seek the support of religious leaders like Teed. The "worldly amusements" which troubled many Chicago residents included theaters for "men only" and an atmosphere of "lust" and heavy drinking.

(Gilbert, p. 177) His followers believed that Teed or "Koresh," their

illustration 3.2

the world out of the hell of irreligion, adultery, greed, immorality, poverty, drunkenness, extortion, and crime..." (*The Flaming Sword*, Sept. 19, 1892 P. 6) In Edward Bellamy's classic utopian novel *Looking Backward*, published in 1888, the story's hero describes a late 19th century American city: "This horrible babel of shameless self-assertion and mutual depreciation and adjurations, this stupendous system of brazen beggary..." a "festering mass of human wretchedness" where money was the "root of all evil." (Bellamy, p. 324) And Teed declared that it was his mission "to break down the spurious money system..." considering even aristocracy a better alternative to the new class of American industrialists: "...a blood aristocracy," he said, "however depraved it may have proven to be, in particular instances, possesses more of the humane element than the grossly piggish moneyed gourmands who hover over our American civilization..." (*Flaming Sword*, May 21, 1892, p. 5)

A powerful group of Chicago's leading citizens sought to improve city pride and the sense of community by establishing some of the city's most important cultural institutions, including the Art Institute and Symphony. Teed and his followers also emphasized cultivating the arts; he believed that true art was "the arrangement of truths into forms of beauty" and that the supreme beauty was social beauty which included all others - song, story, drama, sculpture, painting, and music. (*Flaming Sword*, March 1895, p. 34) It was perhaps the influence of this crucial period in Chicago's cultural history that helped the Koreshan community to focus to an unusually strong degree on the arts.

Another very significant event in Chicago in 1893 was the great World's Colombian Exposition; this huge exposition of art, technology, agriculture, and countless other things was the greatest tourist event America had ever experienced, with an estimated 10% of the country's total population attending. (Gilbert p. 87) Officially, it celebrated the 400th anniversary of the arrival of Columbus in America; unofficially, it was intended to place Chicago on the cultural map, to demonstrate its economic recovery after the devastating fire of 1871. Its great pastiche of white Beaux Arts style buildings was like a huge, dazzling amusement park.

"Remington typewriters and Tiffany & Co. stained glass were under the same exhibition roof with the University of Chicago's 70-ton Yerkes telescope and Bach's clavichord. Goods pavilions, which contained everything from clothes to phonographs, were erected within the building by America, Germany, Austria, China, Japan, France, Russia, and England. Furniture from the palace of the King of Bavaria was displayed, as was the manuscript of Lincoln's Inaugural address and Mozart's spinet. This was the most eclectic of exhibits, combining goods for sale with items of historical and artistic interest." (Rose, introduction).

Teed visited the exposition a number of times, and in later years he used it as a metaphor for the Koreshan settlement in Florida, his New Jerusalem. (Hinds, p. 472) Although he had not yet decided to move the colony to Florida, he was already planning to build the New Jerusalem. Bertha Boomer, an original Koreshan member with whom Teed visited the Exposition, relates "At about the time of this

the New Jerusalem. The architects of the Chicago Columbian Exposition or World's Fair at this time began having their visions of the Great White City as it was called - Koresh having visions of the Holy City...the New Era, the New Jerusalem or the Glory of God but a reflex of his own visions into and through the minds of the aspiring architects." (Boomer, p. 7)

Built of straw and plaster, the Exposition was a short-lived fantasy, whose

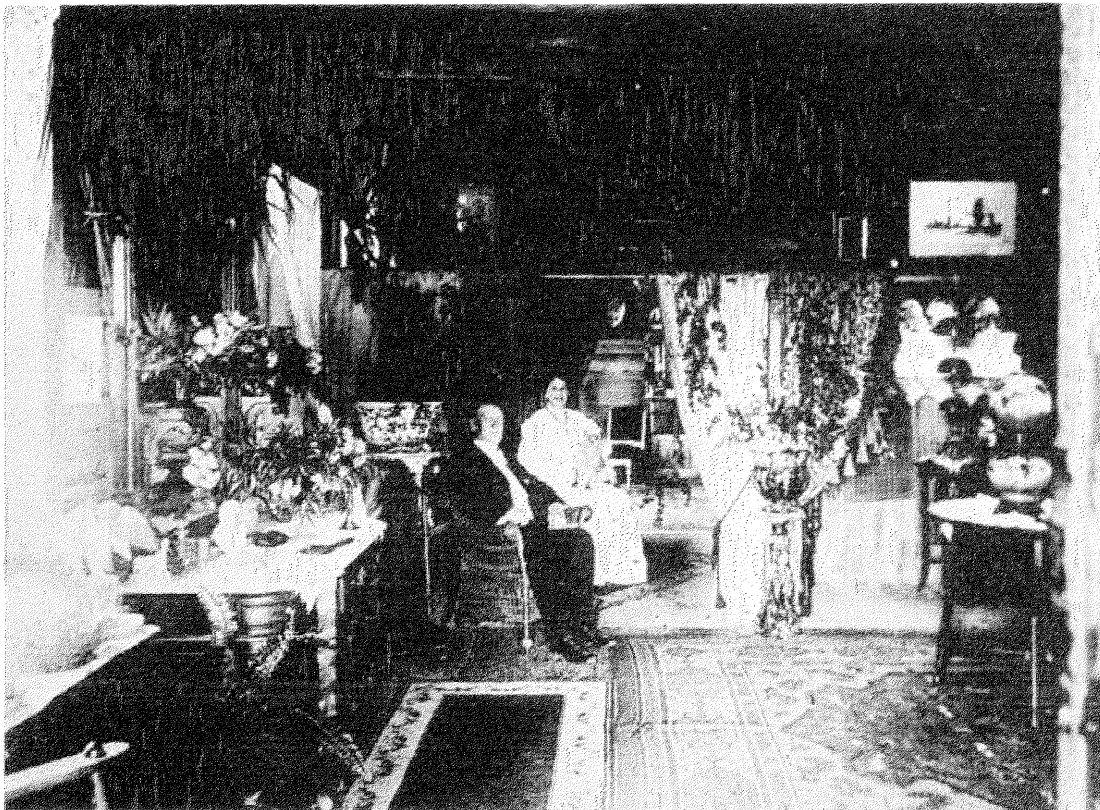


illustration 3.3

Cyrus Teed and Victoria Gratia seated in Founder's House
(From The Koreshan Unity Settlement, booklet, Koreshan State Historic Site)

demolition surely contributed to the sense of impermanence that plagued American culture. Bertha Boomer, an early Chicago follower, recalled,

"the White City of Chicago went up in the smoke of a raging fire, and its congress, 'Congress of Religions,' set fire to the discontent of the masses who attended it, with modern paganized Christianity. On the peristyle of the White City's nobly-arched water way entrance was transcribed the quotation from the apostolic epistle - 'Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free.' Under the peristyle walked the reincarnated spirit of truth of Elijah the Prophet as its promised Messenger (referring to Koresh), and the world knew him not." (Boomer, p. 12-

encouraging wives, especially mothers, to leave their families, forsaking their husbands; he was suspected of using hypnotism or mesmerism on his followers, and many non-Koreshans were outraged. (*Flaming Sword* vol. VIII #21, p. 2) One week after they had moved in, the Koreshans complained that "...the people of Normal Park have stood on our front doors without invitation; they have peered over the window sills, through our windows; they have tried to heap upon us every abuse, by calling epithets of ridicule, and they have always been met with courtesy." (ibid., p. 2) The group considered instituting proceedings against the Normal Park citizens regarding the depreciation of their property:

"If the mob, incited to frenzy by the fabrication of 16th rate asses, in the form of two-legged animals, saturated with fusel-oil, nicotine, and sensuality, is a sample of the best citizenship of Normal Park, and Washington Heights, God deliver us from the remaining worst sample of the influence of the violation of the laws of life through bestial sex indulgence." (ibid., p. 2)

Although his group was encountering serious opposition in Chicago, Teed's fame and following increased. In 1890 he had set up a small colony in San Francisco with a few members from Chicago, although this lasted only for a few years. (Herbert-Reeves, p. 7) Teed also was attempting to merge with other utopian religious groups at this time including the Shakers. In *The Flaming Sword* published on Sept 19, 1892, Victoria Gratia claimed that "future generations will point to the union of the Shakers and Koreshans as the one of the great and marked events of the times - the nexus of the fulfillment of special prophetic indication." (p. 9) Whether or not the Shakers recognized this merger is not clear. But Ann Lee, the 18th century British visionary who founded the movement, was one of the two greatest influences on Teed's religious life. The other was Emanuel Swedenborg, an 18th century Swedish scientist and theologian who had visions in which God instructed him in the allegorical interpretation of the Bible, and in the coming of the New Jerusalem. Teed stated that "We regard Swedenborg and Ann Lee as the stamen and pistol of that blossom which proceeds the fruitage of the age, and their union in the spiritual world, as the marriage of the Bride and Lamb, through which the heavens are opened, and the rider on the white horse made visible and potential." (*Flaming Sword*, Jan. 2, 1892)

While returning from a lecture tour in the east in 1893 Teed met a man on the train, who offered to sell him a piece of property on Pine Island, Florida, for sale; the property included a dock, several houses, and the 60-room San Carlos Hotel. That October, Teed, Annie Ordway, and Bertha Boomer went together to inspect the property, which at \$150,000 was prohibitively expensive. (Boomer, p. 8, 12) But they were clearly interested in leaving Chicago, where lawsuits against Teed had again been filed, and the colony's arrival at Normal Park was meeting dangerous opposition. At one point, a proposal had even been made to lynch Teed. (Mackle, p. 24)

Although the Koreshans were unable to purchase the Pine Island property, they were able to distribute Koreshan literature in the Punta Gorda area where it became known that they were looking for a place to settle. They received numerous letters offering property for sale, one from a German homesteader named Gustav Damkohler

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Teed in Florida



illustration 3.4

Teed and a few followers moved to the site of Dahmkohler's 320-acre homestead in January 1894. According to an article in the May 1895 edition of *The Flaming Sword*, the revelation was "made in the light of a flaming cloud" for "laying the foundation of this strong city in which the mighty God will pitch his tabernacle and settle his rest forever." (*Flaming Sword* vol. IX #5, p. 89)

Even before they had

was to be the center with streets running in all directions about like the streets from the Capitol in Washington, D.C."

(Dahmkohler, p. 23) The plan incorporated many concepts from the New Jerusalem described by John in the *Book of Revelations*, as well as some very advanced town-planning concepts which might have come from texts published by other nineteenth century utopian or reform-minded town-planners. Some aspects of the plan, particularly the emphasis on creating a productive economy and of being situated on a waterway, were probably influenced by Teed's interaction with the Harmonists in Economy, Pennsylvania. It was reported in the April 1895 issue of *The Flaming Sword* that Estero was a

"great location for commercio-maritime center for 10 million people, with water communication with world...It is the purpose of the Koreshan Unity to inaugurate the construction of a great city...(This is) the preparation for the establishment of an industrial system, destined finally and by revolution - not riotous, but peaceable - to extend throughout the world, and to have its center of operations in Estero, Lee County, Florida." (*Flaming Sword*, IX #4, p. 53)

The Koreshans found Estero to be "the climax of natural beauty," (*The Flaming Sword*, IX #4, p. 53) Bertha Boomer described their approach to the new site on the Estero River:

"We found poling up the nine miles of the winding river's length - 'said to have 52 turns' - among the logs, and with the water as molten silver, filled with schools of mullet radiant with the phosphorescence, very exciting. The magnificent wildness of the starlit scenes so unique and awesome finally silenced us all..." (Boomer, p. 16)

The site was forested with longleaf pines and there were large expanses of scrub palmetto: among the improvements that Dahmkohler had made were plantings of citrus and mulberry trees, ornamental plantings of giant bamboo said to have come from the Edison estate in Fort Myers, and the creation of an apiary. (Andrews, p. 6)

The group landed near Dahmkohler's one-room cabin, and moved in with him and Elwin, then nine years old. They were able to improve on the bed, which consisted of old sails stretched across a rough pine frame, with bedding which they had brought with them from Chicago. (Boomer, p. 17-18) Under the cabin were a few large Black Snakes which the homesteader had encouraged to stay, to keep the house free of rats and keep the rattlesnakes away. During those first days, Boomer relates that "The keen interest we all felt in the Master's plans, and doing our work, made the days fly by in great joy. We saw visions and dreamed dreams, as we did all we could with our hands to make things clean and attractive in simplicity." (Boomer, p. 18)

The early settlers seem to have been adventurous pioneers;

"Our meals were of the simplest, meal mush and coffee, fish, pork and sweet potatoes, with some canned goods for variety. Once an alligator was killed and the sliced tail brought in for a meal, and cooked like veal cutlets; it proved to be very good. This scribe thought if the tail was so good, some other part of the "gator" might be cooked to the queen's (Victoria Gratia's) taste too. So armed with a carving knife, she went down to the river bank where lay the remains of the gator, and attempted to carve some of the gelatinous body, but found it too much that was repulsive to the stomach, and returned empty-handed." (Boomer 21)

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In February of that year, twenty more Koreshans arrived from Chicago. Most of these members were housed in tents and primitive huts roofed with cabbage-palm fronds, which were used until the large Dining Hall, with its dormitory-like living accommodations on the upper floors, was built in 1897-1898. (Herbert-Reeves, p. 22) In 1894, the first permanent Koreshan building, the Women's Log House, was built, and shortly afterwards the Men's Log House was completed. In addition, the group had been clearing land and planting crops including beans and sweet potatoes among the earliest successes. Citrus and other trees were also planted during the first few years at Estero; following his visit to the settlement in 1895, Koreshan member Professor L'Amoreaux reported to have seen there "citrus included oranges, lemons, limes, grapefruits, citrons." He goes on to say that "South Florida's productions include "pineapples, banana, olive, mango, guava or alligator pear, melon, pawpaw; Japanese persimmon, tamarind, date, cocoanut, sappadillo, and sugar apple. All of these I saw in successful growth and most of them in full bearing." He agreed with Teed that the site was very well chosen: "All in all, there is no spot on earth more favorably situated for the site of a great and powerful commercial city." (*The Flaming Sword* vol. IX #10, p. 201)

By the end of its first year, the Koreshan settlement was nearly self-sufficient. But until the group solved the problems of increased food supply and a safe supply of drinking water, the colony could not accept many additional settlers. (Herbert-Reeves, p. 23) Allen Andrews wrote that he believed the original water supply had led to a fever epidemic that ceased after a new and deeper well had been dug. (Andrews, p. 8)



Early Koreshan tent house.
(From *The Koreshan Story* by Sara Weber Rea, p. 26)

illustration 3.5

The first commercial venture entered into by the Koreshans in Florida was operation of a sawmill, which they had purchased and taken apart in Fort Myers, and reassembled at the settlement. (Herbert-Reeves, p. 24) They were

became a significant point of contact between the Koreshans and the local populace, who appreciated the variety of goods made available by the newcomers; especially popular was the white bread produced in their bakery - it was the only local source of yeast-risen bread among the Florida "crackers." By 1897, the Dining Hall had risen to three stories, and was said to remain the largest frame building in Lee County until it was demolished in 1949. In addition, the group owned and operated a number of sloops during the first decade, shipping their own and others' goods on the Estero River. This was the beginning of what they believed would become a great maritime operation, a "new Sea Port Town in Southern Florida to be owned by the laboring masses, in commercial intercourse with the whole world by water, the great Gulf of Mexico being the medium of such communication." (*The Flaming Sword*, vol. IX, p. 53) They also planned to create a large cabinet-making industry, using exotic woods which they would bring up from Central and South America.

By 1900, the settlers numbered between forty and sixty. Teed decided that maintaining both the Florida and Chicago properties was too expensive, and by 1903, all of the members had moved to Estero. In addition to their belongings, they brought with them the printing presses with which they would continue to publish Koreshan literature. By 1903, the total population of the settlement was about two hundred. This was the largest group of Koreshans that would ever live at Estero. And although the colony's population did not rise during the next few years, the settlement's "Golden Age" is dated between 1903 and 1905 - the period of greatest development. (Herbert-Reeves, p. 31)

The most significant structures built at this time were the Planetary Court and the Art Hall. The Planetary Court housed the seven most important women in the community, the Stellar Court of the Society Arch-Triumphant. One or more male members also lived here at times. The Art Hall, which served as exhibition hall, theatre, concert hall, and place of worship, is considered by the state park service to be the finest architectural work at the settlement. Here, the Koreshans held many theatrical and musical presentations, which were well attended by non-Koreshans. Musical and artistic production played an important part of life, as did education, which was provided for their own and non-Koreshan children as well. Teed considered the beauty of Koreshan society to be complete only if it embraced the beauty of music, theater, and the other fine arts. He had also planned a great botanical garden at Estero, and by 1905 it was well established and very popular. The grounds were "tastefully laid out, with broad walks, ornamental shade trees, and tropical plants. The river banks have been walled up, on the front of the park, and a succession of terraces rise one above the other, planted with palms and shade trees." (*Fort Myers Press* article, in Rainard, p. 10)

Although the community flourished during this period, Teed continued to be the object of numerous lawsuits. The most significant lawsuit of this period involving the Koreshans was certainly that brought by Dahmkohler in attempt to regain his land. A

few years after he had donated his homestead to the group, the aging pioneer lost faith in Teed and his teachings, believing him to be a consummated charlatan. (Dahmkohler, p. 23) His lawsuit was a unique challenge, which focused on the religious beliefs of the Koreshans, asserting that they were not the right kind of people to live in Lee County. (Rainard, p. 8). In his book, *Memoirs of the First Settler at Estero, Florida*, Elwin frequently refers to his father's and his own disappointment at failing to regain the property that they sorely regretted having donated to Teed.

Another, very strange and curious legal challenge was made to the Koreshans by a rival visionary, Editha Lolita. Among other things, she claimed to be the daughter of King Ludwig of Bavaria and the successor to the high priestess of the occult, Madame Blavatsky. She resented Teed's intrusion on her territory, where she had intended to set up her own utopian community with her followers, the "Order of the Crystal Sea." Presented in her attack was information on Teed's past lawsuits. (Rainard, p. 9-10) But by then the Koreshans had been accepted into the local community, and neither Dahmkohler nor Lolita succeeded in mustering bad feelings against them. The Koreshans had wisely cultivated many friends, including members of the local press.

But eventually public opinion and the press began to turn against Teed and his followers, when they proposed the incorporation of seventy-five square miles of territory in Lee county on which they would build their New Jerusalem; of this land, they owned just ten square miles. The attempt to incorporate failed, and it raised public suspicion regarding the Koreshans' intentions. For the first time, they encountered serious political opposition. And the press had sided against them - particularly an editor named Issacs, of the Fort Myers weekly newspaper. (Andrews, p. 43) In 1904, they formed the Progressive Liberty Party, and based their platform on public ownership of utilities, free schools, the equalization of wealth, environmental protection, and conservation of natural resources. (Fogarty, p. 82)

As political opposition to Teed and his colony mounted, in spite of their significant contributions to local economy, education, and culture. The Koreshans until now had backed the local Democratic candidates, and voted as a bloc. But in the election of 1906, Teed refused to support one candidate for state representative in the primary election of the Democratic Executive Committee. The Koreshan votes, which should have defeated the candidate locally, were thrown out on the grounds that they were not entitled to vote in the election. (Rainard, p. 13) Teed's response was to form his own political party, the Progressive Liberal Party, and to express its opinions in a new Koreshan newspaper, *The American Eagle*. The Democrats ridiculed Teed, rejecting "the wealdings of Koreshanity laboring under the hypnotic or other influence of the great Koresh, the great 'prime counselor' of Koreshan Universality and Humbuggery." (Rainard, p. 13)

Attacks against Teed and the Koreshans worsened to the point that Teed, who had been called a charlatan in the press and burned in effigy in Fort Myers, considered it unwise to travel alone. But in spite of being accompanied by several Koreshans, he

Attacks against Teed and the Koreshans worsened to the point that Teed, who had been called a charlatan in the press and burned in effigy in Fort Myers, considered it unwise to travel alone. But in spite of being accompanied by several Koreshans, he became involved in a street fight resulting from the beating of a Progressive Liberal candidate by a Fort Myers citizen. In the brawl Teed was struck first by a citizen, and then by the city marshal as he was dragged off to jail. (Herbert-Reeves, p. 38) Teed's health declined severely after this incident, and for the rest of his life he suffered from painful and debilitating attacks of neuritis. By early 1908, the attacks had become so severe that Teed was forced to retire; he spent the last year of his life at "La Parita," a Koreshan house on Estero Island, where he died on December 22. He was buried on the island in a tomb with a plaque which reads "Cyrus, Shepherd Stone of Israel."

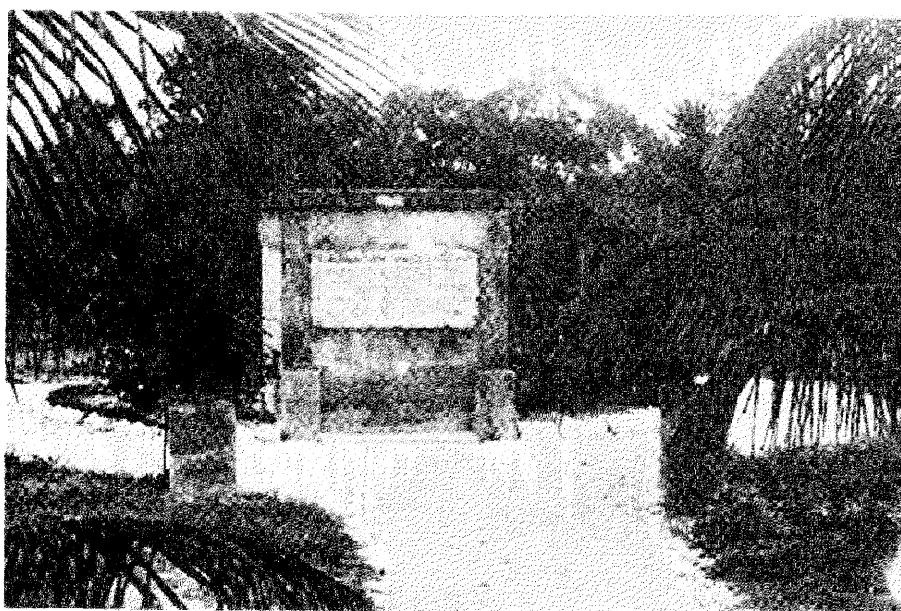


illustration 3.6

Entrance to Teed's gravesite on Estero Island
(From *The Koreshan Story* by Sara Weber Rea, p. 58)

Koreshan Society

The Koreshans created a unique society in southwest Florida, which had several prominent characteristics: it was an economically communistic; it was organized into a hierarchy of religious leaders and lower social orders; men and women were considered equals; and it was a society in which education was highly valued. For some non-Koreshans, this society aroused suspicion and distrust, while for others, it gained their lasting respect.

Koreshan Communism

The Koreshan community was essentially communistic; that is, all possessions were to be held in common, and all members were to be provided for equally. This was because the Koreshans, like many utopian groups including the Shakers, wanted to return to primitive Christianity. Professor L'Amoreaux of the Koreshans recalled that the early Christians were like Paul, who after his conversion "...immediately went and sold all his possessions and brought the proceeds and laid them at the apostles' feet, and they had all things in common.'" He wrote that "...the Christian communism which was planted in the beginning of the age will come again..." (*The Flaming Sword*)

Upon joining the community, early members were supposed to turn over their worldly possessions, although not all of them did so. When some chose to leave the group, their possessions were apparently not returned, and the prospect of poverty may have kept some members in the community in spite of their dissatisfaction. A very critical account of the conditions faced by some who chose to leave is found in an article published in the *Pittsburgh Daily News* on May 15, 1907.

"The one fixed rule of the community and the irrevocable tenet of the faith is that all who become of the colony must give their worldly goods to Teed, and all who become dissatisfied with it must not expect to get anything back. It is [a] precedent that has not been established that any money will be returned to the person who puts it into the so-called common fund, and it is said that it will not be. The only thing in common about the fund seems to be that the members are allowed to contribute it and that thereafter it is Teed's. In return for their contributions they are promised that they will be fed and clothed. They are fed, but they must provide their own food, and they are clothed, but not until they make their own clothes...Some of them have succeeded in getting enough money from home to go back, but others are forced to stay here just because they have no way of getting back. They must either stay or walk home."

But it seems that in general, the Koreshans did enjoy an interesting and satisfying life in spite of the hardships which they, like all pioneers, faced. Most accounts written by early members and their families speak in positive terms of their experience, and they seem to have been genuinely happy.

But perhaps because of critical publicity, as well as a lack of new members after the turn of the century, Teed began to advertise the community's cooperative nature. He emphasized that not all followers were expected to participate in the communistic

society. Those who wished to retain their independence, who "for some reason do not feel prepared to cast their all into a common treasury," were able to participate in the Koreshan Unity as stockholders. It seems ironic that in 1903 the Koreshan Unity was incorporated, in spite of its communist orientation. (*Koreshan Unity, Co-operative*, p. 15) The Unity's charter was taken out in the State of New Jersey on September 26, 1903, with a capitalization of \$200,000. Twenty thousand shares were offered at a par value of \$10 each. The Corporation's officers included Annie Ordway, President, and C.R. Teed, "Prime Counselor;" four of the officers were women, and five were men. Ironically, Teed elected to use the same form for incorporation which had been used by Standard Oil Company - one of the century's most prominent capitalist institutions. (The Unity's "Form and Terms of the Preferred Stock" appears in the appendix.)

Teed wrote that this cooperative division of the Unity was "so arranged as to permit of those entering it to gradually get nearer to or farther away from the strictly communistic principle, as best suit their likes or dislikes. ...A person may, for instance, with \$500 purchase 50 shares of the Unity's stock at par. He may secure for himself, or himself and family, with twenty shares, say 10 acres of land; with twenty more he may secure, under his privileges, labor, lumber, and material from the Koreshan Unity, and put up a house or cottage to suit his own convenience, or he may select one already built; and with the remaining ten shares he may secure team, tools for cultivating his land, improve and plant some portion of it; - the team and tools being furnished from the common supply...In the mean time, and for all time in the future, so long as he retains his stock, the Unity furnishes him and his family with the necessities, such as food, clothing, fuel, etc; and pays all the taxes on the property from the common treasury. " (*Koreshan Unity, Co-operative*, p. 17-18)

In addition to a house, land, and the means of developing it, stockholders were to be provided with education for their children, "fire protection, water, ice, telephone service, electric lighting, and street railway service, steam laundry, boat excursions, picnics, outings, theater, and a church without a contribution box, together with all the other advantages, as they are from time to time introduced, absolutely free of charge..." (*Koreshan Unity, Co-operative*, p. 18) these Some of t amenities, such as the "street railroad," were offered prematurely, and never were built. But the Unity had intended to build them as their New Jerusalem developed.

Social Organization

There were three divisions of Koreshan society into which all members fell. These were the "orders" of membership, and included followers who lived within the Koreshan organized communities as well as those who did not. Although the greatest membership at Estero numbered only about 200, it was reported that around 1900 there were 4,000 believers worldwide. And in addition to the Koreshan communities at Chicago and Estero, there were short-lived communities in San Francisco, Bristol,

Tennessee, and Washington, D.C.

The Investigative Order was the order into which new members were initially placed. These members did not live within the communal settlements, and they were not required to follow the Koreshan theology. However, they were expected to lead "morally unobjectionable" lives, although this did not include being celibate. These members could join the Koreshan Unity in order to take advantage of the opportunities for employment, education, and other resources. All new members joined this order initially, and remained here for a six-month probationary period. (Fine, p. 77) The Marital Order included all married Koreshans; these members were allowed to live with their spouses and families but were expected to have sexual relations only for the purpose of procreation. They were married according to state and national law, and were to be monogamous. This was a higher order than the Investigative Order. The highest order of Koreshan society was the Communistic Order; these members were expected to remain celibate and lived in same-sex homes or dormitories, even if married. It was primarily members of this order who made up the group which moved from Chicago with Teed. (Fine, p. 79)

Members also occupied a position in the society as members of one of the Orders of Koresh. The first department of the order included the leaders of the Koreshan Unity, and these were chosen from among the members of the Communistic Order. The highest level of this organization was occupied by Teed and his female counterpart, Annie Ordway or Victoria Gratia; together they formed the "central duality." Below them were several groups. First was the Planetary Chamber, who resided in the planetary court, and which consisted of six female members. The Stellar Chamber consisted of four male Koreshans. And the Signet Chamber consisted of six female and six male members. (Fine, p. 79) The second department included the students and teachers of the College of Life. This was founded in Chicago in 1886, with Teed as its president. It was dedicated to "The Science of Healing Through Soul and Spirit, or Psychic and Pneumatic Potency ." (College of Life pamphlet, June 11, 1887) When the Koreshans moved to Estero, this became the Pioneer University in which a greater variety of courses were offered, including higher mathematics (according to Koreshan belief), dentistry, osteopathy, history, ethnology, art, and music. The third department was the Society Arch-Triumphant; this included the general membership of Koreshans, and was the first order to which new members were assigned. They did not necessarily have to believe in the theories of science and philosophy professed by Teed, such as Cellular Cosmology, nor did they have to accept Koreshan theology. They were expected to follow the Koreshan moral code which included abstinence from drinking whiskey or beer, using tobacco, or taking opium. (Fine, p. 80) A fourth order, which was founded in Chicago but seems to have dissipated rather quickly, was the Koreshan military branch - the White Horse Army. This militia was to fight in the Battle of Armageddon, and afterwards was to have been disbanded. (Fine, p. 81)

The Role of Women

A basic tenet of Koreshanity was that women and men were social, economical, and spiritual equals. It has often been noted that this may have been the primary reason that Teed was so disliked by many, particularly the husbands of his female followers who often joined the Koreshan communities without them. It seems likely that Teed's philosophy regarding women's role is based on his divine illumination, as well as being a sympathetic response to the status of women in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

The inspiration of Koreshan belief was Teed's illumination in 1869 - a visionary experience in which the Divine Motherhood appeared to him, revealing the biune nature of God. This biunity signified that God was both male and female, capable of appearing in either form. But Teed believed that this divine nature was more than bisexual; it represented the original, pure state of being before Adam and Eve were corrupted by having lustful intercourse - the Koreshans' concept of original sin, which caused their expulsion from the Garden of Eden. The Koreshans believed that through celibacy and following Koreshan faith, they would become transformed into biune creatures themselves, reflecting the nature of their god. Thus, the sexes were viewed as equally important and equally valued based on the tenets of their faith. If God was biune and changeable, so must his true followers become. Teed himself claimed to have a female character, and to have achieved biune status. (Kitch, 93-94)

The struggle for women to be recognized as men's equals has been a long one which continues today, even in the most technologically advanced societies. Both the American and French Revolutions were fought for the purpose of establishing equal rights for "all men" - but this included neither women nor African slaves. Even prominent Enlightenment philosophers including Rousseau professed that women were naturally suited to take a position inferior to men's. These ideas drew criticism from eighteenth-century reformers such as Mary Wollstonecraft, who proclaimed that women were forced into a lower status because of their inferior education in *A Vindication of the Rights of Women* of 1791 - a text often recognized as the first feminist classic. (Schultheiss, "Women's Rights," *Encarta 98 CD ROM*) Into the early nineteenth century, women's legal status was one of coverture - as such, they held no legal status apart from their husbands, and were prohibited from being party to lawsuits, sitting on juries, holding property in their names, writing wills, and usually from obtaining custody of their children, which was then awarded routinely to the father. As the century progressed, American activists became more numerous and more vocal, and often drew criticism as they spoke out against sex-based discrimination as well as slavery. Their loudest critics were often ministers, who preached that the women, appearing in public before mixed audiences, were acting more like men than the passive, uncomplaining creatures that God had intended. But it was ironically the early nineteenth century wave of religious revivalism that swept many women into the fight

for equal rights. From among the Quakers, with their already established belief in women's equality, several strong leaders emerged, including the minister Lucretia Mott. (ibid.)

In 1848, when Cyrus Teed was nine years old, two significant events occurred in New York state, which would profoundly effect the history of the women's rights movement: the first feminine rights convention was held at Seneca Falls, and the New York State Married Women's Property Rights Act was passed. At the Seneca Falls convention, the *Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions* was drafted; in this document, it was declared that women and men were created equal, both born with inalienable natural rights. (ibid.) They sought to gain women's right to vote, the right to hold property, to be awarded equal terms in divorce settlements, including the custody of children, access to higher education and the professions, and the right to hold profitable employment. In addition, they criticized the church for excluding women from the ministry (There were rare exceptions such as the Quakers.) The Married Women's Property Rights Act established that women could legally acquire wealth and hold property independently of their husbands; many states followed in establishing similar laws. (ibid.) The women's rights movement was gathering momentum and recognition at mid-century, although their legal, social, and economic status remained grossly inferior to that of men. And although Teed was quite young at the time of these events, it seems unlikely that he was not aware of them at a young age; he was an intelligent and precocious child who left home at the age of eleven to earn a living in the western part of New York state, an area of the intense religious revivalism - a movement which often focused on the role of women in religion and society.

A particular focus of the women's right movement which Koreshanity aimed to resolve was the problem of women's reproductive rights. It was a primary concern of the movement throughout the nineteenth century, and has yet to be resolved in the minds of some. In the last century, reformers fought for the right of wives to refuse intercourse with their husbands, or "voluntary motherhood." The prevailing opinion of the American courts was that she was not entitled to refuse; thus men were legally entitled to enjoy not only social, political, and religious domination, but biological control as well. Exceptions to this status were found among only a few groups, such as the Shakers, Quakers, Koreshans, and other religious or utopian societies. Throughout Teed's lifetime, significant events such as the International Congress for Women of 1888, and the founding of groups such as the National Women's Suffrage Association in 1890 became the milestones which measured women's progress toward acquiring equal status - status which a fortunate few already enjoyed in the context of societies such as the Koreshan Unity.

In *The Koreshan Unity - General Information Concerning Membership and Its Obligations*, Teed states, "Korehsanity differs from every other social reform movement, in that it is not a reform but a revolution." (P. 1) Further, he says, "By

revolution, we mean that we have the right to institute a distinct social life not in conflict with the laws of the country, and to educate the people to the standard of this form of relationship in spiritual, moral, physiological, and social compact..." (P. 3) The Koreshans created a new society in which the most prominent feature was the equality of males and females. Even the Koreshan doctrine of celibacy was based on this equality, and the belief in the eventual merging of the sexes into perfect biune, hermaphroditic beings. The origin of Teed's belief in the equality of women and men was his illumination, in which the Divine Motherhood appeared to him. But Teed was also very much a man of his times, and presented strong arguments for women's rights including suffrage, in the context of late 19th century American capitalist society.

The Koreshan god was both male and female, a perfect combination which represented the divine state. Humans were to achieve the same perfection through the practice of Koreshan faith and particularly by remaining celibate. Teed taught that his followers would achieve divine biunity not only spiritually but physically as well; in fact, he claimed to achieved this status himself. (Kitsch, p. 143) Koreshan Lucie Page Borden wrote, "...every person masculine externally is feminine as to his interior nature, and vice versa, while the perfect being, the archetype of creation, is biune, two-in-one, a state which as it was man's origin, will be his destiny." (*The Flaming Sword*, September 30, 1998, in Kitsch) Belief in god's dual nature was shared by the Shakers, for whom Teed had great respect. Ann Lee, their founder, had based her concept of a hermaphroditic god on a visionary experience, as had Cyrus Teed. And her late 19th century followers of were experiencing a Shaker Renaissance in which leaders like Frederick Evans advocated total sexual equality. Like the higher orders of the Koreshans, they lived communistically, with separate dormitories for men and women, and were seated in separate areas for dining and worship. Another religious conviction shared by the Shakers and Koreshans was the rejection of an all-male trinity. Koreshan writers likened this to "three old bachelors," critical of the absence of a female role in Christianity, particularly in Protestantism. (Kitsch, p. 62)

Women's equality was a primary factor in Koreshan society. Annie Ordway wrote ,

"There are but two leading questions before the people today, and these both pertain to an equality which has on one side the laboring man and woman, and on the other, the masculine force in unrightful domination and usurpation of the most sacred potencies of human existence...Woman, a natural born citizen of the cosmos, evolved through the same agencies which bring into being her brother, equally expert in all that pertains to juvenile sports and pastimes, as active in the discernment of specific means to any given end, as fertile in inventive genius, as dominant in will, more righteously and kindly disposed, more compassionate and humane than her masculine counterpart, finds herself at her majority the technical bond-woman of the most arbitrary and tyrannical prestige possible to conceive. By some predisposed power she finds herself subject to a bondage, in some cases a willing slave, but, nevertheless, a slave to a barbaric egoism from which modern culture and civilization are gradually but certainly enabling her to rise." (Ordway, p. 1-2)

Teed also wrote of the equality of men, women and children, all of whom had equal

right to the fruits of communal labor.

The Koreshans believed that the root of woman's inequality was the nuclear family - a belief also shared by the Shakers. In both societies, children, even those born to the members of the higher orders, were raised communally, living separately from their parents, who lived in separate dormitories themselves. The Koreshans wanted to create a new society in which the biological family was replaced by a spiritual family founded on altruistic love. The American family in particular was blamed for the perpetuation of man's tyranny over women, who were bound by forced dependency, and whose dependency fueled male competition. In 1892 Teed wrote, "CHURCH COMMERCE, SEXUAL COMMERCE, and SECULAR COMMERCE are inseparable, but sexual commerce is the central sphere of the three," with marriage considered a form of sexual commerce. (Kitsch, p. 146) In fact, the Koreshans believed that the original sin was lustful intercourse, and that all social evils has resulted from this - a belief also held by the Shakers. Frederick Evans wrote that in the nuclear family, all family roles were tainted by the "lustful life principle" and that parental love interfered with true devotion to God. They thought that the nuclear family was characterized by its "trouble in the flesh; its cares, its anxieties, its fears and its sorrows; antagonistic in nature and limited in duration." The selfishness of families had led to the evil of private property, and the greater evil of wars waged to protect it. Finally, Evans blamed overpopulation on the family's selfish motives for survival. (Kitsch, 51- 53) The ultimate development of this system was American capitalism - the nuclear family on a national scale. Characterized by male dominance, it was a caste system based on private ownership - selfish and hierarchical. (Kitsch, p. 55) The Koreshans shared these convictions, and in their communities, eliminated sexual equality to a great extent.

At the Koreshan settlement in Estero, women held positions of power and responsibility rarely achieved in American society of the period. Teed had decreed, in fact, that there should be a permanent female head of the Koreshan religion. Women held positions as engineers, dentists, doctors, artists, store managers, and draftspersons. (Kitsch, p. 101) Annie Ordway and other prominent women leaders were professors, lecturers, and ministers. (For reasons including their denial to allow them in the ministry, the Koreshans blamed the Protestants for maintaining women's social inferiority.) The Koreshans were convinced that both women and men would benefit from equal status - including the commonly held right to vote. Ordway wrote, "...women's restoration to perfect state is through enfranchisement," whereas man's was "through unity with women." (Kitsch, p. 145) In 1900, Teed wrote that women must seize their rights rather than "degrade womanhood by cringingly imploring that which man, the usurper, has no right to bestow." (Kitsch, p. 145) And although the Koreshans did not realize all of the dreams that their leaders had promised them, they were able to create a rare utopian community in which women were as highly valued as men.

Education

When the Koreshans arrived in Estero, the land was sparsely inhabited; the population was made up mostly by Seminole Indians, white settlers, and African Americans. The only town of note was Fort Myers, a "cowboy town" founded in 1866, and by 1878 having a population of around 300. The first schools in Fort Myers were private schools, created in the log cabin homes of settlers wherever there were enough families to gather together a small group of students. The earliest teachers were usually pioneer mothers. The first paid teacher was Robert Bell, who taught a group of ten students in a log cabin school which opened in 1873. By 1878, Fort Myers had two public schools, which together provided for 77 students. (Stone and Carter, p. 7) By this time, three other schools had been established in Monroe County, all along the Caloosahatchee River (Lee County was part of Monroe County until 1887). During those years, the school year lasted only for three or four months, since children were needed to work on the farms and in the fields; insects, poverty, isolation, and the heat also limited attendance. (ibid., p. 7))

The first Superintendent of Monroe County schools, J.V. Harris, established a policy of separate schools for whites and blacks very early in the history of the county: "The plan to separate schools for white and colored gives satisfaction to all, and I find that it works well with the colored schools to employ colored teachers only; that is, when it is possible to do so." (ibid, p. 11) But the Koreshans welcomed all students, white or black, to the school which they were soon to establish in Estero. By the turn of the century, the major issues of concern in the county's public schools were compulsory attendance, teacher certification and salaries, and student transportation to schools. Monthly salaries for teachers ranged from \$35 to \$120 per month for white teachers, and \$25 to \$40 for African American teachers. By 1910, there were 27 public schools for white children in the county, and one for black children. (Lee County Schools, p. 62) By this time, the Koreshans had established a school at Estero which, in many ways, was far more sophisticated than the Lee County public schools of the period.

Education had been a primary concern of the Koreshans since the founding of their community in Chicago. When the group became established in Estero in the 1890's, a school was opened in what is now known as the Founder's House. First called the Children's School, the building was completed in 1895 or 1896 (Reeves, p. 58) The curriculum included both traditional subjects and courses in business, the trades, arts and crafts, music, dancing, oratory, and "physical culture." Elizabeth Robinson described the school's educational philosophy: it was

"...a cooperative industrial education, giving by illustration and utilization a practical demonstration of the things taught. For instance, the art of typesetting teaches also orthography, etymology and philology; the school garden not only agriculture, but botany, and the alchemy and physiology of plants; and in the business offices of the Unity, are opportunities for shorthand, typewriting, and bookkeeping. Mechanics also in taught in the different shops, to those who show an inclination in that direction." (Lee County Schools. P. 420)

Boys and girls were taught separately, in general keeping with the Koreshan social structure. Classroom time was limited to two and a half hours per day, and another two and a half hours were devoted to sports, trips, and other recreations. This was a much different school day than that of the public schools, where students spent six hours a day in the classroom.

A balance of traditional, practical, and social education characterized the Koreshan school in Estero, and this unusual approach to education is similar to that of the Dewey or Laboratory School which opened at the University of Chicago in 1896. Contact with the Laboratory School may have occurred through the school's publicity, or even through direct contact; Koreshan Eleanor Castle, a language professor at the University of Chicago, played an important role in setting up the Koreshan educational programs in Estero. (*American Eagle*, 1993). The "Lab" school encouraged learning through a wide variety of activities, both educational and practical, including what is now considered vocational education. Emphasis was on the student -each individual was encouraged to develop her or his interests, rather than following a rigid curriculum. Students were educated not only in traditional subjects, but were prepared to become informed and active participants in a democratic society. This was very similar to the educational approach of the Koreshans at Estero. In describing the school, Koreshan Elizabeth Robinson wrote, "our constant aim is to instill into the minds of our children, helpfulness, temperance, and purity of mind and body, so that in their maturer years, they will be equipped with all that tends to make them refined and cultured men and women, and good citizens, whether in the Koreshan Unity or elsewhere." At this early date, in a pioneer outpost in southwestern Florida, this school and its philosophy were indeed exceptional.

In Chicago, the Koreshans had also established the College of Life, which was transferred to Estero in the 1890's, and became known as Pioneer University. Included in the course offerings were "Osteopathy, Higher Mathematics from the Koreshan Standpoint, Dentistry, History and Ethnology, and Cosmogony." Education in the trades and in music, the arts and crafts was also offered, with courses in "Construction (House-building and Boat-building and Elements of Architecture and Mechanical Drawing), Pattern Making and Wood Turning, Stone Construction, Wood Carving, Fine Cabinet Work, Art Printing, Use of the Power Press, Tinsmithing, Surveying and Engineering, Agriculture, Baking, Beekeeping, Shorthand, and Typing." (ibid, p. 420) Although neither of these Koreshan schools exists today, many books which formed a part of its library may be found in the Koreshan Pioneer Library now housed by the Koreshan Unity Foundation in Estero. The education provided by the Koreshans - its classical and practical elements, as well as its emphasis on the arts - is a significant part of the group's legacy, and an important contribution to the people of southwest Florida.

Koreshan Belief

"Koreshan Universology is a complete system of Science of the great Universe of Life; and it involves the knowledge of the Creator and his creation. The name by which it is designated, in contradiction to perverted Christianity, is Koreshanity; and the new Religion must supplant Christianity, as Christianity supplanted Judaism. Koreshanity has come to fulfil the hope of the world in the liberation of humanity from the curse, in the establishment of the kingdom of God and earth, the introduction of the new Era of Light and Life, of universal harmony and happiness.

*"...It is the antithesis of all modern theories, of all schools of thought. It is the climax of all mental progress, the ultimate and absolute truth of Being and Existence; it is the revelation of all mystery, the uncovering of the occult; the true explanation of all phenomena, the scientific interpretation of nature and the Bible." Koresh, *The Flaming Sword*, July 12, 1901*

The Koreshan religion is a blend of Christianity, Judaism, Alchemy, Astrology, Cellular Cosmology, Buddhism, Theosophy, Swedenborgian philosophy, and probably other faiths and philosophies as well. In his book on the ten commandments, *The Science of the Decalogue*, Teed makes reference to Jesus, Kabala, electromagnetism, the theosophical concept of Devachan, Buddhism, Nirvana, and alchemy in just a few pages. (p. 40-41) To understand his teaching in depth is beyond the scope of this project; however, below is a summary of the major Koreshan concepts, with a brief commentary. But before outlining the basic tenets of Koreshan belief, it is important to understand the reasons why Cyrus Teed, or Koresh, was able to establish himself as the head of this new religion.

More than any other book which he used to solidify his position, Teed drew on the Bible.

"Koreshanity is an endorsement and confirmation of both Judaism before its fall, and Christianity, before paganism enforced its declension and prostitution. Koreshanity is the restoration of the authority and practical force of the law of God. 'Blessed are those that do his commandments, that they may have right to the tree of life, and may enter through the gates into the city.' A restoration to Edenic purity is an essential factor to the inheritance of life. " (Teed, quoted in Berrey, 2-3)

The interpretation of Biblical prophecy is the key to explaining Teed's role in Koreshanity and the establishment of the New Jerusalem, as well as in many details of Koreshan belief. Teed wrote about his divine mission in numerous Koreshan publications, and one which focuses on his role is his book, *From Thence Is the Shepherd - The Stone of Israel*, published in Chicago under the name "Koresh" a year before Teed visited Estero for the first time. (The date was written as '1892,' then generally accepted as meaning A.D. or now as C.E. Soon the Koreshan publications would be dated A.K. meaning "Anno Koresh" beginning with the year of Koresh's birth, 1839) Teed's most important appellation was "Cyrus Shepherd - Stone of Israel," the name engraved on his tombstone (now displayed at the Koreshan Unity Foundation Museum in Estero). The source of this appellation is in the book of Isaiah, which Teed quoted often and at length. In his book *The Science of the Decalogue*,

Koresh refers to the prophecy in Isaiah: "I will send you God the Lord before the coming of the great and dreadful day of the Lord. CYRUS is this personality. It follows, therefore, that to fulfil the first commandment, those who look for the Lord's coming shall recognize God in his Messenger, CYRUS the Shepherd."... "That saith of Cyrus, he is my Shepherd, and shall perform all my pleasure; even saying to Jerusalem, thou shall be built; and to the temple, thy foundation shall be laid. Thus saith the Lord to his Anointed (Messiah, Cristos, Christ), to Cyrus, whose right hand I have holden to subdue nations before him..." (*Decalogue*, p. 3) Further, he says,

"To deny the manifestation of the Lord as the presence of CYRUS the Shepherd, and to assume to be children of the Lord without this recognition, is to take the name of the Lord God in vain. In a deeper sense, this law is violated in those who falsely proclaim themselves chosen messengers through any other appointment than that authorized by CYRUS, the Supreme Shepherd, who is the only one commissioned of God to appoint apostles of the everlasting gospel." (ibid, p. 4-5)

Teed goes on to say,

"CYRUS is the seventh manifestation... he shall be recognized as the Messenger of the Covenant, the Messiah of this age. This recognition renders it possible for the substance of human desire to flow into him, there to be transformed and returned, by his theocrasis, to as many as may be baptized when, through theocrasis, his life is poured out... Men do not have life in themselves until, through recognition of the Messiah, they are baptized into life through the appropriation of the Messianic spirit; they are then made alive. A principal factor in the law of life (this is part of the ten principles of the ten laws of immortality) is the recognition and confession of the personal Messianic Presence." (Cyrus Teed or Koresh) (ibid, p. 6)

Teed interprets Isaiah XI: 10 as a direct reference to his birth (Teed's father's name was Jesse Sears Teed): "In that day there shall be a root of Jesse, which shall stand for an ensign of the people; to it shall the Gentiles seek..." (*Decalogue*, p. 5-6) He concludes *The Science of the Decalogue* with these words: "Before any substantial progress can be made toward the formation of the new kingdom, the world must receive its baptism. This will come through the divinely-appointed conduit or channel of communication; namely, CYRUS, the MESSENGER of the COVENANT." (p. 8) He also refers to the forty-ninth chapter of Genesis "from thence is the Shepherd, the stone of Israel." (*Stone of Israel*, p. 2) The "stone" was a crucial symbol to Teed, the alchemist; the philosopher's stone was the means by which all work could be accomplished, and in Koreshan faith Teed was this philosopher's stone, the "white stone" of "absolute truth" by whose influence eternal life and the world's salvation could occur. (*Decalogue*, p. 43)

Teed taught his followers that the world was entering a Golden Age "which would follow upon the destruction of the world's present kingdoms." He said that according to Isaiah, "Cyrus is to let go the Lord's captives. (See Isaiah xiv, 13) The prisoners shall be sent forth by the blood of Cyrus, the Messenger of the Covenant." (*Stone of Israel*, p. 16) The prisoners of the age which was drawing to a close would be released by him. He recognized the signs of the end of the previous age: "The signal for the end of the age and the general cataclysm which is to destroy the old church and the

old state (the old heavens and the old earth) is the setting up of the golden calf (young bullock); this is the desire for gold, the love of money, which is the root of all evil, the power that first destroys the liberty of the people.' (*Decalogue*, p. 37-38) Like Bellamy and countless other utopian thinkers, Teed believed that money was the source of all evil. Ironically, in the Golden Age that was to come, gold itself would no longer be desired because it would become terribly common, thanks to the alchemists, who appear also to be capitalists:

"Forces are already at work," he writes, "by which millions of tons of gold will be produced by alchemic solutions, through which the men who hold the billions of units in bonds will be more than satiated; for the time is at hand when gold will be as obnoxious to the bondholder as the solvent golden calf was to the deluded Israelites who were compelled to drink, in solution, the golden calf that Aaron the priest permitted them to create.' (*Decalogue*, p. 39)

For those who followed Koresh's doctrine faithfully, eternal life was believed possible - both spiritually and physically. "If we choose life, we may apply the laws of life and become transformed bodily, - the mortal becoming immortal, and the corruptible becoming incorruptible.; thus reaching the state whereby we may pass into the spirit by dematerialization. The Sons of God will have the power to thus go "in and out and find pasture" during the six thousand years, the Golden Age, into which we are now entering. If we choose life, this will be our status." Teed's scientific explanation for immortality was based on the anatomy of the brain; by adhering to his teachings and practicing celibacy, the "dematerialization of the Messianic center" would occur - "an accomplishment which must precede the extirpation of the conarium of the brain of the individual...The removal of the conarium or pineal gland is one of the factors of immortal life." (*Decalogue*, p. 17) This removal was to occur painlessly as a natural result of following Koreshan law rather than by surgical means.

Even though Teed himself did not achieve immortality as his followers expected, Koreshans still believed in the coming of the new age and in Teed's divine calling. Elizabeth Bartosch wrote in 1961:

"Korehsanity is the ark of safety from the storms of revolution about to sweep the face of the earth, the storms through which the old heavens and the old earth will be made to pass away. Koreshanity is the new religion that arises from the debris of this decaying age. It is the power that will dominate the new dispensation which will be organized according to the principles established by Divine Edict, bringing about the glorious New age of cooperative fellowship, where there exist a true comprehension and recognition of Deity, resulting in unity between God and man, the only basis for a genuine societal foundation. Koreshanity offers mankind the opportunity to partake of this wonderful new way of life through recognition and acceptance of the Messiah of the New Age.' (Bartsoch, introduction)

The following outline of Koreshan belief appeared in *The Flaming Sword* issue of July 12, 1901. (From Berrey, p. 2-4)

Cosmogony- The universe is a cell, a hollow globe, the physical body of which is the earth; the sun is at the center. We live in the inside of the cell; and the sun, moon, planets and stars are all within the globe. The universe is eternal, a great battery, and perpetually renews itself through

inherent functions, by virtue of which it involves and evolves itself.

Alchemy - *The Science of Alchemy is the Philosopher's Stone, the Key to the mystery of life. Chemistry is false; alchemy is true! Matter and energy are interconvertible and interdependent; they are correlates; matter is destructible; the result of its transmutation to energy; alchemy is the key to the analysis of the universe.*

Messianic Law - *The coming of the Messiah is as inevitable as the reproduction of the seed. The divine Seed was sown nineteen hundred years ago; the first fruit is another Messianic personality. The Messiah is now in the world, declaring the scientific Gospel.*

Reincarnation is the central law of life - *the law of the resurrection - Reincarnation and resurrection are identical. Resurrection is reached through a succession of re-embodiments. One generation passes into another; the millions of humanity march down the stream of time together.*

The Spiritual World - *Heaven and hell are in humanity, and constitute the spiritual world; the spiritual domain is mental, and is in the natural humanity, - not in the sky.*

Human Destiny - *Origin and destiny are one and the same. The origin of man is God, and God is man's destiny. God is the highest product of the universe, the apex of humanity. Absorption into Nirvana is entrance into eternal life - in the interior spheres of humanity, not in the sky or atmosphere.*

Immortality in the Flesh - *Koreshanity declares and defines the laws of immortality, and its attainment in the natural world. The first step is recognition of the Messiah and the application of his truth. Koresh was the first in modern times to announce the possibility of overcoming death in the natural world, in the flesh.*

Celibacy - *The saving of human life consists in the conservation and appropriation of life in humanity. To become immortal, one must cease to propagate life on the plane of mortality. The standard of Koreshan purity is the virgin life of Jesus the Messiah. The Central Order of the Koreshan Unity is celibate and communistic. Celibacy obtains in the central nucleus, never in the world at large.*

Psychology - *Koreshanity points to the basis of all psychic phenomena - the human brain. It explains the phenomena of spiritism, mental healing, et cetera, and teaches the science of the revelation of mind and matter.*

The Bible - *The Bible is the best written expression of the divine Mind; it is written in the language of universal symbolism, and must be scientifically interpreted. Koreshanity demonstrates the truth and scientific accuracy of the Scripture, and proves its astronomy, alchemy, theology, ethnology, et cetera. There is no conflict between the Bible and genuine Science, the Bible and the natural universe must agree in their expression of the divine Mind.*

Communism - *Koreshanity advocates communism, not only of the goods of life, but of life itself. It has not only the scientific theory of communism, but is practically communistic in the relations and affairs of its own people. In this it corresponds to the primitive Christian church, where all things were held in common. The bond of the true communism is the true religion, and the*

central personality of the divine communism is the Messiah.

Koreshan Socialism - Our Social System is patterned after the form of the natural cosmos; that form is the natural expression of the laws of order. We demonstrate the fallacy of competition. Advocate the destruction of the money-power; the control of the products of industry by the government, and the equitable distribution of the goods of life. Koreshanity will abolish wage slavery, and make it impossible for men to accumulate wealth and impoverish the people.

Church and State - The true form of government is the divine Imperialism, the unity of church and state; such will be the Kingdom of God on earth. The Koreshan Government is the unity of the empire and the republic, involving the principles of all present forms of government, which are but fragments of the perfect system which existed in ancient times - in the Golden Age of the past. The government of the universe is imperialistic and humanity will constitute a unit only when every class is emplaced at rest and liberty as are the strata, stars, and spheres of the physical cosmos.

Cellular Cosmogony

The most famous and probably the most notorious of beliefs professed by Teed was Cellular Cosmogony - the belief that the earth is a hollow sphere with its inhabitants living on the inside surface. This idea did not originate with Teed; hollow-earth theories have been seriously promoted for hundreds of years at least, and have adherents still. In 1822-23, the United States Congress heard arguments regarding this concept presented by John Cleve Symmes. (Fogarty, p. 82) During the last century this was the central concept of numerous novels, among the most popular Jules Verne's *Journey to the Center of the Earth*. Proving his theory of Cellular Cosmogony was paramount to Teed and professor Morrow, a fellow Koreshan, as well as to the higher orders of Koreshan society. A small group "proved" the theory that the earth is concave with experiments performed in Naples, Florida, on April 30, 1897 with a device called the "rectilineator," now in the collection of the Koreshan State Historic Site (Andrews, p. 33). Teed and Morrow described their anti-Copernican theory at great length in their book, *Cellular Cosmogony*, and it was also summarized in various Koreshan publications. Below is an excerpt from Teed's pamphlet, "Fundamentals of The Cellular Cosmogony."

Teed states in the opening paragraph of the pamphlet that "We are prepared not only to show the contradictions, absurdities, and impossibilities of the Copernican theory of astronomy, but to meet every argument that can be adduced against our own..." ("Fundamentals," p. 1) He points out that if the earth and other planets were hurtling through space, they would immediately be burned up by friction; for it had been recently proven that light and other forms of energy traveling through waves cannot travel through a vacuum; therefore, if we receive light from the sun and stars, there must be an ether which occupies all space, contradiction the vacuum theory necessary for the Copernican universal concept.

The theory summarized by Teed is as follows:

"...the earth is a concave surface, the circumference being about twenty-five thousand miles. This gives a diameter of about eight thousand miles. The astral center, from which all the stars are reflected, is about one-half the distance of the diameter. Around this is the central stellar sphere, the limbus of which constitutes the first solar dimension.

Outside of this and limited by the earth's surface, are three atmospheres; the first one, outside the central sun, is of pure aboron; surrounding this is an atmosphere of pure hydrogen, and still outside of this is our own atmosphere of oxygen and nitrogen. These three atmospheres comprise three physical heavens, each of which has its own series of stellar groups. Occupying the same extent is a more esoteric dimension in which is a series of seven altitudes, each of which has for its basis the accumulation of energy, the result of the impact of centrifugal and centripetal fluxions.

Beneath the earth's surface (under the five geologic strata) are seven metallic strata deposited according to their relative specific gravities. These comprise the basis of the galvanomagnetic battery, or the negative compound element of a cell of which the central sun is the positive element. All of the energies of the physical universe are the product of magneto-electric solutions engendered through the relation of the positive center to the negative circumference. This is the great complex battery of physical unity and perpetuation.

The planetary system is the reflection of the metallic planes, each stratum or lamina reflecting its own planet. The metallic base comprising the circumference of the cell or shell, made up of strata, layers, or plates of metallic substance, constitutes the firmament, each plane being the reflecting surface from which its stellar groups are focalized in the heavens.

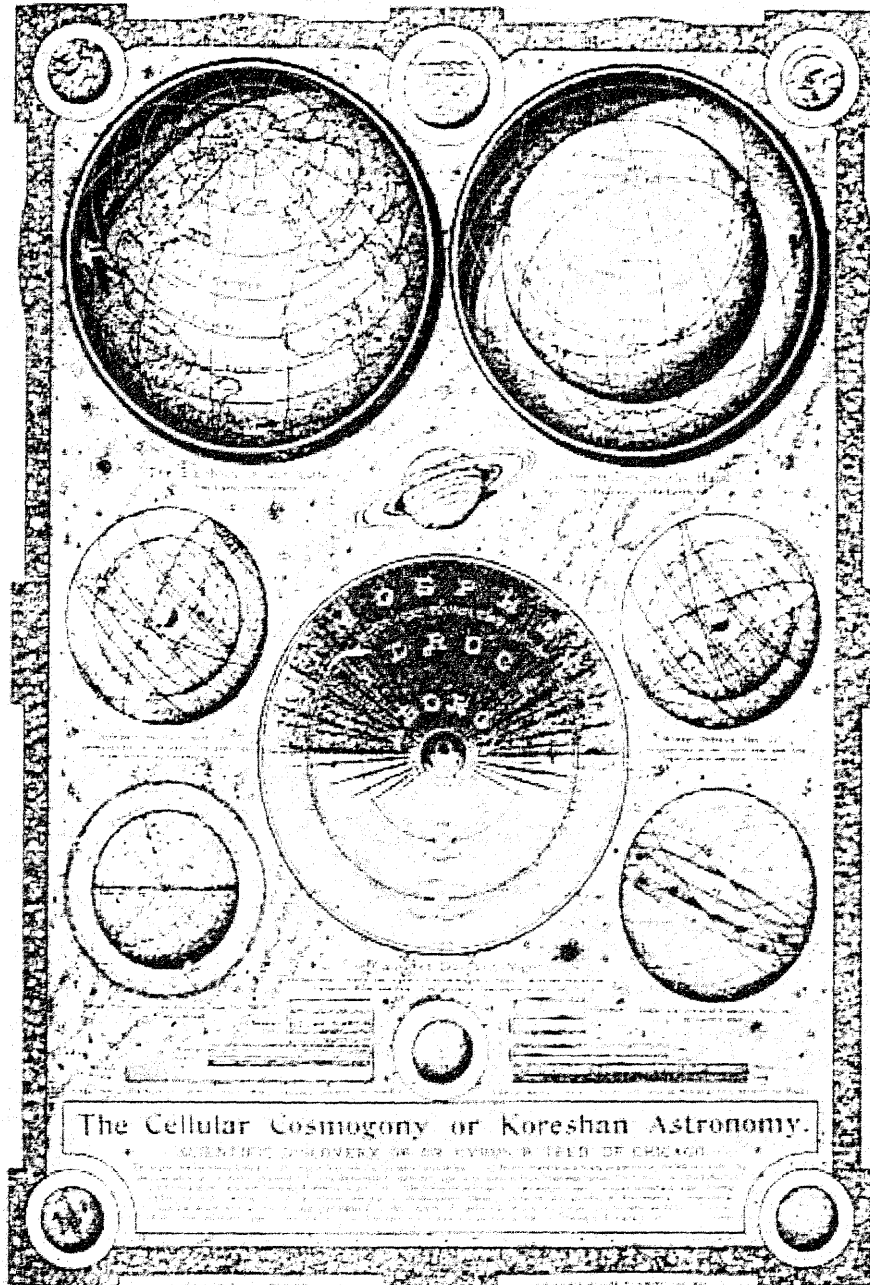
These depositions of metallic element into planes, laminae, or plates are the results of the great pulsations of so called inorganic nature. They are thus beaten or hammered out according to the great law of pulsation, and comprise the firmament of heaven; that is, the firm basis upon which the heavens rest. The word in Hebrew rendered firmament, where in Scripture the firmament of heaven is mentioned, is rekiya, and its meaning is, to be hammered out into thin plates.

There are three suns: one at each union of the physical heavens, or at that point where the atmospheres come into contiguity. These suns are projected focalizations caused by the atmospheres, as they proceed from the astral or stellar center. Only one of these suns can be observed by the natural eye; the others are obscured by the refracting power of the atmospheres beyond our own.

The astral center has a light and a dark side, and from this arise all the phenomena of variation of light and darkness to which the universe is subject. The astral center, with its concomitant solar system, revolves upon its axis; the earth being relatively and comparatively stationary.

At the center of the system (this being about four thousand miles from the circumference or concave habitable surface) is a peculiar formation resulting from the emplacements of energy disposed or arranged by co-operative activities of refraction and reflection. This arrangement assumes the form of a tabernacle and a tent, more nearly described by the Scriptural exposition than can be expressed in any other form of language.

Such a cosmogonical construction is in harmony with all forms of creation, and has the advantage of being in agreement with the laws of development as everywhere observed, wheresoever the order of growth comes within the scope of observation and reason. In this system we have the great cell or egg of development, the progress of growth corresponding to the general law of incubation. " (p. 3-4)



Early Cellular Cosmogony diagram
 (from The Flaming Sword)

*Chapter 4. The Site as a
Cultural Landscape*

Cultural Landscapes

Introduction

A *cultural landscape* is defined as “a geographic area (including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein), associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values.” (*Guidelines*, p. 4-5) This definition is used by the National Register of Historic Places, and provides preservation guidance for the National Parks, state parks, and many other public and private organizations and individuals. Formal recognition of the cultural landscapes as a unique historic resource in America is fairly recent, dating to around the turn of the century. It was preceded by the recognition of built structures, primarily historic buildings. Since its inception, the concept of cultural landscapes has been developed and refined, and the National Park Service has devoted numerous documents to cultural landscapes, several of which are summarized in this chapter. A document which has been developed by the National Park Service for the evaluation, treatment, and management of cultural landscapes is the Cultural Landscape Report. Finally, the recognition of the cultural landscape’s role as a biotic resource has been another recent development, its place in the global reservoir of biodiversity.

The recognition, treatment, and use of cultural landscapes is now recognized as significant at all spatial levels, from the smallest historic garden to entire ecosystems which cover hundreds of square miles. Elements of significance in these landscapes range from individual garden ornaments such as fountains and urns to entire forests and mountain ranges. Federal, state, and local governments and private groups are active in the preservation of cultural landscapes; the National Register of Historic Places is the largest and most influential of these, and is part of the Department of the Interior. At the state level, state parks such as the Koreshan State Historic Site oversee state-owned cultural landscapes of recognized historic value. The Florida State Parks Department uses the standards set by the National Register to guide decision-making regarding the sites they oversee. At the local level, many counties and cities have departments of historic preservation, which vary in size according to the resources which lie within their jurisdictions. But in addition to government agencies, private organizations including corporations, local citizen groups, and even schools and scouting organizations are active and important contributors to the preservation of America’s cultural resources.

In this chapter, six documents on preserving cultural landscapes are summarized; in the summaries, key definitions and concepts regarding cultural landscapes are covered. Following the summaries, a discussion of the documents is presented. The analysis of these documents is an important step in the process of selecting a historic treatment for the Koreshan State Historic Site, particularly since the Florida State Parks Department decisions rely heavily on them.

The subjects included in this chapter are:

- *Background: Early Preservation Legislation*
- *The Cultural Landscape Report*
- *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and the Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*
- *Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes*
- *Lee County Historic Preservation Guide*
- *National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form*
- *Natural Heritage Methodology*
- *Discussion*

Background: Early Preservation Legislation

During this century, several significant pieces of legislation were passed to facilitate the preservation of historic landscapes in America. The first was the *Antiquities Act* of 1906, followed by the *Historic Sites Act* of 1935 and the *National Historic Preservation Act* of 1966. (*National Register Criteria*, <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/nrpubs.html>) Until the 1960's the emphasis of historic landscape research was primarily on the grounds surrounding historic structures, and preservation plans were often devised to reflect the landscape at a fixed historic period, usually determined by the structures with which they were associated. But around this time, American preservationists were becoming aware of the historic significance of vernacular landscapes such as farmsteads and rural districts, and ethnographic landscapes such as settlements and ceremonial grounds. In 1981, cultural landscapes were formally recognized as a distinct type of cultural resource in the National Park Service Bulletin *Cultural Resource Guidelines*. (Ahern, <http://www.cr.nps.gov/phad/clbib.html>.)

The Cultural Landscape Report

As preservationists began the process of documenting and planning for cultural landscapes, it became obvious that the job could be a lengthy and complex process. Robert Z. Melnick's study prepared for the National Park Service in 1984, *Cultural Landscapes: Rural Historic Districts in the National Park System*, led to the development of the Cultural Landscape Report (CLR). It included the following sections:

- I Site History, Analysis, and Evaluation
- II Treatment and Design Alternatives
- III Record of Treatment

The goal of the Cultural Landscape Report is "to establish a preservation

philosophy for these resources based on an understanding of the significance, condition, and use of the landscape which provides the foundation for making sound management decisions." It is currently the most important document used for documenting historic landscapes, although because of the great variety of individual landscapes, the methodology used may take a many forms, including various written and graphic elements. Each report is uniquely formatted, and addressed issues particular to the landscape under study. Many of the reports have focused on "identifying the character-defining features, materials, and qualities of a landscape, along with analyzing and evaluating these attributes in relation to the development and evolution of a landscape." (Ahern,<http://www.cr.nps.gov/phad/clbib.html>.)

Since landscapes were recognized as unique cultural resources, those who work in the field of landscape preservation have advanced their preservation philosophy from one of stasis, associated with non-living built forms, to one of dynamism, associated with living landscapes. The Secretary of the Interior states that "The greatest advance in the research conducted today is in the recognition of the dynamic qualities inherent in a landscape: the role of both natural and constructed systems and the features which comprise those systems, and the resultant need to manage change in the landscape rather than attempt to freeze it at a particular moment in time." (ibid)

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and the Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and the Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes is one of the primary documents used today in the study and preservation of historic landscapes in the United States. Its purpose is "to provide guidance to cultural landscape owners, stewards and managers, landscape architects, preservation planners, architects, contractors, and project reviewers prior to and during the planning and implementation of project work." Information included in this document which is summarized below include terminology, character-defining features, and treatment alternatives.

Definitions

The following definitions are taken from the *Standards and Guidelines*, and are essential for working in the field of landscape preservation at this time. (p. 4-5)

Cultural landscape

Cultural landscape - a geographic area (including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein), associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. There are four general types of cultural landscapes, not mutually exclusive: historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular

landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes.

Cultural landscapes Types

Ethnographic landscape - a landscape containing a variety of natural and cultural resources that associated people define as heritage resources. Examples are contemporary settlements, sacred religious sites, and massive geological structures. Small plant communities, animals, subsistence and ceremonial grounds are often components.

Historic designed landscape - a landscape that was consciously designed or laid out by a landscape architect, master gardener, architect, engineer, or horticulturist according to design principles, or an amateur gardener working in a recognized style or tradition. The landscape may be associated with a significant person, trend, or event in landscape architecture; or illustrate an important development in the theory and practice of landscape architecture. Aesthetic values play a significant role in designed landscapes. Examples include parks, campuses, and estates.

Historic vernacular landscape - a landscape that evolved through use by the people whose activities or occupancy shaped it. Through social or cultural attitudes of an individual, a family, or a community, the landscape reflects the physical, biological, and cultural character of everyday lives. Function plays a significant role in vernacular landscapes. This can be a farm complex or a district of historic farmsteads along a river valley. Examples include rural historic districts and agricultural landscapes.

Historic site - a landscape significant for its association with a historic event, activity or person. Examples include battlefields and presidential homes and properties.

Character-defining features

Character-defining feature - a prominent or distinctive aspect, quality, or characteristic of a cultural landscape that contributes significantly to its physical character. Land use patterns, vegetation, furnishings, decorative details and materials may be such features.

Feature - The smallest element(s) of a landscape that contributes to the significance and that can be the subject of a treatment intervention. Examples include a woodlot, hedge, lawn, specimen plant, allee, house, meadow or open field, fence, wall, earthwork, pond or pool, bollard, orchard, or agricultural terrace.

Historic character - the sum of all visual aspects, features, materials, and spaces associated with a cultural landscape's history, i.e. the original configuration together with losses and later changes. These qualities are often referred to as character-defining.

Component landscape - A discrete portion of the landscape which can be further subdivided into individual features. The landscape unit may contribute to the significance of a National Register property, such as a farmstead in a rural historic district. In some cases, the landscape unit may be individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, such as a rose garden in a large urban park.

Integrity and Significance

Integrity - the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evinced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic or prehistoric period. The seven qualities of integrity as defined by the National Register Program are location, setting, feeling, association, design, workmanship, and materials.

Significance - the meaning or value ascribed to a cultural landscape based on the National Register criteria for evaluation. It normally stems from a combination of association and integrity.

Treatment

Treatment - work carried out to achieve a particular historic preservation goal.

Character-defining Features

The prominent or distinctive characteristics, aspects, or qualities of a landscape which make a significant contribution to its character - such as land use patterns, vegetation, furnishings, decorative details, and materials - are referred to as the landscape's character-defining features. (*Guidelines*, p.4) These features are individually significant and can be subjected to a historic treatment intervention. Before any decision regarding treatment can be made, each character-defining feature must be evaluated in regard to its individual integrity, and the contribution it makes to the landscape as a whole. The features' integrity may determine the restoration period of a complex landscape, such as that of the Koreshan Unity settlement, which was developed over a long period. The landscape's historic character, which is defined as "the sum of all visual aspects, features, materials, and spaces associated with a cultural landscape's history," cannot be determined without a thorough understanding of its individual character-defining features. (*Guidelines*, p.4) Regardless of the treatment of choice, the first step in evaluating a historic landscape is to *identify, retain, and preserve* these critical features.

The largest feature which contributes to the character of a landscape is often *topography*. This may be natural topography, such as a mountain range or a river bed, or man-made, such as Indian mounds or defensive ditches. These may serve an important function, or contribute to the landscape's aesthetic interest. (*Guidelines*, p. 15)

Vegetation may also be a significant feature, and may include naturally occurring plants or human introductions. Vegetation must be evaluated both in terms of groupings and as individual specimens where appropriate. Groupings of plants may comprise natural ecosystems, such as upland forests, prairies, or beds of marine grasses. Human-created groupings include features such as hedges, allees, planting beds, or agricultural fields. Vegetation may be significant because of its aesthetic or functional value, its horticultural or genetic value, or because of historic associations. These areas of significance also apply to individual plants whose character results from the plant's habit, form, color, texture, bloom, fruit, fragrance, scale, and context. (*Guidelines*, p. 15)

Circulation features which contribute to a landscape's character include both individual features and the larger systems of which they may be a part. Roads, parkways, drives, trails, walks, paths, parking areas, and canals are included in this category. Their individual character is determined by factors such as alignment, width, surface and edge treatment, grade, materials, and infrastructure. (*Guidelines*, p. 15) The grounds of the Koreshan Unity include significant roads, walkways, and a

canalized portion of the Estero River.

Water features also include natural and human-made elements. Individual features such as fountains, pools, cascades, aqueducts, irrigation systems, ponds, lakes, and streams are included in this category, as well as the hydrologic systems to which they are connected. Their character is derived from various qualities such as reflectivity, water quality, and associated plant and animal communities. (*Guidelines*, p. 15-16)

Structures, site furnishings, and objects comprise the last category of character-defining landscape features. Structures are defined as non-habitable constructed features. These may be individually significant, or be features which contribute to the overall historic character of a site. Such features include walls, terraces, arbors, gazebos, follies, tennis courts, playground equipment, greenhouses, cold frames, steps, bridges, and dams. Buildings and structures also contribute to the character of a site in their arrangement. Site furnishings and objects include smaller scale elements such as benches, lights, signs, drinking fountains, trash receptacles, fences, tree grates, flagpoles, sculpture, monuments, memorials, planters, and urns. These may be either functional or purely decorative. They may be important works by a significant artist and of value in their own right, or their importance may result from historic associations. These pieces may have been made especially for the site or obtained from a catalog, or vernacular pieces associated with a particular region or cultural group. (*Guidelines*, p. 16)

Treatment alternatives

There are four treatment alternatives which are generally recognized by those working with cultural landscapes: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. They range from being non-invasive treatments with no or very little intervention other than protection as in *preservation*, to extensive invasive treatments in *reconstruction*. The choice of treatment is based on many factors including the integrity and significance of the landscape and its features, the extent of historic documentation, financial resources, and management needs and capabilities. Each treatment is summarized below, with paragraphs taken from the *Standards and Guidelines*.

Before deciding on the treatment of a cultural landscape, or even defining its historic character, a thorough assessment of historic evidence and records must be conducted. "Locating available information is the first step toward determining an appropriate strategy for preserving any landscape," H. Ward Jandl states in the National Parks Service 1989 bulletin on Historic landscapes. The first step in the preservation process is inventory and evaluation, so that the landscape and its individual elements, and the way in which they contribute to historic character may be understood. (NPS 1989, p. 3) Historic character is the sum of all of the visual aspects

such as views, the features, the materials, and the spaces which are associated with a cultural landscape; this includes the original landscape and subsequent losses and changes.

Perhaps the most important characteristic of all landscapes is that they change over time; often much faster than architecture, sculpture, or other objects of preservation interest. This dynamic quality must be expressed in the landscape as it is eventually treated, making treatment decisions very interesting but maddeningly complex. The landscape's relative importance in history must be determined - in other words, why is it significant? They may be important either as individual elements, and listed in the National Register of Historic Places as such, or they may be contributing factors to a historic district.

The integrity of the historic landscape and its existing physical condition must be addressed in the earliest stages of this decision-making process. *Integrity* is defined as the authenticity of the physical evidence which expresses the significance of a historic landscape. The *existing physical condition* refers to the current physical state of the landscape - its form, order, features, and materials. (*Guidelines*, p. 6) A particular landscape may possess a high degree of integrity whether its current condition is good or bad. Another may seem to be in excellent physical condition, but possess little or no integrity.

Several additional factors must be considered before deciding on the treatment for a cultural landscape: its geographical context, its use, its archeological resources, the natural systems of which it is a part, management and maintenance strategies, and the landscape's interpretation. The *geographic context* of a cultural landscape is the area which surrounds it, including circulation networks such as roadways, views and vistas into and out from the site, land use, clusters of structures, and property divisions. The *use* of the cultural landscape in the past, present, and what is projected for the future, is another factor to consider; it affects both the integrity of existing features and their condition. The *archaeological resources* are those resources which may appear above the ground or below the ground or under water; these include remnants of buildings, features such as gardens, or individual objects such as fountains. *Natural systems* such as rivers or other hydrological features, climate, geology, or plant or animal habitats, are often the most important factor in determining the location or character of cultural landscapes. *Management* and *maintenance* are two critical factors in determining the survival and appropriate use of cultural landscapes and must be considered with great care in determining appropriate treatment. Finally, *interpretation* must be considered; what should be interpreted- and how interpretive activities themselves will affect the integrity of the cultural landscape. (*Guidelines*, p. 8-11)

After a cultural landscape has been thoroughly assessed in all of the areas described, a treatment choice may be decided upon. The current treatment alternatives included in the Secretary of Interior's Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural

Landscapes are preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. Acquisition of property was formerly considered a treatment by the Secretary of the Interior, but is no longer. Each of the alternatives is briefly described below.

Preservation

“When the property's distinctive materials, features, and spaces are essentially intact and thus convey the historic significance without extensive repair or when depiction at replacement, a particular period of time is not appropriate; and when a continuing or new use does not require additions or extensive alterations, preservation may be considered as a treatment. Prior to undertaking work, a documentation plan for preservation should be developed. ” (*Guidelines*, p. 17)

“In *Preservation*, the options for replacement are limited. The expressed goal of the *Standards for Preservation and Guidelines for Preserving Cultural Landscapes* is retention of the landscape's existing form, features and materials, provided that such actions will not result in a degraded landscape condition or threaten historic resources.

Preservation is the treatment which allows least intervention in terms of additions or movement of landscape elements. Preservation is defined as applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of a historic property. Work done to preserve these properties includes the maintenance and repair of historic materials and features; extensive repair or replacement or exterior additions are not undertaken. However, if necessary for making these properties functional, limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems can be done. The property should either be used as it was historically, or used in such a way that its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships are retained, thus preserving its historic character. These properties are recognized as physical records themselves, reflecting their time period, place, and use. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or craftsmanship should be preserved, and current work done to stabilize, conserve, and consolidate their materials and features should be physically and visually compatible, but identifiable upon close inspection, and should be documented. Where deterioration is great, distinctive landscape features may be repaired or replaced to a limited extent with new materials that match the old in composition, design, color, and texture. Chemical or physical treatments, such as cleaning, should only be used if they are gentle and cause no damage to historic materials. Archaeological remains are to be left in place, and if disturbed, mitigation measures should be undertaken. And changes to the property which are themselves of historic value should be retained. (*Guidelines*, 18-19)

The main elements of cultural landscape preservation outlined in the *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and the Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* are:

- *Identify, Retain, and Preserve Historic Materials and Features*
- *Stabilize and Protect Deteriorated Historic Features and Materials as a Preliminary Measure (Guidelines, p. 21)*
- *Maintain Historic Features and Materials (Guidelines, p. 22)*
- *Repair (Stabilize, Consolidate, and Conserve) Historic Features and Materials (Guidelines, p. 23)*
- *Limited Replacement In Kind of Extensively Deteriorated Portions of Historic Features (Guidelines, p. 23-24)*
- *Accessibility Considerations/Health and Safety Considerations/Environmental Considerations and Energy Efficiency (Guidelines, p. 24)*

Rehabilitation

"When repair and replacement of deteriorated features are necessary, when alterations or additions to the property are planned for a new or continued use; and when its depiction at a particular period of time is not appropriate, Rehabilitation may be considered as a treatment. Prior to undertaking work, a documentation plan for Rehabilitation should be developed." (Guidelines, p. 47)

"*Rehabilitation* is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values. (Guidelines, p. 48-49)

A second choice for historic properties is *rehabilitation*. When the use of these properties requires that deteriorated features be repaired or replaced, or it is considered inappropriate to express a certain time period in its appearance, rehabilitation may be the best choice; however all work done should be well documented. Although the property's use may change, it must be compatible, and features that convey historical, cultural, or architectural values should be preserved. Changes in materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships should be minimized, and the historic character should be retained. Because each property is a physical historic record itself, elements that create a false sense of history such as elements from other sources, should not be added. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, construction techniques, and examples of craftsmanship should be preserved, and where necessary, new materials used to repair or replace deteriorated elements should match the original materials in design, color, texture, and if possible, materials. Missing features may be replaced only if their original appearance has been documented. Any new work should be differentiated from original work, but should be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale, proportion, and massing. Chemical and physical treatments such as cleaning should be gentle and not damage historic materials. Archaeological remains should be left in place, or if their movement is necessary mitigation measures should be

undertaken. And changes to the property which are themselves of historic value should be retained. (Guidelines, p. 48-49)

The main elements of cultural landscape rehabilitation outlined in the *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and the Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* are:

- *Identify, Retain, and Preserve Historic Materials and Features* (Guidelines, p. 50)
- *Protect and Maintain Historic Features and Materials* (Guidelines, p. 51)
- *Repair Historic Features and Materials* (Guidelines, p. 51)
- *Replace Historic Deteriorated Materials and Features* (Guidelines, p. 52)
- *Design for the Replacement of Missing Historic Features* (Guidelines, p. 51-52)
- *Alterations/Additions for the New Use* (Guidelines, p. 53-54)
- *Accessibility Considerations/Health and Safety Considerations/Environmental Considerations and Energy Efficiency* (Guidelines, p. 54)

Restoration

"When the property's design, architectural, or historical significance during a particular period of time outweighs the potential loss of extant materials, features, spaces, and finishes that characterize other historical periods, when there is substantial physical and documentary evidence for the work, and when contemporary alterations and additions are not planned, Restoration may be considered as a treatment. Prior to undertaking work, a particular period of time, ie., the restoration period, should be selected and justified, and a documentation plan for Restoration developed." (Guidelines, p. 89)

"Restoration is defined' as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.

A third choice of treatment for historic properties is *restoration*. This treatment is appropriate for properties which contain elements from more than one historic period, such as materials, features, spaces, and finishes, and it has been decided to restore the property to one particular period, the restoration period; in these cases, the loss of some historic elements, from less significant periods is allowed. If necessary for making these properties functional, limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems can be done. The property should either be used as it was during the restoration period, or given a new use which reflects that period.

Restoration period materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships should be retained and preserved, and those which reflect other periods should be removed after they are documented. Deteriorated features from the restoration period should be repaired where possible, but if deterioration is so severe that they must be replaced, the new feature should match the original in design, color, texture, and where possible, materials. Missing features from the restoration period may be introduced only if their original appearance is adequately documented or if physical evidence remains. Features introduced from other properties, or conjectural features, should not be introduced or combined with historic features in a way that is historically inaccurate. Chemical or physical treatments such as cleaning, should be gentle and not damage historic materials, and archaeological remains should be left in place or, if their movement is necessary, mitigation measures should be undertaken. Finally, designs that were not executed historically, should not be constructed. (*Guidelines*, p. 90-97)

The main elements of cultural landscape restoration outlined in the *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and the Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* are:

- *Identify, Retain, and Preserve Materials and Features from the Restoration Period* (*Guidelines*, p. 92)
- *Protect and Maintain Materials and Features from the Restoration Period* (*Guidelines*, p. 93)
- *Repair Features and Materials from the Restoration Period* (*Guidelines*, p. 93-4)
- *Replace Extensively Deteriorated Features from the Restoration Period* (*Guidelines*, p. 94)
- *Remove Existing Features from Other Historic Periods* (*Guidelines*, p. 96)
- *Re-Create Missing Features from the Restoration Period* (*Guidelines*, p. 96-97)
- *Accessibility Considerations/ Health and Safety Considerations/ Environmental Considerations and Energy Efficiency* (*Guidelines*, p. 97)

Reconstruction

“When the property's design, architectural, or historical significance during a particular period of time outweighs the potential loss of extant materials, features, spaces, and finishes that characterize other historical periods; when there is substantial physical and documentary evidence for the work, and when contemporary alterations and additions are not planned, Restoration may be considered as a treatment. Prior to undertaking work, a particular period of time., ie., the restoration period, should be selected and justified, and a documentation plan for Restoration developed.” (*Guidelines*, p. 127)

“*Reconstruction* is defined as the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location. (*Guidelines*, p. 128-129)

Reconstruction is the fourth treatment alternative for historic properties, which is outlined in the Guidelines. This treatment allows for the greatest amount of new construction and change in current conditions, and is appropriate for properties in which it has been decided that its design, architecture, or historic significance during a particular period is more important than the loss of materials, features, spaces, and finishes from other periods. New construction is allowed including changing the form, features, and detailing of the landscape features, providing that the new work reflects historically documented features which no longer exist. Reconstruction should also be undertaken only if essential to enhance the public's understanding of the property. Before reconstruction is undertaken, an archaeological investigation of the features essential to recreate the historic character of the property should be conducted; remains should be left in place or, if moved, mitigation measures should be undertaken. Remaining historic materials, features, and spatial relationships should be preserved, and reconstructed features should be substantiated by documentary or physical evidence, and recreate the appearance of the original elements in materials, design, texture, and color. Furthermore, they should be identified as recreated elements. Finally, designs that were not created historically should not be constructed.

The main elements of cultural landscape preservation outlined in the *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and the Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* are:

- *Research and Document Historical Significance* (Guidelines, p. 131)
- *Investigate Archeological Resources* (Guidelines, p. 131)
- *Identify, Protect and Preserve Extant Historic Features* (Guidelines, p. 131)
- *Reconstruct Non-Surviving Landscapes* (Guidelines, p. 131)
- *Interpret the Reconstructed Landscape* (Guidelines, p. 131)
- *Accessibility Considerations/Health and Safety Considerations/ Environmental Considerations and Energy Efficiency* (Guidelines, p. 131)

Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes

This document was written by Charles A. Birnbaum, ASLA, and is known as . The material in this bulletin and the *Guidelines* overlap somewhat, and including definitions which appear in the preceding section. This document was obtained from the National Park Service website, <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/briefs/brief36.htm>.

Birnbaum lists seven steps which are generally involved in preservation planning:

- historical research
- inventory and documentation of existing conditions
- site analysis and evaluation of integrity and significance
- development of a cultural landscape preservation approach and treatment plan
- development of a cultural landscape management plan and management philosophy
- development of a strategy for ongoing maintenance
- preparation of a record of treatment and future research recommendations

He states that these steps, however, are "not independent of each other, nor are they always sequential." (*Protecting Cultural Landscapes*, p. 3)

The process of preservation planning may include the preparation of a Cultural Landscape report, historical research, the preparation of period landscape plans, the inventorying and documentation of existing conditions, the preparation of existing conditions plans, reading the landscape, and creating a historic plant inventory. As progress is made, a site analysis in which the integrity of the landscape and its historic significance may be made, and a historic preservation approach and treatment plan developed. Birnbaum suggests that The Preservation Maintenance Plan and Preservation Maintenance Guide may be created as computerized databases which are easily updated, or in other formats suited to individual sites' needs and capabilities. Preservation work should be accurately documented in drawings, notes, etc. Finally, he recommends the creation of an archive of all primary documents, , "in consultation with a conservator or archivist - to maximize the benefit of project work and to minimize the potential of data loss..." (ibid., p. 13)

Birnbaum stresses the importance of understanding the landscape as a dynamic living entity, whose significance may be seen in its features and qualities. He states, "An understanding of the landscape as a continuum through history is critical in assessing its cultural and historic value. In order for the landscape to have integrity, these character-defining features or qualities that contribute to its significance must be present." (ibid., p. 7)

Lee County Historic Preservation Guide

The authors of this guide base their approach to historic landscape preservation on *Landscapes and Gardens for Historic Buildings* by Rudy Favretti and Joy Putnam. (p. 79) In the *Lee County Historic Preservation Guide*, a five-step process for evaluating and determining the treatment of historic landscapes; and the outline below follows its format.

Step 1. *Development of an Existing Site Analysis Plan and Photographic Record* (p. 80-81),

In this step all existing landscape elements are located and photographed. They are numbered and labeled, and as much information as possible is recorded. The elements should be placed on a site plan which is drawn to scale. The following information should be included:

- Property boundaries
- All structures on the property: This includes buildings with windows, doorways, fences, walls, elements of enclosures, walks, driveways, all other pavement, posts, and poles. All elements should be drawn to scale.
- Existing plants and vegetation: This includes all trees, shrubs, and perennials which should be identified, and their condition noted.
- At this point, no decision should be made regarding the removal or addition of plant material.
- All other features: This includes the remnants of features such as old foundations, man-made riprapping, arbors, trellises, curbing, etc. All elements should be drawn to scale.
- Site observations: This includes distinct impressions in the ground, mounds, heaps, undulations in land, openings in fences or walls, etc. which may reveal hidden features such as roads or pathways.
- Views and vistas within the site and without: These should be indicated on the plan with directional arrows.
- All natural features
- Weather information: This includes the indication of areas which are sun-parched, heavily shaded, etc. North is indicated on the map.
- Additional features not previously mentioned

Step 2. *Research and Documentation* (p. 81-82)

In this step, information is obtained in the form of graphic records such as drawings, paintings, and photographs; written records including published books, newspaper and magazine articles, personal correspondence and diaries; and oral histories. Information on the following should be obtained:

- General layout of grounds, landscape, and gardens
- Details such as plans for parts of the landscape
- Details concerning specific landscape features such as fountains, fences, summerhouses, trellises, sculpture, sundials, hitching posts, steps, paving, plants, and related items.
- Specific information about people who lived on the site through the years, and how they used the landscape and structures.

Step 3. *Identification of Restoration Period* (p.82-82)

After the site has been carefully analyzed and thoroughly researched, a restoration plan may be developed. The following options should be considered:

- Historic period or periods which should be represented
- Whether to choose one period to be represented by the entire landscape, or to represent different periods in different portions of the landscape
- Relationship of landscape to historic buildings

Step 4. *Creation of the Restoration Plan* (p. 83)

The plan should take into consideration the authenticity of the landscape features, and the anticipated use for the landscape. The plan should include the following;

Placement and location of all features

Construction details

- Locations for all plants, with size specified
- Plant names, botanical and common
- Existing and proposed contours, with spot elevations for steps, drains, etc.
- Phases, if appropriate

Step 5. *Maintenance* (p. 84)

A philosophy of maintenance approach should be developed which specifies whether authentic or modern means should be employed. A significant decision applies to the care of lawns, which may be scythed or mowed.

National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination form

The Koreshan State Historic Site was made a Historic District on May 4, 1979. This nomination document briefly outlines the site's history, its present and original appearance, and site's significance. Below are excerpts from this document, which played a crucial role in the listing of this site on the National Register of Historic Places.

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE (p. 1)

A major portion of the original Koreshan Unity Settlement at Estero is now located within the boundaries of Florida's Koreshan Unity State Park. Koreshan Unity, Inc. at one time owned a sizeable amount of land in Lee County and still retains property which far exceeds the boundaries of that state park. At one time, structures belonging to the Settlement were located on Estero island, at the mouth of the Estero River, and at various points near that river in its western reaches. The river served as a major transportation and communication route for the Koreshan Settlement. A road running north and south which over the years developed from a pioneer track to a county road to the Tamiami Trail (currently U.S. 41) was the other important link to Ft. Myers and the outside world.

DESCRIPTION OF PHYSICAL APPEARANCE:

The nuclear area of the original settlement was concentrated around the junction of those two transportation routes. The major structures which provided communal living quarters, dining facilities, and accommodations for the settlement's social activities were grouped in a rather small area immediately south of the river and west of the roadway. Individual or dual family dwellings and structures providing housing for supportive activities or industries (sawmill, machine shops, etc.) were located in the peripheral areas of that central core. As the years passed, residents of the Koreshan Unity Settlement gave special attention to the grounds. The result was complex landscaping complete with ornamental concrete sculptures, walkways, decorative bridges, benches and park areas.

The surviving structures described below are representative of the varieties of buildings which were erected at the Koreshan Unity Settlement over the years; many of these buildings have since disappeared. Existing graphic evidence and verbal descriptions indicate that all the earlier structures were of wood. The cottages (see #4a & #4b: sketch map and photos) which provided family residences were very simple in design. At least one of the earliest buildings was constructed of logs (#14: sketch map); the settlement's sawmill soon provided milled lumber for later structures. Multi-story buildings somewhat like the bakery (#5: sketch map & photo) were utilized as a dining hall (#6: sketch map) and publishing house (#21: sketch map). At least one later structure, the new store (#9: sketch map and photo), was given a stucco exterior treatment. The so-called "Bamboo Landing" (#12: sketch map and photo) gives a suggestion of the landscaping concept employed at the settlement but fails, to capture the spirit of the sculptures produced by workmen of the community.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (p. 2)

The Koreshan Unity has been described by one of its members as a commonwealth, conforming to the ancient Christian communal life" (Michel, "A Gift to the People"). The movement was founded in the latter part of the nineteenth century by Dr. Cyrus Teed and reached its fruition in the first decade of the twentieth century at Estero, Florida. The settlement which was developed there beginning in 1894 by members of the Koreshan Unity declined after the death of its founder in 1908. The physical remains of the community for the most part are now included in the grounds of the Koreshan State Park. The remaining structures deserve preservation because they represent a unique philosophical and religious movement, because they illustrate a cooperative settlement of a past era, and because they are the remnants of a pioneer community which in many ways typified life on the south Florida frontier around the turn of the twentieth century. The extant gardens are of value to tropical horticulturalists.

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

1800-1899

1900+

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Agriculture (tropical horticulture)

Community planning

Education

Exploration/Settlement

Religion

Social/Humanitarian

Natural Heritage Methodology

This methodology was developed in the 1970's by by the The Nature Conservancy for the purpose of documenting and protecting world-wide biodiversity. It is an international organization dedicated to providing information on biodiversity at all levels, from local to international. The information in this section was obtained from the Natural Heritage Methodology website, http://www.heritage.tnc.org/nhp/met_int.html.

Their purpose is

“providing the best information on biodiversity to decision-makers at the local, state, national, and global levels. In 1994 it joined with other groups to form the Association for Biodiversity. The objective of the network is “to build an accurate, permanent, and continually updated knowledge-base on the world’s biodiversity, and to make this information available for conservation and development planning, environmental review, natural resource management, research, and education.”

The network’s Natural Heritage Methodology is

- Scientifically and empirically based
- Provides a common vocabulary and standard procedures, allowing ideas and information to be shared throughout the network
- Supports the collection and management of data at multiple geographic scales, allowing decisions to be made based on detailed local information, yet with global context
- Is dynamic and continually evolving

The National Heritage Methodology network is closely associated with The Nature Conservancy and many state organizations; in Florida, it is associated with the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI). This is an organization dedicated to providing information on the state’s natural resources including endangered and threatened species. In their website (<http://www.fnai.org/>), their organization is described:

- It is a central repository - consolidating information previously scattered through the state in published and unpublished sources, governmental agencies, the academic community, private conservation groups and individual citizens.
- It is element oriented - looking directly at the individual components of natural diversity such as distinct natural communities species, aquatic habitats and geologic features. This information is then examined collectively to help select the areas that offer the best protection for individual elements as well as ecosystems.
- It is a common process - that can accommodate new information as it is developed, adjust priorities as land is acquired and features are protected, evaluate new land acquisition projects and respond to comprehensive and strategic planning efforts. To date, more tha 26,000 element occurrences and 2300 sites have been recorded and are being used to formulate maps showing the highest priority conservation areas in the state.

Discussion of Cultural Landscape Documents

In looking at this group of documents, it is clear that each offers a particular approach to cultural landscape preservation. In the past, it was customary to view landscapes as significant primarily as artifacts of human endeavor; however, it has become increasingly clear to historians and landscape architects, that the cultural landscape must be viewed both in terms of human and natural history. In the discussion which follows, each document will be analyzed in regard to its applicability to cultural landscapes in general, and in particular, its applicability to the landscape of the Koreshan Unity Historic Site.

The Cultural Landscape Report

Now in 1999, the Koreshan State Historic Site is beginning the process of preparing a Cultural Landscape Report. The decisions which must be made regarding the treatment of the landscape and its structures will be based largely on this report. It is the hope of this researcher that the present study will contribute to the preparation of the Cultural Landscape Report, and a suitable treatment program selected which will enhance both the natural systems and the built elements of the Historic District. Evaluating the condition and significance of the character-defining features, materials, and qualities of this landscape in addition to researching the landscape documents will be an essential part of preparing the Report. The need to recognize the dynamism of living forms and natural systems is a matter of the highest priority in arriving at these crucial decisions.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and the Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes

Because the Koreshan State Historic Site is a designated Historic District, the work done in the district must conform to the Secretary of the Interior's standards regarding preservation. This document covering the Standards and Guidelines for the treatment of cultural landscapes is a key document in landscape preservation, and has been quoted at length in the present report because it contains a wealth of information on the subject, stated clearly and concisely.

Regarding its significance, the Historic District has been designated as a significant site because it represents a unique philosophical and religious movement, a cooperative settlement of a lost era, and a pioneer community; in addition, the extant gardens were deemed to be of interest to tropical horticulturists. (See section *National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form*) Although this designation was given for the landscape and its structures, in the view of this researcher, the

landscape should be reevaluated for additional areas of significance, according to the standards and guidelines set forth in this document; this will be more fully explained in the discussion of the *National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form* which follows. The character-defining features will also be summarized in that section of this chapter.

The four treatment alternatives presented in the *Standards and Guidelines* are *preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction*. However, two important points must be made regarding treatment choice: first, that these treatments may be combined, with some features treated differently than others; and second, that there is another selection which may be considered, adaptive reuse - a treatment that is more popular in Europe than in America, but is becoming more widely accepted here. Adaptive Reuse is closest in philosophy to *rehabilitation*; however, it may not be limited to repairing or replacing missing materials with elements which imitate them in style and appearance. Although the historic character may be retained in *adaptive reuse*, the new use - which may be dramatically different than the original one - may alter the appearance to a great extent. The selection of a landscape treatment is perhaps the most important decision that must be made regarding the Koreshan Unity Settlement, and it is the belief of this researcher that adaptive reuse - although it does not appear as a treatment choice in this document by the Secretary of the Interior - is a promising alternative treatment which should also be considered. A more detailed discussion on choosing a treatment for the Koreshan Settlement site appears in the Discussion chapter of the current study.

Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes

This document written by Charles Birnbaum covers much of the same ground as was covered in the previous one. In addition, the author includes a list of steps involved in preservation planning, and some of the processes which may be utilized in pursuing such planning. All of these steps and many of the processes must be used in preparing a Cultural Landscape Report and devising a treatment plan for the Korshan Settlement. To document the Settlement's history in its entirety, or to finalize a treatment plan falls beyond the scope of the present study; however, this researcher's intent is to contribute to the process of crating the CLR and selecting a treatment, which will eventually lead to a detailed master plan. Recommendations regarding these will appear later in the present study; the information presented in the following sections will contribute to the presentation of these recommendations, which appear in the final Discussion section.

It is important to note that Birnbaum reiterates the concept that the landscape must be viewed as a dynamic living entity - a continuum through history. This quality

is of paramount importance at the Koreshan Settlement, whose grounds contained a wealth of noteworthy features and a renowned horticultural collection.

Lee County Historic Preservation Guide

This is a primary document used by the Koreshan Unity State Historic Site in analyzing and planning for the cultural landscape here. The steps outlined in this document are essential in creating a master plan for the Koreshan Settlement site. It is beyond the scope of the present study to provide information which would answer all of the questions which must be answered, in order to proceed through this process fully; it is this researcher's intention to answer some of these questions, which will contribute to the eventual creation of a master plan. A brief synopsis of these steps, with comments on their fulfillment in regard to the Koreshan Unity Historic Site landscape appears below.

Property boundaries

These boundaries have been established.

All structures on the property: This includes buildings with windows, doorways, fences, walls, elements of enclosures, walks, driveways, all other pavement, posts, and poles. All elements should be drawn to scale.

The Herbert-Reeves study outlined in the section "Previous Studies," *The Koreshan Unity Settlement, 1894 - 1977*, includes a great deal of information on the location of the site's structures, their location, physical description, and some dimensions. Detailed measured drawings have been produced for some of the structures in subsequent studies, particularly for Planetary Court. The Sunken Gardens were studied in more detail than any other area of the garden, and informatin on this appears in the "Previous Studies" section, in the Janus archaeological survey, *Koreshan State Historic Site Mapping Project and Archaeological Management Plan*. However, at the present time, there is a need for further work in this area.

Existing plants and vegetation: This includes all trees, shrubs, and perennials which should be identified, and their condition noted.

Several studies of the vegetation of the Koreshan Settlement have been made, and these appear in the appendix of the present study in the section on plant documents. The creation of a detailed summary of the site's vegetation including identification, condition assessment, etc. is beyond the scope of this study, and requires the work of an experienced horticulturalist. However, this researcher has made a photographic inventory of the plant specimens within the

historic district, and these have been located on the study map entitled "Photographic Survey of Existing Conditions."

At this point, no decision should be made regarding the removal or addition of plant material.

The importance of this precaution cannot be overemphasized when dealing with a living landscape - especially a horticultural collection such as the Koreshan Settlement. Unfortunately, procedures which have been followed in the past, recommended by previous preservation studies, have *required*, and continue to recommend, that plants be removed from the site for the purpose of studying or performing work on historic structures, or for archaeological study (In the section on "Previous Studies," see *The Koreshan Unity Settlement, 1894 - 1977, The Role of the Landscape and Master Plan in the Cultural Heritage of the Koreshan Unity Settlement, Koreshan State Historic Site Mapping Project and Archaeological Management Plan, and Master Plan Update for the Koreshan Unity Settlement.*) Until a historic landscape study has been completed, and plant removal should not be recommended.

All other features: This includes the remnants of features such as old foundations, man-made riprapping, arbors, trellises, curbing, etc. All elements should be drawn to scale

Drawings of some of these elements have been made, and measurements of some missing features have been estimated in the Herbert-Reeves study, as described in the section "Previous Studies." A set of measured drawings for the Victorian and Rustic Bridges was discovered in the Koreshan State Historic Site files in the summer of 1999; these documents will be useful in either reconstructing these features or in creating interpretive displays. But there continues to be a need for much work in this area.

Site observations: This includes distinct impressions in the ground, mounds, heaps, undulations in land, openings in fences or walls, etc. which may reveal hidden features such as roads or pathways.

Much of this work has been accomplished by previous studies, insofar as the settlement has appeared since 1977, the year of the Herbert-Reeves study. However, further work is need in this area. The *Koreshan State Historic Site Mapping Project and Archaeological Management Plan*, covered in the "Previous Studies" section, provides a detailed analysis of the Sunken Gardens. The topography of the site is predominantly flat, with the exception of the Estero River and drainage canals, a small pond excavation, and artificial mounds. There is a need for detailed mapping of the entire site.

Views and vistas within the site and without: These should be indicated on the plan with directional arrows.

Although reference has been made to views in several previous studies, a plan indicating present or past views has not been created previously. This researcher has indicated the most prominent views on the map entitled " Character-Defining Features Study - Extant Features." However, a more detailed view analysis must take into consideration missing elements such as built features, specimen plants, etc.

All natural features

The park district has produced a series of maps which indicate the location of natural features including a base map, soils, natural communities, and hydrology maps. Before a master plan is created for this site, consideration should be given to producing more detailed maps of the Historic District and adjacent areas, with attention paid to habitat of species including the gopher tortoise. Native plant communities of particular importance, and sensitive areas should be indicated to prevent their disturbance.

Weather information: This includes the indication of areas which are sun-parched, heavily shaded, etc.

To date, a map including this information has not been produced. It is a project that could be undertaken by park personnel, students, or volunteers. It would provide valuable information for the master planning process. This information would be most important in creating a safe, comfortable and self-maintaining environment at this site.

National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form

This document, submitted in support of the creation of the Historic District of the Korshan Settlement at Estero, focuses on the settlement structures, but makes reference to the extant gardens also. In the discussion which follows, points which will be discussed include the period and the areas of significance. Other points including the character-defining features inventory, treatment alternatives, etc. will be discussed in final "Discussion" chapter of the present study.

In the *Nomination Form*, the significance assigned to the Koreshan Settlement is justified by its representation of a unique philosophical and religious movement; its illustration of a cooperative settlement of a past era; and its remnants of a pioneer community typical in many ways of the south Florida frontier around 1900. The landscape's significance is described as its value to tropical horticulturists. But in the view of this researcher, it seems important to reexamine the areas of significance and also integrity, in regard to the landscape.

Natural Heritage Methodology

Of these six approaches to landscape preservation, this methodology is the only one to focus specifically on the natural history of the landscape. The natural history of the site has been described in Chapter 2, "Context." It is extremely important that in planning for the preservation and use of cultural landscapes, experts in many areas must be involved in a team effort, ensuring that the preservation of either does not unduly damage or detract from the preservation of the other. The decision to emphasize one at the expense of the other could lead to the loss of valuable artifacts or natural habitat, rather than their harmonious coexistence.

History of the Landscape

Introduction

In order to plan for the landscape of the Koreshan Unity Settlement site, it is important to understand the ways in which the landscape changed during the years of its occupation. Its history is unique yet closely bound to that of its architecture. The landscape has changed at a different rate than have the settlement structures; much of the vegetation planted during the Golden Years required decades to mature; some trees no longer living have left evidence of their existence in the form of sculptural skeletons, or their invasive progeny.

In the present chapter, an illustrated overview of the Koreshan landscape is given. Available graphic evidence on this landscape is ample; however, much of it is in poor condition, and difficult to study. For the purpose of the present study, all of the images presented in this chapter have been enhanced by using computerized scanning and imaging technology, so that information contained in them could be maximized. The landscape history has been organized into six periods, as discussed below. The primary features, qualities, and materials of each period have been included, although a complete analysis of these elements is beyond the scope of the present study.

Periods of Significance

The history of the landscape of the Koreshan Unity Settlement began thousands of years ago, when the land that is now Florida emerged from the sea, its terrain formed by the elements and the hundreds of species of plants and animals that have occupied it. The history continues and will continue into the future, and the treatment which this landscape receives will determine its form for many years. For the purposes of the present study, which concerns the last one hundred and twenty years, this site be discussed from its natural condition at the time of its original settlement, until the present. This history has been organized into six distinct periods, in each of which the greatest changes have occurred in the landscape. The names and years of the periods described in the present study have been organized by this researcher, and differ somewhat from those used in previous studies. They are:

- The Pre-settlement Period (before 1884)
- The Damkohler Homestead (1884 to 1894)
- The Koreshan Pioneer Period (1894 to 1902)
- The Koreshan Golden Age (1902 to 1908)
- The Late Koreshan Period (1908 to 1961)
- The Park and Foundation Period (1961 to present)

These are based on major events which affected the landscape, which are as follows:

1884 - Damkohler family homestead established

1894 - Arrival of Koreshans

1903 - Date of Koreshan grounds master plan

1908 - Year of Teed's death

1961 - Koreshan settlement site donated to the State of Florida

These periods differ from those established in previous work done on the Koreshan Unity Settlement site in these ways:

- The period of study has been extended to the years preceding pioneer settlement.
- The years of the Damkohler family homestead are considered a significant period of landscape history.
- The years of the Koreshan Golden Age have been set to begin in the year of the Master Plan of 1902, and end with the death of Cyrus Teed, at which time the Koreshan Community began to disintegrate.
- The period following Teed's death has been referred to as Late Koreshan, to reflect the activity of the remaining Koreshans at the site, and to discount the previously used term "The Period of Decline" which does not reflect a period of productive activity in the landscape's care and development.

It seems likely that, as research continues on the landscape of this site, and more information is made available, the number and dates of these periods may again be altered; especially in regard to the Late Koreshan Period, during which Allen Andrews, Hedwig Michel, and others made significant contributions to the landscape of this site, which may offer evidence to create additional periods of significance.

The Pre-settlement Landscape



illustration 4.1 View of Estero River, n.d.
(from the Koreshan State Historic Site archives)

When the Koreshans first arrived in Estero in 1894, they found a landscape that seemed like paradise. Arriving from Chicago by train, they disembarked at the final stop - Punta Gorda, a small port 38 miles north of Estero. Teed and his small group continued on to Punta Rassa, where they met Gustav Damkohler, the homesteader who would take them to the site of their New Jerusalem. They sailed to Mound Key, a small island in Estero Bay sculpted centuries before by the Caloosa Indians, a civilization of mound builders who had raised mounds of sand and shell to a height of at least 38 feet, perhaps much higher. They had formed a canal, and between the grouped mounds were catchbasins where fresh water collected during the rains. (Schell, p. 16) There the Koreshans spent the night.

The following morning they boarded two smaller boats, and were rowed to the mouth of the Estero River.

They traveled through waters rich in marine life, one of Florida's great estuaries. They passed barrier islands and floated over broad beds of sea grass and oysters, up toward the mouth of the Estero River. Here were strange trees - mangroves with arching aerial roots upon which beautiful wading birds perched - wood storks, egrets, herons, pelicans, cormorants and roseate spoonbills. Their rookeries had been more extensive, but by now had fallen prey to plume hunters. (See photograph on following page.) Sheltered in the mangroves lay one of the richest marine habitats on earth -



illustration 4.2
 Hunter holding two birds which appear to be a white ibis or wood stork and heron or cormorant, labelled "A Successful Hunter" Man identified as Jesse Putnam. (Koreshan State Historic Site archives n.d.)

black, white, and red mangroves were abundant. In the river, incredible numbers of fish, especially mullet, swam below, and alligators were large and numerous. As they approached the site of what would become the Koreshan settlement, the riverbanks were dominated by red mangroves, and the water was less salty. Today, within the park grow both Red Mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*) and White Mangrove (*Laguncularia racemosa*) - the same species which greeted settlers over a hundred years ago. (*Ecosystems of Florida*, p. 527 and Cole - *Vascular Plants of KSHS*)

Nine miles up the river, they landed at a small wooden dock, the site of Gustav Damkohler's homestead. The land was favorably situated, high enough to avoid flooding, and water was supplied by the river and an artesian spring. The land was what early European settlers called "flatwoods" because of the very flat topography. The soil was fine and sandy, drying out quickly. It contained little organic matter, due partly to the

high humidity and low clay content. Frequent fires, which occurred naturally or were set by cattle men to increase pasturage, consumed the forest litter, and kept the understory open, dominated by fire tolerant shrubs and forbs. (*Ecosystems of Florida*, p. 103-105) Many pioneers raised cattle, which roamed freely until fencing laws were passed decades later. Saw palmetto with its thick snaky roots dominated the Koreshan site, and would require extensive clearing. (Andrews, p. 7) Above, straight-trunked

pinetrees towered, providing some shade and the promise of good building materials. Rattlesnakes, bears, panthers, bobcats, and deer still roamed through the woods. Damkohler, p. 16) Cranes and Bald Eagles soared above, and Gopher Tortoises laboriously dug their burrows below. Plants typical of the southwest Florida flatwoods which are present now in the State Historic Site include an upper story of Longleaf Pine (*Pinus palustris*), Slash Pine (*Pinus Elliottii*), Live Oak (*Quercus virginiana*), Sweet Gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), and Water Ash (*Fraxinus caroliniana*). In the shrubby understory can be found Saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*), Gallberry (*Ilex glabra*), Dwarf Live Oak (*Quercus minima*), Wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*), Staggerbush (*Lyonia fruticosa*), and Fetterbush (*L. lucida*). And among the forbs are Wiregrass (*Aristida beyrichiana*) and Tarflower (*Befaria raceomsa*). A view of the sparse pines and palmetto understory are visible in the picture above. (Cole - Vascular Plants of KSHS)



Group and horsecart in pre-settlement landscape. (Korehan State Historic Site archives, n.d.)

illustration 4.3

Built features of this period included a wooden bridge over the Estero River and probably a wooden dock west of the bridge, on the south bank of the river. A sand road lay in the position of U.S. 41; the road and possibly the original bridge are visible in the photograph below.



illustration 4.4
View of wooden bridge over Estero River, with sand road in background. n.d. (Koreshan State Historic Site archives)

The Damkohler Homestead: 1883 to 1894



illustration 4.5 Gustav Damkohler
(from the Koreshan State Historic Site archives)

Gustav Damkohler was possibly the first white settler to live on the grounds of what was to become the Koreshan Unity settlement in Estero. A German immigrant, Damkohler was born in Blankenburg, Germany, on December 13, 1825. He was trained as a baker and confectioner, and also a medical doctor, although according to his son, Edwin, he never formally practiced. (Hand written note, KSHS Archives BK-0016) He traveled to the United States via Australia, where he lived for some years, working as a cook in a mining camp. Edwin Damkolher writes that his father was also a landscape gardener, and perhaps was so engaged while in Australia. In America, Gustav settled in Missouri, where he was married and had three of their four children. The family moved to Punta Rassa, Florida, on April 3, 1882. (*Memoirs*, p. 4) Within a week Gustav had located a piece of

land which he wanted to homestead; with the help of a surveyor named Singletary, he plotted out 120 acres. (The Florida Homestead Act had been passed in 1862, and allowed settlers to claim parcels of land 120 acres in extent, which would become theirs if they lived on and improved the land.) On April 8, he had selected a tent site on the property in an area which he called Estero, after the creek which ran through it. (*Memoirs*, p. 4)

In May of 1883, Gustav wrote to the State Land Office at Tallahassee inquiring about the tract of land which interested him. He said that he had "entered since several week with great expenses." ... "I carried a great and very valuable Implement

and goods over here to engage largely in Silk and Bee culture after modern science and discoveries, I planted very valuable trees..." (Damkohler letter, Punta Rassa, May 14, 1883) In another letter to the State Land Office dated May 22, 1883, Gustav again inquires about the land, saying that "the lands are high and not subject to overflow, and very favorable for the production and raising of good and fine mulberry trees, which will give a abundance of the heathiest food for the silk worm and consequently producing a superior article of the choicest silk.." (Damkohler letter, May 22, 1883, Estero Creek) The family's activity is also mentioned in Edwin's account of his excavations at Mound Key, dated during the winter of 1890. (*1,000 Years on Mound Key*, p. 36) Gustav was one of the surveyors of Mound Key when it was homesteaded by Frank M. Johnson in 1891. (*Memoirs*, p. 21)

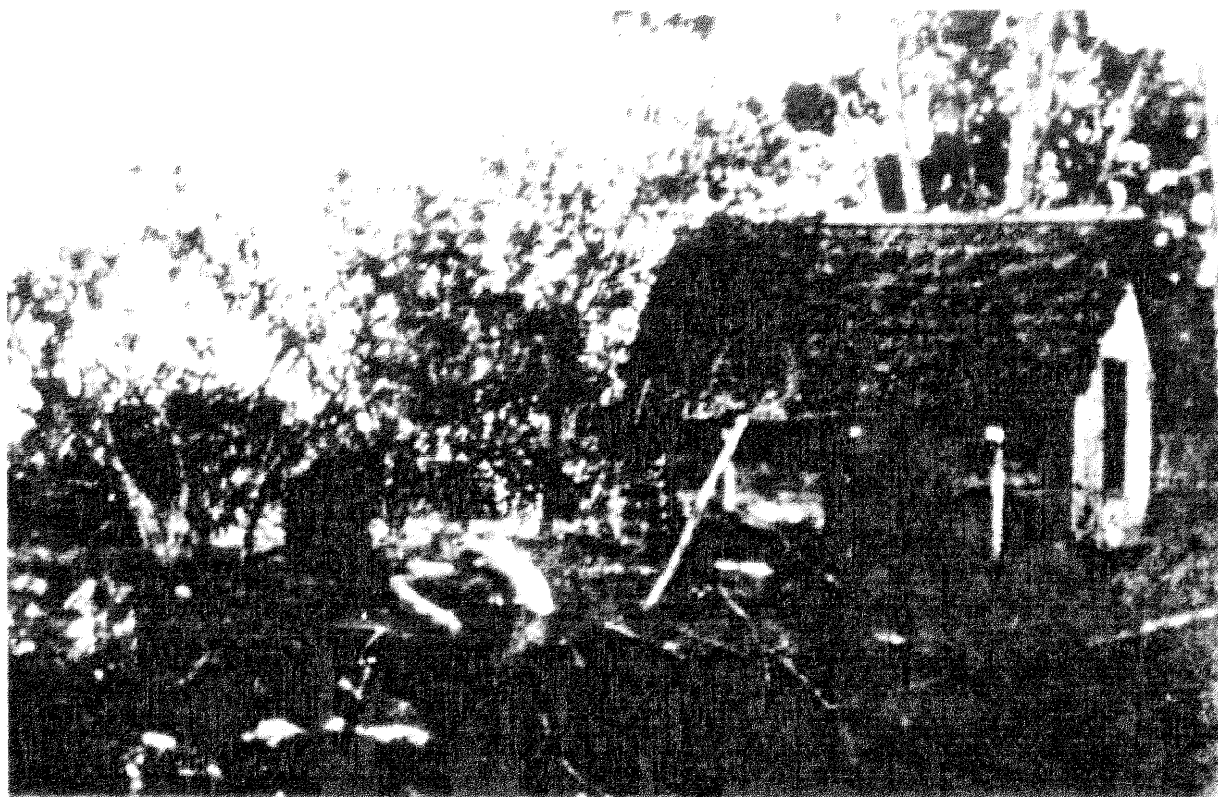


illustration 4.6
Damkohler Cottage (identified as the earliest known photograph, taken from northwest, late 1890's)
(from the Koreshan State Historic Site archives, and Herbert-Reeves, p. 46)

On April 10, 1883, the Damkohlers put up the tent which was to become the family's home, with a water-proof tarpaulin outside, where dishes, utensils, and food were stored. This was probably located on the north bank of the Estero River, possibly near what was to become known as the apiary. A vegetable garden was immediately planted, and bee hives were set up. Edwin writes that they planted Cow peas or black-eyed peas, sweet potatoes called "four-to-the hundred." Gustav chose pineapples as the

first cash crop, although the pineapple beds were destroyed by fire and wild cattle, which were allowed to roam unfenced in the area until the 1940's. Pineapple was a popular and much-touted crop during these years; it was so important to the economy of Fort Myers that it was chosen as the city's emblem.

Probably within a year or two, Gustav Damkohler discovered a "nice spring of good flowing water" on the south side of the river, and the family was relocated to a spot nearby. Edwin writes that his father brought the spring close the house; he deepened and widened it, creating an area large enough for bathing. Near to where the water entered the stream, a basin was formed which would fill at high tide, leaving fish captured there as the water subsided. Gustav had devised a water gate which could be opened if too many fish were trapped, freeing them into the stream. Edwin relates that by the time he was five or six years old, he and his sisters were used to alligators; while they were bathing, one of the children would stand guard for the others; "If a gator got too close we called out to each other to get out. This was our way of playing hide and seek with alligators when we were five and six years old." (*Memoirs*, p. 16) When Teed arrived at the Damkohler place in 1894, Bertie Boomer recalled the alligators in the ditch next to the cabin; "...The first Sunday came around, the Master and Gustave had made a little clearing near what is now called the Imperial landing, and placed a great log across the big ditch - the home of numerous alligators." (Boomer, p. 18)

During the first year at Estero, Gustav had obtained various exotic plants from his friend baron Von Muller of Australia. These included "olive trees, three kinds of mulberry, three kinds of eucalyptus trees including the bottle brush and cajeput, pomegranates and such other fruit trees as orange, key lime, lemon, sapodilla and guavas which he gave to father." (*Memoirs*, p. 20) Numerous trees of these varieties, which are very old and located close to the Damkohler home, may prove to be remaining specimens of the Damkohler years. Another important contact of Damkohler's was his friend Ewald Stupner, who was in charge of the grounds of the Thomas Edison estate in Fort Myers. It is believed that the original bamboo of "Bamboo Landing" were obtained from the Edison Estate, the site of which was chosen because of its abundance of naturalized giant bamboo - the plant which Edison used to create some of his earliest electric light bulb filaments. (Halgrim, p. 14) The relationship between Damkohler and Stupner must have been a very close one, since Gustav and Edwin stayed with Stupner for both Christmas and New Year's Day in 1894. (*Memoirs*, p. 22)

Although the family's new life in Florida had begun well and with apparent happiness, the family was to experience a series of terrible tragedies. Gustav's wife died on February 16, 1884, having borne a baby boy just two weeks earlier. Edwin wrote that his father buried her "close to our shack. He placed a large native stone on each side as permanent grave markers for the future." (*Memoirs*, p. 18) Within a few months, all of the Damkohler children except Edwin died, possibly as a result of lead poisoning administered by a newly arrived neighbor who was trying to obtain the



illustration 4.7

Elvin Damkohler at the site of the Damkohler family graves, Koreshan State Historic Site
(from the collection of Gary Damkohler)

Damkohler property for himself. (*Memoirs*, p. 20) Although Elwin does not state that the children were buried on the property, it seems very probable that they were buried close to their mother, in graves that might also have been marked with similar natural stones. Near the original site of the Damkohlers' home located on the south side of the river, there is a grouping of large natural stones, set at an upright slant, which

may be the site of the Damkohler family graves. In the view of this researcher, this family gravesite is one of the most significant elements to be investigated at the Koreshan Unity Settlement site, because of the significance of the family homestead in Florida's rural landscape history, and the particularly poignant history of the Damkohler family. The remains of Gustav's wife and nearly all of his children lie unrecognized on these grounds; it seems imperative that they be located, and that the story of this brave and ill-fated family be made a more prominent feature in the interpretative presentation at the Koreshan unity site.

Probably because of his profound grief, Gustav Damkohler readily accepted Cyrus Teed as the new messiah when the small group of Koreshans arrived in Florida in 1893. Bertha Boomer recalled when he came to meet the Koreshans:

"For two days the old man and his small boy of eight or ten lingered there, asking the Master for the solution of his many problems and telling Him his own sad story of affliction so disciplinary. ..He had settled on his land with his wife and several children. His wife and all but one of child, Elvin, died and were buried not far in the rear of the old post office. He related that thus left so alone he sought to get away from the place, but every time he did so, as a result of his studies of the biblical prophesies relating to the Lord's coming in His Prophet, which truth was his comforter, he seemed to hear the Lord say to keep it till He came. The Koreshan literature which he found at the cable station, left there by Koresh on his first trip to Pine Island, led him to feel that Koresh was really the long-desired Lord of the harvest in his prophet; hence the letter he wrote to him...As Koresh expounded the doctrines of the lord, from the standpoint of his Science of Universology, tears of joy rolled down his cheeks, and he would often exclaim, Master! Master! The Lord is in it! The Lord is in it!" (Boomer, p. 15)

By several accounts, the aging German had addressed Teed as "Master," and

was very much under his "hypnotic" influence, captivated by Teed's claim to be the Messiah, his promise of eternal life, and by a beautiful map of the New Jerusalem which was to be built on his land. (*Memoirs*, p. 23) Damkohler transferred his property to the Koreshans, by granting all of his land - now 320 acres - to the Koreshans, through one of Teed's inner circle, Bertha Boomer. But within several years, Damkohler's trust in Teed and the Koreshans changed to mistrust and strong dislike. Represented by Fort Myers attorney Louis Hendry, he settled for an award of 80 undeveloped acres the following year. (Damkohler, p. 31)

According to his son Edwin, Gustav remained in Estero for another year, and finally returned to Missouri, where he still had relatives. His son writes about his leaving the Koreshan settlement: "Those in control would not even give him clothes or food suitable for his physical condition. He was 72 years old when he took a small bundle of his possessions, some matches and a little food and started off for Fort Myers." (*Memoirs*, p. 31) Gustav Damkohler died on September 18, 1905, in Juneau, Alaska. He was 79 years old.

The features of the Damkohler homestead are covered in more detail in the chapter, "The Methodology applied; Character-defining Features of the Damkohler Homestead."

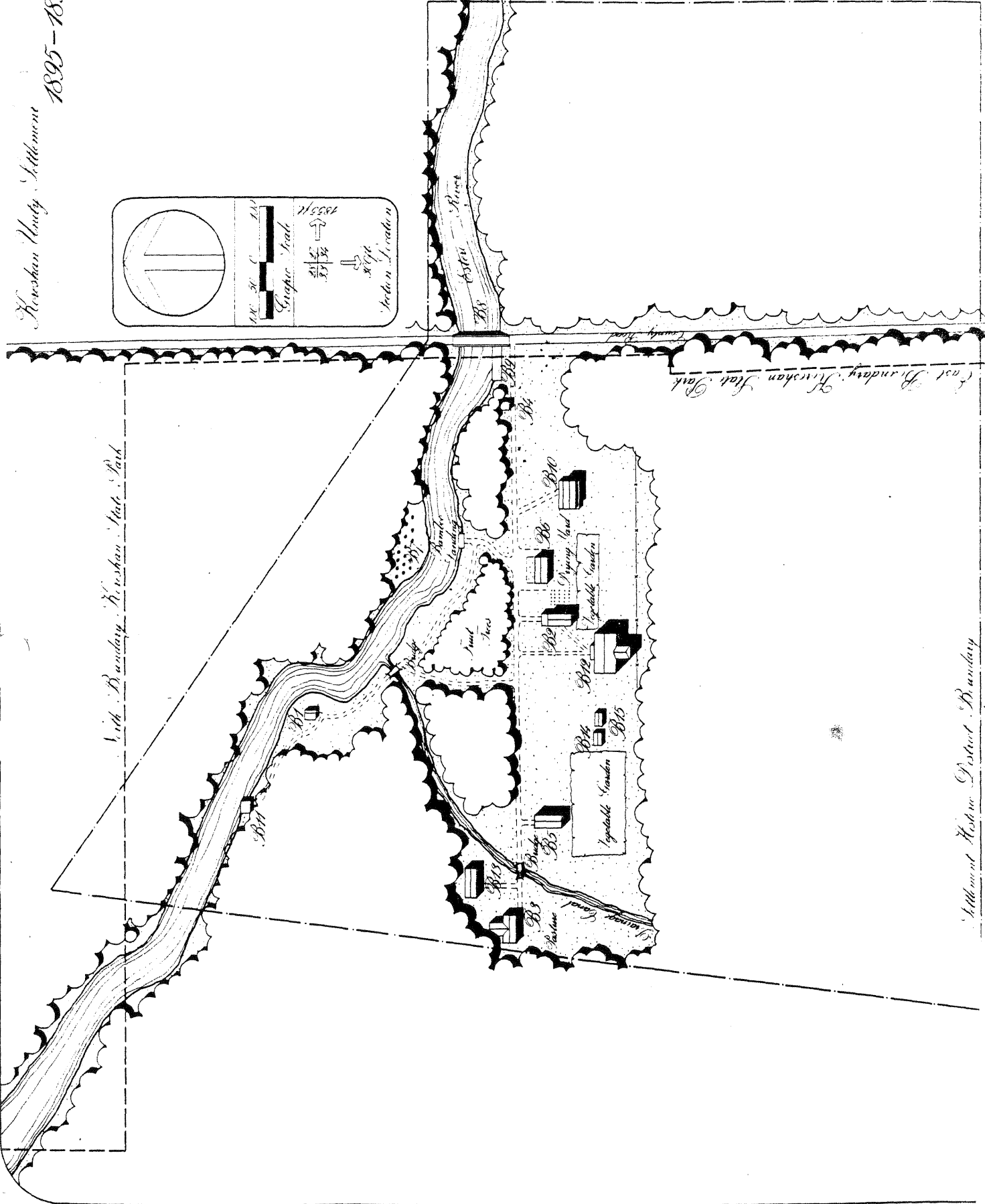


illustration 4.7 Map of settlement, 1895 to 1899 (Herbert-Reeves, p. 57)

Illustration No. 38. Master Plan of the settlement during the 1895-1899 period. During this time efforts were directed toward providing housing for Unity members and developing Estero Island.

Building Key - 1894

B-1 Damkohler House	B-5 Barn
B-2 Women's Log House	B-6 Barn
B-3 Men's Log House	B-7 Apiary
B-4 One Room Store	B-8 Bridge

Building Key - 1895-1899

B- 9 Boat Landing	B-13 Carpentry Building
B-10 Founder's House	B-14 Members' House
B-11 Fish House	B-15 Members' House
B-12 Dining Hall	

The Landscape during the Koreshan Pioneer Period 1894 to 1902

During this period the Koreshans were involved in creating a settlement which could provide them with housing, food, and basic industries. The grand city of New Jerusalem would come later, they believed. Throughout the history of the settlement, members would always talk about the settlement as temporary, a foretaste of things to come.

The first building used by the Koreshans was the Damkohler cabin, which became the home of the first women pioneers. Others lived in tents until two log houses, one for men and one for women, could be built. (See illustrations 4.18 and 4.19) These were made of rough hewn logs, with palmetto thatch roofs. A boat landing just west of the bridge was built as well, and a small wooden building nearby, probably for the storage of supplies. This was the first Koreshan store on the site. A new bridge was built over the Estero River in 1802, after the old one was destroyed by a flood.

Some of the most important early records of the Koreshan landscape are the drawings of Edith Campbell, which appear in the Herbert-Reeves study. They include drawings of an early wooden bridge across the Estero River, the Women's log House, the first store, a thatched barn, the Founder's House, and the Dining Hall. These drawings are included here in order to convey an impression of the landscape during the Koreshan Pioneer Period, as well as these early built structures.

The founder's house was also created, which was to become the first school and



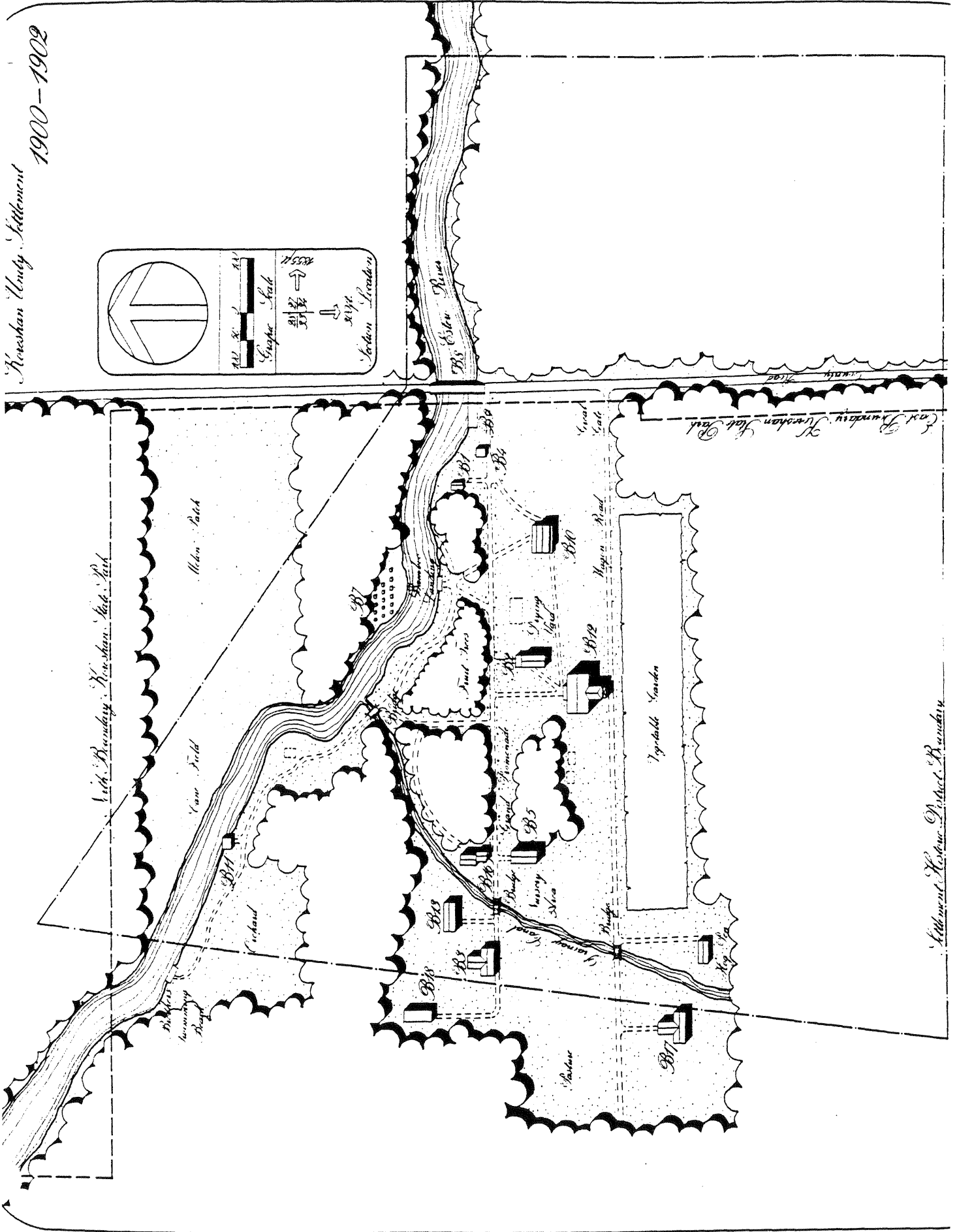
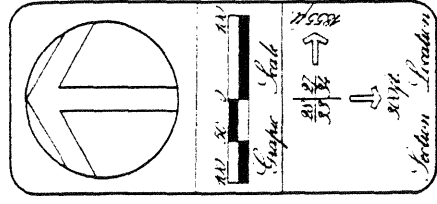
illustration 4.9

Early photograph showing one of first Koreshan lumber houses
(From Koreshan State Historic Site archives)

also the home of Cyrus Teed. The Dining Hall, a three story wooden structure which was the largest wooden building in Lee County, contained a women's dormitory on the third floor, with dining facilities below. It was also used for presenting talks and musical performances until the Art Hall was built. Buildings which were created to support Koreshan industry included the fish house, located down river from the main settlement, and the carpentry building. Several members cottages were also constructed. After 1900, a barn and pineapple shed, probably a lath house, were added. The barn was a large wooden structure roofed with palmetto thatch. A hog pen was located next to the barn, which lies at the southwest corner of the historic district.

Work on the landscape during the early years began with the clearing of ground, which was overgrown with thickets of palmetto. Several vegetable gardens were established, and the orchard begun by Gustav Damkohler was expanded. The Koreshans ordered new varieties of orange trees, experimenting with various rootstocks before settling on the sour orange root, which proved hardiest in the occasional freezes. A major crop during those years was sugar cane, of which the Ribbon and the Green varieties were most successful. (Koreshan Unity Co-operative, p. 53-54) Koreshan Professor L'Amoreaux ordered seeds of eucalyptus trees from California, and many were planted around the settlement, appreciated for their fast rate of growth. The Koreshans had intended to use them for the wood they produced, but the trees grew in a twisting habit, and the idea was abandoned. There were about thirty acres of land under cultivation by 1901, and this included land on Mound Key and Estero Island. Guavas were being grown in addition to the crops previously mentioned. (ibid.)

Landscape features of this period were limited to more functional elements such as walkways, the boat ramp, vegetables and orchards. The Bamboo Landing consisted of a small dock and bamboo plantings as it probably was in the Damkohler period. The drainage canal was lengthened to the area near the barn at the southwest corner. An area called the brothers' swimming beach was located down river, near the fish house. On the following pages are graphic records of the landscape during the Koreshan Pioneer period, with a commentary based on graphic and written documentation. Most images include more than one type of landscape feature.



South Boundary Koreshan Unit Plot

Illustration 4.9 Map of the Koreshan Pioneer Period I landscape (Herbert-Reeves, p. 67)

Illustration No. 52. Master Plan of the settlement during the 1900-1902 period. It was during this time that the status of the settlement at Estero changed from a colony of the Unity to its headquarters. The cover of this publication shows the original Master Plan, drawn in 1902.

Building Key - 1894

B- 1 Damkohler House	B- 5 Barn
B- 2 Women's Log House	B- 6 Barn*
B- 3 Men's Log House	B- 7 Apiary
B- 4 One Room Store	B- 8 Bridge

Building Key - 1895-1899

B- 9 Boat Landing	B-13 Carpentry Building
B-10 Founder's House	B-14 Members' House*
B-11 Fish House	B-15 Members' House*
B-12 Dining Hall	

Building Key - 1900-1902

B-16 Storage Sheds	B-18 Pineapple Shed
B-17 Barn	

*Indicates structures no longer in existence prior to this period (1900-1902).



illustration 4.10 Edith Campbell drawing of the bridge over the Estero River, believed to date to the late 1890's (Herbert-Reeves, p. 54)

This drawing shows the wooden bridge over the Estero River, located where the present U.S. Highway concrete bridge crosses the river. View is looking to the east toward the Publishing House, visible in background.



illustration 4.11 Edith Campbell drawing dated August 1899 showing Women's Log House from southwest (Herbert-Reeves, p. 49)

Visible in this drawing is the landscape, which has been cleared of undergrowth. The line extending back along the right side of picture may have been a wooden walkway or territorial marker of some type.



illustration 4.12 Edith Campbell drawing dated August 27, 1899 (Herbert-Reeves, p. 52)
In this drawing of a thatched-roof barn, there appears to be an orchard planted in the right foreground, perhaps citrus trees. There are regularly planted rows in front of the barn. The form of the dark tree to the right is similar to the Chinaberry tree which appears in several later photographs taken near the Victorian or Manor Bridge.



illustration 4.13 Edith Campbell drawing dated August 1899 showing the One-rom Store from the southwest. (Herbert-Reeves, p. 52)
The building at the left of this drawing is the original store / Post Office. To the right are fences which may have served to contain domestic animals or exclude free-ranging cattle. Palmetto and pines are visible, with what appears to be a mounded area in the right background, perhaps a cypress hammock.



illustration 4.14 Edith Campbell drawing believed to have been made in late 1899 showing the Dining Hall from east (Herbert-Reeves, p. 63)
In this view of the eastern side of the Dining Hall, a small garden and rain barrels are visible in the foreground). To the left is a fence. The landscape has been cleared of undergrowth.



illustration 4.15 Edith Campbell drawing of the Founder's House shown from the north (Herbert-Reeves, p. 58)
In this view of the north side of the Founder's House, the porch is visible, which appears to be planted with vines. Along the walkway can be seen row of small agave-like plants.

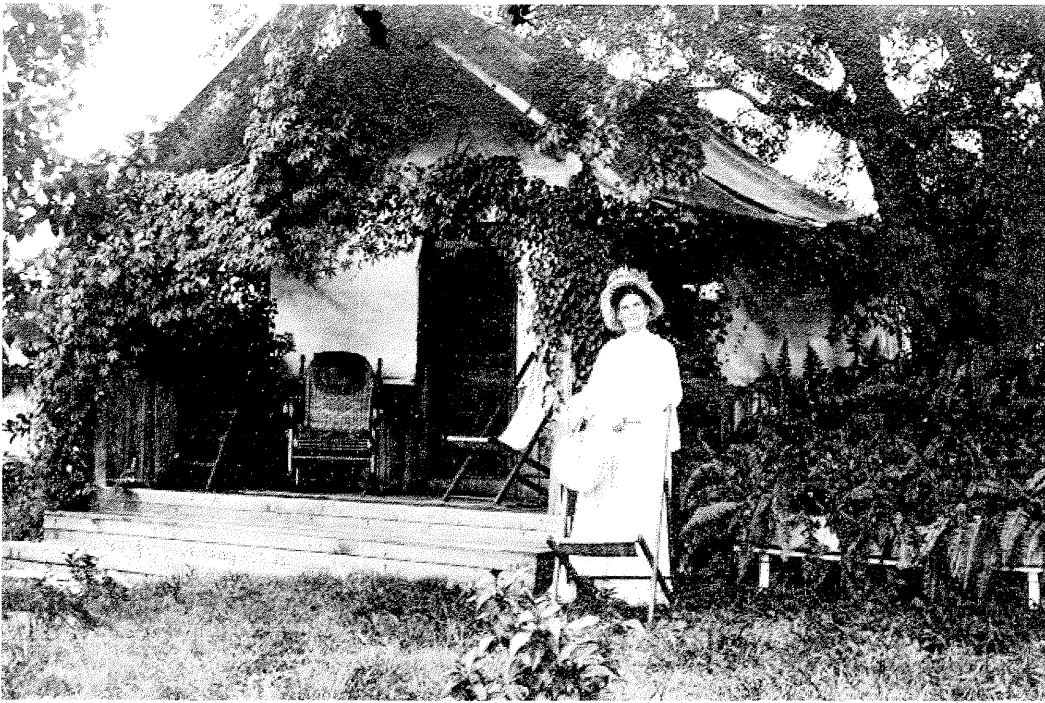


illustration 4.16 Mrs. Orline Thatcher's tent (Koreshan State Historic Site)

In this view of the front of the Thatcher tent, a large raised planter box is visible at right. Ornamental vines are shown on the porch arbor; a feature seen in many photographs of this period.

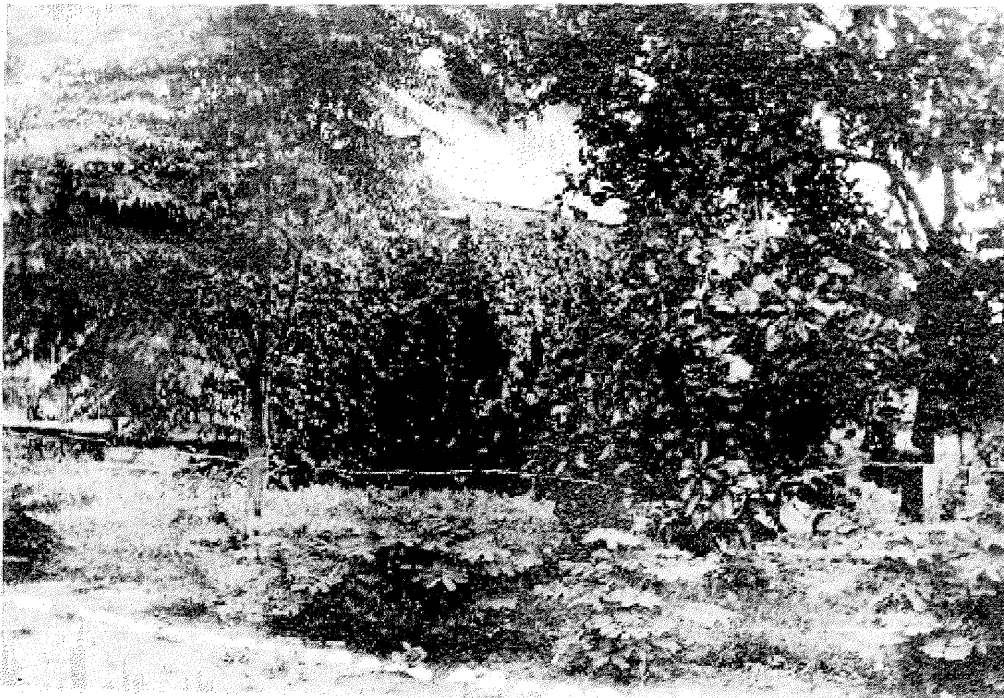


illustration 4.17 Back of Thatcher tent (Koreshan State Historic Site)

In this view of the back porch of the Thatcher tent, a heavy growth of vines is seen on the porch. The pathway seen in the foreground appears to be bordered with shells; conch shell borders are seen in several other photographs of the settlement.

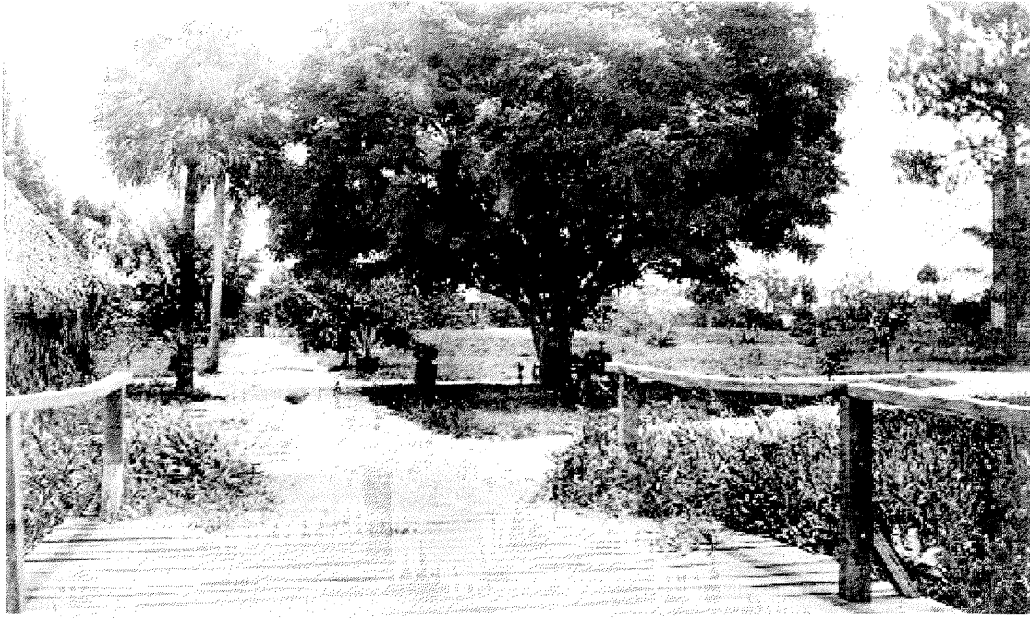


illustration 4.20 View from wooden bridge (Koreshan State Historic Site)

This photograph was taken from a simple wooden bridge across the drainage canal, later replaced by the Victorian Bridge. At the terminus of the walk appears to be the original store. On the right is a tree identified as a Chinaberry tree, with a fence or bench at its base. on the path a fowl can be seen; to the left is a thatched building. On the right, the Dining Hall can be seen.

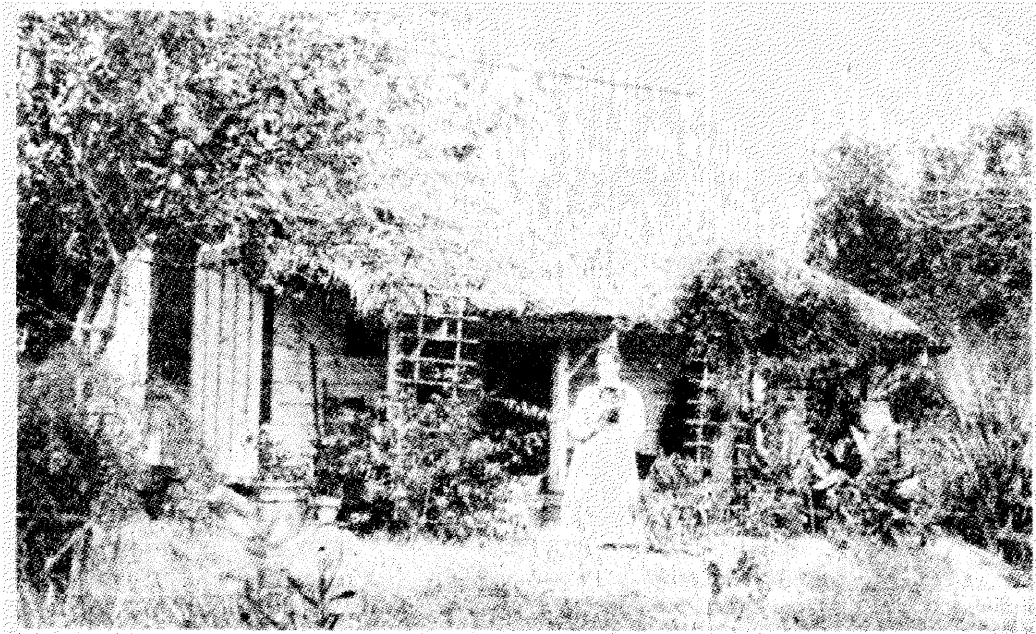


illustration 4. 21 Damkohler cottage, circa 1895 (Koreshan State Historic Site)

In this view of the Damkohler cottage, trellises and potted plants are visible. The cottage was used as the first residence for the Koreshan women.



illustration 4.22
River boats at settlement, showing band on mound in background; probably date is 1906, Lunar or Solar festival
(from the Koreshan State Historic Site archives)

It was during this period that the landscape was developed to its most elaborate form. The Koreshans continued adding structures during the period as well. The most elaborate Koreshan buildings were created at this time, including the Art Hall, Planetary Court, a larger store located at the site of the old dock, the Publishing House, (which would contain the printing presses of the Guiding Star Publishing Company), two machine shops, a machine and woodworking building, a blacksmith and plumbing shop, a sawmill, and boat works. The concrete works was also built, and this would become a facility in which many garden ornaments were produced. Ten additional members cottages were built, and numerous storage sheds as well (see Herbert-Reeves map of settlement, 1903-1905)

The grounds underwent a transformation of grand proportions during the Koreshan Golden Age, much under the direct supervision of Cyrus Teed. On the 1902 map of the settlement, probably made under Teed's direction, the following features may be seen: the Sunken Garden, the Lily pond, several orchards, Bamboo Landing, a rose garden, a flower garden, several hedges, an alee of royal palms, and a large truck garden. North of the river are a large cane field, melon patch, and the apiary. (See illustration 4.24) Garden features which were known to have existed during this period include the new concrete steps at Bamboo Landing, which were produced in the Koreshan concrete works. Other ornaments produced there were garden urns, which appear in several photographs of the period, and several of which are still extant. The

Korshans also are believed to have produced garden sculptures, but none are known to exist today. (Herbert-Reeves. p. 92) None are seen in any photographs of the grounds in the collections of the Koreshan State Historic Site or in the Koreshan Unity Foundation.

One feature made of concrete which remains one of the most famous grounds ornaments is the Petronian Fountain, located near the original store just west of the bridge. The fountain is extant, although in need of repair. (See illustration 4.45) Restoration done in the past has created a false impression of the fountain's original appearance, which included two relief plaques flanking the central mask/spout figure, a lion. The plaque on the left was a Pices motif, and that on the right an Aquarius. This researcher believes the iconography of the fountain to be a reference to the new age, of which Cyrus Teed was the messiah. The Pices plaque represents the end of the old age, and the Aquarius the coming of the new. The astrology of these ages is discussed in length in the writings of Cyrus Teed. The lion represents Teed himself, the strong voice and strength of the age. Until the present study, the iconography of the garden has not been addressed. The lion motif reappears in the urn ornaments of the garden. These motifs appear in other Koreshan decorative elements of the Unity including the front page design of the Guiding Star and Flaming Sword. The Petronian Fountain was placed in a very prominent position, in direct view from the dock adjacent to the Estero River bridge. Thus it would be seen immediately by arriving passengers, by other river travelers, and by those who passed over the bridge.

The garden features themselves included the Sunken Garden (See illustration 4.43 and 4.44), which was an area excavated into the ground with the help of about twenty black workers hired for the project. Geometric mounds were created along the walls of the sunken garden, which flanked flights of steps built with wooden headers, and packed with earth. The sunken garden or Dutch garden was a popular feature of turn-of-the-century "Victorian" gardens. It may have originated in England, where sunken gardens were to be found in some of the great country estates and castle gardens. The restoration of the Koreshan Sunken Garden has been made a priority by researchers in the past; however, undertaking this project could be very costly. (See Janus study, *Koreshan State Historic Site Mapping Project and Archaeological Management Plan*, in this chapter.) The Koreshans seem to have made great use of the Sunken Garden for small productions and gatherings, and it seems to have been a favorite spot of Teed's, who appears in several photographs of the garden. However, it was also one of the first features to fall into disrepair and disuse as the Golden Age faded. This was probably due to the enormity of the landscape project which the group had undertaken; being located farthest from the settlement, this area naturally would have suffered more than those areas adjacent to the main buildings of the settlement.

The Lily Pond shown on the 1902 plan was a basically triangular excavation in the ground, and until 1998 was very overgrown with sansevieria. Most of this has been removed in the spring of 1999 by park volunteers. Photographs of the lily pond are not

known to exist, and the identification of the plants which grew there would make it possible to restore the pond to its original appearance.

Crossing the drainage canal were two wooden bridges which have become known as the Victorian Bridge and the Rustic ridge. The Herbert -Reeves study includes a detailed analysis of the construction of these two significant landscape features based on photographic evidence. In September 1999, the park managers at the Koreshan State Historic Site discovered a set of measured drawings of the bridges, possibly made by a former park manager. Their reconstruction would provide one of the most effective means of recreating the original garden character in the drainage canal area.

Bamboo Landing underwent many changes during this period. In addition to the new concrete steps, the landing itself was enlarged and a pergola-like structure created along its southern edge. The plantings of the landing included the original giant bamboo, and an arbor vitae hedge along the semi-circular path just above the steps. Located here was also a line of garden urns which followed the path's curve. They were planted with agave, and in some photographs the agave appear to be growing in the soil as well. The agave was an extremely popular ornamental plant during this period, and may be seen in photographs of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, 1893. The parks department has cut back some of these plants because of the possibility that visitors may be hurt by their sharp pointed leaves. However, their importance in the landscape's historic design should be recognized, and a safe means of maintaining them on the site without endangering visitors should be established.

The Mounds were another feature added at this time, and they have been one of the most enigmatic of the garden elements at the Koreshan Unity settlement. The symbolism of the four mounds located just north of the Dining Hall has never been established, and some believe they were created simply to get rid of some of the soil excavated from the drainage canal. It would seem however that their placement in such a prominent area would preclude an accidental appearance. The symbolism which comes to mind to this writer is that of the ganglion of the brain, described at length in Teed's writings. He was a physician, with great interest in the structure of the brain, and wrote extensively on the subject. (*Reincarnation*, p. 35) The part of the brain which was the seat of the soul, which he believed could be manipulated by celibate practiced and Koreshan faith in order to achieve real eternal life, was centered in this four-part area. As unusual as such iconography would be in any other garden, in the landscape designed by Teed for community for whom he was the savior, bringing eternal life, it is most appropriate. The mounds were surrounded by shell paths, indicating that the space was very much used, perhaps for ceremonial processions or ritual movements, although this author has not found documentary evidence of such use. The Koreshan band was photographed in this area, and perhaps it served as a four-part stage in some of the musical productions.

The shell paths were another very important feature of the Koreshan Unity settlement grounds. They were created with wooden curbing and fine textured white shells in the walkways. The paths were both very decorative and functional. The materials were readily available, and in fact nearly all of the roads and walkways of Fort Myers (briefly known as simply "Myers" around the turn of the century) were paved with shell. The park department has restored these pathways according to their location on the 1902 map and following the Herbert-Reeves recommendations, although they have not installed the wooden curbing which is visible in many photographs of the period.

A feature which does not appear on the 1902 map is Imperial Landing, which seems to have been located in the area now known as Monkey Puzzle Island. Visitors to the settlement mentioned the landing where papyrus plants grew - an association with Teed's claim of descent from the Egyptian pharaohs. This seems to be something which he took very seriously, although little has been written about it. It is believed that Teed may have had a boat for his personal use, with large carved elephant heads. It seems likely that the elephant is another symbol of Teed's Egyptian descent.

Garden structures which are visible in photographs of the gardens of the Golden Age include a gazebo, located near the Lily Pond, and a parrot house in the same general area. These were probably wooden structures, and nothing of either remains today. To reconstruct them would be a simple matter, which has been recommended by the Herbert-Reeves study, in addition to the reconstruction of the bridges. Plants which have been documented at this time include those which appear in the 1902 map: royal palms, roses, bamboo, sugar cane, melons, grapes, and fruit trees including oranges, guavas, peaches, pomegranites, pecans, mangos, and tamarinds.

The grounds were now planted with many varieties of palms and other ornamental trees including eucalyptus varieties, which are clearly seen in many photographs of the period. An allee of palms flanked the walk leading from the Art Hall to the river. An alle of palms also flanks the walkway known as the Grand Promenade, although they are not the Royal Palms indicated in the drawing. The grounds were described in an article in the *Fort Myers Press* on Sept. 27, 1904. In the article, they are referred to as a "park at Estero." The article is quoted at length below; the article used was a xerox copy in the collection of the Koreshan State Historic Site; the last part of the article is missing.

--- one of the most beautiful and - spots in Southern Florida is the park at Estero which - on the public grounds of the new town, and the grounds of the Koreshan Unity. It has been said by visitors acquainted with the attractions of Florida that Estero Park exceeds to beauty anything of like character south of Tampa, even rivaling the parks of that city. Certain it is that there is nothing like it in this part of the State.

Visitors approaching Estero may see evidences of the existence of the park, in the palms and plucs (?) And in the graceful forms of the giant eucalyptis trees swaying in the breeze; on closer view may be observed groups of waving bamboos, which giver the grounds an oriental as well as tropical appearance; and then after passing the entrance to the grounds, a hundred

shades of green, interspersed with as many different colors of flowers and foliage, greet they eye. Frequent expressions of surprise are called forth by the fact that the Estero park does not consist in wild woods with footpaths, but of broad lawns adorned with an immense variety of cultivated trees, shrubs, and flowers, all well kept and artistically arranged along the wide shell walks, the canal, river bank, knolls and mounds.

The park at present consists of ten acres, in which the trees and shrubs are all carefully trimmed and tended; of the grounds proper, four acres comprise the beautiful lawn extending between the main building to the river. Here one treads a carpet of green, comprised of real lawn grass like that grown in lawns and parks of the cities, carefully mowed and kept in order, If it has been thought that the sandy soil of Florida is unsuitable for the development of a desirable lawn, the park grounds at Estero are a standing refutation of the idea; and the rich foliage seen here on every hand as one walks through the park attest the fact that the soil is fertile and adopted to the cultivation of a great variety of the products of horticulture and floriculture.

The Estero park grounds are not a dead flat, but undulating, making ideal grounds for a most beautifully display of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs and plants. The winding stream gives picturesqueness to the tropical scenery and along the banks are many beautiful spots, nooks, points and angles, made lovely through artistic touches of industrious and experienced hands. In the park proper are two landings or river entrances to the grounds, one the bamboo landing which has been used for several years as a public landing from which paths lead through groups of bamboo up the terraces to the main level of the park; the other is the Royal Landing, the form of which is already laid out and kept in tact, awaiting final and fixed construction with cement and paving stone. Here broad steps or terraces after the Egyptian style leading from the palace to the edge of the Nile extend down from the park level to the landing proper. Here also is a giant bed of French cannas, richly bordered with zenias.

In the more flat portions of the park, mounds are constructed. From the one at the Royal landing, a beautiful silk oak is rapidly attaining glory and dignity as the mound's center climax. In the front of the cottage of Victoria Gratia, attractive designs of walks and flower beds, double hearts and fleur-de-lis may be seen; and in another place is an enclosed flower garden, where numerous pot plants and vines stand in profusion.

Visitors to Estero park often express surprise at the great variety of trees and plants in the park. A number of pines, which originally grew in the wild forest, as well as the well known palmettos, are conspicuous, alongside the eucalyptis and bamboos. Then are noted the orange, lemon, mango, banana, mulberry, Japanese persimon, avocado, pear, guava, loquat plum, and other tropical fruit trees of Florida; the royal and dwarf poincianas, Hawaiian walnut, magnolia, Chinaberry, camphor trees, royal palms, date palms, fig trees, black pepper, fire plants, rose bushes, sisal plants,---

On the following pages, maps and photographs of the Settlement grounds from the Golden Age of the Landscape are presented, with commentary.

Koreshan Unity Settlement 1894 - 1977

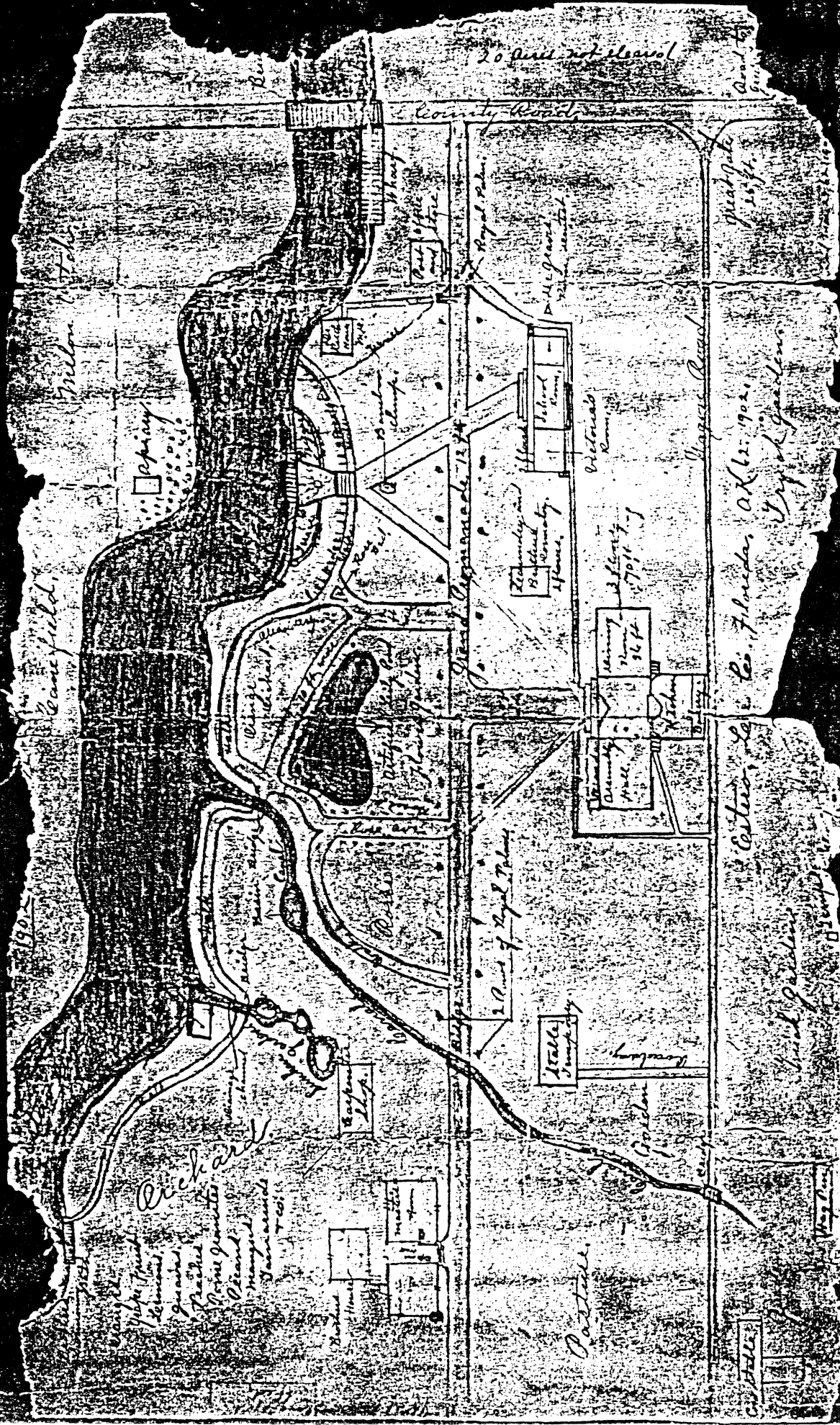


illustration 4.23 1902 Map of the Koreshan Golden Age Landscape

Koreshan Unity Settlement
1903-1905

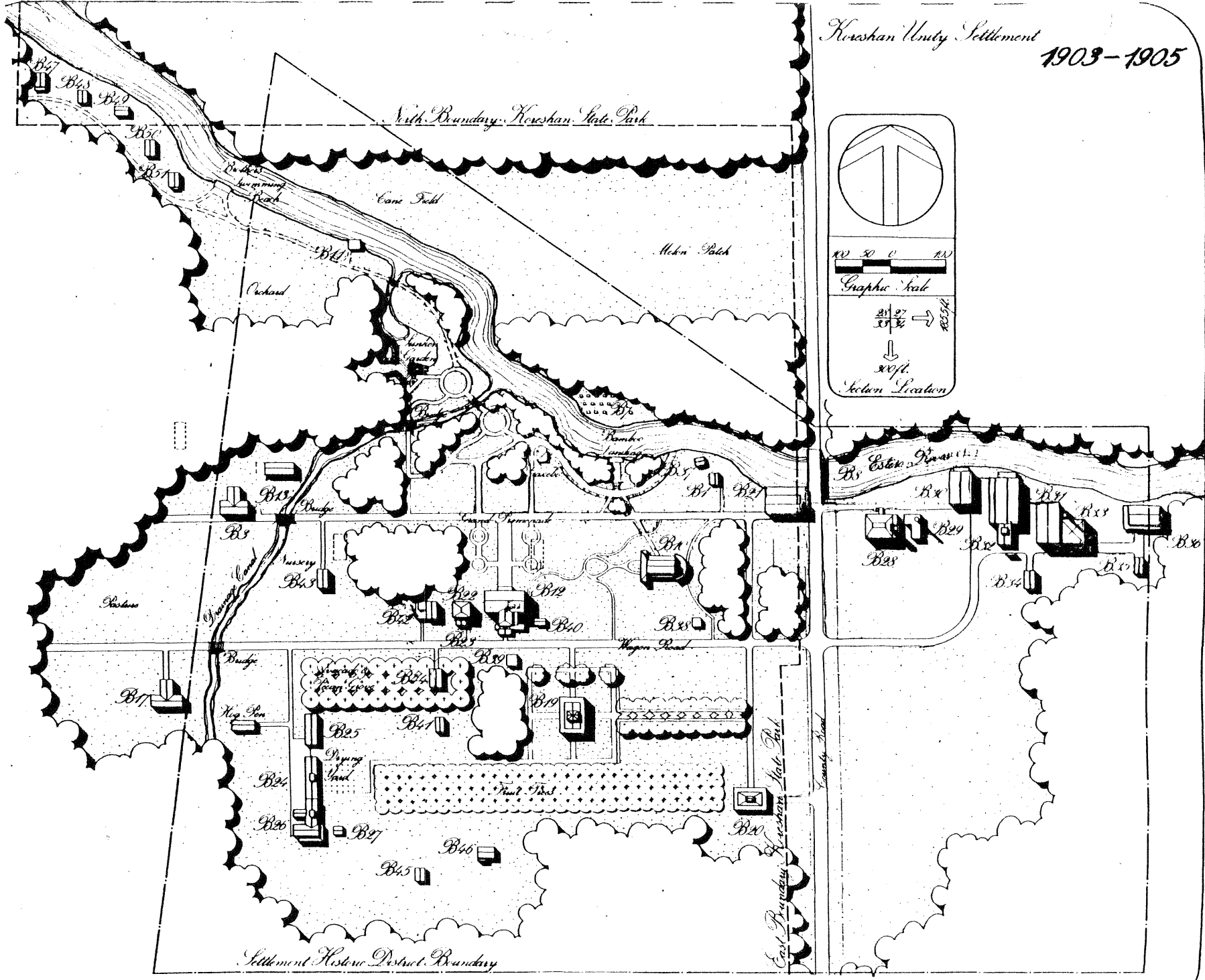


illustration 4.24 Map of the Koreshan Golden Age Landscape (Herbert-Reeves, p. 71)

Illustration No. 54. Master Plan of the settlement during 1903-1905. This period, which we have called "The Golden Years," marks a time of major growth for the settlement.

Building Key - 1894

B- 1 Damkohler House	B- 5 Barn*
B- 2 Women's Log House*	B- 6 Barn*
B- 3 Men's Log House	B- 7 Apiary
B- 4 One Room Store*	B- 8 Bridge

Building Key - 1895-1899

B- 9 Boat Landing	B-13 Carpentry Building
B-10 Founder's House	B-14 Members' House*
B-11 Fish House	B-15 Members' House*
B-12 Dining Hall	

Building Key - 1900-1902

B-16 Storage Sheds*	B-18 Pineapple Shed*
B-17 Barn	

Building Key - 1903-1905

B-19 Planetary Court	B-36 Concrete Works
B-20 Art Hall	B-37 Storage Shed
B-21 Old Store	B-38 Storage Shed
B-22 Bakery	B-39 Storage Shed
B-23 Bakery Ovens	B-40 Storage Shed
B-24 Laundry	B-41 Storage Shed
B-25 Members' House	B-42 Members' House
B-26 Large Machine Shop	B-43 Members' House
B-27 Small Machine Shop	B-44 Members' House
B-28 Publishing House	B-45 Members' House
B-29 Publishing House	B-46 Members' House
Power Building	
B-30 Sawmill #4	B-47 Members' House
B-31 Boat Works #2	B-48 Members' House
B-32 Machine & Woodworking	B-49 Members' House
Building	
B-33 Blacksmith & Plumbing	B-50 Members' House
Shop	
B-34 Storage Shed	B-51 Members' House
B-35 Apiary	

*Indicates structures no longer in existence prior to this period (1903-1905).

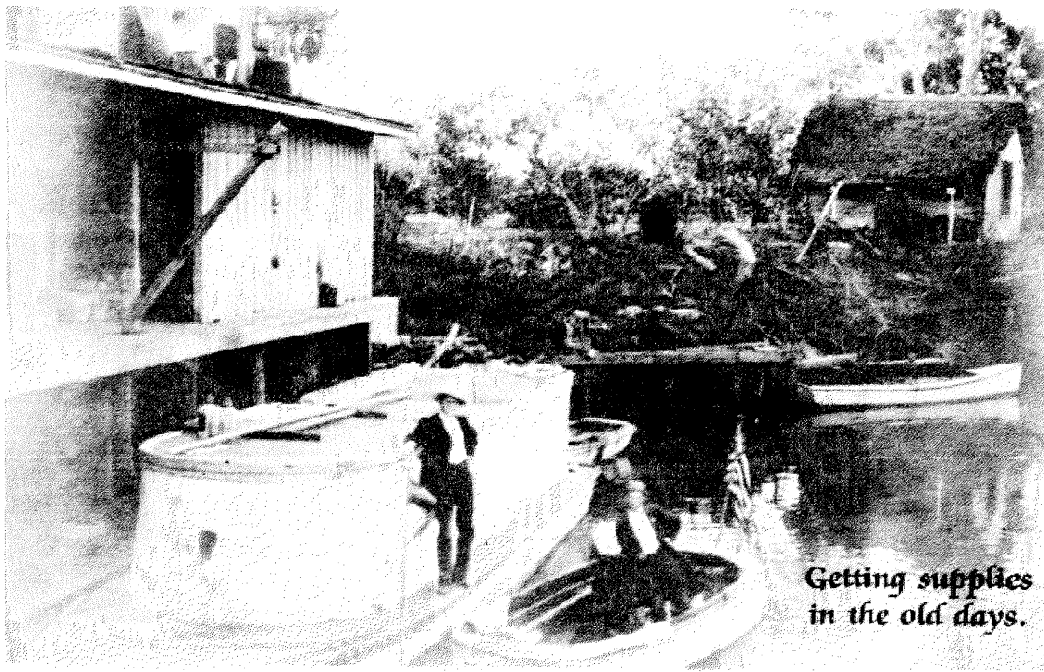


illustration 4.25 Old Store Dock with Damkohler Cottage (Koreshan State Historic Site)
View of the Old Store dock, with relocated Damkohler cottage, used as the Medical Cottage, visible in background.

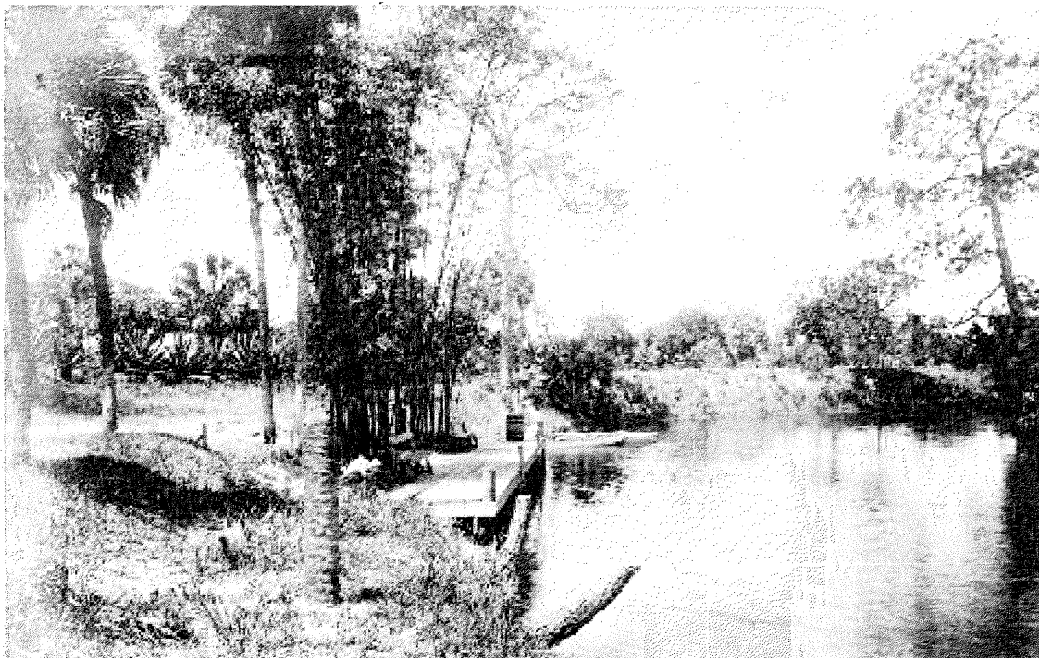


illustration 4.26 Bamboo Landing (Koreshan State Historic Site) In this view of Bamboo Landing, the trees or palms in foreground appear to have been recently cut; benches and a rain barrel appear on the landing. Along the path above the landing can be seen a hedge of large agave plants.



illustration 4.27 Bamboo Landing (Koreshan State Historic Site)
The concrete steps which replaced the wooden ones can be clearly seen in this photograph. Two round-bodied urns flank the steps.

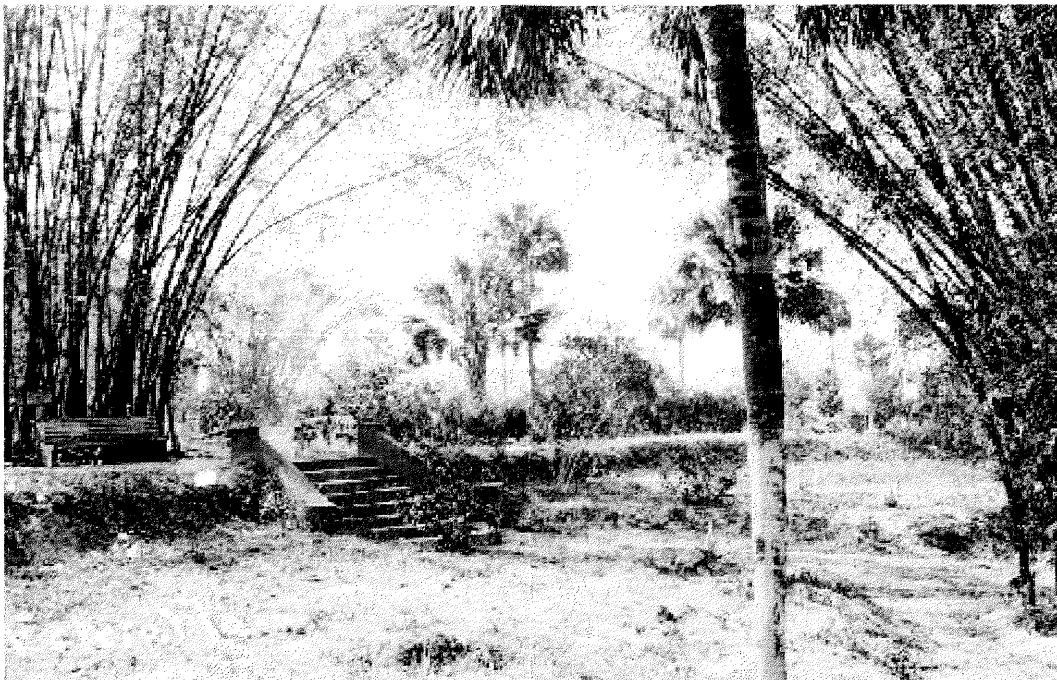


illustration 4.28 Bamboo Landing (Koreshan State Historic Site) In this view, the concrete steps can be seen without the urns. The agave hedge does not appear in this photograph.

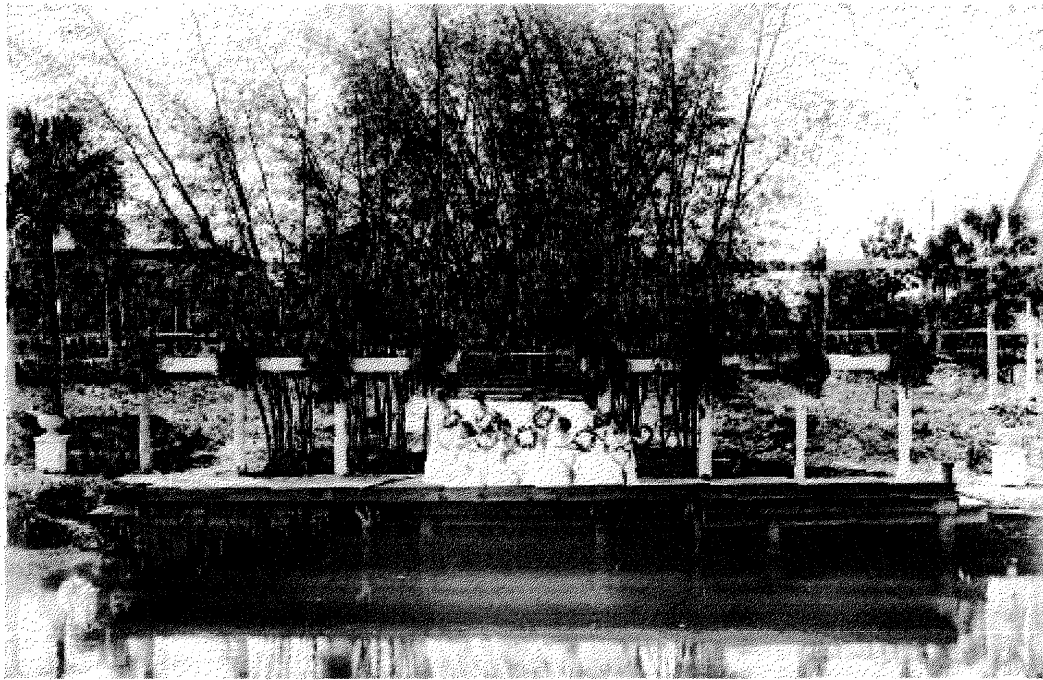


illustration 4.29 Production at Bamboo Landing (Koreshan State Historic Site) In this view the white-painted trellis on landing and along upper walk is visible. Urns on pedestals flank the landing, and fern-like plants hang from the trellis. No hedge is visible.



illustration 4. 30
Bamboo Landing (Koreshan State Historic Site) This photograph was taken looking west along the semi-circular path above Bamboo Landing; the large white trellis along the pathway is not visible, and a hedge of young plants, apparently arbor vitae, line the walkway. A low edging is visible on both sides of the pathway.



illustration 4.31 Imperial or Egyptian Landing (Koreshan State Historic Site)

This feature is not mentioned in most of the studies of the Koreshan grounds; it was located in the area now known as Monkey Puzzle Island. Teed's claim to have been descended from King Tut (see letter to George Tuttle) probably accounts for the reference to Egypt. Papyrus is now naturalized along the banks of the river at this location.

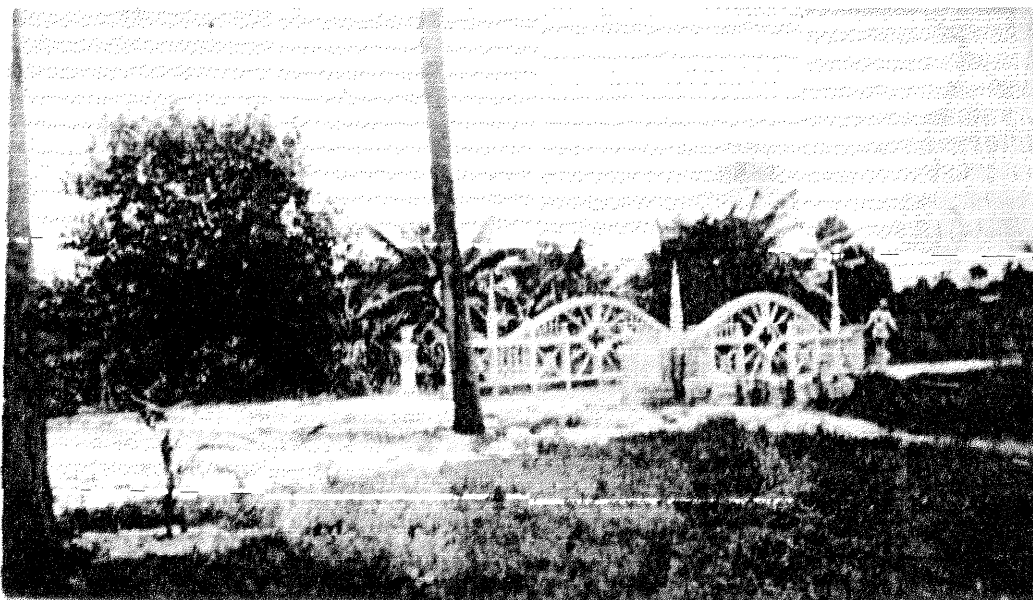


illustration 4.32 Victorian or Manor Bridge (Koreshan Unity Foundation) This view of the ornate wooden Victorian or Manor Bridge may have been taken from the northeast, with the banana plants near the Sunken Gardens showing in the background. An urn on a pedestal is visible to the left of the bridge.

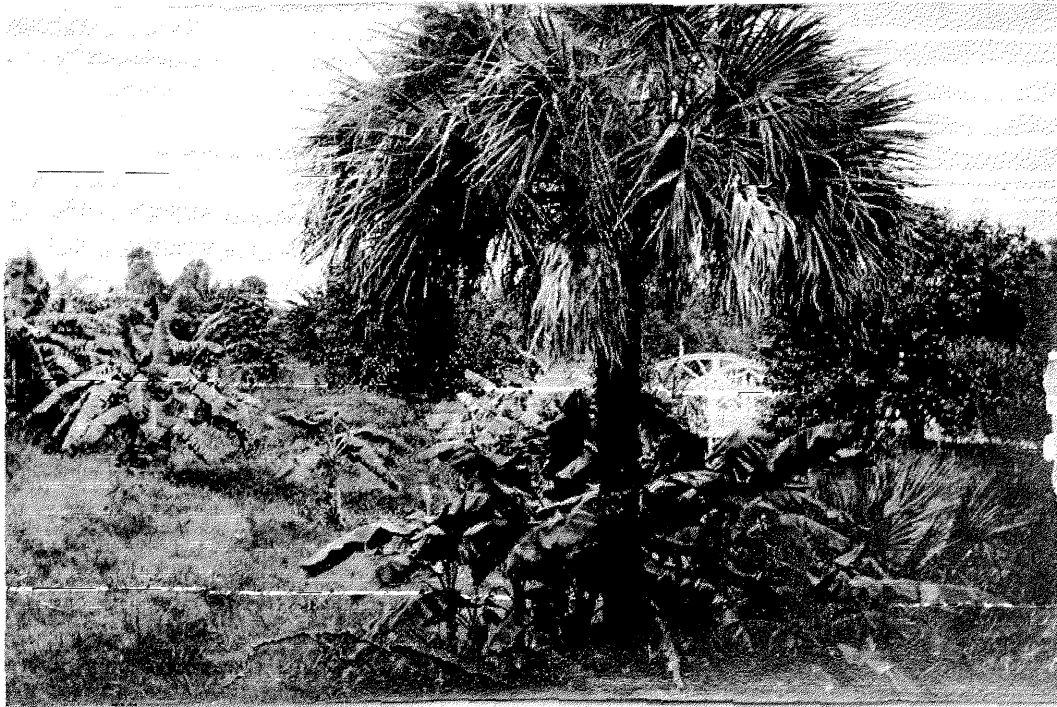


illustration 4.33 Victorian or Manor Bridge (Koreshan State Historic Site)

In this photograph, the Manor Bridge, now known as the Victorian bridge, is seen in the background; bananas are shown in the foreground. This bridge lay along the pathway known as the Grand Promenade which connected the Sunken Gardens area and the Founder's House; the term "Manor Bridge" probably indicates a reference to Teed's residence, perceived as the "Manor," Teed being its Lord.

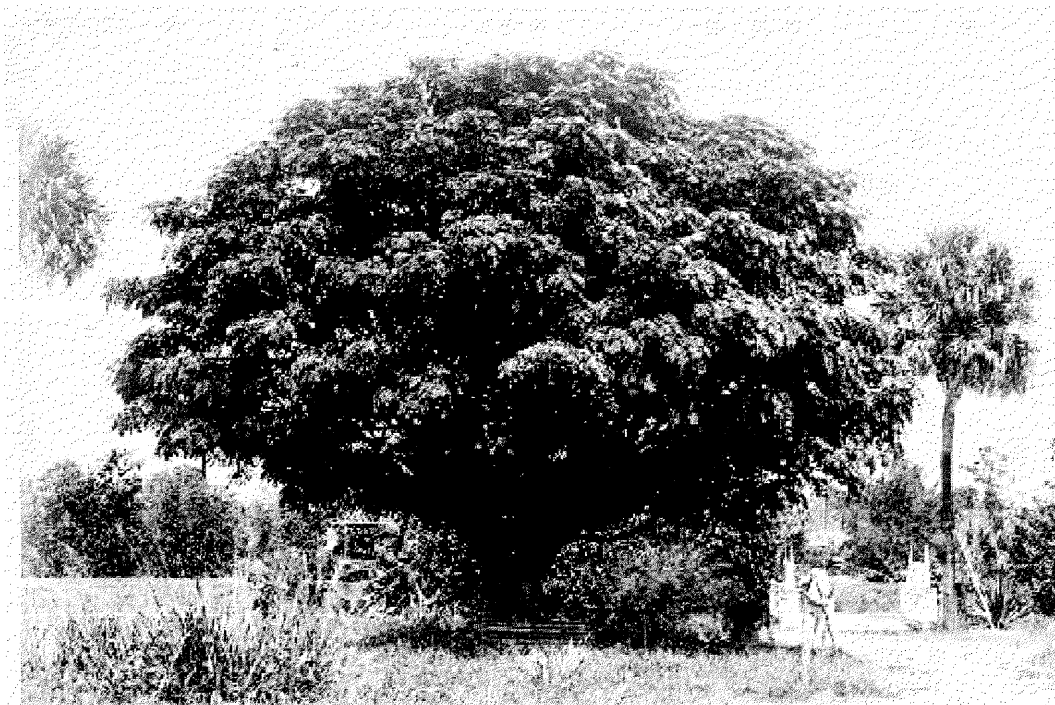


illustration 4.34 Victorian or Manor Bridge (Koreshan State Historic Site)

View of grounds with the Victorian Bridge visible at right, and the large Chinaberry tree seen with a bench in front. A trellis structure can be seen in background to left.

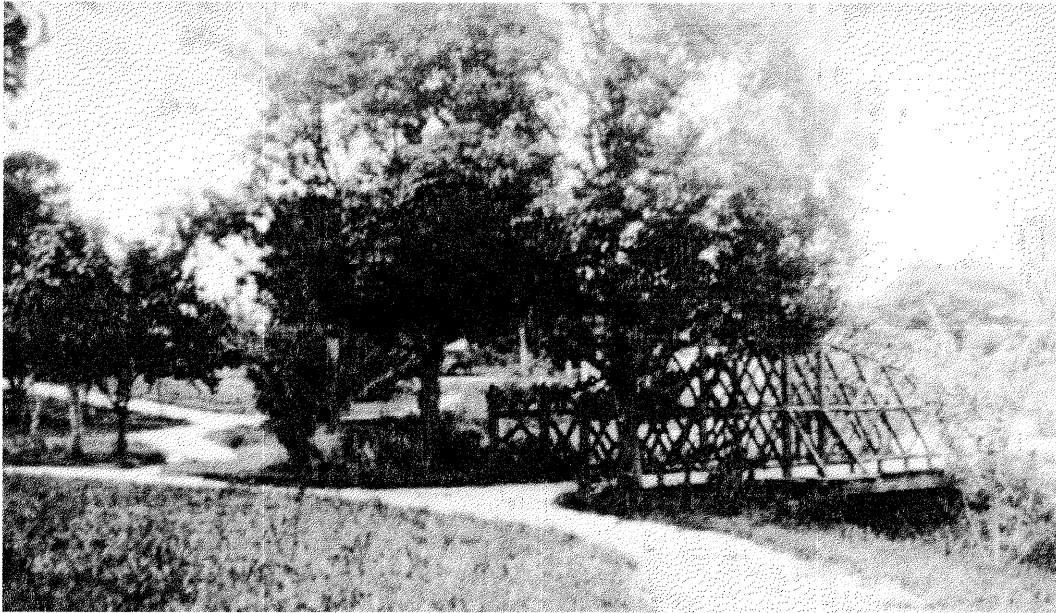


illustration 4.35 Rustic Bridge (Koreshan Unity Foundation)
The structure of the Rustic Bridge can be seen in this photograph, which seems to have been taken from the northeast, since no buildings are visible in the background.



illustration 4.36 Rustic Bridge and Mound (Koreshan State Historic Site)
The rustic bridge can be seen at right; in foreground is a mound apparently planted with low flowering plants bordered by shells.



illustration 4.37 View of Grounds (Koreshan State Historic Site) This view from unidentified location, seems to have been taken from walkway to north of the Art Hall, with young "Petticoat Palm" at end of of path; this palm appears as a mature palm in later photographs.



illustration 4.38 Grounds west of Founder's House (Koreshan State Historic Site) In this view, the layout of garden paths is clear; several free-standing trellises and urns on pedestals are visible.



illustration 4.39 (Koreshan State Historic Site)

In this view of the Founder's House seen from the west, a long straight line, perhaps a wooden walk or boundary, is visible; the grounds have been cleared, and the plants seem to be newly planted, perhaps ornamental varieties.



illustration 4.40

Porch, Founder's House (Koreshan State Historic Site)

In this picture of the Founder's House, the original two-storey porch is covered with a thick growth of vines. An agave-like plant in an urn can be seen in the background.

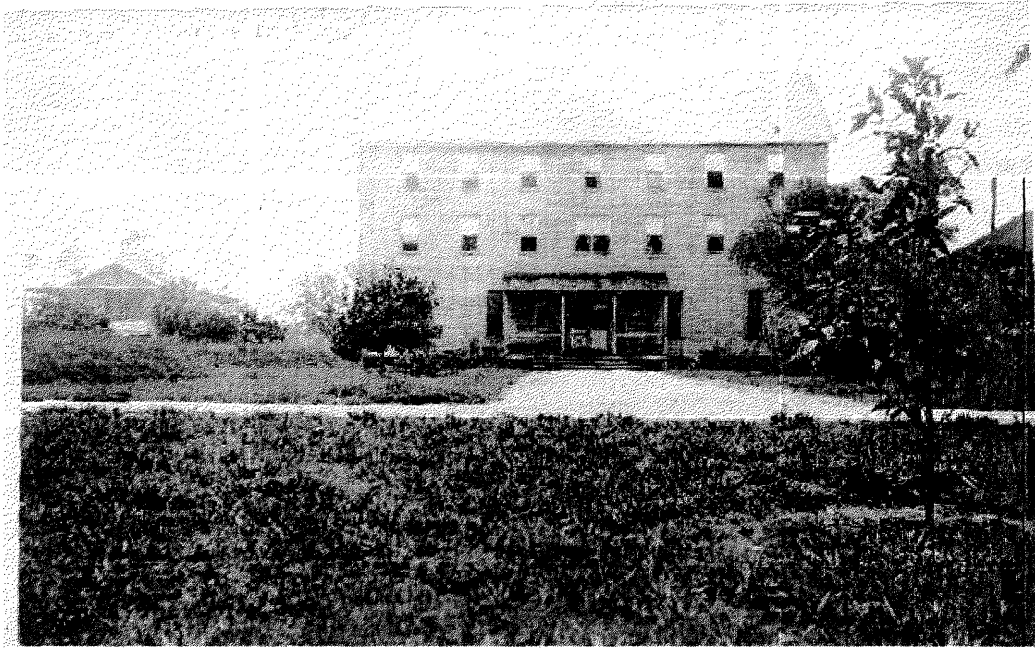


illustration 4.41 Dining Hall and grounds (Koreshan State Historic Site) In this view of the Dining Hall seen from the north, a newly planted tree can be seen in the foreground. The Art Hall appears in the background to left; two mounds seem to be visible at left.

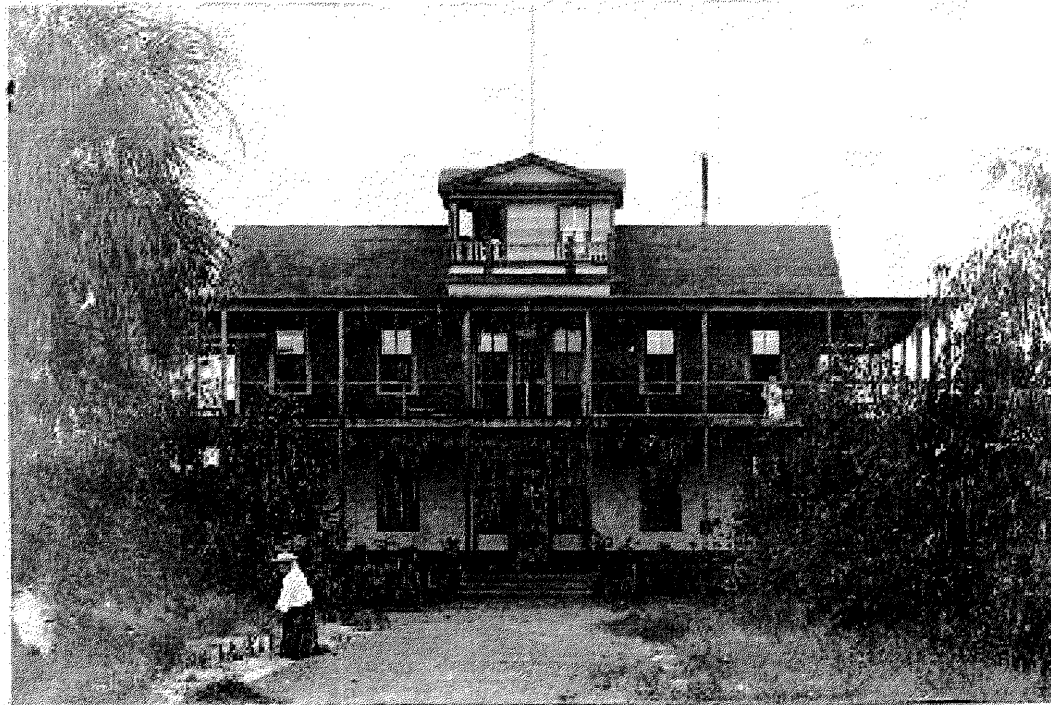


illustration 4. 42 Planetary Court and grounds (Koreshan State Historic Site) View of area to north of Planetary Court, with figure raking area to left, which may be a newly planted row of Arbor Vitae.

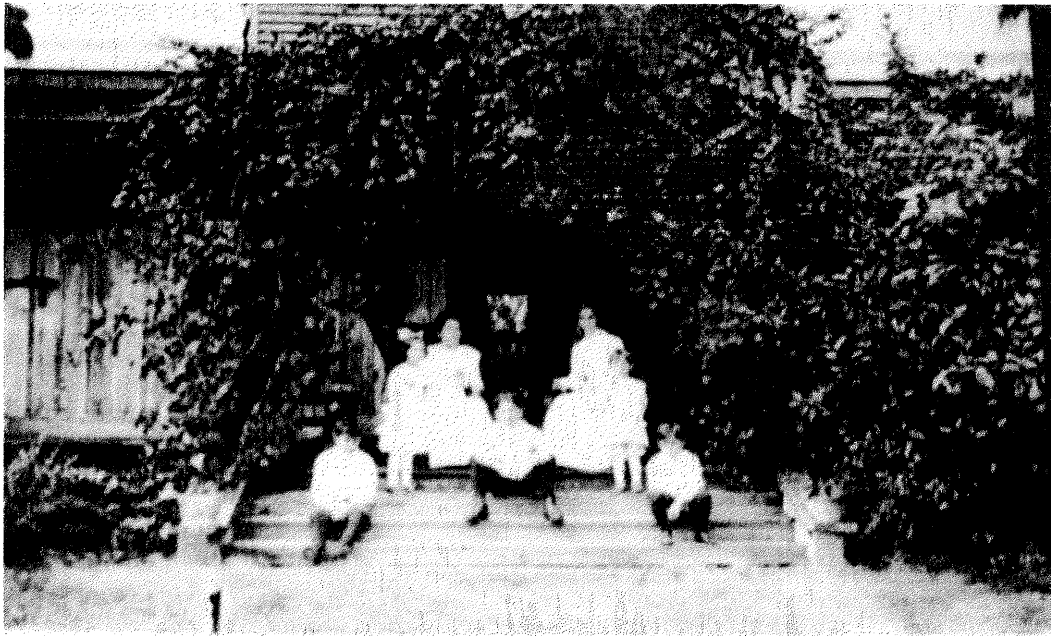


illustration 4.43 Porch with seated figures (Koreshan Unity View of Grounds (Koreshan State Historic Site) This view of Koreshans seated on the porch of an unidentified building shows a heavy growth of ornamental vines, as was also seen on the porch of the Founder's House.



illustration 4.44 Dining Hall and grounds (Koreshan State Historic Site) Grounds to east of Dining Hall are seen in this photograph, which shows a pair of urns and free-standing trellis, and a variety of plant materials.



illustration 4.45 Men's Log House and grounds (Koreshan State Historic Site) In this view of the grounds northeast of the Men's Log House, clearly defined pathways and a variety of trees and shrubs are visible. A simple wooden bridge crosses the drainage canal in front of the House.



illustration 4.46 Aviary (Koreshan Unity Foundation) In this view of the Aviary, several varieties of palms can be seen.

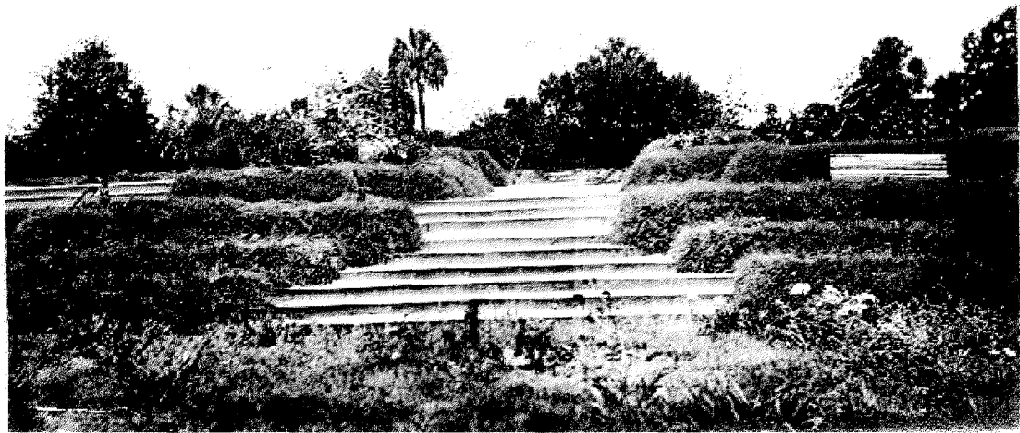


illustration 4.47 Sunken Gardens (Koreshan State Historic Site)
View of the Sunken Gardens showing steps and mounds, with bench at right and a trellis structure to the left. There appears to be a flower garden in the foreground, and possibly water at the nearest edge.



illustration 4.48
Sunken gardens (Koreshan State Historic Site)
The two young women seen here are seated on a mound in the Sunken Gardens, apparently eating. The construction of the steps can be seen clearly.



illustration 4.49 Petronian Fountain (Koreshan State Historic Site)

The fountain's original construction is seen here, with the Pisces plaque to the left and Aquarius plaque to the right; a lion's head fountain probably represents Teed, who was referred to as Leo in Koreshan literature, and the messiah of the new age of Aquarius, after the passing of the old age of Pisces. The fountain was prominently located at the primary landing dock, and was visible from the Estero bridge as well.



illustration 4.50 Girls seated on Mound (Koreshan State Historic Site) In this photograph, an urn on a pedestal with a lion medallion is seen in the foreground; the two tall trees in the background with pronounced horizontal branches may be the Monkey-puzzle trees near Imperial Landing.

The Late Koreshan Period

The period after 1906 has been called the Period of Decline in many studies including the Herbert Reeves study. And here lies the core of discrepancy between the history of the Koreshan Unity Settlement's architecture and its landscape. For although the architecture of the colony had been established by this time, and as decades passed began to deteriorate, the landscape matured and flourished. Koreshan numbers declined, and the spirit of the colony as religious center faded. It was period of gardens and botany. The grounds grew into lush tropical paradises under the direction of Allen Andrews, and later Hedwig Michel. The Koreshans established a commercial nursery which provided hundreds of trees, shrubs, and other plants of economic and ornamental use. They exported trees, eucalyptus in particular, throughout the state of Florida. They were the suppliers of many of the trees which have invaded Florida's natural ecosystems in south Florida, especially the melaleuca. (Koreshan Unity Foundation nursery records)

This is the era of Koreshan botany. As head gardener and later president of the Koreshan Unity, Alan Andrews oversaw the planting and care not only of the grounds, but of the extensive nursery as well. He established a close relationship with Henry Nehrling, one of Florida's most noted horticulturists, and published Nehrling's manuscripts in a serialized column in *The American Eagle*. Nehrling sold some of his own nursery stock in the Koreshan Unity store, as may be seen in some of the photographs of the period. His caladiums were particularly famous, and in a



illustration 4.46

Group of women on grounds, n.d. (Koreshan State Historic Site archives)

photograph of the mounds from this period, can be seen growing on top of one of the mounds in a lovely shaded display. According to Edith Horne, a Koreshan descendant who was interviewed by this researcher, crotons and many other ornamentals were grown for use on the grounds as well as for sale, and crotons grew in an area which seems to have been just west of the mounds. Other plants mentioned by her include the Royal Poinciana tree just behind the New Store, on the road that was the Tamiami Trail, now highway 41. Ms. Horne states that the sunken garden was overgrown by the 1930's.

The most important structures that were added to the landscape during this period were the Rustic Tea Garden and its associated buildings. There are enough photographs of this area to create a reasonable reconstruction of it, although the site itself is now part of the right of way of Highway 41. This area was the center of social activity involving daily visitors to the site. The main structure was a rustic tea house, constructed of rough hewn pine logs with palmetto thatching. There seems to have been a central opening in the structure, although this was not described previously. It is likely that the opening was created to allow light to enter, and smoke to escape. Air movement would have been enhanced as well, and without this, such a building could have been extremely uncomfortable in the semi-tropical climate of south Florida. The hut was used as a restaurant, where visitors could be seated at tables covered with white linens, and served by Koreshan women wearing the long white dresses of the period. (Interview with Evelyn Horne) Thomas Edison, Henry Ford, and Thomas Burroughs are among the visitors who are said to have stopped at the Rustic Tea Garden. The furnishings in the tea house may be seen in some photographs; these included rustic tables and chairs.

Other structures in the area of the Rustic Tea Garden included a tee-pee like structure, which seems to have been used as a stand for selling Koreshan products. There was also a rustic trellis which seems to have been located to the north of the tea house. Rustic benches can be seen in photographs of the trellis area, and this probably served as an outdoor seating area. In front of the Tea House was a flower garden, with plants that seem to include roses. This is identifiable in photographs in the collection of the Koreshan Unity Foundation.

The study of the plantings of this period are a crucial need in the study of the Koreshan Unity Settlement grounds. It seems very likely that the importance of these plantings, their variety, association with important figures in Florida history such as Alan Andrews and Henry Nehrling, will necessitate that they become a prominent feature in the restoration of the settlement grounds. This author is convinced that the restoration period of the grounds of the settlement must not be limited to the period to which the buildings have been designated for restoration, the Koreshan Golden Age. A thorough study of the remaining plants must be conducted before restoration plans may proceed; it has been a primary concern of this project to facilitate such a study, and the plant documents included in the appendix together with historic documents and a

record of current conditions will provide a sound basis for the continuation of this study.

The grounds as they appeared in 1927 are described in Berrey - the walk around the grounds begins at the back door of the New Store, in the company of Brother George Hunt, who was President of the Koreshan Unity at that time:

"The guide leads him through the back door, where he finds himself in a park, a royal poinciana tree above his head and a garden about him. He proceeds, finding a virtual Eden - flowers, fruits, trees, foliage, grass, flowing wells, a river. 'Our walks' explains the president, 'are sand and shell, for as yet the Unity is in a pioneer stage. We lack many modern facilities but we have most of the comforts of life.'

To your right is the Estero river, which at one time furnished our best medium of communication with the rest of the world, but with the coming of the railroads and highways it has long since lost its usefulness. Its channel has nearly been filled by the tide water sands and is today navigable only by small boats. This terraced park was planned by Koresh, and during his life was diligently cultivated, but we do not have sufficient help for it now. Passing down the sandy trail, he comes to a large wooden frame building of three stories. This contains on the first floor a large dining hall, above which are dormitories for some of the members. He is yet hardly conscious of the fact that this is an old structure not recently painted, a product of early days of the colony when Doctor Teed was still on earth. The guide takes him into the dining hall. His eyes fall upon a picture at the head of the room. 'That, sir,' explains the president, 'is a picture of Koresh, Doctor Cyrus R. Teed, the Messiah and founder of our society. Before he died, he sat at that table under his picture and ate from some of these same dishes in this dining hall - that was more than nineteen years ago. We have never been able to finish the inside of most of our buildings, and besides they are only temporary structures until the New Jerusalem is built.

From here we go to the oldest building on the grounds - just across that ravine which acts as a drain for a flowing well up in that cluster of bamboo trees.' Following along through a jungle of trees and foliage over a small hanging bridge, he arrives at the oldest house on the grounds, a log cabin with a thatched roof. 'In this vicinity, the cabin of Dahmkoehler, the original owner of these grounds, was located, but it has long since been removed. This building is very old, more than thirty-five years.'

Retracing his steps, the visitor is shown the bakery, which like other things is a product of long ago. 'The rocks for building that oven were all gotten in this vicinity. Not only do we bake bread for our own use but also for sale in nearby towns.'

Coming from among overhanging trees and vines, undergrown with crotons and fancy leaved caladiums, the guide points out a row of old frame houses which serve, as do others, as temporary quarters for members. Just ahead is an old tennis court, built of oyster shells from the gulf and covered with concrete, where even today at leisure times the younger members find entertainment.

Proceeding, he begins to wonder how large these grounds are. The guide gives the information by pointing out boundaries and explaining that in this particular location, the Koreshan Unity owns over 1,000 acres. The president states, 'had we not been set back by a hurricane and storms, and especially by that of 1926, the Unity would now have been able to present a more prosperous appearance. The late storm destroyed many trees and much of our park, in addition to blowing off roofs and damaging the buildings.'

Passing down the road, his guide brings him to the laundry, the machine shop, and a

small power plant. 'These, like other buildings, are frame structures, but different in that they are covered with galvanized sheet iron. With the exception of the general store, the power plant is the only building with modern equipment owned by the Koreshan Untiy. Everything else is a result of a more active period while Koresh was living and injecting his spirit into the people. The machinery of the laundry and the machine shop were brought to Estero from Chicago in 1903.

Turning back towards the Tamiami Trail, the visitor passes a large frame dormitory, utilized by women only, beyond which, and fronting on the trail, is an Assembly hall and Art Museum. Upon entering, he is again confronted by the picture of Koresh. 'To your left, 'begins the guide, 'is a large globe which demonstrates the Cellular Cosmogony of the universe, according to the Koreshan system.' Eagerly these principles are explained and pointed out upon the hollow globe. 'This hall serves as an auditorium for religious services and social affairs, as well as a place for studying Koreshanity.'

Crossing the road, he passes through a palmetto thatched circular building used at times for Koreshan fairs and the exhibition of products. Lingering but a few moments to chat with a pleasant old lady, he follows his guide toward the river, to a large two story building, which houses the printing plant. 'Here are published the *American Eagle*, a weekly paper, and the *Flaming Sword*, a monthly magazine, and other Koreshan literature.' Entering by the side door, his guide conducts him through the press room, and then upstairs to the editor's and compositors' room. He sees just one large space containing a desk, filing shelves, tables, railed offices, and a large intertype machine.

Leaving the printing house, he is shown the boat works and saw mill, which are located directly on the banks of the river. The guide tells him that though these are old buildings of the colony constructed in 1900, and today appear rather dilapidated, they are still in use, serving the Unity and the immediate vicinity.

The president of the Unity continues, 'However, these are only temporary quarters, to be displaced by the greatest, largest, and most splendid city of history, a New Jerusalem. In which the sons of God will reside. Koresh described this future city, with all its marvelous splendor, to the Unity before his death. A description of this city may be found in the *Flaming Sword*.'

On the pages which follow are images of the Settlement landscape during the Late Koreshan Period.

Koreshan Study, Attachment 1906 - 1930

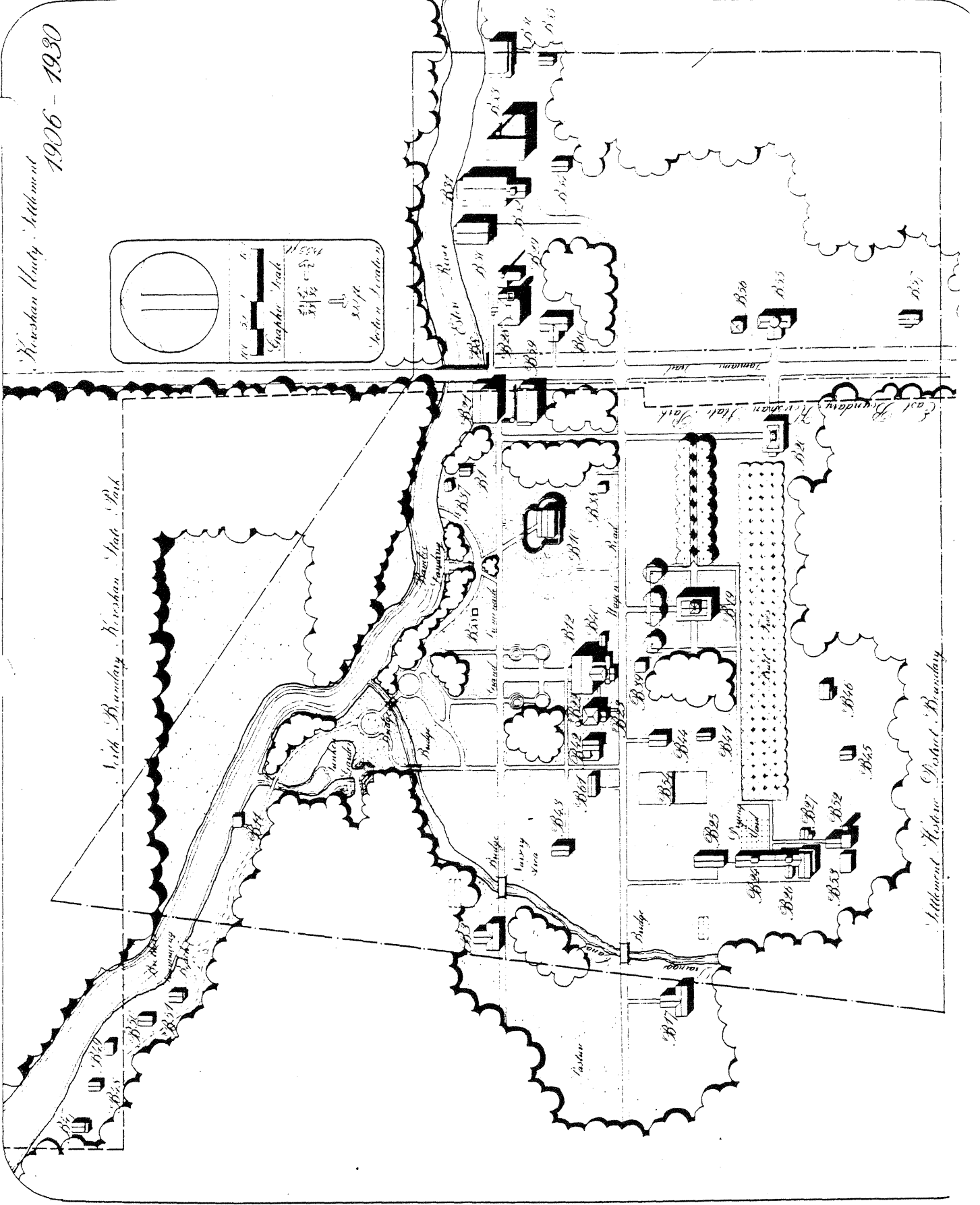


illustration 4.52 Map of the Late Koreshan Landscape (Herbert-Reeves, p. 99)

Illustration No. 90. Master Plan of the settlement illustrating development during 1906-1930. Several events during this period, related to the death of Dr. Teed (Koresch) in 1908, led to a decline in activity at the settlement, and signaled the end of growth.

Building Key - 1894

B- 1 Damkohler House	B- 5 Barn*
B- 2 Women's Log House*	B- 6 Barn*
B- 3 Men's Log House	B- 7 Apiary*
B- 4 One Room Store*	B- 8 Bridge

Building Key - 1895-1899

B- 9 Boat Landing	B-13 Carpentry Building*
B-10 Founder's House	B-14 Members' House*
B-11 Fish House	B-15 Members' House*
B-12 Dining Hall	

Building Key - 1900-1902

B-16 Storage Sheds*	B-18 Pineapple Shed*
B-17 Barn	

Building Key - 1903-1905

B-19 Planetary Court	B-34 Storage Shed
B-20 Art Hall	B-35 Apiary
B-21 Old Store	B-36 Concrete Works
B-22 Bakery	B-37 Storage Shed
B-23 Bakery Ovens	B-38 Storage Shed
B-24 Laundry	B-39 Storage Shed
B-25 Members' House	B-40 Storage Shed
B-26 Large Machine Shop	B-41 Storage Shed
B-27 Small Machine Shop	B-42 Members' House
B-28 Publishing House	B-43 Members' House
B-29 Publishing House	B-44 Members' House
Power Building	B-45 Members' House
B-30 Sawmill #4	B-46 Members' House
B-31 Boat Works #2	B-47 Members' House
B-32 Machine & Woodworking	B-48 Members' House
Building	B-49 Members' House
B-33 Blacksmith & Plumbing	B-50 Members' House
Shop	B-51 Members' House

Building Key - 1906-1930

B-52 Electric Generator	B-57 Rental Building
Building	B-58 Bear Pit/Zoo
B-53 Storage Shed	B-59 New Store
B-54 Tennis Court	B-60 Gasoline Service
B-55 Rustic Tea Garden	Station
B-56 Exhibit Building	B-61 Members' House

*Indicates structures no longer in existence prior to this period (1906-1930).

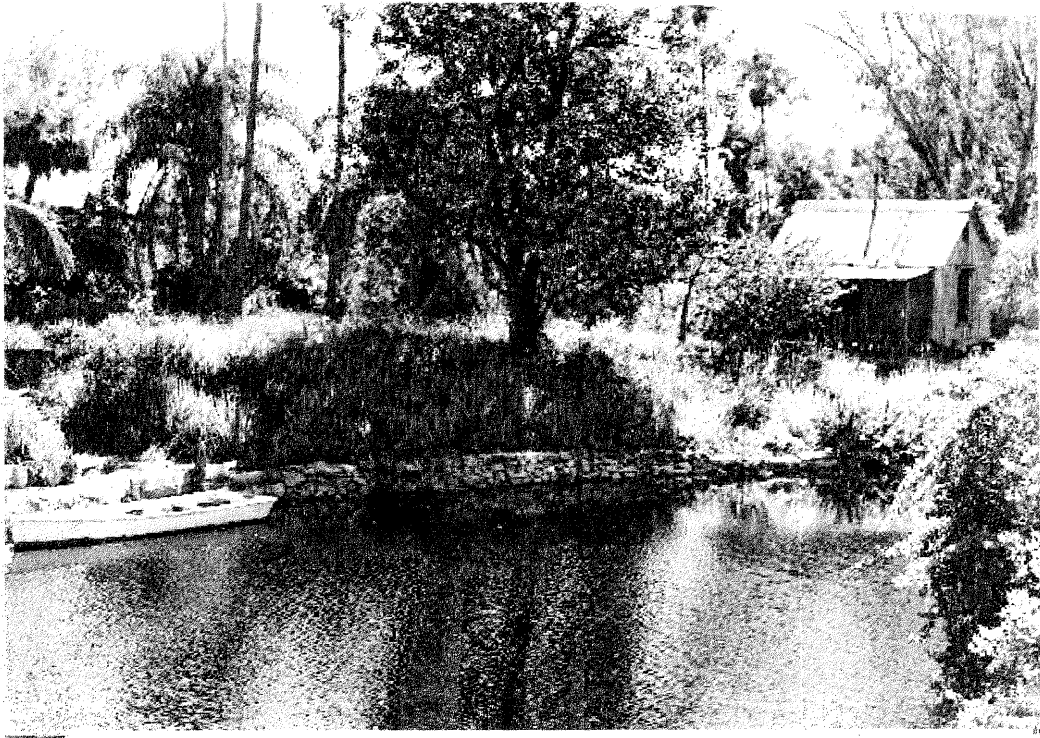


illustration 4.53 View of river and Medical Cottage with stone embankment wall (Koreshan State Historic Site) In this view of the Medical Cottage (Damkohler Cottage), a stone embankment wall is visible at the water's edge (south bank of the Estero River).



illustration 4.54 Bamboo Landing - Koreshans seated on steps (Koreshan State Historic Site) Among the figures seated on the steps of Bamboo Landing is Allen Andrews.

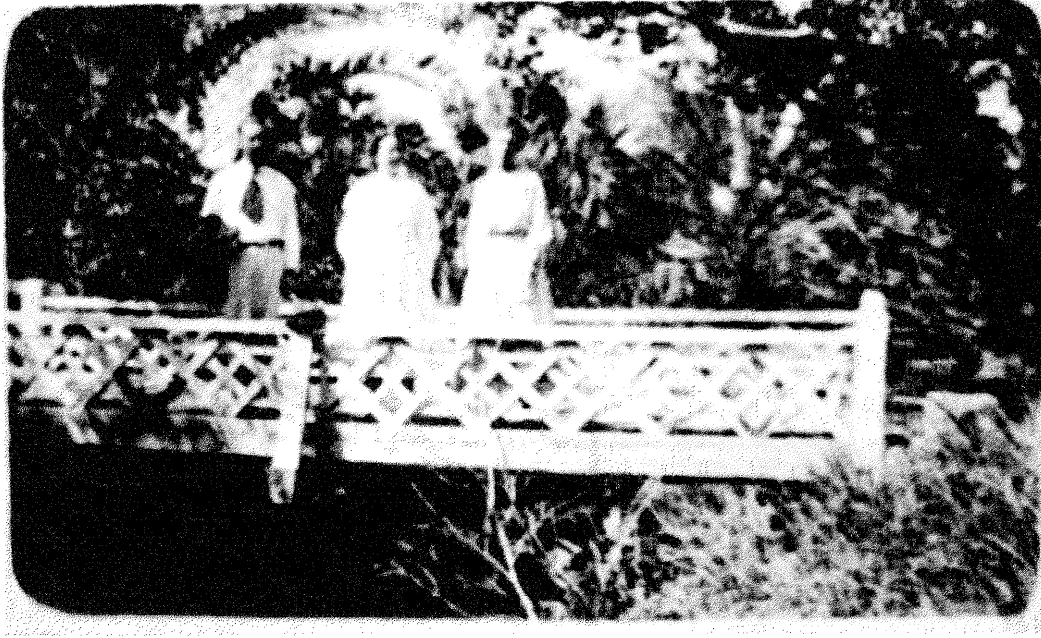


illustration 4.55 Low wooden bridge (Koreshan Unity Foundation) In this view the low wooden bridge over the drainage canal is shown from the side.



illustration 4.56 Low wooden bridge with view of mound (Koreshan Unity Foundation) In this view, the mound shown at the end of the bridge is ornamented by a ring, apparently of conch shells.



illustration 4.57 Low wooden bridge (Koreshan State Historic Site) The group of young women was taken on the same bridge in illustrations 4.55 and 4.56.



illustration 4.58 Two young women with tree fern (Koreshan State Historic Site) Two young women from Koreshan production, standing in front of a tree fern, apparently at the edge of the Estero River.



illustration 4.59 Dining Hall and grounds to north (Koreshan Unity Foundation) In this view of the Dining Hall from the north, plantings of a variety of trees, bamboo and palm are seen.

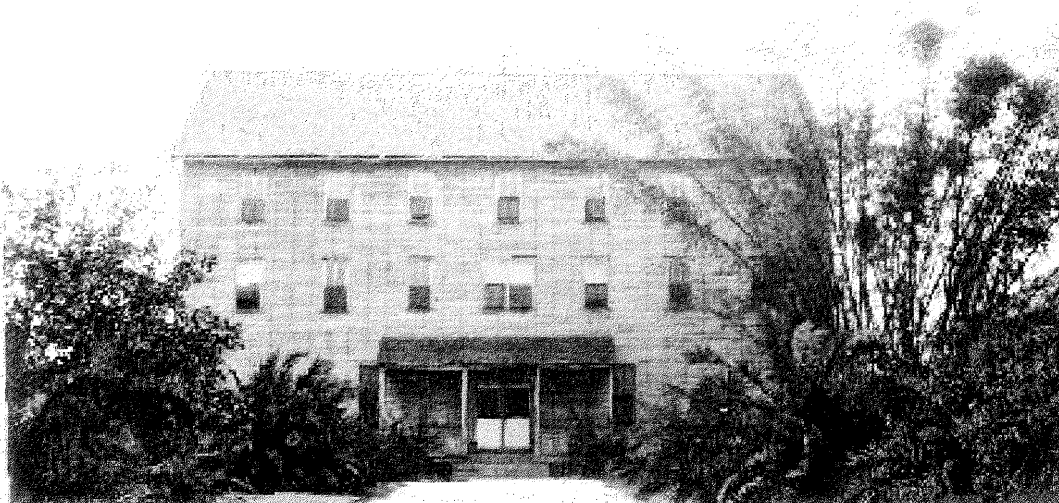


illustration 4.60 Dining Hall and grounds to north (Koreshan State Historic Site) Mature, lush plantings of palms and bamboo flank the walkway to the north of the Dining Hall in this photograph.



illustration 4.61 Dining Hall and grounds to north - 1946 (Koreshan State Historic Site) In this photograph, the palms and bamboo are more mature than in any others showing the area to the north of the Dining Hall; although the picture probably dates to several decades after the Golden Age, the palms trunks were apparently still being groomed.



illustration 4.62 Grounds and Grand Promenade (Koreshan State Historic Site) This view of grounds probably was made looking down the Grand Promenade toward Bamboo Landing, where the two figures are standing. Numerous varieties of palms are shown, in various stages of maturity.



illustration 4.63 Eucalyptus Trees (Koreshan State Historic Site) This photograph showing mature eucalyptus trees was probably in the area of the Planetary Court, visible at the left.



illustration 4.64 View of Grounds with figures (Koreshan State Historic Site) This photograph was probably taken from the walkway north of the Art Hall, looking toward the Estero River. The palm at the terminus of walk appears to be a Petticoat Palm. Walk is bordered by large palms, similar to those seen in view of Dining Hall.



illustration 4.65 View of Grounds (Koreshan State Historic Site) This view seems to have been taken from the same position as illustration 4.64; the palm at the terminus of the walk seems to be taller; the palms flanking the walk are lush as in they are in photographs of other areas of this period, such as the Dining Hall.



illustration 4.66 Allen Andrews and David Richards (Koreshan State Historic Site) Allen Andrews and a man identified as David Richards seated in front of giant bamboo clump, with flowering vines to left and a rustic structure (possibly a bird feeder) in a lush area of the grounds.



illustration 4.67 View of Grounds east of Planetary Court (Koreshan State Historic Site) In this view, a tall hedge, probably of arbor vitae, flanks the walkway. Mature eucalyptus trees are seen to the right. This photograph was probably taken from the east looking toward Planetary Court from the walkway north of the Art Hall.

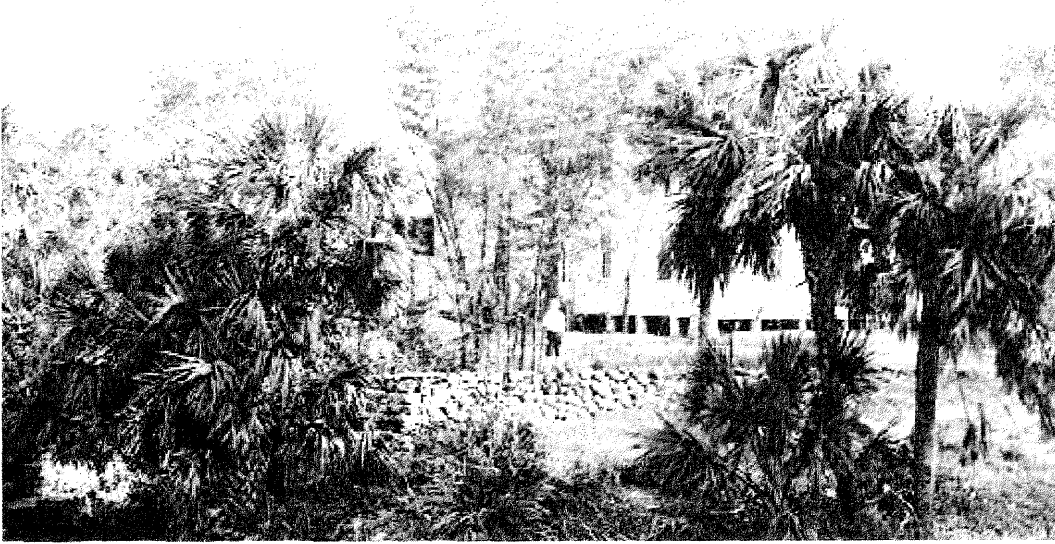


illustration 4.68 Stone wall and Publishing House (Koreshan State Historic Site) A simple stone wall is seen with Publishing House in background.

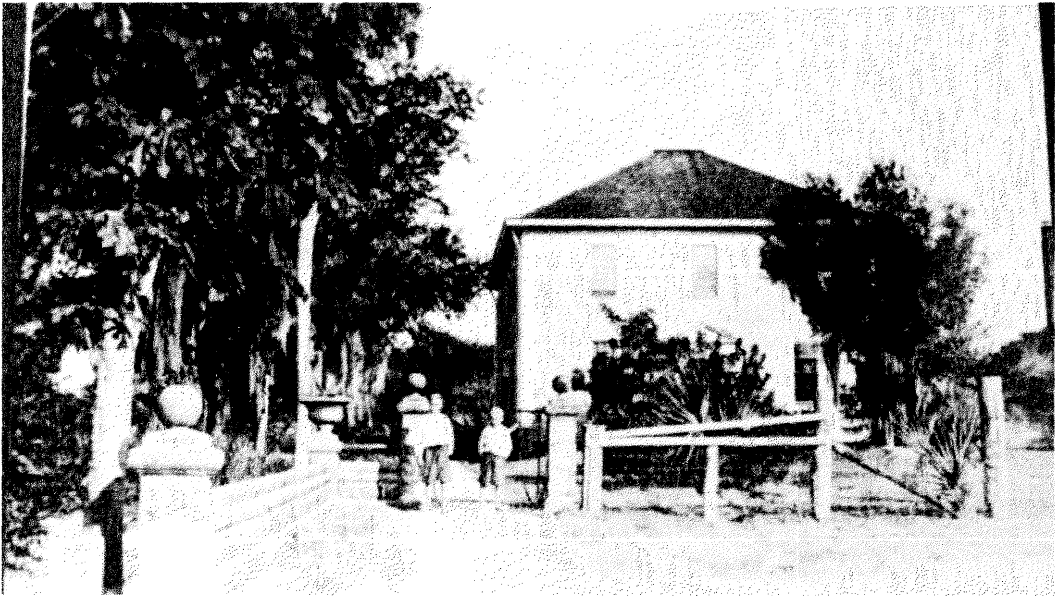


illustration 4.69 Concrete wall and Publishing House (Koreshan Unity Foundation) In this view of the Publishing House, the concrete wall with decorative "stone" veneer made in the concrete works is seen.



illustration 4.70 Rustic Tea Garden (Koreshan State Historic Site) View of the Rustic Tea Garden from the County Road, now U.S. 41. Visible to the right is a Rustic Trellis House, and the entrance to the Tea Garden is at left.



illustration 4.71 Rustic Tea Garden viewed from the County Road (Koreshan State Historic Site) Entrance to the Rustic Tea Garden, with small gardens visible on either side, possibly edged with sansevieria.



illustration 4.72 Panoramic view of Rustic Tea Garden complex (Koreshan Unity Foundation) In this view several structures of the complex are shown, viewed from the northwest; the thatched structure at the left was possibly used for selling food and Koreshan products; the structure at the center was the Exhibition Hall; and the rustic trellised structure in the distance was an outdoor dining room.



illustration 4.73 Panoramic view of Rustic Tea Garden complex (Koreshan Unity Foundation) In this view several structures of the complex are shown, viewed from the northwest.

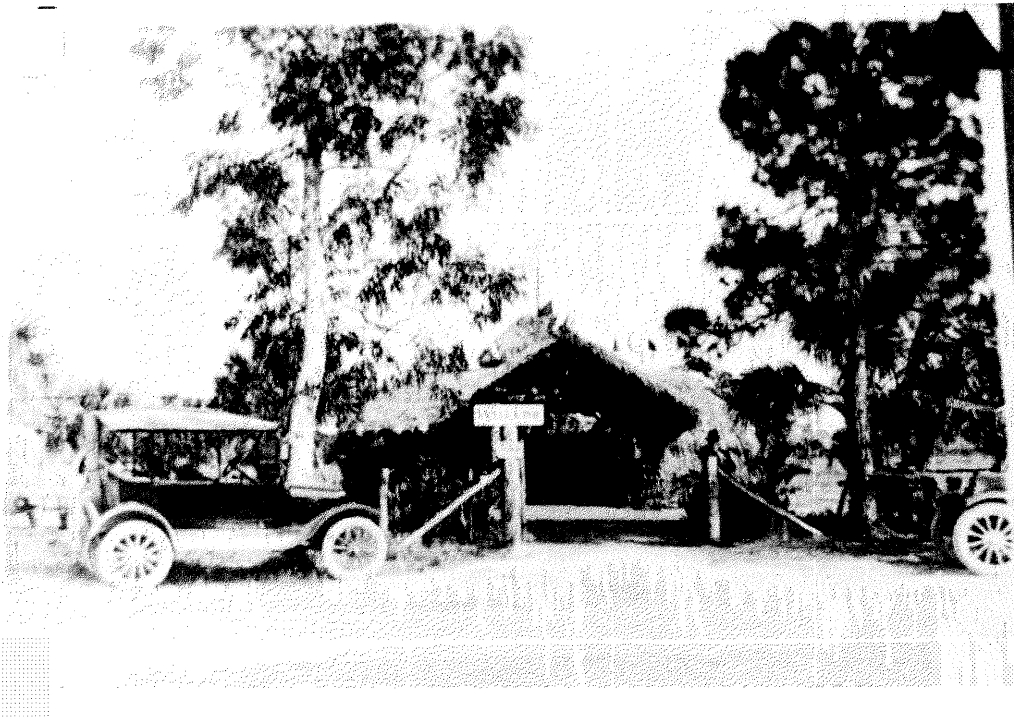


illustration 4.74 Rustic Tea Garden (KoreshanUnity Foundation) This view of the Rustic Tea Garden is from the County Road, now U.S. 41. This photograph is dated 1923.

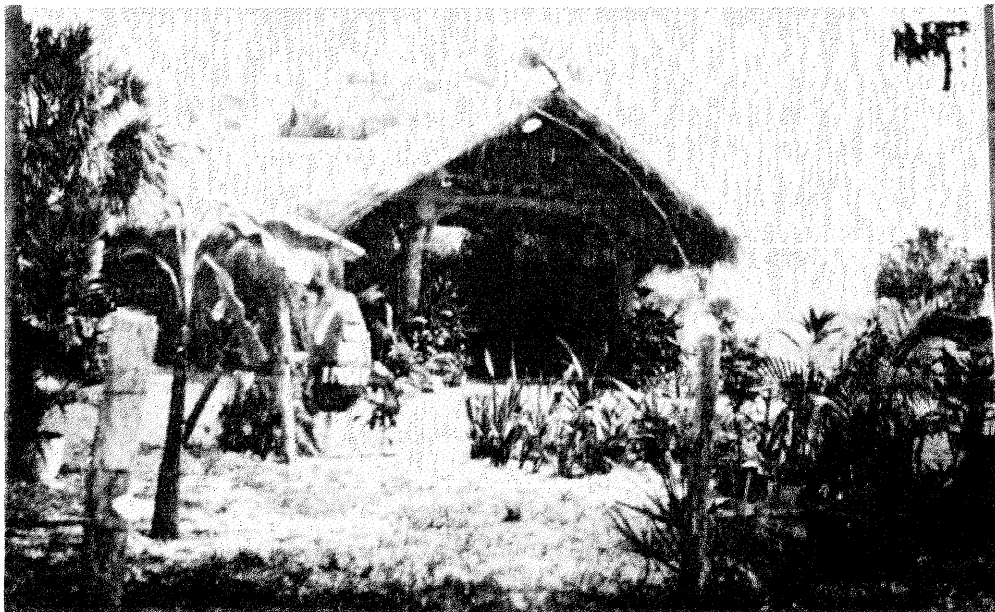


illustration 4.75 Rustic Tea House - entrance with sign (Koreshan Unity Foundation) The sign is painted on a tortoise shell; "We Live Inside" refers to the Koreshan belief in Cellular Cosmogony.



illustration 4.76 Rustic Tea Garden - Exhibition Hall - entrance and potted plants (Koreshan State Historic Site) Unidentified figures in front of the Rustic Tea House, with potted plants visible at left, possibly including taro.

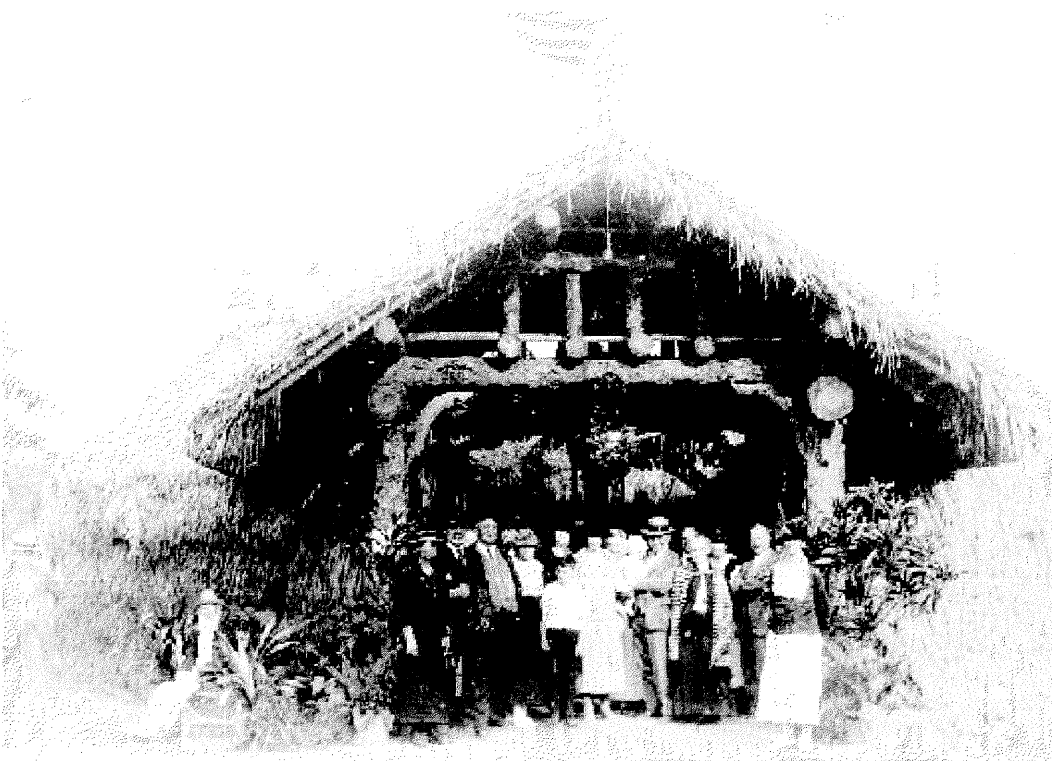


illustration 4.77 Rustic Tea Garden - Exhibition Hall - entrance with figures (Koreshan Unity Foundation) Unidentified figures at entrance to the Rustic Tea House.

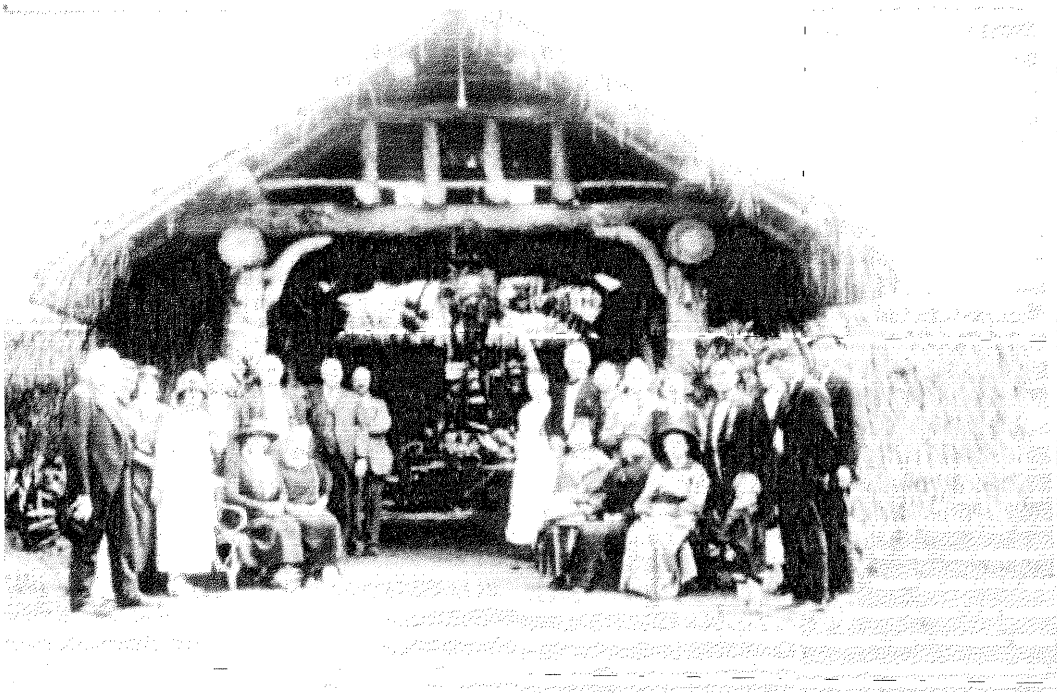


illustration 4.78 Rustic Tea Garden - Exhibition Hall - entrance with figures, showing interior display (Koreshan Unity Foundation) In this view, the sunlit interior of the Exhibition Hall can be seen.

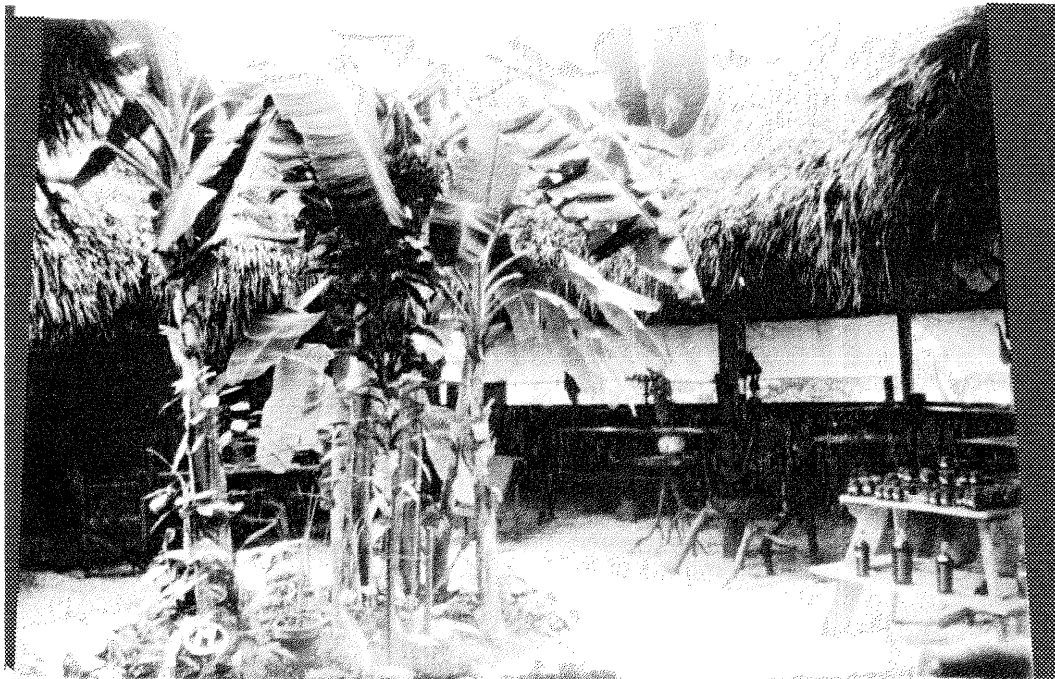


illustration 4.79 Rustic Tea - Garden - Exhibition Hall interior (Koreshan Unity Foundation) In this view, the interior open atrium near the entrance can be seen, with Koreshan products displayed. Small rustic tables and chairs are arranged along the sides of the room; a small awning or blind shades the horizontal opening.



illustration 4.80 Rustic Tea Garden - Exhibition Hall and thatched structure to north (Koreshan State Historic Site) Food and Koreshan products were sold in the thatched structure to the left. There appear to be potted plants in front of the Exhibition Hall.



illustration 4.81 Rustic Tea Garden - Exhibition Hall seen from southwest (Koreshan State Historic Site)



illustration 4.82 Rustic Tea Garden - thatched structure (Koreshan State Historic Site)
The sign on the roof of this building reads "LUNCH."



illustration 4.83 Rustic Tea Garden - Wigwam (Koreshan Unity Foundation) The sign
mounted above the door of this structure says "WIGWAM CAMP."



illustration 4.84 Rustic Trellis Garden seen from southwest (Koreshan Unity Foundation)
In the right foreground of this photograph, the rustic trellis is seen, with the Exhibition Hall in the background. The logs used as front vertical supports are very thick in comparison to the figure at the right; there are several smaller sizes of rustic members

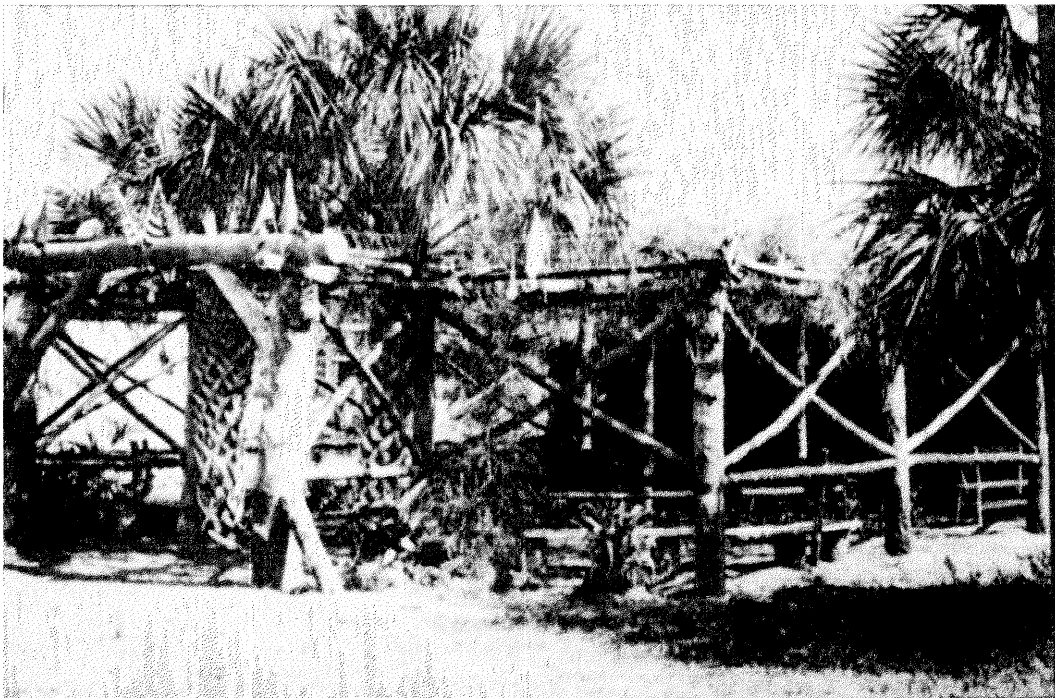


illustration 4.85 Rustic Tea - Garden - Rustic Trellis Garden is seen in this photograph, in which palms are seen to be growing in the interior, and benches are seen along the near wall.



illustration 4.86 Rustic Tea Garden - Rustic Trellis House (Koreshan State Historic Site) In this photograph, rustic chairs and tables can be seen inside the trellis structure, as well as a tree which seems to be growing inside.



illustration 4.87 - Rustic Tea Garden, hand-colored photograph (Koreshan Unity Foundation) In this photograph, in front of the Exhibition Hall, flower gardens are seen, edged with conch shells.

The Park and Foundation Period (1961 to present)

In 1961, approximately 160 acres of land were donated by Hedwig Michel, president of the Koreshan Unity Foundation, to the State of Florida for the creation of a state park. Of the remaining Koreshan Unity Foundation property, 160 acres south of the park were granted to The Nature Conservancy. The twenty acre site of the Koreshan Unity Foundation headquarters represents a small fraction of the thousands of acres once in Koreshan possession. In the 1970's, the state parks department prepared an application to register the historic settlement area as a national landmark was prepared, and the park was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on May 4, 1976, with approximately 20 acres designated as a historic district. The park has shown great interest in developing a restoration and master plan and interpretive plan since its creation. In order to create such a plan, they have invited researchers and obtained funding for several studies of the architecture and landscape of the historic settlement.

The primary issue which complicates the research and planning for this historic landscape is the division of the site, both physically and administratively. The larger portion of the site is now the Koreshan State Historic Site, a state-run park with a commitment to provide recreational resources to the public as well as managing the historic district. The Koreshan Unity Foundation is a private foundation whose focus is to maintain the historic documents of the Koreshan Unity, the majority of which are in their possession. They also have a keen interest in providing public entertainments in the Koreshan tradition such as musical and theatrical performances. They also host civil war reenactments. They maintain a museum of Koreshan artifacts which is open to the public free of charge. The moneys with which their site is run are probably obtained from investments, private donations, income from entertainment productions, and the sale of land.

The Koreshan Unity Foundation has not undertaken a project of landscape restoration, with the exception of a small scale reconstruction of the rustic bridge which was located in the drainage canal area connecting the Lily Pond and Monkey Puzzle Island areas. The Koreshan Unity Foundation now owns a small parcel of land at the northwest corner of Highway 41 and Corkscrew Road, with approximately twenty acres remaining, although during the writing of this thesis project a land sale was made by the Foundation reducing its size. Virtually the entire area is overgrown with melaleuca. There is not a control burn program in effect on the Foundation property. Although the Koreshan State Historic Site would benefit greatly from the acquisition of this property in order to plan a more complete restoration, and because they have the capacity to manage the landscape with controlled burning, etc., the land would be extremely expensive to purchase. This area of Lee County is growing at an extremely fast rate, and land that was in agricultural use or fallow a decade ago now is covered by developments with homes valued at over \$500,000. Thus at least in the near future, the prospect of unifying these two properties does not seem likely.

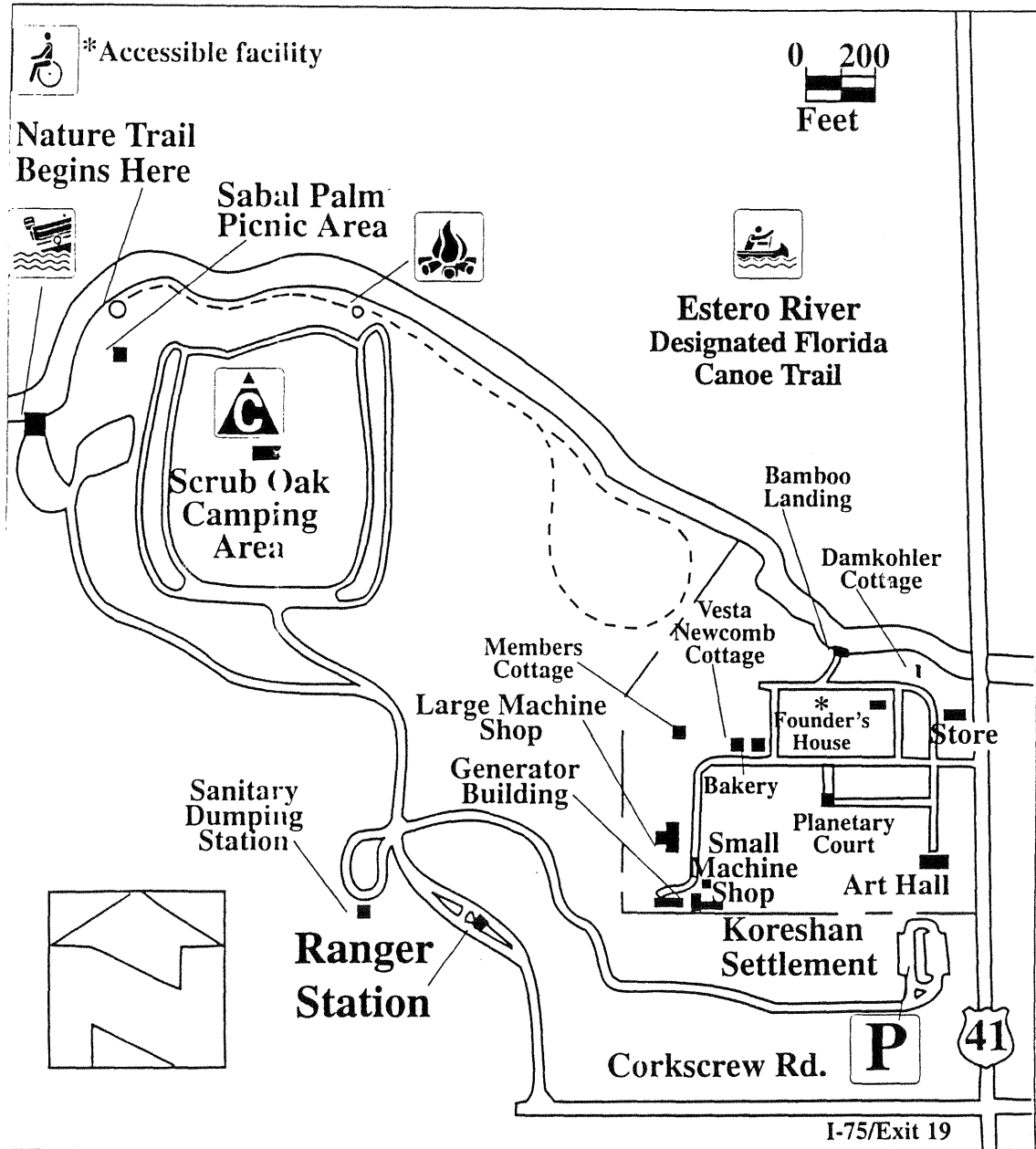


illustration 4.91 Map of the Koreshan State Historic Site, State Park brochure

Previous Studies

Introduction

The Korshan settlement at Estero has been the subject of many reports and studies since its inception in the late nineteenth century. Many of these have focused on the Koreshan religion and community life. Several have attempted to uncover the history of the settlement landscape; but few have done more than scratch the surface. All have contributed something to this quest, but have also unanimously agreed that much archival and archaeological research is needed before an accurate representation of the historic landscape can be made. These various studies have different foci; now, as the park management begins to organize a Cultural Landscape Report and create a master plan, it is imperative that these studies be carefully reviewed, their strengths and shortcomings revealed. By analyzing all of these reports in the context of recent discoveries and current realities, a sound basis for master planning can be achieved. These studies are summarized in the following pages, with a review of their strengths and shortcomings at the end of this chapter. The studies are:

- *The Koreshan Unity Settlement, 1894 - 1977 (1977)*
- *Master Plan Update for the Koreshan Unity Settlement (1989)*
- *The Koreshan State Historic Site Management Plan, 1991 Koreshan State Historic Site Unit Management Plan \ Division Review Draft (1991)*
- *"The Role of the Landscape and Master Plan in the Cultural Heritage of the Koreshan Unity Settlement" (1991)*
- *Koreshan State Historic Site Mapping Project and Archaeological Management Plan (1993)*

In the second part of this chapter following the summaries, each study will be discussed regarding their strengths and shortcomings.

The Koreshan Unity Settlement, 1894 - 1977

G.M. Herbert and I.S.K. Reeves V, Restoration Study for Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks, State of Florida, 1977

"The purpose of this document is to present to the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks, for the State of Florida, a detailed and comprehensive analysis of the physical development of the structures and grounds of a utopian community established in Florida in the 1890's. Our intentions were not to document the Koreshan history but to present a synopsis that would familiarize persons involved in the restoration with the Unity history. It is our expressed desire that this study will serve as the vehicle and catalyst for the restoration of the settlement." (p. vii)

This study by G.M. Herbert and I.S.K. Reeves is the most thorough document to date regarding the restoration of the Korshan Unity Settlement. It has provided the State with an extensive survey of the Koreshan structures within the Historic District. It provides a substantial baseline analysis of the structures, with recommendations for restoration. However, the authors state that it is intended to be neither a history of the community nor a thorough analysis of all of the site's features. The study includes the following sections :

- History
- Koreshan Universology
- Estero 1894
- History of Settlement Structures
- History of Settlement Grounds
- Recommendations for Restoration

The section entitled "Estero 1894" is divided into six sections on the site's history:

- The Early Days 1894
- The Colony Stuggles 1895-1899
- Colony to Headquarters 1900-1902
- The Golden Years 1903-1905
- The Period of Decline 1906-1930
- The Unity Today 1931-1977

The authors state,

"While the Koreshan philosophy, teachings and way of life originated prior to the establishment of the settlement in Estero, Florida, it is the founding, the development, and the subsequent decline of the Koreshan Unity in Estero to which our efforts will be directed." (p. vii)

This study focuses on the site's architectural structures; a landscape architect was not involved in this study, and the sections on the grounds and landscape features is less detailed than that on architectural structures. In addition to primary and secondary

documents, the authors interviewed Hedwig Michel, the last Koreshan President, in gathering information for this study. As a product of their research, the authors produced a series of maps indicating the location of structures and landscape features during the periods outlined in their study.

For the purposes of the present study, the following material is included from the Herbert-Reeves study:

- **Historic Settlement Structures:** their names and dates of construction and demolition, etc., with information on primary structures
- **History of the Major Landscape Features:** their names and dates of construction and demolition, etc., with information on primary structures
- **Recommendations for Grounds Restoration:** summary
- **General Recommendations:** summary
- **Maps** created for the study for each period, within the Historic District boundary

Historic Settlement Structures

Although the settlement's buildings are not the subject of the present study, a list of these is provided, with dates of construction and demolition, etc., and brief descriptions for the purpose of orienting the reader in regard to the Historic Site maps, and because these play a crucial role in spatial and character definition. They also give the reader an indication of the resourcefulness and level of activity of the Koreshans.

Damkohler House 1892/3 - present

The house originally consisted of one room, a sleeping loft, porches on east and west sides. The roof, originally thatched, was redone with tin and the west porch removed probably around 1903, when the house was moved to its present site. (p. 46-7)

Women's Log House 1894-1903

Built of peeled cypress logs, this was the settlement's original kitchen and sisters' home. (p. 48)

Men's Log House 1894-1951

Built of pine and cypress, this was the brothers' dormitory. Teed lived here until 1896. (p. 49)

One-room Store (1894-1903)

This was probably a wood-frame building. (p. 52)

Barn 1894-1907

This was a log building, with a palm-thatched roof, destroyed by fire. (p. 53)

Apiary 1892/1894-1904

This was the original apiary established by Damkohler, on the north side of the river. (p. 53)

Bridge pre-1894 - unknown, possibly 1902

This was possibly the original bridge across the Estero River, built of wood and supported on cypress logs driven into the riverbed. (p. 54-55)

Boat Landing 1894(or earlier) -1903

Located west of the old bridge, on the south bank of the Estero, this landing may have been in use since the 1880's or earlier. (p. 55)

Founder's House 1896-present

The basic structure of this house was wood frame, with two stories and first-floor porches on the north and south. It was originally known as the "Children's House." A large porch was added on the west side around 1903-1905. In 1908, the three porches were removed and concrete brownstone veneer added to the first storey exterior. Large curving arches and the base of a tower of "Moorish" appearance were begun, around the periphery of the building; construction was halted after the death of Teed in 1908. An ornate wooden porch of turned wood was added to the east side, between 1909 and 1977; this was removed in 1977. (p. 59-61)

Fish House 1898-1899-unknown (p. 63)

Dining Hall 1898-1949

This three-storey wood frame structure was believed to be the largest building in Lee County at the time of construction. The dining hall, with a seating capacity of 225, was located on the first floor, and women's dormitory on the second and third floors. It was torn down under the orders of the Fire Marshall. (p. 64)

Carpentry Building 1899-1903 (approximate) (p. 65)

Member's Houses various dates from 1899-1930; some extant

These were small houses built to suit the needs of members; a few were relocated to the site from non-Koreshan sites. Wood frame structures, some had cedar shingle roofs. (p. 66, 94-95, 110)

Barn 1901-1907

Built of pine with a palm-thatched roof, it was destroyed by fire. (p. 68)

Pineapple Shed 1900-1904 (p. 71)

Planetary Court 1904/1905-present

This two-storey wooden structure was built to house the Seven Sisters of the Planetary Court. Surrounded on porches on the first and second storeys on all sides, it originally had a small room on the third floor which was later removed. It's exterior was covered in kraft paper which was extant until after 1921. (p. 71-72)

Art Hall 1905-present

This one-storey wooden structure was built by the professors and students of the Koreshan Pioneer University. It is surrounded on the east, north, and west sides by a covered porch supported by braces and counter braces. It was used for lectures, religious services, musical and theatrical presentations, and housed the Unity's art collection. Built with no interior supports, it's seating capacity was 300. (p. 74-76)

Old Store 1902/1903-1924/1926

This three-storey wooden building was built on the south shore of the river, west of the bridge.

It included a post office, dormitory, and store. (p. 78)

Bakery 1903/1904-present (p. 79)

Bakery Ovens 1903-mid 1930's (p. 80)

Laundry 1903-mid 1950's (p. 81)

Large Machine Shop 1904/1905-present

This contained engine lathes, drill presses, shapers, power metal saw, grinding machines, emery wheels, a forge, and brazing tools. (p. 83)

Small Machine Shop 1905/1906-present

This shop contained small specialized tools, and a clock and watch repair shop. (p. 84)

Publishing House 1904-1949

This was the headquarters of the Guiding Star Publishing House, and also housed a great number of Koreshan documents. It included printing presses, photographic equipment, and a dark room. It was destroyed by fire along with the documents housed there. (p. 85-86)

Publishing House Power Building 1904-late 1940's

This included a water tower which was 2 1/2 stories high, on which was written "Guiding Star Publishing House" which was visible from a considerable distance. (p. 87)

Sawmill #4 1900-1949

This structure contained a pattern-making and a tinware shop; tin, copper, and brass items were produced here. Items made here included cornice work and roofing materials of slate and gravel. The mill housed wood-turning and pattern lathes, a band saw, and an "unlimited" number of tools. (p. 87-88)

Boatworks 1900-1949

This structure was significant in the Koreshan boat-building industry. (p. 89)

Machine and Woodworking Building 1901-1949

This building possibly housed small specialized machinery for woodworking. (p. 89)

Blacksmith and Plumbing Shop 1901/1902-1949 (p. 90)

Apiary 1904-1949

This replaced the original apiary, which was relocated to this site. (p. 91)

Concrete Works 1905-1940

This structure had two sets of sliding doors, wide enough to admit a team of horses. Imitation stone blocks, hexagonal pavers, fountains, columns, cisterns, and ornamental garden pieces including urns were manufactured here. It also housed the sculpture department, which produced models and molds for producing concrete items. (p. 91-92)

Storage Sheds 1901/1902/1903/1910-various dates (p. 90, 92, 101)

Electric Generating Building 1908/1909-present

This was used to generate electricity possibly in the 1920's. (p. 100)

Tennis Court 1910-1940's

This was constructed of shell covered with concrete, and partially broken up in the 1950's and used as road bed in the Koreshan trailer park on the north side of the Estero River. (p. 102)

Rustic Tea Garden 1930-mid 1940's (date conflicts with text, which states that structure was used in 1920's)

This structure was constructed of pine logs and palm thatching. Originally called the Industrial Arts Building, it was used to display Koreshan products including canned goods, jams, etc. The Rustic Tea Garden was a popular stop along Tamiami Trail, now U.S. Route 41; the Koreshans maintained a guest book which was signed by visitors including Thomas Edison. (p. 102-104)

Exhibition Building 1930-mid 1940's

A teepee-like structure also called the "Wigwam Camp," the Exhibition Building was possibly used as a rest stop. It was located next to the Rustic Tea Garden. (p. 104)

Bear Pit/ Zoo 1907/1908-unknown

The zoo housed animals including a black bear, otters, opossum, wildcat, and fox. (p. 104-105)

New Store early 1920's-present

This building contained a store, restaurant, and the Riverview Inn. It originally had a canopy on the eastern side, which was removed in anticipation of the widening of U.S. 41. In 1977 it housed the archives of the Koreshan Unity, and was used as a guesthouse for visitors. (p. 105)

Gas Station 1926-1956

Bridge (Concrete) 1930's-1977+ (p. 111)

Garage 1938-present (p. 111)

Chickee 1956-present

This structure was built by the Seminole Indians at the request of the Park District. (p. 111)

Landing 1950's-1977+

This wooden landing was built at the location of the original landing west of the bridge. (p. 111)

El Retiro late 1930's-present

This wood-frame building was originally used as the residence of a married couple of the Koreshan Unity, and later as a rental property. (p. 111)

Post Office 1951/1952-1977+

The Post Office was closed in 1963 and the building then was used as the Koreshan Unity Office. (p. 112)

Cabins, Boat House, Recreation Building, and Restrooms - various dates

These structures located north of the Estero River were considered insignificant in the Herbert-Reeves study. (p. 112)

History of the Major Landscape Features

Bamboo Landing 1894-present

The authors state that this was the main landing for goods and supplies during the early years of the settlement. It was used for concerts and theatrical productions until the Art Hall was constructed in 1905. Originally there was a flight of wooden steps leading to the landing, which was replaced by concrete steps in 1905; at this time wooden trellises painted white were built along the back of the landing, and also along the walkway above the landing. (p. 124-125)

Sunken Gardens 1904/1905-unknown

These gardens were sculpted from the earth in the form of terraces and mounds, and were located west of the drainage canal. The mounds here were covered with grasses, and the steps were probably constructed of wooden headers filled with packed shell. (p. 125)

Rustic Wooden Bridge 1904/1905-unknown

The authors describe the construction, based on photographic evidence:

"It was approximately 6 feet wide and 12-15 feet long. It appeared to be supported by three 4" x 8" beams (single span) with 2" x 8" plank decking. The sides were arched-shaped being approximately six feet high at the center, sloping down to two or three and one-half feet high at the ends. There were two vertical 6" x 6" posts at the center, side braced from the mid-points down to the decking. The newels, or end posts, were also 6 x 6's approximately three feet high with a wood turned finial from studying old photographs and on-site investigations which revealed the original foundations on top. The sides had a diamond pattern made out of 2"-3" rails, probably peeled cypress, and a sawtoothed design across the top of the arch. There were two horizontal rails, one 6" off the ground and one three feet off the ground." (p. 126-127)

White Victorian Bridge 1904/1905-unknown

The authors describe the construction, based on photographic evidence:

"This was somewhat larger and of quite a different design from the Rustic Wooden Bridge. It combined intricate wood turning with masonry in a Victorian style and the entire bridge was painted white, making it one of a very few structures in the Unity that was painted. The bridge was 8'-10' wide and 121-15' long. There were masonry ballards on either side with decorative pedestals and capitals and topped with a spherical finial. The ballards were 2' or 3' in front of the masonry newels and offset out from the sides of the bridge. The newels were masonry, being approximately 16" square and 3' high, topped with a decorative flat capital and decorative pedestal. The sides of this bridge were also arched with a horizontal rail running from the end posts to a diamond shaped configuration in the center. There were wood turned spindles radiating out from the diamond in the center and running vertically along the sides. There were two vertical 6" x 6" posts located at third points and wood turned spires approximately 6' high located at the junction of the arch and the top rail. This bridge also appears to be supported by 4" x 8" beams, probably four equally spaced, and the 2" x 8" plank decking again all painted white." (p. 127-128)

Garden Ornaments

The Concrete Works, which began operating in 1905, contributed many ornaments which were used on the grounds including urns, medallions, plaques, figure heads, and fountains. The Petronian Fountain, extant and in its original location; the concrete steps of Bamboo Landing are another significant production for the grounds, also extant and in their original location. (p. 128-130)

Plant Nursery dates unknown

The authors found no records indicating the size of the nursery, and state that it was probably used mainly for the production of foliage plants. They apparently did not recognize it as a particularly important feature. Originally located to the west of the Sunken Garden, it was possible later moved to the area west of the New Store. (This information was based on a conversation with Hedwig Michel. (p. 132)

Greenhouse or Conservatory dates unknown

This feature was mentioned by Hinds, and the authors believed that the structure was a lath house rather than a greenhouse. (p. 133)

Recommendations for Grounds Restoration

The authors outline a five-phase restoration for the buildings and grounds; they recommend the restoration or reconstruction of nearly all of the settlement buildings. (p. 138-168) Their recommendations for the grounds are summarized below.

General approach to landscaping restoration:

"Since landscaping will play an important part in the grounds restoration, it cannot be over emphasized. With the limited amount of documentation that exists concerning landscape plantings and designs that have evolved over the years, it would be virtually impossible to reproduce a replica of the 1905 period. Each person that became involved with the grounds over the last eighty years has added and subtracted to suit their own personal taste. Very few elements, with the exception of some of the trees, remain from the early years, and where these elements can be identified, their authenticity should be played up. Specimen plant material that exist should be retained when it is not in direct conflict with structures or other major features and these elements should be supplemented with additional plantings to create the "tropical garden park" that was originally planned.

We feel that the intent should be to organize and beautify the grounds in keeping with what was intended, despite the fact that it was never fully realized. In so doing we recommend making use of the plant materials representative of the 1905 period being used in and around the Fort Myers area, as the colonists were undoubtedly influenced by these local sources. We feel that the large open areas of the grounds should be grassed and a maintenance program established for the grounds that would provide for proper grounds maintenance (i.e., fertilizing, pruning, insect control, etc.), on a regular basis. Along these same lines we would recommend that the grounds maintenance be taken over by non-park personnel, civilian laborers under the direction of the park staff." (p. 143-144)

Walkways

The authors recommend the restoration of the walkways as an ongoing project throughout the five phases of restoration. Much of this work has been accomplished. (p. 145, 148, 149, 151, 153)

The Nursery

The authors feel that the history of the nursery is sketchy to allow a restoration to the 1905 period, and that a fascimile nursery area could be created at the original location, using old pots and planters which are still at this site. They also recommend that a slat house be constructed and that pineapple varieties and seedlings from material collected on the grounds be grown here as part of an ongoing "living history." (p. 145)

Irrigation

The authors recommend that an irrigation system be installed, with the initial installation in phase I and expansion of the system in subsequent phases. (p. 146, 149, 151, 153 154, 156)

Petronian Fountain

The authors recommend that the fountain be repaired and reconnected, work including the replacement of missing brownstone veneer, the addition of a replica of the original fountain basin, and the repainting of finials and plaques in white, with a "patina" effect to suggest age. (p. 146-147)

Bamboo Landing

The authors recommend that the landing be restored to its original amphitheater form, by the thinning of the giant bamboo clumps which were very overgrown in 1977. They also recommended the addition of replicas of the original benches and rail barrel, the trellises on the landing and along the walkway above which were extant around 1905, and the replacement of the arbor-vitae hedge that was planted around that period. (p. 147)

Zoo/Bear Pit

The authors recommend the recreation of the zoo because of the interest that it will hold for visitors to the site. (p. 148)

Wooden Bridge to Men's Log House

Reconstruction is recommended. (p. 149)

Rustic Wooden Bridge

Reconstruction is recommended. (p. 149)

White Victorian Bridge

Reconstruction is recommended. (p. 149-150)

Mounds on either side of the Rustic Wooden Bridge

Reconstruction is recommended. (p. 150)

Sunken Gardens

Reconstruction is recommended. (p. 151)

Mounds across from Dining Hall

The authors recommend that these be reshaped and the oak tree growing on the northwestern mound be retained. (p. 152)

Garden Ornaments

The authors recommend that replicas of original ornaments be distributed throughout the grounds during all phases of restoration. (p. 147, 150, 152, 156)

Tennis Court

The authors recommend that this be identified "in outline only," because it is unique to the settlement and a reflection of Koreshan life. (p. 153)

Rustic Tea Garden

The authors recommend that the Exhibition Building be reconstructed because it was a unique

example, the only one to their knowledge, of this type of structure in Florida. (p. 155)

Fruit tree Orchard

The authors recommend that the orchard south of Planetary Court be recreated.
(p. 153)

Landscaping

In each restoration phase, the authors use this term very broadly: "Install landscaping around Laundry, members' House, etc." (p. 146, 149, 151, 153, 155, 156)

General Recommendations

Grounds Clean-Up

The authors state, "The initial element that needs to be accomplished is an extensive clean-up and removal of plant material from the entire area within the Historic District Boundary west of Highway 41." The laborers would be directed either by a project Landscape Architect or, if there were none, the Park Superintendent. They include the following specific items, taken directly from the study. (p. 157-158)

- Removal of some of the giant bamboo that has encroached on the walkways, garden spaces and open areas.
- Removal of most of the smaller clumps of bamboo scattered around the grounds that are neither attractive nor representative of the restoration period.
- Removal of plant material from the locations of walkways, garden features, and buildings slated for reconstruction
- Opening of vistas and selected views within the park and along the river. General clean-up and elimination of the underbrush that has re-established itself and is not in keeping with the character of the 1905 period.
- Pruning up and thinning of palms, bamboo, trees, and other plant materials. An added bonus of this operation may be the discovery of settlement artifacts such as vases, urns and other paraphernalia.
- This work should be accomplished prior to beginning any restoration drawings.

The authors recommend the following be pursued

- Archaeological Investigation
- Aerial and Ground Surveys
- Documented Master Site Plan
- Restoration and Measured Drawings
- Fire Protection
- Public Facilities
- Photographic Materials
- Building Identification
- Displays
- Drawings
- Highway 41
- Permits
- Furnishings
- Removal of Non-Settlement Structures

- Land Acquisition
- Book Restoration
- Paintings

Master Plan Update for the Koreshan Unity Settlement

*Update of the 1977 Master Plan Prepared by G.M. Herbert and I.S.K Reeves,
Jan Abell Kenneth Garcia Partnership and Historic Preservation Consultants, Inc.,
Naples, October 9, 1989*

This document was prepared for the Koreshan Unity Alliance, Inc., a citizen support group of the Koreshan State Historic Site. It reiterates much of the work done in the Herbert-Reeves study, with some changes; the most significant of which was the recommendation that the restoration date of 1905 be changed in regard to the grounds, "In order to exhibit a greater range of the full extent of Koreshan horticultural practices, it is recommended that the restoration period for the grounds be from 1904 to 1928." (p. 29) The authors state that 1928 represents the last year of major construction by the Koreshans. They also state that there is limited amount of documentation regarding the plants on the grounds (p. 79-80)

At the time of its writing, many of the walkways had been restored, as recommended by the previous study. Large open areas of grass had also been installed and were being regularly maintained. (p. 28) The installation of an irrigation system was also recommended. (p. 28) The authors recommended the restoration or reconstruction of significant landscape features including the following:

- The reconstruction of the nursery, which the authors agreed has a 'sketchy history' was recommended, again using plants which could be found in the area around 1905; collecting seedlings on-site for a "living history" component was again recommended. (p. 29)
- The Petronian Fountain (p. 31)
- Bamboo Landing (which by 1989 had been largely reconstructed, but the authors suggested verification of the accuracy of some elements including benches, etc. - p. 32-33)
- The Victorian and Rustic Bridges (p. 33)
- The design and installation of a landscape element along U.S. 41 to Enhance and partially screen the view of the site from the road
- The Bear Pit/Zoo (p. 32)
- A wooden bridge where the concrete bridge crosses U.S. 41, if the highway could be relocated (p. 35)
- Garden walls with masonry veneer (p. 35)
- Sunken Gardens landscaping (p. 35)

The following goals, objectives, and policies are those which pertain directly to the settlement landscape, and are taken directly from this document.

RECOMMENDED GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES

GOAL THE KORESHAN UNITY SETTLEMENT WILL BE A VITAL CULTURAL RESOURCE TO BE PRESERVED AND PRESENTED TO THE PEOPLE OF LEE COUNTY, THE STATE OF FLORIDA AND THE NATION. THE RESTORATION WORK AT THE KORESHAN SETTLEMENT SHALL CAPTURE THE VITALITY AND ESSENCE OF THE FOUNDING, DEVELOPMENT AND EVENTUAL DECLINE OF THE KORESHAN COMMUNITY. (p. 103)

GOAL 1. RESTORATION PERIOD. TO PRESENT THE HISTORY OF THE KORESHAN SETTLEMENT AS A CONTINUUM THROUGH TIME FROM THE CREATION OF THE SETTLEMENT THROUGH ITS PERIODS OF EVOLUTION AS A COMMUNITY AS ACCURATELY AS CAN BE DOCUMENTED AND BY UTILIZING APPROPRIATE MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUES. (p. 103)

Objective 1.1 The religious, scientific, social and cultural philosophies and the way of life of the Koreshan Unity Settlement shall be interpreted to reflect the period dating from 189.4 to 1928.

Policy 1.1.1 The interpretation of the settlement shall include a wide variety of media, including, but not limited to, live demonstrations and exhibits of major activities, buildings restored according to their most educational and illustrative function, museum style exhibits and displays of objects and artifacts, photographic or illustrative exhibits, approved scripted audio and visual presentations, hands-on or participatory experiences, and formal demonstrations such as concerts or dramatic presentations.

GOAL 5: GROUNDS. TO RESTORE THE GROUNDS OF THE KORESHAN SETTLEMENT FOR PRESENTATION TO THE PUBLIC. (p. 106-109)

Objective 5.1 Seek the assistance of an historian qualified to develop a settlement landscape restoration plan.

Objective 5.2 Establish policies, based upon the proposed landscape restoration plan, for the introduction of plant life for which there is no documentation of its existence during the period of significance.

Objective 5.3 Continue grounds cleanup process including the removal of exotic vegetation, except that exotic vegetation that relates to the settlement, control of vegetation surrounding buildings and walkways and further exposure of overgrown areas scheduled for restoration, as recommended by the proposed landscape restoration plan.

Policy 5.3.1 All historical or archaeological materials exposed in the grounds clean up process shall be left undisturbed until such time as a professional archaeologist or site specialist appointed by the Division of Historical Resources performs an inspection and provides direction for recovery, excavation or other means of protection.

Policy 5.3.2 Records shall be kept as part of the Unit Plan process detailing the grounds clean up progress and any items discovered in the process. Records of contacts with the Division of Historical Resources shall be maintained.

Policy 5.3.3 Develop a policy to continue to eradicate exotic vegetation throughout the park, while retaining and cultivating those specimens identified as significant to the historical

landscape.

Objective 5.4 Conduct a complete grounds survey of the boundaries of the National Register of Historic Places Historic District by a qualified professional land surveyor.

Objective 5.5 The Division of Recreation and Parks shall prepare, through professional assistance, a Master Site Plan detailing improvements and conditions both at present and A Future Site Plan detailing restoration and reconstruction plans.

Objective 5.6 Conduct a professional archaeological survey of the grounds of the National Register of Historic Places Historic District with the purpose of locating original foundations, walkways, roadways, and other features associated with the founding and development of the settlement. Policy 5.6.1 All archaeological or subsurface features shall be protected from future development or shall be fully excavated according to professional standards.

Objective 5.7 Label vegetation specimens around the settlement for identification and educational purposes, according to the proposed landscape restoration plan.

Objective 5.8 Identify the locations of buildings no longer extant through the use of ground markers delineating the footprint of the structure and appurtenances, with appropriate interpretation through signage.

Objective 5.9 The Division of Recreation and Parks shall provide benches and water fountains in the settlement area to provide respite and refreshment for visitors. Locate benches in historic locations, if known.

Policy 5.9.1 Benches and water fountains shall be constructed of materials compatible with historic materials and shall be located in such a manner so as to be as non-obtrusive to the historic district as possible. Restoration or reconstruction of benches in original locations should be considered.

Objective 5.10 Use a vegetative screen along Highway 41 to prevent noise and visual intrusions. This should fill in between the buildings and not obscure the buildings themselves.

Policy 5.10.1 The vegetative screen along Highway should not conflict with efforts to re-establish the original alignment and entry into the settlement through the original gates to the settlement.

GOAL 9: VISITATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS. INCREASE VISITATION OF THE PARK IN ORDER TO GAIN MORE EXPOSURE AND BECOME A TOURIST DESTINATION IN SOUTHWEST FLORIDA. (p. 112)

The Koreshan State Historic Site Unit Management Plan
State of Florida, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Recreation and Parks,
January 29, 1991

The Koreshan State Historic Site Unit Management Plan includes information on the historic site as well as natural communities and park management objectives. The site is described as consisting of 156 acres. " Access is by U.S. Highway 41 and

Interstate Highway 75. The actual Koreshan settlement comprises about 20 acres, with the remaining property being relatively undeveloped." (p. 1) All of the permanent water bodies in the park have been designated as Outstanding Florida Waters (p. 5), and the Estero River is a designated canoe trail. For the purpose of the present study, information included from the Koreshan Historic Site Unit Management Plan (referred to in this section as the "Plan") concerns primarily natural resources, management issues, and the 1991 conceptual land use plan. Much of the material included in the Plan on cultural heritage has been covered previously.

Natural Resources (taken directly from p. 7-14 of the Plan.)

Topography

The topography at Koreshan is low-relief ranging from approximately 7.51 to 15.71 msl. The park occurs on the coastal lowlands topographic division and is a part of the southwestern slope physiographic zone. The only man-made alterations to park topography are in the form of several drainage ditches and a borrow pit. (p. 7-9)

Geology

Koreshan State Historic Site rests on a foundation of limestone. The upper layer of limestone belongs to a Pleistocene series of sedimentary deposits called the Anastasia formation (conquinoid limestone, sand and clay). Soil overlying the limestone base has an average thickness of three feet and tends to be sandy and mixed with marl.

The Florida Geological Survey has completed a core drilling project at Koreshan State Historic Site and detailed information including the lithologic log and stratigraphic column are available upon request. (p. 9)

Soils

Five soil types have been identified at this unit. These soil types are: Myakka fine sand, Boca fine sand, Pineada fine sand, Immokalee sand and Cocoa fine sand. (p. 9)

Minerals

There are no known mineral's of commercial value at this unit. (p. 9)

Hydrology

Koreshan State Historic Site, for the most part, has well- drained soils. The most conspicuous drainage feature is the Estero River, the site's northern boundary. Several ditches dug by the Koreshan Unity, for landscaping purposes, drain into the Estero River. (p. 9-11)

Natural Communities

The system of classifying natural communities employed in this plan was developed by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI). The premise of this system is that physical factors, such as climate, geology, soil, hydrology and fire frequency generally determine the species composition of an area, and that areas which are similar with respect to these factors will tend to have natural communities with similar species compositions. Obvious differences in species composition can occur, despite similar physical conditions. In other instances, physical factors are substantially different, yet the species compositions are quite similar. For example, coastal strand and scrub--two communities with similar species compositions--generally have quite

different climatic environments, and these necessitate different management programs.

Koreshan State Historic Site contains 4 distinct natural communities (see Figure 4). A general description of these communities as they occur in the unit are provided and a more complete communities description are contained in Addendum 2. A list of plants and animals occurring in the park are contained in Addendum 3. (p.11)

Scrubby flatwoods.- The scrubby flatwoods community at Koreshan has been compromised by placing much of the park-Is development within it. This nearly eliminates the possibility of utilizing fire, the traditional management tool, to maintain the community at an early successional stage. No part of this community is in an original condition due to these encroachments. The scrubby flatwoods occupies approximately 49 acres. (p. 11)

Mesic flatwoods. - Approximately 34 acres of the park consists of mesic flatwoods. his community was heavily invaded by melaleuca trees and downy rose myrtle, which have been removed. Very little of this community remains in an original condition, however, through time much of the original aspect will be restored. Also, much of this community was displaced by construction of buildings, landscaping and horticultural endeavors by the Koreshans. (p. 13)

Ruderal and Developed Areas. - Approximately 73 acres of the unit consists of ruderal and developed areas. These include the settlement grounds where native vegetation was almost entirely replaced by ornamental exotics and some sites formerly occupied by melaleuca trees. Until 1989, there were several extensive stands of melaleuca in the park and it is unlikely that these areas can be completely restored, but a flatwoods aspect of low, predominantly herbaceous ground cover can be achieved. Additionally, there is a pine plantation of north Florida slash pine. The understory of this plantation was heavily invaded by downy myrtle and melaleuca. Through use of ecological burning and selected cutting, the pines have been thinned. Fire will continue to- be used to maintain this site as mesic flatwoods. Herbicide treatments, which have been successful in combating the two exotics, following mechanical cutting, will continue as necessary. The trees have suffered heavy mortality in recent years. They should be replaced with South Florida slash pines. (p. 13)

Designated Species

Designated species are those which are listed by Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Game and Freshwater Fish Commission, or the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services as endangered, threatened or of special concern. Designated species also include those which are under review for inclusion in one of the above categories, and those species which are regulated by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. Addendum 4 contains a list of the designated species for Koreshan State Historic Site. Management measures will be addressed later in this plan. Several designated species occur within the site. With exception of the gopher tortoise, no specific measures beyond ordinary protection are required. The Gopher tortoise would benefit from early successional scrubby flatwoods and healthy mesic flatwoods communities. Some combination of ecological burning and mechanical treatment may be necessary to maintain these communities in a habitable condition. (p. 14)

Special Natural Features

The Estero River is the special natural feature of this unit. (p. 14)

Management objectives:

"The resources administered by the Division of Recreation and Parks are divided into two principal categories: natural resources and cultural resources. The Division's primary objective in natural resource management is to maintain and restore, to the extent possible, to the conditions which existed prior to the ecological disruptions caused by man. The objective for managing cultural resources is to protect these resources from human-related and natural threats. This will arrest deterioration and help preserve the cultural resources for future generations to enjoy." (p. 18)

Cultural Resources

This document states that "the most significant cultural period for the Koreshan Unity is from 1894 to 1910." (p. 18)

Management Measures for Cultural Resources

The management of cultural resources is often complicated because these resources are irreplaceable and extremely vulnerable to disturbances. The advice of historical and archaeological experts is required in this effort. Approval from Department of State, Division of Historical Resources (DHR) must be obtained before taking any actions, such as development or site improvements, that could affect or disturb the cultural resources on state lands. A statement of DHRIS Policies and procedures for the management and protection of cultural resources is contained in Addendum 6. Actions that require permits or approval from DHR include development, site excavations or surveys, disturbances of sites or structures, disturbances of the substrate, and any other actions that may affect the integrity of the cultural resources. These actions could damage evidence that would someday be useful to researchers attempting to interpret the past. As the settlement area and its structures is a registered national landmark all work within the settlement must be consistent with the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects, whether for restoration, reconstruction, stabilization, maintenance, or even acquisition. (p. 27)

Research Needs

The following needs are pointed out in the Plan

- Survey of historic settlement thorough archaeological survey to locate landscape features, arboretum, outbuildings, and other ancillary structures. (29)
- Archival work - locate architectural, other drawings, photographs
- Landscape restoration plan : especially important: "Sunken Gardens, major landscape plantings, mounds, decorative vases and pottery, bridges, walkways and the nursery area" (30)

Land Use Component

In the introduction to this section of the Plan, the park recognizes a dual responsibility "to preserve representative examples of original natural Florida and its cultural resources, and to provide outdoor recreation opportunities for Florida's citizens and visitors." (p. 31) In 1991, the park was already feeling the pressure of

encroaching development: "Fort Myers Beach, to the west of the site is a heavily developed area and Bonita Beach to the south is also becoming heavily developed." The park had sought to acquire a large parcel of land adjoining the park to the west, however this has since been purchased and a residential development has been built there. The Plan includes recommendations for the following areas:

- The park owns a parcel of 4.4 acres of land to the north of the Estero River, which was the site of a Koreshan trailer park established in the 1930's; the Plan states that this land is recommended for the development of park facilities. (See Conceptual Land Use Plan, figure)
- Extension of the Nature Trail, which now extends along the Estero River up to the Historic District, where it forms a loop, into the Historic District itself. (p. 35)
- The Plan recognizes the importance of the shoreline and two historic landings in the history of the site. (p. 36)
- The Plan recognizes the importance of natural scenery including the shoreline and landscaped gardens. "Restoration of the garden a...will improve the unit's scenic properties over time." (p. 36)

Recreational Uses

The recreational uses listed in the Plan are "historic site interpretation, picnicking, fishing, camping, nature study, canoeing, and boating." (p. 37)

Conceptual Land Use Plan

The Unit Management Plan includes a Conceptual Land Use Plan, which is very basic and limited by funding. It's principal features which affect the Historic District are:

- Restoration of landscape and buildings of the Koreshan Settlement
Although a building restoration plan had been developed, the park recognized that "before extensive building restoration begins, a plan for landscape restoration should be completed to insure historic accuracy, enhance the physical setting of the buildings and improve the visitors' experiences." Interpretive stations and graphics are also recommended. (p. 40)
- Proposed visitor/education center to be located at the site of the trailer park, with parking for cars and a boat dock for proposed tour boat operations. This parking lot would become the main area for Settlement parking. A shop for selling gifts, books, and other park-related items could be built either in the trailer park area or in the New Store. (p. 42)
- A decorative security fence along Highway 41 to discourage intrusion and vandalism, with the incorporation of replicas of the existing coquina

- rock gate posts. (p. 43)
- Utilities improvements, fire hydrants, and security systems should be installed. (p. 44)

The estimated optimum carrying capacity for the Historic District would increase from 70 at one time and 280 daily to 200 at one time and 800 daily, if these improvements are made. (p. 44-45)

Marketing

"The Koreshan State Historic Site must be a dynamic attraction which will offer something different with each visit to attract interest in return visitation. This is not the case with the settlement area. If visitation patterns are to change, the major restoration goals as outlined in the "Master Plan Update" should be pursued, and a "living history" concept utilized to provide an attraction for visitors." (p. 51)

This section of the Plan outlines the improvements that would contribute to a more dynamic park experience, including a "lucrative concessions operation" (p. 54), living history programs in botany, culture, and philosophy (p. 57), the addition of plaques and labels as interpretive devices. (p. 58) A need to discourage theft and vandalism is also stated, to protect the site's cultural resources. (p. 61)

"The Role of the Landscape and Master Plan in the Cultural Heritage of the Koreshan Unity Settlement"

Report submitted to the Koreshan Unity Alliance, Joanna Lombard and Maria Nardi, Inc. and the Fort Myers Historical Museum, 1991

This study was undertaken under the auspices of a grant from the Florida Endowment for the Humanities. It is a very brief and general work which suggests parallels between the Koreshan Unity landscape and medieval gardens. The particular landscape elements discussed very briefly in the paper include features of the Koreshan period: vegetable gardens, orchards, mounds, pleasure gardens, exotic markers (the monkey puzzle trees), and garden ornaments and architecture. Recommendations made by the authors are:

- Expanded archival research
- Undertaking field analysis
- Developing a master plan for restoration and recreation of the settlement

Koreshan State Historic Site Mapping Project and Archaeological Management Plan

Janus Research, St. Petersburg, 1993

This archaeological project was undertaken in order to map the landscape archaeological elements in the area of the Sunken Garden, so that a restoration plan for the area could be created. (p. 27-29) In order for the restoration project to be scheduled, the authors recommend the following steps be taken:

1. documentary research of historical sources including photographs, oral traditions, research of Alan Andrews life, and horticultural columns of the *American Eagle*
2. Using information obtained in the above manner, to
 - A. Clear undergrowth and intrusive plants
 - B. Prepare a detailed contour map of the area
 - C. Establish areas to be tested for presence of stairs, bridges, etc.
 - D. Conduct archaeological testing in these areas
 - E. Compare archaeological findings with photographs
 - F. Consider searching for evidence of planting beds and pathways through methods including botanical and historic research

The authors state that restoration of the garden would involve “stripping away large areas of ground” for analysis and restoration (29).

Review of Previous Studies

These five studies cover a broad range of material including architectural and landscape restoration, archaeological investigation, natural systems conservation, management policies, and interpretation. Their most significant similarity is the call for further research, particularly in the area of the settlement landscape. However, difficulties arise in attempting to reconcile the recommendations of these studies with each other, in particular with the reality of financial and personnel limitations and park needs. Some studies contain internal contradictions, which confuse the attempt to define the most suitable treatment for the site. A plan is needed which encompasses all of these issues and treats the landscape - not only its structures but its natural systems as well - as a single entity.

The Koreshan Unity Settlement, 1894 - 1977 (1977)

This study by G.M. Herbert and I.S.K. Reeves fulfils the authors' intent even now, more than twenty years after its publication; it has provided a vehicle and catalyst for the restoration of the Koreshan Unity Settlement. The contributions of the study are many, but perhaps the most significant is its breadth in documenting the site's structures and layout over eighty-three years. The authors acknowledge that the study is not intended to be thorough; however, the diligence of their research is obvious, and they have provided all subsequent researchers with firm ground from which to begin. They took the opportunity to interview living Koreshans, in particularly Hedwig Michel; now in 1999 there are only a few living Koreshans, all elderly. In their study, the authors created a time line with which to organize the settlement's history; these five periods, from the colony's first years of struggle to the contemporary settlement of 1977 are essential tools for categorizing the vast amount of information which is available on the Koreshans. The authors have labeled the periods according to their observations, based primarily on the built structures.

The extensive list of structures researched by Herbert and Reeves provides the historian with an excellent framework for studying the landscape features, both spatially and temporally; the Koreshan community grounds contained so many structures that drawings and photographs were rarely made in which one does not appear. The dates provided in this study are a key reference in dating the landscape development through graphic and written accounts. And the number and variety of structures offer a vivid image of the settlement's industriousness and vitality at its peak.

The survey of landscape features provided in this study includes most of the major features, although this section of their study is less detailed than that on the site's architecture. Their detailed analysis of the construction of the Rustic Wooden Bridge,

the Victorian Bridge, and the trellises of Bamboo Landing would be useful in reconstruction efforts. The authors recommend the restoration or reconstruction of nearly all of the site's features, in a five-phased plan.

The authors' recommendations which appear at the end of the study include many which are still being made today; their work pointed out needs for documentation, archival work, restoration studies, master planning, etc. in addition to the need for fire protection, accessibility, and interpretive planning. There is an ongoing need for all of the research-related recommendations such as documentation and archival work; the site has been made accessible since 1977, and some fire protection measures have been incorporated. Interpretive programs including living history events, tours, and displays have been created by the parks department, although none of these focuses on the history of the landscape in particular. The strengths of the Herbert-Reeves work are many; however, its weaker aspects must be addressed before a suitable approach to landscape restoration may begin.

There are two biases which run throughout this study: its focus on architecture, and its focus on restoration as the primary treatment. While these biases are understandable in view of the authors' work as architects, and of the period in which the study was written, they must be overcome before the planning for the Koreshan Unity Settlement can proceed. It was unfortunate that their team did not include a landscape architect, so that approach to this cultural landscape might have been more comprehensive. The bias toward architecture is clearly seen in the names assigned to settlement periods; the fourth, 1906-1930 was designated the "Period of Decline" - but this was the period of greatest horticultural development for the settlement, and certainly the period of greatest activity of the site's most important horticulturalist, Allen Andrews.

Regarding the second bias, the study reflects a preoccupation with restoration and reconstruction that permeated American preservationist thinking during the 1970's, and does to a large extent today. The recommendations which they make involve the restoration or reconstruction of nearly all of the settlement; a process which would require a tremendous input of planning, funds, and management. But in their study, the authors did not evaluate the need for restoring so much of the settlement; is what remains enough to convey the sense of the Koreshan settlement, its spirit? Can the site's caretakers manage to curate, protect, and maintain even more than that which remains? And should they be mere museum pieces, inhabited only by ghosts and visitors who stay only for a few hours?

The period of time on which this study focuses began with the founding of the Koreshan settlement in 1894; their treatment of the Damkohler homestead and his contribution to the site's development is dismissive. His recognition of the site's potential, the incredible personal struggle which he and his family endured as homesteaders, and his contributions to the site's horticultural features must be recognized not only to clarify the Koreshans' role during the early years at Estero, but

because the Damkohler history - the history of the site's first pioneer - is unique, and holds great value for an honest and thorough interpretive program. The artifacts which remain from the Damkohler era - particularly the four family graves whose locations are no longer known - are significant and compelling reminders of the true beginnings of this pioneer settlement.

The Herbert-Reeves study makes a basic and perhaps misleading assumption that the historic landscape documents are not adequate to allow for a thorough restoration study or master plan. They describe the nursery's history as "sketchy" and recommend the introduction of plant materials which were available in the area during the Koreshan Golden Age, although there is no record of their having been used at the Settlement. Through this current project it appears the available documents are adequate; there are many photographs, drawings, and written records of the site which are available for research in the archives of the Koreshan State Historic Site, the Koreshan Unity Foundation, the Lee County Historical Society, and other libraries and archives, which provide a wealth of information for the researcher. The written accounts of Allen Andrews and Hedwig Michel, in addition to the accounts of other Koreshans and visitors to the site provide much more. A systematic assessment of these documents is needed with the insight of a horticulturist familiar with historic research methods. Some assessment of these materials has occurred as part of this study, as has been reviewed in Chapter 4. This work, together with a thorough documentation of the site's present horticultural collection, can serve as a catalyst for a more thorough documentation of the settlement's landscape features, and the creation of a landscape master plan for the site.

Regarding the restoration or reconstruction of the site's features, it would seem prudent to reconcile such recommendations with the site's natural systems, the landscape master plan, and with a clearly defined landscape ethic including all of its biotic and non biotic systems. A particular recommendation made by the Herbert-Reeves study, and most of its successors, was that of reconstructing the Bear Pit/Zoo, for the reason that it would generate interest for visitors. The zoo which the Koreshans built was a very small structure including a pit, which contained a black bear captured by the Koreshans, in addition to an eagle, foxes, otters, an opossum, and probably other animals as well. This type of menagerie-in-a-box represents one of the most human-centered and destructive attitudes toward wildlife that has ever existed. The acknowledgment of the results of such unenlightened collecting would be instructive - to repeat such an effort would not. Rather than imitate the Koreshans in this endeavor, consideration could be given to alternative animal-oriented facilities. Perhaps a facility which recognizes what makes wild animals so fascinating could be created - perhaps one which is dedicated to the rehabilitation of these wild creatures, once so plentiful in the Florida landscape.

Two other recommendations made by the Herbert-Reeves study must be scrutinized, since their adoption could have a great impact on the site's ecosystems -

the installation of an extensive irrigation system and the creation of large areas of lawn. While irrigation is one means of maintaining a lush tropical garden, other issues must be considered. First, is it environmentally wise to create an irrigation-dependent landscape, and is this even accurate historically? While small areas such as a nursery may require limited irrigation, it would seem imperative that the settlement landscape be as self-sufficient as possible - a model xeriscape. And what would the consequences for the natural systems be if large-scale irrigation is utilized? Would it affect the gopher tortoise habitat which overlays the historic district? How has this practice already affected Florida's aquifers? Would runoff affect the Estero River? This is an especially important factor to consider in light of the recommendation to utilize extensive lawns on the settlement grounds, as recommended in this and subsequent studies. If lawns are used, would visitors not expect to see the lush, thick grass that is usually maintained with irrigation and chemical applications of fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides - all of which would degrade the natural ecosystems?

The Herbert-Reeves study has provided a wealth of information on the settlement's structures, layout, and historic development. Its shortcomings are primarily in the area of landscape documentation and its lack of a holistic approach to the natural and built environment, and in this it reflects a preservation philosophy which is in the process of change.

Master Plan Update for the Koreshan Unity Settlement (1989)

This master plan update (referred to in this review as the "*Update*") reiterates to a large extent the material covered in the Herbert-Reeves study of 1977. It recommends the restoration of many landscape features including the bridges and the Bear Pit/Zoo. In it some additional recommendations are made, the most significant of these being the extension of the period of significance to 1904-1928, the design and installation of a landscape screen along U.S. 41, and prioritization of the Sunken Gardens restoration. The recommendations which originated in the Herbert-Reeves study should be reexamined for the same reasons outlined previously; in particular the extensive use of lawns and irrigation, and reconstruction of the Bear Pit/Zoo. Reconstruction of the Sunken Gardens should be reexamined as outlined in the review of the Janus Mapping Project. This review will highlight the new recommendations made in the Update.

The extension of the period of significance to include the years from 1904-1928 represents a significant change in attitude toward the Koreshan landscape's significance. Further extension should be considered - earlier to include the contribution of Gustav Damkohler to the site's horticultural features, and later to include the entire period in which Allen Andrews was active, and perhaps the work of Hedwig Michel as well. This would result in a period of interpretation including the years from 1882 to 1982, the year of Hedwig Michel's death. Documentation on both Andrews' and Michels' horticultural pursuits is plentiful, as well as the writings of

other Koreshans and non-Koreshans. Reestablishing plant material, adding garden features such as benches, a gazebo, and fountains which would greatly increase the site's comfort and delight for contemporary visitors, have ample documentation. But perhaps the most significant reason for extending the period of significance is that this reflects the nature of a living botanical collection; a garden is an experiment - it changes, parts of it die and are refreshed with new material, and new ideas. While it may be a significant heritage collection, must it be only this? Perhaps the garden's greatest feature is its spirit of life and continuation - the spirit of great botanical collections such as the Fairchild Tropical Garden. If the intent is to select a treatment which embodies not only historic materials, but the spirit of this landscape, it would seem that its essence is the tropical botanical garden - a primary, powerful feature which must be considered on its own merits, not as mere enhancement, "landscaping" for buildings.

The *Update* includes recommendations for the labeling of plant material, a project which was in fact undertaken by Hedwig Michel - some of the original labels may be available at the present time. The report also recommends a full excavation of building foundations; the consequences of undertaking such a project should be evaluated carefully in regard to vegetation removal, habitat disturbance, cost, etc. before proceeding. Their recommendation to protect such archaeological features from future development may needlessly limit the site's master plan; development which is near to or includes these elements is not necessarily incompatible with their protection.

Finally, the *Update* recommends increasing visitation to the site, establishing it as a tourist destination. As timely as this recommendation was in 1989, ten years later it is even more so. The Settlement has not yet become a significant destination for either Florida, out-of-state, or international visitors. Yet development in the immediate area continues at a rapid rate, and the potential that this site holds as a historic site as well as a horticultural collection is perhaps greater than any in southwest Florida. Nor must its ecological value be disregarded. The protection and enhancement of this resource through restoration, rehabilitation, or whatever treatment is ultimately chosen - would be ensured if the Park Department and Koreshan Unity would be assisted in their efforts by an active and enthusiastic group of patrons from the entire U.S. and abroad.

Koreshan State Historic Site Unit Management Plan \ Division Review Draft (1991)

This document (which will be referred to as the *Unit Management Plan* in this review) is the broadest-ranging of all those reviewed in this chapter; it includes information on the cultural landscape, natural systems, management policies and objectives, as well as information on visitation and the park's components outside the historic district. It has been included in this report as a reference, directly quoted at length from its sections on natural systems, in particular. While it differs in content and

intent from the other, more specialized reports, it is the only document which encompasses the full range of issues that must be considered in creating a master plan for this site. In reviewing the Management Plan, the complexity and difficulties of achieving an ecologically as well as historically-based master plan are revealed; it states that its objective is to protect and manage both cultural and natural resources; herein lies the basis for a holistic approach to site planning. The site's use - to provide outdoor recreation opportunities for the public - is the third key factor in planning for this site.

In the Cultural Landscape section of the *Unit Management Plan*, reference is made to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects, with which all work done at this registered landmark must be consistent. The period of significance cited in the section on cultural resources is from 1894 to 1910 - limited to the Korshans' arrival through their "Golden Age."

In the Land Use Component of the *Unit Management Plan*, reference is made to heavy development in areas surrounding the site. Now, nearly a decade later, development continues in spite of park efforts to acquire adjacent lands, particularly on the parcel which lies to the west which was developed in spite of the presence of gopher tortoises. Habitat fragmentation has dramatically increased in this area, making its protection more even critical than it was in 1991. Another element of the Land Use Component is the recommendation that the 4.4 acre parcel on the north side of the Estero River, now used a volunteers' campground, be used for the development of park facilities. This recommendation seems to provide a good solution to several problems: locating such a facility on grounds which are apparently of minor historic importance, and are already cleared of undergrowth; the size and location of the parcel is compatible with creating a parking facility which would accommodate a much larger number of visitors than at present; and this is a highly visible location, easily accessed from U.S. 41 and Interstate 75. In creating a parking lot at this site, opportunities for interpretive displays, demonstrations, and the reconstruction of lost features such as the Rustic Tea Garden (whose original location now lies beneath U.S. 41) could be considered. The Rustic Tea Garden would not only provide an opportunity for the reconstruction of one of the site's most unique and popular features, but would be a center of refreshment and sociability that would reflect the spirit of the Koreshans and their many visitors.

The extension of the nature trail into the Historic District is also recommended in the *Unit Management Plan*; although such a trail would enhance the recreational and interpretive potential of the site, it must be considered in view of problems which might increase as a result, in particularly theft and vandalism in the Historic District. When staffing and surveillance are adequate to protect the District, the extension of the nature trail would be a significant feature for enriching visitors' experience of the site. The planned location for the extension contains significant landscape artifacts including a fountain, very old orchard and nursery specimens which are in apparent good health, and in recognizable rows, examples of native ecosystems as well as examples of exotic

invasion; a trail incorporating interpretive devices, and perhaps some landscape reconstruction and restoration would represent in a representative sampling of all periods of the site's cultural heritage - both the built and the natural. In the view of this researcher, a trail developed as a walk through time would fit perfectly with the landscape features of this area.

Finally, in the Marketing section of the *Unit Management Plan*, the concept of making this site a dynamic attraction, encouraging repeat visitation, is made. If the park is recognized as a primary historic, horticultural, recreational, and educational resource, by taking the steps outlined throughout this chapter, this objective would unquestionably become a reality.

The Role of the Landscape and Master Plan in the Cultural Heritage of the Koreshan Unity Settlement" (1991)

This brief study makes reference to the site's most significant landscape features, which are considered in comparison to medieval gardens. Its strength lies in the acknowledgment that archival research, field analysis, and the development of a master plan continue to be essential needs. However, the study makes little contribution either to the study of the site's documents, or to the understanding of the garden's symbolism in the context of Koreshan belief. Rather, it seems to reflect its authors' interest in medieval gardens.

The fact that this study was funded by a grant from the Florida Endowment for the Humanities reveals significant interest in the connection between Koreshan belief and garden design, an interest shared by this researcher. But rather than a connection to the symbolism of medieval gardens, this researcher found connections which seem more pertinent to Koreshan culture: the symbolism of alchemy, the design of other utopian religious settlements (the Harmonist community at Economy, Pa. in particular), and similarities to utopian crafts communities in England and America. Symbolism is clearly present in the Koreshan landscape, most obviously in the Petronian Fountain, which this researcher interprets as a reference to the passing of the Age of Pisces, and entrance into the Age of Aquarius mediated by the Lion, Teed himself - symbols which appear repeatedly in Koreshan writing. To pursue further symbolic references in the landscape of the settlement beyond the narrow confines of medieval gardens could provide a significant contribution to its interpretation.

Koreshan State Historic Site Mapping Project and Archaeological Management Plan (1993)

This mapping project which focuses on the archaeology of the Sunken Gardens area provides a valuable prototype for researching the archaeology of the Koreshan

Settlement grounds. The authors conducted a grid-based mapping project, recording artifacts which were visible either as topographic features, or lay at the surface. They were able to recommend areas to be tested for the presence of stairs, planting beds, and pathways through excavation and other testing methods. These accomplishments and the authors' list of recommendations for further work provide future researchers with clear direction. Other areas within the site could be studied following the same protocol. However, the almost exclusive focus by this team on the archaeology of the Sunken Garden has not contributed to the analysis of other, equally or perhaps more significant areas of the grounds; their concentration would suggest that the restoration of this sector should take priority. Before a decision is made to proceed with such work, important issues must be addressed including the ecological impacts that would be involved, the interpretive value of this area compared to other areas, and the problems of creating and maintaining this type of landscape - which in fact seems to have been an area which fell into disrepair earlier than the rest.

The authors recommend stripping away large areas of vegetation in order to conduct further research, although not to destroy vegetation which has historic value. But they neglect to caution against removing vegetation whose function is significant in the support of ecological systems - the most significant concern at this particular site, that is adjacent to the Estero River, is probably soil maintenance and erosion prevention. In regard to the prioritization of this area of the grounds, in spite of the unique nature of the Sunken Gardens, they lie at the furthest point from the settlement's main entrance, and the 20 acres which lie between are in great need of treatment. The visitor would probably find the Sunken Gardens interesting even as a ruin, with appropriate interpretive material; is their restoration the most desirable treatment? Finally, the problems which the Koreshans encountered in maintaining this site should be researched, since they might recur in a restoration garden: it seems likely that the maintenance of the sculpted mounds, and flooding would have been serious problems. The geometric hedge-like mounds, elegant as they were, were formed of sandy soil, and covered with grasses that would require labor-intensive trimming even if electric or gas-powered trimming equipment were used. The sandy soil would not hold upright angular forms easily, as a clay-based soil would, thus requiring substantial maintenance - all of which could place a burden on park financing and personnel. Finally, the Sunken Garden lies in a hollow adjacent to the Estero River; it is a sector of the grounds which is highly vulnerable to flooding; what measures would be required to prevent this, and how would they impact the site's natural systems? Thus, before recommending the restoration of the Sunken Gardens, such a project must be viewed in the context of the entire district and its ecosystems. Information on the Sunken Garden could perhaps be provided better with interpretive materials.

*Chapter 5. A Methodology
for Documenting the
Landscape of the Koreshan
Unity Settlement at Estero*

A Methodology for Documenting the Historic Landscape of the Koreshan Unity Settlement at Estero

Introduction

The documentation of the Koreshan Unity Settlement must be an ongoing process. This is not a simple history, but one which involves six distinct historic periods, each with its own pattern of occupancy and landscape use. In the process of documenting its history, many factors affect the nature and progress of research. Perhaps the most challenging aspect of this research is the dispersion of historic materials due to various factors. One is the loss of personal records and other documents to fire, such as that which destroyed the Publishing House in 1949. Deterioration resulting from poor care of documents and the ravages of time and high humidity has been significant. In some cases, the records which are left contain conflicting accounts and inaccuracies due to fading memories, personal bias either favorable or unfavorable, or other factors. Bias is especially noteworthy in the discrepancy between the glowing accounts written by Koreshans such as Bertha Boomer and Claude Rahn, contrasted with those in articles like 'Misery in Estero,' which recounts the unhappy experiences of some who left the settlement.

Another difficulty in conducting research involves not the loss of historic records, but their availability. The Koreshan Unity Foundation has the richest collection of Koreshan documents, but making them available to researchers has been difficult due to a number of factors: one is the fragility of the documents, many of which are paper documents over a hundred years old. Preservation of these articles has proceeded slowly due to limited funding, a small staff, and an understandable attitude of protectiveness regarding this very controversial religious group. Another difficulty which the Koreshan Unity Foundation faces is the sheer volume of documents in their archives, many of which have yet to be catalogued. Over the years, the Foundation has welcomed a small number of serious researchers to make use of their collection, but a great deal of information remains, awaiting discovery.

The Koreshan Settlement landscape itself has undergone many changes in use and design direction during the six historic periods identified in this study; during each of these phases, significant alterations were made, leaving the accumulation of historic artifacts and reconstructed elements which we see today. The Koreshan State Historic Site has recently adopted a policy of carefully documenting all excavations, site alterations, and other activities which pertain to the historic district. In the past, some recommendations for the site's restoration made by previous studies, such as the Herbert-Reeves Study, have resulted in the removal of historic plant material including the Giant Bamboo which originally gave Bamboo Landing a much bolder character than it has today. Such premature changes have disregarded both the

significance of individual landscape features and the appropriate landscape restoration period, which has not been thoroughly researched; any further landscape alterations should be delayed until a comprehensive landscape development plan has been created.

An orderly approach for the documentation of a cultural landscape such as the one of the Koreshan Unity could proceed by using a number of research tools which are easy to use and allow for the addition of new information over time, and may be kept together in a *Historic Landscape Project Book*. It is the intention of this study to develop an approach which can assist the Koreshan State Historic Site, the Koreshan Unity Foundation, or any other organizations involved with historic landscapes, to improve information accessibility and to ensure that information is not lost through the changing of personnel. In both the park and the foundation, significant work is done by volunteers, and most of these research tools are intended to be useful to any volunteer, regardless of background or experience. Having as much information as possible in the format developed here would facilitate the development of a Cultural Landscape Report and a Landscape Master Plan.

Research tools which have been developed for this study are:

Historic Landscape Project Book: this includes all of the following

1. *Guide to Periods of Significance*
2. *Historic Landscape Project Sectors Map*
3. *Index of Historic Documents*
4. *Current Conditions Record*
5. *Site Alterations Log*
6. *Environmental Issues Records and Reports*
7. *Notebook of Work Assignments*
8. *Research Team Project Manual*
9. *Notebook of Educational Activities*
10. *Historic Landscape Project Address Book*
11. *Research Team Members Address Book*
12. *Schedule*
13. *Character Defining Features Inventory*

These research tools are based on a common-sense approach, an outgrowth of this researcher's experience.

1. *Guide to Periods of Significance*

The *Guide to Periods of Significance* is one of the most basic tools developed by this researcher for the purpose of organizing materials pertaining to the Koreshan Unity Settlement landscape. It provides a framework in which materials of all sorts may be placed: maps, photographs, written records, oral accounts, etc. The *Periods of Significance* developed for this study have been outlined in Chapter IV, and they cover the following six periods:

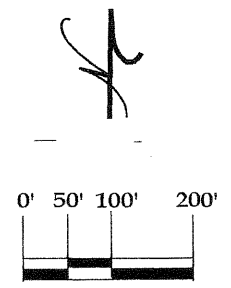
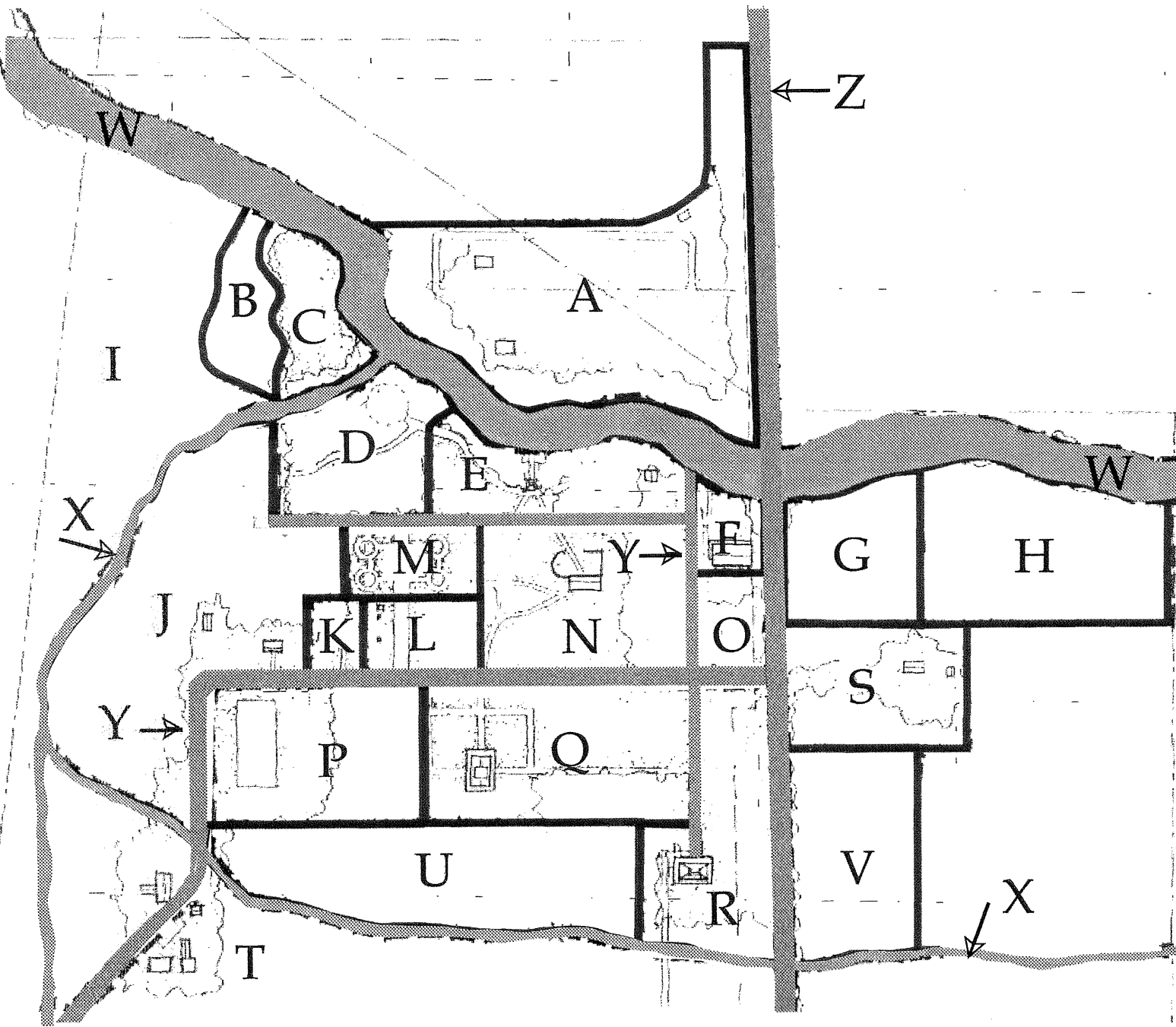
1. The Pre-settlement Period (before 1884)
2. The Damkohler Homestead (1884 to 1894)
3. The Koreshan Pioneer Period (1894 to 1902)
4. The Koreshan Golden Age (1902 to 1908)
5. The Late Koreshan Period (1908 to 1961)
6. The Park and Foundation Period (1961 to present)

These periods are discussed on pages 86-87 of this study.

2. *Historic Landscape Project Sectors Map*

This is the second very basic tool which has been developed for the purpose of organizing materials pertaining to the history of the Koreshan Unity Settlement landscape. It provides a spatial framework for organizing all types of materials including graphic images, written records, oral accounts, etc. The site has been divided into twenty-six sectors, based on their most prominent feature; these areas have come to be associated with those features over the years. On the map, which appears on the following page, a letter has been assigned to each sector, placed them on the map as they occur, beginning with the northernmost section and proceeding from left to right across the map in reading fashion. Linear elements which cross through many sectors have been assigned the last letters. It is the intention that these one-letter identifiers will provide a kind of shorthand for record-keeping and identification. The sectors are:

A	Apiary
B	Sunken Garden
C	Monkey Puzzle Island
D	Lily Pond
E	Bamboo Landing
F	Stores
G	Publishing House
H	Boat Works
I	Nursery
J	Pineapple Sheds
K	Bakery
L	Dining Hall
M	Mounds
N	Founder's House
O	Post Office
P	Tennis Courts
Q	Planetary Court
R	Art Hall
S	El Retiro
T	Industrial Area
U	Orchard
V	Rustic Tea Garden
W	Estero River
X	Drainage Canal
Y	Shell Paths and Wagon Road
Z	Highway 41



- A Apiary
- B Sunken Garden
- C Monkey Puzzle Island
- D Lily Pond
- E Bamboo Landing
- F Stores
- G Publishing House
- H Boat Works
- I Nursery
- J Pineapple Sheds
- K Bakery
- L Dining Hall
- M Mounds
- N Founder's House
- O Post Office
- P Tennis Courts
- Q Planetary Court
- R Art Hall
- S El Retiro
- T Industrial Area
- U Orchard
- V Rustic Tea Garden
- W Estero River
- X Drainage Canal
- Y Shell Paths / Wagon Road
- Z Highway 41

Koreshan Unity Settlement
Historic Sectors Map
 Barbara J. Stafford University of Florida

3. Index of Historic Documents

This is an index to historic documents which pertain to the landscape of the Koreshan Unity Settlement. It will provide research team members with a quick reference tool for locating historic documents. Included are the names and location of historic materials such as graphic images, written materials, and taped material. It will become a very lengthy document in time, and would be best maintained as a computer document which can be readily updated and referenced.

Materials to be included in the *Index of Historic Documents* are:

Maps

- Regional maps dating from 1880 to present
- Land use maps
- Soils map
- Vegetation maps
- Topographic maps
- Surveys
- Settlement plans
- Archaeological surveys
- Janus Research Study
- Reference maps

Photographs

- Koreshan State Historic Site
- Koreshan Unity Foundation
- Current conditions
- Aerial photographs
- Private collections
- Archaeological studies
- Architectural studies

Drawings

- Historic records
- Measured drawings of grounds
- Measured drawings of architectural features
- Measured drawings of landscape features

Written records

- Settlement records
 - Nursery records
 - Grounds records including information on purchases, building of features such as gardens, canals, etc.
- Personal records
 - Correspondence

Diaries

Published accounts

Newspaper articles

Magazine articles

Books

Pamphlets

Research studies including papers, thesis, etc.

Oral histories and interviews

Indexes to collections such as library collections, photographic collections, etc.

Bibliographies

The index should be organized in such a way that it may be sorted by the user according to preference or need. Detailed instructions for performing a "sort" are included in part 13, *Character Defining Features Inventory*. The index may be treated in a similar fashion. A suggested format for entering information in the *Index of Historic Documents* is given below.

Information is entered in columns which refer to the categories shown below. Each column is separated by a "tab" space, which facilitates the sorting process. Sample entries are given below.

Name of Document	Map location (see part 2)	Period of Sig- nificance (see part 1)	Type of material	Location
Teed in Sunken Garden	B	3	photograph	FMHS
Campbell drawing-barn	N	2	drawing	KSHS
"A Visit to the Gardens"	M	4	newspaper article	KSHS

Abbreviations which might be used to identify the location of materials are

KSHS	Koreshan State Historic Site
KUF	Koreshan Unity Foundation
FMHS	Fort Myers Historic Society
RCL	Rollins College Library
UFL	University of Florida Library

Newspaper articles may be indexed by abbreviations such as

FMP	Fort Myers Press
BB	Bonita Banner
NYT	New York Times

These entries may be sorted in a number of ways, by using the "field" of choice. A printed copy of the index should also be maintained, and this may be organized by type of material, location of material, period of significance, etc. Additional fields may be added as required. Several backup copies should be kept on a computer disc to ensure against accidental loss.

4. *Current Conditions Record*

The purpose of creating the *Current Conditions Record* is to create an updatable information base on the landscape features which may be easily accessed. In order to create this record, a baseline study should be made of each feature, and used for comparison in the future. In a landscape such as the Koreshan Unity Settlement site, it would be impossible to conduct a baseline study of all of the features in a short period of time; thus the baseline study dates will differ for each feature. And depending on the feature type, the *Current Conditions Record* may be updated as necessary - for some features, this may mean an annual update, and for others an update may be monthly, weekly, etc. For example, the walkways may need updating on a semi-annual basis, whereas a newly-planted nursery bed may need daily updating. Records may include written accounts, tape recordings, and graphic records as deemed necessary; for example, an update on the condition of the walkways may involve a simple written account if there are no problems; whereas a heritage tree being treated for a disease may require the keeping of photographs, records of arborists' recommendations, etc. A ring binder would be a good format for keeping the *Current Conditions Record* since it would be possible to insert or take out records as needed, with pockets inserted for photographs, tapes, discs, etc.

All records should be indexed in the *Current Conditions Record*, and should all include the following information:

- Name of feature
- Location (refer to Sector Map)
- Date of record
- Name of person or persons recording information
- Other information as appropriate (treatments given, photos, etc.)

5. *Site Alterations Log*

The *Site Alterations Log* will provide a systematized accounting procedure for making a record of any alterations which occur in the historic landscape. These may include activities such as digging trenches to place electrical or other lines underground, the alteration of a pathway by the renewal of paving material, etc. It provides a more detailed account of site alterations than the Current Conditions Record, and should be cross-referenced with documents contained in other park or foundation reports. In some cases, the Koreshan State Historic Site has adopted a format for recording activities such as excavations within the historic district. Entries in this log will differ according to the nature of the alteration; some may be extensively documented with photographs or drawings, while others may be very brief. The log should be kept as a computer file, with a printed copy available as well, for field use. At least one backup copy of the log should be kept in a secure location to prevent the loss of data. Each entry into the log should include the following information:

1. Location of alteration, with map sector as outlined in part 2, *Sectors Map*
2. Date of alteration
3. Nature of alteration
4. Names of individuals involved in performing work, such as excavations, photographing of alteration, etc.
5. A written or taped description of alteration including the way in which it came about (result of storm damage, as directed by site architect, etc.)
6. Photographs, drawings, or other pertinent information

6. *Environmental Issues Records and Reports*

The *Environmental Issues Records and Reports* should include records, reports, notes, photographs, or other materials which are pertinent to the condition, use, or future of the historic landscape. This may include instances of wildlife species nesting in fragile areas or in areas that should be cordoned off during the nesting season, such as occurs with the gopher tortoises in the historic settlement area. They may also include reports on issues of concern such as the effects of drought, flooding, storms, etc. which impact the character or integrity of the historic landscape. These may be copies of documents produced by the park or foundation staff as part of their existing system of record keeping, or may be a list referring to such documents. A format which would be suitable to keeping these records together would be a ring binder notebook or file. In situations where the impact on the historic landscape is considerable, this tool will provide the project team with a record of the issue and suggestions for action or remediation.

The *Environmental Issues Records and Reports* will undoubtedly overlap with documents already kept by the Park staff; references to other reports may be indexed in this document, facilitating easy reference.

7. *Notebook of Work Assignments*

This should be a useful tool for all team members. It contains a description of work assignments, with references to sources of information including specialists and staff members who have experience or expertise in the particular activity. The names of team members who are interested in particular types of assignments are noted, and procedures pertaining to the assignments are outlined when appropriate. This notebook should allow for quick notations regarding the work assignments. Where appropriate, problems arising in the performance of the activities should be indicated, such as potential hazards or other conditions. This resource could be produced as a notebook, or file, or computer document.

The preparation of this assignment notebook will require considerable thought while it is being developed initially; however, the advantages to maintaining such a notebook include the systematic approach to activities, which will be performed by many different untrained volunteers through the years. It will eventually save time, as instructions may be reviewed by those assigned to the project without having to contact park staff unless questions remain. Also, it will provide a record of individuals involved in performing specific tasks, which may be significant if additional information on the project is required in the future. Routine or simple tasks do not necessarily have to be included in the assignment notebook, unless the project manager finds it useful to do so. The following information should be included:

Part I *The Assignment*

Assignment: Many routine activities need not be included in this notebook if the team project manager chooses not to do so. Examples of somewhat specialized activities include:

- Creating and updating photographic records
- Surveying landscape features for general condition
- Noting need for repairs or maintenance
- Reviewing historic materials
- Entering information in data bases
- Preparation for educational activities
- Conducting educational activities

Location of activity including map reference when appropriate

Equipment required: This includes items such as

- cameras
- video cameras
- film
- tape recorder

worksheets
manuals or guides
measuring equipment
digging or pruning equipment

Description of assignment: this will vary considerably in length and detail. Once the various activities have been outlined, this entry will save time and provide a valuable reference tool as well as means of reviewing assignments after completion.

When assignment should be performed

Annually
Seasonally
Monthly
Time of day

Other References (manuals, guides, etc.)

Diagrams when appropriate: diagrams indicating procedures such as how to measure landscape features, to prune or thin plants, etc.

Map location: A map may be included with the assignment page or reference made to a master project map.

Names of staff member responsible for activity

Part 11: Performing the Assignment

Team members

Person(s) in charge of activity
Other team members

Date of activity

Summary of activity progress if appropriate

Problems when encountered

Success of project

Suggestions for changes (less or greater frequency of activity, different equipment recommended, more people needed to perform activity, etc.)

Comments: including the discovery of artifacts, etc. (May refer to record of such information, which is required to be reported under current park policy.)

8. *Research Team Project Manual*

The *Research Team Project Manual* is a tool which is designed to provide all team members with background material on cultural landscapes and the Koreshan Settlement landscape in particular, a description of the historic materials and procedures which are involved in caring for historic landscapes, and a reference list of project assignments which they might volunteer for. The manual should be presented in an attractive booklet format, with images of the historic landscape as well as images of those who are now its caretakers. It should be a manual which will be valued by each member not only because of the information that it contains, but as a symbol of recognition of the valuable service they are performing to Floridians and all the citizens of our day, by preserving this significant piece of American landscape history. The Project Team Manual should include the following:

1. A chapter on the history of the Koreshan Unity Settlement landscape, beginning with the pre-settlement period and continuing to the present, as in Chapter 4 of this thesis.
2. A chapter on cultural landscapes, which appears in Chapter 4 of this thesis .
3. A chapter on the methodology for documenting historic landscapes, which appears in Chapter 4 of this thesis.
4. The Guide to Periods of Significance (methodology tool #1)
5. The Historic Sectors Map (methodology tool #2)
6. A chapter devoted to the description of historic materials which shall be used in the study of the landscape, as appears in this thesis project. This may include a brief description of materials which have been instrumental in the documentation of the site's history, such as photographs, personal letters which may be reproduced, etc. This will created a feeling of interest and appreciation of the materials themselves.
7. A chapter dedicated to discussing typical work assignments, with photographs of individuals who have performed them in the past. A description of materials handling should also be included, emphasizing the care that must be taken with items such as paper documents and why they must be handled in a certain way, etc.
8. A list of team members who have donated their time either as paid employees, or as volunteers, in which case special recognition may be made based on important contributions to the project, hours volunteered, etc.

9. Notebook of Educational Activities

The *Notebook of Educational Activities* is designed as both a record and a resource for educational activities ideas and contacts. It should include a record of past activities such as ghost walks, demonstrations of historic interest which involve the Koreshan Settlement landscape, projects conducted by school children, musical presentations given in the historic area, etc. More than any other activity which occurs now on the settlement grounds, high quality education relates directly to the Koreshan philosophy of life. It is an activity which has been emphasized by the Koreshan State Historic Site management plan, and has attracted hundreds of eager participants over the years. This notebook should include the following materials:

- Records of past activities dating from the period of the Koreshans to the present: this may include brochures, photographs, records of personal accounts, correspondence with teachers and students, video tapes, cassette tapes, etc.
- A notebook of project ideas including articles or written descriptions of activities which have been recommended in historic educational literature, by other parks, etc.
- A list of names and addresses of park staff, foundation staff, volunteers, school, educators, and other individuals and organizations who have been involved in past activities or have shown interest in participating in future activities.
- A calendar of educational activities
- A list of resource materials available for activities such as ghost walks, etc. including period clothing, etc.

10. Historic Landscape Project Address Book

This resource will allow research team leaders to keep a record of individuals with special interest or information regarding this project. Because staff members may leave or be absent when such an individual makes contact with the park or foundation, it would be advantageous to have a means for others to make note of her or his name, phone number, reason for interest, etc. It is also a simple guide to those who might be contacted for various reasons including the presentation of talks, to participate in a study, etc. The *Historic Landscape Project Address Book* could be kept in a loose-leaf binder or computer file, organized alphabetically, by category, or in any way which the project team leader finds suitable. For security reasons, this information should be kept in a secure place or file.

The following is a list of individuals and organizations who should be included in the address book:

- Research Team Members (see below)
- Damkohler family members and friends
- Koreshan family members and friends
- Park staff employees, past and present
- Scholars and researchers
- Educators
- Reporters
- Photographers
- Film makers
- Educators
- Libraries
- Historic Societies
- Societies and schools with special interest in site history
- Suppliers of historic materials such as period lighting fixtures, etc.
- Others

Information which should be included:

- Name
- Address
- Phone numbers
- Fax numbers
- e-mail address
- Reason for interest
- Organization
- Willingness to be contacted
- Records of visits, comments, date of entry

12. Research Team Members Address Book

This tool should be useful to the project team leader, as well as other park staff and team members. Team members should have the choice of making personal information such as addresses and phone numbers available or not to individuals other than the team leader and park or foundation staff.

The following information should be included:

- Name
- Address
- Phone number
- e-mail address
- Areas of interest
- Special training or abilities
- Schedule of availability
- Record of activities
- Comments

This address book could be organized alphabetically, by season of availability, interest, or as the project leader finds most useful.

12. *Schedule*

This *Schedule* should include any activities, deadlines, etc. that pertain to the historic landscape such as periodic site visits to update the Current Conditions Record, when tasks such as pruning, fertilizing, etc. should be performed for the maintenance of historic plant specimens, the scheduling of educational activities, etc. A record should be kept that covers daily, weekly, monthly, annual, etc. tasks in a format that is useful to the park or foundation personnel, such as a series of lists, wall or desk calendar, etc. The important consideration is that the many diverse requirements of a project such as this are organized in an easily accessible format. It would also be possible to enter them in a computer program which could prompt the project team leader or members with timely reminders.

13. *Character Defining Features Inventory*

This research tool is intended to keep an updatable data base on the individual landscape features which give the landscape its historic character. At this stage in the assessment of the historic integrity of the Koreshan Unity Settlement landscape, a thorough evaluation of its character defining features is necessary. Categories of character defining features were described in Chapter 4 of this thesis. The inventory should be kept in a computerized data base, which is maintained on several back-up discs in order to prevent data loss. A printed copy kept in a ring-binder format or in a file could be kept for field use. This inventory should be accessible to all team members, researchers, and others who may have need of it. A printed copy can be updated as needed.

The *Character Defining Features Inventory* is composed of five parts:

1. *Cultural Landscapes Section*: cultural landscapes, treatment alternatives, and character defining features defined
2. *Guide to Periods of Significance* (as described in section 1 of "research tools")
3. *Historic Sectors Map* (as described in section 2 of "research tools")
4. *Character Defining Features List*
5. *Character Defining Features Inventory Worksheets*
6. *Character Defining Features Map*

Parts 1,2, and 3 have been described in previous sections of this thesis project.

The *Character Defining Features List* should include the name of each feature, with a simple code which identifies its location by map sector and its period of significance. The list should be maintained in a computerized form, which allows the user to sort the list according to need. Instructions for creating the sortable list are given on the following page. There are many computer programs which offer the capability for sorting; the one used here is a very basic and easy to use feature of Microsoft's Word Perfect program. In addition to the code and feature name, the inventory worksheet page number may be included. (The worksheet is described later in this section.)

The *Inventory Worksheet* for each character defining feature is a record which can be added to or changed as new information is obtained. In a project as complex as the Koreshan Settlement site, it provides an easy to use method of keeping track of graphic and written documentation of each feature, as well as its present condition and indication of the treatment alternatives. In some cases, features are no longer extant, although they were significant in the historic landscape, and should be included in this inventory.

The items which appear on the inventory worksheet are the feature code, the name of the feature, and more descriptive information regarding location. The *feature code* is the same one which appears in the list of character defining features. The *photo reference number* refers to the Cultural Landscapes Photo Index, which has been described in part 4 of the section on research tools. The *periods of significance* are as follows:

1. The Pre-settlement Period (before 1884)
2. The Damkohler Homestead (1884 to 1894)
3. The Koreshan Pioneer Period (1894 to 1902)
4. The Koreshan Golden Age (1902 to 1908)
5. The Late Koreshan Period (1908 to 1961)
6. The Park and Foundation Period (1961 to present)

The number preceding the period is the second number of the feature code.

The *physical description* of the feature includes the type (natural, pathway, fountain, etc.), the materials with which it was constructed if appropriate, the use, such as ornamental garden, visitor seating area, etc., the method of construction, historic context and associations, and significant changes such as relocation, repair, replacement of parts, etc. Additional information may be included in the comments section.

Entry of information on the worksheets should be done by a team member who is knowledgeable of the terminology of cultural landscape documentation, or who can work closely with someone who is knowledgeable. Many assignments can be given which involve entering data on the worksheets, such as reviewing document files on the landscape and entering appropriate document names and locations on the worksheets. Adding to the photographic index may also be assigned, with the character defining features record providing a list of features which should be documented further. Many documents such as xerox copies of photographs may be included with the worksheets.

Character Defining Features List

The columns in which information should be entered are shown below, followed by examples

Map location (see section 2, Sectors Map)	Period of Signifi- cance (section 1)	Feature Type	Feature Name	Pages
B	6	vegetation	Bamboo clump	p. 15
F	3	ornament	Concrete urn	p. 36
G	2	structure	Gazebo	p. 12

If a feature extends into several sectors, the one in which it has the greatest impact may be used for the code letter, and other sectors indicated in the location description on the first page of the worksheet. More than one period of significance may also be indicated on the first page of the worksheet, and a notation made where appropriate indicating periods of greater or lesser significance. When entering this information in the *Character-defining Features List*, first indicate the letter of the map sector followed by a "tab," then the number of the period of significance followed by a second "tab." Finally, enter the feature name. It is important that the information be entered in this way so that the computer is able to recognize three different fields on which to base the sort. This method has been designed to be used with the Microsoft WordPerfect program, although it could be adapted to other programs as well.

Items may be sorted in several ways:

1. *To sort alphabetically by feature name:*

- a. Select "tools" from the main menu.
- b. From the drop down menu, select "sort."
- c. From the first dialogue box which appears, select <first word in a line>.
- d. At the bottom of the dialogue box, enter "New."
- e. In the dialogue box that appears, under "type" select "Alpha."
- f. Under "Order" select "ascending."
- g. Under "Field" enter "3."
- h. At the bottom of the box select "OK."
- i. When the first dialog box reappears, enter "Sort." You have finished the sort.

2. *To sort by map location sector:* this is a method of selecting features with the code letter which appears in the first column or "field." It may be used to order the features in a list which includes all of them arranged alphabetically by sector, or to select features from individual sectors. For an alphabetized list by map sector (which also arranges the entries for each letter numerically), follow these steps:

- a. Select "tools" from the main menu.
- b. From the drop down menu, select "sort."
- c. Select <user defined sort>.
- d. At the bottom of the dialogue box, enter "New."
- e. In the second dialogue box under "type" select "Alpha."
- f. Under "Order" select "ascending."
- g. Under "Field" enter "1."
- h. At the bottom of the box select "OK."
- i. When the first dialog box reappears, enter "Sort." You have finished the sort.

For sorting the entries to find those of one particular sector, follow these steps:

- a. through g. same as above
- h. At the bottom of the dialogue box enter the phrase "key1=A" or whatever sector code letter you wish to sort out of the list.
- i. At the bottom of the box select "OK."
- j. When the first dialog box reappears, enter "Sort." You have finished the sort.

3. *To sort the entries by period, follow these steps:*

- a. through d. same as above
- e. In the second dialogue box under "type" select "Numeric."
- g. Under "Field" enter "2."
- h. At the bottom of the dialogue box enter the phrase "key1=5" or whatever period code number you wish to sort out of the list.
- i. At the bottom of the box select "OK."
- j. When the first dialog box reappears, enter "Sort." You have finished the sort.

The Character Defining Features Inventory Worksheets

The *Character Defining Features Inventory Worksheets* include information on the name, location, type of feature, location of historic records, and other information. The worksheets may be kept in a notebook format such as a ring binder, which may easily be added to. It could also be kept as a computer document, or both. A worksheet is included on the following page, and worksheets which have been used by this researcher appear in Chapter 6: *The Methodology Applied*.

The Character Defining Features Inventory Map

A map should also be made which shows the location of the features included in the list; this may be a drawn map or a computer-generated map with links to the list, worksheets, etc. For the purpose of the present study, a map has been made which shows the location of the extant character-defining features of the Koreshan State Historic Site. This map appears in illustration 5.2.

Character-defining Features Worksheet

Name of feature

Map sector

Map location additional information

Photo file reference numbers

Period of significance - may check more than one

Pre-settlement (before 1884)

Damkohler Homestead (1884 to 1894)

Koreshan Pioneer Period (1894 to 1902)

Koreshan Golden Age (1902 to 1908)

Late Koreshan (1908 to 1961)

Park and Foundation Period (after 1961)

Extant not extant unknown

Date existence ceased, if known, and cause

Physical description

Type of feature

Materials

Construction

Use

Present condition

History

Graphic evidence

Written records

Materials (if different from above)

Construction (if different from above)

Historic context, associations

Significant changes

Comments

Name of person filling out worksheet or adding information, with date

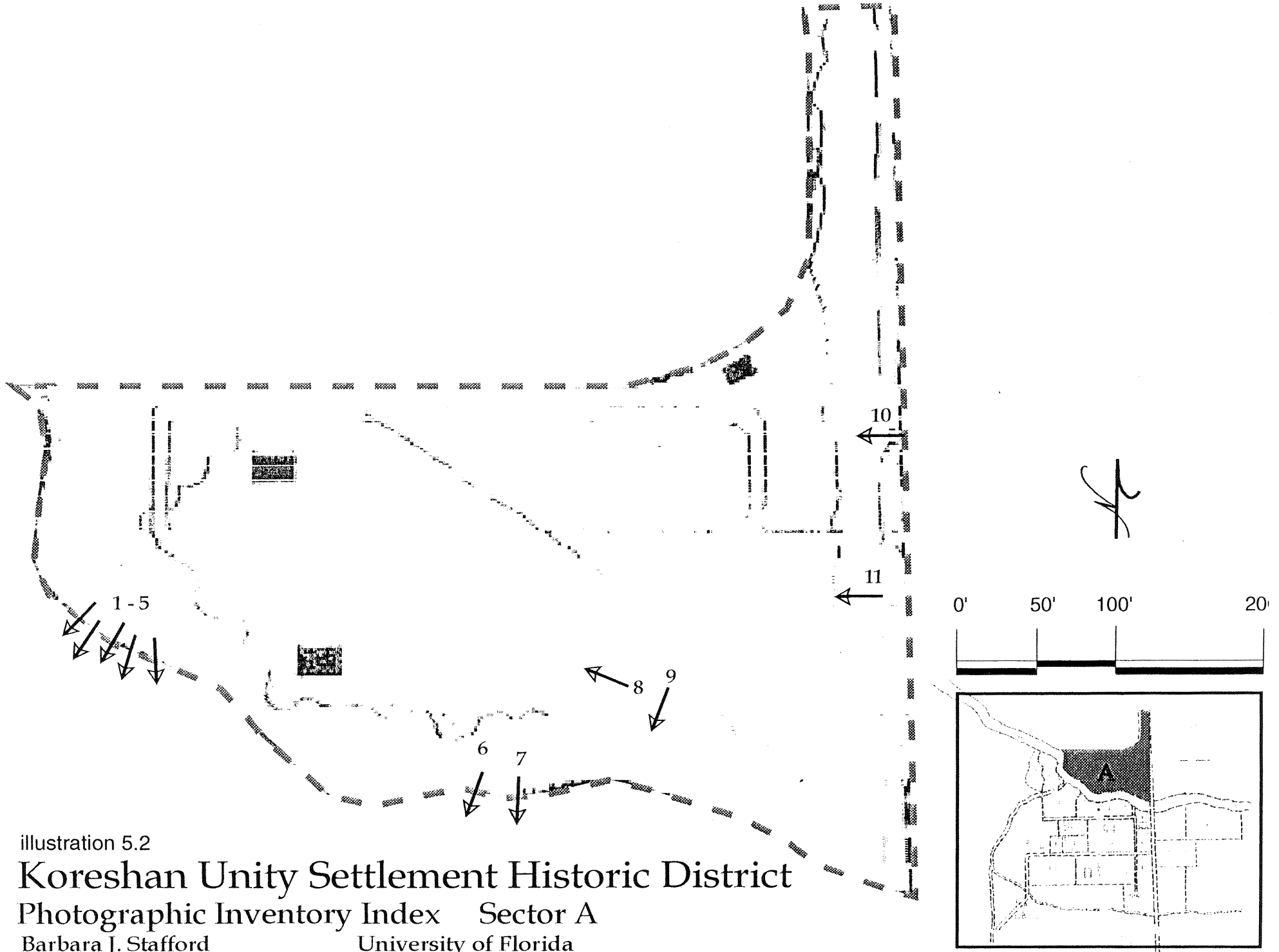


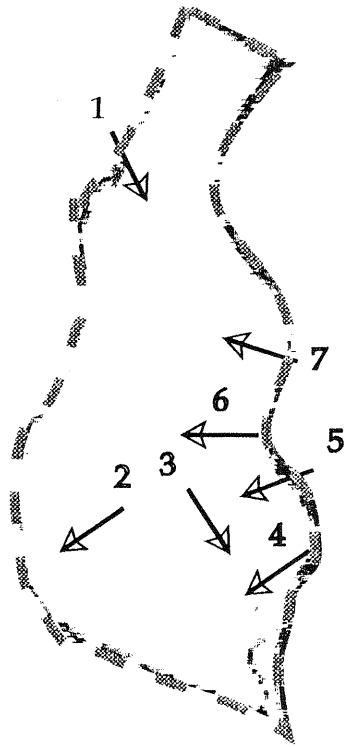
illustration 5.2

Koreshan Unity Settlement Historic District

Photographic Inventory Index Sector A

Barbara J. Stafford

University of Florida



0' 50' 100' 200'

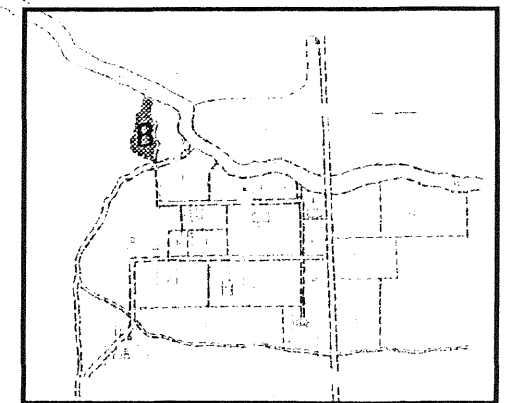


Illustration 5.3
Koreshan Unity Settlement Historic District
Photographic Inventory Index Sector B
Barbara J. Stafford
University of Florida

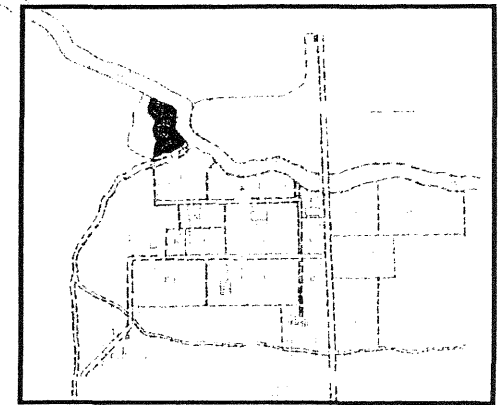
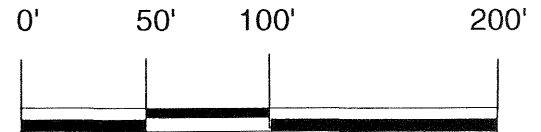
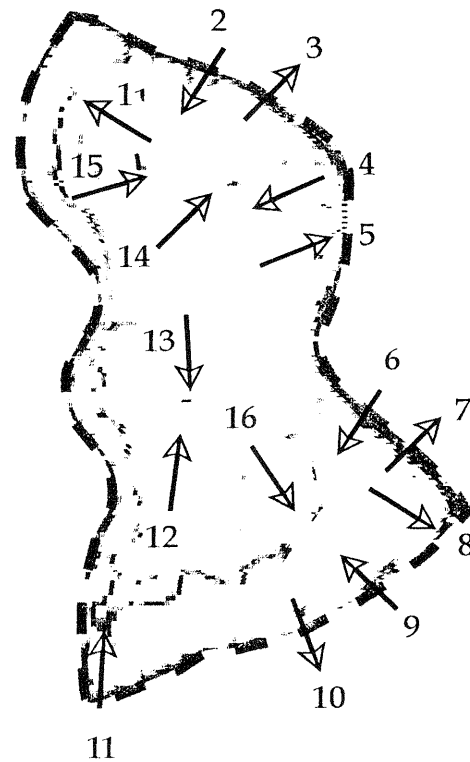


illustration 5.4

Koreshan Unity Settlement Historic District
Photographic Inventory Index Sector C
 Barbara J. Stafford University of Florida

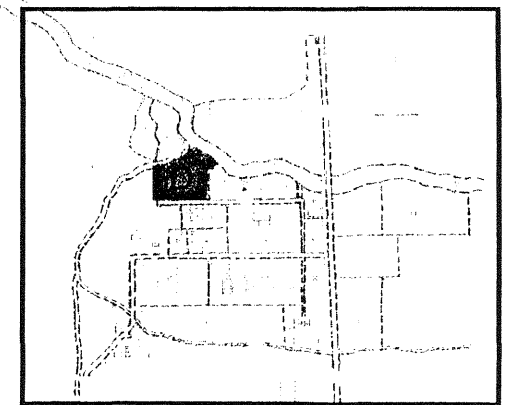
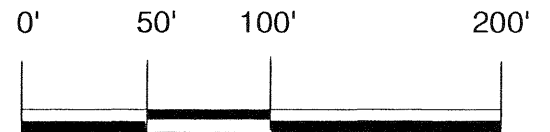
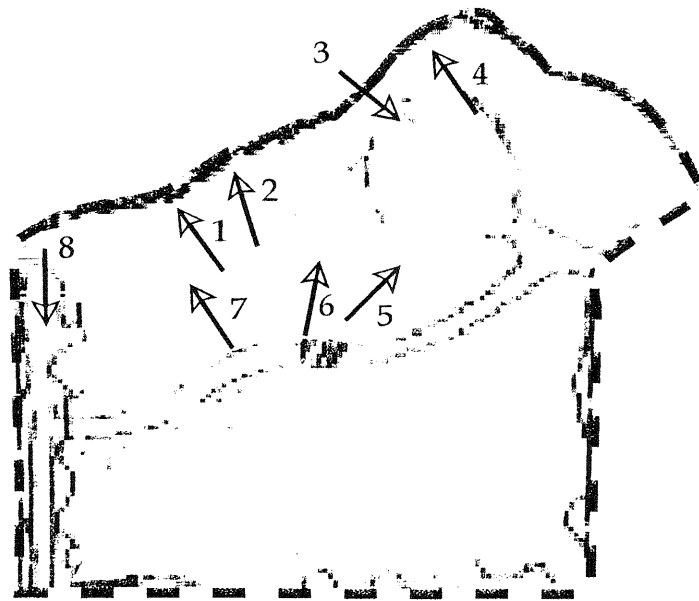


illustration 5.5

Koreshan Unity Settlement Historic District Photographic Inventory Index Sector D

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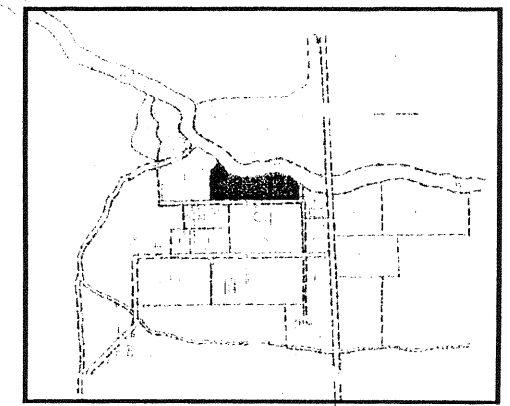
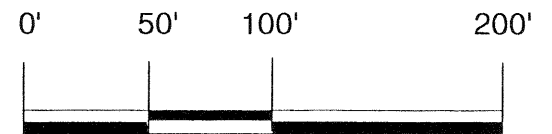
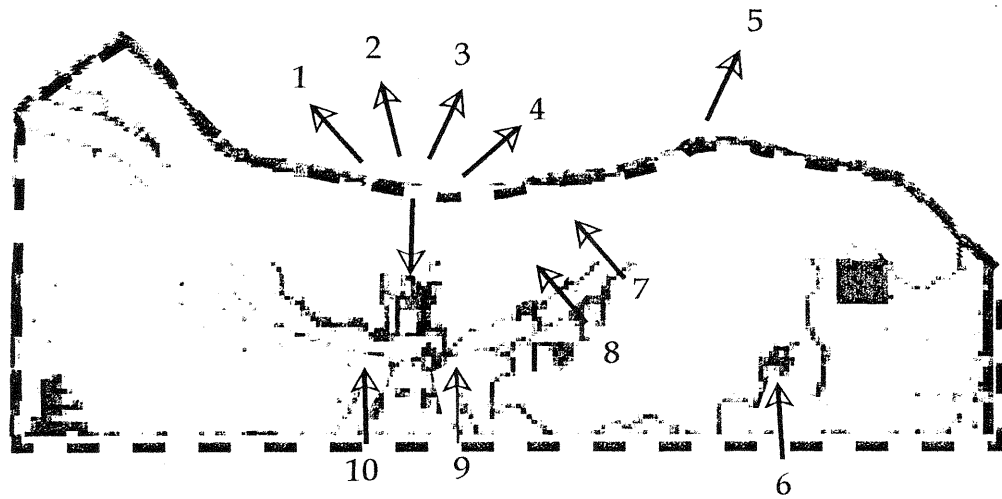


illustration 5.6

Koreshan Unity Settlement Historic District

Photographic Inventory Index Sector E

Barbara J. Stafford

University of Florida

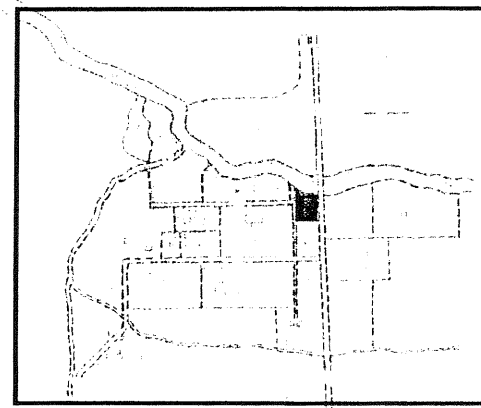
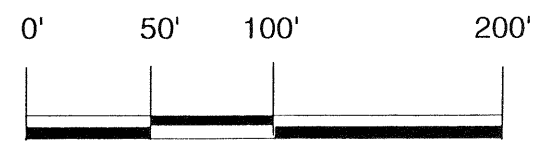
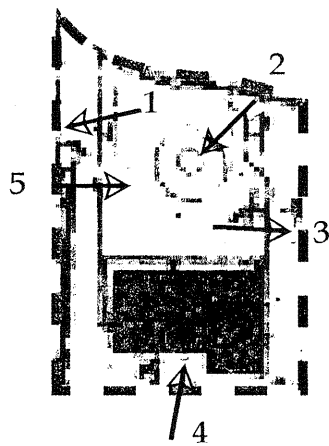


illustration 5.7
Koreshan Unity Settlement Historic District
Photographic Inventory Index Sector F
Barbara J. Stafford University of Florida

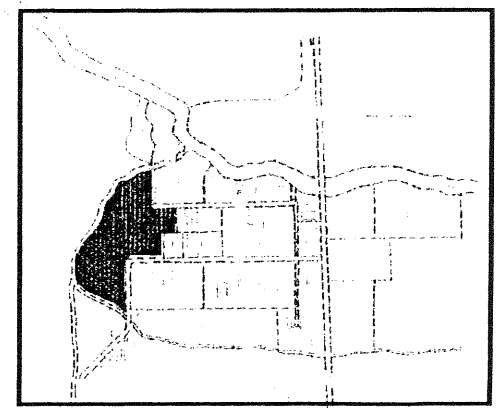
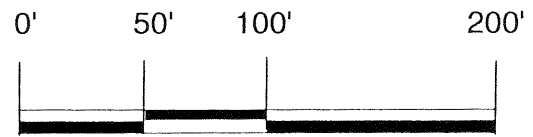
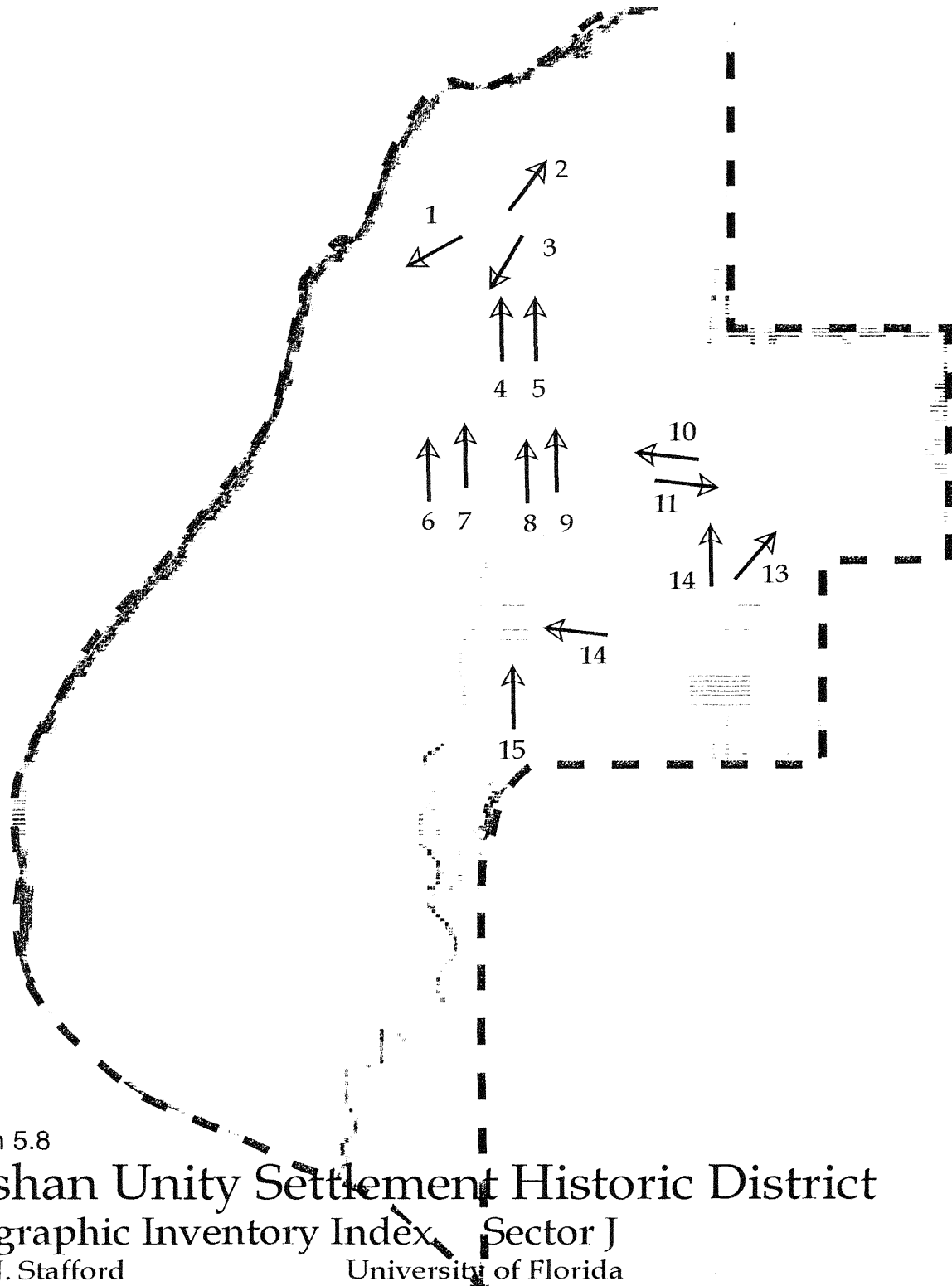


illustration 5.8

Koreshan Unity Settlement Historic District
Photographic Inventory Index, Sector J
Barbara J. Stafford
University of Florida

*Chapter 6. The Methodology
Applied: The Cultural
Landscape of the
Damkohler Homestead*

The Methodology Applied: The Cultural Landscape of the Damkohler Homestead Period

Introduction

The Damkohler family's influence on the landscape and history of the Koreshan Unity Settlement site at Estero was considerable, although the family's homestead has never been studied in depth. Elwin Damkohler, Gustav's only surviving child, wrote a book on the family history, *Estero, Florida - 1882 - Memoirs of the First Settler*. This is the most important known document regarding the family's history, although it leaves many questions regarding the landscape unanswered. Accounts given by early Koreshans including Bertha Boomer and Allen Andrews provide more information. Unfortunately, there are no photographs known to this researcher which document the Damkohler homestead before the family cabin was moved to another site and adapted by the Koreshans as the Medical Cottage.

Historians of the site now known as the Koreshan Unity Settlement have focused almost exclusively on Koreshan life, and have perhaps wrongly credited the Koreshans with some of the landscape changes undertaken by the Damkohler family. In attempting to create a more thorough survey of this site's history, particularly its character-defining features, this researcher has applied methodology described in Chapter Five to the Damkohler Homestead, using the Character-defining Features Inventory and Worksheet. By interpreting the information provided in the written documents discussed in Chapter 3, History of the Site, the features have been described and located on a map of the Damkohler Homestead, which appears on the following page. This map differs somewhat from the Herbert-Reeves map, in the location of the cabin in particular. Several features which have been attributed to the Koreshans in past studies, appear rather to have been the work of the Damkohler family: in particular, part of the horticultural collection, the drainage canal, and perhaps Bamboo Landing itself. In addition, significant artifacts of this pioneer family may be extant at the site, although their locations are unknown: these include the family cemetery, the swimming hole, remnants of the original dock at Bamboo Landing, and the fish gate and basin, and trees or the progeny of trees planted by the family. It is the hope of this researcher that this study of the landscape features of the Damkohler homestead will lead to further study and archaeological search for remaining artifacts.

The significance of the Damkohler landscape lay in the family's unique story of search and loss; Gustav's informed search for a well-positioned, fertile homestead which he would develop as agricultural land, and its loss to the Koreshans and his failed attempt to regain this valuable property only two years later. In addition to the family's story, it is possible that Damkohler's contribution to the site's horticulture is quite significant; he introduced many varieties of trees to the site, including varieties

obtained from Baron von Muller, a German relative who was the state botanist at Melbourne, Australia. Damkohler had another friend, Ewald Stulpner, who was the head gardener at the Edison estate in Fort Myers, from whom he obtained plants including the Giant Bamboo of Bamboo Landing. It may also be possible that Damkohler created other significant plantings at the site, which seem in photographs of the Koreshan Pioneer Period and Golden Age, to be more mature than would have been possible had the Koreshans planted them, or had Damkohler planted them under Koreshan direction; one example is the row of large agave which appear in some of the earliest photographs of Bamboo Landing, which merits further study. Close investigation of early photographs and other documents should provide more insight into these questions.

The features which have been included on the following worksheets include those associated with the Damkohler family, and several which existed at the site but are not attributed to the family: these are the dock, the bridge over the Estero River, and the sand road to Fort Myers. The Character-defining Features included in this chapter are listed below, with the type of feature indicated:

Features associated with the Damkohler family:

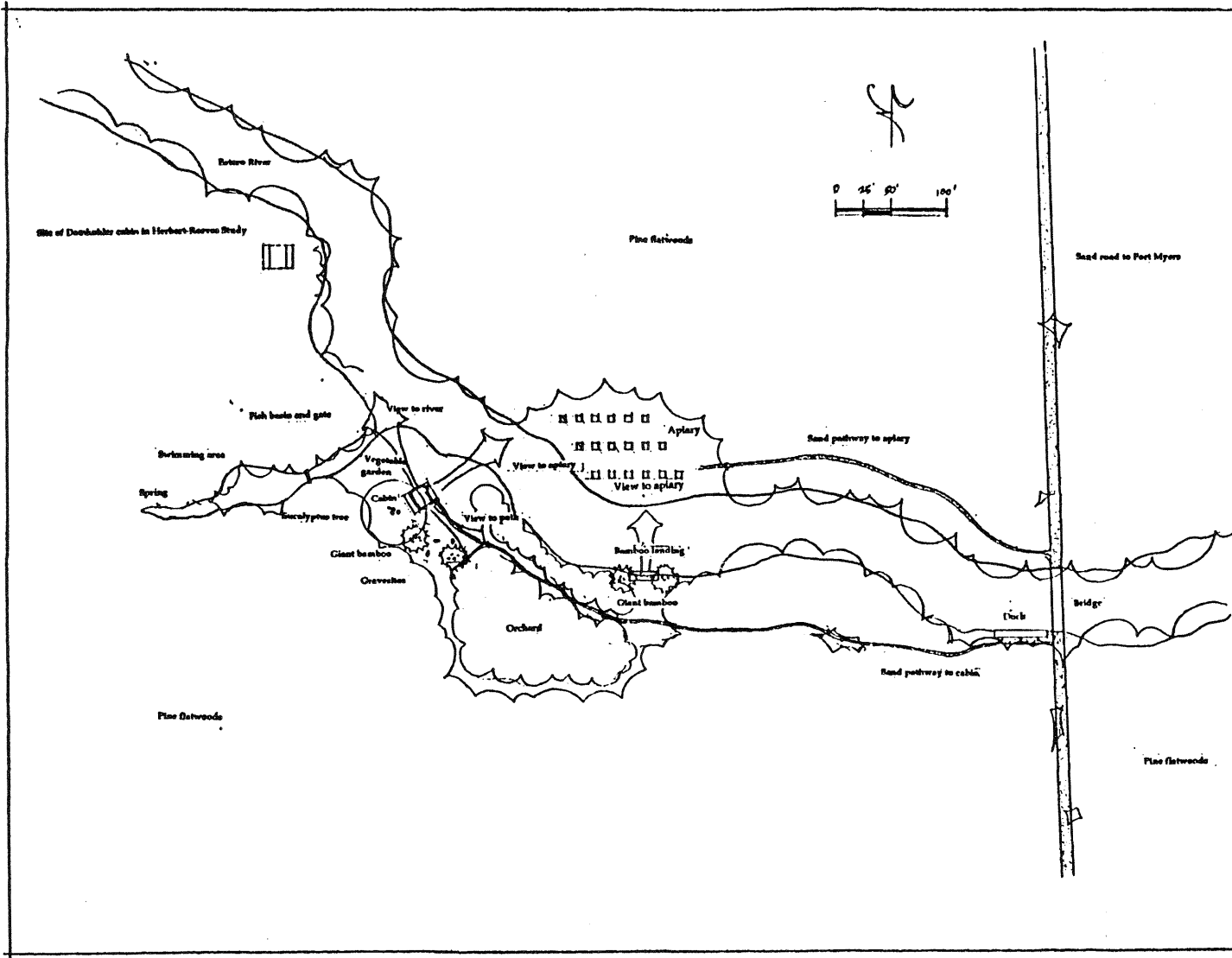
The Damkohler cabin	residence
Family cemetery	burial site
Sand path	circulation
Bamboo Landing	water feature
Swimming area	water feature
Fish basin and gate	water feature
Vegetable garden	agricultural feature
Orchard	agricultural feature
Apiary	agricultural feature
Eucalyptus trees	vegetation
Mulberry trees	vegetation
Giant bamboo	vegetation
Drainage ditch	irrigation/drainage

Features not attributed to the Damkholer family:

Sand road to Fort Myers	circulation
Estero River bridge	circulation
Dock	water-related feature

Koreshan State Historic Site Damkohler Homestead Character Defining Features

Barbara J. Stafford University of Florida Thesis Project
Spring 1999



NATURAL FEATURES

- Estero River
- Pine flatwoods
- Spring

CIRCULATION

- Sand road to Fort Myers
- Sand pathway to cabin
- Sand pathway to apiary

STRUCTURES

- Damkohler cabin
- Dock
- Bridge
- Bamboo landing

PLANTED AREAS

- Orchard
- Vegetable garden

PLANTS

- Eucalyptus trees
- Olive trees
- Mulberry trees
- Pomegranate trees
- Orange trees
- Key lime trees
- Lemon trees
- Sapodilla trees
- Guava trees
- Giant bamboo

OTHER FEATURES

- Swimming area
- Fish basin and gate

GRAVE SITES

- Mrs. Damkohler
- Three Damkohler children

VIEWS

- From cabin to river
- From cabin to apiary
- From path to cabin
- From bamboo landing to apiary

The Character Defining Features and their probable location is based on the research conducted in this study; the Character Defining Features worksheets include information on sources, etc.

Character Defining Features Worksheet

Name of feature: Damkohler cabin

Map sector: 2

Map location additional information:

Photo file reference numbers:

Period of significance - may check more than one

Pre-settlement (before 1884)

Damkohler Homestead (1884 to 1894)

Koreshan Pioneer Period (1894 to 1902)

Koreshan Golden Age (1902 to 1908)

Late Koreshan (1908 to 1961)

Park and Foundation Period (after 1961)

Extant or not extant unknown

Date existence ceased, if known, and cause:

Physical description

Type of feature: residence

Materials: wood and palmetto thatch

Construction: wood frame, with palmetto thatched roof, porches on east and west sides

Use: family residence

Present condition: Remodeled several times

History

Graphic evidence: Photographs, KSHS archives, Lee County Historical Society

Written records: E.E. Damkohler, p. 16; Boomer, p. 18-19

Materials (if different from above): Tin roof, replaced siding, west porch removed in remodeling

Construction (if different from above): Had been modified with addition of kitchen and bath in late Koreshan period; these have been removed

Historic context, associations: First home built by family after first living in a tent on north side of Estero River

Significant changes: Since arrival of Koreshans in 1894, the cabin was used as a women's residence, Victoria Gratia's residence (photograph, Lee County Historical Society), medical building, and rental cottage. Probably moved in 1903 (Herbert-Reeves, p. 46-47)

Comments

This residence is of great importance to the Damkohler period landscape and all successive periods as well. Although it has been assumed in the Herbert-Reeves study that it was located west of Monkey Puzzle Island (p. 57) , this researcher believes that it was located north of the Lily Pond for several reasons:

1. It was located near the spring, *Memoirs* p. 16
2. According to Bertha Boomer's account, when the group of Koreshans arrived with Teed in 1894, the cabin was located to the east of the ditch, described in *Memoirs*.
3. According to Andrews, the cabin was screened from view by trees including fruit trees, which were located in the area of Bamboo Landing and the Lily Pond.
4. Since the canal was dug before the removal of the cabin to its present location, it would have been far more difficult to move it a longer distance and over the bridge than it would have been from the location suggested by this study. It does not seem likely that would have been worthwhile to move the cabin to its present location since it is a fairly small structure.
5. It seems that the cabin identified as Victoria Gratia's residence in photographs of the early 1900's are the Damkohler cabin. It seems unlikely that she would have taken up residence as far from the main buildings as the Herbert Reeves study location.

Information entered by Barbara Stafford, Nov. 12, 1999

Character Defining Features Worksheet

Name of feature Family cemetery

Map location D

Map location additional information: exact location of the family graves is unknown

Photo file reference numbers

Period of significance

Pre-settlement (before 1880)

Damkohler Homestead (1884 to 1894)

Koreshan Pioneer Period (1894 to 1905)

Koreshan Golden Age (1905 to 1908)

Late Koreshan (1908 to 1961)

Park and Foundation Period (after 1961)

Extant not extant unknown

Date existence ceased, if known, and cause

Physical description

Type of feature Human burial site

Materials Human remains, wood, stone

Construction Damkohler wife was buried in wooden coffin and site marked with two large natural stones

Use

Present condition Site not located on known historic maps.

History

Graphic evidence Photograph, E.E. Damkohler at site (see illustration 4.7)

Written records E.E. Damkohler, p. 18

Materials (if different from above)

Construction (if different from above)

Historic context, associations Mrs. Damkohler died after giving birth to the family's fourth child on February 16, 1884. Three children also died during this period, and are probably buried close to their mother.

Significant changes These grave sites do not appear on the Koreshan or any subsequent maps. The site is unmarked and currently unrecognized as a gravesite.

Comments

This is one of the most significant artifacts of the Damkohler family homestead, and may contain the remains of four family members. The lack of recognition of this feature is unusual, perhaps because of the animosity that marked Gustav's final relationship with the Koreshans. The area near the original cabin location suggested by this study, with three large natural stones set at an upright angle are very suggestive of headstones. Immediately to the east of the three stones is a mature podocarpus of unknown age, which very similar in appearance to the yew, a

traditional cemetery plant of the period. It is very dark green with needle-like leaves. It is possible that this plant was placed near the cemetery in the tradition of cemetery plantings, either by Gustav Damkohler, his son, or another person who was aware of the presence of the graves.

The discovery of the grave sites of the Damkohler family members should be undertaken as soon as possible, under the direction of the parks department or other qualified staff. This is imperative not only for the protection of the family graves, but for the recognition of this very poignant story of early pioneer life. The placement of a plaque or interpretive display would add a great deal to the interpretation of the cultural landscape. Although four family members died, there are at present only three large stones. However, there is one additional large natural stone which has been placed as the headstone of Hedwig Michel nearby. The origin of this stone should be investigated, and if it was obtained near the other three stones, could have been a fourth Damkohler family headstone. An attempt should be made to interview any people who worked on the burial of Hedwig Michel in order to question them about the excavation of the stone, and if anything pertinent to the Damkohler family graves was revealed.

Another location which has been mentioned as the site of Mrs. Damkohler's burial was behind the old post office; if the site of three stones described in this worksheet does not prove to be correct, other areas should be investigated.

Information entered by Barbara Stafford, Nov. 12, 1999

Character Defining Features Worksheet

Name of feature: sand path

Map sector: D,E,F

Map location additional information: narrow pathway from boat dock to
Damkohler cabin

Photo file reference numbers

Period of significance - may check more than one

Pre-settlement (before 1884)

Damkohler Homestead (1884 to 1894)

Koreshan Pioneer Period (1894 to 1902)

Koreshan Golden Age (1902 to 1908)

Late Koreshan (1908 to 1961)

Park and Foundation Period (after 1961)

Extant or not extant unknown

Date existence ceased, if known, and cause: replaced by new circulation systems in
the Koreshan Golden Age

Physical description

Type of feature: circulation

Materials: sand

Construction: cleared path

Use: connector to Damkohler residence from road and boat dock

Present condition

History

Graphic evidence: unknown

Written records: Boomer, p. 17

Materials (if different from above)

Construction (if different from above)

Historic context, associations: path taken by Koreshans upon first arrival

Significant changes: replaced by later Koreshan pathways

Comments

This was the primary pathway connecting the boat landing and Damkohler residence,
and a very significant landscape feature.

Information entered by Barbara Stafford, Nov. 12, 1999

Character Defining Features Worksheet

Name of feature: Bamboo Landing

Map sector: E

Map location additional information

Photo file reference numbers: see KSHS and KUF archives

Period of significance - may check more than one

Pre-settlement (before 1884)

Damkohler Homestead (1884 to 1894)

Koreshan Pioneer Period (1894 to 1902)

Koreshan Golden Age (1902 to 1908)

Late Koreshan (1908 to 1961)

Park and Foundation Period (after 1961)

Extant or not extant unknown

Date existence ceased, if known, and cause

Physical description

Type of feature: Boat dock, landing area

Materials: originally wood, possibly cypress (Herbert-Reeves, p. 124), giant bamboo plants, sand pathway, wooden steps

Construction: Wooden landing with step-down landings on either side, pathway leading up bank with steps

Use: Main boat landing used in 1894, good viewing point to north bank apiary, used for theatrical productions by Korshans

Present condition: reconstructed

History

Graphic evidence: Photographs, KSHS and KUF archives

Written records: unknown - probably in documents associated with theatrical productions

Materials (if different from above): Has been reconstructed several times in subsequent periods. Koreshan addition of concrete steps in 1905 (Herbert-Reeves, p. 124-125)

Construction (if different from above): Reconstruction has been made following photographic records, with wooden benches. Giant bamboo has been replaced with another variety of smaller stature and thinner stems (date unknown) A palm and wood trellis, painted white and hung with potted plants, appears in some photographs of the period around 1905; there seems to be a rustic trellis in its place, visible in

photographs of the Late Koreshan period (Lee County Historical Society)

Historic context, associations:

Original giant bamboo was obtained by Damkohler from the Edison estate gardener Ewald Stupner (Andrews, p. 21) This feature was central for Koreshan life including the loading and unloading of goods and theatrical productions.

Significant changes:

Reconstructed several times since period of Damkohler family homestead including replacement of wooden steps with concrete (see above)

Comments:

This is one of the most famous and enduring features of the Koreshan Unity Settlement landscape. Its construction has been attributed to the Koreshans. However, this researcher believes it is likely that the Damkohler family had used the site as a landing before Teed's arrival, for the following reasons:

- It is the only significant natural landing site on this side of the river for shallow-hulled boats.
- It is located directly across the river from the apiary and any other plantings or structures that would have been in that area. The family had originally settled on the north side of the river. Thus it would be the most likely spot from which to view that area, or communicate with others in that area from the south bank of the river.
- It is the only natural area of substantial size next to the river (it is a natural amphitheater) to accommodate a "recreation spot" for sitting, fishing, picnicking, etc. for the family.

Information entered by Barbara Stafford, Nov. 12, 1999

Character Defining Features Worksheet

Name of feature Swimming area

Map sector X

Map location additional information

Photo file reference numbers

Period of significance

Pre-settlement (before 1880)

Damkohler Homestead (1884 to 1894)

Koreshan Pioneer Period (1894 to 1905)

Koreshan Golden Age (1905 to 1908)

Late Koreshan (1908 to 1961)

Park and Foundation Period (after 1961)

Extant not extant unknown

Date existence ceased, if known, and cause

Physical description

Type of feature artificial water feature

Materials

Construction Deepened and widened excavation in canal connecting spring and river. Overhung with large trees

Use recreational, bathing

Present condition unknown

History

Graphic evidence Koreshan map, 1902

Written records E.E. Damkohler, p. 16

Materials (if different from above)

Construction (if different from above)

Historic context, associations

Significant changes area extremely overgrown at present

Comments

This feature would have been of great importance to the Damkohler family children, as discussed in *Memoirs*. It is possible that the area may still be found, and could be marked with interpretive signage. It would be an inexpensive but very informative addition to the KSHS's interpretive program. It would probably not be feasible to recreate this at another location because of the hydrology involved.

Information entered by Barbara Stafford, Nov. 12, 1999

Character Defining Features Worksheet

Name of feature Fish basin and gate

Map sector X

Map location additional information

Photo file reference numbers

Period of significance

Pre-settlement (before 1880)

Damkohler Homestead (1884 to 1894)

Koreshan Pioneer Period (1894 to 1905)

Koreshan Golden Age (1905 to 1908)

Late Koreshan (1908 to 1961)

Park and Foundation Period (after 1961)

Extant not extant unknown

Date existence ceased, if known

Physical description

Type of feature Fish capture pond with gate

Materials Earth with gate of unknown material, possibly cyprus wood

Construction Excavation in canal for capturing fish at high tide, water gate located down from basin for release of water, fish

Use food source

Present condition unknown

History

Graphic evidence unknown

Written records E.E. Damkohler, p.

Materials (if different from above)

Construction (if different from above)

Historic context, associations

Significant changes area is now much overgrown

Comments

The basin was a significant feature for obtaining food for the Damkohler family. It is described in Memoirs as a basin and the area designated "basin" on the 1902 map corresponds to this description. The ingenuity of Gustav Damkohler is evident in the creation of this basin and water gate for the capture of fish which were very plentiful during the period. His kindly attitude toward animals has been expressed in several accounts including this one, in which he is said to have released any fish that were not needed for family consumption, back into the river. It would be an inexpensive and informative addition to the KSHS interpretive displays if this feature's original location were marked with an informative display. An excavation in the river near the mouth of the drainage canal might reveal evidence of the water gate. Because of the construction of this feature, it might not be feasible to reconstruct it in another location, unless it has a spring which leads into the river. Information entered by Barbara Stafford, Nov. 12, 1999

Character Defining Features Worksheet

Name of feature Vegetable garden

Map sector 2

Map location additional information

Photo file reference numbers

Period of significance

Pre-settlement (before 1880)

Damkohler Homestead (1884 to 1894)

Koreshan Pioneer Period (1894 to 1905)

Koreshan Golden Age (1905 to 1908)

Late Koreshan (1908 to 1961)

Park and Foundation Period (after 1961)

Extant not extant unknown

Date existence ceased, if known, and cause

Physical description

Type of feature Vegetation

Materials Included cow peas or black-eye peas, sweet potatoes ("four-to the hundred")

Construction

Use Food crops

Present condition

History

Graphic evidence unknown

Written records Memoirs, p.

Materials (if different from above)

Construction (if different from above)

Historic context, associations

Significant change

Comments

The area where the original garden probably was located may have been on the north side of the river on near the cabin on the south side. The area which it would have occupied on the north side is the site of the volunteers' campground, and the area on the south side is near the lily pond area. A reconstruction of the homestead should include this significant feature which will have great educational as well as aesthetic value. It could also be used as a heritage plant garden, with seeds or plants offered for sale.

Information entered by Barbara Stafford, Nov. 12, 1999

Character Defining Features Worksheet

Name of feature Orchard

Map location 2

Map location additional information

Photo file reference numbers

Period of significance

Pre-settlement (before 1880)

Damkohler Homestead (1884 to 1894)

Koreshan Pioneer Period (1894 to 1905)

Koreshan Golden Age (1905 to 1908)

Late Koreshan (1908 to 1961)

Park and Foundation Period (after 1961)

Extant not extant unknown

Date existence ceased and cause, if known

Physical description

Type of feature Vegetation

Materials Fruit trees including olive, orange, key lime, lemon, sapodilla, guava, pomegranate

Construction

Use food crops

Present condition

History

Graphic evidence 1902 Koreshan master plan

Written records *Memoirs*, p. 20, Andrews

Materials (if different from above)

Construction (if different from above)

Historic context, associations

Significant changes

Comments

The area which was occupied by the orchard is the present site of part of the BambooLanding. It would probably not be feasible to recreate an orchard at this location, but due to its importance during the Damkohler and early Koreshan periods, it would be a significant feature in a reconstructed homestead plan at another location on the site. There are numerous trees on the property including guava which are of considerable age, and these should be investigated to determine whether they may be original Damkohler plants or their progeny.

Information entered by Barbara Stafford, Nov. 12, 1999

Character Defining Features Worksheet

Name of feature Apiary

Map sector A

Map location additional information: Site of apiary is now volunteer campground on north side of Estero River

Photo file reference numbers

Period of significance

- Pre-settlement (before 1880)
- Damkohler Homestead (1884 to 1894)
- Koreshan Pioneer Period (1894 to 1905)
- Koreshan Golden Age (1905 to 1908)
- Late Koreshan (1908 to 1961)
- Park and Foundation Period (after 1961)

Extant not extant unknown

Date existence ceased, if known, and cause

Physical description

- Type of feature: agricultural
- Materials wooden beehives
- Construction box-like
- Use economic, honey production
- Present condition

History

- Graphic evidence photographs, KSHS
- Written records Damkohler letters 1894, Boomer, p. 18
- Materials (if different from above)
- Construction (if different from above)
- Historic context, associations Original economic interest of Damkohler in applying for homestead. Served as income producer for family. Damkohler served as Koreshan Unity beekeeper while living on site before departure in 1896.
- Significant changes Apiary was relocated by Koreshans in 1904 (Herbert-Reeves p. 53)

Comments

This was a very significant feature in the rural economic landscape during the Damkohler period and the early Koreshan periods. Selling honey down the river was an important source of income for the family.

Information entered by Barbara Stafford, Nov. 12, 1999

Character Defining Features Worksheet

Name of feature Eucalyptus trees

Map sector D

Map location additional information

Photo file reference numbers

Period of significance - may check more than one

Pre-settlement (before 1884)

Damkohler Homestead (1884 to 1894)

Koreshan Pioneer Period (1894 to 1902)

Koreshan Golden Age (1902 to 1908)

Late Koreshan (1908 to 1961)

Park and Foundation Period (after 1961)

Extant or not extant unknown

Date existence ceased, if known, and cause

Physical description

Type of feature vegetation

Materials

Construction

Use ornamental, shade tree, possible economic uses

Present condition Whether any of the original trees or their progeny are still living is unknown.

History

Graphic evidence unknown

Written records E.E. Damkohler, p. 20, three kinds of Eucalyptus trees listed, obtained from Baron von Muller

Materials (if different from above)

Construction (if different from above)

Historic context, associations Baron von Muller was the Government Botanist of Melbourne, Australia; he was related to Gustav Damkohler by marriage, and sent seeds and possible plants to him in Florida

Significant changes Once considered desirable trees because of their fast-growing habit and ability to dry out wet soils, the trees are no longer widely planted because they are highly invasive.

Comments

It is possible that some of the parent trees or their progeny may still be living in the study area. The importance of these trees is evident in the writing of Edwin Damkohler, and the correspondence between Gustav and Baron von Muller.

Information entered by Barbara Stafford, Nov. 12, 1999

Character Defining Features Worksheet

Name of feature Mulberry trees

Map sector I

Map location additional information Trees are located in overgrown nursery area, located by Ranger Nancy Kilmartin

Photo file reference numbers

Period of significance - may check more than one

Pre-settlement (before 1884)

Damkohler Homestead (1884 to 1894)

Koreshan Pioneer Period (1894 to 1902)

Koreshan Golden Age (1902 to 1908)

Late Koreshan (1908 to 1961)

Park and Foundation Period (after 1961)

Extant or not extant unknown

Date existence ceased, if known, and cause

Physical description

Type of feature vegetation

Materials

Construction

Use economic, intended for silk production

Present condition aged, fruit-bearing trees located in the nursery area may be original trees or progeny

History

Graphic evidence unknown

Written records G. Damkohler letter to State Land Office, 5/22/1883

Materials (if different from above)

Construction (if different from above)

Historic context, associations Described in letter cited above, silk production was the primary economic interest Damkohler had in settling this site.

Significant changes

Comments

This was one of the most significant economic plants mentioned by G. Damkohler, although the success of his silk production is unknown. The aged mulberry trees located in the nursery area should be evaluated for species and age; if they prove to be original specimens or progeny, they could be highlighted in an interpretive program and used to produce new heritage plants for sale, exchange, or use in other locations where appropriate.

Information entered by Barbara Stafford, Nov. 12, 1999

Character Defining Features Worksheet

Name of feature Giant bamboo clumps

Map sector D

Map location additional information This was the original variety of bamboo used at Bamboo Landing

Photo file reference numbers

Period of significance - may check more than one

Pre-settlement (before 1884)

Damkohler Homestead (1884 to 1894)

Koreshan Pioneer Period (1894 to 1902)

Koreshan Golden Age (1902 to 1908)

Late Koreshan (1908 to 1961)

Park and Foundation Period (after 1961)

Extant or not extant unknown

Date existence ceased, if known, and cause

Physical description

Type of feature vegetation

Materials Bambusa vulgaris

Construction

Use ornamental, also possibly used for shade, constructing garden supports, fish poles, etc.

Present condition Plants of this variety are naturalized in the area at present

History

Graphic evidence: photographs, KSHS and KUF archives

Written records: E.E. Damkohler, p. 22

Materials (if different from above)

Construction (if different from above)

Historic context, associations: Said to have been obtained from Ewald Stupner, Edison estate gardener (E.E. Damkohler, p. 22)

Significant changes This variety has been removed from Bamboo Landing

Comments

The removal of Giant Bamboo clumps from the grounds has left many bare areas. Varieties which have been used in its place lack the deep green color and bold character of Giant Bamboo. If a decision to reconstruct the Damkohler homestead should be made, clumps of Giant Bamboo could be obtained on site, from the area south of Planetary Court or the Sunken Garden area, and positioned as they appear in early photographs. This is a very significant and inexpensive character-defining feature for such a project.

Information entered by Barbara Stafford, Nov. 12, 1999

Character Defining Features Worksheet

Name of feature: Sand road to Fort Myers

Map sector: Z

Map location additional information: located in roadbed of present U.S. Highway 41

Photo file reference numbers:

Period of significance - may check more than one

Pre-settlement (before 1884)

Damkohler Homestead (1884 to 1894)

Koreshan Pioneer Period (1894 to 1902)

Koreshan Golden Age (1902 to 1908)

Late Koreshan (1908 to 1961)

Park and Foundation Period (after 1961)

Extant or not extant unknown

Date existence ceased, if known, and cause: replaced by U.S. 41 in Late Koreshan Period

Physical description

Type of feature: circulation

Materials: cleared trail through native forest on natural sand base

Construction; sand pathway

Use: major route between Estero and Fort Myers in all periods

Present condition

History

Graphic evidence Photograph, KSHS archives

Written records: E.E. Damkohler, p. 31

Materials (if different from above): now a 4-lane asphalt highway

Construction (if different from above): modern

Historic context, associations: The route of Gustav Damkohler's arrival and departure for fort Myers in 1896 after losing lawsuit against the Koreshans to reclaim his property. It served as the major route of arrival by foot, horse carriage, and auto in subsequent years, a vital element in Koreshan economic ventures including the Store and Rustic Tea Garden. It was developed as part of the Tamiami Trail and U.S. 41.

Significant changes:

In addition to construction and materials, the route now acts as the primary divider of the Koreshan Settlement. It precludes safe pedestrian

movement at all times of the day from the east to west other than at the Corkscrew Road crossing. The matrix of forest which originally surrounded the site has been destroyed throughout the corridor of U.S. 41. Noise levels, traffic fumes, and traffic volume have degraded the aesthetic quality of the eastern part of this site due to severed connectivity, physical discomfort, and the elimination of significant view sheds.

Comments:

This route has been the major connector between Estero and Fort Myers since the presettlement period. It should be researched for native American and early explorer associations as well. Because of its significance as a pioneer route, part of the Tamiami Trail, and now as U.S. 41, it has been a very significant landscape feature whose use has been inextricably connected to the site in all periods. Its history would be a pertinent addition to the study of the site.

Information entered by Barbara Stafford, Nov. 12, 1999

Character Defining Features Worksheet

Name of feature: Bridge over Estero River

Map sector: Z

Map location additional information: occupied location of present bridge for U.S. 41

Photo file reference numbers: KSHS archives

Period of significance - may check more than one

X Pre-settlement (before 1884)

X Damkohler Homestead (1884 to 1894)

X Koreshan Pioneer Period (1894 to 1902)

X Koreshan Golden Age (1902 to 1908)

X Late Koreshan (1908 to 1961)

X Park and Foundation Period (after 1961)

Extant or not extant _X_ unknown

Date existence ceased, if known, and cause: unknown; replaced by several subsequent bridges

Physical description

Type of feature: circulation structure

Materials: wood

Construction: possibly wooden structure supported on cypress piers

Use: Estero River crossing at former county road

Present condition: replaced by later bridges

History

Graphic evidence: photographs, KSHS archives, Edith Campbell drawings

Written records: unknown

Materials (if different from above): present bridge is concrete, steel

Construction (if different from above): modern, supporting four-lane highway and sidewalks on either side.

Historic context, associations:

Significant changes: reconstructed several times

Comments:

Information entered by Barbara Stafford, Nov. 12, 1999

Character Defining Features Worksheet

Name of feature Dock

Map sector F

Map location additional information located on south side of Estero River west of bridge

Photo file reference numbers:

Period of significance - may check more than one

Pre-settlement (before 1884)

Damkohler Homestead (1884 to 1894)

Koreshan Pioneer Period (1894 to 1902)

Koreshan Golden Age (1902 to 1908)

Late Koreshan (1908 to 1961)

Park and Foundation Period (after 1961)

Extant or not extant unknown

Date existence ceased, if known, and cause: 1903 (Herbert-Reeves, p. 55)

Physical description

Type of feature: structure

Materials: wood, possibly cypress

Construction: simple, probably supported on wooden piers

Use: major site of loading, unloading supplies at this site during early years

Present condition

History

Graphic evidence: photographs, KSHS and KUF archives

Written records: Boomer, p. 17

Materials (if different from above)

Construction (if different from above)

Historic context, associations: point of arrival of Koreshans on first visit

Significant changes: replaced by much larger dock in Koreshan periods, associated with Old Store built in 1902/1903

Comments:

This feature was of great significance during the Damkohler homestead period, and perhaps before. It could have served as the main dock for the Damkohlers, and a dock in this location was used through the Koreshan periods. During the all of the Korshan periods, it was a vital element in the economic landscape, located adjacent to the store.

Information entered by Barbara Stafford, Nov. 12, 1999

Chapter 7. Discussion

Discussion

The site known as the Koreshan State Historic Site is one that shows the layering of effects over time; evidence of native ecosystems, of its first pioneer Gustav Damkohler, of the Koreshans through their changing periods, and of the park and foundation today. Now, a crucial decision must be made about the site's future - particularly the future of the Koreshan State Historic Site - in what manner should this landscape be preserved?

Because this site is a National Register Historic District, and because it is managed by the Florida State Parks Department, it is expected that its preservation must follow the guidelines laid out by the Secretary of the Interior, which have been discussed in Chapter Four of this study. However, there is a growing movement in American preservation toward recognizing adaptive reuse in addition to the four traditionally discussed treatments of preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. (Campbell et al, p. 9-23) Although adaptive reuse may incorporate elements of all of these treatments, it goes beyond any of them in keeping the use, the spirit of the historic site alive, of including the present in the historic continuum. In the view of this researcher, this is the most appropriate treatment choice for the Koreshan Unity Settlement site. This treatment is not included in the Department of the Interior's literature, and when questioned about this, the Department refers to *rehabilitation*. (National Parks website, <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/briefs/brief36.htm>) However, in rehabilitation, limitations are made on the form of built additions, and on the addition of elements from other sources or those whose original appearance is not fully documented. Adaptive reuse, however, would allow for a more creative interpretation of what might be added or how a property might be used in the present. In the case of the Koreshan site, there are richer possibilities for preserving - or conserving, which may be a better term - when, first, the full historical range is considered, and second, when the ecological systems and built environment are considered a unity, rather than as two distinct entities. In a recent symposium on preservation, Robert Campbell pointed out,

“...preservation, in the next generation, is a concept that needs to be broadened to include preservation not only of the built world but also of entire ecological systems of which the built world is itself an important part, but only a part. Several suggested ‘conservation’ might be a better term. As preservationists, we should be the stewards and curators of the environment, built and natural. And we should regard the two as a single, integrated, indivisible whole.”
(Campbell et al, p. 10)

(As a result of the research on Cultural Landscapes outlined in Chapter Four, reconsidered in light of current preservationist thinking, this researcher agrees that “conservation” is a more appropriate term; however, because it has not replaced “preservation” in popular use, and in order to avoid confusion in the present study, the

term "preservation" will be used throughout, with the understanding that it includes the possibilities of conservation of the built and natural environment.)

As has been discussed in Chapter Four, previous researchers have recommended treatments for this site which included preservation, restoration, and reconstruction; in the Unit Management Plan, the State Park has suggested that one of the park buildings - the New Store - might be adapted as a visitor center and shop / restaurant, in effect readapting the building to serve present needs, one of which in fact reflects the building's original use. But this one isolated adaptation would seem inadequate to reinvigorate this site so rich in interpretive, recreational, and economic potential. In the view of this researcher, a much broader approach to the conservation of the entire site must be considered - the site must be reconnected to the present. In speaking on her preservation philosophy, Ada Louise Huxtable states;

"...what I see, when anything remains, is the life, character, and meaning of a place through the mix of buildings, scales, and styles that make up the streetscape and that tell us so much about the past and the way it fits into and works with the present in a revealing and nonstatic and wonderfully rich way. To me, that gives preservation a vitality and legitimacy that it lacks when it is disconnected from our lives. I believe in change and continuity and living, working uses of the past..." (Campbell et al, p. 13)

By interpreting "streetscape" as "landscape" in the Koreshan Unity Settlement site, a rich, living world of possibilities presents itself.

The most significant new idea in taking this approach is to accept the continuity of time, from presettlement to the present, as a valid temporal framework in which to set this preservation project. When this is done, the significance of the natural environment emerges, and can be seen as the context in which all of the human history of this site is placed. During each period, the interaction of the natural world and human settlers took different forms, all of which offer rich possibilities of preservation and interpretation. In presettlement times, the story of Florida's beginning as a sandy land form perched on a limestone base can be read in the site's geology. Its layered ecological history could become the subject of interpretation, continuing through its human occupation and the dramatic ecological change which came about with the introduction of exotic plant species, such as the melaleuca - an important plant of the Koreshan nursery trade. Other significant ecological issues which emerge and should be considered in preservation planning are the changes which resulted from limiting fire in the Florida landscape; formerly one of the most important factors in shaping the function of many Florida ecosystems which occurred naturally and was possibly used by native peoples as well - its elimination has resulted in dramatic changes in Florida ecosystems, making them ironically more susceptible to uncontrolled fires. In regard to fires, the State Park has recognized the significance of fire in maintaining the natural landscape here, and does maintain a controlled burning program; while protecting the artifacts of the historic district, the controlled burning of adjacent park land could provide rich interpretive possibilities relating to both the natural environment and the results of human settlement. While a detailed survey of this site's natural history is

beyond the scope of the present study, this researcher's intention is to point out its close relationship to the built environment, and the necessity for considering both in preservation planning for this site.

During its human occupation, this site has undergone a series of changes involving its built forms. Beginning with the first campsite of the Damkohler family, it has been occupied by simple vernacular structures, the more graceful Art Hall, elaborate features such as the "Victorian" or "Manor" Bridge, rustic features such as the Rustic Bridge, the Rustic Tea Garden and its associated buildings. Many of these structures remain, and recommendations have been made in the past for the reconstruction of others. The rich variety of styles that could be presented at this site by reconstructing some of the lost features should, in the view of this researcher, be considered; while some preservationists may argue against creating a "false sense of history," it may also be argued that such reconstructions can restore the spirit of the place, with its layering of styles and uses. In addition, new structures, and new uses would be considered in adaptive reuse, so that the artifacts and styles of the past participate - live - in the present. Paul Spencer Byard makes this point very well:

"Preservation for me is a creative, not a defensive, discipline. Our job is to get old buildings to participate at their richest and best in an unavoidably evolving reality, collaborating with the new to make a build environment worthy of us at *our* best...Preservation itself doesn't bring things back; it keeps available artifacts that give us access to understandings about states we once were in but inescapably aren't in anymore...To me, at least, preservation is most importantly not about the suppression but the revelation of difference." (Campbell et al, p. 14)

It would seem that considering the historic structures, both extant and missing - as well as the possibility of adding contemporary ones - offers the richest approach to planning for the interpretation and present use of this site.

The landscape element which this researcher believes will prove to be the primary factor in establishing the significance of the Koreshan Unity Settlement landscape is the horticultural collection which comprised the Botanical Gardens and the Koreshan Nursery. The study of this landscape feature is a critical one which should be conducted throughout the six historical periods. Hundreds of plant varieties were imported to the site, and many were then exported to other sites in Florida. The great number of original plant specimens which still survive on settlement grounds should be carefully documented and their condition evaluated. Although several studies including this one have documented portions of the plant collection, only a systematic and thorough investigation can yield the information which I believe will be the driving factor in landscape restoration planning for the historic district.

Landscapes, especially their living components, must be regarded in a different light than architecture, which is more static. Plants develop over time, changing at different rates, and achieving their desired characteristics in different periods. They are living entities imbued with a genetic history, which may be significant not only locally, but regionally or even globally. The preservation of historic plants, species, and genetic information must be a primary concern in the plans for every historic landscape.

The social history of this site must also form an important part of its planning. The story of Damkohler family and the Koreshans are unique and significant chapters in Florida history. The first family's life, close to the land and water so abundant in wildlife, is a reminder of a different life, when nature was experienced daily - it was the great context in which a few separated individuals occurred. The history of Koreshan society, with their interests in education, women's equality, non-segregation, writing and publishing, horticulture, and the arts - provides a substantial list of considerations which should also be made in the planning for this site, thus ensuring the continuation of the Koreshan's inquiring and energetic spirit. An emphasis on education, artistic production, and non-segregated social interaction provide valuable programmatic elements which should be considered.

One particular area of the site's history merits a great deal of consideration because it has endured since earliest settlement, and offers great possibilities for the site's continuing use: that is the site as a *botanical garden*. Beginning with the Damkohler family, through the activities of the Koreshans including Andrews and Michel, there has been a focus on developing this site as a botanical collection, both for the pleasure of its inhabitants and, in the Koreshan era, as a public garden. Many specimens remain today, and documentary evidence of missing specimens is plentiful. In the photographs of the grounds during the Golden Age, as well as in the 1902 plan, the gardens can almost be experienced - first as carefully planned spaces with newly planted specimens during the Golden Age, and as lush botanical gardens during the Late Koreshan Period. It was the intention of the Koreshans to create a botanical garden, and even though it is in need of rejuvenation at the present time, it offers one of the most useful and historically accurate uses of the site. Past researchers have argued that the grounds be restored to the Golden Age, or to a period including the Golden Age through 1928; but this researcher would argue that the spirit of a botanical collection is in its constant renewal; while maintaining and propagating historic specimens from all periods of settlement - the recognition of this as a living significant heritage collection and a garden of different, new collections, should also be considered. Several models for planning for such a botanical garden are the Fairchild Tropical Garden in Miami, which includes the historic Marshall palm collection, and the Leu Botanical Garden in Orlando. In addition to heritage collections, both contain newly added plants and collections, and offer educational programs, books and other items for sale, and sites for concerts, symposia, even weddings. To recognize and continue the botanical gardens of the Koreshan Unity Settlement site offers a broad and historically precedented means of planning for this site. Its remaining structures could be considered for use as a horticultural museum, museum shop, restaurant, or propagation facility; reconstruction of its missing features such as bridges, the Rustic Tea Garden, and its individual gardens, would enhance the site's comfort, interpretive possibilities, and delight its visitors. As the Koreshans had intended, it would be a tropical paradise - more needed now than ever, as development devours what remains

of south Florida's open lands.

The possibilities offered by this site, when adaptive reuse is considered in its planning, are great; to some, confusing. While it is beyond the scope of the present study to create a master plan for the site, the intention has been to suggest an approach to preservation planning. Ideally, this twenty-acre site with its collection of usable buildings and the possibility of others - could accommodate all of the elements previously discussed; it could be what it was - a vibrant cultural center set in a botanical garden, in the context of southwest Florida's native ecosystems.

*Chapter 8. Conclusions and
Suggestions for Further
Study*

Conclusions and Directions for Further Study

Conclusions Regarding the Landscape of the Koreshan State Historic Site

Work that has been done on research and planning for the preservation of this site in the past has focused on the Koreshan Unity and on traditional preservation treatments. However, these studies and recommendations have not resulted in significant restoration or reconstruction. Nor have they resulted in creating a site which attracts as many users and repeat visitors as could be served by a more appropriately planned site. In order to allow for more comprehensive planning that will result in increased use and appreciation of this site, as well as its preservation, adaptive reuse should be made the preservation treatment of choice. Specific elements which should be considered are:

- The natural and the built environment should be considered equally important in the planning process.
- The time frame encompassed in the plan should begin with the pre-settlement era and extend to the present time.
- Sensitive ecosystems should be given priority for the treatment of areas in which they occur.
- The site should be recognized as an established botanical garden, including both heritage and ongoing collections.
- The existing built features should be considered for reuse as they were originally intended or for new uses.
- The restoration or reconstruction of historic features should be considered including bridges, gardens, fountains, the gazebo, etc.
- New structures or features which enhance the usability, interpretive value, comfort, or recreational value of the site may be added. (Those which are in keeping with passive uses.)
- The restoration or reconstruction of historic garden ornaments or the introduction of new ornaments which increase the interpretive value of the site as well as its comfort and the pleasure of its visitors should be considered.

- Programmatic elements including arts and crafts production, theatrical presentations, musical education and performance, education including natural history, philosophy, religion, writing and publishing, women's issues, and instruction in the trades should be considered, as these were part of the Koreshan heritage.
- The site should be established as a tourist destination and place of repeated visitation by locals as well as American and international visitors

Conclusions Regarding Cultural Landscapes

The landscape of the Koreshan State Historic Site is unusual in many ways: its history is one of a homestead as well as a utopian settlement; it was developed as a nearly self-sustaining settlement; its grounds included an extensive botanical garden; and it contains a large number of historic buildings which may be considered for reuse. It has been concluded in this study that the preservation treatment of adaptive reuse would offer the greatest flexibility and appropriateness in regard to the periods of historic significance and future use. Other cultural landscapes which share these or similar characteristics should also be considered for adaptive reuse. Characteristics which offer good potential for adaptive reuse in other landscapes include the following:

- Landscapes with a history extending through more than one period of significance
- Landscapes which contain usable historic buildings and structures, or adequate space for the reconstruction of historic structures or appropriate contemporary structures
- Landscapes whose history includes a focus on horticultural collection and experimentation, with the expectation of change over time
- Sites located in areas where there is a high expectation for visitation by local residents and tourists, due to dense development or high tourist use
- Sites whose ecological and historic significance offer a broad array of interpretive facilities or devices

Directions for Further Study

There is much yet to be learned about the history of this site, and for its revitalization as a cultural landscape. Suggestions for further study are:

- Continuing archival research and documentation of the landscape and its features, and interview of living Koreshans and their descendants
- Research of the history of Native Americans at this site
- Location and study of graphic and written documents on the landscape which are not contained in the known archival collections, such as the personal records and recollections of individuals who had contact with the Damkohlers, Koreshans, park personnel or others familiar with the site
- Thorough documentation of the present condition of the landscape and its features including measured drawings, additional photographs, and written accounts to provide a baseline for planning and documentation
- A detailed assessment of the natural ecosystems of the Historic District, with attention to sensitive areas in need of protection
- A detailed assessment of the plants of the site including accurate identification and evaluation of age and condition of significant native and heritage plants
- Continuing work on the enhancement and interpretation of historic photographs, with attention given to accurate dating, identification of individuals, views, plant species, etc.
- Evaluation of projected user groups and needs
- Evaluation of potential partnerships to participate in the planning and maintenance of this site, including the possibilities of creating a new administrative body to assume responsibility for the botanical collection
- Preparation of a Cultural Landscape Report for this site
- Preparation of a Master Plan for this site
- Archaeological excavation of significant missing features

Preserving the Koreshan Unity Settlement landscape, its cultural and genetic history is a project which will enrich southwest Florida in many ways. But documents deteriorate, and the people who created them have disappeared. The elements and a new society conspire with time, destroying and recreating the physical record. If the integrity of the Koreshan landscape is to be preserved, work must be done now to ensure its passage into the future.

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Appendix

Koresh letter to George Tuttle

Glossary of Koreshan terms

Koreshan Unity Form of Preferred Stock

National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form

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Key to Plants at Koreshan State Park - 1967

The Vascular Plants of Koreshan State Park - Field Listing

List of plant photographs in Koreshan State Historic ring binder

Koresh's Letter to George F. Tuttle

KUF Archives, photographs,
Teed/tomb PH-8-A, #10

Inspired by Biblical prophecy, Koresh wrote to George F. Tuttle of the Tuttle Co.

"I claim to unite in myself through the three families, Tuttle, Read, and Teed, the ten tribes of Israel who were carried captive, or the eight tribes of the ten in which the ten were lost in the Assyrian captivity 3,755 years ago. The Tuttle, Teed, and Read family constituted one family, the name of which was Tut, pronounced in Hebrew with the long sound of "u" or Toot. The lost tribes located in Media, and Cyrus, who conquered Babylon, was a descendent, through Media of the lost tribes of Israel. The Welsh people are the decedents of the lost tribe of Isachar. The promise of restoration through the male will was made to this tribe and the family name Toot was to be the antitypical mane of the restoration, or the second coming of Christ. The Hebrew word Toot means the collector of the people. Of course I have not had time to give now the evidences, but I give you the above simple facts. You do not realize the bearing of your present work as a part of a chain of natural evidence of the natural line of the descent of the branch promised as the restorer of Judah and Israel."

Key to Pronunciation.

ā long	-	-	-	as in	fāte.
ǎ short	-	-	-	"	pād.
ā Italian	-	-	-	"	fāther.
â long before r	-	-	-	"	fāir.
ē long	-	-	-	"	mēte.
ě short	-	-	-	"	mēt.
ê before r	-	-	-	"	hēr.
ī long	-	-	-	"	pīne.
i short	-	-	-	"	pīn.
ī	-	-	-	"	machīne.
ō long	-	-	-	"	nōte.
ǒ short	-	-	-	"	nōt.
ô before r	-	-	-	"	nôr.
ū long	-	-	-	"	tūbe.
ũ short	-	-	-	"	tūb.
ç soft, like s	-	-	-	"	çīte.
c hard, like k	-	-	-	"	call.

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- afflatus**—ăf flă' tūs, (Lat. *afflo*, to blow upon, from *ad*, to, and *flo*, blow). The divine inbreathing of the Holy Spirit.
- alchemico-organic**—ăl chēm' ī cō - ōr găn' ic, (Eng. alchemy, and organic, from Lat. *organum*, organ). Physical. The alchemico-organic domain includes all that is usually termed the physical world as an organic whole.
- alchemy**—ăl' chēmy, (Heb. *kal*, Ar. *al*, light, and *alquīa*, *chēmeia*, from *Cham*, *Kam*, or *Ham*, Egypt). The science of transmutation. Alchemy implies the wisdom of Noah as the progenitor of the Hamitic or Egyptian people.
- annulus**—ăn' nū lūs, pl. ăn' nū lī. (Lat.) Ring.
- anode**—ăn' ōde, (Gr. *aná*, up, and *ōdōs*, way). The positive pole of an electric battery. Any upward way.
- anodic**—ă nōd' ic, (see anode). Upward or progressive in tendency.
- anthropotic**—ăn' thrō pōs' tic, (Gr. *ánthropos*, anthropos, man). Pertaining to the human mass, including the central nucleus, the divine Man.
- arch-natural**—ărch - năt' ũ răl. (Gr. *ἀρχή*, *archē*, [ark *ā'*] beginning; Lat. *natura*, nature, from *nascor*, to be born). Pertaining to the highest state of natural life, that of the Sons of God in earth, which is physical immortality.
- astral**—ăs' trăl, (Gr. *ἀστήρ*, *aster*, [ăs' tair] star). Starry; stellar.

- astral nucleus.** The star, within the sun and the solar atmosphere, situated at the center of the concave universe. The astral nucleus is eccentric, or a little away from the true center of the earth, primarily, because the Messiah, the spiritual center of the universe, is eccentric; secondarily owing to the combined action of the cold and hot poles of the sun, which conspire to push it away from the center.
- atom**—ăt' ōm, (Gr. *ἀτομος*, atomos, uncut). The smallest particle into which matter may be divided. The next step is its conversion to physical spirit of a corresponding quality. Modern chemistry is absolutely wrong in teaching that the atom of any substance is indestructible.
- biologic**—bī ō lōg' ĩc. Pertaining to life.
- biology**—bī ō l' ō gy—jy, (Gr. *βίος*, bios, life). The scientific study of life.
- biunal**—bī ūn' āl, (see biune).
- biune**—bī ūne', (Lat. *bis*, twice, and *unus*, one). Two-in-one.
- biunity**—bī ūn' ĩ ty, (see biune). The union of the male and female principles in one personality, outwardly male—a neuter being.
- cathode**—cāth' ōde, (Gr. *κάτα*, kata, down, and *ὁδός*, hodos, way). The negative pole of an electric battery. Any downward way.
- catholic**—cā thōd' ĩc. Taking a downward way; retrogressive.
- conarium**—cō nā' rī ūm, (Gr. *κωνάριον*, konarion, dimin. of *κωνός*, konos, cone). The pineal gland which is the cone or apex of the brain.
- congeries**—cōn gē' rī ĩs [cōn jē' rī ĩze]. A mass or collection.
- congeried**—cōn' gē' rī ed [cōn' jē' rī ed], (Lat. *congero*, from *con*, with or together, and *gero*, *gerere*, to carry). Heaped up or brought together in a mass or congeries.

- consecution**—cōn sē cū' tion—shun, (Lat. *con*, with, and *sequi*, to follow). A logical series.
- converge**—cōn vērge', (Lat. *con*, with, and *vertere*, to turn). To tend to one point; to come together.
- co-ordinate**—cō - or' dīn āte, (Lat. *con*, with, and *ordinare*, to set in order). Of equal rank or of the same order.
- correlated**—cōr' rē lāt ed, (see correlation). Reciprocally related.
- correlation**—cōr' rē lā' tion—shun, (Lat. *con*, with, and *relatio*, from *re*, back, and *latus*, borne or carried). Interdependence; reciprocal relationship.
- cosmic**—cōs' mīc [cōz' mīc], (Gr. *κόσμος*, kosmos, order, harmony). Pertaining to the kosmos.
- create**—crē āte', (Lat. *creare*). To beget.
- creation**—crē ā' tion—shun, (Lat. *creatio*, *creation*, from *creare*, to beget). A begetting.
- disintegral**—dīs ĩn' tē grāl, (Lat. *dis*, from *duo*, two, and *integer*, from *in*, neg. and *tangere*, to touch). Not an integer.
- disintegrative**—dīs ĩn' tē grā tīve, (see disintegral). Disintegrating; tending away from the integer.
- dissolution**—dīs sō.lū' tion—shun, (Lat. *dissolvo*, *dissolvere*, to loosen, from *dis*=*duo*, and *solvo*=*se*, apart, and *luo*, set free). Dissolving.
- empirical**—ēm pīr' ĩc āl, (Gr. *ἐμπεirikός*, empeirikos, experienced, from *em*, en, in, and *πειρα*, peira, trial). Given to generalizing from too limited experience or observation.
- energy**—ēn' ēr gy [ēn' ēr jy], Gr. *ἐνεργός*, energos, at work, from *en*, en, in, and *εργον*, ergon, work). In work—a term usually misapplied, but which denotes a property of activity common to matter and spirit.
- entity**—ēn' tī ty, (Lat. *entitas*, from *ens*, *entis*, thing). A real being or concept.
- esoteric**—ēs ō tēr' ĩc, (Gr. from *ἔσω*, esō, within). Interior; hidden.

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evolution—ēv ō lū' tion—shun, (Lat. *evolvere*, to unroll, from *e*, out, and *volvere*, to roll). Unrolling; the co-ordinate of involution, illustrated by the unfolding of the oak from the acorn in which it was involved. The Darwinian hypothesis of the "descent of man" fails in that it takes no cognizance of the Seed-Man planted in the race to be the progenitor of a higher genus, the supreme product of evolution.

exoteric—ēx ō tēr' ic, (Gr. from *ἔξω*, *exō*, outside). External.

fluent—ilū' ent, (Lat. *fluo, fluere*, to flow). Flowing.

force—fōrce, (Lat. *fortis*, strong). Amount of power.

function—fūnc' tion [fūnk' shun], (Lat. *fungio*, from *fungor*, to perform). Use.

gestate—gēs' tāte [jēs' tāte], (Lat. *gestare*, to carry). To carry during pregnancy; to undergo stages of prenatal development.

gestation—gēs' tā' tion [jēs' tā' shūn], (Lat. *gestatio*, a carrying). Prenatal development.

glandula-vitæ—glān dū lā - vī tāe, (Lat. gland of life). The pituitary body, a small gland situated in a cavity of the sphenoid bone. It is the center of distribution whence the vital essences radiate.

Gag—Gōg, (Heb. *gag*, roof). In the perverted sense, capital, or the power of a false commercialism.

hell—hēil, (A. S. *hell*). The state of mortality.

hypothesis—hy pōth' ē sis—hī or hī, pl. hy pōth' ē sēs—sēs, (Gr. *ὑπόθεσις*, hypothesis, *ὑπό*, hupo, under, and *τίθημι*, tithēmi, to place, a placing under, a supposition). An assumption to be used as a premise in proving something else; supposition; guess.

hypothetists—hy pōth' ē tists, (see hypothesis). Men who call themselves scientists but who guess at a premise upon which they build a compendium of hypothetical guesses, drawing false conclusions by which the world is generally humbugged.

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incarnation—īn cār nā' tion—shun, (Lat. *in*, and *carno*, flesh). The coming in the flesh, or the manifestation of Jehovah as the Bread-keeper.

inception—īn cēp' tion—shun, (Lat. *inceptio*, from *incipio*, to begin, to seize on, from *in* and *capio*, to take). Beginning.

inceptive—īn cēp' tīve, (Lat. *incipio*, to begin, from *in* and *capio*, to take). Expressing or indicating beginning.

increment—īn' crē mēt, (Lat. *incrementum*, from *in* and *creasco, crescere*, to grow). Increase.

incubation—īn cū bā' tion—shun, (Lat. *incubatio*, from *incubo*=*in*, on, and *cubo*, to lie down). The process of brooding and hatching eggs; the modification of the lines and forms of the cube and sphere adjusted to the purpose of use in the integral economy.

incube—īn cūbe', (Lat. *in*, and *cubus*, cube, from Gr. *κύβος*, *kybos*, cube). To form into a cube.

individual—īn dī vīd' ū āl, (Lat. *individuus*, from *in*, not, and *divido*, divide). The undivided or binne being, having the two properties or essences of sex united in one form outwardly male.

individuality—īn dī vīd' ū āl' ī ty. Identity; consciousness.

impact—īm pāct', (Lat. *impactus*, from *impingo*=*in*+*pingo, pingere*, to strike). Point of impression; compact expression.

integral—īn' tē grāl, (see integralism). Whole.

integralism—īn' tē grāl' ism—izm, (Lat. *integer*, from *in*, neg. prefix, and *tangere*, to touch—untouched). State of wholeness.

involution—īn vō lū' tion—shun, (Lat. *in* and *volvo, volvere*, to roll). The co-ordinate of evolution, being the infoldment of potential life in the seed.

Koreshan—Kō rēsh' ān. Pertaining to Koreshanity, the religio-scientific system discovered and promulgated by KORESH.

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Koreshanity—Kō rēsh ān' i ty. The System of Universology taught by KōRESH, and destined to supersede degenerate Christianity as the primitive Christian church supplanted Judaism. It embraces every department of knowledge.

kosmos—kōs' mōs [kōz' mōs], (Gr. *κόσμος*, kosmos, order, harmony, from *κομῶ*, komeō, to take care of). The universe, composed of the alchemico-organic and organo-vital worlds, considered as a perfect structure; order.

lustrum—lūs' trūm, (Lat. *lustrum*, to shine). Light; intellectuality; the light of the mind.

macrocosm—māc' rō cōsm [māc' rō cōzm], (Gr. *μακρὸς*, makros, great, and *κόσμος*, kosmos, world or order). The greater universe, that is, the physical world. The macrocosm is the sphere spread out in the unfolded form and structure.

macrocosmic—māc' rō cōs' mīc [māc' rō cōz' mīk]. Pertaining to the macrocosm.

Magog—Mā' gōg, (Heb. *floor*). The floor of the house divided against itself, or the power of organized labor pitted against capital.

matter—māt' tēr, (Lat. *materia*, from *mater*, mother). One of the two forms of universal substance. Every atom of matter is convertible to spirit, which may be rematerialized in a different form. Thus an atom of gold may be converted to copper, and vice versa.

matrix—mā' trīx, pl. māt' ri cēs—sēze, (Lat. *mater*, mother). Womb.

metamorphosis—mēt' a mōr' pho sīs, pl. mēt' ā mōr' pho sēs—sēz, (Gr. *μετα*, meta, beyond, and *μορφή*, morphē, form). Change of form, as from matter to spirit; transformation.

microcosm—mīc' rō cōsm, [mīc' rō cōzm], (Gr. *μικρός*, small, and *κόσμος*, kosmos, world). The little universe, i.e. the God-Man—the doubling up into human form of the sphere and the cube.

microcosmic—mīc' rō cōs' mīc, [mīc' rō cōz' mīk]. Pertaining to the Messiah, who is the microcosm or the universe in its least form.

moment—mō' mēnt, (Lat. *momentum*, movement, from *moveo*, *movere*, to move). Momentum or rate of motion. Primary or initiatory impulse.

momentum—mō mēnt' ūm, (Lat. from *moveo*, *movere*, to move). Rate of motion.

New Jerusalem—New Jē ru' sa lēm. The Messiah himself, or that aggregation of spirits in the spiritual world who accept and exemplify the doctrine of the Lord and are gathered into the brain of the Messiah previous to their descent and conjunction with the humanity who are to become the fruit of the cycle; the Lord's kingdom as set up in earth during the Golden Age, specifically referring to the natural city which contains the people who contain the doctrine; the doctrine of the Word.

Newtonian hypothesis—New tō' nī an hy pōth' ē sīs. Newton's theory of universal gravitation, false in that he failed to recognize levity, the co-ordinate of gravity.

obviation—ōb vī ā' tion—shun, (Lat. *ob*, against or in, and *via*, way). Act of removing whatsoever stands in the way; clearing of the road.

organo-vital—ōr gān' o- vī' tāl, (Lat. *organum*, organ, and *vita*, life). Pertaining to the realm of organic life.

original premise—ō rīg' īn āl prēm' īse, (Lat. *origo*, origin; *prae*, before, and *mitto*, *mittere*, to send). The original premise of the Koreshan System of Universology is embodied in the following proposition which has been mechanically proved: If at any point on the earth's surface a perpendicular be erected, the rectiline horizontal to this perpendicular will, when sufficiently extended, strike the water at the horizon.

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- pineal gland**—pin' e al gland, (Lat. *pinca*, cone of a pine-tree). The heart of the brain.
- polarity**—po lār' i ty, (Gr. *πόλος*, *polos*, pivot, from *πέλω*, *pelō*, to turn). State or quality of being polarized.
- polarize**—pō' lār ize. To communicate to a body the properties of a magnet so that all its atoms are attracted toward a positive pole. Christ is the positive pole of magnetic attraction. To center all the affections upon the Messiah.
- pneumic**—pneu' mic [nū mīk], (Gr. *πνεύμα*, *pneuma*, spirit). Pertaining to the intellectual principle.
- precipitate**—pre çip' i tate, (Lat. *praecipitare*, from *praeceps*, headlong, from *prae*, before, and *caput*, head). The descending or falling product created in alchemical combustion; the re-aggregation of substance held in solution.
- psychic**—psy' chīc [sī kīk], (Gr. *ψυχή*, *psychē*, soul). Pertaining to the affectional principle.
- reflexive**—rē flēx' ive, (Lat. *re*, again or back, and *flectere*, to bend). Bending backwards. The action of a reflexive verb is turned upon the subject.
- regeneration**—rē gēn' ēr ā' tion [rē jēn' ēr ā' shun], (Lat. *re*, again, and *genero*, *generare*, to beget). Reproduction.
- reincarnation**—rē' in cār nā' tion—shun, (Lat. *re*, back or again, and *incarnatio*). The coming again in the flesh or the resurrection to the immortal state; the full expression of life, of which there has been no example since the Lord Jesus dissolved his body. Reincarnation is not synonymous with re-embodiment, a term applicable to the perpetuation of life on the mortal plane.
- rejuvenate**—rē jū' vēn āte, (Lat. *re*, again, and *juvenis*, young). To restore to youth with all its properties.

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- resalvation**—rē' sāl vā' tion—shun, (Lat. *re*, again, and *salvus*, in health). The renewal of the processes by which humanity is conjoined to Deity.
- resurrection**—rēs' ur rēc' tion [rēs ur rēc' shun], (Lat. *resurgere*, to rise again). The rising of Christ from the tombs (mortal men) where he was buried, and his reappearance amplified into the 144,000 Sons of God.
- segregate**—sēg' rē gāte, (Lat. *segrego*, from *e*, out, and *grex*, flock). To separate.
- spirit**—spīr' it, (Lat. *spiritus*, breath, wind). The intellectual principle corresponding physiologically to the function of respiration; matter sublimated by processes of transmutation.
- theo-anthropos**—thē' o - ān' thrō pōs, pl. thē' o ān-thro poi—poy, (Gr. *θεός*, *theos*, god, and *άνθρωπος*, *anthropos*, man). The God-Man.
- theo-anthropistic**—thē' o - ān thrō pōs' tic. Pertaining to the God-Man.
- theocratic**—thē' o crāt' ic. Pertaining to the Arch-natural rule in earth—the coming theocracy to be established on the basis of an imperial socialism.
- theocracy**—thē' ōc' ra çy, (Gr. *θεός*, *theos*, god, and *κρατείν*, *kratein*, to rule, to be strong). The rule of the Gods.
- theocrasis**—thē' ōc' ra sīs, (Gr. *θεός*, *theos*, god, and *κράσις*, *krasis*, a mixture). Translation; apotheosis. The incorruptible dissolution of the physical body by electro-magnetic combustion.
- transmutation**—trāns' mu tā' tion—shun, (Lat. *trans*, across, and *mutō*, *mutare*, to change). The science of alchemy; interconversion of spirit and matter, and of elements of matter.

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transubstantiate—trăn' - sũb stãn' tĩ ãte [trãn'sũb-stãn' she ãte], (Lat. *trans*, across, and *substantia*, substance, from *sub*, under, and *sto*, to stand). To carry substance across from one domain to another by alchemical transformation.

transubstantiation—trãn' - sũb stãn' tĩ ã' tion [trãn-sũb stãn' she ã' shũn]. The carrying across of substance from one domain into another by alchemical transformation.

unal—ũn' ãl. Pertaining to one alone.

unism—ũn' ãsm [ũn' ãzm], (Lat. *unus*, one). State of being united.

Universal Conarium. The God-Man who is the cone or apex of humanity.

universology—ũ nĩ vēr sũl' o gy—jy, (Lat. *universum*, from *unus*, one, and *vertere*, to turn. Gr. *lógos*, logos, word). A word on the universe; a complete system of the science of all truth pertaining to the natural and spiritual worlds.

ventricular—vẽn trĩc' u lãr, (Lat. *ventriculus*). Pertaining to the ventricles.

vidual—vid' ũ ãl, (Lat. *vidualis*, from *viduus*, widowed). The widowed or divided being—man or woman as each exists today out of biunity. This term is used in Koreshan Science in place of individual; the latter, meaning undivided, is incorrectly applied to ordinary humanity.

vortex—vor' tẽx, pl. vor' tĩ çẽz—çẽz, or vor tẽx' es—ẽz, (Lat. *vortex*, from *vertere*, to turn). A whirl.

vortical—vũr' tic al. Pertaining to a whirl or vortex.

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Form and Terms of the Preferred Stock

Number.....Shares.
Incorporated and Registered Under the Laws of the State of New Jersey.
Capital Stock, \$200,000.
Preferred Stock, \$75,000; Coöperative Preferred Stock, \$50,000;
Common Stock, \$75,000.

THE KORESHAN UNITY

is to certify that.....is the registered holder of.....shares of the preferred capital stock of the Koreshan Unity, transferable only on the books of the company, in person or by duly authorized attorney, upon surrender of this certificate.

This stock is a part of an issue amounting in all to \$75,000 par value, authorized by the amended certificate of incorporation of the Koreshan Unity, filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of New Jersey, on the second day of December, 1907.

The holders of this preferred stock are entitled to receive when and as declared, and the Koreshan Unity is bound to pay a fixed yearly dividend of.....per centum per annüm, payable half-yearly, before any dividend shall be set apart or paid on the common stock, but shall be paid after the special dividends provided for on the coöperative stock shall have been determined and paid.

The dividends of this preferred stock are cumulative, and the holders of the stock may choose two directors, but shall have no further voting power. This stock is subject to redemption on the.....day of....., 190 , and if not then redeemed, is further subject to redemption on the 1st day of each succeeding January.

Witness the seal of the Koreshan Unity and the signature of its President and Treasurer

..... President.

..... Treasurer.

Shares \$10 each.

..... Holder.

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Special Co-Operative Preferred Stock

Number..... Shares.

Incorporated and Registered Under the Laws of the State of New Jersey. Capital Stock, \$200,000.
Special Coöperative Preferred Stock, \$50,000; Preferred Stock, \$75,000; Common Stock, \$75,000.

THE KORESHAN UNITY

This is to certify, that..... is the registered holder of..... shares of the Special Coöperative Preferred Stock of the Koreshan Unity, transferable only on the books of the Company, in person or by duly authorized attorney, upon surrender of this certificate in accordance with the terms of the same.

This stock is a part of an issue amounting in all to \$50,000 par value, authorized by the certificate of amendment to the incorporation of the company, filed in the office of the Secretary of State, of the State of New Jersey, on the second day of December, 1907.

The terms of this certificate constitute a contract between the holders of the same and the Koreshan Unity, whereby the former is entitled to receive in lieu of wages, one half of all the profits derived from the special industries and businesses for which this stock was issued. These profits shall be determined quarterly, and shall constitute special dividends and become payable on the Special Coöperative Preferred Stock, before any dividends are declared and paid on the preferred or common stock.

The holder of this stock hereby, agrees to give his time—business hours—in such manner as is mutually agreeable, to the promotion of the industry and business of the Koreshan Unity, for which this special stock is issued, in consideration of the participation in dividends which shall consist of one half of the net profits of this special coöperative department, in addition to the regular dividends on the entire stock issued.

This stock is subject to exchange at par, plus the accrued dividends, upon giving thirty days' notice, for the seven per cent preferred stock, and is transferable only on the books of the company, to one who subscribes to its terms and is not a stockholder of this

Special Coöperative Preferred Stock. It may be transferred to any one by issuing in exchange for it the 7% cumulative preferred stock.

The holders of this stock may choose two directors, but shall have no further voting power.

Witness the seal of the Koreshan Unity, and the signature of its President and Treasurer, and the holder of this certificate this.....day of....., 190 .

.....President.

.....Treasurer.

Shares \$10 eachOwner of this certificate.

The \$50,000 of Special Coöperative Preferred Stock is set aside for the express purpose of carrying on the Bristol business. This stock is sold to none but actual workers in that branch. It is plainly seen from the terms of this stock, that the active workers are preferred as to the profits.



Pioneer Log House, Built Before the Saw Mill Day.

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+75

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	DEC 19 1975
DATE ENTERED	MAY 4 1976

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

****** HISTORIC
 Koreshan Unity Settlement Historic District
 AND/OR COMMON
 Koreshan Unity State Park

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
 U.S. 41 at Estero River
 CITY, TOWN
 Estero
 STATE
 Florida

VICINITY OF
 CODE
 12

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
 Seventh Tenth
 COUNTY
 Lee
 CODE
 071

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED (1 bldg.)	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
 see continuation sheet
 STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
 VICINITY OF
 STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
 REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
 Lee County Courthouse
 STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
 Ft. Myers
 STATE
 Florida

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
 N/A
 DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
 SURVEY RECORDS
 CITY, TOWN

SEE SITE FILE STAFF FOR
 ORIGINAL PHOTO(S) OR MAP(S)

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9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

see continuation sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx. 54 acres

UTM REFERENCES see continuation sheet

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

see continuation sheet

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Mildred L. Fryman, Historian

ORGANIZATION

Division of Archives, History, & Records Mgmt.

DATE

October, 1975

STREET & NUMBER

Department of State, The Capitol

TELEPHONE

904-488-7365

CITY OR TOWN

Tallahassee

STATE

Florida

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Robert Williams

Robert Williams

TITLE Florida Historic Preservation Officer

DATE 12/10/75

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Acting *W. M. ...*

DATE

5/4/76

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

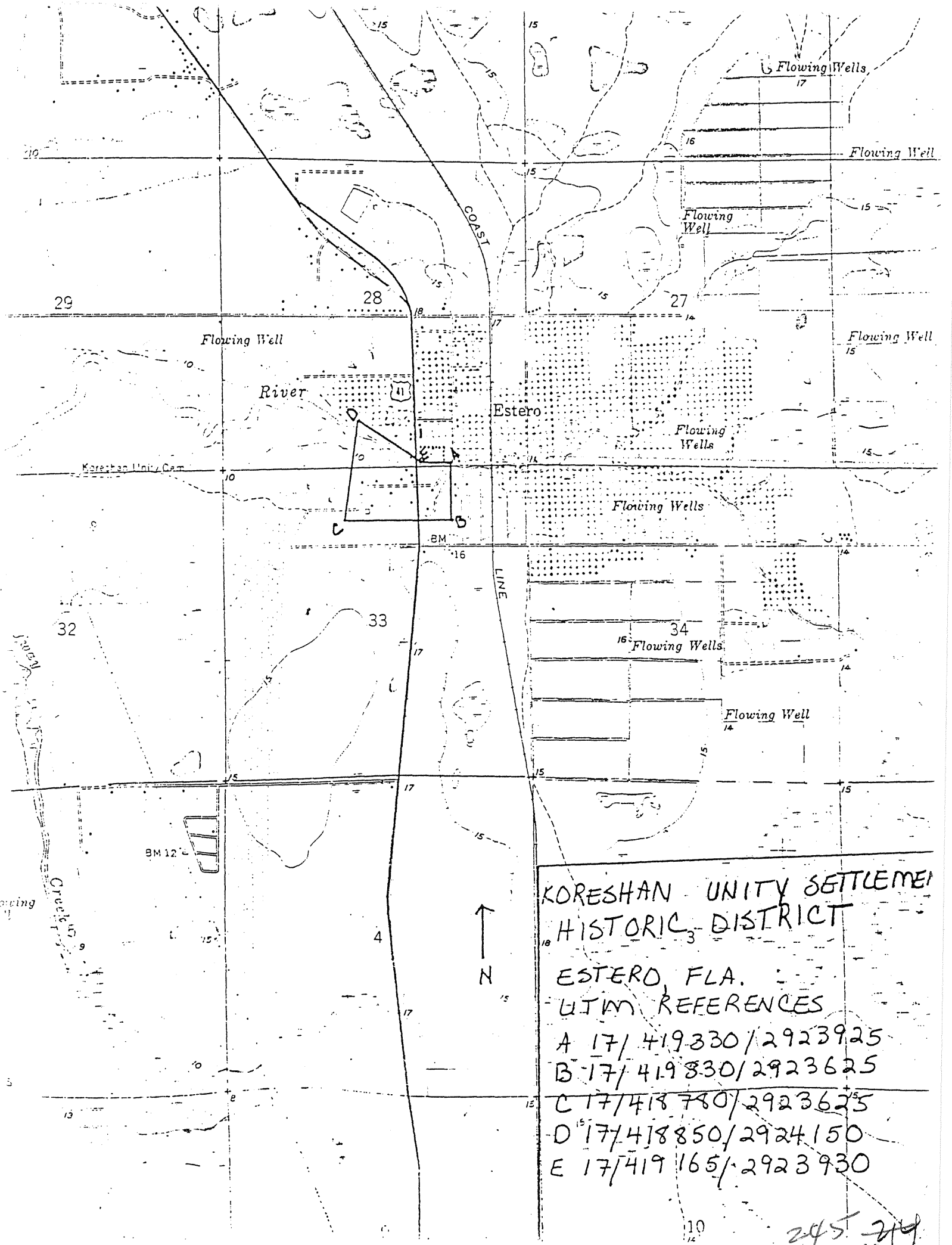
Charles ...

DATE

5.3.76

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

244 213



KORESHAN UNITY SETTLEMENT
 HISTORIC DISTRICT

ESTERO, FLA.

UTM REFERENCES

A 17/419330/2923925

B 17/419330/2923625

C 17/418780/2923625

D 17/418850/2924150

E 17/419165/2923930

245 219

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

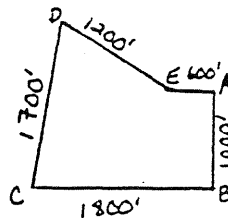
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	DEC 19 1975
DATE ENTERED	MAY 4 1976

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Koreshan Unity Settlement Historic District
CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

Verbal Boundary Description

Koreshan Unity Settlement Historic District as nominated consists of approximately 54 acres located in T46S, R25E, sections 28 and 33, Lee County, Florida. The district has been defined as a five-sided polygon. The eastern boundary (line A-B) is c. 1000 feet in length and runs parallel to U.S. highway 41 at a distance of about 600 feet to the east of that road. The southern boundary (line B-C) is an 1800 foot long, east-west line which parallels the section line between sections 28 and 33 of T46S, R25E at a distance of about 900 feet south of that line. The western boundary (line C-D) forms an angle of about 80° with the southern boundary and runs in a north-northeasterly direction until it intersects the northern boundary at a point on the north side of the Estero River. The northern borders of the district follow the course of the Estero River and run along the north side of that river a short distance (maximum c. 300 feet) from the water. The first leg of the northern boundary (line D-E) runs south-southeast for a distance of about 1200 feet. The second leg (line E-A) of the northern boundary runs 600 feet in an east-west line. Shell roads, the Estero River, and U.S. highway 41 pass through the district.



UTM Coordinates:	Z	E	N
A	17	419330	2923925
B	17	419330	2923625
C	17	418780	2923625
D	17	418850	2924150
E	17	419165	2923930

246
245 | 4

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE *	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

*tropical horticulture

SPECIFIC DATES 1894

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Koreshan Unity has been described by one of its members as a "commonwealth, conforming to the ancient Christian communal life" (Michel, "A Gift to the People"). The movement was founded in the latter part of the nineteenth century by Dr. Cyrus Teed and reached its fruition in the first decade of the twentieth century at Estero, Florida. The settlement which was developed there beginning in 1894 by members of the Koreshan Unity declined after the death of its founder in 1903. The physical remains of the community for the most part are now included in the grounds of the Koreshan State Park. The remaining structures deserve preservation because they represent a unique philosophical and religious movement, because they illustrate a cooperative settlement of a past era, and because they are the remnants of a pioneer community which in many ways typified life on the South Florida frontier around the turn of the twentieth century. The extant gardens are of value to tropical horticulturalists.

Born in 1839, Cyrus Teed grew up in the "Burned-Over" district of New York state, an area which produced a number of religious cults in the late nineteenth century. He became a doctor of eclectic medicine (naturopathy) and established a practice in Deerfield, New York. In 1869, while conducting some scientific experiments, Dr. Teed had a vision in which the Virgin Mary told him he was a prophet who was to save the human race. From that point forward, Dr. Teed developed a complex system of explanations concerning the universe and human society which he called Koreshan Universology.

During the 1870's and 1880's, Dr. Teed (who had begun to refer to himself as the prophet Cyrus) attracted some followers with his ideas on healing and his beliefs about the nature of the universe. In 1886, he moved to Chicago where he succeeded in making more converts. A church - the Church Triumphant - and an educational institution - the World's College of Life - were founded in that year to propagate his theories. An organization for prospective members, the Society Arch Triumphant, was formed in 1887, and in 1888, a cooperative home for members of the Church and a publishing house for dissemination of information about the movement were established in Chicago. Within a short time (1890-1891), a business organization for laborers was also founded. By that time, Cyrus Teed was using the name Koresh, derived

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Koreshan Unity Settlement Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 1

from Cyrus in the Hebrew language, and was rapidly developing his theories.

The Koreshan Unity has been referred to as "a religious and fraternal commonwealth" (Mackle, pp. 1-2) and the beliefs of Koreshanity include statements on religion, science, and the social and economic organization of the human race. As Dr. Teed wrote, "Koreshan Universology is a complete system of Science of the great Universe of Life . . ." (Flaming Sword, inside cover). Of particular interest because of its uniqueness is Teed's view of the physical construction of the universe. "The universe is a cell," he wrote, ". . . the sun is at the center. We live on the inside of the cell; and the sun, moon, planets, and stars are all within the globe" (Flaming Sword, inside cover). Several experiments were conducted under Dr. Teed's direction in an attempt to prove this viewpoint. The most extensive of these experiments was the geodetic survey carried out with the use of a measuring device called a rectilineator on the Gulf Beach near Estero in the spring of 1897. The results of this research satisfied Dr. Teed that his theory was correct; he subsequently published a book, The Cellular Cosmogony, which presented both theory and proof to the public.

In 1893, Dr. Teed decided to establish what was originally intended as a branch colony, and in the fall of that year he visited the Ft. Myers area of Florida in search of a site for his new settlement. Within a few months, he received a donation of land on the Estero River from a German settler named Gustave Damkohler and soon a nucleus of colonists arrived there to begin to construct a community. In spite of the difficulties presented by climate, terrain, and insects, a few buildings were constructed at the settlement in the first two years (see physical description section).

The period from 1894 to 1904, which may be regarded as a formative one for the settlement, was devoted not only to construction of the physical environment but also to the erection of a social and economic structure for the Estero community. The economic views of the Koreshans were essentially communistic. The model for this communal activity was the early Christian Church, not Marxist theory. However, Cyrus Teed's theories seem to have been very much influenced by the currently popular Utopian and communal philosophies such as those of the Shakers and the Harmcnists. The result was a concept of a cooperative community which was not a politically motivated rejection of the capitalistic system. Dr. Teed thought that the basis of wealth

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Koreshan Unity Settlement Historic District

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

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lay in the relation of labor to the resources of nature; thus the Koreshan cooperative would own its own industry, land, shipping, and other means of transportation. Each individual would own a share of the wealth of the cooperative equal to the portion of the total labor of the community which he performed. The wealth of the group would be used to build cities, railroads, schools, colleges and parks, and to support education.

Such was the projection. In actuality, the living conditions and standards of the Estero community were very similar to those of any other pioneer settlement in south Florida at that time. Fishing and subsistence agriculture provided the main sources of food; any surplus was sold to the public. Services (bakery, laundry) were performed and rudimentary industries (concrete making, sawmilling, etc.) were manned by the residents of the settlement. With the arrival in 1903 of a new contingent of colonists from the terminated Chicago cooperative, a new phase of construction began and an era of relative prosperity began.

The period from 1904 to about 1908 marked the peak years of the Koreshan Unity settlement at Estero. Changes in the physical appearance are discussed in the physical description section of this nomination. In 1903, the Unity had been incorporated under the laws of the state of New Jersey (that corporation still exists) in anticipation of economic growth. The Pioneer University of Koreshanity was established at Estero and featured practical education as well as academic work. The emphasis upon education within the Koreshan Unity was very strong. Many of its leaders were well-educated people and the level of cultural activity at the settlement in Estero was unusually high for a frontier community. Musical and theatrical performances provided a large proportion of the social activity for the residents. There was a conscious effort directed towards raising the educational and cultural level of the Koreshans, young and old. This attitude continues to be reflected at the Koreshan settlement today as groups of students and others visit the park to learn about the tropical plants located there, about ecology, and about community planning.

In 1908, Dr. Teed died. The membership of the settlement diminished over the next several decades, the buildings fell into disrepair or were in some cases destroyed or demolished. Income was for a time provided by a store, filling station and restaurant located on the Tamiami Trail and by the various industries practiced

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Koreshan Unity Settlement Historic District

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at the settlement. Publications continued to be issued by the Guiding Star Publishing House until 1949, and a periodical, the American Eagle, which had begun as a voice of the settlement but later became a horticultural journal, is still in existence. The tropical plants and trees which were cultivated in the gardens of the Koreshan Unity settlement still flourish and have attracted the attention of professional tropical horticulturalists such as Henry Nehrling, who lived and worked in nearby Naples.

In 1961, the Koreshan Unity, Inc. deeded the land on which the Koreshan State Park is now located to the state of Florida for use as a recreational area. Other land is retained by Koreshan Unity, Inc., including that part of the proposed district lying just east of Highway 41 on which some of the original structures of the settlement were located. The Koreshan State Park opened its facilities to visitors in January, 1967.

250
219

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

varies, see individual physical description

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

A major portion of the original Koreshan Unity Settlement at Estero is now located within the boundaries of Florida's Koreshan Unity State Park. Koreshan Unity, Inc. at one time owned a sizeable amount of land in Lee County and still retains property which far exceeds the boundaries of that state park. At one time, structures belonging to the Settlement were located on Estero Island, at the mouth of the Estero River, and at various points near that river in its western reaches. The river served as a major transportation and communication route for the Koreshan Settlement. A road running north and south which over the years developed from a pioneer track to a county road to the Tamiami Trail (currently U.S. 41) was the other important link to Ft. Myers and the outside world.

Description of Original Physical Appearance:

The nuclear area of the original settlement was concentrated around the junction of those two transportation routes. The major structures which provided communal living quarters, dining facilities, and accommodations for the settlement's social activities were grouped in a rather small area immediately south of the river and west of the roadway. Individual or dual family dwellings and structures providing housing for supportive activities or industries (sawmill, machine shops, etc.) were located in the peripheral areas of that central core. As the years passed, residents of the Koreshan Unity Settlement gave special attention to the grounds. The result was complex landscaping complete with ornamental concrete sculptures, walkways, decorative ~~bamboo~~ bridges, benches and park areas.

The surviving structures described below are representative of the varieties of buildings which were erected at the Koreshan Unity Settlement over the years; many of these buildings have since disappeared. Existing graphic evidence and verbal descriptions indicate that all the earlier structures were of wood. The cottages (see #4a & #4b: sketch map and photos) which provided family residences were very simple in design. At least one of the earliest buildings was constructed of logs (#14: sketch map); the settlement's sawmill soon provided milled lumber for later structures. Multi-story buildings somewhat like the bakery (#5: sketch map & photo) were utilized as a dining hall (#6: sketch map) and publishing house (#21: sketch map). At least one later structure, the new store (#9: sketch map and photo), was given a stucco exterior treatment. The so-called "Bamboo Landing" (#12: sketch map and photo) gives a suggestion of the landscaping concept employed at the settlement but fails to capture the spirit of the sculptures produced by workmen of the community.

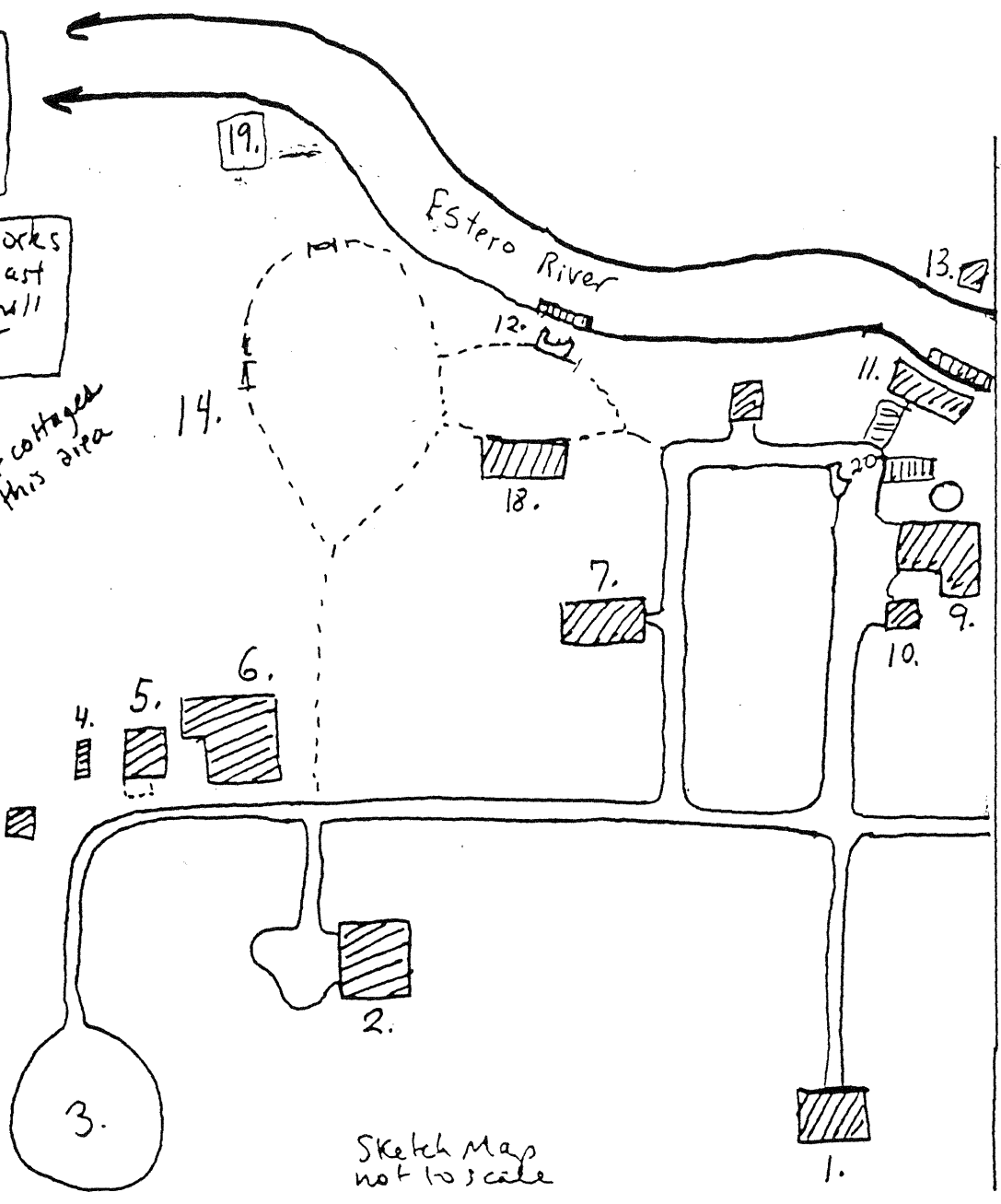
251
220 3

16. Sawmill + mouth Estero river 1700 +

Concrete works located east of sawmill on river

17. other cottages in this area

500ft



Sketch Map not to scale

KOREAN UNITY SETTLEMENT AT ESTERO

- 1. Art Hall
- 2. Planetary Court
- 3. Machine Shop Area
- 4. Cottages (Member House)
- 5. Bakery
- 6. Site of Dining Hall

- 7. Founder's Home
- 8. Medical Office
- 9. New Store
- 10. Post Office
- 11. Site of Old Store
- 12. Bamboo Landing + Steps

- 13. Boothouse
- 14. Area of Log House
- 15. Area of Shoe Repair Carpentry Shops
- 16. Sawmill
- 17. Concrete works
- 18. Site of Children's Bldg.
- 19. ~~2000~~ Location of Ordway home
- 20. ornamental concrete works - pool + fountain steps
- 21. Print Shop Publishing House Site
- 22. tiny court
- 23. located across
- 24. filling station
- 25. apron
- 26. Sawmill, Corp
- 27. Boat Building
- 28. Shoe Repair
- 29. Spraying Work Hive
- 30. Rustic Tea Garden
- 31. "El Estero" members h

Prepared by M.F

15.

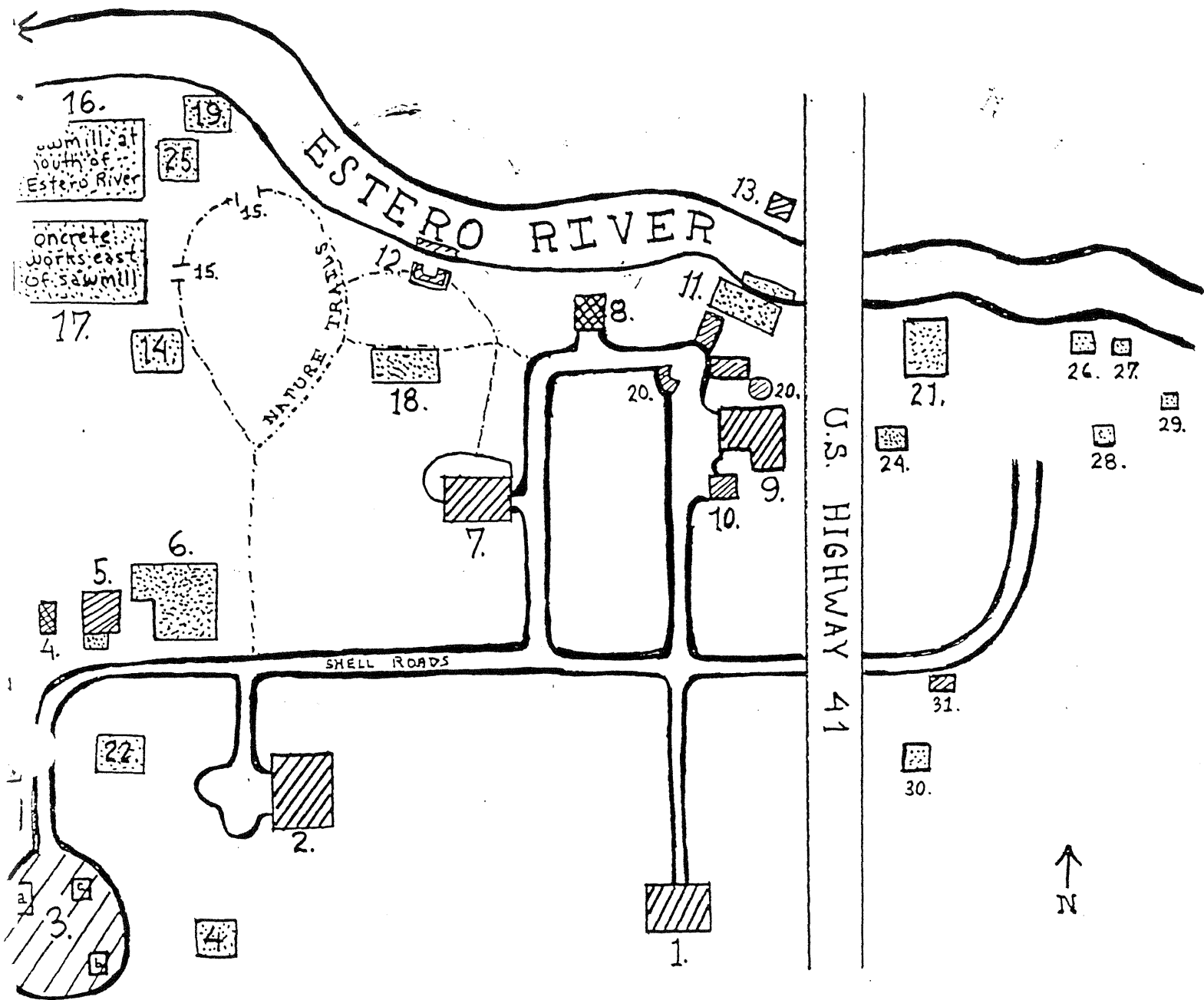
21.

4.

U.S. HIGHWAY 41

- 26. Sawmill, Corp
- 27. Boat Building
- 28. Shoe Repair
- 29. Spraying Work Hive
- 30. Rustic Tea Garden
- 31. "El Estero" members h

252
272
22 tiny court
23 located across



KORESHAN UNITY SETTLEMENT

SKETCH MAP + NOT TO SCALE



STRUCTURES STANDING IN SITU



STRUCTURES STANDING MOVED



STRUCTURES NO LONGER STANDING

253
221

KORESHAN UNITY SETTLEMENT
KEY TO SKETCH MAP

The area included in this map coincides roughly with the suggested Koreshan Unity Settlement historic district. All structures and sites indicated on this sketch map with the exception of Nos. 16 and 17 are contained within the boundaries of the nominated district.

1. Art Hall*
2. Planetary Court*
3. Machine Shop Area
 - a) Large Machine Shop
 - b) Power House
 - c) Little Machine Shop
4. Cottage (Member House) a) One Member Dwelling* b) Two Member Dwelling*
5. Bakery (Oven Area Removed)*
6. Site of Dining Hall
7. Founder's House*
8. Medical Office*
9. New Store*
10. Post Office
11. Site of Old Store & Dock
12. "Bamboo Landing" & Concrete Steps*
13. Boat House
14. Site of Log House (Brothers' Dormitory)
15. Bamboo Bridges
16. Sawmill Site
17. Concrete Works Site
18. Site of Children's Building
19. Approximate Site of Annie Ordway Home
20. Ornamental Concrete Features: Pool, Fountain, & Steps
21. Site of Publishing House
22. Tennis Court Site
23. Site of Laundry
24. Site of Filling Station
25. Approximate Site of Sisters' Dormitory
26. Old Sawmill & Carpentry Shop Site
27. Boat Building Shop Site
28. Shoe Repair Shop Site
29. Apiary Workshop & Beehive Site
30. "Rustic Tea Garden" Site
31. "El Retiro": Member House

*photo supplied and enumerated to correspond with this item

210
2/10

THE ESTERO NURSERY

Department of the Kereshan Unity, Inc.

ESTERO, FLORIDA

- - 1934 - -

The list below includes our most important items, to which additions are constantly being made of rare and ornamental plants especially. All prices are net cash F.O.B. Estero, Fla., and are subject to change without notice. We invite ~~your~~ inquiries, and solicit your orders.

Bamboos and Grasses

Bamboo nana argentea striata. Japan.

Bamboo vulgaris. Giant or Golden

Cymbopogon citratus. Lemon grass.

Bermuda grass

centipede grass

St. Augustine grass

Bulbs

Alocasias

~~ALOE~~

Alpinia nutans. Shell flower.

Caladium bulbosum. Mixed, each 10 to 25¢, \$1.00 a dozen.

Calla elliettiana

Celecasia antiquorum illustris.

Celecasia esculenta

Crinum

Dahlias

Gladiolus

Hedychium coronarium

Lilium harrisi

Maranta arundinacea variegata

Ornamental & Flowering Plants & Shrubs

Acacia farnesiana

Acacia longifolia

255
175

Acalypha bicolor compacta

" *hispida*

" *macrophylla*

" *marginata*

" *mosaica*

Agave americana variegata. Century plant.

" *mira dorensis* Dwarf.

" *neglecta* Blue

Allamanda purpurea. Small 25¢. 6 Ft. or more \$2.00

" *neriifolia.* Bush, yellow flower. 50¢

Alternanthera. Dwarf bedding plant.

Aralia's. Four kinds. 2-3 ft. 35¢, 4 ft. 50¢

Arabotrys arbratissima
Asparagus sprengeri

Aspidistra lurida

Assenia punctata. Rose bouquet.

Beamontia grand
Bixa orellana. Large shrub with rosy pink flowers

Caesalpinia pulcherrima. Dwarf poinciana.

" *pulcherrima flava.* yellow flowers.

Callistemon rigidus. Red flowers.

Cape Jasmine.
Casuarina glabra

Cestrum diurnum. Day jessamine

" *nectarum.* Night blooming.

Chaleas paniculata. Orange jessamine

Chroacidia radum
Coleus. Variegated
Costos

Crape Myrtle. Pink, purple, white and queen's.

Crotons. many rare and beautiful varieties.

Cryptostegia. Purple Allamanda. 3-4 ft. 50¢

Daedalacanthus nervosus. Blue sage.

Datura arborea. Angel's trumpet

~~XX~~

Dracaena's. Four kinds. 6 in. 25¢. 2 ft. \$1.50

256
+79

Duranta plumieri. Golden dewdrop. 4 ft. \$1.50

Erantenum.

Eugenia caromata.

" *uniflora*. Surinam cherry.

Euphorbia splendens. Crown of thorns.

Ficus elastica.

" *altissima*

Graptophyllum

Grevillea banksii

" *thasmania*

Gumbo limbo

Hibiscus. Numerous varieties.

Hoya Carnosa.

Hydrangea hortensis.

Ilex integra

Ixora incarnata. Flame-of-the-woods.

Jasminum dichotomum. Fragrant, from Africa.

" *beesianum*.

(mi) *Jasminum floridum*. Several varieties.

Justicia grandi.

Lantana.

Laurocerasus caroliniana.

Lawsonia inermis. Camphire of Solomon.

Ligustrum ovalifolium California privet.

Low photinia

Magnolia grandiflora

Malpighia glabra.

Malvaviscus arboreus. Turk's cap.

Melaleuca styphalioides.

Nephtytis liberica.

257
780

- Oleander. Several varieties.
- Pandanus. " " All sizes, 25c and up.
- Parlinsonia aculeata
- Parmentiera cerifera
- Pilea microphylla. Artillery plant.
- Piscaya^{on} rose.
- Pithecolobium dulce.
- Plumbago capensis. Blue leadwort.
- Poinsettia.
- Rhus
- Russellia juncea. Coral or fountain plant.
- Sansevieria. Three kinds. 3 to 15c each.
- Schinus terebinthifolius. Brazilian pepper.
- Stenolobium stans. Yellow elder
- Strobilanthes anisophyllus. Lavender bell
- " isophyllus. Hedge flower
- Theretia nerifolia. Triumphet flower.
- ^bThunbergia erecta. King's mantle.
- Thryallis brasiliensis. Bright yellow flowers.
- Tradescantia fluminensis
- " zebina pendula
- Stephanotis floribunda
- Vitey negunda incica
- Yucca filamentosa. Bear grass.

FRUIT TREES AND BERRIES

- Annona cherimola
- " deversifolia
- " squamosa
- Artocarpus integrifolia
- Avocadoes. Seedlings, field grown, 35c each
- " Budded several varieties.
- Calamondin, citrus mitis
- Carissa grandiflora. 12 in. 50c.
- " orduina
- Carob. St. John's bread, 6-8 in. 35c.
- Ceylon goosberry. 8-10 in 25c 2 ft. 75c.

258.
481

- Chinese apple
- lime
- Chrysophyllum olive forme
- Cupania sapida. Akee tree.
- Dafa palm. Commercial, 12-15 in. 75c.
- Eugenia dombayi. Brazilian cherry.
- Feijoa sellowiana
- Ficus. Edible, Mexico.
- Governor's plum. Small plants, 15c.
- Guavas.
- Jak fruit.
- Jatropha curcas Nut tree, quick grower, 18 in 25c
- Jujube
- Litchi chinesis
- Loquat
- Lucuma nervosa. Eggfruit tree, 12 in. 50c.
- Macadamia ternifolia. Queensland nut.
- Mangoes. Seedlings, field grown, 35c.
- " Budded, several varieties.
- Monstera deliciosa
- Mulberry. Several varieties.
- Otaheite gooseberry. (phyllanthus acidus)
- Papaya. 6 in. 10c, 12-15 in. two for 25c, 2 ft. 25c, 5 for \$1.00
- Passiflora edulis. Passion fruit.
- Persimmons. Japanese and native.
- Pistacia chinensis (nut)
- Pomegranate.
- Prunes salisianum Bethley plum, South Africa
- Rhodomyrtus tomentosa
- Rose apple
- Recticulata Annona, montanensis and muricata Small plants 35 and 50c
- Sapocilla.

259
182

Sapota. Several varieties

Surinam cherry

Tamarindus indica Tamarind

Youngberry

PALMS AND CYCALS

Areca lutescens. Golden feather palm

Cocus plumosa

Cycas circinalis. Fern palm.

" revoluta. Sago palm.

Fishtail palm.

Heterospathe elati³

Livistona chinensis. Chine fan palm.

Phoenix can²erriensis

Pritchardia pacifica

Royal palm

Sabal palmetto

" blackburniana^{11/12}

Seaf¹⁰ar¹⁰thia elegans

Thrina argentea

Traveler's palm

Washingtonia robusta

Zamia integrifolia

263

SHADE TREES

Albizia lebbek. Woman's tongue tree

Bauhinia purpurea

Cajuput. (melaleuca leucadendron,

Cassipouira odoratum

Cassia nodosa

Cinnamomum camphora. Camphor tree.

Crescentia cujeta. Calabash tree.

Ficus Brasiliensis - Rubber tree

Eucalyptus robusta

Ficus. several varieties.

Grevillea robusta

Koelreuteria formosana. Golden rain tree.

Pithecolobium dulce

Poinciana regia. Royal poinciana

^{UTILIS}
Sapindus mukorossi. Soapberry tree.

Sehottia latifolia. Kaffir bean tree

Spathodea campanulata. Mountain or tulip tree

Swietenia mahogani. The Mahogany of commerce.

VINES

Allamanda henderoni/ Golden trumpet

" purpurea. Purple Allamanda.

Antigonon leptopus. Chain of love vine

Aristolochia elegans. Dutchman's pipe

Asparagus africanus

" plumosus

Bignonia venusta. Flame vine.

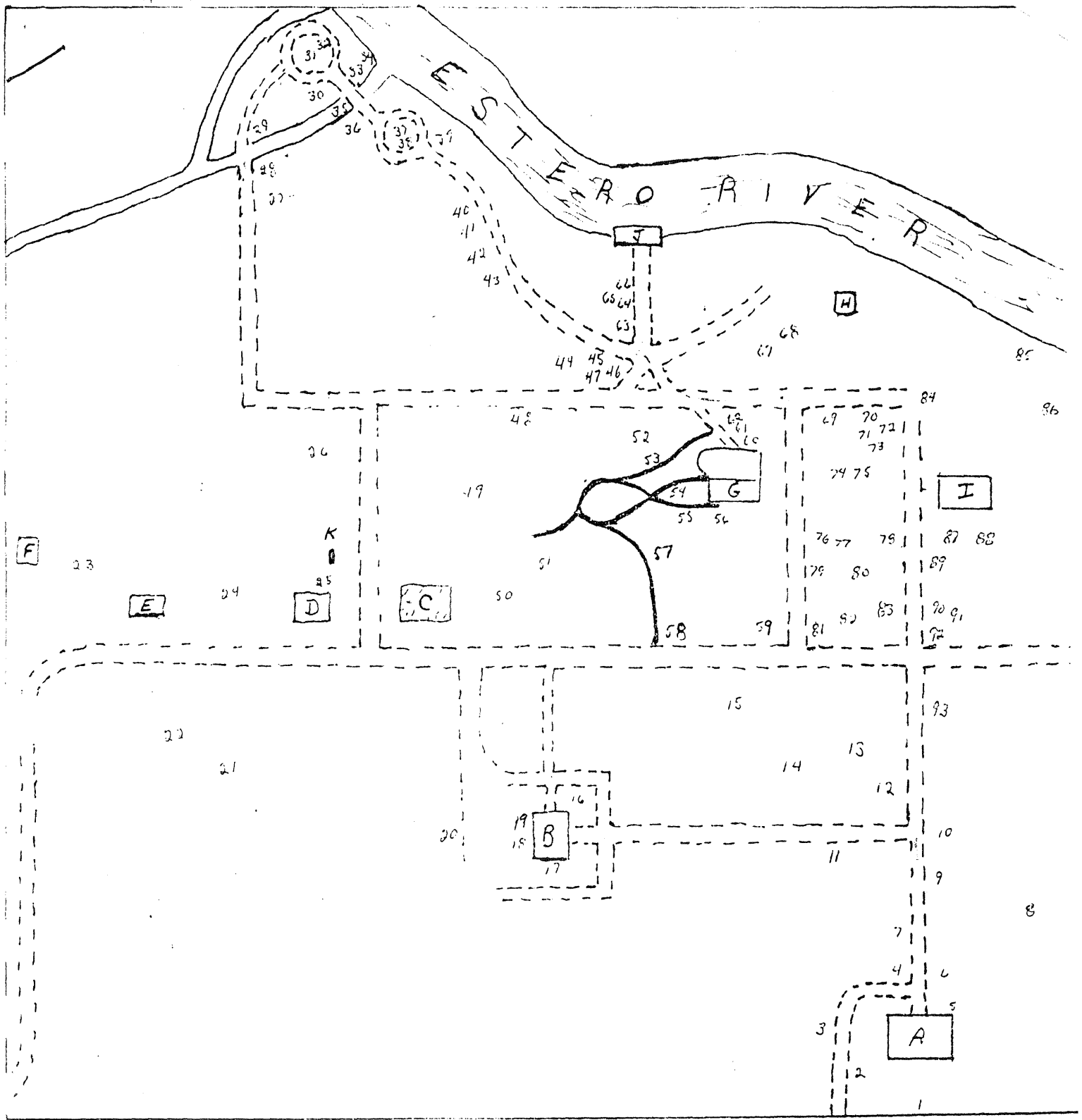
Bougainvillea/ Crimson lake.

Buddleia madagascariensis. Madagascar

Cereus boeckmanni. Night blooming cereus.

Clerodendron thomsonae. Bag flower

261
184



- A = ART HALL
- B = PLANETARY COURT
- C = DINING HALL LOCATION
- D = BAKERY
- E = MEMBERS COTTAGE
- F = MEMBERS COTTAGE
- G = FOUNDERS HOME
- H = DAMKOELER CABIN
- I = KORESHAN UNITY HOTEL
- J = BAMBOO LANDINGS
- K = HEDWIG MICHEL'S GRAVE

262
1895

FLORIDA STATE HISTORIC SOCIETY
 PLANT LIST FOR
 GARDEN AREA

- 1 Downy Myrtle - *Rhodomyrtus tomentosa*
- 2
- 3 Cuban/Slash Pine - *Pinus caribaea*
- 4 Resurrection Fern -
- 5
- 6 Florida/Bohemian Orchid - *Bauhinia* ^{Bauhinia/Mountain Ebony}
- 7 Night Blooming Cereus - *Hyllocereus undatus*
- 8 Spanish Bayonet - *Yucca* *loifolia*
- 9 Milk and Wine Lily - *Croton* *augustum*
- 10 Crepe Myrtle - *Lagerstroemia indica* ^{Southern Lila}
- 11 American Beauty Berry -
- 12 Crepe Myrtle -
- 13 Chamberlayne Tree - *Melia azadirachta*
- 14 Needle/Total Palm - *Acrocomia totai*
- 15
- 16 Southern Red Cedar - *Juniperus silicola* small
- 17 Tree Cactus
- 18 Clumping Fishtail Palm - *Caryota mitis*
- 19 ^{Flame of the Woods} Crimson Ixora - *Ixora macrothyrsa*
- 20 Wild Persimmon -
- 21 Loquat Tree -
- 22 Avocado - *Persea americana*
- 23 Sansevieria - *Sansevieria zeylanica*
- 24 Pecan Tree - *Carya oviformis*
- 25 Talipot Palm - *Corypha umbraculifera*
- 26 Billbergia - *Billbergia venezuelana*
- 27

- 28 Royal Palm - *Roystonea elata*
- 29^{??} Red Cotton Tree - *Bombax malibanicum*
- 30 Bauhinia - *Bauhinia purpurea*
- 31 Monkey Puzzle Tree - *Araucaria bidwillii*
- 32 Tulip Tree - *Spathodia campanulata*
- 33 Umbrella Grass - *Cyperus papyrus*
- 34 Coontie - *Zamia floridana*
- 35 Pond apple - *Annona glabra*
- 36
- 37 Albizzia - *Albizzia odoratissima*
- 38 Women's Tongue Tree - *Albizzia lebbek*
- 39 Brazilian Pepper - *Shinus terebinthifolia*
- 40 Golden Shower - *Cassia fistula*
- 41 Golden Bell - *Tabebuia argentea*
- 42 Azalea - *Azalea indica*
- 43 Cayuput - *Melaleuca quinquenervia*
- 44 Podocarpus - *Podocarpus neriifolia*
- 45 Arborvitae - *Thuja americana*
- 46 C
- 47 ^{BANSEK NUT} Chocolate Tree - *Sterculia foetida*
- 48 Washingtonia Palm - *Washingtonia robusta*
- 49 Red Cotton Tree - *Bombax malibanicum*
- 50 Monkey/Mulletto Ear Tree -
- 51 Tangelo
- 52 Sausage Tree - *Kigelia pinnata*
- 53 Silk Oak - *Grevillia robusta*
- 54 Camphor Tree - *Cinnamomum pedunculatum*

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 55 | MURCOT Orange | | |
| 56 | CROTON | | |
| 57 | Queens Palm - | ARECOSTRUM | ROMANZOFFIANUM |
| 58 | Sea Grape - | COCOLOBIS | UVIFERA |
| 59 | False Sago Palm - | CYCAS | REVOLUTA |
| 60 | Pigmy Date Palm - | PHOENIX | ROEBELINI |
| 61 | Rupicola Date Palm - | PHOENIX | RUPICOLA |
| 62 | JACARANDA - | JACARANDA | ACUTIFOLIA |
| 63 | Womens Tongue Tree - | ALBIZZIA | LEBBEK |
| 64 | Bamboo | | |
| 65 | Screw pine - | PANDANUS | VEITCHI |
| 66 | Brazil Pepper - | SHINUS | TERRIBINTHIFOLIA |
| 67 | Senegal Date Palm - | PHOENIX | RECLINATA |
| 68 | Fox Grape | | |
| 69 | Orange Jessamine (Tasmine) - | MURRAYA | EXOTICA |
| 70 | Firecracker Plant | | |
| 71 | Wild Rose - Confederate Vine | | |
| 72 | Chinaberry Tree - | MELIA | AZEDARACH |
| 73 | Prickly Pear Cactus - | OPUNTIA | |
| 74 | | | |
| 75 | Schefflera - | (BRASSIA)
Schefflera | ACTINOPHYLLA |
| 76 | Copper-leaf - | AESTYPHA | WILKESIANA |
| 77 | Fern-palm - | CYCAS | CIRCINALIS |
| 78 | Yellow Oleander - | THEVETIA | NERIFOLIA |
| 79 | Natal Plum - | CARISSA | GRANDIFLORA |
| 80 | Royal Poinciana - | DELONIX | REGIA |
| 81 | Strangler Fig - | FICUS | AUREA |

By Palm with hole

265
1881

- 82 Mulberry - MORUS
- 83 Mango - MANGIFERA INDICA
- 84 Century Plant - AGAVE AMERICANA
- 85 Leather Fern
- 86 Long leaf Pine - PINUS PALUSTRIS
- 87 Coral Vine - ANTIGONON leptopus
- 88 Feather Palm - ARECA
- 89 Chinese Litchi Nut - LITCHI chinensis
- 90 Golden Rain Tree - KOELREUTERIA paniculata
- 91 Yellow Allamanda - ALLAMANDA cathartica
- 92 Edison Rubber Vine - CRYPTOSTEGIA grandiflora
- 93 Gull Oak
- 94
- 95
- 96
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- 99
- 100

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A single winter night with frost temperatures down to 32° was enough to deprive us of the best summer fruits: mangoes and litchies. The sparse survivors don't add up to a crop as could have been expected from the early bloom and setting of fruit.

However, weather conditions have suited another of the tropical fruits and *Tamarindus indica* moved up into the ranks of "The Fruit of the Month." More than in years past the feathery foliage of this Leguminosae, the pea family, is holding the brown seed pods full with pulp. The pods dangling in the tall tree drop to the ground when ripe, and fully developed as one of the sweetest pulp with acid content of any of the tropical fruits. The pulp covering the seed (four in a pod) is protected by a thin hard shell which for some months guarantees the freshness of the pulp. Scraped from the seeds the pulp is put up in large quantities. It is pressed and preserved and sold in the markets of the native countries. Also a brine is prepared for conserving fish.

In the western world tamarind pulp is mostly used as refreshing addition to iced tea or lemon juice, also for seasoning of chutney and jellies.

The hard wood, reddish grained, is of commercial value, and the sweetish-acid pulp is used as poultices against boils. This slow growing, evergreen handsome tree with straight trunk and slightly drooping branches serves as road or avenue tree in its homeland, India. It is a robust, long-lived tree.

Don't ever throw a seed away. Plant it as soon as you have eaten the fruit, keep it in a warm place with plenty of water, and in a few weeks' time the seed will sprout. When after several years the tree is spreading and bearing, keep it pruned to a manageable height to be able to harvest the fruit before the wind or the rodents smash it to the ground. Prune the tree to a good shade tree to equally broad and high expanse.

no I

Exotic Plants in Southern Florida Gardens

Both coasts of southern Florida are rich in exotic plantlife introduced from subtropical and tropical countries. Most of these plants are unknown to visitors of the gardens. To help identify and guide them a descriptive inventory will be compiled. From the Caloosahatchee, the river at Fort Myers which serves as an imaginary line between the temperate zone and the torrid zone, we will explore the gardens going south to the tip of the Peninsula

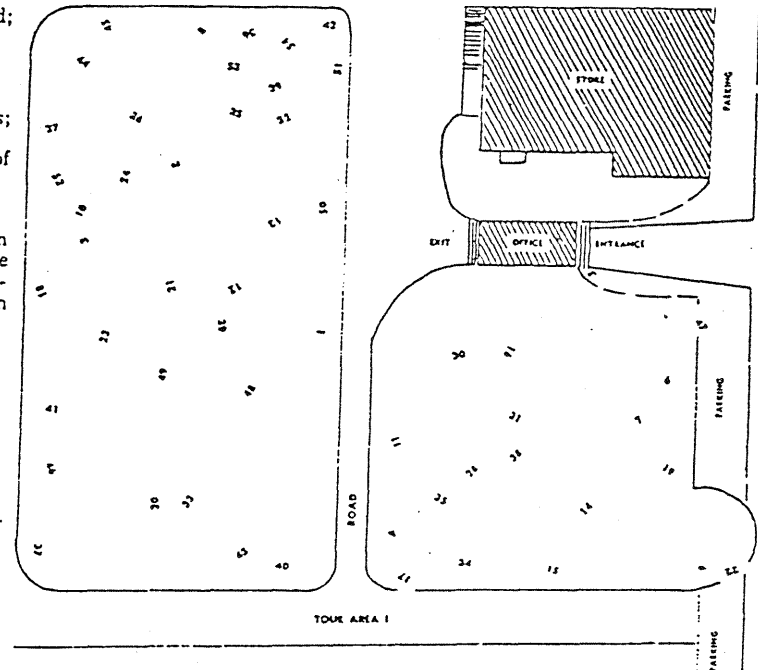
Cooperating in this project are:

Roger W. Allin, superintendent Everglades National Park, Homestead;
Robert L. Halgrim, curator Edison Winter Home, Fort Myers;
Joel Kuperberg, manager Caribbean Gardens, Naples;
Hedwig Michel, president Korshan Unity, Estero;
Ralph McWilliams, Men's Garden Club, Fort Myers;
Lester Piper, co-owner Everglades Wonder Gardens, Bonita Springs;
Elbert A. Schory, Tropical Research Forester, Fort Myers;
Mrs. R. W. Shaughnessy, Flower Show Judge, Florida Federation of
Garden Clubs, Inc., Fort Myers;
Herbert Smith, superintendent, Korshan State Park, Estero.

THE DESCRIPTIVE INVENTORY starts with the plants found in the Korshan State Park in the area of the guided tours. It will be continued with the Edison Botanical Gardens in Fort Myers, the Everglades Wonder Gardens in Bonita Springs, the Caribbean Gardens in Naples, and from there south to the Everglades National Park.

KEY TO PLANTS AT KORESHAN STATE PARK

1. AGAVE AMERICANA (Century Plant) S. America. Amaryllidaceae.
2. ALBIZZIA LEBBEK (Woman's Tongue Tree) Tropical Asia. Leguminosae.
3. ALEURITES FORDI (Tung Tree) Philippines. Euphorbiaceae.
4. ALLAMANDA CATHARTICA Guiana. Apocynaceae.
5. ARECA Feather Palm Malby. Palmaceae.
6. BAMBOO (Grass Family) Tropical Asia. Bambusoae.
7. BAUHINIA Mountain Ebony India. Leguminosae.
8. BRASSIA ACTINOPHYLLA (Schefflera) Queensland Umbrella Tree. Australia. Araliaceae.
9. CABBAGE PALM (Sabal Palmetto) Swamp Cabbage. Florida. Palmaceae.
10. CARISSA GRANDIFLORA (Natal Plum) South America. Apocynaceae.
11. CASIMIROA EDULIS (White Sapota) Mexico. Rutaceae.
12. CASSIA FISTULA from India. Golden Shower. Leguminosae.
13. CINNAMOMUM PEDUNCULATUM (Campher Tree) Japan. Lauraceae.
14. CITRUS AURANTIFOLIA (King Orange) (Citrus Nobilis) Rutaceae.
15. COCOS PLUMOSA Queen's Palm. Palmaceae.
16. CRINUM SANDERIANUM (The Milk and Wine Lily) Africa. Amaryllidaceae.
17. CRYPTOSTEGIA GRANDIFLORA (Edison rubber vine) Tropical Africa. Apocynaceae.
18. CYCAS CIRCINALIS (Fern Palm) S. India. Cycadaceae.
19. CYCAS REVOLUTA (False Sago Palm) Java. Cycadaceae.

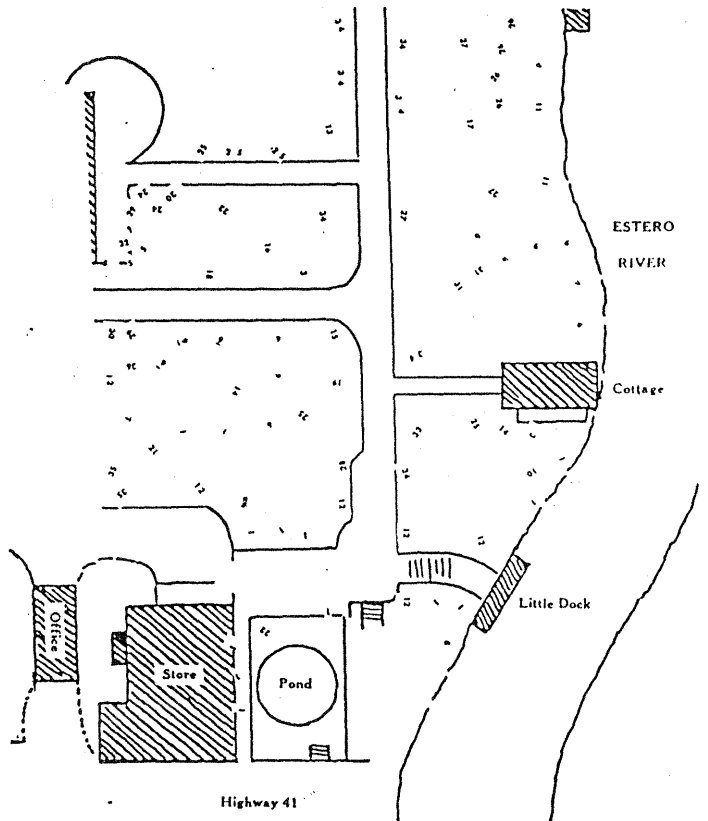


(Continued on Page 3)

1967

M. J. C. M.

KORESHAN STATE PARK BOTANICAL GARDENS



KEY TO PLANTS AT KORESHAN STATE PARK

1. AGAVE AMERICANA (Century Plant) S. America. Amaryllidaceae.
2. ALLAMANDA CATHARTICA Guiana. Apocynaceae.
3. ARECA Feather Palm Malay Palmae.
4. BAMBOO (Grass Family) Tropical Asia. Bambusoaceae.
5. BROMELIA balansae (Bromelia Pinguin) Trop. America. Bromeliaceae.
6. CABBAGE PALM (Sabal Palmetto) Swamp Cabbage. Florida. Palmaceae.
7. CEREUS macrogonus. America. Cactaceae.
8. COCOS NUCIFERA (Coconut). Trop. America, Asia. Palmaceae.
9. CRINUM SANDERIANUM (The Milk and Wine Lily) Africa. Amaryllidaceae.
10. EUCALYPTUS robusta (Swamp Mahogany) Australia. Myrtaceae.
11. EUCALYPTUS tereticornis (Forest Gray Gum) Australia. Myrtaceae.
12. EUGENIA UNIFLORA (Surinam Cherry) Brazil. Myrtaceae.
13. FICUS AUREA Southern Florida. Moraceae.
14. HIBISCUS (Rosa Chinensis). China. Malvaceae.
15. IXORA coccinea. Trop. India. Rubiaceae.
16. JACARANDA ACUTIFOLIA. Brazil. Bignoniaceae.
17. LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA (Cape Myrtle) Trop. Asia & Australia. Lythraceae.
18. MORUS RUBRA (Mulberry). North America. Moraceae.
19. MURRAYA exotica (Orange Jessamine). India. Rutaceae.
20. NERIUM Oleander. So. Europe. Apocynaceae.
21. OPUNTIA (Prickly Pear). All America. Cactaceae.
22. PANDANUS utilis (Screwpine). Madagascar. Pandanaceae.
23. PERSEA AMERICANA (Avocado). Tropical America. Lauraceae.
24. PHOENIX Roebelinii (Pigmy Date Palm). India. Palmaceae.
25. PHOENIX canariensis (Canary Island Date Palm). Palmaceae.
26. PODOCARPUS neriifolia. Tropical Asia. Taxaceae.
27. QUERCUS virginiana (Live Oak). America. Beech Family-Fagaceae.
28. RUSSELLIA tectorius (Coral Plant). Mexico. Scrophulariaceae.
29. SANSEVIERIA laurenti (Bowstring Hemp). Africa. Liliaceae.
30. SANSEVIERIA zeylanica. Trop. Africa, India. Liliaceae.
31. SPATHODIA campanulata (Tulip Tree, Fountain Tree). Africa. Bignoniaceae.
32. STENOLOBIUM STANS (yellow alder). Mexico. Turneraceae.
33. THUJA AMERICANA (Arborvitae). Cupressaceae.
34. WASHINGTONIA ROBUSTA. Lower California & Mexico. Palmaceae.
35. YUCCA GLORIOSA (Spanish Needle). N. America & West Indies. Liliaceae.
36. WILD ROSE (Confederate Vine). Native America. Rosaceae.

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The American Eagle

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DOWNY MYRTLE



For The American Eagle by Joan Herder

FRUIT OF THE MONTH — DOWNY MYRTLE

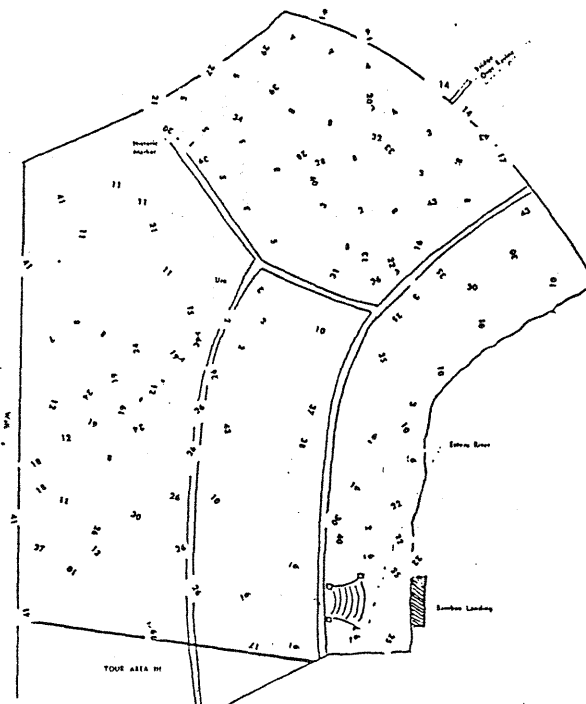
This FRUIT OF THE MONTH does not rank among the royal fruits of summer, it rather graces the Cindarella type in the fruit bowl. As far as its popularity goes, it is limited not so much because of its usefulness but because it does not easily adjust itself to the treatment offered, though once found the right environment it will readily grow. In fact, it then will thrive and spread and take over the countryside, as if it were at home.

Rhodomyrtus tomentosa of the Myrtaceae hails from India, Ceylon, Malaya and South China. It's a tropical berry in the size of a gooseberry and its popular name Downy Myrtle, pictures the fluff that covers the purple fruit. Sweet, delicate flavored pulp fills the rose-type berry and about every possible dish of fresh or preserved fruit meals.

Rose-Myrtle is the translation from Greek Rhodo Myrthus, chosen for the rose-colored flowers that cover bush or tree early in summer. The Downy Myrtle is an extremely ornamental plant and though easily established in its homeland in Florida we've only found it thriving on the West Coast in Lee County and Collier County, and even from this neighborhood transplanting, or root, or seed propagation hasn't been always successful. But once established Downy Myrtle stands about all weather hazards.

KEY TO PLANTS AT KORESHAN STATE PARK — TOUR AREA III

- 1 ACHRAS zapota, Sapodilla, Chicle for chewing gum, Mexico, Sapotaceae
- 2 AGAVE AMERICANA (Century Plant), S. America, Amaryllidaceae
- 3 ALBIZZIA LEBBEK (Woman's Tongue Tree) Tropical Asia, Leguminosae
- 4 ANANAS comosus, Pineapple, Trop. America, Bromeliaceae
- 5 AZALEA indica (included in Rhododendron group), Asia, Ericaceae
- 6 BAMBOO (Grass Family), Tropical Asia, Bambusae
- 7 BOUGAINVILLEA, Trop. America
- 8 BROMELIAS ssp., South America, Bromeliaceae
- 9 BROMELIA balansae (Bromelia Pinguin), Trop. America, Bromeliaceae
- 10 CABBAGE PALM (Sabal Palmetto), Swamp Cabbage, Florida, Palmaceae
- 11 CALADIUM ssp., Tropical America, Aroidae
- 12 CARISSA (dwarf), Natal Plum, South America, Apocynaceae
- 13 CEREUS macrogonus, America, Cactaceae
- 14 CINNAMOMUM PEDUNCULATUM (Camphor Tree), Japan, Lauraceae
- 15 EUCALYPTUS robusta (Swamp Mahogany), Australia, Myrtaceae
- 16 EUCALYPTUS tereticornis (Forest Gray Gum), Australia, Myrtaceae



- 17 HIBISCUS (Rosa chinensis), China, Malvaceae
- 18 IXORA coccinea, Trop. India, Rubiaceae
- 19 JUNIPERUS Forever Young, Fishtail Juniper, Coniferae
- 19a LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA (Crape Myrtle), Trop. Asia & Australia, Lythraceae
- 20 LEUCAENA glauca, Lead Tree, Jumbie Bean, Trop. America, Leguminosae
- 20a MANGIFERA INDICA (Mango) (King of Fruits), Anacardiaceae
- 21 MELALEUCA leucadendron, Cajuput Tree, Australia, Myrtaceae
- 22 PANDANUS veitchi, Screwpine, Madagascar, Pandanaceae
- 22a PARKINSONIA aculeata, Jerusalem Thorn, Trop. America, Leguminosae
- 23 PERSEA AMERICANA (Avocado), Tropical America, Lauraceae
- 24 PHILODENDRON Selloum, Trop. America, Aroidae
- 25 PHOENIX canariensis (Canary Island Date Palm), Palmaceae
- 26 PODOCARPUS nerifolia, Tropical Asia, Taxaceae
- 27 PONGAMIA pinnata, Poonga Oil Tree, Indian Beach, Australia, Leguminosae
- 28 PSIDIUM CATTLEIANUM (Cattley Guava, Strawberry Guava), Brazil, Myrtaceae
- 29 PYTHECOLOBIUM saman, Monkey Pod Tree, Central America, Leguminosae
- 30 QUERCUS virginiana (Life Oak), America, Beech Family, Fagaceae
- 31 ROYSTONEA elata, Royal Palm, Native to Cuba, Palmaceae
- 32 SANSEVIERIA laurenti (Bowstring Hemp), Africa, Liliaceae
- 33 SANSEVIERIA zeylanica, Trop. Africa, India, Liliaceae
- 34 SAPIUM sebiferum, Chinese Tallow Tree, Asia, Euphorbiaceae
- 35 SCHINUS TEREBINTHIFOLIA, Brazilian Pepper Tree, Anacardiaceae
- 36 SELENICEREUS grandiflorus, Queen Of The Night, Cuba, Cactaceae
- 37 STERCULIA foetida, Chocolate Tree, Trop. America, Sterculiaceae
- 38 SWIETENIA mahogany, Cuban Mahogany, Meliaceae
- 39 TABEBUJA argentea, (Tecoma), Golden Bell, Paraguay, Bignoniaceae
- 39a THUJA AMERICANA (Arborvitae), Cupressaceae
- 40 TILLANDSIA usneoides, Spanish Moss (epiphytic herb, not a parasite), Bromeliaceae
- 41 WASHINGTONIA ROBUSTA, Lower California & Mexico, Palmaceae
- 42 YUCCA GLORIOSA (Spanish Needle), N. America & West Indies, Liliaceae
- 43 ZAMIA floridana, Coontie, Seminole Bread, Native to Florida, yielding starch, Cycadaceae

The American Eagle

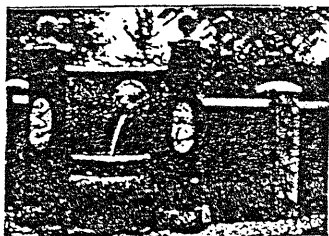
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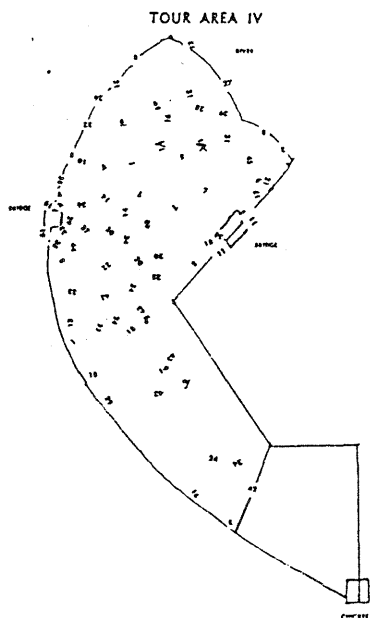
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1897



KEY TO PLANTS AT KORESHAN STATE PARK — TOUR AREA IV

- 1 AGAVE AMERICANA (Century Plant), S. America, Amaryllidaceae
- 2 ARAUCARIA Bidwillii, Monkey Puzzle Tree, Australia, Coniferae
- 3 ALBIZZIA LEBBEK (Woman's Tongue Tree), Tropical Asia, Leguminosae
- 4 ARECA, Feather Palm, Malay, Palmaceae
- 5 BAMBOO (Grass Family), Tropical Asia, Bambusae
- 6 BAUHINIA, Hong Kong, Asia, Leguminosae
- 7 BAUHINIA purpurca, Mountain Ebony, Florida Orchid, India, Leguminosae
- 8 BROMELIADS spp., South America, Bromeliaceae
- 9 CABBAGE PALM (Royal Palm), South America, Florida, Palmetto

FOR ENJOYMENT and INTERPRETATION
Visit Parks and Gardens

When we started in June with the project of Descriptive Inventory on exotic plantlife of Florida's southern parks and gardens we found at the same time in the New York Times an article: 'In Central Park, You Can Tell a Tree by Its Number.' A map was added with numbers and the list corresponded with these numbers, exactly in the same principle our plant inventory was presented. We felt assured that we were on the right track.

A few days later Joel Kuperberg, manager of Caribbean Gardens, Naples, sent us the 'Guide Book through the Botanical Garden of The Martin-Luther-University of Halle, Germany. Another proof that parks and gardens the world over are places for study, interpretation and enjoyment. The same pattern of maps, numbers and listings is here employed, added to all that are fine photos and scholarly introductions to each chapter.

With such study, material available parks and gardens can be enjoyed more fully for their special features. And regular visitors soon find the value of interpretation beyond the mere enjoyment of nature. Then it is time to start Nature Guiding. It is an educational activity which with the right kind of instructor can open endless new roads to understanding of nature and environment.

In 1957 Freeman Tilden, author of books about national Parks of the United States, defined six principles for interpretation in his book, 'Interpreting Our Heritage.'

"1. Any interpretation that does not somehow relate what is being displayed or described to something within the personality or experience of the visitor will be sterile.

"2. Information, as such, is not interpretation. Interpretation is revelation based upon information. But they are entirely different things. However, all interpretation includes information.

Continued on Page 3

- 10 CEREUS macrogonus, America, Cactaceae
- 11 CINNAMOMUM PEDUNCULATUM (Campher Tree), Japan, Lauraceae
- 12 COCOS nucifera (Coconut), Trop. America & Asia, Palmaceae
- 13 COCOS PLUMOSA, Queen's Palm, Palmaceae
- 14 CRINUM SANDERIANUM (The Milk and Wine Lily), Africa, Amaryllidaceae
- 15 CYCAS CIRCINALIS (Fern Palm), S. India, Cycadaceae
- 16 CYCAS REVOLUTA (False Sago Palm), Java, Cycadaceae
- 17 CYPERUS PAPYRUS, Umbrella Grass, Egypt, Gramineae
- 18 EUGENIA UNIFLORA (Surinam Cherry), Brazil, Myrtaceae
- 19 FICUS AUREA, Southern Florida, Moraceae
- 20 HEDYCHIUM coronarium, Ginger Lily - Shell Lilly, India, Scitamineae
- 21 HIBISCUS (Rosa chinensis), China, Malvaceae
- 22 IXORA coccinea, Flame of the Woods, Trop. India, Rubiaceae
- 23 LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA (Crape Myrtle), Trop. Asia & Australia, Lythraceae
- 24 MAGNOLIA grandiflora, Bull Bay, North America, Magnoliaceae
- 25 MANGIFERA INDICA (Mango) (King of Fruits), Anacardiaceae
- 26 LEUCAENA glauca, Lead Tree-Jumble Bean, Trop. America, Leguminosae
- 27 PANDANUS sanderiana, Variegated Screwpine, Polynesia, Cyperaceae
- 28 PONGAMIA pinnata, Poonga Oil Tree, Indian Beech, Australia, Leguminosae
- 29 PHOENIX canariensis (Canary Island Date Palm), Palmaceae
- 30 PINUS caribaea, Caribbean Pine - Cuban Pine, N. America, Pinaceae
- 31 PRITCHARDIA grandis, Fiji Palm, Sandwich Islands, Palmaceae
- 32 PRUNUS CAROLINIANA (Mock Orange), Rosaceae
- 33 QUERCUS virginiana (Live Oak), America, Beech Family, Fagaceae
- 34 RAVENALA madagascariensis, Travelers Tree, Madagascar, Musaceae
- 35 ROYSTONIA elata, Royal Palm, Native to Cuba, Palmaceae
- 36 SANSEVIERIA laurentii (Bowstring Hemp), Africa, Liliaceae
- 37 SANSEVIERIA zeylanica, Trop. Africa, India, Liliaceae
- 38 SCHINUS TEREBINTHIFOLIA, Brazilian Pepper Tree, Anacardiaceae
- 39 SPATHODIA campanulata (Tulip Tree; Fountain Tree), Africa, Bignoniaceae
- 40 TANGERINE, Citrus nobilis, S. Asia, Rutaceae
- 41 TILLANDSIA spp., Epiphyte also Terrestrial, Air Plant, N. America, Bromeliaceae
- 42 PYTHECOLOBIUM saman, Monkey Pod Tree, Central America, Leguminosae
- 43 WASHINGTONIA ROBUSTA, Lower California & Mexico, Palmaceae
- 44 YUCCA GLORIOSA (Spanish Needle), N. America & West Indies, Liliaceae

The Vascular Plants of
KORESHAN STATE HISTORIC SITE
Field Listing

30 September 1994

Sam Cole, Biological Scientist I
District 4 Administration

to Symbols:

Listed Status Section:

(FDA) = Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
(USFWS) = United States Fish and Wildlife Service

CE = Commercially Exploited

T = Threatened

E = Endangered

C2 = A candidate for federal listing with some evidence of vulnerability, but for which not enough information exists to justify listing (USFWS)

(CITES) = Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

II = Appendix II Species

(FNAI) = Florida Natural Areas Inventory

G1/S1 = Critically imperiled (globally/in state) because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences or less than 1000 individuals) or because of extreme vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor

G2/S2 = Imperiled (globally/in state) because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences or less than 3000 individuals) or because of vulnerability to extinction due to some biological or man-made factor

G3/S3 = Either very rare and local throughout its range (21-100 occurrences or less than 10,000 individuals) or found locally in a restricted range or vulnerable to extinction because of other factors

G4/S4 = Apparently secure (globally/in state) but may be rare in parts of range

G5/S5 = Demonstrably secure (globally/in state)

G#G#/
S#S#

= Range of a global or state ranking; insufficient data to assign specific ranking

G#? = Tentative ranking

G#T# = Rank of taxonomic subgroup such as subspecies or variety

G#Q = Ranked as species but questionable whether it is a species or subspecies

G#T#Q = Same as above, but validity as subspecies or variety is questioned

Key to Symbols:

Comments Section:

exotic = a non-native plant species, i.e., one that is brought into Florida from the part of the world where it was native, either purposefully or accidentally. These species have escaped into the wild and reproduce either sexually or asexually. This general category includes species considered to be naturalized and also species which may have invasive potential but are not yet classified by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council (EPPC).

EPPC Designations:

exotic 1 = Category I: Species that are widespread in Florida and have an established potential to invade and disrupt native plant communities.

Examples: Australian pine (Casuarina equisetifolia)
Shrub verbena (Lantana camara)
Brazilian pepper (Schinus terebinthifolius)

exotic 2 = Category II: Species that are localized but have a rapidly expanding population, or that have shown a potential to invade and disrupt native vegetation in other areas, or in other countries with climates similar to that of Florida.

Examples: Cogongrass (Imperata cylindrica)
Japanese climbing fern (Lygodium japonicum)
Guava (Psidium guajava)

exotic 3 = Category III: Species that are widespread and can form dense, monotypic populations, but primarily on disturbed sites such as roadsides, agricultural lands and canal embankments.

Examples: Madagascar periwinkle (Catharanthus roseus)
Red Natalgrass (Rhynchelytrum repens)
Caesar weed (Urena lobata)

09/30/94

The Vascular Plants of
KORESHAN STATE HISTORIC SITE
Field Listing

FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LISTED STATUS	COMMENTS
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PTERIDOPHYTES

ADIANTACEAE	<u>Acrostichum aureum</u>	Golden leather fern	E (FDA) G5, S3 (FNAI)	
ADIANTACEAE	<u>Acrostichum danaeifolium</u>	Giant leather fern	T (FDA)	
ADIANTACEAE	* <u>Vittaria lineata</u>	Shoestring fern	T (FDA)	
BLECHNACEAE	* <u>Blechnum serrulatum</u>	Swamp fern; Saw fern Toothed mid-sorus fern		
BLECHNACEAE	* <u>Woodwardia virginica</u>	Virginia chain fern		
DAVALLIACEAE	<u>Nephrolepis exaltata</u>	Boston sword fern		
LYCOPODIACEAE	<u>Lycopodium cernuum</u>	Club Moss		
DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	<u>Pteridium aquilinum</u>	Bracken fern		
POLYPODIACEAE	<u>Campyloneurum phyllitidis</u>	Strap fern	T (FDA)	
POLYPODIACEAE	* <u>Phlebodium aureum</u>	Golden polypody; Serpent fern	T (FDA)	
POLYPODIACEAE	* <u>Polypodium polypodioides</u> var. <u>michauxianum</u>	Resurrection fern		

GYMNOSPERMS

ARAUCARIACEAE	<u>Araucaria arascana</u>	Monkey puzzle		exotic
CUPRESSACEAE	<u>Juniperus virginiana</u>	Eastern red cedar Southern red cedar		
CUPRESSACEAE	<u>Thuja orientalis</u>	Oriental arborvitae		exotic
CYCADACEAE	<u>Cycas revoluta</u>	Sago palm		exotic
PINACEAE	<u>Pinus elliottii</u>	Slash pine		
PINACEAE	<u>Pinus palustris</u>	Longleaf pine		
PODOCARPACEAE	<u>Podocarpus macrophyllus</u>	Podocarpus		exotic
ZAMIACEAE	<u>Zamia pumila</u>	Florida arrowroot; Coontie	CE (FDA) II (CITES)	

**ANGIOSPERMS
MONOCOTS**

AGAVACEAE	<u>Agave decipiens</u>	False sisal		
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The Vascular Plants of
KORESHAN STATE HISTORIC SITE
Field Listing

FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LISTED STATUS	COMMENTS
AGAVACEAE	<u>Sansevieria hyacinthoides</u>	African bowstring hemp; Snake plant		exotic 2
AGAVACEAE	<u>Yucca aloifolia</u>	Spanish dagger; Spanish bayonet		exotic
AGAVACEAE	<u>Yucca filimentosa</u>	Adam's needle		
ALISMATACEAE	<u>Sagittaria lancifolia</u>	Bull-tongue arrowhead		
AMARYLLIDACEAE	<u>Crinum americanum</u>	String-lily; Swamp lily; Seven-sisters		
AMARYLLIDACEAE	<u>Zephyranthes atamasca</u>	Atamasco lily; Rain lily T (FDA)		
ARECACEAE	<u>Arecastrum romanzoffianum</u>	Queen palm		exotic
ARECACEAE	<u>Caryota mitis</u>	Fishtail palm		exotic
ARECACEAE	<u>Phoenix canariensis</u>	Canary Island date palm		exotic
ARECACEAE	<u>Phoenix reclinata</u>	Senegal date palm		exotic
ARECACEAE	<u>Roystonea elata</u>	Florida royal palm	E (FDA) G27,S2 (FNAI)	
ARECACEAE	<u>Roystonea regia</u>	Cuban royal palm		exotic
ARECACEAE	<u>Sabal palmetto</u>	Cabbage palm		
ARECACEAE	<u>Serenoa repens</u>	Saw palmetto		
ARECACEAE	<u>Washingtonia robusta</u>	Washington palm		exotic
BROMELIACEAE	<u>Neophytum</u> sp.	Bromeliad		exotic
BROMELIACEAE	<u>Neoregelia carolinae</u>	Bromeliad		exotic
BROMELIACEAE	<u>Tillandsia fasciculata</u>	Giant air plant	CE (FDA)	
BROMELIACEAE	<u>Tillandsia flexuosa</u>	Twisted air plant	T (FDA) S3 (FNAI)	
BROMELIACEAE	<u>Tillandsia recurvata</u>	Small ball moss		
BROMELIACEAE	<u>Tillandsia setacea</u>	Grass-leaved air plant; S. Needleleaf air plant	T (FDA)	
BROMELIACEAE	<u>Tillandsia usneoides</u>	Spanish moss		
BROMELIACEAE	<u>Tillandsia utriculata</u>	Giant air plant; Spreading air plant	CE (FDA)	
COMMELINACEAE	<u>Commelina erecta</u>	Day-flower		
COMMELINACEAE	<u>Rhoeo spathacea</u>	Oyster-plant; Boat-lily		exotic 2
CYPERACEAE	* <u>Cyperus ligularis</u>	Alabama swamp flatsedge		

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CYPERACEAE	* <u>Cyperus polystachyos</u>	Many-spike flatsedge		
CYPERACEAE	<u>Fuirena scirpoidea</u>	Southern umbrellasedge		
CYPERACEAE	<u>Rhynchospora colorata</u>	White-tops; Star rush		
CYPERACEAE	* <u>Rhynchospora fascicularis</u>	Fasciculate beaksedge		
ERIOCAULACEAE	<u>Eriocaulon decangulare</u>	Ten-angle pipewort; Giant pipewort		
ERIOCAULACEAE	* <u>Lachnocaulon anceps</u>	White-head bog-buttons		
ERIOCAULACEAE	<u>Syngonanthus flavidulus</u>	Bantam-buttons; Yellow hatpins		
HAEMODORACEAE	* <u>Lachnanthes caroliniana</u>	Bloodroot; Carolina redroot		
HYPOXIDACEAE	<u>Hypoxis juncea</u>	Fringed yellow-star grass		
JUNCEAE	* <u>Juncus marginatus</u>	Grass-leaf rush; Shore rush		
JUNCEAE	<u>Juncus scirpoides</u>	Needle-pod rush		
LILIACEAE	<u>Asparagus densiflorus</u>	Sprenger's asparagus-fern		exotic 2
ORCHIDACEAE	<u>Sacoila lanceolata</u>	Scarlet ladies'-tresses; T (FDA) II (CITES) Leafless beaked ladies'-tresses		
POACEAE	<u>Andropogon glomeratus</u> var. <u>pumilus</u>	Bushy bluestem		
POACEAE	* <u>Aristida beyrichiana</u>	Wiregrass; Pineland threeawn		
POACEAE	<u>Aristida spiciformis</u>	Bottlebrush threeawn		
POACEAE	<u>Arundinaria gigantea</u>	Switch cane		
POACEAE	<u>Bambusa vulgaris</u>	Common bamboo		exotic
POACEAE	<u>Cenchrus incertus</u>	Coast sandspur		
POACEAE	<u>Chloris gayana</u>	Rhodesgrass		exotic
POACEAE	<u>Cynodon dactylon</u>	European bermudagrass		exotic 3
POACEAE	<u>Eragrostis virginica</u>	Coastal lovegrass; Meadow lovegrass		
POACEAE	* <u>Imperata cylindrica</u>	Cogongrass		exotic 2
POACEAE	* <u>Melinis minutiflora</u>	Molassesgrass		exotic 2

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POACEAE	<u>Panicum maximum</u>	Guineagrass		exotic 3
POACEAE	* <u>Pennisetum purpureum</u>	Elephantgrass; Napiergrass		exotic 2
POACEAE	<u>Rhynchelytrum repens</u>	Red Natalgrass		exotic 3
POACEAE	<u>Setaria parviflora</u>	Knotroot foxtail; Knotroot bristlegrass		
POACEAE	<u>Tripsacum dactyloides</u>	Eastern gamagrass; Eastern mock grama		
SMILACACEAE	* <u>Smilax auriculata</u>	Ear-leaf greenbrier; Ear-leaf catbrier		
SMILACACEAE	<u>Smilax bona-nox</u>	Saw greenbrier; Saw catbrier		
SMILACACEAE	<u>Smilax laurifolia</u>	Bamboo vine; Laurel-leaf greenbrier		
XYRIDACEAE	<u>Xyris caroliniana</u>	Carolina yellow-eyed grass		
ANGIOSPERMS				
DICOTS				
ACANTHACEAE	<u>Thunbergia alata</u>	Blackeyed Susan vine; Winged clockvine		exotic
ANACARDIACEAE	<u>Rhus copallina</u>	Winged sumac; Shining sumac		
ANACARDIACEAE	<u>Schinus terebinthifolius</u>	Brazilian pepper; Florida holly		exotic 1
ANACARDIACEAE	* <u>Toxicodendron radicans</u>	Eastern poison ivy		
ANNONACEAE	<u>Annona glabra</u>	Pond apple		
ANNONACEAE	<u>Asimina reticulata</u>	Wetted pawpaw		
APOCYNACEAE	<u>Carissa macrocarpa</u>	Natal plum; Amatungula		exotic
APOCYNACEAE	<u>Catharanthus roseus</u>	Madagascar periwinkle; Oldmaid		exotic 3
APOCYNACEAE	<u>Nerium oleander</u>	Oleander		exotic
APOCYNACEAE	* <u>Trachelospermum jasminoides</u>	Confederate jasmine		exotic
AQUIFOLIACEAE	<u>Ilex cassine</u>	Dahoon holly	CE (FDA)	
AQUIFOLIACEAE	<u>Ilex glabra</u>	Gallberry; Inkberry		

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ARALIACEAE	<u>Schefflera actinophylla</u>	Australian umbrella tree; Schefflera		exotic 1
ASCLEPIADACEAE	<u>Asclepias feayi</u>	Florida milkweed		
ASCLEPIADACEAE	<u>Asclepias pedicellata</u>	Savannah milkweed		
ASCLEPIADACEAE	<u>Asclepias tuberosa</u>	Butterfly-weed		
ASTERACEAE	* <u>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</u>	Common ragweed; Annual ragweed		
ASTERACEAE	<u>Baccharis glomeruliflora</u>	Silverling; Groundsel tree		
ASTERACEAE	<u>Baccharis halimifolia</u>	Groundsel tree; Sea-myrtle; Saltbush		
ASTERACEAE	* <u>Bidens alba</u> var. <u>radiata</u>	Spanish needles; Beggar-ticks		
ASTERACEAE	<u>Carphephorus corymbosus</u>	Florida paintbrush; Coastal plain chaffhead		
ASTERACEAE	<u>Carphephorus odoratissimus</u>	Vanilla plant; Vanilla-leaf		
ASTERACEAE	<u>Chrysopsis scabrella</u>	Coastal plain goldenaster		
ASTERACEAE	* <u>Conyza canadensis</u> var. <u>pusilla</u>	Dwarf horseweed		
ASTERACEAE	<u>Coreopsis leavenworthii</u>	Leavenworth's tickseed		
-ASTERACEAE	<u>Elephantopus elatus</u>	Florida elephant's-foot; Tall elephant's-foot		
ASTERACEAE	<u>Erechtites hieracifolia</u>	Fireweed; American burn		
ASTERACEAE	<u>Eupatorium capillifolium</u>	Dog-fennel		
ASTERACEAE	* <u>Eupatorium mohrii</u>	Mohr's thoroughwort		
ASTERACEAE	<u>Euthamia caroliniana</u>	Flat-topped goldenrod; Slender grass-leaf goldenrod		
ASTERACEAE	<u>Gaillardia pulchella</u>	Indian blanket; Firewheel		exotic
ASTERACEAE	* <u>Heterotheca subaxillaris</u>	Camphorweed		
ASTERACEAE	<u>Lygodesmia aphylla</u>	Roserush		
ASTERACEAE	* <u>Palafoxia feayi</u>	Feay's palafox		
ASTERACEAE	<u>Pityopsis graminifolia</u>	Coastal plain silk-grass; Grass-leaf goldenaster		
ASTERACEAE	<u>Pluchea odorata</u>	Saltmarsh fleabane; Shrubby camphorweed		

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FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	LISTED STATUS	COMMENTS
ASTERACEAE	* <u>Pluchea rosea</u>	Rosy camphorweed		
ASTERACEAE	* <u>Pterocaulon pycnostachyum</u>	Coastal blackroot; Rabbit-tobacco		
ASTERACEAE	* <u>Solidago odora</u> var. <u>chapmanii</u>	Chapman's goldenrod		
ASTERACEAE	* <u>Wedelia trilobata</u>	Bay Biscayne creeping-oxeye		exotic 2
BIGNONIACEAE	<u>Campsis radicans</u>	Trumpet-vine; Trumpet-creeper		
BIGNONIACEAE	<u>Kigelia pinnata</u>	Sausage tree		exotic
BOMBACACEAE	<u>Bombax ceiba</u>	Bombax tree		
BORAGINACEAE	<u>Heliotropium polyphyllum</u>	Heliotrope		
CACTACEAE	<u>Cereus pteranthus</u>	Snake cactus		exotic
CACTACEAE	<u>Cereus undatus</u>	Night-blooming cereus		exotic 2
CACTACEAE	<u>Opuntia cochenillifera</u>	Cochineal nopal cactus; Tree prickly pear		exotic
CACTACEAE	<u>Opuntia humifusa</u>	Prickly-pear cactus; Devil's-tongue	T (FDA) II (CITES)	
CASUARINACEAE	<u>Casuarina equisetifolia</u>	Australian pine; Beach she-oak		exotic 1
CHRYSOBALANACEAE	<u>Chrysobalanus icaco</u>	Coco plum		
CHRYSOBALANACEAE	<u>Licania michauxii</u>	Gopher apple		
COMBRETACEAE	<u>Bucida buceras</u>	Black olive; Oxhorn bucida		exotic
COMBRETACEAE	<u>Leguncularia racemosa</u>	White mangrove		
CONVOLVULACEAE	<u>Cuscuta</u> sp.	Dodder; Love vine		
CONVOLVULACEAE	* <u>Merremia dissecta</u>	Alamo vine; Noyau-vine		
CRASSULACEAE	<u>Kalanchoe tubiflora</u>	Chandelier plant; Pen-wiper		exotic
CUCURBITACEAE	* <u>Momordica charantia</u>	Wild balsam apple; Balsam-pear		exotic
EBENACEAE	<u>Diospyros virginiana</u>	Persimmon		
ERICACEAE	* <u>Befaria racemosa</u>	Tarflower		
ERICACEAE	<u>Lyonia ferruginea</u>	Rusty lyonia; Rusty staggerbush		
ERICACEAE	* <u>Lyonia fruticosa</u>	Coastal plain staggerbush		

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ERICACEAE	<u>Lyonia lucida</u>	Fetterbush; Shinyleaf		
ERICACEAE	<u>Vaccinium arboreum</u>	Tree sparkleberry		
EUPHORBIACEAE	<u>Poinsettia cyathophora</u>	Painted-leaf; Wild poinsettia; Fire-on-the-mountain		
EUPHORBIACEAE	<u>Poinsettia pinetorum</u>	Painted-leaf; Wild poinsettia		
FABACEAE	* <u>Abrus precatorius</u>	Rosary-pea; Crab's-eye; Blackeyed Susan		exotic 1
FABACEAE	<u>Albizia lebbek</u>	Woman's-tongue		exotic 2
FABACEAE	* <u>Amorpha fruticosa</u>	False indigo-bush; Bastard indigo		
FABACEAE	<u>Amorpha herbacea</u>	Cluster-spike indigo-bush		
FABACEAE	<u>Bauhinia variegata</u>	Orchid tree		exotic 2
FABACEAE	* <u>Chamaecrista fasciculata</u>	Partridge-pea; Sleepingplant		
FABACEAE	<u>Chamaecrista nictitans</u> var. <u>aspera</u>	Wild sensitive plant		
FABACEAE	* <u>Crotalaria pallida</u> var. <u>obovata</u>	Smooth rattlebox		exotic
FABACEAE	<u>Crotalaria spectabilis</u>	Showy rattlebox		exotic
FABACEAE	<u>Dalbergia ecastophyllum</u>	Coin-vine		
FABACEAE	<u>Delonix regia</u>	Royal poinciana		exotic
FABACEAE	<u>Enterolobium cyclocarpum</u>	Earpod tree		exotic
FABACEAE	<u>Erythrina herbacea</u>	Southeastern coralbean; Cherokee-bean; Cardinal-spear		
FABACEAE	* <u>Galactia volubilis</u>	Downy milk-pea		
FABACEAE	* <u>Pueraria montana</u> var. <u>lobata</u>	Kudzu vine		exotic 1
FABACEAE	<u>Tephrosia florida</u>	Florida hoary-pea		
FAGACEAE	<u>Quercus chapmanii</u>	Chapman's oak		
FAGACEAE	<u>Quercus laurifolia</u>	Laurel oak; Diamond oak		
FAGACEAE	<u>Quercus minima</u>	Dwarf live oak		
FAGACEAE	* <u>Quercus myrtifolia</u>	Myrtle oak		
FAGACEAE	<u>Quercus nigra</u>	Water oak		

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FAGACEAE	<u>Quercus virginiana</u>	Virginia live oak		
GENTIANACEAE	<u>Sabatia grandiflora</u>	Large-flowered marsh-pink; Large-flowered rose-gentian		
HYPERICACEAE	* <u>Hypericum brachyphyllum</u>	Coastal plain St. John's-wort		
HYPERICACEAE	* <u>Hypericum cistifolium</u>	Round-pod St. John's-wort		
HYPERICACEAE	<u>Hypericum tetrapetalum</u>	Four-petal St. John's-wort; St. Peter's-wort		
JUGLANDACEAE	<u>Carya illinoensis</u>	Pecan		exotic
LAMIACEAE	<u>Satureja rigida</u>	Pennyroyal		exotic
LAURACEAE	<u>Persea americana</u>	Avocado		exotic
LAURACEAE	<u>Persea borbonia</u>	Redbay		
LYTHRACEAE	<u>Lagerstroemia indica</u>	Indian crape-myrtle		exotic
MAGNOLIACEAE	<u>Magnolia grandiflora</u>	Southern magnolia		
MAGNOLIACEAE	<u>Magnolia macrophylla</u>	Bigleaf magnolia		exotic
MALVACEAE	<u>Hibiscus tiliaceus</u>	Sea rose-mallow; Mahoe		exotic 2
MALVACEAE	<u>Urena lobata</u>	Caesar weed		exotic 3
MELASTOMATACEAE	<u>Rhexia mariana</u>	Pale meadow beauty; Maryland meadow beauty		
MELIACEAE	<u>Melia azedarach</u>	Chinaberry		exotic 1
MORACEAE	<u>Ficus aurea</u>	Florida strangler fig; Golden fig		
MORACEAE	<u>Ficus benjamina</u>	Cuban laurel; Weeping laurel; Benjamin fig		exotic 2
MORACEAE	<u>Ficus elastica</u>	India rubber tree		exotic 2
MORACEAE	<u>Morus rubra</u>	Red mulberry		
MYRICACEAE	<u>Myrica cerifera</u>	Wax myrtle; Southern bayberry		
MYRSINACEAE	<u>Ardisia escallonioides</u>	Island marlberry		
MYRSINACEAE	<u>Rapanea punctata</u>	Myrsine; Guiana colicwood		
MYRTACEAE	<u>Eucalyptus robusta</u>	Swamp mahogany		exotic
MYRTACEAE	<u>Eugenia uniflora</u>	Surinam cherry		exotic 2
MYRTACEAE	<u>Melaleuca quinquenervia</u>	Punk tree; Cajeput; Melaleuca		exotic 1

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MYRTACEAE	<u>Myrcianthes fragrans</u>	Twinberry stopper; Simpson's stopper	C2 (USFWS) G4T3,S3 (FNAI)	
MYRTACEAE	<u>Psidium guajava</u>	Guava		exotic 2
MYRTACEAE	* <u>Rhodomyrtus tomentosus</u>	Downy rose-myrtle		exotic 1
MYRTACEAE	<u>Syzygium jambos</u>	Rose apple; Java plum		exotic 2
NYSSACEAE	<u>Nyssa sylvatica</u> var. <u>biflora</u>	Swamp black gum; Swamp tupelo		
OLACACEAE	<u>Ximenia americana</u>	Tallowood; Hog plum		
OLEACEAE	<u>Forestiera segregata</u>	Florida privet		
OLEACEAE	<u>Fraxinus caroliniana</u>	Pop ash; Water ash; Carolina ash		
ONAGRACEAE	* <u>Gaura angustifolia</u>	Southern gaura; Southern beeblossom; Morning honeysuckle		
PHYTOLACCACEAE	<u>Phytolacca americana</u>	American pokeweed; Pokeberry		
PLATANACEAE	<u>Platanus orientalis</u>	Oriental planetree		exotic
POLYGALACEAE	<u>Polygala grandiflora</u>	Large-flowered polygala; Showy milkwort; Candyroot		
POLYGALACEAE	<u>Polygala nana</u>	Wild bachelor's button; Dwarf milkwort		
POLYGALACEAE	<u>Polygala rugelii</u>	Big yellow milkwort; Yellow bachelor's button	T (FDA)	
POLYGONACEAE	<u>Coccoloba uvifera</u>	Seagrape; Seasidegrape		
POLYGONACEAE	<u>Polygonella polygama</u> var. <u>brachystachya</u>	Jointweed; Octoberflower		
PROTEACEAE	<u>Grevillea robusta</u>	Silk-oak		exotic
RHIZOPHORACEAE	<u>Rhizophora mangle</u>	Red mangrove		
ROSACEAE	<u>Rosa multiflora</u>	Multiflora rose		exotic
RUBIACEAE	<u>Casasia clusiifolia</u>	Seven-year apple		
RUBIACEAE	<u>Cephalanthus occidentalis</u>	Buttonbush		
RUBIACEAE	<u>Diodia virginiana</u>	Virginia buttonweed		
RUBIACEAE	<u>Psychotria nervosa</u>	Wild coffee; Seminole balsamo		

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RUBIACEAE	<u>Randia aculeata</u>	White indigo-berry		
RUTACEAE	<u>Citrus aurantifolia</u>	Key lime		exotic
SALICACEAE	<u>Salix caroliniana</u>	Carolina willow; Coastal plain willow		
SAPINDACEAE	<u>Sapindus saponaria</u>	Southern soapberry; Wingleaf soapberry; False dogwood		
SCROPHULARIACEAE	<u>Buchnera americana</u>	American blueheart		
SCROPHULARIACEAE	<u>Scoparia dulcis</u>	Sweet broom; Licoriceweed		
SIMAROUBACEAE	<u>Ailanthus altissima</u>	Tree-of-Heaven		exotic
SOLANACEAE	<u>Physalis walteri</u>	Starry-hair ground-cherry		
STERCULIACEAE	* <u>Melochia villosa</u>	Bretonica peluda; Chocolate weed		
VERBENACEAE	* <u>Callicarpa americana</u>	American beautyberry; French mulberry		
VERBENACEAE	<u>Clerodendrum indicum</u>	Turk's-turban; Sky-rocket; Drunkard's-nose; Indian tubeflower		exotic
VERBENACEAE	<u>Lantana camara</u>	Shrub verbena; Hedgeflower		exotic 1
VERBENACEAE	<u>Phyla nodiflora</u>	Carpetweed; Frog-fruit; Turkey-tange		
VITACEAE	<u>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</u>	Virginia creeper; Woodbine		
VITACEAE	<u>Vitis rotundifolia</u> var. <u>munsoniana</u>	Southern fox grape		
VITACEAE	<u>Vitis shuttleworthii</u>	Calusa grape		

Plant photographs – green ring binder in Art Hall

Herbaceous

Crinum sanderianum – Milk and Wine Lily – Africa
Opuntia – Prickly Pear
Yucca aloifolia – Aloe Yucca
Cereus undatus – Night Blooming Cactus
Ananas bracteatus – Wild red pineapple – Tropical America
Snake Cactus
Manfreda variegata – South America (agave-like)
Agave americana – Century Plant
Billbergia venezuelana – Billbergia - bromeliad
Aechmea chantinii – Aechmea – bromeliad
Bromelia balansae – Heart of Flame – Tropical America – bromeliad
Tillandsia fasciculata – Quill – leaf – North America
Albizia lebbek – Woman's Tongue Tree – Tropical Asia
Pandanus utilis – Screw Pine - Madagascar
Pandanus veitchii – Variegated Screw Pine
Serenoa repens – Saw Palmett
Hedychium coronarium – Shell Ginger lily – India
Corn Plant
Euphorbia milii – Crown of Thorns
Erythrina herbacea – Coral Bea
Galliardia pulchella – Forewheel / Blanket Flower
Thunbergia alata – Black-eyed Clockvine – East Africa

Sida unoda – Caesar Weed
Lantana camara – Lantana
Bidens pilosa – Spanish Needles
Fleabane Aster
Tribulus cistoides – Puncture Weed – naturalized European
Rhexia lutea – Yellow Rhexi
Cassia drapmanii – Cassia
Poinsetta pinetorum – Painted Leaf
Polypodium polypoides – Resurrection Fern
Polypodium – Golden Foot Fern
Thelypteris (fern)
Nephrolepis exaltata – fern
Boston Fern
Pennyroyal
Calopogon tuberosus – Grass Pink
Indigofera hirsuta – Hairy Indigo
Tillandsia – Spanish Moss
Sterculia foetida
Carissa – Natal Plum
Kalanchoe pinnata – Life Plant / Beach Bells – Africa

Woodies

Eriobotrya japonica – Loquat
Bumelia sapotaceae – Mock Orange or Orange Jasmine
Eugenia unifora – Surinam cherry – Brazil
Hibiscus rosa – sinensis – Hibiscus – China
Quercus virginiana – Live Oak
Campsis radicans – Trumpet Vine
Malvaviscus arboreus – Turk's Cap Mallow / Wax Mallow (Sleeping Hibiscus)
Phycotonia nervosa – Wild Coffee
Abrus precatorius – Rosary Pea / Crab's Eye
Sapindus saponaria – Soapberry Tree – Tropical Asia
Arucaria bidwillii – Monkey Puzzle Tree – Australia
Anacampseros albissima – Copper Plant – Southwest Africa
Azalea indica – Formosa Azalea – Asia
Taebuie pentaphylla – Pink Poi Tree
Kigelia pinnata – Sausage Tree – West Africa
Coccoloba uvifera – Sea Grape
Mangifera indica – Mango
Bauhinia purpurea – Orchid Tree – India
Psidium cattleianum – Cattel Guava – Brazil
Pongam Tree
Spathodeaa campanulata – African Tulip Tree
Bombax malabaricum (now Ceiba bombax) Red Silk Floss Tree (Kapok) – India
Eucalyptus robusta – Swamp Mahogany – Australia
E. tereticornis – Forest Gray Gum – Australia
Delonix regia – Royal Poinciana – Madagascar
Sapodilla zapota – Sapodilla – Mexico
Terminalia catappa – Indian or Sea Almond – Asia
Candlenut Tree
Ficus elastica – Banyan Rubber Tree
Magnolia grandiflora – Southern Magnolia
Schefflera actinophylla – Queensland Umbrella Tree
Prunus – Japanese Plum
Ixora coccina – Flame of the Woods – India
Steeculia foetida – Chocolate Tree
Acrocomia totai – Gru-arua (palm)
Washingtonia robusta (palm)
Cycadaceae stangeriaceae – Sago Palm – Madagascar / Japan
Phoenix canariensis – Date Palm (palm)
Sabal palmetto – Queen Palm (palm)
Cabbage palmetto – Cabbage Palm (palm)
Areca palm
Phoenix reclinata (palm)
Podocarpus
Red Mangrove
Cinnamomum pedunculatum – Camphor Tree – Japan

Bambusa – Japanese Bamboo
Ficus aurea – Strangler Fig – Southern Florida
Holmskiodia sanVuinea – Chinese Hat vine
Grevillea robusta – Silk Oak – Australia
Virginia Creeper
Poison Ivy

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Koreshan State Historic Site – November 2004

Scan Information:

The following information was generated by the scanner. It includes the size and the resolution of each page of this document. It has been included here for informational and archival purposes. Page numbers refer to the scanned document and not to the pagination contained in the document.

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Job Name: 980.tif

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Created By: Konica Business Technologies, Inc.

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Time of Completion: TUE NOV 16 04:55:07 2004

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Job Name: 981.tif

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Total Pages: 74
Time of Completion: TUE NOV 16 04:58:42 2004
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Job Number: 983
Job Name: 983.tif

Creation Time: TUE NOV 16 04:58:44 2004
Created By: Konica Business Technologies, Inc.

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Total Pages: 84
Time of Completion: TUE NOV 16 05:02:05 2004
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Job Number: 984
Job Name: 984.tif

Creation Time: TUE NOV 16 05:02:12 2004
Created By: Konica Business Technologies, Inc.

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Page Vertical size: 4352
Page bits per pixel: 1
Page X-Resolution: 400
Page Y-Resolution: 400

Page Number: 69
Page Width size: 3328
Page Vertical size: 4352
Page bits per pixel: 1
Page X-Resolution: 400
Page Y-Resolution: 400

Page Number: 70
Page Width size: 3328
Page Vertical size: 4352
Page bits per pixel: 1
Page X-Resolution: 400
Page Y-Resolution: 400

Page Number: 71
Page Width size: 3328
Page Vertical size: 4352
Page bits per pixel: 1
Page X-Resolution: 400
Page Y-Resolution: 400

Page Number: 72
Page Width size: 3328
Page Vertical size: 4352
Page bits per pixel: 1
Page X-Resolution: 400
Page Y-Resolution: 400

Page Number: 73
Page Width size: 3328
Page Vertical size: 4352
Page bits per pixel: 1
Page X-Resolution: 400
Page Y-Resolution: 400

Page Number: 74

Page Width size: 3328
Page Vertical size: 4352
Page bits per pixel: 1
Page X-Resolution: 400
Page Y-Resolution: 400

Page Number: 75
Page Width size: 3328
Page Vertical size: 4352
Page bits per pixel: 1
Page X-Resolution: 400
Page Y-Resolution: 400

Page Number: 76
Page Width size: 3328
Page Vertical size: 4352
Page bits per pixel: 1
Page X-Resolution: 400
Page Y-Resolution: 400

Page Number: 77
Page Width size: 3328
Page Vertical size: 4352
Page bits per pixel: 1
Page X-Resolution: 400
Page Y-Resolution: 400

Page Number: 78
Page Width size: 3328
Page Vertical size: 4352
Page bits per pixel: 1
Page X-Resolution: 400
Page Y-Resolution: 400

Total Pages: 78
Time of Completion: TUE NOV 16 05:03:54 2004
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