

DUDLEY FARM, FARMHOUSE & OUTBUILDINGS
18730 West Newberry Road
Newberry
Alachua
Florida

HABS FL-565
FL-565

HABS
FL-565

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

FIELD RECORDS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240-0001

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 11/19/01 BY 60322
FOLLOWING...

**HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
DUDLEY FARM**

HABS
FL 565

HABS FL-565

- Location:** When measured in 1992, the location was recorded as State Road 26. The location was changed in 2009 to 18730 West Newberry Road to more accurately reflect its location.
UTMs (taken from the National Register of Historic Places nomination):
17.350100.3282400
17.350400.3282400
17.351400.3281260
17.350100.3281300
- Significance:** (adapted from the National Register of Historic Places nomination) The Dudley Farm is significant in the areas of agriculture and architecture. Comprised of a complex of twenty-one buildings, thirteen structures, and one cultural landscape, it is an excellent example of a 19th-20th century Florida farm that remains virtually intact. Original field and sections of old roads remain. The resources, constructed between 1859-1946, are in good condition, and individually, and as a complex, represent one of Florida's premier historic farms. The agricultural history of the farm closely reflects the practices and agricultural changes of the region. Cotton was supplanted by cattle and tobacco as the main cash crop by the turn of the 20th century. Agricultural activity continued until the 1980s. The property is now owned by the State of Florida and managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks.
- Sources:** National Register of Historic Places Nomination for Dudley Farm, National Park Service. Prepared by Murray Laurie, Sally Morrison, and Robert O. Jones. 2002.

Addendum To:
Dudley Farm, Farmhouse and Outbuildings
18730 West Newberry Road
Newberry
Alachua County
Florida

HABS No. FL-565

HABS
FL-565

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, DC

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

DUDLEY FARM, FARMHOUSE

HABS NO. FL-565 page 2

Location: 18730 West Newberry Road, Newberry, Alachua County, Florida. The 257.17 acre site is located on State Road 26 within the city limits of Newberry, about ten miles west of Gainesville. The tract is bounded on the south by State Road 26, on the west by a double fenced lane, and on the north and the east by farm lanes and private property.

Owner: The property is now owned by the State of Florida and managed by the Division of Recreation and Parks.

Present Use: The Dudley Farm Historic District is an early north Florida pioneer farm dating back to the Civil War. The Dudley Farm consists of a complex of four sites with nineteen buildings and eleven contributing structures constructed between 1882 and 1945. In addition to the house, barns, and other farm buildings, a general store with a post office and a cane syrup production complex used by the surrounding Dudley community are part of the District, as are the sites of the original 1860s farmstead and slave quarters.

Significance: Dudley Farm is an excellent, rare example of an early vernacular Florida farmstead that remains essentially intact, with a Georgian style main house and a wide collection of accompanying outbuildings constructed between 1882 and 1945. The rural vernacular farmhouse, and its dependencies, was erected using methods which are a response to local building skills and traditions and available materials, including heart-pine lumber milled on site. While the current house dates to ca. 1882, the Dudley Farm has been the center of this rural farm community since first established by Philip Benjamin Harvey Dudley, Sr. in the 1860s. The Dudley Farm attained a prominent position in the area in the latter half of the nineteenth century when it was known as the community of "Dudley."

The farm landscape typifies the early Florida farm, complete with garden, fruit trees, pastures, croplands, and woodlands. Some of the original fields and pastures and sections of old roadways also lie within the district boundaries and contribute to its cultural landscape. The Dudley Farm preserves Florida history and its agricultural, architectural, and folk cultural components within its original rural context. It illustrates the evolving dynamics of a Florida farm through three generations and offers to present and future generations a rich and diverse historical and educational opportunities.

Historian: The historical report was prepared to supplement the drawings and photographs with information taken from the National Register nomination for Dudley Farm.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: Development of the property began when Philip Benjamin Harvey Dudley, Sr., purchased 360 acres of land in 1859 through United States Land Grant Certificates. He then built a double-pen, log, dog-trot style house for his family and quarters for his slaves, clearing part of the property and setting out cotton and vegetable crops. By 1860s, Dudley had acquired 960 acres of land in Alachua County. In 1881, P.B.H. Dudley, Jr., the oldest son of P.B.H. Dudley, Sr., inherited the Dudley Farm acreage upon his father's death. Dudley, Jr., built the present farmhouse in the early 1880s to accommodate his growing family. The various dependencies and outbuildings on the Dudley Farm were built between 1880 and 1945.

2. Architect: The design of the farmhouse was likely determined by the Dudleys who built it in the style of the local vernacular, using lumber milled on the property, with stone for the foundations also found on site.

3. Owners: Twenty-five acres of the Dudley Farm were left to the State of Florida by Miss Myrtle Dudley in 1983, and the additional acreage was subsequently purchased by the State of Florida. The property had been in the Dudley family since 1959 when Philip Benjamin Harvey Dudley, Sr., purchased 360 acres of land through United States Land Grant Certificates program.

4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: The farmhouse and its dependencies and outbuildings were erected using methods that responded to the available labor, skills and materials of the community. All buildings on the Dudley Farm were built of heart pine lumber from long leaf pine trees grown on the property. Most of the buildings are elevated on foundations of limerock also found on the Dudley property. Sandstone quarried in nearby Alachua was used for the fireplaces and furnace used to process cane syrup. Buildings constructed before World War I had roofs of hand-split pine shingles, made on the property.

5. Original plans and construction: The Dudley farmhouse is an example of a late-nineteenth-century Georgian style vernacular farmhouse consisting of a symmetrical facade and four rooms arranged around a central hall.

6. Alterations and additions: The major changes to the house include the addition of the front dormer windows when the second floor was finished just after the turn of the century and the replacement of the wood shingle roofing with metal sheathing in the 1920s. Asbestos shingle siding applied somewhat later, but has since been removed. In 1952, a new kitchen, dining room, bathroom and enclosed porch were added to the rear of the house and the old kitchen-dining room building was moved to the north, near the hay barn, and used for storage. In early 2001, the 1950s kitchen addition was removed and the original kitchen-dining room moved back to its early site to the north of the house. Close

examination of the construction details of the house, its framing, finishes, and hardware, provides valuable evidence of the evolution of the house through the years.

B. Historical Context:

Historical background

The western part of present-day Alachua County was sparsely settled until the middle of the nineteenth century. However, after the Second Seminole War was concluded, it began to attract farmers and planters from Georgia and the Carolinas. The climate and soil were suitable for growing Sea Island cotton, a valuable crop in mid-1800s. When Florida became a state in 1845 and the Florida Railroad connecting Fernandina on the Atlantic Coast with Cedar Key on the Gulf Coast began construction in the 1850s, the number of plantations increased rapidly. One of those attracted to the area was Philip Benjamin Harvey Dudley, Sr., of Charleston, SC.

Development of the property began when Philip Benjamin Harvey purchased 360 acres of land in 1859 through United States Land Grant Certificates. The area in western Alachua County in which the Dudley Farm was established is described on early maps as "high rolling pine lands." When purchased by Dudley, the land was primarily composed of longleaf pines and wiregrass. Most of the pines were cut and timbered by the Dudleys to provide a source of building materials and to prepare the land for crop cultivation and pasture.

Dudley built a double-pen, dog-trot log house for his family and quarters for his slaves and cleared part of the property and set out cotton and vegetable crops. The original homestead was built of heart pine logs on a limerock foundation with a pine shingle roof, was located to the northwest of the current structures, but is no longer extant.¹ By 1860s, Dudley had acquired 960 acres of land in Alachua County and owned thirty slaves. He took an active part in the affairs of the county, serving as the vice president of the East Florida Seminary and, during the Civil War, as Captain of the Alachua Rangers from 1861 to 1863.² After the Civil War, Dudley turned to cattle raising, and in the 1870s he cut a road from his farm to Gainesville which he and other cattlemen used to drive their cattle to market. The farm was also used as an overnight campsite by cowhands on these cattle drives, some of which extended from Perry and Mayo to shipping points in Gainesville or St. Augustine. The old road to Gainesville is still visible running east-west in front of the farmstead.

The Dudleys cleared the land, reserving some of the pine logs for building. They used the limestone on the property as foundations for the building foundations. Cleared land was used for grazing cattle and hogs, and for growing crops. Subsistence and cash crops grown on the Dudley farm included cotton, corn, rice, millet, rye, oats, sugar cane, and sweet potatoes. Dudley, Sr., was active in the cattle trade and during the nineteenth century the farm seems to have been primarily a cotton and cattle farm. Crop rotation was practiced, and a field used one year for pasture might be planted in corn or sugar cane the next year. The buildings were all clustered at the center of the farm, surrounded by the fenced fields. Outbuildings that were used for activities supervised by the women of the family, such as the kitchen, the dairy and canning shed, the smoke house, and the chicken houses, were close to the main house. Those under the supervision

of the men such as the hay barn, the stables, the tobacco barn, and the livestock pens were built closer to the fields and work areas.

The Dudley Farm was at the center of the surrounding rural community from just after the Civil War until the 1880s. It was located at a crossroads connecting the small communities of Newberry, Archer, Jonesville, and Gainesville. Dudley, Sr. had built the road leading to Gainesville that passed near his house, and his son built a general store fronting that road with a post office that served fifteen to twenty families between 1892 and 1894.³ The Dudleys also built a sugar cane grinding and syrup processing complex that was used by all the neighbors. Close by was a sawmill and the Kincaid and Williams store.⁴ The site of the district appears as "Dudley" on 1880s maps, located between present-day Newberry and Jonesville.⁵ The properties bordering the Dudley farm in the historic period consisted of other mixed use farms and cattle spreads.

In 1881, P.B.H. Dudley, Jr., the oldest son of P.B.H. Dudley, Sr., inherited the Dudley Farm acreage upon his father's death. Dudley, Jr., built the present farmhouse in the early 1880s to accommodate his growing family, which would eventually include twelve offspring. The first child was born in 1878 and the last in 1901. The children walked two miles to the Jonesville school, but the girls continued their education in Gainesville and several later received teaching degrees at the Florida State College for Women in Tallahassee. The sons, needed on the farm, did not continue their education beyond grade school. Many of the Dudleys are buried at the cemetery of the Jonesville Baptist Church, where they were worshiped. After 1910, the Dudleys began dairy cow and poultry production and additional buildings were constructed for these operations. When P.B.H. Dudley, Jr. died in 1918, his wife and sons took over management of the farm, adapting their agricultural practices to the changing times. The Dudleys practiced diversification of crops, growing cotton, corn, hay, tobacco, or sugar cane according to the needs and resources of the family, fluctuating markets, and the character of the weather and landscape. A comparison with three other farms in the area that operated in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century indicates that the agricultural practices, farm layout and vernacular building methods used by the Dudley family were in common use in north central Florida during this period.⁶

The cane grinding and syrup processing complex on the Dudley Farm served a social as well as functional purpose as it was also used by the entire community, each farmer bringing in his cane in turn and working with his neighbors to grind, boil, and bottle the sweet harvest each fall. Entire families came and made a party of the work, cementing ties of kinship and neighborliness as horses drove the long sweep of the mechanical grinder, men watched over the syrup kettles and the furnace, and women poured the cooling syrup into bottles in the little shed next to the furnace.⁷ The vegetable garden provided for the Dudley table and the orchard produced a variety of citrus and other fruit crops. The flower garden in front of the house was much admired and, at one time, people took Sunday drives to see the roses and lilies growing there.⁸ The women of the family were largely responsible for the vegetable and flower gardens and for the chickens, ducks and turkeys that the family raised at one time or another.

As most of the other Dudley sons and daughters moved away, Ralph Dudley, described as one of the leading farmers of Newberry, remained to manage the Dudley farm, known as one of the most progressive farms in the area through the 1930s. In the 1940s farm functions like cane

grindings and hog-killings were discontinued, but the Dudleys continued to raise beef cattle, tobacco, and vegetable crops through the 1960s. Miss Myrtle Dudley, the youngest child of P.B.H. Dudley, Jr., the last of the third generation of Dudleys, lived on the farm and managed a small beef cattle herd and vegetable and flower gardens. In 1983, Miss Dudley donated twenty-five acres of the original Dudley farmstead, with all of the existing buildings, to the Florida Park Service. Included with the gift were historical documents, photographs, clothing, household furnishing, and farm implements dating from the 1800s. In 1986 the Florida Park Service purchased 232 additional acres of Dudley Farm to preserve the farmstead and its rural landscape as a state historic site and agricultural exhibit farm. Since then, additional acreage has been added. The Dudley Farm State Park now comprises 330 acres of land.

Architectural Significance

All buildings were constructed of heart pine grown and cut on the property by the Dudleys. The roofs on the older buildings were covered in pine shingles, later replaced by more durable and fire resistant tin roofs. The farm buildings themselves are marvels of simple, practical construction techniques. They are set on limestone bases, quarried on the property, lifting them above the soil and providing ventilation below the frame of the building. Careful examination of the individual structures reveals the inherent economy of the construction.⁹ The framing system found in most of the buildings, including the farmhouse, is transitional in that it departs from the modified braced frame of earlier periods and does not utilize the balloon frame construction method introduced in the American Midwest in the 1830s.¹⁰ Typically, the floor was framed, corner posts were erected on this platform and temporarily braced, then studs or posts were added between these posts only as needed to frame doors or windows, with a plate installed at the top. Vertical or horizontal siding was the final element of the wall construction.

The function of each structure determined its form, its placement, and its construction details. The sugar cane complex, for example, consists of a cane grinder set up in the yard next to the furnace that heated a large syrup kettle which was protected by the roof of an open shed (see HABS drawing). The bottling room attached to the open shed has walls of widely spaced boards for ventilation and is furnished with rough tables and shelves. This arrangement allowed for the most efficient use of labor, as men carried the cane juice squeezed by the grinder a few steps to the kettle and hauled the ground cane stalks a few steps to fuel the furnace. (Sandstone quarried in nearby Alachua was used for the furnace as it withstood the heat better than limestone.) The processed syrup was dipped up and passed quickly to the women working next door in the bottling shed.

Other buildings provide similar insights in the functional aspects of the vernacular style, whether they served agricultural functions or were devoted to the domestic needs of the Dudleys. Buildings might serve multiple purposes: the store building offered merchandise for sale as well as serving as a post office, and the dairy house (elevated and shaded to keep perishable items cool) was used by the Dudley women for their seasonal canning activities. Stables required ventilation so widely spaced horizontal boards, usually roughly cut, were used as siding. Typically, framing is minimal. The tobacco barn, on the other hand, is tightly built, tall and efficiently designed to accommodate many racks of tobacco leaf which would be carefully cured by the smoke introduced at the base of the building.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The Dudley farmhouse is an example of a late-nineteenth-century Georgian style farmhouse. The Georgian style, with its symmetrical facade and four rooms arranged around a central hall, gained favor in the American colonies in the 1700s, promoted by the wide distribution of English style books and builders' and carpenters' guides.¹¹ Although the more richly embellished, asymmetrical Victorian homes influenced by Gothic and Queen Anne styles were more fashionable, the Dudleys were conservative Southerners who chose the traditional, classically influenced Georgian style for their home. However, it is unlikely that the Dudleys were building with style in mind. Like the utilitarian farm buildings built by the Dudleys, the home is practical and functional. The central hall and the arrangement of windows provided cross ventilation, and the floor plan was flexible and readily adaptable to the changing needs of the family (see HABS drawing of farmhouse).

2. Condition of fabric: The property is in good condition.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: The Dudley Farmhouse is built on the symmetrical Georgian plan, a central hall and two rooms on either side. The steeply pitched side-gabled roof conceals a large space that was converted early in the twentieth century into two bedrooms with the addition of a large hipped dormer, gable end windows, and a staircase. In 1882, a separate kitchen-dining room was constructed to the rear of the house, to protect the main house from the danger of fire and to separate the heat of cooking, which began before dawn and lasted until after dark, from the family's living quarters.

2. Foundations: The building is elevated from the ground on limestone piers.

3. Walls: Asbestos siding was applied to the exterior early in the twentieth century, but was removed recently to reveal the original unpainted board and batten siding.

4. Structural systems, framing: The framing system found in some of the structures, including the farmhouse, is transitional in that it departs from the modified braced frame of earlier periods and does not utilize the balloon frame construction method introduced in the American Midwest in the 1830s.¹² Typically, the floor was framed, corner posts were erected on this platform and temporarily braced, then studs or posts were added between these posts only as needed to frame doors or windows with a plate installed at the top. Vertical or horizontal siding was the final structural element of the wall construction.

5. Porches, stoops: A shed roof porch covers the principal entry at the south front elevation, extending to the edge of the flanking windows.

6. Chimneys: There is a single, interior chimney constructed of limestone.

7. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors: Entrances appear to the center of the front and rear elevations, on axis with each other to provide cross-ventilation in the stair hall.

b. Windows and shutters: Some of the early six-over-six-light, double-hung sash windows are still in place. Where necessary, replacements have been installed that match the originals in materials and dimensions. New wood shutters, built to match the originals, have been set in place.

8. Roof:

a. Shape, covering: The house has a steeply pitched side-gabled roof. The original hand-hewn pine shingle roof was replaced by metal sheathing in the mid-1920s.

c. Dormers: A large south facing hipped dormer was later added to the roof.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The house has a symmetrical Georgian plan with a central hall and two rooms on either side.

2. Stairways: An unornamented, single-run, open stairway rises along the west wall of the center hall. It has a simple balustrade consisting of posts supporting a handrail and a parallel, intermediate rail. The handrail rests flush on the newel post.

3. Flooring: The floors are of pine, although some are still covered in linoleum.

4. Wall and ceiling finish: Board and batten siding appears in the central hall as well as on the exterior, although the interior rooms were paneled in beaded tongue and groove pine which remains unpainted.

5. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors: The early hand-planed interior doors remain, and the doorway to the southwest front room is detailed with a simple pediment.

b. Windows: The windows have a simple surround.

6. Fireplaces: A pair of back-to-back fireplaces, each with a simple wood mantle shelf, is located in the two downstairs rooms on the east side of the house share a common chimney built of limestone.

D. Site:

1. Historic landscape design: The layout of the extant buildings reflects the typical north central Florida farm plan where convenience and function determined placement and arrangement. As was typical of Alachua County, the buildings and fields were sited pragmatically to reap the greatest possible benefit from their locations, and included an ornamental yard, or parlor garden, in front of the house. Pastures for cattle and fields for growing corn, sugar cane, and other crops are situated to the east and west of the grouping of farm buildings. A variety of fencing materials surround the various fields. A short, unpaved section of the old Gainesville highway, an east-west thoroughfare now discontinued, runs in front of the house. The vestiges of an older road, running north and south, runs through the Dudley Farm, passing to the east of the older homestead site and to the west of the hay barn and tobacco barn.

The Flower Garden, typical of the so-called "parlor gardens" of the era, is located in front of the farmhouse. It was a source of seasonal beauty as well as an economic asset. A number of heritage rose plants have survived, and the amaryllis bulbs that Miss Myrtle Dudley raised to sell provide a riot of color. It was regarded as a local beauty spot, a favorite stop for families during Sunday drives. The packed dirt pathways through the garden are lined with low limestone edging that surrounds the various garden plots. A handmade concrete birdbath provides a focal point on the west side of the garden and the stone Flower Pit stands in the east side of the garden. Post and wire fencing surrounds the traditionally landscaped space, which once had pale fencing. Five Grape Arbors support black and white scuppernon grape vines. The arbors were first built prior to 1900 and the original framework has been replaced over the years in the original configuration. Tall notched heart pine posts were set in the ground every six or eight feet. The sills were split rail with rails laid on top to provide support for the vines. Two of the arbors have metal supports.

The site of the original log farmhouse, built prior to the Civil War, was located northwest of the present farmhouse near a stand of large crepe myrtle, pecan, and cedar trees and an adjacent well. Miss Myrtle Dudley recalls that it was a two-pen dogtrot of pine logs on a limerock foundation with a pine shingle roof. The Dudley family lived here in the 1860s and 1870s. Likewise, the slave quarters site is thought to have stood in the pasture northeast of the present farmhouse. Miss Dudley remembers three one-room structures of heart pine logs on limerock foundations with dirt floors.

2. Outbuildings: The Dudley Farm consists of a complex of four sites and nineteen buildings and eleven contributing structures constructed between 1882 and 1945. In addition to the house, barns, and other farm buildings, a general store with a post office and a cane syrup production complex used by the surrounding Dudley community are

included in the District, as are the sites of the original 1860s farmstead and slave quarters. The following dependencies and outbuildings are part of the contributing structures.

Constructed before 1900

The Smokehouse, built circa 1882, is a single story wood frame structure with board-and-batten siding. The twelve-by-fourteen-foot building stands on dry-laid limerock rubble. In 1916, the original wood shingle roofing was replaced by corrugated metal. The gable roof is supported by sets of rafters with three cross beams for suspending meat to be smoked. Hickory coals were brought in by bucket and placed in the fire pit in the center of the packed earth floor. Meat was stored in the smokehouse, secured by a chain fitted through a heart-shaped opening in the door. It had four hand-hewn log sills.

The Cane Syrup House, Furnace, and Cane Mill comprise a complex used since the 1890s to process the sugar cane grown by the Dudleys and their neighbors. A gable roof extends over the exterior work area containing the cane furnace and the enclosed adjacent room where utensils were kept and where syrup was stored in barrels and in bottles on shelves. In 1910 the original wood shingles were replaced by a metal roof. Heart pine logs sunk into the ground support pine pole rafters which in turn carry the wood roof battens. Loosely fitted horizontal planking encloses the syrup room which has a hard packed earth floor. After syrup making was discontinued in the 1930s, the furnace was used to process soap and scald hogs until 1940. The furnace was restored and the smoke stack repaired in 1991. The Chattanooga cast iron cane pressing mill is set on four pine log posts to the south of the furnace structure. A tapered pole connected to the mill is attached to a mule harness and, as the mules circles the mill, the gears turn and grind the cane which is hand fed into the mill. Juice flows from the mill through a trough into a barrel which is emptied into the 60-gallon kettle of the iron furnace.

The Dairy and Canning Shed (c 1900) is located northeast of the farmhouse. It has three components: the canning room, the dairy cabinet and the dairy shed. The canning room was used to store canned fruits and vegetables and cottage cheese. The small board and batten building is set on a high, mortared limerock foundation wall. It has a dirt floor and shelving along two of the interior walls. The wood shingle roof was replaced by a metal one in 1916. The gable roof of the canning shed extends out to cover an exterior concrete slab. Under the dairy shed is a small dairy cabinet, elevated up off the concrete floor on four short masonry legs. The rectangular upright box with vertical board sides, wood bottom and interior shelving has a wood shingle roof. Shaded by the metal roof of the shed, air circulated below, above and around the cabinet, cooling milk, butter and eggs. Butter-churning, egg-sorting, and related activities were carried out under the dairy shed.

Built in the Early 1900s

The Four-stall Horse Stable, located between the Corn Crib and Milking Room and west of the mule lot, was built circa 1904-1905. It has widely spaced horizontal siding nailed to irregularly spaced wood stud framing and a limerock continuous foundation wall. The four stable doors open east into the fenced mule lot. The metal roofing, which replaced a

wood shingle roof in 1916, is supported by irregularly spaced wood rafters and wood battens.

The Corn Crib with Store Room, built in 1905, replaced an earlier log corn crib. The present structure is a single story gable roofed building with a side shed addition used to store corn, hay and fodder. The corn crib is double walled with tar paper and a two-inch air space between the interior and exterior walls. The wood floor is elevated above the limerock foundation to create a cool interior. Vents on the north and south walls connect to troughs on the interior floor used to fumigate the building with poison to kill corn weevils. The wood shingle roof was changed to a metal one in 1916. The store room shed addition has board-and batten walls.

Built After World War I

The Stable, a 10 x 16 two-mule stable was built around 1922-25, has a continuous limestone foundation, heart pine sills and post and beam framing with widely spaced horizontal wood siding. Six roof joists are notched over the top plate and support sheathing boards and the metal roofing. A gate opens into the mule lot which is enclosed by a split rail fence.

A Brooder House and three Chicken Coops are located on the farm. The Brooder House, built around 1930, is a wood frame structure with a continuous limestone foundation, concrete floor, and board-and-batten siding. Designed to protect chicks in cold weather, the 10 x 12 structure could be heated; a stove pipe vent protrudes from the north side of the metal gable roof. Several openings are covered with chicken wire. The three Chicken Coops have limestone foundations, concrete floors, metal roofing, and wood siding. The largest chicken coop accommodated 150-200 laying hens, and each coop has a wire enclosure pen.

The Hay Barn is a two-story wood frame building with board-and-batten siding. It was purchased from the Nipper family and moved to Dudley Farm around 1914 and rebuilt around 1924. The structure stands on a three-foot rock foundation and has a metal roof. The hay loft extends across the building as a second floor with doors on the west and east end walls. The west half of the building has a dirt floor, but the east half is of concrete.

The Tobacco Barn, located west of the house, was built about 1930. The wood frame structure is sheathed with double-walled vertical board siding with tar paper in between and was sealed for air tightness. The walls rest on the mortared limerock foundation and the roof has metal sheathing. Gas burners replaced the original wood-burning furnace in the late 1940s. Vents were located at the base of the building, in the upper east and west gables and in the roof. Three sets of six poles run north to south in layers, to the ceiling.

The Milking Room/Feed Room is a single-story frame building with vertical siding built in 1930, directly south of the horse stables. The milking room to the north was built for milking two cows at the same time. The floor is hard packed dirt and the window on the west wall is covered with chicken wire. The door on the west side, leading to the mule

lot, is made of wood slats. The feed room to the south is separated from the milking room by a wood wall. It has a concrete floor, no windows, and a solid door. Used for storing feed for cows, it was also used to store harness and saddles after the harness house/barn was demolished.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Interviews: Myrtle Dudley interviews, conducted by Don Younker, Florida Park Service, at Dudley Farm, August 25, 1983 and October 8, 1984. Interview transcripts are part of the Dudley Farm Collection. A series of interviews with Miss Dudley were recorded in the 1980s which provide many details about daily life on the farm and the inevitable changes over the years.

B. Bibliography:

Alachua County Courthouse Records, Property Deed Records, 1848-1895.

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Hildreth, Charles H. and Merlin G. Cox. *History of Gainesville, Florida, 1854- 1979*. Gainesville: Alachua County Historical Society, 1981.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

Reddy, David. "Material and Cultural Investigation of the Sugar Cane Grinding Complex: The Dudley Farm, Jonesville, Florida." Bureau of Florida Folklife Report prepared for the Department of Natural Resources, February 1990.

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

The Dudley Farm Historic Site Historical and Architectural Survey was under taken by Susan Tate, et al of the University of Florida, College of Architecture, in 1991-1992 and donated to the Historic American Buildings Survey in 2010 by the current site managers of the Dudley Farm Historic State Park. The large-format photographs were taken by Todd Steighner in March and April ~~1992~~. 1992

¹ Charles H. Hildreth and Merlin G. Cox. *History of Gainesville, Florida, 1854-1979*. pp. 1-3. Miss Myrtle Dudley, who passed away in January of 1996 at age 94, remembers it as. It was occupied in the 1860s and 1870s. The structure is no longer standing, but a well and a stand of trees mark the site. Miss Dudley also placed the location of the slave quarters (in the southwest quadrant of section 32) and remembered them as three one-room structures of heart pine logs on limerock foundations.

² Dorinda Kim Mayhew Blackey. "Towards a Historic Structure Report Case Study: The Dudley Farmhouse, Newberry, Florida." 1984, pp. 6-9.

³ Alford G. Bradbury and E. Story Hallock. A Chronology of Florida Post Offices.

⁴ Blackey, 9.

⁵ Alachua County Map. Gainesville: Matheson and McMillan, publishers, circa 1880. "Dudley" is boldly identified on the map.

⁶ L. Renee Andrews, "Four Florida Farms." pp. 11-14.

⁷ David Reddy. "Material and Cultural Investigation of the Sugar Cane Grinding Complex: The Dudley Farm, Jonesville, Florida." 1990. pp. 5-7.

⁸ Blackey, p. 12.

⁹ "Dudley Farm Historic Site Historical and Architectural Survey (HABS)." University of Florida, College of Architecture, Susan Tate, et al., 1991-1992.

¹⁰ Virginia and Lee McAlester. A Field Guide to American Houses. p. 36-37.

¹¹ McAlester, 140-141.

¹² McAlester, 36-37.