

### 3.2.7 Wakulla Beach

In 1915, State Senator Henry N. Walker and his wife Daisy saw the potential for the tourism industry in southern Wakulla. They platted a subdivision known as East Goose Creek and built a hotel to attract visitors. Daisy was a native of Wakulla County, born near Crawfordville in 1876 (Tallahassee Democrat 1935A). They built a road to their hotel named Hotel Avenue, which is known today as Wakulla Beach Road. Although the Walkers had platted their intended settlement, hoping to spur the creation of a small community, no such development ever occurred. By 1920, the Walkers converted their hotel into a private residence and built a second hotel further south towards the beach. This second, wood-frame structure was destroyed by a tropical storm in 1928. A third, even larger hotel was erected on the site using poured concrete. Winter tourists and sportsmen frequented the hotel site, but after Daisy died in 1935, and Henry Walker lost his reelection campaign in 1948, the hotel fell into disrepair. In the early 1950s, Walker deeded the property to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to be included in the St. Marks National Wildlife refuge, and the hotel was demolished (Figure 3-13) (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service n.d.). Walker remained an influential booster of Wakulla's natural environment throughout his life. The bridge crossing the Ocklockonee Bay was named in his honor in 1935 (Tallahassee Democrat 1935B).

Although the Wakulla Hotel catered to a sporting class of visitor seeking more leisurely fishing activities, the surrounding Wakulla beaches hosted both large-scale commercial seine yards and smaller, private operations. George Walker had one such smaller operation, pulling in fish with single-handed nets, rather than beach seining as was done at other locations. In one day, Walker and his men netted 2,000 fish, a tremendous take during an unusually slow season in 1932 (Tallahassee Democrat 1932).

Modern Wakulla Beach is a small and remote community. The unincorporated community is only approximately 0.1 square miles and has a single road, Wakulla Beach Road.



Figure 3-13. Wakulla Beach Hotel ca. 1955 (State Archives of Florida, Florida Memory, N048520, <https://floridamemory.com/items/show/15642>).

### 3.3 PREVIOUS RESEARCH

PaleoWest examined records in the FMSF to determine the location of any previously conducted cultural resource surveys or previously recorded components of the historical built environment within the vicinity of the Project study area (Figure3 -10). Thirty-six cultural resource surveys have been conducted within the site file search area, five of which are relevant to the current Project. These five cultural resource surveys (FMSF Nos. 20570, 21219, 23247, 23379, and 25353) overlap with a portion of the Project study area (Table 3-2).

FMSF No. 20570 was conducted in 2013 and written by Beth Chambless, Edward Salo, Ryan VanDyke, and Marie Pokrant of Southeastern Archeological Research. The Project was sponsored by the Florida Department of Transportation, District 3. This previous survey overlapped with the Panacea study area in its southernmost point and resulted in the documentation of six newly recorded historic structures (WA00874, WA00875, WA00876, WA00877, WA00878, WA00879). These structures were within the boundaries of the current Project area and two (WA00876 and WA00878) were resurveyed and updated within this current Project.

FMSF No. 21219 was conducted in 2014 and written by Edward Salo, Ryan VanDyke, Marie Pokrant, and Melissa Dye of Southeastern Archeological Research. The Project was sponsored by the Florida Department of Transportation, District 3. This previous survey overlapped with the Mashas Sands study area in its southwestern point and resulted in the documentation of 36 newly recorded historic structures (WA00927-WA00962) and one newly recorded resource group (WA00963). Thirty-three of these structures were within the boundaries of the current

Project study area. Twenty of these previously recorded structures (WA00930-WA00935, WA00938, WA00939, WA00941, WA00946, WA00948-WA00956, WA00958, WA00961) were resurveyed and updated within this current Project. WA00943 (2577 Surf Road) was previously classified by SHPO as a circa 1955 Ranch style structure ineligible for listing in the NRHP. The present survey found this structure demolished and replaced by a circa 2020 structure; SHPO was informed of this change.

FMSF No. 23247 was conducted in 2016 and written by Michael Foster, Laurel Bartlett, and Allen Kent of Southeastern Archeological Research. The Project was sponsored by Kimley-Horn and Associates. This previous survey overlapped with the Mashles Sands study area in its southwestern point and resulted in the update of one previously recorded structure (WA00936) and documentation of one newly recorded historic structure (WA01204). These structures were within the boundaries of the current Project study area, and WA012104 was resurveyed and updated within this current Project.

FMSF No. 23379 was conducted in 2016 and written by David Ray of Southeastern Archeological Research. The Project was sponsored by the Florida Department of Transportation, District 3. This previous survey overlapped the Panacea study area in its eastern half and resulted in the update of two previously recorded historic structures (WA00724, WA00839) and the documentation of 11 newly recorded historic structures (WA01207-WA01217). These structures were within the boundaries of the current Project study area. Nine of these previously recorded structures (WA00839, WA01207-WA01209, WA01211, WA01212, WA01214-WA01216) were resurveyed and updated within this current Project. WA00839 (1391 Coastal Highway), also known as Happy Landing and Bear Hunting Lodge, was recorded in FMSF No. 23379 with a construction date of 1896 and was listed as a Frame Vernacular style structure eligible for listing in the NRHP. SHPO classified the resource as eligible for the NRHP and listed it as Frame Vernacular and Cracker architecture styles. The current Project resurveyed and updated this resource as a Florida Cracker style structure eligible for listing in the NRHP.

FMSF No. 25353 was conducted in 2018 and written by Jessica Fish, Allen Kent, and Bryan Herling of Southeastern Archeological Research. The Project was sponsored by Kimley-Horn and Associates. This previous survey overlapped the Panacea and Mashles Sands study areas and resulted in the update of one previously recorded structure (WA00656) and 23 newly recorded historic structures (WA01236-WA01258). Of these structures, 16 fell within the current Project area (WA01243-WA01258), five of which were surveyed and updated (WA01249, WA01250, WA01253, WA01255, WA01256).

One additional resource group is within the boundaries of the Project study area. WA00119, the Tallahassee–St. Marks Railroad was recorded by SHPO staff in 2009 and is unevaluated by SHPO. This resource bisects the St. Marks study area as the Tallahassee–St. Marks Historic Railroad State Trail and was not surveyed during the current Project. One NRHP-listed structure is within the boundaries of the Project study area in St. Mark’s. WA00872 (850 Port Leon Drive), Bo Lynn’s Grocery, is classified as a circa 1936 Frame Vernacular department store. It was listed in the NRHP in 2017 under Criterion A for its association with the development of St. Marks as its oldest commercial retail structure. Bo Lynn’s Grocery was the town’s largest grocery store and gas station and has been in continuous operation since its construction. This resource was surveyed and updated during the current Project. One National Historic Landmark (NHL) (WA00026) is within the boundaries of the Project study area. WA00026, Fort San

Marcos de Apalache, is in St. Marks and was listed as an NHL in 1966. The Fort site dates to the seventeenth century and features the fort structure, historic building remains, artifact scatters, shell middens, and burial mounds. WA00026 was not surveyed during the current Project.

These previously recorded structures indicate that Masonry Vernacular and Ranch are the most common architectural styles in the Project study area. Furthermore, the build dates for the previously recorded resources are concentrated in two development periods: WWII and Aftermath (1942–1959) and Contemporary (1960–1971).

**Table 3-2. Previous Surveys**

<b>FMSF No.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Sponsor</b>	<b>Publication Date</b>
20570	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the Ochlockonee Bay Trail Along County Road 372/Surf Road, Wakulla County, Florida	Southeastern Archaeological Research	Florida Department of Transportation, District 3	2013
21219	CRAS In Support of the Ochlockonee Bay Trail Phase 2, Wakulla County, Florida	Southeastern Archaeological Research	Florida Department of Transportation, District 3	2014
23247	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Wakulla Airport, Wakulla County, Florida	Southeastern Archaeological Research	Kimley-Horn and Associates	2016
23379	Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey for the SR 30/61 (US 98) Sidewalks, Wakulla County, Florida	Southeastern Archaeological Research	Florida Department of Transportation, District 3	2016
25353	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey in Support of a Proposed Shared Use Path Along SR30 (US98)/Coastal Highway from CR 372 (Surf Rd) to SR 61 (US319), Wakulla County, Florida	Southeastern Archaeological Research	Kimley-Horn and Associates	2018



Figure 3-14. Site File Search (SFS) topographic map depicting previously recorded surveys associated with or within 0.8 km (0.5 mi) of Project study area.

## CHAPTER 4. ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Historic coastal buildings in Wakulla County consist of common architectural styles with some regional variability affected by materials, design type, environment, and/or functionality. Within the specific focus of the Project study area, most structures are single-family residences dating from the WWII and Aftermath (1942–1959) and Contemporary (1960–1971) Periods of significance.

Within the Project study area, structures constructed before the Hurricane of 1938, which destroyed much of the area’s built environment, are limited to Panacea and St. Marks, and encompass a variety of uses and architectural styles. These uses and styles are representative of the common architectural styles of the early twentieth century, particularly Vernacular styles, and reflect the area’s economic dependency on commercial fishing and tourism. Most structures surveyed represent later development in the communities between World War II and the 1970s. They exhibit common Vernacular styles and the growing popularity of the Ranch style in the postwar period. These structures are predominantly single-family residences and reflect the growth of modern housing developments in the area, signaled by a shift in the region’s economy towards greater tourism dependency (Table 4-1).

**Table 4-1. Total Numbers of Architectural Styles Surveyed**

<b>Architectural Style*</b>	<b>Total</b>
Craftsman or Bungalow	1
Commercial Vernacular	6
Florida Cracker	5
Frame Vernacular	81
Frame Vernacular Mobile Home	14
Industrial Vernacular	3
International	1
Masonry Vernacular	50
Minimal Traditional	7
Ranch	58

\*Note: These styles only represent those structures that were surveyed within this Project and are not intended to represent or reflect all of Wakulla County or its cultural resources.

### 4.1 CRAFTSMAN, 1900–1929

The American Craftsman style is inspired directly by the Arts and Crafts Movement, which began at the end of the nineteenth century. This movement included an aesthetic that often carried over into the interior design, landscaping, and decorative qualities of a structure. It was a style that was intended to be “non-elitist” and would “embody the values of handiwork and pleasure of labor” (Craig 2010). Although there are several variances of the Craftsman style, including earlier examples of layman design and techniques, the variant that became most ubiquitous with the style was the “California Bungalow.” Building plans are rectangular or L-

shaped under low pitched gable, cross-gable, or hipped roofs with features that include exposed rafter-tails, knee-braces, dormers, and/or jerkinhead gable “peaks” and full front porches under the primary or secondary roof line. These full front porches feature corner posts or battered posts and are mostly set on brick or masonry piers or a stem wall foundation. Siding was originally most commonly clapboard or wood siding; however, in recent decades materials have also come to include vinyl siding, asbestos tile, stucco, or other more recent construction materials (Craig 2010).

Craftsman style homes are often interchangeably identified as “Bungalow style” homes; however, Craftsman refers directly to the style of the structure whereas Bungalow refers directly to the form. Therefore, a structure may be a Craftsman Bungalow because it is a Craftsman style home with Bungalow form. A structure can also possess Craftsman style without having a Bungalow form and vice versa.

## 4.2 COMMERCIAL VERNACULAR

The term Commercial style or Commercial Vernacular style may be used to describe a structure with commercial use that lacks a defined style. Commercial Vernacular architectural style reflects utilitarianism; the form of the structure follows its function. Commercial Vernacular style’s defining characteristics are single-story, flat roofs with parapets, recessed entries, large fixed storefront windows, and a lack of ornamentation. Often these structures reflect regional building materials and traditions and are typical of early commercial districts.

## 4.3 FLORIDA CRACKER, 1900–1950

The Florida Cracker architectural style is a wood-frame residential structure which was somewhat widely used in the nineteenth century within the state of Florida and is still popular with some builders and homeowners as an architectural style and design choice. This style of structure can usually be found with one of three varying types of form: the farmhouse (one room deep by two rooms wide), the townhouse (one room deep by one room wide) and the unpretentious plantation house (two rooms deep by two rooms wide). A unique trait of this style is that as the family grows, the simplicity and efficiency of the plan easily allows for rooms to be attached in the rear of the house or as independent buildings (Valle 2006). The Florida Cracker style home is most characterized by metal roofs and large porch areas (often wrapping around the entire home). In the nineteenth century, new immigrants to Florida had to depend on nature for relief from the heat, and as such they built their homes surrounded by wide verandas to provide shade for their windows and walls. Another common design characteristic of the Florida Cracker style home is raised floors on the first floor and straight central hallways from the front to the back of the home (sometimes called “dog trot” or “shotgun” hallways, similar to the shotgun house design). Horizontal wood siding is common on these structures, both on the exterior and interior of the home. Some houses had a clerestory that would improve the ventilation in the interior (Cassanello 2014). It is important to note that in later and contemporary applications of this style, the design is known as a revival style and would be referred to as “Florida Cracker Revival” or “Cracker Revival” and often lacks the wood-frame or horizontal wood-siding elements that characterize a traditional Florida Cracker style structure.

## 4.4 FRAME VERNACULAR

Frame Vernacular is the dominant architectural style in many residential areas throughout the nation. This stylistic description applies to the use of common wood-frame, or masonry-frame, construction techniques by lay or self-taught builders. The style uses available resources and is responsive to the local environment. Common features of the Frame Vernacular style include, but are not limited to, a gable or hip roof, horizontal board siding (such as weatherboard or novelty construction materials), front porches with a separate or secondary roof structure, symmetrical window patterns, and minor detailing or ornamentation such as exposed rafter-tails, corner board, or porch brackets. By the 1950s, the common wood frame style began to be replaced by cheaper and longer lasting masonry materials such as concrete block (Upton 1986).

## 4.5 FRAME VERNACULAR MOBILE HOMES, 1955–PRESENT

Although prefabricated Mobile Homes are not generally considered an architectural style, Frame Vernacular style Mobile Homes represent 6.2 percent of structures surveyed during this Project and reflect significant cultural changes in the American postwar period. In the 1950s, Mobile Homes emerged as an affordable and transient housing option for the country's lower and middle economic classes. With increasing leisure time and economic security, many Americans turned to Mobile Homes to travel and vacation comfortably. Early Mobile Trailers lacked restrooms and kitchens, but Mobile Homes of the 1950s provided these amenities, making them suitable for long-term or permanent occupation. Mobile Homes from this period were constructed with metal exteriors and fully furnished interiors. They often employed modern design features, notably flat exteriors, rounded corners, porthole windows, and an emphasis on horizontal lines. Technological advances in the automobile industry and the growing popularity of Mobile Homes led to larger, more comfortable models. Eventually, some Mobile Homes became too large to tow and were placed on foundations as permanent dwellings (growing to be as large as Double Wides and Triple Wides). Mobile Homes are often seen individually within communities or in Mobile Home Parks. Between 1955 and the early 1970s, nearly 3.5 million Mobile Homes were produced in the United States, making them a popular housing option in postwar America (Dury 1972).

## 4.6 INDUSTRIAL VERNACULAR

Industrial Vernacular characterizes buildings and structures which are constructed specifically for commercial or industrial use across all regions of the United States. There are no other building types which are so varied in massing, building material, size, or style than industrial structures. The most common types of Industrial Vernacular style structures are warehouses, usually constructed of sheet metal or corrugated metal exteriors with metal or wood frames, and factories of steel, wood, or poured reinforced concrete construction. By the late nineteenth century, construction methods had evolved to allow the use of steel I-beams to support far more weight than previous construction methods allowed, and steel framing required less of a poured concrete footing than wood framing (Faizo et al. 2012). However, because of the cost of shipping, steel was not frequently used in industrial construction in Florida until the twentieth century.

## 4.7 INTERNATIONAL, 1925–PRESENT

The International style is an architectural style that emerged in stark contrast to the earliest modern styles in America. Unlike its predecessors, namely the Prairie and Craftsman styles, the International style is devoid of ornamentation. Drawing from prominent architects of the European Bauhaus School, the International style is austere and reduces architecture to its basic functional form. A 1923 exhibition of the style at New York’s Museum of Modern Art by historian Henry-Russell Hitchcock and architect Phillip Johnson defined three key principles of the style: regularity, a lack of ornamentation, and architecture as volume. These theoretical principles were made possible in application by developments in structural engineering. New metal structural framing, as opposed to heavy wood and masonry framing, allowed greater flexibility in fenestration and the addition of cantilevered projections. Modest homes constructed in the International style could also achieve these design features with the use of balloon-framing or concrete framing. Common traits of early International style structures were flat white exterior walls, large expanses of flush windows often wrapping around corners, and asymmetrical but regular fenestration. During the postwar period, interior courtyards emerged as a popular addition to the style’s floorplan, symmetrical fenestration became more common, and exterior wood-cladding grew in popularity. In the 1970s, a resurgence of the style’s traditional flat white exterior emerged and has persisted to modern-day (McAlester 2017).

## 4.8 MASONRY VERNACULAR, 1840s–PRESENT

Along with Frame Vernacular, Masonry Vernacular is one of the most common architectural styles within residential structures. Masonry Vernacular structures tend to be most commonly used as commercial or residential structures and tend to be mostly unornamented, simple, and constructed out of readily available materials. Also like the Frame Vernacular style, Masonry Vernacular style guiding principle is the long tradition of simple masonry construction techniques used in Western architecture. Windows and doors are symmetrically spaced on a façade to form a regular rhythm of functional and negative space referred to as “bays.” When there is more than one floor on a Masonry Vernacular style structure, openings are aligned from floor to floor for structural purposes. Decoration is simple and limited usually to string courses, window and/or door lintels, and cornices. The use of ready-mixed concrete revolutionized building techniques after 1920 and many times, concrete block was covered in a veneer of brick, stone or stucco to make composite masonry walls and to enhance the exterior appearance (Upton 1986).

## 4.9 MINIMAL TRADITIONAL, 1935–1950

Minimal Traditional is an architectural style that evolved from the Depression Era Homes. The style is considered to be restrained as opposed to being gaudy or extravagant. This style draws heavily from a wide range of previous architectural styles such as American Colonial, Colonial Revival, Spanish Revival, Tudor Revival, and American Craftsman. Minimal Traditional was the most abundant architectural style, second only to Frame Vernacular, between the period of 1930 and 1950, when its popularity was replaced by the Ranch style. This style is common in residential construction. It typically has compact or simple floor plans (L-shaped, rectangular, square, etc.), a low-pitch gable roof, and little to no eaves. Exterior elevations are often finished with wood siding, smooth stucco, brick, asbestos tile, or masonry veneers (such as concrete

block). Windows include casement, picture, multi-pane, or one-over-one sash. Another common trait of the Minimal Traditional style is a lack of ornamentation and austerity, not unlike the Modern Style (Baker 2018).

## 4.10 RANCH, 1935–1970

The architectural style “Ranch” is a specifically residential style. The Ranch style originated in California designs in the 1930s and reached widespread use during the postwar housing boom when it became popular in residential construction. The most obvious characteristics include a wide, horizontal emphasis from a broad roof line and a rectangular shaped plan. However, there are numerous examples of Ranch style homes with L-shaped, Y-shaped, and other shaped plans. The Ranch style house is noted for its long, close-to-the-ground profile, and wide-open layout. Window details within this structure are often asymmetrical. Entryways, while often simple, are usually recessed below the roofline and feature a single entry-door flanked by sidelights or simple ornamentation on a concrete or masonry porch. Chimney features or slightly offset roofs are often used within this style to accentuate the long horizontal roof line, and carport attachments are common (Salant 2006). This style is sometimes easy to confuse with Frame Vernacular structures clad in brick; however, the window placement, roof line, and detailing set the two styles apart.

## CHAPTER 5. SURVEY RESULTS

This section presents an overview of survey results, a summary of evaluations, and an analysis. Working with data from the property appraiser and historical topographic maps, PaleoWest identified 433 parcels that met the age criteria within the study areas. After assessing the data, 225+ structures were selected for survey per the grant agreement language. The survey recorded 226 historical resources (185 newly recorded structures and 41 previously recorded) within the Project study area. An inventory of resources is attached in Appendix A. A narrative of each historical resource is attached in Appendix D.

### 5.1 SUMMARY OF EVALUATIONS

PaleoWest recommends that three historical structures recorded in this survey are individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. Two of these structures (WA00839, WA00876) were previously surveyed and classified as eligible for listing in the NRHP by SHPO. PaleoWest concurs with these findings. WA00839 is locally significant under Criteria A and C for its association with early Panacea's development as a popular recreation and health resort area and for its embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of the Florida Cracker architectural style. WA00876 is locally significant under Criterion C for its embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of the Contemporary subtype of the Ranch architectural style. PaleoWest recommends these previously surveyed structures be nominated for listing in the NRHP. In addition to these structures, one newly surveyed and recorded structure was found eligible for listing in the NRHP (WA01455).

WA01455 (92 Alapaha Avenue) is a circa 1960 Ranch style private residence in Panacea. PaleoWest recommends this structure as locally significant under Criterion C for its embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of the Ranch architectural style. The structure features principal elements of the style, including a broad low one-story shape, low pitched roof, broad and low chimney, juxtaposing wall-claddings (primarily brick exterior with horizontal wood boards in the gable ends), a sheltered off-center entry, three large vertical fixed pane windows (a common feature particularly of later style Ranches), and cross-gabled massing. WA01455 exhibits high integrity with only minor material alterations (vinyl windows have replaced original windows on the front elevation, excluding the character-defining fixed windows). PaleoWest recommends pursuing listing of WA01455 in the NRHP.

In addition to these three structures, PaleoWest recommends that one historical structure in this survey is potentially individually eligible for listing in the NRHP (WA01443). WA01443 (803 Port Leon Drive), currently the Sweet Magnolia Inn, was constructed circa 1923 in St. Marks. It is a masonry vernacular style structure and is presently used as an Inn. Information provided on the Sweet Magnolia Inn website indicates the structure is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A with local significance. According to the website, the structure was originally a general store and hotel and transitioned to use as a brothel during World War II. Postwar, the building had numerous uses; it was the St. Marks City Hall, a church, and then reverted to a hotel under the name the Shangra-La. In the 1980s, a fire destroyed the building's interior, but its coquina exterior walls remained, and it reopened as a hotel in the 1990s. This information indicates potential significance in the development of St. Marks during the mid-twentieth century. At this time, there is insufficient information to determine the structure's

eligibility. PaleoWest recommends that additional research of the structure's history be undertaken to determine its individual eligibility for listing in the NRHP.

PaleoWest recommends the remaining 222 historical structures are not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. These 222 structures did not meet Criteria A or B, as no significant historical associations were discovered at either a local, state, or national level. None were found eligible under Criterion C, as the buildings were not exemplary or unique samples of their style or had been altered to such a point as to diminish significant historical integrity in building materials, design, or style. It was also found that these selected structures were not eligible under Criterion D, as they do not possess the potential to provide further information of historical importance.

Given the present data, it is not recommended that the surveyed coastal resources of Wakulla County be considered eligible for the NRHP as a single, historic district. Individual survey areas, however, have higher potential as historic districts, and PaleoWest would recommend that future investigations focus on specific coastal communities as opposed to the entirety of the coastal resources of Wakulla County. It is recommended that Mashles Sands, Panacea, Shell Point, and St. Marks especially be considered for comprehensive surveys to provide a complete assessment for possible historic districts. Mashles Sands and Panacea geographically bound one another, and each possesses structures that retain historical integrity and represent development during the WWII and Aftermath (1942–1959) and Contemporary (1960–1971) Periods. These resources potentially support a nomination under Criterion A as locally significant. The Shell Point area also possesses a concentration of structures that retain historical integrity for these periods of development, potentially locally eligible under Criterion A. St. Marks possesses structures that retain historical integrity from predominantly the WWII and Aftermath (1942–1959) and Contemporary (1960–1971) Periods. A lesser number of structures from earlier development periods—the Progressive Era (1890–1900), the Florida Land Boom (1919–1929), and the Great Depression and The New Deal (1930–1941)—also retain integrity. The City of St. Marks dates to the First Spanish Period (1565–1763) of Florida, and a rich historical context of the area exists. PaleoWest recommends additional investigations and surveys in the St. Marks area focus on earlier periods of development to discern potential historic districts eligible under Criterion A with statewide significance. PaleoWest also recommends future archaeological or reconnaissance level survey in the study area of Newport. Although this area has few extant historical resources, the town was historically larger and has several abandoned roadways. There is the potential for archaeological resources or ruinous structures in the abandoned areas of the town. These resources could be associated with Newport's early significance as a port town or later significance during World War II.

These recommendations only apply to the selection of structures documented and assessed within the scope of this survey. It is possible that there are multiple structures that have yet to be assessed that may be eligible for the NRHP. It is also important to note that structures considered individually ineligible for the NRHP can contribute to a local historic district. PaleoWest encourages Wakulla County and its Planning Department to continue working with residents and advocacy groups to locate, identify, and assess coastal resources for potential eligibility for the NRHP.

## 5.2 ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

The following analysis includes a statistical review of the survey findings and, when combined with the “Architectural Context” section, is a narrative of the historical evaluation of the architectural styles documented. A list of building addresses, styles, construction dates, and current/original use is in a comprehensive inventory found in Appendix A and Appendix B (Table 5-1).

**Table 5-1. Development Periods**

<b>Period</b>	<b>Total</b>
Progressive Era (1890–1918)	4.9%
Florida Land Boom (1919–1929)	1.3%
Great Depression and the New Deal (1930–1941)	6.6%
WWII and Aftermath (1942–1959)	46.4%
Contemporary (1960–1971)	40.8%

The selection of surveyed structures among the coastal resources of Wakulla County are consistent with national and statewide architectural trends. These shared traits lend themselves to a sense of time, place, and the physical, historical development of these coastal communities through their workmanship, materials, design, date, and association. The period of historical significance for the survey has been established as all structures built in 1971 or earlier; this cutoff date corresponds to the fifty-year criterion established by the National Park Service as a basis for architectural survey and for listing in the NRHP (National Park Service 1991). Observing this fifty-year cut off, the selection of surveyed structures revealed that most of these structures (46.4 percent) were constructed during the WWII and Aftermath (1942–1959) Period.

Looking individually at the coastal communities of Wakulla County, using only data calculated within this Project and not accounting for structures excluded from this survey, PaleoWest identified developmental patterns specific to each coastal study area. This allows for the determination of periods of significant development to be attributed to each coastal study area, and this information can form the basis for historical districts specific to each study area pending future survey. Delineating historical districts was beyond the scope of the current Project, but it was determined that there is potential for historic districts within each Project Study Area. Defining historic districts requires more extensive survey to determine district boundaries, period of significance, level of significance, and a comprehensive list of contributing and non-contributing structures. Future surveys should be undertaken to define these parameters and determine the appropriate level of designation—either listing in the NRHP or local designation. Future surveys to determine historic districts should also consider the eligibility of structures two years below the fifty-year age-eligibility Criterion. The process of historic district designation can be timely and extending the age-eligibility period will ensure that all structures age-eligible at the time of listing are surveyed and assessed.

Structures recorded during this Project in the Mashles Sands study area date to the WWII and Aftermath (1942–1959) Period and Contemporary (1960–1971) Period. PaleoWest recommends that 45 of the 56 historical structures recorded in Mashles Sands retain historical integrity for

these periods and have the potential to form a historic district. Future comprehensive survey of the Mashles Sands study area is recommended to determine district boundaries and the eligibility of additional age-eligible structures that were not surveyed during the current Project.

The three structures recorded in the Newport study area also date to the WWII and Aftermath (1942–1959) Period. All of these structures were determined to retain historical integrity. Future comprehensive survey of the Newport study area is recommended to determine district boundaries and the eligibility of additional age-eligible structures that were not surveyed during the current Project. PaleoWest recommends that additional surveys be conducted in two to five years when a larger number of resources in the area are age-eligible. Resurvey of the area in the immediate future would be inefficient as there are currently few age-eligible resources. Additionally, PaleoWest recommends future archaeological or reconnaissance level surveys of the abandoned area of Newport. This could result in the identification of archaeological features or ruinous historic structures associated with Newport’s early development or World War II shipbuilding.

In the Panacea study area, most structures surveyed date to the WWII and Aftermath (1942–1959) Period and Contemporary (1960–1971) Period. Approximately 17 percent of the area’s structures date to the Progressive Era (1890–1918), Florida Land Boom (1919–1929), and the Great Depression and the New Deal (1930–1941) Periods. PaleoWest determined that 47 of the 69 historical structures recorded in Panacea are potentially contributing to a historic district. Future comprehensive survey of the Panacea study area is recommended to determine district boundaries and the eligibility of additional age-eligible structures that were not surveyed during the current Project. There is also the potential for more than one historic district in this area based on the wide range of developmental periods reflected in the built environment. For example, structures dating to earlier periods of development could be nominated as one district, while WWII and Aftermath (1942–1959) Period and Contemporary (1960–1971) Period structures could be nominated as a separate district. PaleoWest also recommends future survey of the Panacea Mineral Springs, a site potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP as a historic district. Although the historic hotel associated with this site is no longer extant, the areas seven springs and associated shelters are extant. The mineral springs were integral to Panacea’s development in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, drawing hundreds of visitors and spurring commercial development. An intensive survey of the springs and in-depth historical research of the site should be undertaken to facilitate its potential listing on the NRHP.

Structures recorded in the Shell Point study area predominantly date to the Contemporary (1960–1971) Period, followed by the WWII and Aftermath (1942–1959) Period, and a single resource dates to the Great Depression and the New Deal (1930–1941) Period. Twenty-two of the 30 historical resources recorded in this area were determined as potentially contributing to a historic district. Future comprehensive survey of the Shell Point study area is recommended to determine district boundaries and the eligibility of additional age-eligible structures that were not surveyed during the current Project. It is recommended that future surveys focus on structures dating to the area’s most predominant periods of development, as these present the strongest case for district eligibility.

In the Spring Creek study area, most of the structures date to the WWII and Aftermath (1942–1959) Period and Contemporary (1960–1971) Period. PaleoWest recommends that 16 of the 30 historical structures recorded in Spring Creek retain historical integrity and have the potential to form a historic district. Future comprehensive survey of the Spring Creek study area is

recommended to determine district boundaries and the eligibility of additional age-eligible structures that were not surveyed during the current Project.

Most structures in the St. Marks study area date to the WWII and Aftermath (1942–1959) Period. Structures from the Progressive Era (1890–1918), Florida Land Boom (1919–1929), Great Depression and the New Deal (1930–1941), and the Contemporary (1960–1971) Periods are also present in the community. Twenty-one of the 36 historical structures recorded in this area were determined as potentially contributing to a historic district. Future comprehensive survey of the St. Marks study area is recommended to determine district boundaries and the eligibility of additional age-eligible structures that were not surveyed during the current Project. St. Marks has the most comprehensive existing historical context and the largest stock of pre-WWII structures documented during the Project. PaleoWest recommends that future surveys focus on these early periods of development and possible state-level significance.

Within the Wakulla Beach study area, two historical structures were surveyed, dating to the Great Depression and the New Deal (1930–1941) and WWII and Aftermath (1942–1959) Periods. Of these two structures, PaleoWest recommends that one retains historical integrity. Future comprehensive survey of the Wakulla Beach study area is recommended to determine district boundaries and the eligibility of additional age-eligible structures that were not surveyed during the current Project. PaleoWest further recommends that additional surveys be conducted in two to five years when a larger number of resources in the area are age-eligible. Resurvey of the area in the near future would be inefficient as there are currently few age-eligible resources.

Regarding these coastal study areas, further survey is required before historic districts can be created (Table 5-2).

**Table 5-2. Previous Use vs. Current Use**

<b>Structure Use</b>	<b>Previous</b>	<b>Current</b>
Single-Family Residence	174	165
Multi-Family Residence	2	3
Religious	3	3
Commercial	24	18
Mobile Home/Trailer Home	14	11
Hotel/Motel/Boarding House	2	2
Civic	4	3
Vacant	0	17
Industrial	2	2
Other	1	2

The structures recorded in this survey were predominantly (73.1 percent) single-family residences, which is in keeping with the mid-twentieth century developmental history of these coastal communities as vacation or destination homes and residences. The second most common (8 percent) current use of structures surveyed in the Project was Commercial. These

commercial structures are currently used as restaurants, auto repair shops, markets, mixed-use structures, and commercial wharves and piers. A similar portion of the structures surveyed were Vacant (7.5 percent). These vacant structures were previously used as commercial structures, single-family residences, mobile homes, and a boarding house. The next greatest proportion of uses was Mobile Home/Trailer Home (4.9 percent), followed by Multi-Family residences (1.3 percent), Religious (1.3 percent), and Civic uses (1.3 percent). Religious structures surveyed included the First Baptist Church of Ochlocknee Bay (circa 1968), Panacea Full Gospel Church (circa 1948), and Shady Sea Baptist Church (circa 1945). Civic structures included the St. Marks Post Office (circa 1960), St. Marks City Hall (circa 1964), and the Coast Charter School (historically the St. Marks School, circa 1938). The remaining structures surveyed (2.6 percent) were Hotels/Motels/Boarding Houses/, Industrial, or fell into the category of Other. The other use category of surveyed structures included structures used for storage. (Figure 5-1 through Figure 5-6; Table 5-3 through Table 5-9).

**Table 5-3. Historical Structures in Mashas Sands Study Area**

FMSF NO	Parcel	Address	Construction Date	Architectural Style
WA00876	03-6S-02W-000-03705-000	2104 Surf Road	1955	Ranch
WA00878	03-6S-02W-035-03793-000	2080 Surf Road	1964	Frame Vernacular Mobile Home
WA00930	02-6S-02W-033-03643-000	2399 Surf Road	1965	Masonry Vernacular
WA00931	02-6S-02W-033-03639-000	2423 Surf Road	1966	Ranch
WA00932	02-6S-02W-033-03635-000	2433 Surf Road	1967	Ranch
WA00933	02-6S-02W-033-03627-000	2481 Surf Road	1960	Ranch
WA00934	02-6S-02W-033-03624-000	2489 Surf Road	1950	Masonry Vernacular
WA00935	02-6S-02W-033-03620-000	2509 Surf Road	1963	Masonry Vernacular
WA00938	01-6S-02W-000-03580-000	2551 Surf Road	1950	Ranch
WA00939	01-6S-02W-000-03578-000	2561 Surf Road	1955	Ranch
WA00941	01-6S-02W-000-03579-000	2569 Surf Road	1955	Ranch
WA00946	01-6S-02W-000-03581-001	2619 Surf Road	1950	Masonry Vernacular
WA00948	12-6S-02W-032-03902-001	2627 Surf Road	1958	Frame Vernacular Mobile Home
WA00949	12-6S-02W-032-03899-000	2661 Surf Road	1954	Masonry Vernacular
WA00950	12-6S-02W-032-03897-000	2669 Surf Road	1950	Ranch
WA00951	12-6S-02W-032-03896-000	2675 Surf Road	1960	Ranch
WA00952	12-6S-02W-032-03892-000	2697 Surf Road	1966	Ranch
WA00953	12-6S-02W-032-03890-000	2723 Surf Road	1958	Ranch
WA00954	12-6S-02W-032-03889-000	2731 Surf Road	1958	Ranch
WA00955	12-6S-02W-032-03887-001	2749 Surf Road	1956	Frame Vernacular
WA00956	12-6S-02W-032-03887-000	2761 Surf Road	1962	Ranch

<b>FMSF NO</b>	<b>Parcel</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Construction Date</b>	<b>Architectural Style</b>
WA00958	12-6S-02W-032-03883-000	2797 Surf Road	1960	Ranch
WA00961	12-6S-02W-000-03873-000	54b Coastal Highway	1953	Masonry Vernacular
WA01204	01-6S-02W-034-03590-000	24 Bay Drive	1961	Masonry Vernacular
WA01255	01-6S-02W-000-03571-000	366 Coastal Highway	1968	Masonry Vernacular
WA01256	01-6S-02W-000-03573-000	108 Coastal Highway	1969	Masonry Vernacular
WA01299	01-6S-02W-000-03866-000	104 Coastal Highway	1964	Masonry Vernacular
WA01300	08-6S-01W-029-04801-000	25 Blue Crab Lane	1950	Ranch
WA01307	08-6S-01W-029-04787-000	12 Blue Crab Lane	1950	Masonry Vernacular
WA01310	07-6S-01W-028-04781-000	125 Mashers Sands Road	1960	Ranch
WA01346	07-6S-01W-026-04636-000	209 Mashers Sands Road	1968	Ranch
WA01353	07-6S-01W-026-04638-000	261 Mashers Sands Road	1964	Ranch
WA01362	07-6S-01W-026-04659-000	319 Mashers Sands Road	1958	Frame Vernacular
WA01363	07-6S-01W-026-04661-000	329 Mashers Sands Road	1960	Ranch
WA01369	08-6S-01W-029-04798-000	35 Blue Crab Lane	1958	Ranch
WA01372	08-6S-01W-029-04805-000	3 Blue Crab Lane	1962	Masonry Vernacular
WA01373	07-6S-01W-026-04665-000	367 Mashers Sands Road	1950	Ranch
WA01374	07-6S-01W-026-04674-000	368 Mashers Sands Road	1969	Ranch
WA01381	07-6S-01W-026-04671-000	390 Mashers Sands Road	1960	Masonry Vernacular
WA01390	08-6S-01W-029-04788-000	16 Blue Crab Lane	1960	Ranch
WA01392	08-6S-01W-029-04791-000	28 Blue Crab Lane	1968	Masonry Vernacular
WA01394	07-6S-01W-027-04700-000	453 Mashers Sands Road	1955	Ranch
WA01396	07-6S-01W-028-04770-000	54 Pompano Drive	1964	Ranch
WA01398	07-6S-01W-027-04725-000	507 Mashers Sands Road	1950	Ranch

<b>FMSF NO</b>	<b>Parcel</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Construction Date</b>	<b>Architectural Style</b>
<b>WA01402</b>	07-6S-01W-027-04728-000	525 Mashers Sands Road	1955	Frame Vernacular
<b>WA01403</b>	07-6S-01W-027-04731-000	541 Mashers Sands Road	1950	Frame Vernacular
<b>WA01406</b>	07-6S-01W-027-04736-000	565 Mashers Sands Road	1965	Ranch
<b>WA01407</b>	07-6S-01W-027-04738-000	575 Mashers Sands Road	1952	Ranch
<b>WA01408</b>	07-6S-01W-027-04739-000	579 Mashers Sands Road	1950	Frame Vernacular
<b>WA01409</b>	07-6S-01W-027-04740-000	583 Mashers Sands Road	1950	Ranch
<b>WA01415</b>	08-6S-01W-029-04789-000	22 Blue Crab Lane	1958	Ranch
<b>WA01420</b>	08-6S-01W-030-04815-000	56 Blue Heron Way	1960	Masonry Vernacular
<b>WA01425</b>	08-6S-01W-029-04793-000	38 Blue Crab Lane	1960	Ranch
<b>WA01428</b>	08-6S-01W-031-04846-000	75 Sunrise Lane	1967	Masonry Vernacular
<b>WA01451</b>	12-6S-02W-000-03878-000	91 Coastal Highway	1950	Masonry Vernacular
<b>WA01452</b>	08-6S-01W-030-04821-000	59 Blue Heron Way	1960	Ranch

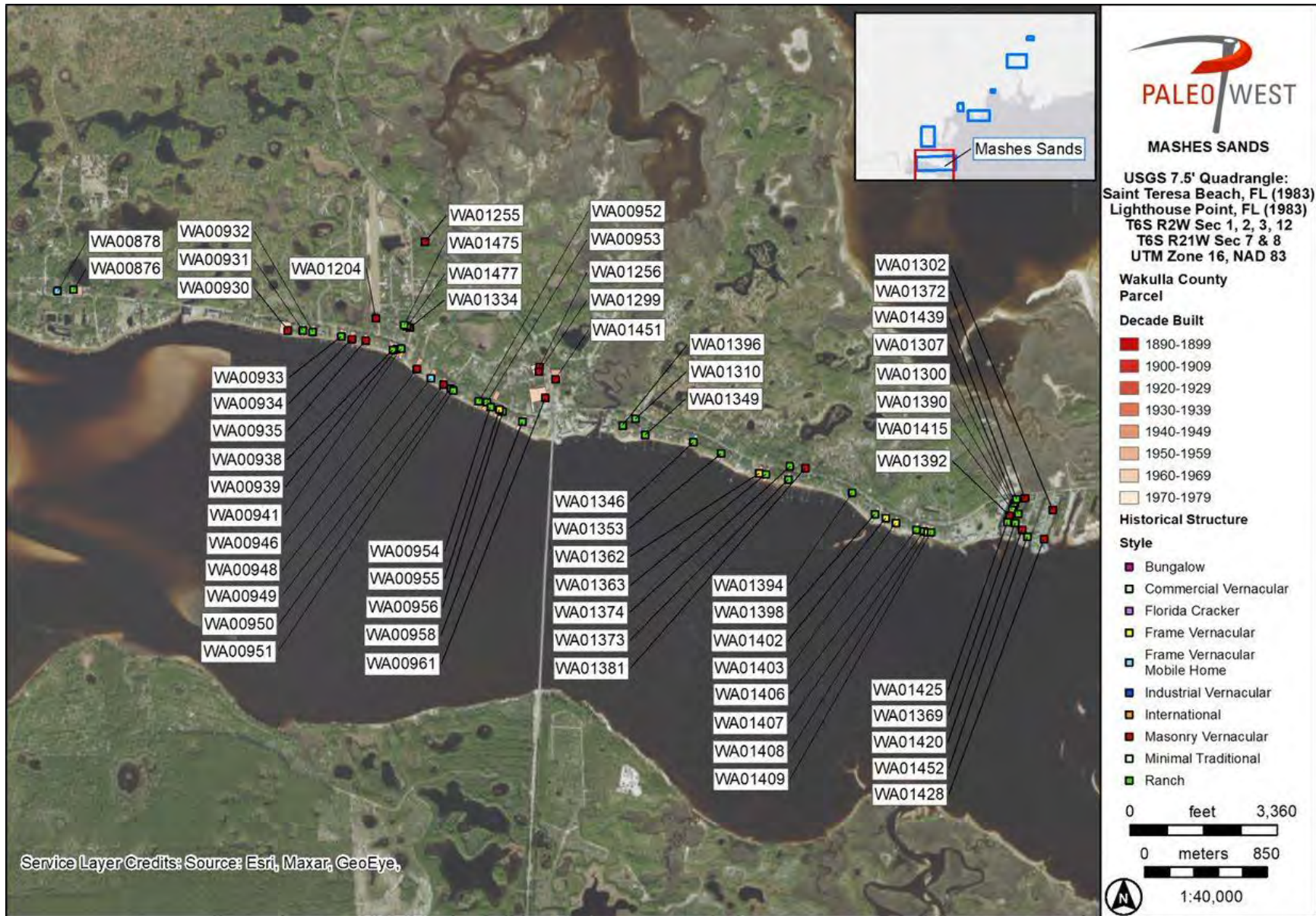


Figure 5-1. Aerial results map depicting build date range, architectural style and location of resources surveyed in Mashers Sands study area.

**Table 5-4. Historical Structures in Newport Study Area**

<b>FMSF No.</b>	<b>Parcel</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Construction Date</b>	<b>Architectural Style</b>
WA01434	25-3S-01E-093-05446-000	7904 Coastal Highway	1950	Frame Vernacular
WA01435	25-3S-01E-093-05456-000	7968 Coastal Highway	1955	Commercial Vernacular
WA01438	25-3S-01E-093-05457-000	7996 Coastal Highway	1942	Florida Cracker



Figure 5-2. Aerial results map depicting build date range, architectural style and location of resources surveyed in Newport study area.

**Table 5-5. Historical Structures in Panacea Study Area**

<b>FMSF No.</b>	<b>Parcel</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Construction Date</b>	<b>Architectural Style</b>
WA00839	24-5S-02W-058-03028-000	1391 Coastal Highway	1896	Florida Cracker
WA01207	24-5S-02W-045-03005-000	1305 Coastal Highway	1950	Masonry Vernacular
WA01208	24-5S-02W-045-03002-000	1321 Coastal Highway	1950	Commercial Vernacular
WA01209	24-5S-02W-058-03033-000	1373 Coastal Highway	1965	Masonry Vernacular
WA01211	24-5S-02W-058-03031-000	34 Clark Drive	1940	Bungalow
WA01212	24-5S-02W-058-03029-000	1383 Coastal Highway	1950	Frame Vernacular
WA01214	24-5S-02W-058-03027-000	1411 Coastal Highway	1900	Frame Vernacular
WA01215	24-5S-02W-000-02976-000	1414 Coastal Highway	1930	Frame Vernacular
WA01216	24-5S-02W-000-02976-000	1414 Coastal Highway	1953	Frame Vernacular
WA01249	25-5S-02W-050-03289-000	1208 Coastal Highway	1953	Commercial Vernacular
WA01250	25-5S-02W-050-03288-000	1194 Coastal Highway	1958	Masonry Vernacular
WA01253	25-5S-02W-046-03300-000	1100 Coastal Highway	1950	Masonry Vernacular
WA01286	25-5S-02W-046-03451-000	47 Alapaha Avenue	1958	Ranch
WA01296	24-5S-02W-057-03167-000	10 Hardee Avenue	1960	Ranch
WA01302	08-6S-01W-031-04855-000	31 Sunrise Lane	1958	Masonry Vernacular
WA01306	24-5S-02W-058-03059-000	119 Clark Drive	1950	Frame Vernacular
WA01308	25-5S-02W-046-03343-000	163 Levy Bay Road	1950	Masonry Vernacular
WA01309	25-5S-02W-046-03542-000	45 Division Street	1942	Frame Vernacular
WA01311	24-5S-02W-058-03060-000	129 Clark Drive	1950	Frame Vernacular
WA01312	25-5S-02W-046-03493-000	129 Mississippi Avenue	1965	Frame Vernacular Mobile Home
WA01315	24-5S-02W-000-02992-000	1306 Coastal Highway	1969	Commercial Vernacular
WA01321	24-5S-02W-058-03064-000	148 Clark Drive	1945	Frame Vernacular
WA01324	24-5S-02W-000-02991-000	15 Otter Lake Road	1950	Frame Vernacular
WA01326	24-5S-02W-057-03233-000	15 Taylor Street	1955	Ranch
WA01327	24-5S-02W-057-03075-000	1505 Coastal Highway	1925	Frame Vernacular
WA01329	24-5S-02W-058-03065-000	152 Clark Drive	1950	Frame Vernacular
WA01330	24-5S-02W-057-03097-000	1532 Coastal Highway	1950	Commercial Vernacular
WA01332	25-5S-02W-046-03536-000	18 Mississippi Street	1950	Frame Vernacular
WA01334	01-6S-02W-034-03604-000	174 Bay Drive	1956	Masonry Vernacular
WA01337	25-5S-02W-046-03310-000	182 Levy Bay Road	1935	Frame Vernacular

<b>FMSF No.</b>	<b>Parcel</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Construction Date</b>	<b>Architectural Style</b>
WA01338	25-5S-02W-046-03372-000	185 Chipola Street	1955	Masonry Vernacular
WA01339	25-5S-02W-046-03392-000	190 Chipola Street	1965	Frame Vernacular Mobile Home
WA01341	25-5S-02W-046-03532-000	1239 Coastal Highway	1950	Industrial Vernacular
WA01342	26-5S-02W-160-03550-A16	2 Harrison Street	1969	Frame Vernacular Mobile Home
WA01348	23-5S-02W-095-02897-004	232 Otter Lake Road	1940	Frame Vernacular
WA01349	07-6S-01W-028-04764-000	19 Pompano Drive	1955	Ranch
WA01350	23-5S-02W-095-02936-000	241 Otter Lake Road	1900	Frame Vernacular
WA01351	23-5S-02W-095-02895-000	242 Otter Lake Ride	1950	Masonry Vernacular
WA01355	24-5S-02W-045-03012-000	28 Piney Street	1955	Masonry Vernacular
WA01380	24-5S-02W-058-03039-000	26 Walker Street	1945	Frame Vernacular
WA01387	25-5S-02W-046-03426-000	41 Withlacoochee Avenue	1955	Frame Vernacular
WA01393	25-5S-02W-046-03425-000	43 Withlacoochee Avenue	1955	Frame Vernacular
WA01395	25-5S-02W-046-03424-000	47 Withlacoochee Avenue	1969	Frame Vernacular Mobile Home
WA01399	23-5S-02W-095-02868-000	51 Lake Avenue	1969	Masonry Vernacular
WA01401	25-5S-02W-046-03510-000	52 Rock Landing Road	1950	Minimal Traditional
WA01412	25-5S-02W-046-03387-000	59 Levy Bay Road	1961	Frame Vernacular Mobile Home
WA01418	25-5S-02W-046-03503-000	64 Rock Landing Road	1940	Frame Vernacular
WA01419	25-5S-02W-046-03365-000	68 Suwannee Avenue	1955	Frame Vernacular
WA01421	25-5S-02W-046-03324-000	69 Suwannee Avenue	1940	Frame Vernacular
WA01427	25-5S-02W-046-03366-000	74 Suwannee Avenue	1965	Ranch
WA01439	08-6S-01W-029-04786-000	8 Blue Crab Lane	1960	Ranch
WA01441	24-5S-02W-057-03204-000	8 Taylor Street	1948	Minimal Traditional
WA01442	25-5S-02W-046-03367-000	80 Suwannee Avenue	1955	Frame Vernacular
WA01454	24-5S-02W-057-03185-001	87 Dickson Bay Road	1955	Frame Vernacular
WA01455	25-5S-02W-046-03439-000	92 Alapaha Avenue	1960	Ranch
WA01457	24-5S-02W-058-03047-000	93 Clark Drive	1945	Frame Vernacular
WA01459	24-5S-02W-057-03219-000	98 Joe Mack Smith Street	1966	Frame Vernacular Mobile Home
WA01462	25-5S-02W-000-03237-002	91 Rock Landing Road	1963	Ranch
WA01463	25-5S-02W-046-03475-000	94 Mississippi Avenue	1960	Frame Vernacular

<b>FMSF No.</b>	<b>Parcel</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Construction Date</b>	<b>Architectural Style</b>
<b>WA01465</b>	23-5S-02W-095-02930-000	233 Otter Lake Road	1922	Frame Vernacular
<b>WA01466</b>	23-5S-02W-095-02908-000	207 Otter Lake Road	1950	Frame Vernacular
<b>WA01467</b>	23-5S-02W-095-02909-000	201 Otter Lake Road	1945	Frame Vernacular
<b>WA01468</b>	23-5S-02W-095-02910-000	193 Otter Lake Road	1950	Ranch
<b>WA01469</b>	24-5S-02W-057-03108-000	1544 Coastal Highway	1948	Masonry Vernacular
<b>WA01474</b>	25-5S-02W-046-03337-000	133 Levy Bay Road	1958	Frame Vernacular
<b>WA01475</b>	01-6S-02W-034-03602-000	142 Bay Drive	1966	Ranch
<b>WA01476</b>	25-5S-02W-046-03342-000	155 Levy Bay Road	1950	Frame Vernacular
<b>WA01477</b>	01-6S-02W-034-03603-000	158 Bay Drive	1966	Ranch
<b>WA01478</b>	25-5S-02W-046-03312-000	158 Levy Bay Road	1940	Ranch



Figure 5-3. Aerial results on map depicting build date range, architectural style and location of resources surveyed in Panacea study area.

**Table 5-6. Historical Structures in Shell Point Study Area**

<b>FMSF No</b>	<b>Parcel</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Construction Date</b>	<b>Architectural Style</b>
WA01297	00-00-121-080-12049-016	10 Rising Tide Way	1965	Frame Vernacular Mobile Home
WA01304	00-00-121-005-12111-000	11 West Point Drive	1960	Frame Vernacular
WA01313	00-00-121-080-12024-006	13 Alverson Way	1960	Frame Vernacular
WA01316	00-00-121-086-12071-000	138 Walker Creek Drive	1964	Ranch
WA01318	00-00-121-000-11964-001	1439 Shell Point Ride	1965	International
WA01319	00-00-121-080-12041-000	1454 Shell Point Ride	1969	Frame Vernacular Mobile Home
WA01320	00-00-121-080-12030-000	1476 Shell Point Ride	1960	Frame Vernacular
WA01323	00-00-121-005-12134-000	15 Albin Drive	1958	Frame Vernacular
WA01328	00-00-121-080-12016-000	1518 Shell Point Ride	1963	Ranch
WA01331	00-00-121-080-12000-000	1627 Shell Point Ride	1960	Ranch
WA01333	00-00-121-005-12131-000	17 Albin Drive	1960	Frame Vernacular
WA01335	00-00-121-005-12130-000	18 West Point Drive	1968	Masonry Vernacular
WA01336	00-00-121-000-11967-000	182 Beaty Taff Drive	1969	Frame Vernacular
WA01340	00-00-121-085-12065-000	195 Beaty Taff Drive	1962	Frame Vernacular
WA01343	00-00-121-080-12027-000	20 Alverson Way	1938	Frame Vernacular
WA01347	00-00-121-005-12112-000	21 West Point Drive	1960	Ranch
WA01354	00-00-121-085-12067-000	191 Beaty Taff Drive	1971	Frame Vernacular
WA01361	00-00-121-080-12049-000	313 Canal Street	1963	Frame Vernacular Mobile Home
WA01365	00-00-121-080-12037-000	331 Canal Street	1960	Ranch
WA01368	00-00-121-080-12025-000	345 Canal Street	1962	Masonry Vernacular
WA01376	00-00-121-005-12118-000	37 West Point Drive	1958	Frame Vernacular
WA01377	00-00-121-080-12019-000	370 Canal Street	1942	Frame Vernacular
WA01379	00-00-121-083-11966-A20	39 Lighthouse Point	1960	Ranch
WA01386	00-00-121-005-12106-000	41 West Point Drive	1958	Masonry Vernacular
WA01404	00-00-121-099-12151-000	55 Sawgrass Drive	1965	Frame Vernacular
WA01405	00-00-121-055-12193-000	56 Oyster Bay Drive	1958	Frame Vernacular
WA01410	00-00-114-087-11849-005	18 Irvin Langston Road	1972	Frame Vernacular Mobile Home
WA01446	00-00-121-117-12198-009	82 Ocean View Drive	1950	Frame Vernacular
WA01458	00-00-121-004-12093-000	93 West Point Drive	1955	Frame Vernacular
WA01461	00-00-121-004-12092-000	97 West Point Drive	1955	Frame Vernacular



Figure 5-4. Aerial results on map depicting build date range, architectural style and location of resources surveyed in Shell Point study area.

**Table 5-7. Historical Structures near Spring Creek**

<b>FMSF No</b>	<b>Parcel</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Construction Date</b>	<b>Architectural Style</b>
WA01295	00-00-115-052-11934-000	10 Bryant Street	1960	Frame Vernacular
WA01298	00-00-114-000-11773-000	102 Ben Willis Road	1960	Masonry Vernacular
WA01301	00-00-115-000-11909-001	107 Stuart Cove Road	1950	Frame Vernacular
WA01303	00-00-114-087-11867-000	11 Frank Smith Street	1955	Ranch
WA01305	00-00-115-000-11894-000	114 Stuart Cove Road	1960	Frame Vernacular
WA01325	00-00-114-088-11819-000	15 Springview Drive	1960	Masonry Vernacular
WA01344	00-00-114-088-11806-000	20 Hannah Dykes Street	1960	Ranch
WA01345	00-00-114-087-11842-001	20 Shady Sea Street	1960	Florida Cracker
WA01352	00-00-114-088-11805-000	26 Hannah Dykes Street	1960	Masonry Vernacular
WA01356	00-00-114-088-11818-000	21 Spring View Drive	1960	Masonry Vernacular
WA01357	00-00-114-088-11804-000	30 Hannah Dykes Street	1960	Masonry Vernacular
WA01360	00-00-114-088-11816-000	31 Springview Drive	1965	Frame Vernacular
WA01364	00-00-114-088-11793-000	33 Ben Willis Road	1960	Masonry Vernacular
WA01367	00-00-114-087-11841-000	34 Shady Sea Street	1960	Masonry Vernacular
WA01370	00-00-114-000-11780-000	35 Shady Sea Street	1955	Masonry Vernacular
WA01375	00-00-114-088-11815-000	37 Springview Drive	1960	Masonry Vernacular
WA01382	00-00-115-000-11881-000	3981 Spring Creek Highway	1950s	Frame Vernacular
WA01383	00-00-114-088-11831-000	4 Tom Griner Road	1966	Frame Vernacular Mobile Home
WA01384	00-00-115-000-11925-000	4085 Spring Creek Highway	1955	Frame Vernacular
WA01385	00-00-115-000-11882-000	4095 Spring Creek Highway	1964	Ranch
WA01388	00-00-114-088-11825-000	4125 Spring Creek Highway	1950	Ranch
WA01389	00-00-114-088-11791-000	4126 Spring Creek Highway	1950	Frame Vernacular
WA01391	00-00-114-088-11792-000	4177 Spring Creek Highway	1940	Frame Vernacular
WA01400	00-00-114-088-11807-000	52 Ben Willis Road	1960	Frame Vernacular
WA01411	00-00-114-088-11803-000	59 Irvin Langston Road	1965	Frame Vernacular
WA01416	00-00-114-088-11796-000	47 Shadysea Street	1945	Masonry Vernacular
WA01440	00-00-114-088-11795-000	4137 Spring Creek Highway	1950	Frame Vernacular

<b>FMSF No</b>	<b>Parcel</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Construction Date</b>	<b>Architectural Style</b>
<b>WA01449</b>	00-00-115-000-11904-000	86 Stuart Cove Road	1955	Ranch
<b>WA01450</b>	00-00-114-089-11928-003	9 Springview Drive	1955	Ranch
<b>WA01473</b>	00-00-115-000-11893-000	120 Stuart Cove Road	1950	Frame Vernacular

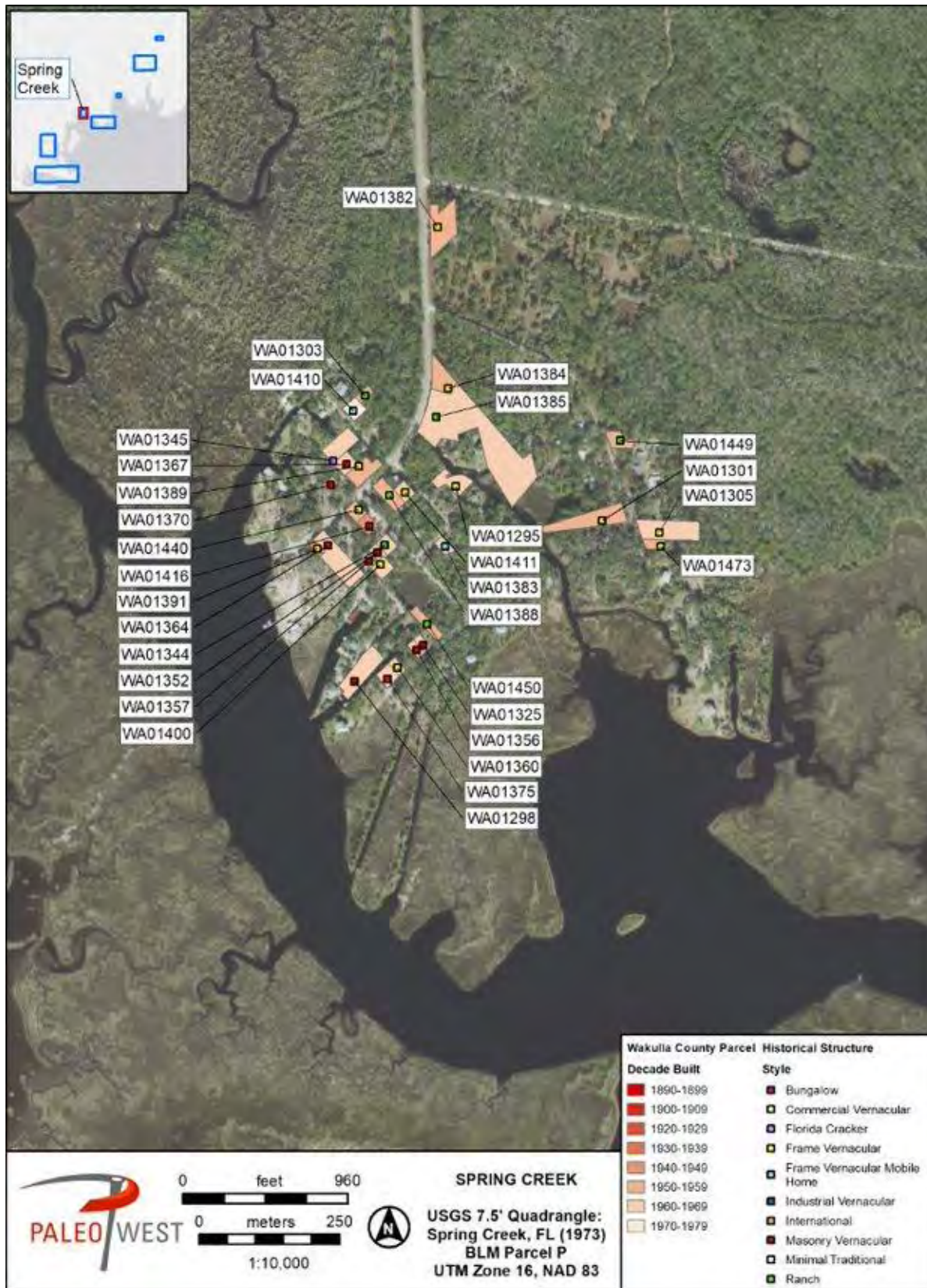


Figure 5-5. Aerial results on map depicting build date range, architectural style and location of resources surveyed at Spring Creek.

**Table 5-8. Historical Structures in St. Marks Study Area**

<b>FMSF No</b>	<b>Parcel</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Construction Date</b>	<b>Architectural Style</b>
WA00867	02-4S-01E-054-05627-000	11 East Pine Street	1900	Frame Vernacular
WA00870	02-4S-01E-000-05625-001	48 Shell Island Road	1938	Masonry Vernacular
WA00872	11-4S-01E-073-05832-000	850 Port Leon Drive	1936	Frame Vernacular
WA01314	02-4S-01E-000-05553-001	13 Aralea Lane	1950	Ranch
WA01317	11-4S-01E-071-05764-000	142 Crabapple Lane	1950	Frame Vernacular
WA01322	11-4S-01E-073-05823-000	148 Tallahassee Avenue	1964	Masonry Vernacular
WA01358	02-4S-01E-054-05638-000	748 Port Leon Drive	1955	Minimal Traditional
WA01359	02-4S-01E-054-05669-000	31 East Pine Street	1940	Minimal Traditional
WA01366	11-4S-01E-073-05821-000	34 Lynn Circle	1900	Frame Vernacular
WA01371	02-4S-01E-000-05589-000	35 Terminal Drive	1960	Ranch
WA01378	02-4S-01E-000-05599-000	38 Ward Street	1960	Frame Vernacular
WA01397	02-4S-01E-070-05697-000	50 Whaley Street	1938	Frame Vernacular
WA01413	11-4S-01E-073-05827-000	59 Riverside Drive	1968	Frame Vernacular
WA01414	11-4S-01E-073-05845-000	60 Lynn Circle	1900	Commercial Vernacular
WA01417	11-4S-01E-073-05835-000	56 Riverside Drive	1955	Masonry Vernacular
WA01422	11-4S-01E-073-05812-000	71 Riverside Drive	1962	Masonry Vernacular
WA01423	02-4S-01E-054-05673-000	71 Tallahassee Avenue	1958	Frame Vernacular
WA01424	02-4S-01E-054-05643-000	710 Port Leon Drive	1955	Frame Vernacular
WA01426	02-4S-01E-054-05637-001	734 Port Leon Drive	1930	Minimal Traditional

FMSF No	Parcel	Address	Construction Date	Architectural Style
WA01429	02-4S-01E-054-05674-000	75 Tallahassee Ave	1900	Frame Vernacular
WA01430	02-4S-01E-054-05635-000	756 Port Leon	1953	Frame Vernacular
WA01431	02-4S-01E-054-05636-000	760 Port Leon Dr	1900	Frame Vernacular
WA01432	02-4S-01E-070-05685-002	77 Shell Island Rd	1955	Frame Vernacular
WA01433	02-4S-01E-054-05633-000	788 Port Leon Dr	1964	Masonry Vernacular
WA01436	02-4S-01E-054-05629-000	798 Port Leon Dr	1959	Frame Vernacular Mobile Home
WA01437	02-4S-01E-054-05661-000	799 Port Leon Dr	1960	Masonry Vernacular
WA01443	02-4S-01E-054-05666-000	803 Port Leon Dr	1923	Masonry Vernacular
WA01444	02-4S-01E-054-05675-000	81 Tallahassee Ave	1953	Frame Vernacular
WA01445	11-4S-01E-073-05834-000	814 Port Leon Dr	1900	Industrial Vernacular
WA01447	02-4S-01E-070-05685-000	85 Shell Island Rd	1946	Minimal Traditional
WA01448	11-4S-01E-073-05822-000	859 Port Leon Dr	1956	Masonry Vernacular
WA01453	02-4S-01E-070-05683-000	91 Shell Island Rd	1955	Frame Vernacular
WA01456	02-4S-01E-000-05605-000	88 Shell Island Road	1955	Frame Vernacular
WA01460	02-4S-01E-054-05671-000	95 Tallahassee Avenue	1900	Minimal Traditional
WA01464	11-4S-01E-073-05831-000	826 Port Leon Drive	1900	Industrial Vernacular
WA01472	02-4S-01E-070-05683-001	99 Shell Island Road	1955	Frame Vernacular



Figure 5-6. Aerial results on map depicting build date range, architectural style and location of resources surveyed in St. Marks study area.

**Table 5-9. Historical Structures in Wakulla Beach Study Area**

<b>FMSF No</b>	<b>Parcel</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Construction Date</b>	<b>Architectural Style</b>
WA01470	00-00-120-000-11956-000	1187 Wakulla Beach Road	1950	Florida Cracker
WA01471	00-00-120-000-11955-000	1169 Wakulla Beach Road	1940	Florida Cracker



Figure 5-7. Aerial results on map depicting build date range, architectural style and location of resources surveyed in Wakulla Beach study area.

## CHAPTER 6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Architectural surveys, such as this one, are an essential step in a community's preservation programming and can provide a valuable historical and architectural catalog upon which educated decisions about preservation within the community can be made. However, these surveys are only one of many steps a community may take to strengthen preservation programming and planning. Further steps in preserving significant resources within these communities will depend on continued planning and the decisions of county officials and residents. To assist in possible future steps, PaleoWest offers the following recommendations:

1. County staff, elected officials, and interested residents alike can use the information within this report to promote awareness of the historical fabric of these coastal resources. Possible steps to this end include making the report and associated FMSF forms available online and within public spaces.
2. Wakulla County can produce a pamphlet, signs, and/or a story map (an online and interactive educational tool) to share this survey's findings with the community.
3. As per the language of the agreement signed with the Wakulla County Board of County Commissioners, this survey did not record all eligible structures within the county's coastal communities. A subsequent survey or surveys can capture this data. It is recommended that future surveys focus on Mashles Sands, Panacea, Shell Point, and St. Marks, where the potential for historic districts is highest.
4. The upkeep of historical structures can be expensive. Wakulla County can work with a consultant or internally to gather information on tax incentives provided by the state and federal government that may be able to ease the financial burden associated with preservation efforts.
5. It is often the goal for preservation to go hand in hand with sustainability. Most historical structures are designed for their environment, making them energy efficient. Rehabilitating and adaptively reusing structures is one way to revitalize, restore, or "upcycle" an existing infrastructure. Tax credits can be employed to assist with such revitalization efforts.
6. PaleoWest recommends addressing disaster preparedness in a preservation planning capacity. Hurricanes present a regular threat to historical resources in Florida, and Wakulla County's coastal communities have already lost historical resources in past natural disasters. It is recommended that a disaster preparedness plan be developed for the historic resources of coastal Wakulla County.
7. Wakulla County should consider introducing design guidelines and reviews for potential or future historic districts and regulating new construction and alterations to existing historic fabric, which may negatively affect the eligibility of these communities for designation in the NRHP. These design guidelines should be tailored to each specific potential or future district to ensure that their unique characteristics are preserved.
8. It is the recommendation of PaleoWest that Wakulla County invests in the creation of a Historic Preservation Master Plan to build upon the historic preservation goals set in the County's current Comprehensive Plan.