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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name WASHINGTON OAKS HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number Washington Oaks Gardens State Park FMSF# FL276

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2. Location

street & number 6402 Oceanshore Boulevard

N/A not for publication

city or town Palm Coast

vicinity

state Florida code FL county Flagler code 035 zip code 32137

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Barbara E. Mattick / DSHPO 4/30/09
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register
 - See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

James J. [Signature]

9/30/2009

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5	1	buildings
1	0	sites
1	6	structures
0	0	objects
7	7	total

Name of related multiple property listings

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

"N/A"

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION & CULTURE: outdoor recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Modern Movement

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls STONE/STUCCO

roof ASPHALT

other WOOD

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL HISTORY

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1936-1959

Significant Dates

1936

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 36) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State Agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of Repository

#

Washington Oaks Historic District
Name of Property

Flagler Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 21 acres

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 7	4 7 9 9 8 0	3 2 7 7 8 8	3	1 7	4 7 9 6 6 0	3 2 7 7 6 8 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	1 7	4 7 9 9 6 0	3 2 7 7 6 2 0	4	1 7	4 7 9 9 6 0	3 2 7 7 9 2 0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Laurie, Murray/Robert O. Jones, Historic Preservationist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date April 2009

street & number 500 South Bronough Street telephone 850-245-6333

city or town Tallahassee state FL zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name State of Florida, Dept. of Recreation and Parks

street & number 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard telephone 850-245-2157

city or town Tallahassee state FL zip code 32399-3000

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1 **WASHINGTON OAKS HISTORIC
DISTRICT, FLAGLER COUNTY,
FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

The Washington Oaks Historic District is located within the Florida Washington Oaks Garden State Park located at 6400 North Oceanshore Boulevard, Palm Coast, Flagler County, Florida. The state park, which encompasses approximately 400 acres, is located twenty miles south of St. Augustine. The district is an approximately 21-acre portion within the boundaries of the park. The contributing resources of the district consist of the Owen D. & Louise C. Young House and associated structures, and a tropical garden with two small citrus groves. The Youngs' historic association with the property and significant date span is from 1936 to 1959.

SETTING

Some archaeological resources, both pre-historic and historic are located within the boundary, and are important to the setting, but their significance is not addressed in this nomination. They are non-contributing resources at this point, awaiting further evaluation of their potential to yield important information.

The Washington Oaks Historic District is located in northeastern Flagler County between the Atlantic Ocean and the Matanzas River. The 1918 United States soil survey of Flagler County described the Washington Oaks property as a barrier island, approximately one mile wide, consisting of a number of "low, parallel, dune-like ridges with intervening troughs," and a flat surface "dotted with poorly drained basins."¹ It has elevations that range from sea level to ten feet above sea level. A notable coastal feature, not within the district, is a series of exposed coquina rocks along the shore of the Atlantic Ocean. Thick coquina beds made up of aggregated sand and shell underlie the eastern part of the state park, and where they outcrop at the shore they are referred to locally as "The Rocks."²

¹ Mildred L. Fryman "Washington Oaks State Gardens Historical Research Report," Prepared for Florida Department of Natural Resources, October 1992, 4.

² Bruce John Piatek. "Washington Oaks Archaeological Survey, Washington Oaks State Gardens, Flagler County, Florida." Prepared for Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida Department of Natural Resources, May, 1993, 15.

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Extensive real estate development has taken place on properties to the north and south of the boundaries of the Washington Oaks Gardens State Park during the past fifty years.

Oceanshore Boulevard, the major north-south highway in this section of Flagler County, divides the park into two sections. The eastern section is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean, and the one to the west by the Matanzas River. A paved road leads east from Oceanshore Boulevard to the parking lot next to the wooden boardwalk and deck that provides visitor access across the dunes to the ocean beach and the exposed coquina rocks. Other structures in the eastern part of the park are a small rest room, a well and pump house, and several mosquito control ditches. The main entrance to the park is on the west side of Oceanshore Boulevard and is marked by rock walls on either side of the paved road leading to the Ranger Station/visitor entrance.

East of Mr. Young's Office and the Caretaker's Residence are trailers used for staff housing and storage buildings for vehicles and equipment. An irrigation pond and monitor well are located within this shop area.

Old A1A Highway

A historic road runs roughly north/south to the west of Young's Office and borders the eastern edge of the Washington Oaks Gardens. This roadway known as Old Highway A1A, first developed in the 1920s, passes through the park (Photo #1). South of the historic district a section of the road leads to a picnic and playground area (Photo #2), which has a restroom building and parking lot. Recreational hiking trails are located east and west of a northern section of the road and west of the southern section. The location of this transportation resource is coincidental to the Young-developed resources on the property and the time frame and nature of its significance. Because this historic roadway relates to a different time period and function, its significance will not be addressed or included in this nomination.

The district lies in the western portion of the park adjacent to the Matanzas River. A seawall built of vertical palm logs in the 1930s, has been replaced with a low concrete seawall. Heavy watercraft traffic on the Intracoastal Waterway continues to contribute to erosion along the riverbank. Most of the approximately 400-acre park is covered with dense vegetation. A natural coastal forest and hammock covers approximately 128 acres

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of the park.³ This growth is dominated by live oak, magnolia, red bay trees, yaupon holly, hickory, sabal palms and pine trees. About twelve acres of the hammock are occupied by the Youngs' garden.⁴ Adjacent to the garden are a historic house site and the nominated historic buildings.

Archeological Resources

The gardens, some of the historic buildings, and a historic house site are located on a large prehistoric midden at the edge of the river. Another smaller midden is located at the northern edge of the park adjacent to the Mantanzas River. Several small archaeological sites are located in the eastern portion of the park. There are no known artifacts associated with the northern site and it has not been investigated. But, the northern midden is a portion/extension of a shoreline midden on the property north of the park and Archaic diagnostic artifacts have been found in association with this non-park midden. The eastern sites had quantities of material dumped on them from the large river side midden during the creation of the garden. It is uncertain if the sites in the eastern part of the park predate the rubble dumping known to have occurred from landscaping activities on the large mound.

The Washington Oaks Midden was first recorded in 1982, based on a 1977 reconnaissance level survey.⁵ Park Ranger Larry Zimmerman surface collected artifacts consisting of a worked bone, a double drilled shark's tooth, shell tools and tool fragments, a net weight, and flaked stone tools that had eroded from the midden that lay along the beach area next to the Matanzas River. These artifacts were examined in 1991 by John W. Griffin. The earliest stone tools, two Kirk Serrated points and one Bolen Beveled point, are indicative of Early Archaic occupation.⁶ Eight small triangular points similar to Arredondo points

³ Piatek, 16, 20.

⁴ Piatek, 22.

⁵ The Washington Oaks Midden site file FL11 was submitted in 1982 by J. J. Miller, and Joe N. Hutto, but the data were collected in 1977 as part of the Palm Coast Cultural Resource Assessment. Site File form 8FL011 was updated in 1992 by Bruce Piatek and included in his 1993 report. Piatek also added three more site forms within the park boundaries, FL32, FL175, FL176, but these are not within the proposed district.

⁶ Memorandum, April 1, 1991, Florida Department of Natural Resources to Michael Murphy, District 4 Manager, from Clara Gualtieri, Park Programs Development Specialist.

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appear to be discarded remains of a larger point. Two Archaic Stemmed points are also in the collection, suggesting that the site was used during the Middle Archaic period, and a Lafayette point indicates Late Archaic or Mount Taylor occupation. Zimmerman also found St. Johns Plain and St. Johns Check Stamped pottery shards that indicate the site was occupied around 500 B.C.

The midden was studied in 1992 – 1993 by archaeologist Bruce Piatek who found cultural deposits at a depth of 8.53 feet.⁷ Piatek's study cleared and profiled a 50 X 50-centimeter area from the top of the mound to the base on the western eroded face and found it to be 8.35 feet deep. Three pottery sherds were recovered in this field work: two were sand tempered with simple stamping design and may have come from the same thin-walled vessel. The other sherd was of Salt Glazed Stoneware manufactured in the mid- to late eighteenth century. Piatek also examined the soil and shell content of the mound profile and found black sand mixed with coquina shell and scattered oyster shells. Piatek estimates that the site, which may date to 5,000 B.C., and that the midden has retained a great deal of internal integrity.⁸ Significant artifacts have been recovered from the large mound and the shoreline adjacent to it, and a cross-section has been dug. But, to date, many artifacts have no provenience, and there is no inventory. Shovel testing of the general vicinity has not been conducted to determine the extent of the middens, and without such information, archaeological boundaries cannot be assigned. Further investigation of this site is warranted. It is for these reasons that archaeological significance is not addressed in this nomination.

A historic site remaining from a nineteenth-century dwelling is on top of the large midden. During his investigation, Piatek located and identified the foundation plan for the Washington House. No soil was removed below five centimeters. Iron nails and ceramics found on the site indicate a post-1840s to 1880s construction date. The foundation piers show that the building was approximately 42 feet long and 22 feet wide. Although brick rubble was located about the site, evidence of a chimney was inconclusive. A set of mortared coquina blocks found near the central bay of the building suggests that these were used for steps. Coquina rubble concentrated in what would have been the rear of the house

⁷ Piatek, 36.

⁸ Piatek, 36.

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suggests a detached kitchen that incorporated this local building material. A brick-lined cistern (Photo #3), ten feet deep and ten feet wide, located close to the house would have collected rainwater. Additional historical items, such as glass and iron fragments dating from the Bella Vista Plantation era, have also been found on the eroded edges of the site.⁹ Today the site is a cleared, grassy space at the apex of the midden. The Washington House site is indicated by a marker and the presence of the cistern.

A section of the west slope of the midden has been terraced with railroad ties to ease erosion and provide park visitors access from the seawall to the top of the midden. Part of the west slope of the midden is open beach exposed to erosion. A contemporary non-contributing wooden observation platform near the Washington House site overlooks the river. An unpaved footpath leads east from the top of the midden, through a wooden arch, and down into the Washington Oaks Gardens.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Washington Oaks Gardens and Groves

A sketch drawn by D.B. Roberts in 1936-37 of the gardens area for the Youngs before they chose the site for their house provides a layout of the property before the work began. The sketch shows the Intracoastal Waterway; the right-of-way of State Road 140 (Highway A1A), and paths indicated by dotted lines that correspond to driveways leading from the road to the Washington House site and along the river; two "flowing wells;" scattered trees; some identified as "orange;" partially cleared land and dense stands of cedar; "a site of burned residence;" and the footprint of a building near the highway that is no longer there. Numbers on the sketch at various points indicate elevation above local mean low water datum; the highest number (16.8) is noted at the top of the mound. The footprint of the proposed Young House appears in the approximate location of the building today, on the south slope of the mound.¹⁰

⁹ Piatek, 29-31.

¹⁰ See Roberts map, ca 1936.

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An unpaved driveway from Old A1A to the Young House passes through a pair of coquina rock posts that support gates (Photo #4). The gate posts and unpaved driveway pre-date the Young's ownership. A public events field for the present-day park is located directly to the north as one proceeds down the driveway. Located at the north side of the field is a non-historic stage (Photo #5). Directly north of the stage and across a service road is a non-historic storage shed (Photo #6). Adjacent to it to the northeast is a greenhouse (Photo #7) Mrs. Young had built for orchids and propagation. The essential plan of the garden is of meandering walking trails that move through a natural hammock. The mature live oak trees inspired the Youngs to name their estate "Washington Oaks." The oaks are the garden's most dramatic feature. Using the water from two "flowing wells," shallow, irregularly contoured pools with two islands connected by the walking trail, are located in the center of the garden (Photo #8). Along the trails are benches, and open areas planted with centipede grass. The garden is planted with azaleas, tropical ferns, caladiums, Boston fern, wisteria, banana and fruit trees, azaleas, and gardenias. Orange trees are planted in small groupings through the garden (Photo #9), and in small groves toward the north side of the garden. Across from the current visitors center is a rose garden. A south entrance to the gardens is through a small arbor with a walk that leads to circular parterre. At the south end of the pool is a brick paved octagonal on a slight rise to serve as an observation point. On a small island is a hexagonal gazebo. The largest oak tree is located at the east side of the garden. A square coquina block well (Photo #10) located near the western edge within the garden measures seventeen feet, three inches deep. It was used during the Washington House site occupation, although it has not been dated and may predate the Washington House site.¹¹ The well is not related to the Youngs' activities at Washington Oaks and is not a contributing resource to the nomination. While under Louise Young's care, there was constant experimentation with new plant varieties as the garden evolved.¹²

When the Florida Park Service began to develop plans for the new state park, in 1966-67, they engaged professional landscapers, Greene-Hill Planners, to develop a plan for the

¹¹ Piatek, 39-40.

¹² Kathan Brown, Mrs. Young's granddaughter, recorded her recollections of time spent at Washington Oaks during her childhood and provided photographs to the park staff for interpretive purposes on August 16, 2004.

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garden to accommodate the public, keeping many of the original elements, but introducing several new features. A fenced, formal rose garden was planted in a circular design at the southwest corner of the garden, and an octagonal brick platform was installed at the south end of the pools as a site for weddings and special events. The borders of the pools were recontoured, and wooden footbridges and a gazebo were added (Figure #1). The unpaved footpaths were expanded.¹³ Some of the citrus and other fruit trees are incorporated into the garden, planted seemingly at random. A large cleared space was set aside in the southeast corner of the garden and a wooden stage installed for public events.

Buildings (five contributing)

The **Owen D. & Louise C. Young House**, now the park visitor interpretive center, is a one-story, almost Y-shaped building that faces west (Figure #2). It is located on the south slope of the large midden (Photo #11). Built in 1937-1938, the masonry house is stuccoed and has a composition shingle roof. The west wing originally had two bedrooms, each with a private bath. An open loggia with wood columns runs along the south façade, linking this west wing to the open passage leading to the north and the loggia that leads to the living room (Photo #12). The large kitchen is situated at the north of the building, adjacent to the dining room. The loggia on the east wing features heavy walls built of local coquina stone (Photo #13). The stones are rustic rather than being cut and dressed, as is the custom in St. Augustine, where quarried coquina stone was a popular building material.¹⁴ Walls of coquina were used on the interior as well (Photo #14). Coquina stone was also used around an arch on the north elevation (Photo #15), and for the south wall (Photos #16&17). These rustic uses of coquina stone can be attributed to the Young's fascination with the exposed, wave-washed coquina out-cropping that are such an unusual feature of the ocean beach on their property.

¹³ Greene-Hill Planners of Umatilla, Florida, were hired by the Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials in 1966-67. Copies of their plans are archived at the Washington Oaks Gardens State Park.

¹⁴ Susan Tate. "Coquina and Concrete Building in St. Augustine to 1890." Master's thesis, University of Florida, 1973, 1-8. The Spanish discovered coquina rock near St. Augustine in 1583 and built many structures, including the fort, Castillo San Marcos, of the rock cut from nearby quarries. The deposits, some 30 feet thick, were formed in the Pleistocene era, when minute marine shells became cemented together. The deposits on the Washington Oaks beach, unlike those in the quarry, were exposed by wave action.

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After Washington Oaks became a state park, the Young residence was converted into an interpretive center for park visitors without altering the exterior.¹⁵ The west bedroom became an office, with no alterations, and the adjacent bedroom was converted into two public restrooms. In the east wing, the kitchen became a storage area and the other rooms were used as interpretive areas. Air conditioning was installed. This was a feature not required by the Youngs as they used the residence only during the winter months. They did occasionally need heat, however, and this was supplied by a small fireplace in their bedroom (now the office) and a larger coquina stone fireplace in the living room. The living room/visitor lounge, which has an open, beamed ceiling, is furnished as when the Youngs were in residence, and the dining room became an exhibit area with displays that provide information for visitors about the natural, cultural, and historical features of Washington Oaks. Most of the wood-framed, casement windows were replaced at this time with modern windows. A state historic marker has been placed on the lawn just south of the Young House.

Virginia's House (Staff Residence)

In 1953, the Youngs built a house for Virginia Brown, Mrs. Young's daughter by her previous marriage. Virginia, an artist, was married to George Green, also an artist. The one-story wood frame house has a studio on the north side, built of concrete block with large, high windows to admit natural light (Photo #18). It is located several hundred feet north of the Young House, facing the Matanzas River. Virginia died suddenly in 1957, and thereafter the house was used as a guest house by the Youngs. Alterations from c.1970 include the addition of a deck on the west elevation and an open carport on the east elevation. The house is now used as a staff residence and is not open to visitors.

Mr. Young's Office

Mr. Young's Office, a one-story wood frame building with exterior siding simulating logs, was built around 1940. It is located on the east side of old A1A, across from the garden

¹⁵ Craig Thorn, AIA, was the St. Augustine architect chosen by the State of Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials to prepare the renovation of the Young residence into the park visitor center in April, 1966. Copies of the plans are archived at the Washington Oaks Gardens State Park.

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and greenhouse. Prominent on the west elevation is a large coquina stone chimney (Photo #19). The office itself is large room with open rafters, paneled in pecky cypress (a popular paneling cut from cypress trees submerged in water and naturally riddled with holes). The building also contains a bathroom, a small bedroom and a screened porch on the east side that was used to wash and process citrus and other farm products.¹⁶ The sink and shelf for this work are still in place. The building is now used as an office for park staff and is not open to the public.

Caretaker's Residence (Staff Residence)

Directly east of the Office is a residence built in the 1940s for the Young's caretaker, Francisco Lopez and his family. It is a small, one-story brick cottage with a steeply pitched gable roof containing one bedroom, a bathroom and a kitchen/dining room (Photo #20). The brickwork is distinctive in that it is set in a slightly off-set manner popular with revival-style cottages early in the twentieth century. An unusual later addition is a smoke house with a steep pyramidal roof Mr. Young had built on to the south side of the building with matching materials and design. A course of bricks set in a dentil pattern is just below the eaves (Figure #2). Lopez would help smoke wild hogs for Young's barbeque picnics. In the mid-1950s, when Lopez's family grew older, a two-story, concrete-block addition with bedrooms on the second floor was built, linked to the original building with a one-story, curved room that functioned as a living room for the Lopez family.¹⁷ This building is used at present as a residence for park staff and is not open to the public.

Greenhouse

The greenhouse (20 x 40) was installed by the Youngs around c.1950 to accommodate a growing collection of orchids (Photo #7). It was fitted with a heating and cooling system, no longer in operation. The base is of concrete block, built up about four feet and supporting a wood and steel framework covered with corrugated fiberglass sides and roof with panels that could be opened and closed by mechanical means. The interior is fitted

¹⁶ James Lopez, personal communication, September 7, 2005.

¹⁷ James Lopez, personal communication, September 7, 2005.

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with wooden shelving along each side and down the center of the building, which is currently used for storage at present.

The greenhouse was also used to propagate other plants and to shelter delicate specimens from the occasional freezes that menaced not only the ornamentals but also the citrus trees. Orchids were one of Mrs. Young's passions, and she indulged it by building two orchid houses near the main house that are now gone. Mrs. Young was generous with her orchids, giving them to friends in St. Augustine and leaving them, along with boxes of citrus, at the Flagler Hospital in St. Augustine.¹⁸ The orchids, which were left to the park when Mrs. Young made her gift, are no longer there.

Inventory of Contributing Resources

Buildings:

Young House
Virginia's House
Young's Office
Caretaker's House
Greenhouse

Site:

Washington Oaks Gardens and Groves

Structure:

Coquina gate posts

Non-Contributing Resources

The **shed** is a small block building next to the greenhouse that replaced an earlier frame shed. It is not historic (Photo #6).

The **stage** is an open wooden platform in the events field area, and is not historic.

The **observation platform** is a wooden deck, and is not historic.

¹⁸ Mrs. Christine Barrett, a neighbor of Louise Young's mother, Mrs. Julia Powis, whose St. Augustine home stood on the west shore of the Matanzas River next to the Flagler Hospital, recalls frequent gifts of orchids and oranges in the 1940s. Personal communication, August 3, 2005.

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The concrete **seawall** at the river's edge is not historic.

The park **trail system** is not historic, and where it crosses the Washington Oaks Historic District are non-historic features.

The **Old A1A Highway**, the **coquina well**, and **Washington site cistern** are historic features, but are not related to the Youngs' activities and are not contributing to the Washington Oaks Historic District.

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SUMMARY

The Washington Oaks Historic District is significant at the local level under Criteria A and C in the areas of Social History and Architecture. The district encompasses a cultural landscape developed by Owen D. and Louise C. Young beginning in 1936. It is a blend of native and exotic plantings. It is the most prominent public garden in Flagler County. The ensemble of the Owen D. Young House and its associated buildings are an excellent example of the kind of winter estate and landscape use created by wealthy northerners in Florida in the early to mid-twentieth century. The house is of modern design constructed of local stone and materials. Louise Young continued to occupy Washington Oaks after Owen's death in 1962, until 1964, when because of her own ill health, she donated the estate to the Florida Park Service. The period of significance, therefore, is 1936-1959.

HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Joseph M. Hernandez and his descendents owned the property that would be named Washington Oaks starting in 1818, and named the tract "Bella Vista," or Beautiful View. He was a successful merchant in St. Augustine during the Second Spanish occupation of Florida and the owner of thousands of acres. As a St. Augustine city councilman he participated in the territorial transfer to the United States in 1821, and in 1824, Hernandez was appointed to the Territorial Legislative Council in Tallahassee, and elected that body's president. He purchased Mala Compra plantation, which is just south of Washington Oaks, in 1816 and added to the buildings and cultivated fields established by earlier owners.¹ Mala Compra Plantation Archaeological Site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2002.² Hernandez purchased the adjacent 375-acre Washington Oaks tract in 1818. The Hernandez family divided their time between their home in St. Augustine and their Mala Compra and St. Joseph plantations about 30 miles south of the city, where Hernandez grew cotton, corn, sugar cane, oranges and cattle. He died in 1857,

¹ Fryman, 25-30 A detailed account of the Hernandez family's rise to success is given by Fryman.

² Mala Compra Plantation, National Register of Historic Places, prepared by Susan R. Parker and Greg Smith, 2002.

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and his lands remained idle. The Hernandez heirs sold off most of the property, but some family members bought estate lands when they could.

In 1845, one of Joseph Hernandez's daughters, Louisa, had married George Lawrence Washington, a widower, born in 1818 in Kinston, North Carolina. His father, John Washington, was distantly related to President George Washington. After his graduation from Yale, where he studied law, George L. Washington married Ann Denison and had two children. She died in 1843 after four years of marriage. Louisa Hernandez met Washington when he came to East Florida to survey for live oak timber resources, a valuable commodity in the days of wooden sailing ships. For a decade they made their home in St. Augustine, where most of their eight children were born and where Washington practiced law. In the mid-1850s, the Washington family returned to North Carolina, where Louisa died in 1859. George remarried and fathered two more sons. Around 1870, Washington returned to Florida and negotiated with other Hernandez heirs for ownership of Bella Vista.³ An 1872 United States Coast Survey map notes a cleared area and a roadway through the Bella Vista property. Washington erected a frame house as a hunting and fishing camp on the highest point of the property, the shell midden on the bank of the Matanzas River.⁴ His sons and their families visited and some lived there from time to time.⁵ By the 1880s, a citrus grove had been established, and two artesian wells were dug. Hollow cypress logs connected to the wellheads distributed water to the trees.⁶ The citrus crop was transported to market in St. Augustine by sailboat, the only form of transportation available. The remote location doomed the enterprise. Bella Vista

³ Fryman, 58-65. An expanded discussion of the extended Washington family is provided by Fryman.

⁴ Rowland manuscript, October 14, 1937. Box 57, Smathers Library, University of Florida. This account by a descendent of Benjamin Dupont describes a visit to Bella Vista where Mr. Washington had built a "small house" at his hunting and fishing camp on the Matanzas River.

⁵ Morris Ketchum. Letter to A. J. Hanna, Rollins College, February 24, 1950. Mr. Ketchum, the grandson of George L. Washington, visited Bella Vista as a child between 1887 and 1893 and later wrote of his recollections. He wrote that two artesian wells were sunk 2500 feet deep to irrigate the orange grove, and that there was a two-story house, barn, small packing house, dock, and a cottage for caretakers on the property. Copies in Box 57, Smathers Library, University of Florida.

⁶ A Historical Marker in the garden provides this information.

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languished until 1923, when Washington's youngest son, Charles, sold the tract of land to Mr. and Mrs. Ed Johnson.⁷

In the mid-1920s investors purchased government lots along the Atlantic Ocean that later became part of Washington Oaks, and the Johnsons and their partners filed a plat in the Flagler County courthouse in 1926 for the "Hernandez Estates" on what had been the Bella Vista and most of the Mala Compra plantations. The plat indicates more than one hundred lots set out on either side of the ocean highway, renamed Hernandez Drive as it passed through the proposed development. The Washington Oaks property remained undeveloped because the Hernandez Estates project was a victim of the crash of the 1920s land boom and the ensuing Great Depression. The bank foreclosed, and the property was acquired by a holding company.

Florida Seasonal Resorts

Florida has long been a resort destination for northerners. Whether for private retreat estates, public resorts, the temperate climate, natural beauty, or therapeutic benefits, Florida has appealed to vacationers since before the Civil War. After the Spanish relinquished control of Florida in 1819, St. Augustine was recognized as a place of moderate climate for those seeking better health. After the Civil War, the tourist business helped revive the state's economy. Capitalizing on this tourism industry, the Fleming family's mansion on the St. Johns' River at Hibernia, just south of Jacksonville, became a popular vacationers' resort.⁸ The east coast of Florida was directly accessible to northerners, and the St. John's River, and the Tolamato and Matanzas Rivers adjacent to St. Augustine provided scenic natural vistas. Henry Flagler's development of the railroads along Florida's east coast in the 1880s greatly facilitated the further opening of coastal Florida tourism. Some retreats were founded to attract health oriented tourism. The City of Green Cove Springs was named for its warm sulfur spring resort (NR 1991) that was promoted for its therapeutic qualities.⁹

⁷ Fryman, 71

⁸ Tebeau, Charlton W. A History of Florida, Coral Gables, Florida: University of Miami Press, 1991, p.271.

⁹ National Register Nominations, Florida Master Site File, CL376.

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Many affluent northerners built their own private winter retreats along rivers in Florida. The author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Harriet Beecher Stowe, built a vacation home in Mandarin, a small river town that is directly south of Jacksonville. Henry Mason Cutting built Cherokee Gove (NR 1997) on Pellicer Creek, south of St. Augustine in 1888. Cutting was an independently wealthy New Yorker who built a vacation lodge including a swimming pool and a 2,000 tree orange grove. In 1886, the inventor Thomas Edison built a winter retreat (NR 1991) for himself near Ft. Myers, which was then a rural settlement. Edison's winter home, Seminole Lodge, was built overlooking the Caloosahatchee River. The residence included a research facility for his rubber experiments. The young inventor Henry Ford, after vacationing at Edison's winter home, purchased his own home, The Mangoes, next door to Edison in 1916 (NR 1988). Ford used The Mangoes as a seasonal winter home from 1916 until his death.¹⁰

As Flagler's railroad, the Florida East Coast Railroad, opened the east coast of Florida to tourists and development, Henry Plant extended railroad lines across the state and into Tampa and the west coast. To accommodate the northern business elite, he built the Tampa Bay Hotel (NHL 1976) in downtown Tampa, overlooking the Hillsborough River. Built in an elaborate Moorish Style, the hotel opened in 1891.¹¹

The Mountain Lake Estates (NR 1993), located near Lake Wales in Central Florida, began development in the 1920s to provide a vacation community for the nation's business elite. Designed by Frederick Law Olmsted Jr., the development surrounded a beautiful lake.¹²

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Owen D. and Louise C. Young

Although the name on the deed to the Washington Oaks property reads Louise P. Clark, the estate was in actuality purchased by Owen D. Young, as a wedding present for Louise, his future wife.¹³ Owen D. Young's first wife died in 1935. Young was an internationally

¹⁰ National Register Nominations, FL72, LL98, LL282.

¹¹ National Register Nominations, HI120.

¹² National Register Nominations, PO3611.

¹³ Fryman, 70-72.

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known industrialist and financial expert who had participated in numerous national committees and projects. In 1936, while in Florida, he looked up an old friend, Louise P. Clark, a widow who was living with her mother and young son in St. Augustine. Young's daughter, who wrote a biography of her father, indicates that Mrs. Clark and Mr. Young discovered the property they later named Washington Oaks while looking for a picnic site along Oceanshore Boulevard.¹⁴ Before they married they began planning the garden and a new home.

Owen D. Young was born in Van Hornesville, New York, in 1874. After receiving his law degree, he worked for a Boston legal firm, and in 1913 he joined General Electric Corporation, becoming the chairman of the board in 1922. When the Radio Corporation of American (RCA) was organized in 1919, Young became the first chairman and remained in that position until 1939.

As the United States was drawn into World War I, Young took an active role in the war effort, and as a recognized authority on international monetary issues worked with General George G. Dawes to co-author the Dawes Plan, a program to deal with the issue of reparations to be paid by Germany to other European countries after the war. Recognized for his statesmanship, Young was mentioned frequently as a possible Democratic presidential candidate between 1924 and 1932. He appeared on the cover of *Time Magazine* in 1930 as the Man of the Year. Deeply loyal to his roots, Young made his main home in Van Hornesville, where he spent much of his time when not traveling on business or pursuing international matters.¹⁵

Louise Young first met Owen D. Young in Manila in 1921. She had moved to the Philippines with her first husband, Elwood Stanley Brown. Widowed in 1924, with two children to support, she developed a line of fine embroidered linen and lingerie produced by women she had trained in the Philippines. She married industrial engineer Herbert Clark and had a son, but Clark died in 1929. Her business faltered during the Depression, and her friend Owen Young assisted her to secure credit from Bankers Trust in 1933.

¹⁴ Josephine Young Case and Everett Needham Case. *Owen D. Young and American Enterprise: A Biography*. (Boston: David R. Godine, 1982), 690.

¹⁵ Case and Case. Young's biography is a detailed work, written by his daughter and her husband.

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Despite this, her enterprise did not survive, and in the mid 1930s she moved to St. Augustine with her young son to live with her mother, Julia Powis. Active and talented, Louise tried her hand at sculpture, weaving, ceramics, other artistic pursuits, and was an accomplished cook and interior designer.¹⁶

Owen and Louise Young were married in February of 1937. The lifestyle that Louise and Owen D. Young enjoyed at their Washington Oaks estate was a combination of work and leisure, for both were energetic and innovative. Family photographs reveal them in both formal and informal poses (Figure #3). They experimented constantly with new varieties of plants, new ways of propagating, and improving the plant materials they acquired. Louise attempted several crops early in the garden's development (coontie, delphiniums, and asters) that she hoped to sell to wholesale florists.¹⁷ Although the Youngs did not need to grow crops for sustenance or income, both maintained active lives. Louise Young did much of the cooking and built a ceramics studio on the grounds. She worked on garden improvements, added a pair of macaws to the tropical garden, and hosted outdoor fetes for the St. Augustine social set, including Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, her husband Norton Baskin, Florida Senator Verle Pope and his wife Edith.¹⁸ The Youngs frequently entertained younger members of their families, for both had children and grandchildren from previous marriages.¹⁹ Mr. Young liked to fish and hunt. He delighted in working in his grove and occasionally selling some of his oranges to those who passed by on A1A, which ran right by his office.²⁰ When the traffic became too heavy in the 1950s, he offered some of his land further east of his office to the state so that A1A could be rerouted to its present location.

¹⁶ Case and Case, 236, 689-691

¹⁷ Caldwell-Young letters, 1936-1937, Box 57, Smathers Library, University of Florida.

¹⁸ Rodger L. Tarr, ed. *The Private Marjorie: The Love Letters of Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings to Norton S. Baskin* (Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 2004.) 8, 468-9, 492, 584, 661.

¹⁹ Richard Young, youngest and last surviving child of Owen D. Young, interviews by phone, August 4, and September 3, 2005, and Kathan Brown, Louise Young's granddaughter, tape recording August 16, 2004, in archives at Washington Oaks Gardens State Park.

²⁰ Trudy Getha, a nurse and personal friend of Owen D. and Louise Young: personal communication by email, August 10 - September 6, 2005; James Lopez interview, September 7, 2005

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Agriculture and Landscaping

According to correspondence exchanged between Louise and Vaughn Caldwell, a local man who was hired to oversee the first stages of development of the Washington Oaks groves and gardens, she was interested in a variety of crops such as sweet potatoes, peanuts, soy beans, and flowers for wholesale. Caldwell planted cover crops, to improve the soil, had the well water tested, planted pine seedlings, and improved the irrigation system. The Youngs added several greenhouses to contain their orchid collection, but only one remains (Photo #7). The Youngs revived growing citrus on the property. Caldwell regularly sent Mrs. Young reports of the types of citrus he purchased, many full-grown trees, and of his concerns about a long period of drought.²¹ The Washington Oaks orange grove was not a commercial grove in the usual sense, although citrus was for sale at a small fruit stand in front of Mr. Young's office located on what is now the former route of A1A. Much of the crop was used by the family and given away to friends and to the Flagler Hospital. Mr. Young enjoyed experimenting with his trees, and there is evidence that he was in contact with citrus experts at the University of Florida and received plants from them.²² Unfortunately, no records of the agricultural activities during this period have been located.

North of the garden, but no longer standing, the Youngs built a swimming pool, cabana, tiled patio and barbeque grill that they used for informal entertaining. Several small citrus groves were set out with trees planted in rows, one east, and one west of the highway, and north of the garden.²³

Although the Youngs were in residence only during the winter months, they maintained a year-round staff that carried out their instructions in regard to the planting and maintenance of the trees, plants, and water features. The caretaker's residence next to Mr. Young's office was for Francisco Lopez, the Youngs' caretaker. Louise Young brought Mr. Lopez,

²¹ Vaughn Caldwell letters to Mrs. Young, Box 57, Smathers Library, University of Florida

²² James Lopez, Trudy Getha., personal communication, 2005

²³ James Lopez, son of Francisco Lopez, long-time caretaker for Owen D. Young at Washington Oaks: personal communication, September 7, 2005. Mr. Lopez was interviewed at the Washington Oaks Gardens State Park by M. D. Laurie.

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born in the Philippines, to the United States, and he worked for the family for forty-five years (Figure #4). Lopez was an important part of Washington Oaks. He was a talented cook, and with Mrs. Young, prepared all the meals, including outdoor barbeques held at the swimming pool and cabana (removed by the park service). He was adept at horticultural skills such as grafting and propagating plants.²⁴ He tended the citrus, orchids, and the garden plants.

Artist and publisher Kathan Brown, Mrs. Young's granddaughter, based a limited edition book on childhood reminiscences of Washington Oaks, which she illustrated with family photos and prints.²⁵ Although there was a darkroom set up in Mr. Young's office, only a few dozen undated photographs have been located.

Owen Young died in 1962. By 1964, Louise Young, due to ill health, could no longer manage the property, and gave 267.23 acres including her garden to the Florida Park Service. She specified that the garden be maintained as it was for the enjoyment of the public. She did not want it turned into a picnic ground or used as a campsite. For the short time that remained before her death on January 14, 1965, Louise Young kept a close eye on the management of the garden, rejecting the choice of a head gardener whose work she thought below par, and approving of the next choice made by the park service.²⁶ Records of what the property looked like at that time are limited to a listing of the plant material by a botanist and a brief description of the buildings on the property donated by Mrs. Young.²⁷

²⁴ James Lopez interview, 2005.

²⁵ Kathan Brown. *Album: A Memory*. (San Francisco, Crown Point Press, 1972), Trudy Getha, Richard Young (youngest son of Owen D. Young), Personal communication, 2005. Vaughn Caldwell correspondence with Mrs. Young, 1937-1938, and Roberts sketch, Box 57, Smathers Library, University of Florida. Young family photographs.

²⁶ Louise P. Young to N. E. Miller, Director of State Park Service, September ?, 1964; Mr. Miller to Mrs. Young, September 9, October 14, 1964. Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Recreation and Parks, archives.

²⁷ A list of the plants on the property cataloged by a park service staff member indicates the horticultural scope and variety of the Young garden at the time of the transfer of the property in 1964. The list was part of material to be found in Box 57, Smathers Library, University of Florida, Gainesville. W. A. Coldwell, Park

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After her death, the state hired the landscaping firm Greene-Hill Planners, to add new features to the park.²⁸ A rose garden planted in a circular bed was added as well as the octagonal brick platform intended as a site for weddings. The walkways were extended through the garden, wooden foot bridges and the gazebo were added. The Young orchid collection did not survive, and some of the citrus trees suffered in subsequent hard freezes, but were replaced. In August of 1966, the State of Florida purchased 73.375 additional acres from the estate of Louise Young to add to the state park in 1967.²⁹ The purchase included the Young House and Mrs. Young's daughter's house.

The Youngs developed their Washington Oaks estate as a recreational retreat. Outdoor hobbies with casual living and entertaining filled their time. From the designing of their house to the designing, developing, and alterations of the garden, they enjoyed active, creative hobbies. The natural, tropical garden was an artistic endeavor intent on sculpting a scenic, restful environment out of the oak hammock. Mrs. Young's interest in plantings grew and changed, and the garden changed with her interests. It was not a rigid, academic pursuit. The small accommodations of their house indicate their casual intent. It was not a place for large gatherings.

Architectural Significance

The Young House, built in 1937-38, was designed by Owen and Louise Young.³⁰ A friend of the Youngs, Trudy Getha, reported that Mr. Young employed a "New York

Planner, "Narrative Preliminary Study for the General Development, Washington Oaks Gardens State Park." November 24, 1964. Report in archives of Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

²⁸ Plans by Greene-Hill Planners dated 5-16-67 are on file in archives at Washington Oaks Gardens State Park.

²⁹ W. C. Edmiston, Jr (CPA) to Ney C. Landrum, (Director) July 12, 1965, refers to the offer of the sale of additional land to the state for a sum of \$100,000, as suggested by Senator Verle Pope. See also report from Charlie S. Smith, Park Service Property Manager to James Cook, Florida Park Board, July 17, 1967. (Copies of correspondence in Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Recreation and Parks, archives)

³⁰ Case and Case, 691.

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architect” to prepare the plans and supervise the construction of the house.³¹ Efforts to identify the architect have not been successful.

It is known, however, that Owen Young’s tastes in architecture were influenced by contemporary trends in the early 20th century, as evidenced by his commissioning of Frank Lloyd Wright in 1928 to design a house that was never built.³² The Young House at Washington Oaks also reflects Young’s modern tastes. It is an excellent example of an early Ranch Style residence, a style that grew in popularity from 1935-1975. Expansive floor plans with low, horizontal lines characterized the style. The use of natural materials and expanses of windows integrated and opened the building to its geographic setting. The Young House’s oblique bedroom wing, expansive floor plan, and covered patio open the house to its river view. The eastern gable end of the house contains large windows and the western elevation, with its covered brick patio and French doors, links the living spaces with the natural setting. The house is built of local coquina stone, which is found in only a few areas of Florida’s east coast, including the Atlantic side of the Young’s property. The stone has a rubble finish shaped into roughly rectangular shapes and various sizes. The walls of the main building block are constructed of rubble stone up to window height. A large stone support column is positioned between the living and dining rooms. The hard wood floors and lumber are from local materials.

The Young House displays a high level of workmanship. The design relies on the natural materials for its rustic aesthetic character. The only form of ornamentation in the building is the stone surround for the north elevation kitchen door. The house originally did not have electricity. There was gas for the kitchen ovens and two fireplaces. The only heating was from the two fireplaces, one in the Youngs’ bedroom and one in the living room.³³ With only two bedrooms, a living room, dining room and kitchen, the modest size of the house underscores the casual life the Youngs lived at their winter residence.

³¹ Trudy Getha, a family friend and nurse who cared for Mrs. Young at the end of her life, provided this and other information about Washington Oaks. Personal communication, August 10 - September 6, 2005.

³² Case and Case, 424,436,494; Plan of the Owen D. Young House in San Marcos in the Desert, Office of Frank Lloyd Wright Graphite and colored pencil on tracing paper, ca. 1928-29 The Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation, Scottsdale, Arizona For a view of the plan see Library of Congress website www.loc.gov/exhibits/flw/images/flw0124.jpg

³³ Trudy Getha, personal communication, August 11 and 14, 2005.

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Map

D. B. Roberts Map, 1936-1937, Box 57, Smathers Library, University of Florida,
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Owen D. Young,” *St. Augustine Record*, July 4, 1937.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The National Register district is a portion of land within the boundaries of the Washington Oaks Gardens Historic State Park in Flagler County. The state park is in Section 39, Township 10 South, Range 31 East, and has a Flagler County Property Appraiser parcel #39-10-31-0000-3010. The National Register boundary encompasses approximately 21 acres of land.

At a point 50 feet to the south, and, 50 feet to the east of the Caretakers Residence, go southwest to the eastern edge of the Old A1A Highway.

Go southerly along the eastern edge of the highway until a point 50 feet beyond the furthest extremity of the southern portion of the driveway that wraps around the garden. Go southwesterly along that line to the waters edge of the Matanzas River (southern most boundary).

Go northwesterly along the waters edge of the Matanzas River to a point 50 feet beyond the furthest extremity of the northern portion of the driveway that wraps around the garden (western most boundary).

Go northeasterly along this line 50 feet beyond the furthest extremity of the northern portion of the driveway that wraps around the garden until it crosses the portion of A1A and extends beyond the citrus grove to a point that is 50 feet beyond the Caretakers Residence (northern most boundary).

Go southeasterly along this line 50 feet beyond the Caretakers Residence and parallel to A1A to the point of beginning (eastern most boundary).

See the National Register Boundary Map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the concentration of resources historically associated with Owen D. and Louise C. Young and their activities at Washington Oaks estate, now a part of Washington Oaks Gardens State Park.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Photo _____ Page 1 **WASHINGTON OAKS HISTORIC
DISTRICT, FLAGLER COUNTY,
FLORIDA**

PHOTOGRAPHIC LIST

1. 6400 North Oceanshore Boulevard, Palm Coast, Florida
Washington Oaks Historic District
2. Flagler County, Florida
3. Murray D. Laurie
4. August, 2005
5. Washington Oaks Gardens State Park
6. Old Highway A1A, facing north
7. Photo #1 of 20

Items 1 through 5 are the same for the following photographs.

6. Old Highway A1A, facing south
7. Photo #2 of 20

6. Cistern, facing east
7. Photo #3 of 20

6. Coquina gate posts, facing west
7. Photo #4 of 20

6. Stage, facing north
7. Photo #5 of 20

6. Shed, facing northeast
7. Photo #6 of 20

6. Greenhouse, facing west
7. Photo #7 of 20

6. Flowing well, facing east
7. Photo #8 of 20

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Photo _____ Page 2

**WASHINGTON OAKS HISTORIC
DISTRICT, FLAGLER COUNTY,
FLORIDA**

- 6. Orange trees, facing north
- 7. Photo #9 of 20

- 6. Largest oak tree, facing east
- 7. Photo #10 of 20

- 6. Young House, southwest elevation, facing northeast
- 7. Photo #11 of 20

- 6. Young House, south elevation of west wing, facing west
- 7. Photo #12 of 20

- 6. Young House, detail of southwest elevation, facing
- 7. Photo #13 of 20

- 6. Young House, interior detail, facing north
- 7. Photo #14 of 20

- 6. Young House, doorway on north elevation, facing southeast
- 7. Photo #15 of 20

- 6. Young House, south elevation, facing north
- 7. Photo #16 of 20

- 6. Young House, south elevation, facing north
- 7. Photo #17 of 20

- 6. Virginia's House, facing north
- 7. Photo #18 of 20

- 6. Owen Young's Office, facing southeast
- 7. Photo #19 of 20

- 6. Caretaker's House, facing southwest
- 7. Photo #20 of 20

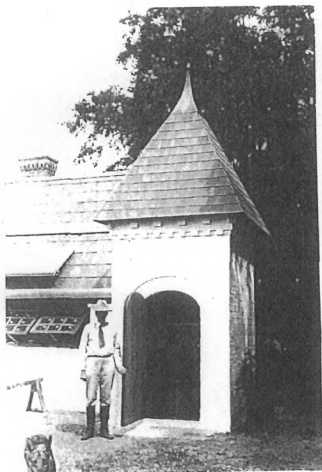


Figure #2 Mr. Young & smoker



Figure #1 Hexagon and gazebo within garden

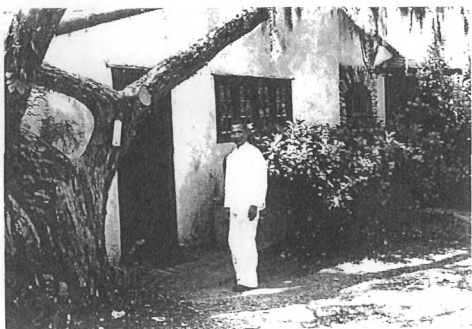
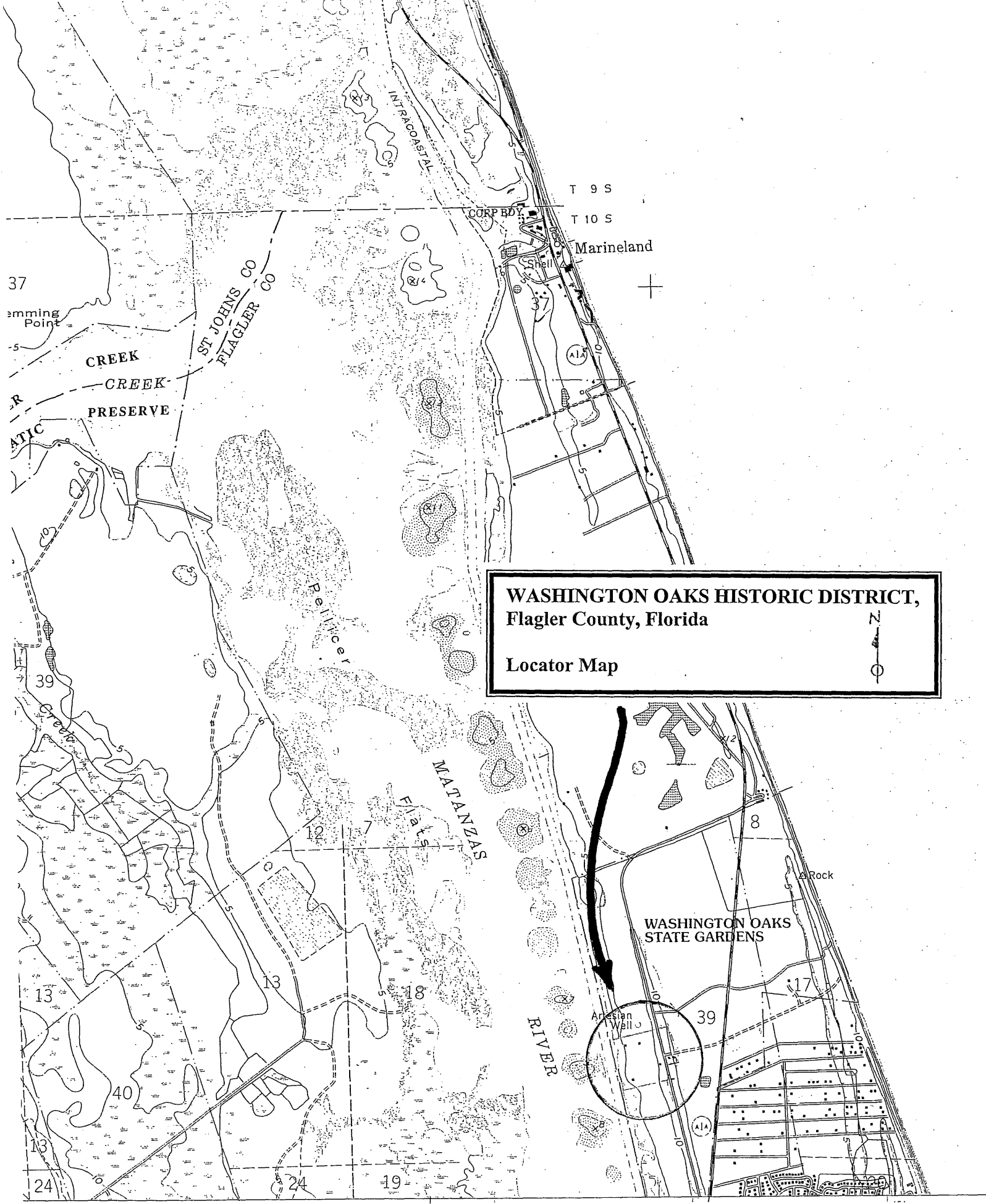


Figure #4 Francisco Lopez at rear of Young House



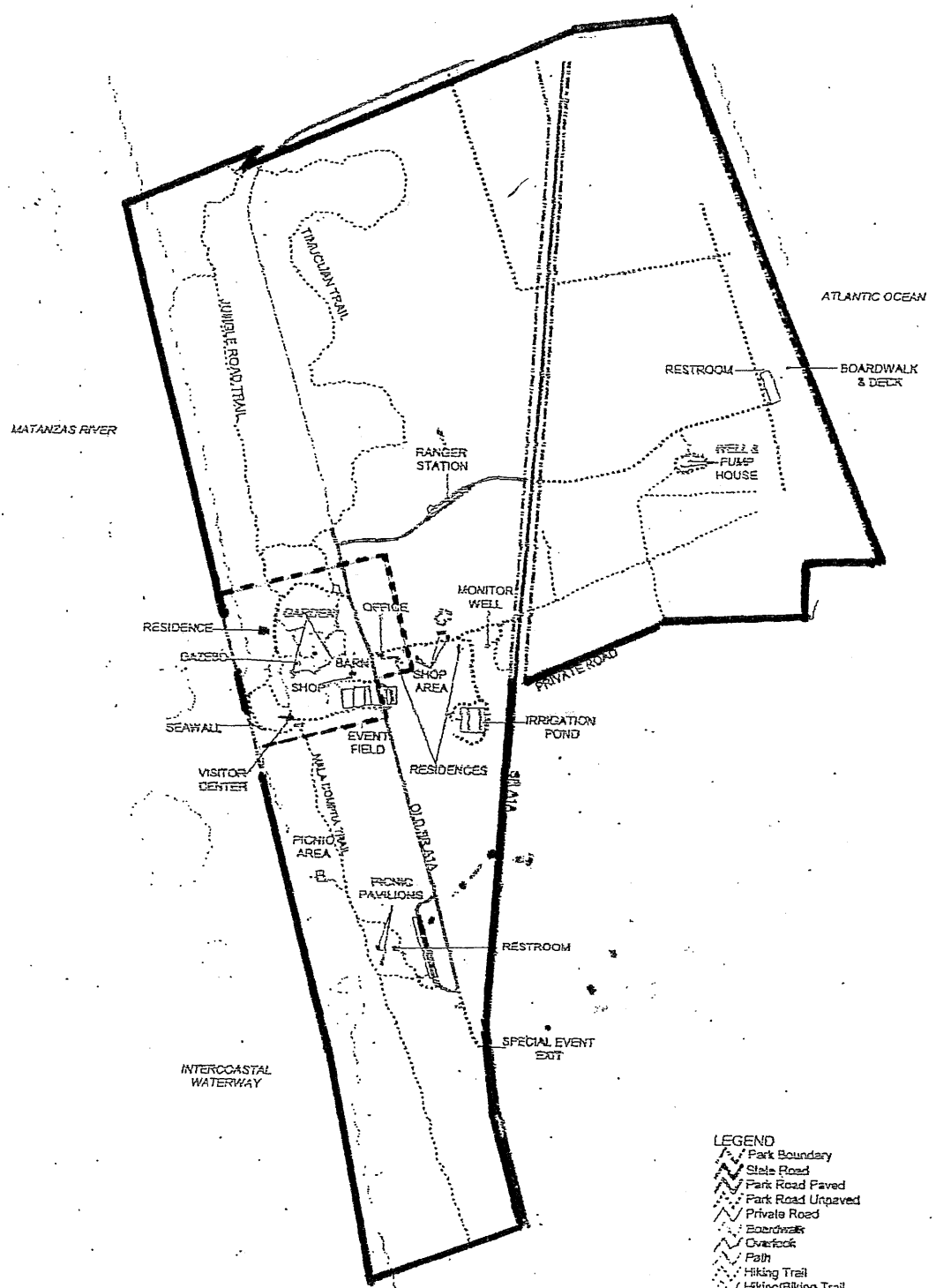
Figure #3 Owen D. and Louise Young
shortly after their wedding, 1937



**WASHINGTON OAKS HISTORIC DISTRICT,
Flagler County, Florida**

Locator Map





WASHINGTON OAKS GARDEN STATE PARK

Dotted line denoting location of the National Register Boundary of the Washington Oaks Historic District within the park

- LEGEND**
- ▲ Park Boundary
 - ▬ State Road
 - ▬ Park Road Paved
 - ▬ Park Road Unpaved
 - ▬ Private Road
 - ▬ Boardwalk
 - ▬ Overlook
 - ▬ Path
 - ▬ Hiking Trail
 - ▬ Hiking/Biking Trail
 - ▬ Shoreline
 - ▬ Structures
 - ▬ Parking Lots
 - ▬ Marine Structures
 - ▬ Special Use Areas

BASE MAP

RANGER
STATION

WASHINGTON OAKS HISTORIC DISTRICT
Flagler County, Florida



Photo Diagram



VIRGINIA'S HOUSE

CARETAKER'S HOUSE

YOUNG'S OFFICE



GREENHOUSE

SHED



SHOP
AREA

CISTERN



STAGE



COQUINA WELL

EVENT
FIELD

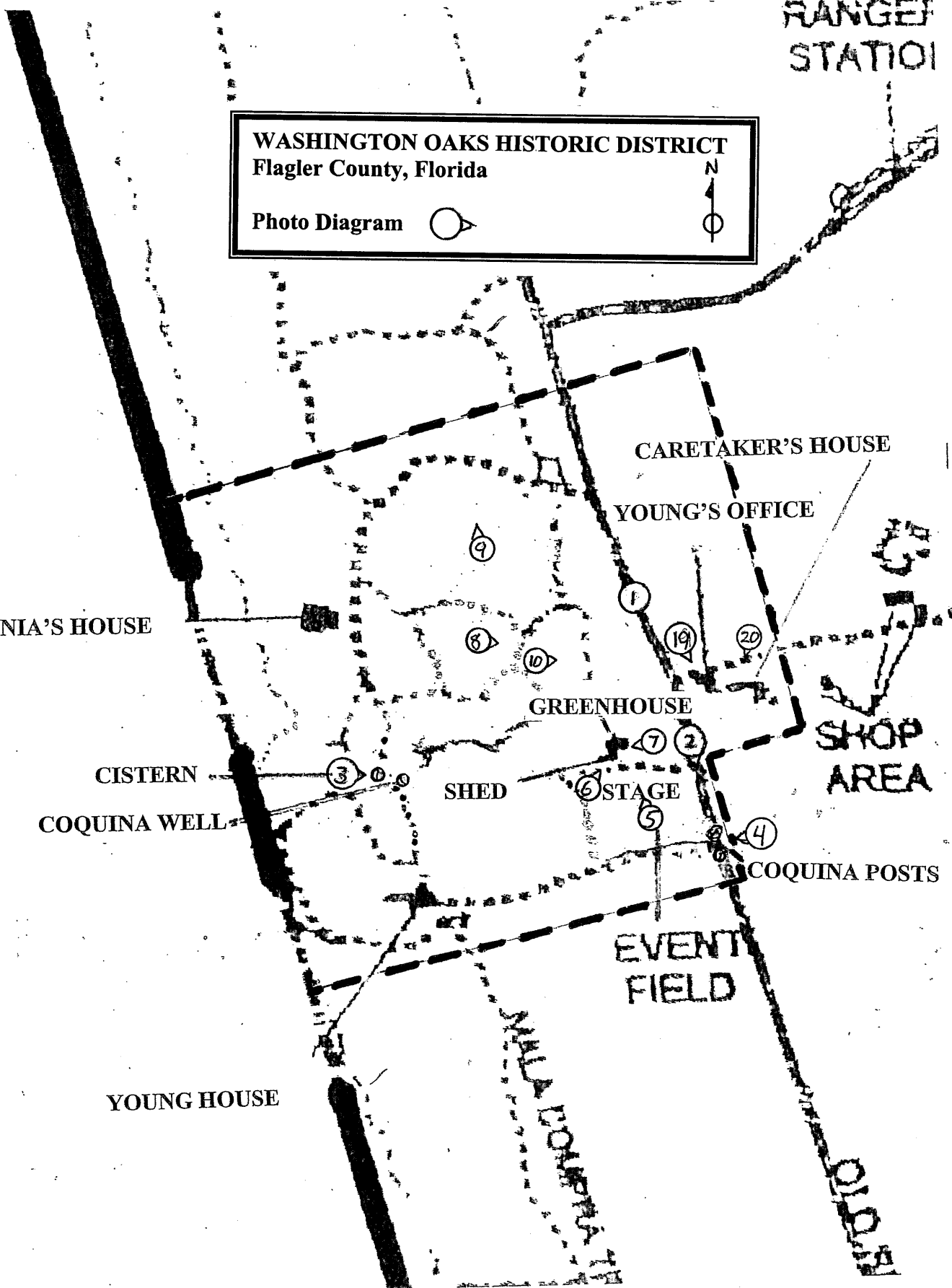


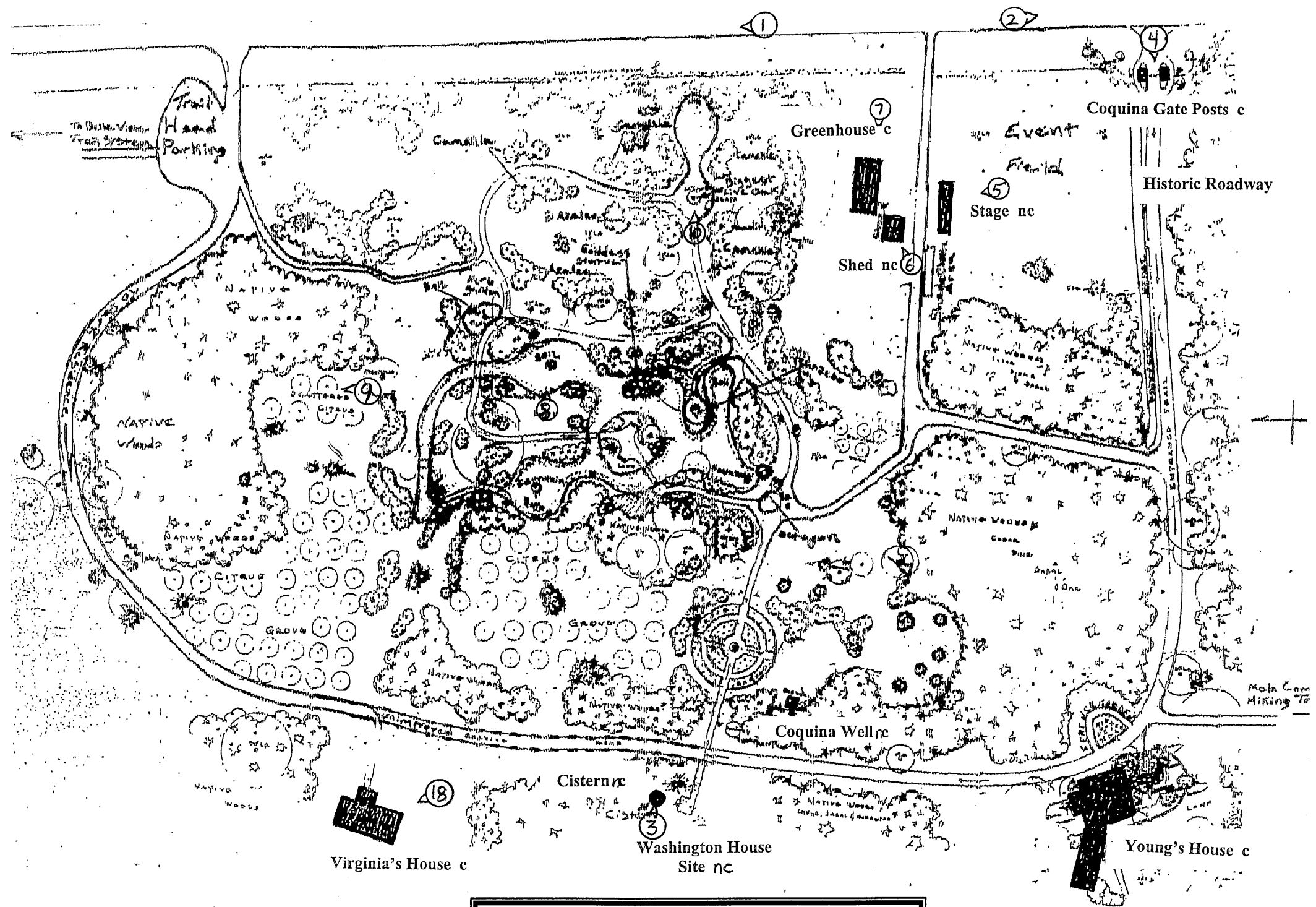
COQUINA POSTS

YOUNG HOUSE

SMALL COURTYARD

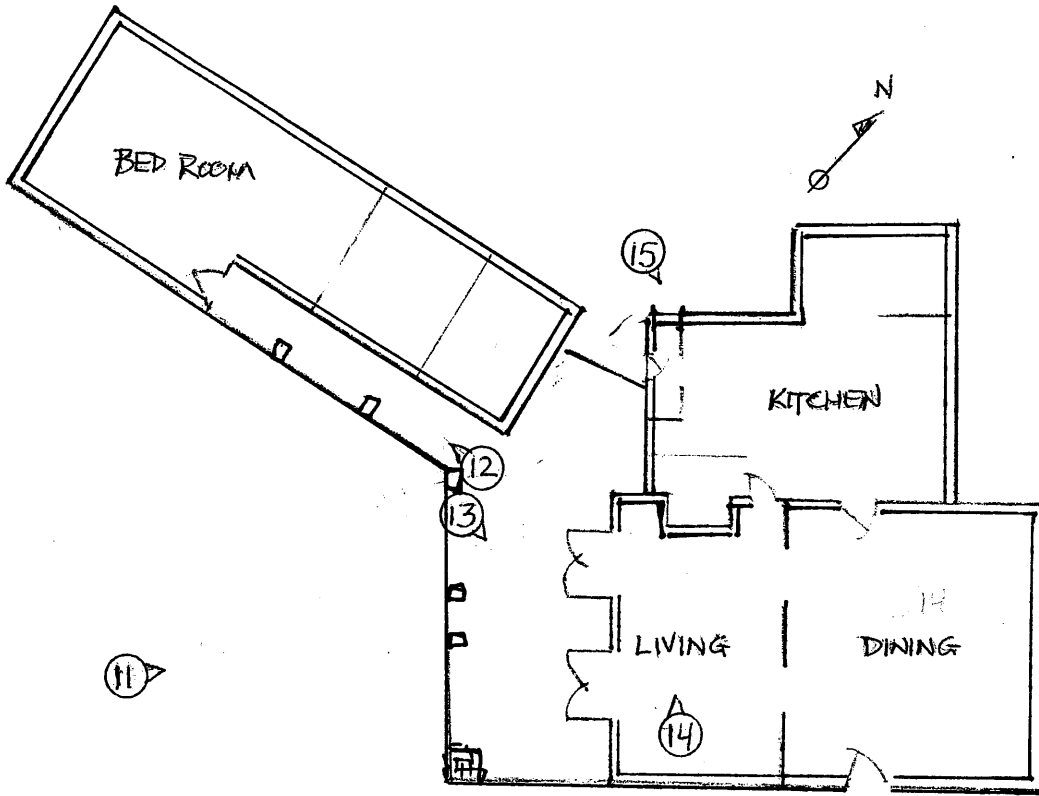
OLD



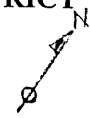


WASHINGTON OAKS HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Flagler County, Florida
 Garden Area and Photo Diagram





WASHINGTON OAKS HISTORIC DISTRICT
 FIGURE #2 Young House Floorplan



NTS