

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 KEITH CABIN

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1320 Highway 179

N/A not for publication

city or town Pittman

vicinity

state FLORIDA

code _____

FL

county Holmes

code _____

069

zip code 32425

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.)

Janet Lyndee Matthews
Signature of certifying official/Title

9/20/2000
Date

Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources
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) _____

Edson H. Beal
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

11-2-00

Keith Cabin
Name of Property

Holmes Co., FL
County and State

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	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	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)

VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: vernacular/log cabin

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation WOOD/CONCRETE
walls WOOD
roof METAL
other

Narrative Description

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

Keith Cabin
Name of Property

Holmes Co., FL
County and State

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

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
- # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1886

Significant Dates

1886

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Keith, William T.

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

Keith Cabin
Name of Property

Holmes Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

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

3															
	Zone		Easting						Northing						
4															

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 Jean Ward/Robert O. Jones, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date August 2000

street & number R.A. Gray Building, 500 S. Bronough Street telephone (850) 487-2333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida 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 Jean Ward

street & number Rt.2 Box 262 / 1320 Hwy. 179 telephone 850-956-4437

city or town Caryville state FL zip code 32425

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1 **KEITH CABIN, HOLMES COUNTY, FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

The William Keith Cabin is located in Holmes County, Florida. The one room log residence, built in the Fall of 1886, has a rectangular footprint. It was built on a split log pier foundation, and has a side gable metal roof. An external brick chimney is centered on the north elevation. Verandas wrap around the cabin on three sides.

SETTING

The house is located on what was initially a 10 acre homesteaded farm (Keith, homestead) which grew to a least 188 acres (Keith, inventory). Keith's farm extended across the east and west side of County Road 179, approximately ½ mile south of the cross road community of Pittman (Photo #1). The house is approximately 20 yards west of the road. Having been extensively farmed, the property is mostly open except for several mature trees. Nine mature pecan trees that line Highway 179 immediately south of the house were planted by Keith in the nineteenth century (Photo #2)(Sconiers 2000). The Choctawatchee River is approximately 1 mile to the west. The northern portion of Holmes County east of the river has remained mostly undeveloped without major roads or prominent commercial infrastructure. Immediately west of the cabin there used to be a large barn, chicken house, smoke house, corn crib, and kitchen. Large mature trees bound the previous location of the barn. About 1 acre on the east side of the road is wooded except for a dirt road. Keith built a general store on this road. There has been no archaeological testing of the sites of the kitchen, barn, store, or outbuildings, but future investigations may prove them valuable sources of information about everyday life in rural Holmes County.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The rectangular, one-story, log residence has a split wood and concrete block pier foundation; gabled metal roof; and an exterior, gable end, brick chimney. A veranda spans the east, south, and west elevations. Its four windows are wooden, double-hung sash. The porches are recessed on the east (front), and west (rear) under the main gable roof, and is sheltered by a hipped roof on the south elevation.

The main (west) façade has a veranda with a roof supported by six posts and is accessed by two concrete block steps (Photo #3). Two square posts are non-historic. One is supplemental and one is a replacement. The main door is centered in the elevation, and two wooden sash windows flank the door. The window to the south is filled with a 2/2 double-hung sash. The window to the north is filled with a 4/4 double-hung sash.

The south elevation has a veranda sheltered by a metal hip roof (Photo #4). A single door is centered in the wall. The wooden gable is visible above this porch roof. Four posts, two of which are replacement square posts, support the porch roof. Historically there were five posts.

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The west elevation has a veranda sheltered by the broad slope of the gable roof (Photo #5). Two of the original four porch posts remain. One is missing and the post on the northwest corner is historic material from another location (Photo #6).

The north elevation is a gable end with central brick chimney (Photo #7). The chimney originally was made of mud and oak, but was replaced by Keith with brick in the 1940s. The top of the chimney has been removed below the peak of the roof. Two windows flank the chimney and are filled with 4/4 double-hung sashes.

The interior of the cabin is one room. The floor is composed of mostly 8-inch wide boards like the porch boards. Doors are centered within the east, south, and west walls. The fireplace is centered in the north wall. The fireplace surround is three plain wooden boards. At the request of his window, the windows were installed after Keith died. The sash on the west side of the chimney occupied an opening used to pass firewood into the cabin. The room is open to the rafters (Photo #8). Six beams cross the space at the height of the eighth log. These may have supported overhead storage.

The first layer of logs providing floor and wall supports are joined with half notches, and rest on split wooden piers (Photo #9). Many of these piers remain, and concrete blocks supplement others beneath the porches. These support logs and piers are separate from those that support the veranda extensions that have their own piers. The log walls rise seven logs to door-height (Photo #10). The eighth log on the north and south elevation is 37 feet long and cantilevers beyond the east and west walls to the edge of the east and west porches. The cantilever ends support the corners of the porch roofs (Photo #11). The walls continue three logs higher for a total of eleven logs high. The top log on the east and west elevation is flattened on the top and bottom. The roof rafters rest on this log or "plate" (Photo #12).

The logs forming the walls are joined at the corners with square notched joints (Photo #13). Pegs are set into each squared end, and fit into mortises drilled into succeeding square notched logs. To stabilize the logs around the three doors, holes are drilled near the ends of the wall logs, and square pegs are driven through into a vertical bracing board along the edge of the opening (Photo #14). Round posts, resting on the porches, support squared beams that span the length of the porches (Photo #15). The tops of these posts have tenons that fit into mortise holes on the underside of the beams (Photo #16&17). The load of the south elevation's hip porch roof is carried by two posts that support squared beams projecting from the cabin corners. These beams are attached above the cantilever log with a large peg (Photos #13&18). The wall logs on the exterior are partially flattened to the door height on the east and west elevations. Throughout the interior, the wall logs are flattened to a much greater degree, giving a finished look to the walls (Photo #19). The cantilever log is tapered to a square where it extends across the porch (Photo #10).

The roof is composed of whole young trees, approximately three inches in diameter, that are mitered and butted together at the ridge (Photo #20). There is no ridge board. Several rafters have tie braces. These rafters rest on the log plate of the north and south walls, and extend to cover the porches on either side of the cabin. Numerous irregular milled boards (lath) cross these rafters perpendicular to the gable ends. Split wooden shingles originally covered the roof, but metal replaced them in the 1940s. More recent patches have been added to the metal roof. The gable ends are filled with evenly milled boards that are joined on the end gable

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rafters (Photo #21). Three internal vertical poles rise from the top wall log, are mortised into the end gable rafters, and provide support for the broad span of boards.

Marks on the wooden members indicate that tools used to assemble the cabin, besides an axe, included an adze, a saw, a drawknife, and a auger. Squared joints, and mortise and tenons joinery were used. Wooden pegs were used sparingly, as were blacksmith made cut nails.

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Section number 8 Page 1 **KEITH CABIN, HOLMES COUNTY, FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

The Keith Cabin is nominated to the National Register for its significance on the local level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The one-story, one room log residence was built in the fall of 1886. The house is an excellent and rare example of a 19th century log cabin built with a "Louisiana" roof. It retains a high level of its architectural integrity, and displays excellent workmanship.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORIC CONTEXT

Holmes County was created in 1848. It was the state's 27th county, and was created not to represent an expanding population, but to offset the legislative imbalance between east and west Florida. The new county had no post office or court. The Choctowachee River running north to south divided the county. Those living on the west were instructed to transact legal documents in Walton County; those to the east, in Jackson County. At the time of incorporation, tax rolls indicate William Keith (Keith's father) owned 40 acres of "3rd rate land" (Carswell 1986:3).

The county was sparsely settled with few dirt roads and no economic activity other than family farming. Riverboats since ante-bellum times ran from Geneva, Alabama, into the Choctawachee Bay, and west to Pensacola. Even before riverboats, log rafts had been floated down river to sawmills in Pensacola. There were no major roads in the county except one crossing the southern portions to Marianna in Jackson County. Most of the population was located on the west side of the river. There were a few ferry crossings. It was not until after the Civil War, when the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company spanned the panhandle to the Apalachicola River, and cut through southern portions of the county in 1881-1882, that any substantial town settlement occurred.

Cerro Gordo, originally known as Hewitt's Bluff, served as the county seat until after the Civil War. Located near the west bank of the Choctawachee River, it was centrally located in the county. A courthouse built there burned in 1871. In 1881, the crossroad of Pittman, near the Georgia line became the county seat, but with public meetings being conducted under large oaks, it was quickly returned to Cerro Gordo. A new courthouse was built there in 1889. In 1894 a new railroad town, Westville, became the county seat, but in 1905 it again moved to the another major railroad town, Bonifay, where it remains.

At the time of the Civil War, many residents were farmers new to the county, and many were disinterested in secessionist issues. An election was held to send a delegate to Tallahassee to vote for the county on the issue of secession from the United States. The secessionist candidate won by a single vote (Carswell 1986:39). The county contributed cattle and supplies to the Confederate cause. Those who enlisted did so in Walton and Jackson Counties, and at Geneva, Alabama, just over the state line. With a large percentage opposed to secession, some joined the Union cause, some deserted and hid out during the war, occasionally raiding communities. Grantham's Home Guard Company was composed of the old and young from east of the river. Keith's family supported the Confederate cause, with young Keith becoming associated with the home guard, and one or two brothers becoming involved. An applicant for a Confederate pension said

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he served in the home guard, which included "Tom Keith, and Jim Keith" (Carswell 1986:40). (William Tom Keith had an adopted brother James.)

In 1882, a government surveyor reported in Lippencott Magazine on Holmes County's economic development. He stated that it was thinly settled and slow to develop economically. Holmes County at that time had no courthouse, no jail, no church, no school, no stores, or other public buildings of any kind. During the last two decades of the nineteenth century two railroads crossed the county and the economy grew. Four saw mills, and seventeen turpentine distilleries were started. Sixty retail stores were started, including one owned by William Keith (Carswell 1986:107).

With the building of the railroad across the southern edge of the county, two large towns developed beginning in 1881-1882, Bonifay and Westville. Bonifay had a post office in 1883, two saw mills and a general store. The town was platted in 1886 and became the county seat.

Public education did not make progress in the rural parts of Holmes County until the early part of the twentieth century. The nearby settlement of Isagora and Pittman both had a public, one-teacher school in 1914. The teachers were paid with local funds. All roads were unpaved in the county; those in northern Holmes County were not paved until after World War II. Young men were summoned to work on maintaining the roads. Supplying their own hand tools, they filled holes, dug stumps, removed fallen trees, and drained boggy places (Carswell 1986:217). A county hospital was established in 1954 near Bonifay.

William Thomas Keith was born February 3, 1856, and died October 27, 1949. Little is known about his upbringing. His family lived in the same Holmes County area before he homesteaded the land on which the cabin is located. A William Tom Keith (his father) (1822-1859), is listed in the 1850 census for Holmes County as a laborer (Wells, p.149). William Tom Keith was born in Alabama, and died (aged 37) in Holmes County, Florida, by the time young William was three. His mother, Nancy Boutwell Keith (1826-1900), was born in Florida (Smith, Owen). At the age of 37, Keith began homesteading ten acres of what became his farm. He filed his homestead entry in October of 1886, and began to build the log cabin with kitchen. His list of improvements on the 1893 homestead application included shed rooms, a plaza, a smokehouse, a corncrib, and a well. According to the homestead form, Keith, his wife, mother, and eight children made it their home ("Homestead Proof" 1886).

Keith was an accomplished, self-sufficient farmer. He cultivated a great number of crops, including vegetables, cotton and tobacco. The row of trees along the road attests that he harvested pecans. To the west of the cabin used to be several varieties of fruit trees. He also raised cattle, pigs, and chickens. A large chicken coop was located near the cabin to the northwest. Cattle were fenced to the west of the cabin, but hogs with owner notches in their ears were allowed to roam. A large barn with the main door facing south was located west of the cabin, and sheltered farming equipment, and two wagons.

Lumbering was common employment in that region in the later nineteenth century and early twentieth century, and Keith cut long needle pine trees as additional work. Felled trees had the lumberman's mark cut into the tree end (butt), and they were dropped into the Choctawachee River. It took approximately two weeks for the logs to drift down river to the mouth of the Choctawachee Bay, on the Gulf Coast where there was a

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sawmill. As the mill received the logs, the lumberman's marks were registered and credits were given. Near the lumber mill was a wooden shingle plant. It is clear from the tree credits given by the mill, and free roaming hogs, that social cooperation and honesty was practiced among the region's residents.

Keith served as the community's mail carrier, picking up the mail and delivering it by wagon. Mail to the region was delivered on at least a weekly basis by the riverboats. The region's post office was at Isagora, located at an intersection with a road to Curry's Ferry, south of the Keith farm. When the post office was established is not known, but it remained until 1903. Keith's brother, James S. Keith, was the postmaster there in 1902. A post office was established at Grubbs, Florida, on the state line in 1902, but was closed in 1906 (Carswell 1986:100). Later the post office was at Geneva, Alabama, several miles over the state line.

Keith built and ran a general store, which was located to the east of the road, across from the cabin. The exact dates of the store are unknown, but some ledgers exist from 1902-1909, and others are known to exist. It would appear that most customers had an account with Keith, for alphabetical lists of names are very extensive. He carried a great variety of merchandise. Shoes sold for \$2, but the young boys in the family always went barefoot. When a neighbor at Curry's Ferry opened a general store around 1920, Keith gave him \$300 worth of supplies on credit and closed his own store.

Keith earned a medical certificate at an institute in Kentucky in 1904. With this training, but no advanced skills or equipment, he served the surrounding population as best as he could. He had a medical bag, and would visit ill persons often and taking them a jug of sugar cane syrup. A ball of pine resin was always kept in the water bucket in the belief that it cleaned the water and aided digestion. When people were ill, an apron impregnated with pine resin and camphor was put on them. They were put to bed and covered in a blanket (Sconiers 2000).

Keith was the first person in the community to own a radio. He would only turn it on on Saturday nights. On those occasions, his family and four to five other families would gather on the front porch. The other families would usually arrive in wagons. As the children fell asleep they were placed in the wagons.

As a successful farmer, rural mail carrier, early store merchant, medical practitioner, and general benefactor to his community, Keith was a prominent local citizen. His life helps illustrate the rural life ways and agricultural livelihoods that sustained several generations of North Floridians.

Architectural Context

Log construction was a popular form of construction in America from Colonial times through the nineteenth century. The traditions of log construction are believed to have been brought from Europe by immigrants, and adapted to local conditions and new cultural influences. South Georgia across into Eastern Texas was a region of log construction known as the Gulf Coast Region. The incised porches under an extended main roof are known as the "Louisiana roof" form of construction. Such porches in both frame and log homes are found most often in Louisiana and Texas, but are rare even there (Daly 1986:28). The porch roof support for such log construction is provided by exceptionally long logs that cantilever beyond the building block. Such designs have only been recorded in the Gulf Coast Region.

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The most common form of log shaping in the Gulf Coast Region, where pine forests exist, are half-log, where by the log is split with the flat surface placed facing the interior. The top and bottom is left round. Logs hewn on two sides with the top and bottom left round are more common. A common wall corner joint is formed by a "V" notch. The upper half of the log is tapered like an inverted "V." This fits into a "V" notch on the underside of the covering log. On rounded logs these interfacing notches are rounded and known as "saddle notches." Such notches were common in South Georgia, while the half-dove tailing notch was common in South Alabama. A less common joint is known as the "square notch," which occurs most often in the center of the Gulf Coast Region. Right angle cuts remove rectangles from the top and bottom of the log ends. These smooth surfaces of intersecting logs need to be pinned together to enhance lateral stability (Jordan 1985:20).

In the Gulf Coast Region, and with "Louisiana roof" construction, roof rafters are joined at the ridge with no ridge board. A single external chimney was usually placed at a gable end. A porch was often situated on the gable side opposite the chimney. The gable end porch would often be enclosed and wrap around the corner of the main façade to extend the additional room. Even more frequent was the enclosure of the rear porch. Enclosed side porches usually wrapped around the front porch corner. Log houses frequently had no windows until modernized in the twentieth century (Daly 1986:29).

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Keith Cabin is an excellent example of a rare and endangered form of nineteenth century construction in Florida. The cabin incorporates the "Louisiana roof" form. The form is recorded only in the Gulf states region of the United States, and its most prominent feature is an incised front and rear porch, which is formed by long logs cantilevered over the porches to support the broad roof overhangs. The Keith Cabin's two cantilevered logs of long-needle pine, are 37 feet long. The cabin also reflects the form by having an exterior chimney on one gable end, a porch on the opposite gable, and no windows during its historic period. This gable-end porch was enclosed throughout the historic period. The roof ridge is without a ridge board, and the rafters rest on squared-off log plates.

The Keith Cabin exhibits a high degree of craftsmanship. It is unfortunate that it is not known where Keith learned the construction techniques and house form, for it shows a sophisticated sense of assembly, and care of craftsmanship. Milled board lumber was available to Keith, and his gables and kitchen were constructed with milled boards; but log construction was his deliberate choice, and reflected his pride in his residence. The use of squared notch corners for the wall assembly is unusual. Wooden pegs within the joints reinforce the corners. Mortise and tenons are used to join the porch posts to the roof's overhanging lintels. Keith's use of split logs for the wall construction gave a smooth finish to the interior walls. The logs were probably split at less than the middle and adze reduced to the finished level. The interior walls show adze marks, but are remarkably smooth and even, with no indication of any irregular splitting into the usable portion of the log. The walls up to the door height have narrow chinking between the logs, but above the doors the logs are given "loose log" assembly. This method provides more space between the logs and traditionally functioned to give

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more air circulation. With the exception of one log with limited termite damage, the cabin is in good condition, and retains its architectural integrity to a high degree.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Jordan, Terry G., "Alpine, Alemannic, and American Log Architecture," Annals of the Association of American Geographers, June 1980.
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- Keith Family Papers.
- Keith Store Account Books 1902-1909
 - Homestead Proof – Testimony of Claimant, 1886
 - Inventory of personal property and values, undated.
 - Owen Smith, family genealogy, not published
 - United States, 1860 Census (Post Office at Geneva)
 - United States, 1890 Census
 - United States Medical Institute, Louisville, Kentucky, May 19, 1904, certificate #2869.
- Sconiers, Jr., interview with Robert O. Jones, February 2000. Grandson of Keith. (Grandfather owned shingle plant on Choctawachee Bay)
- Scowell, Malcom, interview with Robert O. Jones, February 2000. Nephew of Keith.
- Ward, Jean, interview with Robert O. Jones, February 2000. Granddaughter of Keith.
- Wells, Anna Paget and Geraldine Kryder Clemmons. Heart and History of Holmes County with Glimpses of the Panhandle, (self published, n.d.).

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Section number 10 Page 1 **KEITH CABIN, HOLMES COUNTY, FLORIDA**

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

18.3 acres Map 1215, S 10, T 6N, R 15W

Beginning at the southeastern corner of the property, proceed west 500 feet, then proceed north 150 feet, then proceed due east 500 feet to the eastern property boundary, then proceed due south 150 feet to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary is a smaller portion of the property historically associated with Keith's cabin and farm activities. The boundary is intended to retain the trees that create the immediate setting for the cabin. This boundary includes the areas where the main barn, general store, and other out-buildings were located.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC LIST

1. Keith Cabin, 1320 Highway 179, Pittman
2. Holmes County, Florida
3. Gene Ward
4. 1999
5. Gene Ward
6. Keith Cabin, Highway 179, and old location of general store east of road, looking east
7. Photo #1 of 21

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

6. Row of pecan trees along Highway 179, looking north
7. Photo #2 of 21

6. Main, east façade, looking west
7. Photo #3 of 21

6. South elevation, looking north
7. Photo #5 of 21

6. West and south elevations, looking east
7. Photo #6 of 21

6. Cantilevered porch support and damaged roof corner, looking southwest
7. Photo #7 of 21

6. East and north elevations with chimney, looking southwest
7. Photo #8 of 21

6. Wooden pier, looking northeast
7. Photo #8 of 21

6. Room open to the rafters and round beams, looking north
7. Photo #9 of 21

6. Front porch roof and wall, looking south
7. Photo #10 of 21

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Section number Photos Page 2 **KEITH CABIN, HOLMES COUNTY, FLORIDA**

- 6. Cantilevered log and squared corner joints, looking south
- 7. Photo #11 of 21

- 6. Rafters rest on top squared log, looking west
- 7. Photo #12 of 21

- 6. Joinery of gable porch roof support, cantilevered log, and corner joints, looking northeast
- 7. Photo #13 of 21

- 6. Pegs along door frame, looking east
- 7. Photo #14 of 21

- 6. Gable porch beam with adaz marks, rafters, looking south
- 7. Photo #15 of 21

- 6. Tenon on porch post positioned under its mortice, looking southeast
- 7. Photo #16 of 21

- 6. Joinery of gable porch beam, roof support, and post, looking south
- 7. Photo #17 of 21

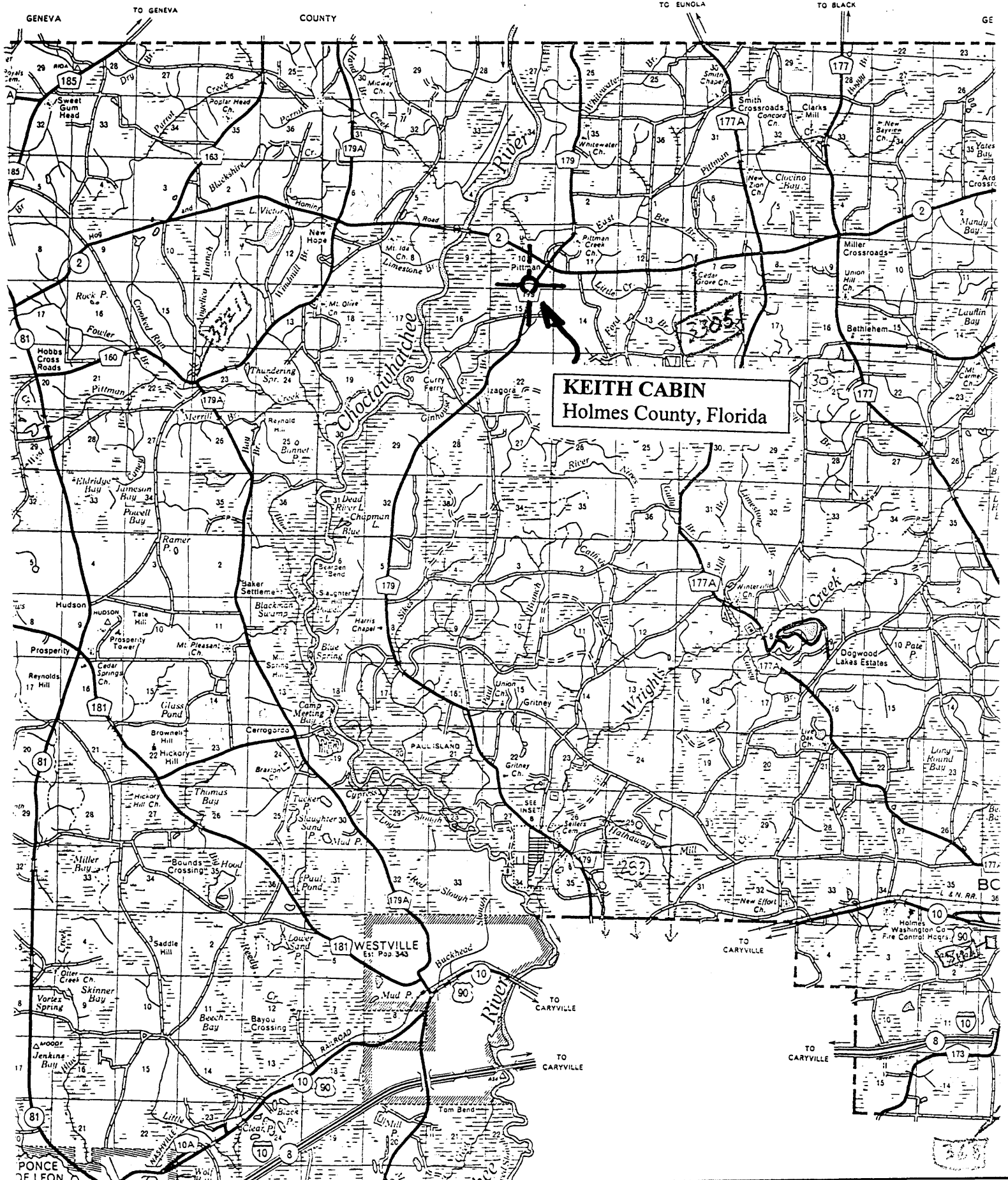
- 6. Pegged gable porch roof support above cantilevered log, looking southwest
- 7. Photo #18 of 21

- 6. Interior logs with flat finish, looking southeast
- 7. Photo #19 of 21

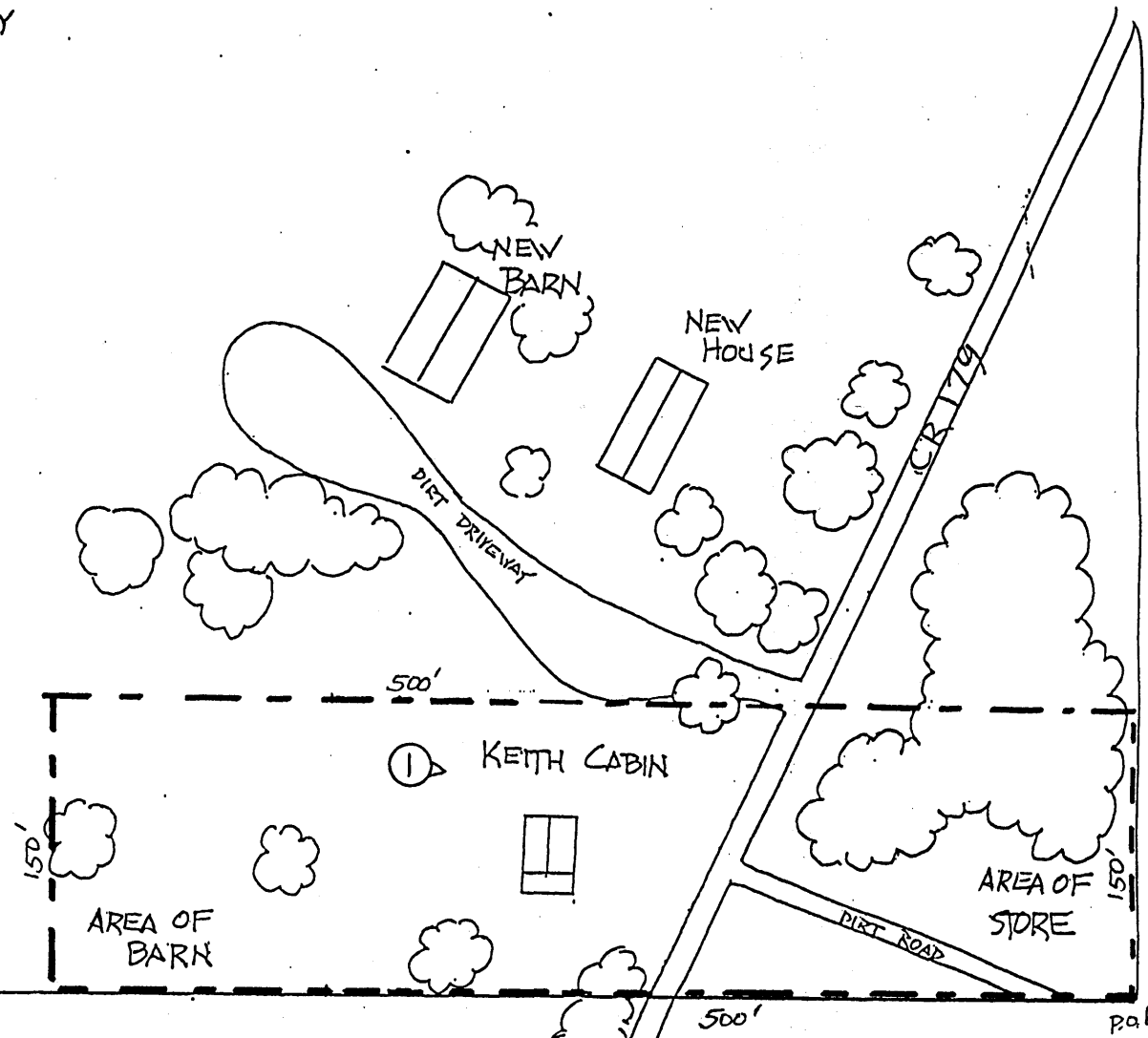
- 6. Rafters and three tie braces, looking north
- 7. Photo #20 of 21

- 6. Gable end boards and supports, looking north
- 7. Photo #21 of 21

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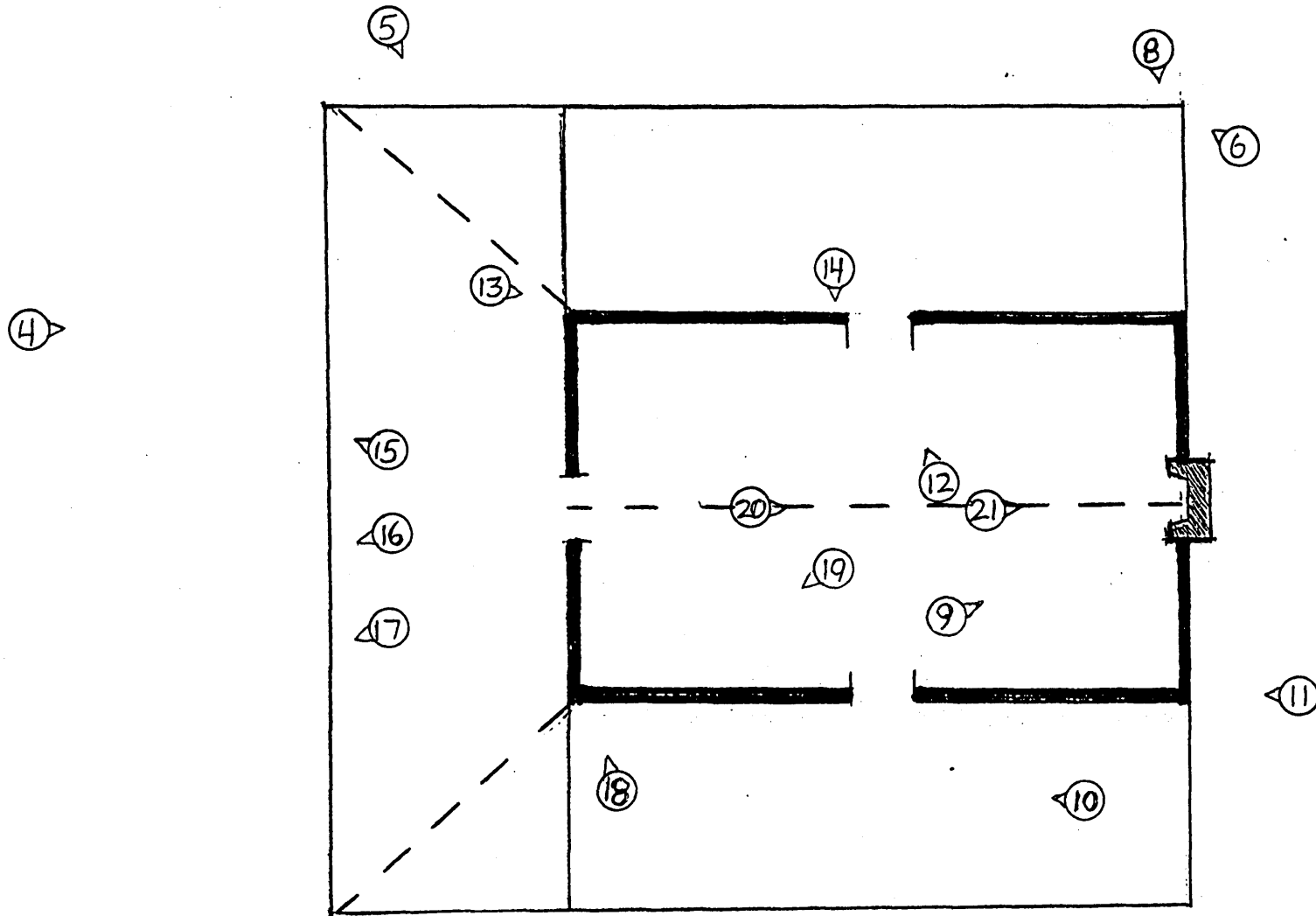


CURRENT PROPERTY BOUNDARY



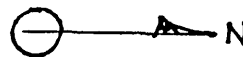
WILLIAM KEITH CABIN
Holmes County, Florida

Site Map & Photo Diagram
--- SITE BOUNDARY
(not to scale)



WILLIAM KEITH CABIN
Holmes County, Florida

FLOOR PLAN & PHOTO DIAGRAM



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