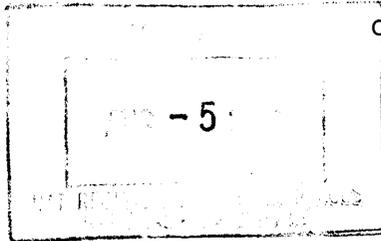


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 LATIMER CABIN

other names/site number FMSF# BY955 Windmill House

2. Location

street & number none N/A not for publication

city or town Panama City Beach vicinity

state Florida code FL county Bay code 005 zip code 32413

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 C. Matlock / Deputy SHPO for Survey & Registration 8/3/04
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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) _____

Edson H. Beall 9/15/04
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Latimar Cabin
Name of Property

Bay 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	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
1	2	structures
0	0	objects
3	2	total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

"N/A"

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Vernacular, Log

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls WOOD
roof METAL
other _____

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION
 ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1935-1954

Significant Dates

1935

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Latimer, Sid -Builder

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

 # _____

Latimer Cabin
Name of Property

Bay Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	6	5	9	7	5	4	0	3	3	4	9	9	8	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 Fleming, John/Robert O. Jones, Historic Preservationist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date July 2004

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

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 John and Charlie Flemming

street & number Post Office Box 2463 telephone 831-625-5439

city or town Carmel state California zip code 93921

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.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1 **LATIMER CABIN, BAY COUNTY, FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

The Latimer Cabin is located west of Panama City Beach in Bay County, Florida. The four-room log residence, built in 1935, has a rectangular footprint, and is built on brick piers. It is made of cypress logs that were cut nearby. Boards and battens surface the exterior. An enclosed screened porch spans the north elevation, and a concrete block bathroom addition is at the northeast corner. The property also contains a water tank mounted onto a wooden tower, windmill, and an outhouse erected at the same time as the cabin. A modern dock has been built to the west of the cabin with older fish camp piers evident under the dock.

SETTING

The cabin is located on less than one acre that occupies a point of land overlooking Lake Powell, better known locally as Phillips Inlet. The Gulf of Mexico is across the lake about ½ mile due South. The Intracoastal Waterway is approximately two miles to the North. U.S. Highway 98 crosses Phillips Inlet about ½ mile to the south of the cabin. A new golf course and residential development now occupies the land to the north, east and northwest of the property. A large undeveloped parcel of land lies to the west of the cabin across the north bayou.

Native plants cover the property, including a dense grove of scrub or salt oaks (Photo #1). The property also contains dwarf huckleberry, yaupon holly, the endangered white top pitcher plant, large-leafed joint weed, longleaf pine and the endangered golden aster. The property has many gopher tortoises or box turtles, and pygmy rattlesnakes. Herons roost on the docks and osprey use the tall pines on the property.

Surface scatter artifacts from the Laird Hotel that burned in the 1920s, can be found east of the cabin. There are three concrete footers of a windmill inscribed with a date "5/15/21," and "Erected by H.A. Powell, Dothan, Ala."

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Exterior

The Latimer Cabin is a rectangular, one-story residence built on a brick pier foundation (Photo #2) with a gable roof. The cabin is constructed with the saddle notch technique of log assembly; the logs are notched on the bottom side only (C.A. Weslager, *The Log Cabin in America*). The area between the logs is filled with mortar. The exterior of the cabin contains twenty-two windows. This design was employed in order to catch the Gulf breeze to cool the home. The window frames and screens are all hand made with cypress wood. The exterior of the cabin is cypress board and batten which covers the cypress logs beneath. This was added to the cabin in the early 1940's. The wooden shingle roof has been covered with asphalt shingles and tin.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 2 **LATIMER CABIN, BAY COUNTY, FLORIDA**

The south elevation overlooks Powell Lake (Photo #3). Steps leading to the front door are concrete block with a slab of concrete at the bottom. The broad side of the gabled roof is visible, and has eaves that extend about one foot. There are no gutters. A string of ten windows and one door fills the south side.

The east elevation is a gable end, and has five windows grouped from the south corner, including a single window for the bedroom (Photo #4). The walls rise 22 logs high on the east and west sides of the cabin. The concrete block bathroom extension, added in 1957, is at the northeast corner.

The north elevation has a tin roofed screened porch that spans the elevation (Photo #5). It was added in the early 1940s.

The west elevation is a gable end, and contains the rear entrance off the north porch (Photo #6). Its steps are made of concrete block and it has a slab at the bottom. Seven windows line the elevation. The narrow concrete walkway leading to the rear entrance was poured in the 1940s, and has paw prints of wild hogs that used to roam in large numbers.

The interior of the cabin contains three rooms not including the north porch and the bathroom (Photo #7). The floor is composed of two-inch wide tongue and groove boards. There is no ceiling, leaving the roof rafters and original wooden shake shingles exposed. Partial flooring in this attic space accommodates several mattresses for sleeping. A heavy oak wooden door is in the south wall (Photo #8). Similar doors open from the kitchen and the bedroom onto the north porch. Another door opens from the bedroom onto the south side main room, which is also used as a sleeping room (Photo #9). An additional door is cut in the wall to the east of this door that was constructed to assist in circulating air into the bedroom.

The log ends around the doors are stabilized vertically by 1x4 boards. The weight of the walls above the windows is carried by the heavy window and door frames. On the southwest and southeast corners, where banks of window sashes meet, the bulk of the wall weight is supported by heavy window frames. The kitchen counter is supported with five logs. The logs in the interior upper wall by the kitchen are partially supported by one vertical cypress log post located on the corner of the counter (Photo #10).

The kitchen contains a propane stove and a propane powered refrigerator. Water is supplied to the sink on the back porch by a pitcher pump, and water is stored in the elevated water tank. Water is pumped into the tank by the functioning windmill. These appliances were replaced in 2003, but are the same type of appliances used since the 1930s. Lights are fueled by propane gas.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 3 **LATIMER CABIN, BAY COUNTY, FLORIDA**

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Contributing

A wooden outhouse dating from the 1930s is still on the property, northwest of the cabin (Photo #11)

Immediately north of the cabin is a 800-gallon wooden water tank that sits on a braced wooden tower (Photo #12). The tank was replaced in 2000.

Non-Contributing

Immediately north of the cabin a four-sided metal braced tower contains a windmill (Photo #12). It dates to 1975. It replaced the original one that was built with the cabin, but knocked down in Hurricane Eloise. It is positioned on the same location, above the original well. Water for cabin use was drawn from the well and pumped to the water tank by the windmill.

A wooden dock is on the bayou's edge to the west of the cabin (Photo #13). The dock is constructed around the pilings of a turn-of-the-century fishery or fish house (Photo #14) (Interview with Sid Latimer 1990). According to local oral tradition, it is the possible site of a salt works during the Civil War.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 1 **LATIMER CABIN, BAY COUNTY, FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

The Latimer Cabin is nominated to the National Register under Criteria A and C for significance on the local level in the areas of Entertainment/Recreation and Architecture. The cabin is located on Powell Lake, adjacent to the Gulf Coast of Mexico. Beginning in the early twentieth century, the remote area around the lake was used as a vacation spot by some, as indicated by two small hotels, a retreat camp, and two vacation family residences. The Latimer Cabin and the camp south of the lake are the only remaining historic recreational resources. The rural character has dramatically changed in the last several years because of resort development. Sidney Latimer built the cabin in 1935 from cypress logs cut in the immediate area. The log cabin was built off-grade on piers, using the "saddle-notch" technique, and is unusual in the frequent use of windows that interrupt the usually continuous log walls.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Phillips Inlet is first mentioned in a 1844 article in the Tallahassee Sentinel. The article mentions a ship bound for Apalachicola that ran aground at the mouth of the inlet, then known as Lake Ocala. The ship's captain, a Mr. Phillips, and several of his crew were killed by a band of Indians led by "Indian Joe." Indian Joe was later killed near the present site of Tyndall Air Base by a traveler who he tried to rob (Hutchenson, 1972:20).

The area around Powell Lake, still known as Lake Ocala at that time, was a major producer of salt during the Civil War. The Confederacy opened one official salt works, known as the Kent Salt Works, somewhere in the vicinity, and numerous others developed all around the lake, giving rise to a local tradition that one existed on the Latimer property. On December 2, 1863, a Union raid destroyed the Kent Salt Works (Holloway, 1996:5). For several decades after the war there was little activity around the lake, and in most of Bay County. In the 1880s some families from Southern Alabama started settling the area, mostly on a body of land to the west of the Latimer property, separated by a bayou. Along with Taylors, Millers, Cains, Ogburns and Gainouses, were the Collins family from Geneva, Alabama, friends of Sid Latimer's father. The remains of the Collins homestead, and the Collins cemetery are across from the North Bayou a few hundred yards into the woods. The cemetery also contains the grave of Queen Green, thought to have been the daughter of a slave and later a housekeeper for the Collinses. Most of these families were engaged in fishing. Collins had a three masted schooner that traveled up and down the beach trading and fishing. Other families were engaged in the turpentine trade (Latimer interview). By 1899 there were enough families in the area to open a one-room schoolhouse that 20 children attended (Hutchinson, 1972:19).

A property map dated 1920 shows the Laird Hotel located directly east of the present location of the cabin. Run by the Laird family, it drew many visitors from Southern Alabama. The hotel was a two-story wooden frame building. The family also ran a ferry that would take hotel visitors to the beach every morning and every evening. The hotel burned down sometime in the 1920s, and it is interesting to note that the Lairds did not buy

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 2 **LATIMER CABIN, BAY COUNTY, FLORIDA**

the property until January 1931 (Holloway, 1996:3). The property was owned by the Taylor family who acquired it from the United States General Land Office in 1898. Taylor, his wife, and two boys unrelated to the Taylors, are buried in a small cemetery 200 yards north the cabin. The little boys, according to C.H. Cain of Panama City (now deceased) who grew up at the Inlet – either had an allergic reaction to honey that they ate from a bee hive they discovered, or they died from bee stings (Cain interview).

South of Powell Lake, on the west bank of the inlet, a vacation camp of small cabins, arranged beside a large lodge was established in the early 1930s. It was known as Camp Helen, and was operated by the Avondale Textile Mills of Sylacauga, Alabama. Avondale operated various mills, and offered employees a week vacation each year at their Gulf Coast retreat. Camp Helen, like the Laird Hotel before it, offered daily transportation to and from the beach for their clients. Camp Helen operated in this manner for over forty years. The property was sold to the state of Florida in the 1990s and is now a state park.

Another house was built in the 1940s on the north side of the lake by Judge P.C. Black of Geneva, Alabama. One of the sons, Adolph Black lived in the house until his death, and the house burned in the 1970s. During this time only the Latimer Cabin and Black house existed on the north side of the lake. In 2000 the Wild Heron Development purchased several hundred acres and built an 18-hole golf course, and residential lots. A half mile to the east is a four-story condominium, stores, and a marina.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

In 1935 Mrs. Alma Laird sold the parcel where the cabin stands to Sid Latimer. Sidney Franklin Latimer III was born in Geneva, Alabama, in 1904 and died in 1992. He was the son of Bertha Leigh Latimer and Sidney Franklin Latimer II who owned a hardware store. Sidney Latimer III later owned a propane gas company, Economy Gas, and was a leader in his community. As a boy, his father took him and his brothers and sisters to Phillips Inlet to stay in the Laird Hotel. The journey on sand roads took all day from Geneva, about 60 miles to the North, a trip that today takes about an hour. During his boyhood he became friends with Wallace Laird, the son of John Laird. Through this friendship he managed to secure several meetings with Laird Sr., and eventually convinced him to sell him the parcel where the cabin is today. At the height of the Great Depression Sid Latimer paid a man from West Bay, Florida, a community located about 12 miles to the northeast, \$50 to cut, strip, notch and haul into the site all of the cypress logs to build the cabin (Latimer, interview). Over the next few months friends and family helped Latimer build the cabin. Those assisting in construction were Frank Arnold, Aubrey Skipper, Cecil Howell and Ruth and Ed Sanders.

Latimer, his wife Ruth, and daughter Karol vacationed at the cabin immediately after it was finished. The cabin quickly became a retreat for their extended family and friends as well. Primary among them were Geneva friends Aubery and Mary Skipper and their daughter Betsy. Skipper and Latimer were avid fishermen in the

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 3 **LATIMER CABIN, BAY COUNTY, FLORIDA**

lake and the Gulf. After Karol married Charles Fleming, the Fleming side of the family started visiting the cabin a great deal.

Family and friends would visit the cabin in the summer, usually for two to three weeks. As roads improved, trips during other parts of the year, and for a few days at a time, became common. August was the most difficult time as the “dog-flies” or stable flies, were exceptionally irritating. Latimer once witnessed wild and domestic animals, during that time, wading out into the lake until only their noses were sticking out of the water to get away from the “dog-flies.”

Time at the cabin was spent in outdoor recreation mostly. Every day, weather permitting, Latimer or the head of the house at the time, would take a boat or boats across the lake to the beach. It was usually an all-day outing with everyone playing in the shallows of Phillips Inlet, fishing, body surfing in the Gulf or strolling the totally deserted beach in search of seashells. Everyone fished, crabbed, and swam in the inlet. The evening meal was usually of fish and crabs. Reading, alone and out loud, was a favorite pastime. There has never been electricity or a television at the cabin. From the mid-1930s until today, five generations of Latimers, descendants, and friends have enjoyed the cabin and the Powell Lake area.

The Powell Lake and rural beach area has been used by some from northern Florida and southern Alabama as a recreational retreat for nearly a hundred years prior to a large resort development with a golf course around 2000. The Latimer Cabin and Camp Helen south of the lake are the only historic resources that remain from these earlier recreational uses, and remain viable facilities. The cabin still appears as a solitary hunter’s cabin or weekend retreat, situated among the scrub oaks.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

A tradition of log construction in the United States came from Europe. Changes were made to accommodate local conditions, climate and material available. Historian Clinton Weslager cites Swedish authorities that “round logs, with curved notching either on the top or bottom side of the log, are illustrative of the very earliest (AD 800) corner joints in Sweden. Cabins of logs hewn square, with more complicated corned notching evolved later. (Weslager, 1969:333) The use of round logs, stabilized in construction with curved notches or saddle-notches, is the most basic form of log construction. Saddle-notches could be placed on the bottom, top, or both sides of the log. The use of the notch on the bottom only was beneficial in that bottom-only did not trap rain water.

Only three log cabins in Florida are listed in the National Register; the Burnsed-Millidge Cabin (NR 1973: moved, disposition unknown); the Davis, Joshua House (NR 1975); and the Keith Cabin (NR 2000). Historical log cabins across the state of Florida are rare. Approximately one-hundred have been listed with the Florida Master Site File reference database, largely due to highway project surveys. Clusters of log buildings from the

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 4 **LATIMER CABIN, BAY COUNTY, FLORIDA**

Depression and New Deal projects are identified in state parks. Various log barns are identified as well, although vernacular agricultural buildings are a widely neglected historic resource. Frequently covered with an exterior siding like the Latimer Cabin, their construction is overlooked, and continued occupation invariably has resulted in character changing alterations.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Latimer Cabin is an excellent and distinctive example of early 20th century log cabin construction. The logs were locally cut and hauled to the site. Sidney Latimer directed the cabin design but its technical assembly was directed by friends Frank Arnold, Aubrey Skipper. The round logs were cut on the bottom only, a design known as "saddle notch" (Weslager, 1969:336-7). The supporting logs in The Latimer Cabin are 30-foot long cypresses. The Latimer Cabin was built off-grade, which permits air circulation under the building. The under-floor large girder logs rest on brick piers on poured concrete pads, and support primary and secondary beams that are tapered on their ends (Photo #15). The rafters are composed of round poles that meet at the peak without the use of a ridgepole. Open boarding on the top of the rafters supports wooden shingles, still visible from the inside. Doors are made of solid wooden boards. Interior room partitions are composed of logs. The extensive use of windows across the south, west and east elevations interrupt the continuous walls conventional to log construction. The continued stability of the cabin indicates a sophisticated understanding of log engineering to compensate for the interrupted walls. The use of exterior siding was conventionally seen as an upgrade to the cabin appearance. The board and batten siding provides moisture protection to the assembly. The Latimer Cabin shows a high degree of craftsmanship and historic integrity.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 1 **LATIMER CABIN, BAY COUNTY, FLORIDA**

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bell, Harold. Glimpses of the Panhandle. Chicago: Adams Press, 1961.

Cain, C.H., interview with John Fleming, July 1993. Cain was an old friend of Latimer and the Flemings. He grew up on the Inlet and ran a fish camp there.

Davis, William, The Civil War and Reconstruction in Florida. New York: Columbia University Press, 1913.

Holloway, Russell and Keith Little, "A Preliminary Assessment of the Cultural Resource Potential for the proposed Lake Powell-Northside Acquisition," Panamerican Consultants Inc., December 1996.

Hutchenson, Ira A, "Some Who Passed This Way." (self published) 1972.

Johns, John Edwin, Florida During the Civil War. Gainesville, Florida: University of Florida Press, 1963.

Jordan, Terry G. American Log Buildings, Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1985.

Latimer, Sidney, interviews with John Fleming, December 1989 and June 1990.

Stewart, Charles W., "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion." Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1903.

Weslager, C.A., The Log Cabin in America: From Pioneer Days to the Present, New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 1969.

Wormack, Marlana, Along the Bay: A Pictorial History of Bay County. Panama City, Florida: Junior Service League/Pictorial History Publishing Co., 1994.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 1 **LATIMER CABIN, BAY COUNTY, FLORIDA**

VERBAL DESCRIPTION

The Latimer Cabin is located in Bay County, on parcel #35214-000-000. Described as 31 2S 17W -16 Section, begin NE corner sec S 1790' W 310' NWly 2110' to POB then continue NWly 315' M/L to Phillips Inlet sely on water to a point N 235' to POB/ORB 591 P 412 ORB 1424 P 1890.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The property boundary is historically associated with the Latimer Cabin.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Photo _____ Page 1 **LATIMER CABIN, BAY COUNTY, FLORIDA**

PHOTOGRAPHIC LIST

1. Latimer Cabin (no address)
2. Bay County, Florida
3. John Fleming
4. March 2004
5. J. Fleming, Carmel, California
6. South elevation of cabin, looking north
7. Photo #1 of 15

The following photographs are the same for items 1-5.

6. Brick pier foundation, looking east
7. Photo #2 of 15

6. South and west elevations, looking northeast
7. Photo #3 of 15

6. East elevation, looking west
7. Photo #4 of 15

6. North elevation, looking south
7. Photo #5 of 15

6. West elevation, looking east
7. Photo #6 of 15

6. Interior walls and rafters, looking east
7. Photo #7 of 15

6. Front, south main door, looking south
7. Photo #8 of 15

6. Interior door into bedroom, looking north
7. Photo #9 of 15

6. South room, kitchen counter with post, looking west
7. Photo #10 of 15

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Photo _____ Page 2 **LATIMER CABIN, BAY COUNTY, FLORIDA**

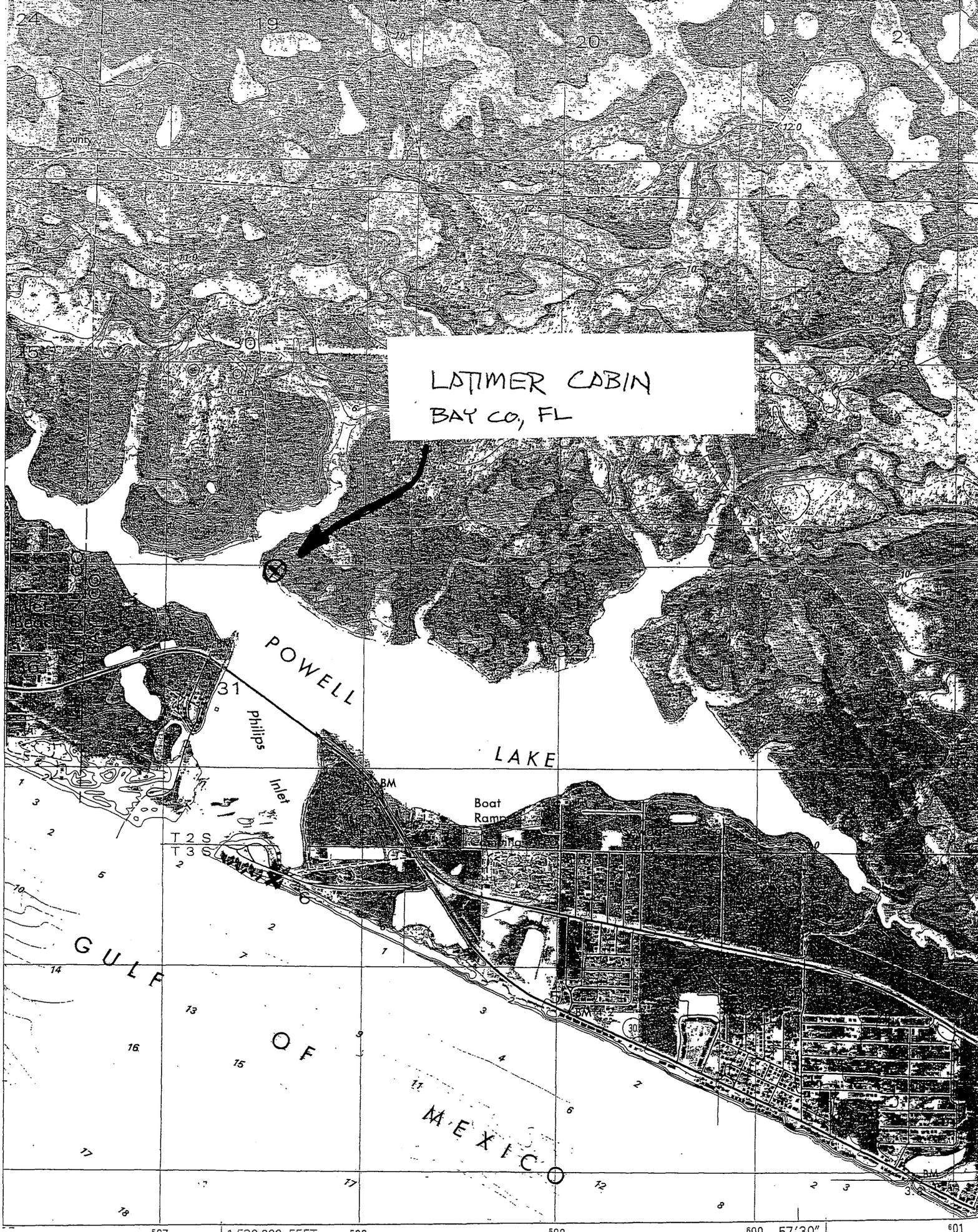
- 6. Outhouse, looking northwest
- 7. Photo #11 of 15

- 6. Windmill and water tower, looking southwest
- 7. Photo #12 of 15

- 6. Dock, looking west
- 7. Photo #13 of 15

- 6. Historic pilings under dock, looking north
- 7. Photo #14 of 15

- 6. Under-floor girders, looking east
- 7. Photo #15 of 15



LOTIMER CABIN
BAY CO, FL

POWELL

LAKE

Philips

Inlet

Boat Ramp

GULF

OF

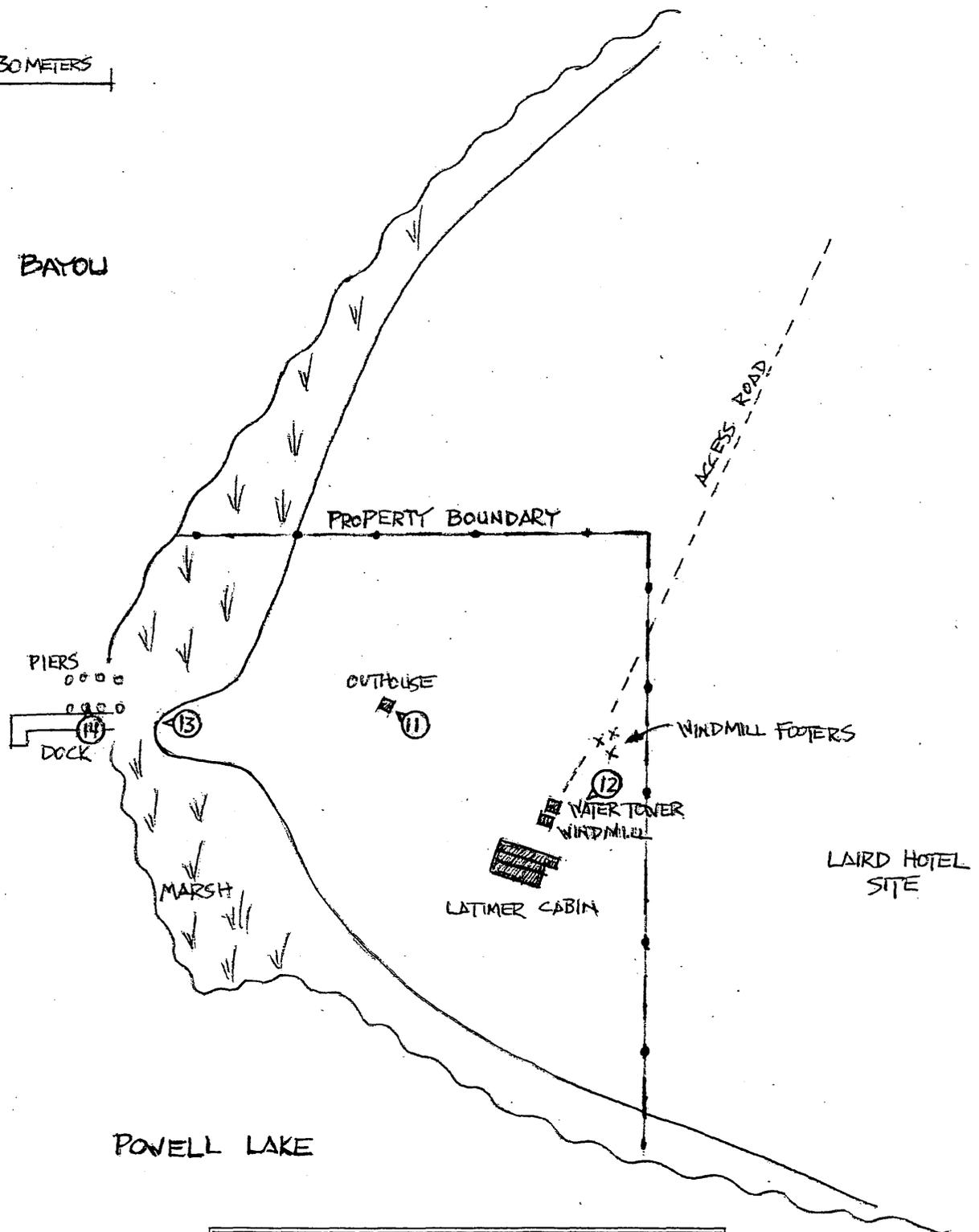
MEXICO

00' 597 1 530 000 FEET 598 599 600 57'30" 601

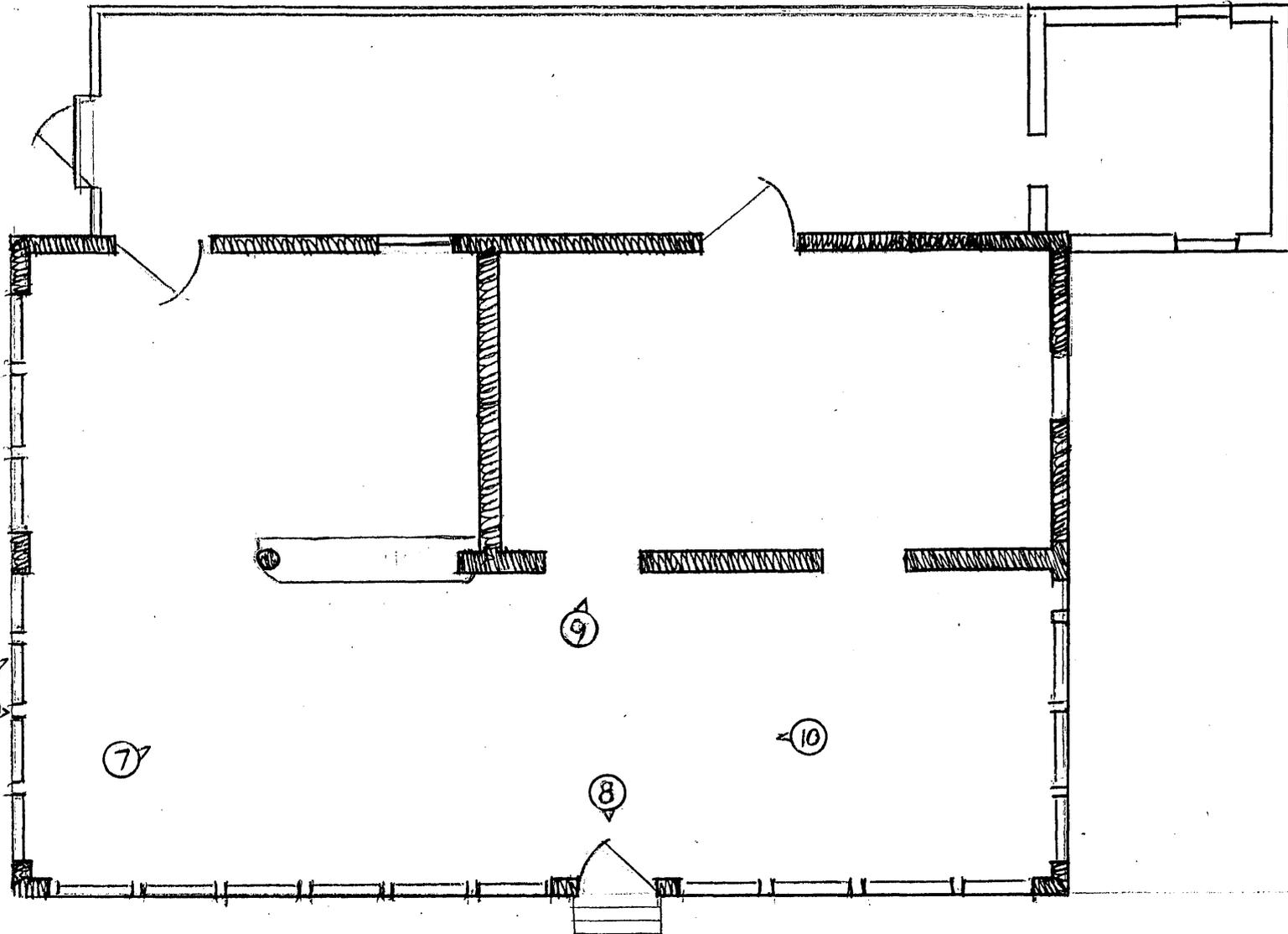


30 METERS

BAYOU



LATIMER CABIN, Bay County, Florida
 Site Plan & Photo Diagram



LATIMER CABIN, Bay County, Florida
Floor Plan & Photo Diagram

6

5

2

15

7

9

10

8

4

3

1

NOT TO SCALE

