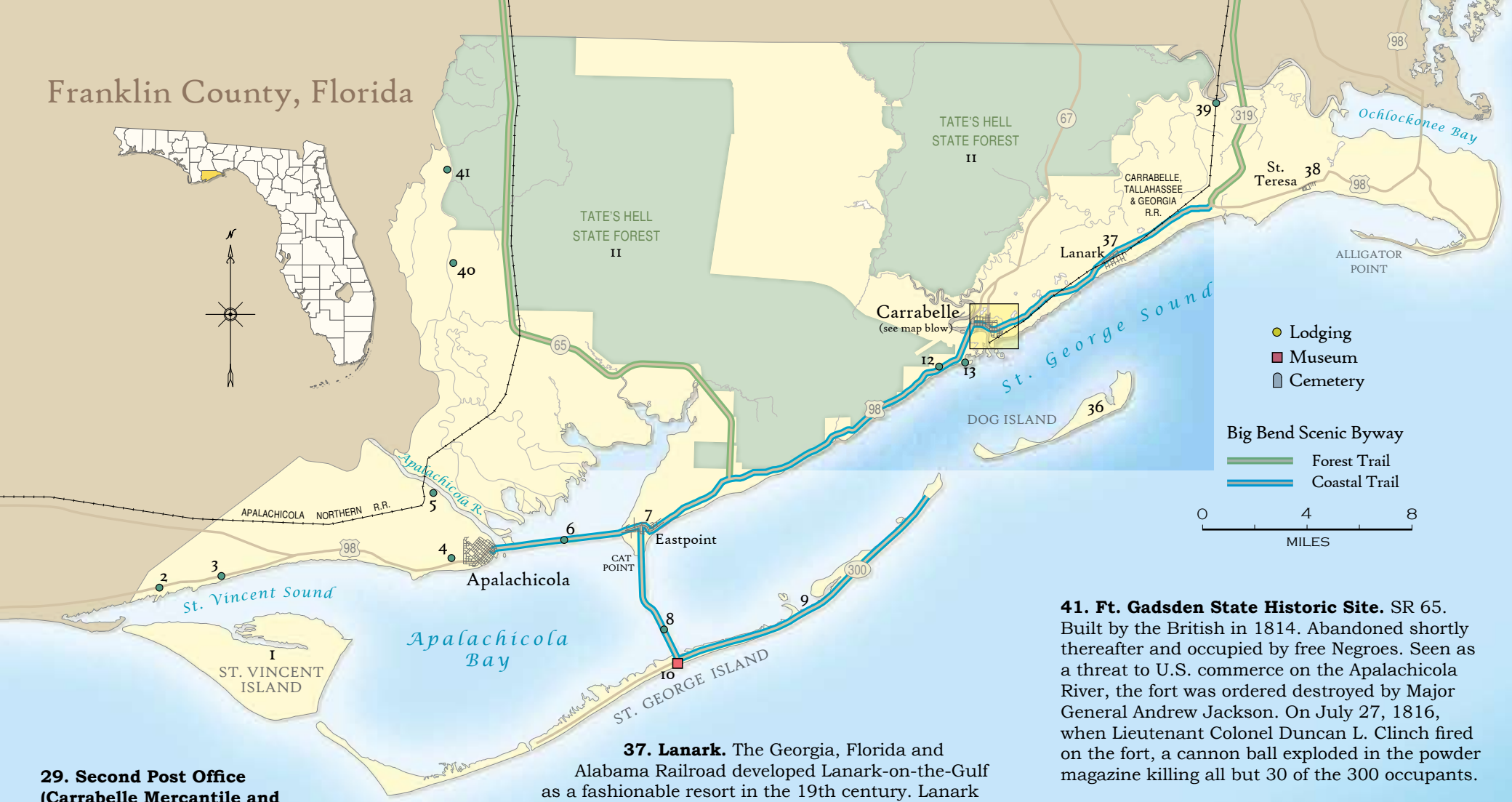


Franklin County, Florida



29. Second Post Office

(Carrabelle Mercantile and Consignment). Marine St. In the 1950s, Bill Miller bought this building and used it as an office. He rebuilt the front and the roof with bricks and rafters from the old Carrabelle School.

30. Railroad Terminal (Waterfront Park). From 1893 until 1947, the arrival of the train was a major social event in Carrabelle. Passengers disembarked, and mail and packages from Sears and Roebuck and Montgomery Ward arrived.

31. Millender and Sons Seafood. 700 Marine St. When the Millenders began their seafood business in the late 1930s or 1940s, fish houses dotted the waterfront, and seine reels and gill net spreads were common sights. The Millenders sold their waterfront property and moved to their current location about 10 years ago.

32. Clower House. 604 Ave. F. Built around 1900 of local long leaf pine, this house originally had only two rooms. In 1916, John T. and Lorene Wathen Clower purchased and expanded the house. Lorene Clower's yard was known as the "prettiest yard in Carrabelle," and although many of the original plantings were killed by Hurricane Dennis in 2005, the yard is still one of the loveliest in Carrabelle. Currently owned by artist Leon Wiesener and his wife Frances.



33. Chapman Dykes House.

1208 Gulf Ave. Built between 1928 and 1930 and owned by Dr. Chapman Dykes. The house was "balloon framed" with the roof connected to every wall post. The floors are long leaf pine; the subsurface walls, tongue-and-groove cedar. Current owners Gathana Parmenas and Roger Bybee had scoured the California and Florida coasts before they happened upon this charming seaside cottage in 1995.



34. Isle of Rest.

Highway 98. This African-American Cemetery is on land donated by the St. Joe Company. Midwife Savannah Brown and community activist Classie Lowery, her daughter, are buried here.

35. Mt. Olive AME Church. 7th St. E and Ave. C South. Founded in 1888 on land deeded to the congregation by Oliver Hudson Kelley. In 1909, the first church was rebuilt by S. H. Betts and stood until 1976 when it was torn down. In earlier years, the church, known fondly as the Chapel by the Sea, was quite prosperous and served as the site for the annual AME conference. The current church was completed in the 1980s.

36. Dog Island. The French explorers who gave the island its name may have thought its shape resembled a crouching dog. In 1839, a lighthouse was built to help vessels navigate through East Pass. Dog Island was part of Camp Gordon Johnston during World War II. The island can only be reached by boat and has only a dozen or so permanent residents.

37. Lanark. The Georgia, Florida and Alabama Railroad developed Lanark-on-the-Gulf as a fashionable resort in the 19th century. Lanark was part of Camp Gordon Johnston. In 1953, First State Mortgage Company of Miami purchased the property, renovated the officers' quarters, and marketed them to city dwellers in New York, Chicago, and Atlanta. A two-bedroom unit on the Gulf was available for \$59.50 down and \$59.50 a month.

38. St. Teresa. Settled in 1875 by wealthy families from Tallahassee as a place to summer along the coast. The settlement was named after Arvah Hopkins's daughter Teresa. The cottages at St. Teresa are still owned and enjoyed by some of Tallahassee's oldest and most prominent families.



39. McIntyre. The logging town of McIntyre is now gone, but remains of the Georgia, Florida and Alabama Railroad Trestle are still visible across the Ochlockonee River.

40. Bloody Bluff. SR 65. May have been the site of skirmishes between American forces and Creek Indians and their black allies who occupied Fort Gadsden at nearby Prospect Bluff. Part of the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission Apalachicola River Wildlife and Environmental Area.

41. Ft. Gadsden State Historic Site. SR 65. Built by the British in 1814. Abandoned shortly thereafter and occupied by free Negroes. Seen as a threat to U.S. commerce on the Apalachicola River, the fort was ordered destroyed by Major General Andrew Jackson. On July 27, 1816, when Lieutenant Colonel Duncan L. Clinch fired on the fort, a cannon ball exploded in the powder magazine killing all but 30 of the 300 occupants.



Franklin County Middle School Research Assistants

Front row seated (left to right): Morgan Kelley, Stephanie Marxsen, Taylor Herrington, Chena Segree. Standing (left to right): Lyndsey Mahaffee, Matthew Brannan, teacher George Oehlert, Carla Lewis, Brennan Walden, Marquez Williams, Christina Paterista, Ciara Moore, teacher Stephanie Howze. To listen to oral histories collected by the students visit www.TourFranklinCounty.org.

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