I. LOCATION & LEGAL DESCRIPTION

FDAHRM _____ 802== Site No. _____ 1009==

Site Name: Captain Jack's Restaurant 830== Survey Date: 7904 _____ 820==

Address: 10 Marine Street, St. Augustine, FL 32084 _____ 905==

Instructions for Locating: _____

_____ 813== County: St. Johns _____ 808==

Location: City of St. Augustine All 24 _____ 868==
       (subdivision)   (block)   (lot)

_____ 868==

Owner of Site: Name: Potter, George L. _____ ;

                Address: 1 King Street _____

                St. Augustine, FL 32084 _____ 902==

Occupant or Manager: _____ 904==

Type of Ownership: Private 848== Zoning: HP-2

NR Classification Category: Building 916== Recording Date: _____ 832==

UTM: 17   469960   3306600   890== Location: T07S R30E S18   812==
    (zone) (easting) (northing)   (T)   (R)   (S)

Map Reference: USGS St. Augustine 7.5 MIN 1956 (PR 1970)   809==

Recorder: Name & Title: Nolan, David (Historic Sites Specialist) ;

            Address: H.S.A.P.B. _____ 818==

II. SITE DESCRIPTION

Condition of Site:		Threats to Site:	
( ) Excellent	863==	( ) Zoning	878==
(x) Good	863==	( ) Development	878==
( ) Fair	863==	( ) Deterioration	878==
( ) Deteriorated	863==	( ) Borrowing	878==
		( ) Transportation	878==
Integrity of Site:		( ) Fill	878==
(x) Altered	858==	( ) Dredge	878==
( ) Unaltered	858==	( ) Other	878==
(x) Original Site	858==		
( ) Restored - Date:	858==		
( ) Moved - Date:	858==		

Original Use: Commercial   838==   Present Use: Commercial   850==

Date: +1930   844==   Period: 20th cent. 845==   Culture: American   840==

Architect: 872==

Builder: 874==

Style: St. Augustine Colonial Revival   964==

Plan Type: Rectangular   966==

Exterior Fabrics: Stucco, Wood, weatherboard, with cornerboards

                                                        854==

Structural Systems: Masonry, brick & concret block   856==

Features of Structure: (942)

   Window Type: DHS 6/6, 9/6, fixed multi-pane sheet attic louver   942==

   Foundation: Brick wall   942==

   Roof Type: Gable   942==

   Secondary Roof Structures: Hood, shed   942==

   Porches & Balconies: Open 2nd story balconies on south & east sides.

                                                     942==

   Chimney Location: Center, ridge, end, exterior, rear slope   942==

Materials: (882)

   Chimney: Stone (coquina) brick stuccoed   882==

   Roof Surfacing: Wood shakes   882==

   Ornament Exterior: Porch frieze & balccony brackets

                                                        882==

Quantitative Data: (950-954)

   Chimneys: 2   952==   Dormers: 954==   Stories: 2   950==

Other: 956==

Surroundings: Commercial   864==

Relationship to Surroundings: Across the street from the waterfront.

                                                        859==

III. PHOTOGRAPHY

Photographic Records Numbers: 860==

Contact Prints

IV. SIGNIFICANCE

Areas of Significance: Architecture, Commerce, Tourism

920==

Statement of Significance: (911==)

ARCHITECTURE

This two-story St. Augustine Colonial Revival structure at 10 Marine Street was built between 1924 and 1930. Two separate sections of the building are constructed on different scales with the southern half the taller of the two. A balcony with porch frieze and balcony brackets extends from the front of the tall portion. A second balcony, simpler in style, faces south. A shed hood projects above the restaurant entrance of the shorter section. The building is concrete block with a stucco finish. The wooden balcony and stucco exterior are elements of the Colonial Revival style of St. Augustine. The building faces the waterfront and is near the Plaza.

The area of the colonial city south of the plaza and north of Bridge Street includes buildings ranging from colonial to modern times. It contains a significant number of St. Augustine's surviving colonial buildings as well as many fine Victorian buildings from the Flagler era like the development along Palm Row. Some remodeling and construction have taken place in the St. Augustine Colonial Revival style. The narrow colonial street plan is retained, and some of the streets are still surfaced in brick. Aviles Street retains some colonial ambiance with many buildings constructed on the street line, with overhanging balconies, and coquina walls. The visual effect of other streets tends to be mixed Colonial and Victorian, except along the bayfront, which is dominated by modern motels. Along this stretch of the bayfront are the last surviving buildings projecting out over the water. It is an area of combined usages—residential, commercial, educational and religious—all of which produce traffic and parking problems. As a result, many significant buildings, particularly Flagler era hotels and mansions, have been demolished over the years for parking lots or other facilites. The area is bounded on the west by the old Alcazar Hotel (now City Hall) and on the east by the seawall and bayfront. It is part of the National Landmark District, and listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

HISTORY

This section of the walled colonial city has been continuously occupied since the 16th century and represents the location of the 1565 settlement of St. Augustine. The small blocks and narrow streets of the early

(over)

V. BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Kathleen Deagan, et. al, "A Sub-Surface Survey of the St. Augustine City Environs," (Tallahassee, 1976); Anon., "S. Augustini pars et terrae Florida," 1588.

2. Juan Jose Elixio de la Puente, "Plano . . . de la Plaza de San Agustin," January 22, 1764; Mariano de la Rocque, "Plano Particular de la Ciudad de San Agustin," April 25, 1788; East Florida Papers, Escrituras, 1784-1821; Albert Manucy, The Houses of St. Augustine, 1565-1721 (St. Augustine, 1962), pp. 22-25 and 41-47.

city are still evident.(1) All structures were destroyed during the 1702 attack by the South Carolinians, but by mid-century, the Rosario defense line had been erected along the present-day location of Cordova Street, and numerous buildings had been rebuilt throughout the area, although density was greater towards the bayfront. In the 18th and early 19th centuries, this section contained a number of governmental and ecclesiastical structures, including La Soledad parish church and school on St. George Street and the hospital and jail on Aviles (Hospital) Street. Moreover, the largest number of extant colonial buildings are found in this section of the city: Hourritiner, MacMillan, and Murat Houses on St. George Street; Segui, Fatio, O'Reilly, and Toledo Houses on Aviles Street; Solano House on Charlotte Street; and the Jacinto House on Marine Street. The southern border of this area, Bridge Street, led to one of three late colonial San Sebastian River ferry crossings.(2) Certain patterns of earlier development persisted into the American period as this section, particularly on Aviles Street, contained a disproportionately large number of public and educational facilities such as the Territorial City Council Meeting House, and in the late 19th century, the Peabody School, city jail, library, and police and fire departments. St. Joseph's Academy opened in the 1870's on St. George Street. Several prominent hotels also opened in this section, including the Ocean View on the bayfront and the St. George adjacent to Trinity Episcopal Church. Since the Civil War, St. George Street has remained a residential neighborhood and contained some stately homes of the city's more prominent residents and visitors. The streets to the east have contained some residences, but mainly commercial and institutional buildings. The area as a whole has one of the largest concentrations of 18th and 19th century structures within the walled city despite the demolition of several of the stately residences and hotels along St. George Street and Avenida Menendez (Bay Street).(3)

This building at 10 Marine Street was constructed for commercial usage, now operating as a restaurant.(4) The parking lot was once the site of a colonial residence known as the "Worth House", built between 1791 and 1799. The historic structure was rebuilt stone by stone on a location across the street. It, too, serves a commercial purpose.

ARCHAEOLOGY
For archaeological significance of the walled colonial city see Master Site File Form 8SJ10.

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3. Anon., "Copy of a Plan of the City of St. Augustine," 1833; 1885 and 1894 Birds-Eye Views; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1884-1958.
4. St. Augustine City Directory, 1930 through 1979; Sanborn, 1930, 1956.