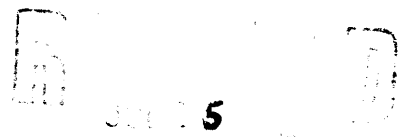


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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 an 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 DeFuniak Springs Historic District

other names/site number 8WL880

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Nelson & Park Aves. and 2nd & 12th Sts n/a not for publication

city or town DeFuniak Springs n/a vicinity

state Florida code FL county Walton code 131 zip code 32433

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.)

Suzanne P. Walker (Deputy SHPO) 7/9/92
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources
State of 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.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Margaret M. [Signature]

8/28/92

DeFuniak Springs H.D.
Name of Property

Walton 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)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 173 | 73 | buildings |
| 0 | 0 | sites |
| 0 | 3 | structures |
| 2 | 0 | objects |
| 175 | 76 | Total |

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
Historic Architectural Resources of
DeFuniak Springs, Florida

**Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register**
1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Commerce/Trade: Business
Department Store

Religion: Church

Social: Meeting Hall
Clubhouse

Landscape: Park

Government: Courthouse

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Commerce/Trade: Business
Department Store

Religion: Church

Social: Meeting Hall
Clubhouse

Landscape: Park

Government: Courthouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Frame Vernacular

Other: Masonry Vernacular

Late Victorian: Queen Anne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Wood: Weatherboard
Synthetics: Vinyl

roof Asphalt

other Metal: Tin
Aluminum

Please see continuation sheet
Section 7, Page 19

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 67) 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)

Community Planning & Development
Exploration & Settlement

Architecture

Social History

Landscape Architecture

Entertainment/Recreation

Period of Significance

1884-1940

Significant Dates

n/a

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Dryer, William/May, W.T.

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

DeFuniak Springs H.D.
Name of Property

Walton Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Approx. 190 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 16 | 5841710 | 31391871610
Zone Easting Northing
2 | 16 | 58416910 | 31391871210

3 | 16 | 5847110 | 3398970
Zone Easting Northing
4 | 16 | 5851710 | 3398940

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 Sidney Johnston/ Barbara E. Mattick, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date July 1992

street & number R.A. Gray Bldg., 500 S. Bronough Street telephone 904/487-2333

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 _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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 to amend existing 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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Walton Co., FL

SUMMARY

The DeFuniak Springs Historic District comprises a large percentage of the community's historic buildings. All associated property types listed in the Historic Architectural Resources of DeFuniak Springs Multiple Property nomination are represented by buildings in the district. The district measures approximately 190 acres and, in addition to residential buildings, contains numerous commercial, government, and religious buildings, a historic railroad depot and a meeting hall.

The district's contributing resources are significant for their architectural and historical associations. Many buildings rise two-and-one-half stories, although some are smaller in size. Vernacular designs of wood and masonry construction are the predominant building styles. Formal architectural examples include Bungalow, Neo-Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Gothic Revival, and Queen Anne. The period of significant development associated with the district spans the years 1884 through 1940.

The historic district is comprised of 174 contributing and 73 noncontributing buildings. Most contributing buildings continue to serve their original functions. Buildings considered noncontributing include those that have been significantly altered, or erected outside the historic period. The district possesses a significant concentration and continuity of buildings united historically by plan and physical development. Two contributing objects and three noncontributing structures are also located in the district.

Setting

The district roughly assumes the form of a rectangle roughly defined by Nelson Avenue on the north (Photo 1), Live Oak Avenue in the northwest (Photo 2), Arbutus (Photo 3) and Park (Photo 4) Avenues on the south, and East Circle Drive on the east. U.S. Highway 331 is a major north/south corridor near the western edge of the district. Nelson Avenue (U.S. Highway 90) serves as a primary east/west route through town. The main line of the CSX Railroad extends along Baldwin Avenue (Photo 5), separating the commercial area from the residential neighborhood that lies around Lake DeFuniak (Photo 6 & 7). Buildings located east of the historic district in the 200 and 300 blocks of Baldwin Avenue are not included, for they lack integrity and are not visually part of the residential core of the district. Seventh Street

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serves as the east/west divider through town, and Baldwin Avenue the north/south separator. Important secondary streets include Circle Drive, which surrounds Lake DeFuniak, Live Oak Avenue, and Baldwin Avenue.

Vegetation in the form of cedar, elm, magnolia, oak, and pine trees offers shade and adds to the natural attractiveness of the lake and the district. Some trees form a canopy over a number of streets in the district. Those streets, most of which were constructed throughout the district by 1915, were originally paved with brick, but later were re-surfaced with concrete. About twenty-five lamp posts, erected during the 1920s, stand around Circle Drive (Photo 8).

PRESENT AND ORIGINAL PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The historic district, which takes in a large concentration of the town's historic buildings, measures some 190 acres. The district lies at the heart of the original town plan, which measures nearly 300 acres and extends beyond the boundaries of the historic district by several blocks in each direction. Lake DeFuniak serves as the approximate center of the district. The town plan used the lake as the focal point for the community and provided for green spaces and parks, kiosks, an amphitheater, and broad circular drives set back from the lake. Crisscrossing walkways were established within a lake-side promenade.

In addition to residential and commercial building lots, the plan included sites for a courthouse, churches, hotels, and a railroad station. Secondary avenues emanated like spokes in a wheel from a broad circular drive around the lake. Other circular drives intersected with the avenues farther out (Photo 9). On its fringes, the plan conformed to a standard orthogonal grid pattern. The landscape design contains many large buildings that embody Neo-Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, and Queen Anne styling. Taken in combination, the formal designs within the creative landscape design give DeFuniak Springs a distinctive character.

The historic district consists of 247 contributing and noncontributing buildings. Of that number, 174 or 70 percent of the total, are contributing. Noncontributing elements include 73 buildings and 3 structures that either date from outside the period of significance or have lost their architectural

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integrity. Two objects, a large clock (northwest corner of Baldwin Avenue and Seventh Street, Photo 10) and a small sundial (401 East Circle Drive, Photo 11), contribute to the historic significance of the district.

The historic development of the DeFuniak Springs Historic District spans from 1884, when the first extant building was constructed, until 1940, the end of the community's Depression-era development, which was curtailed by the beginning of World War II. Although several small subdivisions were carved out of the original block and lot system, the original historic landscape design lies virtually untouched.

Architectural Styles

Most of the buildings in the DeFuniak Springs Historic District are of Frame or Masonry Vernacular construction, 70% and 13% respectively. In addition, formal architectural styles are scattered across the district, including: Colonial Revival (5%), Neo-Classical Revival (4%), Bungalow (4%), and Queen Anne (2%). Although the Queen Anne Style is represented by only four examples, the buildings contribute significantly to the visual impact of the district. There are also single examples of the Gothic Revival Style and the Second Empire Style. Lake DeFuniak and large green spaces provide relief from the network of roads and dense concentrations of buildings. The commercial and residential core area are separated by railroad tracks. The densest concentration of residential buildings lie south of the railroad around Lake DeFuniak, with the commercial core located immediately north of the tracks.

All associated property types of the Architectural Resources of DeFuniak Springs Multiple Property nomination contribute to the district. The typical historic building is large, often rising two-and-one-half stories. Although roofs are typically covered with composition asphalt shingles, some still exhibit their original decorative pressed-metal shingles and metal 3-V crimp surfacing. Porches and verandas are common features of buildings in the district. Wood and brick are prevalent exterior wall materials. Decorative treatments vary widely from elaborate Frame Vernacular models embellished with intricate detailing and Neo-Classical Revival models with entablatures, columns, and oriels, to simple wood frame residences displaying little ornamentation. Window treatments range from original double-hung

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sashes and casements to replacement metal awning, jalousie, and fixed windows.

Frame Vernacular

Frame Vernacular construction accounts for nearly 122 buildings in the district. One of the best examples is the two-story residential building at 206 South Eleventh Street, which displays a parallel-gable roof pierced by two corbeled brick chimneys and an expansive tiered veranda that is embellished with turned wooden posts, brackets, spindle work, and connecting balustrades (Photo 12). Wood drop siding covers the exterior walls and fenestration includes double-hung sash windows.

A smaller late-nineteenth-century example of Frame Vernacular construction is located at 201 East Main Street (Photo 13). The building rises one story and displays a cross gabled roof, corbeled brick chimneys, and wood drop siding exterior wall fabric. A veranda with a hipped roof supported by round columns extends across the facade and west elevation. Paneled wood doors with lighted transoms provide access to the interior. Double hung sash windows with 2/2 lights punctuate the walls.

The building at 102 Plateau Avenue (Photo 14) has a cross gabled roof with metal 3-V crimp surfacing, a corbeled brick chimney, and bargeboard in the gable ends. A small balcony supported by square posts and turned balusters extends from the second story facade. The front porch has a shed roof supported by square wood posts. Fenestration is regular with primarily 2/2 light double hung sash windows.

Masonry Vernacular

Masonry Vernacular construction accounts for 23 buildings in the district. One of the oldest is the Odd Fellows Hall (9 North Eighth Street), which displays a flat roof and a pressed-tin cornice with dentils, brackets, and end blocks (Photo 15). Brick serves as the exterior wall fabric. The storefront consists of a recessed center entrance flanked by decorative iron columns, wood kick panels, and fixed plate glass windows.

A distinctive Masonry Vernacular design is the historic "Big Store," now called "Top Dollar Store", built for Burruss Cawthon at 22 West Baldwin Avenue (Photo 16). Notable architectural features include a flat roof, stepped parapets, corbeled cornice,

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and pilasters with stylized caps. Brick serves as the exterior wall fabric. The storefronts contain center entrances flanked by fixed plate glass windows.

The Masonic Lodge (28 North Eighth Street), which dates to 1920, is among the largest Masonry Vernacular designs in DeFuniak Springs (Photo 17). Architectural features of the building include a flat roof and a pent roof that is embraced by stylized pilaster caps and accented with barrel tile surfacing and decorative knee braces. Brick chimneys extend from the roof, and the second story has 6/1-light double-hung sash windows. Exterior wall fabrics include brick along the second story and veneer panels of petrinite, a concrete derivative, cover the lower story. The storefront of the building is comprised of fixed plate glass windows and a recessed entrance. Several entrances and window openings on the north elevation are set in arched surrounds.

Bungalow Style

The district contains 7 buildings that exhibit Bungalow styling. The building at 409 Live Oak Avenue expresses Bungalow styling by a side-facing gable roof, a large gable dormer, knee braces in the gable ends, and exposed rafter ends (Photo 18). Two brick chimneys pierce the roof. The exterior wall fabrics are wood shingles and drop siding. An end porch, partially enclosed with 6-light casement windows, is integrated under the primary roof. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 4/1 lights.

Another example of wood Frame Vernacular construction with Bungalow influences is the residential building located at 301 South Eleventh Street (Photo 19). Built about 1910, the building displays an "L" plan with a gable roof pierced by three wall dormers with shed roofs. A veranda has a hip roof supported by Bungalowid battered posts that rest on brick piers. Drop siding serves as the exterior wall fabric and fenestration consists of 1/1-light double-hung sash windows.

Colonial Revival Style

Nine buildings within the district embody Colonial Revival styling. The two story residence at 406 East Circle Drive (Photo 20) expresses Colonial Revival styling by a symmetrical facade, gable roof embraced with corbeled brick chimneys at both ends,

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and a frieze band with dentils. Brick serves as the exterior wall fabric. The entrance door is embellished with a segmental arch and pilasters. Fenestration is regular. Double hung windows with 8/8 lights are embellished with cast concrete keystones on the lower story. The second story facade is punctuated by 6/6-light double-hung sash windows and a fixed octagon window. A one-story gable-extension protrudes at the east elevation.

The historic post office, a distinctive 1930s Colonial Revival design, is located at 2 West Nelson Avenue (Photo 21). Notable architectural features include a symmetrical facade and a hip roof surfaced in flat ceramic tile and pierced by brick chimneys with arched vents. The eaves, which are closely held to the wall surfaces, reveal small brick corbels. Fenestration is regular with double-hung sash windows set in deep, arched surrounds. A center entrance features leaded glass sidelights, a transom, and paneled wood doors. Brick serves as the exterior wall fabric.

Neo-Classical Revival Style

Neo-Classical Revival designs, which number 7 in the historic district, include large residences, public buildings, churches, and a meeting hall. The First Presbyterian Church (100 East Circle Drive) expresses Neo-Classical Revival styling through its cross-gable roof, symmetrical facade, and a center arched entrance flanked by two simple doorways (Photo 22). A projecting full-height classical pedimented portico, embellished with a large cast concrete cartouche set in the tympanum, is supported by fluted Corinthian columns. Modillions and dentils adorn the frieze. Petrinite panels serve as the exterior wall fabric and Corinthian pilasters mark wall corners. Window treatments include fixed arched leaded glass windows and double-hung sash variations of 4/4, 6/6, and 10/10 lights.

An outstanding example of the Neo-Classical Revival style is the historic S. Knox Gillis House, located at 104 East Circle Drive (Photo 23). Notable architectural features include a symmetrical facade and a cross-gable roof surfaced with ceramic tile and pierced by four gable dormers and two corbeled brick chimneys. Decorative lightning rods rise along the roof crown. A simple cornice and frieze encircle the building. A full-height portico dominates the facade. The portico, currently undergoing restoration, displays paired fluted Ionic columns, a large

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second-story balcony with a wooden balustrade and supporting brackets, and a segmental arch entrance with a transom and oval sidelights. A second full-height portico on the south elevation displays a hip roof supported by paired Ionic columns. Wood drop siding serves as the exterior wall fabric. Although some original 1/1-light double-hung sash windows have been replaced with metal sashes, many of the original treatments remain.

The First Baptist Church, located at 201 Live Oak Avenue, also expresses Neo-Classical Revival styling by a front-facing gable roof, a full-height classical portico supported by Corinthian columns, and a side-facing double entrance stair (Photo 24). Surfaced in brick, the building has leaded stain glass windows and 8/8-light double-hung sashes.

The Walton County Courthouse, 100 East Nelson Avenue, is among the largest Neo-Classical Revival designs in Walton County (Photo 25). Notable features of the building include a central block with symmetrical wing plan, a flat roof with a parapet, and brick exterior wall fabric. The facade is dominated by a gable pediment, frieze, and Doric columns. Three front entrances with leaded glass transoms provide interior access. Embracing the steps to the entrances are fluted lamp posts with globes. Casement windows with six and eight lights provide natural interior lighting.

Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972, the Chautauqua Hall of Brotherhood (200 West Circle Drive) assumes an important presence on Circle Drive (Photo 26). Its Neo-Classical Revival styling is expressed by a symmetrical facade, hip roof, brick chimneys, and three cross-gable elements, each containing tiered porticos. Those porticos display a pediment, frieze, Tuscan columns, and connecting balustrades. Entrances centered within each portico are embellished with transoms. Dominating the building, a central dome has door and window piercings and a circular colonnade, which is protected by Tuscan columns and connecting balustrades. The roof of the dome is topped by a vented cupola. Asplenite clapboard siding serves as the exterior wall fabric, and fenestration consists of 4/4-light double-hung sash windows.

Queen Anne Style

There are 4 Queen Anne style buildings in the district. An elaborate version of the style is located at 219 West Circle

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Drive (Photo 27). Architectural features include a steeply-pitched hip roof with intersecting gables and corbeled brick chimneys. Gable ends embellished with barge board and patterned wood shingles top clipped bays with brackets and alternating wood fabric exteriors. A two-story round turret with various wood fabrics, brackets, and a conical roof rises at the southeast corner of the building. Embraced with coach lamps, a small second-story balcony displays a decorative spandrel and balustrade. A large veranda, which extends into a porte cochere, features a curved corner, spindle work, Doric square posts, and balustrades. Fenestration is irregular with 1/1-light double-hung sash windows providing natural interior lighting.

Built in the first decade of the twentieth century, the house at 402 East Circle Drive also expresses Queen Anne styling (Photo 28). Notable features include a hip roof pierced by hip dormers and four corbeled brick chimneys. Centered on the facade, a tiered porch displays a gable pediment, frieze, and round columns. Lighted entrances on each story are embraced by leaded glass transoms and sidelights. A veranda, with a tasteful partial enclosure of leaded glass, has round columns and balustrades. An octagonal turret with a faceted conical roof rises at the northeast elevation. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows. Rough face cast block serves as foundation material.

Built in 1907, the historic Burruss Cawthon House (121 West Circle Drive) is another Queen Anne design in DeFuniak Springs (Photo 29). This building displays a cross-gable roof with pedimented gable ends embellished with casement windows and wood shingles. Two corbeled brick chimneys pierce the roof. A two-story polygonal turret with an octagonal roof rises at the northeast elevation. A veranda, which extends across the east and south elevations, features a curved corner, Doric columns, and connecting balustrades. Patterned wood shingles cover the second story exterior walls and drop siding serves as the exterior wall fabric on the first. The house has double-hung sash windows and a continuous rough face cast block foundation.

Gothic Revival Style

The historic St. Agatha's Episcopal Church, 205 West Circle Drive, expresses Gothic Revival styling through a steeply-pitched, front-facing gable roof with a cruciform finial and a square apse (Photo 30). A two-story bell tower with large vents

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and blind oculi also contains a gable entrance porch supported by wooden posts. Vinyl covers the original wood drop siding exterior fabric, and leaded glass windows are set in lancet openings.

CONTRIBUTING OBJECTS

Two contributing objects lie in the district. A clock, built during the 1920s for the Barnett National Bank, is located at 2 West Baldwin Avenue (Photo 10). A small sundial, also built during the 1920s, is located at 401 East Circle Drive (Photo 11).

NONCONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

Noncontributing buildings constitute 30 percent of the buildings in the historic District. Although many were built outside the period of historic significance, some are historic-period buildings that have lost their architectural integrity.

Built in 1898, the Service Drug Company (104 West Baldwin Avenue) retains little of its original integrity (Photo 31). Stucco covers the original brick and fixed glass replaces the original storefront. Only the pressed metal cornice remains.

The Walton-DeFuniak Public Library, built in 1887 at 20 West Circle Drive, is highly significant historically, for it among the oldest library buildings in the state. Unfortunately, it has lost its architectural integrity by the construction a large addition (Photo 32). The building has multiple cross-jerkinhead roofs, and drop siding and wood shingles cover the exterior walls. Double-hung sash windows with 2/2 lights remain in the original portion of the building. A 1984 addition, which measures nearly 40 feet square and includes one story and a basement, reflects similar design and construction materials employed on the original unit.

Other examples of noncontributing resources include the 1965 First Methodist Church at 125 West Circle Drive (Photo 33), the 1980 Opinion Place at 21 West Baldwin Avenue (Photo 34), and recently constructed gazebos and amphitheater (Photos 35 & 36).

CONCLUSION

The historic buildings in the DeFuniak Springs Historic District were constructed between 1884 and 1940. Most of the

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contributing buildings were constructed between 1885 and 1915. Although development of the area was largely complete by 1915, about fifty buildings were erected in the 1920s and 1930s. A majority of the buildings were erected with the expressed function of serving as a private residence. Other functions include commerce, depot, government, meeting hall, and religion.

The buildings of the DeFuniak Springs Historic District generally retain much of their original architectural integrity. Resources listed as contributing to the historic district comprise 70 percent of the total. Although a majority of those buildings reflect Frame and Masonry vernacular construction, significant examples of formal architectural styles are also present in the district. The combined presence of buildings constructed in the traditions of Bungalow, Neo-Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Gothic Revival, and Queen Anne styling indicates an awareness over time on the part of builders and residents of the importance of employing professional architects in the design of buildings and the significance of erecting buildings that reflect specific historical and architectural associations. The buildings in the district contribute to the sense of time, place, and historical development through their location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. They provide an important architectural, commercial, cultural, educational, governmental, and religious link to the heritage of DeFuniak Springs.

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DEFUNIAK SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT

CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

Styles: FV=Frame Vernacular, MV=Masonry Vernacular,
CR=Colonial Revival, BG=Bungalow, QA=Queen Anne,
NC=Neo-Classical, GR=Gothic Revival, SE=Second
Empire, NS=No Style

| Address | Historic Name | Date | Style |
|---------------------|------------------|-------|-------|
| 7 S. 3rd Street | | c1890 | FV |
| 7A S. 3rd Street | | c1915 | FV |
| 10 N. 6th Street | Woman's Club | c1895 | FV |
| 9 N. 8th Street | Odd Fellows Hall | 1898 | MV |
| 11 N. 8th Street | | c1915 | MV |
| 28 N. 8th Street | Masonic Lodge | 1920 | MV |
| 110 N. 8th Street | | c1938 | CR |
| 10 N. 9th Street | | c1922 | FV |
| 16 N. 9th Street | | 1929 | FV |
| 103 S. 11th Street | | c1940 | CR |
| 200 S. 11th Street | | c1929 | BG |
| 203 S. 11th Street | | c1895 | FV |
| 206 S. 11th Street | | c1890 | FV |
| 206A S. 11th Street | | c1915 | FV |
| 207 S. 11th Street | | c1915 | FV |
| 212 S. 11th Street | | c1890 | FV |
| 212A S. 11th Street | | c1900 | FV |
| 301 S. 11th Street | | c1910 | FV |
| 309 S. 11th Street | | c1915 | FV |
| 311 S. 11th Street | | c1900 | FV |
| 312 S. 11th Street | | c1890 | FV |
| 411 S. 11th Street | | c1905 | FV |
| 504 S. 11th Street | | c1895 | FV |
| 604 S. 11th Street | | c1929 | FV |
| 608 S. 11th Street | | c1935 | BG |
| 5 S. 12th Street | | c1915 | FV |
| 301 S. 12th Street | | c1915 | FV |
| 305 S. 12th Street | | c1915 | FV |

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| | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------|----|
| 308 S. 12th Street | | c1915 | FV |
| 311 S. 12th Street | | c1895 | FV |
| 312 S. 12th Street | | c1922 | BG |
| 503 S. 12th Street | | c1895 | FV |
| 511 S. 12th Street | | c1890 | FV |
| 8 Arbutus Avenue | | c1895 | FV |
| 12 Arbutus Avenue | | c1900 | FV |
| 12A Arbutus Avenue | | c1895 | FV |
| 107 Arbutus Avenue | | c1915 | FV |
| 111 Arbutus Avenue | | c1910 | FV |
| 11 Arcadia Avenue | | c1922 | FV |
| 101 Arcadia Avenue | | c1900 | FV |
| 2-4 E. Baldwin Avenue | | c1910 | MV |
| 12-14 E. Baldwin Avenue | | c1905 | MV |
| 16-20 E. Baldwin Avenue | | c1925 | MV |
| 22 E. Baldwin Avenue | McLean Blg. | 1908 | MV |
| 100 E. Baldwin Avenue | | 1908 | MV |
| 102 E. Baldwin Avenue | King & Co. | 1899 | MV |
| 104 E. Baldwin Avenue | King & Co. | 1899 | MV |
| 2 W. Baldwin Avenue | Clock | c1925 | NS |
| 6-8 W. Baldwin Avenue | | c1905 | MV |
| 12-20 W. Baldwin Avenue | Landrum & Cochran Blg. | c1901 | MV |
| 19 W. Baldwin Avenue | L&N RR Depot | 1912 | FV |
| 22 W. Baldwin Avenue | "Big Store" | c1903 | MV |
| 102 W. Baldwin Avenue | Cawthon State Bank | 1913 | MV |
| 108 W. Baldwin Avenue | | c1915 | MV |
| 118 W. Baldwin Avenue | Murray's Theater | 1921 | MV |
| 122-126 W. Baldwin Avenue | | c1915 | MV |
| 128 W. Baldwin Avenue | | c1905 | MV |
| 11 E. Bay Avenue | | c1915 | FV |
| 16 E. Circle Drive | D. Stuart Gillis Hse. | 1929 | MV |
| 20 E. Circle Drive | | c1910 | NC |
| 24 E. Circle Drive | Harley Wickersham Hse. | 1895 | NC |
| 24A E. Circle Drive | | c1915 | FV |
| 100 E. Circle Drive | 1st Presbyterian Church | 1923 | NC |

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| | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|-------|----|
| 104 E. Circle Drive | S. Knox Gillis Hse. | c1905 | NC |
| 104A E. Circle Drive | | c1915 | FV |
| 202 E. Circle Drive | | 1902 | FV |
| 208 E. Circle Drive | | c1915 | BG |
| 212 E. Circle Drive | James McLean Hse. | c1905 | FV |
| 302 E. Circle Drive | A.G. Campbell Hse. | c1905 | FV |
| 306 E. Circle Drive | | c1922 | FV |
| 308 E. Circle Drive | | c1915 | FV |
| 308A E. Circle Drive | | c1915 | FV |
| 310 E. Circle Drive | | c1915 | FV |
| 312 E. Circle Drive | | c1938 | MV |
| 401 E. Circle Drive | Sundial | c1925 | NS |
| 402 E. Circle Drive | Kenneth Bruce Hse. | 1907 | QA |
| 402A E. Circle Drive | | c1915 | FV |
| 404 E. Circle Drive | | c1938 | MV |
| 406 E. Circle Drive | Rubye Walden Hse. | 1940 | CR |
| 408 E. Circle Drive | | c1910 | FV |
| 410 E. Circle Drive | Edward Holton Hse. | 1887 | CR |
| 410A E. Circle Drive | | c1915 | FV |
| 506 E. Circle Drive | Wallace Bruce Hse. | c1888 | FV |
| 506A E. Circle Drive | | c1915 | FV |
| 508 E. Circle Drive | | c1900 | FV |
| 508A E. Circle Drive | | c1915 | FV |
| 15 W. Circle Drive | Octagon Cottage | c1885 | FV |
| 101 W. Circle Drive | Van Kirk Hse. | c1887 | FV |
| 121 W. Circle Drive | Burruss Cawthon Hse. | 1907 | CR |
| 200 W. Circle Drive | Chautauqua Hall | 1909 | NC |
| 203 W. Circle Drive | | c1900 | FV |
| 205 W. Circle Drive | St. Agatha's Episcopal Church | 1896 | GR |
| 211 W. Circle Drive | | c1900 | FV |
| 215 W. Circle Drive | | c1895 | QA |
| 215A W. Circle Drive | | c1915 | FV |
| 219 W. Circle Drive | Graves Bros. Hse. | c1895 | QA |
| 223 W. Circle Drive | | 1902 | FV |
| 301 W. Circle Drive | Thomas Wright Hse. | 1884 | FV |
| 307 W. Circle Drive | | 1904 | FV |
| 311 W. Circle Drive | | 1889 | FV |
| 311A W. Circle Drive | | c1915 | FV |
| 315 W. Circle Drive | | 1912 | FV |
| 317 W. Circle Drive | | c1910 | FV |

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| | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|----|
| 2 Clay Street | c1938 | FV |
| 4 Clay Street | c1915 | FV |
| 107 Clay Street | c1910 | FV |
| 111 Clay Street | c1910 | FV |
| 112 Clay Street | c1925 | BG |
| 115 Clay Street | c1929 | CR |
| 118 Clay Street | c1910 | FV |
| 129 Clay Street | c1900 | FV |
| 130 Clay Street | c1900 | FV |
| 2 W. Crescent Drive | c1929 | FV |
| 7 W. Crescent Drive | c1915 | FV |
| 109 W. Crescent Drive | c1915 | FV |
| 111 W. Crescent Drive | c1910 | FV |
| 113 W. Crescent Drive | c1900 | FV |
| 205 W. Crescent Drive | c1900 | FV |
| 209 W. Crescent Drive | 1898 | FV |
| 215 W. Crescent Drive | c1915 | FV |
| 217 W. Crescent Drive | c1915 | FV |
| 221 W. Crescent Drive | c1905 | FV |
| 8 Guava Avenue | c1905 | CR |
| 11 Guava Avenue | c1895 | FV |
| 104 Hubbard Street | c1910 | FV |
| 101 LeConte Street | c1900 | FV |
| 103 LeConte Street | c1905 | FV |
| 12 Live Oak Avenue | c1912 | FV |
| 12A Live Oak Avenue | c1910 | FV |
| 12B Live Oak Avenue | c1915 | FV |
| 101 Live Oak Avenue | c1900 | FV |
| 102 Live Oak Avenue | c1895 | QA |
| 104 Live Oak Avenue | c1900 | FV |
| 108 Live Oak Avenue | c1905 | FV |
| 108A Live Oak Avenue | c1940 | FV |
| 201 Live Oak Avenue | 1st Baptist Church 1927 | NC |
| 302 Live Oak Avenue | c1905 | FV |
| 401 Live Oak Avenue | c1900 | CR |
| 402 Live Oak Avenue | c1900 | FV |
| 405 Live Oak Avenue | c1895 | FV |
| 406 Live Oak Avenue | c1905 | FV |
| 409 Live Oak Avenue | c1925 | BG |
| 412 Live Oak Avenue | c1900 | FV |

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| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|----|
| 502 Live Oak Avenue | | c1905 | FV |
| 503 Live Oak Avenue | | c1938 | FV |
| 507 Live Oak Avenue | | c1895 | FV |
| 511 Live Oak Avenue | | c1900 | FV |
| 1 E. Main Street | | c1895 | FV |
| 111 E. Main Street | | c1895 | FV |
| 201 E. Main Street | | c1895 | FV |
| 205 E. Main Street | | c1910 | FV |
| 203 W. Main Street | | c1912 | FV |
| 1 Michigan Street | | c1915 | FV |
| 9 Michigan Street | | c1915 | FV |
| 6 E. Nelson Avenue | | c1890 | FV |
| 100 E. Nelson Avenue | Walton County Courthouse | 1926 | NC |
| 100B E. Nelson Avenue | Walton County Jail | c1940 | MV |
| 111 E. Nelson Avenue | St. Margaret's Catholic Church | 1931 | MV |
| 2 W. Nelson Avenue | Post Office | 1939 | CR |
| 10 W. Nelson Avenue | | c1890 | SE |
| 11 Orange Avenue | | c1938 | FV |
| 12 Orange Avenue | | c1895 | FV |
| 102 Orange Avenue | | c1915 | BG |
| 106 Orange Avenue | | c1938 | FV |
| 108 Orange Avenue | | c1910 | FV |
| 112 Orange Avenue | | c1910 | FV |
| 302 W. Park Avenue | | c1900 | FV |
| 101 Plateau Avenue | | 1914 | FV |
| 102 Plateau Avenue | | c1890 | FV |
| 202 Plateau Avenue | | c1910 | FV |
| 204 Plateau Avenue | | c1910 | FV |
| 304 Plateau Avenue | | c1938 | FV |
| 306 Plateau Avenue | | c1929 | FV |
| 307 Plateau Avenue | | c1910 | FV |
| 311 Plateau Avenue | | c1905 | FV |
| 106 West Avenue | | c1895 | FV |

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DEFUNIAK SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT

NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

6 N. 6th Street

1 N. 7th Street
14-16 N. 7th Street

7 N. 8th Street
22 N. 8th Street
26 N. 8th Street

6 N. 9th Street

101 S. 11th Street
204 S. 11th Street
301A S. 11th Street
401 S. 11th Street
410 S. 11th Street
508 S. 11th Street
512 S. 11th Street

105 S. 12th Street
310 S. 12th Street

100 Arbutus Avenue

5 Arcadia Avenue

8 E. Baldwin Avenue
10 E. Baldwin Avenue
24 E. Baldwin Avenue

4 W. Baldwin Avenue
21 W. Baldwin Avenue
104 W. Baldwin Avenue
116 W. Baldwin Avenue
120 W. Baldwin Avenue

12 E. Circle Drive
100A E. Circle Drive
102 E. Circle Drive
108 E. Circle Drive

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301 E. Circle Drive
310A E. Circle Drive
316 E. Circle Drive

1 W. Circle Drive
1A W. Circle Drive
2 W. Circle Drive
7 W. Circle Drive
9 W. Circle Drive
10 W. Circle Drive
17 W. Circle Drive
19 W. Circle Drive
20 W. Circle Drive
111 W. Circle Drive
125 W. Circle Drive
319 W. Circle Drive

8 Clay Street
8A Clay Street
9 Clay Street
108 Clay Street
119 Clay Street
120 Clay Street

103 W. Crescent Drive
107 W. Crescent Drive
115 W. Crescent Drive
211 W. Crescent Drive
315 W. Crescent Drive

3 Jackson Avenue

11 Live Oak Avenue
201A Live Oak Avenue
202 Live Oak Avenue
204 Live Oak Avenue
308 Live Oak Avenue
309 Live Oak Avenue
309A Live Oak Avenue
310-312 Live Oak Avenue

1 E. Nelson Avenue
11 E. Nelson Avenue
100A E. Nelson Avenue
100C E. Nelson Avenue

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103 E. Nelson Avenue
105 E. Nelson Avenue

1 W. Nelson Avenue

8 Orange Avenue
9 Orange Avenue
104 Orange Avenue

101 West Avenue

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ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION (cont.)

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival
Neo-Classical Revival

Late 19th & Early 20th Century
American Movements: Bungalow/Craftsman

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Walton Co., FL**SUMMARY**

The DeFuniak Springs Historic District fulfills Criteria A and C for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Under Criterion A, the district has significance as the community's historic commercial and residential district. Although most of the buildings serve residential purposes, other historic functions include commerce, government, meeting hall, and religion. The district contains one property previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972, the 1910 Chautauqua Hall of Brotherhood which served as the state headquarters for the Florida Chautauqua for several decades. Homes of many Chautauqua officials and community leaders are located in the district. The period of historic significance extends from 1884 to 1940.

The historic district also has significance under Criterion C. A number of styles are evident in the district, including Bungalow, Neo-Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Gothic Revival, and Queen Anne. Those designs are consistent with national and statewide trends in architecture. The district contributes to the Historic Architectural Resources of DeFuniak Springs Multiple Property nomination under both historic associated contexts: Chautauqua Era Development, 1884-1919; and Florida Land Boom and Great Depression Development, 1920-1941. The district also has significance as part of a landscape design, which was platted in 1884 by the founders of the Florida Chautauqua and in which the community of DeFuniak Springs developed.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE**Construction During DeFuniak Springs' Primary Period of Development: 1884-1919**

Initial building in DeFuniak Springs coincided with the construction of the railroad through the settlement and the construction of the Florida Chautauqua. Some early buildings served as support facilities for the Florida Chautauqua and the community of DeFuniak Springs. Located at 15 West Circle Drive, the Octagon Cottage was constructed at the northwest side of Lake DeFuniak for use as a crafts shop during chautauqua meetings (Photo 37). The Octagon

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Cottage was based on a design of the Poetry House, which was built in the 1870s in Chautauqua, New York. Later, it served as the residence of R.E.L. McCaskill, a local developer.

A number of important residential buildings were constructed during the town's late nineteenth century development. Typical of the architecture of the period is the Thomas Wright House, built in 1884 at 301 West Circle Drive (Photo 38). An official with the L & N Railroad and an incorporator of the Florida Chautauqua, Wright maintained his residence in DeFuniak Springs for several decades. About 1900, he left the community to organize chautauquas in south Florida and Tennessee. The Van Kirk House, built in 1887 at 101 West Circle Drive, initially served as the winter quarters for Ruth and Abbe Van Kirk, relatives of another important organizer of the Florida Chautauqua, W.J. Van Kirk (Photo 39). Later, the building became the residence George Henry, a local physician who represented Walton County in the Florida Legislature in 1899, and served as the first mayor of DeFuniak Springs in 1901. The residence at 506 East Circle Drive was built about 1890 as a winter retreat for Wallace Bruce, who served as the president of the Florida Chautauqua between 1893 and 1914 (Photo 40).

Several large formal designs were built in the community. Among the earliest Neo-Classical Revival designs in DeFuniak Springs is the building at 24 East Circle Drive, which was completed in 1895 and later acquired in 1904 by Harley Wickersham, who operated a naval stores business (Photo 41). Construction also occurred along streets several blocks distant from the lake. Several large frame houses were built along Eleventh Street about 1890, including 206 South Eleventh Street (Photo 12). Smaller frame houses were built in the mid-1890s at 102 Plateau Avenue (Photo 14) and 201 East Main Street (Photo 13). Although several churches were built during the period, St. Agatha's Episcopal Church, a Gothic Revival design built in 1896 at 205 West Circle Drive, is the only nineteenth-century religion-related building in DeFuniak Springs (Photo 30).

The commercial area north of the railroad tracks, which emerged in the late 1880s, experienced several devastating

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fires in the late 1890s. New brick buildings constructed over the following decade resulted in a substantial row of businesses by 1912 along Baldwin Avenue and secondary streets which extend north from that corridor. Tappan Brothers Construction Company, established in DeFuniak Springs about 1895, was responsible for many of those buildings. Among the oldest surviving commercial buildings remaining in DeFuniak Springs is the Odd Fellows Hall, completed in 1898 at 9 North Eighth Street (Photo 15). John Wilson, a local contractor, supervised construction. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which still maintains ownership of the building, used the second story hall and rented space below to a number of businesses, including a grocery, hardware store, barber, and the post office. The King & Company buildings, located at 102 and 104 East Baldwin Avenue (Photo 42) were also completed in 1899, following a fire that consumed the company's earlier building in 1898. For nearly 100 years, the King family has operated clothing, dry goods, hardware, and pharmaceutical businesses from the building.

The pace of construction in the commercial district accelerated in the first decade of the twentieth century. The Landrum and Cochran Building, a business block containing six store fronts, was completed about 1901 at 12-20 West Baldwin Avenue (Photo 43). The building at 22 West Baldwin Avenue, a distinctive Masonry Vernacular design, was completed about 1903 (Photo 16). Constructed for Burruss Cawthon, a local merchant who advertised his business as the "Big Store," the building initially housed a general merchandise operation and for a period of time served as a movie theater. The McLean Building (22 East Baldwin Street) was completed in 1908 (Photo 44). James McLean, a merchant and politician, operated the Walton County Abstract and Real Estate Company out of the building for several decades. McLean represented Walton County in the Florida Legislature in 1885, and served as the county's clerk of circuit court for nearly three decades. McLean's public service included service as secretary of the Florida Chautauqua and DeFuniak Springs city alderman. In 1912, the L & N Railroad built a new depot (19 West Baldwin Avenue), which replaced a nineteenth-century structure (Photo 45). The Cawthon State Bank Building was completed in 1913 at 102 West Baldwin Avenue (Photo 46). Organized about 1900, the bank was

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directed by W.L. Cawthon, who also served as a DeFuniak Springs city alderman.

Residential construction coincided with the expansion of the commercial area and the extension of city services during the first two decades of the twentieth century. Many of the impressive houses that stand around Lake DeFuniak date from that period. Constructed about 1895 in the Queen Anne style, the residence at 219 West Circle Drive was built by the Graves brothers, who were local lumbermen (Photo 27). Among the most striking buildings of the period is the Neo-Classical Revival design at 104 East Circle Drive (Photo 23). Assuming a prominent position overlooking Lake DeFuniak, the house was built about 1901 for S. Knox Gillis, a local attorney and a director of the First National Bank of DeFuniak Springs. Gillis' public service included a term as mayor of DeFuniak Springs. After his death in 1931, the house was used by Palmer College as its president's home.

The house at 302 East Circle Drive, another large Frame Vernacular design, was constructed about 1907 for A.G. Campbell, a successful attorney (Photo 47). Campbell held a number of public posts, including county prosecuting attorney, mayor of DeFuniak Springs, and circuit court judge. Another large house added to Circle Drive during the period was the Kenneth Bruce House, located at 402 East Circle Drive (Photo 28). Designed in the Queen Anne style by William Dryer, a local architect, the residence was constructed in 1907 by W.T. May, a local builder who served as vice president of the Florida Chautauqua for several years. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries Dryer and May had a partnership through which they designed and built numerous houses in DeFuniak Springs. Dryer and May collaborated on the design and construction of the Burruss Cawthon House, a large Colonial Revival design, which was completed at 121 West Circle Drive in 1907 (Photo 29). Smaller vernacular designs were also built in the district. The house at 301 South Eleventh Street (Photo 15) was completed about 1910, and residences were built about 1915 at 308 and 310 East Circle Drive, respectively (Photo 48).

The financial success of the Florida Chautauqua enabled the Association to construct a large building (200 West Circle Drive) at DeFuniak Springs in 1910 (Photo 26).

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Designed in the Neo-Classical Revival style, the building was added to the front of an auditorium that had been built in 1887. Originally named the Hall of Brotherhood, the 4,000 seat auditorium was built at a cost of \$25,000. The design for the building was based on the original Chautauqua Hall in western New York state. The most significant extant building associated with the Chautauqua movement in Florida, the auditorium was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972.

Building Construction During the Florida Land Boom and Great Depression (1920-1940)

Construction during the 1920s was limited to about fifty buildings scattered throughout the commercial and residential districts. Among the most distinctive commercial buildings is the old F&AM Lodge # 170, a two-story Masonry Vernacular design built in 1920 at 28 North Eighth Street (Photo 17). Designed by W.D. Willis, the building was constructed by H.H. Brown. In addition to a meeting hall, the building served over time as a furniture store and wholesale grocery. Several large public Neo-Classical Revival designs were also constructed during the period. The First Presbyterian Church, organized in 1883, replaced its nineteenth century building with a new sanctuary at 100 Circle Drive in 1923 (Photo 22). Construction costs totaled \$45,000. Replacing an early twentieth century building, the Walton County Courthouse at 100 Nelson Avenue was constructed in 1926 (Photo 25). A Pensacola-based architectural firm, Warren, Knight, and Davis, which collaborated with Chandler Yonge, a Pensacola architect, designed the building. A.C. Sanford, a builder based in Montgomery, Alabama, supervised construction. The First Baptist Church, organized in 1902, constructed a new building at 201 Live Oak Avenue in 1927 (Photo 24). The J.J. Johnson Construction Company of Polk County, Florida, supervised construction.

Residential construction was widely scattered throughout the community during the 1920s. The Bungalow design at 409 Live Oak, completed about 1925, is representative of boom time construction on secondary corridors of the town (Photo 18). Built closer to the lake, the D. Stuart Gillis House, was completed at 16 East Circle Drive in 1929 (Photo 49). Gillis, who served as a city clerk

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and treasurer for the City of DeFuniak Springs early in the twentieth century, later was admitted to the bar about 1910. A successful attorney and politician, Gillis served as a circuit court judge for a number of years. Later, between 1918 and 1939, Gillis represented Walton County in the Florida Legislature, serving as president of the state senate in 1937.

Development in DeFuniak Springs during the Depression was limited to small projects, many of which were built near the end of the decade. Close to the commercial district, St. Margaret's Catholic Church, a small masonry building at 111 East Nelson Avenue, was constructed in 1931 (Photo 50). Among the few buildings added to Circle Drive in the 1930s, the Rubye Walden House, a Colonial Revival design at 406 East Circle Drive, was completed in 1940 (Photo 20). In the commercial district, a new post office was constructed at 2 West Nelson Avenue in 1939 (Photo 21). Designed in the Colonial Revival tradition by Louis Simon, an architect with the U.S. Treasury Department, the building was constructed by Newman Brothers Construction Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, at a cost of \$19,000.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE**Residential Buildings**

The residential buildings of the DeFuniak Springs Historic District employ a wide range of architectural styles, including simple as well as very elaborate examples. Many of the more elaborate examples, located around Lake DeFuniak, belonged to Chautauqua officials and leaders of the community.

One of the earliest of those is the Thomas Wright House, built in 1884 at 301 West Circle Drive (Photo 38). Its wraparound veranda displays intricate brackets and a chippendale balustrade. An example of a larger frame vernacular building is the house at 206 South Eleventh Street (Photo 12). It has a two-story wraparound veranda with turned posts and a turned post balustrade. This and several similar houses in the district were used to house visitors during the Chautauqua season.

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Several smaller late-nineteenth-century examples of Frame Vernacular construction are also located in the district. The residence at 201 East Main Street (Photo 13) is an example of a one-story residence with simple lines. Its wraparound veranda with Doric columns has no balustrade and contrasts the elaborate millwork on the previously discussed buildings.

A later example of wood Frame Vernacular construction which shows the influence of the twentieth century Bungalow Style is the house at 301 South Eleventh Street (Photo 19). Built about 1910, the building has battered columns, a defining feature of the Bungalow Style. Another example of the use of the Bungalow Style is the house at 409 Live Oak Avenue. It expresses Bungalow styling by a side gable roof, a large gable dormer, knee braces in the gable ends, and exposed rafter ends, and 4/1 double hung sash windows (Photo 18).

Several Queen Anne houses reflect influence of later styles. The most notable representative of this style in DeFuniak Springs is the house at 219 West Circle Drive (Photo 27). It displays many features that define the Queen Anne Style, such as both conical and bell-shaped turrets, use of shingle siding as well as regular siding, verge boards, and a corbelled chimney. The porch has Bungalow Style cheeks, demonstrating the application of a later style. The 1907 Burruss Cawthon House at 121 West Circle Drive (Photo 28), is a simpler example of the Queen Anne Style. It incorporates Colonial Revival features on its wraparound veranda. The house at 402 East Circle Drive (Photo 29) has the most striking combination of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival Styles, incorporating both a turret and wraparound porch with a two-story, gabled portico.

The S. Knox Gillis House at 104 East Circle Drive (Photo 23) is a striking example of the Neo-Classical Revival Style with its two porticos supported by paired colossal, fluted, Ionic columns. An unusual feature is the gabled and hipped roofs covered with red clay tile.

A simple style from the Depression is represented by the 1940 house at 406 East Circle Drive (Photo 20). It is one of the best examples of the Colonial Revival Style in

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DeFuniak Springs. It is distinguished by its symmetry, dentil cornice, and first-story sash windows with segmented arches accented by keystones.

Commercial Buildings

Masonry Vernacular construction accounts for a number of buildings, most of which serve commercial functions. Among the oldest is the Odd Fellows Hall at 9 North Eighth Street (Photo 15). It retains its original architectural features to a high degree. These features include a flat roof accented by a pressed tin cornice with dentils, brackets, and end blocks. The original storefront retains much of its historic architectural integrity, including a recessed center entrance with decorative iron columns, wood kick panels, and fixed plate glass windows.

Another distinctive Masonry Vernacular design is the historic "Big Store", built for Burruss Cawthon at 22 West Baldwin Avenue (Photo 16). Its most notable architectural features include a flat roof, stepped parapets, corbeled cornice, and pilasters with stylized caps.

The Masonic Lodge (28 North Eighth Street), which dates to 1920, is among the largest Masonry Vernacular designs in DeFuniak Springs (Photo 17). Notable architectural features include a flat roof and parapet, from which extends a large pent roof that is embraced by stylized pilaster caps and accented with barrel tile surfacing and decorative knee braces.

Religious Buildings

The historic St. Agatha's Episcopal Church at 205 West Circle Drive (Photo 30) is the only Gothic Revival Style building in DeFuniak Springs. The style is defined by the use of a steeply pitched, front gable roof and leaded glass lancet windows.

The First Presbyterian Church (100 East Circle Drive) expresses Neo-Classical Revival styling by a cross-gable roof, symmetrical, temple-like facade, and a central entrance with a blind fanlight flanked by two simple doorways (Photo 22). A projecting full-height classical

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pedimented portico with applied swags is supported by fluted Corinthian columns.

Government Buildings

The Walton County Courthouse, 100 East Nelson Avenue, is among the largest Neo-Classical Revival designs in Walton County (Photo 25). Notable defining features of the building include a central block with symmetrical wing plan, a flat roof with a parapet, and brick exterior wall fabric. The facade is dominated by a gable pediment, frieze, and Doric columns.

The historic post office, a distinctive 1930s Colonial Revival design, is located at 2 West Nelson Avenue (Photo 21). Notable architectural features include a symmetrical facade and a hip roof surfaced in flat ceramic tile. The eaves have small brick corbels. Fenestration is regular with double-hung sash windows set in deep, arched surrounds. A central entrance features typical Colonial Revival Style leaded glass sidelights, a transom, and paneled wood doors.

Meeting Hall

Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the Chautauqua Hall of Brotherhood at 200 West Circle Drive assumes an important presence on West Circle Drive (Photo 26). Its Neo-Classical Revival styling is expressed by a symmetrical facade, hip roof, brick chimneys, and three cross-gable elements that contain tiered porticos. Each portico displays a pediment, frieze, Tuscan columns, and connecting balustrades. Entrances centered within each portico have transoms. The most prominent feature is a central dome with a cupola.

Landscape Design

The historic landscape features outlined by Van Kirk in the original town plan remain almost entirely intact. Central to the plan is Lake DeFuniak, around which streets fan out, and on which many of the early leaders of the Chautauqua and community built elaborate homes. The Hall of Brotherhood remains a focal on the lake, where original gazebos and an amphitheater have been replaced with modern versions which maintain the sense of community. The Walton

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County Courthouse is located on the site originally designated for a county courthouse, and the small commercial area north of the railroad tracks retains much of its original appearance.

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UTM's FOR DEFUNIAK SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT (cont.)

| | <u>Zone</u> | <u>Easting</u> | <u>Northing</u> |
|---|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 5 | 16 | 585160 | 3398270 |
| 6 | 16 | 585520 | 3398640 |
| 7 | 16 | 585450 | 3398200 |
| 8 | 16 | 585090 | 3397860 |
| 9 | 16 | 584170 | 3397930 |

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary is defined by the heavy line on the accompanying map entitled, "DeFuniak Springs Historic District, DeFuniak Springs, Walton County, Florida".

Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses much of the original plan for DeFuniak Springs and includes the most significant concentration of extant historic resources in the city.

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Photographs _____ 1 DeFuniak Springs Historic District, DeFuniak Springs,
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Please note: Camera directions of views are correct as listed; some camera directions indicated on the district map are skewed because of space limitations.

- 1 1) Streetscape, W. Nelson Avenue, DeFuniak Springs
 Historic District
 2) DeFuniak Springs, Walton Co., FL
 3) Sidney Johnston
 4) 1991
 5) Historic Property Associates, St. Augustine, FL
 6) Nelson Avenue from near the intersection of 8th
 Street and Nelson Avenue, facing E
 7) 1 of 50

Numbers 2-5 are the same as above for the remaining photographs.

- 2 1) Streetscape, Live Oak Avenue, DeFuniak Springs
 Historic District
 6) View of 400 block of Live Oak Avenue, facing E
 7) 2 of 50
- 3 1) Streetscape, Arbutus Avenue, DeFuniak Springs
 Historic District
 6) View of 10 block of Arbutus Avenue, facing E
 7) 3 of 50
- 4 1) Streetscape, W. Park Avenue, DeFuniak Springs
 Historic District
 6) View of 300 block of W. Park Avenue at the
 intersection of Park Avenue and Michigan Street,
 facing W
 7) 4 of 50
- 5 1) Streetscape, CSX railroad tracks and Baldwin Avenue,
 DeFuniak Springs Historic District
 6) View of from 7th Street and railroad, facing W
 7) 5 of 50
- 6 1) Streetscape, Baldwin Avenue
 6) View of Baldwin Avenue at the intersection of
 5th Street and Baldwin Avenue, facing W
 7) 6 of 50

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Section number _____ Photographs _____ 2 DeFuniak Springs Historic District, DeFuniak Springs,
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- 7 1) Streetscape, E. Circle Drive, DeFuniak Springs
 Historic District
- 6) View of E. Circle Drive from 100 E. Circle Drive,
 facing E
- 7) 7 of 50

- 8 1) Streetscape, Hubbard Street, DeFuniak Springs
 Historic District
- 6) View of intersection of Hubbard Street and Circle
 Drive, showing typical historic lamp post and Lake
 DeFuniak, facing NE
- 7) 8 of 50

- 9 1) Streetscape, LeConte Street, DeFuniak Springs
 Historic District
- 6) View of 100 block from intersection of LeConte
 Street and West Avenue, facing SE
- 7) 9 of 50

- 10 1) Streetscape, W. Baldwin Avenue, DeFuniak Springs
 Historic District
- 6) View of 10 block of W. Baldwin Avenue from
 intersection of 7th Street and Baldwin Avenue,
 showing clock, facing NW
- 7) 10 of 50

- 11 1) Landscape, E. Circle Drive, DeFuniak Springs
 Historic District
- 6) Sundial at 401 E. Circle Drive and view of Lake
 DeFuniak, facing NW
- 7) 11 of 50

- 12 1) 206 S. 11th Street, DeFuniak Springs Historic
 District
- 6) Main (W) elevation, facing E
- 7) 12 of 50

- 13 1) 201 E. Main Street, DeFuniak Springs Historic
 District
- 6) Front (N) elevation, facing S
- 7) 13 of 50

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Photographs 3 DeFuniak Springs Historic District, DeFuniak Springs,
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- 14 1) 102 Plateau Avenue, DeFuniak Springs Historic District
6) Oblique view of Front (SE) elevation, facing W
7) 14 of 50
- 15 1) Odd Fellows Hall, 9 N. 8th Street, DeFuniak Springs Historic District
6) Front (E) elevation, facing W
7) 15 of 50
- 16 1) "Big Store", 22 W. Baldwin Avenue, DeFuniak Springs Historic District
6) Oblique view of Front (S) elevation, facing NE
7) 16 of 50
- 17 1) Masonic Lodge, 28 N. 8th Street, DeFuniak Springs Historic District
6) W & N elevations, facing SE
7) 17 of 50
- 18 1) 409 Live Oak Avenue, DeFuniak Springs Historic District
6) Oblique view of Front (N) elevation and W elevation, facing SE
7) 18 of 50
- 19 1) 301 S 11th Street, DeFuniak Springs Historic District
6) Oblique view of front (E) elevation, facing SW
7) 19 of 50
- 20 1) Rubye Waldon House, 406 E. Circle Drive, DeFuniak Springs Historic District
6) Front (NW) elevation, facing SE
7) 20 of 50
- 21 1) Old Post Office, 2 W. Nelson Avenue, DeFuniak Springs Historic District
6) Front (S) elevation, facing N
7) 21 of 50

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Photographs 4 DeFuniak Springs Historic District, DeFuniak Springs,
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- 22 1) First Presbyterian Church, 100 E. Circle Drive,
DeFuniak Springs Historic District
6) Front (N) elevation, facing S
7) 22 of 50
- 23 1) S. Knox Gillis House, 104 E. Circle Drive, DeFuniak
Springs Historic District
6) Oblique view of front (W) elevation, facing NE
7) 23 of 50
- 24 1) First Baptist Church, 201 Live Oak Avenue, DeFuniak
Springs Historic District
6) Oblique view of front (N) elevation, facing SE
7) 24 of 50
- 25 1) Walton County Courthouse, 100 E. Nelson Avenue,
DeFuniak Springs Historic District
6) Oblique view of front (S) elevation, facing NE
7) 25 of 50
- 26 1) Chautauqua Hall of Brotherhood, 200 W. Circle Drive,
DeFuniak Springs Historic District
6) View of front (W) elevation, facing E
7) 26 of 50
- 27 1) Graves Brothers House, 219 W. Circle Drive, DeFuniak
Springs Historic District
6) Oblique view of front (NE) elevation, facing SW
7) 27 of 50
- 28 1) Kenneth Bruce House, 402 E. Circle Drive, DeFuniak
Springs Historic District
6) Oblique view of front (NW) elevation, facing SE
7) 28 of 50
- 29 1) Burruss Cawthon House, 121 W. Circle Drive, DeFuniak
Springs Historic District
6) Oblique view of front (E) elevation, facing SW
7) 29 of 50
- 30 1) St. Agatha's Episcopal Church, 205 W. Circle Drive,
DeFuniak Springs Historic District
6) View of front (NE) elevation, facing SW
7) 30 of 50

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Photographs 5 DeFuniak Springs Historic District, DeFuniak Springs,
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- 31 1) 104 W. Baldwin Avenue, DeFuniak Springs Historic District
6) View of front (S) elevation, facing N
7) 31 of 50
- 32 1) Walton County Public Library, 20 W. Circle Drive, DeFuniak Springs Historic District (Noncontributing)
6) Oblique view of front (W) elevation, facing NE
7) 32 of 50
- 33 1) First Methodist Church, 125 W. Circle Drive, DeFuniak Springs Historic District (Noncontributing)
6) View of main elevation from second-story porch of Hall of Brotherhood, 200 W. Circle Drive, facing NW
7) 33 of 50
- 34 1) "The Opinion Place", 21 W. Baldwin Avenue, DeFuniak Springs Historic District (Noncontributing)
6) View of front (N) elevation, facing S
7) 34 of 50
- 35 1) Gazebo, 10 W. Circle Drive, DeFuniak Springs Historic District (Noncontributing)
6) Facing SE
7) 35 of 50
- 36 1) Amphitheater, 2 W. Circle Drive, DeFuniak Springs Historic District (Noncontributing)
6) Facing SE
7) 36 of 50
- 37 1) Octagon Cottage, 15 W. Circle Drive, DeFuniak Springs Historic District
6) Front (SE) elevation, facing NW
7) 37 of 50
- 38 1) Thomas Wright House, 301 W. Circle Drive, DeFuniak Springs Historic District
6) Oblique view of front (NE) elevation, facing SE
7) 38 of 50

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Photographs 6 DeFuniak Springs Historic District, DeFuniak Springs,
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- 39 1) Van Kirk House, 101 W. Circle Drive, DeFuniak Springs Historic District
6) Oblique view of front (E) elevation, facing SW
7) 39 of 50

- 40 1) Wallace Bruce House, 506 E. Circle Drive, DeFuniak Springs Historic District
6) View of front (N) elevation, facing S
7) 40 of 50

- 41 1) Harley Wickersham House, 24 E. Circle Drive, DeFuniak Springs Historic District
6) Oblique view of front (SW) elevation, facing E
7) 41 of 50

- 42 1) 100, 102, and 104 E. Baldwin Avenue, DeFuniak Springs Historic District
6) Front (S) elevation, facing NE
7) 42 of 50

- 43 1) 12-20 W. Baldwin Avenue, DeFuniak Springs Historic District
6) Oblique view of front (S) elevation, facing NE
7) 43 of 50

- 44 1) McLean Building, 22 E. Baldwin Avenue, DeFuniak Springs Historic District
6) Front (S) elevation, facing N
7) 44 of 50

- 45 1) Old L&N Railroad Depot, 19 W. Baldwin Avenue, DeFuniak Springs Historic District
6) Oblique view of front (S) elevation, facing NW
7) 45 of 50

- 46 1) Cawthon State Bank Building, 102 W. Baldwin Avenue, DeFuniak Springs Historic District
6) Front (S) elevation, facing N
7) 46 of 50

- 47 1) A.G. Campbell House, 302 E. Circle Drive, DeFuniak Springs Historic District
6) Front (NW) elevation, facing SE
7) 47 of 50

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Section number _____ Page _____

- 48 1) Landscape, E. Circle Drive, DeFuniak Springs
 Historic District
 6) Front (N) elevations of 306, 308, and 310 E. Circle
 Drive, facing SW
 7) 48 of 50
- 49 1) D. Stuart Gillis House, 16 E. Circle Drive, DeFuniak
 Springs Historic District
 6) Front (SW) elevation, facing E
 7) 49 of 50
- 50 1) St. Margaret's Catholic Church, 11 E. Nelson Avenue,
 DeFuniak Springs Historic District
 6) Oblique view of front (N) elevation, facing SE
 7) 50 of 50