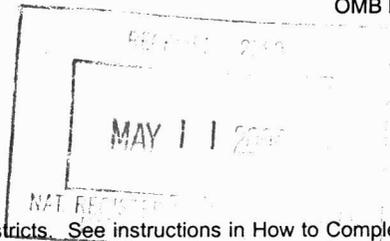


626

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 Stockton-Lindquist House

other names/site number /VO4273

2. Location

street & number 244 East Beresford Avenue N/A not for publication

city or town DeLand N/A vicinity

state Florida code FL county Volusia code 127 zip code 32720

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, DSHPO for Survey & Registration 5-5-04
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Florida Division of Historical Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register
 - See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain) _____

Jr Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Daniel J. Dini 6/22/04

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1 | 0 | buildings |
| 0 | 0 | sites |
| 0 | 0 | structures |
| 0 | 0 | objects |
| 1 | 0 | total |

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Frame Vernacular

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls WOOD/weatherboard
roof METAL
other

Narrative Description

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1

**STOCKTON-LINDQUIST HOUSE
DeLand, Volusia County, Florida**

SUMMARY

The Stockton-Lindquist House, located at 244 East Beresford Avenue in DeLand, Florida, is a Frame Vernacular style residence built in 1878. Originally constructed as a small one-story dwelling, the house was substantially enlarged by the addition of one-and-a-half stories in 1895. Notable architectural features include an irregular floor plan, a balloon frame structural system on a brick pier foundation, with weatherboard exterior cladding. The front-gabled roof finished with stamped metal shingles has low cross gables extending outward the width of a pair of matched 1/1 light sash windows, and a brick chimney. Simple columns support the wrap around porch. Fenestration consists of original double-hung sash windows, some with leaded diamond patterns in the upper sashes. Through the retention of historic building materials and features, this former residence continues to convey its architectural significance.

SETTING

Historically known as the "Athens of Florida," DeLand is located thirty miles north of Orlando, and serves as the seat of government of Volusia County. The population of the city is approximately eighteen thousand, and the greater DeLand area approximately forty thousand. The primary corridors servicing the city include U.S. Highway 17/92, which run on a north/south axis, and State Road 44. The federal highway divides north of the city, where U.S. 92 strikes a northeast alignment toward Daytona Beach.

The Stockton-Lindquist House is located at the southwest corner of Amelia and Beresford avenues in residential DeLand. The immediate surroundings represent a mix of residential and institutional uses. The terrain is relatively flat, and oak trees offer shade, and ambiance to the residence.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Exterior

The two-and-a-half story Frame Vernacular Style residence has an irregular floor plan. The main (north) façade is symmetrical (Photos 1 & 2). The house is oriented to the north, facing East Beresford Avenue. A rectangular central block with a one-and-a-half story wing off of the rear elevation characterizes the form. Constructed of wood frame, the house is clad in wood drop siding, and built on brick piers.

A one-story wraparound porch extends across the north, east, and west elevations (Photo 3). Turned wood columns support the hip roof of the porch. A secondary porch is located at the south end of the east elevation that follows the same design as the main porch. The main entrance, centrally located on the north elevation, features the original five-panel wood door flanked by diamond pattern leaded glass sidelights.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 2

**STOCKTON-LINDQUIST HOUSE
DeLand, Volusia County, Florida**

The fenestration is the original openings in the original pattern. A majority of the symmetrical wood frame one-over-one double-hung sash windows feature a rectilinear multi-light pattern in the upper sash. An arched wood molding creates a Palladian window effect between the second floor windows on the north elevation of the main façade. Oculus windows are present on the secondary gables in the east and west elevations and the south elevation of the wing (Photo 4). An oriel window is present on the east elevation of the first floor. One-over-one double-hung sash windows with leaded glass diamond pattern in the upper sash are present in groups of three in both the half-story of the main façade and in the oriel window.

The steeply pitched gable roof features small intersecting gables sheathed with stamped metal shingles. Two interior brick chimneys are present—one located at the ridgeline, the other in the west slope of the roof (Photo 6).

Interior

The main entrance to the house is a central doorway with diamond-paned sidelights on the north elevation (Photo 8). The entry hall/living room features a brick fireplace (Photo 9) and a turned stairway to the second floor. The stairway has a stick balustrade and prominent newel posts, and a landing with benches (Photos 11-13). The first floor of the main block also includes a dining room and library. The one-story attachment includes a kitchen, bathroom, and porch. The second floor of the main block has four corner bedrooms and a bathroom. The attic has a living area, including a kitchenette, and provides access to a balcony located on the rear elevation (Photo 24).

Four fireplaces located in the living room, dining room, and in two of the four bedrooms on the second floor provided heat. Gas and oil lights were still used, as well as an outhouse and a well with a hand pump for water, until the late 1940s. Indoor plumbing and electricity were installed ca. 1948.

Alterations

The house was left vacant from 1985 to 1994. During this time, the house suffered from neglect and vandalism. All of the original fireplace mantels were removed and a great deal of the built-in cabinetry was stripped. The house is currently undergoing restoration by its present owner. Contemporary alterations to the residence are limited to the construction of a deck on the upper half-story on the south (rear) elevation, which occurred about 1995. A contemporary wood picket fence runs along the perimeter of the property.

The house has remained largely unchanged since the addition of the second story-and-a-half in 1895. This can be attributed to the fact that the same family owned the residence from 1895 until 1969. As a result, the residence retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association to a large degree.

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 road 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)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1875-c.1948

Significant Dates

1875

c.1895

c.1948

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Lindquist, Andrew

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 1

**STOCKTON-LINDQUIST HOUSE
DeLand, Volusia County, Florida**

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Stockton-Lindquist House, located at 244 East Beresford Avenue, is significant at the local level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a good example of a late nineteenth century Frame Vernacular style residence in DeLand, Florida. Frame Vernacular architecture, the common wood-frame construction of self-taught builders, predominated in Florida from the Territorial Period to the present. The house was initially constructed in 1878. It was enlarged to its present two-and-a-half story configuration in 1895 to accommodate the Lindquist family. The Stockton-Lindquist House embodies the simplicity of design associated with Frame Vernacular architecture popularized during this period. The integrity remains intact based on the extent of historic building materials and features that remain.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Early Development of DeLand

DeLand, founded in 1876, was incorporated in 1882 and selected as the seat of government for Volusia County in 1888. The home of Stetson University, Florida's oldest private university, DeLand developed quickly in the late nineteenth century, largely through the promotional efforts of Henry B. DeLand, the community's namesake. Stetson University was established in DeLand in 1886, as DeLand University, with the assistance of John B. Stetson, hat manufacturer. Co-educational and non-sectarian, it was incorporated as a university and was renamed in honor of John B. Stetson in 1889.¹

The parcel of land that was later the site of the Stockton-Lindquist House was originally purchased by A.H. Stockton on August 5, 1870.² A.H. Stockton completed construction of a small one-story wood frame house in July of 1878. A.H. Stockton was originally a farmer, but by the 1880s, he was the proprietor of a dry goods Store. In 1882, Stockton sold a ten-acre parcel of his property that included the one-story house (244 East Beresford) to Warren Wager for \$400. Warren Wager's daughter, Ida Wager Clement and her husband J.I. Clement inherited the property in the late 1880s. The Clements divided the property and sold the eastern half, which was five acres and included the house, to J.P. Thomas and his wife Rose for \$500 on January 21, 1890. J.P. and Rose Thomas sold the property (E ½ of NE ¼ of NE ¼ of NW ¼ of Section 21, Township 17 South, and Range 30 East) to Andrew Lindquist for \$550 on January 21, 1895 and relocated to Daytona.³

According to the Lindquist grandchildren, Andrew bought the house and orange groves sight unseen from an advertisement that appeared in a Chicago area newspaper. The family moved to DeLand from Kenosha,

¹ Federal Writer's Project 1939:357-58.

² Tract Book Vol.26: 47.

³ Thomas interview 2002.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 2

**STOCKTON-LINDQUIST HOUSE
DeLand, Volusia County, Florida**

Wisconsin. Andrew was 51 years old and his wife Mary was 49 years old. They originally had nine children but four had died prior to their move. Their 22-year old son Alexis and four daughters, ages 12, 10, 6 and 3 years, accompanied them to DeLand. In 1895, when the family arrived in DeLand, the one-story home was too small for the family of seven, so Andrew and his son Alexis removed the roof and added the second story and a half. According to the Lindquist grandchildren, the house was an ongoing project. A few boards were brought home each payday and the work continued for more than twenty years.⁴

The introduction of the railroad and an economy based on citrus spurred the first period of development. The railroads brought new settlers, businesses, and tourists to central Florida. As a result, DeLand experienced its first building boom. Citrus, as the largest crop in the DeLand area, functioned as the primary source of income to most residents. Introduced on a large scale during the 1870s, citrus thrived in the 1880s and early 1890s. In 1889, Volusia County had the largest citrus acreage in the state with 17,988 acres of oranges, 168 acres of lemons, and thirty-two acres of limes. In 1890, the citrus crop was valued at \$567,709.⁵ The arrival of the railroads increased the shipment of agricultural products to distant markets. The growth of the city was brought temporarily to an end by devastating freezes in the winter of 1894 and 1895 that destroyed many orange groves throughout the state. Shortly after their relocation to Florida, the Lindquists lost their orange groves in the devastating freezes of the mid-1890s. Mr. Lindquist avoided financial ruin by being a "jack of all trades." He was an excellent carpenter, as is evidenced by the fine workmanship in the carpentry of his own home. As a result of his skills, he secured employment as a carpenter at Dungeness, the Carnegie family's retreat on Cumberland Island, Georgia.⁶

By 1890, the population of DeLand had reached 1,113. Although the county lost most of its citrus in the mid-1890s, the winter tourism industry exploded with the arrival of the railroad. Not only were substantial hotels constructed in coastal cities to cater to a wealthy northern clientele, but small towns also experienced the construction of small resort hotels.⁷

The turn of the century prompted an optimism and excitement over growth development. Following the growth brought about by the railroads in central Florida during the late nineteenth century and the influx of northern visitors, speculation started in earnest. Between 1896 and 1919, DeLand experienced a second significant period of development. In 1898, the Lindquist family suffered the loss of another child when their 16 year old daughter died from a ruptured appendix. Andrew Lindquist was able to expand his land holdings, in December of 1904 he purchased an adjoining five acres of land described as the W ½ of NE ¼ of NE ¼ of NW ¼ of

⁴ Thomas interview 2002.

⁵ *Historic Property Survey of Unincorporated Volusia County, Florida*. 1992:22

⁶ Thomas interview 2002.

⁷ *Historic Property Survey of Unincorporated Volusia County, Florida*. 1992:23

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 3

**STOCKTON-LINDQUIST HOUSE
DeLand, Volusia County, Florida**

Section 21, Township 17 South, Range 30 East. Six years later Andrew Lindquist died in DeLand while home for the holidays from Cumberland Island, Georgia.⁸

By 1910, DeLand's population had doubled to 2,812. Over the next ten years, significant construction resulted in an expanded commercial district, the formation of residential neighborhoods and the extension of municipal services to many areas of the community. Stetson University's campus had become a prominent landmark at the north end of DeLand by 1910. Although events associated with World War I slowed growth, by 1920 the population had reached 3,324.

Florida Land Boom

In the years following World War I, with the prosperity of the 1920s, Florida became the focal point of one of the most spectacular real estate booms in history. It started in the southern part of the state, around Miami and Palm Beach, then spread to other coastal areas, and finally embraced most of the inland communities. Several reasons prompted the Florida Land Boom, including the mild winters, the growing number of tourists, increased use of the automobile, the completion of roads, the absence of a state income tax and the promise by the State Legislature never to pass inheritance taxes. During this time, real estate sales played an important role in DeLand's economy. Numerous subdivisions were platted and buildings constructed. Because DeLand had been divided into orange groves—large tracts with few houses—there was a great deal of land to be developed within the city limits. New subdivisions proliferated, with colorful names and professional sales pitches.⁹

In 1924 permits were granted for 30 new commercial buildings and 190 houses and garages. The following year, residential construction far outnumbered commercial, with an estimated two homes a day being built. Not all new homes constructed were located within the city limits. Many new developments were outside DeLand's boundaries, so in 1925 the State Legislature passed a law expanding the city limits from the former square shape to a new polygonal shape that included subdivisions in all directions. Bond issues were passed for new schools and municipal improvements that included a sewer system, expanded water works, new city hall and electric plant. The city's population increased by over a third in just one year to reach 8,100 by 1925.¹⁰

Great Depression, World War II, and Beyond

In 1926-27, the Florida Land Boom collapsed when investors pulled their monies out of the real estate market due to reports of fraudulent business practices. Land values plummeted in the real estate market, which was based largely on speculation. Additionally, two hurricanes swept through south Florida in 1926 and 1928,

⁸ Thomas interview 2002.

⁹ *Historic Sites and Property Survey of DeLand, Florida*. 1986:22.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* p23.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 4

**STOCKTON-LINDQUIST HOUSE
DeLand, Volusia County, Florida**

driving away potential investors, and an infestation by the Mediterranean fruit fly in 1929 seriously damaged the local citrus industry. Confidence in the Florida real estate market quickly diminished, investors could not sell lots, and the Great Depression hit Florida earlier than the rest of the nation. The collapse of the boom in 1926 brought development to a virtual halt. Together with the rest of the state, DeLand entered a period of economic decline.

In July 1929, both of DeLand's local banks failed. Three-and-a-half months later the stock market crashed and the nation entered a depression. DeLand's expanded city limits of 1925 now represented a great drain on the local economy. In many subdivisions only entrance gates and a few model houses had been built. Many of the lots purchased were lost through non-payment of taxes and mortgages. With little prospect of reversing the situation, DeLand and other Florida cities, contracted their size to pre-boom boundaries.¹¹ Mary Lindquist died in 1929, leaving the house to her four surviving children, Alexis, Winifred, Martha, and Louise.

By the mid-1930s, federal programs implemented by the Roosevelt administration started employing large numbers of unemployed workers, helping to revive the economy of the state. Within Florida almost one-fourth of the population was on the relief rolls in 1932—with no end in sight. In 1933 about 20 percent of the people in Volusia County were receiving public assistance. Federal funds were available under several loan programs, and in 1936 alone Volusia County farmers received over \$60,000 in federal aid. At this time, the tourist industry also started to rebound. By the mid-1930s, visitors were arriving in numbers that rivaled the boom years.¹² Alexis Lindquist died on April 15, 1935.

World War II ended the depression in DeLand. The Babcock Aircraft Corporation of DeLand manufactured Waco gliders for the army. Florida was a leading training site for military fliers, and the DeLand airport was taken over for that purpose. After a large number of crash deaths, the city was also given a casualty station. Military personnel were housed at airport barracks, Stetson University, and the College Arms Hotel. Although incoming servicemen at the advent of World War II helped renew the economy, little residential construction occurred in DeLand during the war because war restrictions limited the use of materials.¹³

As World War II ended, the county, like most of Florida, experienced a population boom. Volusia County's population increased from 53,710 to 74,229 in the period spanning 1940 to 1950 (U.S. Census Bureau 2002). Many who had served at Florida's military bases during World War II returned with their families to live. The long period of post war growth resulted in the redevelopment of the old boom-time subdivisions.¹⁴ As veterans returned, land transferred from farming to residential uses with the trend in new housing focusing on the development of small tract homes in new subdivisions.

¹¹ *Historic Sites and Property Survey of DeLand, Florida*. 1986:24.

¹² *Hopes, Dreams and Promises: A History of Volusia County, Florida*. p125-126.

¹³ *Historic Sites and Property Survey of DeLand, Florida*. 1986:26-27.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* p27.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 5

**STOCKTON-LINDQUIST HOUSE
DeLand, Volusia County, Florida**

Louise (Lindquist) Clifton lived in the house with her husband Sam Clifton from 1930 until Sam died in 1949. After his death, the three Lindquist sisters, Winifred, Martha, and Louise lived there together until Louise died in 1969. The house was sold to Charles A. Mayer on September 23, 1969 for \$25,000. Mayer and his wife Polly resided there until 1985. When Beresford Avenue was widened in the early 1980s, approximately 10 feet of land was taken from the front of the Lindquist property. Following a long dispute with the Florida Department of Transportation, the Mayers were reportedly so upset that they moved to Georgia and left the property vacant for nine years, refusing to pay property taxes. During this time, the residence deteriorated and was repeatedly vandalized. In 1994 the property was sold to Terry Thomas for \$50,000. It is currently undergoing restoration.¹⁵

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Frame Vernacular style, the prevalent style of residential architecture in Florida, refers to the common wood frame construction techniques employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, residents relied upon local materials and their own methods and designs to construct buildings. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and parts and exerted a pervasive influence over vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with balloon frame structural systems with brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches, which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

The Stockton-Lindquist House, modified over twenty years by a single family is a quintessential example of the Frame Vernacular style. It features an irregular plan, a balloon frame structural system, a brick pier foundation, two-and-a-half stories in height, weatherboard exterior cladding, gable roof finished with stamped metal shingles, brick chimney, and wrap around porch supported by simple columns. Through the retention of historic building materials and features, this former residence continues to convey its architectural significance. Therefore, the Stockton-Lindquist House retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

¹⁵ Thomas interview. 2002.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 1

**STOCKTON-LINDQUIST HOUSE
DeLand, Volusia County, Florida**

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 1

**STOCKTON-LINDQUIST HOUSE
DeLand, Volusia County, Florida**

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary is described as the North 175 feet of East 210 feet of the East $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 21, Township 17 South, Range 30 East, Volusia County tax parcel number 702100000481.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary encompasses the property historically associated with the Stockton-Lindquist residence.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number PHOTOS Page 1

**STOCKTON-LINDQUIST HOUSE
DeLand, Volusia County, Florida**

PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Stockton-Lindquist House
2. Volusia County, Florida
3. Kimberly Hinder and Tesa Norman
4. May, 2002
5. Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
6. Main (north) façade and west elevation, facing southeast
7. Photo #1 of 24

The information for items 1 through 5 is the same for the following photographs:

6. Exterior detail of main entrance, north façade, facing south
7. Photo #2 of 24

6. North and east elevations, facing southwest
7. Photo #3 of 24

6. East elevation, facing west
7. Photo #4 of 24

6. East elevation, facing northwest
7. Photo #5 of 24

6. South and west elevations, facing northeast
7. Photo #6 of 24

6. West elevation, facing east
7. Photo #7 of 24

1. Stockton-Lindquist House
2. Volusia County, Florida
3. Terry Ann Thomas
4. January, 2004
5. Terry Ann Thomas
6. Interior detail of main entrance, facing northeast
7. Photo #8 of 24

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number PHOTOS Page 2

**STOCKTON-LINDQUIST HOUSE
DeLand, Volusia County, Florida**

The information for items 1 through 5 is the same for the following photographs:

- 6. Detail of living room fireplace, facing south
- 7. Photo #9 of 24

- 6. Living Room, facing northeast
- 7. Photo #10 of 24

- 6. Stairway to 2nd floor, facing southeast
- 7. Photo #11 of 24

- 6. Stair landing, facing south
- 7. Photo #12 of 24

- 6. Stair landing facing east showing bay window
- 7. Photo #13 of 24

- 6. Top of stairway on 2nd floor, facing north
- 7. Photo #14 of 24

- 6. Library on 1st floor showing detail of two closet openings under stairway, facing northeast
- 7. Photo #15 of 24

- 6. Dining Room showing detail of fireplace, facing north
- 7. Photo #16 of 24

- 6. Dining Room, facing west
- 7. Photo #17 of 24

- 6. Dining Room looking south into butler pantry showing pass through window into kitchen
- 7. Photo #18 of 24

- 6. Detail of butler pantry cabinet, facing south
- 7. Photo #19 of 24

- 6. Kitchen, facing east
- 7. Photo #20 of 24

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number PHOTOS Page 3

**STOCKTON-LINDQUIST HOUSE
DeLand, Volusia County, Florida**

- 6. Second floor northwest bedroom showing fireplace, facing south
- 7. Photo #21 of 24

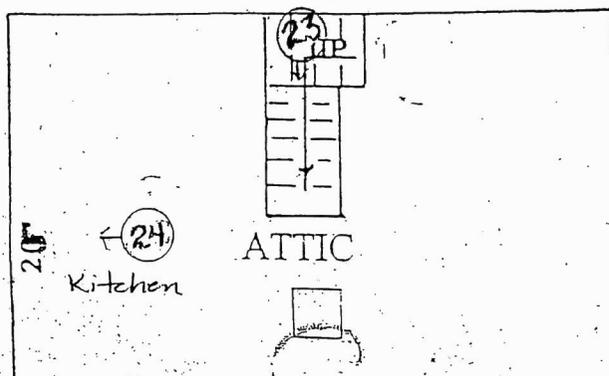
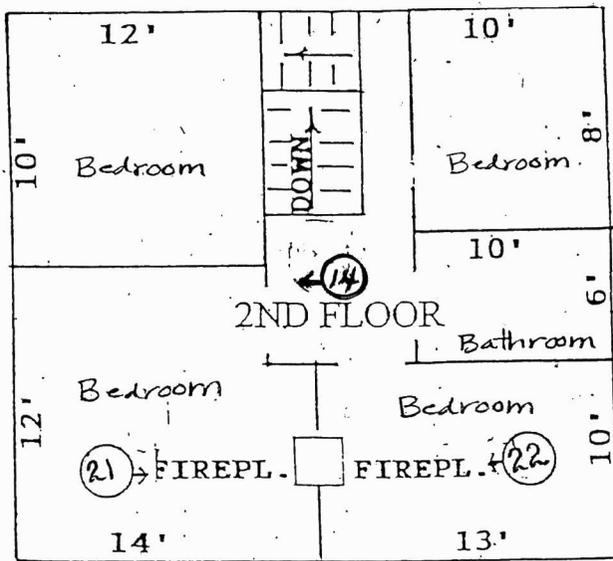
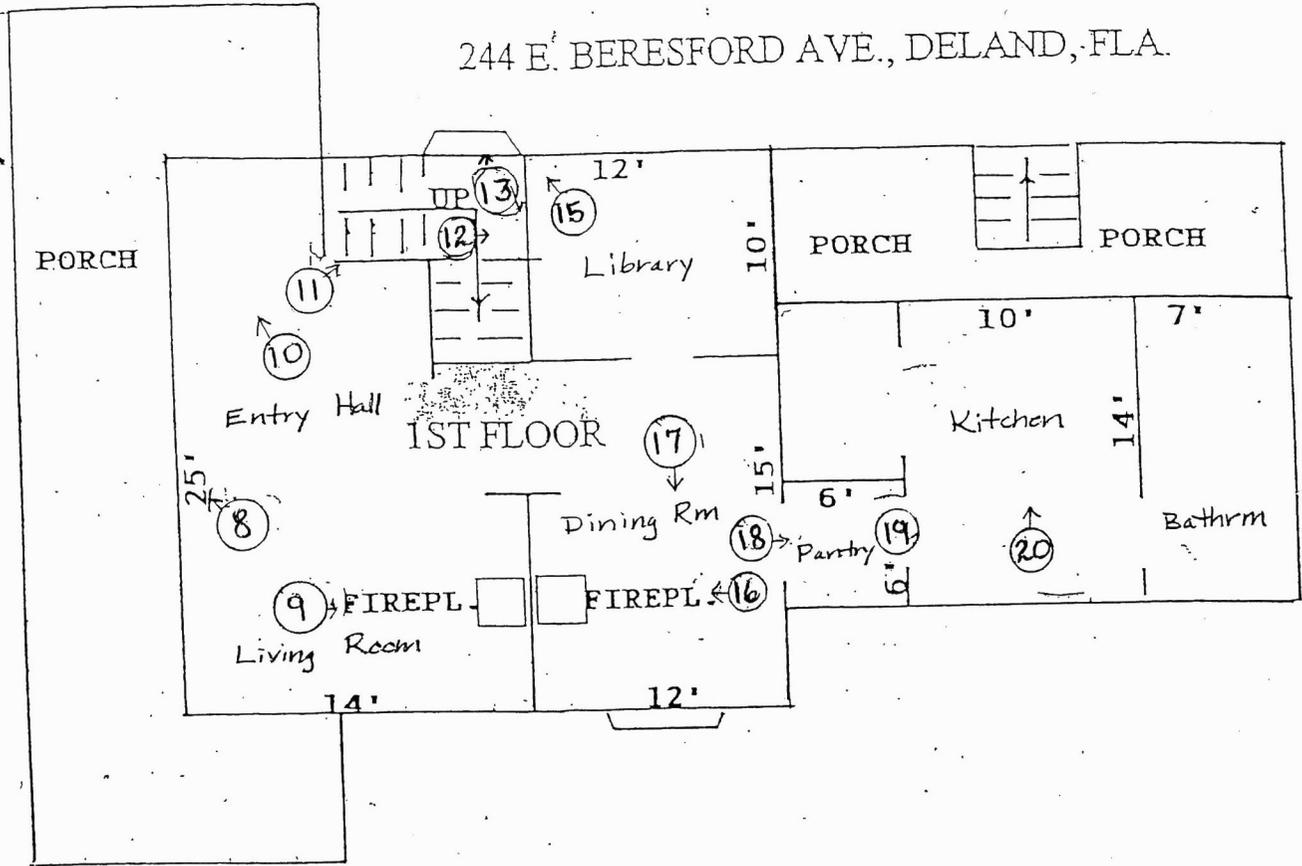
- 6. Second floor southwest bedroom showing fireplace, facing north
- 7. Photo #22 of 24

- 6. Stairway to Attic, facing south
- 7. Photo #23 of 24

- 6. Attic kitchen showing leaded glass windows, facing north
- 7. Photo # 24 of 24

STOCKTON-LINDQUIST HOUSE, Volusia County, Florida

244 E. BERESFORD AVE., DELAND, FLA.



DIMENSIONS ARE ALL APPROXIMATE.
NOT TO SCALE.



STOCKTON-LINDQUIST HOUSE (1950s)

DELAND, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Stockton--Lindquist House
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: FLORIDA, Volusia

DATE RECEIVED: 5/11/04 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/03/04
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/18/04 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/24/04
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 04000626

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The Stockton-Lindquist House is locally significant under Criterion C as an excellent example of domestic vernacular architecture with modest Victorian influences. The house was built in 1878 as a one-story frame structure. In 1895, a major renovation and enlargement resulted in its current two-and-one-half story configuration. The house embodies the simplicity of design associated with wood-frame domestic architecture in Florida, which is widely known as the "Frame Vernacular" style. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries it became the prevalent style of residential architecture in Florida because it was economical to build and could be easily embellished with ornamental details. The Stockton-Lindquist House retains integrity from its period of significance and reflects the architectural history of east-central Florida.

RECOM./CRITERIA C

REVIEWER Daniel Vivian

DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE (202) 354-2252

DATE 6/22/04

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR /N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



STOCKTON-LINDQUIST HOUSE
DELAND, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

1



STOCKTON-LINQUIST HOUSE
DELAND, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

2



STOCKTON-LINDQUIST HOUSE

DELAND, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

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STOCKTON-LINDQUIST HOUSE
DELAND, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

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STOCKTON-LINDQUIST HOUSE
DELAND, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

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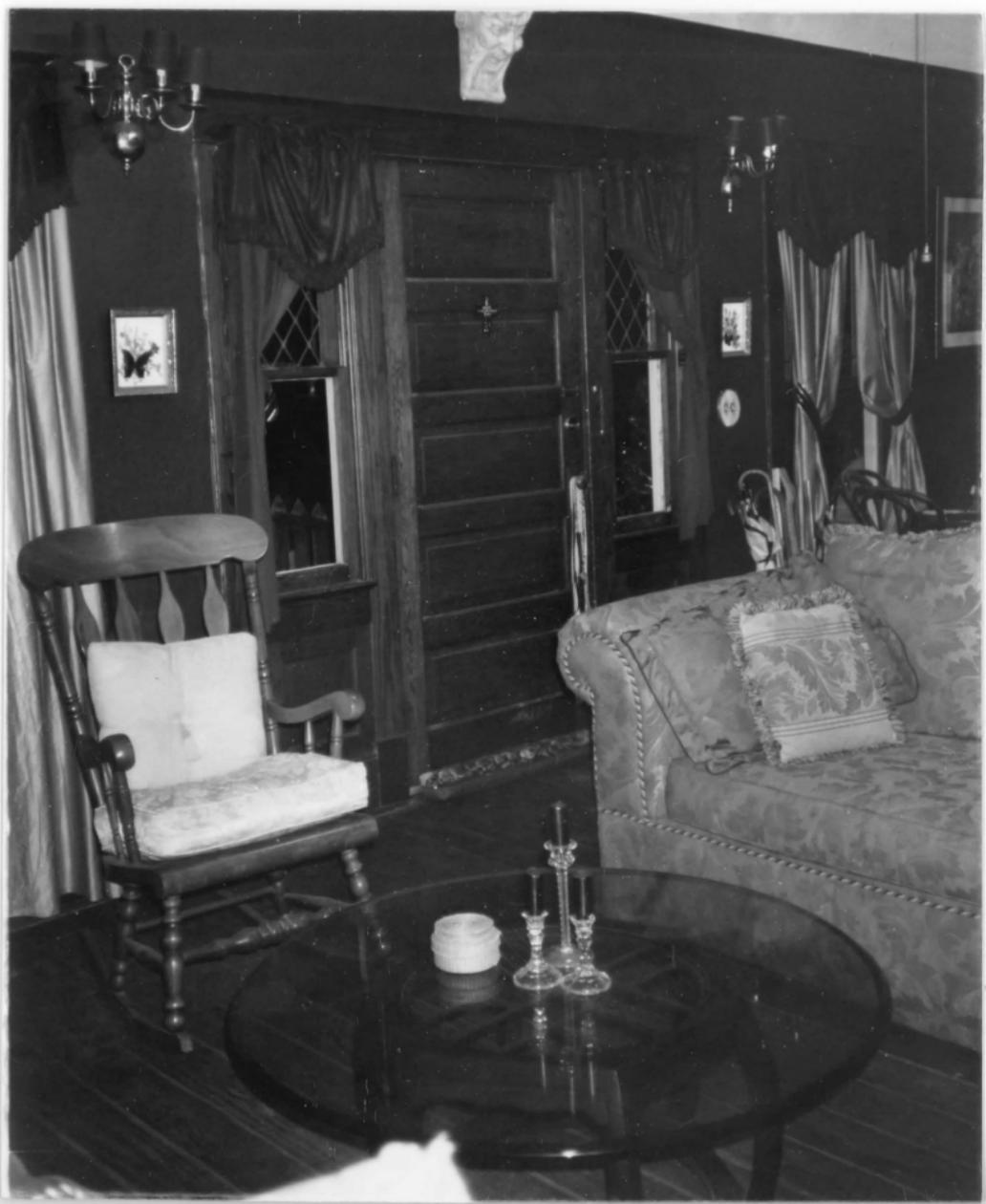
STOCKTON-LINDQUIST HOUSE
DELAND, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

6



STOCKTON-LINDQUIST HOUSE
DELAND, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

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STOCKTON - LINDQUIST HOUSE

8

DELAND, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA



STOCKTON - LINDQUIST HOUSE
DELAND, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

9



STOCKTON - LINDQUIST HOUSE

10

DELAND, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA



STOCKTON-LINDQUIST HOUSE
DELAND, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

11



STOCKTON-LINDQUIST HOUSE
DELAND, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

12



STOCKTON-LINDQUIST HOUSE
DELAND, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

13



STOCKTON-LINDQUIST HOUSE

14

DELAND, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA



STOCKTON-LINDQUIST HOUSE

15

DELAND, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA



STOCKTON-LINDQUIST HOUSE
DELAND, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

16



STOCKTON-LINDQUIST HOUSE
DELAND, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

17



STOCKTON-LINDQUIST HOUSE
DELAND, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

18



STOCKTON-LINDQUIST HOUSE
DELAND, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

19



STOCKTON-LINDQUIST HOUSE

20

DELAND, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA



STOCKTON-LINDQUIST HOUSE
DELAND, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

21



STOCKTON-LINDQUIST HOUSE

DELAND, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

22



Home Sweet Home

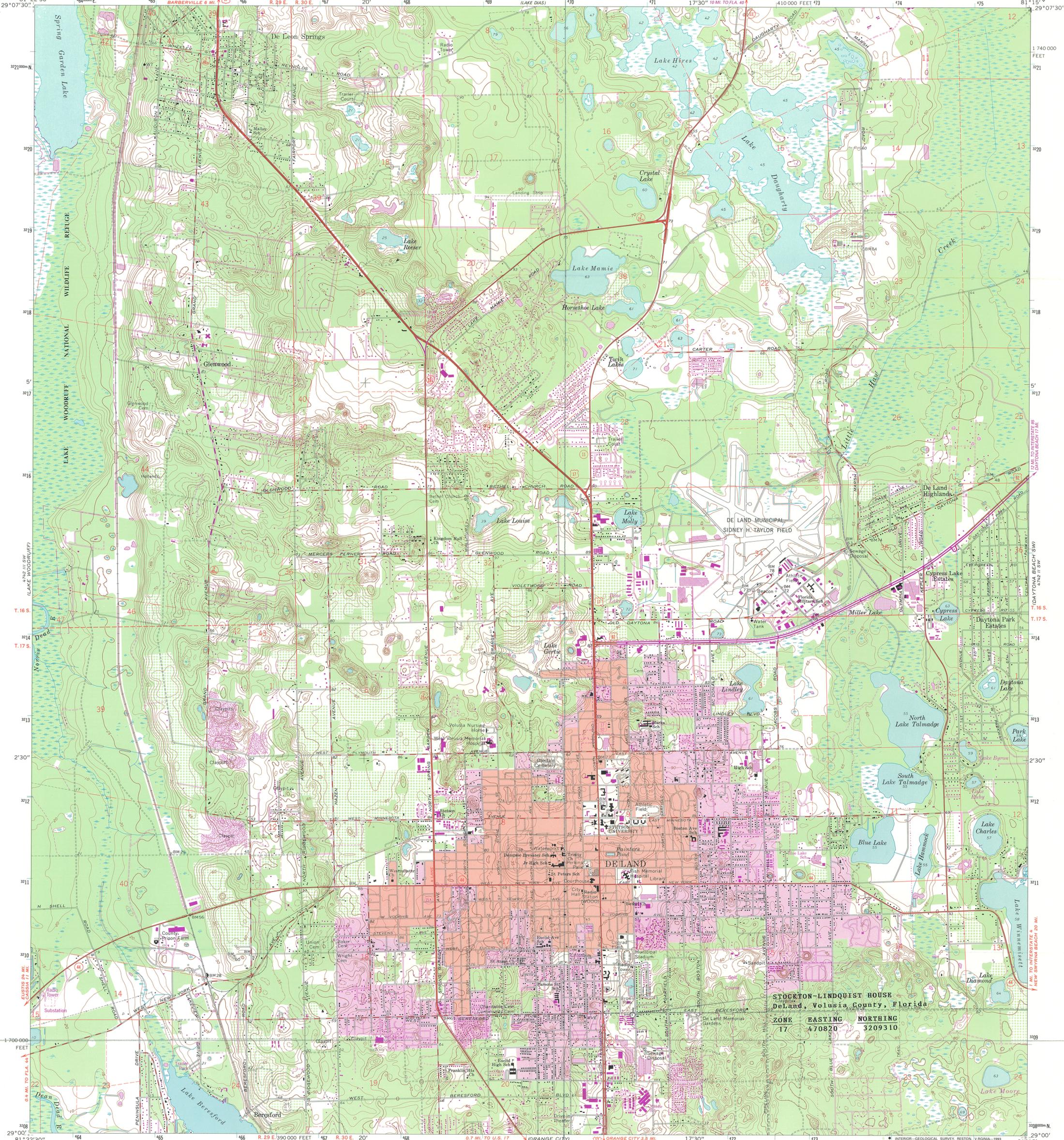
STOCKTON - LINDQUIST HOUSE
DELAND, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

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STOCKTON-LINDQUIST HOUSE
DELAND, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

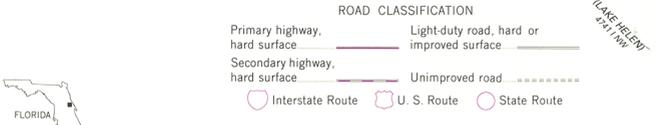
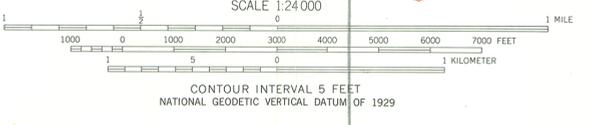
24



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA and Florida Geodetic Survey
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1957 and planetable surveys 1962 and 1964
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Florida coordinate
system, east zone (transverse Mercator)
1,000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17, shown in blue
1927 North American Datum (NAD 27)
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks
The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute
intersections are given in USGS Bulletin 1875

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map
Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in
cooperation with State of Florida agencies from
aerial photographs taken 1990 and other sources
Contours not revised. This information not field checked
Map edited 1993



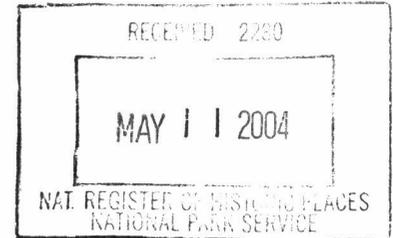
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



DE LAND, FLA.
29081-A3-TF-024
1964
REVISED 1993
DMA 4742 III SE-SERIES V847



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Glenda E. Hood
Secretary of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES



May 6, 2004

Ms. Carol Shull, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
Department of Interior
1201 Eye Street, N.W. 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed is a nomination for listing the Stockton-Lindquist House, located in DeLand, Volusia County, Florida, in the National Register of Historic Places.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at (850) 245-6364 if you have any questions or require any additional information.

Sincerely,

Barbara E. Mattick

Barbara E. Mattick
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
for Survey & Registration

Enclosures

500 S. Bronough Street • Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 • <http://www.flheritage.com>

Director's Office
(850) 245-6300 • FAX: 245-6435

Archaeological Research
(850) 245-6444 • FAX: 245-6436

Historic Preservation
(850) 245-6333 • FAX: 245-6437

Historical Museums
(850) 245-6400 • FAX: 245-6433

Palm Beach Regional Office
(561) 279-1475 • FAX: 279-1476

St. Augustine Regional Office
(904) 825-5045 • FAX: 825-5044

Tampa Regional Office
(813) 272-3843 • FAX: 272-2340

Recommendation: SLR Return Action: SLR Return None

Documentation Issues-Discussion Sheet

State Name: FL County Name Volusia Resource Name Steele - Lindquist House

Reference No. 026 Multiple Name _____

Solution: Change PUS to 1895. Discussed with Barbara Matich,
Florida SHPO NR coordinator.
DTV 6/22/04

Problem: need to justify the 1875 date. What still
remains prior to the major renovation.

Resolution:
SLR: Yes No
Database Change: