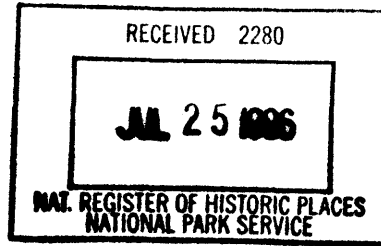


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 NORTON, ROBERT LEE, HOUSE

other names/site number FMSF# 8JA1708

2. Location

street & number 2045 Church Street N/A not for publication

city or town Cypress N/A vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Jackson code 063 zip code 32432

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 7/19/96
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, 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:)

Edson H. Bealle
Signature of the Keeper
National Register of
Historic Places

Date of Action
8.22.96

National Register of
Historic Places

Norton House
Name of Property

Jackson 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 one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	2	buildings
0	0	sites
2	0	structures
2	0	objects
7	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(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

DOMESTIC: secondary dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT

DOMESTIC: storage

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls WOOD

roof ASPHALT shingles

other

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance

1904-1946

Significant Dates

1904

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Norton, R.L./Norton, R.L., Sellers

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Norton House
Name of Property

Jackson Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.16

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	6	6	8	4	4	7	0	3	3	9	9	2	8	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

3

Zone	Easting				Northing									

2

Zone	Easting				Northing									

4

Zone	Easting				Northing									

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 Chuck Sims/Robert O. Jones, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date July 1996

street & number Gray Bldg., 500 S. Bronough St telephone 904-487-2333

city or town Tallahassee state FL 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 Louisiana Pacific Corp.

street & number P.O. Box 1267 telephone 904-537-5331

city or town Crestview state FL zip code 32536

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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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

**NORTON HOUSE, CYPRESS,
JACKSON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

The 1904 Robert Lee Norton House is located at 2045 Church Street, in the unincorporated community of Cypress, in Jackson County. The frame, two-story, Queen Anne house faces north. It rests on brick piers; a brick lattice infill partially remains on the north, east and west sides. This large home has an irregular footprint. The walls are of horizontal, pine, drop siding, with squared and scallop shaped wooden shingles filling the roof gables. A complex hip and gable roof is covered with composition shingles, and pierced by three corbled brick chimneys. A verandah extends around three sides of the house. The windows are primarily 1/1, double hung, wood sash. Two outbuildings and the ruin of a third were used for Norton's commercial activities, and are contributing resources. A cattle guard, a cattle trough, and a bird bath are also contributing elements. A small pump house and a mobile home trailer are non-contributing buildings.

SETTING

The community of Cypress has changed little since its historic period; it remains a low density, crossroads community, surrounded by agricultural land. Church Street (County Road 275) runs north one-half mile to intersect with east/west Highway 90. Nine miles to the west is Marianna, the Jackson County seat. The Norton House sits at the southwest intersection of Church Street, running north/south, and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, running east/west (photo #1). The property immediately around the Norton House was a part of a contiguous tract of nearly three quarters of a mile, used by Norton for farming. A couple of large sable palms are located to the east of the house. A palm and large cedar tree line what had been the main driveway. Large pines, oaks and ornamental shrubs are scattered over the property. A barn and watering trough are located west of the house, as are two cement-block walls of what was a utility building. A multiple-use, wooden utility building with three doors is immediately south of the main house. Between the house and railroad tracks is a cattle guard, consisting of a

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JACKSON COUNTY, FLORIDASection number 7 Page 2

depression in the earth with spaced steel rails covering it, indicating the location of a historic cattle fence. A north/south running creek is approximately 200 yards west of the house. A lumber mill, run by Louisiana-Pacific Company, is located one mile west of the property.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**MAIN HOUSE****Exterior**

The main facade of the Robert Lee Norton house faces north. The facade is spanned by a verandah which continues around the west and east elevations of the house (photo #2,3). The verandah is spanned by a turned balustrade and its hip roof is supported by classical columns. A polygonal turret with 1/1, double hung sash windows and a polygonal pointed roof, is located directly over the front door. The centrally located main entrance has a large wooden door glazed with a single light. This door has a screened door. There are two full length side lights. Broad concrete steps with cheeks access the porch in front of the main door. To the east and west of the main entrance are bay extensions. The tri-sided bay to the east contains large 1/1, windows on each side. The bay to the west is curved and extends northward from the main block of the house. The curved bay to the west contains three windows. There is a door into this westerly room, to the west of the main door. This door includes a screened door. The verandah extends northward and is curved to match the curve of the bay. This curve is matched also by the porch railing and the porch roof. The second story includes two extended gables over the bays on the first story; each gable end contains a 1/1, double hung, wood sash window.

The west elevation of the house is spanned by the verandah which includes 8 classical columns (photo #4). At the southern corner of the porch are broad concrete steps which access the porch in front of a side door with wooden panels in the bottom half, and 4 lights in the top half. The door is covered with a screened door. A tri-sided bay, each with a 1/1, double hung sash on each side is located on the first story. Above this bay, on the second story, is a gable extension with a 4/1, double hung

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JACKSON COUNTY, FLORIDA

sash. The gable extends from the main hipped roof. Also visible is the southerly extension from the building's main block (photo #5). A shed roof shelters a small porch and door flanked by two 1/1, double hung sash windows.

The south elevation of the house is the narrow rear of the kitchen (photo #6). The wall contains small, paired, 3/1, double hung sash windows. The gable end has shingles and a louvered vent. Two wooden supports for electrical wires are present on the west corner, beside the kitchen door. To the east of this wall are two 8/8, single hung windows, where a sun-room was created by enclosing the existing porch. Visible from the south is a small 4/1, double hung sash, on the wall of the main block of the house (photo #7).

The east facade of the house faces onto Church Street (photo #8) and contains a first story verandah with 5 classical columns.

A bay, created with three angled walls, containing 1/1, double hung sashes, is surmounted on the second story with an extended gable containing a 1/1, double hung sash. As on the west facade, this gable extends from the main hipped roof, with the broad side of a gable roof visible to the north. The broad side of the enclosed sun-room, containing six, 8/8, single hung sashes, is visible to the south.

INTERIOR

The primary entrance opens into a large central hall/vestibule which extends through the main block of the house. In the center of the west wall is a fireplace. The south end of the main hall is visually defined by an elaborate arch created with wooden spindles and scroll-saw work (photos #9&10). This wood work is attached across the 12 foot high ceiling, and in the corners of the wall and ceiling. Off of this hall are four large rooms, two on the east of the hall, and two on the west. Each of these rooms has a bay window and contains a fireplace. The floors are all 1x4 pine boards. The walls are lath and plaster; the ceilings are all beaded, tongue and groove pine. All door frames, window trim, baseboards, and hardware are original. The entry hall forms an "L" at its south end, and forms a hall which goes to the side door on the west of the house. A stairs rises from this back hall to a landing, which rises to the second

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JACKSON COUNTY, FLORIDA

story (photo #11). Solid pine, hand carved newel posts are at each end of the stairway. The hand rail is rounded and the balusters are spindles.

Under the stairs is a closet (photo #12). Across from the back hall, in the southeast corner, is a bathroom with all original fixtures (photo #13). Directly opposite the main entrance is a door into a dining room which has a fireplace in the southwest corner (photo #14). A door in the west wall goes to a sun-room. A door in the south wall of the dining room leads into a kitchen. A sink is on the south wall, under a pair of windows. A door outside is in the west wall. A door in the east wall goes to a window lined sun-room (photo #15).

The northwesterly parlor has the most detailed stained hardwood mantle of the five fireplaces in the house (photo #16). Plainer, painted pine mantles and surrounds enhance the other four (photo #17). All fireplaces have tiles surrounding the openings, and four have cast iron opening covers. The tiles in the main hall and northeast parlor are contemporary replacements.

The stairs to the second floor lead to a narrow hall with three 1/1, double hung sashes, at the north end, overlooking to the north of the house (photo #18), within the turret. Off this narrow hall to the east and west are two small rooms with a window in each. Four large areas on the corners of the house are unfinished attic space (photo #19).

ALTERATIONS

The house was built with plumbing connections, but bathrooms were not installed until later, probably by the 1920s.

Repairs were made to the house in 1970. The original wood shingle roof was replaced with composition shingles, and the house was leveled by repairing and constructing supplemental brick piers. Brick steps covered with cement on the north and west of the house replaced original wooden steps. Original hand rails had matched porch railings. The east side porch by the kitchen was enclosed to serve as a sun room. The floorplan of the original house has not changed.

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**NORTON HOUSE, CYPRESS,
JACKSON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Multiple-Use Storage Building

Immediately to the south of the house is a storage building with three doors on its north elevation (photos #20,21). Contemporary with the house, the building is constructed of horizontal drop siding over post and beam construction. The roof is gabled, tin, with shed roofs on the sides. The central portion of the building has a stairs that rises to a central second floor. The other two doors access storage areas in the east and west portions of the building. A portion of the building served as a maid's quarters, and at some time it was used for a smoke house and for meat storage.

Barn and Trough

Contemporary with the house, the barn is built with vertically placed broad boards to form a rectangular building with a central door on the west elevation (photo #22). Split cypress piers support the building, and the tin roof is gabled. The barn contains hay and has been used for feed and storage. A cast concrete cattle trough located to the north of the barn is a contributing object.

Ruins of Utility Building

Two concrete block walls, on the north and east, along with three cast square concrete columns support a tin roof (photo #23). This structure is open on the south and west sides. The columns served as central supports to this shelter for a motor which provided electricity to the house. Immediately to the north is a large patch of ground covered with coal debris.

Cattle Guard

A cattle guard, between the house and the railroad, served as a gate in a fence that ran along the perimeter of the residential area, permitting cattle to graze on the land around

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NORTON HOUSE, CYPRESS,
JACKSON COUNTY, FLORIDA

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it (photo #24). The guard is composed of a depression in the earth, parallel railroad rails laid across the depression, and a stone, masonry gate post.

Bird Bath

A circular, hand formed bird bath is located in the middle of a historic stone lined ornamental garden, on the eastern side of the house (photo #25).

NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

A small, non-historic, plywood pump house is located south and west of the Norton House (photo #26). A residential trailer is located off Church Street, on the southeast corner of the three acres of property.

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**NORTON HOUSE, CYPRESS,
JACKSON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

The Norton House meets National Register criteria A and C, in the areas of Commerce, Agriculture and Architecture. The house is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style. The use of native materials, exhibiting skilled workmanship, off-grade construction and cross ventilation, demonstrate ideal accommodation to the environment. The level of the building's architectural integrity is very high. The house is a landmark within the community, and the best visible link to the community's historic agricultural base. The house and its contributing resources contribute to a greater interpretation of the role that farming and the forestry industry played in the region.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The area that is now Jackson County contained some of the best agricultural land in the state and attracted settlers even before Spain deeded the land to the United States. Some of the county's earliest settlers arrived in the area with Andrew Jackson in 1818. By the time Florida became a territory of the United States in 1821, 54 white settlers were in the area, and by 1825 that number had grown to over 2,000. Jackson County was officially formed in 1822, out of Escambia County, and the government began surveying the territory. The sale of land began in 1826.

Following the Civil War, the period from 1880 to 1900 witnessed the revival of agriculture and business as cotton was replaced primarily with timber and naval stores businesses which thrived because of the area's large stands of long leaf pine. There was a dramatic increase in population. By 1883, the Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad Company was servicing the county. The introduction of the railroad made it possible to establish mercantile firms to cater to the large, rural, agricultural community, and encouraged the growth of the forest products industry.

By 1905, Florida had become the national leader in forestry products. Turpentine and rosin, extracted from the sap of the

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JACKSON COUNTY, FLORIDA

trees, were major ingredients of paint, varnish, shoe polish, leather dressing, soap, grease, printing ink, paper, and plastic.

The Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad constructed a line through the county in 1882. The name was changed to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad when that company purchased it in 1891. John A. Bevis, who owned a sawmill, supplied crossties for the construction. The community of Cypress grew around the mill. In 1883, Bevis became the first postmaster for the community. Old Spanish Trail, running east/west, was the main road through the emerging settlement. A ferry was in operation at Butler's landing, allowing people to cross the Chattahoochee River into Georgia. A larger crossing into Georgia, significant for the period, was at Neals's Landing, where Highway 2 currently crosses the Chattahoochee. The train would pass through Cypress four times a day, providing personal transportation, and the shipping of supplies and mail. Freight included lumber, rosin, cotton, watermelons, livestock, sugarcane syrup, and ice.

Cypress, with a population around 100, was incorporated in 1903. The town had a train depot, a cotton gin to the east of the depot, a sawmill, a church, 7 general stores, a livery stable, and 1 family practice doctor/druggist. The 1911-1912 Florida Gazetteer reports that Cypress had a population of three hundred. By 1917, a public school, a second church, and a telephone exchange were located there. The Florida Gazetteer 1911-1912, lists Robert Norton as being in the turpentine business.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

Robert Lee Norton (1869-1914) moved to Cypress from Moultrie, Georgia, in 1903. Norton was born in North Carolina, on November 3, 1869, and died on August 5, 1914, at age 44. Upon arriving in the Cypress area, he began to purchase large tracts of land, one of which was a six-hundred acre parcel that included portions of the L&N Railroad and County Road 275. Norton built his house at the intersection of these two lines of transportation.

He purchased nearly seventeen sections (10,880 acres) containing mainly virgin timber that was to be used in the turpentine industry. Norton farmed extensive acreage as well as

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**NORTON HOUSE, CYPRESS,
JACKSON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

being the owner of a "commissary" and naval store. He also took in business visitors as boarders. An older brother, William B. Norton, was listed as overseer of the naval stores business in the 1910 Census, and a cousin, Silas S. Norton, did retail sales.

In 1904, Robert Norton, with the help of local carpenters and craftsmen, including a Mr. Sellers, built the Norton House. The house cost \$5,000 and took six months to build. The bricks were manufactured in the area, the lumber was milled and sent from south Georgia, and the roof was of hand split shingles. The house was deliberately situated by the railroad tracks for commercial reasons. When the train stopped at the depot, it stood adjacent to his property, giving Norton loading access for his goods.

While the large house was being built, Norton proposed to Leona Augusta Logan. They married in 1905 and had two children. In 1914, Norton was killed after an argument with another local turpentine business owner. Mrs. Norton married Silas Norton and resided in the house until her death. The house has always been occupied by family members.

Norton used approximately three quarters of a mile contiguous with the house for raising a variety of crops, livestock, and pine trees used in the turpentine industry. There were several large outbuildings, no longer in existence, that were located near the residence. A large still was nearby to extract rosin from turpentine that was delivered to the site in barrels, after being accumulated in the surrounding woods. At one time approximately 100,000 cups of turpentine per year was processed at this still owned by Norton, and transported to their naval store plant to be manufactured into other products. One outbuilding located on the west side of the main house was a very large barn known as the commissary. It was used to store barrels of rosin. It burned in 1950.

The property had its own electric generating unit, a large kerosene engine. Wooden supports for wires are still attached on an external corner of the kitchen. The house contains "ball and knob" wiring. This engine also aided in grinding sugar cane into syrup. A large windmill that is no longer standing was located near the residence and was the main supply of drinking water for the residents and farm animals.

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NORTON HOUSE, CYPRESS,
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ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Queen Anne style residences were popular throughout the country from 1880 until 1910. They were favored by the affluent, and built on an expansive scale. English architect Richard Norman Shaw is credited with originating the style for grand manor houses in the 1860s. The reign of Queen Anne, from 1702 until 1714, was perceived as a less complicated time, and in England designers sought a simpler house style without the prevalent Victorian excesses. One of the first American examples was designed by H.H. Richardson for the Watts-Sherman House in Newport, Rhode Island, completed in 1874. One of America's premier architectural journals, the American Architect and Building News, featured early examples, which spread the style throughout the country.

In America the style underwent dramatic alterations, and became complex and highly ornamented without reference to its earlier simplicity. Disrupted exterior walls and textural variations became a hallmark of the style. Residences built in this style were characterized by irregular footprints, and complex, steeply pitched roofs with prominent front gables; patterned shingles and full-width porches. Classical columns were common to support the one story porch roofs. Americans introduced ornamental spindle work and sawn scrolling wood work as a prevalent element. Towers and windows of various shapes and sizes were common features.

The most common building material used in Queen Anne houses was wood. Long needle pine or heart pine lumber was prevalent in the South at the turn-of-the-century, and most wooden construction was out of this material. As heart pine lumber cured, it hardened and was resistant to wear, insect infestation, and if not left wet, did not decay. Fire was the only check on the material's longevity. Off grade construction is particularly beneficial in that it permits wood construction to dry. Exterior windows on all sides of a building permit cross ventilation. Queen Anne style residences commonly had large vestibules, which, when they included stairs, were called "stair halls." When this vestibule extended through the body of the house it greatly increased air circulation.

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**NORTON HOUSE, CYPRESS,
JACKSON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

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Vernacular architecture is based on regional, historic, or ethnic traditions and materials rather than originating with trained architects. Vernacular construction accomplished with wood framing was the most prevalent residential type in historic Florida. As railroad distribution systems improved after the Civil War, the local builder augmented locally available materials with regionally available materials, especially doors, windows and hardware. Florida building traditions maximized cross ventilation and off grade construction of wooden buildings.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The 1904 Robert L. Norton House is an outstanding example of Queen Anne style architecture incorporating vernacular traditions. The house, incorporating materials, building methods and a high degree of craftsmanship, reflects building traditions within the region. The off grade construction, large windows, high ceiling, and central "stair hall," are ideally arranged to maximize cross ventilation. Robert Norton designed the house himself, and was assisted in its construction by local craftsmen. Though not a trained architect, Norton borrowed from the most popular architectural style of the period, and built on a grand scale as a display of prosperity. The house contains a high degree of detailing for its locale. The house, its outbuildings and setting are associated with, and aid in the interpretation of farming and the forest products industry, which historically, and to this day, are the economic base of the region. The Robert L. Norton House is a landmark within the community of Cypress, and is the most prominent visual link to its heritage.

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Continuation Sheet**

NORTON HOUSE, CYPRESS,
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Section number 9 Page 1

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National Park Service**

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Section number 9 Page 2

**NORTON HOUSE, CYPRESS,
JACKSON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

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National Park Service

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Section number 10 Page 1

NORTON HOUSE, CYPRESS,
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BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Parcel # 25-4N-09-0000-0030-000

South $\frac{1}{2}$ of the South $\frac{1}{2}$ & the South $\frac{1}{2}$ of the North $\frac{1}{2}$ of the South $\frac{1}{2}$ less the road and Railroad. Containing 233 of which a 3.16 acre square portion is being submitted for designation as a National Register property. This portion consists of 15294 square yards bordering the RR and Church Street on which the R.L. Norton house is situated.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary is the most significant portion of the acreage historically associated with R.L. Norton.

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Section number _____ Photographs _____ Page 1 **NORTON HOUSE, CYPRESS, JACKSON CO., FL.**

PHOTOGRAPHIC LIST

1. Robert L. Norton property site
2. Cypress, Jackson County, Florida
3. Chuck Sims
4. April, 1996
5. Bureau of Historic Preservation
6. Site looking from northeast corner, railroad and Church St.
intersection
7. 1 of 26

Items 1-5 are the same for the remaining photographs

6. North, (main), facade, looking to the southwest
7. 2 of 26

6. North and west elevation, looking to the southeast
7. 3 of 26

6. West elevation, looking east
7. 4 of 26

6. West elevation of southerly extension, looking east
7. 5 of 26

6. South elevation of southerly extension, looking north
7. 6 of 26

6. East elevation of southerly extension, looking northwest
7. 7 of 26

6. East elevation, looking west
7. 8 of 26

6. Central hallway, looking north
7. 9 of 26

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs
Section number _____ Page 2 **NORTON HOUSE, CYPRESS, JACKSON CO., FL.**

- 6. Central hallway showing decorative spindle work, looking north
- 7. 10 of 26

- 6. Stairs and landing, looking northwest
- 7. 11 of 26

- 6. Closet under the stairs, looking west
- 7. 12 of 26

- 6. Bathroom, looking east
- 7. 13 of 26

- 6. Dining room, looking southwest
- 7. 14 of 26

- 6. Sun room, looking south
- 7. 15 of 26

- 6. Fireplace, northwest parlor, looking south
- 7. 16 of 26

- 6. Fireplace, southwest parlor, looking north
- 7. 17 of 26

- 6. Second floor hall, looking north
- 7. 18 of 26

- 6. Second floor unfinished portion showing tops of wall studs for the first floor's curving bay, looking northeast
- 7. 19 of 26

- 6. Storage building, looking west
- 7. 20 of 26

- 6. Storage building north facade, looking southwest
- 7. 21 of 26

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Photographs _____ Page 3 **NORTON HOUSE, CYPRESS, JACKSON CO., FL.**

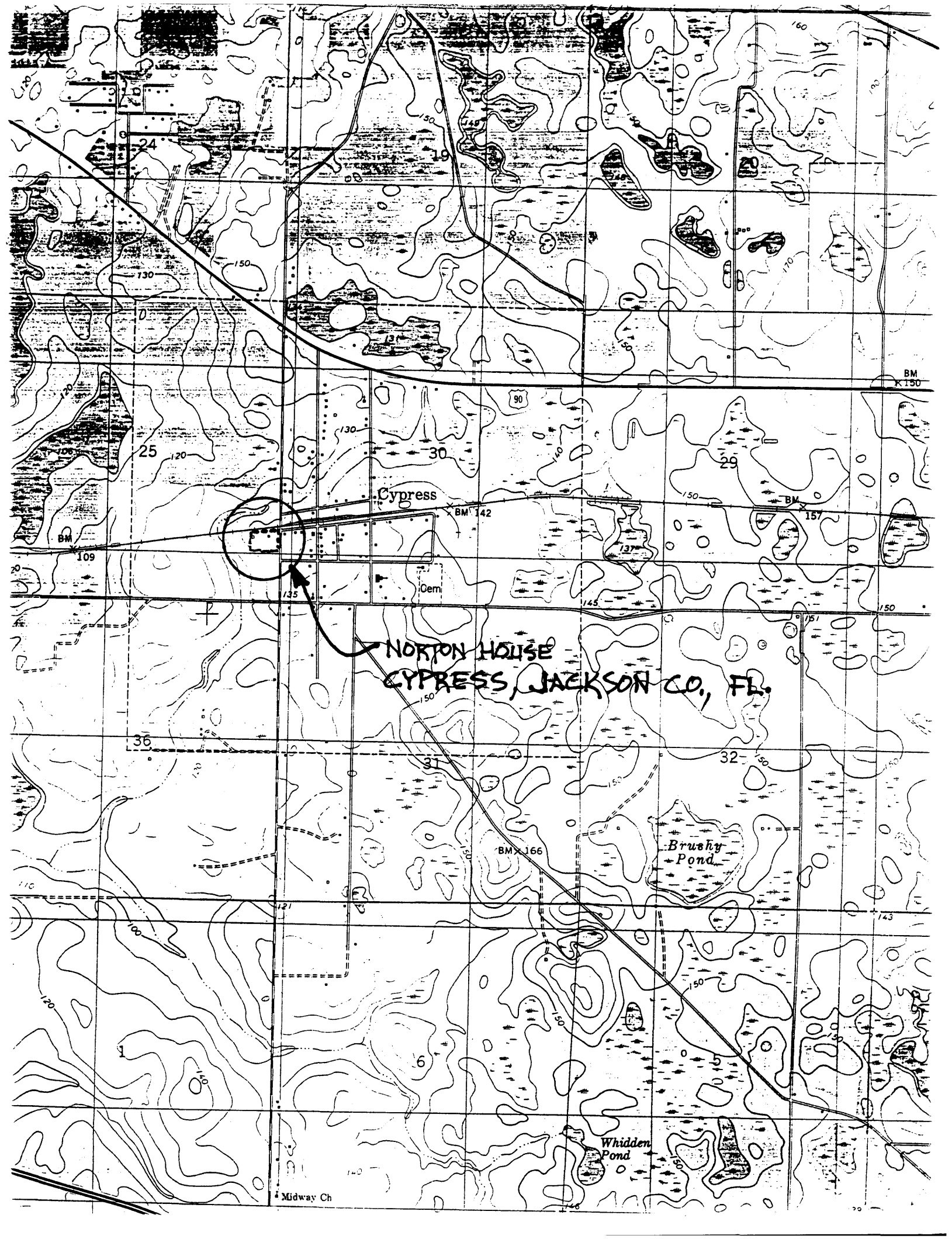
6. Barn, looking southwest
7. 22 of 26

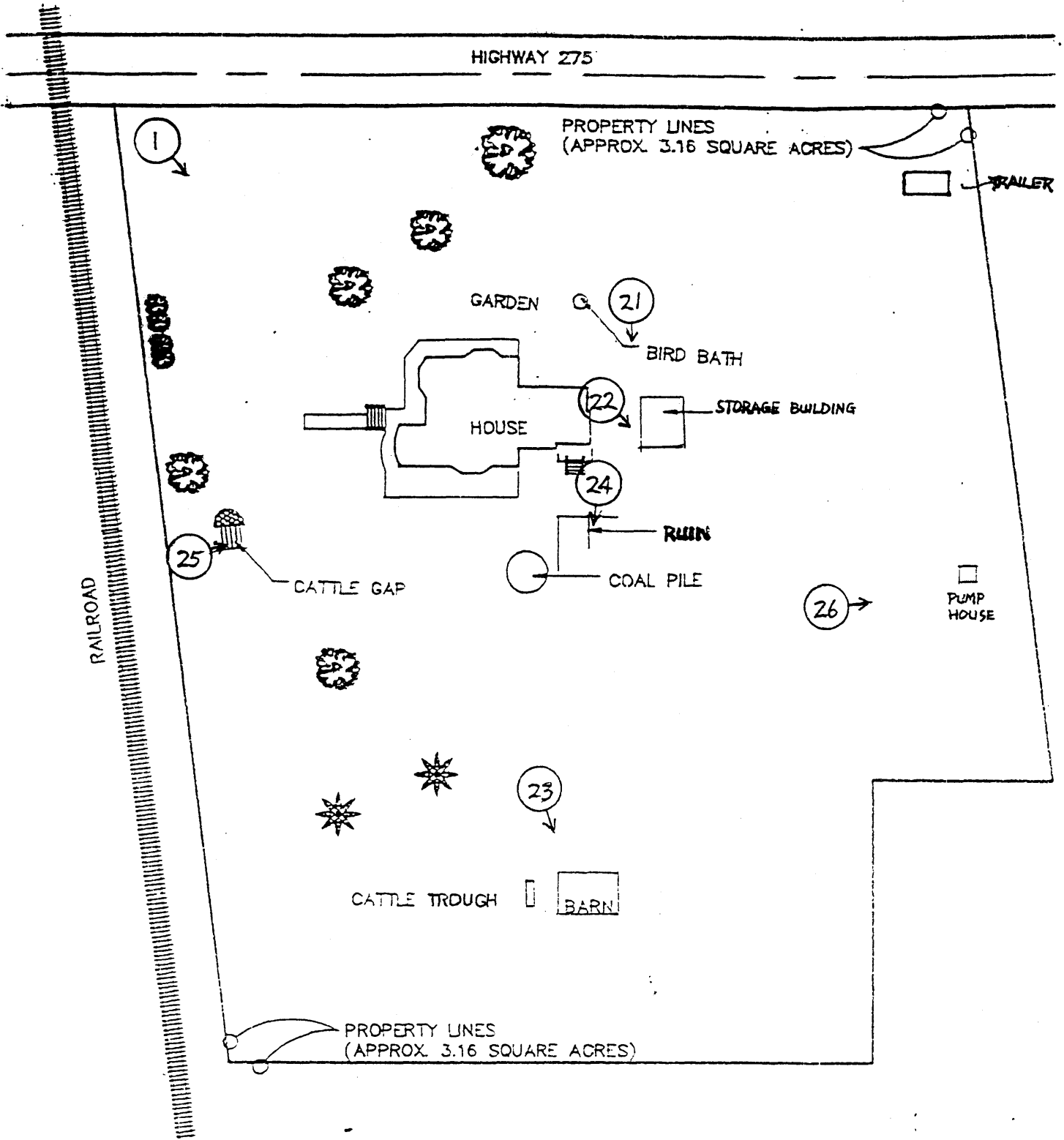
6. Ruins of utility building, looking west
7. 23 of 26

6. Cattle crossing, looking southeast
7. 24 of 26

6. Fountain and garden, looking northwest
7. 25 of 26

6. Non-contributing pump house, looking southeast
7. 26 of 26



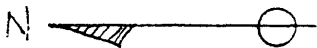


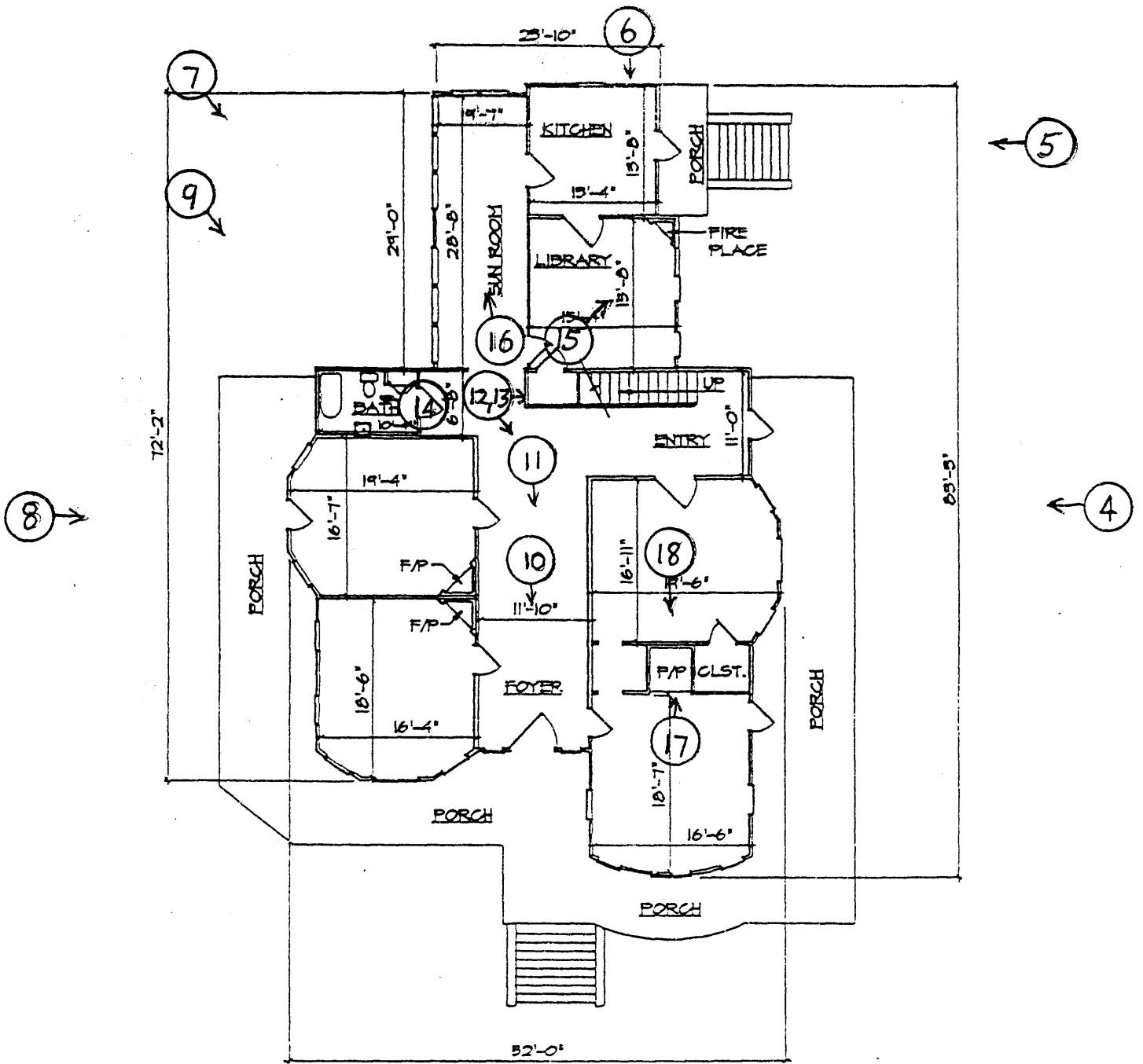
SITE PLAN (to scale) NORTON HOUSE, CYPTESS, JACKSON CO., FLORIDA

1" = 60'-0"

BOUNDARY MAP AND PHOTOGRAPHIC DIAGRAM

←○ Photo Direction





FIRST FLOOR PLAN .

1/16" = 1'-0"

NORTON HOUSE, CYPRESS, JACKSON COUNTY, FLORIDA

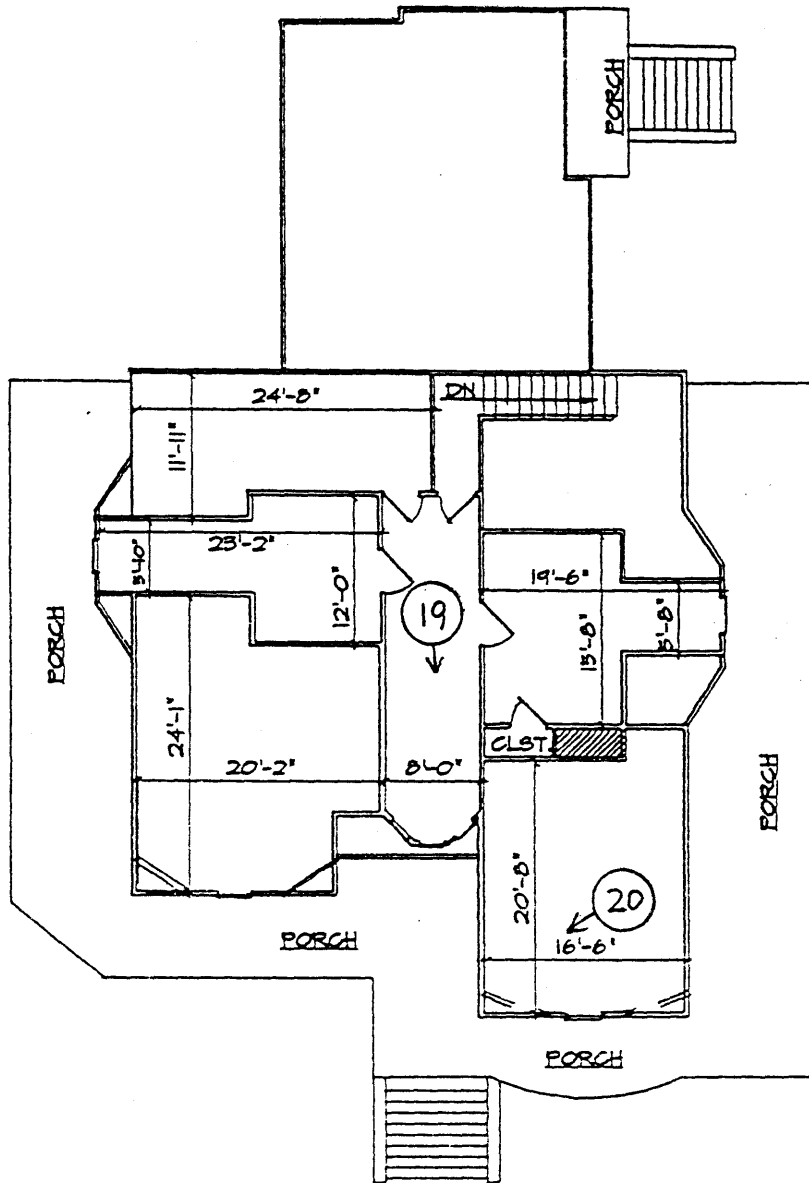
Photographic Diagram

○ Photo Direction



SQUARE FOOTAGE

FIRST FLOOR	2,911 SQ/FT
SECOND FLOOR	1,861 SQ/FT
TOTAL	4,772 SQ/FT
WRAP-AROUND PORCH	1,438 SQ/FT
KITCHEN PORCH	70 SQ/FT
TOTAL COVERED AREA	6,280 SQ/FT



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

1/16" = 1'-0"

NORTON HOUSE, CYPRESS, JACKSON COUNTY, FLORIDA

Photographic Diagram

←○ Photo Direction

