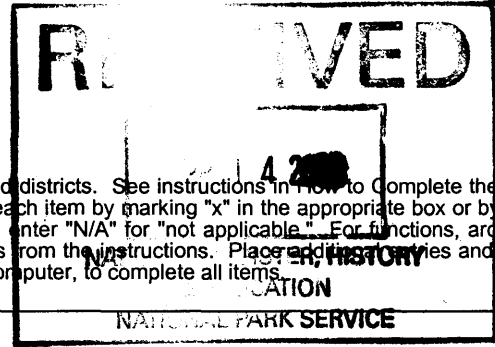


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

468



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 photos 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 Thursby, Louis P. House

other names/site number /VO05162

2. Location

street & number Located inside Blue Spring State Park N/A not for publication

city or town Orange City N/A vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Volusia code 127 zip code 32763

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.)

Janet Snyder Matthews April 5, 2000
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, 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) _____

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

5-11-00
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
0	2	sites
0	3	structures
0	0	objects
1	7	total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Work In Progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Frame Vernacular

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick Pier

walls Wood

Plaster

roof Metal

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 .

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 _____
- Commerce _____
- Early Settlement _____
- Transportation _____
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance

1872-c.1900

Significant Dates

1872
ca.1900

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Thursby, Louis P.

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

Thursby, Louis P. House
Name of Property

Volusia, Florida
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approximately 5 acres

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

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

3															
	Zone		Easting						Northing						
4															

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 Karen Brillante, Programs Development Specialist; Gary V. Goodwin, Historic Preservation Planner

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date April, 2000

street & number R.A. Gray Building, 500 S. Bronough Street telephone (850) 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 Florida Internal Improvement Trust Fund c/o Department of Environmental Protection

street & number 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard telephone (850) 488-6131

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399

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 amend 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.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1

**THURSBY, LOUIS P. HOUSE
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

SUMMARY

The Louis Thursby House located inside Blue Spring State Park in Orange City, Florida, is a three-story wood frame vernacular house built in 1872 by Louis P. Thursby during the early settlement of Blue Spring. The house was constructed of Georgia yellow pine, on a brick pier foundation on top of a shell midden overlooking the St. Johns River and Blue Spring Run. The simple rectangular plan has a two-story wrap around porch and a one-half story rectangular kitchen wing. The exterior is painted white.

The Florida Park Service acquired the house in 1972 as part of a parcel of property, which became Blue Spring State Park. Park Service staff extensively researched the history of the house and Thursby family, in an effort to restore the house to its original appearance. Ten years later the Thursby House was opened to the public as a historic house museum. Park staff conducted interpretive tours of the house featuring life at Blue Spring from 1875 - 1887. This period was chosen mainly because it was the earliest period of history in which the house could be interpreted and reconstructed with accuracy. It was also an exciting time in history, when Florida was changing from a frontier society to a modern state. In 1989, the house was closed due to unsafe and deteriorating building conditions.

SETTING

The large frame house sits atop a shell midden, safe from the floodwaters of the St. Johns River. The house is bordered by a grassy sloping front lawn and is shaded by large old trees such as oak, hickory, pecan and palm. A reconstructed privy, is located northeast of the house, and a reconstructed water tank/elevated cistern is just east of the house. A new picnic pavilion, restrooms and playground area is south of the house. Also to the south, the pilings of the steamboat dock remain as relics of a bygone era. To the northeast, a self-guided boardwalk guides visitors through a lush hammock to Blue Spring Run.

****The following description of the former Thursby House setting is based on interviews with living descendants of the family and old-time area residents, as well as on photos and family documents.*

The grounds of the Thursby House as described above differ from accounts and records of what it used to look like. The view from the front porch would not have been a green front lawn, but rather an Indian midden, exposed in patches, showing sand and shell and dotted with shade and citrus trees. Consequently, those trees, as with parts of the mound itself, were dug up and used for road material in the early 1900's. The side yard was also spotted with trees and native plants. The back yard had a hog pen, animal pen, and wood pile.

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 2

**THURSBY, LOUIS P. HOUSE
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

The area behind the house used to support other buildings as well. A large barn of cypress and rough pine sat directly behind the house. The barn was built by Louis Thursby in the early 1870's, but was taken down in the late 1950's. Another outbuilding was the carbide house, which housed the machinery for producing gas, for lighting and heating the Thursby House and it held tin wash tubs. The size of the carbide house was estimated at 4 - 5 feet by 8 - 9 feet. It is not known when this structure was removed.

There was also a grape arbor behind the house. The arbor was constructed of narrow gauge rails, ties, and cypress slabs. The railroad ties were used as vertical posts, which supported rails as crossbeams, about 6 ½ feet above the ground. The cypress slabs were laid over the cross-rails to provide a framework for the vines.

Most importantly, there was an orange grove on the south side of the house. It was somewhere in size between four and 10 acres, and was very productive until the "big freeze" of 1918. This grove was well known by locals and passers-by as one of the oldest and finest, all remarking on the large size of the trees. It was probably a substantial moneymaker for Thursby. He probably packed the fruit in barrels, hauled it to his own landing, and shipped it by steamboat.

There was also a temporary railroad line on the Thursby property that connected to another line that ran from downtown to Blue Spring. During the time of the connected railroad line, Thursby would have put the fruit in crates aboard for transport. The former site of the railroad is indicated on the map, but because no trace of the railroad remains, it is not counted as a resource.

The Thursby Landing was a wharf located on the river's edge of his property, supported on cypress piles, extending out into the St. Johns River. It consisted of a covered storage barn and an open dock area. An octagon shaped gazebo was added about 1910. A series of clustered piles set out from the wharf provided mooring for boats and prevented heavy steamers from colliding with the dock. The steamboats would stop at the landing to receive passengers and freight, and to unload tools and staple supplies for local residents. The gazebo allowed passengers to wait under shelter from the hot sun or cold winds. The covered barn was for storage of outgoing freight, particularly oranges, which had been transported to the landing by wagon and a temporary railroad line. Operation of the landing was most likely a lucrative business for Thursby, especially after the Civil War.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 3

**THURSBY, LOUIS P. HOUSE
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

EXTERIOR

The main facade of the three story, frame vernacular house faces west (photos 1 - 2). The exterior is painted white. Notable features of the house include a side gable roof of v-crimp metal surfacing, brick chimneys, and wood drop siding exterior wall fabric. A tiered verandah displays a hip roof supported by turned wood posts, which are connected by balustrades and handrails. A gable extension protrudes at the west elevation. Fenestration is symmetrical, 2/2 double hung sash windows in the lower two stories of the main house and asymmetrically placed 1/1 double hung sash windows in the third story. (photos 1 - 5)

INTERIOR

The interior of the original two-story house (being the first and second floors), excluding the kitchen wing, has a Georgian plan, a central hall with two rooms on each side (photos 8 - 9). The third story, added around 1900, has six rooms arranged around a central passage in an irregular plan, three rooms on the west and three rooms on the east.

The first floor of the Thursby House retains its historic character and integrity. The rooms on this floor, the kitchen, pantry, dining room, master bedroom, music room and parlor, are furnished with period pieces, including some of the Thursby family's original belongings.

The house has simple architectural ornamentation. The interior paneled doors are accented by decorative iron hinges and projecting trim. The staircase has a lathe-turned balustrade (photo 16). Simple crown molding and quarter-round are finishing touches on the plain walls.

ALTERATIONS

The house has undergone some modernization, most of which were accomplished by the Thursby family. The following is a list of major alterations.

- It was enlarged by the addition of a north kitchen wing and a third story (around 1900).
- The original third story roof was covered with cypress shingle but later resurfaced with tin (after 1937).
- The lower level of the south porch and the south half of the west porch were screened (prior to 1936). The screening was taken off in the 1980's by Florida Park Service (FPS).

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 4

**THURSBY, LOUIS P. HOUSE
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

The privy, presently located northeast of the house (photo 7) is not an original building, but was reconstructed at the original privy site by the Florida Park Service for interpretive purposes in the 1980's. The replica privy is made of pine. The original dimensions of the privy are not documented, but it was known to have been shaded by a tall guava tree.

The water tank/elevated cistern positioned just east of the house (photo 6) is not an original structure but like the privy, was reconstructed by the Florida Park Service for interpretive purposes in the 1980's. The original water tank was made of corrugated metal and was removed around 1946.

The restroom located southwest of the house (photo 21) was built by the Florida Park Service in March 1983. It is a standard Florida Park Service male/female public restroom, one-story wooden structure. The picnic pavilion located near the restroom (photo 22) was also built in March 1983 by the Florida Park Service. It is an open-air standard Florida Park Service wooden shelter.

The playground southwest of the house (photo 23) was erected by the Florida Park Service in July 1998. It features swings, slides, tower and crawl tube; and has a sand surface. It is counted as one noncontributing resource. The two archaeological sites, the shell midden and privy pit, have not been examined in recent times and are, therefore, noncontributing resources in this nomination.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE

Louis P. Thursby House	Frame Vernacular	1872
------------------------	------------------	------

NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Midden		
Picnic Pavilion	New structure	1983
Playground area	New structure	1998
Privy	Reconstructed building	c1980's
Privy pit		
Restroom	New building	1983
Water Tank	Reconstructed structure	c1980's

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 1

**THURSBY, LOUIS P. HOUSE
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

SUMMARY

The Thursby House is eligible for listing under Criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture, Commerce, Early Settlement, and Transportation. The Thursby House is significant in that it was directly associated with broad historical events such as the early settlement of Orange City, the steamboat era, the start of Florida commerce. The house has withstood the transformation of the frontier settlement of Blue Spring to the present day City of Orange City. It is one of the oldest houses in Volusia County.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

By 1856, at the conclusion of the Seminole Indian Wars, the Indian presence had been removed from Blue Spring. The County of Volusia had been created in 1854 and was experiencing growth mostly due to government land grants and the steamboat transportation system. Settlers and investors were acquiring land and putting in orange groves all over Volusia, and there were already established steamboat routes that carried freight and passengers up and down the St. Johns River. In the mid 1850's there were only twenty-five families living miles apart from each other in the county. Most grew their own vegetables, owned cattle and timbered.

During the Civil War, the St. Johns River was strategically important as the lifeline into Florida's interior. West Volusia County was raided three times by Federal troops. It is known that three of the steamboats that regularly passed the Thursby property were captured and used under Union command.

The area's major industry, steamboat service, resumed in the immediate years after the War. It is believed that by 1868 Thursby was operating the landing on the St. Johns. This was located on the river's edge of his property (the southwestern edge of the Thursby House front yard). It was then that steamboats began delivering the U.S. mail as well as passengers and commodities - the result of a Post Office established at Blue Spring.

In the 1870's, several northern investors, including Frederick De Bary and Colonel Henry Sanford, were buying land along the upper St. Johns River. Six thousand acres east of Blue Springs was platted into lots and sold for \$100 each. Located approximately halfway between Enterprise and DeLand, Blue Spring Landing became the point of departure for many settlers of both Orange City and the west end of the county. Ultimately, Orange City was organized in 1875. Citizens of the Blue Spring vicinity voted in 1876 to name their community Orange City, citing the importance of the citrus industry. Within seven years, the community had 500 residents and 100 houses. There were newspapers, churches, livery stables, dry goods stores, and hotels. Still another interest was being taken in the St. Johns, that of tourism and sportsmen. Word had spread of Florida's scenic landscape and desirable climate, as well as of its abundant fish and game in the woodlands.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 2

**THURSBY, LOUIS P. HOUSE
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

Consequently, there were then nine steamboats with regular routes by Blue Spring carrying not only commodities and mail, but also tourists and sportsmen.

By the early 1880's, a narrow gauge railroad was laid from downtown Orange City to Blue Spring. The first in the county, this primitive railway linked orange groves from town to the St. Johns River. Citrus was loaded onto a wooden flat car, which was drawn by mule down to a pasture on the Thursby property; there the mule was unhitched, and the car turned and rolled down to the landing. The car was stopped at the wharf, its freight unloaded and stored until the steamship arrived. This first railway was additionally used to transport passengers into the center of town. By the mid 1880's Orange City had professional services such as doctors, lawyers and teachers who served the community. Orange City reached its zenith in the 1890's, but declined in population and importance after that point. The railroad was discontinued by ca.1915.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

Louis Thursby arrived at Blue Spring in 1856, making his family one of the earliest year round families in the area. He originally obtained 133 acres (including the site of the Thursby House) from Samuel Parson, the first white settler to the area. Louis, a native of Brooklyn, exhibited a pioneering spirit. After serving under the U.S. Army in the Mexican War, he was involved in the California Gold Rush for some two to seven years. So, by the time he arrived at Blue Spring he was well acquainted with living in remote and unpopulated areas. During his first years at Blue Spring, Thursby, his wife, and young children lived in relative isolation in a simple log cabin that was most likely built by Parson. Thursby had to travel south to Enterprise for his supplies, handling mail for those living in the Blue Spring vicinity. He was considered the first postman of the area.

During the Civil War, Louis fared no better than the steamboats captured by Union forces along the St. Johns River, for he was also taken prisoner. There are two different accounts of his incarceration. One story that he was accused of being a southern sympathizer and simply disappeared one day, and after several weeks had elapsed, his wife got news that Louis was confined in the Castillo in St. Augustine. Another version stated that he was captured and sent to a Federal prison in New York because he owned four to five slaves. It is not clear how long Louis remained in prison, but it is believed that he returned to his home before the end of the Civil War.

Fortunately for Louis Thursby, Blue Spring became a regular-posted steamboat stop shortly after the War. Around that time, Thursby's wife Mary became the official postmistress of the area. In the 1870's, Louis increased his land holdings quite substantially. In 1872, Louis Thursby built a two-story frame house on top of the shell midden. There is no known information that indicates why Thursby built on this spot. The presumed reason is that this was the nearest high point, close to the river and spring run, that would offer protection from

**United States Department of the Interior
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 3

**THURSBY, LOUIS P. HOUSE
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

the river should it flood. The house had no central fireplace or hearth, but each room had a cast-iron stove, made in a northern industrial city and delivered to Blue Spring by steamship. In the early 1880's Thursby took advantage of the new public school system in Orange City and sent his children to primary school via the railway. The children would stay in town during the school week and return to the Thursby House on weekends.

Thursby died in 1890 at the age of 62. About ten years later his wife moved into town to live in another house that Louis had previously built. Louis's son John then moved with his family into the Thursby House. Sometime between-1900 - 1910, John added the third story to the house and a kitchen addition. The third story was used as rooms for rent for travelers and sportsmen.

Two important visitors to the house were the archaeologists, Jeffries Wyman and Clarence B. Moore, who came to investigate the midden in the 1870's and 1890's, respectively. Wyman is remembered as the first major figure in Florida archaeology. His pioneering archaeological work helped prove the origin and significance of the mounds. In the late 1860's, Wyman began a series of systematic studies of archaeological sites along the St. Johns River. Until then, some scientists had argued that the shell mounds were natural geologic features. His findings unearthed in these mounds and middens, however, consisted primarily of bone fragments, both human and animal, and potsherds. His works were published in a book entitled Fresh Water Shell Mounds of the St. John's River Florida in 1875. Wyman was also one of the few Americans who was interested in the earlier recorded visits to Blue Spring by John and William Bartram, and came in 1873-74 to examine the midden. He documented his stay at the Thursby House and study of archaeological sites in letters he wrote to his young son, nine in all, datelined Blue Spring. Wyman acknowledged his gratitude to his host Thursby, and the family for their cooperation during his studies. He gave one of Thursby's daughters a copy of his book with her name inscribed in gold.

Clarence Moore's vigorous archaeological analysis of the region began about 1892. He tested many midden and mound sites along the St. Johns, excavating a large proportion of the sand mounds. According to a study conducted by Laura Robbins Schell in 1997, "Provenience Research for the Clarence B. Moore Artifact and Human Skeletal Collections," Moore collected artifacts including stone and bone fragments from the Thursby mound site (8V043).

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Vernacular architecture refers to the common construction techniques employed by lay or self-taught builders. This type of construction was the product of the builder's experience, available resources, and responses to the local environment. Before the Civil War, residents relied upon local materials and their own

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 4

**THURSBY, LOUIS P. HOUSE
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

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. Vernacular residential structures are frequently of frame construction with exterior walls covered with horizontal drop siding or weatherboard. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have generally been replaced by composition shingle. Porches are common features and windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing.

Frame Vernacular buildings dating from the 1885-1915 period are generally two-stories in height, with balloon frame structural systems constructed of pine, and foundations of masonry piers, most often made of brick. They have regular plans, usually rectangular, but often incorporate "L" plans, which were used to maximize cross ventilation. Interior plans consist of two rooms (hall and parlor), two or four rooms divided by a central hall or two rooms with a stairwell on the side. They have gable or hip roofs steep enough to accommodate an attic.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Thursby House is an excellent example of vernacular architecture adapted to the Florida climate and the needs of the Thursby family. It was both functional and aesthetic. The tall ceilings allowed for better ventilation, especially in the Florida heat. The lining up of the breezeway in the house also helped take advantage of breezes. The wrap around porch served as a gathering place and as additional space. It also allowed outdoor type activities to be done under cover when necessary. The house structure also corresponded to the size of the family, and the luxury of having separate bedrooms.

The Thursby House was typical of the period. Originally two stories, it has frame construction, a brick pier foundation, horizontal drop siding and rectangular plan. The floors are slash pine, the walls are longleaf pine, and the staircases are loblolly pine. The steep gable roof, interior plan, and regular fenestration were typical and practical.

The Thursby House retains its original architectural integrity and character to a high degree. It is quite historically and architecturally significant in the area. According to an architectural survey of the unincorporated areas in Volusia County conducted in 1989 - 1992 by Historic Property Associates, Inc., the Thursby House was identified as being one of only six remaining structures from pre-1880. The Thursby House and DeBary Hall (NR 1972) are the two oldest standing structures in the county.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 1

THURSBY, LOUIS P. HOUSE
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 1

**THURSBY, LOUIS P. HOUSE
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the Louis P. Thursby House is shown as a dashed line on the accompanying map entitled "The Thursby House at Blue Spring State Park".

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The property boundary encompasses acreage including the house, front, back and side yards, and the old landing/wharf and railroad bed sites. It is bounded on the northwest by Blue Spring Run, on the south by the site of the old railroad bed, on the southeast by parking areas, and on the north by the area immediately associated with the house, including the site of the privy. This area encompasses the house, midden, and transportation features associated with the Thursby House as a steamboat stop. (Please refer to site map.)

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number PHOTOS Page 1

**THURSBY, LOUIS P. HOUSE
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

INVENTORY OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. LOUIS THURSBY HOUSE (Inside Blue Spring State Park)
2. VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
3. KAREN BRILLANTE
4. SEPTEMBER, 1998
5. FLORIDA PARK SERVICE
6. MAIN (WEST) ELEVATION, CAMERA FACING EAST
7. PHOTO NO. 1 OF 23

Numbers 1-5 are the same for the remaining photographs.

6. VIEW OF FACADE (WEST ELEVATION) INCLUDING GROUNDS, FACING EAST
7. PHOTO NO. 2 OF 23

6. REAR (EAST) ELEVATION WITH WATER TANK, FACING WEST
7. PHOTO NO. 3 OF 23

6. VIEW OF NORTH ELEVATION SHOWING KITCHEN ADDITION, FACING SOUTH
7. PHOTO NO. 4 OF 23

6. SOUTH ELEVATION SHOWING VERANDAH, FACING NORTH
7. PHOTO NO. 5 OF 23

6. DETAIL VIEW OF WATER TANK, FACING NORTH
7. PHOTO NO. 6 OF 23

6. VIEW OF PRIVY, FACING NORTHEAST
7. PHOTO NO. 7 OF 23

6. INTERIOR VIEW SHOWING STAIRCASE AND FOYER
7. PHOTO NO. 8 OF 23

6. VIEW OF DINING ROOM
7. PHOTO NO. 9 OF 23

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6. VIEW OF BUILT-IN PANTRY
7. PHOTO NO. 10 OF 23
6. INTERIOR VIEW OF KITCHEN
7. PHOTO NO. 11 OF 23
6. VIEW OF PARLOR
7. PHOTO NO. 12 OF 23
6. MUSIC ROOM
7. PHOTO NO. 13 OF 23
6. INTERIOR VIEW OF MASTER BEDROOM
7. PHOTO NO. 14 OF 23
6. ANOTHER VIEW OF MASTER BEDROOM
7. PHOTO NO. 15 OF 23
6. CLOSE-UP VIEW OF STAIRWAY
7. PHOTO NO. 16 OF 23
6. INTERIOR VIEW OF SECOND FLOOR LANDING
7. PHOTO NO. 17 OF 23
6. INTERIOR VIEW OF SECOND FLOOR BEDROOM
7. PHOTO NO. 18 OF 23
6. VIEW OF STAIRWAY FROM THE SECOND TO THE THIRD FLOOR
7. PHOTO NO. 19 OF 23
6. CLOSE-UP VIEW OF ATTIC CEILING
7. PHOTO NO. 20 OF 23

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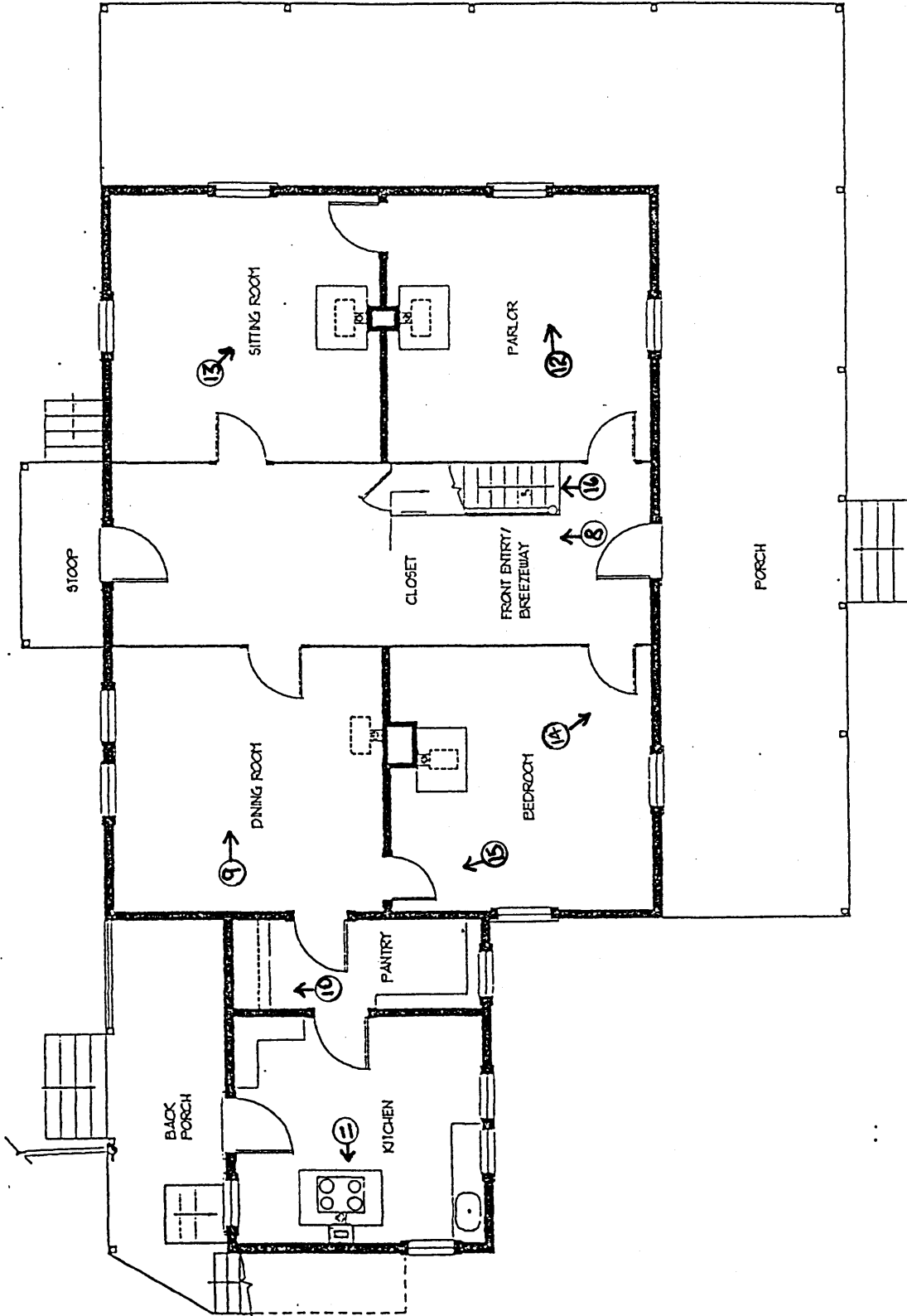
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6. NONCONTRIBUTING PUBLIC RESTROOM, CAMERA FACING NORTH
7. PHOTO NO. 21 OF 23
6. NONCONTRIBUTING PICNIC PAVILLION, CAMERA FACING SOUTH
7. PHOTO NO. 22 OF 23
6. NONCONTRIBUTING PLAYGROUND AREA, CAMERA FACING SOUTH
7. PHOTO NO. 23 OF 23

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⊙ = Photos

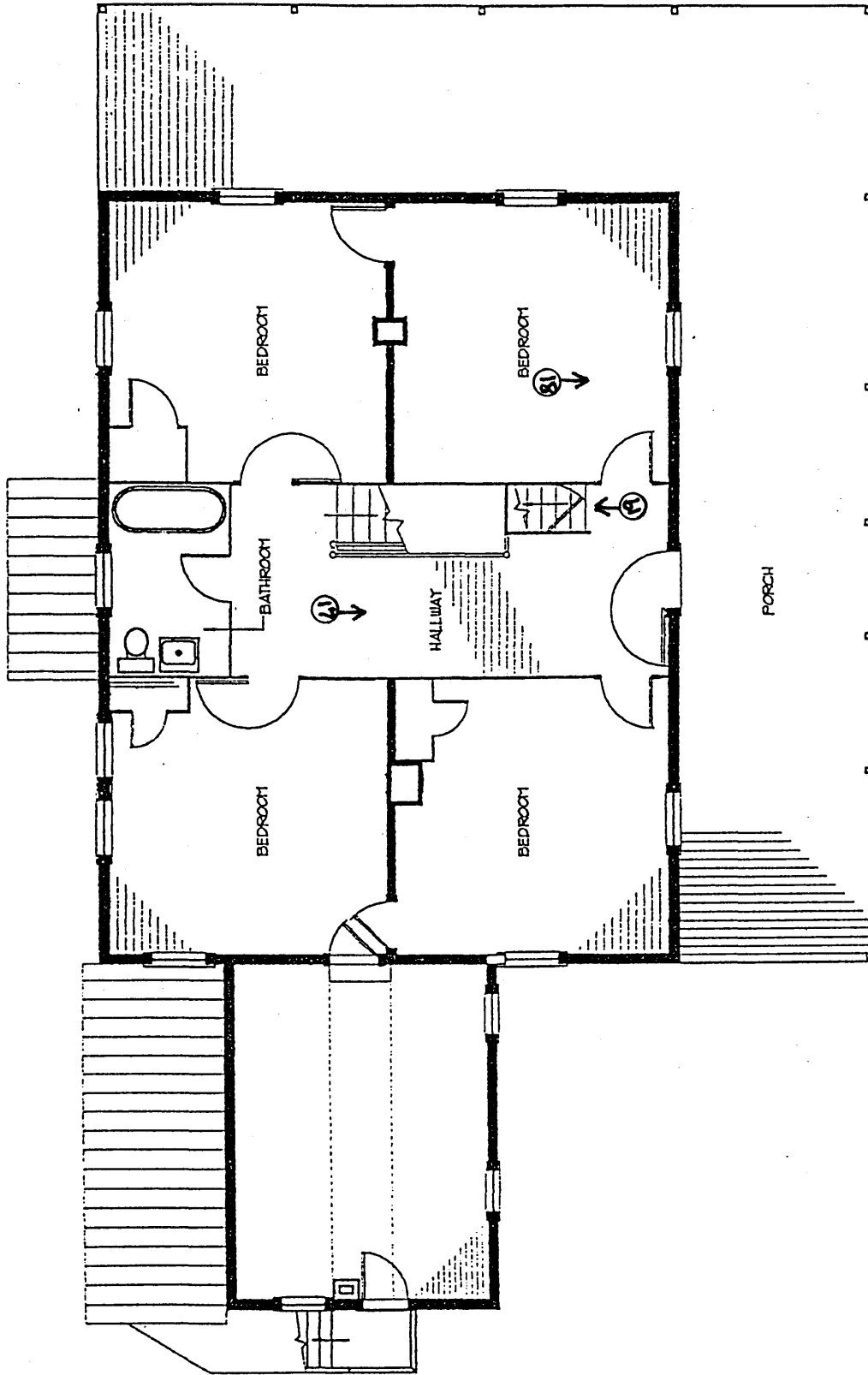


DATE: 10 APRIL 1936

FIRST FLOOR PLAN-
SCALE: N.T.S.

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↑ = Photos



DATE: 10 APRIL 1936

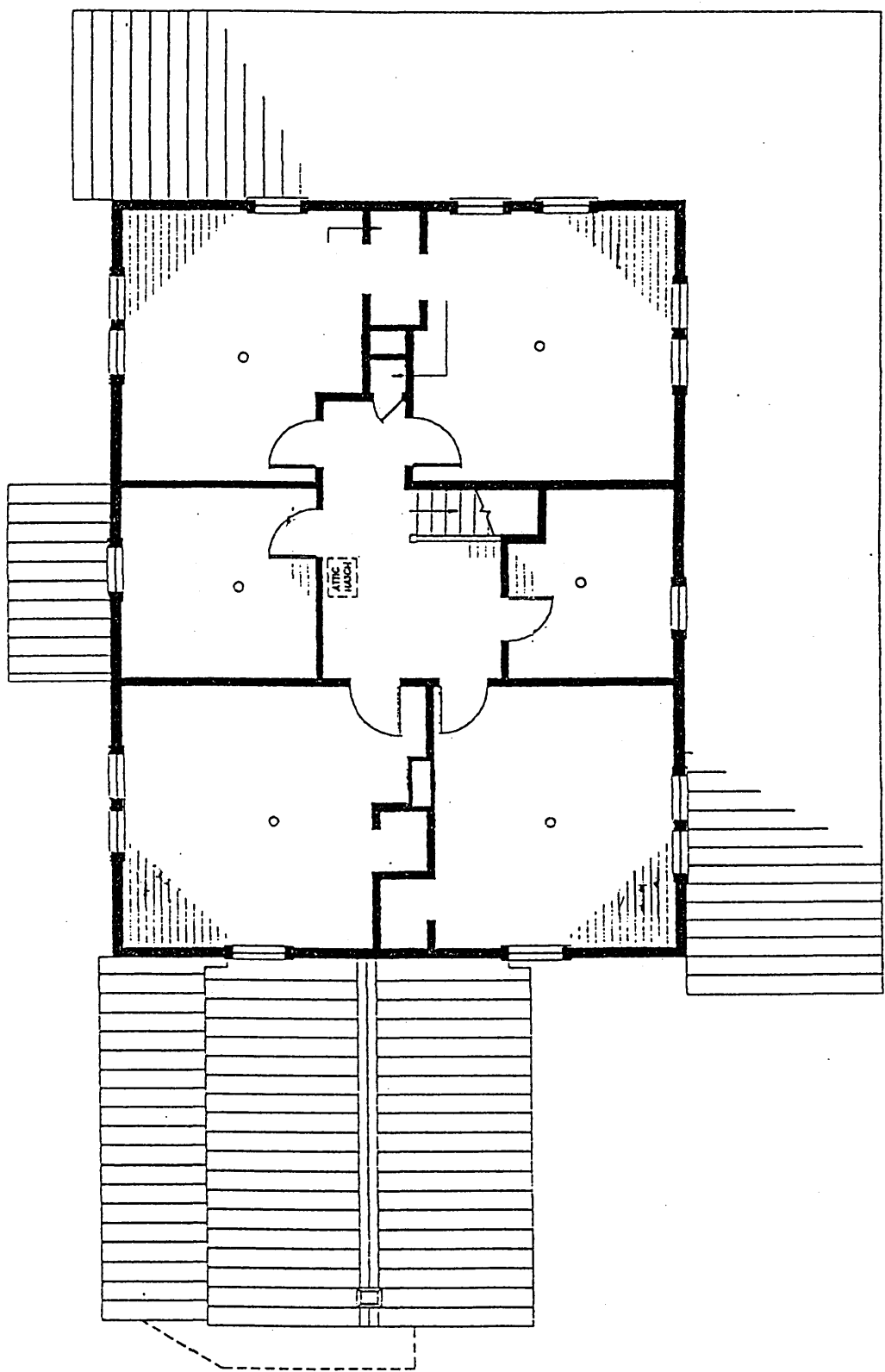
SECOND FLOOR PLAN-

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



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DATE: 10 APRIL 1936



THIRD FLOOR PLAN-
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

