

PH0012483

HZ
NS
L711

STATE: Florida	
COUNTY: Walton	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER AUG 7 1972	DATE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

1. NAME

COMMON:
Chautauqua Auditorium

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Chautauqua Auditorium and Lakeyard

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Circle Drive

CITY OR TOWN:
DeFuniak Springs

STATE Florida	CODE 12	COUNTY: Walton	CODE 131
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3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>None</u>

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
City of DeFuniak Springs

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
DeFuniak Springs

STATE: Florida	CODE 12
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5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:
Nelson Avenue

CITY OR TOWN:
DeFuniak Springs

STATE: Florida	CODE 12
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6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
None

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:	CODE
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SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Florida

COUNTY: Walton

ENTRY NUMBER: AUG 7 1972

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DATE

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Known originally as the New Hall of Brotherhood, the Chautauqua Auditorium was completed in 1910. In a description taken from the 1912 program, the new auditorium is described as being "the largest in the Southland", having a capacity for four thousand people. It was "superbly fitted with all modern conveniences", including steam heat and electric lights with dissolving color effects and footlights for the presentation of plays.

Externally the building is impressive. Two stories in height and of frame construction, the building has a balance and symmetry throughout. There are three two-story porticos on the west facade each of which is classical in detail. There are four Doric columns above and below on each portico with the second level being balustraded. There is a plain cornice and pediment on each portico. The building has a hipped roof with a small brick chimney at each end. Rising directly behind the central pediment is an enlarged cupola with a subsidiary lantern-type structure on top. The cupola has a bell-shaped roof with flared eaves and a narrow cornice above twenty-four miniature Doric columns. A balustrade with spindle motif runs around the entire base of the cupola. The lantern roof repeats the shape of the cupola roof and both structures are pierced with windows to admit light and air. There are five ground floor entrances to the front facade, four single doors and one double doorway in the center. Fenestration is symmetrical and the window type is four over four light double-hung sash. There are four blind arches on the ground floor which may have been ticket windows originally. There is a long wing at the back of the building, giving the structure a T-shape. The wing contains rows of wooden benches which provided seating for the audience. The stage, which had a capacity for over one hundred actors, was located in the rear portion of the building.

The auditorium today is in great need of repair. There are weakened structural members and the roof is leaking causing damage to flooring. However, because of the size of the building, it would, with adequate repair, be an excellent choice for adaptation to contemporary use.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1915

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi-	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	losophy	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Art	Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human-	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Literature	itarian	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Music	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Chautauqua, founded in 1874 by John H. Vincent and Lewis Miller, was an indiginous adult educational organization which developed in the United States. Founded on the banks of Lake Chautauqua in New York, there were at least fifty Chautauqs around the country by 1886. The movement combined education, recreation and religion and was designed to "utilize the general demand for summer rest by uniting daily study with healthful recreation". The first annual Chautauqua appeared in Florida in 1885 and the ambition of the directors was "not to be in any sense a rival to the great Chautauqua, but an assistant". It was, however, patterned after the original Lake Chautauqua resort and was located on the banks of Lake DeFuniak in Western Florida. The aim of the Florida Chautauqua was stated in this manner: "The object and purpose of this corporation is to establish and maintain an educational institution known as an Assembly on the general plan of the Chautauqs, New York, with courses of lecture and class instruction in art, science, philosophy, history, literature and morals". The Florida Chautauqua flourished for about twenty five years in its original form and afterward DeFuniak continued to be one of many Florida towns on the circuit of the nationwide Chautauqua which brought with it lecturers and entertainers of the magnitude of William Jennings Bryan. In later years the movement was to evolve from a general education emphasis to traveling entertainment shows. The traveling Chautauqs first appeared in 1904 and the performances usually lasted from three to seven days. The competition of radio and the building of good roads brought an end to Chautauqua in the mid-1920's. For this reason, the Chautauqua Auditorium in DeFuniak Springs stands as a monument to one of the earliest and finest movements in mass education and culture in the United States.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

(See Attached Sheet)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		30° 43' 0"	86° 06' 57"	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: less than an acre

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Diane D. Greer, Historic Sites Specialist

ORGANIZATION: Division of Archives, History & Records Mgt. DATE: 10/12/71

STREET AND NUMBER:
Department of State - The Capitol

CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee STATE: Florida CODE: 12

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: *Richard Williams*
Title: State Liaison Officer

Date: April 17, 1972

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Robert H. Utley
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 8/2/72

ATTEST:
William Stoughton
Keeper of The National Register

Date: _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Florida	
COUNTY Walton	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	AUG 7 1972

(Number all entries)

9. Bibliography

"Map of the Florida Chautauqua" n.p. 1884. Promotional map showing planned facilities at DeFuniak Springs; original at Florida State Library.

McKinnon, John L. History of Walton County. Atlanta: Byrd Printing Co., 1911.

Pyburn, Nita Katherine. The Florida Chautauqua. Tallahassee: Florida State University, 1948.

The Florida Chautauqua. DeFuniak Springs, Florida: n.p. 1910, 1912, 1914. These are pamphlets publicizing the meetings for years mentioned; original at Division of Archives, History and Records Management.

Vincent, John H. The Chautauqua Movement. Boston: Chautauqua Press, 1886.

Form 10-301
(July 1969)UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE		Florida
COUNTY		Walton
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER	AUG 7 1972	
DATE		

1. NAME		
Chautaugua Auditorium		
COMMON:		
AND/OR HISTORIC: Chautaugua Auditorium and Lakeyard		
2. LOCATION		
STREET AND NUMBER: Circle Drive		
CITY OR TOWN: Defuniak Springs		
STATE:	Florida	
CODE	12	
COUNTRY:	Walton	
CODE	131	
3. MAP REFERENCE		
SOURCE: U.S.G.S. Defuniak Springs Quadrangle 15 minute series		
SCALE:	1:62,500	
DATE:	1935	
4. REQUIREMENTS		
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS		
1. Property boundaries where required.		
2. North arrow.		
3. Latitude and longitude reference.		



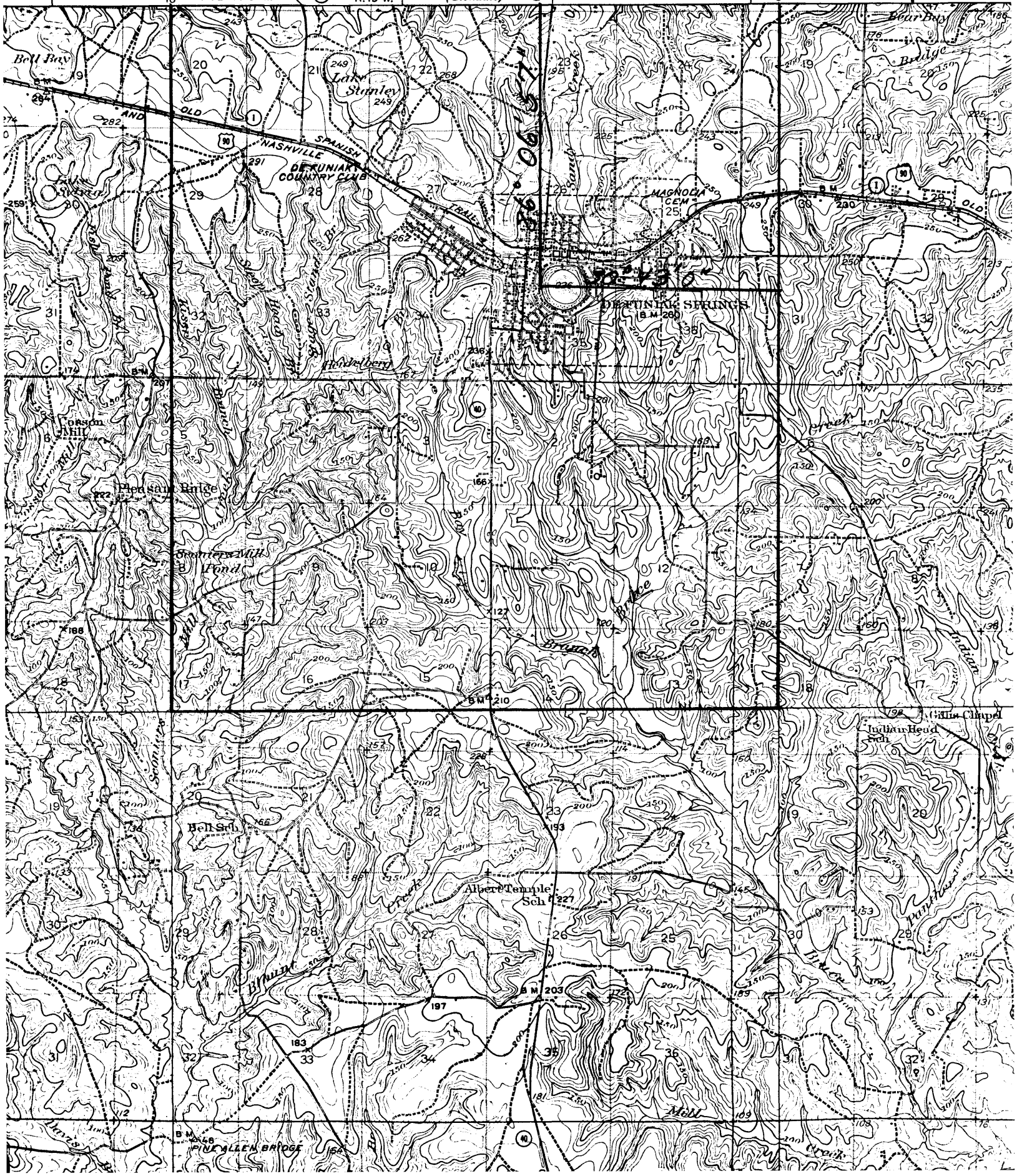
FLORALA 22 MI.
LIBERTY 6 MI.

R. 19 W.

(Glendale)

GASKIN 15.6 MI.
GLENDALE 7.7 MI.

5'



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	MAY 4 1978
DATE ENTERED	<i>accept 8/15/79</i>

Chautauqua Hall of Brotherhood

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

1

PAGE

1

This is a nomination revision. The common name will be changed from Chautauqua Auditorium to Chautauqua Hall of Brotherhood.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	MAY 4 1976
DATE ENTERED	August 5/10/76

Chautauqua Hall of Brotherhood
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

On August 7, 1972 the Chautauqua Auditorium was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. A grants-in-aid project was funded and work to replace the roof and foundations of the auditorium was completed in June, 1975. A Phase II grant was then authorized in July, 1975.

On September 23, 1975 hurricane Eloise severely damaged the auditorium. Preliminary examination of the damage showed one-third of the roof was destroyed, the rear (east) wall collapsed, the center truss buckled and other trusses sprung, and the north and south walls strained. Authorization of Phase II work was withdrawn November 13, 1975 pending further review. Further review indicated that the auditorium was a hazard to life and limb and the west addition was threatened with water damage due to the unrepaired auditorium. In January, 1976, disaster relief funds were allocated to remove the auditorium which was determined to be beyond the point of effective restoration. By February, 1977 this work was completed along with the stabilization of areas of the roof and walls of the western section.

The remaining structure is the Hall of Brotherhood which was attached to the western end of the auditorium about 1912. It is a two story wood frame building with hip roof and brick foundation wall. The main (west) facade is divided into five areas: the center and two ends have two story Doric porticos of three bays each. Between these three porticos are two bay plain elevations of the main block. Above the central portico is a dome on a one story lighted frame drum. This drum has a Doric colonnade with spindle balustrade serving as a gallery. To roof this gallery, the metal surfacing of the dome kicks out, giving the dome/drum composition a bell-shaped profile. Surmounting the dome is a lighted cupola with its roof reflecting the bell-shaped dome.

Originally the building had wood panel doors with transoms and one over one double hung sash windows. In addition there were small ticket windows flanking the main entrance in the central portico. Window and door surrounds were pedimented. All openings today are stabilized with plywood coverings.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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DATE ENTERED	accept 8/15/79

Chautaugua Hall of Brotherhood
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

The north and south facades of the 1912 building each had additional three bay porticos which have since been removed, as have porticos on either end of the east facade. In addition the major portion of the first floor on the east facade where the auditorium was removed, has been covered with clapboard. Doors and windows have been set in this new exterior wall and brick stoops and stairs provide access to these. The second floor of the east elevation is unaltered although now stabilized by plywood covering the windows.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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Chautauqua Hall of Brotherhood
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1

The Chautauqua, founded in 1874 by John H. Vincent and Lewis Miller, was an indigenous adult educational organization which developed in the United States. Founded on the banks of Lake Chautauqua in New York, there were at least fifty Chautauquas around the country by 1886. The movement combined education, recreation and religion and was designed to "utilize the general demand for summer rest by uniting daily study with healthful recreation." The first annual Chautauqua appeared in Florida in 1885 and the ambition of the directors was "not to be in any sense a rival to the great Chautauqua, but an assistant." It was, however, patterned after the original Lake Chautauqua resort and was located on the banks of Lake DeFuniak in Western Florida. The aim of the Florida Chautauqua was stated in this manner: "The object and purpose of this corporation is to establish and maintain an educational institution known as an Assembly on the general plan of the Chautauquas, New York, with courses of lecture and class instruction in art, science, philosophy, history, literature and morals." The Florida Chautauqua flourished for about twenty-five years in its original form and afterward DeFuniak continued to be one of many Florida towns on the circuit of the nationwide Chautauqua which brought with it lecturers and entertainers of the magnitude of William Jennings Bryan. In later years the movement was to evolve from a general education emphasis to traveling entertainment shows. The traveling Chautauquas first appeared in 1904 and the performances usually lasted from three to seven days. The competition of radio and the building of good roads brought an end to Chautauqua in the mid-1920's. Since then the Hall of Brotherhood and auditorium have been used for community meetings. The Hall of Brotherhood will continue serving this function.