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**6. Function or Use**

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Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwellings  

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Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwellings  

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---

---

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**7. Description**

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Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Other: Frame vernacular  

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---

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brickwalls Wood  

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roof Asphaltother Wood, Stone, Iron, and Brickporch posts  

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**Describe present and historic physical appearance.**Summary:

The South Third Street Historic District is located in Chipley, a small town located in the northeast corner of Washington County in the upper part of the Florida panhandle, a few miles from the Alabama and Georgia state lines. It is comprised of parts of three blocks of residential development dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The district includes twenty-one buildings, of which sixteen, or 76%, contribute to its historical significance.

Original Setting:

South Third Street is situated on relatively level ground, 100 feet above sea level with a gradual slope from both ends toward a natural drainage gully in the center. The street was one of the earliest residential areas in Chipley. Although originally a railroad town, Chipley was, and remains, primarily an agricultural center, and South Third Street is located on what used to be the edge of town, near the surrounding farms. Farmers used to take their produce to the market in the commercial section of town via Forrest Avenue, which runs across the center of the district, and South Fifth Street. South Third Street had a rural setting and remained unpaved for many years. There used to be many oak trees. In 1924, the house at 521 South Third Street was the last house on the east side; even then, it did not have indoor water.

Present Setting:

The farmland which originally surrounded Chipley gave way to residential development after the 1930s, so that South Third Street is now in the midst of other residential neighborhoods. Houses in the district are set back from the street and are surrounded on all sides by broad expanses of

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

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lawn. The street is lined on both sides with a concrete walk. Vegetation includes indigenous pine, live oak, and dogwood trees as well as ornamental shrubbery such as palms, azaleas, camelias, and boxwood. Today South Third is a collector street running north-south between the railroad and South Boulevard, and channels traffic from minor streets to the main arteries.

Present Appearance:

The sixteen contributing houses in the district are late nineteenth and early twentieth century frame vernacular structures with various applications of Queen Anne or Bungalow/Craftsman designs. Most of the late Victorian period houses in the district are one story with rambling L-shaped, T-shaped, or irregular plans. Exterior fabrics are either weatherboard or routed weatherboard, with brick pier foundations, brick corbelled chimneys, and asphalt shingle roofing. Detailing includes wood shingle gables, wrap-around porches, octagonal turrets, or decorative bay windows.

The Bungalow/Craftsman houses in the district are similar in materials, but generally are rectangular in plan. Their roofs are broader and less steeply pitched than most of the late Victorian period ones. One example has a broad front gable with a Palladian-type window centered under the eaves (Stephen Mitchell House, 304 S. 3rd Street, Photo #1).

Most of the contributing houses in the district have round or square wooden posts supporting one story porches with no carpentry decoration attached. A Bungalow style porch made of local rubble stone was added to one late Victorian period house in 1922 (E.N. Dekle House, 406 S. 3rd Street, Photo #2). Hip and gable roofs are universal, with some houses having a combination of the two. Asphalt shingles have replaced the original materials in every case.

Alterations:

The district appears today essentially as it has since the late 1930s with the addition of six non-contributing structures in the 1950s, 60s, and 70s. The street has also been paved since that time. Alterations to houses have been minimal, with three examples of porch enclosures being the

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3

most noticeable, although all these are within the confines of the original lines of the house (numbers 7; 10; and 11, Photo # 6 below).

**The following properties contribute to the district:**

- #1. T.E. Langston House (c1887), 302 S. Third Street. One story, frame vernacular dwelling, T-Plan, gable roof, attached porch with shed roof, weatherboard siding, wood shingle decoration in gables. Built by T.E. Langston (1861-1942), important early Chipley carpenter/builder, as a residence for himself; his wife, Jennie Gainer Langston (1865-1948); and their family. The house remains in the hands of descendants of Langston.
- #2. Stephen Mitchell House (1913), 304 S. Third Street. One and one-half story frame Craftsman style dwelling, rectangular plan, gable roof with brackets, weatherboard siding, attached hipped porch. Built by T. E. Langston for Stephen and Flora Campbell Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell was a local pharmacist. Mrs. Mitchell (b. 1891) was a daughter of A.D. Campbell, whose house is number 3, below. The Mitchells left Chipley in 1929, moving to Perry, Florida, and later to Griffin, Georgia. (Photo #1)
- #3. A.D. Campbell House (1894), 400 S. Third Street. One story frame vernacular dwelling, irregular plan, gable roof, routed weatherboard siding with wood shingles under gables. Built for Alexander Douglas and Lula Dekle Campbell. A.D. Campbell (1868-1924) was a railroad man and merchant, coming to Chipley by 1889 when he was the telegraph, freight, and Southern Express agent in Chipley. Mrs. Campbell (1870-1925) was a daughter of E.N. Dekle whose house is number 4, below.
- #4. E.N. Dekle House (c1888, rebuilt 1922), 406 S. Third Street. Originally this was a typical Victorian period one story frame vernacular dwelling with an irregular plan, gable roof, and routed weatherboard siding. After a fire, it was rebuilt in 1922, adding a Bungalow-style porch out of rubble stone. Elijah Neel Dekle (1847-1930) was a merchant, banker, and real estate developer in early Chipley. He and his wife, Fannie (Daniel) Dekle (1847-1933), were parents and grandparents to several of the district's original residents. (Photo #2)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 4

#5. W.O. Butler, Jr. House (c1902), 407 S. Third Street. One and one-half story frame vernacular house with Queen Anne influences, irregular plan, weatherboarding siding, hip roof with multi-gables and octagonal turret in center. Built by T.E. Langston for William Oscar Butler (1872-1950) and wife, Alma Dekle (1872-1955). Mr. Butler was an early banker and merchant in Chipley. Mrs. Butler was a daughter of E.N. Dekle whose house is number 4, above. The house remains in the original family. (Photo #3)

#6. V.E. Coleman House (1900), 410 S. Third Street. One story frame vernacular dwelling, irregular plan, weatherboard siding; the hip roof has multi-gables with wood shingles and lunette windows balancing a central porch pediment with sunrise ornamentation. Valery E. Coleman (1872-1907) was an early hardware merchant in Chipley. His wife, Ethel Lockey Coleman, and members of her family retained the house until 1965. T.E. Langston is credited with building it. (Photo #4)

#7. J.N. Daniel House (c1890s), 413 S. Third Street (altered). One story frame vernacular dwelling, T-plan, stuccoed exterior walls (not original), gable roof. J.N. Daniel (1852-1897) was a merchant in early Chipley, and a brother of Mrs. E.N. Dekle. Before his death he built another residence on N. Fifth Street in Chipley, but the family maintained this house as rental property for many years. After his death, Daniel's widow, Octavia Langley Daniel (1872-1957), married Daniel James Jones (1867-1935), a prominent local attorney and judge.

#8. J.S. McGeachy Rental House (pre-1922), 422 S. Third Street. Two story frame vernacular dwelling, modified rectangular plan, hip roof, art glass window. Asbestos siding and iron porch posts not original. This house perhaps dates to the early 1900s; its unusual plan is shown on insurance maps as early as 1926. James Sherwood McGeachy (1869-1936) was a prominent local physician in Chipley.

#9. House (c1938), 500 S. Third Street. Although this house does not appear on the November 1937 insurance map, it was apparently built shortly thereafter, and contributes to the integrity of the district. One story frame vernacular

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

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Bungalow style, L-shaped plan, routed weatherboard siding, low gable roof. (Photo #5)

#10. R.E. Armstrong House (c1916), 501 S. Third Street. (Altered). One story frame vernacular Bungalow style dwelling, hip roof with a front gable, L-shaped plan, bracketed eaves, and exposed rafters. Built by William L. Farrior, a local building contractor, and sold in 1916 to R.E. Armstrong.

#11. Will Farrior House (1917), 505 S. Third Street. One story, frame vernacular Bungalow style dwelling, rectangular plan, low gable roof, routed weatherboard, cut-away front screened porch, bracketed eaves, and exposed rafters. Built by William L. Farrior (b.1878), for himself; wife, Mary Belle Farrior (1878-1942); and family. W.L. Farrior was a one time drug merchant in Chipley, who later became a building contractor and service station operator. The house was later sold to the E.L. Gainer Family. (Photo #6)

#12. House (c1938), 508 S. Third Street. One story frame vernacular Bungalow style dwelling, rectangular plan, low gable roof, routed weatherboard, brick posts supporting hip front porch. This house was apparently built shortly after the November 1937 insurance map was drawn for S. Third Street, and contributes to the integrity of the district. (Photo #7)

#13. J.D. Forrester House (1890), 514 S. Third Street. One story frame vernacular dwelling, L-shaped plan, gable roof, routed weatherboard siding, projecting bay window. J.D. Forrester, a Chipley contractor, developer, and one time Justice of the Peace, built the house on land purchased in 1885 from J.N. Daniel (see number 7, above). Forrester subdivided the land and sold building lots from it in the late 1890s and early twentieth century. The area was known as Forrester's Addition. The house has passed through many hands in the twentieth century. Among the owners and occupants have been Mr. and Mrs. Levi W. Crow, lumber mill operator from Iowa; and the J.E. Minchin Family, who apparently rented the house for several years.

#14. Dekle-Campbell House (c1890), 521 S. Third Street. One story, frame vernacular dwelling, T-shaped plan, gable roof, routed weatherboard siding, wood shingles under gable,

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 6

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attached porches with shed roofs. It was built by E.D. Forrester for E.N. Dekle, who apparently allowed family members to reside in it and used it as rental property. In 1924 it was purchased by John Neel Campbell (1897-1965) and his wife, Mildred Farrior. Mr. Campbell was a son of A.D. Campbell (number 3 above) and a grandson of E.N. Dekle (number 4 above). Mrs. Campbell was a daughter of Will Farrior (number 11 above).

#15. Robert E. Cook House (c1909), 522 S. Third Street. One story, frame vernacular cottage, L-shaped plan, hip roof with side gabled ell, half wrap around porch, routed weatherboard siding. Built by Robert Cook who worked as foreman at a lumber mill in 1910. (Photo #8)

#16. G.M. Myers House (1909), 530 S. Third Street. One and one-half story frame vernacular dwelling, irregular plan; hip roof with multi-gables containing vents and clad in wood shingles, with central octagonal turret. This house is very similar to the Butler House (number 5 above). George M. Myers (1869-1937) was a South Carolinian who came to Florida to engage in the naval stores business. In 1910 Myers was widowed and living with his children in the house with his father-in-law, Andrew Fryer, a truck farmer, and his family. Myers later remarried, and owned the Myers Bros. Automobile Agency in Chipley with his brother, Albert A. Myers. (Photo #9)

**The following properties do not contribute to the significance of the district because their date of construction falls after the end of the period of significance:**

#17. 409 S. Third Street (Photo #11)

#18. 415 S. Third Street

#19. 421 Forrest Avenue

#20. 504 S. Third Street (Photo #10)

#21. 515 S. Third Street

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance

1887-c1938  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates

1887  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Langston, Thomas E.  
Forrester, James D.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Summary:

The South Third Street Historic District is significant under Criterion A in terms of Community Planning and Development due to its collection of late nineteenth and early twentieth century dwellings which served as residences for a number of Chipley's most prominent citizens. The district began developing less than ten years after Chipley was founded along the tracks of the Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad, which reached there in 1882, and was among the first residential neighborhoods in the fledgling town. Within its boundaries were the homes of some significant carpenter/builders who impacted the early development of Chipley, as well as a number of merchants, bankers, and lumber men who all contributed significantly to the early economy and development of the town. Several of Chipley's leading families lived on South Third Street and became related through marriage. Some of their descendants still live in the old family homes. The houses, though not grand or pretentious, are substantial and representative of the importance that their occupants had in the community. The latest <sup>contributing</sup> house in the district was built c1938, hence the period of significance, 1887-c1938.

Historic Context:

After numerous failed attempts at building a railway across the west Florida panhandle, William Dudley Chipley was finally successful in accomplishing that feat between 1881 and 1883, when his tracks connected Pensacola with the Apalachicola River. Chipley chartered his Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad in March 1881, and in May of the same year controlling stock was acquired by the Louisville and

See continuation sheet

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property Approximately 25 acres

**UTM References**

A 

1	6
---	---

6	3	9	4	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	4	0	5	6	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

C 

1	6
---	---

6	3	9	5	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	4	0	5	1	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

B 

1	6
---	---

6	3	9	5	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	4	0	5	6	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

D 

1	6
---	---

6	3	9	4	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	4	0	5	1	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundary of the district is shown in black on the accompanying map, "South Third Street Historic District, Chipley, Fla.," adapted from Washington County Tax Maps 17 and 19.

See continuation sheet

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary includes all historic properties associated with South Third Street in Chipley between Jackson Street (U.S. Highway 90) and South Boulevard, and excludes non-historic properties located at the north and south ends of the street.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Erick D. Montgomery/Barbara E. Mattick, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date December 1988

street & number R.A. Gray Blg., 500 S. Bronough Street telephone (904) 487-2333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 2

Nashville Railroad. The railroad provided relatively inexpensive, and dependable transportation for the region's farmers whose principal crop was cotton. One result of the coming of the railroad was the quick development of the lumber and naval stores industries. Towns sprang up overnight all along the tracks, including present day Crestview, DeFuniak Springs, Caryville, Bonifay, and Chipley. With this surge in the West Florida economy, business districts quickly developed along the railroad tracks in the above named towns built by merchants and professional men who saw a golden opportunity in a newly developing area.

The town, called Orange at first, began as a watering station along the railroad in the middle of a wilderness stretch. The first buildings were a wine shop, some saloons, and a few stores. The name was changed to Chipley in 1882 in honor of William Dudley Chipley, the founder of the Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad. Chipley quickly usurped the importance of Orange Hill, a nearby settlement, as the leading community in northeast Washington County. In 1886 a state gazetteer listed four general merchandise stores, and two grist mills, besides the local agent for the railroad. The population was then only 40. Three years later the 1889 Florida Encyclopedia listed Chipley as the largest town in Washington County, with 1,200 people, surpassing Vernon, the county seat by over a thousand residents. There were 42 listings in the business directory, including merchants, physicians, dentists, hotels, grocers, a school, saw mills, churches, restaurants, manufacturers, and a saloon.

Naturally these 1,200 people had to have places to live, and the town began to grow on both sides of the rail line. The residential development of Chipley appears to have evolved along quarter section lines, with the original or later owners subdividing the land for building lots. The original town, including the central business district, was laid out in conformity to the orientation of the railroad tracks. Subsequent developments, including that along South Third Street, were given a north-south orientation that diverges slightly from the commercial development along the tracks.

Chipley was incorporated as a town in 1901. It had a farm economy based on cotton, some peanuts, corn, and other

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3

crops, hogs, sheep, and cattle. It maintained a stable population, still at 1,200 in 1911, according to the 1911-1912 Florida Gazetteer and Business Directory. There were then three churches, two banks, two hotels, and two newspapers.

Some growth followed in the next five years, the population reaching 2,000 in 1918. Even though it had fallen back to 1,850 in 1925, Chipley was incorporated as a city that year. Two years later Bay County was created, taking the southern portion of Washington County. Great competition ensued over the designation of Washington County's seat of government. Chipley won out over Vernon, the old seat, and gained the county courthouse in 1927. This did not greatly increase the growth, however, for in 1939, the population was only 1,878.

After World War II, many of the small surrounding farms were mechanized so that there are now fewer, larger farms. Paper companies acquired many of the small farmsteads. The former cotton economy was replaced by dairying, beef, hogs, soybeans, corn, small grains, and watermelon. Chipley, with a current population of 3,423, remains a small, rural community, dependent on agriculture, forestry, some manufacturing, and government services.

Historic Significance:

The South Third Street Historic District is situated upon Section 4, Township 4 North, Range 13 West and is within the southwest quarter of that section. The north half of this quarter section was sold to Angus McMillan on May 2, 1882, and deeded over by the state in 1885. McMillan (1825-1910) was a former Confederate captain and prominent citizen of Washington County. He sold parcels of his land in one to seven and one-half acre tracts to assorted purchasers, among whom were Elijah Neel Dekle and others who later lived along South Third Street. The southern half of the same quarter section was sold on May 17, 1883 to Henry Cherry, with his deed being drawn on December 30, 1885. Prior to receiving his official deed, Cherry sold out to J.N. Daniel on June 29, 1885, and in the same year, on July 7, Daniel sold all of the same land south of the gully to J.D. Forrester. Forrester subsequently platted "Forrester's Addition" and began selling lots for building purposes in

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

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the late 1890s and early 1900s. He also served Chipley as a Justice of the Peace from 1901 to 1903.

Of the original owners, Dekle, Daniel, and Forrester built houses on the land along South Third Street. Elijah Neel Dekle became one of the most prominent citizens of the region. Born in Thomas County, Georgia, c1847, he later moved to Florida and opened a mercantile house in Marianna in Jackson County. In 1882, he opened a branch in Chipley. By 1889, he and his brother-in-law, J.N. Daniel jointly operated a general store called Daniel & Co. in Chipley. Dekle added banking to his endeavors and was President of the First National Bank, the bigger of the two banks in Chipley in 1911. His many business pursuits eventually also included: President of the First National Bank in Graceville, Director of the Bank of Bonifay, President of the Dekle Land Company, Vice President of the Aycock Lumber Company, President of Campbell-Dekle Company (dry goods) in Chipley, and President of the Chipley Gin Company. He also served on the Chipley City Council.

Other residents of the South Third Street District who were prominent include Dekle's sons-in-law, W.O. Butler and A.D. Campbell. W.O. Butler, Jr. was the Cashier at the First National Bank and Secretary-Treasurer of the Dekle Land Company in 1911. In 1918 he was listed in the Polk Directory as Vice President of the Chipley Packing Company.

Alexander D. Campbell was born September 10, 1868 in Walton County, Florida. When he was eighteen he became the telegrapher and station agent for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. He worked for the railroad for the next twelve years, and lived in various towns along the line. He married Lula O. Dekle, daughter of E.N. Dekle, in 1890. Campbell began a mercantile business in Chipley in 1898. In 1901 he joined with E.N. Dekle, his father-in-law, and his brother-in-law, W.O. Butler, to organize a bank known as Dekle & Co. This establishment was later absorbed into the First National Bank. Campbell maintained his relationship with the bank for many years, serving at one time as the President of the First National Bank in Graceville. He ran his mercantile business, Campbell & Dekle Co. until 1905, when he entered the fertilizer business. In 1908 Campbell was appointed receiver for a troubled railroad. Because of his efficiency in turning the affairs of the railroad

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 5

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around, he was appointed Railroad Commissioner for the State of Florida in 1921. He had served as a Washington County Commissioner from 1919 until 1921.

V.E. Coleman was another early Chipley merchant with his family residence on the street. In 1911 he was the Secretary-Treasurer of the Dunn-Coleman Company, a hardware concern, but he was also involved in the manufacture of naval stores. Other residents were involved in the important lumber and naval stores business, including L.W. Crow, G.M. Myers, and Robert E. Cook.

Besides Forrester, Thomas Edward Langston was another important carpenter/builder during this period of early growth. He was from Ft. Gaines, Georgia, where he was the building supervisor for the L & N Railroad's depots and management housing. He is credited with building more houses in Chipley than any other person, including at least five, and perhaps seven houses in the district. J.D. Forrester is credited with two South Third Street houses, and William L. Farrior with two later ones. The district, therefore, is also well represented by developers and contractors in Chipley's early history

The South Third Street Historic District includes the homes of some of the most influential men in Chipley and the Florida panhandle at the turn of the century. It is surprising, therefore, that the houses, though substantial, are so modest. The house of E.N. Dekle, probably the wealthiest of the South Third Street residents, is one of the least ostentatious. The generally understated architecture is perhaps a reflection of Chipley's historically stable, but never flourishing agricultural economy.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number   9   Page   2  

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs 1  
Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

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- #1 1) Stephen Mitchell House, 304 S. 3rd Street  
South Third Street Historic District  
2) Chipley, Washington Co., Florida  
3) Tom Siler, Chipley Mainstreet Manager  
4) Fall, 1987  
5) Chipley Mainstreet Office  
6) East elevation, camera facing northwest  
7) Photo #1 of 16

Unless otherwise listed, the information for items 2-5 is the same for the following photographs.

- #2 1) E.N. Dekle House, 406 S. 3rd Street  
South Third Street Historic District  
6) East elevation, camera facing northwest  
7) Photo #2 of 16
- #3 1) W.O. Butler, Jr. House, 407 S. 3rd Street  
South Third Street Historic District  
6) West elevation, camera facing northeast  
7) Photo #3 of 16
- #4 1) V.E. Coleman House, 410 S. 3rd Street  
South Third Street Historic District  
6) East elevation, camera facing west  
7) Photo #4 of 16
- #5 1) 500 S. Third Street  
South Third Street Historic District  
6) East elevation, camera facing northwest  
7) Photo #5 of 16
- #6 1) Will Farrior House, 505 S. 3rd Street  
South Third Street Historic District  
6) West elevation, camera facing northeast  
7) Photo #6 of 16
- #7 1) 508 S. 3rd Street  
South Third Street Historic District  
6) East elevation, camera facing west  
7) Photo #7 of 16

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs 2

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

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- #8 1) Robert E. Cook House, 522 S. 3rd Street  
South Third Street Historic District  
6) East elevation, camera facing west  
7) Photo #8 of 16
  
- #9 1) G.M. Myers House, 530 S. 3rd Street  
South Third Street Historic District  
6) East elevation, camera facing west  
7) Photo #9 of 16
  
- #10 1) Loeta Burdeshaw House, 504 S. 3rd Street (Non-  
contributing)  
South Third Street Historic District  
6) East elevation, camera facing west  
7) Photo # 10 of 16
  
- #11 1) Francis Hayes House, 409 S. 3rd Street (Non-  
contributing)  
South Third Street Historic District  
6) West elevation, camera facing northeast  
7) Photo #11 of 16
  
- #12 1) Streetscape, S. 3rd Street  
South Third Street Historic District  
6) Camera facing north  
7) Photo #12 of 16
  
- #13 1) Streetscape showing 514, 522, and 530 S. 3rd Street  
South Third Street Historic District  
6) Camera facing southwest  
7) Photo #13 of 16

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs 3

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

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- #14 1) Streetscape showing 514 and 508 S. 3rd Street  
South Third Street Historic District  
2) Chipley, Washington Co., Florida  
3) Barbara Mattick, Historic Sites Specialist  
4) December 23, 1988  
5) Bureau of Historic Preservation, Tallahassee, Florida  
6) Camera facing northwest  
7) Photo #14 of 16

Items 2-5 of the following photographs are the same as for #14.

- #15 1) Streetscape showing 530 and 522 S. 3rd Street  
South Third Street Historic District  
6) Camera facing northwest  
7) Photo #15 of 16
- #16 1) Streetscape showing 410 S. 3rd Street  
South Third Street Historic District  
6) Camera facing northwest  
7) Photo #16 of 16

# CHIPLEY

