

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NOV 7 1988

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Dunnellon "Boomtown" Historic District
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Various - See Section 7 N/A not for publication
city, town Dunnellon N/A vicinity
state Florida code FL county Marion code 083 zip code 32630

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>70</u>	<u>35</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district		<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site		<u> </u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		<u> </u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>70</u>	<u>35</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Chris W. Jensen 10/31/88
Signature of certifying official Date
State Historic Preservation Officer, Florida Department of State
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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:)

Alvina Lynn 12/5/88

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic - Single dwelling
Domestic - Multiple dwelling
Religion - Church

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic - Single dwelling
Domestic - Multiple dwelling
Religion - Church
Commerce/Trade - specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Other: Frame vernacular
Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Wood - weatherboard
Asbestos
roof Metal
other Various

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Summary:

The Dunnellon "Boomtown" Historic District is a small, primarily residential neighborhood whose period of significance coincides with Dunnellon's prominence as a hard rock phosphate mining boomtown and regional trade center, 1887-1920. There are 70 contributing and 35 noncontributing buildings, a contributing ratio of approximately 67%. In addition to residential construction, there are several churches in the district, two of which are contributing.

Setting:

The district is located in southwest Marion County, in the original "Town of Dunnellon", north of the Withlacoochee River and west of the commercial area along Williams Street. It contains 14 partial or complete blocks that are defined by some of the earliest streets of the original town. Those running east to west, and moving north from the Withlacoochee River toward the phosphate pits are: West Pennsylvania Avenue, Walnut Street, Chestnut Street, Park Avenue, and McKinney Avenue. Streets running north-south and moving west from the commercial area are: Illinois Street, North Ohio Avenue, and Cedar Street.

Present Appearance:

Before the discovery of the area's phosphate resources in 1888, Dunnellon's development was focused on the newly completed Silver Springs, Ocala and Gulf Railroad which ran east of the present district. The earliest building within the district is the Renfro Boarding House. A frame vernacular building with scalloped rafter tails, it was constructed c1887 at the intersection of Illinois Street and West Pennsylvania Avenue to provide shelter for the railroad workers. In 1903, it was moved west along West Pennsylvania

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Avenue to its current site at 108 West Pennsylvania Avenue to make way for the Dunnellon Hotel. The hotel was demolished in 1952. As the oldest building, the Renfro Boarding House is one of the most historically significant resources in the district. Although it has been altered with the addition of asbestos siding, the enclosure of the upper front porch, and the insertion of new windows, it essentially retains its original configuration. It, therefore, is a contributing property in the district.

Following the phosphate discovery, "boomtown" fever was high, and in the rush to riches, little thought was directed toward housing. Dunnellon never really separated the white and black communities. Shacks for the mostly black workers were constructed near the mines and camps, intermingled with more substantial cottages for the mostly white foremen and mine owners. This early 1890's residential development occurred along McKinney Avenue, but few of these homes have survived. Those that have survived are in such altered or deteriorated condition that most are excluded from the district.

Many of the early contributing houses in the district were built by John Waters, a local carpenter. Most of them were frame vernacular, cottages or "L" plan farmhouses. The vast majority of the houses have one story, though a few have 1 1/2, 2, or 2 1/2 stories. Almost all have gabled roofs; a few have hipped roofs. The front elevations usually have attached porches, though some of the more elaborate homes have wrap-around verandas. Windows are generally double hung sash of various configurations. Waters used hard yellow pine which was prevalent in the area. Cedar shake shingles were used as roofing material; siding was shiplap or beveled wood.

From the late 1890s to the 1910s, development built up along West Pennsylvania Avenue, Walnut Street, Chestnut Street, and Park Avenue. Much of this area has remained intact with a concentration of Victorian frame vernacular houses. Gingerbread and decorative shingles adorned these houses, reflecting the prosperity of the mining town. Examples include the Black/Gresham House (c1910) with six gables at 318 Walnut Street; the Gingerbread House (c1910) at 214 Chestnut Street; and the Boswell House (c1895) at 312 Park Avenue. Clusters of houses built on the same plan

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are another characteristic of the district, including five "L" houses on Walnut, four cottages on Chestnut, two "I" houses on Chestnut, and four "L"'s on Chestnut. Many of these clusters were built as rental units. 1910 also saw the application of some Classical Revival elements to the frame vernacular style. The Grumble House at 218 Walnut Street is an example.

The Historic District also contains many Bungalow style residences, dating from the early 1900s to c1918. Examples are the Baskin-King House (c1908) at 202 N. Ohio Avenue, and the house at 303 Park Avenue.

Entire buildings were sometimes moved into town from mines which closed as the boom subsided. The Chaulker House (c1900), originally a commissary/residence at the Kibler Phosphate Mine, was moved to 301 Chestnut Street c1916.

An important part of life in the Dunnellon "Boomtown" Historic District was represented by its churches. The Dunnellon Presbyterian Church was organized in 1893. The Victorian Gothic frame church at 114 Chestnut Street, with a bell tower/steeple and Gothic stained glass windows, was constructed in 1895. Other denominations also used the building until their own sanctuaries were built in the early 1900s. The original Methodist, Baptist, and Roman Catholic churches were built in the Victorian vernacular style. These have all been demolished or replaced with modern buildings. Church groups also held services in a frame school building at the corner of Illinois Street and McKinney Avenue, which was also the site of the December 1890 meeting held to decide to incorporate Dunnellon. The school building was later used by the Beulah Baptist Church whose congregation replaced it in 1920 with a Colonial Revival influenced concrete block edifice with red brick arches over the doors and windows. Thus, the two contributing church buildings mark the early development and the final demise of Dunnellon's phosphate boom era.

Alterations:

The Dunnellon "Boomtown" Historic District is the most intact surviving example of a hard rock phosphate town in Florida. The residential historic district in the western portion of Dunnellon has retained its original street and

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block configuration. The early commercial areas were along Illinois and Williams. Commercial establishments have shifted away from Illinois and are now heavily concentrated along Williams Street. This area is not in the district because the buildings have been extensively altered, or because they fall outside of the period of significance. Small shops and professional offices have been established along West Pennsylvania Avenue in what were originally strictly residential buildings. An example is the C.W. Hood House at 204 West Pennsylvania Avenue.

Despite occasional changes in windows, roofing materials, siding and porches, most of the historic residences in the district appear much as they did in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and could be restored to their original appearances quite easily. The rural frame vernacular cottages, "L" plans, and "I" houses are essentially structurally intact. In some cases, newer siding has been nailed over the original shiplap wood siding, and some of the original cedar shake shingles remain under the metal and shingled roofs.

The Victorian frame vernacular structures have generally been altered less than the simpler ones. Fish-scale shingles adorn gable ends of many of the houses, and many porches still have turned posts and balustrades. Some verandas have been screened or enclosed.

In 1890, all of Dunnellon's streets were dirt. By 1900, some were paved, first with waste from the phosphate mines, and later with bricks. Residential lots were of various sizes, and fenced to keep domestic animals in, and cattle and hogs from the open range around Dunnellon out. Families kept some domestic livestock within the fenced house property, as well as small vegetable gardens and fruit trees. Houses near the street usually had white picket fences in front. Trees were planted along the streets.

Most of the picket fences have been removed, and the yards and vegetable gardens have been replaced by lawns, at least in front of the residences. The dirt and brick roads are now paved with asphalt; sidewalks and curbs have been installed in some areas. The small trees, mostly oak and ornamentals planted at the turn of the century, have matured, providing dense shade.

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CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	DATE
CHESTNUT STREET		
102	Guest-Diehl House	c1905
104	Inlow House	c1900
106	Graham-Mitchie House	c1900
108	Westberry House	c1900
109 + 1 outblg.	Neville-Rogers House	c1905
114	Dunnellon Presbyterian Church	1895
115	O'Donald-Starling House	c1900
202	Wilson House	c1900
203	Williams House	c1910
204	Cocowitch-Smith House	c1906
205	Caraway House	c1905
206	Knight-Bennett House	c1905
207		c1905
209	Gunter House	c1910
210	Butler House	c1905
214	Gingerbread House	c1910
214 1/2		c1910
300	Metcalf House	c1910
301	Chaulker House	c1900
303	Simmons House	c1910
304	North-Foor House	c1900
305	Niblack-Pedrick-Daley House	c1910
ILLINOIS STREET		
309	Roland House	c1900
310 + 1 outblg.	Bunting House	c1910
311	Sanders-Dean House	c1905
405		c1900
411	Beulah Baptist Church	1920

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MCKINNEY AVENUE

204	Gallon House	c1895
204 1/2		c1918
206		c1895
208	Armstrong House	c1910

NORTH OHIO AVENUE

202	Baskin-King House	c1910
209	Metcalfe-Porter House	c1898
305	First Methodist Church Youth Center	c1918
406		c1910

PARK AVENUE

203	Parker House	c1910
204	Barksdale House	c1900
303	Coulter House	c1918
306	Dixon House	c1908
310	Russell House	1908
311	Turner House	1904
312	Bosewell House	c1895

WEST PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

108	Renfro Boarding House	c1887
110	Cochran House	c1918
201	Leitner House	1899
204	C.W. Hood House	c1905
207 + 1 outblg.	Robinson-Shuman House	c1904
208	Shrum-Waters House	c1903
215	Crimson Cottage	c1908
302	Sammons House of Flowers	c1918
306		c1918
310		c1918

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WALNUT STREET

104 + 1 outblg.	Meredith House	c1910
108	Pedric-Howard House	c1900
110	Segler House	c1918
113	Watson Boarding House	c1900
201	Benson House	c1905
206		c1900
208	Stousland House	c1900
210	Strange-Alford House	c1900
211	Witte House	c1900
217	Parker-Knight House	c1902
218	Grumble-Meredith-Britt House	1910
306	Koonce House	c1910
308	Osteen House	c1918
318	Black-Gresham House	c1910

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NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

CHESTNUT STREET

110
111
113
200 + 1 outblg.
201
208
212
213
302

ILLINOIS STREET

407
409

NORTH OHIO AVENUE

203
207
208

PARK AVENUE

202
202 1/2
301
305
307
308

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WEST PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

202
205
206
304
308

WALNUT STREET

112
202
203
204
205
207
214
215
312

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)

Exploration/Settlement

Period of Significance

1887-1920

Significant Dates

1888

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Various
Unknown

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

Summary:

The Dunnellon "Boomtown" Historic District is significant under Criterion A as the first "boom" town of the hard rock phosphate mining industry in Florida. The 1888 discovery of hard rock phosphate near the newly developing town of Dunnellon transformed the fledgling agricultural community into the world's center for hard rock phosphate mining. Its prominence lasted until after World War I had cut off its European markets, and the development of pebble phosphate resources made mining the hard rock variety uneconomical. The Historic District remains basically intact, maintaining the essential integrity of setting, design, materials, and scale that reflect its late nineteenth and early twentieth century development.

Historic Context:

Settlers first came to the confluence of the Withlacoochee and Wekiwa Rivers in west Marion County, Florida, from 1840-1850. The Armed Occupation Act (1842-1843) enabled Florida settlers to earn title to up to 160 acres by erecting a habitable dwelling, cultivating at least five acres, and living on it for five years. Encouraged by the Act, many came to west Marion County to establish farms, citrus groves, and cattle ranches. The Historic District lies in Township 16 South, Range 18 East, first surveyed and opened for homesteading in 1845, except for Sections 26, 27, and portions of Section 34, which were reserved for Naval use of the timber contained there. It was not until after these lands were relinquished by the U.S. Government in 1882 that settlement began within the boundaries of the Historic District. The Civil War had interrupted growth, but

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 56 acres approximately

UTM References

A

1	7
---	---

3	5	7	1	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	2	1	4	6	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

B

1	7
---	---

3	5	7	8	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	2	1	4	6	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

C

1	7
---	---

3	5	7	8	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	2	1	4	1	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

D

1	7
---	---

3	5	7	7	1	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3	2	1	4	1	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Dunnellon "Boomtown" Historic District is shown as the heavy line on the accompanying map entitled, "City of Dunnellon, Historic District Survey. 'Boomtown' of the Hardrock Phosphate Mining Industry."

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes those portions of the original Town of Dunnellon which are historically associated with the phosphate boom in Dunnellon, 1887-1920, and maintain their historic integrity.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joyce Cusick/ Barbara E. Mattick, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date November 1988

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

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

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settlement of new areas resumed with the building of roads and railroads after the war.

The Silver Springs, Ocala, and Gulf Railroad reached the Withlacoochee River in 1887, and was completed to Homosassa in 1889. John F. Dunn (1844-1893), an Ocala and Marion County developer, landowner, and citrus grove owner, was involved in the project. New communities grew up along the railroad, and Dunn was instrumental in the establishment of three: Belleview, Homosassa, and Dunnellon. Dunnellon was a planned community, promoted by the Withlacoochee and Wekiwa Land Company. Dunn, treasurer of the company, gave his name to the community.

Dunn was born in South Carolina, on October 13, 1844. He moved to Florida and served in Florida regiments during the Civil War. After the war, he studied at Eastman's Business College in Poughkeepsie, New York. He then studied law in Ocala, while working as a clerk for a prominent Ocala attorney, and was admitted to the Florida Bar in 1873. As President of the Merchant's National Bank in Ocala, he was a leading developer of Marion County.

Promotional material for Dunnellon was sent all over the country, extolling the community's healthy climate, agricultural opportunity, and proposed schools and churches to be supported by the company. Farmers and settlers arrived gradually and slowly established farms and citrus groves.

Among the hopeful farmers was Albertus Vogt. His accidental discovery of very high grade hard rock phosphate on his property in 1888 transformed Dunnellon into a major industrial area. Phosphate was widely used for fertilizer and its production was already an important U.S. industry in the 1880's. South Carolina was the major U.S. producer at that time. Charleston, South Carolina, was the major distribution point, exporting a large quantity of this product to markets in Europe. However, by the late 1880's, the supplies were dwindling there, as well as in Europe, and owners of fertilizer companies were looking for a new source. Charleston chemist and engineer, Dr. Charles U. Shepard had written in 1880 that phosphate probably extended into Florida, and some prospecting was being done in this state. About 1883-1884, a building stone quarry in

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Hawthorne, Florida, had yielded low grade pebble phosphate, and in 1885, L.C. Johnson made a survey of Florida, looking for high grade deposits of the valuable mineral.

Dunnellon's phosphate based prosperity lasted until World War I cut off its European markets, and the development of less expensively mined pebble phosphate usurped hard rock phosphate as the most marketable variety of the mineral. No longer a major mining town, Dunnellon's economy now rests on agriculture and tourism.

The impact of the phosphate industry extended well beyond Dunnellon, however. Florida's agriculturally based economy was greatly shaken by the 1894 and 1895 freezes which devastated the citrus crops. The rise of the phosphate industry was a timely development which temporarily shifted Florida's economy from agriculture to industry. Although agriculture again surpasses mining, Florida remains the leading producer of phosphate in the United States.

Historic Significance:

Albertus Vogt (1850-1921) had come to Ocala, the county seat of Marion County, as an orphan after the Civil War to live with his uncle. After graduating from Kentucky Military Institute, Vogt worked as a railroad surveyor in Mexico and the western United States. In 1876 he was appointed as a deputy U.S. Marshall in Jacksonville and served until 1880, when he returned to Ocala. From 1882-1886 he ran a stage line in west Marion County. During that time he married and purchased land near the new community of Dunnellon, where he built a small frame house overlooking Renfro Springs, now known as Vogt Springs. Vogt was unsuccessful at farming and citrus growing, and turned to real estate sales in the Ocala area.

On May 1, 1888, while digging a well in front of his home, Vogt discovered a white substance containing fragments of bone and teeth. Chemical testing in Ocala proved it to be very high quality hard rock phosphate. He formed a partnership with his brother and John F. Dunn, who was President of the Merchants National Bank of Ocala, as well as one of the developers of the "Town of Dunnellon". Vogt

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prospected and purchased options on thousands of acres in the area in behalf of this partnership. The Vogt brothers emerged six months later as wealthy men by selling their shares in the partnership in 1890 for \$191,000.

Using his new found riches, Vogt contracted with Ocala architect George McKay to design "Rosebank", a two story Victorian vernacular, Italianate villa on the site of the original cottage. It was a showplace, complete with veranda, tower and bay elements, as well as stained glass windows. Vogt and his wife entertained there lavishly from 1891 until her death in 1901. His ostentation gained him the nickname, "Duke of Dunnellon". He also was known for his newspaper columns which were carried by many journals in Florida and the Southeast. By the late 1890's, however, Vogt suffered from financial difficulties resulting from bad investments, excessive traveling, and an extravagant lifestyle. He purchased and operated the "Hotel Phoenix" in Bartow, Florida in 1904, and continued to write for newspapers until his death in Jacksonville, Florida, December 13, 1921. Unfortunately, his home at "Rosebank" has subsequently suffered a series of major alterations and has lost its historic architectural integrity.

Meanwhile, Dunn had invited the Boston Fertilizer Company, in addition to other local investors, to join him in the formation of the the first phosphate company in the Dunnellon area. Dunnellon Phosphate Company was created on October 18, 1889, with capital of over one million dollars and thousands of acres of land. Mining operation began in February 1890, and the first hard rock phosphate was shipped to Europe in May 1890. By February 1891, there were eight mines.

The Plat of the Town of Dunnellon was filed in July of 1889, and by the fall, news of the discovery of phosphate had been published far and wide. Investors, speculators, and prospectors began pouring into the area, transforming Dunnellon from a sleepy little agricultural community into a boomtime mining town. It was not long before a more structured form of government was required, and residents met on December 22, 1890 to establish a local government under a written charter. The original Notice of Incorporation was recorded on May 4, 1891.

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By the end of 1891, twenty phosphate mining companies were operating in the Dunnellon area. With no sure financial foundations, these small companies failed or were absorbed by the large companies during the 1897 depression. This helped to bring stability to Dunnellon, and the town flourished from 1900-1914. The population went from a few dozen in 1889 to 1300 by 1911 and Dunnellon became the commercial center for Citrus County, Levy County, and western Marion County. It was the first city in Marion County to have electricity because of the more sophisticated mining machinery used after 1900. Until 1910, power was supplied by the Dunnellon Ice Storage and Machine Company. In 1910, W.C. Camp constructed a hydroelectric power plant on the Withlacoochee River near Dunnellon. Extending its lines to his growing number of mines, he was able to supply the whole area with electrical power.

Residences from the early 1900s that have survived generally belonged to merchants who catered to the mining clientele, or other prominent citizens. Examples are the Robinson-Shuman House (c1904) at 207 West Pennsylvania Avenue; and the Benson House at 201 Walnut Street. B.J. Benson, who owned the Ice House, first built a small, one room, frame vernacular cottage at the corner of Walnut Street and North Ohio Street. Later, after his business was established (c1905), he built a larger Victorian frame vernacular cottage on the same lot. The earlier cottage was moved to the rear of the lot and served as a cook house. The North-Foor House (c1905) at 304 Chestnut Street belonged to one of Dunnellon's early mayors. The C.W. Hood House, now an apartment and boutique at 204 W. Pennsylvania Avenue, belonged to another one of Dunnellon's mayors and Marion County Commissioner.

World War I, however, severely curtailed Dunnellon's prosperity. When the war began in 1914, European ports were closed to U.S. shipments; then the French discovered phosphate in their North African territories, eliminating the need for American imports. Deprived of the European markets upon which the hard rock mining boom had been based, the industry went into a depression. Some mining continued to supply domestic markets, but after 1920, the discovery of a high grade of the much more easily mined pebble phosphate in Polk and Hillsborough Counties dealt an additional blow to Dunnellon's hard rock phosphate's prominence. Dunnellon

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area phosphate companies continued to operate on a reduced level until, by 1938, only three in the area remained. Phosphate mining in Dunnellon came to a complete halt in 1966. However, limestone is still mined from Phosphate Pit #10, north of the Historic District.

The collapse of Florida's land boom in 1926 and the Great Depression which engulfed the country in the 1930s added to Dunnellon's own economic problems. The banks in the town closed in 1931, not to reopen until 1946. During this time, the area ventured into tourism, promoting the natural wonders of nearby Rainbow Springs.

Dunnellon is now a quiet residential/commercial community which still serves the ten to fifteen mile area around it. Tourism, cattle ranching, horse farming, fruit growing, and lumbering are the mainstays of the economy. Dunnellon has thus returned to its original economic foundations. Newcomers are moving into the Historic District, restoring the houses for commercial and professional purposes. There is also great continuity, though, as many of the original residents and their descendants still live in the houses constructed as a result of the phosphate mining boom. The "Boomtown" Historic District remains as a tangible reminder of Dunnellon's days as a world renowned hard rock phosphate center.

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- Dunnellon Phosphate Company. Records, Maps, Reports, 1890-1956.
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Church Histories

Dunnellon Presbyterian Church

First Bethel Baptist Church

St. John the Baptist Catholic Church

Interviews and Survey Data

Hayes, Garland "Red"

Lewis, Eloise Rush

Moore, Will

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Photographs

Section number _____ Page 1

1. Guest-Diehl House, 102 Chestnut Street
2. Dunnellon, Florida
3. Joyce Cusick, Dunnellon, Florida
4. 1987
5. Office of the State Historic Preservation Officer,
Tallahassee, Florida
6. South elevation, camera facing north
7. #1 of 24

The information for items 2-5 is the same for the remaining photographs.

1. Black-Gresham House, 318 Walnut Street
6. South facade, camera facing north
7. #2 of 24

1. Gingerbread House, 214 Chestnut Street
6. South elevation, camera facing northwest
7. #3 of 24

1. Bosewell House, 312 Park Avenue
6. South elevation, camera facing north
7. #4 of 24

1. Gunter House, 209 Chestnut Street
6. North elevation, camera facing south
7. #5 of 24

1. Grumble House, 218 Walnut Street
6. South elevation, camera facing north
7. #6 of 24

1. Baskin-King House, 202 N. Ohio Avenue
6. West elevation, camera facing east
7. #7 of 24

1. Coulter House, 303 Park Avenue
6. North and east elevations, camera facing southwest
7. #8 of 24

1. Chaulker House, 301 Chestnut Street
6. North elevation, camera facing south
7. #9 of 24

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1. Dunnellon Presbyterian Church, 114 Chestnut Street
6. South elevation, camera facing north
7. #10 of 24

1. Beulah Baptist Church, 411 Illinois Street
6. East and north elevations, camera facing southwest
7. #11 of 24

1. Intersection of N. Williams Street and Illinois Street (outside district)
6. Camera facing northeast
7. #12 of 24

1. Renfro Boarding House, 108 W. Pennsylvania Avenue
6. South elevation, camera facing north
7. #13 of 24

1. C.W. Hood House, 204 W. Pennsylvania Avenue
6. South elevation, camera facing north
7. #14 of 24

1. Chaulker House, 301 Chestnut Street and Simmons House, 303 Chestnut Street
6. Camera facing southeast
7. #15 of 24

1. Robinson-Shuman House, 207 West Pennsylvania Avenue
6. North elevation, camera facing south
7. #16 of 24

1. Benson House, 201 Walnut Street
6. North and east elevations, camera facing southwest
7. #17 of 24

1. North-Foor House, 304 Chestnut Street
6. South elevation, camera facing north
7. #18 of 24

1. West Pennsylvania Avenue Streetscape
6. Camera facing west
7. #19 of 24

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Section number _____ ^{Photographs} Page 3

1. West Pennsylvania Avenue Streetscape showing
205 W. Pennsylvania Avenue (non-contributing)
and 207 W. Pennsylvania Avenue (Robinson-Shuman House)
6. Camera facing west
7. #20 of 24

1. Walnut Streetscape showing 211 Walnut (Witte House) and
215 Walnut (non-contributing)
6. Camera facing west
7. #21 of 24

1. Chestnut Streetscape showing the Westberry House,
108 Chestnut Street
6. Camera facing east
7. #22 of 24

1. First United Methodist Church, 200 N. Ohio Avenue
(non-contributing)
6. East elevation, camera facing west
7. #23 of 24

1. Country Charm Gift Boutique, 202 W. Pennsylvania Avenue
(non-contributing)
6. South and east elevations, camera facing northwest
7. #24 of 24