

56-1386



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Stephens House

other names/site number Stephens-Glazer House/AL04422

2. Location

street & number 19802 Old Bellamy Road N/A  not for publication

city or town Alachua  vicinity

state Florida code FL county Alachua code 001 zip code 32615

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.)

Alisse Jade Lohaw, Deputy SHPO 5/25/17  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida Department of State, 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) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Joe Walker

7-31-2017

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	3	buildings
0	0	sites
0	3	structures
0	0	objects
1	6	total

**Name of related multiple property listings**

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Folk Victorian  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone  
walls wood  
\_\_\_\_\_  
roof asbestos  
other concrete  
\_\_\_\_\_

**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

**Period of Significance**

1885-1896

**Significant Dates**

1885

1896

**Significant Person**

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of Repository

# \_\_\_\_\_

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 10 acres

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1 Zone Easting Northing
2 Zone Easting Northing

3 Zone Easting Northing
4 Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Murray D. Laurie; Andrew J. Waber, Historic Preservationist

organization date May 2017

street & number 2858 Southwest 14 Drive telephone 352-335-6784

city or town Gainesville state FL zip code 32608

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 Susan Cliett

street & number 19802 Old Bellamy Road telephone 352-278-1920

city or town Alachua state FL zip code 32615

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.

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STEPHENS HOUSE  
ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA

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## SUMMARY

The Stephens House is a two-story Folk Victorian residence located at 19802 Old Bellamy Road, three miles north of the City of Alachua in unincorporated Alachua County. The cross-gabled residence features a prominent wraparound veranda with decorative wood spindle work; elaborate wood bargeboards on the gable ends; and a distinctive first floor hexagonal floorplan on the west-facing gable end. The original core of the house was constructed circa 1885, with the house taking its present general form circa 1896. This house has seen a number of changes over the years, most notably a small one-story bathroom and closet addition onto the west portion of the historic core's south wall; a single story carport on the east side of the rear (south) elevation; and the infilling of the original pier foundations with concrete blocks. Despite these changes, this building still accurately reflects its historic circa 1896 appearance and maintains its Folk Victorian elements.

In total, there is one contributing resource to this nomination and six non-contributing resources. The house is the only contributing resource. There is also a 1960s swimming pool, a rock wall on two sides of the pool, three barns, and a well structure that are all non-contributing resources.

## SETTING

The general setting surrounding the Stephens house is rural, with a mixture of forest, fields, and scattered homesteads of varying size. The area is classified as Temperate Hardwood Forest or Hammock land with well-drained sandy soil "continually being modified by changing and variable environment."<sup>1</sup> Mill Creek and Townsend Branch meander through the area to the north and west. Heavily worked by agricultural processes since the early 1800s, some of the countryside is still used for grazing, notably a large tract of land to the east of County Road 241 on SW 199 Avenue still used by members of the Stephens family to pasture cattle.<sup>2</sup> The Stephens house is located on the south side of the Old Bellamy Road (CR 16A). The section of this historic road that runs east to west in front of the house is unpaved (Photo #1). County Road 421 is a short distance to the east of the Stephens house, a two-lane paved road leading north towards Providence and to the City of Alachua to the south. A high hedge sets the Stephens house apart from the narrow road, and access to the property is through a metal gate in the hog-wire fencing surrounding the ten-acre property. To the east and south of the nominated property is a wooded lot that runs to CR 421, and to the west are homes on large lots set back from the road. Woods and heavy brush have grown up on some sections of the nominated property once used to graze sheep. The non-contributing resources left over from earlier agricultural use of the land remain. Aerial maps from 1937 show more open fields than at present.<sup>3</sup>

## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

### Exterior

The footprint of the house is irregular, forming a double L shape, and only the front section of the house has two stories. The house is set on cut stone piers infilled with concrete blocks and has horizontal drop siding, an

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<sup>1</sup> Edward A. Fernald and Elizabeth D. Purdum. *Atlas of Florida* (Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 1992) 69.

<sup>2</sup> Alachua County Plat book, 2008, p 31. Plat books are in the collection of the University of Florida Map and Imaging Library, Gainesville.

<sup>3</sup> Aerial Map, December 13, 1937. This image (IT-2-81) is in the collection of the University of Florida Map and Imaging Library, Gainesville.

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STEPHENS HOUSE  
ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA

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asbestos shingle roof, and two cut stone chimneys. The cross gabled roof is composed of three intersecting gables with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. The foundation, which was originally a pier foundation, was infilled later with concrete block. The foundations are visible on all sides of the house and are occasionally interrupted by vents.

Fenestration on the house consists primarily of 2/2 and 1/1 double-hung wood sash windows. Most windows have a flat header board supported on each side by decorative brackets and wood-framed screens (Photos #2, 3). Three of the five gable ends of the building feature decorative wood bargeboards. There are two verandas, one that wraps around the north and east elevations and a smaller one located on the west elevation. The verandas are enclosed with by prominent spindle work balustrades. The veranda roofs are supported by wood spindle work similar in design to the balustrades topped by decorative wood brackets modeled after volutes found in classical Ionic column capitals.

The landscaping is informal, with mature trees spaced irregularly. The circular driveway from the front gate is unpaved.

Main (North) Facade

The main entrance of the two-story, three-bay, side-gabled is on the main facade, fronting the Old Bellamy Road (Photo #2). The main entrance is a set of wood glazed stained glass double doors accessed via brick steps. The one-story wraparound veranda spans almost the entire length of the main façade. It extends around the corner across most of the east elevation. The main entrance is topped by a small gable end extending from the veranda roofline, which features an intricate spindle work fanlight in the gable end. The fenestration consists of two 2/2 double hung sash windows flanking the main entrance on the first story and three 2/2 double hung sash windows on the second story. The window casings are strongly visible, topped with prominent lintels supported by two paired decorative brackets.

West Elevation

The west elevation reveals the one-story/two-story arrangement of the house (Photo # 3). It is on this elevation that one of the more unusual elements of the house, the first story hexagonal bay window protrusion topped by a standard rectangular second story, is most visible. Fenestration consists of 2/2 double hung sash windows similar in appearance to the windows found on the main façade. The gable end features decorative bargeboard. A small single story bathroom addition extends off the south end of the original core. A chimney extends from the roofline at the juncture of the original core and the cross gabled addition.

On the west end of the cross gabled addition is a small veranda with spindle work and a gable end protruding from the porch roof with a spindle work fanlight very similar in appearance to the main entrance. The secondary entrance is also wood glazed stained glass double doors with a stained glass transom similar to that of the main entrance. Access to this entrance is through concrete steps added later. To the north of the entrance are paired 2/2 double hung sash windows while on the south of the entrance is a single 1/1 double hung sash window that is a replacement.

The two-story façade has a bay window arrangement on the first floor with one centered window and two side windows angled to the right and left. A simple squared off wall with one centered window appears on the

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second floor. The high gable has decorative woodwork, a wide board along each side of the gable with a scalloped jig-saw finish similar to the one that appears on the veranda below the frieze. The one-story gabled roof that covers the rear section of the house intersects the two-story gable roof of the front section, and the cut stone chimney rises from the intersection of the two sections of the roof (Photos # 3, 4). This chimney has an embellished stone design at the top. A one-story addition to accommodate a downstairs bathroom, added at a later date, has been built on to the short section of the south facade.

A shorter section of veranda, very similar in all details, including the sunburst portal and double doors with colored glass, extends across the west elevation of the rear, one-story portion of the house (Photo #4, 5).

Rear (South) Elevation

The rear, south elevation has a chimney of cut stone placed on the gable end of the center addition (Photo #5). This gable end itself is devoid of the decorative bargeboards and features 1/1 double hung sash windows flanking the chimney.

A second cross-gabled addition roughly parallel to the historic core and slightly higher in height from the center addition is located on the south side of the building. An open metal carport is attached to the back of the house and there is an enclosed storage shed under the canopy of the carport (Photos #6, 7). The windows on this façade are not as ornate as those on the front and two sides, suggesting that this part of the house has been remodeled.

East Elevation

The east elevation of the house is rather complex. The wraparound veranda that dominates the main façade of the house extends around east side of the historic core and the center addition and along most of the south addition's north side. There are two gable ends facing this side, with the secondary gable end plain in appearance while the historic core gable end features the decorative bargeboard found elsewhere. The veranda is accessed on this end by concrete steps and there are two single wood doors, one on the center addition and one on the south addition. There are paired and single 2/2 double hung sash windows on the first story of the historic core and center addition; three windows on the first story of the south addition gable end; a three-light fixed window on the north side of the south addition; and a single 2/2 double hung sash window on the second story of the historic core. Both gable ends have vents in them. Other windows from the dining room and kitchen overlook this L-shaped portion of the veranda (Photo #8-10).

**Interior**

Most of the older wood window frames are composed of minimally decorative heads, jambs, and sills, with bull's eye corner blocks at the top. Most of the doors have four panels and are set in frames similar to those that surround on the 2/2 double hung windows. The floors and stair treads, except for the carpeted living room, are exposed pine. Walls in the principal rooms are beaded board, as are ceilings.

First Floor

The main access to the house is through the glazed wood double doors located on the north side of the historic core. The double front doors are paneled below and inset with decorative colored glass in the top section, as is

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the transom above the door (Photo #11). The double doors open directly into the living room. Directly to the south from the main entrance is the back of the staircase, which rises along the west wall. The steps that mount to the staircase are at the other end of this wall, where they rise to the second floor hall (Photo #12). There would have most likely originally been a central hallway leading from the main entrance to the staircase that was removed, likely circa 1896.

The large living room is on the east side of the first floor (Photo #13). The living room space has been carpeted. The fireplace on the south wall of this room has pieces of the local limestone set in the fireplace surround instead of the usual tile. The wood mantelpiece is composed of various wood elements, including bullseye motifs and spindle columns found throughout the house, that reflect the Late Victorian era taste for ornamentation (Photo # 14). A bookshelf is set into the wall to the right of the fireplace. A door with inset glass panes, originally an exterior door, leads to a small side hall, which gives access to the downstairs bathroom and to the dining room beyond (Photos #15, 16).

On the west side of the entrance is the door to a large bedroom with a bay on the west wall (Photo #17). The walls of this bedroom are of horizontal tongue and groove bead board, with wainscoting at the base. The west wall bay is composed of a centered section and two diagonal walls, each with a window (Photo #17). The floors are exposed pine and the ceiling is also composed of bead board. The hexagonal bay was likely added onto the west sometime after the initial construction of the house. A closet and the downstairs bathroom are located on the south wall, added on to the house at some point in the past. The bathroom has a door at each end, which accesses both the bedroom and the dining room (Photo #15).

#### Second Floor<sup>4</sup>

Only the original (north) core of the building has a second floor. The staircase along the west wall of the living room has wood bannisters and railings along the open side. It leads directly to the upstairs hall (Photos #24). A bathroom, added in 1990, has been fitted into the south end of the second floor hall (Photo #25). The bedroom to the west from the hall has a 2/2 double-hung window set in the center of the north, the west, and the south wall (Photo #27). The east bedroom has a fireplace on the west wall, as it is directly above the living room fireplace and backs up to the central chimney (Photo #28). This fireplace is a simpler version of the wood fireplace surrounds in the dining rooms downstairs. A small paneled door the right of the fireplace opens to the unfinished attic, where one can see the stone shaft of the. A single window, similar to those in the other second floor bedroom, and to those on the first floor, is placed at the center of the east and the north walls (Photo #29). The wood floors are uncarpeted and the walls are of horizontal tongue and groove bead board.

#### Dining Room

Primary access into the dining room is through a door to the east of the living room fireplace. The dining room can also be accessed through a small hallway east of the staircase that also opens to the bathroom. The fireplace on the south wall of the living room is backed by another fireplace that warms the adjacent dining room (Photo #18). Although the surround in the dining room fireplace is inset with modern tile, this appears to be of a

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<sup>4</sup> As the original core of the building is the only portion of the building with a second floor, the second floor is being discussed here. The subsequent descriptions of the dining room, family room, kitchen, and south addition bedroom are all in the circa 1896 additions and on the first floor.



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similar type of mantelpiece as that in the living room, but a bit less ornate. The dining room, which has plastered wall and ceiling, overlooks the veranda on the west side of the house. Ornate double doors set with colored glass, similar to those at the north entrance provides outdoor access to the dining room and paired windows are set in the west wall, overlooking the veranda (Photo #19).

### Family Room

A pair of French doors at the south end of the dining room leads to the family room (Photo #20). This section of the house is the most altered by modern changes. The walls are covered in vertical pine paneling common to the mid-1960s, and the red brick fireplace on the south wall does not resemble the other three in the house that have wood surrounds (Photos #20, 21). These appear to be alterations made in the 1960s.<sup>5</sup>

### Kitchen and South Bedroom

The 1/1 windows on the south wall have simple frames, in contrast to the more ornate windows in the front rooms of the house, and there is a wide picture window on the north wall of the kitchen, overlooking the east veranda (Photo #22). The current owner reported that the glass jalousie windows in this area were replaced with the current windows in the 1990s.<sup>6</sup> The kitchen cabinets and appliances are modern. A door on the south wall, near the open kitchen, leads to the carport and serves as the rear entrance to the house (Photo #21). An additional bedroom with a small bathroom and closet is located at the east end of this section of the house (Photo #23).

### **Alterations to the Stephens House**

Several sources indicate that the one-story house was built around 1885 and enlarged in 1896.<sup>7</sup> It appears that originally this was a one-story, L-shaped farmhouse that faced west. The second story was added in 1896 and the main entrance changed to face north.<sup>8</sup> The addition in the rear may have been added at this time. If so, the present asbestos shingle roof and the tall stone chimneys were installed at this time also. The awkward placement of the staircase along the west wall of the living room also suggests that the second floor was an addition (Photo #12). The present main entrance facing the Old Bellamy Road to the north appears to have opened to a central hallway running north to south, which no longer exists. The board that runs north to south set in the ceiling of the living room appears to indicate that there was once a wall and a hallway connecting the front veranda to the one on the west side, which was the original front entrance. The downstairs bathroom on the south wall was an early 20<sup>th</sup> century addition and the one on the second floor is also a later addition (Photos #15, 25). The south section of the house also appears to have been altered most recently. The kitchen area and the back room have modern wall coverings, and the fireplace in the family room is of a newer style, although

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<sup>5</sup> Vada Horner, a friend of the Stephens family, visited the house often in the 1950s and 1960s with her parents, and recalled that the swimming pool and the appearance of the family room were similar then to their present appearance. Personal communications, January 7, 2017.

<sup>6</sup> Susan Cliett. Personal communications, January 7, 2017.

<sup>7</sup> Rebecca Hill Dean. . *Alachua County, Florida: A Compiled History of Alachua County, The People, The Land, The History, Alachua County Through 1930*. (Gainesville: Rebecca Dean, 2002) 136-138. "Alachua County Historical Tour Series: Hague, Alachua. La Crosse, Sante Fe, Traxler, High Springs." 1989, Alachua County Historical Commission.

<sup>8</sup> Dean, 137. The Florida Master Site file of the Stephens-Glazer House, 8AL4422, also states that the house was built in the 1880s and enlarged in 1896. It also maintains, without details or a source, that several fires occurred in the house in the past.

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the cut stone chimney on the south facade, similar to the central chimney, appears to be similar, although less ornate, than the front chimney, which appears to have been built when the second floor was added (Photos #20, 21, 22). The windows in the rear section do not match those in the front part of the house. There are written references to fires in the house in the past, which may have also resulted in some of the interior alterations (Notes 7 & 8).

### **Non-contributing Resources<sup>9</sup>**

#### **Tobacco Barn**

The oldest outbuilding on the ten-acre property is the tobacco barn (16.7' x 16.10'), really a ruin at this point, located in the far northwest corner of the property (Photo #30). The frame building, which appears to be two stories tall, is open to the metal roofing, which has fallen in. Until heavy vegetation was removed to photograph the building, it was almost completely obscured by vines and sprouting trees.

#### **Wood Storage Building**

A small wood storage building (14' x 20'), likely used originally to store cotton, stands in the yard to the south of the house. It is in deteriorated condition, but functions to store lumber at present (Photo #31).

#### **Storage Barn**

A metal storage building (23" x 30") with a concrete floor and sliding doors on two sides is located a short distance beyond the wood building (Photo #32). It was used as a machine repair shop. It functions as a storage building at present.

#### **Well**

The remains of an old well sheltered by an open shed with a metal roof, in very derelict condition, is located to the east of the house (Photo # 33). Like the Tobacco Barn, it was obscured by heavy vegetation until some was removed to photograph the feature.

#### **Swimming Pool and Stone Wall**

An unenclosed, rectangular swimming pool installed in the 1960s is located just to the south of the house. A low, loose fieldstone wall has been built on the south and east sides of the pool (Photo #34).

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<sup>9</sup> The 3 old farm buildings and the well are left over from the property's former use as a working farm. According to oral reports, at one time the farm property contained a number of other resources related to the agricultural activities of past generations of the Stephens family. They do not contribute to the architectural significance of the Stephens house. See Note 5)

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STEPHENS HOUSE  
ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA

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## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Stephens House is nominated to the National Register under Criteria C for local significance in the area of Architecture. The period of significance extends from ca. 1885 to 1896, when the house was extensively altered. Built circa 1885 and expanded to its current general configuration in 1896, this building is an excellent local example of Folk Victorian architecture. It was the home until the 1960s of members of the pioneer Stephens family who originally settled on the Bellamy Road, near Newnansville, Alachua County's first county seat. The building retains a high degree of physical integrity of location, setting, design, materials, and workmanship. Despite the changes that have taken place over time, including a carport, the infilling of the original foundations, and the interior changes, this building sufficiently reflects its historic 1896 appearance. In addition to the house, there are three non-contributing outbuildings and a non-contributing well structure that are associated with the earlier farm operations of the Stephens family. They do not retain sufficient integrity due to their condition and to their lack of association with their original functions. There is also a pool and rock wall that date from the 1960s and are non-contributing due to age.

## HISTORIC CONTEXT

Alachua County was founded in 1824, three years after Spain formally ceded Florida to the United States. Newnansville became the seat of government for the county, which originally stretched from the Georgia border south to Charlotte Harbor.<sup>10</sup> Newnansville, originally called Dell's Post Office, was also the location of Fort Gilliland, built during the Second Seminole Indian War.<sup>11</sup> Newnansville was a thriving little town by the 1840s, with homes and stores, a hotel, and a Methodist church. The courthouse was two-story frame building that also served as one of Florida's three land offices where people came to register land they claimed according to the rules established by the Congress in 1842 in the Armed Occupation Act. The Act provided free land to any settler who lived on land he or she claimed by improving, farming and defending it for five years. This opportunity to claim free land drew many hundreds of settlers to Florida, and to the fertile lands in and around Newnansville, where most of the 1,200 settlement permits were recorded.<sup>12</sup>

Farmers from Georgia and South Carolina were among the majority, but families from other parts of the South were also drawn to the fertile land near the county seat, with its bright prospects for the future. Newnansville was at the junction of several roads, including the east-west Bellamy Road that extended across north Florida and a north-south road that extended from Micanopy to Lake City (then called Alligator).<sup>13</sup>

As Florida's population increased, 21 additional counties were created from this original Alachua County land mass. Because of its inland setting, the first settlers in this part of Florida struggled to find markets for their

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<sup>10</sup> The Newnansville historic marker reads: "Newnansville was the site of a well-developed nineteenth century rural village which became the first county seat in Alachua in 1828. Standing at the junction of several important roads, it prospered as a commercial center for the corn, cotton and citrus industries of the expanding Middle Florida frontier. In 1854 the county seat was moved to Gainesville and the town declined in population and importance. When a new railway line, built in 1884, bypassed the town, Newnansville was abandoned. Today all that survive are two cemeteries and the remains of a road. The site of Newnansville was listed on the National Register in 1974."

<sup>11</sup> Susan Yelton. "Newnansville: A Lost Florida Settlement." *Florida Historical Quarterly*, Volume LIII, 1974-1975, 319-331.

<sup>12</sup> John B. Opdyke, ed. *Alachua County: A Sesquicentennial Tribute* (Gainesville: Alachua County Historical Commission, 1974), 14.

<sup>13</sup> Lucy B. Wayne. "Review of a Segment of the Historic Stage Road from Micanopy to Newnansville, Alachua County, Florida." *SouthArc*, 2005.

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STEPHENS HOUSE  
ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA

crops. Although they were drawn to the natural advantages of Alachua County, it was not until the construction of railroads that timber, cotton, citrus, and other produce from the area could be transported to more lucrative markets. Early roadways such as the Bellamy Road, Florida's first "federal highway," were often impassable sandy tracks through a dense wilderness. This began to change with the construction of the Florida Railroad, which began in 1853. Owned by Senator David Yulee Levy, the Florida Railroad ran through Alachua County from Fernandina to Cedar Key. The new railroad bypassed the town of Newnansville, however. As a result, most of the residents relocated to the newly established railroad town of Gainesville, which became the new county seat of Alachua County in 1854. The population of Newnansville dropped precipitously.<sup>14</sup> The railroad was built out to Gainesville in 1859 and was completed the following year. Alachua County did not have long to enjoy this new luxury, however, as the Civil War began the following year and did considerable damage to the railroad. Following the end of the war, more railroads crossed the countryside, bringing thousands more settlers into Alachua County.<sup>15</sup>

In 1884, when the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad was extended from Lake City to Gainesville, passing one mile south of Newnansville, the future of the town was doomed. The remaining merchants quickly moved their stores to a location near the depot of the new railroad, forming a nucleus of a new town named Alachua. By 1900, very few buildings were left at the old town site. Gainesville became a railroad junction for several of the new railroads that were under construction by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>16</sup>

## HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

### Stephens Homestead

The land on which the current Stephens House sits had been under the ownership of the same family since the 1850s, when John K. Stephens established his homestead on the property immediately to the west of the house.<sup>17</sup> Stephens, who served in the Confederate Army, was one of the earliest settlers in the Newnansville area.<sup>18</sup> The 1850 census placed 27-year-old John K. Stephens, his wife, Mary, and their two sons, James and Gaston, in the Newnansville vicinity, neighbors of the Dells and other pioneer families. The 1850 Agricultural Census for Alachua County indicates that the Stephens family were small farmers, growing corn and cotton, with a horse, a few cows, hogs, and other livestock. By 1860, the family had prospered, gradually acquiring more land and showing a more robust account of their agricultural production.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> Susan Yelton, "Newnansville: A Lost Florida Settlement," *The Florida Historical Quarterly*, 53, no. 3 (Jan 1975), p. 329-330.

<sup>15</sup> Charles H. Hildreth and Merlin G. Cox. *History of Gainesville, Florida, 1854-1979* (Gainesville: Alachua County Historical Society, 1981) 1-3, 11-13; John B. Pickard. *Florida's Eden: An Illustrated History of Alachua County* (Gainesville: Maupin House, 1994), 12-18-35-36; Charles Henry Webber, *The Eden of the South* (New York: Leve & Alden's, 1883).

<sup>16</sup> Picard, 16, 17.

<sup>17</sup> Alachua County Clerk of Court. Will of John K. Stephens, recorded in Jerald T. pages 621-624. : see also Sherry Anderson. "Historic Structures Survey of Unincorporated Alachua County," 2000. The John K. Stephens house still stands and was included in a list of Alachua County buildings eligible for NR listing, (AL04484).

<sup>18</sup> Yelton, "Newnansville". 330. Yelton mentions John K. Stephens as a farmer who cultivated cotton and corn on his family farm near the old town.

<sup>19</sup> U. S. Census. The Florida Federal Census of 1840 lists John K. Stephens, of Georgia, and his wife Mary (Burnett) and two sons. John had married the daughter of Samuel Burnett, who had built the Newnansville courthouse. The Florida Federal Census of 1850 indicates that the couple then had five children. U.S. Agricultural Census, Florida, Alachua County, 1840 and 1850. See also

Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

STEPHENS HOUSE  
ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA

By 1880, John K. Stephens was one of the leading planters of long-staple cotton in the area.<sup>20</sup> Deeds record the purchase of tracts of land in the vicinity of the Stephens House by John K. Stephens and, later, by his third son, Charles (C.W.) Stephens.<sup>21</sup> All of the family who owned this property, or were associated with it, are buried in the Newnansville Cemetery, the only part of the town that still exists.<sup>22</sup> The site of the old courthouse is marked with a stone monument in the cemetery, and the paths within the burial ground carry the names of the original pioneers, including Stephens Street.<sup>23</sup>

The Stephens family owned land on either side of Bellamy Road, about three miles northwest of Newnansville. The original family homestead built by John K. and Mary Stephens was located on the west side of the road. In 1883, their son Charles W. Stephens married Mattie C. Futch, and the couple built their family home facing his parent's home on the east side of the road.<sup>24</sup> The front porch of the older house lines up with the west porch and doorway to the Stephens House.<sup>25</sup> The old Bellamy Road that wound through the wilderness is now in fragments as newer roads have been established, but sections of the Bellamy Road in this part of Florida still appear on current maps.<sup>26</sup>

### Stephens House

Charles W. Stephens built the Stephens House circa 1885 on property inherited from his father.<sup>27</sup> The 1905 will of John K. Stephens refers to the 720 tract of land owned jointly by J. K. Stephens and C. W. Stephens adjoining his (J.K.'s) homestead (that would be the six acre parcel on the Bellamy Road to the west of the home of C. W. Stephens). C. W. Stephens became one of the leading citizens of Alachua County, described by F. W. Buchholz, author of the first history of Alachua County, as "one of the county's largest and most prosperous farmers." Stephens raised cattle as well as a variety of crops on his 1,800 acres.<sup>28</sup> Like other farmers in the area, he grew cotton until the infestation of the boll weevil doomed that cash crop. He later planted tobacco, as evidenced by the remains of the cotton house and the tobacco barn on the property. By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, he and his wife Martha (Mattie) could afford to enlarge their home, expand it to two stories, add more

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*Florida State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1906-1907* (Jacksonville: R. L. Polk, 1912) that lists John K. and C. W. Stephens as cotton growers. 76.

<sup>20</sup> Charles "Carl" Webber, *The Eden of the South* (New York: Leve & Alden's, 1883), 69.

<sup>21</sup> Alachua County Clerk of Court. Deed indexes and searches list dozens of land transactions by members of the Stephens family, many of them transfers of land between family members. Numerous deeds place members of this pioneer family on parcels of land in Section 35, Township 7S and Range 18E and adjoining sections since the 1850s. The abstract of the John K. Stephens homestead, prepared in 1942 for Frazier Stephens, attests to the lengthy ownership of land in this part of Alachua County by members of this family (Abstract of Title #18613), Alachua County Abstract Company, in the possession of Mrs. Lu Hindery.

<sup>22</sup> The records of the graves in the Newnansville Cemetery are online: Alachua County Virtual Cemetery Project, <http://www.wizardofar.org/cfdocs/common/menutemp.cfm>

<sup>23</sup> Historic Markers recognize both the Newnansville Cemetery and the site of the town of Newnansville.

<sup>24</sup> Alachua County Marriage Records, 1883. See also the 1905 will of John K. Stephens mentioning land held jointly with his son Charles "adjoining the homestead." Alachua County Records, Will Book C, Pages 621-624

<sup>25</sup> Jane Hindery, Personal Communication, September 14, 2016. Mrs. Hindery kindly provided access to the house built by John K. Stephens to the west of the Stephens House.

<sup>26</sup> Alachua County Property Appraiser maps show the Bellamy Road appearing on maps of this area, then disappearing and reappearing again several sections to the south.

<sup>27</sup> The Will of John K. Stephens indicates that he had significant parcels of land to deed to his surviving wife and children. Will bookC, Page 621-624.

<sup>28</sup> F. W. Buchholz. *History of Alachua County*. (St. Augustine: The Record Compan6, 1929). 309.

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STEPHENS HOUSE  
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space, and upgrade the exterior and interior with the late Victorian amenities and style that mirror the homes being built by prosperous families in the new town of Alachua. They had one son, Frazier, born in 1886.

The 1931 will of C. W. Stephens indicates the land was still being farmed at that time, that he and his second wife, Clara, were living in the Stephens House, and that he had a herd of Jersey cows. C. W. willed his farm, located three miles north of the town of Alachua, to his grandsons, Walter and Fletcher. In the same document, he deeded his son, Frazier, other large parcels of land.<sup>29</sup>

Like many of the citizens of old Newnansville, some members of the Stephens family moved to the new town and took up commerce, while still retaining their prosperous farms. Frazier Stephens, the only son of C.W. and Mattie Stephens, purchased the large house built by J. T. Mizell on Main Street in the town of Alachua. Frazier became a partner of Ferman Williams, who owned a general store in Alachua.<sup>30</sup> The Mizell-Stephens House is a contributing building in the Town of Alachua Downtown Historic District. Some of its materials and stylistic features, including its asphalt shingle roof and elaborate wraparound porches, resemble those on the Stephens House.<sup>31</sup> In the early 1960s, after he was widowed, Frazier Stephens came back to the home where he had been raised to live with his son, Charles "Walter" Stephens, who had inherited his father's home on Old Bellamy Road.<sup>32</sup> The elderly Frazier Stephens occupied the small room off of the kitchen until his death in 1967.<sup>33</sup> A good source for the daily life and times of the families like these who maintained their rural ties as well as those the created in the town of Alachua are included in the book by Alachua native Sudye Cauthen, *Southern Comforts: Rooted in a Florida Place*. Charlie and Frazier Stephens are both mentioned in this book.<sup>34</sup>

Walter Stephens and his wife Merlyn were the last of the Stephens family to occupy the home, but they no longer farmed the land as their ancestors had done. Both Frazier Stephens, who inherited the house from his father, and Frazier's son Walter do not appear to have been interested in a farming career. The agricultural buildings on the property, such as the tobacco barn built by his grandfather C. W. Stephens, were no longer useful, so were not maintained. The appearance of the property changed from that of a bustling farmstead, similar to the Dudley Farm<sup>35</sup> to that of a country residence of a prosperous family.<sup>36</sup>

In the 1930s, electricity from Clay Electric Cooperative finally reached this part of Alachua County and other modern improvements made the old well obsolete, so it too was abandoned. The small wood building, which

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<sup>29</sup> Will Book 39, pages 441-442, dated August 31, 1932.

<sup>30</sup> Frazier Stephens is listed in the *Florida State Gazetteer and Business Directory for 1911-1912* as the owner of a general store, p. 46. He is listed in the 1934-1935 Alachua, Florida, City Directory as a farmer whose residence was on Main Street in Alachua. C. L. Coy Florida Directory Service, P 251; Jerald T. Milanich, "Spanish Missions of Florida." Miscellaneous Project Report 39, Department of Anthropology, Florida Museum of Natural History, 1988, p. 2.

<sup>31</sup> Laurie, 19, 29. Mizell/Stephens house, 14705 Main Street, Alachua (8AL14705)

<sup>32</sup> Will of Charles William Stephens, Will Book 39, page 441-442. He left his farm "three miles North of Alachua" to his grandsons, Charles Walter Stephens and Fletcher Foster Stephens.

<sup>33</sup> "Mrs. Rubie Stephens, Alachua, Dies". *Gainesville Daily Sun*, November 13, 1963. Vada Horner recalled that Frazier Stephens occupied the back bedroom on the first floor of his son's house in the 1960s. Personal Communications, January 7, 2017,

<sup>34</sup> Sudye Cauthen. *Southern Comforts: Rooted in a Florida Place* (Santa Fe, NM: Center for American Places and Sudye Cauthen, 2007) 76, 84-85,

<sup>35</sup> The Dudley Farm is now a Florida State Park as a demonstration of a 19<sup>th</sup> century working farm in Alachua County.

<sup>36</sup> Ben Picard. *Dudley Farm: A History of Florida Farm Life*. (Gainesville: Alachua Press, 2003). Members of the Dudley family continued to farm the land until the farm and its complex of buildings and fields were donated to the state of Florida in the 1980s.

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resembles a cotton house on the former John K. Stephens homestead, became a storage building. Walter Stephens was a mechanic by trade, and the large metal building on the property functioned as his workshop where he repaired cars, tractors, and other equipment. Walter and Merlyn had the swimming pool installed for their teen-aged son, Tim, in the 1960s. They also added an open carport and patio on the west side of the house. They also updated the interior of the rear wing with 1960s-style pine paneling and fireplace. After the tragic death of their son in an automobile accident in 1964, they decided to sell the place and move into town.<sup>37</sup>

The Stephens House passed out of the Stephens family ownership in 1972, when Walter Stephens sold the property to local developers Inman and James Lewis, who rented the house to various people.<sup>38</sup> During this time, the house suffered from neglect and lack of maintenance. Dr. Robert Glazer purchased the ten-acre property in 1978 and restored the house. He made some improvements, such as installing a bathroom on the second floor.<sup>39</sup>

## ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

### Folk Victorian

The Folk Victorian Style is defined primarily by the distinctive Victorian era woodworking and other decorative elements applied to the simple vernacular house forms of the day. The height of its popularity stretched from about 1870 to 1910. The growing network of railroads that crossed the nation by the end of the nineteenth century facilitated the spread of Folk Victorian houses throughout the United States. By the 1880s, the sophisticated woodworking machinery capable of fashioning turned posts and spindles, intricately carved brackets and braces, and other embellishments originally crafted by hand tools, became readily available. This relatively inexpensive woodwork detailing was applied to new homes and used to update older ones, both on the exterior and on the interior. These elements, which included mantelpieces and framing for doors and windows inside and ornate porticos and verandas outside, provided visual interest on an otherwise plain frame house. Most Folk Victorian houses drew clear inspiration from the contemporary Queen Anne Style, but Folk Victorian houses are often distinguished by the symmetrical facades, lack of textured wall surfaces, and a lack other architectural embellishments such as round or square towers often found in Queen Anne homes.<sup>40</sup>

It was not uncommon for simple farm houses to be enlarged in stages with extra wings and to be updated with the latest architectural ornamentation that reflected the growing prosperity of the family. The owner and the builder could turn to examples in books and magazines or to houses in nearby towns that provided patterns for fashionable homes, using locally available building materials and construction technology.

Excellent examples of Folk Victorian homes can also be seen today in the City of Alachua, listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the Downtown Alachua Historic District in 1999.<sup>41</sup> Builders such as J.

<sup>37</sup> Vada Horner, Personal communication, January 7, 2017.

<sup>38</sup> Alachua County Records, Deed Book 778, page 152.

<sup>39</sup> Alachua County Records, Deed Book 1123, page 685.

<sup>40</sup> Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2015), p. 397-398.

<sup>41</sup> Murray D. Laurie. "City of Alachua Downtown Redevelopment District: A Survey of Architectural and Historical Resources." 1999. The City of Alachua Downtown District was listed on the National Register in 2000.

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T. Mizelle constructed fine homes and churches that exhibit a range of late nineteenth and early twentieth century styles.<sup>42</sup>

### ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Stephens House is an excellent example of the Folk Victorian style with its fine exterior ornamentation applied to a house that appears to have been upgraded and adapted to the changing needs of its occupants over one hundred years. The detailing of the elaborate spindlework, brackets, and other decorative woodwork on the symmetrical front facade and on the side verandas, as well as the main doors and transoms with small panels of colored glass are identifying features of this house style. The use of machine-made woodwork components of the interior of the house as well such as the elaborate mantle pieces, door and window surrounds and stair railings reveal the same Victorian decorative detailing on a massed, side-gabled folk form that was widely distributed throughout the country by the national railroad system.<sup>43</sup> The Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad ran just three miles south of the Stephens House, and affluent residents of the new town of Alachua were also in the market for the newest architectural styles, which would not have been available a decade earlier.

It appears that the original one-story house built in 1885 was enlarged by a second floor addition to the front wing, without making substantial changes in the style of the building or the ornamentation. Comparing this house, built in the last decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, to the home on the property settled in the 1850s by John K. Stephens immediately to the west, reveals the change in taste and the availability of building techniques and materials. Both houses were built as homesteads for succeeding generations of the Stephens family.<sup>44</sup> The well-preserved home of John K. and Mary Stephens, although enlarged and updated to meet modern living standards, has hand hewn wood paneling, unadorned woodwork, a central hallway through the center of the house, and small rooms with high ceilings to facilitate the flow of air. It was fortunate that we were privileged to visit this home and to compare it to the house that is the subject of this nomination.

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<sup>42</sup> Laurie. "City of Alachua." 12.

<sup>43</sup> McAlester and McAlester, 309-310; Gottfried, 98

<sup>44</sup> Access to the John K. Stephens home, built circa 1850, was provided by Jane Hindery, daughter-in-law of the Hindery family who now own the original Stephens family homestead. Jane Hindery, Personal Communication, September 14, 2016.



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STEPHENS HOUSE  
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**BOOKS AND REPORTS**

- Anderson, Sherry. "Historic Structures survey of Unincorporated Alachua County, Florida." Manuscript #5986, 2000.
- Buchholz, F. W. *History of Alachua County*. St. Augustine: The Record Company, 1929.
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- Fernald, Edward A., and Elizabeth D. Purdum. *Atlas of Florida*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 1992.
- Gottfried, Herbert, and Jan Jennings. *American Vernacular Design: An Illustrated Glossary, 1870-1940*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1985.
- Hildreth, Charles H., and Merlin G. Cox. *History of Gainesville, Florida, 1854-1979*. Gainesville: Alachua County Historical Society, 1981.
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- McAlester, Virginia, and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1986.
- McAlester, Virginia Savage. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2015.
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- Pickard, John B. *Florida's Eden: An Illustrated History of Alachua County*. Gainesville: Maupin House, 1994.
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- Webber, Charles Henry. *The Eden of the South*. New York: Leve & Alden's, 1883.
- Yelton, Susan. "Newnansville: A Lost Florida Settlement." *Florida Historical Quarterly*, Volume LIII, 1974-1975.

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**INTERVIEWS**

Cliett, Susan. Personal communication, January 7, 2017.

Hindery, Jane. Personal Communication, September 14, 2016.

Horner, Vada. Personal communication, January 7, 2017.

**OTHER SOURCES**

Aerial Map, December 13, 1937, (IT-2-81). University of Florida Map and Imaging Library collection, Gainesville.

Alachua County Plat Book, 2008. University of Florida Map and Imaging Library collection, Gainesville

Alachua County Clerk of Court, various Deed Books

\_\_\_\_\_. Marriage Records, 1883

\_\_\_\_\_. Will Book C.

Alachua County Virtual Cemetery Project, Newnansville, Cemetery Records.

<http://www.wizardofar.org/cfdocs/common/menutemp.cfm>

Florida Master Site File records: Stephens House, 19802 Old Bellamy Road, 8AL4422; John K. Stephens House, 8AL4484; Mizell/Stephens House, 14705 Main Street, Alachua , 8AL14705

*Florida State Gazetteer and Business Directory for 1911-1912.*

*Gainesville Daily Sun.* "Mrs. Rubie Stephens, Alachua, Dies." November 13, 1963.

United States Census, Florida, Alachua County, Newnansville, 1840, 1850.

United States Agricultural Census, Florida, Alachua County, 1840, 1850.

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GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

**Acreage:** Ten acres.

**Verbal Description:**

COM SW COR INT SR 241 & CR NW 16A AKA OLD BELLAMY ROAD W ALG S R/W CR NW  
16A 590.67 FT POB W ALG R/W 1552.25 FT S - 609.28 FT E 1513.87 FT N 570.49 FT POB (LESS  
COM SE COR SEC W 267.03 FT N 2766.90 FT W 590.67 FT W 714.23 FT POB S - 10 DEG W  
599.79 FT W 694.35 FT N 03 DEG W 609.28 FT E 838.82 FT POB PER OR 4309/ 2500)OR  
4402/2086

**Boundary Justification:**

All of the land included in the Legal Description is the land historically associated with the Stephens-Glazer House located at 19802 OLD BELLAMY RD, Alachua, FL 32615.

### LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

(Information in 1-3 and 5 is the same for all photographs)

1. Name of Property: Stephens House
2. County and State: Alachua County, Florida
3. Photographer: Murray D. Laurie
4. Date of photographs: October 2016 to January 2017
5. Location of Original Images: Murray D. Laurie
6. View of Old Bellamy Road in front of Stephens-Glazer House, *photographer facing west*
7. Number 1 of 34

4. January 24, 2017
6. View of front façade, *photographer facing south*
7. Number 2 of 34

4. December 18, 2016
6. View of west façade, *photographer facing east*
7. Number 3 of 34

4. January 27, 2017
6. View of view of verandah on west elevation, *photographer facing east*
7. Number 4 of 34

4. December 18, 2016
6. View of view of southwest corner of house, *photographer facing north*
7. Number 5 of 34

4. December 18, 2016
6. View of south end of house and carport, *photographer facing north*
7. Number 6 of 34

4. January 27, 2017
6. View of east, rear façade, *photographer facing west*
7. Number 7 of 34

4. December 18, 2016
6. View of rear, north verandah, *photographer facing west*
7. Number 8 of 34

4. August 29, 2016
6. View of front and east elevations, *photographer facing southwest*
7. Number 9 of 34

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4. January 18, 2017
6. View of double window on east verandah, *photographer facing north*
7. Number 10 of 34
  
4. January 24, 2017
6. View of interior, front door to living room, *photographer facing north*
7. Number 11 of 34
  
4. December 18, 2016
6. View of staircase, *photographer facing west*
7. Number 12 of 34
  
4. December 18, 2016
6. View of front living room, *photographer facing east*
7. Number 13 of 34
  
4. December 18, 2016
6. View of living room mantel, *photographer facing south*
7. Number 14 of 34
  
4. December 18, 2016
6. View through downstairs bathroom, *photographer facing west*
7. Number 15 of 34
  
4. December 9, 2016
6. View of interior door with colored glass, bookcase, *photographer facing south*
7. Number 16 of 34
  
4. December 15, 2016
6. View of west wall of downstairs front bedroom, *photographer facing west*
7. Number 17 of 34
  
4. January 15, 2017
6. View of dining room and fireplace, *photographer facing north*
7. Number 18 of 34
  
4. January 15, 2017
6. View of dining room, entrance door, *photographer facing west*
7. Number 19 of 34
  
4. January 27, 2017
6. View of family room, fireplace, *photographer facing west*
7. Number 20 of 34

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4. January 27, 2017
6. View of family room, back door, *photographer facing east*
7. Number 21 of 34
  
4. January 15, 2017
6. View of kitchen, *photographer facing north*
7. Number 22 of 34
  
4. January 27, 2017
6. View of rear bedroom, *photographer facing east*
7. Number 23 of 34
  
4. December 18, 2016
6. View of staircase from upstairs hall, *photographer facing down*
7. Number 24 of 34
  
4. October 15, 2016
6. View of upstairs bathroom, *photographer facing south*
7. Number 25 of 34
  
4. January 15, 2017
6. View of west bedroom, upstairs, *photographer facing northeast*
7. Number 26 of 34
  
4. January 15, 2017
6. View of west bedroom, upstairs, *photographer facing west*
7. Number 27 of 34
  
4. December 18, 2016
6. View of east bedroom fireplace, door to attic, *photographer facing south*
7. Number 28 of 34
  
4. January 15, 2017
6. View of east bedroom, *photographer facing northeast*
7. Number 29 of 34
  
4. January 27, 2017
6. View of old tobacco barn, *photographer facing west*
7. Number 30 of 34
  
4. December 18, 2016
6. View of wooden storage building, *photographer facing southeast*
7. Number 31 of 34

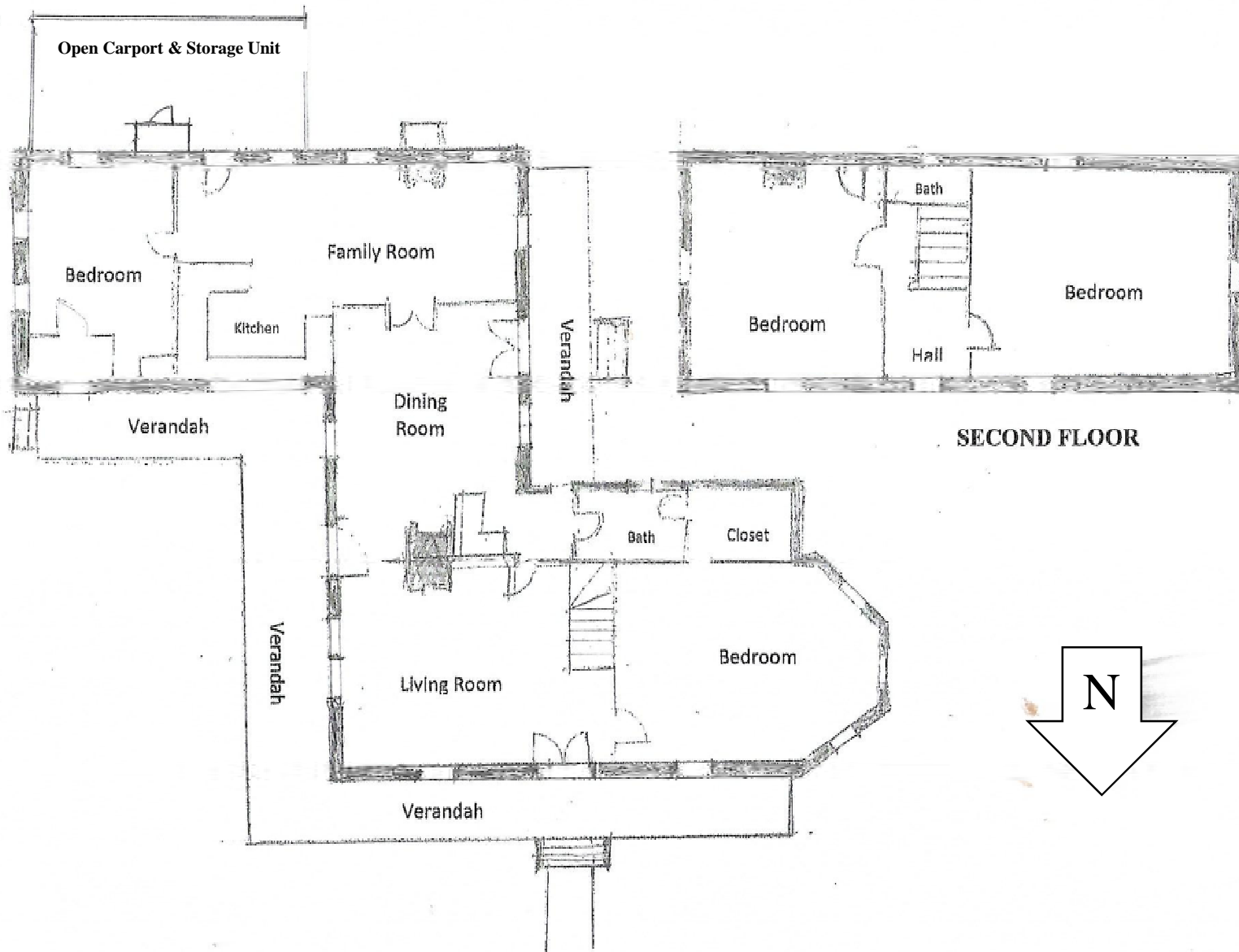
Continuation Sheet

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

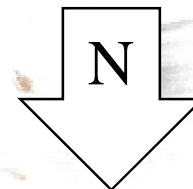
STEPHENS HOUSE  
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4. December 18, 2016
6. View of metal storage building, *photographer facing southeast*
7. Number 32 of 34
  
4. January 27, 2017
6. View of old well, *photographer facing east*
7. Number 33 of 34
  
4. January 15, 2017
6. View of swimming pool, *photographer facing east*
7. Number 34 of 34

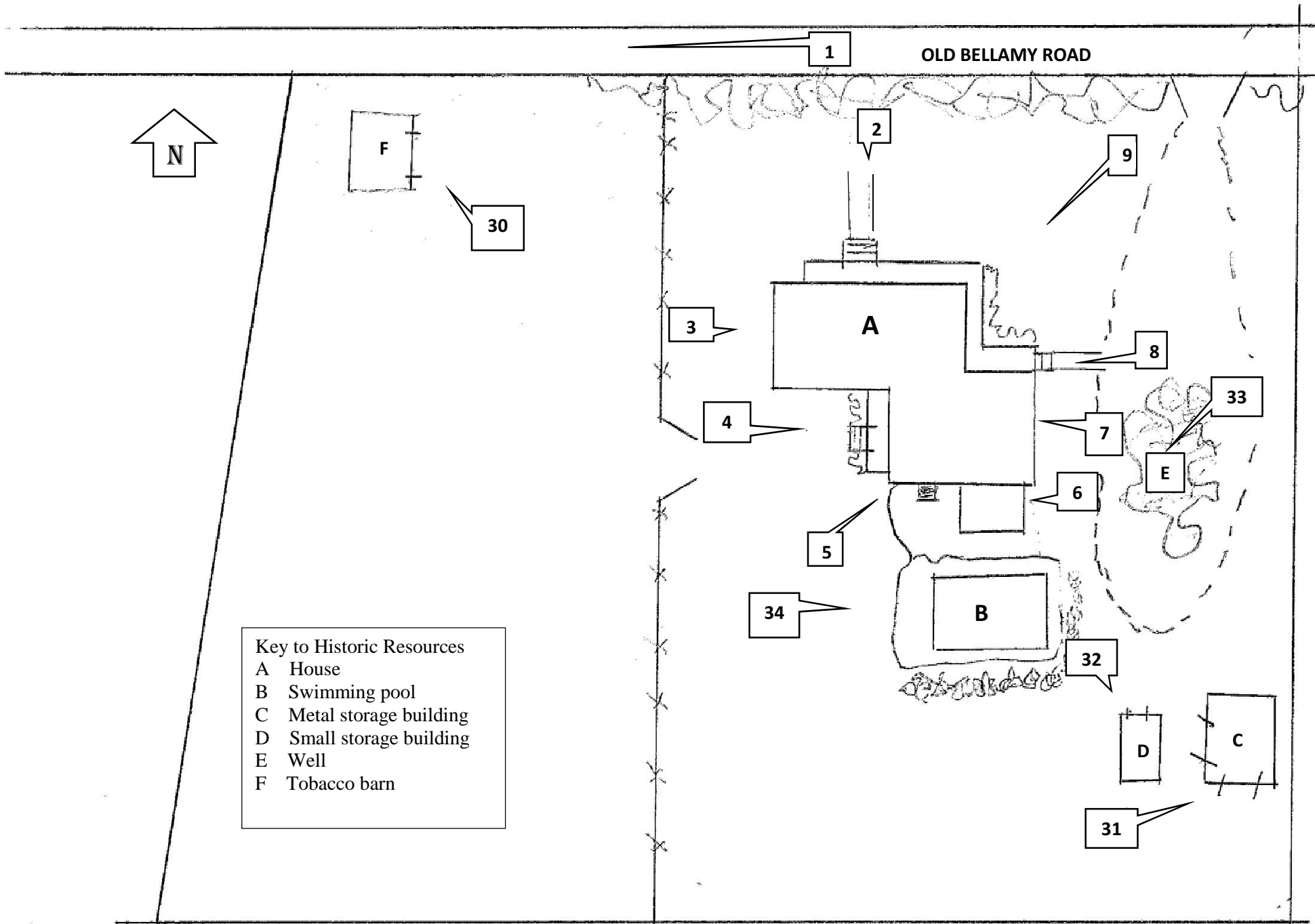


**SECOND FLOOR**



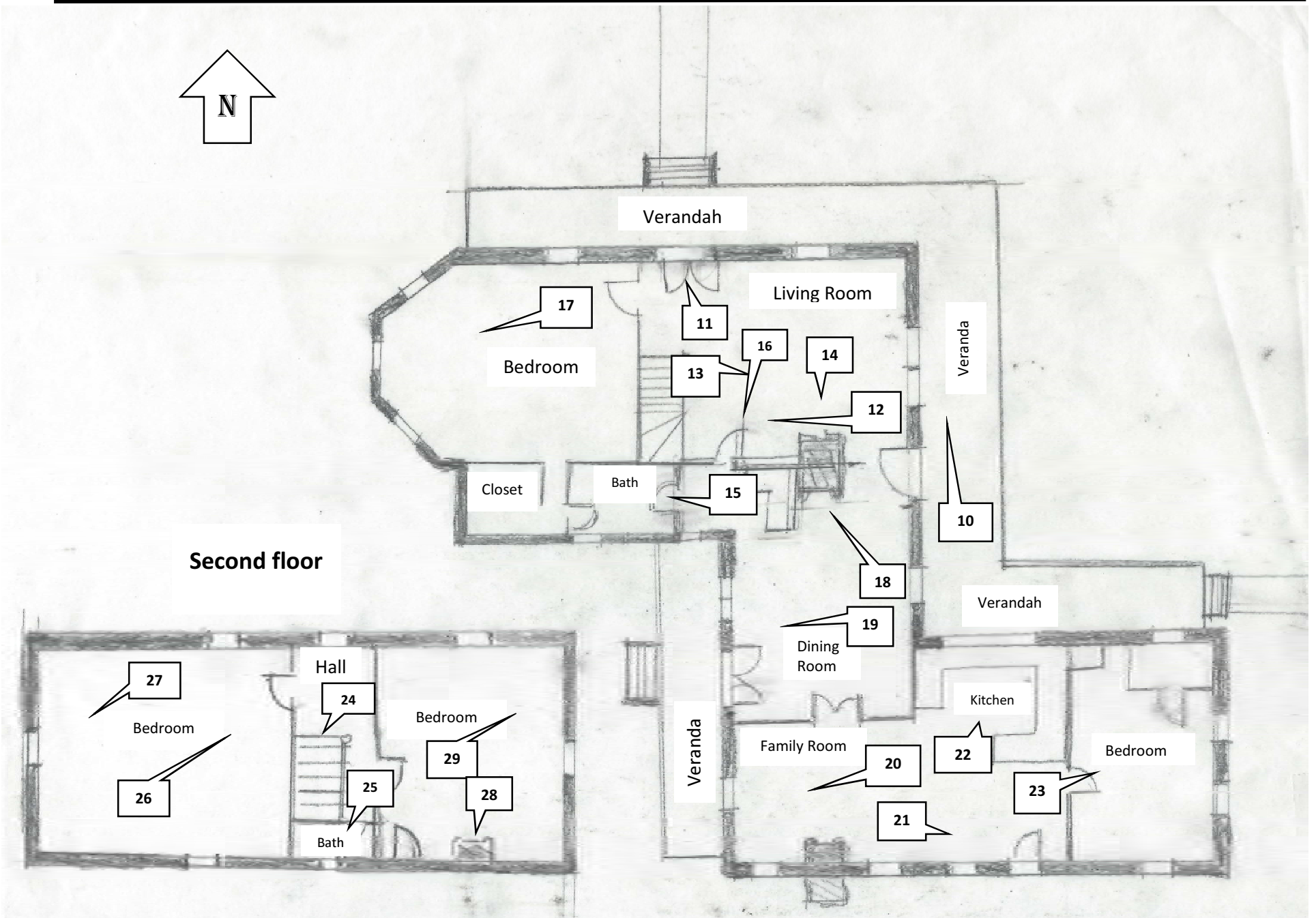
**Stephens House Floor Plan**



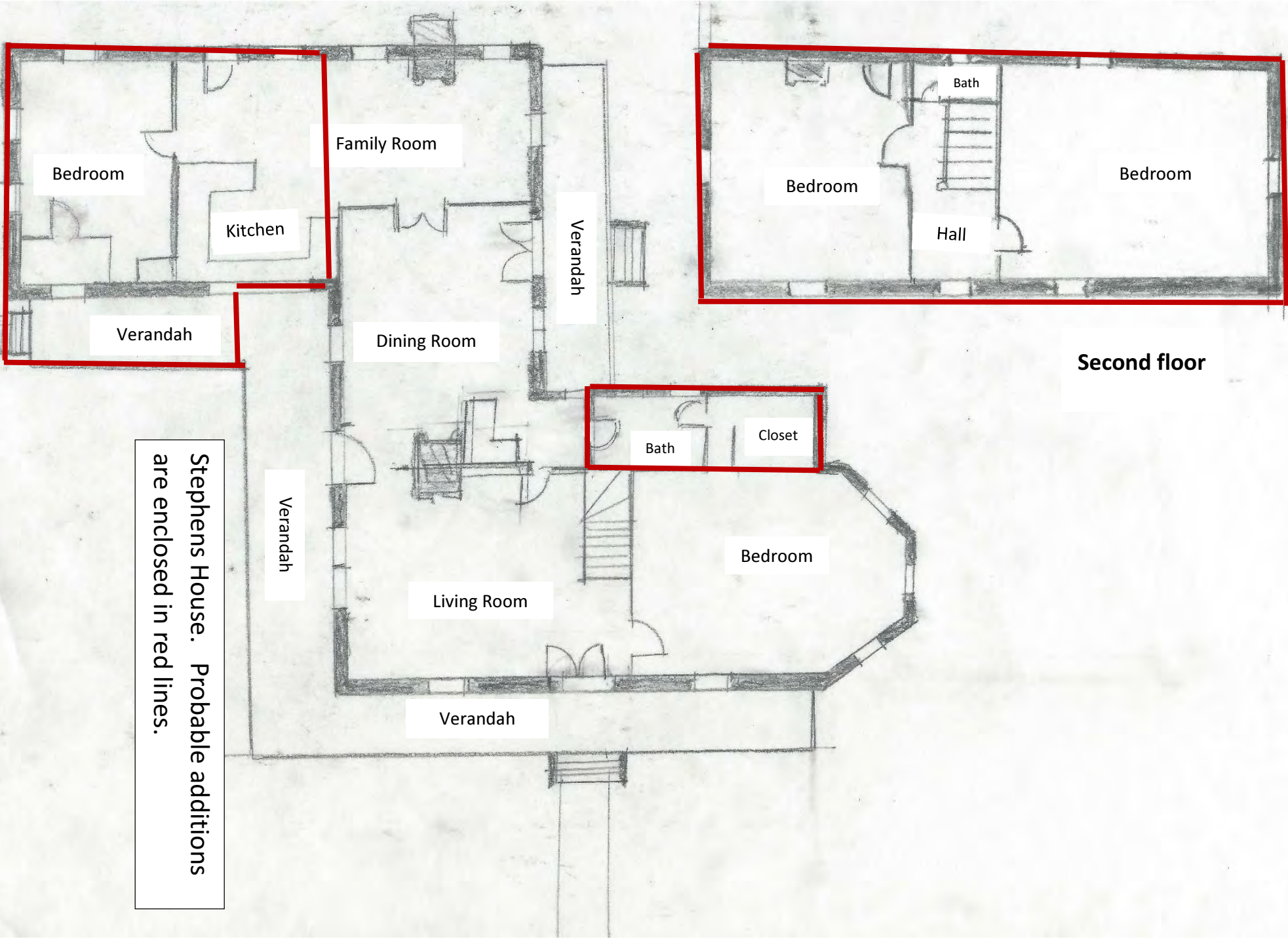


Key to Historic Resources  
 A House  
 B Swimming pool  
 C Metal storage building  
 D Small storage building  
 E Well  
 F Tobacco barn

Key to Exterior Photographs



Key to Interior Photographs



Stephens House. Probable additions are enclosed in red lines.

Second floor

# Stephens House


19802 Old Bellamy Road  
Alachua, Alachua Co.  
Florida

UTM:

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1)	17	355415	3301669
2)	17	355597	3301655
3)	17	355594	3301484
4)	17	355374	3301491

Datum: WGS84

## Legend

 Proposed\_NationalRegister

Date: 5/18/2017

1:10,000

0 425 850 1,700 Feet

0 105 210 420 Meters

Basemap Source: Source: Esri,  
DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar  
Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS,  
USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping,  
Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo,  
and the GIS User Community



# Stephens House


19802 Old Bellamy Road  
Alachua, Alachua Co.  
Florida

UTM:

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1)	17	355415	3301669
2)	17	355597	3301655
3)	17	355594	3301484
4)	17	355374	3301491

Datum: WGS84

## Legend

 Proposed\_NationalRegister

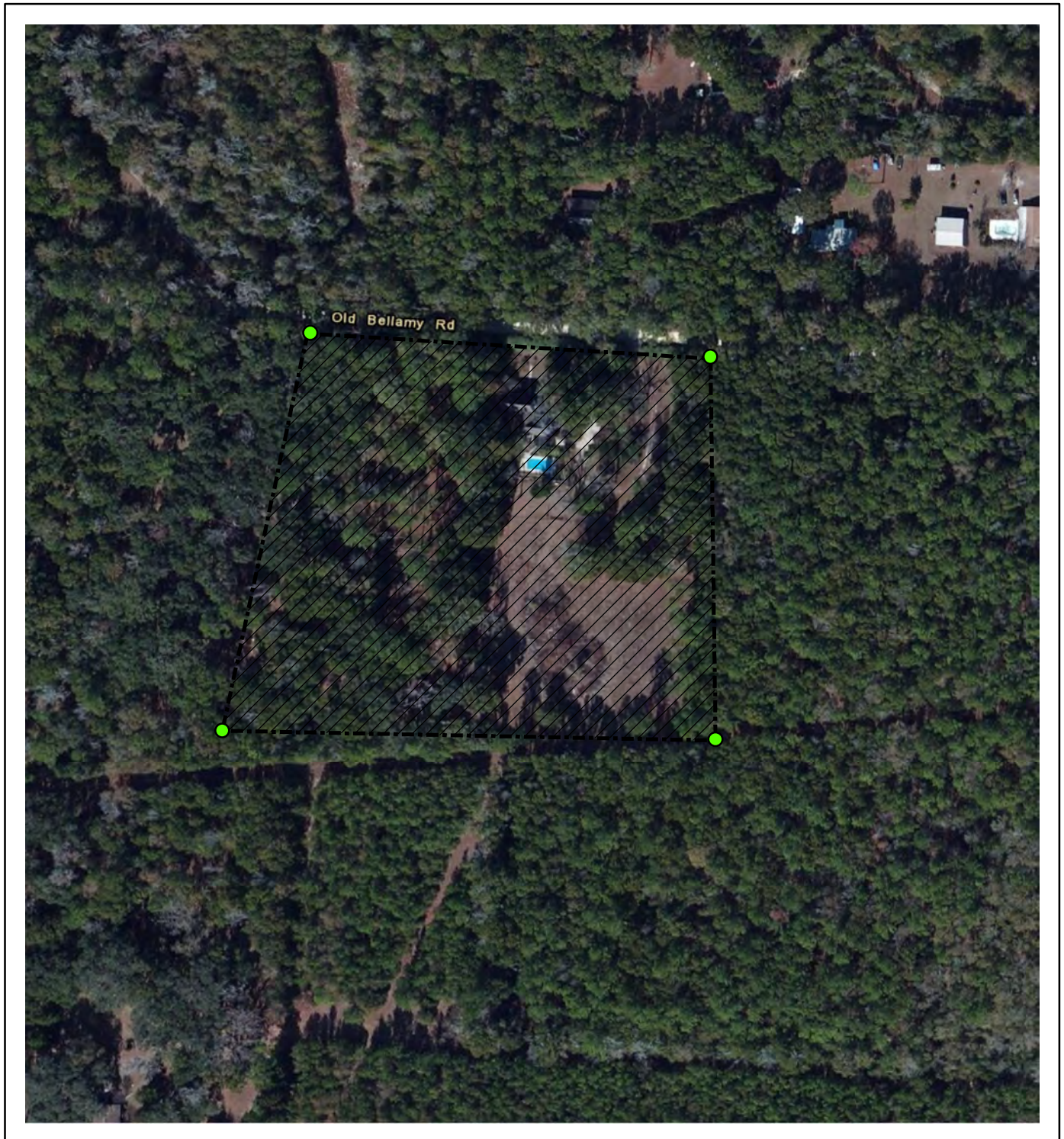
Date: 5/18/2017

1:3,000

0 125 250 500  
Feet

0 30 60 120  
Meters

Basemap Source: Source: Esri,  
DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar  
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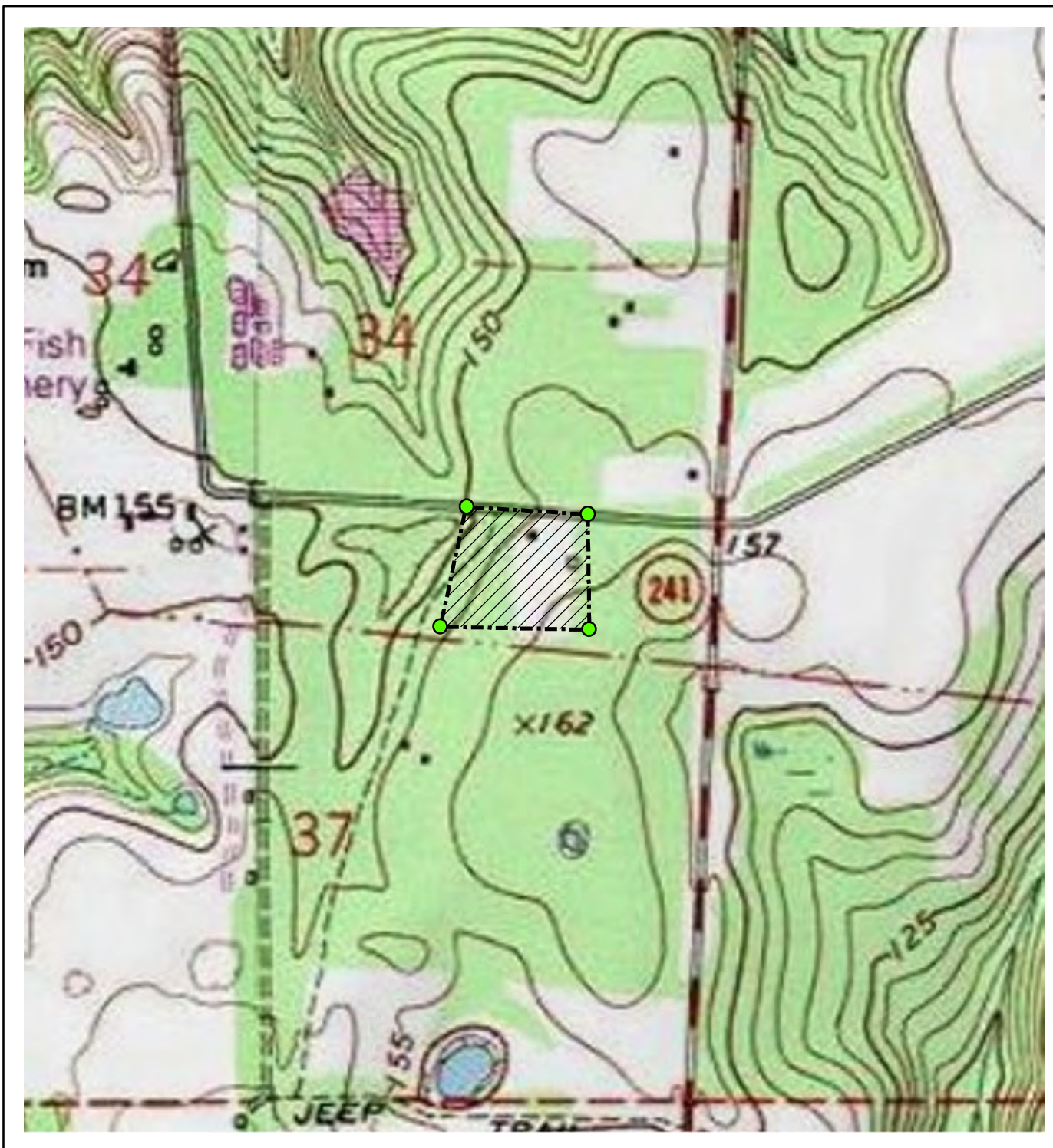
Date: 5/18/2017

1:10,000

0 425 850 1,700  
Feet

0 105 210 420  
Meters

Basemap Source: Source: Esri,  
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Stephens House

Multiple Name: \_\_\_\_\_

State & County: FLORIDA, Alachua

Date Received: 6/16/2017      Date of Pending List: \_\_\_\_\_      Date of 16th Day: \_\_\_\_\_      Date of 45th Day: 7/31/2017      Date of Weekly List: \_\_\_\_\_

Reference number: SG100001386

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

Accept       Return       Reject      7/31/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: Interesting folk victorian house, typical of 19th century, rural occupation, and in remarkably good condition.

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept / C

Reviewer Jim Gabbert      Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275      Date \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION:    see attached comments : No    see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



# Alachua County Advisory Board Program

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## *Historical Commission*

**Mr. William Breeze**, Chair  
**Mr. Ashley Wood**, Vice Chair  
**Ms. Pat Moore**, Secretary

April 10, 2017

Florida National Register Review Board  
c/ o Ruben A. Acosta  
Survey and Registration Supervisor  
Bureau of Historic Preservation  
Division of Historical Resources  
Florida Department of State  
500 South Bronough Street  
Tallahassee, FL 32399

RE: National Register Nomination for Stephens House, 19802 Old Bellamy Road

Dear Mrs. Almy, Dr. Hirsch, Mr. Gonzalez, Dr. Smith and Ms. Uguccioni,

The Alachua County Historical Commission is pleased to support the nomination of the Stephens House to the National Register of Historic Places. The house is a unique Folk Victorian farmhouse in very good condition, and is associated with a historic local family as noted in the application documents. The Old Bellamy Road is a very significant location, and is popular with recreational bicyclists. We encourage heritage tourism and this structure will be a welcome addition to the National Register sites in Alachua County.

Our advisory board commends the efforts of the owner in placing this for nomination. We look forward to your decision.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "William Breeze".

William Breeze, Chair

Xc: Murray Laurie, Historian



## FLORIDA DEPARTMENT *of* STATE

**RICK SCOTT**  
Governor



**KEN DETZNER**  
Secretary of State

June 5, 2017

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief,  
National Register of Historic Places  
Mail Stop 7228  
1849 C St, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nomination for the **Stephens House (FMSF#: 8AL04422), in Alachua County**, to the National Register of Historic Places. The related materials (digital images, maps, and site plan) are included.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at (850) 245-6364 if you have any questions or require any additional information.

Sincerely,

Ruben A. Acosta  
Supervisor, Survey & Registration  
Bureau of Historic Preservation

RAA/mai

Enclosures