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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

AUG 16 2013

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 MORGAN / TOWNSEND HOUSE

other names/site number FMSF#MR1514

2. Location

street & number 13535 North Highway 19 N/A not for publication

city or town Salt Springs N/A vicinity

state Florida code FL county Marion code 083 zip code 32134

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.)

Barbara C. Mattick / DSHPO 8/13/2013
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Historic Preservation
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 Salby

9/26/2013

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	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	0	total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

"N/A"

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

vacant

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Frame Vernacular

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
walls WOOD

roof METAL
other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 36) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

ca.1894

ca.1919

Significant Dates

ca.1895

ca.1919

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

Acreeage of Property approx. 3.75 acres

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	7	4	2	8	7	2	0	3	2	4	6	7	8	0
	Zone		Easting						Northing						
2															

3															
	Zone		Easting						Northing						
4															

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Seiler, Marie Frances/Robert O. Jones, Historic Preservationist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date August 2013

street & number 500 South Bronough Street telephone 850-245-6333

city or town Tallahassee state FL zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Walt C. Seiler, Rodney D. Evans, Frederick E. Seiler

street & number 9941 NE 306 Ct. telephone 352-685-0089

city or town Salt Springs state Florida zip code 32134

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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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1 **MORGAN-TOWNSEND HOUSE,
SALT SPRINGS, MARION COUNTY,
FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

The Morgan-Townsend House is located at 13535 North Highway 19 in Salt Springs, Marion County, Florida. The house is comprised of three connected parts: the main house, a separate kitchen, and a walkway that connects them. The house was built sometime in the 1890s, ca.1894, and moved across the road to the east sometime between 1906 and 1919, ca.1919. The house is located in the northeast quarter of the lot, and behind a neighborhood grocery store that is located in the northwest quarter of the lot. The house is accessed by an east/west unpaved drive through the middle of the property that leads to the south side of the house. The two and one-half story Frame Vernacular house rests on tapered concrete piers, and has horizontal drop siding. Facing east, the house has a side gable metal roof with return-gables. The most character defining elements are the first and second story complete wrap-around verandah porches with railings and balusters, and the three gable dormers on both the east and west roof slopes. Fenestration is symmetrically arranged. An external brick chimney is on the north elevation of the house. The house contains 4466 square feet of interior floor space.

A covered walkway centered on the west elevation of the house provides access to a one-story rectangular kitchen. The kitchen building has a front gable metal roof with return-gables. The buildings two rooms enclose 648 square feet. The kitchen door faces east to the main house. Its foundation is on concrete piers, the exterior is composed of horizontal drop siding, and a brick chimney pierces the south slope of the roof near the west end. The windows are filled with 6/6 double-hung wooden sashes.

SETTING

The Morgan-Townsend House faces east toward the Salt Springs, a spectacular natural mineral spring that gives the area its name, and Ocala National Forestry property. To the east and south, the property borders United States National Forest, and to the north, Salt Springs Recreation Area. State Road 19 runs north/south through the Salt Springs community and abuts the house property to the west. The City of Ocala is thirty-five miles west of Salt Spring. The grocery store immediately west of the house fronts onto State Road 19 (Photo #1). The town is a hub for outdoor recreation activities. Lake Kerr and Little Lake Kerr are west of State Road 19, and the Salt Springs feeds a river that runs east to Lake George. The land is gently rolling and the location of the house is higher than the spring to the east. The 5 acres are populated by unmanaged mature oaks, pines,

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palms, citrus, and some ornamental trees and plants. A dirt road connects off the south entrance to the grocery store and provides access to the Morgan-Townsend House along its south side (Photo #2). The terrain at the house site is relatively flat, but is at a significantly higher elevation than the springs; thus, coming from the east it appears to sit on a hill.

Physical Description

Exterior

Both buildings and the connecting walkway rest on tapered concrete piers. The rectangular main and kitchen buildings are sided with horizontal wooden drop-siding. The gable roofs have gable-returns, and are sheathed in 5 v-crimp metal. The chimneys are brick, and all original windows are 2/2 or 6/6 double-hung wooden sashes. The top, half-story has 1/1 sashes that replaced original 6/6 sashes. All windows and doors on the main house are symmetrically arranged.

The front/east facade (Photo #3) displays first and second story verandahs with handrails and balusters, the broad side of the side-gable roof which has three symmetrically spaced dormers with gables. Central wooden steps with railings lead to the 1st floor. Eight 6x6" posts support the second story verandah, and eight 4x4" posts support the roof above the second story. Handrails and twenty balusters are between each support post. A centrally located, original wooden paneled door leads into the 1st floor, and an original door to the left (south) enters one of the four rooms on that level. Directly over the central door and on the second floor is a doorway giving access to the second story verandah. On the first story, three windows and one single door are symmetrically arranged, two flanking the central main door. There are four windows on the second story, two flanking the central door.

The north elevation (Photo #4) exhibits the continuing wrap-around verandahs, supports, and railings. This elevation contains five sections with six posts on each story. The gable ends are visible from this elevation, including a rectangular wooden louvered vent at the peak of the gable and a single window immediately below the vent. Also visible are the gable returns located just above the second-story porch roof. An exterior brick chimney rises just west of center on the elevation. This view also offers a slight view of the dormers from the side.

Walkway: From the north elevation, the 12.5 foot-wide, covered one-story walkway (480 square feet) that connects the main house to the kitchen is visible to the west (Photo #5). (The kitchen

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building is described separately). The gable roof covering the walkway is surfaced with asphalt shingles. The north and south sides of the walkway have three 6x6" posts supporting the roof. Each post has a diagonal brace that connects to the exposed rafters (Photo #6). Wooden steps with wooden handrails access the walkway at the northwest corner of the walkway on the north side, and in the second bay from the west on the south side of the walkway.

The rear, west elevation (Photo #7) displays the most impressive view of the home, in showing both primary and secondary buildings with the connecting walkway. The triple dormers are visible, evenly spaced on the roof. The west elevation mirrors the east elevation except that the kitchen walkway intersects the center of the first story verandah where porch steps are located on the east, and there is no single door flanking the main-entry door as on the east façade. A single window fills that space, aligned with the window directly above it on the second story.

The south elevation (Photo #8) mirrors that of the north elevation except that there is no chimney.

Interior

The interior of the main house contains approximately 3522 square feet of floor space. The main house consists of twelve primary spaces including eight symmetrical rooms on the first and second floors, two on the third floor, and central hallways with stairs on the first and second floors. Wood floors as well as tongue-in-groove horizontally hung wooden walls and ceilings are throughout. The 2/2 double-hung sash windows with encasements that house original window weights are throughout the house, except for on the attic floor where the sashes are 1/1.

Entering the main eastern door, there is a central hall with a door at the west end, and a stairway to the second floor rising from the left or south wall (Photo #9). Doors off the hall enter each of the four rooms, two on both the north and south side of the hall. In the southeast room there is a single door near the northeast corner providing access onto the verandah. In the northwest room is the main fireplace (Photo #10). The second floor repeats the layout of the first floor with doors to the east and west accessing the verandahs, and a fireplace in the northwest room (Photos #11&12). The southeast room does not have its own door to access the verandah, and a 2/2 wooden sash occupies that space and all window openings on the first two floors (Photo #13). The attic, top floor is reached by a flight of wooden stairs (Photos #14&15). Each of the two rooms on the top floor are located on the north and south sides of the central hall. At either end of the hall are

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windows contained within a dormer. Each room contains a dormer centrally located in the east and east sloping ceilings (Photo #16).

Kitchen

The kitchen and dining area enclosing 648 square feet is a one-story rectangular building with a front gable roof with gable- returns (Photo #17). A shed roofed south side porch spans that elevation. The porch roof is supported with five square posts and includes hand rails and balusters like those on the walkway and main house. The east and west gables have rectangular wooden louvered vents in the peak (Photo #18). A central door is in the east elevation. The south elevation has three windows and two doors accessing the porch. The west elevation contains two windows, and the north elevation contains four windows. A brick chimney pierces the south slope of the roof. The windows in the kitchen are 6/6 double-hung wooden sashes.

The east door provides access into the first of two rooms, the dining room (Photo #19). Three windows are in its north wall, and the south wall has two windows and a door. Two doors in the west wall of the dining room access the kitchen. A brick chimney with flue for a wood-stove pipe is located in the east wall of the kitchen, along with the two doors (Photo #20). Two windows are in the west wall, and single windows are in the north and south walls. The south wall also has a door that accesses the south porch.

Alterations

The house and separate kitchen/dining building were built sometime in the 1890s. They were both moved to their current location at an unspecified time between 1906 and 1919. The walkway was built to reconnect the two historic buildings after the move. Historic and non-historic alterations to the house have been made, and are being removed, with a couple of exceptions. Additional non-historic storage areas under the first and second floor stairs have been retained, as well as some shelf and counter spaces within the kitchen. The 6/6 original dormer windows were replaced at some unknown date with 1/1 double-hung wooden sashes. The 6/6 sashes have been kept and will be restored to the dormers.

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MARION COUNTY FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

The Morgan-Townsend House fulfills Criterion C at the local level for Architecture as an excellent example of Frame Vernacular construction from the late nineteenth century. The rectangular two and one-half story house is built on the Georgian Four Square form with first and second story wrap-around verandahs. The large dwelling is consistent with national and statewide trends in architecture from the nineteenth century, and is the best example of Frame Vernacular in the community of Salt Springs.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Originally surveyed and named for Robert B. Kerr in 1835, Lake Kerr (previously known as Lake Churchill) bordered two distinctive communities. On the north/northwestern shore is Kerr City platted in 1884 (NR 1995). On the east/southeastern shore was an area known as Churchill. The entire area surrounding Lake Kerr came to all be known as Salt Springs, Marion County, Florida. History of the Kerr City area is widely recorded and shows a rapid ascension in 1884 (nearly 100 people) and equally rapid decline immediately after the freezes of 1894-95 (nearly deserted), which crippled the citrus industry.¹

The area nearer Salt Springs and historic "Churchill" proved to be more economically adaptable and sustainable. Churchill was a thriving community with a post office, a school, and churches. Following the devastating freezes of 1894-95, the business of naval stores became the predominant economic contributor to the area. This industry was important to maritime power worldwide as pine tar and pitch were used to seal wooden ships and protect sails and rigging. From 1909 until 1923, Florida led the nation in pine gum production.² Naval Stores evolved into a thriving timber business, watched closely by a brand new entity, the National Forest Service." Spearheaded by our nation's youngest (forty-two years old) President Theodore Roosevelt, the Ocala National Forest was the second forest designation east of the Mississippi, created in 1908, and it completely encompassed the Salt Springs community. The president's measures were at the beginning of a long legacy of land conservation by the United States government.³

By 1920 – 1940, people that came to be known as "tourists" and "snowbirds" began coming to Salt Springs. "Some came to be cured, believing that the waters had medicinal value, while others simply wanted to enjoy the bath of crystal clear waters."⁴ Homemade shelters sprang up in the forest to accommodate the visitors who

¹ Norman, Robert. *Ocala National Forest (Images of America)*. Arcadia Publishing, 2012. Print.

² "Florida Historical Markers Programs - Marker: Alachua." 2013. Web. Florida Department of State: Division of Historical Resources. <<http://www.flheritage.com/preservation/markers/markers.cfm?ID=alachua>>.

³ "Ocala National Forest, *History and Culture*." Friday, February 1 2013. Web. <<http://www.fs.fed.us/qoi/>>.

⁴ The Official Website of Salt Springs: Local History." 2012. Web. Salt Springs Visitors Center. <<http://www.saltspringsfl.com/>>

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MARION COUNTY FLORIDA

came to the springs. In the early 1960's State Highway 19 opened, exposing the springs to the world. Portions of the scarce private land nearby was soon subdivided and sold as campsites. Over the years, most of those campsites have become permanent home sites, for both full-time residents and weekenders. It was while in this area that Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings spent time with the Calvin Long Family in 1933, and subsequently wrote her most famous work "The Yearling."

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Attracted by the much advertised citrus industry in Florida, Daniel Lewis Morgan moved to Norwalk, Putnam County, Florida, from Marengo County, Alabama, in c.1882-83. While serving as this community's postmaster and operating a dry goods business at Norwalk Landing, Morgan purchased property in nearby "Churchill" now known as Salt Springs. While living mostly in Churchill (c.1889-1900), Daniel Morgan served as supervisor of the Churchill school and as a commissioner for Marion County. It is during this time period that the Morgan home was constructed on Lake Kerr in an area that came to be known as "Morgan's Hammock" (township 13, section 24, range 25 - also known as government lots 3 and 4).⁵ As recently as the 1970s there was visual evidence of a significant orange grove at this location.⁶

The Board of Public Instruction of Marion County records show Daniel Morgan "resigned as supervisor of the Churchill school in 1897, because he was moving his business back to Norwalk."⁷ This is following the disastrous freezes of 1894-95 which destroyed the citrus industry in central Florida. Though the school records indicate his intention to return to Norwalk, the Florida Census of 1900 proves otherwise, showing Daniel Morgan, his wife Ida R., son Lloyd W., daughter Ida, and housekeeper Theresa Williamson residing in precinct 12, Marion County, which is Salt Springs. A logging accident on the Ocklawaha River took the life of Morgan one year later in 1901. His wife died shortly thereafter in a wagon accident. The property and home at Churchill/Lake Kerr were sold by Morgan's heirs the son Lloyd W. Morgan and widowed daughter-in-law Susie Morgan in 1906.⁸

William C. Townsend purchased the 56.5-acre home site from Lloyd W. and Susie Morgan in the summer of 1906, intending to use it as a seasonal home. Townsend came to the Salt Springs area from Lake Butler, Florida, where he and his brother held a successful farming and turpentine business.⁹ Census records show the

⁵ *The Morgan Family of Lloyd Llewellyn Duggar, Mary Morgan Duggar Toulmin, Helen Kathryn Duggar Conwell*. Ed. Toulmin, Mary Morgan Duggar (Assembled by). The University of Florida Smathers Libraries: Special Area Studies Collection: The Morgan Family Collections, 2000.

⁶ Bray, Sybil Browne. *Marion County Remembers: Salty Crackers*. No. 4 Vol. , 1986.

⁷ *U.S. Census, Florida, Marion County, Precinct 12, Salt Springs.*, 1900.

⁸ *Deed Transfer: The Morgan/Townsend House*. Marion County, FL: Deed Record: State of Florida, Marion County, 1906.

⁹ "Family Genealogy Research: City of Lake Butler." 2013.Web. <<http://chazzcreations.com/>>.

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brothers' occupation as naval stores operators.¹⁰ In viewing the tax rolls for Marion County, the acquisition of large pieces of timberland in the Salt Springs area by William C. Townsend is evident beginning in the early 1900s. He came to own all of the J.M. Hernandez Grant, which contains the current location of the Morgan-Townsend House.¹¹

The house was moved from Morgan's Hammock approximately one quarter mile east from the original location sometime between c.1906-1919. According to the official website of Salt Springs, William Townsend's direct descendant, Henry Sprinkle says, "moving the house was quite a feat which took almost a year to complete. It was said that, to move the house, they felled large pine trees laying them in front of the house as rollers and, like the Egyptians, pulled the house with teams of oxen & cattle." This account is also reported by Sybil Brown Bray in Florida Remembers: Salty Crackers, No.4 as well as an excellent physical description. "The house is of pine construction with cypress siding. It now has ten rooms, with a dining room and kitchen connected to the main house by a walkway, and porches completely surrounding the house."¹² This description is repeated as well in The Morgan Family of Lloyd Llewellyn Duggar, Mary Morgan Duggar Toulmin, and Helen Kathryn Duggar Conwell. The family chronicle states the dwelling has been used as a private home, a clubhouse, and a hunting lodge over the years and "still looks imposing and well maintained on its site overlooking Salt Springs."¹³

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Frame Vernacular refers to common wood frame construction techniques employed by self-taught builders. The term "vernacular" does not imply inferior or mundane architecture. Dwellings and other building types characterized as vernacular lend themselves to categorization by building form associated with a particular era and region of the country, rather than classification within a particular genre of formal architecture.

Before the Civil War, residents relied upon local materials and their own methods and designs to construct houses. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and parts, which exerted a pervasive influence over vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to finished architectural products from which to

¹⁰ *U.S. Census, Florida, Bradford County.*, 1910.

¹¹ *Marion County Tax Roll: Official Documents*. Marion County Clerk of the Court., 1899-1926.

¹² Bray, Sybil Browne. *Marion County Remembers: Salty Crackers*. No. 4 Vol. , 1986.

¹³ *The Morgan Family of Lloyd Llewellyn Duggar, Mary Morgan Duggar Toulmin, Helen Kathryn Duggar Conwell*. Ed. Toulmin, Mary Morgan Duggar (Assembled by). The University of Florida Smathers Libraries: Special Area Studies Collection: The Morgan Family Collections, 2000.

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create their own designs. Many popular vernacular building forms of the antebellum period were used by builders during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Frame Vernacular dwellings are typically one or two stories in height, with wood frame structural systems and pier foundations. They display a variety of footprints, plan, and forms, including composite, I-house, irregularly massed, single or double-pen, and saddlebag. Early models often have steeply pitched gable or hip roofs that accommodate attic space. Board-and-batten, horizontal drop siding, weatherboard, and wood shingles are common exterior wall surface materials. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end models, protect entrances. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows consist of double-hung sashes or casements, and paneled wood doors often contain glazing. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental work.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The austere beauty of Florida Plantation houses “without white pillars,” built during the last 19th century agricultural expansion of Florida, set then distinctly apart from their more high-styled Louisiana and Alabama cousins. The Classical Revivals seemed to have passed by unnoticed by the hardworking “Florida Cracker.”¹⁴ This legacy gives an inherent charm to large Florida homes. This describes the Morgan-Townsend House. The two and one half story home with its side-gabled, triple dormered roof and double-pile concept is a fine example of the Georgian Four-Square form of the late eighteenth century. Though Georgian in form, the house displays only one decorative element associated with this particular style, the cornice returns on both main house and kitchen building. Impressively large, The Morgan-Townsend House consists of a simple massed rectangular plan with a separate single story kitchen that is of the simple linear plan containing two units. The wide, steep-pitched roof walkway between the main dwelling and kitchen / dining building is just one more element that lends to the description of the Morgan-Townsend Home of “home of a prominent Florida family during the early twentieth century.” In water front homes what is usually considered the “front” faces the water, even though most are accessed from the rear, by what would be a street or road. Viewed from the spring, The Morgan-Townsend House is at a higher elevation which only serves to exaggerate its overwhelmingly grand image which is reminiscent of the lifestyle of agriculturally successful Florida families during the late 1800s and early 1900s.¹⁵

¹⁴ Haase, Ronald W., *Classic Cracker: Florida's Wood Frame Vernacular Architecture*. Sarasota, Florida: Pineapple Press, 1992, p.47, 53,54.

¹⁵ McAlester, Virginia, and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2009.

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"Ocala National Forest, *History and Culture*." Friday, February 1 2013. Web.
<<http://www.fs.fed.us/qoi/>>.

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U.S. Census, Florida, Marion County, Precinct 12, Salt Springs., 1900.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 1 **MORGAN-TOWNSEND HOUSE,
MARION COUNTY, FLORIDA**

PHYSICAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

T 13 R 19 S 26

Com in JM Hernandez Grant 372 ft S 63 and ½ degrees W from N Large Boil in Salt Springs W 467 ft E 467 ft Ex RD

Parcel # 12076-000-00

5 acres

Less the leased land used by the store at the northwest quadrant of the property, leaving approximately 3.75 acres with a National Register designation.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The defined parcel of land is historically associated with the Morgan-Townsend House since its relocation on the property in 1919. The leased portion (see site map) of the parcel occupied by the non-historic store is excluded from the nomination due to its alteration of the setting.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number Photos Page 1 **MORGAN-TOWNSEND HOUSE,
SALT SPRINGS, MARION COUNTY,
FLORIDA**

PHOTOGRAPHIC LIST

1. Morgan-Townsend House, 13535 North Highway 19, Salt Springs
2. Marion County, Florida
3. Mrs. Frances Marie Seiler
4. June 2013
5. General store and parking lot, looking north
6. Photo #1 of 20

Items 1 – 4 are the same for the following photographs.

5. South view from the entry drive, looking northeast
6. Photo #2 of 20

5. East, main façade, looking west
6. Photo #3 of 20

5. North elevation, looking south
6. Photo #4 of 20

5. North side of walkway and kitchen, looking south
6. Photo #5 of 20

5. Walkway, looking east toward house
6. Photo #6 of 20

5. West elevation, looking east from kitchen
6. Photo #7 of 20

5. South elevation, looking north
6. Photo #8 of 20

5. First floor stairway and under stair closet, looking southeast
6. Photo #9 of 20

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number Photos Page 2 **MORGAN-TOWNSEND HOUSE,
SALT SPRINGS, MARION COUNTY,
FLORIDA**

- 5. Fireplace on first floor, looking north
- 6. Photo #10 of 20

- 5. Fireplace on second floor, looking north
- 6. Photo #11 of 20

- 5. Fireplace and door on second floor, looking north
- 6. Photo #12 of 20

- 5. Bedroom and windows, second floor, looking north
- 6. Photo #13 of 20

- 5. Staircase on second floor, looking west
- 6. Photo #14 of 20

- 5. Attic stairwell, looking southeast
- 6. Photo #15 of 20

- 5. Dormer window in attic, looking east
- 6. Photo #16 of 20

- 5. South elevations of house, walkway, kitchen, looking north
- 6. Photo #17 of 20

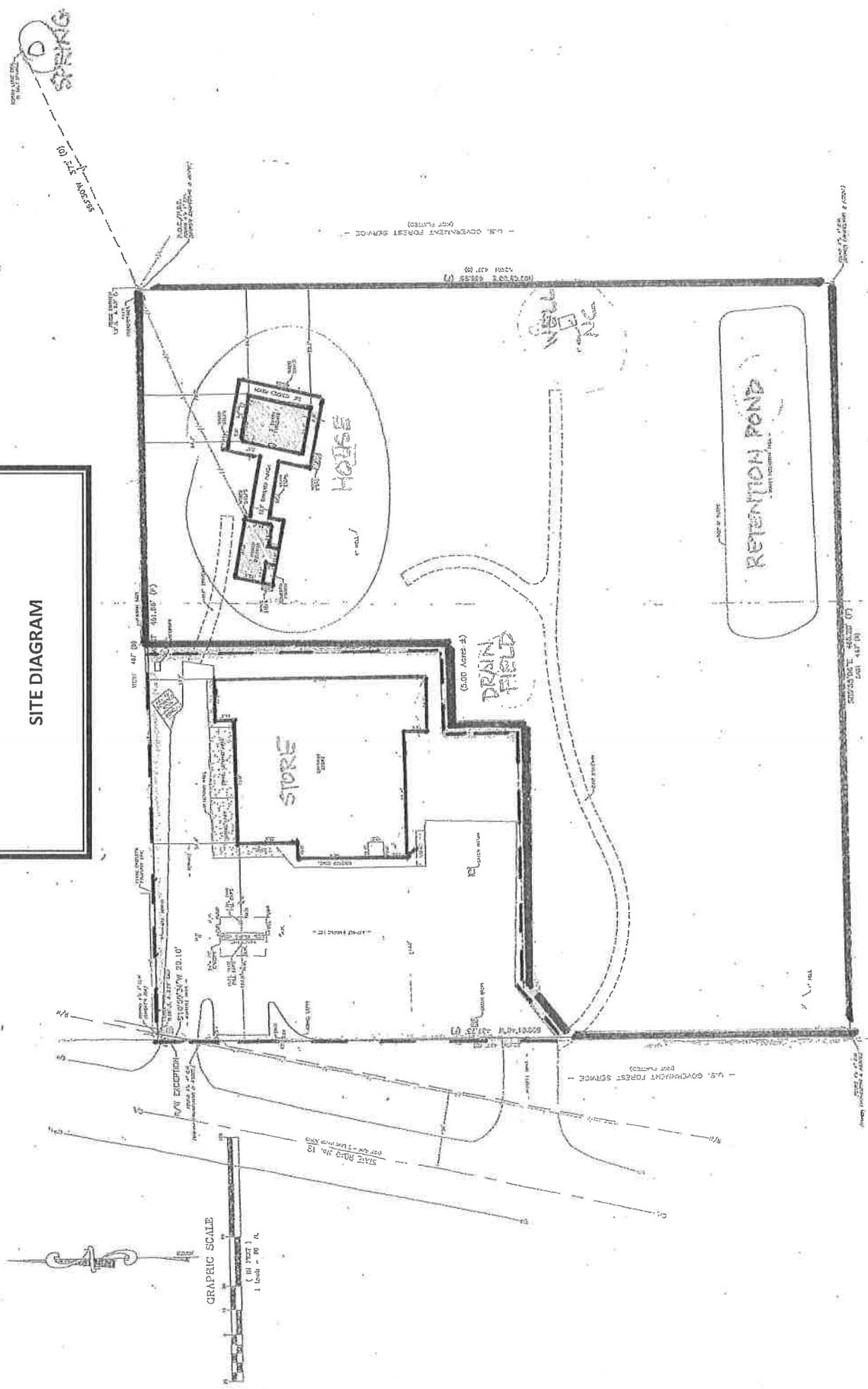
- 5. West, rear elevation of kitchen, looking northeast
- 6. Photo #18 of 20

- 5. Dining area within kitchen building, looking northwest
- 6. Photo #19 of 20

- 5. Kitchen area and stove chimney within kitchen building, looking east
- 6. Photo #20 of 20

MORGAN-TOWNSEND HOUSE
 Salt Springs, Marion County, Florida

SITE DIAGRAM



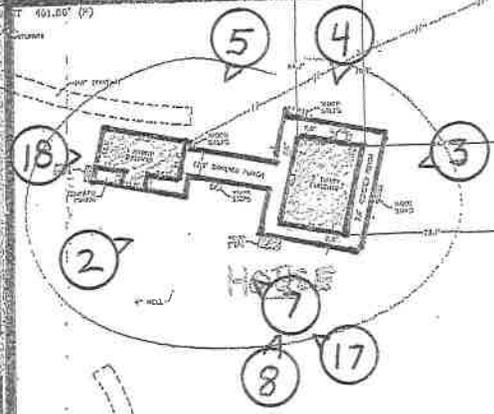
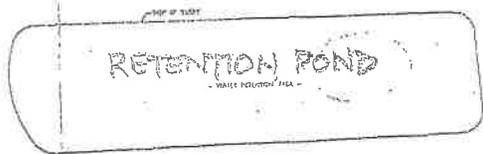
MORGAN-TOWNSEND HOUSE
Salt Springs, Marion County, Florida

Site Diagram, Photo Diagram



S6P30'W 37' (0)

U.S. GOVERNMENT FOREST SERVICE
(NOT PLANTED)



(5.00 Acres ±)

STORE

DRAIN

RETENTION POND

WATER COLLECTION POND

GRAPHIC SCALE

(IN FEET)
1 Inch = 80 Ft.



RAV EXCAVATION

U.S. GOVERNMENT FOREST SERVICE
(NOT PLANTED)

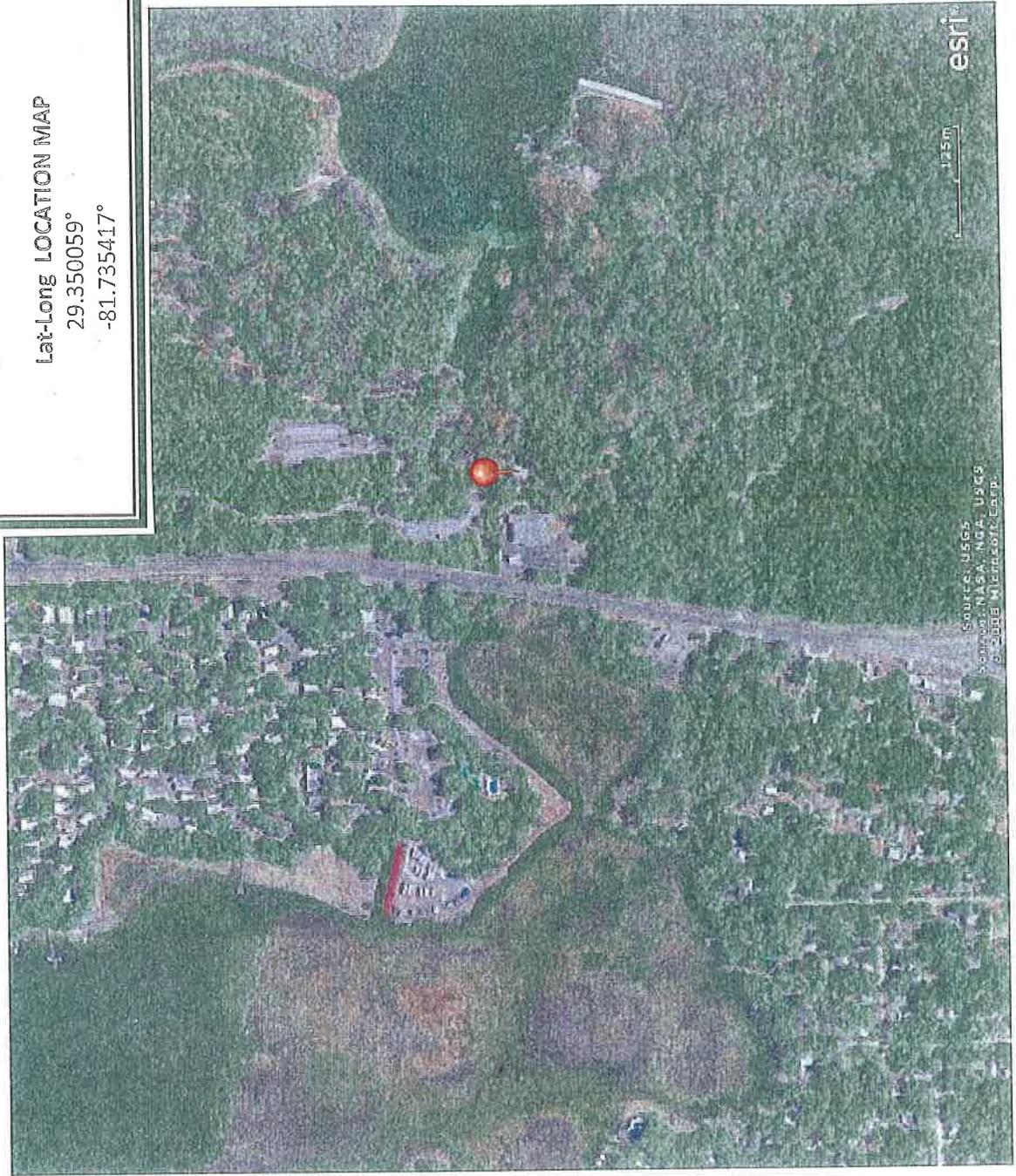
U.S. GOVERNMENT FOREST SERVICE
(NOT PLANTED)

U.S. GOVERNMENT FOREST SERVICE
(NOT PLANTED)

MORGAN-TOWNSEND HOUSE
Salt Springs, Marion County, Florida

Lat-Long LOCATION MAP

29.350059°
-81.735417°



12' 5" floor

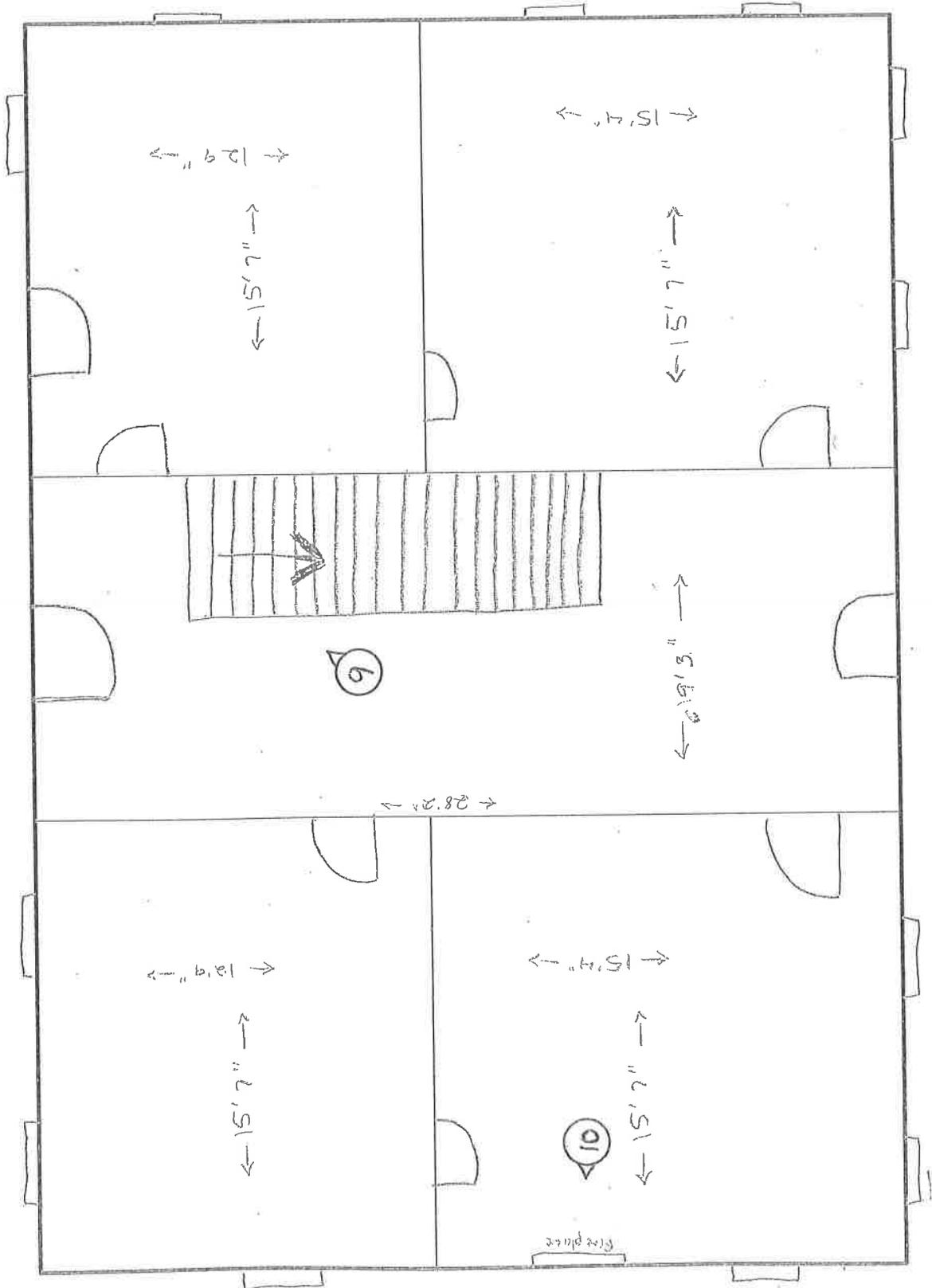
↔

↔ 30' 2" ↔

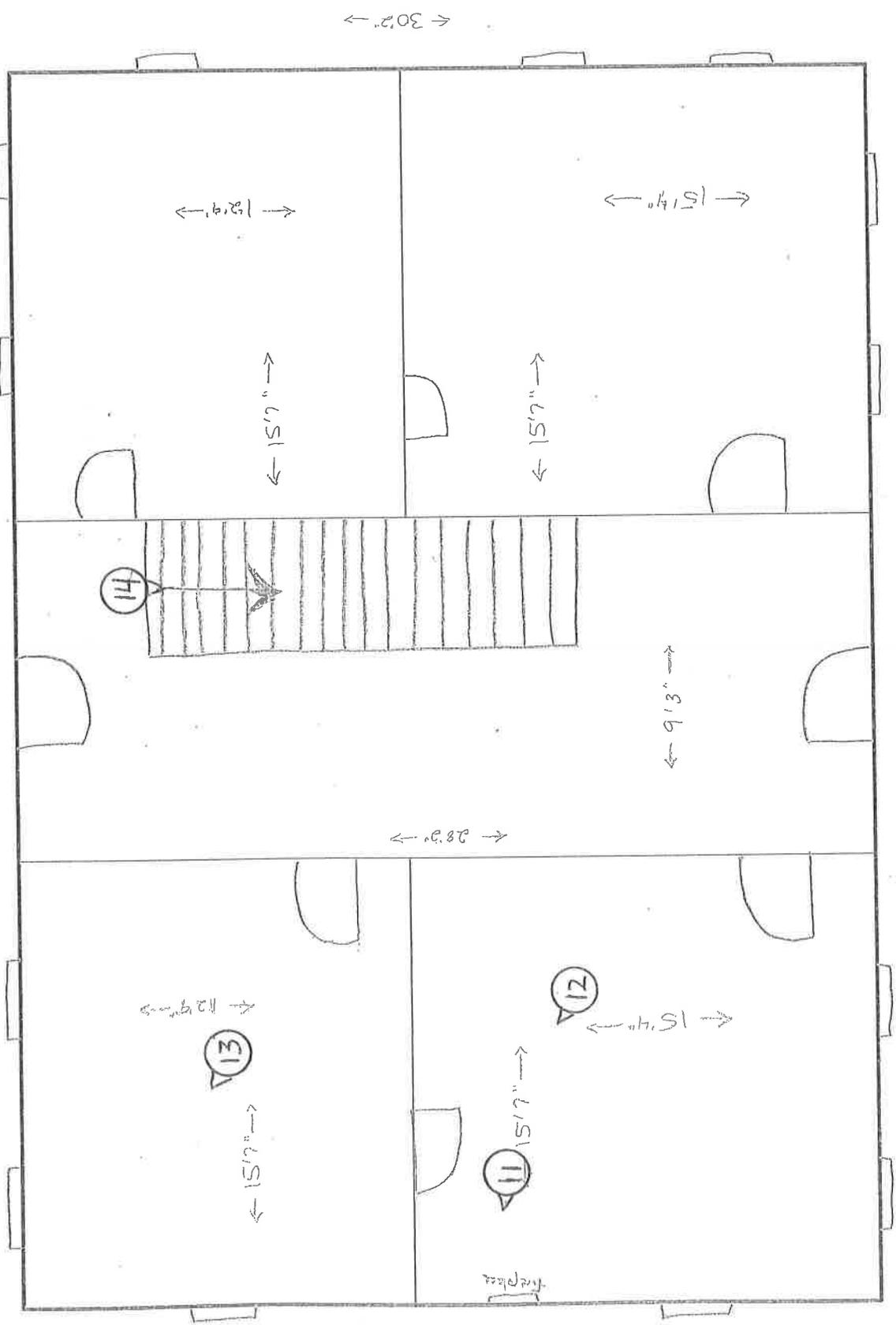
↔ 42' 3" ↔

to kitchen ↓

MORGAN-TOWNSEND HOUSE
 Salt Springs, Marion County, Florida
MAIN HOUSE
 First Floor Plan, Photo Diagram

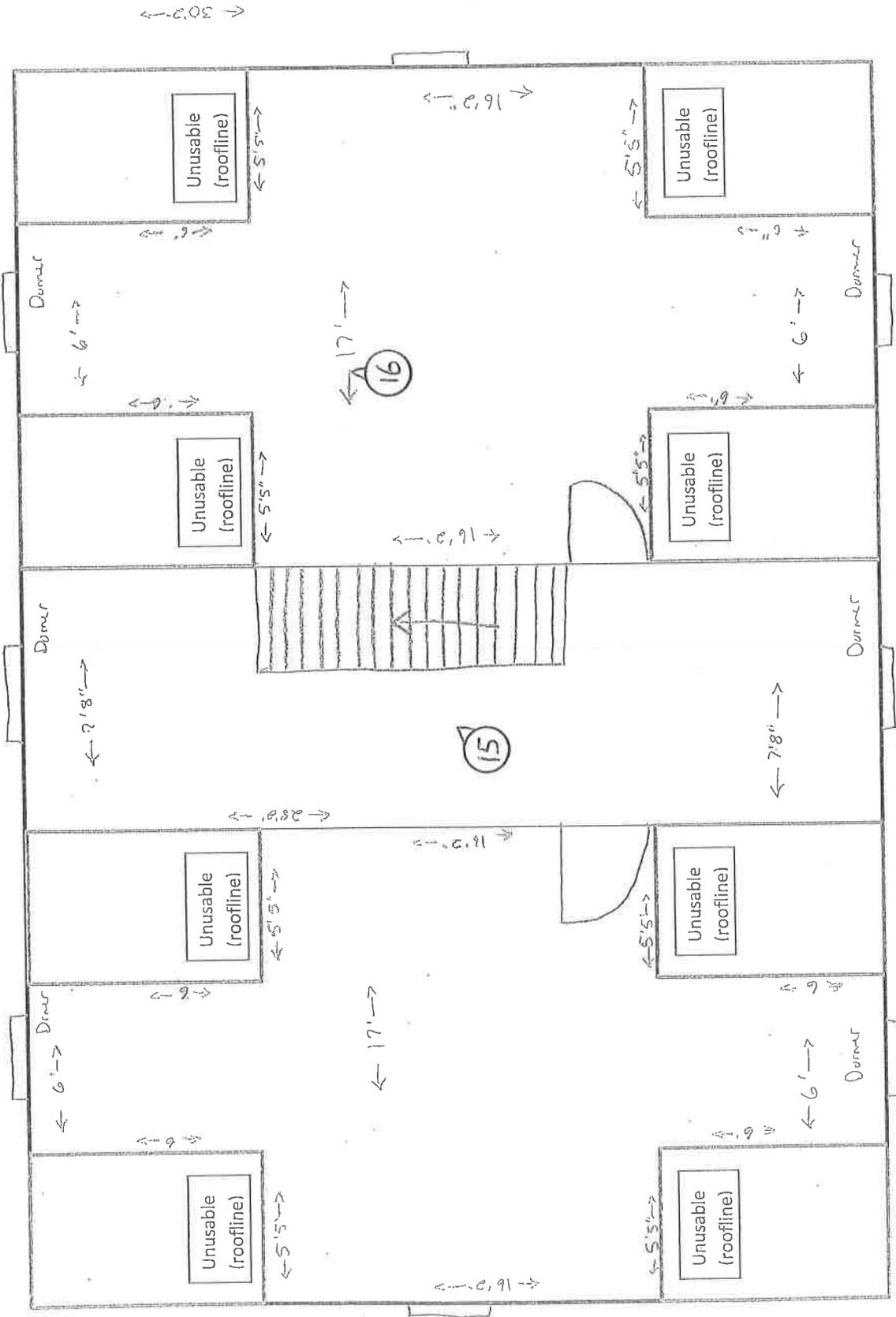


2nd floor



MORGAN-TOWNSEND HOUSE
Salt Springs, Marion County, Florida
MAIN HOUSE
Second Floor Plan, Photo Diagram

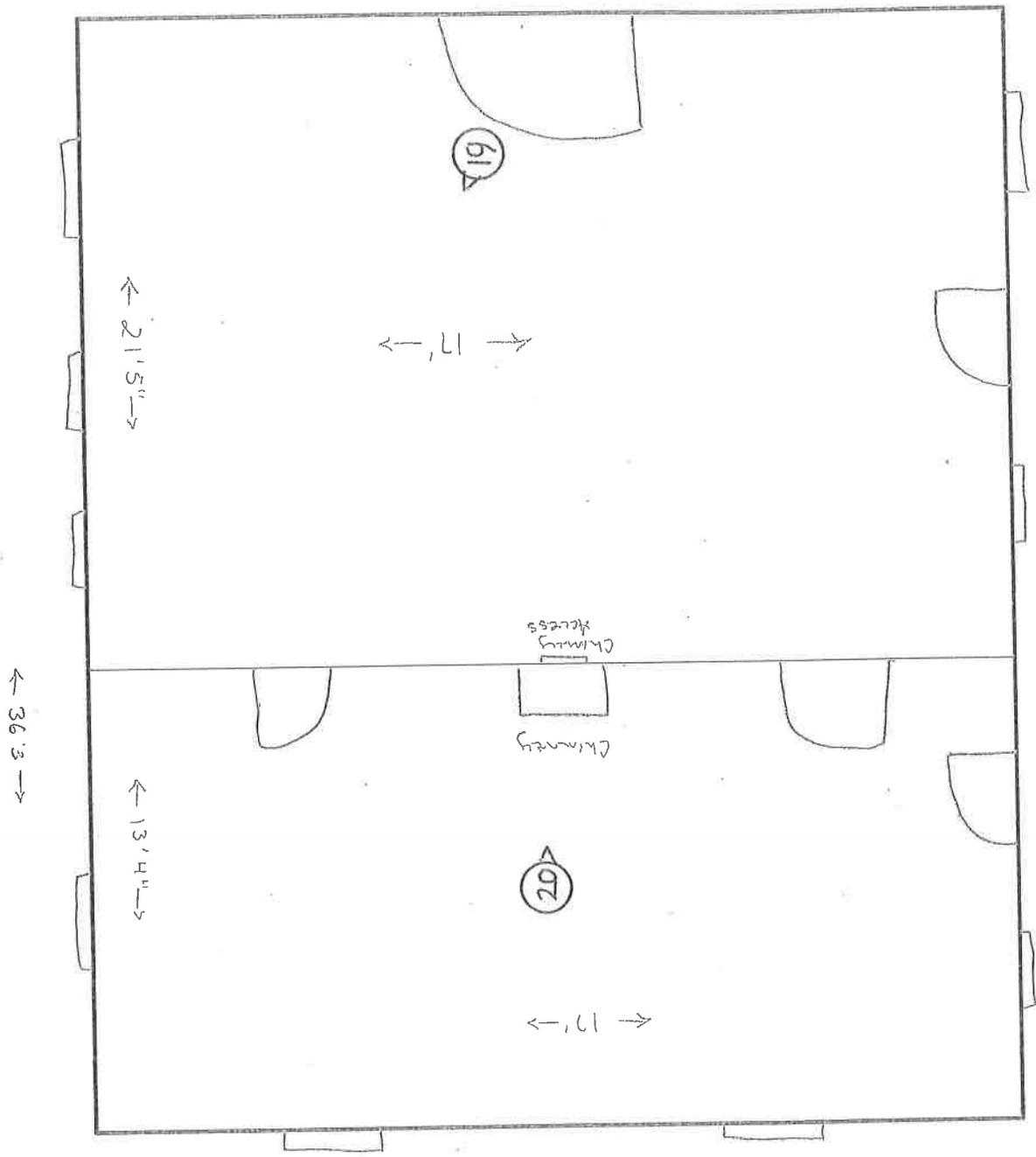
3rd floor



MORGAN-TOWNSEND HOUSE
 Salt Springs, Marion County, Florida
 MAIN HOUSE
 Attic Floor Plan, Photo Diagram

↑ Killa main house

← 18'1" →

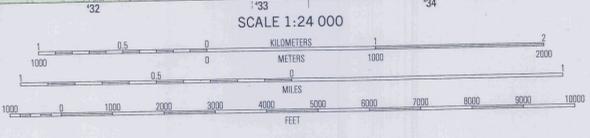


↑
Kitchen / Dining

MORGAN-TOWNSEND HOUSE
 Salt Springs, Marion County, Florida
 Kitchen Floor Plan, Photo Diagram



MORGAN TOWNSEND HOUSE
Salt Springs, Marion Co., FL
Zone 17
Easting 426720
Northing 3246780



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

3 Lake Delancy
2 Welaka
3 Crescent City
4 Lake Kerr
5 Welaka Se
6 Halfmoon Lake
7 Juniper Springs
8 Astor

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Derived from imagery taken 1969 and other sources. Photoinspected using imagery taken 1994; no major culture or drainage changes observed. PLSS and survey control current as of 1970. Boundaries revised 1998.
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27)
Projection: Florida coordinate system, west zone (Lambert conformal conic)
10 000-foot ticks: Florida coordinate system, west and east zones
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 17
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software.
Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Chart 687 (1968). This information is not intended for navigational purposes.
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET-DATUM IS MEAN LOWER LOW WATER
THE PERIODIC TIDES IN THIS AREA ARE NEGLECTABLE

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway hard surface
Secondary highway hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U.S. Route
State Route

SALT SPRINGS, FL
1994
NIMA 46421 SW-SERIES V847









































