

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED 10 SEP 1979
DATE ENTERED 4

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Park Avenue Historic District--see continuation sheet

AND/OR COMMON

LOCATION

Park Ave. and Call St.

STREET & NUMBER See Continuation Sheet

CITY, TOWN Tallahassee

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
2nd

STATE Florida

VICINITY OF
CODE
12

COUNTY
Leon

CODE
073

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME See Continuation Sheet

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Leon County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Tallahassee

STATE
Florida

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE See Continuation Sheet

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Rather than being neatly defined and self-contained, the Park Avenue Historic District is a series of neighborhoods which have evolved along a linear street of public parks. The District extends nine blocks east-west across the spine of a low ridge which traverses Tallahassee from north to south. The variation in topography is significant enough to make it impossible to see from one end of the parkway to the other. Originally, Park Avenue was on the northern fringes of Tallahassee's downtown business district, which developed northward along Monroe and Adams Streets and today extends north of Park Avenue. These two factors (topography and intersecting with commercial arteries) help to explain the neighborhood diversity and variety of functions which are reflected in the buildings associated with Park Avenue. The three center parks - Leon, Bloxham and McCarty - have always been associated with public activities as reflected in the governmental, commercial and religious buildings along their perimeters. The extremes of the parkway - Lewis and Randolph Parks on the east and Green and Cherokee Parks on the west - have always been residential neighborhoods, each, however, having very distinct characteristics.

Although the two-hundred foot wide right-of-way (Park Avenue) has existed since Tallahassee was platted in 1825, the delineation of the seven-block parkway did not occur until the early decades of the twentieth century. Today, it is a well-defined parkway, 120 feet wide, meticulously landscaped with live oak trees, beds of azaleas and roses and traversed with geometric walks and paths. (It is carefully maintained by the City of Tallahassee). Two forty-foot wide, paved roadways parallel its length and eight north-south cross streets (Boulevard, Bronough, Duval, Adams, Monroe, Calhoun, Gadsden, Meridian) divide the parkway into seven individual parks, each 340 feet long. Park Avenue extends west of Boulevard Street as a landscaped parkway; however, because the city cemetery interrupted the 200 foot strip at this intersection, it was impossible to continue the alignment and the parks on the south side of the cemetery. Instead, the parkway was simply reduced¹ to being a median with a single range of live oak trees along its length (fig. 1).

Leon Park (fig. 2), the center park of the seven-park strip, has always been associated with commercial and governmental activities. Today, the United States District Court occupies the former Post Office and Courthouse (fig. 3) (110 East Park Avenue), an imposing 2½-story Georgian Revival style building designed under the auspices of the Works Progress Administration in 1936. It is located in the center of the old courthouse block on the north side of Leon Park. Between 1838 and 1879, this was the site of the Leon County Courthouse. From 1883 until 1925 when it burned, it was the site of the Leon Hotel. A previous federal office building located on the south side of Leon Park, was built in 1892. This building was used by the City of

See Continuation Sheet

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1825-1936

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Park Avenue Historic District is significant because it encompasses the oldest continuously open spaces in the City of Tallahassee, as well as a rich historic panorama of residences, churches, public and commercial structures representative of Tallahassee's development from its platting in 1825 to 1936. Buildings within the district primarily reflect two periods of development: 1830-1860 and 1880-1912. The evolution of Park Avenue, the focal point of the district, spans both periods, for it is as old as the city itself.

Soon after Tallahassee's selection as the capital of the Florida Territory in late 1823, settlers began to move into the area, which was virtually deserted at the time. By 1825 there were already some fifty houses with accompanying stores, a church and a school.¹ The early settlers were, for the most part, men with substantial financial resources who were certainly attracted by Tallahassee's status as the Territorial Capital, but, more importantly, by the fertile, cheap land of Leon County. While Tallahassee may have owed her birth to politics, her prosperity in the golden years before the Civil War rested on the cotton fortunes produced by the surrounding plantations, which, in turn, supported a thriving merchant community.

However, the first decades of the city's existence were harsh. One observer reported, probably truthfully, given the frontier nature of the town, that people were forced to arm themselves to the teeth in order to walk the streets.² For those who survived the effects of the national financial panic of 1837; a severe yellow fever epidemic of 1841; and finally, the destruction by fire of almost the entire business district in May 1843, the next years were prosperous indeed, at least for the white citizens. In the 1850's Leon County produced more cotton than any other county in Florida. By 1860, with seventy-three owners controlling 76,150 of the 110,609 acres of farm land in the county, production surpassed all but three Georgia counties and twenty-one in Alabama. County population in 1860 totalled 12,343 persons. Of this number 3,194 were white, 9,149 were slaves, and 60 were free Negroes; 1,932 persons lived in Tallahassee.³

Many of the men who shared in the prosperity before the Civil War contributed not only to the development of Tallahassee and Leon County, but also to the development of the territory and state as well. John

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 59

UTM NOT VERIFIED

UTM REFERENCES See Continuation Sheet

A	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

B	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
D	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See Continuation Sheet

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Dougherty, Sherry M. (Historian & Deibler, Dan G. (Historic Sites Specialist)

ORGANIZATION

Florida Division of Archives, History & Records Management

DATE

5-31-1979

STREET & NUMBER

The Capitol

TELEPHONE

(904) 487-2333

CITY OR TOWN

Tallahassee

STATE

Florida 32301

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE 7/25/79

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I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

10-24-79

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

10/17/79

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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The Park Avenue Historic District nomination is a resubmission of Zone II of the original Tallahassee Historic District. Since the original submission in 1971, extensive historical information has been found. Because of this and the omission of many important structures we feel a new nomination is more appropriate than extensive addenda.

We are also submitting the Tallahassee Historic District, Zones I and II as two separate districts. These nominations have therefore been resubmitted to the State Review Board and approved for re-nomination as individual districts.

The new Park Avenue Historic District has been extended linearly east-west to incorporate seven city parks and adjacent cemeteries and appropriate structures. We have also included an outline of the new Calhoun Street Historic District (formerly Zone I) on the map to show its geographical relationship.

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Instructions for Locating Site

Streets Running East to West:

East Park Avenue	110-129
	203-209 (odd only)
	301-323 (odd only)
	316
	403
	413
West Park Avenue	400
East Call Street	315-429
	503-527 (odd only)

Streets Running North to South:

North Gadsden Street	118-203
South Monore Street	100-106
North Adams Street	102
North Duval Street	100
North Bronough Street	104
North Boulevard Street	200

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Survey/Tallahassee Capitol Center Survey/Florida Division of Archives, History and Records Management/1975/Florida Division of Archives, History and Records Management (State)

Survey/Historic American Buildings Survey/1962/Library of Congress (Federal)

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN PROPOSED TALLAHASSEE HISTORIC DISTRICT - PARK AVENUE
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L. R. O'Neal and Associates Ltd.
425 East Call Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

John Charles Knott
301 East Park Avenue
Box 65
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

Richard and Joan Ganey
417 East Call Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

Springtime Tallahassee, Inc.
209 East Park Avenue
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

Ernest C. Thompson
Post Office Box 3634
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

Florida Home Builders Association
Post Office Box 1259
Tallahassee, Florida 32302

LeMoyné Art Foundation
125 North Gadsden Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

St. James CME Church Trustees
106 North Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

Newell M. Lee
c/o Richard M. Lee
Post Office Box 900
Tallahassee, Florida 32302

David S. and J. K. Kuypers
439 East Call Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

Newell M. Martin
413 East Park Avenue
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

Mollie S. Horn
Box 837
Tallahassee, Florida 32302

Emily Lively et al
403 East Park Avenue
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

J. C. Pratt
c/o Allene P. Bussey
1133 Camellia Drive
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

Mary F. C. Foster
1902 Gulf Terrace
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

Grace H. Dansby
3806 Apalachee Parkway
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

Irene R. Murphy
316 East College
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

Marc A. Eisenson et al
10555 Southwest 102 Street
Miami, Florida 33176

W. V. and Luella Knott et al
301 East Park Avenue, Box 65
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

Daley Inc.
Route 2, Box 317
Boswell, Pennsylvania 15531

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OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN PROPOSED TALLAHASSEE HISTORIC DISTRICT - PARK AVENUE
CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 2 H D

W. L. Wesson et al
Post Office Box 29
Tallahassee, Florida 32303

Hilmar and K. F. Skagfield
425 Glenview Drive
Tallahassee, Florida 32303

Mr. Daniel A. Kleman
City Manager
City of Tallahassee
300 South Adams Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

Joseph D. and M. B. Smith
1552 Grape Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32303

St. John's Episcopal Church
211 North Monroe Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
ATTN: Reverend Lee Graham

Alan L. Wilson et al
c/o Investors Realty
1001 Thomasville Road #300
Tallahassee, Florida 32303

Chamber of Commerce
100 North Duval Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

Guy Maddox et al
503 East Call Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

First Presbyterian Church
102 North Adams Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

T. R. and E. W. Redden
2802 Morningside Drive
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

Mr. Wesley Johnson, Jr.
Regional Administrator
General Services Administration
1776 Peachtree Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Richard W. Ervin Estate
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Tallahassee, Florida 32303

George E. Lewis II et al
Trustees
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Tallahassee, Florida 32303

L. Wayne and J. A. Coryell
525 East Call Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

Elizabeth J. Jones et al
523 Ingleside
Tallahassee, Florida 32303

Ola N. Alford
527 East Call Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

Kathryn Perkins et al
514 North Ride
Tallahassee, Florida 32303

Joe Bryan
c/o Daniel Bryan
429 East Call Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

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Tallahassee as its city hall between 1936 (when the new federal building was completed) and the mid 1960's when it was demolished to make way for a new eleven-story hotel. The only reminder of the site's municipal association is the former city police station (fig. 4) (115 East Park Avenue) (ca. 1940), which has been converted to commercial activities.

The eastern end of Leon Park is bordered by Monroe Street, Tallahassee's major commercial artery. As evidence of its early commercial development several 2-story brick buildings (figs. 5, 6) (102, 104, 106 South Monroe Street and 117 East Park Avenue) dating from the late nineteenth century remain clustered at the southwest corner of this intersection. On the southeast corner a similar commercial building (fig. 7) (101-103 South Monroe Street) (1883) which once housed the David S. Walker Library on its second floor, remains. After the Library moved to new quarters (fig. 8) (209 East Park Avenue) (NR) completed in 1903 on the south side of Bloxham Park immediately behind the Monroe Street building, the telephone company occupied the building. Today, the diminutive Renaissance Revival style building is wedged between its former home (under demolition) and a new low-rise parking structure (not in the District). The block to the north of Bloxham Park (fig. 9) has similarly been excluded from the District because of new telephone company facilities which occupy most of it and a new service station on the northeast corner of the intersection of Monroe Street and Park Avenue.

McCarty Park, adjacent to Leon Park on the west, is bordered by the First Presbyterian Church (fig. 10) (102 North Adams Street) (1838) (NR) and a new complex (ca. 1965) (NID) for Trinity Methodist Church both on the north side. North Adams Street, which separates Leon and McCarty Park, has long had commercial structures lining its perimeter. One of the earliest was the Union Bank (1841) (NR) which was adjacent to the Columns (1830) (NR) and ^{which was} originally located on the southwest corner of North Adams Street and West Park Avenue. More recent development of this block along the south side of McCarty Park by the First Baptist Church for parking and recreational facilities resulted in the Columns (fig. 11) (100 North Duval Street) (1830) (NR) being moved to its present location on the northwest corner of the intersection of North Duval Street and West Park Avenue, on the north side of Greene Park. (The Union Bank has been moved to a temporary location outside the District). The block north of Greene Park (fig. 12), with the exception of the Columns, is vacant (NID) and is used for temporary

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storage and parking by the City of Tallahassee. The south side of Greene Park, now occupied by several commercial structures of recent construction (NID), was formerly a residential area.

Cherokee Park (fig. 13) is the western-most of the seven parks on the Avenue. St. James C.M.E. Church (fig. 14) (104 North Bronough Street) is located in the block north of Cherokee on the northwest corner of the intersection of North Bronough Street and West Park Avenue. This building is the oldest standing black church in Tallahassee and was built in 1899. Although it was covered with brick and re-dedicated in 1947, angular lancet windows belie its frame construction.

To the north and west of Cherokee Park lie the Old City Cemetery (fig. 15) and St. John's Episcopal Cemetery (fig. 16), both of which have been in use since 1829. Although dotted with trees and shrubs, these remain largely open spaces without the lush canopy of live oaks that characterize Park Avenue throughout its length.

The eastern extremities of the Park Avenue Historic District are largely residential in character, scale and use. Lewis Park (fig. 17) (NR) was privately developed as a public park in 1885 under the patronage of W. C. Lewis, who lived along its northern side. It has some of the largest live oaks in the parkway which easily attest to its early development. Along the south side of Lewis Park are four houses which quickly demonstrate the continued viability of the neighborhood since it was first developed in the 1840's. Three of these, the William B. Knott House (fig. 18) (301 East Park Avenue) (NR), the Harry Murphy House (fig. 19) (317 East Park Avenue) (NR) and the Simon D. Chittenden House (fig. 20) (323 East Park Avenue) (NR) were built between 1839 and 1842; the fourth, the Henry O. Wood House (fig. 21) (311 East Park Avenue) (NR) was not built until 1904. Both the Knott House and the Chittenden House were altered in the early decades of the twentieth century when much of their Colonial Revival detailing was added. On the north side of Lewis Park, the Benjamin C. Lewis House (fig. 22) (316 East Park Avenue) dating from the 1845-1850 period, underwent similar alterations in later years.

Randolph Park (fig. 23), the eastern-most park, has only two residences which date from either developmental stage - the Lewis Lively House (fig. 24) (403 East Park Avenue), built in 1912, is a

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substantial 2½-story frame Colonial Revival residence; and the Walker-Martin House (fig. 25) (413 East Park Avenue), built in 1896, reflects the Queen Anne style. The George E. Lewis House originally on the north side of Randolph Park was demolished in the 1960's and replaced by a series of undistinguished one and two-story commercial and apartment buildings (NID).

North Gadsden Street, which separates Lewis and Randolph Parks, retains several houses which date from as early as 1856, the Megimiss-Munroe House (fig 26) (125 North Gadsden Street); however, most date between 1880, the William R. Wilson House (fig. 27) (203 North Gadsden Street) and 1903, the George B. Perkins House (fig. 28) (118 North Gadsden Street), a rambling Colonial Revival house with subsequent additions having Prairie style influences. None of this group at the intersection of East Call and North Gadsden Streets remain as single family residences, however. The Maria T. Munroe House (133 North Gadsden Street) has been substantially altered and converted into apartments while the Perkins House (118 North Gadsden Street) has been converted into apartment and retail use. Vacant lots on the northwest and southwest corners of this intersection were formerly occupied by houses of similar character and scale.

The extension of the District east on Call Street incorporates a number of modest residences built in the last decades of the nineteenth century. Documentary research indicates that they were developed largely as speculative housing by the Meginniss family who occupied the Meginniss-Munroe House (125 North Gadsden Street). Although now altered, the houses at 503 (fig. 29) and 507 East Call Street were identical cottages with bracketed verandahs. Two Queen Anne cottages (fig. 30) (513 and 525 East Call Street) which are similar to each other also appear to have been built for the same reasons. Except for a similar style cottage (fig. 31) (424 East Call Street) (ca. 1900), the remainder of the street was largely undeveloped until the post World War II years. (This is also true for the neighborhood to the south and east of East Call Street.)

One of the most important unifying characteristics of the Park Avenue Historic District is the canopy of live oak trees. Because the District embraces numerous community uses and exhibits marked architectural diversity, scale, setback and building materials vary from neighborhood to neighborhood. Generally, the residential areas have comparable lot sizes, exhibit similar scale and setback and pre-

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dominantly have wood-frame construction. Architectural designs, of course, vary with the period of construction and subsequent alterations brought about by changing uses. Thus the store fronts of most of the commercial buildings at East Park Avenue and South Monroe Street have discordant first and second stories (see figs. 5, 6, 7). The eastern neighborhood has retained its residential qualities although many former single-family residences have been converted to office (Murphy House, 317 East Park Avenue), retail (Meginniss-Munroe House, 125 North Gadsden Street), or multiple occupancy (Wilson House, 203 North Gadsden Street) uses. However, the residential quality of the western neighborhood has been obscured by modern construction and demolition. Two important structures, the Columns and St. James C.M.E. Church, as well as the center parks and old cemeteries, do remain. The central section of the District has continued its long-established commercial and governmental functions with hotels, stores, churches and postal and judicial facilities in active use along its perimeter; however, many of the structures catering to these purposes which have been constructed in the last two decades have seriously altered the scale of the area. Eleven-story high-rises and windowless masonry cubes occupying whole blocks contribute little to the quality of the Park Avenue Historic District. Fortunately, the parks have maintained the pedestrian scale and softened the new monumentality.

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BUILDING LIST

EAST PARK AVENUE

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Address/ Name</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Classi- fication</u>
3	110 Old United States Post Office and Courthouse	Government	Georgian Revival, 2-story masonry, projecting central pavillion, arcaded loggia and belvedere	C
4	115 former City Jail	Retail	Moderne, 2-story brick	C
6	117, 119	Retail	Renaissance Revival, 2-story brick, corbeled cornice and segmental arched windows	C
	127 (see 100 S. Monroe)	Office		C
	129 (see 100 S. Monroe)	Office		C
	203 (see 101 S. Monroe)	Retail		C
	207 (see 101 S. Monroe)	Retail		C
8	209 D. S. Walker Library	Civic	Renaissance Revival, 1-story brick with Corinthian columns, full entablature and roof parapet	C
18	301 William V. Knott House	Residence	Greek Revival, 2-story frame, 2-story pedimented portico with paired columns	C
21	311 Harry O. Wood House	Office	Colonial Revival, 2½-story frame, 1-story gallery with clustered columns	C

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BUILDING LIST

EAST PARK AVENUE

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Address/ Name</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Classi- ficator</u>
22	316 B. C. Lewis House	Residence	2½-story frame, 1-story gallery, square posts	C
19	317 Harry Murphy House	Office	Greek Revival 1½-story, 1-story pedimented portico, panelled piers	C
20	323 Simeon D. Chittenden House	Residence	Colonial Revival, 2½-story frame, 1-story verandah, pedimented gable end	C
24	403 Lewis Lively House	Residence	Colonial Revival, 2½-story frame, 1-story entrance porch with Ionic columns	C
25	413 Walker-Martin House	Residence	Queen Anne, 2½-story frame, 1-story verandah, semi-octagonal tower	C

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BUILDING LIST

EAST CALL STREET

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Address/ Name</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Classification</u>
	315, 317 Eliza Spiller	Retail/ Apartments	Queen Anne, 2½-story frame, bay window on first story	A
	403 (see 125 N. Gadsden)	Apartment		A
	406 (see 203 N. Gadsden)	Apartment		C
	413	Residence	Frame venacular 1-story with 1-story porch	A
	415	Residence	Masonry venacular 2-story	A
	417	Office	Masonry venacular 2-story, with gallery	NC
	419 (see 417 N. Gadsden)	Office		NC
	420	Apartments	Frame venacular 1½-story, entrance hood, side porch	A
	421 (see 417 N. Gadsden)	Office		NC
31	424	Apartments	Queen Anne, Cottage 1-story frame, porch	A
	425 (see 417 N. Gadsden)	Office		NC
	429	Residence	Colonial Revival, 1-story brick, porte cochere, arcaded loggia	C

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BUILDING LIST

EAST CALL STREET

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Address/ Name</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Classification</u>
29	503	Residence	Frame venacular 1½-story, 1-story pedimented porch with battered columns and brick piers	C
	507	Residence	Frame venacular 1½-story, porch with turned columns and brackets	C
	513 Richard Ervin	Residence	Queen Anne Cottage, 1½-story frame, 1-story porch	C
30	525	Residence	Queen Anne Cottage, 1½-story frame, 1-story porch, bay window	C
	527	Apartments	Bungalow, 1-story frame, 1-story porch with battered columns and porte cochere	C

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BUILDING LIST

SOUTH MONROE STREET

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Address/ Name</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Classi- ficator</u>
5	100	Retail	International, 2-story brick	NC
7	101, 103 Old Walker Building	Retail	Renaissance Revival, 2-story brick, stuccoed	C
5	102	Retail	Renaissance Revival, 2-story brick, corbeled cornice	C
5	104	Retail	Renaissance Revival, 2-story brick, corbeled cornice	C
5	106	Retail	Commercial, 2-story yellow brick	C

NORTH BRONOUGH STREET

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Address/ Name</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Classi- fication</u>
14	104 St. James C.M.E. Church	Religious	Gothic Revival, 1-story brick veneer, hall plan church with tower on SE corner	

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NORTH GADSDEN STREET

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Address/ Name</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Classi- fication</u>
28	118 George B. Perkins	Commercial/ Apartments	Colonial Revival, 2½-story frame, 1-story porch with porte cochere, square masonry columns with piers	C
26	125 Meginnis/Munroe	Civic	Colonial Revival, 1½-story frame, 1-story porch, pedimented gable ends	C
	133 Maria T. Munroe	Apartments	Queen Anne, 2-story frame, two porches	A
27	203 William R. Wilson	Apartments	Italianate, 2-story frame, two porches with paired square fluted columns, paired brackets	C

NORTH ADAMS STREET

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Address/ Name</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Classi- fication</u>
10	102 First Presbyterian Church	Religious	Greek Revival/ Gothic Revival, 1-story brick with Georgian steeple, pedimented portico	C

NORTH DUVAL STREET

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Address/ Name</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Classi- fication</u>
11	100 The Columns	Civic	Classical Revival, 2-story brick, 2-story portico with gallery	C

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Building Classification:

Conforming:

(Red)

Structures which have associations consistent with the District's use, scale and periods of development. (Age is not necessarily a factor.)

Altered:

(Yellow)

Buildings eligible for the Conforming category except that major exterior alterations have changed the character and details of the original design (restorable).

Non-Conforming:

(Blue)

Structures which do not respect the neighborhood uses and architectural traditions of the proposed District. (Use, scale, set-back and building material are characteristics assessed.)

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Branch, former Secretary of the Navy, U. S. Senator and Governor in North Carolina, Richard K. Call, a lieutenant of Andrew Jackson and receiver of public monies in the land office, and Thomas Brown, planter and later hotel keeper, all served as Governors of Florida before the Civil War. Both Branch and Call were large plantation owners. Other prominent members of Tallahassee society included Robert Butler, Surveyor-General of the Territory; Robert Williams, Leon County's "scientific farmer" and General Lafayette's attorney; Francis Eppes, Thomas Jefferson's grandson and mayor of the city in the 1840's; and John Gamble, president of the Union Bank, one of the first in the Territory. Within thirty years they had recreated a way of life similar to what they had known in the upper South. And even more importantly, they had made Tallahassee the center of not only the political life of Florida, but also the center of its economic and social life as well.

As Tallahassee developed in the years before the Civil War, much of the commercial, public, religious and social life of the area came to be centered along what is today Park Avenue, once called the Two-hundred Foot Street. When the City of Tallahassee was incorporated in 1825, its limits included a cleared two hundred foot strip completely surrounding the city, traditionally said to be a buffer zone against the remaining Indians in the vicinity.⁵ The northern Two-hundred Foot Street, from Boulevard Street on the west to Meridian Street on the east, remains intact today as Park Avenue. It is that street to which the Park Avenue Historic District is firmly anchored.

With the addition of a quarter section of land to the Original City Plan in 1827, the Two-hundred Foot Street became the northern boundary of the city's business district; the Capitol, located four blocks south of the Two-hundred Foot Street, marked the southern boundary. In 1838 the Leon County Courthouse was erected on the Courthouse Square, on the north side of the Two-hundred Foot Street greatly augmenting the street's importance.⁶ The Courthouse Square, a pivotal site in the history of the Two-hundred Foot Street has been occupied by three key structures: the County Courthouse, 1838-1879; the Leon Hotel 1883-1925; and the United States Post Office (fig. 3) (110 East Park Avenue) constructed in 1936 under the auspices of the Works Progress Administration. This building now houses the United States First District Court for the Northern District of Florida.

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Throughout its more than 150 years of existence, the Two-hundred Foot Street, (officially named McCarty Street until 1905) has always been a public open space with no defined purpose except when a city market house stood in present-day McCarty Park from 1846 until 1881, and when the city fathers permitted temporary shanties to be erected as quarters for the burned-out merchants after the disastrous fire of 1843.⁷ Before the late 19th century the street itself meandered through its two hundred foot borders in and out of groves of trees and sparse patches of grass. However, one area of the strip, known as the Green, now Lewis Park (National Register) actually functioned as a park. Beginning in the late 1830's prominent families celebrated May Day with an elaborate pageant for a chosen queen and court. Except for the earliest years the celebration was held beneath the massive live oak on the Green (May Oak, National Register).⁸ These celebrations were discontinued in the 1970's.

This linear open space of Park Avenue is visually as well as historically extended by the Old City Cemetery (fig. 15) and St. John's Episcopal Cemetery (fig. 16), contiguous to the western end of Park Avenue. These cemeteries are Tallahassee's oldest burial grounds, dating from 1829. In that year the City Council prohibited interment within the town's boundaries and selected a site in the as yet unplatted area at the western edge of the Two-hundred Foot Street. The area was known as the Public Burying Ground, until the City and St. John's Church formally purchased the property from the Florida Territory in 1840 and 1841. The Old City Cemetery actually incorporates a portion of the original western two hundred foot cleared space.⁹

Both cemeteries contain the graves of a cross section of the city's inhabitants, including slaves. Governor Thomas Brown is buried in the City Cemetery and Governors David S. Walker and William D. Bloxham are buried in the Episcopal. Some two hundred Confederate veterans are buried in the city plot. Twin obelisks in the Episcopal Cemetery mark the graves of Napoleon's nephew, Prince Achille Murat, a colorful figure of frontier Tallahassee and his American born wife, Catherine Willis Murat.

Several buildings previously listed on the National Register are located along the borders of Park Avenue in testimony to the importance of the street before the Civil War. To the west of the Old Courthouse Square are the First Presbyterian Church, (102 North Adams Street) and the Columns, (100 North Duval Street). The First Presbyterian Church (fig. 10) was completed in 1838 and is the oldest church building as well as the oldest building for public meetings

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still in use in Tallahassee. The Columns (fig.11) is one of Tallahassee's oldest houses. It was completed in 1830 and for the next decade served as both a residence and center for banking activity in the Territory.¹⁰ The Tallahassee Chamber of Commerce now maintains this building for their offices. National Register buildings on East Park Avenue constructed between 1839 and 1842 include: the William V. Knott Home (fig. 18) (301 East Park Avenue); the Harry Murphy House (fig. 19), now used as law office, (317 East Park Avenue); and the Simeon D. Chittenden Home (fig. 20) (323 East Park Avenue).¹¹ The Benjamin C. Lewis residence (fig. 22) (316 East Park Avenue) was constructed between 1845 and 1850 for C. E. Dyke, one of Florida's prominent newspaper editors of that period. The home takes its name from Benjamin Cheever Lewis, who after many years as Tallahassee's leading druggist, founded the predecessor to the Lewis State Bank, the oldest continuously operating bank in the state. This residence is still owned by his descendants.¹² The Meginnis-Munroe House (fig. 26) (125 North Gadsden Street), was constructed in 1854 for George H. Meginnis, a prominent merchant in the city.¹³ This building now houses LeMoyné Art Foundation, a non-profit art gallery and teaching center.

While no hostilities actually touched Tallahassee during the Civil War, that disastrous period wrecked more havoc with the lives and finances of the citizens than any previous financial depression, fire or epidemic. Commerce all but came to a standstill as the town settled into a genteel poverty. The loss of slave labor ruined the cotton economy of the county, as the contract labor system adopted after the Civil War was not successful. Agriculture would never again make as significant a contribution to the prosperity of the area.¹⁴

Well into the twentieth century Tallahassee and Leon County, once Florida's wealthiest area, did not share in the economic development of the rest of the state. A newspaper editor observed in 1884 that Tallahassee, "was a sleeping city of the past, graceful in repose, perhaps proud of her noble childhood but hopeless of the future and drawing sustenance which keeps death from her pillow out of the remains of a bygone system and from her position as capital of the state."¹⁵ But Tallahassee did revive. By the late 1880's the city had entered a period of prosperity, modest by most standards, which produced the configuration of the parks as we know them today and a second phase of construction within the Park Avenue Historic District.

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There were no formal parks on the Two-hundred Foot Street until the 1880's. The first park, Leon (fig. 2), was laid out in conjunction with the construction of the Leon Hotel, the grandest hotel in the city's history, which opened its doors in 1883. The Leon Hotel burned in 1925 after serving as a haven for travellers and visitors as well as the social gathering spot of generations of Tallahasseeans.¹⁶

In 1885 a second park was established in the area known as the Green by Captain W. C. Lewis. The Weekly Floridian noted that:

The City Council has given Captain Wm. C. Lewis the privilege of laying out, making and operating, at his own expense, a public park, in McCarty Street, fronting the Lewis Mansion. The Park is to be 340 feet long and 120 feet wide on each side of the park. The street being 200 feet on a side, there will be a drive 40 feet wide on each side of the park.¹⁷

The plan of this park, henceforth popularly called Lewis Park (fig. 17), set the standard for the others that followed.¹⁸

In 1891 a group of local women formed the Tallahassee Improvement Association (T.I.A.), the first organization devoted to the beautification of the city.¹⁹ In the decade that followed the T.I.A. named and planted five more parks in the center of the street. Randolph (fig. 23) (between Gadsden and Meridian Streets) was named for Genvieve Randolph, the first president of the T.I.A. and Bloxham Park (fig. 9) (between Calhoun and Monroe Streets) honored William D. Bloxham, a Tallahassee native who served two terms as Florida's governor in the late 19th century. Lafayette Park (between Adams and Duval Streets), Cherokee Park (between Duval and Bronough Streets), and Duval Park (between Bronough and Boulevard Streets) were located on the western end of the Two-hundred Foot Street.²⁰ These parks were later renamed. During this same period the old cemeteries also functioned as parks and were popular places for courting and family outings.

The work of the Tallahassee Improvement Association was carried on by the Tallahassee Woman's Club and the Tallahassee Garden Club.

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In 1938, the latter, in cooperation with the City, permanently named and planted all seven parks. Leon Park retained its name as did Lewis, Bloxham and Randolph. The three western parks were renamed McCarty, in honor of William M. McCarty, first Secretary of the Florida Territory; Greene (fig. 12) for E. Peck Greene, a long time leader of beautification efforts in the city and consultant to the Garden Club in the planting of the parks; and Cherokee (fig. 13), for the Cherokee nation.²²

Buildings constructed along the Two-hundred Foot Street, (Park Avenue) in the second period of development reinforced the street's significant role in the life of the city. As previously mentioned, the Leon Hotel occupied the old courthouse site until the Leon burned in 1925. In 1892 a long awaited Federal building was constructed on the southeast corner of Park and Adams in the block opposite the Leon. This building later served as the Tallahassee City Hall from 1936 until its demolition in 1964. Also in 1893 a new Trinity Methodist Church replaced the original 1838-1846 structure at the northeast corner of Park and Duval. The 1893 church was demolished and replaced by the present church in the 1960's.²³

The extant buildings of the late 19th century and early 20th century period of development within the Park Avenue Historic District include several late 19th century commercial buildings, (fig. 5,6,7) (117 East Park and 101-103, 102, 104, 106 South Monroe); the St. James C.M.E. Church (104 North Bronough Street); numerous private residences; as well as the David S. Walker Library, (fig. 8) (209 East Park Avenue, National Register). The Walker Library closed its doors in 1976, but is now being rehabilitated by Springtime Tallahassee, Inc., a civic association whose annual spring festivities have become a focal point for the celebration of Tallahassee's heritage.

The St. James C.M.E. Church (fig. 14) is located at the southeast corner of the block north of Cherokee Park, the westernmost park on Park Avenue. The present building was constructed in 1899 and is the oldest black church still standing in the city. There were, however, at least two earlier structures on the same site. The black members of the Trinity Methodist Church purchased the site in 1853, although they did not receive title to the property "with all buildings and improvements" until they formed a separate organization in 1869.²⁴ According to tradition the church also functioned as a hos-

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pital for the wounded soldiers from the Civil War Battle of Olustee and as a school for black children during Reconstruction.²⁵

By contrast the houses at the eastern end of the district represent the extension of the upper middle class neighborhood formed before the Civil War. The Wood Home (fig. 21) (311 East Park Avenue, National Register), was constructed in 1904, between the 1840's Knott and Murphy Houses, for a wealthy northern family who spent winters in Tallahassee. It now serves as law offices.²⁶ The Walker-Martin Home (fig. 25) (413 East Park Avenue) and the Lewis-Lively residence (fig. 24) (403 East Park Avenue) were built in 1896 and 1912, respectively, on the south side of Randolph Park. Both families were prominent in business and social circles of Tallahassee at the turn of the century. Both houses remain private residences.²⁷

Additional residences of similar quality were built on North Gadsden Street, just north of Lewis and Randolph Parks during this second period of construction. The William R. Wilson House (fig. 27) (203 North Gadsden Street) constructed in 1880, and the George B. Perkins House (fig. 28) (118 North Gadsden Street) constructed in 1903 are representative of this facet of the district. W. R. Wilson was the son of pioneer Tallahasseean D. C. Wilson, who founded Wilson's Department Store, a landmark in the city until it closed in 1971. George B. Perkins, also a member of one of Tallahassee's oldest families, was a prominent attorney.²⁸

The evolution of the neighborhood just north of Lewis and Randolph Parks is further reflected in several remaining houses on East Call Street constructed in the late 1880's and at the turn of the century (424 (fig. 31), 503 (fig. 29), and 525 (fig. 30) East Call Street). These less imposing houses are the direct result of the enterprising efforts of Tallahassee businesswoman, Jessie C. Meginnis. At a time when most women were limited to more genteel occupations, Miss Meginnis developed this property to the east of her family home, the Meginnis-Munroe House (125 North Gadsden Street). She not only sold lots, but was the original owner of several of the extant structures which are still residences today.²⁹

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¹Pensacola Gazette, September 24, 1825, quoted in Mary Lamar Davis, "Tallahassee Through Territorial Days," Apalachee (1944), p. 53.

²"Tallahassee and St. Marks in 1841, A Letter of John S. Tappan," Florida Historical Quarterly, XXIV (October, 1945), p. 109.

³Clifton Paisley, From Cotton to Quail, An Agricultural Chronicle of Leon County, Florida, 1860-1967 (Gainesville: University of Florida Press 1968), pp. 6-7. See also Julia Francis Smith, "The Plantation Belt in Middle Florida, 1850-1860," Ph.D. Dissertation, Florida State University, 1964.

⁴Paisley, Cotton To Quail, pp. 3-6.

⁵Dorothy Dodd, "The Corporation of Tallahassee, 1826-1860," Apalachee (1948-1950), p. 80.

⁶Daisy Parker, "The Leon County Court, 1825-1833," Apalachee (1948-1950), pp. 34-35.

⁷Dodd, "Corporation of Tallahassee," pp. 91-92; Florida Territorial Acts, 1833, Chapter 711, p. 177; and Floridian, Tallahassee, Florida, June 1, 1833. In 1833 the City Council, by authority from the Legislative Council, offered "4 lots in McCarty Street, 80 x 60 ft each" to churches for the purpose of "erecting church buildings thereon within 2 years." No church buildings were erected on the street.

⁸Parker, "County Court," p. 35. The May Party of 1838 was held in the "new Court Room," i.e. the new Courthouse.

⁹Dodd, "Corporation," p. 83; Parochial Register, 1832-1859, St. John's Episcopal Church, Tallahassee, Florida; Leon County Deed Records, Leon County Courthouse, Tallahassee, Florida, Book F, p. 352; Book G, pp. 167-168; James T. Campbell, "The Charles Hutchinson Letters from Territorial Tallahassee," Apalachee (1950-1956), pp. 20-21.

¹⁰Leon County Deed Records, Book E, pp. 46, 734 (First Presbyterian Church); Leon County Deed Records, Book B, p. 577, Book C, pp. 614, 619 (The Columns).

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- ¹¹ Ibid., Book F, p. 245, Book G, p. 337, Book F, pp. 71, 246.
- ¹² Ibid., Book H, pp. 331, 429, Book I, p. 598.
- ¹³ Ibid., Book K, p. 475; Leon County Tax Rolls, Leon County Courthouse, Tallahassee, Florida.
- ¹⁴ Paisley, Cotton to Quail, pp. vi-vii, 19-39.
- ¹⁵ Palatka News, December 23, 1884 quoted in Paisley, Cotton to Quail, p. 37.
- ¹⁶ Lee H. Warner and Mary B. Eastland, Tallahassee: Downtown Transitions (Tallahassee: Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board, 1976), pp. 49-52.
- ¹⁷ Weekly Floridian, May 14, 1885; City Council Minutes, City Hall, Tallahassee, Florida, May 6, 1885, pp. 82-83.
- ¹⁸ Weekly Floridian, January 28, 1891, May 13, 1891.
- ¹⁹ Ibid., January 14, 1891, March 4, 1891.
- ²⁰ Ibid., January 28, 1891, November 18, 1893; City Council Minutes, December 9, 1897, p. 141, February 14, 1895, p. 592, March 10, 1898, p. 158.
- ²¹ Alan J. Downes, "Change and Stability in Social Life: Tallahassee, Florida, 1870-1900," Master's Thesis, Florida State University, 1955, p. 82.
- ²² Mrs. Guyte P. McCord, Mrs. Lafe Culler and Mrs. O. C. Collins, History of the Tallahassee Garden Club, Inc., 1926-1960 (Tallahassee: Tallahassee Garden Club, n.d.), pp. 6, 10, 19-20; Eighteenth and Nineteenth Annual Report of the City of Tallahassee (Tallahassee: City of Tallahassee, 1939), p. 97.
- ²³ Warner, Transitions, pp. 61-63.

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²⁴ Leon County, Florida, Deed Records, Book K, p. 544; Book O, p. 155; Cornerstone, St. James C.M.E. Church; Frances Rowe Delph, "History of the Tallahassee District of the Methodist Church" (n.p., 1965), p. 15-16; Robert La Bret Hall, "The Social Cosmos of Black Churches in Tallahassee, Florida, 1865-1885," Master's Thesis, Florida State University, 1972.

²⁵ John G. Riley, "History of the St. James C.M.E. Church, Tallahassee, Florida," unpublished manuscript (c. 1947). John G. Riley, a member of St. James, was a prominent educator and businessman in the black community of Tallahassee. The Riley House at 419 East Jefferson is listed on the National Register.

²⁶ Leon County, Florida. Deed Records, Book JJ, p. 140; Leon County Probate Files, Leon County Courthouse, Tallahassee, Florida, File 1769.

²⁷ Leon County, Florida, Deed Records, Book GG, pp. 97-98; and Leon County Tax Rolls, 1896, 1897 (Walker-Martin House); Leon County Deed Records, Book JJ, p. 447; and Leon County Tax Rolls, 1902, 1912, 1913, (Lively House).

²⁸ Weekly Floridian, April 1, 1879, January 27, 1880; and Leon County, Florida, Deed Records, Book R, p. 434 (Wilson House); Book 19, p. 477 (Perkins House).

²⁹ Leon County, Florida, Probate Files, File 1107, 2340 (424 East Call); Leon County, Florida, Deed Records, Book AA, p. 416; Probate File 2340 (503 and 507 East Call Street); Leon County, Deed Records, Book AA, p. 416, Book BB, pp. 178, 283, Book EE, p. 555, Probate Files 1036-A-B, 2340 (525 East Call Street).

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- City of Tallahassee, Florida. Annual Reports. 1922-1924, 1932, 1937, 1938-1939. Located in City Hall, Tallahassee, Florida.
- City of Tallahassee, Florida. Council Minutes, Tax Rolls. Located at the City Hall, Tallahassee, Florida.
- Dodd, Dorothy. "The Corporation of Tallahassee, 1826-1860," Apalachee 1948-1950 (1950), 80-95.
- Florida Historical Quarterly. "Florida in 1845," Florida Historical Quarterly XXIV (July, 1945), 3-29.
- Downes, Alan J. "Change and Stability in Social Life: Tallahassee, Florida, 1870-1900," Unpublished Master's Thesis, Florida State University, 1955.
- Groene, Berthram H. Ante-Bellum Tallahassee. Tallahassee: Florida Heritage Foundation, 1971.
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- Leon County, Florida. Deed Records, Probate Files, Tax Rolls. Located in the Office of the Circuit Court, Leon County Courthouse, Tallahassee, Florida.
- McCord, Mrs. Gayte P., Culley, Mrs. Lafe, and Collins, Mrs. O. C. History of the Tallahassee Garden Club, Inc., 1926-1960. Tallahassee, Florida: Tallahassee Garden Club, n.d.
- Paisley, Clifton. From Cotton to Quail: An Agricultural Chronicle of Leon County, Florida, 1860-1967. Gainesville, Fl.: University of Florida Press, 1968.
- Parker, Daisy. "The Leon County Court, 1825-1833," Apalachee 1948-1950 (1950), 30-42.
- Parochial Register, St. John's (Episcopal) Church, Tallahassee, Florida, 1832-1859.

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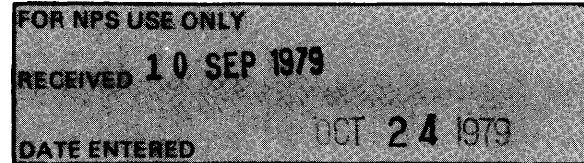
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- Sicius, Frank. "Report on the City Block Bordered by Park Avenue, Boulevard, Call and Bronough Streets." Copy located in the Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board, Tallahassee, Florida, 1979.
- Tebeau, Charlton W. A History of Florida. Coral Gables, Florida: University of Miami Press, 1971.
- Weekly Floridian (1870-1900), Tallahassee, Florida.

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UTM Perimeter

<u>Point</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
A	16	760400	3370940
B	16	761725	3371094
C	16	761500	3370620
D	16	760400	3370620

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point (A) which is the northwest corner of the intersection of North Macomb Street and West Call Street in the Northwest Addition (NWA), Section 36, T1N R1W; thence

Eastward across North Macomb Street and along the north side of West Call Street to a point (B) which is the southwest corner of Tax Parcel 5555 NWA; thence

North to a point (C) which is the northwest corner of Tax Parcel 5555 NWA; thence

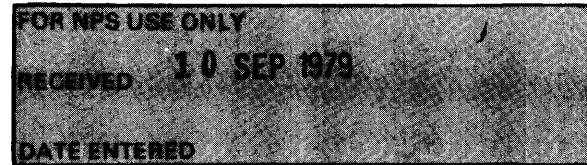
Easterly along the northern property line of Tax Parcel 5555 NWA and across North Boulevard Street to a point (D) on the east side of North Boulevard Street opposite the northeast corner of Tax Parcel 5555 NWA; thence

Southward along the east side of North Boulevard Street to a point (E) which is the northeast corner of the intersection of North Boulevard Street and West Park Avenue; thence

Eastward along the north side of West Park Avenue to a point (F) which is the southwest corner of Lot 281 North Addition (NA); thence

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



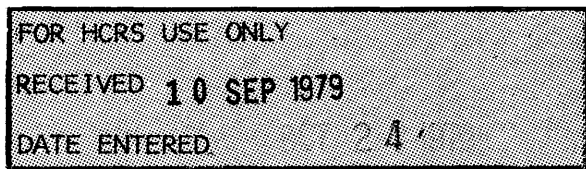
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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- North to a point (G) which is the northwest corner of Lot 281 NA; thence
- Eastward along the northern property line of Lot 281 NA and across North Bronough Street to a point (H) on the east side of North Bronough Street which is opposite the northeast corner of Lot 281 NA; thence
- Southward along the east side of North Bronough Street to a point (I) which is the northeast corner of the intersection of North Bronough Street and West Park Avenue; thence
- Eastward along the north side of West Park Avenue to a point (J) which is the southwest corner of Tax Parcel 4010 NA; thence
- North to a point (K) which is the northwest corner of Tax Parcel 4010 NA; thence
- Eastward along the northern property line of Tax Parcel 4010 NA and across North Duval Street to a point (L) on the east side of North Duval Street opposite the northeast corner of Tax Parcel 4010 NA; thence
- Southward along the east side of North Duval Street to a point (M) which is the northeast corner of the intersection of North Duval Street and West Park Avenue; thence
- Eastward along the north side of West Park Avenue to a point (N) which is the southwest corner of 126 NA; thence
- North to a point (O) which is the northwest corner of Lot 130 NA; thence
- East along the northern property line of Lot 130 NA, across North Adams Street, along the northern property line of Tax Parcel 10 NA, and across North Monroe Street to a point (P) on the east side of North Monroe Street opposite the northeast corner of Tax Parcel 10, NA; thence

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- Southward along the east side of North Monroe Street to a point (Q) which is the northeast corner of the intersection of North Monroe Street and East Park Avenue; thence
- Eastward along the north side of East Park Avenue to a point (R) which is the southwest corner of Lot 30 NA; thence
- Northward along the western property lines of Tax Parcels 3260, 3285, 3290, 3320, 3315 NA and across East Call Street to a point (S) on the north side of East Call Street opposite the northeast corner of Tax Parcel 3315 NA; thence
- Eastward along the north side of East Call Street to a point (T) which is the northwest corner of the intersection of North Gadsden Street and East Call Street; thence
- Northward along the west side of North Gadsden Street to a point (U) which is opposite the northwest corner of Tax Parcel 3170 NA; thence
- Eastward across North Gadsden Street to a point (V) which is the northeast corner of Tax Parcel 3175 NA; thence
- South to a point (W) which is the northwest corner of Tax Parcel 3180 NA; thence
- East along the northern property line of Tax Parcel 3180 NA and across North Meridian Road to a point (X) on the east side of North Meridian Road opposite the northeast corner of Tax Parcel 3180 NA; thence
- Southward along the east side of North Meridian Road to a point (Y) which is the northeast corner of the intersection of North Meridian Road and East Call Street; thence
- Eastward along the north side of East Call Street to a point (Z) opposite the northeast corner of Tax Parcel 207, Section 31 T1N R1E; thence
- Southward across East Call Street and along the eastern property line of Tax Parcel 201 to a point (AA) which is the southeast corner of Tax Parcel 207; thence

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- Northwesterly along the southern property lines of Tax Parcels 207, 208, and 209 to a point (BB) which is the southwest corner of Tax Parcel 209; thence
- Northward to a point (CC) which is the southeast corner of Tax Parcel 210; thence
- Northwesterly along the southern property lines of Tax Parcels 210 and 211, Section 31 T1N R1E to a point (DD) on the east side of North Meridian Road which is the southwest corner of Tax Parcel 211; thence
- Southward along the east side of North Meridian Road to a point (EE) opposite the southeast corner of Lot 21 NA; thence
- West across North Meridian Road and along the southern property lines of Lots 21 and 22 NA to a point (FF) on the east side of North Gadsden Street opposite the southeast corner of Lot 38 NA; thence
- Southward along the east side of North Gadsden Street to a point (GG) which is the northeast corner of the intersection of North Gadsden Street and East Park Avenue; thence
- Westward along the north side of East Park Avenue to a point (HH) on the east side of North Meridian Road which is a point opposite the southeast corner of Lot 25 NA; thence
- Southward along the east side of North Meridian Road and across East Park Avenue to a point (II) on the south side of East Park Avenue opposite the southwest corner of Tax Parcel 212, Section 31 T1N R1E; thence
- Westward along the south side of East Park Avenue to a point (JJ) which is the northwest corner of Lot 11, Block F, Cherokee Hills, Section 31 T1N R1E; thence
- Southward along the east side of South Meridian Road to a point (KK) opposite the southeast corner of Lot 1, Original Plan (OP), Section 36 T1N R1W; thence

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Westward across South Meridian Road and 260 feet along the southern property line of Lot 1 to a point (LL); thence

North to a point (MM) which is the northeast corner of Tax Parcel 1020 OP; thence

West to a point (NN) which is the northwest corner of Tax Parcel 1020 OP; thence

Southward along the east side of South Gadsden Street to a point (OO) opposite the southeast corner of Lot 77 OP; thence

Westward across South Gadsden Street and 240 feet along the southern lines of Lots 77 and 78 to a point (PP); thence

North 40.3 feet to a point (QQ); thence

West along the southern property line of Tax Parcel 1340 OP and across South Calhoun Street to a point (RR) on the west side of South Calhoun Street opposite the southwest corner of Tax Parcel 1340 OP; thence

Northward along the west side of South Calhoun Street to a point (SS) which is the southwest corner of the intersection of South Calhoun Street and East Park Avenue; thence

Westward 130 feet along the south side of East Park Avenue to a point (TT) which is the northwest corner of Lot 79 OP; thence

South to a point (UU) which is the southeast corner of Tax Parcel 1345 OP; thence

West along the southern property line of Tax Parcel 1345 OP to a point (VV) which is the southwest corner of Tax Parcel 1345 OP; thence

Southward along the east side of South Monroe Street to a point (WW) opposite the southeast corner of Tax Parcel 1660 OP; thence

Westward across South Monroe Street to a point (XX) which is the southwest corner of Tax Parcel 1660 OP; thence

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- South to a point (YY) which is the southeast corner of Tax Parcel 1680 OP; thence
- West to a point (ZZ) which is the southwest corner of Tax Parcel 1685 OP; thence
- Northward to a point (AAA) which is the northwest corner of Tax Parcel 1685 OP; thence
- Westward along the south side of East Park Avenue and West Park Avenue to a point (BBB) which is the northwest corner of Lot 291 OP; thence
- Southward along the east side of South Boulevard Street to a point (CCC) which is opposite the northeast corner of Lot 1 NWA; thence
- Westward along the south side of West Park Avenue to a point (DDD) which is the southwest corner of the intersection of West Park Avenue and South Macomb Street; thence
- Northward along the west side of Macomb Street to the Point of Beginning.