

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Florida
COUNTY: Gadsden
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE SEP 9 1974

1. NAME

COMMON:
Quincy Library

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Quincy Academy

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
303 N. Adams Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Quincy

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
Second

STATE: **Florida** CODE: **12** COUNTY: **Gadsden** CODE: **039**

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	Comments _____ _____ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

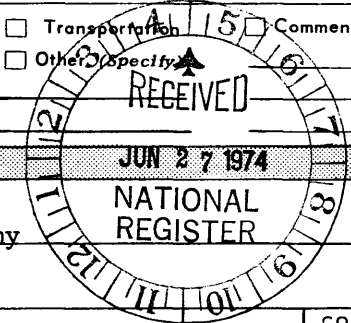
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
City of Quincy Trustees of the Quincy Academy

STREET AND NUMBER:
City Hall 336 N. Jackson St.,

CITY OR TOWN:
Quincy Quincy

STATE: **Florida** CODE: **12**



5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Gadsden County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Quincy

STATE: **Florida** CODE: **12**

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
N/A

DATE OF SURVEY: _____
 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE: _____ CODE: _____

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STATE: **Florida**

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ENTRY NUMBER: _____

DATE: _____

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Built in 1850-51, the Quincy Academy building is a basically utilitarian structure, but one influenced by the same remnants of Georgian and Federal taste that are apparent in other buildings from the period in Quincy. The building is constructed of native sandy brick laid in a random bond; a pattern of 5 courses of stretcher separated by 1 of header is repeated, but not consistently. It is set up on high foundation walls and articulation is rigidly formal. The west (main) and east facades are arranged as three-part compositions reflective of the central hall plan of the interior. Entrance, at the middle bay, is through double panelled doors with rectangular sidelights and a transom above; the second floor window directly above the entry is a tall, 6 over 6, double-hung sash with rectangular sidelights and a blind transom panel elevated above the window. The flanking bays on the entrance facade each have two windows on both floor levels; these are 6 over 6, double-hung sash with plain surrounds. The east (rear) elevation echoes the three bays of the west, except for a blind central bay. The north and south elevations are also three bays wide, but have only three openings across; the same sidelighted and transomed window that appears over the entrance also occupies the second floor central bay. Crowning all is a low hipped roof which rises to a central peak. The overhanging eaves are boxed and the cornice carries an ogee molding. Two plain chimneys rise along the interior of both the north and south walls and are supplied with modest brick caps. Exterior trim is painted white.

The interior of the building is divided into four large classrooms. A wide entrance hall on the ground floor terminates at two partitioned and enclosed stairs, one to each of the second floor rooms. All interior partitions are sheathed in pine, and the outside walls are plastered. All wood surfacing is pine, and underpinnings and the roof frame are mortised and tenoned. The two classrooms on the second floor are separated by a partition wall with a stair well on each side. This partition wall was constructed to separate the male and female students of the older grades; it terminates at a narrow platform which runs the length of the west wall and constituted the teacher's podium. Part of the partition was outfitted with wheels and a track to allow it to slide open for coeducational activities. Each of the four large classrooms has two fireplaces.

During the building's long and varied services, several additions were made: in the late 19th century a lean-to wing was added on the north and a belfry was placed atop the roof peak; in the early 20th century the front porch was extended across the entire length of the west facade and the brick was covered with a thick red paint. Restoration and renovation began in 1950 with the double aim of recapturing the original appearance of the building and making it more serviceable as

(con't.)

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a community library. The lean-to and front porch were removed, the roof was resurfaced with asphalt shingles, celotex ceilings were added to the interior and modern fluorescent lighting was installed. An original doorway at the center of both the north and south facades was replaced by a window, but the outlines and conformation of the old opening are readily apparent. In the early 1960's more interior improvements were made, a back door was cut at the northeast corner of the building, the paint was removed from the exterior brickwork and the joints were repointed. The entrance pediment, a contemporary "dress-up" affectation, was also added at this time; while not accurate, the Tuscan order pediment approximates the proportions of the original and is not out of keeping with the period of the structure (the original seems to have been a simple pent-roofed device).



9. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) **1850-51**

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The exact date of the founding of Quincy Academy is obscured, but its origin was probably in the late 1820's, for that particular period saw the first establishment of private educational institutions in Florida. That the Academy was in existence by the early 1830's is reasonably sure: In 1830, a visitor wrote a description of the town of Quincy and its people, telling about the log court house, the jail, and mentioning the academy, "whose principal and sole teacher was a Mr. McClintock." The Quincy Academy was officially incorporated by the Legislative Council of the Territory at its 10th Session on February 2, 1832, with Henry Gee, Charles H. Dupont, William Norwood, James A. Wooten, Malcolm Blue, Godfrey Stephens, and Thomas Preston, Jr., named as Trustees. The Trustees and Quincy's Masonic Lodge sponsored a lottery in 1834, and its proceeds were used to provide a physical plant for the Academy.

By 1841 the Academy was in the hands of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Edmunds as principals of "the Male Academy" and "the Female Institute." A notice in the Florida Sentinel in 1843, advertised the fee schedule for a five month term: It ran from \$8.00 for a simple curriculum of orthography and reading, to \$20.00 for a complete course covering orthography, reading, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, rhetoric, natural and moral philosophy, botany, chemistry and geology.

Sometime in late 1849 the old Academy structure was completely destroyed by fire, and the students met for several months in rooms at the Masonic Lodge. Plans and the actual construction of the surviving edifice began in 1850. By an exchange deed of October 10, 1850, between the Trustees of the Academy and William Forbes, the original town lot was exchanged for the lot where the Academy building is located today. Although the designer and builder of the new structure is not recorded, it is not too conjectural to assume that Charles Waller did the work. Waller was one of Quincy's leading builders at the time and the Academy bears a marked resemblance to other brick buildings executed by him. As well, Waller was a Mason and had done work for several of the trustees of the Academy. Though the exact date is not recorded, the new

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Attached Sheet

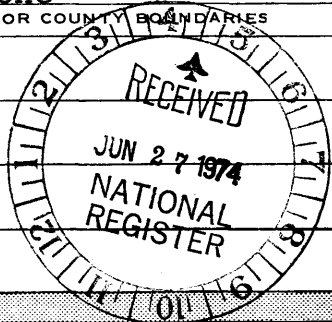
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"	N30	35	28
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"	W84	34	37
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"			
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: less than one

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Rodney Little, Historic Sites Specialist

ORGANIZATION: Div. of Archives, History & Records Mgt. DATE: 10-73

STREET AND NUMBER: Department of State, The Capitol

CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee STATE: Florida CODE: 12

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Robert Williams Title Historic Preservation Officer Date June 11, 1974

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

A.R. Workman
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

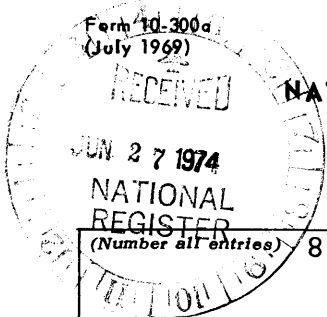
Date 9/9/74

ATTEST:

Charles O'Brien
Keeper of The National Register

Date 9-6-74

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building was occupied before September of 1851, for the Masons had petitioned to use it as their temporary meeting place by that time.

The Academy prospered during the ensuing years, received several substantial endowments and gifts of land, and, in 1859, was anticipating the construction of an additional building to house female students exclusively. These plans, however, were interrupted by the Civil War. Recollections of older residents, recorded during the 1930's, assert that the Academy ceased to operate in 1863 and that its building was used as a hospital until 1865. While no documentary evidence has been uncovered to support this claim, it is known that Quincy served as a district supply and relief center for the Confederacy under P. W. White (an Academy Trustee).

The Academy had resumed operation as a private educational institution by the late 1860's and continued in that capacity until 1912. Since that date the old building has served the community of Quincy in a number of capacities. From 1912 to 1914, the structure became the temporary county courthouse while a new one was being constructed. In 1916 the Trustees leased the building to the County Board of Education for a token fee, and it operated as a public school until 1920. During the 1920's the building served variously as a private lending library, a meeting house for a local church, and as the first location of the county vocational school. During the New Deal era portions of the building were used to house a W.P.A. sponsored child care center and kindergarden for under-privileged children.

The Quincy Woman's Club Library began its operation out of one room in the Academy building in 1931, and has maintained that service up to the present. The major restoration and renovation of the structure took place between 1950 and 1964. Almost all of the funds were donated by local groups and individuals, local workmen donated their services, and the restoration was supervised by William M. Robinson, a retired engineer and Quincy resident.

Despite the alterations that were necessary to make the building more useful as a community library, the present structure retains most of its original architectural elements. In style, the Academy represents the vestigial remains of Georgian architecture common to buildings in 19th century Gadsden County. The architectural devices employed to separate the sexes are unusual and they provide a glimpse of the notions

(con't.)

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and attitudes of a past era. Perhaps more important, the Academy building has been at the center of community life in Quincy since the 1850's; it has been in almost continual use and has always been involved, in one form or another, in service to the cultural and community needs of the town.



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(Number all entries) 9. Bibliography

-1-

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Quincy Woman's Club. "The Community Improvement Project Reports." 1961-64. Quincy, Florida. (Typewritten)

Stanley, J. Randall. History of Gadsden County. Quincy, Florida: Gadsden County Historical Commission, 1948.

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Washington Lodge, No. 2, F. & A. M. Minutes and Records of Lodge. 1834-1852. Quincy, Florida. (Ms.)

