

PH0012327

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Florida
COUNTY: Leon
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE OCT 26 1972

1. NAME

COMMON:  
Tallahassee Historical and Cultural Preservation District Zone I

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:  
See "Physical Description" and "Geographical Data"

CITY OR TOWN:  
Tallahassee

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  
Second District

STATE:  
Florida

CODE:  
12

COUNTY:  
Leon

CODE:  
073

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Comments

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:  
Varies: see attached chart

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:  
Tallahassee

STATE:  
Florida

CODE:  
12

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

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

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Monroe Street

CITY OR TOWN:  
Tallahassee

STATE:  
Florida

CODE:  
12

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:  
1. List of Historic Sites & Structures in Florida  
2. Tallahassee Historic Bldgs Survey 3. Historic American Bldgs

DATE OF SURVEY: 1. '59, 2. '69, 3. '62  Federal  State  County  Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:  
1. & 2. Division of Archives, History, and Records Mgt.  
3. Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:  
Tallahassee

STATE:  
Florida

CODE:  
12

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Florida	COUNTY: Leon	ENTRY NUMBER OCT 26 1972	DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	VARIES: ON THE AVERAGE (Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The following description indicates the exact location of the historical and cultural preservation district created by an ordinance of the Tallahassee City Commission before the time at which this report was prepared.

ZONE ONE; CALHOUN STREET DISTRICT: ORDINANCE 70-0-1176

Begin at the Northwest corner of Lot 81 of the North addition to Tallahassee, Florida, and run thence East along the South boundary of Georgia Street, 360 feet to the Northeast corner of Lot 72 of said North addition. Thence run South, 970 feet to the Southeast corner of Lot 100 of said North addition; thence run West 360 feet to the Southwest corner of Lot 100 of said North addition; thence run North 485 feet to the Southwest corner of Lot 89 of said North addition; thence run East 34 feet; thence North 115 feet to the centerline of Carolina Street; thence run West 34 feet along said centerline; thence run North 370 feet to the point of beginning.

ZONE ONE contains thirteen houses as well as parking and vacant lots. Six of these houses are of special historical and/or architectural interest. Several architectural styles are represented: Georgian, Greek or Classical Revival, and Victorian, and various combinations of these styles can be seen. These are houses of both wood frame and brick. Alterations have occurred in all cases and are quite extensive in the case of the Cobb House and the Bloxham House. The Bowen House was prefabricated in New York, taken apart and shipped to Tallahassee to be reassembled according to a specific plan. Prefabrication was not highly unusual in the 19th Century, but there are few surviving examples of houses constructed in this manner.

YANCY HOUSE

The Yancey House is a two-story rectangular Classic Revival mansion with Victorian bric-a-brac beneath the entablature. Six square, channelled columns define the two-story portico. All windows are six-light sash with exterior louvered shutters. The main doorway, west elevation, is classic with transom and sidelights. The roof of the portico is flat, whereas that of the main house is pitched with gables on the north and south sides.

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7. DESCRIPTION

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RANDALL HOUSE

The Randall House, as originally constructed, was a rectangular structure, with three full stories. The lower story appears to be a partial basement from the front, but is entirely above ground at the rear. Treatment of the main facade is classic. Originally there was a raised, covered portico on the first level with paired Doric columns supporting a plain entablature and flat roof. Beneath the eaves of the main roof is a dentilled cornice. Two dormers, each with paired sash windows, project from the pitched roof. On the south end of the house is a parapet connecting twin chimneys. During remodeling of the house, the portico was removed leaving an open stoop.

COBB HOUSE

This Victorian cottage of the late 1800's is of moderate size with a steeply pitched roof and cross gables. There is great attention to detail in the elaborately carved brackets which support wide eaves, in the brackets which top square porch columns and in the bargeboard in the south gable. Construction material is frame, the house being L-shaped in plan.

BOWEN HOUSE

The Bowen House is a two-story, prefabricated structure (some of the numbered pieces are still visible) with a veranda on three sides. At the second floor, the balustrade is in a latticework pattern. The house has an entablature at both the first and second levels, beneath which are fluted columns of the Doric Order. A one-story addition to the north end of the house provides two additional bedrooms and has open porch along the east side of it. The entranceway is classic with transom and sidelights. An identical entrance can be seen on the second story which provided access to the veranda. Windows are all sash and extremely tall on the first floor. Exterior louvered shutters are nearly always seen closed.

BLOXHAM HOUSE

As originally constructed, the Bloxham House was a three-story structure of brick which was stuccoed and painted. A pair of dormers projected from the gabled roof on the west side of the house. All windows are double-hung sash and shuttered. At the first floor a porch surrounded the house on the south and west sides. Supporting the porch deck with its wrought iron railing were slender columns grouped in twos and threes. Many alterations and additions to the house in recent years have included the almost total removal of the porch as well as both dormers. On the south side of the building a two-story addition now stands in place of the porch.

**8. 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)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political	<input checked="" 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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Although the year 1824 marks the founding of the City of Tallahassee, the area included in the Tallahassee District and its immediate surroundings was the scene of much activity throughout the entire course of Florida history. The area was first discovered by Europeans during the early exploration period of the First Spanish occupation. On June 24, 1528, Panfilo Narvaez, a Spanish explorer of major importance in Florida history, reached the Tallahassee area while leading an expedition in search of gold or rich land. What he found was a fair-sized village of Apalachee Indians, the aboriginal inhabitants of the area. The same Apalachee village was also visited in 1539 by Hernando de Soto.

Missionary activity in the Apalachee area was begun in earnest by the Spanish Franciscan fathers around the years 1633-1634. By the time Bishop Calderon inspected the progress of the missionaries in Florida in 1674, thirteen missions had been established in the Tallahassee area. One of these missions was probably located in the area just east of the present capitol complex in Tallahassee (W½ of SW¼ of Section 8, Township 1S, Range 1E). In 1704, the English and their Indian allies destroyed the missions in the Apalachees area as part of James Moore's raiding campaign aimed at advancing English claims against the Spanish in the Florida area.

Subsequently, the Tallahassee area was left once again primarily to the Indian inhabitants, whose population decreased at this time as the result of Moore's raids and other English-Spanish hostilities. Beginning in the 1730's some bands of Lower Creek Indians moved in from Georgia and Alabama in an attempt to escape the incursions of the white man in those regions. The Mikasuki Indians occupied the North Florida area, and their name is reflected in one of the streets bordering "zone three" of the Tallahassee Historical and Cultural District. Later, the various Indian groups which had immigrated to Florida were referred to collectively as the Seminoles.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

SEE ATTACHED SHEET

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR ZONE	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	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "	1	N30° 26' 48"	W84° 16' 46"	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 8 1/2 acres

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:  
Mildred L. Fryman, Historic Sites Specialist

ORGANIZATION: Division of Archives, History, & Records Mgt. DATE: 1972

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Department of State - The Capitol

CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee STATE: Florida CODE: 12

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

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 William

Title: State Liaison Officer

Date: SEP 19 1972

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

Robert W. Wiley  
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 10/26/72

ATTEST:

William J. Mumford  
Keeper of The National Register

Date: 10-16-72

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SIGNIFICANCE

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It was partly as a punitive measure against these more recent Indian arrivals in North Florida that General Andrew Jackson invaded Spanish Florida in 1818. This campaign, usually referred to as the First Seminole War, took Jackson and his men through the Tallahassee area. As an act of attrition against the Indians, Jackson destroyed the Indian village located near the present Lake Lafayette. That village was known by the Creek word, Talwa-ahassee, or Tallahassee as in its later Anglicized form. The Indians rebuilt their village about three miles to the southwest of the old town, retaining the same name.

It was that newly built Indian village which gave its name to the present City of Tallahassee, the site for which was selected in 1823. On February 22, 1821, Florida was officially ceded to the U.S. by Spain in the Adams-Onis Treaty. At the second session of the territorial Legislative Council at St. Augustine on May 24, 1823, it was decided that a conveniently located site midway between the two major towns of St. Augustine and Pensacola had to be selected for the establishment of the territorial capitol. Two men were appointed to survey the area between the Ochlockonee and Suwannee Rivers for a suitable site; without much hesitation, they agreed on a spot about one mile southwest of the old town of Tallahassee as the best location. This decision received the official approval of the Legislative Council in March, 1824. Two months later, on May 24, 1824, the U.S. Congress granted to the Territory of Florida a quarter section of land at the capitol site to be sold in order to provide funds for the public buildings. As a result of this action, the first land survey in Florida was initiated in 1824 by Col. Robert Butler, who laid out a prime meridian and a base-line from which rectangulation continued. The Southeast quarter of Section 36 of Township 1 North, Range 1 West was chosen as the location for the new town of Tallahassee. Settlement had already begun prior to the survey, and when the land sales began in 1825, preemptive claims were given to those who had already established homesteads in the quarter section identified as the town limits. Contemporaneous descriptions indicate that in 1825 there were already fifty houses with accompanying stores, a church and a school in the town area. It appears that the earliest settlers, a small party led by John McIver from North Carolina, settled slightly east of the town plat. However, either on the same day or a few days later according to one source, there arrived two men from the area of Forbes Purchase, a little to the west of Tallahassee in another part of Gadsden County. Their purpose was to supervise the construction of three buildings for use by the

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8. SIGNIFICANCE

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Legislative Council at the first governmental session in the new capitol in fall, 1824. The area grew rapidly and the town was incorporated in January, 1826, so that it could be self-governing. The city limits included the area described on page two plus a 200 foot-wide zone on all four sides, which may have been a neutral or buffer zone between the white settlers and the remaining Indian inhabitants. The current streets, Park Avenue and Boulevard Street, indicate the extra width of the thoroughfares along the town limits and coincide with two sides of the 200 foot buffer zone. The city limits were extended twice during the remaining years of the 1820's so that by 1830, Tallahassee included all of Section 35 of Township 1 North, Range 1 West, as well as another quarter section to the south of the original plot.

In 1824, at the pleasure of the U.S. Congress, a whole section of land contiguous to Tallahassee on the east side was given to General Lafayette in gratitude for his services to America during the Revolutionary War. It is in the north-west quarter of this section (31, T1N, R1E) that one of the present historical and cultural zones of Tallahassee lies. The other two historical and cultural zones lie in the original town plat and in the area annexed to the town in 1827.

The town of Tallahassee was laid out in a symmetrical plan at the time of the initial survey in 1824. There was to be a large central square in which the capitol building would be built ( and indeed was constructed beginning in 1826). Four other smaller squares would be arranged in a balanced pattern within the quarter section. All the streets were laid out and named after American presidents and other men of national or territorial importance, such as Monroe, Adams, Jackson, Calhoun, Gaines. Park Street was then known as McCarty Street. This is a good example of urban planning in frontier America.

The influx of citizens continued during the territorial period and in 1835, about fifteen hundred people lived in Tallahassee. Many of the houses located in the historical and cultural zones were built during the 1830's; others were built during the next two decades when North Florida was flourishing on the strength of its agricultural production of cotton and tobacco. It is generally agreed that the best example of Territorial Florida society was located in Tallahassee, and it was certainly in these homes of leading citizens included in the District that this society was centered. A widespread fire in 1845 which totally destroyed the business area of Tallahassee spared the residential area

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(Number all entries) 8. SIGNIFICANCE

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nearby. After this fire, the commercial section was rebuilt in brick, and Tallahassee ceased to resemble a makeshift frontier town.

Tallahassee remained on the fringes of the major events which touched Florida in the mid-nineteenth century. During the Second Seminole War in the 1830's, Tallahassee was involved only to the extent that as Territorial Capitol, plans were formulated; military activity occurred elsewhere. The same situation developed during the course of the Civil War. Tallahassee was the only Confederate state capitol which did not witness hostilities. A raid which was launched inland by Federal troops in 1865 was halted by a Confederate victory at the Battle of Natural Bridge in March of that year; Tallahassee was spared probable wartime occupation. Throughout the nineteenth century, many influential citizens who made their home in Tallahassee were involved in political struggles during critical periods such as that of approaching statehood before 1845 and the period of political reconstruction following the Civil War. No doubt the parlors of the stately homes along Park and Calhoun Streets echoed with political gossip and scheming in those periods of crisis for Florida. In two periods in the later Nineteenth Century, (1881-1885 and 1897-1901), one of those homes, the Bloxham House at 410 North Calhoun, served the state as the Governor's Mansion when its owner, William D. Bloxham, occupied the office of Chief Executive of the State. Another, the Randall House, was the home of Judge Randall, a political leader during Territorial days. In Lewis Park, a grassy area opposite the section of East Park which is also included in the historic and cultural zone, there stood a giant live oak called the May Oak which was the scene of an outdoor spring festival which was one of the chief social occasions of Tallahassee as early as 1844 and perhaps even prior to that date.

Tallahassee remained a small, agriculturally oriented community until well into the Twentieth Century. Gains were made in education and other cultural areas, but the population remained small (still under 3,000 at the turn of the century). The boom in development which most of Florida experienced beginning with the construction of railroads in the 1880's was slow in reaching the Tallahassee area. Only in the late 1920's did the growth rate increase and that expansion was cut off somewhat by the events of the Great Depression although the city did not suffer as much economically as did some other regions. The chief period of change and expansion for Tallahassee has occurred within the last two decades. It has not been without some cost to the areas of historical and cultural



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8. SIGNIFICANCE

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importance in the city that progress has been made, for within the areas designated as historical and cultural zones are parking lots and high rise buildings which have replaced homes of equal interest and importance to those still standing.

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STATE Florida	
COUNTY Leon	
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(Number all entries)

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

-1-

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INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

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COUNTY Leon	
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(Number all entries) 9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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University of Miami Press, 1971.

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(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: <b>Florida</b>
COUNTY: <b>Leon</b>
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ENTRY DATE <b>OCT 26 1972</b>

**1. NAME**

COMMON:  
**Tallahassee Historical & Cultural Preservation District Zone II**

AND/OR HISTORIC:

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
**See "Physical Description" and "Geographical Data"**

CITY OR TOWN:  
**Tallahassee**

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

STATE  
**Florida**

CODE  
**12**

COUNTY:  
**Leon**

CODE  
**073**

**3. CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____

**4. OWNER OF PROPERTY**

OWNER'S NAME:  
**Varies: see attached chart**

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE

**5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:  
**Leon County Courthouse**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
**Monroe Street**

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:  
**Florida**

CODE  
**12**

**6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE OF SURVEY: **1. List of Historic Sites & Structures in Florida  
2. Tallahassee Historic Bldg. Survey 3. Historic American Bldgs**

DATE OF SURVEY: **1. '59, 2. '69, 3. '62**  Federal  State  County  Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:  
**1. & 2. Division of Archives, History, and Records Mgt.  
3. Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.**

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: **Florida**

COUNTY: **Leon**

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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	VARIES: ON THE AVERAGE (Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The following description indicates the exact location of the historical and cultural preservation district created by an ordinance of the Tallahassee City Commission before the time at which this report was prepared.

ZONE TWO; PARK AVENUE DISTRICT: ORDINANCE 70-0-1177

Begin at the Southeast corner of Lot 77 of the Old Plan of Tallahassee, Florida, and run thence West 240 feet along the South boundaries of Lots 77 and 78 of said Old Plan to a point; thence run North 40.3 feet; thence West 100 feet to the East boundary of Calhoun Street; thence run North along Calhoun Street 269.7 feet to the Northwest corner of Lewis Park; thence run East 340 feet to the Northeast corner of said Lewis Park; thence run South 310 feet along the West boundary of Gadsden Street to the point of beginning.

ZONE TWO contains four houses and a park in which the May Oak is located. Of these houses, the Knott House is the most unusual for the area, possessing characteristics of Jeffersonian Classicism. The Wood, Murphy, and Chittenden Houses are all of the Victorian period, but each with its own individual characteristics. The houses are all in good condition and have not been extensively altered.

THE MAY OAK  
KNOTT HOUSE

Although a frame structure, the Knott House possesses many characteristics of Jeffersonian Classicism, a style which flourished in the South. The house is dominated by a portico which is weighty and massive. Portico columns are of the unfluted Doric order. The house has a semi-circular window in the pediment. Windows are straight topped and the roof is a low hip. A small balcony projects over the main doorway.

CHITTENDEN HOUSE

This two-story house originally had an open porch on two sides, the deck of which was balustraded and carried on unfluted Doric columns. The frame house is covered with shingles and has a fine Palladian-type window in the south gable. In recent years the open porch has been screened in. The main doorway is classic with transom and sidelights and its placement is on the extreme right of the south facade.

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MURPHY HOUSE

This house is an elongated rectilinear structure with a pitched roof and double cross-gables, one of which is larger than the other. Both gables have elaborately carved scrollwork in them giving the house the feeling of the Victorian era. The frame structure is relatively simple in detail, having sash windows and exterior louvered shutters. There is a porch on the left side of the south facade beneath the principle gable. Four square channelled columns carry the porch and are joined by a spindle-post balustrade. The doorway is simple with headlight only.

WOOD HOUSE

Something of an eclectic structure, the Wood House possesses characteristics of several styles. The dominant feature of the house is its north porch with a centralized portico-like effect. The flat roof of the porch is carried by slender columns in groups of three, all of which rest on panelled bases. Above the columns is a plain entablature, a cornice carried on brackets and a pediment. The second story of the house is dominated by two large rounded bay windows. The house has a low pitched roof with cupola at the north front.

**8. 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)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal              | <input type="checkbox"/> Education              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input checked="" 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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Although the year 1824 marks the founding of the City of Tallahassee, the area included in the Tallahassee District and its immediate surroundings was the scene of much activity throughout the entire course of Florida history. The area was first discovered by Europeans during the early exploration period of the First Spanish occupation. On June 24, 1528, Panfilo Narvaez, a Spanish explorer of major importance in Florida history, reached the Tallahassee area while leading an expedition in search of gold or rich land. What he found was a fair-sized village of Apalachee Indians, the aboriginal inhabitants of the area. The same Apalachee village was also visited in 1539 by Hernando de Soto.

Missionary activity in the Apalachee area was begun in earnest by the Spanish Franciscan fathers around the years 1633-1634. By the time Bishop Calderon inspected the progress of the missionaries in Florida in 1674, thirteen missions had been established in the Tallahassee area. One of these missions was probably located in the area just east of the present capitol complex in Tallahassee (W½ of SW¼ of Section 8, Township 1S, Range 1E). In 1704, the English and their Indian allies destroyed the missions in the Apalachees area as part of James Moore's raiding campaign aimed at advancing English claims against the Spanish in the Florida area.

Subsequently, the Tallahassee area was left once again primarily to the Indian inhabitants, whose population decreased at this time as the result of Moore's raids and other English-Spanish hostilities. Beginning in the 1730's some bands of Lower Creek Indians moved in from Georgia and Alabama in an attempt to escape the incursions of the white man

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

SEE ATTACHED SHEET

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	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	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		N30° 26' 30"	W84° 16' 45"	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 2½ acres

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:  
Mildred L. Fryman, Historic Sites Specialist

ORGANIZATION: Division of Archives, History, & Records Mgt.      DATE: 1971

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

*Richard William*

Title State Liaison Officer

Date

SEP 19 1972

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date \_\_\_\_\_

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Keeper of The National Register

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Florida	
COUNTY	
Leon	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	OCT 26 1972

(Number all entries)

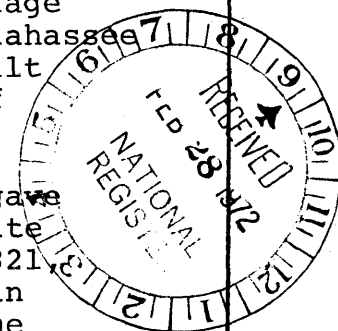
8.

-2-

in those regions. The Mikasuki Indians occupied the North Florida area, and their name is reflected in one of the streets bordering "zone three" of the Tallahassee Historical and Cultural District. Later, the various Indian groups which had immigrated to Florida were referred to collectively as the Seminoles.

It was partly as a punitive measure against these more recent Indian arrivals in North Florida that General Andrew Jackson invaded Spanish Florida in 1818. This campaign, usually referred to as the First Seminole War, took Jackson and his men through the Tallahassee area. As an act of attrition against the Indians, Jackson destroyed the Indian village located near the present Lake Lafayette. That village was known by the Creek word, Talwa-ahassee, or Tallahassee as in its later Anglicized form. The Indians rebuilt their village about three miles to the southwest of the old town, retaining the same name.

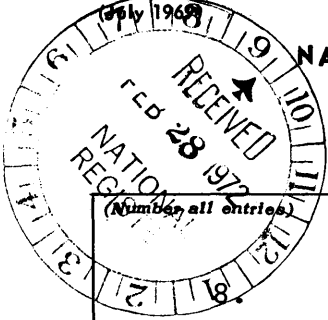
It was that newly built Indian village which gave its name to the present City of Tallahassee, the site for which was selected in 1823. On February 22, 1821, Florida was officially ceded to the U.S. by Spain in the Adams-Onis Treaty. At the second session of the territorial Legislative Council at St. Augustine on May 24, 1823, it was decided that a conveniently located site midway between the two major towns of St. Augustine and Pensacola had to be selected for the establishment of the territorial capitol. Two men were appointed to survey the area between the Ochlockonee and Suwannee Rivers for a suitable site; without much hesitation, they agreed on a spot about one mile southwest of the old town of Tallahassee as the best location. This decision received the official approval of the Legislative Council in March, 1824. Two months later, on May 24, 1824, the U.S. Congress granted to the Territory of Florida a quarter section of land at the capital site to be sold in order to provide funds for the public buildings. As a result of this action, the first land survey in Florida was initiated in 1824 by Col. Robert Butler, who laid out a prime meridian and a baseline from which rectangulation continued. The Southeast quarter of Section 36 of Township 1 North, Range 1 West was chosen as the location for the new



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Florida	
COUNTY Leon	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	OCT 26 1972



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town of Tallahassee. Settlement had already begun prior to the survey, and when the land sales began in 1825, preemptive claims were given to those who had already established homesteads in the quarter section identified as the town limits. Contemporaneous descriptions indicate that in 1825 there were already nearly fifty houses with accompanying stores, a church and a school in the town area. It appears that the earliest settlers, a small party led by John McIver from North Carolina, settled slightly east of the town plat. However, either on the same day or a few days later according to one source, there arrived two men from the area of Forbes Purchase, a little to the west of Tallahassee in another part of Gadsden County. Their purpose was to supervise the construction of three buildings for use by the Legislative Council at the first governmental session in the new capitol in fall, 1824. The area grew rapidly and the town was incorporated in January, 1826, so that it could be self-governing. The city limits included the area described above plus a 200 foot-wide zone on all four sides, which may have been a neutral or buffer zone between the white settlers and the remaining Indian inhabitants. The current streets, Park Avenue and Boulevard Street, indicate the extra width of the thoroughfares along the town limits and coincide with two sides of the 200 foot buffer zone. The city limits were extended twice during the remaining years of the 1820's so that by 1830, Tallahassee included all of Section 35 of Township 1 North, Range 1 West, as well as another quarter section to the south of the original plot.

In 1824, at the pleasure of the U.S. Congress, a whole section of land contiguous to Tallahassee on the east side was given to General Lafayette in gratitude for his services to America during the Revolutionary War. It is in the northwest quarter of this section (31, T1N, R1E) that one of the present historical and cultural zones of Tallahassee lies. The other two historical and cultural zones lie in the original town plat and in the area annexed to the town in 1827.

The town of Tallahassee was laid out in a symmetrical plan at the time of the initial survey in 1824. There was to be a large central square in which the

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

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Florida	
COUNTY	Leon	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER	OCT 26 1972	DATE

(Number all entries)

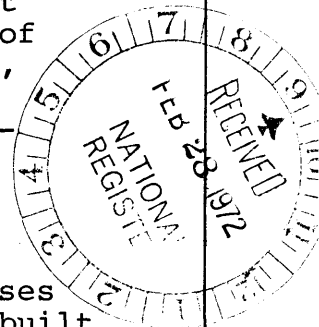
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-4-

capitol building would be built (and indeed was constructed beginning in 1826). Four other smaller squares would be arranged in a balanced pattern within the quarter section. All the streets were laid out and named after American presidents and other men of national or territorial importance, such as Monroe, Adams, Jackson, Calhoun, Gaines. Park Street was then known as McCarty Street. This is a good example of urban planning in frontier America.

The influx of citizens continued during the territorial period and in 1835, about fifteen hundred people lived in Tallahassee. Many of the houses located in the historical and cultural zones were built during the 1830's; others were built during the next two decades when North Florida was flourishing on the strength of its agricultural production of cotton and tobacco. It is generally agreed that the best example of Territorial Florida society was located in Tallahassee, and it was certainly in these homes of leading citizens included in the District that this society was centered. A widespread fire in 1845 which totally destroyed the business area of Tallahassee spared the residential area nearby. After this fire, the commercial section was rebuilt in brick, and Tallahassee ceased to resemble a makeshift frontier town.

Tallahassee remained on the fringes of the major events which touched Florida in the mid-nineteenth century. During the Second Seminole War in the 1830's, Tallahassee was involved only to the extent that as Territorial Capitol, plans were formulated; military activity occurred elsewhere. The same situation developed during the course of the Civil War. Tallahassee was the only Confederate state capitol which did not witness hostilities. A raid which was launched inland by Federal troops in 1865 was halted by a Confederate victory at the Battle of Natural Bridge in March of that year; Tallahassee was spared probable wartime occupation. Throughout the nineteenth century, many influential citizens who made their home in Tallahassee were involved in political struggles during critical periods such as that of approaching statehood before 1845 and the period of



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

(Continuation Sheet)

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COUNTY Leon	
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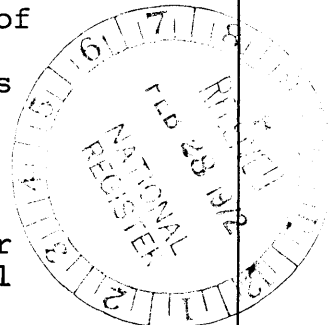
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-5-

political reconstruction following the Civil War. No doubt the parlors of the stately homes along Park and Calhoun Streets echoed with political gossip and scheming in those periods of crisis for Florida. In two periods in the later Nineteenth Century, (1881-1885 and 1897-1901), one of those homes, the Bloxham House at 410 North Calhoun, served the state as the Governor's Mansion when its owner, William D. Bloxham, occupied the office of Chief Executive of the State. Another, the Randall House, was the home of Judge Randall, a political leader during Territorial days. In Lewis Park, a grassy area opposite the section of East Park which is also included in the historic and cultural zone, there stood a giant live oak called the May Oak which was the scene of an outdoor spring festival which was one of the chief social occasions of Tallahassee as early as 1844 and perhaps even prior to that date.

Tallahassee remained a small, agriculturally oriented community until well into the Twentieth Century. Gains were made in education and other cultural areas, but the population remained small (still under 3,000 at the turn of the century). The boom in development which most of Florida experienced beginning with the construction of railroads in the 1880's was slow in reaching the Tallahassee area. Only in the late 1920's did the growth rate increase and that expansion was cut off somewhat by the events of the Great Depression although the city did not suffer as much economically as did some other regions. The chief period of change and expansion for Tallahassee has occurred within the last two decades. It has not been without some cost to the areas of historical and cultural importance in the city that progress has been made, for within the areas designated as historical and cultural zones are parking lots and high rise buildings which have replaced homes of equal interest and importance to those still standing.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Florida	
COUNTY Leon	
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(Number all entries)

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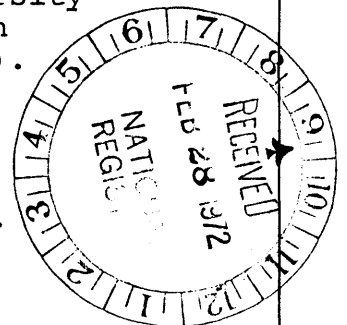
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Florida	
COUNTY Leon	
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-2-

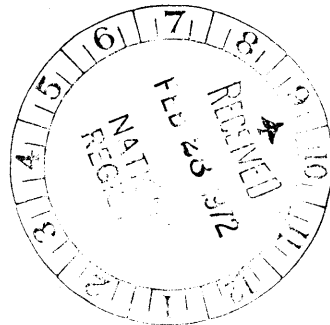
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Form 10-301  
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
ZONE  
PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE Florida	
COUNTY Leon	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER OCT 26 1972	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

<b>1. NAME</b>			
COMMON: Tallahassee Historical & Cultural Preservation Dist. Zone I			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
<b>2. LOCATION</b>			
STREET AND NUMBER: Zone I (Zone Description)			
CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee			
STATE: Florida	CODE 12	COUNTY: Leon	CODE 073
<b>3. MAP REFERENCE</b>			
SOURCE: Millie Fryman, Historic Sites Specialist			
SCALE: N/A			
DATE: 1971, summer			
<b>4. REQUIREMENTS</b>			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

LEGAL  
DESCRIPTION

T1N;R1W;S36;N Add.; Lot 56	Miss N. Clare Bowen	Residence	1959 Fla. Hist. Sites, 1967 THBS, 1962 HABS
T1N;R1W;S36;N Add.; Lot 57	Mrs. Elizabeth D. Cobb	Residence	1967 THBS
T1N;R1W;S36;N Add.; Lot 93	Joseph D. Smith and M. B. Smith	White House Hotel	1959 Fla. Hist. Sites, 1967 THBS
T1N;R1W;S36;N Add.; Lot 89	C. VanBrunt Lewis	Varies: Commercial	1959 Fla. Hist. Sites 1967 THBS, HABS 1962
T1N;R1W;S36;N Add.; Lots 65-68	Tallahassee Garden Club, Inc.	Club Head- quarters	1959 Fla. Hist. Sites, 1967 THBS
T1N;R1W;S36;N Add.; Lots 69-70	Lucille S. Givhan	Towle House Interiors	1959 Fla. Hist. Sites, 1967 THBS



ZONE 1 (CALHOUN ST.)

COMMON NAME	HISTORIC NAME	DATE BUILT	ARCHITECT OR BUILDER	PRESENT ADDRESS
The Bowen House	The Kirksey House	1830-32	Prefab	325 N. Calhoun
The Cobb House	The Bradford House	late 1880's	Unknown	403 N. Calhoun
The Bloxham House	The Wilson House; also The White House Hotel	c. 1830	Unknown	410 N. Calhoun
The Randall House	Same	1835	George Proctor	424 N. Calhoun
The Garden Center	The Rutgers House	c. 1840	George Proctor	507 N. Calhoun
The Yancey House	The Whitaker House	between 1830 and 1850	Albert Hobbie	517 N. Calhoun

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
ZONE  
PROPERTY ~~MAP~~ FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE Florida	
COUNTY Leon	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER OCT 26 1972	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

<b>1. NAME</b>			
COMMON: Tallahassee Historical & Cultural Preservation Dist., Zone II			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
<b>2. LOCATION</b>			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Zone II (Zone Description)			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Tallahassee			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Florida	12	Leon	073
<b>3. MAP REFERENCE</b>			
SOURCE:			
Millie Fryman, Historic Sites Specialist			
SCALE: N/A			
DATE: 1971, summer			
<b>4. REQUIREMENTS</b>			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

T1N;R1W;S36;Orig Plat;Pt of Lot 78	Luella Knott	Residence	1959 Fla. Hist. Sites, 1967 THBS
T1N;R1W;S36;Orig Plat; Pt of Lot 78	Luella Knott	Keen, O'Kelley and Spitz, Law Firm	----
T1N;R1W;S36;Orig Plat Pt of Lots 76-77	Mrs. Irene Murphy	Douglass and Booth, <u>Law Firm</u>	1967 THBS
T1N;R1W;S36;Orig Plat; E Pt of Lot 77	Mary F. C. Foster	Residence	1967 THBS, 1959 Fla. Hist. Sites
T1N;R1W;S36;Adj. to Orig Plot	City of Tallahassee	Park	----



The Knott House	The Hagner House	between 1831 and c. 1842	Unknown	301 E. Park
The Wood House	Same	c. 1900	Unknown	311 E. Park
The Murphy House	The Hopkins House	1836	George Proctor	317 E. Park
The Chittenden	The Shine House	c. 1842	R. A. Shine	323 E. Park
Lewis Park and The May Oak	Same	-----	-----	E. Park between Gadsden and Calhoun

Form 10-301  
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

#### PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE  
Florida

COUNTY  
Leon

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER      DATE

001 26 1972

#### 1. NAME

COMMON: Tallahassee Historical & Cultural Preservation Dist., Zone I

AND/OR HISTORIC:

#### 2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

See "Physical Description" and "Geographical Data"

CITY OR TOWN:

Tallahassee

STATE:

Florida

CODE	COUNTY:
12	Leon

CODE  
073

#### 3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE: Hand drawn color-coded map showing proximity of buildings to each other and order of importance.

SCALE: N/A

DATE: 9-18-72

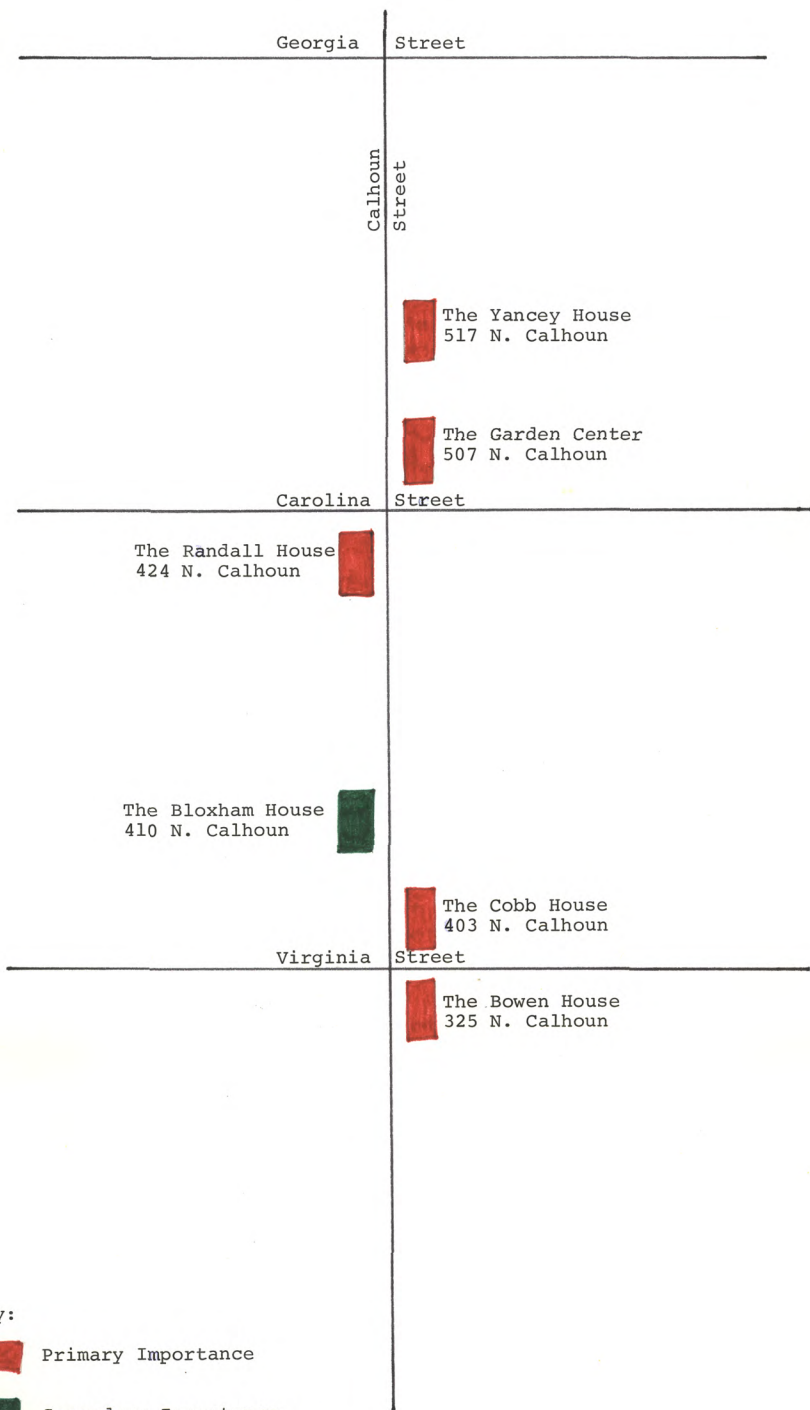
#### 4. REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Tallahassee Historical and Cultural Preservation District, Zone I  
Calhoun Street District



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
**PROPERTY MAP FORM**

*(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)*

STATE Florida	
COUNTY Leon	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
OCT 26 1972	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**1. NAME**

COMMON: Tallahassee Historical & Cultural Preservation Dist., Zone II
AND/OR HISTORIC:

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
See "Physical Description" and "Geographical Data"

CITY OR TOWN:  
Tallahassee

STATE: Florida	CODE 12	COUNTY: Leon	CODE 073
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**3. MAP REFERENCE**

SOURCE: Hand drawn color-coded map showing proximity of buildings to each other and order of importance.

SCALE: N/A

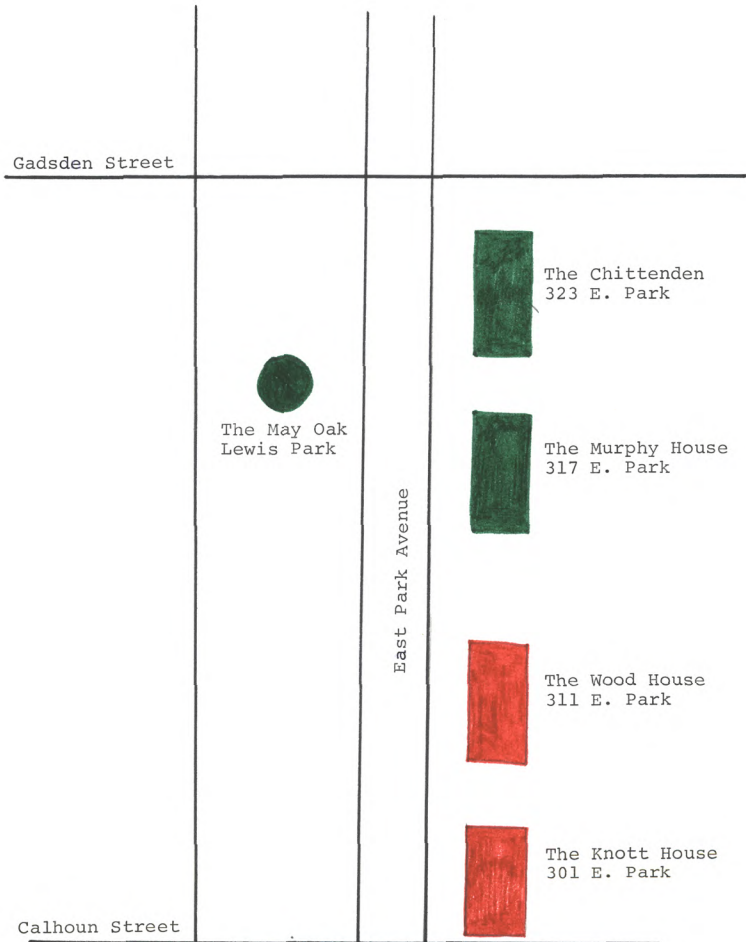
DATE: 9-18-72

**4. REQUIREMENTS**


TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS


1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

Tallahassee Historical and Cultural Preservation District, Zone II  
Park Street District



Key:

 Primary Importance

 Secondary Importance



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

*(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)*

STATE Florida	
COUNTY Leon	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER OCT 26 1972	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

<b>1. NAME</b>			
COMMON: Tallahassee Historical & Cultural Preservation Dist. Zone I			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
<b>2. LOCATION</b>			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
See "Physical Description" and "Geographical Data"			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Tallahassee			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Florida	12	Leon	073
<b>3. MAP REFERENCE</b>			
SOURCE:			
USGS Tallahassee Quad.			
SCALE: 1:62,500			
DATE: 1940			
<b>4. REQUIREMENTS</b>			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

Tallahassee Historical and Cultural Preservation District, Zone I  
Calhoun Street District

THOMASVILLE (JUNC. U.S. 19) 44.30 MI.  
BRADFORDVILLE 5 MI.

FLORIDA  
TALLAHASSEE QUADRANGLE  
15-MINUTE SERIES

4145 I SW  
BRADFORDVILLE  
1:24,000

BAINBRIDGE (JUNC. U.S. 46) 39 MI.  
HAVANA 10 MI.

4145 III SE  
20' R. I. W. (LAKE JACKSON 1:24,000) 759

760 761 2 070 000 FEET R. I. E.

84° 15' 30" 30'

3377

3376

540 000

FEET

T. I. N.

3374

24 MI.

MADISON 48 MI.

(80)

(27)

(LAFAYETTE 1:24,000)

4144 I NW

26'

LAFAYETTE 2.4 MI.

PERRY 50 MI.

3367

3366

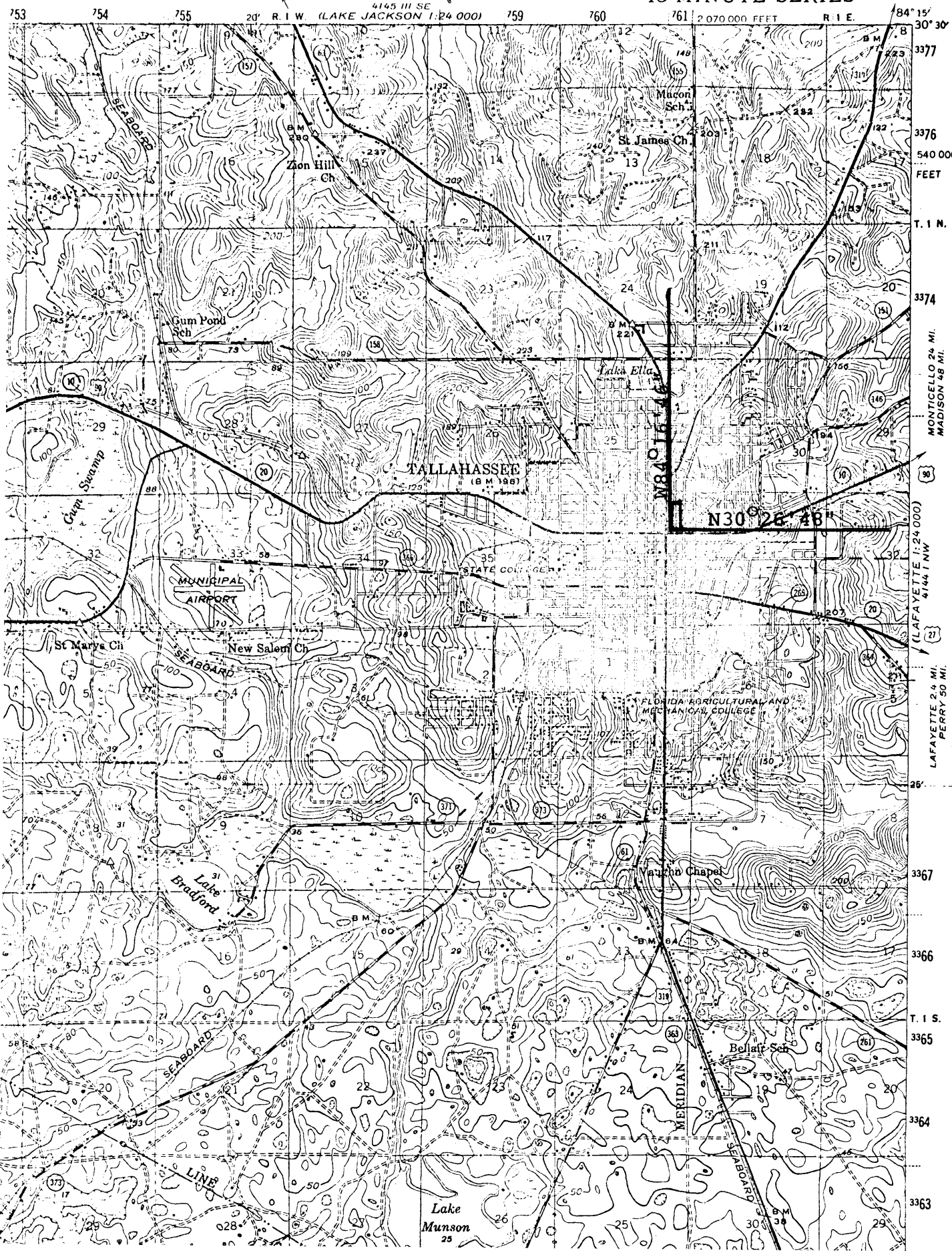
T. I. S.

3365

3364

3363

HP-56



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

*(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)*

STATE Florida	
COUNTY Leon	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER OCT 26 1972	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**1. NAME**

COMMON: Tallahassee Historical & Cultural Preservation Dist. Zone II  
AND/OR HISTORIC:

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
See "Physical Description" and "Geographical Data"

CITY OR TOWN:  
Tallahassee

STATE: Florida	CODE 12	COUNTY: Leon	CODE 073
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**3. MAP REFERENCE**

SOURCE:  
USGS Tallahassee Quad.

SCALE: 1: 62,500

DATE: 1940

**4. REQUIREMENTS**

- TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS
1. Property boundaries where required.
  2. North arrow.
  3. Latitude and longitude reference.

Tallahassee Historical and Cultural Preservation District, Zone II  
Park Avenue District

THOMASVILLE (JUNC. U.S. 19 44) 30 MI.  
BRADFORDVILLE 5 MI.

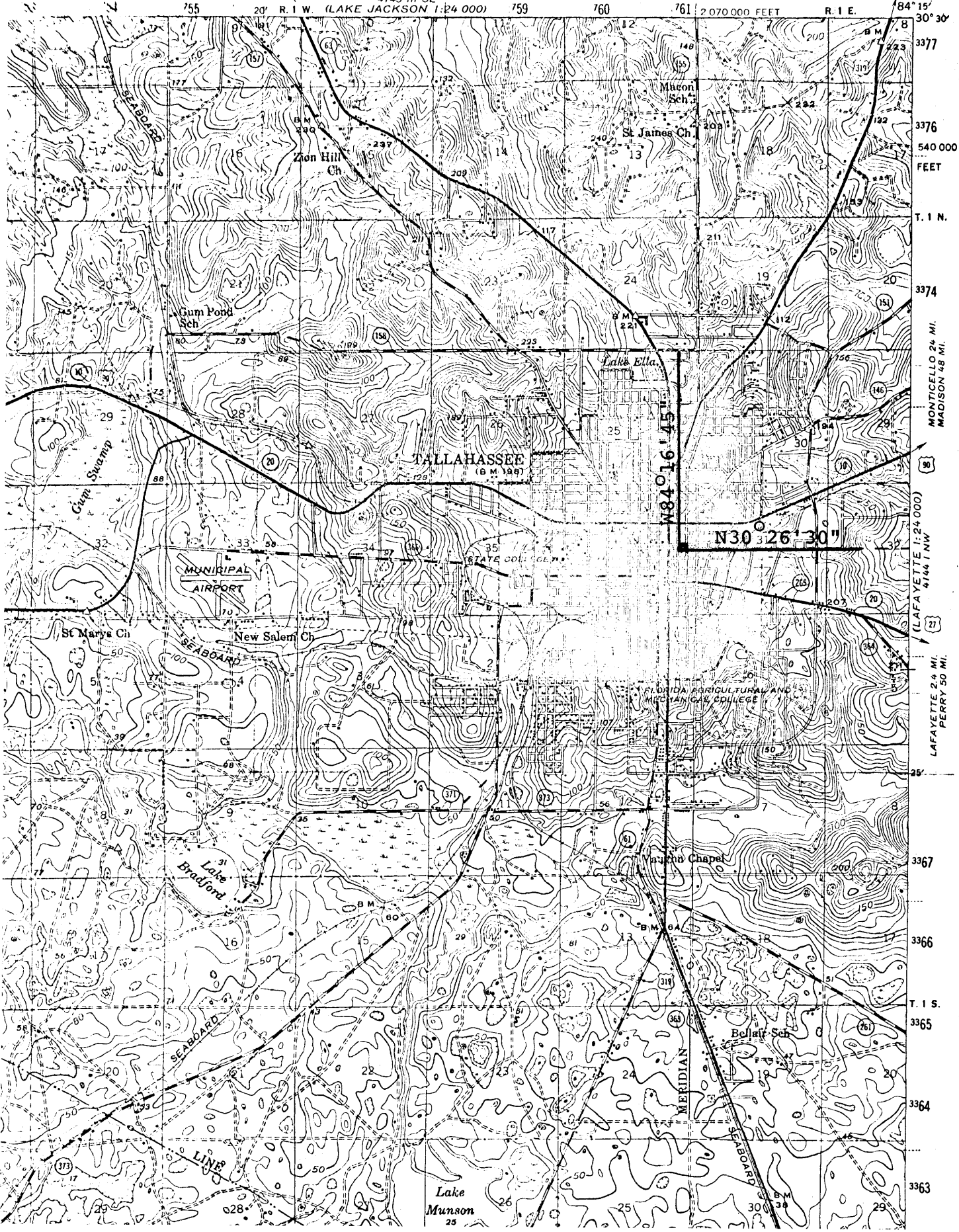
FLORIDA  
TALLAHASSEE QUADRANGLE  
15-MINUTE SERIES

4145 1 SW  
1:24 000  
BRADFORDVILLE

RAINBRIDGE (JUNC. U.S. 44) 39 MI.  
HAVANA 10 MI.

4145 III SE  
R. I. W. (LAKE JACKSON 1:24 000) 759

760 761 2 070 000 FEET R. I. E.



3377  
3376  
540 000  
FEET  
T. 1 N.  
3374  
MONTICELLO 24 MI.  
MADISON 48 MI.  
(LAFAYETTE 1:24 000)  
4144 I NW  
LAFAYETTE 24 MI.  
PERRY 50 MI.



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