

RECEIVED 413

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

JUN 28 1995

INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name East Hall  
other names/site number Florida Industrial School for Girls, McPherson Govt. Complex

2. Location

street & number 307 S.E. 26th Terrace n/a  not for publication  
city or town Ocala n/a  vicinity  
state Florida code FL county Marion code 083 zip code 34471

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)  
Suzanne P. Walker/Deputy SHPO 6/21/95  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources  
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:  
 entered in the National Register.  See continuation sheet.  
 determined eligible for the National Register  See continuation sheet.  
 determined not eligible for the National Register.  
 removed from the National Register.  
 other, (explain:)  
Edson H. Beall for Signature of the Keeper Entered in the Date of Action  
National Register 7.28.95

East Hall  
Name of Property

Marion Co., FL  
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property  
(Check only one box)

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

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

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

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed  
in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Government: Correctional Facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Work in Progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Masonry Vernacular

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stucco

walls Brick

roof Fiberglass

other Concrete

Narrative Description

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

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Law

Education

Social History

**Period of Significance**

1936-1945

**Significant Dates**

1936

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

**Cultural Affiliation**

n/a

**Architect/Builder**

Parziale, Frank (architect)

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

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

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository:

\_\_\_\_\_

East Hall  
Name of Property

Marion Co., FL  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreege of Property Approximately 2 acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 17 393000 3228700  
Zone Easting Northing  
2         

3           
Zone Easting Northing  
4         

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

**Boundary Justification**

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

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Joyce E. Cusick & Barbara E. Mattick/Historic Preservationist Supervisor

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date May 1995

street & number R.A. Gray Bldg., 500 S. Bronough St. telephone (904) 487-2333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

**Additional items**

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

**Property Owner**

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

name Marion County

street & number 601 S.E. 25th Avenue telephone (904) 620-3307

city or town Ocala state Fl zip code 34478

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

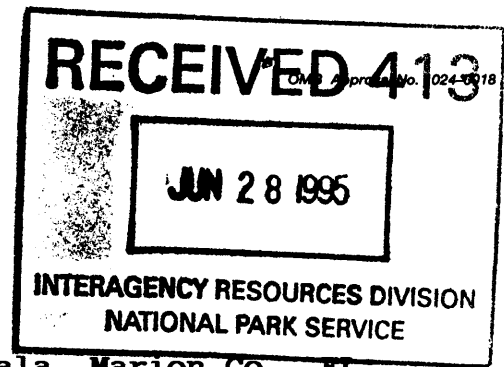
**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

East Hall, Ocala, Marion Co., FL

Section number 7 Page 1



### SUMMARY

East Hall is located at 307 S.E. 26th Terrace, within the McPherson Government Complex off Ft. King Street on the east side of Ocala, Marion County, Florida. The building was constructed in 1936 as a PWA project for the Florida Industrial School for Girls. The one-story with basement masonry vernacular brick building has Neoclassical and Renaissance Revival style influences. East Hall is the focal point of the government complex and the most architecturally significant of the historic buildings that remain from the historic campus of what was once the Florida Industrial School for Girls.

### SETTING

The school was established on 122 acres of what was formerly the Marion Farm, a work farm maintained by the county with state prison laborers. The farm had grasslands for grazing cattle, dairy cows, and other domestic farm animals, as well as acreage devoted to vegetable cultivation. Because the school continued to operate the farm as part of its training program, the landscaping of the area appears much as it did in the 1920s and 1930s, except that now the grasslands and cultivated fields have become broad lawns with large shade trees. The area still has many oak trees in addition to other varieties of trees and shrubs around the buildings and scattered over the grounds. These elements visually enhance East Hall which was constructed on approximately two acres of the early campus (Photos 1 & 2). In addition to East Hall, there are three other historic buildings remaining on the campus: a storage building (Photo 3), a dairy barn (Photo 4), and a dining room, all dating from 1922.

### PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

#### Exterior

East Hall (Photo 2) is a one-story with basement, brick building. It has a rectangular, central main block with set back north and south wings. The building has a complex hipped roof. There are two corbelled chimneys. An attached porch with a parapetted, gabled roof supported by four square, brick columns with poured concrete capitals (Photo 5) shelters the centrally located front entrance. The gable end of the porch roof has a

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round arch of soldier bricks accented by a cast concrete outline which continues as a molded belt course around the porch. Original wrought iron railings surround the porch between the columns and lead down the steps. The fenestration emphasizes the building's rectangular massing, with double windows on the main block and single windows with decorative panels on the north and south wings. A soldier brick belt course above the foundation and a denticulated frieze at the roof line stress the horizontal lines of the building.

Alterations to the Exterior

East Hall retains its original exterior plan; no additions or alterations in the size or configuration of the original structure have been made to the building. The solid security doors have been replaced with glazed doors, but the transoms over all three doors are original.

Having sustained severe damage and deterioration, the original casement windows were replaced in the 1970s with awning windows on the front (west) elevation, and 1/1 single hung windows on the rear (east) elevation (Photo 7). Bars on the west side of East Hall were removed during the 1950s; replacement of the windows and removal of the bars were required for compliance with local fire codes to allow emergency egress from bedrooms. The awning windows also sustained extensive damage and were recently replaced by 9/9 single hung windows with wood sashes. They imitate the small panes of the original casement windows, duplicates of which were not available (per Project Manager, approved by State of Florida Staff, and in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards of Design for "Missing Historic Features").

Several of the single hung windows on the rear (east) elevation were bricked in during the 1990s. On the south elevation, one damaged casement window was removed and the opening was filled with brick (Photo 8). Broken or missing glass in the basement windows was replaced, along with interior security bars. The original asbestos shingles on the roof were replaced with fiberglass shingles in 1991.

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The main floor plan of East Hall is rectangular with a north-south corridor adjoined by a central day room on the west side. The interior originally contained twelve rooms for the girls, an apartment for the housemother or house parents, and bedrooms for teachers. The front entrance opened into the day room (Photo 9), where the housemother and teachers could visit and meet with other staff members. Entrance to the housemother's two-room apartment was through a door on the south side of the dayroom. The south side bedroom door opened into a pantry/storage area where a separate bathroom was installed in the early 1940s. The storage area opened into a private kitchen for the housemother. Meals for the girls in East Hall were prepared and sent over from the main dining hall (Kolb 993:oral history).

The east side of the day room opened into an approximately six-foot wide, north-south corridor formed by two load bearing walls. At the north end of the corridor (Photo 16), three single-bed detention rooms, complete with toilets and poured concrete bed platforms, were located on either side of the main corridor. Two storage rooms and two bathrooms, as well as six additional detention/isolation rooms were located within the remaining floor space on the east side of the corridor (Photos 11 & 12). Two staff bedrooms were located on the west side of the corridor (See Existing Floor Plan, Photo 13).

The basement, which contained laundry, storage, and mechanical equipment areas, was accessed from the interior of the main floor by a stairway at the south end of the building (Photo 14). An exterior door was located at the base of the stairway. A large water heater was connected to the brick chimney on the interior wall. A double laundry sink (Photo 15) remains on the west wall of the basement. The mechanical room, located under the central, eastern part of East Hall, contained a large boiler connected to a chimney on the rear (east) exterior wall.

Alterations to the Interior

The interior of East Hall has been adapted for use as the Marion County Historical Museum (See Adapted Use Floor Plan).

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The walls of the small detention cells have been removed (Photo 16), but most of the other original finishes and features of the interior remain in place, covered by new materials (Photos 17, 18, & 19).



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**SUMMARY**

East Hall, constructed in 1936 as an isolation/detention residence facility at the Florida Industrial School for Girls, has statewide significance under **Criterion A** in the area of **Law Education, and Social History** as the most prominent building remaining at the only separate detention facility ever constructed by the State of Florida to rehabilitate delinquent girls from all over the state. The school was a leader in the development of new concepts for Florida's juvenile justice system from its establishment in 1915 through the 1940s, when it established a program of reform based on individual counseling as well as academic and vocational training.

**HISTORIC CONTEXT**

In spite of English and American efforts to reform the harsh treatment of juvenile delinquents during the mid-eighteenth century, until the late nineteenth century, most youthful offenders were punished and imprisoned as adults, often becoming worse from the time spent in close confinement with hardened criminals. Reform toward rehabilitation for prisoners began to develop in the mid-1850s; however, it was not until the 1870s that programs and separate facilities geared to rehabilitation and education, rather than punishment, were established for the young.

New York led the way in the United States, opening the Elmira Reformatory in 1876. Industrialization and vocational training were the main means of reform. Individual treatment was geared towards modifying behavior and redirecting the lives of the young inmates. Parole or release on a conditional basis was available for those whose good behavior while in the detention facilities merited a reward. Elmira became a model for other states as they redirected their efforts from punishment toward reform for juvenile offenders to take their places in an industrial society (Britannica 1988, 9:710-711).

In Florida, an increase in private child care homes late in the nineteenth century helped fill a need for homes for dependent children, who had the greatest potential for becoming juvenile offenders. The homes provided an alternative to and helped alleviate abuses of the apprenticeship system. Among the homes

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were: St. Mary's Home in Jacksonville (1888), the Children's Home of Tampa (1892), and the Daniel Memorial Home (1893) (State Board of Public Welfare 1931:11).

As the movement for juvenile justice reform spread throughout the United States, Florida opened the Industrial School for Boys in Marianna, Jackson County, in 1897. Juvenile cases were heard in a regular criminal court before the 1911 passage of the Juvenile Court Law which made child welfare the legal responsibility of the counties. More informal hearings before a county or juvenile judge were conducted for youthful offenders after this time in those counties with provisions for juveniles. The judge would determine whether to place the child in a private home or in a state or county institution (State Board of Public Welfare 1931:12-13).

**HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE**

From 1897 to 1915, delinquent girls between the ages of ten and twenty-one years of age were confined to local jails, sent to other institutions out of state, or sent to Marianna along the young male offenders. The Florida Industrial School for Girls was established as the first separate detention facility for girls in Florida by the State Legislature in 1915. Funds were allocated within the same law to build cottages to serve as residences for the girls and staff (Laws of Florida 1915, I:79-82).

The concept of cottages, new to the juvenile offender program in Florida, was intended to create a homelike atmosphere, which would be more conducive to rehabilitation than the usual "walled prison" approach of institutional buildings. The buildings on the early campus were designed in a rural residential style consistent with the architecture of residential and agricultural buildings in the Ocala area.

In December 1915, the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions (BCSI) purchased an approximately 122-acre tract that was part of the Marion Farm, a former convict farm on the outskirts of Ocala, for the Florida Industrial School for Girls. Until the school buildings could be constructed, a private residence (demolished), located on the outskirts of Ocala near the present-day Cascades Complex, served as the first location of

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the school. E. B. Talley was the architect chosen by the BSCI to design the first building on the grounds. At their meeting on April 20, 1917, the BSCI approved Talley's design for a two-story residence/school building and authorized the Governor to sign a contract with him for the erection of other buildings (BSCI Minutes 1917:290).

The 1915 Florida Legislature had specified that the position of Superintendent must be held by a woman, recommended by the BCSI and appointed by the Governor. The first Superintendent was Mrs. Florence J. Range, who served at the temporary, first location in 1915. When the first permanent campus building, a two-story residence/school building (demolished) was opened in late 1917, Miss Lumie B. Davis was Superintendent. There were forty girls residing at the school that was committed to a program of training through sewing and farm work, and traditional public school education. A large dormitory room on the second floor provided sleeping quarters for the girls whose ages, as set by the 1915 law, were between ten and twenty-one years. Classrooms, dining facilities, and a small apartment for the Superintendent were located on the first floor. Miss Davis served until 1919, and was followed by Miss Sina L. Kite.

Miss Kite was Superintendent when a Dining Hall, Dairy Barn (Photo 4), and poultry yard were constructed in 1922. The girls cared for the chickens and assisted with the operation of the dairy. A Hospital (demolished) and several cottages were also constructed during the 1920s. The girls, who often had serious health problems when they arrived at the school, stayed at the hospital building for at least two weeks before being placed in one of the cottages. By 1923, ninety-five girls were detained at the school.

Improvements and enlargement of the facilities continued. The road leading to and within the campus was paved in 1927. Funds for the two-story Sina Kite Building (demolished) were approved during the 1929 Legislative session. The building was located where the Adams Cottage, now used for Marion County offices, was erected in 1954. The Legislature also approved funds for the construction of a cottage for black girls. By 1930, a total of eight buildings were on the school campus, in addition to the farm buildings that were part of the earlier Marion Farm.

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By 1930, the total number of girls who could be accommodated on the campus was 80; however, the actual number fluctuated between 75 and 100. Besides the superintendent, the staff included an assistant superintendent who was also a teacher, a stenographer, two cottage matrons, a dining hall supervisor, one assistant teacher, a sewing supervisor, a part-time music teacher, and a nurse. Most of the staff lived in the school cottages, providing round-the-clock supervision. The farm was managed by a foreman who had five black prisoners to do heavy work. A supervisor of the dairy and poultry yard was also assisted by the laborers (Laws of Florida 1929: 855-856).

In 1936, a school building with an auditorium (demolished) and East Hall (Photo 1) were erected. East Hall is one of twelve buildings constructed at Florida institutions under President Franklin D. Roosevelt's "New Deal" Public Works Administration (PWA) construction program that was begun in 1933, and served as an example to Florida's cities and counties of how they could benefit from the PWA program.

East Hall was designed by Ocala architect Frank Parziale as an isolation/detention residence; the building contract was awarded to Eric T. Clauson, from St. Petersburg. The position of East Hall at the end of and facing the road that passed between the other buildings of the campus made it a focal point within the complex. The classical elegance of its detailing belied its purpose as an isolation facility for the girls whose behavior was unacceptable or who were runaways.

Following typical methods of behavior modification and punishment used in the 1930s, strict discipline was maintained in East Hall. The girls could read during their confinement, but were not allowed to attend classes or leave the building. They were locked in individual cell-like rooms until their attitudes and efforts to change allowed them to be reintroduced into the regular school/work program. Meals for the girls of East Hall were sent over from the Dining Hall and eaten alone in their rooms. Cleanliness and personal care were stressed as a part of the training and rehabilitation of each girl. A large trough sink, where several girls could wash at the same time, was located in one of the bathrooms of East Hall.

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From 1933 to 1943, Mrs. Lola B. Skipper served as Superintendent. Her staff was enlarged in 1936 when the new school building and East Hall were constructed. The program at this time called for the girls to work every other day on the training part of the program and go to school on the other days. This method provided for half of the girls to be in classes and half working on any given day.

As part of the training program girls cleaned the buildings in addition to their own rooms. They also did the cooking, served in the dining room, and did some of the farm work. During this time the training program was expanded to include beauty culture and weaving, in addition to sewing which had always been part of the program. The girls made their own uniforms which were styled with a pleat from shoulder to hem to allow for growth and were belted at the waist to provide a close fit for each girl. They were made of a medium blue color fabric and starched stiff in the laundry where the girls worked on Mondays and Thursdays (Kolb 1993:oral history).

The other half of the program was a regular school curriculum. Such a program was necessary for many of the girls had not regularly attended public schools before their confinement. The goal was for the classes to prepare the girls to take their places in the community as productive citizens when they were released. Enhancement of self esteem and belief in their abilities to compete in the outside world were affirmed with graduation ceremonies, complete with diplomas for the girls who successfully completed the school program.

The American Law Institute supported the concept of "the reformatory as a treatment institution," and in 1940, published a model statute called the Model Youth Corrections Authority Act. Only a few states, including California, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Texas, and Wisconsin, actually enacted modified versions of the model statute; however, its influence was felt all over the United States. Under the guidance of this act, indeterminate sentences to the Florida Industrial School for Girls were administered by a parole board, based on its judgement of each girl's needs for treatment, rather than for punishment. Vocational instruction was still an important part of the training, but greater emphasis was assigned to academic education and individual evaluation and counseling. Girls were paroled

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when they appeared ready to return to family and community life, rather than being released at the end of a fixed sentence (Britannica 1972:53).

Mrs. Alyce B. McPherson was appointed Superintendent on October 15, 1943, and served for twenty-seven years. During her long tenure many more changes took place in Florida's juvenile justice system: Forest Hills, an expansion of the Florida Industrial School for Girls, and the first part of the women's correctional facility at Lowell, was opened for black girls on December 1, 1952; funds were appropriated by the Florida Legislature for plans for the adult part of the Female Correctional Institution at Lowell in 1953; the campus of the Florida Industrial School for Girls was enlarged with several additional buildings in 1954; a concrete block wall separating the school from Ocala Highlands, a residential subdivision adjacent to the school to the east, was erected c1956; the name of the school was changed to the Florida School for Girls to reflect the greater emphasis on academic education; and the school complex was annexed as part of the City of Ocala in 1964. In the late 1960s, the State Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (HRS) took over the administration of all training schools in the state, and in 1970 Anthony Catalino became the first male Superintendent of the Florida School for Girls. The facility was renamed the McPherson School for Girls and then the McPherson School when younger boys came to the campus.

A radical change in the juvenile justice system throughout the United States came with the enactment of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act on 1974, which established the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). This act began the move towards decentralization that would result in the closing of many reform/training schools throughout the United States (U.S. Code 1974:Vol I:1267-1269; Vol. III:5283-5284; Schwartz 1989:1). In the wake of this act, small county facilities replaced most of Florida's training schools and, after nearly seventy years as a temporary home to Florida children found guilty by the state in juvenile courts of everything from vandalism to murder, the Florida Industrial School for Girls (McPherson School) closed on December 31, 1984.

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Marion County purchased the McPherson School in 1986, renaming it the McPherson Government Complex (Agreement 1986). East Hall is being adapted for use as the Marion County Historical Museum, and county offices are housed in the 1922 Dining Hall, Dairy Barn, and Storage Building.

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**PERSONAL AND TELEPHONE INTERVIEWS**

Joyce Cusick with Genevieve Kolb, housemother at East Hall and teacher, 1940s.

Joyce Cusick with Dolly Robbins, resided in East Hall and taught bookkeeping, typing and shorthand in the late 1940s and early 1950s.

Joyce Cusick with Louise Sigman, principal of McPherson School, 1958-1970.

Joyce Cusick with Jeanne McPherson Stansell, lived with mother on campus during the 1940s.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 1

East Hall, Ocala, Marion Co., FL

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**BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

All of Parcel #28164-000-02 and part of Parcel #28164-000-00. East Hall is located within the northeast corner of the McPherson Government Complex, on an approximately 2-acre parcel of the original 122 acres of the Florida Industrial School for Girls. See Site Plan.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The boundary encompasses the immediate area that historically has been associated with East Hall.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Photos \_\_\_\_\_ 1  
Page \_\_\_\_\_

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- 1) East Hall, 307 S.E. 26th Terrace
- 2) Ocala, Marion County, Florida
- 3) Photographer, Joyce E. Cusick
- 4) Photographs taken August-September 1993
- 5) Marion County Planning Department

**Note: Information on numbers 1-5 above is the same for the following views unless otherwise indicated.**

- 1     4) June 15, 1936  
       5) Florida State Archives  
       6) Exterior, Front (W) & S elevations, facing NE  
       7) Photo 1 of 19
  
- 2     6) Exterior, Front (W) elevation, facing E  
       7) 2 of 19
  
- 3     1) Storage Building  
       6) N & E elevations, facing SW  
       7) 3 of 19
  
- 4     1) Dairy Barn  
       6) N & E elevations, facing SW  
       7) 4 of 19
  
- 5     6) Front entrance porch, camera facing NE  
       7) 5 of 19
  
- 6     6) Front (W) and N elevations, facing SE  
       7) 6 of 19
  
- 7     6) Rear (E) elevation, facing SW  
       7) 7 of 19
  
- 8     6) Rear (E) & S elevations, facing NW  
       7) 8 of 19
  
- 9     6) Interior, Front Entrance/Reception Area, facing W  
       7) 9 of 19
  
- 10    6) Lounge, facing Reception Area, facing N  
       7) 10 of 19

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Photos 2

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

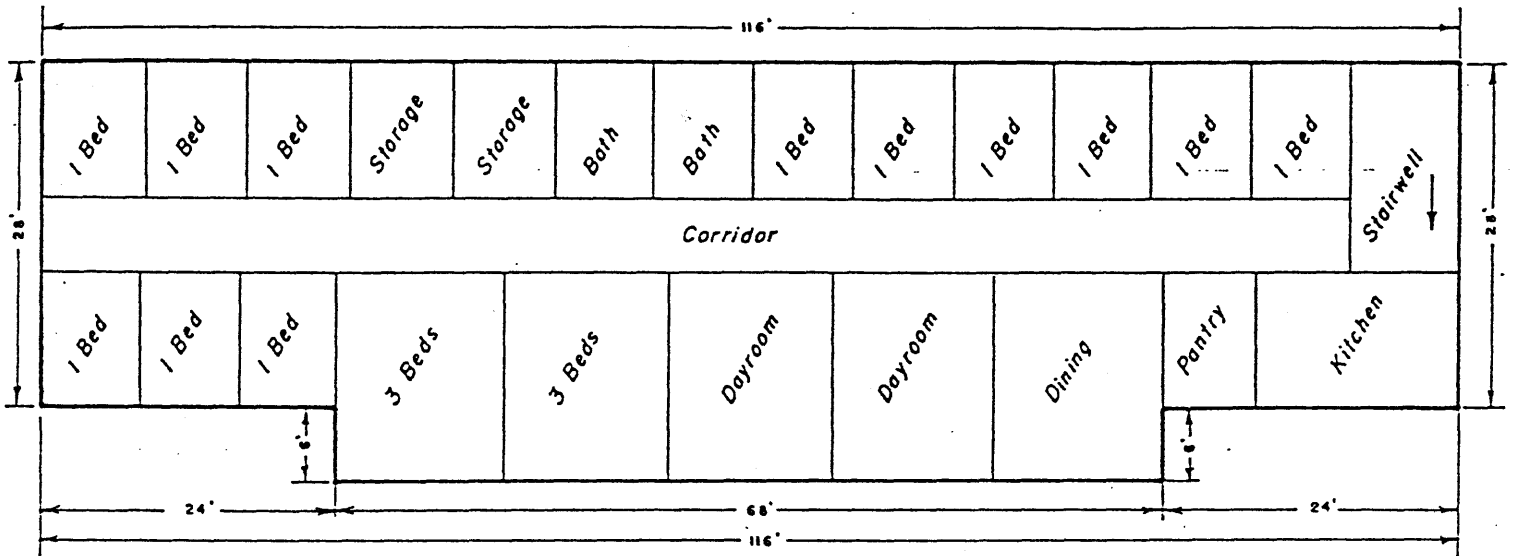
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- 11 4) c1991  
6) N-S corridor, showing entries to small cells before  
rehabilitation, facing N  
7) 11 of 19
- 12 4) c1991  
6) Interior, toilet area of typical cell before  
rehabilitation  
7) 12 of 19
- 13 6) Conference, former Dayroom and Dining Room, facing  
SW  
7) 13 of 19
- 14 6) Interior stairway to basement, facing E  
7) 14 of 19
- 15 6) Basement, SW corner, facing SW  
7) 15 of 19
- 16 6) NE Gallery, formerly spaces for cells, facing NE  
7) 16 of 19
- 19 6) Lounge (formerly kitchen), showing original wall  
tile  
7) 19 of 19
- 18 6) N-S corridor after rehabilitation, facing N  
7) 18 of 19
- 19 6) NW Gallery, formerly spaces for cells, facing N  
7) 19 of 19

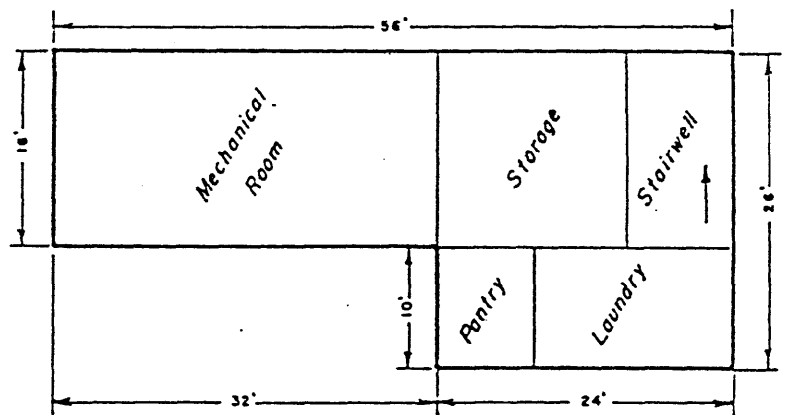
# EAST HALL

## EXISTING FLOOR PLAN

BEFORE REHABILITATION



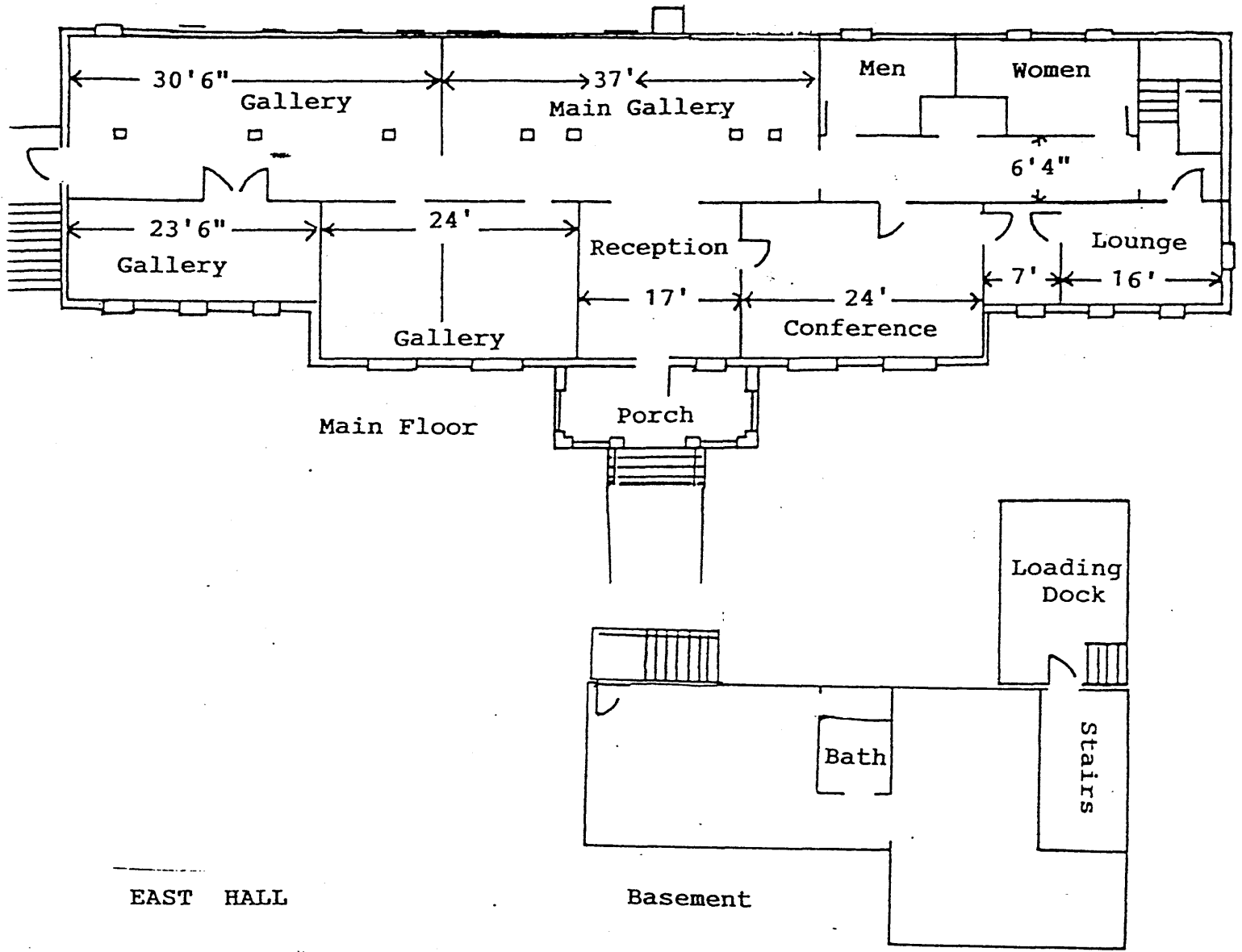
**FRONT**



**BASEMENT**

$1" = 1/16"$

116'



EAST HALL

Basement

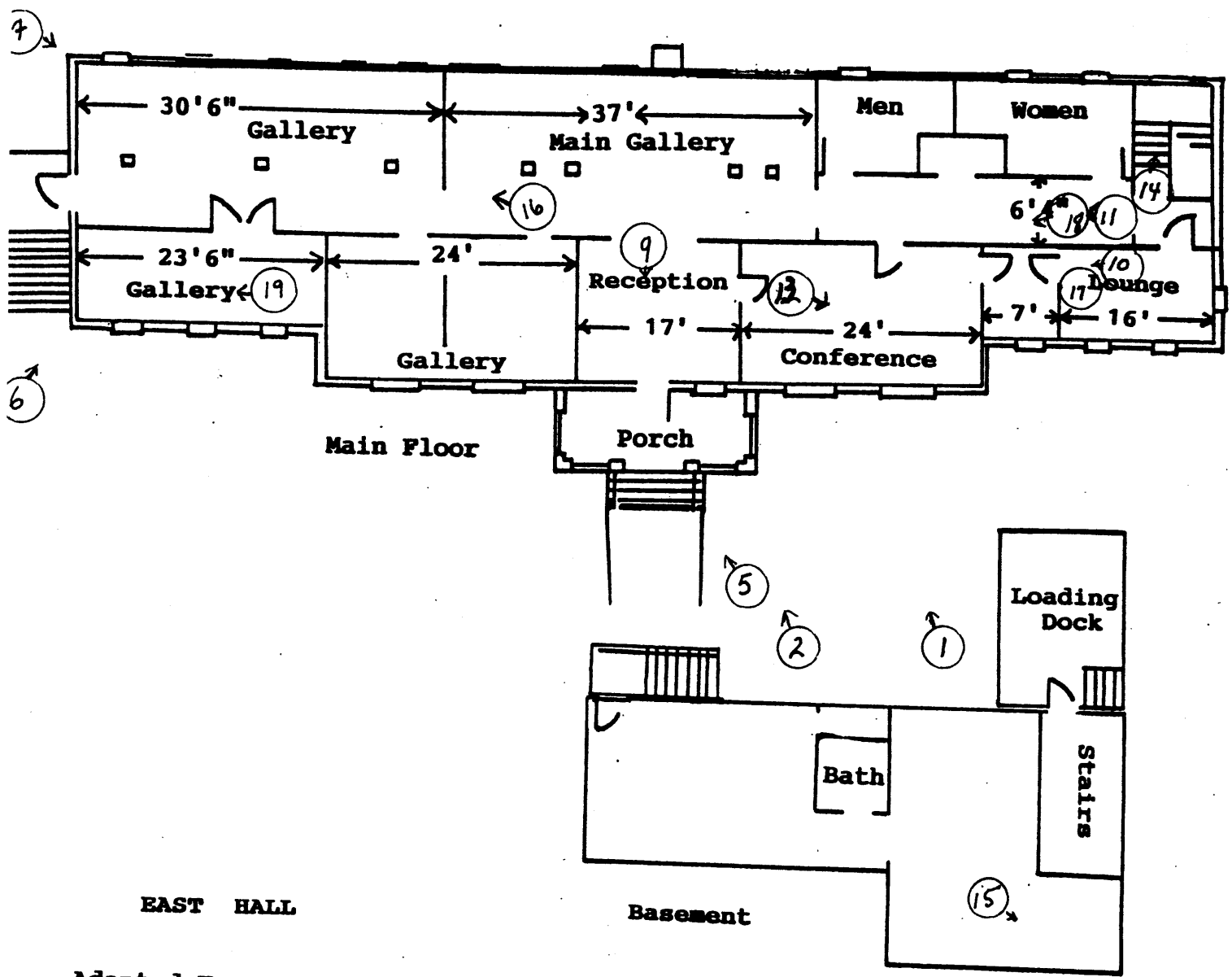
Adapted Use Floorplan

Marion County Historical Museum

Approximate Scale 1 foot = 1/16



116'



EAST HALL

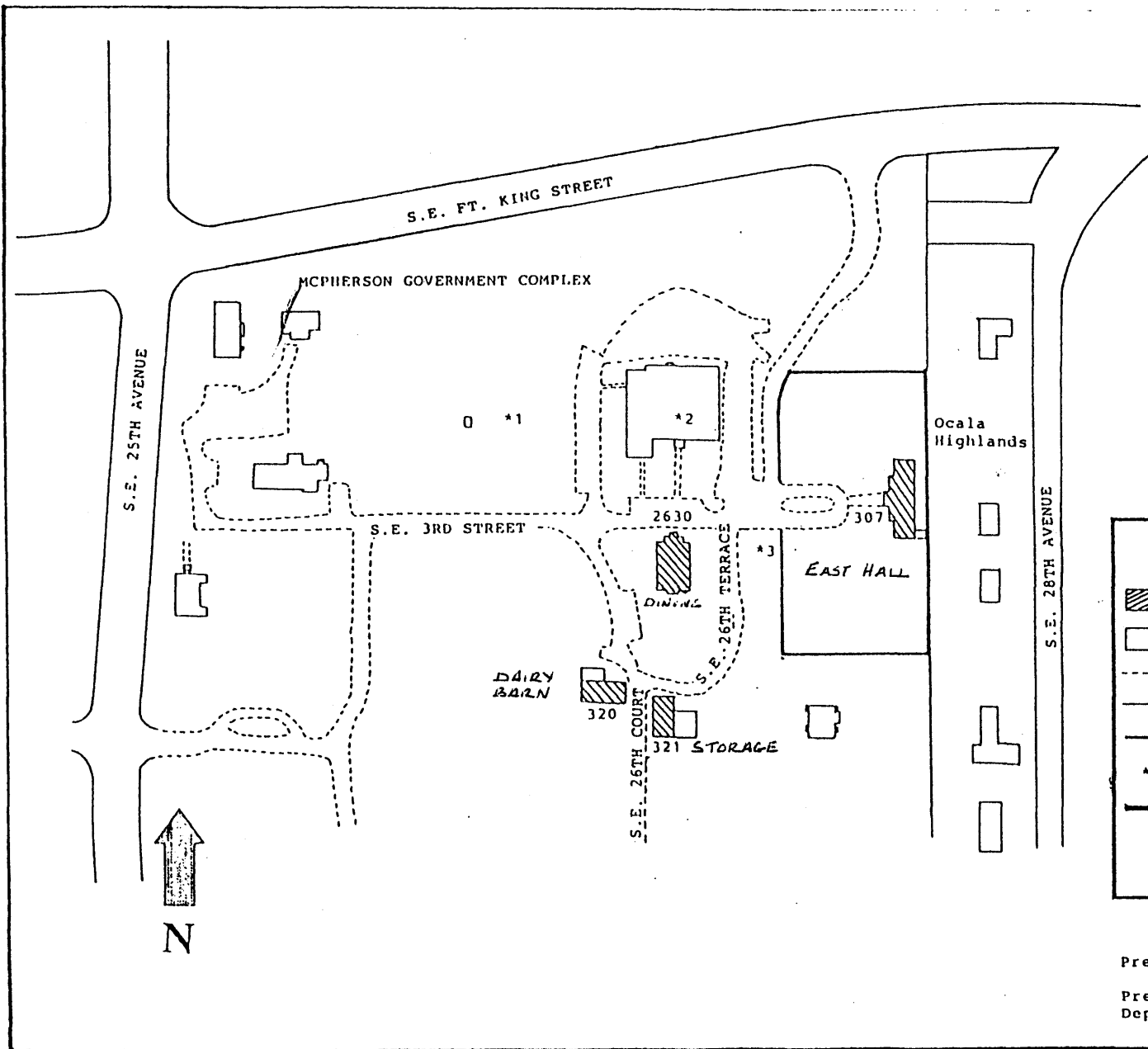
Adapted Use Floorplan  
 Marion County Historical Museum

Approximate Scale 1 foot = 1/16









PHOTOGRAPHS





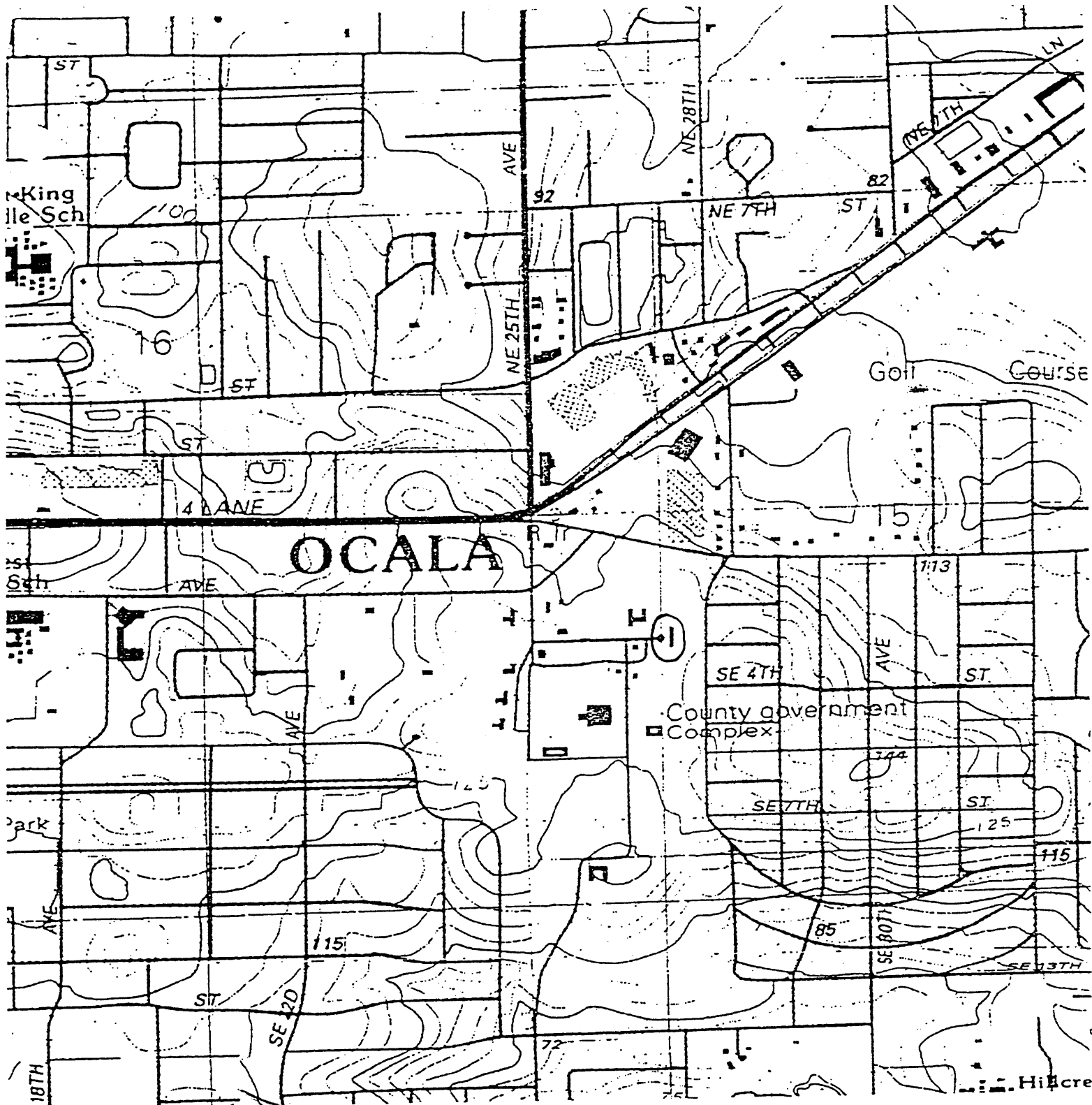
EAST HALL  
 Ocala  
 Highlands  
 MARION COUNTY, FLORIDA

**LEGEND**

-  Historic Buildings
-  Non-Historic Buildings
-  Paved Roads/Parking Areas
-  Paved Highways
-  Boundary Line
-  Sites of Former Buildings

Scale: 1 1/4 Inch = 200 Feet

Prepared By: Joyce E. Cusick 1993  
 Prepared From: Marion County Map  
 Dept. of Transportation and Public Works



EAST HALL  
Marion County, Florida  
USGS  
OCALA EAST  
Section 15, Twp 15S, R22E