

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received SEP 28 1983

date entered OCT 28 1983

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Micanopy Historic District

and/or common N/A

2. Location

Roughly
Cholokka Blvd. Turn US 441 to Ocala St. then
Smith St. W to Oklawaha Co. Sch.

street & number See Continuation Sheet

N/A— not for publication

city, town Micanopy

N/A— vicinity of

state Florida

code 12

county Alachua

code 001

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple

street & number N/A

city, town N/A

N/A— vicinity of

state N/A

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Clerk of Alachua County Circuit Court

street & number 21 E. University Avenue

city, town Gainesville

state Florida

6. Representation in Existing Surveys (also see continuation sheet)

title Historic Properties Inventory of Micanopy has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1982-1983 federal state county local

depository for survey records Division of Archives, History and Records Management

city, town Tallahassee

state Florida

7. Description

Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

(See Continuation Sheet)

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
	<input type="checkbox"/> invention			

Specific dates 1776-1930
 emphasizing 30 yr. **Builder/Architect** Various
 period before and after the turn of the century.

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

(See Continuation Sheet)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(See Continuation Sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 47 acres

Quadrangle name Micanopy

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A	<u>17</u>	<u>376040</u>	<u>3265040</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>17</u>	<u>376050</u>	<u>3264010</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>17</u>	<u>375300</u>	<u>3264010</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

D	<u>17</u>	<u>375300</u>	<u>3265040</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

E			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

F			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

G			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

H			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification

(See Continuation Sheet)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	N/A	county	N/A	code	N/A
-------	-----	------	-----	--------	-----	------	-----

state	N/A	code	N/A	county	N/A	code	N/A
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paul L. Weaver, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Division of Archives, History & Rec. Mgmt. date August 22, 1983

street & number The Capitol

telephone (904) 487-2333

city or town Tallahassee

state Florida

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title George W. Percy, State Historic Preservation Officer

date 9/23/83

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

Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the National Register

date 10/28/83

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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ROUGH BOUNDARY:

Formed on the north by U.S. Highway 441 and extending south to include properties fronting on the east and west sides of Cholokka Boulevard. At intersection of Cholokka Boulevard and Ocala Street continues west to include properties fronting on Ocala and Smith Streets and the Micanopy Cemetery. Encompasses parts of sixteen blocks in the Town of Micanopy.

STREETS (no numbered addresses)

Cholokka Boulevard
Ocala Street
Smith Street

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Alachua County Architectural Survey
(Architectural Preservation Considerations for Town of Micanopy)
1974 County
Alachua County Courthouse
Gainesville, Florida 32601

Development Plan for Town of Micanopy
(Environmental Design Group) Local
1974
Town Hall
Micanopy, Florida 32667

Street Tree Inventory for Town of Micanopy
(by County Forester) County
1982
Town Hall
Micanopy, Florida 32667

Surveys by Architectural Students at University of Florida
Various Times State college students
Dept. of Architecture, U. of F.
Gainesville, Florida 32611

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The Micanopy Historic District encompasses several important archaeological sites, possibly including the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century Seminole Indian town of Cuscowilla, an early nineteenth century trading post and a Second Seminole War period fort. It contains a concentration of well-preserved buildings from a thirty-year period before and after the turn of the century. The District and much of the surrounding town still retain much of their turn of the century atmosphere and charm. Green spaces, ancient oaks and other native trees listed by William Bartram in 1774 provide a timeless background.

Cuscowilla

Seminole Indian sites in and around Micanopy are already documented in the Florida Master Site File Inventory. Sites #8-A358 and 8-A360¹ on either side of a small pond within the boundaries of the proposed historic district possibly mark the location of the main part² of the Seminole town of Cuscowilla. Materials curated at the Florida State Museum² (from which the Master Site File Micanopy sites are derived) place at least some of the dwellings of Cuscowilla squarely in the district. "The Indians had their³ encampment around a small pond, now owned by J.J. Barr, and the only one in town." A written description of Cuscowilla is found in William Bartram's Travels (1776-7).

The town of Cuscowilla, which is the capitol of the Alachua tribe contains about thirty habitations, each of which consists of two houses nearly the same size, about thirty feet in length, twelve feet wide, and about the same height. The door is placed mid-way on one side or in the front. The other house is nearly the same dimensions, standing about twenty yards from the dwelling house, its end fronting the door. The building is two stories high, and constructed in a different manner. It is divided transversely as the other, but the end next to the dwelling house is open on three sides, supported by posts or pillars. It has an open loft or platform, the ascent to which is by a portable stair or ladder: this is a pleasant, cool, airy situation, and here the master or chief of the family retires to repose in the hot seasons, and receives guests or visitors. The other half of this building is closed on all sides by notched logs; the lowest or ground part is a potatoe house, and the upper story over it a granery for corn and other provisions. Their houses are constructed of a kind of frame. In the first place, strong corner pillars constructed of a kind of frame. In the first place, strong corner pillars are fixed in the ground, with others somewhat less, ranging on a line between; these are strengthened by cross pieces of timber, and the whole with the roof is covered close with the bark of the cypress tree. The dwelling stands near the middle of a square yard, which
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is always carefully swept. Their towns are clean, the inhabitants being particular in laying their filth at a proper distance from their dwellings which undoubtedly contributes to the healthiness of their habitations.⁴

Wanton's Trading Post

In 1821 when Florida became a U.S. Territory, Edward M. Wanton and others completed the first two pioneer houses. For a period settlers lived adjacent to Seminole Indians in their village (Watkins p. 28).⁵ In that year Thomas Murphy described Micanopy as "...About eight buildings, a corn house, Mr. Wanton's house, a kitchen and two negro cabins" (Watkins p. 28). The precise location of Wanton's is unknown, but an item in the St. Augustine East Florida Gazette (23 July 1821) refers to Wanton's where "...Travelers into Alochowa are informed that they can get accommodations at Micanopy, on the northwest bank of Tuscowilla Lake." The small village appears to have changed little until the building of the fort during the time of the Second Seminole War.

The Fort

Maps from the 1830's through the 1840's (the period of the fort) show Micanopy or Fort Micanopy at the crossroads of the road from Palatka and the road to Tampa Bay on the northwest corner of Lake Tuscowilla. The names Micanopy and Fort Micanopy are used interchangeably for this same spot. The Burr and Washington map⁶ shows some nine buildings in the south-central part of Section 26, Township 22 s., Range 20 E. - reference points for the present town. Troops at Micanopy were phased out in 1843 (Watkins p. 20) three years before the Burr-Washington map was published. The 1839 map of Square 7, Micanopy by Captain Rains (Watkins p. 24) is insufficiently detailed. The Burr-Washington map is the most accurate in time or scale at present.

Tentative location for the fort is land next to the pond (which would usurp at least in part the site of Cuscowilla) which Mr. Payne sold to J.J. Barr and is now the Smyth property. John Sprague's description of the fort's surroundings of dense hammocks which the Indians identified with their better days, and its proximity to the lake are our only clues. John Sprague's description of the fort and the village survives in "Macomb's Mission to the Seminoles" (Watkins p. 19).

...there is a small village - some eight or ten houses besides the Garrison ... the fort is surrounded by thick dense Hammocks which has given great security to the Indians and caused them to contend until the last moment for a spot which is identified with their best days ... The fort is a picket work (with block houses at each angle) about two hundred and fifty feet square, within which are the officers quarters, small but very neat. In the center of the work are large live oak

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trees which secure a delightful shade. The pickets are made by splitting pine logs about eighteen feet in length into two parts and driving them upright and firmly into the ground close together with the flat side inwards: these are braced together by a strip of board nailed on the outside. The tops are sharpened and holes are cut seven or eight feet from the ground for the fire arms. A range of benches extends around the work about three feet high from which the fire is delivered (Watkins p. 19).

The dense hammock on the J.J. Barr (Smyth) property between the pond and the lake has never been cleared.

The "Footprint" of the Present Town

In 1832 the U.S. Supreme Court decreed that the American tract be "laid off . . . the center thereof being the spot . . . near the house at present the dwelling of Edward M. Wanton; said spot . . . a lightwood post by the surveyor . . ." The Surveyor selected ". . . a lightwood post, marked F.P.C. at or near the middle of the south side of an intended square . . ." The Business Square (the southern end of Cholokka Boulevard) is laid out on the map of 1850 used by the Commissioners to plat the town of Micanopy. The southern end of Cholokka Boulevard where it intersects with Ocala Street is the center of the area proposed for the Micanopy Historic District. Micanopy was incorporated in 1880 (Watkins p. 46). The street map has not changed except for the slight angle of Highway 25A which cuts away to the southeast leaving Ocala Street a grassy, sandy trail. However, lot sizes have been altered freely over the years, presenting problems for modern surveyors. Nevertheless, the general appearance of the proposed Historic District has remained remarkably unchanged. As Mr. Lake of Starke commented in 1911: "The many narrow streets makes the place look like a Spanish town. The giant live oak trees festooned with moss, the fine residences, the hearty handshake and pleasant greeting make it a decidedly inviting place for a home." Then as now Cholokka Boulevard and Ocala Street, which runs east and west at the south end of the square, were lined with trees (photos 1-4).

The flexible use of land gives the town its texture. It is an important but dying characteristic of small southern towns. There are moreover two consistent features of Micanopy land use that are repeated over time. Each of the streets of the proposed Historic District offers a straight line of vision to a house at the end. One looks down Cholokka Boulevard through the Business Square to the Stewart-Merry House that stands at its southern end. The J.W. Barr House on Ocala Street is dwarfed at the end of a great arch of trees (photo #2). The same is true of other streets running off Cholokka Boulevard and can be seen looking along Smith Street (also in the proposed District), Tahota Street, Peach Street and one other street that presently bears no name. The other land-use feature is the practice of
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keeping one's residence across the street from one's business. The Chitty-Thrasher House was for many years the home of the Thrasher family across the street from the store and warehouse (photos #21, 24). R.H. May's store (the Mott-May Building) was across the road from his house as was the log cabin he built for his wife from which she served her special dinners. One can still see the brick foundations of the Fontaine General Store across from the Fontaine House. In 1982 Harold Herman whose cabinet-maker's shop occupies the Little Story House, purchased the Swift-Jarvis House on the other side of the road (photo #22).

Mr. Lake of Starke noted in 1911 the "hard surfaced streets."¹⁰ The original sidewalks were made of crushed local sandstone and their remnants are visible where present concrete slab paving stones have buckled under pressure of roots and palms. Old curb edges still exist, built up of brick lightly plastered over with cement. Telephone poles which began to appear in 1906 are being placed back under ground by Southern Bell.

Structures and Sites

Territorial Well. The Territorial Well (photo #13) is the only known surviving structure from the times before the platting of the town. An article in the Gainesville Sun¹¹ labels it "Spanish" and shows the well without its built-up limerock shaft edge or decorative red pump. Dr. R.P. Bullen and others of the University of Florida examined the well in the 1940's and declared it "territorial" (Watkins p. 75).

Nineteenth Century Vernacular. Between 1855 and the big freeze at the end of the century, Micanopy dwellings and structures for commerce and storage are characteristically plain. The weatherboard frame residences possess individual qualities representative of the range of architecture found in this period and region. The Stewart-Merry House (photo #11) began as a two-room log office built by Dr. James Stewart in 1855. The office forms the nucleus of this oldest standing house in Micanopy (Watkins p. 75). It is one of the relatively few antebellum homes in Florida. Two upper stories, back kitchen ell, storage and servants' rooms were added before 1872. The plaster for the walls was mixed with horse hair to bind it. The house can be seen in a 1910 photo¹² with its gabled front entrance and picket fence. When John Merry bought the house in 1916 he added a shed porch across the front that extended around to the east side and included an octagon at¹³ its northeast corner. He also added a bathroom on the second floor at the rear.¹⁴ In 1925 Mr. Merry extended and screened the porch right across the south side and the extreme southwest corner became a new kitchen and closet. The porch octagon was removed. The Stewart-Merry House has been well maintained.

The Powell House, constructed soon after the War Between the States, has two stories with such added touches as a transomed, side-lighted front door, decorative rafter brackets, and simple verge boards in the east and west gables. Alterations include shutting off of the traditional dog trot which separated the kitchen ell from
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the formal side of the house. The kitchen chimney has been removed from the northeast corner and a new brick chimney added to the north ell, by permission of the Micanopy Zoning Board in 1982. Built of heart of pine¹⁵ the Powell House has cypress flush horizontal siding on interior walls and narrow beaded car siding on the ceilings. This plain treatment is found in the kitchen ell of the Calvin Merry house and later in the Swift-Jarvis house as well. The Powell House is in fair condition and is presently under repair and restoration by its new owners.

Two churches survive from this period. They mirror the plain houses in their simplicity. The Old Baptist Church (photo #10) on Smith Street added a Sunday School wing to the west and washrooms to both east and west sides in 1949. It has since been sold and entirely converted to apartments. The Presbyterian Church on Cholokka Boulevard (photo #8) is in good and pristine condition. It has the original ruby stained glass in the eastern sanctuary windows and hairpin arched moldings on its double front doors. Both churches have very similar steeples.

The flourishing orange growing era required substantial utilitarian outbuildings, and the John J. Barr barn behind the John J. Barr House on Ocala Street housed horses, feed, farming and orange-growing equipment. Its steep-pitched roof second-story loft and shed-roofed wings have weatherboard siding. There are two geometric arched openings, irregularly placed and a diamond-shaped trim over the loft door.

The Trasher Warehouse (photo #12) has survived intact with its decorative shingles, pointed window and large service door. Curved rafter brackets and the original wood roof shingles can be seen under the present metal roof. Its patched weatherboard exterior has never been painted save for a 1920's Coca-Cola sign. It is an example of Gothic Revival architecture in wood. Together the two century-old¹⁶ utilitarian buildings portray the frontier character of how Florida once looked.

A brick structure from the period is the Benjamin Building (photo #31). For many years a dry goods store, a drug store, then a millinery shop, in later years it was the Micanopy Fur Trading Co., a barber shop, pool hall, and the post office. An 1885 photo¹⁷ shows the building with two stories when it served as the model for a similar building the other side of the bank and later, for the Feaster Building which was almost an exact copy. Top floors were sometimes removed from buildings or houses in Micanopy, the reasons being fire damage or economy.

The old brick school house, now the Town Hall (photo #20), is also of brick construction. It has been altered and realtered perhaps more than any other building in the proposed Historic District although it is still clearly recognizable. The tower housing the central front door was¹⁸ originally topped by a pyramid shaped roof. An addition was made to the school in 1912, remodeled and enlarged in 1923 leaving no tower at all (Watkins, p. 58). For a time a small shed roof sheltered the front door.¹⁹ It was removed in 1975 leaving a broad flight of brick steps that are compatible with the appearance and function of the building today (photo #12).

Also from this period is the Montgomery wall (photo #12), the only remaining vestige of a handsome^{20,21} house that burned in the 1930's (Watkins, p. 27). The wall is much deteriorated^{20,21} and leaning precariously. It is in urgent need of protection.

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Walls, wrought iron or picket fences marked off many a Micanopy yard or garden from the street.

By 1898 Micanopy began to recover economically from the loss of most of its orange groves. Vegetable raising had become a major industry along with some oranges locally grown (Watkins, p. 48). Choloikka Boulevard took on the aspect of the main street of a busy market town.

The Mott-May Building (photo #27) with its shed-roofed walkway repeated the style of the Benjamin Building with a course of decorative brick on the upper facade. With large display windows and windowed double doors, it served as a general store first for N.B. Mott and later for R.H. May. Its appearance as part of the set for the forthcoming film on the life of Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings is derived from historic photos of May's store. The Smith Building (photo #27) shares the decorative course of brick and arched windows although neither building has the drip moldings of their grander commercial neighbors. The Smith Building's second story porch was added sometime after 1916. It served first as a butcher shop and later as Strobles Dry-Cleaners. Both the Smith and Mott-May Buildings²² house antique shops today.

Residences of this period show a little more refinement such as double front doors and upstairs balconies with decorative posts. Few, if any, appear to have been decked out in gingerbread save for an occasional curved pair of brackets under an eave, the Reeves-Hilleary house and the Chitty-Thrasher house (photo #24) next to it were originally similar. The Chitty-Thrasher House then had its second story and each house had a small upstairs balcony centered over the front porch. Both had detached kitchens with walkways. The Reeves-Hilleary House had double front doors with long oval glass panels now encased in wooden covers for protection.²³ The second story was removed from the Chitty-Thrasher House some twenty years ago.²⁴ The present-day Herlong House (photo #9) encases a large frame house built during the mid-1800's. It too had a detached kitchen and was added to and improved until in 1915 Z.C. Herlong enclosed it with the grand brick, Neoclassical mansion it is today.

Micanopy's Fleuriat

The plainness of Micanopy architecture carries over the turn of the century where we find an increase in scale and elegance. The organizing of the Micanopy Banking Company in 1906 (Watkins, p. 83) reflected the development of business and small industries.

The Feaster Building (photo #16), constructed at this time, stands as the pivotal building of Micanopy today. Originally known as the Johnson Block, the first floor was once a general store and another time houses two shops. The second floor was used mainly for storage but was for a time the telephone office (Watkins, p. 75).²⁵ On the third floor was a theater for the live arts. Operas, plays, and Chatauqua and music played for many a fancy ball. The Old Bank has more classic detail with prominent denticulated cornice, marble threshold and window sills, with marble key stones and iron grills. A handsome black iron hanging stairway provides access to the second floor. The renovated Herlong House emphasized this classic theme.

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The years before 1919 were marked by disastrous loss of houses and buildings. Thrasher's store on Cholokka Boulevard burned and was re-built (Watkins, p. 83). The Benjamin Building took fire. The Fontaine House burned and was built again; the John J. Barr home on Ocala Street burned. Dr. Montgomery's home burned. Prosperous new houses attracted much attention.

The Simonton House (photo #5) and the new Fontaine House introduced the Queen Anne style to Micanopy. Both had ionic columned verandahs. The Simonton House has a three-storied turret with a crest. Sculptured shingles sheath the tower and small gables. While the Fontaine house is symmetrical even to its matching verandah octagons, the Simonton House has more irregular massing including a porte cochere on its southern side. The wide carved front door with beveled glass lights leads to an elegant hall where turned balusters and denticulated newell posts grace the stairs and the south parlor entry is supported by tall ionic columns. In both houses are found columned mantle pieces with beveled mirrors. The Fontaine House has a carved Arte Nouveau front door with oval glass. In 1911 the Gainesville Sun²⁶ described the Simonton House as one of the prettiest homes in Micanopy and the Fontaine House as one of the nicest homes in the state and a credit to the town. The two houses have been little altered and well maintained. A photo from circa 1925 shows the Fontaine House without its wooden awnings.²⁷ The Simonton House has a large family room which replaced the rear kitchen porch at the northeast corner. However, still intact is the east porch door with its transom that matches more simply the western front door. A white picket fence replaces a wrought iron fence and gate.

This then is the most elaborate period of Micanopy architectural history. It best expresses the fleur-de-lis of this little country town.

Modern Times

The Craftsman bungalow had become popular by 1916. The Watkins House (photo #6) designed by Shields Warren of Gainesville demonstrates its suitability to a warm climate with its pergola (roofless now) and large outdoor livingroom porch.

The usefulness of concrete as a building material, cool and relatively fireproof, is clear in the John J. Barr House on Ocala Street. It was designed by Newbold L. Goin, a well known architect of the 1920s. Both the Watkins House and the Barr House were built on the site of old orange-groves. Although the concept of the craftsman school was a practical and economical home for the average citizen, in Micanopy these examples were the more prosperous residences. Along Cholokka Boulevard the small plain clapboard houses were still being built although the Turner and Abel Houses show trends towards more modern style.

The advent of electrification (1914) (Watkins, p. 84) and the automobile had its effect on Cholokka Boulevard. The Mountain Garage is an example of Boom Times commercial construction. But Boom Times were little felt in Micanopy. There was no movie house but the radio had arrived. The Little Story House, for a time the children's section of the Micanopy Public Library, had been built originally for Codie Hunter's radio repair shop. The Dailey Building housed a modern drugstore and
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a hotel upstairs. In the 1920s the road was paved across Payne's Prairie to Gainesville and Micanopy was left behind.

Non-Contributing Buildings

Non-contributing buildings constructed since the thirties on Cholokka Boulevard have been modest but compatible. Meticulously kept white painted bungalows and the new First Baptist Church (photo #14) enhance the quiet charm of Micanopy today. The brick building of the Micanopy Volunteer Fire Brigade (photo #16) was matched to the brick of the old brick school house, now the Town Hall, and the new U.S. Post Office now under construction has been specially designed to match this brick and to blend with these public buildings. Of the 51 properties that comprise the proposed historic district, only 12 are non-contributing.

Building Classifications

Contributing (red):

Buildings which by their location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association contribute to the sense of time, place and historical development of the district (the period of significance for the district is defined as c.1870-1930).

Altered (yellow):

Buildings which fulfill the contributing criteria; however, their appearance has been superficially altered. For example, their wooden window sashes have been replaced or their porches have been enclosed.

Non-contributing (blue):

Buildings which post-date 1930 and are not of exceptional architectural or historical significance. They generally do not respect the scale, set-back or materials used in the buildings which contribute to the district. An example would be a one-story concrete block ranch-style house built on grade.

The Green Places

The main street - Cholokka Boulevard - is still lined with live oaks today. A 1908 photograph²⁸ shows six mature water oaks shading the town square which date from before the turn of the century. They were all cut down in the thirties according to several eye witness accounts and replaced by more valuable ornamental trees - cedars, magnolias and dogwood that set off the "town anchor" and the historic marker which commemorates the visit of William Bartram to the Indian village by Lake Tuskawilla in 1773. Carl Webber writes in 1883: "Micanopy is a very pretty town, the streets well and regularly laid off and the homes of the residents fairly embowered among orange groves".²⁹ The great frosts before and after 1894 destroyed all the orange trees and significantly altered the appearance of Cholokka Boulevard
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and Ocala Street. In spite of this, over the past one hundred years the integrity of the proposed district has been preserved. There are more green places now than at the turn of the century due to the loss of buildings to unquenchable fires. Beulah Franklin Park with its pretty Victorian gazebo occupies the site of the Fontaine General Store and there is a little green beside the Ice Cream Parlor where Dr. Montgomery's office used to be. The stones of Micanopy remain but when the rains fall in the late summer and the Magnolia leaves in late winter, the carefully drawn lines that border Cholokka Boulevard are softly overgrown by grass and fallen leaves. On Smith Street at the very end of the proposed historic district is the cemetery (photo #7). Its oldest marked grave is 1826 and visitors may walk among the antique markers, including some fine examples of Victorian sculpture, reading the names of the owners and builders of the town. It presents an exceptionally picturesque scene. As Mrs. Smyth writes in 1982: "Everyone who visits this beautiful, serene place remarks that it is the way a cemetery should look, with its moss-hung, spreading oaks, enormous azaleas, lilies spreading out from old copings, lichened headstones, stone benches waiting within quaint iron fences, and meandering drives, under the all-encompassing oaks."³⁰

Boundary Justification

The proposed Micanopy Historic District is an irregularly shaped area of the town which extends south from U.S. Highway 441 along Cholokka Boulevard to Ocala Street and continues west along Ocala and Smith Streets to include the Micanopy Cemetery. U.S. 441 forms the north boundary of the district. It marks the northern extent of the concentrated historic development of the town. The east and west boundaries follow the back property lines of the buildings fronting on Cholokka Boulevard. They delineate the main concentration of historic buildings along the principal thoroughfare in the district. The areas east and west of Cholokka Boulevard contain vacant lots, an infill of modern buildings, several mobile homes, and only scattered buildings which are less than fifty years old. At the intersection of Cholokka Boulevard and Ocala Street the district boundaries jog west to include a residential area, a pond near which are located two documented archaeological sites, and the Micanopy Cemetery. The area surrounding this western appendage of the district is similar to those areas paralleling Cholokka Boulevard which are outside the district. It contains only a diffuse concentration of properties many of which post-date the period of significance and whose physical appearance is out of character with properties contributing to the district.

FOOTNOTES

¹Florida Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Florida Master Site File Inventory, Sites #8-A358 and 8-A360 (Tallahassee).

²Florida State Museum, Department of Anthropology, Gainesville, Florida, storage case.

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³"Carl Webber", The Eden of the South...Alachua County, Florida. Leve and Alden, 1883. p. 56.

⁴William Bartram, Travels of William Bartram, ed. Mark Van Doran. (New York: Dover, 1955), p. 168.

⁵Caroline B. Watkins, The Story of Historic Micanopy. (s.l. Alachua County Historical Commission, c. 1976)

⁶David H. Burr and Henry Washington, Arredondo Grant. (1846) (Map) Located at P.K. Yonge Library of Florida History, Gainesville, Florida.

⁷U.S. Supreme Court, The United States, Appellants vs. Don Fernando de la Maza Arredondo, et al, Appelees. Decree, January Term, 1832. Peter Reports, Vol. 6, p. 691.

⁸"Mr. Lake's Impressions of Micanopy Section," Daily Sun, 2 November 1911.

⁹Ocala Street looking West to the Barr House, 1982. Photo #3.

¹⁰Ibid. "Mr. Lake's Impressions of Micanopy Section."

¹¹Arline Phillips, "Welcome to Historic Micanopy," Gainesville Sun, 28 January 1962.

¹²Historic Micanopy, Florida: Ocala Street about 1910. Photo property of Miss Lillian Merry, Micanopy, Florida.

¹³Stewart-Merry House, Micanopy, Florida c. 1917. Photo property of Miss Lillian Merry, Micanopy, Florida.

¹⁴Lillian Merry, interviewed by Diana B. Cohen, Micanopy, Florida, 14 September 1982.

¹⁵Carmen Whiting Smyth, Historic Micanopy, Florida 1821. (s.l. Micanopy Fall Harvest Festival, Inc. 1979).

¹⁶Richard C. Crisson, "Tour of the Orange Lake District and Cracker Florida," Florida Architect, January/February 1974, pp. 5-9.

¹⁷Benjamin Building, Micanopy, Florida, c. 1900. xerox copy.

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¹⁸ Old Brick School House, Micanopy, Florida, c. 1895 Photo #23.

¹⁹ Old Brick School House, Micanopy, Florida, c. 1932

²⁰ Montgomery Wall: Original State, 1914. Photo #25. Property of Miss Lillian Merry, Micanopy, Florida.

²¹ Montgomery Wall showing Minor Deterioration Photo property of Miss Lillian Merry, Micanopy, Florida.

²² Mott and Smith Buildings, c. 1916 Photo #27.

²³ Carmen Whiting Smyth, "Crime Watch Learns about Fire Safety," Gainesville Sun 24 January 1983, p. 14A.

²⁴ Ibid. Smith, Historic Micanopy 1821

²⁵ Ibid. Smyth, Historic Micanopy 1821

²⁶ "Elegant Homes Nearing Completion," Gainesville Sun, 22 September 1911.

²⁷ Fontaine House, Micanopy, Florida c. 1925 Photo #29.

²⁸ Cholokka Boulevard Looking South c. 1908.

²⁹ "Carl" Webber, The Eden of the South ...Alachua County, Florida. (New York: Leve and Alden, 1883). p. 56.

³⁰ Carmen Whiting Smyth, "Fall Harvest Festival Presents Three Scholarships," Gainesville Sun, 24 September 1982. p. 7D.

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The Micanopy Historic District, to a greater or lesser extent, fulfills all four National Register criterion for listing. The history of Micanopy reflects the history of Florida from the mid-eighteenth century to the present. Creek Indians from Georgia, later called the Seminoles, first founded a town on the location, probably in the 1740s. In the early nineteenth century a trading post was established by Americans and settlers moved into the area. The town became known as Micanopy, named for a major Seminole chief. It was the first seat of government for Alachua County and the site of Fort Micanopy during the Second Seminole War. It grew through the second half of the nineteenth century to a prosperous market town, center of the orange-growing industry. Following the freeze of 1894-5 it continued to thrive as a commercial center but retained its small population and small-town atmosphere. It is one of the oldest American towns in Florida and embodies an important period in the history of the state.

Archaeological sites within the boundaries of the proposed Micanopy Historic District including the probable location of the Seminole Indian village of Cuscowilla are documented in the Florida Master Site File Inventory. The sites and the tentative site of Wanton's Trading Post and Fort Micanopy have yet to be excavated by professional archaeologists. However, they are protected by state, county and local legislation as well as by the owner's of the properties on which they are located.

The first identifiable dwellers at the northwest corner of Lake Tuscowilla were the Timucuan Indians who later migrated south or who were decimated by disease, slave trafficking and warfare. A breakaway group of Creeks from Georgia, tagged the Sim-in-oli, moved in to the area in the mid-eighteenth century. Their ruler was named Cowkeeper and William Bartram describes the setting of Cuscowilla, the capital of the Alachua tribe:

"The town stands on the most pleasant situation that could well be imagined or desired, in an inland country, upon a high, swelling ridge of sandhills, within three or four hundred yards of a large and beautiful lake, the circular shore of which continually washes a sandy beach, under a moderately high sloping bank terminated on one side by extensive forests, consisting of orange groves, over topped with grand magnolias, Palms, Poplar Tilia, Live Oak and others....At present the ground betwixt the town and the lake is adorned by an open grove of very tall pine trees."¹

In 1817, during the Second Spanish Period (1784-1821), a grant was made by the King of Spain to Don Fernando de la Maza Arredondo on the condition that he settle two hundred families there within three years. The year 1821 saw the founding of the first permanent settlement in Alachua County: present-day Micanopy.² Spain turned Florida over to the United States in 1821. That year Arredondo engaged Horatio S. Dexter and Edward W. Wanton to establish friendly relations with the Indians and to set up a trading post on the Arredondo Grant lands (Watkins, p. 28).³

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Chief Micanopy was then the acknowledged head of the Alachua group with headquarters at Cuscowilla. It was here near the Indian settlement that in March of 1821 that Dexter, Wanton and Wanton's son completed the first two houses (Watkins, p. 28). Wanton was to supervise the intended settlement and to maintain a store for the settlers. By August 1821, Thomas Murphy, business manager for the colony described the eight buildings at Wanton's, as it came to be called (Watkins, p. 28).

The following year (1822) Dr. William Simmons was asked to locate a site for a territorial capital. He described his visit to Wanton's:

The settlement and intended town of Micanopy, is situated on an elevated spot, on the northwest border of Cuscowilla Lake, near to the site of the ancient Tuscowilla town mentioned by Bartram....The incipient town of Miccanope, will, probably, be fixed on as the seat of government for the Floridas, as it is sufficiently intermediate between St. Augustine and Pensacola, if the route from the latter place be pursued partly by water as far as the Suwany..."⁴

Also in 1822 a party of settlers originating in New York made their way by schooner down the St. Johns River, cut a road into the Alachua country and brought in horses and wagons. Among the settlers were Thomas Brush, Jr., a shoemaker, Thomas Brush, Sr., a blacksmith, and James Edwards, a carpenter (Watkins, p. 29).

By 1823, Moses Levy, one of the more influential figures of the early history of the Micanopy area, acquired property in the Arredondo grant, bringing in settlers and investing large sums of money for development (Watkins, p. 26).

Up to this time settlers and Indians lived peacefully side by side, but Andrew Jackson, governor of the Florida Territory, favored removal of the Indians to make way for settlers. The Treaty of Moultrie Creek in 1823 drove Micanopy and his people officially from their haunts at Cuscowilla to inferior lands further south (Watkins, p. 15).

Alachua County was created in 1824 and Wanton's was briefly the county seat. The first Alachua County Court was held at Wanton's house.

Charles Vignoles wrote in 1823: "The paths through this portion of Florida are numerous; the main routes from the Suwanee meet in the center of the Alachua at the town of Micanopy..."⁵ For this reason a post office was established at Wanton's by March of 1826. A table of post offices compiled that year shows "Wanton's", but over it, the words "Alias Micanopy" (Watkins, p. 67).

The Indians were threatened with starvation in their new lands and began to harass the settlement of Micanopy. Governor DuVal chose Micanopy as the site of a fort. "Micanopy was centrally located, high and healthy, with roads and trails leading in all directions" (Watkins, p. 15). In 1832, the Indian Removal Bill was passed by Congress, touching off the Second Seminole War. In a report by General Call of the American forces there is reference to "Fort Defiance formerly called
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Micanopy". The stockade at Fort Defiance was attacked in 1836 and blown up by retreating troops, but in 1837 the troops returned to build Fort Micanopy, center of a newly established military district known as Square No. 7 (Watkins, p. 19). Chief Micanopy was shipped out to the Indian territory in Oklahoma. By 1842, Indian attacks had decreased. Settlers returned to their homes in Micanopy. The Armed Occupation Act of 1842 ended the war, although troops remained in Micanopy until 1843.

Florida became a state in 1845 and a new wave of settlers arrived. Titles to land in the Arredondo Grant were cleared in 1849. In 1850 the division of Section 26-11-20 (Micanopy) allotted tracts to James Childs, John S. Livingston, Christopher Fribley, Mrs. Honewell, George Payne, R.S. Stoughton, and Joe B. Smith. In the same decree, it was directed that the town be mapped (Watkins, p. 39).

In 1855, Dr. James Stewart bought a parcel of land from Dr. George Payne at the top of the business square. Here he built a two-room office which was the beginning of the Stewart-Merry House (photo #11) (Watkins, p. 75). The East Florida Seminary was founded in Micanopy in 1852 by the Conference of the Methodist Church (Watkins, p. 55).

Micanopy grew in to a thriving market town. Sea-island cotton was grown on surrounding plantations (Watkins, p. 40). Dr. George Payne, resident physician owned the John J. Barr property and is credited with introducing sweet orange groves (Watkins, p. 40). Orange-growing became a profitable industry and oranges and other produce were carried from Micanopy by wagon and thence by barge across Payne's Prairie (then, Alachua Lake) to the railhead at Gainesville (Watkins, p. 41). In 1860 a stage-coach line was operating between Gainesville and Ocala via Micanopy (Watkins, p. 41).

The War Between the States did not touch the town directly, but afterward promotion books, such as "Carl" Webber's Midland Florida describing orange groves, vegetable farms, and a warm climate, brought families to the surrounding area. Captain Benjamin Powell returning from the war built a plain frame house for his family on Cholokka Boulevard (Watkins, p. 78). The Tuscawilla School for Girls was opened in 1861 and the Micanopy Academy was opened in 1866 (Watkins, p. 56). Micanopy with its stores and small industries and professionals, especially doctors, was the focal point of the area.

At the time of its incorporation in 1880, (Watkins, p. 46) Micanopy was described as a vast orange grove containing an old interesting settlement of 600 people, two schools, three churches - Baptist, Presbyterian, and Methodist - several hotels, seven stories, a grist mill, a cotton gin and crate mills as well (Watkins, p. 46).

When the Florida Southern built a branch rail line from Rochelle to Ocala, Micanopy voted not to allow it to pass through town, preferring peace and quiet. There was not railroad until 1883 when the Florida Southern built a spur to Micanopy (Watkins, p. 46). Warehouses and packing sheds were needed for oranges and vegetables, and they were built next to the track which crossed over Cholokka Boulevard. It passed close by the Thrasher Warehouse (photo #21) to the north.

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Prosperous businesses lined Cholokka Boulevard. The Mutual Fire Insurance Company had an executive office, J. Cooper Mathers an apothecary store, the Palm Inn accomodated visitors and the stagecoach stopped at its door. Commission merchants and dealers set up offices and issued market bulletins. A newspaper, The Micanopy Gazette, was published in the early 1880s (Watkins, p. 71).

"Carl" Webber describes residences along Cholokka - Smith Street:

"Dr. Montgomery's residence is doubtless the finest in town. It is two stories high, with a two-story cupola, and is built in the finest style of architecture. The house is surrounded by orange groves ...Mr. Barr's grove adjoins Dr. Montgomery's. It has a very picturesque street front, the gate-posts consisting of two native oaks. One of Mr. Barr's orange trees measures six feet around the trunk. He has a 1000 in all, mostly in bearing."⁶

Then came the freeze of 1894 and another in 1895. Many groves were completely destroyed, although larger bearing orange trees were not materially hurt by the cold (Watkins, p. 48). The orange growing industry had revived somewhat by the early 1900s, but never again reached its former volume.

Vegetable growing however brought high profit and livestock raising was successful. J.D. Simonton, a rancher, raised mules. He built a large Queen Anne frame house in 1910 (photo #5) with a front yard full of ornamental shrubs and two old magnolia trees which were planted by Dr. James Cooper in the 1860s. Captain B.W. Fontaine built a Queen Anne style house across the road from his store. The Feaster Building (photo #8) was constructed in 1903 and the Micanopy Banking Company (photo #9) was organized in 1906. Micanopy retained a quiet prosperity.

The brick public school building built in 1895 (photo #23) was enlarged in 1912. Rural children rode horses to school and get them loose in the pasture provided (a practice which continued into the 1920s).

In 1914 Micanopy floated bonds to build a municipal electric light plant. (Watkins, p. 84). The first telephone exchange (1904) was located in the Cooper-Mathers Apothecary Shop (Watkins, p. 72).

From the first World War to the 1930s Micanopy still lay on the major route to the south of inland Florida. Highway #441 (now 25A) was paved in the 1920s⁹ "The way south led ...across Payne's Prairie and through Micanopy, by the old Herlong mansion, leaving the county south of Lake Tuscawilla..."¹⁰ The road ran straight through town, curving east at the intersection of Cholokka Boulevard and Ocala Street.

Micanopy was a small town, with a Chamber of Commerce, (Watkins, p. 84). The Sherouse Garage and Filling Station, the Mountain Garage, and Dailey's Drugstore with its marble-topped soda fountain and hotel upstairs. There were two barber-shops and a restaurant.

Just as in 1883 farmers made "Saturday their great day for trading."¹¹ The stores were open late, and everyone went downtown on Saturday night and watched

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movies projected on the back wall of the Fontaine store. R.H. May invited specially-preferred customers to a purleau supper. (Chicken and rice which was fixed at the back of the store). Mrs. Mary's celebrated Sunday dinners served in the Log Cabin under the packing-house were by invitation too.¹²

On Ocala Street west two fine Craftsman houses stood in landscaped gardens that were once the orange groves of J.J. Barr. Across the street behind the ancient twin oaks near the pond was the John J. Barr House, built to replace the original two-story Victorian home that burned.

Old Micanopy family names attach to houses and properties down the generations. Memories, uncluttered by city life, preserve old homes and buildings with surprising accuracy - an asset where so many structures have burned and with them, valuable documents and photographs.

Micanopy's Historic Preservation Ordinance¹³ is to be revised for State certification. A committee of the Town Council has been authorized to arrange for the monitoring of any excavations carried out by utility companies or public works projects. Micanopy has also a tree ordinance¹⁴ set up to protect valuable trees of the kind listed by William Bartram when he visited in 1776.

The town of Micanopy, Florida has its roots in the nineteenth century when much of its significant development occurred. Its historic district embodies an important and fundamental period in the history of the state. In fact, it has important historical associations dating to at least the mid-18th century. It is associated with events relating to the Seminole War and with individuals prominent in the land development of the area and citrus cultivation. It retains a concentration of vernacular architecture typical of rural Florida towns during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It also has considerable archaeological potential because of its association with Seminole Indian villages, Wanton's Trading Post and several Seminole War period fortifications. Although several important buildings have been either destroyed or altered, the overall integrity of the district is intact and well-preserved.

FOOTNOTES

¹William Bartram, Travels of William Bartram, ed. by Mark van Doran, (New York: Dover, 1955), pp. 163, 168-169.

²Norm La Coe, "The Alachua Frontier" in Alachua County: A Sesquicentennial Tribute, ed. by John B. Opdyke. (Gainesville) Alachua County Historical Commission, c. 1974, p. 8.

³Caroline B. Watkins, The Story of Historic Micanopy, (s.l.: Alachua County Historical Commission, c. 1976)

⁴Willia, Hayne Simmons, Notices of East Florida, with an Account of the Seminole Nation of Indians, By a Recent Traveller in the Province. (Charleston: A.E. Miller, 1822).

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⁵ Charles B. Vignoles, Observations upon the Floridas, (New York: E. Bliss and E. White, 1823).

⁶ "Carl" Webber, The Eden of the South...Alachua County, Florida, (New York: Leve and Alden, 1883), p. 58.

⁷ Daily Sun: Gainesville, 3 November 1911, p. 4.

⁸ Carmen W. Smyth, "Poinsettias for Dorothy" Gainesville Sun

⁹ Ibid. Norm La Coe, "The Alachua Frontier", p. 41.

¹⁰ Ibid. Norm La Coe, "The Alachua Frontier", p. 42.

¹¹ Ibid. "Carl" Webber, The Eden of the South, p. 59.

¹² Mrs. Carmen W. Smyth to Mrs. Diana B. Cohen at the John J. Barr House, 30 January 1983.

¹³ Micanopy Ordinances, Local Laws, etc., Ordinance No. 1049 Amending the Micanopy Zoning Code, Chapter 70, 1970, Subchapter IV, Historic Preservation Regulations, 1975.

¹⁴ Micanopy Ordinances, Local Laws, etc., Ordinance No. 81-4: an Ordinance amending Ordinance number 1052 to preserve and replace trees in the town of Micanopy ...26 May 1981.

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Cholokka Boulevard looking south showing the Stewart-Merry House at the end of the
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Architect January/February 1974. There are a number of errors in this article.

Dethlefsen, Edwin S. "The cemetery and culture change: archaeological focus and
ethnographic perspective." in Modern material culture: the archaeology of us.
by Richard A. Gould and Michael Schiffer. New York: Academic Press, c. 1981.

(See Continuation Sheet)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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CONTINUATION SHEET Twenty-three ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 4

"Macomb's mission to the Seminoles" ed. by Frank F. White Jr., Florida Historical
Quarterly 35 October 1956.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Twenty-four ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

BEGINNING at a point at the northwest corner of the district proceed south approximately 1756 feet to the south side of Margaret Street, thence

EASTWARD along the south side of Margaret Street approximately 51 feet to the back property line of buildings numbered 30-35 on the Micanopy Historic District Map, thence

SOUTHWARD along the back property line of the aforementioned buildings approximately 330 feet to the southside of Seminary Street, thence

EASTWARD along Seminary Street approximately 37½ feet to a point located on the back property line of a building numbered 36 on the Micanopy Historic District Map, thence

SOUTHWARD approximately 75 feet to a point along the back property line of a building numbered 37 on the Micanopy Historic District Map, thence

WESTWARD approximately 489 feet to a point on the east side of Division Street, thence

SOUTHWARD along Division Street approximately 165 feet to a point on the west side of lot 6, Childs Addition, thence

WESTWARD approximately 240 feet to the northwest corner of block 78 of Smith's Addition, thence

SOUTHWARD approximately 240 feet to a point on the south side of Smith Street, thence

WESTWARD along the south side of Smith Street approximately 1330 feet to the northwest corner of the Micanopy Cemetery, thence

SOUTHWARD approximately 656 feet along the west property line of the cemetery to a point at its southwest corner, thence

EASTWARD approximately 375 feet along the south property line of the cemetery to a point at its southeast corner, thence

(See Continuation Sheet)

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CONTINUATION SHEET *Twenty-five* ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 2

NORTHWARD approximately 370 feet to a point on the east property line of the cemetery, thence

EASTWARD approximately 1625 feet to a point on the west property line of parcel no. 16789 of Payne Addition, thence

NORTHWARD approximately 319 feet to a point at the southwest corner of lot 2, Child's Subdivision, thence

EASTWARD parallel with Ocala Street approximately 65 feet to a point along the property line of lot 2, Child's Subdivision, thence

SOUTHEASTWARD along the property line of the aforesaid lot approximately 56 feet to a point, thence

EASTWARD continuing along the property line approximately 100 feet to a point of the southeast corner of the lot, thence

NORTHWARD approximately 159 feet to a point at the intersection of Ocala Street and Cholokka Boulevard, thence

SOUTHEASTWARD approximately 169 feet to a point along Old Highway 441, thence

NORTHEASTWARD across Old Highway 441 approximately 66 feet to a point on the north side of Ocala Street, thence

NORTHWARD parallel with Cholokka Boulevard approximately 185.5 feet to a point on the south property line of lot 19 of Livingston Addition, thence

EASTWARD approximately 82.5 feet to the southeast corner of the aforementioned lot 19, thence

NORTHWARD 75 feet to the northeast corner of lot 19, thence

EASTWARD approximately 24 feet along the south boundary of lot 18 of Livingston Addition, thence

NORTHWARD approximately 330 feet to a point at the northeast corner of lot 15 of Livingston Addition, thence

(See Continuation Sheet)

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CONTINUATION SHEET Twenty-six ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 3

WESTWARD approximately 75 feet along the north property line of said lot 15, thence

NORTHWARD approximately 231 feet to a point at the northeast corner of lot 86 of Stoughton Addition, thence

EASTWARD approximately 37.5 feet to the southeast corner of lot 85, thence

NORTHWARD approximately 83 feet along the east property line of lot 85, thence

EASTWARD approximately 66 feet to the southeast corner of lot 84 of Stoughton Addition, thence

NORTHWARD approximately 105 feet along the east property line of lot 84, thence

WESTWARD along the north property line of lot 84 approximately 66 feet to a point at the southwest corner of lot 83 of Stoughton Addition, thence

NORTHWARD parallel with Cholokka Boulevard approximately 200 feet along the west property line of lots 82 and 83 of Stoughton Addition to a point at the northwest corner of lot 82, thence

EASTWARD approximately 30 feet to a point at the southwest corner of lot 81 of Stoughton Addition, thence

NORTHWARD approximately 140 feet to the north side of Bay Street, thence

EASTWARD along Bay Street approximately 40 feet to a point at the Southeast corner of lot 76 of Stoughton Addition, thence

NORTHWARD approximately 1110 feet to the northeast corner of lot 60 of Stoughton Addition, thence

WESTWARD along the north property line of lot 60 approximately 210 feet to a point at the northwest corner of said lot, thence

(See Continuation Sheet)

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CONTINUATION SHEET Twenty-seven ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 4

SOUTHWARD along the west property line of lot 60 and along Cholokka Boulevard approximately 113 feet to a point along the west property line of the aforesaid lot 60, thence

WESTWARD across Cholokka Boulevard approximately 281 feet to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The proposed Micanopy Historic District is an irregularly shaped area of the town which extends south from U.S. Highway 441 along Cholokka Boulevard to Ocala Street and continues west along Ocala and Smith Streets to include the Micanopy Cemetery. U.S. 441 forms the north boundary of the district. It marks the northern extent of the concentrated historic development of the town. The east and west boundaries follow the back property lines of the buildings fronting on Cholokka Boulevard. They delineate the main concentration of historic buildings along the principal thoroughfare in the district. The areas east and west of Cholokka Boulevard contain vacant lots, an infill of modern buildings, several mobile homes, and only scattered buildings which are less than fifty years old. At the intersection of Cholokka Boulevard and Ocala Street the district boundaries job west to include a residential area, a pond near which are located two documented archaeological sites, and the Micanopy Cemetery. The area surrounding this western appendage of the district is similar to those areas paralleling Cholokka Boulevard which are outside the district. It contains only a diffuse concentration of properties many of which post-date the period of significance and whose physical appearance is out of character with properties contributing to the district.

CONTINUATION SHEET

KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

STREETSCAPES

- Photo # 1. Business district, Cholokka Boulevard looking north
2. Business District, Cholokka Boulevard looking south
3. Residential area, Ocala Street looking west
4. Residential area, Ocala Street looking east

CONTRIBUTING

5. Simonton House (Also architectural style)
6. Watkins House (Also Architectural style)
7. Micanopy Cemetery
8. Presbyterian Church (Also pivotal)

CONTRIBUTING BUT ALTERED

9. Herlong House (Also architectural style)
10. Old Baptist Church
11. Stewart-Merry House (Also architectural style)
12. Montgomery Brick Wall
13. Territorial Well

NON-CONTRIBUTING

14. First Baptist Church (present)
15. Masonic Lodge
16. Fire Station
17. J. C. Wilson Home

(See Continuation Sheet)

CONTINUATION SHEET (1)

KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

PIVOTAL BUILDINGS

- Photo # 18. Old Bank
19. Feaster Building
20. Brick School House
- (8) Presbyterian Church

REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLES OF ARCHITECTURAL STYLES AND BUILDING TYPES

- (11) Stewart-Merry House - Ante-bellum vernacular
21. Thrasher Warehouse - 19th century utilitarian
22. Swift-Jarvis House - 20th century vernacular
- (5) Simonton House - Late Victorian, Queen Anne
- (9) Herlong House - Neo-Classical
- (6) Watkins House - Craftsman
- (2) Benjamin Building - 19th century commercial
Feaster Building - 20th century commercial
Dailey Drugstore - Boom Times commercial
Mountain Garage

HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS OF DISTRICT

23. 1895 - Brick School House
24. 1890's - Chitty-Thrasher House
25. 1914 - Montgomery Brick Wall and Baptist Church
26. 1914 - Presbyterian Church
27. 1916 - Mott-May Building, Smith Building, Herlong roof
28. 1920's - Center Point, intersection of Cholokka and Ocala
29. 1925 - Fontaine House
30. 1925 - Dailey Drugstore

CONTINUATION SHEET

KEY TO SITE MAP

As there are no street numbers used in Micanopy, buildings are listed according to their consecutive location on one side of the street, beginning with the intersection of Cholokka Boulevard and Ocala Street:

Cholokka Boulevard, East side, going North

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Contributing but Altered</u>	<u>Non - Contributing</u>	
	Yellow		1. Center Point
Red			2. Simonton House
		Blue	3. Home of Miss Lillian Merry
Red			4. Log Cabin/Packing House
Red			5. Fontaine House
	Yellow		6. Franklin Cottage
		Blue	7. Home of George Franklin
Red			8. Presbyterian Church
		Blue	9. Masonic Lodge
Red			10. Thrasher Store
	Yellow		11. Thrasher Warehouse
	Yellow		12. Roberts House
Red			13. Abel House
	Yellow		14. Turner House
		Blue	15. New Baptist Church
	Yellow		16. Jarvis-Swift House
	Yellow		17. Calvin Merry House

See Continuation Sheet

KEY TO SITE MAP

CONTINUATION SHEET (1)

Cholokka Boulevard, West side, going South

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Contributing but Altered</u>	<u>Non - Contributing</u>	
	Yellow		18. Little School House
		Blue	19. Home of J.
	Yellow		20. Powell House
	Yellow		21. Brick School House
		Blue	22. Fire Station
		Blue	23. Rental house of Hillearys
	Yellow		24. Reeves-Hilleary House
		Blue	25. Post Office
	Yellow		26. Chitty-Thrasher House
	Yellow		27. Herlong House
		Blue	28. Gazebo in the Park
	Yellow		29. Smith Building
Red			30. Mott-May Building
Red			31. Mountain Garage
	Yellow		32. Dailey Drugstore
	Yellow		33. Little Story House
		Blue	34. Old Library Building
	Yellow		35. Feaster Building
	Yellow		36. Benjamin Building
Red			37. Old Bank
		Blue	38. Sherouse Garage

See Continuation Sheet

CONTINUATION SHEET (2)

KEY TO SITE MAP

Ocala Street, North side, going West

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Contributing but Altered</u>	<u>Non - Contributing</u>	
Red			39. Old Telephone Equipment Building
Red			40. Old Telephone Office
Red			41. Watkins House

Division Street, facing East

Red			42. John Wm. Barr House
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Smith Street, South side, going East

	Yellow		43. Cemetery
Red			44. Montgomery Brick Wall
	Yellow		45. Old Baptist Church
	Yellow		46. Blocker House

Ocala Street, South side, going East

Red			47. John J. Barr Barn
Red			48. John J. Barr House
	Yellow		49. Stewart-Merry House
		Blue	50. Home of J. C. Wilson
	Yellow		51. Territorial Well

51 buildings
 5 lots
 56 properties in district

CONTINUATION SHEET

INVENTORY OF SITES

INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS AND SITES CONTRIBUTING TO CHARACTER OF DISTRICT

<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Owner and Address</u>	<u>Date of Construction</u>	<u>Style</u>
1. Center Point	Allen F. Ellison County Road Supt. P. O. Box 582 Gainesville FL 32602	Estab. 1832	
2. Simonton House	Ronald and Diana B. Cohen P. O. Box 75 Micanopy FL 32667	1910	Late Victorian Queen Anne
3. Log Cabin/ Packing House	Weaver, Weaver, Weaver P. O. Box 171 Micanopy FL 32667	1930	Early American/ 20th Century Utilitarian
4. Fontaine House	W. G. and Jane Ebling P. O. Box 43 Micanopy FL 32667	1911	Late Victorian Queen Anne
5. Franklin Cottage	G. L. Franklin P. O. Box 31 Micanopy FL 32667	c.1924	20th Century Frame Vernacular
6. Presbyterian Church	Micanopy Presbyterian Church, P. O. Box 255 Micanopy FL 32667	1870	Mid-Victorian
7. Thrasher Store	Margaret E. Burgess P. O. Box 429 Micanopy FL 32667	1912	Early 20th Century Commercial
8. Thrasher Warehouse	Mrs. J. E. Thrasher P. O. Box 255 Micanopy, FL 32667	c.1890	Late 19th Century Utilitarian
9. Roberts House	J. C. Roberts P. O. Box 212 Micanopy FL 32667	c.1910	Early 20th Century Frame Vernacular
10. Abel House	B. F. and Doreen Pollock Rt. 2, Box 5 Micanopy FL 32667	c.1930	20th Century Frame Vernacular

(See Continuation Sheet)

CONTINUATION SHEET (1)

INVENTORY OF SITES

11. Turner House	First Baptist Church P. O. Box 241 Micanopy FL 32667	c.1920	20th Century Frame vernacular
12. Swift-Jarvis House	Harold Herman P. O. Box 736 Micanopy FL 32667	c.1910	20th Century Frame vernacular
13. Calvin Merry House	Tom and Toni Brady P. O. Box 523 Micanopy FL 32667	1880	Late 19th Century Frame vernacular
14. Little School House	Mrs. J. E. Thrasher P. O. Box 255 Micanopy, FL 32667	c.1920	20th Century Frame vernacular
15. Powell House	Dixon and Klein P. O. Box 608 Micanopy FL 32667	1866	Mid-Victorian
16. Brick School House	Town of Micanopy P. O. Box 137 Micanopy FL 32667	1895	Georgian
17. Reeves-Hilleary House	W.A. and Lois P. Hilleary P. O. Box 168 Micanopy FL 32667	c.1900	Turn of the Century Frame vernacular
18. Chitty-Thrasher House	D.W. and Dorothy Johnson P. O. Box 261 Micanopy FL 32667	c.1890	Late Victorian
19. Herlong House	Clarence B. and Patricia Miller P. O. Box 601 Micanopy FL 32667	built c.1840 remodeled 1915	Mid Victorian Neo Classical
20. Smith Building	Bertie Mountain P. O. Box 264 Micanopy, Florida 32667	c.1900	Turn of the Century Commercial
21. Mott-May Building	J. D. and Sylva Lewis P. O. Box 410 Micanopy FL 32667	c.1900	Turn of the Century Commercial

(See Continuation Sheet)

CONTINUATION SHEET (2)

INVENTORY OF SITES

22. Mountain Garage	Bertie Mountain P. O. Box 264 Micanopy FL 32667	1913	Early Boom Times Commercial
23. Dailey Drugstore	Michael and Marlene Oberst 2002 N.W. 26th Street Gainesville FL	1925	Boom Times Commercial
24. Little Story House	Harold Herman P. O. Box 736 Micanopy FL 32667	c.1920's	Plain shed
25. Feaster Building	Martin and Marie Emmerson P. O. Box 1171 Freeport, The Bahamas	1903	Gothic Revival
26. Benjamin Building	Shirley Hilt 3442 N.W. 52nd Avenue Gainesville FL 32667	1885	Late 19th Century Commercial
27. Old Bank	L. B. and Carmen Smyth P. O. Box 624 Micanopy FL 32667	1906	Early 20th Century Commercial
28. Old Telephone Equipment Building	M. C. Davis P. O. Box 641 Micanopy FL 32667	1925	20th Century Brick Utility
29. Old Telephone Office	Franklin Crates, Inc. P. O. Box 662 Micanopy FL 32667	1925	20th Century Frame Vernacular
30. Watkins House	Caroline B. Watkins P. O. Box 12077 Gainesville, FL 32667	1916	Craftsman
31. John Wm. Barr House	J. T. and Joy M. Bratrud P. O. Box 211 Micanopy FL 32667	1923	Craftsman
32. Micanopy Cemetery	Micanopy Cemetery Association P. O. Box 631 Micanopy FL 32667	Earliest marker: 1826	

(See Continuation Sheet)

CONTINUATION SHEET (3)

INVENTORY OF SITES

33. Montgomery Brick Wall	V. T. Bryan Rt. 2, Box 658A Micanopy FL 32667	1895	Late Victorian
34. Old Baptist Church	Dana Schmidt Rt. 1, Box 836 Micanopy FL 32667	1880	Mid Victorian
35. Blocker House	C. W. Jr. and Carmen Polk P. O. Box 107 Micanopy FL 32667	c.1890	Late 19th Century Frame vernacular
36. John Jacob Barr Barn	L. B. and Carmen Smyth P. O. Box 624 Micanopy FL 32667	1870	19th Century Utilitarian
37. John Jacob Barr House	L. B. and Carmen Smyth P. O. Box 624 Micanopy FL 32667	1921	Craftsman
38. Stewart-Merry House	Louvenia Black P. O. Box 81 Micanopy FL 32667	1855	Ante Bellum Vernacular building
39. Territorial Well	Allen F. Ellison County Road Supt. P. O. Box 582 Gainesville FL 32602	before 1845	