

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

MAR 22 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Pleasant Street Historic District
other names/site number N.W. 5th Avenue Historic District

2. Location

street & number See continuation sheet N/A not for publication
city, town Gainesville N/A vicinity
state Florida code FL county Alachua code 001 zip code 32601

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>259</u>	<u>12</u> buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district		_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site		_____ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		_____ objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>259</u>	<u>12</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

[Signature] Date 3/16/89
Signature of certifying official
State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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:)

[Signature] Entered in the National Register 4/20/89

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/ single dwelling

Religion/ church

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/ single dwelling

Religion/ church

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

No Style/ wood frame vernacular

Bungaloid

Queen Anne

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Wood/ weatherboard

Wood/ drop siding

roof Asphalt/ shingle

other Wood/ porch

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

See Continuation Sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Ethnic Heritage
Architecture

Period of Significance

ca. 1875-1935

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See Continuation Sheet

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

See continuation sheet

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

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acres of property 77 Approximately

UTM References

A

1	7
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3	7	1	1	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	2	8	1	6	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

C

1	7
---	---

3	7	1	6	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	2	8	0	8	4	0
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B

1	7
---	---

3	7	1	6	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	2	8	1	6	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

D

1	7
---	---

3	7	1	1	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	2	8	0	8	4	0
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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See Continuation Sheet

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See Continuation Sheet

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title W. Carl Shiver, Historic Sites Specialist
 organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date March, 1989
 street & number R.A. Gray Building telephone (904) 487-2333
 city or town Tallahassee state FL zip code 32301

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1 DescriptionSummary Paragraph

The Pleasant Street Historic District is a residential neighborhood located in the northwest quadrant of downtown Gainesville, Florida. It contains two zones of related building development dating from approximately 1875 to 1935. Zone A, which includes all but a small enclave in the southeast corner of the district, is a historically black section, while Zone B is a traditionally white area that developed during the same period in conjunction with the downtown commercial area. The district is distinguished mainly by one and two-story wood frame vernacular residences, but bungalows and some of the romantic and revival styles for the period of significance are represented as well. Also found in the district are several churches and a few commercial buildings. The district comprises a total of 271 buildings, of which 259 are contributing and 12 are non-contributing.

Description of the Historic District

The historic district is located immediately north and west of Gainesville's original main thoroughfares: University Avenue and Main Street. It includes all or portions of fifteen city blocks which vary in size and are laid out in an irregular grid pattern. The district is roughly bounded on the south by N.W. 2nd Avenue, on the north by N.W. 8th Avenue, on the west by N.W. 5th Street, and on the east by N.W. 1st Street. A commercial area borders the district on the south, and mixed commercial and residential usage characterizes the areas bordering on the other three sides. The majority of the blocks in the district are rectangular and contain lots ranging in size from 40' X 60' to 100' X 200'. Building setbacks vary considerably, some buildings being sited at the front line of their property, while others are located at a depth of ten to fifteen feet or even farther. Few of the residences have garages or other outbuildings.

Wood frame vernacular houses represent the largest building category in the district with 123 examples, followed by bungalows with 91. Most of the residences in the neighborhood are one story in height, but there are some two-story houses, the majority of which are found in Zone B, the predominantly white section of the district. There are a few contributing masonry

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buildings, the most prominent of which are churches. Virtually all of the national vernacular house types developed during the period 1850 to 1890 are represented in the Pleasant Street Historic District.

Since its inception the area has contained a heterogeneous mixture of low to upper income black residences, as well as structures housing the commercial and service enterprises of the community: the main churches, schools, and cultural institutions, such as theaters and fraternal lodges. Throughout its history the same building tradition has prevailed in the Pleasant Street area. The buildings are generally wood frame houses on brick or concrete piers that vary in form and style from small shotgun and hall and parlor vernacular structures to larger two-story I-houses and Queen Anne residences with large porches and verandas.

The ground and floor plans of the houses are similar to those found in other residential neighborhoods in Florida dating from the same period. Most of the district's residences have a simple rectangular plan with a small rear ell, or are variations on the familiar L-plan. Many of the houses share similar material characteristics. They are constructed of wood frame, with either weatherboard or drop siding, have brick pier foundations and side or front gable roofs covered with v-crimp metal sheeting or asphalt shingles. Double hung wood sash windows predominate, usually having 2/2 lights, although examples with 1/1 and 6/6 lights are also found in the historic district.

Physical Development of the Neighborhood

Visual evidence and oral tradition suggest that the oldest extant structures in the district date from about 1870, however, the lack of reliable documentary evidence makes the accurate dating of early buildings extremely difficult. Gainesville tax records do not precede 1891 and the Pleasant Street area is not included on the 1884 Beck and Pauli bird's eye view of the city. Significant portions of the neighborhood were not represented on Sanborn insurance maps prior to 1903, and preliminary deed searches on several important houses have title chains that are of little assistance in establishing the origins of the district's older sections. Plat map research revealed some

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insights into the development of the area but offered only indirect evidence for the construction of specific buildings.

Information from the Sanborn maps, although limited, was the best key to dating portions of the neighborhood. The 1897 map revealed a black Masonic hall, a school and a black Baptist church on what re now N.W. 1st and 2nd Streets. On the 1903 map, the school was labeled "Union Academy." Other buildings also appeared on the maps. The 1903 edition shows lots containing wood frame structures with ells at the rear and porches across the street facades and major ells. Along N.W. 2nd and 3rd Avenues the houses appear somewhat larger and more elaborate in plan. Bay windows and pavilioned verandas are apparent and stand in contrast to the simpler structures that appear north of N.W. 3rd Avenue.

The 1913 Sanborns show a remarkable increase in the number of structures in the Pleasant Street area. The edition includes Mt. Pleasant A.M.E. Church on N.W. 2nd Street, Bethel A.M.E. Church on N.W. 1st Street, and the St. Augustine Episcopal Mission School on N.W. 4th Avenue. The ground plans of houses vary simple shotgun and hall and parlor types to asymmetrical ones typical of Queen Anne houses. The area along N.W. 4th Avenue is shown as entirely built up, except for a handful of lots. Commercial usage is indicated for a number of structures.

According to the 1913, 1922, and 1928 editions of the Sanborn maps, bungalows had begun to take over much of the remaining available space in the district and to replace older dilapidated houses. We can still see evidence of this change in the neighborhood today, as the district still contains many bungalows and a number of frame vernacular structures with such features of tapered porch columns or latticed gable vents similar to those typically found on bungalows. In some cases these details indicate repairs made to older structures during the period when the bungalow gained in popularity.

Non-Contributing Buildings

The twelve non-contributing houses in the district are all one and two-story buildings erected after the period of significance. Most of these are masonry residences and apartments that were constructed to replace structures that have

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burned or been demolished. The lack of buildings considered non-contributing because of severe alterations or deterioration is explained by the fact that many dilapidated structures have been demolished. There are, therefore a large number of vacant lots found in all parts of the district. Very few commercial buildings remain in the area.

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Contributing Building List

<u>Street & Number</u>	<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>N.W. 1st Street</u>		
320	Chapin, J.C. House	1894 ca.
506-508	Johnson, Jesse Rental	1893 ca.
510-512	Menchant House	1897 ca.
518	Mt. Moriah Church Parsonage	1897 ca.
520	Lovett/Bell House	1903 ca.
618	_____	1905 ca.
622	_____	1930 ca.
623	_____	1910 ca.
626	_____	1930 ca.
627	_____	1910 ca.
632	Coleman/Davis House	1895 ca.
702-704	_____	1935 ca.
710	_____	1905 ca.
<u>N.W. 2nd Avenue</u>		
218	Davis, Hattie House	1913 ca.
224	Shands/Robinson House	1913 ca.
230	Baird Rental House	1903 ca.
236	Baird Rental House	1903 ca.
314	Driver, J. Ray House	1922 ca.
402	Kite, C.L. House	1913 ca.
408	Kite, David C. House	1925 ca.
422	_____	1925 ca.
<u>N.W. 2nd Street</u>		
301	Irving, Robert T. House	1913 ca.
302	Hertel, William House	1897 ca.

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Description

N.W. 2nd Street (cont.)

307	Douglas, Thomas C. House	1913 ca.
308	Asbell, William House	1897 ca.
313	Davis, Franklin P. House	1913 ca.
314	Prince, Simpkins House	1913 ca.
315-317	McAllister Rooming House	1913 ca.
318	Wallace, Harvey House	1913 ca.
419	_____	1928 ca.
423	_____	1913 ca.
426	Friendship Baptist Church	1911 ca.
427	_____	1928 ca.
429	_____	1913 ca.
431	_____	1928 ca.
432	_____	1911 ca.
507	Ayer/Emmanuel House	1897 ca.
518	Stafford House	1929 ca.
522-524	_____	1930 ca.
526-528	_____	1930 ca.
530-530 1/2	_____	1930 ca.
534	_____	1930 ca.
536	_____	1930 ca.
601	_____	1930 ca.
602-610	Cue's Grocery Store	1926 ca.
613	_____	1927 ca.
615	_____	1927 ca.
618	McCray/Bridges House	1903 ca.
623	_____	1903 ca.
627	_____	1903 ca.
630	_____	1906 ca.
633	_____	1916 ca.
710 A-B	_____	1929 ca.
7233-725	_____	1922 ca.
727	Dorsey Funeral Home	1929 ca.
730	Metts/Perkins House	1891 ca.

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N.W. 3rd Avenue

106	Gildes House	1893 ca.
112	Chapin Rental	1893 ca.
212	McEwan Rental	1893 ca.
216	Burtz Rental	1903 ca.
220-222	Graves/Frost House	1903 ca.
226	_____	1903 ca.
229	Baird Rental	1930 ca.
235	Baird Rental	1930 ca.
236	_____	1903 ca.
309	_____	1930 ca.
406	_____	1930 ca.

N.W. 3rd Street

116	_____	1900 ca.
204	_____	1935 ca.
208	_____	1928 ca.
214	_____	1935 ca.
306	_____	1935 ca.
310	_____	1935 ca.
320	Whittstock, A.E. House	1887 ca.
411	_____	1910 ca.
417	_____	1935 ca.
426	_____	1903 ca.
429	_____	1920 ca.
501	_____	1930 ca.
504	_____	1911 ca.
505-507	_____	1935 ca.
510	_____	1912 ca.
511	_____	1930 ca.
513	_____	1906 ca.
516	_____	1935 ca.
522	_____	1930 ca.

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N.W. 3rd Street (cont.)

526	_____	1930 ca.
529	_____	1930 ca.
529 1/2	_____	1930 ca.
533	_____	1935 ca.
533 1/2	_____	1935 ca.
538	_____	1912 ca.
539	_____	1926 ca.
541	_____	1935 ca.
542	_____	1927 ca.
605	_____	1926 ca.
611	_____	1922 ca.
612	_____	1909 ca.
618	_____	1909 ca.
626	_____	1909 ca.
702	_____	1900 ca.
706	_____	1926 ca.
710	_____	1910 ca.
715	_____	1912 ca.
716	_____	1920 ca.
720	_____	1930 ca.
724	_____	1930 ca.
725	_____	1909 ca.
730	_____	1915 ca.
731	_____	1913 ca.
737	_____	1926 ca.
740	_____	1911 ca.

N.W. 4th Avenue

102	Wilcox, Harry House	1897 ca.
107	Burnett, T.R. House	1913 ca.
110	Thomas, O.B. House	1895 ca.
113	Nimovitz, J. House	1913 ca.
116	Tuttle/Clark House	1905 ca.
208	Fewell, H.R. House	1903 ca.
213	Hall/ Hayes House	1920 ca.
214	_____	1894 ca.
222	Harris/Hartman House	1917 ca.

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N.W. 4th Avenue (cont.)

228		1935 ca.
232	<u>Davis, Annie House</u>	1875 ca.
236		1930 ca.
302	Whittstock Rental	1928 ca.
311	Whittstock Rental	1895 ca.
312	Norris House	1898 ca.
318	DeBose House	1909 ca.
319	Hendley House	1903 ca.
406	Fenster/Woods House	1875 ca.
410-412	Stokes House	1903 ca.
413		1903 ca.
418		1903 ca.
419	<u>DeBose, George House</u>	1903 ca.
423	<u>Murray/Ferguson House</u>	1903 ca.
505		1897 ca.
508		1897 ca.

N.W. 4th Place

211		1928 ca.
213		1928 ca.
217		1928 ca.
221		1928 ca.
224		1930 ca.
224 A		1930 ca.
224 B		1930 ca.
224 C		1930 ca.
225		1930 ca.
229		1930 ca.
231		1930 ca.
307-309		1929 ca.
315		1929 ca.
418		1935 ca.
421		1935 ca.

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N.W. 4th Place (cont.)

505	_____	1935 ca.
507	_____	1935 ca.
512	_____	1935 ca.
514	_____	1935 ca.
520	_____	1935 ca.
522	_____	1935 ca.

N.W. 4th Street

303	Parker, Julius House	1911 ca.
314	_____	1900 ca.

408	_____	1930 ca.
411	_____	1930 ca.
414	_____	1930 ca.
415	_____	1930 ca.
424-426	_____	1935 ca.

503	_____	1930 ca.
509	_____	1913 ca.
510	_____	1909 ca.
520	_____	1925 ca.
521	_____	1925 ca.
524	_____	1913 ca.
525	_____	1925 ca.

601	_____	1925 ca.
602	_____	1935 ca.
605	_____	1925 ca.
612	_____	1925 ca.
614	_____	1925 ca.
617	_____	1925 ca.
621	_____	1928 ca.
625	_____	1913 ca.
626-628	_____	1913 ca.
629	_____	1913 ca.
633	_____	1913 ca.
639	_____	1913 ca.

710	_____	1880 ca.
718	_____	1930 ca.
723	_____	1925 ca.

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Description

N.W. 4th Street (cont.)

726	_____	1935 ca.
731	_____	1930 ca.
732	_____	1930 ca.
737	_____	1930 ca.

N.W. 5th Avenue

302-308	_____	1911 ca.
408	_____	1913 ca.
415	_____	1930 ca.
425	_____	1928 ca.
427	_____	1928 ca.
430	_____	1935 ca.

N.W. 5th Street

711	_____	1915 ca.
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N.W. 6th Avenue

112	_____	1920 ca.
211	_____	1905 ca.
226	_____	1925 ca.
231	_____	1925 ca.
407	_____	1905 ca.
411	_____	1909 ca.
414	_____	1909 ca.
423	_____	1905 ca.
427	_____	1909 ca.
429	_____	1925 ca.
502	_____	1909 ca.
503	_____	1905 ca.
506	_____	1909 ca.
507	_____	1905 ca.

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N.W. 6th Avenue (cont.)

511 _____ 1905 ca.

N.W. 6th Place

423 _____ 1920 ca.

425 _____ 1920 ca.

441 _____ 1920 ca.

503 _____ 1930 ca.

509 _____ 1930 ca.

515 _____ 1930 ca.

521 _____ 1930 ca.

N.W. 6th Street

421 _____ 1925 ca.

425 _____ 1925 ca.

429 _____ 1925 ca.

N.W. 7th Avenue

105 _____ 1925 ca.

108-110 _____ 1925 ca.

111 _____ 1905 ca.

113 _____ 1930 ca.

220 _____ 1919 ca.

227-229 _____ 1930 ca.

228 _____ 1930 ca.

234 _____ 1913 ca.

235 A-B _____ 1930 ca.

306 _____ 1926 ca.

309 _____ 1930 ca.

310 _____ 1925 ca.

313 _____ 1913 ca.

314 _____ 1930 ca.

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N.W. 7th Avenue (cont.)

319	_____	1911 ca.
320	_____	1910 ca.
409	_____	1926 ca.
412	_____	1910 ca.
413	_____	1920 ca.
417	_____	1920 ca.
418	_____	1910 ca.
422	_____	1930 ca.
425	_____	1920 ca.
426	_____	1927 ca.
427	_____	1915 ca.
430	_____	1927 ca.

N.W. 7th Lane

216-220	_____	1925 ca.
226	_____	1925 ca.
230	_____	1930 ca.

N.W. 8th Avenue

225	_____	1930 ca.
229	_____	1907 ca.
235	_____	1930 ca.
313	_____	1913 ca.
321	Smith, George House	1880 ca.

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Non-Contributing Building List

<u>Street & Number</u>	<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>N.W. 2nd Street</u>		
434	_____	1950 ca.
501	_____	1950 ca.
<u>N.W. 3rd Avenue</u>		
402	_____	1946 ca.
<u>N.W. 3rd Street</u>		
412	_____	1960 ca.
521	_____	1970 ca.
532	_____	1960 ca.
602	_____	1960 ca.
<u>N.W. 4th Avenue</u>		
405	St. Augustine School	1945 ca.
<u>N.W. 4th Street</u>		
309	_____	1970 ca.
429	Mt. Carmel Baptist Church	1941 ca.
618	_____	1960 ca.
<u>N.W. 7th Avenue</u>		
221	_____	1970 ca.

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1 SignificanceSummary Statement of Significance

The Pleasant Street Historic District is significant under criterion A as the first and most important black residential neighborhood in Gainesville, Florida. Founded immediately after the Civil War, the area represented a transition in the status of black people in Alachua County from that of slave laborers supporting a rural plantation economy to one of freedmen seeking to establish a new existence of economic independence and cultural self-determination in an urban environment. The district also demonstrates the often curious ambiguity and contradictory social relationship that existed between black people and southern whites that allowed close physical proximity, since the southern part of the district is a historically white residential area. The district also has significance under criterion C, for containing a large number of late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential structures typical of a modest sized southern community. Vernacular structures predominate, but the district also contains a number of buildings that reflect the revival and romantic styles of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Historical Background

The blacks who settled in the Pleasant Street Historic District founded their own businesses, churches, schools, and social and political organizations parallel to and modelled on those institutions of the white society that attempted to exclude them from full and equal participation as citizens of the community. The aspirations of these pioneer urban blacks in Gainesville and the difficulties they faced in obtaining social and legal equality in the postbellum South is reflected, in part, in the character of the built environment of the Pleasant Street District. The area was home to common laborers and domestic servants working for the white citizenry, but it was also the location where most of the city's black merchants, professionals, teachers, and religious and political leaders resided.

The defeat of the Confederacy in the Civil War and the resulting emancipation of the slaves had an enormous impact on southern society. The racial division of labor imposed by

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slavery was central to the pre-war social structure, but the end of slavery found southern whites unwilling to accept the fact that the colored man had ceased to be property. A large segment of the white population continued to hold the view that blacks still existed specifically to produce cotton, sugar, and rice for his "superiors" and to fill the role of domestic servant. Any wider share in the rights and privileges of citizenship--the right to vote and hold public office, to obtain an education for his children at public expense, to work as a skilled artisan or in the professions, or even to travel and live where one pleased--was unthinkable in the eyes of their former masters.

Blacks were provided some opportunity for self-determination, however, by the military occupation of the former Confederate states by northern troops and the adoption of new state constitutions, as provided by the Reconstruction Acts of the U.S. Congress. These measures, plus assistance by the U.S. Freedmen's Bureau and various northern philanthropic and missionary organizations, gave blacks a new mobility and some real control over their destiny. The imposition of "black codes" and "Jim Crow" laws after the end of the Reconstruction Period (1867-1877) reversed many of the economic and political gains made in that first postbellum decade, but the first step on the long road to full citizenship had been taken by the black populace, and they eagerly seized whatever opportunities for progress that were presented to them. Among the first dramatic changes to come at the end of the national conflict that brought about the demise of slavery was a shift in a sizable segment of the black population from the plantation to the towns and cities of the South.

Gainesville, Florida, in 1860 was a town of only 269 people--223 whites and 46 slaves--that had served as a commercial hub for the agricultural products of the surrounding region. The previous year the railroad that had been under construction since 1855 from Fernandina to Cedar Key reached Gainesville, providing a transportation outlet for the Sea Island cotton that was the mainstay of Alachua County. The importance of the rural economy to Gainesville is shown by the fact that the fourteen slave owners who lived in town also owned at least 184 slaves in the county. Slave owners represented eighty-one percent of the declared wealth of the community. While Gainesville's racial composition was predominantly white (eighty-three percent), its economic structure demonstrated characteristics similar to most

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of the rest of the South; it was tied directly to rural agriculture and slave labor.

The town grew rapidly during the 1860s, principally due to its function as an organizational and supply center for the southern war effort. The end of the Civil War, however, saw an even more dramatic jump in the population and a radical transformation in its racial composition. By 1870, more than half (fifty-three percent) of Gainesville's residents were black, an increase from the seventeen percent level of 1860. This large influx of blacks was part of the geographic mobility of ex-slaves after the war ended. Throughout the South blacks moved to urban centers and to areas where land was available for the establishment of farms which they themselves owned. Many blacks from South Carolina were drawn to the Alachua area by the promise of land. Thousands of others from elsewhere in the South hoped to escape the social and political turmoil of the post-war era in the relatively unsettled state of Florida. After the initial large emigration of blacks, the racial composition of Gainesville remained stable until the end of the century. In 1880, the population was equally divided between blacks and whites. The 1900 census revealed that whites held a slim majority of the 3,633 residents of the city.

As the city grew and the century waned, Gainesville slowly made the transition from a rural to an urban community as it shifted away from agriculturally oriented employment. In 1870, one-third of the town's labor force (both black and white) was directly linked to the agricultural sector. Only ten percent of the work force was still engaged in such efforts by 1900. The urbanization of the town is demonstrated, in part, by the numbers of people classified as professional, managerial, and clerical workers. These sectors made up only twenty percent of the workforce in 1870 but had increased to thirty percent by 1900.

An examination of the racial division of labor reveals that blacks, rather than whites, experienced the most marked change in their patterns of employment during the 1870-1900 period. In 1870, a large majority (eighty-eight percent) of the black laborers were employed in either manual or menial positions such as domestic service, farm labor, or unskilled labor. However, this condition changes dramatically over the next several decades, whereas the white divisions of labor for the same period

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changed only gradually or not at all. By 1800, blacks were present in every occupational category in Gainesville, but less than one in twenty were professional, managerial, or clerical workers, as compared to over half (fifty-two percent) of their white counterparts. In 1900, when blacks were most represented in these areas of the labor profile, less than one out of every ten workers held jobs in these categories. The inability of blacks to penetrate the upper echelon of the labor structure was accentuated by the fact that most black professionals were either preachers or teachers, positions of high social prestige within the black community, but which required little formal education or economic capital.

Census data and information from city directories suggests that a fledgling black commercial class had developed in Gainesville by the end of the century. The scale of these operations, however, was smaller than those of their white counterparts. The absence of black contractors, hotel keepers, or manufacturers underscores the fact that blacks were unable to undertake capital intensive business efforts. The majority of black workers, therefore, continued to be engaged in manual or menial labor, a pattern unchanged since the days of slavery.

Development of the Pleasant Street Neighborhood (Area A)

The Pleasant Street area was the first place in Gainesville that former black slaves settled in large numbers. The development had been platted in 1859 into large, block-sized lots and named Brush's Addition to Gainesville. The land was owned by the Nehemiah Brush Estate, which was managed by Charles Brush, a Baltimore lawyer, and his sister Julia VanNess. The Brush and VanNess families had acquired over 30,000 acres of the Arrendondo Spanish Grant in 1849. It is clear that the area was set aside expressly to accommodate the rapid influx of black settlers whose labor was necessary to the expanding commercial and industrial community. Working through its Florida agent, the Brush Estate had small wood frame residences erected in the subdivision and rented them to the newcomers or, when possible, sold the lots outright. Many blacks who initially rented property from the estate eventually purchased the property. As early as 1866, blacks were contracting with the Brush Estate to buy lots and even whole blocks in this area of Gainesville. Nearly all the

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purchasers acquired lots in a contract for deed. Records of these transactions indicate that many early purchasers were able to buy their land in three to four years. In this way, many blacks who probably had little money were able to secure land and build homes. As a result of the rapid increase in the black population of Gainesville, by the 1880s more blacks were building houses than whites.

Similar neighborhoods were established in other Florida cities. As they moved into the cities, they congregated together for protection and mutual support. They built small houses and shacks and created social institutions on their own, including churches, schools, businesses and clubs. The Frenchtown neighborhood in Tallahassee, the capital of Florida, was one such community. Blacks settled in several sections of Jacksonville, including the east side, the La Villa Subdivision, and a portion of the Brooklyn Subdivision. The west side of Ocala claimed another such a black area. In each case, the early areas where blacks settled were less the result of directed development than a willingness of the owners of the property to rent or sell to blacks, along with the fact that these areas were generally undeveloped. Such developments also facilitated the segregation of blacks from the white community.

The blacks who first settled in the subdivision were refugees from neighboring plantations who sought work in the nearby lumber mills and other local industries or for the railroad on which the growing commerce of post-war Gainesville depended. The majority of these settlers were day laborers, draymen, porters or worked as domestic servants for white employers. These new arrivals were soon joined by skilled and semiskilled emigrants, such as tailors, blacksmiths, shoemakers, and carpenters, some of whom had received their training as slaves to perform these functions on the self-sustaining plantations. These new townsmen were the ancestors of many of the current residents of the neighborhood.

Blacks also moved into Gainesville from other Southern states, especially Georgia and South Carolina. Blacks from South Carolina, particularly the town of Camden, came to Gainesville and settled in the Pleasant Street neighborhood. Some of these were representatives of the African Methodist Episcopal Church who came to the area to spread the Gospel and to form schools to

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teach basic education skills to the generally illiterate freedmen and their children. These missionaries and teachers had themselves received their training from the northern American Missionary Association which had ardently opposed slavery and even before the Civil War had attempted to organize schools for blacks in the South..

Education among blacks was a primary objective of the Freedmen's Bureau, and Union Academy was established in the district in 1865 to provide for the education of both adults and children. The Peabody Fund and later the local Board of Public Instruction gave financial support for this institution, one of only two Negro high schools in the state. The first teachers came from Newburyport, Massachusetts in 1865 under the sponsorship of the National Freedmen's Relief Association of New York, which was organized by the American Missionary Association and the Congregational Church. A board of trustees for the school was formed in 1867 to build a school for blacks. The board included the leading black property owners and political leaders of the community. Every town in Florida with black enclaves experienced the same type of process in developing educational institutions to serve the black community.

By 1868, the school had 179 students. Union Academy continued to be the center of local black education until it was abandoned in 1925 when a new building, Lincoln High School, was constructed outside the district. It became a recreational center supported by the Colored Citizens' Alliance. Later the teacher's quarters were used as a retirement home for blacks until its demolition in the 1960s. The site of the academy remains a landmark of black education in Gainesville from 1865-1925.

Another black educational institution in the district was the St. Augustine Mission School, which was organized as Episcopal mission and school in 1893. The school was a private elementary school with a tuition of ten cents a week or 50 cents per month, although some children were allowed to attend free. The students were from homes where the parents wanted their children to receive religious training as part of their formal education. Classes started at about 12 to 15 students and reached a peak of 150 with three teachers in the 1930s. The teachers were employed by the Episcopal Diocese of Florida.

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Originally classes for colored children were held in the parish hall of the white Holy Trinity Episcopal Church on Main Street. When Holy Trinity erected a new church in 1907, the old parish hall was moved to 405 N.W. 4th Avenue where it served the community until 1944 when it was demolished and a new wood frame structure erected.

The establishment of black churches stemmed from a desire of freedmen to express their independence and form their own religious institutions free from the influence of their former masters. Many withdrew or were expelled from white churches, where they had become unwelcome. In 1867, land was purchased in the Pleasant Street neighborhood on which to construct the Mt. Pleasant African Episcopal Methodist Church (now the Mt. Pleasant United Methodist Church), which quickly became the leading church organization in the area.

Mt. Pleasant A.M.E. Church was a social and religious center for the neighborhood. It was organized under the South Carolina Annual Conference of the Northern Methodist Episcopal Church. The first board of trustees consisted of William Anderson, Adam Dancy, Shadrach M. Abednego, Robert McDuffie and Dr. McDowell. The first building to serve the congregation was constructed on land acquired from the Brush Estate and was dedicated on July 16, 1867. That building was destroyed by fire in 1903, and the present masonry, Romanesque Revival style structure was completed in 1906. The church boast the earliest formal black congregation in Gainesville is one of the oldest black church buildings in the city.

Several other churches were organized in the Pleasant Street neighborhood soon after Mt. Pleasant was founded. These include the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church (1877) and the First Friendship Baptist Church (1884) The Friendship Baptist Church burned in 1911 and was replaced by the present Romanesque Revival style building. The old Bethel A.M.E. Church was demolished in the 1960s.

The Reconstruction Constitution of Florida had enfranchised blacks and a number were elected to office. Several of the early black political leaders in Gainesville came from the Pleasant Street neighborhood. These included Henry Harmon, a state representative, and Thomas Gass, a member of the Gainesville City

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Council and also a state legislator. Caesar Joyner was a city policeman during Reconstruction, and his house, 502 N.W.4th Avenue, (Photo 24) still stands in the historic district.

The period 1880-1900 was one of economic expansion in Florida and Gainesville. During this time, the Pleasant Street area became an increasingly important--but more isolated section--of the city. Blacks continued to play influential roles in local politics until the end of Reconstruction (1877), after which the white power structure took steps to disenfranchise them by the imposition of a poll tax and other measures. Segregation grew as white Southerners regained the upper hand and were assisted by Northern newcomers who were unconcerned with the declining position of blacks in the community. Nearly every aspect of life became segregated, and even formal deed restrictions prevented blacks from owning property in certain parts of Florida's cities. Jim Crow laws codified racial separation. The result was the establishment of completely separate black towns within the larger municipal area with every commercial, social, and religious aspect of life run by and serving the black residents.

The commercial center of the district was N.W. Fifth Avenue (originally named Pleasant Street), with a section of business extending north along N.W. 3rd Street. The businesses were generally small black-owned enterprises with catered to the needs of the nearby residents. There were grocery stores, clothes stores, theaters, funeral parlors, and bars. Several of these buildings are still standing and functioning in the neighborhood. Cue's Grocery at 602 N.W. 2nd Street (Photo 21) was built in 1923 and originally known as Malphur's Grocery. The D.E. White Building at 727 N.W. 2nd Street (Photo 20) was built in 1919 and served as the location of the Jones Funeral Home. D.E. White erected the building and was a partner in the mortuary. He and his wife lived above the office. Other grocery stores in the area included those owned by the DeBose family at 701 N.W. 2nd Street, Edward Ferguson at 606 N.W. 2nd Street, I.J. Gaines at 713 N.W. 2nd Street, and W.S. Stewman at 500 N.W. 3rd Street. Black-operated Insurance offices were also located in the district, including the Afro-American Life Insurance Company on N.W. 2nd Street and the Central Life Insurance Company located across the street. All of the above buildings have been demolished.

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By the turn of the century, the black neighborhood had begun to spread west from downtown nearly to the present University of Florida campus (founded 1905). By 1932, this area had once again shrunk to a section between N.W. 13th Street, N.W. 1st Street, University Avenue, and N.W. 8th Street. New black enclaves were also established, such as Porter's Quarters, which bounded by S.W. 5th Avenue on the north, S.W. 2nd Street on the east, Depot Avenue to the south and by S.W. 6th and 8th Streets on the west. While similar to Pleasant Street in some ways, Porter's Quarters is smaller and its architecture consists almost exclusively of small wood frame residences of the shotgun variety or showing bungalow influence. The original quarters were platted in 1884, but the area saw little immediate construction and never rivaled Pleasant Street in importance as a center of black culture in Gainesville.

Most of the houses and structures located in the Pleasant Street Historic District were built in the first thirty years of this century. Many of these were inhabited by ordinary laborers, but in the segregated society of Gainesville, the area was also where black merchants, professionals, and community leaders lived. There are many houses still standing in the district which were the residences of these leaders. J.C. Metts, a local grocery store owner, built a house in 1891 at 730 N.W. 2nd Street (Photo 2). S.H. Hendley was a merchant leader in the Friendship Baptist Church. His ca. 1903 house still stands at 319 N.W. 4th Avenue (Photo 28). Another residence built by an early pioneer of the Pleasant Street district is the George Smith House at 321 N.W. 8th Avenue (Photo 3) that was built ca. 1888. Smith was a merchant who had immigrated from Camden, South Carolina. Two sons of Samuel DeBose, the third pastor of the Mt. Pleasant A.M.E. Church, were prominent social and church leaders, both of whom owned property in the district. George DeBose was a barber and undertaker whose house at 419 N.W. 4th Avenue (Photo 23), built ca. 1903 still survives. His brother, Fletcher also worked in the family funeral home and built a house that still stands at 316 N.W. 4th Avenue (Photo 26). This residence was also erected ca. 1903.

For many years there were only two black doctors in all of Gainesville. One of these, Dr. A.B. Ayer built a house at 507 N.W. 2nd Street (Photo 11) about 1903 and had his practice near

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Mt. Pleasant Church. Ayer was born in Barnwell, South Carolina and attended Cookman Institute in Jacksonville, Florida. He graduated from Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tennessee and started to practice in Gainesville in 1901. The other physician was Dr. J.A. Parker. He was born in Gainesville in 1877 and attended the local black schools, including the Union Academy. Like Dr. Ayer, he attended Meharry Medical College in Nashville. He started a practice in Oklahoma in 1902 but moved back to Gainesville in 1906. Unfortunately, his home has not survived.

The Development of the White Section of the District (Area B)

The southeast corner of the Pleasant Street Historic District contains a number of residences associated with the white settlement of Gainesville. This area is bounded approximately by N.W. 4th Avenue on the north, N.W. 1st Street on the east, N.W. 2nd Avenue on the south, and N.W. 3rd Street on the west. This part of the district is located immediately adjacent to the original commercial section of downtown Gainesville and was settled mainly by the white merchants, professional men, store clerks, and office personnel who worked in the downtown area. The commercial core of original Gainesville was not very large and its character in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was one of mixed business and residential usage. As the commercial area began to spread westward along University Avenue and northward along Main Street with the beginning of the twentieth century, the residences were displaced, leaving these thoroughfares completely commercial in their character. Still, at a few points along these routes, one can still see early houses that have been converted to shops or offices. Residential neighborhoods, therefore, bordered directly on downtown Gainesville, and the "white" section of the Pleasant Street Historic District was one of these. Areas A and B have no distinct visual boundaries, the segregationist policies of the past and custom being sufficient to create boundaries between the two sections of the neighborhood.

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Architectural Significance of the District

The house forms and styles of the Pleasant Street Historic District are representative of those of many American communities affected by the rapid growth of the nation's railroads during the 1850 to 1890 period. The majority of the residences in both areas A and B are wood frame vernacular structures that reflect the six distinctive families of house shapes that dominated American domestic construction for almost the first five decades of the twentieth century: gable front, gable front and wing, hall and parlor, I-house, side gable, and pyramidal. The district also contains a number of bungalows and residences reflecting the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival traditions. In addition there are the Mt. Pleasant United Methodist Church and the Friendship Baptist Church which embody variations of the Romanesque Revival style.

It is difficult to determine the appearance of the first houses to be erected in the district. Visual evidence suggests that the oldest extant structures date from the 1870s or '80s but most vernacular forms are ageless and the available documentary sources are unreliable for judging exactly when most buildings in the area were constructed. Gable front houses appear to be the most common types in the district. These include shotgun houses and bungalows and variations of the type found in the district, such as the "double shotgun" duplexes or two-story frame structures as exemplified by the one at 212A-212B N.W. 7th Lane (Photo 25). One can expect that the earliest buildings in the neighborhood were shotguns or variations of the hall and parlor house, a type that had served Americans as basic shelter since the colonial era.

Shotgun Houses

The shotgun house is a small dwelling, one room wide and usually two or three rooms deep. Some historians and cultural geographers are of the opinion that this house type has its origins in West (?) Africa and found its way to the southern United States--particularly New Orleans--via the Caribbean. There is no direct evidence for this view. It is as likely that the shotgun house is merely a hall and parlor house turned on end to accommodate narrow urban lots, especially where such tenements

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were erected to house workers in the new mill towns of the post-Civil War South. The type was not used exclusively to house blacks and appears almost spontaneously in many southern cities during the 1870s and continued to be constructed in varying frequency up until about World War I.

Like most of the houses in the Pleasant Street Historic District, the neighborhood's shotgun houses are wood frame structures with weatherboard or drop siding, set on brick or concrete piers. Like those found at 213 N.W. 4th Place and 113 N.W. 7th Avenue (Photo 1), they are two bays wide (a door and one window) and three rooms deep. The houses have gable roofs--surfaced in either asphalt shingles or v-crimp metal sheets--and shed roof porches extending the width of the rather narrow main facade. These porches are usually supported by simple wood posts. There are number of wood frame duplexes in the area that are nothing more than two shotgun houses--hence "double shotgun"--shoved together to form a two family dwelling. The one at 212A-212B N.W. 7th Lane, or the more obvious example at 716-718 N.W. 2nd Street, are clear evidence of how such a small house form could be readily adapted to create inexpensive rental housing for a rapidly growing urban populating that could afford no more than the most basic shelter.

Hall and Parlor Houses

The hall and parlor houses in the district represent about the same period of construction as the shotgun house, but as a housing form they could be more easily expanded by constructing rear additions. These side gable houses, like the one at 406 N.W. 4th Avenue (Photo 22), or another at 702 N.W. 3rd Street (Photo 17), probably started out as simple two-room dwellings that were slowly enlarged as the years passed. Such houses were once common in both the urban and rural South. Thousands of them were found throughout the countryside and were occupied by white and black tenement farmers who made a bare living from "share cropping," delivering the land owner a certain portion of the annual crop in lieu of cash payment for renting the property. The majority of these tenements have vanished, Although some--a few of them still inhabited--can still be found along the roadways of the southern cotton and tobacco producing states. The basic form of the house at 406 N.W. 4th Avenue is typical of

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the southern hall and parlor house. The basic structure is two rooms wide and one deep. Exterior side chimneys flank the structure and mark the ridge of the side gable roof which is covered with v-crimp metal sheeting. The house stands upon brick piers and has a shed roof porch that extends the width of the main facade. The porch roof is supported by simple wood posts. The exterior siding is weatherboard, and the windows are 2/2 light double hung sashes. A large addition found to the rear of the house was probably added in stages, although there is no way to verify this. Such structures were often originally constructed with a small shed or gable roof "kitchen" ell, but more substantial enlargements of the house were usually made at a later date.

Gable Front and Wing Houses

The gable front and wing house was another one of the popular dwelling types to develop during the era associated with the expansion of the nation's railroads. It was more common in rural areas, but examples are found in the older neighborhoods of American cities, particularly in Florida, where distinctions between urban and rural architecture are often blurred by the fact that many residential subdivisions once contained a number of small citrus farms, each with its own small dwelling. Many groves were destroyed by winter freezes in the 1890s, and the land was redeveloped for residential use. The farm houses, however, remained intact and were soon surrounded by dwellings of the more familiar suburban types. In this form a side wing was added at right angles to a gable front structure to give the house an L-plan. It lent itself to a variety of stylistic treatments, particularly Classical Revival and Queen Anne detailing, the latter of which can be seen on the porch of the one-story Simkins Prince House at 314 N.W. 2nd Street (Photo 5) which was probably built ca. 1913 and the two-story Harvey Wallace House at 318 N.W. 2nd Street (Photo 6), ca. 1913. The porch occupying the front ell of the Prince House is typical of the type. Other examples of this house form in the district can be found at 314 N.W. 4th Street built ca. 1900 and 618 N.W. 3rd Street (Photo 4) which dates ca. 1909.

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I-Houses

The I-house is another type of house in the district. It is not common but occurs in the southern section of the area. It is characterized by a single pile, two-story form with either a hall and parlor or central hall plan. The type was first identified in Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa by cultural geographers and has become the term used to refer to this house type. This type has been modified with Queen Anne details or wings and additions. Examples of the style include 316 N.W. 4th Avenue.

Queen Anne and Eastlake Houses

There are several notable examples of houses with Queen Anne and Eastlake decorative detailing in the historic district, although there is no full-blown example of a Queen Anne house with its distinctive tower or turret. The style was named and popularized by a group of nineteenth century English architects led by Robert Shaw. The style, however, had little to do with formal Renaissance architecture characteristic of the reign of that eighteenth century monarch (1702-1714) but borrowed from the earlier Medieval tradition that we now call Tudor or Jacobean. The American Queen Anne was quite distinct from its British counterpart, being far more innovative in its use of fanciful details and combinations of materials and textures. The feature most commonly associated with American Queen Anne houses is the tower, but it is by no means an essential element and it is often absent. The Queen Anne style was popular

Queen Anne houses without towers are conveniently subdivided into two sets of overlapping subtypes. The first is based on characteristic variations of irregular planning and the second on distinctive patterns of decorative detailing. Several houses in the district exemplify these subtypes. These include the Harry Wilcox House at 102 N.W. 4th Avenue (Photo 18) built ca. 1897, and the Annie Davis House at 232 N.W. 4th Avenue (Photo 8), built ca. 1875. Both are simple, one-story dwellings that have distinctive Queen Anne spindlework and vergeboard details. The Saunders House at 116 N.W. 3rd Street, built ca. 1900, is an elaborately detailed Queen Anne house that was the home of an furniture store owner. It features lacy spindlework and is an excellent example of the late influence of the style in

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Gainesville. It features a highly ornate porch post/column arrangement with a projecting cross gable supported by quarter wagon wheel brackets of turned woodwork.

The historic district also claims what is perhaps the best example of the Eastlake style in Gainesville, the A.E. Whittstock House at 320 N.W. 3rd Street (Photo 27) which was built ca. 1887. Charles Eastlake was a nineteenth century English architect whose two books A History of the Gothic Revival and Hints on Household Taste had an enormous impact on American architectural fashion during the 1870s and '80s. The Eastlake "style" is similar in many respects to Queen Anne or the Stick style, being distinguished mainly by its bolder and more elaborate use of carved, chiseled, and lathe-turned wooden ornament.

Bungalows

The most common house type in the Pleasant Street district after frame vernacular is the bungalow. This house type originated with the work of several California architects in the 1890s and was made popular through a variety of magazines and catalogues over the next several decades. Its greatest impact in Florida was felt during the period 1900-1935. Bungalows adopted a wide variety of superficial styles, e.g., Japanese, Swiss chalet, Tudor, as well as being constructed in what is often called the "Craftsman mode," which emphasized the "natural" character of the building material and economy of form. However, bungalows of all types generally shared certain characteristics, such as gently sloping roof with wide eaves, an irregular floor plan. Great emphasis was given to the porch on the main facade. These usually extended the width of the main facade and had short--often tapered--columns set on masonry piers or thick balustrade walls. Many bungalows had casement windows or double hung sashes with three vertical lights in the upper sash and one light in the lower. Typical of bungalows in the district are the H.R. Fewell House at 213 N.W. 4th Ave (Photo 7), built ca. 1917, or the one at 724 N.W. 3rd Street, constructed ca. 1930.

The two concrete block houses in the district are especially interesting. The Whittstock Rental House at 302 N.W. 4th Avenue (Photo 29), built ca. 1928, is constructed of concrete block, cast in the appearance of beveled ashlar. The massive columns

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and balustrade wall of the front porch are also of cast concrete. The Harris/Hartman House at 222 N.W. 4th Avenue (Photo 9), built ca. 1917, is similar in its construction and also features concrete columns and balustrade wall on the porch.

Romanesque Revival: Mt. Pleasant Methodist Church
and Friendship Baptist Church

The Mt. Pleasant Methodist Church at 630 N.W. 2nd Street (Photo 19) is a dominant building in the district and the most important architecturally. It is in the Romanesque Revival style which was made popular in the late nineteenth century and is sometimes called Richardsonian Romanesque. The church features a brick facade with elaborate brick arched windows and cornices. There is a tall corner tower with a belfry and arched entrance. The large round arched windows have leaded art glass, and the building features an elaborate rose window.

The Friendship Baptist Church at 426 N.W. 2nd Street (Photo 10) is another example of the Romanesque Revival style. The church represents this style in the district through an irregular concrete block (cast stone) facade. The windows have pointed arches, a central characteristic of this style. The corners are detailed in such a way as to resemble small buttresses, although they do not appear to function in that manner.

The Pleasant Street Historic District is both historically and architecturally significant. It is associated with those freedmen who settled in Gainesville after the Civil War and developed economic independence and cultural self-determination in an urban environment. The district also demonstrates the contradictory social relationship that existed between black people and southern whites that allowed close physical proximity, since the southern part of the district is a historically white residential area. The district also has architectural significance for containing a large number of late nineteenth and early twentieth century residential structures typical of a modest sized southern community.

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List of Photographs for the Pleasant Street
Historic District

Note: Items 2 through 5 are the same for all photographs.
The entry "Pleasant Street Historic District" in section
1 is the same for all photographs.

1. 113 N.W. 7th Avenue, Pleasant Street Historic District
2. Gainesville (Alachua County). FL
3. Phillip Werndli
4. 1988
5. Phillip Werndli
6. East elevation, looking west
7. Photo No. 1 of 31

-
1. 730 N.W. 2nd Avenue
 6. East elevation, looking west
 7. Photo No. 2 of 31

-
1. 321 N.W. 8th Avenue
 6. West elevation, looking east
 7. Photo No. 3 of 31

-
1. 618 N.W. 3rd Street
 6. East elevation, looking west
 7. Photo No. 4 of 31

-
1. 314 N.W. 2nd Street
 6. East elevation, looking west
 7. Photo No. 5 of 31

-
1. 318 N.W. 2nd Street
 6. Northeast corner, looking southwest
 7. Photo No. 6 of 3

-
11. 213 N.W. 4th Avenue
 6. West elevation, looking east
 7. Photo No. 7 of 31
-

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1. 232 N.W. 4th Avenue
 6. South elevation, looking north
 7. Photo No. 8 of 31
-

1. 222 N.W. 4th Avenue
 6. South elevation, looking north
 7. Photo No. 9 of 31
-

1. Friendship Baptist Church, 426 N.W. 2nd Street
 6. Southeast corner, looking northwest
 7. Photo No. 10 of 31
-

1. 507 N.W. 2nd Street
 6. North elevation, looking south
 7. Photo No. 11 of 31
-

1. 424 N.W. 6th Place
 6. Northwest corner, looking southeast
 7. Photo No. 12 of 31
-

1. 408 N.W. 2nd Avenue
 6. East elevation, looking west
 7. Photo No. 13 of 31
-

1. 406 N.W. 3rd Avenue
 6. East elevation, looking west
 7. Photo No. 14 of 31
-

1. 427 N.W. 5th Avenue
 6. East elevation, looking west
 7. Photo No. 15 of 31
-

1. 211 N.W. 6th Avenue
 6. South elevation, looking north
 7. Photo No. 16 of 31
-

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1. 702 N.W. 3rd Street
 6. East elevation, looking west
 7. Photo No. 17 of 31
-

1. 102 N.W. 4th Avenue
 6. South elevation, looking north
 7. Photo No. 18 of 31
-

1. Mt. Pleasant Church, 630 N.W. 2nd Street
 6. Southeast corner, looking northwest
 7. Photo No. 19 of 31
-

1. 727 N.W. 2nd Street
 6. Southwest corner, looking northeast
 7. Photo No. 20 of 31
-

1. 602-610 N.W. 2nd Street
 6. East elevation, looking west
 7. Photo No. 21 of 31
-

1. 406 N.W. 4th Avenue
 6. Southeast corner, looking northwest
 7. Photo No. 22 of 31
-

1. 419 N.W. 4th Avenue
 6. North elevation, looking south
 7. Photo No. 23 of 31
-

1. 502 N.W. 4th Avenue
 6. South elevation, looking north
 7. Photo No. 24 of 31
-

1. 212 A-B N.W. 7th Lane
 6. South elevation, looking north
 7. Photo No. 25 of 31
-

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Significance

1. 316 N.W. 4th Avenue
 6. North elevation, looking south
 7. Photo No. 26 of 31
-

1. 320 N.W. 3rd Street
 6. East elevation, looking west
 7. Photo No. 27 of 31
-

1. 319 N.W. 4th Avenue
 6. North elevation, looking south
 7. Photo No. 28 of 31
-

1. 302 N.W. 4th Avenue
 6. Southeast corner, looking northwest
 7. Photo No. 29 of 31
-

1. 314 N.W. 4th Street
 6. East elevation, looking west
 7. Photo No. 30 of 31
-

1. 309 N.W. 4th Street
6. West elevation, looking east
7. Photo No. 31 of 31

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Boundary Description

Boundary Description of the Pleasant Street
Historic District

Beginning at the southeast corner of the intersection of N.W. 8th Ave. and N.W. 4th St., then run east along the south curb line of N.W. 8th Ave. to the property line between 313 and 303 N.W. 8th Ave., then run south along said line to the rear property line of 313 N.W. 8th Ave., then run east along said line to the east curb line of N.W. 3rd St., then run north along said curb line to the intersection of N.W. 8th Ave., then run east along the south curb line of N.W. 8th Ave. to the property line between 225 and 219 N.W. 8th Ave., then run south along said line to the rear property line of 219 N.W. 8th Ave., then run east along said line to the east property line of 216-220 N.W. 7th Lane, then run south along said line to the south curb line of N.W. 7th Lane, then run east along said curb line to the east curb line of N.W. 2nd St., then continue east along the north property line of 727 N.W. 2nd St. to the east line of said property, then run south along said line to the north property line of 718 N.W. 1st St., then run east along said line to the west curb line of N.W. 1st St., then run south along said curb line to a point parallel with the north property line of 627 N.W. 1st St., then run east along said property line to the rear boundary of the property, then run south to the south property line of 623 N.W. 1st St., then run west along said line to the west curb line of N.W. 1st St., then run south along said line to the south property line of 618 N.W. 1st St., then run west along said line to the east property line of 613 N.W. 2nd St., then run south along said line and continue to the north curb line of N.W. 6th Ave., then run west along said line to the west curb line of N.W. 2nd St., then run south along said line to a point parallel with the north property line of 520 N.W. 1st St., then run east along said line to the west curb line of N.W. 1st St., then run south along said line to the south property line of 506-508 N.W. 1st St., then run west along said line to a point parallel with the east property lines of 419-431 N.W. 2nd St., then run south along said lines to the north property line of 110 N.W. 4th Ave., then run east along said line to the west curb line of N.W. 1st St., then run south along said line to the south property line of 320 N.W. 1st St., then run west along said line to the east property line of 106 N.W. 3rd Ave., then run south along said line to the north curb of N.W. 3rd Ave., then run west along said curb line to a point parallel with the east property line of 229 N.W. 3rd Ave., then run south

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Boundary Description

along said line to the north property line of 218 N.W. 2nd Ave., then run east along said line to the east property line of 218 N.W. 2nd Ave. then run south along said line to the north curb line of N.W. 2nd Ave., then run west along said curb line to the east curb line of N.W. 3rd St., then run south along said curb line to the south property line of 116 N.W. 3rd St., then run west along said line to the west line of said property, then run north along said line to the north curb line of N.W. 2nd Ave., then run west along said line to the west property line of 422 N.W. 2nd Ave., then run north along the west property lines of 422 N.W. 2nd Ave. and 406 N.W. 3rd Ave. to the south property lines of the properties fronting on the south side of N.W. 4th Ave., then run west along said lines to the west property line of 505 N.W. 4th Ave., then run north along said line and continue along the west property line of 508 N.W. 4th Ave. to the south property line of 421 N.W. 6th St., then run west along said line to the east curb line of N.W. 6th St., then run north along said curb line to the southeast corner of the intersection of N.W. 5th Ave., then run east along the south curb line of N.W. 5th Ave., then run north to include the property at 430 N.W. 5th Ave. and return to the south curb line of N.W. 5th Ave. and continue to a point parallel to the west property line of 408 N.W. 5th Ave., then run north along said line to the south lines of the properties fronting on the south side of N.W. 6th Ave., then run west along said lines to the west property line of 511 N.W. 6th Ave., then run north along said line and continue north along the west property line of 506 N.W. 6th Ave. and 521 N.W. 6th Place to the south curb line of N.W. 6th Place, then run east along said curb line to a point parallel with the west property line of 626-628 N.W. 4th St., then run north along said line to the north line of said property, then run east to the west curb line of N.W. 4th St., then run north to the south lines of the properties fronting on the south side of N.W. 7th Ave., then run west along said lines to the east property line of 711 N.W. 5th Street, then run south and west to include the property to the east curb line of N.W. 5th St., then run north along said curb line to the north lines of the properties fronting on the north side of N.W. 7th Ave., then run east along the said lines to the west lines of the properties fronting on the west side of N.W. 4th St., then run north along said lines to the north property line of 732 N.W. 4th St., then run east along said line to the east curb line of N.W. 4th St., then run north along said curb line to the intersection of N.W. 8th Ave., the point of beginning.

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Boundary Justification

Boundary Justification for the Pleasant
Street Historic District

The general area of the Pleasant Street Historic District is defined mainly by clear, natural boundaries. The western limits are marked by the railroad right-of-way along N.W. 6th Street. On the north N.W. 8th Avenue was the historical limits of the black community and is today a busy four lane traffic corridor. To the east and south lie the commercial buildings along Main Street and University Avenue. The specific character of the boundary has been determined by location and contiguity of the structures contributing to the district. Fortunately, this area is quite cohesive, if rather small. The demolition of older, deteriorated structures has left some vacant areas, and the construction of newer buildings has eroded the edges of the neighborhood somewhat, making for a rather ragged boundary line. Still, the district has preserved its sense of place and its identity as a neighborhood.