

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received DEC 5 1985
date entered JAN 6 1986

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

1. Name

historic GOVERNOR JOHN W. MARTIN HOUSE
and/or common APALACHEE

2. Location

street & number 1001 GOVERNOR'S DRIVE not for publication
city, town TALLAHASSEE N/A vicinity of
state FLORIDA code 012 county LEON code 073

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: NONE

4. Owner of Property

name FIRST MORTGAGE CORPORATION OF WINTERHAVEN
street & number P.O. BOX 2089
city, town WINTER HAVEN N/A vicinity of state FLORIDA

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. LEON COUNTY COURTHOUSE
street & number 300 SOUTH MONROE STREET
city, town TALLAHASSEE state FLORIDA

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date N/A federal state county local
depository for survey records N/A
city, town N/A state N/A

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Governor Martin House is a one-story, red brick Georgian Revival style building occupying an elevated, wooded site about one-half mile east of downtown Tallahassee. The house sits in the approximate middle of the irregularly shaped 6.21 acre tract, overlooking East Lafayette Street, the original highway leading to the Old St. Augustine Road. There are two other buildings on the property contemporary with the Martin House: a combination guesthouse and garage, and a pool house located immediately south of a large swimming pool. There is also a private residence, built sometime during the 1950s, located near the southwest boundary of the property. (see attachment "A")

When Martin built "Apalachee", Tallahassee was a community of only 13,000 persons, and land in the vicinity of the house was in the process of being subdivided into residential tracts. Country Club Estates, immediately southwest of Martin's property, was laid out in 1926, but most of the surrounding land remained relatively undeveloped until after Martin sold his 27 acres in 1941 and the Governor's Park Subdivision was formed, excluding the present 6.21 acres. Today Tallahassee has a population of approximately 110,000. The state capital and seat of Leon County is situated almost halfway between Jacksonville (169 mi.) and Pensacola (200 mi.). It is also about 20 miles north of the Gulf of Mexico. Now, as in Martin's time, the economy is founded mainly on the state government and the two universities: Florida State University and Florida A & M University. The state government and the universities have, of course, grown enormously in the last half century--as have the professional and service sectors of the local economy--accounting for the large increase in population. There is very little manufacturing in the area.

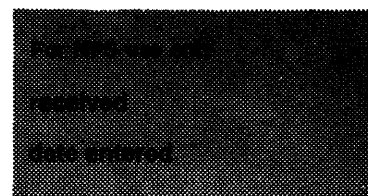
Although there has been significant commercial development along Apalachee Parkway immediately north of East Lafayette Street, the residential character of the immediate surroundings of the Martin House has been preserved. Also, to the immediate south of Governor's Park Subdivision lies Myers Park, a large wooded city park, and the residential areas themselves are distinguished by large live oaks and pines, both along the streets and in the residential lots. The Martin tract, too, has a variety of trees, including oaks, pines, sweetgum, and hickory.

One enters the property from Lafayette Street, passing between brick piers that flank the curving driveway. The house is irregular in plan, but the main (north) facade is symmetrical, consisting of a five-bay central block with dependent wings. The central block is basically a rectangle with a steeply pitched side gable roof and interior chimneys with massive stacks. Extending the width of the central block on both the front and the rear are large brick terraces. The wings are both lower and shallower than the center pavilion. Both are two bays wide and two deep. (see attachment "B")

The house is surprisingly large for what appears at first to be only a modest one-story structure. Including the long rambling ell at the southeast rear of the house, the overall dimensions of the base are 110' X 110'. The central block alone is 60' X 30' (excluding the terraces), and each of the wings is approximately 30' X 22'.

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The Martin House has many of the stock features of the Georgian Revival style. In the center of the symmetrical, five-bay pavilion stands a small pedimented portico supported by paired Tuscan columns. These are square and extremely thin. All of the major windows in the structure are 12 / 12 light double hung sashes. The main entrance is composed of a 21 light door flanked by 14 light sidelights, and there is a 14 light transom above. A similar arrangement is found in the rear door of the central block, except in place of a portico, the entrance is covered by a flat canopy suspended from chains.

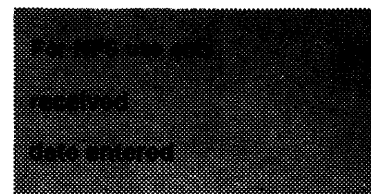
The brick of the exterior walls is laid in running bond, but there are decorative arches over the windows and doors of the central block, formed by a single row of headers. There are flat arches over some (but not all) of the windows of the wings and ells. The brick cornice is dentilated, as is the cornice and pediment of the portico. Some of the bricks of the walls protrude randomly, and both bricks and mortar have a contrived "weathered" look. According to Martin's neice, Mrs. Granville Batey, Martin obtained the bricks for the house from an old cotton gin in nearby Madison County. If so, it must have been a quite large cotton gin.

The interior of the house contains a large foyer, three bedrooms, a den, a formal dining room, a small dining room (breakfast room), five bathrooms, a kitchen, laundry room, and a rear screened porch. Originally, the central block contained a large den with massive fireplaces at either end. The ceiling was open-beamed and the walls finished in a dark-stained cypress paneling. The impression was more like a swiss chalet or hunting lodge than a Georgian house. Each of the wings was a bedroom with its own bathroom ell. In the 1970s, the ends of the "great hall" were enclosed to provide two more bedrooms, each with its own bath. The fireplaces in these small spaces seem quite out of place. When the new bedrooms were constructed, it was necessary to put a ceiling beneath the beams, so that the central block has none of its original impression. The cypress paneling was covered with wallboard, but some of it is still in evidence in the hall leading from the "foyer" to the large dining room and in the dining room itself.

The hall separates the east bath ell from the rear terrace. The ell contains not only the bath and dressing room of the east wing bedroom but also a guest bathroom which is entered from the hall just southwest of the large dining room. The hall also has french doors that lead directly onto the terrace. The large dining room has a large fireplace on the south, to the immediate left of which is the door to the small dining room. The kitchen is next in line and connects on the east with the laundry room and screen porch.

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Southeast of the main house is a one-story, wood frame guest house built at approximately the same period as the Martin House. The structure combines a two car garage on the north with a two bedroom bungalow on the south. The roof is split-level, the gable roof of the garage being slightly higher than the hip roof of the bungalow. The exterior siding is a combination of weatherboard and drop siding. The structure rests on a combination of brick and concrete piers and a low foundation wall to accommodate the site which slopes somewhat to the south. The principal windows are 6/6 light double hung sashes.

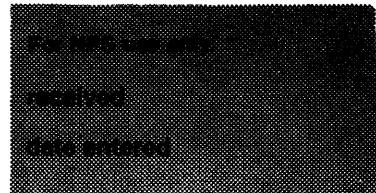
The house contains two bedrooms, a living room, kitchen, and screened porch. There are three entrances: one from the garage directly into the east bedroom, one on the west elevation to the living room, and one on the south to the screened porch and kitchen. The bedrooms are connected by a short hall running east-west between the single bathroom and the closets. Each bedroom has its own doorway to the large ell-shaped living room. The small kitchen stands at the southeast corner of the house, immediately north of the screened porch. The house is completely utilitarian with no stylistic features. There is no fireplace or any evidence of a heating or airconditioning system. (see attachment "C")

The only other original building on the property is the pool house which stands immediately south of a large concrete swimming pool. The pool appears to have been abandoned for a long period of time. The construction is of grey concrete, unfaced with tile or any other material. The poolhouse stands at the bottom of an embankment. Three walls of the rectangular, gable roofed structure are constructed of brick similar in appearance to that of the Martin House. The main (south) facade is mainly wood, drop siding. The building contains two small rooms which are apparently used for storage, but could originally have served as changing rooms. The west section has a solid wood door and a double casement window with eight panes in each leaf. The east section has no corresponding window, but has two wooden doors.

At the southwest corner of the property stands a one-story, single family residence constructed sometime during the 1950s. It is now vacant. It has an irregular plan, a hip roof, and a continuous foundation. The exterior fabric is mainly brick, laid in running bond, and the construction is brick verneer. The main (west) facade features a shallow screened porch immediately north of the central entranceway. There are also a small metal carport on the south and an aluminum-sided kitchen ell on the northeast. A small brick chimney stands at the roof ridge line in a direct line between the screened porch and the kitchen ell. The windows are horizontally divided 2/2 wood, single hung sashes.

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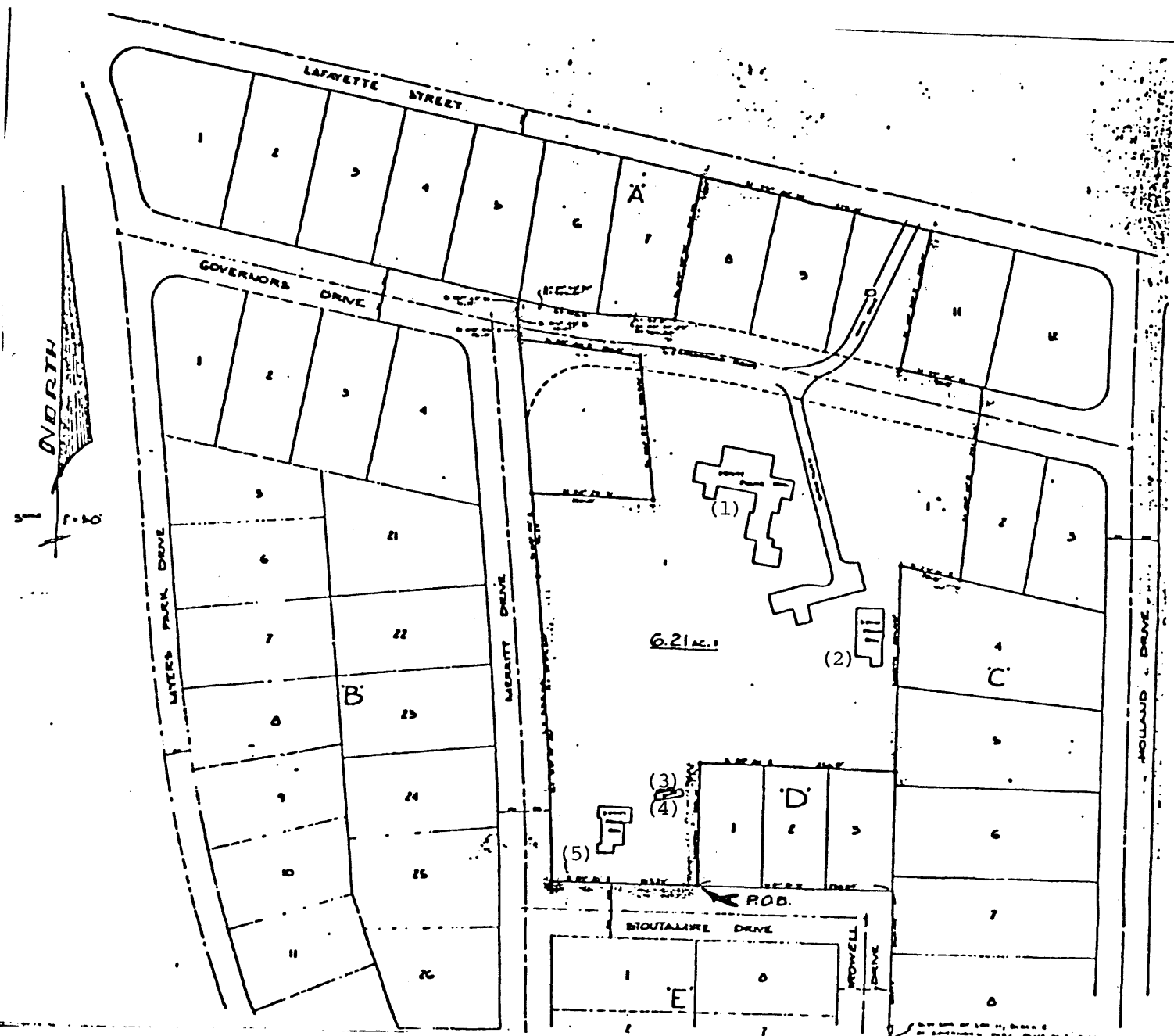
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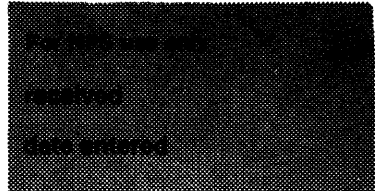
ATTACHMENT "A"

Key to Map

1. Governor Martin House
2. Garage & Guest House
3. Swimming Pool (not shown)
4. Pool House
5. 1043 Merritt Drive
(Non-contributing Residence)



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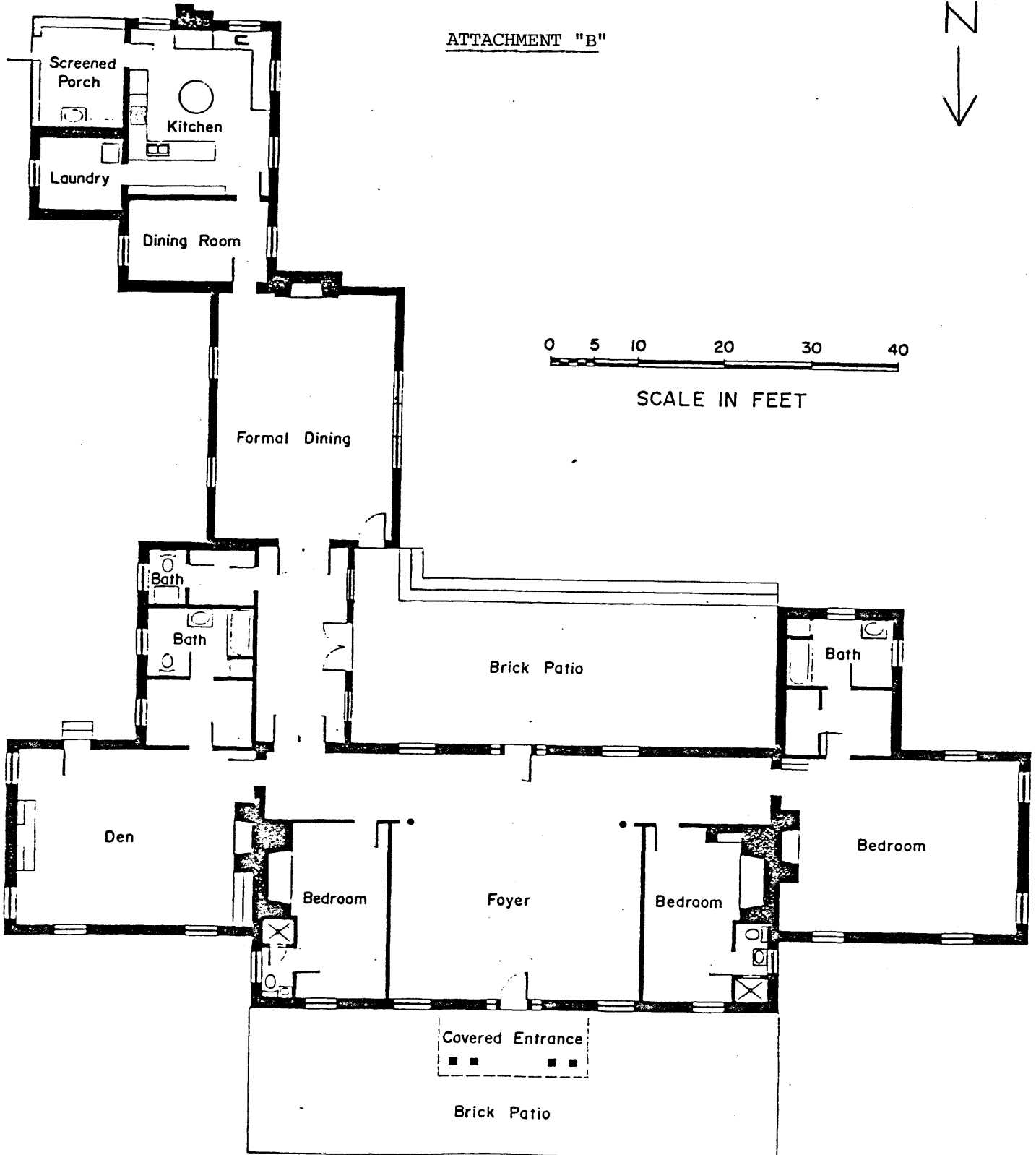


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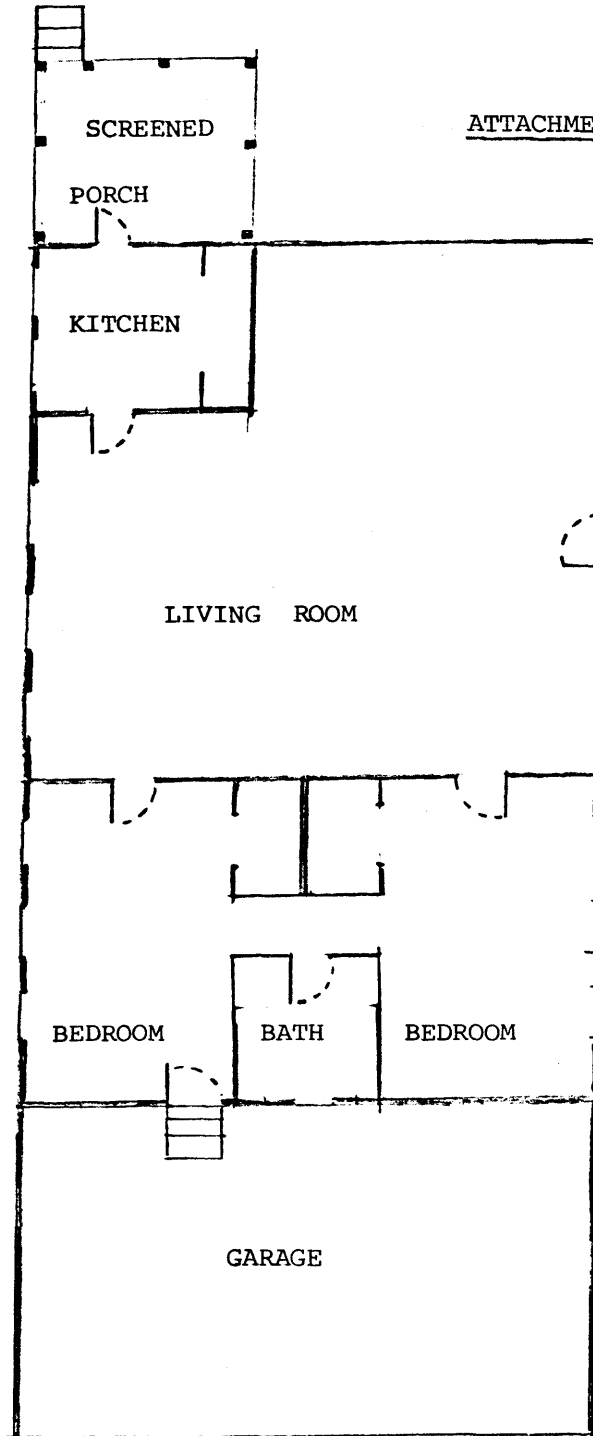


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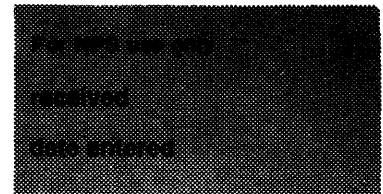
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GUEST HOUSE (not to scale)

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In accordance with National Register of Historic Places Bulletin #14, "Guidelines for Counting Contributing and Noncontributing Resources for National Register Documentation," the following is a list of all contributing and noncontributing structures on the Governor John W. Martin House property.

1. Governor John W. Martin House (Contributing)
2. Garage and Guest House (Contributing)
3. Swimming Pool (Deteriorated, Noncontributing)
4. Pool House (Contributing)
5. 1043 Merrit Drive (Noncontributing Residence Constructed 1950s)

There are no other structures of significant size or significance on the property, of a permanent nature, to be counted.

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 type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates C. 1933/1934 **Builder/Architect** UNKNOWN

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Governor John W. Martin House, also known as Apalachee, is significant for its association with John Wellborn Martin, Florida's twenty-third governor since achieving statehood in 1845. He was one of the youngest men (age 41) elected to that office, and his administration was one of the most progressive up to that time, making many improvements in education, transportation, land reclamation, and prison reform. Apalachee was the name he gave to his vacation home located just east of the then city limits of Tallahassee. It is one of the best local examples of "Georgian" colonial revival architecture and is among the last of the private estates developed in the Tallahassee vicinity in the late 1920s and 1930s, combining the romantic southern mansion ideal with the smaller English country house motif.

John W. Martin was born on June 21, 1884 at his father's plantation, Plainfield, in Marion County, Florida. He was one of five children born to John Marshall and Willie (Owens) Marshall, descendants of English settlers in Albermarle County, Virginia. His great-grandfather served several terms in state legislature of South Carolina before moving to Florida, and his grandfather was a colonel in the Ninth Florida Regiment in the Civil War and also served a term in the Confederate Congress. John W. Martin received a country school education between periods of work on his father's plantation.¹ By his own account he received only four years formal education, "two at a little school called Sparr in Marion County and two at a school in Anthony, Florida."² In 1899, at age 15, he moved to Jacksonville with his parents where³ he worked as a store clerk for the magnificent salary of three dollars a week.

In 1907, he married Lottie Pepper, the daughter of Samuel Pepper of Lake City, Florida. They had one child, John W. Martin, Jr., who died in infancy. While continuing to work as a clerk and salesman,⁴ Martin read for the law at night and was admitted to the Florida Bar in 1914. He joined the Democratic Party and gained public attention both before and during the First World War by touring the state making speeches in support of the policies of President Woodrow Wilson. In 1917, Martin was elected mayor of Jacksonville by a tremendous majority to become that city's youngest (age 33) chief executive. He increased his majority in the next two elections⁵ and carried all but one of the city's 15 wards when he was elected to his third term.

As mayor of what was then Florida's largest city, Martin backed a progressive program of public improvements and the upgrading of the fire and police departments. At the end of his third mayoral term in 1923, Martin began immediately to campaign for the governorship. Martin's platform was a mix of progressive and conservative stands: an extensive road paving program to be undertaken by the state, the reduction and equalization of taxes, the⁶ improvement of public school facilities, and efficiency in state government offices.

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property 6.21

Quadrangle name Tallahassee

Quadrangle scale 1: 24,000

UTM References

A

1	6	7	6	2	8	0	0	3	3	7	0	0	0	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B

Zone			Easting				Northing							

C

Zone			Easting				Northing							

D

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title W. CARL SHIVER / HISTORIC SITES SPECIALIST

RECORDS MANAGEMENT

organization DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY AND date 11 - 4 - 85

street & number DEPARTMENT OF STATE 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:

state 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 *George W. Perry*

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER date November 20, 1985

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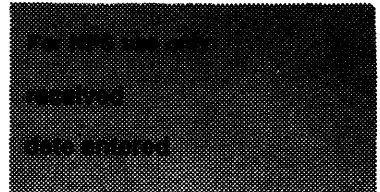
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

John A. Brown
Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the National Register date 1-6-86

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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The governor's campaign of 1924 turned on the issue of paved roads and how their construction would be financed. Although there were many county roads, the state road building program had been slow in getting underway. Much road planning, and some road grading, had been undertaken; but hard road construction by the state to that point had been less than 300 miles. This was a situation that could not be tolerated in a state growing as rapidly as Florida was at that time. The development of Florida after 1900 is reflected in the increase in population from 528,542 in 1900 to 1,263,549 in 1925. In just 25 years the population of the state had tripled. A further indication of this growth was the creation of 13 new counties just in the four years 1921-1925. In 1910 the leading cities were Jacksonville, 57,000; Tampa, 37,000; Pensacola, 22,000; and Key West, 19,000. Fifteen years later Jacksonville led Tampa 95,000 to 94,000, followed by Miami, 69,000 and St. Petersburg, 26,000. Many other communities in Florida showed marked increases also.

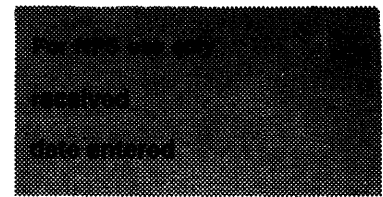
Although five candidates qualified for the governor's race, Martin won with comparative ease. He was inaugurated in January 1925, at the height of the great Florida land boom, when the people of Florida were interested in expansive action. The speculative bubble burst in 1926, but in spite of the collapse of the boom, the construction program of the Martin administration was the greatest in Florida for any similar period up to that time. Two thousand miles of paved state highways and fifteen miles of new bridges were completed, financed in part by pushing through the legislature a bill to increase the state gasoline tax to five cents a gallon. Wildlife conservation programs were begun in the state, with the restocking of quail and deer and the establishment of fish hatcheries. Several hundred thousand dollars was appropriated for new buildings at the Florida State College for Women (now Florida State University) in Tallahassee, and almost a million and a half dollars for buildings at the University of Florida in Gainesville. The obsolete prison farm at Raiford was replaced by a modern penitentiary facility costing \$300,000, and a similar amount was spent on new state government buildings in Tallahassee.

One of the greatest achievements of the Martin administration was the amendment, proposed by the governor in 1925 and ratified by the voters in 1926, to change the state constitution so that the state could provide direct assistance to the public elementary schools. Also at Martin's suggestion, the legislature provided for free textbooks for all public school children through the sixth grade. Despite the marked increase in state expenditures, Martin kept his promise to reduce taxes, and the state millage rate was reduced from ten and three-fourths mills to seven and one-half mills.

Despite its successes, the Martin administration faced enormous difficulties for most of its term. In 1926 the bottom fell out of the real estate, ruining many investors and bringing state growth to a virtual standstill. Two disastrous hurricanes also struck the east coast in 1926 and 1928, causing extensive destruction and enormous loss of life, particularly in the Lake Okeechobee region, where estimates of the death toll from the 1928 hurricane ranged from 1,800 to 2,500. The natural disasters pointed out the urgency of refinancing the Everglades drainage project which Martin had advocated in 1925. It had begun under the Broward administration in 1905, but little had been accomplished even though the state had already entailed a debt

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exceeding \$10,000,000. Martin hoped to obtain financial backing for an additional \$20,000,000 bond issue and to expand the drainage districts to allow local ad valorem taxation for the financing of local drainage projects. He was, however, only partly successful. Not until the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1930 was passed by the federal government did extensive channel and levee construction activity, under the direction of the Army Corps of Engineers, get underway in the Lake Okeechobee region.¹³

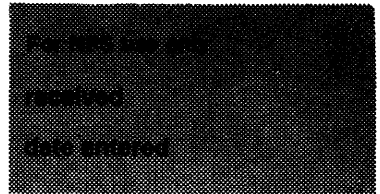
Barred by the state constitution from succeeding himself as governor, Martin sought nomination to the office of U.S. senator in 1928. He was defeated in his bid by Park Trammell. The difference in issues was slight, but Martin carried the blame for the collapse of the land boom and for public spending in seeming disregard for future debt obligations.¹⁴ He was to make one more venture into politics, the governor's race for 1932. He was defeated by David Sholtz, his principal rival, despite polling first in the primary.¹⁵ Shortly before leaving office, he purchased 12 acres of land just outside the city limits of Tallahassee, less than a mile east of the capitol building.¹⁶ Shortly after the beginning of 1929 he purchased two more contiguous parcels, giving him a total of 27½ acres.¹⁷ It is unclear when his estate, "Apalachee", was constructed. It was first mentioned by name when the Tallahassee Daily Democrat reported on January 2, 1935, that the Martins were spending the weekend there. Previous reports in the local newspaper had placed the Martins in the homes of friends or staying at either the Cherokee or Floridan hotels on their previous visits to Tallahassee.¹⁸ Mrs. Granville E. Batey, a niece of Martin, recalled visiting Apalachee when she attended Florida State College for Women from 1933-1937 and stated that her uncle used the property to entertain Jacksonville friends and northern business associates.¹⁹

No record survives naming the architect who designed Apalachee. It is likely that there was one, however, as the formal character of the Georgian Revival structure suggests a well-schooled academic architectural background. There were only two registered architects in Tallahassee at that time, while in Martin's native Jacksonville there were sixteen.²⁰ There is an outside possibility that the house was designed by the prominent Tampa architect, M. Leo Elliot, who was in Tallahassee at the same time as Martin in May 1933.²¹ In any case, the Martins used the estate either seven or eight years. In 1941, Martin sold the property to local developers who incorporated all but the present approximately six acres into a new subdivision called Governor's Park.²² The house itself has passed through a number of hands since that time and today stands vacant.

Although at 27 acres Apalachee did not rank among the larger estates in the Tallahassee vicinity, it grew out of similar forces that created the others. In the last two decades of the 19th century, the increasingly idle cotton plantations were turned into "winter homes" for wealthy northern industrialists and a few prosperous southerners. Most of these plantations were used only minimally for agriculture, their major purpose being private game preserves where the owners and their guests could hunt quail (the southern bobwhite), dove, duck, wild turkey, and deer. Much emphasis was also placed entertaining guests for extended periods, requiring a substantial country house and/or often a guest house and other support facilities: barns, stables, kennels, etc. These "hunting preserves" ranged in size

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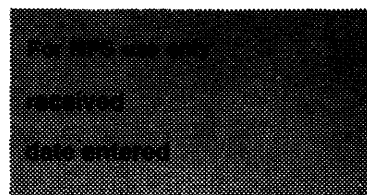
from a few hundred acres to many thousand. In fact, land purchases for quail plantations in the Tallahassee vicinity had become so extensive by 1914 that native farmers began to complain that yankee sportsmen threaten to extinguish agriculture in the area altogether. These protests were unavailing, however, and the march of such "plantations" continued until they had taken in 100,000 acres.²³

Apalachee is not unique among Georgian Revival houses constructed in Tallahassee during the 1930's, but it is academically one of the better examples, at least on the exterior. The Georgian style is one of the most durable and popular in America and has been subject to numerous revivals. Georgian was the dominant style of the English colonies from about 1700 to 1780 and examples are still preserved in many locales of the Atlantic seaboard states. The style grew from the influence of the Italian Renaissance on native English house types, lending classicizing touches to the Medieval tradition. Although not limited to brick construction, and even though those of the "Adam" variety are more classical in their components, the most familiar "Georgian" house type to most Americans is a one or two-story, red brick structure with white trim and perhaps a small entrance portico. Examples constructed between 1915 and 1935 often reflect original prototypes more than those built a generation earlier. This is partly a result of such publications as the White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs which became available about that time and was dominated by photographs of colonial buildings. The economic depression of the 1930s, World War II, and changing postwar fashions led to a simplification of the style, but it is still very much in evidence even today. The Martin House takes a compromise approach and has many simplified details. It is, however, strongly "colonial" in its steeply pitched side-gabled central block and dependent wings. Its massive interior chimneys, extensive use of mullioned glass, and small classical main entrance portico are also part of the familiar "Georgian" vocabulary.

The John W. Martin House, therefore, is significant because of its association with one of Florida's youngest and most progressive governor's, its association with "country estates" constructed in the vicinity of Tallahassee prior to World War II, and for being a good, although not extraordinary, example of a Georgian Revival style house adapted to a "rural" setting. It was also, apparently, the only house he ever had constructed for himself, his Jacksonville residences being existing structures which he purchased.²⁴ Martin lived the remainder of his life in Jacksonville. He resumed his law practice and became an investments broker.²⁵ In 1943 he was appointed co-trustee of the Florida East Coast Railway with Scott M. Lofton, U.S. Senator from Florida. He became sole trustee in 1953 after Lofton's death. Martin, himself, died on February 22, 1958 in Jacksonville.²⁶

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FOOTNOTES

¹National Cyclopedia of American Biography, Vol. D, (New York: James T. White and Co.), 1934.

²Junius E. Dovell, Florida, Historic, Dramatic, Contemporary, Vol. II, (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co.), 1952, p. 779.

³ibid.; Florida Times-Union (Jacksonville). 23 February 1958.

⁴National Cyclopedia of American Biography.

⁵Florida Times-Union. 23 February 1958.

⁶Smith's Weekly (Tallahassee). 9 January 1925.

⁷Dovell, p. 779.

⁸Dovell, p. 777.

⁹Florida Times-Union. 23 February 1958.

¹⁰Dovell, p. 781.

¹¹ibid., p. 782.

¹²ibid.

¹³ibid., p. 789.

¹⁴ibid., p. 792.

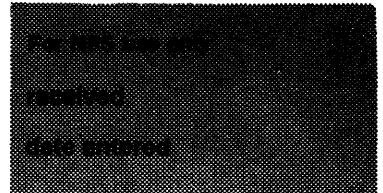
¹⁵ibid., p. 802-803.

¹⁶Leon County, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Deed Book 19, Page 435, December 4, 1928.

¹⁷ibid., Deed Book 19, Page 451, January 1, 1929 and Page 500, February 12, 1929.

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18 Tallahassee Daily Democrat. 26 May 1933, 26 April 1934, 9 November 1934.

19 Mrs. Granville Batey, oral interview by Phillip A. Werndli. Florida State News, May 30, 1935; June 6, 1935, April 3, 1936; May 27, 1936.

20 Polk's Tallahassee City Directory and Polk's Jacksonville City Directory. (New York: Polk Publishing Co.), 1932-1934.

21 Tallahassee Daily Democrat. 24 & 26 May 1933.

22 Leon County, Clerk of the Circuit Court. Deed Book 44, Page 58, January 24, 1941; Plat Book 2, Page 109, August, 1941.

23 Clifton Paisley, From Cotton to Quail, (Tallahassee: University Presses of Florida), p. 84.

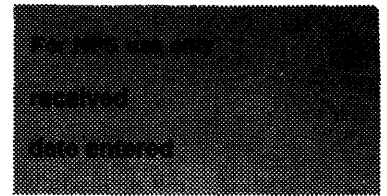
24 Mrs. Granville Batey, interview.

25 Polk's Jacksonville City Directory, 1929-1958.

26 Florida Times-Union. 23 February 1958.

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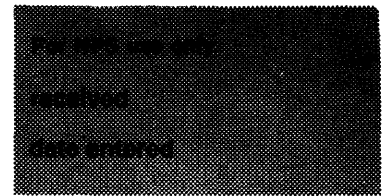
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2. Dovell, Junius E. Florida, Historic, Dramatic, Contemporary. Vol II. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1952.
3. Florida Times-Union (Jacksonville). February 23, 1958.
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5. Leon County Clerk of the Circuit Court. Plat Books. Leon County Courthouse, Tallahassee, Florida.
6. National Cyclopedia of American Biography. Vol. D. New York: James T. White and Co., 1934.
7. Paisley, Clifton. From Cotton to Quail. Tallahassee: University Presses of Florida, 1981.
8. Polk's Jacksonville City Directory. New York: Polk Publishing Co, 1918-1958.
9. Polk's Tallahassee City Directory. New York: Polk Publishing Co., 1928-1984.
10. Smith's Weekly (Tallahassee). January 9, 1925.
11. Tallahassee Daily Democrat. May 26, 1933; October 29, 1933; April 26, 1934; November 9, 1934; January 2, 1935.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Begin at the southwest corner of Lot 1, Block "D" of GOVERNOR'S PARK ADDITION as recorded in Plat Book 3, Page 68, of the public records of Leon County, Florida, and run North along the West boundary of said Lot 1, Block "D", 135.0 feet to the NW corner of said lot; thence East along the North boundary of Block "D" 230.0 feet to the NE corner of Lot 3, Block "D", also being the West boundary of Block "C";

thence North along the West boundary of Block "C" 229.93 feet to the SW corner of Lot 1, Block "C"; thence SE along the South boundary of Lot 1, Block "C" 70.0 feet to the SE corner of said lot 1;

thence North along the East boundary of Lot 1, Block "C", and a projection thereof 221.05 feet to a point on the Northerly boundary of the 60.0 foot right-of-way of Governor's Drive (now abandoned);

thence West along the Southerly boundary of Lot 11, Block "A" 97.0 feet to the SE corner of Lot 10, Block "A";

thence North along the Easterly boundary of Lot 10, Block "A" 160.0 feet to the Southerly right-of-way boundary of Lafayette Street;

thence West along the Southerly right-of-way boundary of Lafayette Street 275.0 feet to the NW corner of Lot 8, Block "A";

thence South along the West boundary of said Lot 8, Block "A" 164.10 feet to the SE corner of Lot 7, Block "A" (also a point on the abandoned Northerly right-of-way of Governor's Drive), said point lying on a curve to the Southwesterly;

thence Northwesterly along the Southerly boundary of said Lot 7, Block "A" and the Southerly boundary of Lot 6, Block "A" 128.0 feet to the SW corner of said Lot 6;

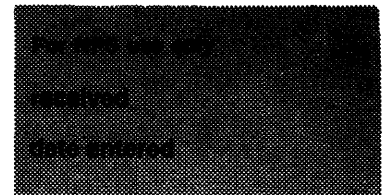
thence South along a projection of the Westerly boundary of Lot 6, Block "A" 11.71 feet to the intersection of said projection with the Easterly boundary of the right-of-way of Merritt Drive;

thence South along the Easterly boundary of the right-of-way of Merritt Drive 18.87 feet to a point 30.0 feet from the Southerly boundary of Lot 6, Block "A";

thence continue South along the Easterly right-of-way boundary of Merritt Drive 15.0 feet;

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION (cont.)

thence leaving said Easterly right-of-way of Merritt Drive run East 140.0 feet; thence South 163.53 feet; thence West 140.0 feet to a point on the Easterly right-of-way boundary of Merritt Drive;

thence South along the Easterly right-of-way boundary of Merritt Drive 96.25 feet to a point of curve to the right;

thence Southeasterly along the Easterly right-of-way boundary of Merritt Drive 338.05 feet to a point on the Northerly right-of-way boundary of Stoutamire Drive;

thence East along said Northerly right-of-way boundary of Stoutamire Drive to the Southwest corner of Lot 1, Block "D", the point of beginning;

containing 6.21 acres, more or less, and situate in Section 31, Township 1 North, Range 1 East, Leon County, Florida.