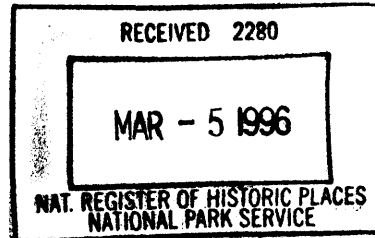


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Williams House
other names/site number Swain House, Langston Apartments, Allen Boarding House 8LE00329

2. Location

street & number 450 Saint Francis Street N/A not for publication
city or town Tallahassee N/A vicinity
state Florida code FL county Leon code 073 zip code 32301

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
Suzanne P. Walker / Deputy SHPO 2/23/96
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
 entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:)

Edson W. Beall
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
4/4/96
Entered in the National Register

Williams House

Name of Property

Leon County, Florida

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

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

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Domestic/Multiple Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Work in progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Other/Frame Vernacular

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick masonry piers

walls Wood/weatherboard

roof Asphalt shingles

other Metal

Narrative Description

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

See Attached

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Early Settlement

Period of Significance

c1862 - 1945

Significant Dates

c1862 - construction

1908 - alterations

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown/Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Williams House
Name of Property

Leon County, Florida
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 760460 3369860
Zone Easting Northing
2

3
Zone Easting Northing
4

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gary V. Goodwin, Historic Preservation Planner

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date February, 1996

street & number R.A. Gray Building
500 South Bronough Street telephone (904) 487-2333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Jean L. Kendrick and Mark E. Kendrick

street & number 450 St. Francis Street telephone

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32301

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1WILLIAMS HOUSE
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida**SUMMARY**

The Williams House at 450 Saint Francis Street in Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida, is a two-and-a-half-story with attic, side-gable roofed, house constructed of cypress and longleaf pine sometime before 1862. The house does not show features of a high style, but is a fine example of an early frame vernacular house with mortise and tenon construction. The house retains its basic integrity of design, material, workmanship, feeling and association to a remarkably high degree. The property also includes a small, non-contributing shed behind the house.

SETTING

The Williams House is located in the "All Saints" neighborhood near Tallahassee's two historic railroad stations, southwest of the downtown area. The house is one of the oldest structures of the neighborhood which developed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries in association with the railroad-based activities in the area. Boarding houses for transients and homes for railroad employees and their families were constructed during an era when railroads played an important role in small communities.

APPEARANCEExterior

The Williams House is a two-and-a-half story, mortise and tenon, vernacular house with a weatherboard exterior. The windows are primarily 2/2, double hung sash with cypress facing. The building has a moderately pitched, side gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. A small ell is attached at the west end of the rear elevation. It appears from documentary and physical evidence that the Williams House is a one story house dating to c1862 that was altered with the addition of the second story-and-a-half and attic sometime between 1876 and 1920.

The main (south) elevation (Photo 1) has a centrally located entrance flanked by two, single, 2/2, wooden, double hung sash windows. The main entrance has a paneled wooden door with a 2-light transom (Photo 7). At the second story, a central door, presently blocked off with a railing as a safety precaution, is flanked with similar windows. Three shed roofed dormers, each with paired 2/2 wooden windows, pierce the roof. The east and west elevations of the main block of the building display the same type of windows: four windows are unevenly distributed at the first floor; three windows are

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

WILLIAMS HOUSE
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida

placed symmetrically at the second floor; two windows are at the attic level; and a single square opening, probably for a vent, is at the attic level (Photo 2). The gable end is accented with gable returns. The rear (north) elevation (Photo 3) has an uneven distribution of windows at the first and second stories, and dormers similar to those on the main elevation. A small, side gabled, one-room ell with a porch is attached at the west end of the elevation. It has two small windows on its north elevation, and a brick chimney with brick corbelling and a hood (Photos 4&5). The west elevation is similar to the east elevation.

Interior

The interior of the house can be addressed in two parts: 1) the original first story and 2) the second story-and-a-half and attic. The first story, mortise and tenon construction (Photo 6) probably dates from c1862; the second story and above were added sometime later, probably between 1876 and 1920. These dates are based on documentary and physical evidence.

Burfoot Williams' 1875 will indicates that there were only four rooms of furniture, suggesting that there was no second floor at that time. The first floor consisted of four rooms, two on the east and two on the west, divided by a broad hall that ran the width of the building from north to south, with a four-paneled door with one-inch cypress facings at each end. Double fireplaces (Photo 8) in the rooms on both sides of the hall were serviced by interior chimneys. This same configuration is still apparent, though there is now a straight flight of stairs (Photo 12) to the second floor (See Floor Plans). Other possibly original features on the first floor of the house include four-paneled doors with Bennington knobs and hardware (nails, hinges, etc.) that are typical of the late 19th century. A wooden mantel in the southeast room (Photo 11) is fashioned from a single piece of wood and is similar to an original mantel in the 1856 Brokaw-McDougal House (NR 1972) which is also located in Tallahassee. The mantels in the other three downstairs rooms are constructed of several pieces, suggesting they are later replacements.

The second floor's floorboard arrangement follows the layout of the first floor's double-parlor plan. The present arrangement of the second floor, however, includes seven rooms (Photos 16&17). Thus, the second floor, the half-story and the attic appear to have been subdivided sometime after their original construction, probably in the 1920s when the building was converted into a boarding house. The main staircase, if original, would have led to an attic. It is more likely, however, that it is an early addition, contemporaneous with the construction of the upper stories. The odd position of the

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 3

**WILLIAMS HOUSE
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida**

staircase, (Photo 12) leading from the rear (north) entry towards the front of the house (south), also suggests that it is not an original feature.

Other physical evidence that the upper stories were not original to the house includes the dimensions of the floor boards: the tongue-in-groove boards on the first floor are mostly one-by-six inches, and are probably the original ones; other boards that measure only one-by-four inches are probably replacements. Some of the original one-by-six boards show fire damage that dates from c1908. The floorboards on the second floor (Photo 14), half story, and the attic, however, measure one-by-four and one-by-three inches, but none measures one-by-six. This also suggests a later construction date for the upper floors.

The kitchen on the northwest corner of the house is a single-story projection from the main building. On the interior, it has direct access to the dining room at the northwest corner of the main block of the building. The kitchen may have been constructed at the same time the original one-story dwelling was built, sometime before 1862, and moved to its present location from a position farther from the house. The early one-by-six floorboards of the kitchen were later covered by one-by-three boards, similar to those used in the later alterations to the main building. The wooden kitchen cabinets and countertop (Photo 9) are also very early, perhaps original, as evidenced by the single piece construction of the counter and the early knobs on the cabinets. The interior arrangement of the kitchen appears to have shifted with the introduction of running water. A basin probably would have originally been set under the window on the west side of the kitchen, facing the grease pit beneath. When plumbing was added, the sink was moved to the north wall and two small paired windows were added. These windows, because of the sink placed below them, were 3/3, double hung sash that are shorter than the elongated, 2/2 windows used throughout the main block of the house.

The height of the ceiling is different on each floor: eleven feet on the first floor, nine feet on the second floor, seven-and-a-half feet at the half story, and six feet in the attic. The addition of a second story, half story, and attic would have required the extension upward of the two interior chimneys (Photo 18). The original chimneys, which are still in place, probably extended to two stories before the 1920s alterations were made, for there is a handwritten inscription of "Tallahassee 1900" on the plaster covering the bricks of the west chimney at the second story.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 4

**WILLIAMS HOUSE
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida**

Alterations

Large scale modifications to the house in the historic period included the turn of the century introduction of modern conveniences such as a coal-burning furnace in a crawl space under the house and indoor plumbing. The kitchen may have been attached to the house at the same time. The plumbing necessitated some rearrangement of the interior living spaces to construct bathrooms. Claw foot bathtubs (Photos 10&15) remain in place in some of the bathrooms. When the house was converted to apartments in the 1920s, sinks with running water were added to some of the bedrooms. Recent work on the roof of the Williams House shows that the c1908 roof was covered with two layers of wooden shingles and nine layers of asphalt. The present roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The door in the middle bay of the second story on the front elevation was originally constructed as a window. A door was needed to lead to the upper level of a two-story porch which probably replaced an original one-story porch. This hypothesis is based on the height of the structure's pier foundation. The two-story porch has recently been removed because of its extreme disrepair and lack of integrity.

A small, non-historic addition adjoining the kitchen ell and rear of the main block was recently removed.

Non-contributing Resources

There is one small, one-story shed located behind the house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

WILLIAMS HOUSE
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida

SUMMARY

The Williams House, one of the few pre-Reconstruction structures still standing in Tallahassee, is an excellent example of Frame Vernacular architecture (Criterion C) and a reminder of the vitality which surrounded the railroad in Tallahassee and the Florida Panhandle in an age gone by (Criterion A). Because of its proximity to the railroad station, it has served as housing for railroad workers, soldiers, possibly prostitutes, and other wandering souls as they stopped in Tallahassee for a brief time before continuing on their journeys. As the railroad prospered, so did the house, when the railroad declined in prosperity, the house also declined.

CONTEXT

Tallahassee Railroad Significance

Throughout the nineteenth century, the city of Tallahassee considered accessibility one of its most valued traits. Tallahassee was founded April 9, 1824, as the new capital of the territory of Florida, situated approximately midway between Pensacola and Saint Augustine. Thus, the founding of the Tallahassee Railroad Company in 1834 contributed to the vitality of the city by opening a new avenue for commercial and military purposes, providing employment directly or indirectly to many of the town's citizens, and bringing in visitors, businessmen, politicians, slaves, and others from all over Florida and the eastern United States. The railroad, in Tallahassee as in any other nineteenth-century city, was a lifeline. Therefore, the property and residential home located at 450 Saint Francis Street, just outside the original city limits of Tallahassee and within blocks of the railroad station, stands today as a valuable landmark in Tallahassee's social, economic, historical and architectural heritage through its association with the Tallahassee Railroad Company.

Bertram H. Groene's *Ante-bellum Tallahassee* (Florida Heritage Foundation, 1971) provides a brief history of the Tallahassee Railroad Company:

The Tallahassee Railroad was first chartered over Governor DuVal's veto as the Leon Railway Company in 1831, re-chartered in 1832 and finally for a third and last time as the Tallahassee Railroad Company on February 10, 1834. In June 1834, all one hundred thousand shares of the railroad were subscribed to. All the directors were important businessmen: financier R. K. Call, planters

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

WILLIAMS HOUSE
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida

Willis Alston and Benjamin Chaires, merchants William Kerr, T. R. Betton and William Maner, auctioneer R. J. Hackley, and promoter Romeo Lewis.

The road was built by John and William Gray of Columbia, South Carolina, who were considered the most able railroad builders in the South. In October 1835, the Grays advertised for 500 laborers and 200 carpenters to work on the railroad. Laborers were to get \$20 to \$25 per month, and carpenters, \$35 to \$50. As further inducement they added the convenient lie that the line passed through dry healthy country and that there was no danger of fever.

Historical Significance

Burfoot Williams was one of these workers who came to Florida with high hopes and ambitious visions. He hailed from North Carolina sometime after 1850 (he did not appear in the Florida census that year) and before 1853, the year in which he married Ellen Bryant, according to the Leon County Marriage License records. Ellen Bryant was a Florida woman and widow of James J. Bryant, a baker from Georgia, according to the 1850 United States Census. The 1860 census shows Burfoot and Ellen Williams, aged 38 and 28 respectively, as residents of Tallahassee sharing their household with a 26 year-old male boarder, J. W. Tuten. No occupations are listed for them. However, the minutes of the Tallahassee Railroad's Board of Directors' meeting of May 4, 1863, indicate that a Mr. Williams, a freight agent for the railroad, was to be given a raise in salary to \$1500.00. That this Mr. Williams was Burfoot Williams is a logical assumption because of other associations between the railroad and Burfoot Williams, including his residence on the property, owned by the Railroad, at 450 Saint Francis Street.

According to the minutes of the Tallahassee Railroad's Board of Directors' meeting on June 2, 1862, Burfoot Williams petitioned the Tallahassee Railroad to "buy [from the Railroad] the lots on which he lives" at 450 Saint Francis Street. His petition was denied, but the minutes refer to "the lots on which [Williams] lives," suggesting a house was present. The architectural style and construction materials of the residence currently standing on this site indicate that the first story of the present structure is likely the house in which Williams and his wife lived. This places the construction of the first story of the present structure before 1862.

Leon County deed records show several properties bought and sold by Williams in the 1860s. On January 25, 1869, he sold a property in north Tallahassee (lot 223). On March 19, 1869, nearly

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

WILLIAMS HOUSE
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida

seven years after the original petition, Williams was finally allowed to purchase the house and land on which he lived, lots 32 and 34 in the south half of the county quarter of Leon County. On August 21 of the same year, Williams bought lots 31 and 34 from Robert B. Garwood and his wife Emma, who had bought the properties from E. Houston, president of the Board of Directors of the Tallahassee Railroad. The railroad company was selling off its unnecessary properties bit by bit to provide financial support to the business, which was failing due to the worthlessness of Confederate bonds.

Thus, Burfoot Williams and his wife Ellen owned the square block enclosed by Saint Michael, Saint Francis, Macomb, and Bloxham Streets, conveniently located between the southwest corner of the Tallahassee city limits and the railroad station, and across the street from the Wahnish Cigar Factory. According to his will, dated June 2, 1875, Burfoot Williams and his wife owned the adjoining block as well, consisting of lots 52, 53, 54, and 55, enclosed by Macomb Street, Saint Francis Street, Railroad Avenue, and Bloxham Street.

Burfoot and Ellen Williams had no children. To ensure that Ellen would be provided for after his death, Burfoot specified in his will that the items he owned, including his land, were to be left to his wife. Among the property he left his wife were:

20 head cattle, 20 head hogs, 1 bay mare, 2 sets bedroom furniture including beds, bedsteads, bed clothing, wardrobes, bureaus with table lamps, fire irons, fenders, carpets, curtains, 1 set parlor furniture including tables, chairs, desks, sofas, divans, carpets, fenders, fire irons and brass ornaments, 1 set dining room furniture including sideboard, table, chairs, china, earthen ware, glass ware, knives, forks, carpets, silver plates, fire irons, fenders, +c. and all other furniture, books, ornaments now in the dwelling, 1 set kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, +c., 1 note of P. Houston for \$5000.00 secured by mortgage, 1 judgment in favor of B. Williams vs. J. J. Williams and F. R. Cotton for about \$3000.00 more or less stock in the Tallahassee Manufacturing Co. to the amount of \$1000.00.

This list provides an idea of the size of the original home, as inhabited by the Williamses, because it indicates four rooms of furniture and a kitchen. Of the four original rooms on the first floor, two were used as bedrooms, one as a parlor, and one as a dining room. The kitchen probably was unattached to the house, as was the custom of the time, due to the extreme heat generated by the stoves in the

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 4**WILLIAMS HOUSE
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida**

summer. The kitchen which currently sits on the property may be the original, moved by 1930 to its present location and attached to the northwest corner of the dwelling.

Burfoot Williams died December 30, 1876, and his wife inherited all his estate. Ellen Williams died in January 1897, leaving no direct descendants and no debts. The fate of the various properties was in the hands of the court for seven and a half years until finally partitioned among her existing heirs on August 15, 1904. The house and land of lot 32 were then put up for auction on August 30, 1904. The bid was won by Joseph A. Edmondson at the price of \$1,495.00, \$1005.00 for the land and \$490.00 for the house.

Less than two years later, Edmondson sold the house and a portion of lot 32, consisting of the southwest corner and measuring 66 feet by 170 feet, to Ida M. Allen for \$1,425.00. Allen likely lived on the property, but also used it as collateral for several loans from the State Savings Bank of Tallahassee in 1912, 1914, and, after her marriage to W. C. Rouse, in 1915. The Rouses sold the property on January 29, 1919, to William C. Lewis and his wife Mary E. Lewis, who resold it less than 10 months later (November 6, 1919) to James W. and Latty M. Swain for \$1,600.00. The upper one and a half stories, which had been added sometime between 1876 and 1920, were probably divided into apartments in the 1920s and soon became known as the Swain House. The records of unpaid property taxes and the numerous mortgages taken out on the property throughout the twenties, thirties, and forties indicate that the apartments were not very profitable. Local rumor tells of the house being used as a speakeasy and perhaps a house of prostitution. The bright red and garish silver which can still be found under several layers of paint on the third story would seem to support this rumor, as does a hole or crude cellar in the backyard which may have been a storage place for kegs of alcohol.

The property sold to the Swains in 1919 was the same portion of the property, the western half of the property measuring 66 by 170 feet, that was sold to Ida Allen in 1906. Under the ownership of the Swains, the property was sometimes larger, according to mortgage information. In 1928 the Swains mortgaged the entire southwest portion of lot 32, excluding only the northeast corner measuring 106 by 75 feet, to George J. Deeb and later J. D. Smith. In a 1931 mortgage to Alice M. Phillips, the property is described as lot 32 excluding the northeast corner measuring 70 by 100 feet. The property was again subdivided in 1943 to its present dimensions, beginning in the southwest corner and extending 66 feet east, 95 feet north, 6 feet west, 75 feet north, 60 feet west, and 170 feet south to the starting point, or the west 66 feet of lot 32, according to Leon County Property Appraiser's records.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 5

**WILLIAMS HOUSE
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida**

Aside from the numerous mortgages and second mortgages, the next major change of ownership took place on July 24, 1953, when Margaret E. and M. L. Langston purchased the property and dwelling. The house was known as the Langston Apartments from 1957-1971. In July 1992 Jean L. Kendrick and her son Mark E. Kendrick purchased the property which was greatly deteriorated with the intention of rehabilitating it.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Frame Vernacular

Vernacular American architecture displays the common wood frame or masonry construction techniques of nonprofessional or self-taught builders. A variety of frame Vernacular houses of varied, nonspecific style spread throughout the country as the expansion of the railroads allowed for the transportation of lumber, often pre-cut. This style is sometimes referred to as the National Style.

Architectural Significance

The Williams House shows much architectural integrity despite some additions and divisions made throughout the twentieth century. In addition, this house is one of the few pre-Reconstruction, frame vernacular houses in Tallahassee still on its original site.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

WILLIAMS HOUSE
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Dunn, Hampton. Yesterday's Tallahassee. Miami: E. A. Seeman, 1974.

Groene, Bertram H. Ante-bellum Tallahassee. Tallahassee: Florida Heritage Foundation, 1971.

Kendrick, Jean. Interview. September 12, 1994.

Kendrick, Mark. Interview. October 1, 1994.

Leon County Deed Records. Leon County, Florida. 1860-present.

Leon County Marriage Records. Leon County, Florida. 1843-1858.

Leon County Property Appraiser's Records. Parcel #2136900328760. November 7, 1994.

Lindstrom, Andy. "Problems Plague This Old House," Tallahassee Democrat. August 28, 1994: 1E, 6E.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1993.

Sanborn-Perris Map Company. Sanborn Map of Tallahassee, Florida. New York: Sanborn Insurance Company, 1909.

Sanborn-Perris Map Company. Sanborn Map of Tallahassee, Florida. New York: Sanborn Insurance Company, 1930.

Tallahassee City Directories, 1957-1971.

Tallahassee Historical Society. Apalachee: the publication of the Tallahassee Historical Society. Tallahassee: Tallahassee Historical Society, 1944.

Tallahassee Railroad Company. Minutes of Board of Directors' Meetings, 1862-1869. Florida State Archives.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

WILLIAMS HOUSE
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida

Tallahassee Title Company. Abstract of Title to all that part of Lot Number 32 in the South half of County Quarter Addition to said City of Tallahassee July 22, 1949.

United States Census. Leon County, Florida. 1850, 1860, 1870.

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

**WILLIAMS HOUSE
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida**

Verbal boundary description

South half of county quarter, west 66 feet of lot 32, Official Record Book #307, page 95; Deed Book #1577, page 721, Leon County, Florida.

Boundary justification

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the Williams House.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photo Page 1

**WILLIAMS HOUSE
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida**

List of Photographs

- 1) Williams House 450 St. Francis Street
- 2) Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida
- 3) Jean L. Kendrick/Jana Bielecki
- 4) January 1995
- 5) Tallahassee, Florida
- 6) View of facade (south elevation); camera facing north
- 7) Photograph 1 of 18

Items 1-5 are the same for the rest of the photographs

- 6) East elevation; camera facing west
- 7) Photograph 2 of 18

- 6) North elevation; camera facing southwest
- 7) Photograph 3 of 18

- 6) View of kitchen (west elevation); camera facing northeast
- 7) Photograph 4 of 18

- 6) North elevation; camera facing south
- 7) Photograph 5 of 18

- 6) View of mortise and tendon foundation
- 7) Photograph 6 of 18

- 6) View of transom over front door
- 7) Photograph 7 of 18

- 6) View of library (original mantel)
- 7) Photograph 8 of 18

- 6) First floor bath
- 7) Photograph 9 of 18

- 6) Dining room fireplace
- 7) Photograph 10 of 18

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photo Page 2

**WILLIAMS HOUSE
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida**

6) Kitchen interior (east wall)

7) Photograph 11 of 18

6) First floor staircase

7) Photograph 12 of 18

6) Second floor hallway (facing east)

7) Photograph 13 of 18

6) Second floor change in floorboard pattern

7) Photograph 14 of 18

6) Second floor bath

7) Photograph 15 of 18

6) Second floor bedroom (facing south)

7) Photograph 16 of 18

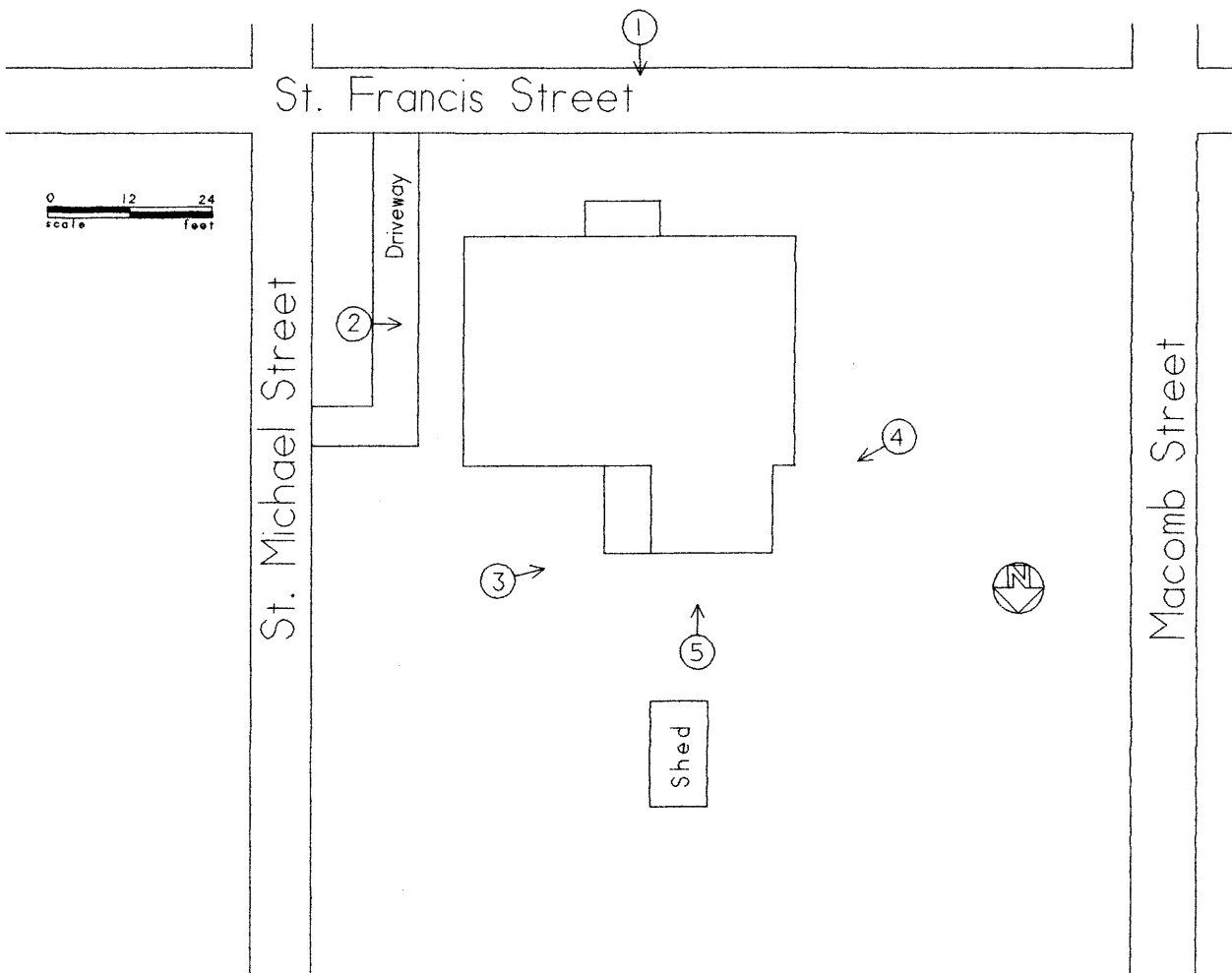
6) Second floor rooms (facing south)

7) Photograph 17 of 18

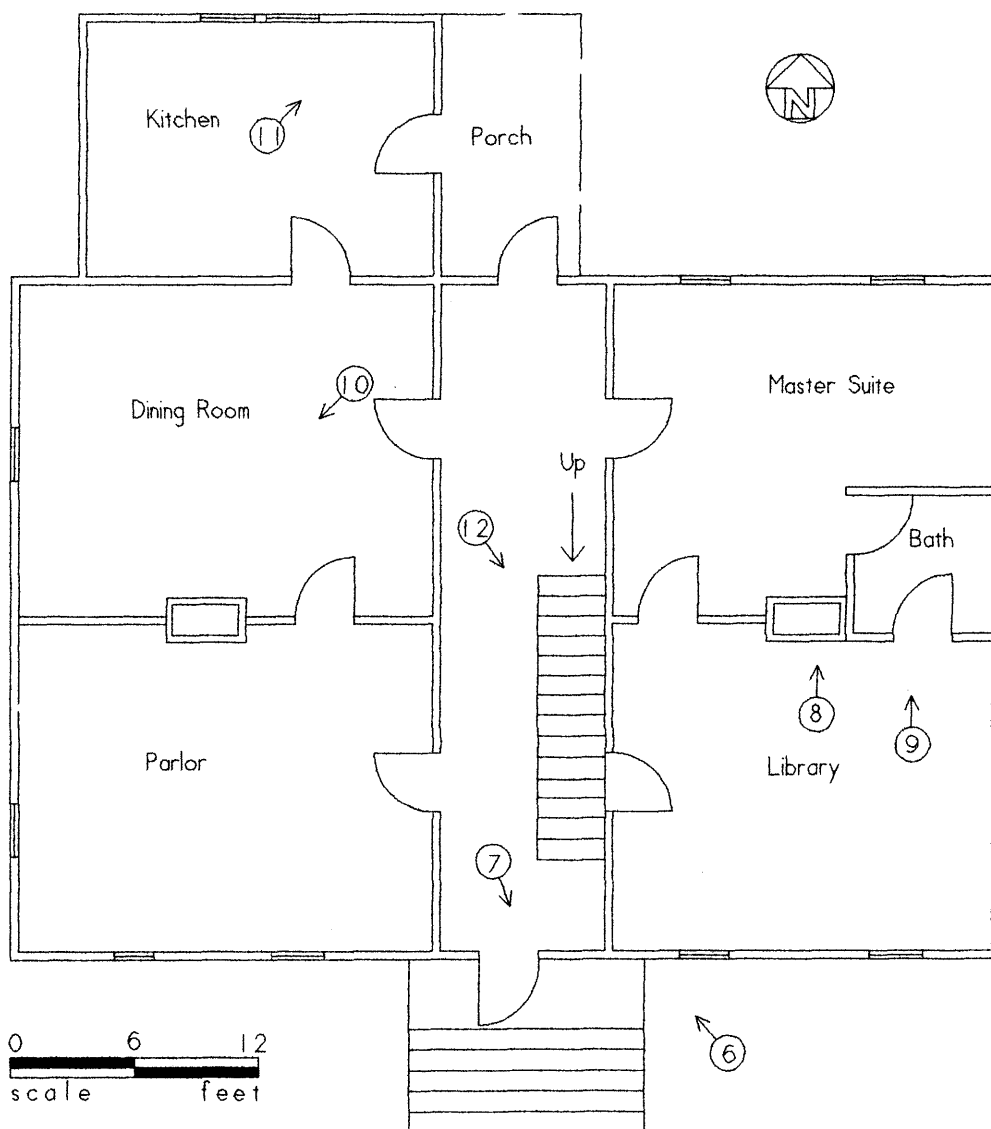
6) Third floor (facing Southeast)

7) Photograph 18 of 18

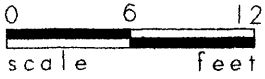
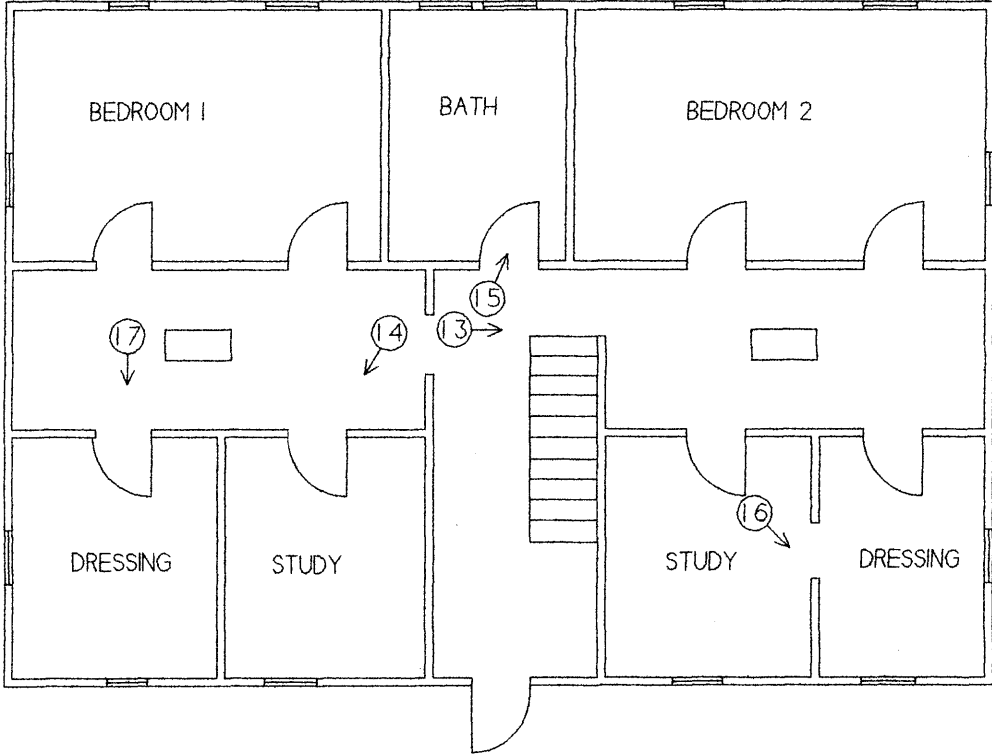
WILLIAMS HOUSE
450 ST. FRANCIS STREET
TALLAHASSEE, LEON COUNTY
SITE PLAN



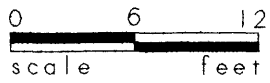
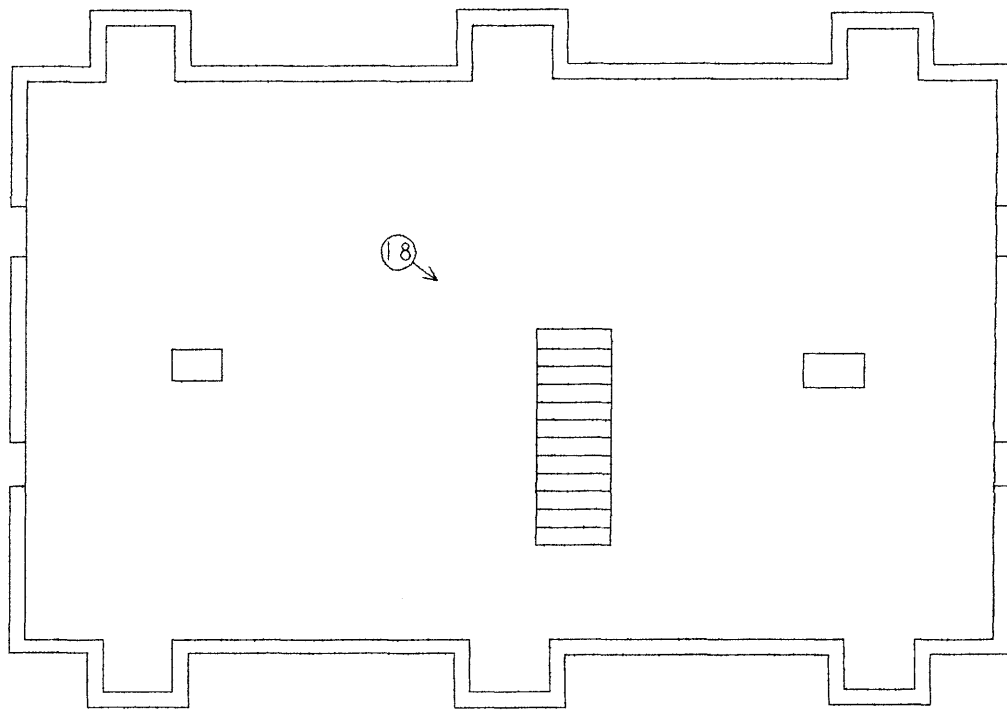
WILLIAMS HOUSE FIRST FLOOR PLAN

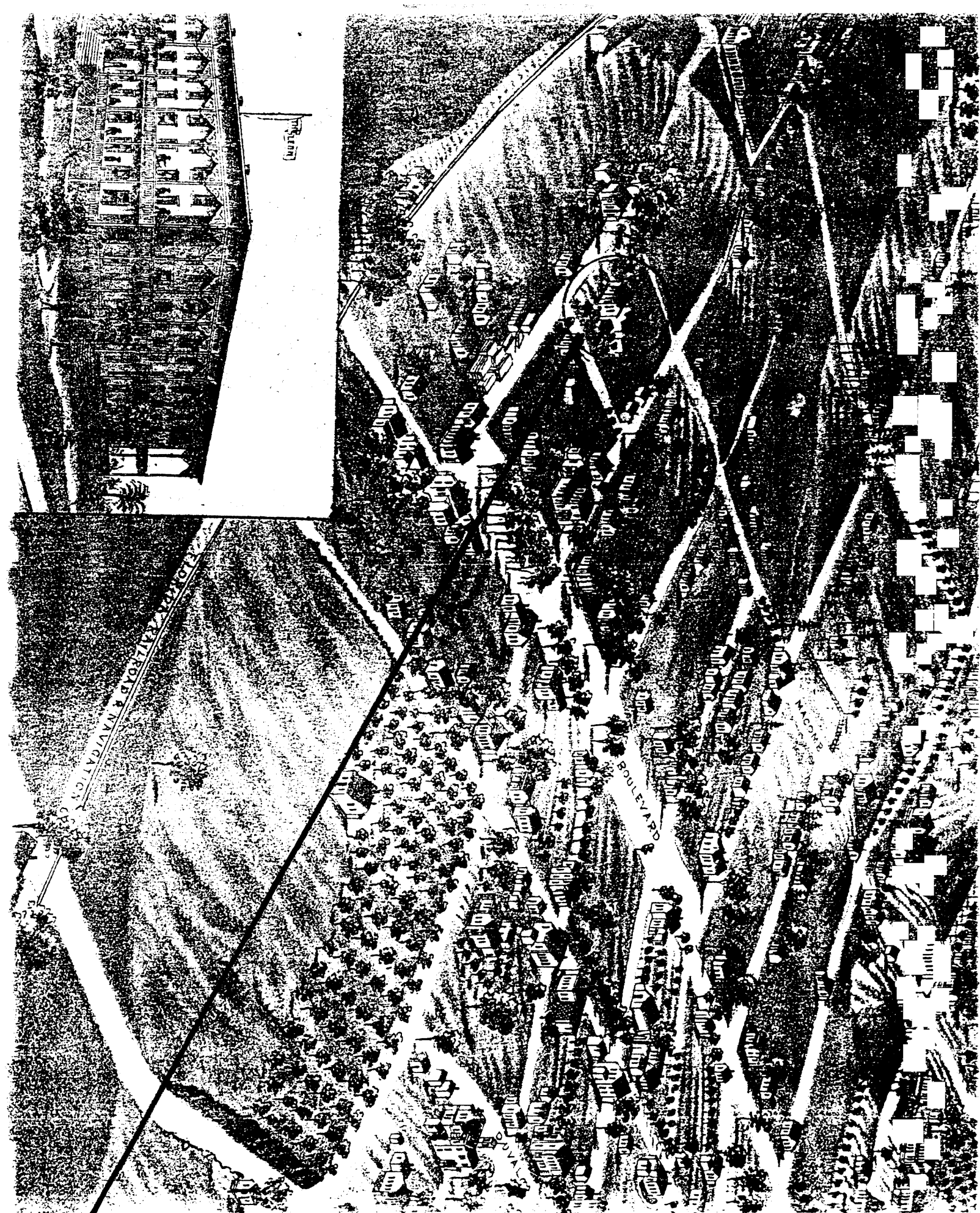


WILLIAMS HOUSE
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



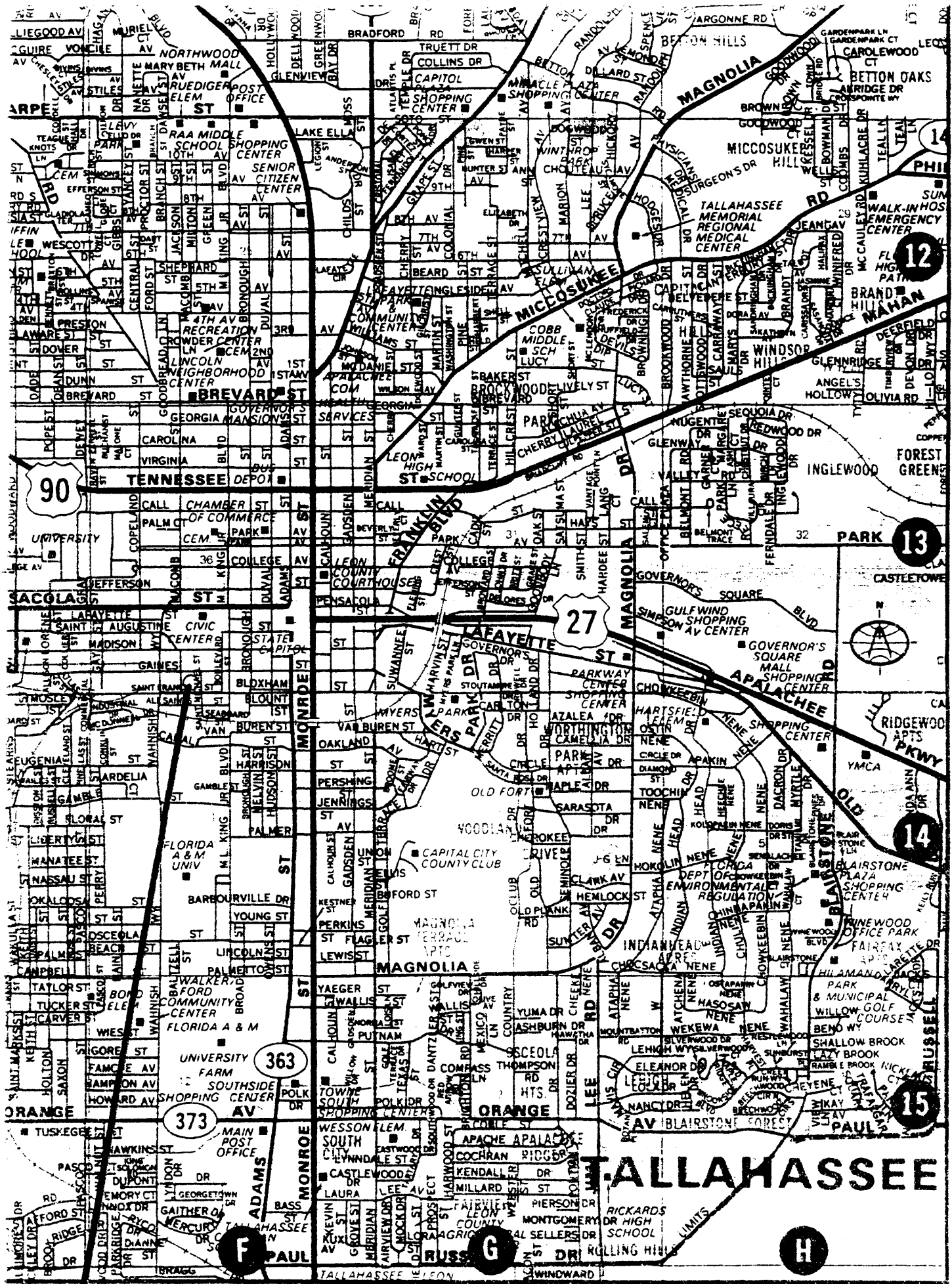
WILLIAMS HOUSE
THIRD FLOOR PLAN





Williams House

Leon County, Florida



WILLIAMS HOUSE INDEX

Williams House

Leon County, Florida