

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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

For NPS use only
received **OCT 5 1983**
date entered

1. Name

historic Town of McIntosh Historic District

and/or common N/A

2. Location

Roughly bounded by RR right-of-way, 10th St.,
Aves. C and H

street & number (See Continuation Sheet)

N/A not for publication

city, town McIntosh

N/A vicinity of

state Florida

code 12

county Marion

code 083

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple (owner notification by newspaper advertisement)

street & number N/A

city, town McIntosh

N/A vicinity of

state Florida

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Marion County Courthouse

street & number 110 N.W. 2nd Avenue

city, town Ocala

state Florida

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Withlacoochee Planning Council
Survey

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1981

federal state county local

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

city, town Tallahassee

state Florida

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

McIntosh is located in North Central Florida, near Orange Lake, approximately fourteen miles south of Gainesville. The McIntosh Historic District contains the area associated with the concentrated development of the town during the period from the mid-1880s until approximately 1930. It encompasses thirty-eight blocks, covering ninety-four acres. A variety of historic properties are located within the district, including buildings used for commerce and transportation, private residences, churches and packing houses associated with citrus cultivation and processing. Most buildings date from the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, are wood frame and rise one, one-and-a-half or two stories in height. The predominant architectural style of the district is frame vernacular although the influence of the Gothic Revival, Queen Anne and Bungalow styles is evident. The physical appearance of McIntosh has changed little since the 1930s. As a result, the majority of the buildings in the McIntosh Historic District retain the integrity of their overall design and their individual architectural features.

The McIntosh Historic District includes much of the residential and commercial areas of the original town plan drawn in 1885 and replatted in 1888. It extends west from 4th Street as far as 10th Street and from Avenue H on the south to Avenue D on the north. It comprises a majority of the present town of McIntosh.

The 1885 plat was divided into 65 residential blocks and 104 grove lots or blocks. The residential blocks measured approximately 300 feet by 300 feet square although the seven blocks near the shores of Orange (or Mizzell's) Lake were irregular and somewhat larger. There are 104 orange grove lots also, which were located between the lake and the railroad right-of-way. Streets were layed out in the original plat with north and south right-of-ways 60 feet wide. Avenues ran east and west with 80 foot right-of-ways. Streets were grassy ruts in the 1890s and early 1900s.

The revised town plan of 1888 retained the original grid of the 1885 plat; however, it subdivided the 65 residential blocks into 47 residential blocks of 4-6 lots and 18 commercial blocks of 6-12 lots. The commercial blocks were located near the railroad which provided access to distant markets for vegetables and oranges produced locally.

The residential part of McIntosh developed west of the railroad and the early commercial area because higher ground was more desirable for homes than the mosquito infested areas near the lake. During the period from the 1880s to the early 1900s frame houses were constructed in this area. Built mostly of hard yellow pine, the predominate architectural style is frame vernacular with Victorian Gothic and Queen Anne stylistic influences. After the turn of the century, one story bungalows were also constructed in the town.

The great majority of buildings located in the McIntosh Historic District are private residences dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The typical vernacular residence of the period is a generous 2-story frame building (see figs. 3, 4, 7, 8). It most often has an ell or rectangular plan with the narrow side facing the street. Residences designed with an ell plan have a primary facade that is taller than it is wide. Their outward image of verticality is further emphasized through the use of a steeply-pitched gable roof, often projecting toward the street, with ornamental bargeboards and rafters. When the ell shaped plan is used, a secondary

(See Continuation Sheet)

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1885-1930 **Builder/Architect** Various

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The McIntosh Historic District embodies the significant development of the Town of McIntosh, Florida during the period from approximately 1885 until 1930. It fulfills criterion A, B and C for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is associated with the completion of the Florida Southern Railroad, an event which stimulated the economic development and settlement of much of North and Central Florida during the late nineteenth century. Its early development is associated with several of the pioneer land developers and citrus growers of the aforementioned regions. Following the arrival of the railroad, McIntosh developed as a small scale commercial and transportation center for the citrus and vegetable producing areas of northern Marion and southern Alachua Counties. It was one of the few towns in North Florida in which citrus cultivation and related economic activity remained important following the "Big Freeze" of the winter of 1894-1895. It retains a concentration of well-preserved vernacular architecture typical of that found in rural, agriculturally oriented Florida towns which developed during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Unlike most towns and cities in the state, it has changed little since the 1930s. As a result, the McIntosh Historic District is significant for its tangible, largely unaltered, representation of an important period in the history of Florida.

Little has been recorded about the McIntosh area prior to the beginning of its development around 1885. However, William Bartram, the botanist, described groves of wild oranges in the area near the Seminole Indian settlement of Cuscowilla, approximately 8 miles north of the town, when he explored the peninsula of Florida in the 1780s.¹ An account of plantation life in the vicinity of McIntosh is given in a diary kept by George Houston in 1851.² Houston also writes of a plantation owned by Col. John Houston McIntosh which existed from the early 1820s until its destruction by the Indians during the Second Seminole Indian War (1835-42). A description of the Indians burning Col. McIntosh's sugar mill is included in an account by Sara Ferguson.³ While several deeds record his ownership of lands around McIntosh, Col. McIntosh never actually owned the townsite.⁴ However, his colorful reputation while serving with the Georgia 4th Regiment during the Second Seminole Indian War plus ownership of the plantation may have suggested the name for the town.⁵

McIntosh is located in sections 16 and 17, of Township 12 South, in Range 21 East. It was part of the Arrendondo Grant awarded to F.M. Arrendondo and son, by the King of Spain. The Arrendondo Grant was a 289,645 acre tract centered in Alachua County.⁶ The heirs of Nehemiah Brush, a claimant to the Arrendondo Grant, purchased Sections 16 and 17 as well as other parcels at a sale of the Arrendondo Grant lands, held at Micanopy, Alachua County, on February 2, 1849.⁷ Col. Charles Brush, Eugene and Julia Brush VanNess and the other heirs grew oranges on the acreage, grafting them onto the wild stock already established in the region. The oranges were then shipped by ferry on Orange Lake to Palatka and then north by way of the St. Johns River.

(See Continuation Sheet)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(See Continuation Sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 94 acres

Quadrangle name McIntosh Quadrangle

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A	1 7	3 8 2 1 6 0	3 2 5 8 4 2 0
Zone	Easting	Northing	

B	1 7	3 8 2 1 6 0	3 2 5 7 9 5 0
Zone	Easting	Northing	

C	1 7	3 8 1 2 5 0	3 2 5 7 9 5 0
Zone	Easting	Northing	

D	1 7	3 8 1 2 5 0	3 2 5 8 4 2 0
Zone	Easting	Northing	

E			
Zone	Easting	Northing	

F			
Zone	Easting	Northing	

G			
Zone	Easting	Northing	

H			
Zone	Easting	Northing	

Verbal boundary description and justification

(See Continuation Sheet)

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

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

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

name/title Paul L. Weaver, III, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Division of Archives, History & Rec. Mgmt. date September 26, 1983

street & number The Capitol

telephone (904) 487-2333

city or town Tallahassee

state Florida

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title George W. Percy, State Historic Preservation Officer

date 9/28/83

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

date 11/18/83

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Rough Boundary:

Bounded by Avenue C and D on the north, 2nd Street and the railroad right-of-way on the east, Avenue H on the south, and 10th Street on the west. All or part of thirty-seven city blocks in the Town of McIntosh, Florida.

North-South Streets

6th Street
7th Street
8th Street
9th Street
10th Street

East-West Avenues

Avenue C
Avenue D
Avenue E
Avenue F
Avenue G
Avenue H

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facade is created some fifteen to thirty feet behind the primary facade. The space in the angle between the facades is often infilled with one or two-tiered verandah or porch. Such an arrangement provides a shaded, outdoor seating space and allows breezes from two or more directions.

The porches or verandahs, like the residences, are two to four feet above grade and are supported by brick piers. They are the usual location for displaying ornamental woodwork with turned columns, turned or jugsaw balusters, and scroll or fan brackets the most common examples. Entrances are sometimes offset and many contain a transom, although sidelights are rare. Windows are almost always double hung sash, straight headed and contain from two to four lights. A round or diamond shaped novelty window or attic vent is commonly placed in gables oriented toward streets. The windows are of leaded glass in a decorative pattern. Bay windows are also common, most often in a semi-hexagonal pattern. Wood siding is the universal exterior fabric. The Ward, Price-Dickson and Walkup Houses (figs. 3, 4 and 7) typify the residential architecture of the district.

During the town's early development, lots were generally 150'x150'. Many of the original owners bought more than one lot. This left space for servant's cabins, examples of which still survive. Of simple construction, the cabins were usually of two or three rooms. Accessory buildings such as small barns and sheds were also constructed. Surviving accessory buildings are in advanced stages of deterioration.

While no land was originally designated for public recreation, the developers donated Block 49 for VanNess Park. A series of gazebos were constructed in this area and finally were permanently replaced by a Civic Center constructed of Florida fieldstone in the 1930s as a WPA project. Since most of the houses were built before the park was donated, only two face it: the Norsworthy House (Site #44) and the Walker/Granger House (Site #47). The remaining buildings were and are street oriented, and built near the winding roadways (figs. 19 and 20).

The commercial area contained several packing houses (figs. 10, 11, 18), the Christian Mercantile Store, the hotel (fig. 2), a two story Bank/Post Office/Masonic Hall (now the site of a new Post Office), a millinery store, meat store, and by the 1920s a newspaper which printed "The North Marion News" weekly. The last issue of the newspaper was printed in the 1940s, but the printing presses and trays of hand-set type remain as they were used on the day of the final newspaper, waiting to begin publishing again.

When 9th Street, the old "Wire" and stagecoach road, was widened and paved to become U.S. 441, the commercial area moved from the railroad area to the highway. Commercial development now centers around the sale of antiques and the needs of people passing through on their way to Ocala. The scale of most of these commercial buildings remain the same as the earlier railroad business area. The two

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story Turnipseed Store has been moved to U.S. 441 from the depot area and Avenue "G" and there are several large packing houses, one still used in the shipment of oranges while the others are either antiques or feed stores (fig. 17).

The last train passed through McIntosh in 1974. A group of local residents called "The Friends of McIntosh" purchased the depot (fig. 1) in 1975 and restored it. The depot has become a meeting place and museum for all who are interested in historic preservation. In order to raise funds for their restoration projects, the "Friends" hold an "1890 Days" festival each autumn, when colorful costumes, entertainment and crafts displays turn back the clock to the days when spindles and gingerbread adorned each house.

A variety of historic properties are located within the McIntosh Historic District. They include buildings used for commerce and transportation, private residences, churches and packing houses associated with citrus cultivation and processing. The period of significance for the district dates from 1885 until approximately 1930. Buildings which contribute to the district (listed as C on accompanying lists and coded red on map) add to the sense of time, place and historical development of the district through their location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Contributing-but-altered buildings (A, colored yellow) fulfill the criteria for contributing buildings with the exception that their original appearance has been superficially altered (i.e., the design and individual features of the original building essentially remain and can be rehabilitated). Non-contributing buildings (N, colored blue) fall into several categories: (a) buildings whose materials, scale, location, setting, and feeling are similar to older buildings, but which fall outside the 1885-1930 time frame and which are not exceptional in design or historical significance; (b) buildings which post-date 1930 and which do not conform in design, scale, and materials, such as contemporary commercial buildings; and (c) buildings which date from the period of significance but which have lost the integrity of their original design or individual architectural features. The district numbers 114 buildings and structures. Of these 77 or 68 percent are classified as contributing; 13 or 11 percent are contributing-but-altered; and 24 or 21 percent are considered non-contributing.

Note: References are from the same source as the "Statement of Significance"

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The construction of the Florida Southern Railroad in 1881 brought about a major change in the lifestyle of the area and the beginning of development. An agreement between the heirs of Nehemiah Brush and the Florida Southern Railway Co., "to establish a flag station in Section 16, for the accommodation of passengers and freight," was filed in April of 1883. Included in the agreement was a provision for the establishment of a regular station when business necessitated it.⁸

The Florida Southern Railroad announced the opening of the "Orange Belt Route of 1881" in a pamphlet that described its 81 mile route from Palatka to Gainesville and Ocala.⁹ The segment from Ocala to Leesburg was completed in 1883, and by 1890, McIntosh was located on a 3.0' guage steel rail track that allowed easy shipment of oranges and produce as well as passenger travel to major connection points. In 1895, the Florida Southern Railroad merged with the Plant system, and the current depot (fig. 1) was constructed about that time.¹⁰

Physical development of McIntosh was originally due to Col. Charles Brush who administered the accounts of his father's estate. Col. Brush filed the first plat in 1885 and offered to donate a lot within the residential area "to any settler who will build a house of a certain value." J.S. Neal was one of the early residents who accepted his offer and started to improve the lot, then sold to W.M. Gist who built a two story farmhouse on Lot 1 of Block 48. When Col. Brush became seriously ill, Eugene VanNess and his son W. Percy VanNess took over the management of McIntosh. Eugene VanNess filed the second plat in 1888 in anticipation of the town's commercial development. He had circulars printed and distributed in the North to promote the settlement of McIntosh.¹¹ S.H. Gaitskill became the local agent for land sales. He built a house (site 18) on Avenue H on grove lot 28. Gaitskill was assisted by William Gist and Major George R. Fairbanks, who was attorney for the heirs of Nehemiah Brush.

No recreation area was actually set aside originally, but after being sold unsuccessfully several times, Block 49 was donated to the town's residents.¹² Land for a public school was donated in 1889 (Lots 4 and 5 of Block 29 site #A). The school was to be built by the "McIntoshians" with the school commissioners providing a teacher.¹³ By 1905 about 70 students were enrolled in kindergarten through high school. Land was also made available for churches at reduced prices. The first church in the community, the Methodist, was rolled a mile-and-a-half from Boardman, to McIntosh, on logs pulled by one mule. It served the needs of all denominations until the Baptist Church (site #42) was built in 1903 and the Christian Church in 1904 (site #56). The McIntosh Hotel (fig. #2) was started in 1894 by Charles H. Bateman and was completed in 1895 by R.P. Baldwin. Passengers from the railroad often stopped there overnight or enjoyed a meal in the hotel's

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spacious dining room.¹⁴

The business district prospered and most residences were built before 1895. Because orange groves did not require the close attention needed by other crops, the townspeople preferred to live within a central area close to the rail line. The line brought supplies and provided transportation and the town developed between it and the Wire Road (now U.S. #441).¹⁵ This created a sense of unity and interaction similar to a northern small town as manifested by the street oriented residences, churches, and commercial buildings. Local shipment of the orange crop by the railroad was directly responsible for the booming growth experienced in McIntosh from the late 1880s until the "Big Freeze" of 1894-1895. During the winter of 1894-1895 two major freezes destroyed not only the crop but many of the trees themselves. Although many residents suffered severe losses, most of them owned their homes and lands and were able to obtain mortgage financing to begin again in the spring. The economy again prospered in the early 20th century, this time due mainly to the commercial production of vegetables, but also aided by the tourists who came by railroad to hunt and fish at Orange Lake. By 1911-12, the McIntosh population had stabilized at around 300 persons. The Town of McIntosh was incorporated by an act of the Legislature in 1913. The first town officials were appointed and included: S.B. Robinson, Mayor and J.K. Christianson, W.R. Brown and S.H. Walkup, Councilmen.¹⁶

McIntosh has not experienced an economic boom in the years since 1930. As a result, most of the town's architecture and original layout remain unchanged. The only major changes in the town was the paving and later widening of the old "Wire Road" when U.S. #441 followed a patch through the residential area of 9th Street (fig. 17). This precipitated movement of some of the commercial buildings near the railroad tracks to their present sites. Most new commercial building was in keeping with the scale and style but not the materials of the originals. The commercial area along U.S. #441 is oriented toward the sale of antiques and oranges (which are again being grown in the area). The original commercial district near the depot still contains a number of packing houses (figs. 10 and 11) and the mercantile store once owned by Cristian & Dickson as well as the hotel (fig. 2).

A few buildings have been added to the community such as the Civic Center, built by the WPA in the 1930s which replaced a series of gazebo-like structures on Block 49.¹⁷ A new gazebo was constructed in 1980 on a mini park lot next to the new post office, which was constructed using bricks from the old bank/post office/masonic building. Some new construction in the residential area has continued since World War II following the established plat (site 16). Most of the new construction is frame and block. However, it does not detract from the community perhaps because, surrounding and uniting all of the buildings are great

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oaks planted around the turn of the century and the ever present orange trees.

The McIntosh Historic District is significant for its association with the completion of the Florida Southern Railroad, an event which stimulated the development of much of the interior of peninsular Florida. It is also significant for its association with several pioneer developers and citrus growers in the region. Furthermore, it is architecturally significant. Its buildings embody the distinctive, largely unchanged, characteristics of types of buildings associated with an important period in the history of Florida.

FOOTNOTES

- ¹William Bartram, Travels of William Bartram, New York: Dover Publications (reprint of 1791 edition), 1955.
- ²George Houstoun, "Diary", unpublished manuscript, 1851.
- ³Sara Ferguson, "Account of Nancy Brook's Stories", undated manuscript, 1851.
- ⁴Marion County, Deed Book 178, pp. 460-465.
- ⁵Army and Navy Chronicle, Volume V, No. 25, December 31, 1937, p. 389.
- ⁶Florida Title and Abstract Corporation, "Abstract of Block 61", pp. 3, 4-
- ⁷Marion County, Deed Book C, pp. 212, 276.
- ⁸Marion County, Deed Book T, p. 807.
- ⁹Florida Southern Railroad, "Orange Belt Route of 1881", pamphlet, 1881.
- ¹⁰George W. Pettengil, The Story of Florida Railroads 1834-1903, p. 73.
- ¹¹Eugene VanNess, "Letter Copybook", pp. 3, 67, 89, 250; Marion County Deed Book B, Marion County Courthouse, Ocala, Florida; Marion County, Plat Book A, p.32.
- ¹²Eugene VanNess, "Letter Copybook", pp. 71, 487.
- ¹³Eugene VanNess, "Letter Copybook", p. 175.
- ¹⁴Personal Interviews with Myrtis Baldwin and Mary Taylor Sedman.
- ¹⁵Eric Wiedegreen, "An Appraisal: McIntosh", p. 36.
- ¹⁶Eric Wiedegreen, "An Appraisal: McIntosh", p. 16.
- ¹⁷Interview with Myrtis Baldwin Bateman.

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(reprint of 1791 edition), 1955.

Ferguson, Sara. "Account of Nancy Brook's Stories", unpublished manuscript at
Central Florida Regional Library, Ocala, Florida, undated.

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Marion County Public Records, Clerk of the Circuit Court Office, Deed Book B.

Marion County Public Records, Clerk of the Circuit Court Office, Deed Book C.

Marion County Public Records, Clerk of the Circuit Court Office, Deed Book T.

Marion County Public Records, Clerk of the Circuit Court Office, Deed Book 178.

Pettengil, George W., The Story of Florida Railroads 1834-1903. Boston: The
Railway and Locomotive Historical Society, 1952.

VanNess, Eugene, "Letter Copybook", unpublished manuscript: P.K. Yonge Library
of Florida History, Gainesville, Florida 1887-1895.

Wiedegreen, Eric A. "An Appraisal: McIntosh," Masters Thesis, University of
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Southward along the western boundary of tax parcel 02525 to a point (W) at the southwest corner of said parcel, thence

Eastward along the southern boundary of tax parcel 02525 to a point (X) at the northwest corner of tax parcel 02527, thence

Southward along the western boundary of tax parcel 02527 to a point (Y) on the south boundary line of said parcel, thence

Eastward along the southern boundary line of tax parcel 02527 to a point (Z), thence

Southward across Avenue G and along the western boundary line of tax parcels 02589 and 02590 across Avenue H to a point (AA), thence

Eastward along northern boundary line of Lot 53 and across 10th Street to a point (BB) on the northwest corner of parcel 02608, thence

Southward along the western boundary of Lot 44 to a point (CC) on the western boundary of tax parcel 02608, thence

Eastward to a point (DD) on the western boundary line of tax parcel 02612, thence

Southward along the western boundary of tax parcel 02612 to a point (EE) at the southwest corner of said tax parcel, thence

Eastward along the southern boundary of tax parcel 02612 across 9th Street (U.S. #441) along the southern boundary of tax parcel 02412 to a point (FF) at the southwest corner of said parcel, thence

Northward along the eastern boundary of tax parcel 02412 to a point (GG) which is at the northeast corner of said parcel, thence

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Eastward along the southern right-of-way of Avenue H to a point (HH) which is at the northwest corner of tax parcel 02432, thence

Southward along the western boundary of tax parcel 02432 to a point (II) which is at the southwest corner of said parcel, thence

Eastward along the southern boundaries of tax parcels 02432 and 02431 to a point (JJ) which is at the southeast corner of tax parcel 02431, thence

Northward along the eastern boundary of tax parcel 02431 to a point (KK) which is the southwest corner of tax parcel 02427-002, thence

Eastward along the southern boundary line of tax parcel 02427-002 to a point (LL) which is the southeast corner of said parcel, thence

Northward along the eastern boundary line of tax parcel 02427-002 to a point (MM) which is the southwest corner of tax parcel 02427, thence

Eastward along the southern boundary lines of tax parcels 02427 and 02426 to a point (NN) which is the southeast corner of tax parcel 02426, thence

Northward along the eastern boundary line of tax parcel 02426, across Avenue H to a point (OO) which is on the southern boundary line of tax parcel 02565, thence

Eastward along the northern boundary line of tax parcel 02565 thence across 4th Street thence along the southern boundary line of tax parcel 02561 and across the railroad right-of-way to a point (PP), thence

Northwestward along the eastern boundary line of the railroad right-of-way to the point of beginning.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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Boundary Justification

The western boundary line of the McIntosh Historic District excludes an area of modern, ranch style residences. To the north, an infill of commercial and new residential homes are excluded. The eastern boundary excludes an area of mobile homes between the railroad right-of-way and the lake, while the southern boundary excludes an assortment of modern residences and businesses as well as game acreage.

CONTINUATION SHEET

AVENUE G				
<u>SITE #</u>	<u>USE</u>	<u>STYLE/ STORIES</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CLASSI- FICATION</u>
1	Railroad Depot/ Civic Center	Frame Vern. 1 story	1895	A
2	Baldwin Packing House/Residence	Frame Vern. 1 story	1893	A
3	Christian and Neal Packing House /Commercial	Frame Vern. 1 story	1896	C
4	Vegetable Packing House/Commercial	Frame Vern. 1 1/2 story	1920	C
5	Packing House/ Storage	Frame Vern. 1 1/2 story	1895	C
7	Christian Mercantile Co./Commercial	Frame Vern. 1 + attic storage	1894	C
8	Christian and Neal Offices/Commercial	Frame Vern. 1 story	1894	C
9	McIntosh Hotel /Private Residence	Victorian 2 story	1895	C
10	Baldwin Millinery Store/Residence	Frame Vern. 2 story	1895	C
11	/Residence	Frame Vern. 1 story	1896	C
12	Gazebo/Mini Park Site	Victorian 1 story	1980	N/C
12A	Bank/Post Office/ Masonic Hall/ Post Office	Brick Vern. 1 story	1960	N/C
14	Walkup House /Residence	Victorian 2 story	1894	A
15	Seibert House /Residence	Victorian 1 story	1895	C
17	Smith House /Residence	Victorian 2 1/2 story	1896	C

CONTINUATION SHEET
Avenue G (cont'd)

<u>SITE #</u>	<u>USE</u>	<u>STYLE/ STORIES</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CLASSI- FICATION</u>
19	Civic Center /Recreation	Fieldstone 1 story	1935	C
20	W. E. Allen/ Residence	Victorian 2 story	1888	C
30	Old Telephone Exch. /Residence	Frame Vern. 1 story + basement	1910	C

CONTINUATION SHEET

AVENUE H				
<u>SITE #</u>	<u>USE</u>	<u>STYLE/ STORIES</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CLASSI- FICATION</u>
6	Livestock Pen/ Vacant	Frame Ver. 1 Story	1920	C
13	W. M. Gist House /Residence	Victorian 2 1/2 Story	1893	A
16	J. S. Neal House /Residence	Victorian Farmhouse 2 Story	1893	C
18	Gaitskill House /Residence	Victorian 2 Story	1884	A
21	 /Residence	Spanish/Col. 1 Story	1925	C
22	 /Residence	Class./Rev. 1 1/2 Story & Basement	1925	C
23	Lent House /Residence	Span./Rev. 1 1/2 Story	1925	C
24	 /Residence	Frame Ver. 1 Story	1896	C
25	 /Residence	Frame Ver. 1 Story	1893	C
26	 /Residence	Bung./Prarie 1 Story	1920	C
27	Emmett Flewelyn House/Residence	Victorian 1 Story	1892	C
35	Wm. Christian House Servants Qtrs.	Vict./Ver.	1910	C
36	The Gamble House /Residence	Victorian 2 Story	1893	C

CONTINUATION SHEET

6th STREET

<u>SITE #</u>	<u>USE</u>	<u>STYLE/ STORIES</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CLASSI- FICATION</u>
17A	Smith House Servants House/Residence	Frame Ver. 1 Story	1896	C
53	/Residence	Victorian 1 Story	1900	C
54	The Wagoner House /Residence	Victorian 1 Story	1900	C

CONTINUATION SHEET

7th STREET

<u>SITE #</u>	<u>USE</u>	<u>STYLE/ STORIES</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CLASSI- FICATION</u>
44	Gist/Norsworthy House/Residence	Victorian 2 1/2 Story	1890	C
54A	Wagoner Servants Qtrs.	Frame/Ver. 1 Story	1900	C
55	/Residence	Victorian 2 Story	1920	A

CONTINUATION SHEET

8th STREET

<u>SITE #</u>	<u>USE</u>	<u>STYLE/ STORIES</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CLASSI- FICATION</u>
43	Methodist Church /Church	Victorian 1 Story	1890	C
62	/Residence	Frame Ver. 1 Story	1920	C
63	The Eubanks House /Residence	Victorian 1 Story	1898	C
64A	Fieldstone Foundation	Vernacular Foundation	1930	C

CONTINUATION SHEET

U.S. #441 Or 9th STREET

<u>SITE #</u>	<u>USE</u>	<u>STYLE/ STORIES</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CLASSI- FICATION</u>
28	The Turnipseed House /Residence	Victorian 2 Story	1900	C
29	The Turnipseed General Store/Commercial	Victorian 2 Story	1893	A
31	William Randolph Brown/Residence	Classic Rev. 2 1/2 Story	1910	C
32	The M.S. Gist House /Residence	Victorian 2 Story	1900	A
33	J. K. Christian /Residence	Victorian 2 1/2 Story	1910	C
34	The Wm. Christian House/Residence	Period Revival 2 Story	1910	C
41	Brown Packing House /Commercial	Frame Ver. 1 1/2 Story	1920	C
64	The Sharkey House /Residence	Frame Ver. 1 Story	1920	C
65	/Residence	Medit. Ver. 1 Story	1925	C
67	/Residence	Frame Ver. 1 Story	1920	C
68	Packing House /Commercial	Ver. Style 1 Story	1925	C
69	The Huff Packing House /Packing House	Frame Ver. 2 Story	1895	C
70	Gulf Gas Service Station /Commercial	1920's Gas Station 1 Story	1925	C

CONTINUATION SHEET

U.S. #441 Or 9th STREET

<u>SITE #</u>	<u>USE</u>	<u>STYLE/ STORIES</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CLASSI- FICATION</u>
28	The Turnipseed House /Residence	Victorian 2 Story	1900	C
29	The Turnipseed General Store/Commercial	Victorian 2 Story	1893	A
31	William Randolph Brown/Residence	Classic Rev. 2 1/2 Story	1910	C
32	The M.S. Gist House /Residence	Victorian 2 Story	1900	A
33	J. K. Christian /Residence	Victorian 2 1/2 Story	1910	C
34	The Wm. Christian House/Residence	Period Revival 2 Story	1910	C
41	Brown Packing House /Commercial	Frame Ver. 1 1/2 Story	1920	C
64	The Sharkey House /Residence	Frame Ver. 1 Story	1920	C
65	/Residence	Medit. Ver. 1 Story	1925	C
67	/Residence	Frame Ver. 1 Story	1920	C
68	Packing House /Commercial	Ver. Style 1 Story	1925	C
69	The Huff Packing House /Packing House	Frame Ver. 2 Story	1895	C
70	Gulf Gas Service Station /Commercial	1920's Gas Station 1 Story	1925	C

CONTINUATION SHEET

U.S. #441 or 9th Street (Continued)

<u>SITE #</u>	<u>USE</u>	<u>STYLE/ STORIES</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CLASSI- FICATION</u>
73	Commercial Bldg. /Commercial	20th Century 1 Story	1930	A

CONTINUATION SHEET

10th STREET

<u>SITE #</u>	<u>USE</u>	<u>STYLE/ STORIES</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CLASSI- FICATION</u>
31A	Servants Qtrs. of the Brown House /Vacant	Frame Ver. 1 Story	1910	C
35	Wm. Christian House Servants Qtrs. /Residence	Victorian 1 Story	1910	C
37	The Bateman House /Residence	Frame Ver. 1 Story	1893	C
39	/Residence	Frame/Bung. 1 Story	1900	C

CONTINUATION SHEET

AVENUE E

<u>SITE #</u>	<u>USE</u>	<u>STYLE/ STORIES</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CLASSI- FICATION</u>
56	McIntosh Christian Church/ Church	Victorian 1 story	1904	C
57	/Residence	Frame Vern. 1 story	1920	C
58	The S. H. Walkup House/Residence	Frame Vern. 2 story	1910	C
59	Flewellyn /Residence	Victorian 2 story	1895	C
60	The J. A. Murrell House/Residence	Victorian 1 story	1895	C
61	/Residence	Bungalow 1 1/2 story	1920	C
66	/Residence	Frame Vern. 1 story	1920	C
71	Packing Shed /Commercial	Frame Vern. 1 story	1920	C
72	/Storage	Frame Vern. 1 Story	1920	C

CONTINUATION SHEET

AVENUE F				
<u>SITE #</u>	<u>USE</u>	<u>STYLE/ STORIES</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>CLASSI- FICATION</u>
38	The J. H. Bateman House/Residence	Frame/Bungalow 1 story	1900	C
40	The Estridge House/Residence	Victorian 2 story	1898	C
42	Baptist Church /Church	Victorian 1 story	1903	C
45	Thomas/McFadden House/Residence	Victorian	1885	C
46	McIntosh Presby- terian Church /church	Victorian 1 story	1907	C
47	Walker-Grainger /Residence	Victorian 2 story	1888	A
48	Price/Dickson House/Residence	Frame Vern. 2 story	1891	C
49	The McCormick /Neal House /Residence	Victorian 2 story	1889	C
50	Neal/Baldwin House/Residence	Victorian 2 story	1891	A
51	/Residence	Victorian 1 story	1894	C
52	Norsworthy Packing House /storage	Victorian 1 story	1894	C