

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



SG-1735

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 any 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 Longwood House

other names/site number JA00740

2. Location

street & number 5124 Fort Road not for publication

city or town Greenwood vicinity

state Florida code FL county Jackson code 063 zip code 32443

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.)

Alissa Totane, Deputy SAPO 8/25/17
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Historic Preservation
State or 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
 - See continuation sheet.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain) _____

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

10-11-2017

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)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

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

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

Name of related multiple property listings

(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

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19th CENTURY: Greek Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Wood

roof Asphalt

other Concrete

Metal

Narrative Description

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

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

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 36) 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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

ca. 1849-1860

Significant Dates

ca 1849

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

Longwood House
Name of Property

Jackson County, FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than 1

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	6	6	7	5	1	6	9	3	4	1	6	6	7	5
	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 Andrew Waber, Historic Preservationist

organization Florida Division of Historical Resources date June 2017

street & number 500 South Bronough Street telephone (850) 245-6430

city or town Tallahassee state FL zip code 32399

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 Ms. Brook Bowman

street & number PO Box 42, 5124 Fort Road telephone 850 594 3093

city or town Greenwood state FL zip code 32443

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 amend 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 Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1 Longwood House
Greenwood, Jackson County, FL

Summary

The Longwood House is a one-story wood frame building with pier foundations, two chimneys, and a hipped roof. The interior floorplan of the original core of the building is Georgian, with two rooms on each side flanking a central hallway. To the rear of the building is a circa 1860 kitchen addition with a partial wraparound veranda accessed via a wood ramp. The Longwood House features a prominent main entrance framed by fixed light sidelights and transom and sheltered by an independent hipped roof full-height portico supported by square columns. Fenestration consists of 12/12 sash windows on all four sides of the historic core. The foundation is originally pier masonry, but has since been infilled with concrete block. On the interior, the building still retains a high degree of integrity, with original wood floors, drywalls, fixtures, and fireplaces with decorative pilasters in the original core of the building. The interior of the kitchen addition differs from the original core, with linoleum flooring, non-historic kitchen cabinets and sinks, and lower ceilings. In addition to the changes to the kitchen, the building itself has gone through some changes over the years, including the replacement of the roof, the addition of bathrooms, and the installation of air conditioning and electricity. The rear addition is large but it is considered a historic addition. The building as it appears now accurately reflects its historic circa 1860 appearance. In addition to the house, there is a non-contributing metal building to the north of the building within the enclosed chain link fence which postdates the period of significance.

Setting

The Longwood House is located within the town limits of Greenwood, Florida. The town of Greenwood is an incorporated community located northeast of Marianna in Jackson County, Florida. The town is a small rural community built around the intersection of two roads: Bryan Street and West Fort Road. Traditionally a mercantile town catering to cotton growers, Greenwood has been since the 1920s the home of large peanut processing operations. The Longwood House is located in a primarily residential section west of the historic commercial core of Greenwood. On the other side of West Fort Road from Longwood is the historic Greenwood High School and Gymnasium, which are currently vacant. Two blocks north of Longwood down Allen Street is the Golden Peanut Company processing center. There are four buildings within the immediate vicinity, two small circa 2008 metal buildings, a circa 1929 wood storage building, and a circa 1940s barn, that are all associated with the Longwood House. These buildings, which are all on a different parcel, all postdate the period of significance.

Exterior

The Longwood House is a circa 1849 one-story, wood frame building with a hipped roof, two brick chimneys on the east and west roof slopes, and masonry pier foundations infilled with concrete block. Fenestration consists primarily of 12/12 sash windows. Originally square in shape, the building is now L-shaped with a rear partial wraparound veranda.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 2 Longwood House
Greenwood, Jackson County, FL

Main (South) Façade

The main façade of the building is dominated by a full-height portico with an independent hipped roof supported by square paneled columns (Photo 1). Immediately above the columns is a prominent cornice line which extends below the roofline across the entire elevation and wraps around the historic core of the building. The main entrance is a wood double door covered by non-historic wood lattice doors and framed by fixed light sidelights and transom windows. Access to the main entrance is provided via a seven-step step ending at an elevated wood platform. The 12/12 windows flanking the main entrance feature wood shutters.

West Elevation

The west elevation of the original core of the building is rather plain, with decorative pilasters on the southwest and northwest edge topped by stylized entablature below roofline (Photos 2-4). The west elevation of the rear addition is also visible, with a 12/12 window similar in appearance to other windows on the house. On the far north end of the elevation, there is a screened-in porch accessed via a wood ramp.

Rear (North) Elevation

The rear elevation of the building is dominated by the rear addition (Photo 5). There is a raised wood veranda with an independent flat roof that wraps around the northeast corner of this elevation. The veranda rests on concrete block piers covered over with wood lattice. The roof is supported by square wood posts and is sheltered by a plain wood balustrade. The fenestration consists of a 1/1 double hung sash in the second story gable end and a 6/6 double hung sash window on the end of the first story.

East Elevation

The east elevation of the building is partially obscured by trees (Photos 6-7). The wraparound veranda is visible on the north end of the elevation. On the east elevation of the historic core, there are two 12/12 windows flanked by wood shutters.

Interior

The house in its current configuration is L-shaped. When it was originally constructed, it was square. The original core of the building features a central hallway with two rooms on each side (Photos 8-12). The original section of the building still has its original wood floors (Photo 13). The fireplaces are still present in the house, and are flanked by decorative pilasters. On the north end of the historic core, at the original rear entrance to the building, there is wood double doors and transom. The rooms in the core were originally single open rooms with access doors between them. The doorways remain but open primarily into partially sealed off closets.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 3 Longwood House
Greenwood, Jackson County, FL

These changes likely occurred in the early 20th century. The interior of the addition varies from the character of the main core. The kitchen has seen some upgrades since the construction of the addition, with more recent cabinets, counters, sinks, and appliances added into the room (Photo 14). The flooring is linoleum, which changes color moving from the kitchen into the portion connecting to the rest of the building. There is also a staircase, which provides access to a two small attic rooms (Photo 15).

Alterations

The Longwood House has seen a number of changes over the years. During its period of significance, sometime before 1860, the rear addition was added onto the back of the house. This original addition also had a porch that extended along the full length of the addition's west elevation. Sometime likely in the early 20th century, the south end of this porch was enclosed to make room for a bathroom. The rooms in the original core were all originally single open spaces. There are now closets and a bathroom adjacent to the fireplaces. In 1983, the rear wraparound veranda was added. The building has also seen some restoration work relating to upkeep and modernization, including the replacement of the roof, installation of air conditioning, and electrical and plumbing work.

Non-Contributing Resource

There is one small metal outbuilding to the rear of the property used for storage (Photo 16). It postdates the period of significance and is considered non-contributing.

Integrity

The building is still in its original location and is still in a largely rural area outside the historic downtown of Greenwood. As a result, the building retains its integrity of setting, location, and association. Despite the changes that have taken place, the building still retains a high degree of integrity. The historic core retains its balanced floorplan and fenestration, character defining full-height portico, prominent fireplaces, and original wood flooring and fixtures. The rear addition, although it has undergone some changes, still retains its general floor arrangement. The partial enclosure of the original porch was a historic alteration likely from the early 20th century but the main interior rooms of this addition remain largely unchanged. The prominent veranda, although technically a wraparound, does not sharply protrude from the east elevation and so does not adversely affect the main façade. Although it affects the view of the rear and west elevations, the addition is clearly distinguishable from the rest of the building and can be removed without adversely affecting the historic fabric. The building still clearly conveys its original historic character. As a result, it retains sufficient integrity of materials, design, workmanship, and feeling.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 1 Longwood House
Greenwood, Jackson County, FL

Summary

The Longwood House, located in rural Greenwood, Florida, is being nominated under Criterion C at the local level in the area of Architecture. The period of significance extends from the date of construction circa 1849 to circa 1860, when the rear addition was added. This building is a locally significant example of Greek Revival architecture, which is best demonstrated in the balanced floorplan and fenestration, prominent full-height portico with cornice lines, decorative pilasters on the corners of the building, and its prominent main entrance with sidelights and transom lights. The floorplan of the historic core of the building is Georgian, with a central hallway separating two rooms on each side. The building was for much of its history associated with prominent merchant families within the town of Greenwood. The building gets its name from the Long family, who owned it for roughly 80 years. In the 1860s, Napoleon Bonaparte Long acquired the building and it remained in the Long family until 1947. The building has undergone some changes in its history, including the construction of a veranda onto the rear and changes relating to modernization. Despite this, the building retains sufficient integrity to qualify for listing in the National Register.

Historical Context

History of Greenwood

The creation of Jackson County dates to 1822, when it was carved out from the eastern side of Escambia County. Politics in the early years of the county's history was dominated by the dispute over the placement of the county seat. The dispute between the placement of Marianna and Webbville drew Jackson County into a larger territorial dispute going on between Joseph M. White and James Gadsden, Richard Keith Call, and a group of political and business elite based in Tallahassee known as "the Nucleus." After a long protracted battle that was brought before the US Congress, the city of Marianna became the county seat. Jackson County's economy at this time evolved around plantation agriculture, primarily specializing in the growing of cotton. During the Territorial Period, Jackson County represented the westernmost extension of Florida's cotton belt, which was primarily centered around Middle Florida to the east. As a result, the county was home to a thriving planter class that more closely resembled the plantation culture of Middle Florida despite the fact that the county was officially part of West Florida.¹

The settlement that became the town of Greenwood dates back into the 1820s. Some of the earliest and largest plantations in Jackson County were in Greenwood, whose economy was dominated by the cotton industry throughout the 19th century. Among these early planters was Elijah Bryan, who owned the Bryan Plantation on which the Great Oaks mansion was constructed later. To the north of what is now Greenwood, William McNealy arrived in the Greenwood area to establish what later became the Hayes Plantation. Another major

¹ Jerrell H. Shofner, *Jackson County, Florida – A History* (Marianna, FL: Jackson County Heritage Association, 1985), 23-44.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 2 Longwood House
Greenwood, Jackson County, FL

plantation in the area was Robinson's Big Spring Plantation, a portion of which was acquired by Florida governor John Milton. A small settlement catering to the plantation clientele soon grew up, with merchants, doctors, teachers, and lawyers clustering near the crossroads. Among these early buildings was the Erwin House, constructed in the 1830s by John A. Syfrett and later owned by John M.F. Erwin. It is the oldest house still standing in Jackson County.²

The majority of people living in and around Greenwood were enslaved African Americans who worked on the large plantations. Most of them were engaged in some stage of the cotton planting process, but a significant number of them were also engaged as domestics, tradesmen, and other skilled workers. Slavery was a ubiquitous presence in Greenwood as would have been those involved in the business of slavery. In 1828, the territory of Florida passed a law mandating that at least one white owner or overseer be present on every plantation where African American slaves were present. This created a cottage industry of professional overseers. While most white slave owners owned fewer than 20 slaves and often worked in the fields with them, for large planters such as those who dominated Greenwood society before the Civil War, they would have very much relied on these professional overseers. Cotton was grown utilizing gang labor and the overseers would have relied heavily on enslaved drivers to both organize the planting and to help maintain discipline and order.³

The planting interests in Florida played a vital role in the political affairs of the territory. Beginning in the 1830s, abolitionists began arguing that the federal government had a moral obligation to stop the spread of slavery into territories. By this time, slavery was generally understood to be a domestic institution regulated by the states. In order to help protect the institution from potential federal interference, planters in Middle Florida began pushing for statehood. The first state constitutional convention was held in St. Joseph in 1838 and at around this time the political differences that eventually led to the splitting of the Democratic Party into Democrat and Whig factions became more pronounced. The subject that dominated the convention was banking. By the 1830s, there were three major banking institutions that dominated the territory of Florida. One of them, the Union Bank, was based in Tallahassee but established a branch office in Marianna. This bank operated on a system of stocks, whereas the owner in exchange for putting up land and slaves as collateral received shares of the bank equal to the appraised value of the property. The planter could then borrow against this stock to finance further expansion. As the new bank did not have the credit needed to secure financing on their own, they instead relied on faith bonds underwritten by the Territory of Florida, which were in turn purchased by foreign investors. As the Panic of 1837 spread to Florida after the Second Seminole War, financing for the banks dried up and the cotton prices plummeted, leading to a large number of planters facing foreclosure. As the banks tried to collect on their debts, however, there was a realization that many of the properties were overvalued. As the banks, particularly the Union Bank, were unable to make their bond payments, the creditors went after the Territory of Florida. This forced the territory to go bankrupt, greatly

² Ibid., 61-78.

³ Ibid., 65, 141-158.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 3 Longwood House
Greenwood, Jackson County, FL

exacerbating the effects of the credit freeze and the downturn in the cotton market. Although the state constitution was eventually approved by the white citizens of Florida, it would not be until 1845 that statehood was achieved.⁴

By 1848, the settlement of Greenwood had its first postmaster. There were a few merchants in town, including Robert Pender, whose family would become major figures in Greenwood following the Civil War. The largest merchant in town during the 1850s, however was the store of John M.F. Erwin, the namesake of the Erwin House. As cash was in short supply throughout the countryside, the merchants operated on a system of credit, where they would accept orders from planters and farmers in exchange for in-kind payments in commodities, usually cotton, which would be due at the end of the year. Hence, the merchants often went into debt themselves at the beginning of the year in order to gather materials and supplies needed to conduct their business. In lean years where cotton prices were low, the merchants as well as the planters and farmers faced financial hardship. Churches were also being formed in the community before the Civil War. Starting in the 1840s, local planter Elijah Bryan constructed a meeting house used jointly by the local Episcopal, Methodist, and Baptist congregations. In the early years, these churches were mixed, with both black and white members seated in separate areas. In 1855, the State Baptist Convention was actually held in Greenwood.⁵

Greenwood after the Civil War

Following the end of the Civil War, Jackson County received national notoriety during Reconstruction as the most violent and politically unstable county in Florida. In what became known as the Jackson County War, a series of political assassinations and racial mob violence was carried out primarily between 1869 and 1872. Although the exact numbers are unknown, at least 23 and as many as 153 people were killed. A generally accepted number of around 74 people killed for various reasons during this time period was more deaths than all other Florida counties combined. There were a number of factors behind this turmoil, which were primarily racial and political in nature. The mob violence had a profound impact upon the history of the county, holding off a vote to annex West Florida to Alabama and returning political control of the county over to the Democratic Party.⁶

By 1876, Reconstruction officially came to an end in the south. In Jackson County, including Greenwood, Democrats were in firm control of local political offices. By now, the residents of the area were clamoring for a railroad. It would not be until the completion of the Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad (P&A) in 1883 that Jackson County finally had a rail connection.⁷ Although the P&A would profoundly influence the development

⁴ Ibid., 73-78, 97-99.

⁵ Ibid., 175-178.

⁶ Weinfeld, *The Jackson County War*, 9-15, 50-53, 59, 83-102, 131-135.

⁷ Shofner, *Jackson County, Florida – A History*, 321-323, 339-346.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 4 Longwood House
Greenwood, Jackson County, FL

of Jackson County, creating new towns almost overnight, the railroad bypassed Greenwood. In fact, Marianna was the only preexisting city or town in the county that the railroad passed through. Despite this, Greenwood persisted. By the end of the 19th century, cotton remained very much an important cash crop for the area. By this time, the lumber and naval stores industries, aided heavily by the construction of the railroad, became a major part of the economy. In Greenwood, the town's economy still evolved around catering to the cotton industry, which by now relied on a system of sharecropping with predominantly African American tenant farmers.⁸ In 1910, the Alabama, Florida, and Southern Railroad (AF&S) was incorporated. The railroad began in 1907 as a private lumber road, initially connecting Ardilla, Alabama, to Malone, Florida. In 1917, a new company known as the Alabama, Florida, and Gulf Railroad (AF&G) acquired the AF&S and extended it from Greenwood to Cowarts, Alabama. For the first time, Greenwood had its rail connection.⁹

By the time the railroad arrived in Greenwood, the cotton and naval stores industries were in decline. A boll weevil infestation devastated the cotton crop. By the 1920s, many farmers in the area began switching over to peanut growing. The rail connection in Greenwood helped turn the town into a center for peanut processing, as the first of several peanut mills were constructed in the town. Like most of Jackson County, the town of Greenwood saw little of the residential development that was prevalent during the Land Boom period of the 1920s. The road that became Highway 90 was a tremendous benefit to the county, but bypassed the town of Greenwood. In 1927, the town of Greenwood was formally incorporated, with E.M. Pender elected as the first mayor. This proved short-lived, however, as the town government ceased operations in 1931 and would not resume gain until 1952.¹⁰

For Greenwood, the Great Depression marked a period of significant change. Federal relief programs brought about profound changes for the town. In 1933, federal money went towards the paving of the road connecting Greenwood to Marianna. Greenwood High School, a local landmark that still stands today, was also built in the town. Perhaps the most significant change, however, came through federal agricultural relief and soil conservation programs. As a result of the Bankhead Cotton Control Act of 1934, it imposed compulsory quotas on certain staples such as cotton. In Jackson County, each farmer received specific allotments for growing cotton, peanuts, tobacco, and raising hogs. This law, replaced later by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1940, greatly increased the profitability of peanut growing and cultivation of it exploded. By 1942, over 80,000 acres of land was cultivated with peanuts. The Greenwood Products Company operated from 1925 to 1939, when it opened a new plant in Graceville. Also opening in the 1930s was the Anderson-Pender plant. After the railroad was discontinued in 1937, the peanut processing plants relied on the roads, which by

⁸ Ibid., 355-356, 379.

⁹ Gil Hoffman, "Alabama Florida & Southern Railroad (1910-1917); Alabama Florida & Gulf Railroad (1917-1936); Alabama & Florida Railroad (1936-1941)," <http://www.msrailroads.com/AFG.htm>.

¹⁰ Shofner, *Jackson County, Florida – A History*, 442-444, 452.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 5 Longwood House
Greenwood, Jackson County, FL

now were far more reliable.¹¹ After the war, the county emerged as the largest peanut producing county in Florida, a distinction it still holds. Peanuts remain a big part of Greenwood and Jackson County's economy. One of the largest employers in the community is the Golden Peanut Company, which operates a peanut production facility in Greenwood. Today, Florida accounts for about 13% of the national production of peanuts, which is second only to Georgia. As testament to the continued importance of Jackson County to the state's peanut industry, the Florida Peanut Producers Association is based in Marianna.¹²

Historical Significance

Longwood House

The exact date of the construction of Longwood is unknown. It was likely built by enslaved African American craftsmen and was likely constructed with the aid of plan books that were widely available at the time. When the house was built circa 1849, the land belonged to John A. Syfrett, who in turn sold it to Mary Roberts, guardian for Hiram Roberts, in 1851. The following year, the property was acquired first by Henry Bryan then by James Hayes. According to tradition, Hayes, who was the builder of the Hayes-Long Mansion, which he built after acquiring the Hayes Plantation from McNealy, used the Longwood House as a residence for the plantation overseer.¹³ This is not likely, however, as by 1860, Hayes was listed as owning only 6 slaves, hardly indicative of a major plantation operation. He was listed in the 1860 census as a merchant and farmer, and was appointed for a brief time in 1860 as postmaster of the town. Most of the previous postmasters, including John M.F. Erwin, were prominent merchants who ran the post office through their stores, something Hayes likely did as well. The Longwood House when it was built did not originally include a kitchen. One was added to the rear of the house circa 1860. In 1862, Hayes enlisted in the Confederate Army, serving in the 6th Florida Infantry and rising to the rank of First Lieutenant. He would not survive the war, however, dying in the Battle of Chickamauga in 1863.¹⁴

Sometime circa 1864, the house burned. According to tradition, the Longwood House was set afire by retreating Union troops after the Battle of Marianna in 1864, who piled hay up against the house. According to written histories on the subject, this was unlikely however, as there is no proof that the army ever crossed the Chipola

¹¹ Ibid., 486-488, 495.

¹² National Peanut Board, "Peanut Country USA," <http://nationalpeanutboard.org/peanut-info/peanut-country-usa.htm>; *Ocala Style*, "The Practical, Perfect Peanut," 29 Aug 2011.

¹³ Brook Bowman Interview, July 2017.

¹⁴ Claude Reese, "The Longwood House," *Jackson County Times*, 13 Mar 2013; James Hays [sic] Household, Jackson County, FL, 1860 U.S. census, population schedule. NARA microfilm publication M653, 1,438 rolls. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.; Historical Data Systems, comp. *U.S., Civil War Soldier Records and Profiles, 1861-1865* [database online]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2009.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 6 Longwood House
Greenwood, Jackson County, FL

River, which runs between Marianna and Greenwood.¹⁵ According to legend, the building was saved thanks to the quick action of local enslaved people, although it sustained some fire damage along the west wall.¹⁶

Following the death of James Hayes, Longwood House changed hands a couple times until it came into the possession of Napoleon B. Long in 1867. A native of Georgia, Long moved to Jackson County with his family as a child in the 1850s. He came into Greenwood after the war to establish a mercantile business in partnership with his brother Riley, which soon became the largest in town. The business remained in operation until 1896, when it was acquired by LS Pender's Greenwood Alliance Company. The Pender business remains in operation today, the oldest continually operating business in Jackson County. By the early 20th century, the Long family ran a farming operation and a dairy on the property. They remained in possession of the Longwood House until 1947.¹⁷

In 1947, the Longwood House was sold to Wallace Pender, a member of the prominent local merchant family who had acquired the Long family's general store back in 1896. It would remain in the Pender family until 1970. In 1971, Garland and Joy Basford acquired the house and began the long process of restoring the building. The Basfords sold the house to Phyllis DeLong Anderson in 1981. Anderson remained in the house until her death in 2008. Afterwards, possession of the house passed to her daughter Brook Bowman, who is the current owner of the building.¹⁸

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Greek Revival Architecture

The Greek Revival style of architecture began in the United States in the early 19th century. It was inspired in part by Early Classical Revival buildings such as Monticello and the democratic ideals of ancient Greece. The Greek Revival Style gained in popularity after the War of 1812, when anti-British sentiment was high and people were turning away from traditional English building styles. Starting with public buildings in Philadelphia, the style really took off in the 1820s as the Greek War of Independence started drawing a lot of sympathy from the United States. By the 1830s, it was the dominant style of domestic architecture in the United States. It soon spread throughout the country, especially in the rural South thanks in large part to the wide availability of plan books such as *The Principal House Planner* by Asher Benjamin and *The Modern Builder's Guide* by Minard Lafever. It was so ubiquitous during this period that at the time it was known as the National Style. Although the Greek Revival Style was already starting to fall out of favor in some of the more

¹⁵ Dale Cox, *The Battle of Marianna, Florida* (Bascom, FL: Dale A. Cox, 2007), 99-100.

¹⁶ Brook Bowman Interview, July 2017.

¹⁷ Reese, "The Longwood House."

¹⁸ Reese, "The Longwood House."

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 7 Longwood House
Greenwood, Jackson County, FL

industrialized cities of the north by the 1840s, it remained very popular in the South up until the beginning of the Civil War.¹⁹

The style is perhaps best distinguished by low-pitched gable or hipped roofs, prominent cornice lines with wide trim extending along the rooflines, independent full-height or full-width porticos, and prominent main entrances highlighted by sidelight and transom lights incorporated into door surrounds. Greek Revival Style buildings also often featured balanced elevations and incorporated decorative pilasters into the interiors and exteriors.²⁰

Architectural Significance

The Longwood House is a locally significant example of Greek Revival architecture. The building's prominent full-height portico with prominent cornice lines, decorative pilasters on the corners of the building, and a prominent main entrance with sidelights and transom lights. The building's Georgian floorplan was also commonly incorporated into Greek Revival Style buildings.

Due in part to the building's location within a plantation area, there are a few contemporary examples of the style found in the vicinity, including the Great Oaks Plantation and the Erwin House, both of which have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The surviving buildings are of a higher style Greek Revival commonly associated with plantation mansions. There are two surviving examples of the Greek Revival Style in Greenwood that have not been listed on the National Register: the Hayes Plantation House and the Green House. The Green House was relocated from Marianna in the late 20th century and has been extensively added to since its relocation. The Hayes Plantation House, which was originally wood, was refaced with brick in the early 20th century. Despite the comparatively moderate number of Greek Revival buildings in Greenwood, surviving examples of the style remain scarce in Jackson County. The Longwood House is the best surviving example in Greenwood of the Greek Revival Style as it applied to homes built for middle class residents.

¹⁹ Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2015), 250-251, 264.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, 247-250.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 1 Longwood House
Greenwood, Jackson Co., FL

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 1 Longwood House
Greenwood, Jackson Co., FL

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary encompasses parcel number 31-6N-09-0000-0310-0040 in the Jackson County Property Appraiser's office records.

Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses the property historically associated with the Longwood House.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number Photos Page 1 Longwood House
Greenwood, Jackson Co., FL

Photographic References

1. Longwood House
2. 5124 Fort Road, Greenwood, Jackson County, Florida
3. Ruben Acosta
4. May 2017
5. Florida Division of Historical Resources
6. View of main (south) façade, facing north
7. Photo 1 of 16

Note: Numbers 1-5 are the same for the following photographs, except where noted:

3. Andrew Waber
6. View of west elevation, facing east
7. Photo 2 of 16

6. View of northwest corner of original core, facing southeast
7. Photo 3 of 16

6. View of rear (north) and west elevations, facing southeast
7. Photo 4 of 16

6. View of rear (north) elevation, facing south
7. Photo 5 of 16

3. Andrew Waber
6. View of northeast corner, facing southwest
7. Photo 6 of 16

6. View of east elevation, facing northwest
7. Photo 7 of 16

6. View of central hallway, facing south
7. Photo 8 of 16

6. Interior view of dining room fireplace, facing southeast
7. Photo 9 of 16

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Photos _____ Page 2 Longwood House
Greenwood, Jackson Co., FL

6. View of southeast bedroom, facing east

7. Photo 10 of 16

6. View of northwest bedroom, facing southwest

7. Photo 11 of 16

6. View of library, facing southwest

7. Photo 12 of 16

6. Detail view of wood flooring

7. Photo 13 of 16

6. View of kitchen, facing northeast

7. Photo 14 of 16

6. View of staircase, facing north

7. Photo 15 of 16

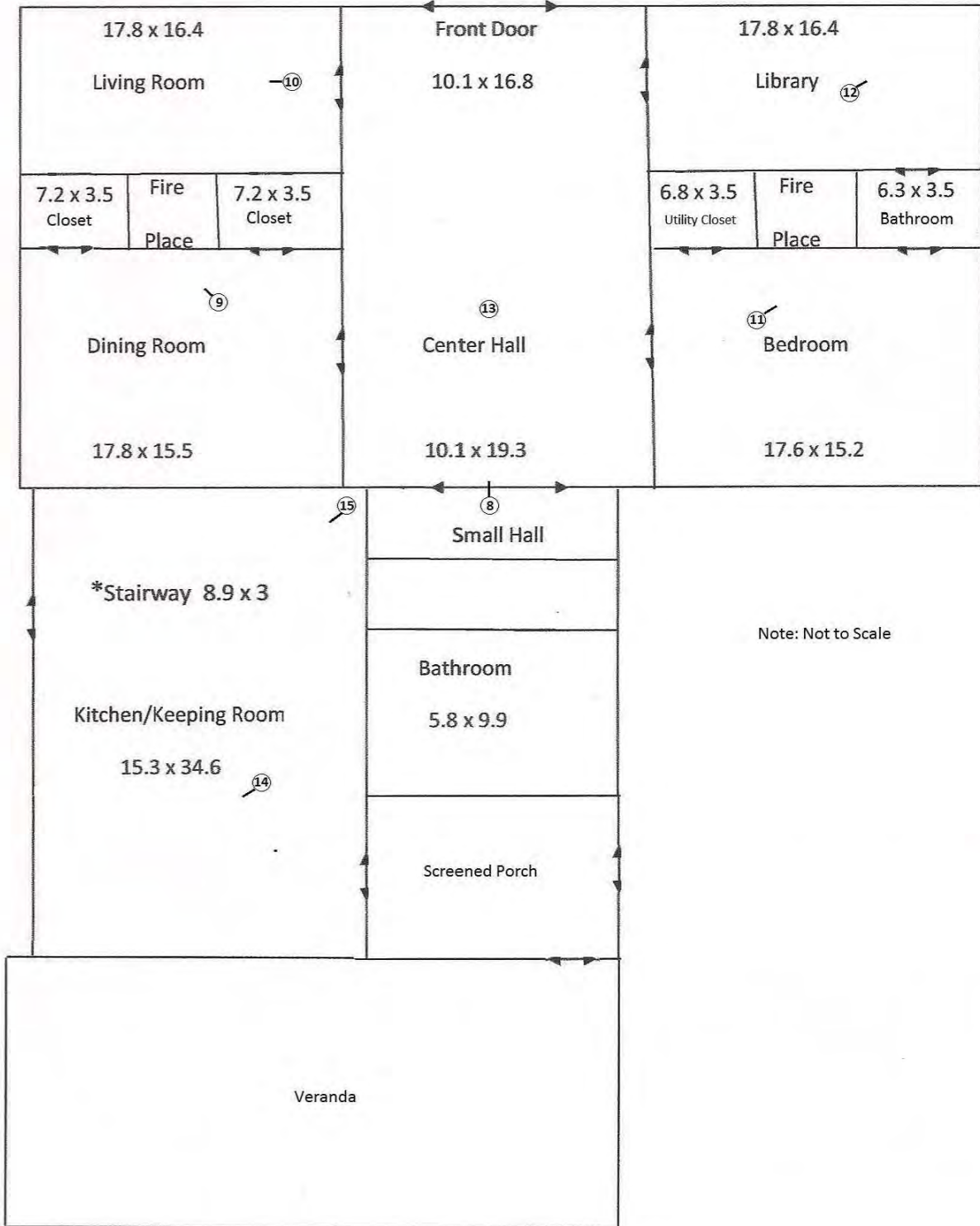
6. View of non-contributing metal building, facing southeast

7. Photo 16 of 16

Longwood House
5124 Fort Rd. Greenwood, FL



Interior Floor Plan



Note: Not to Scale

**Longwood House
Greenwood, Jackson Co., FL
Exterior Photo Key**




Longwood House

5124 Fort Road
Greenwood, Jackson Co., FL

UTM:
16R 675169 3416675

Datum: WGS84

Legend

 Proposed National Register Boundary

Date: 7/13/2017

N

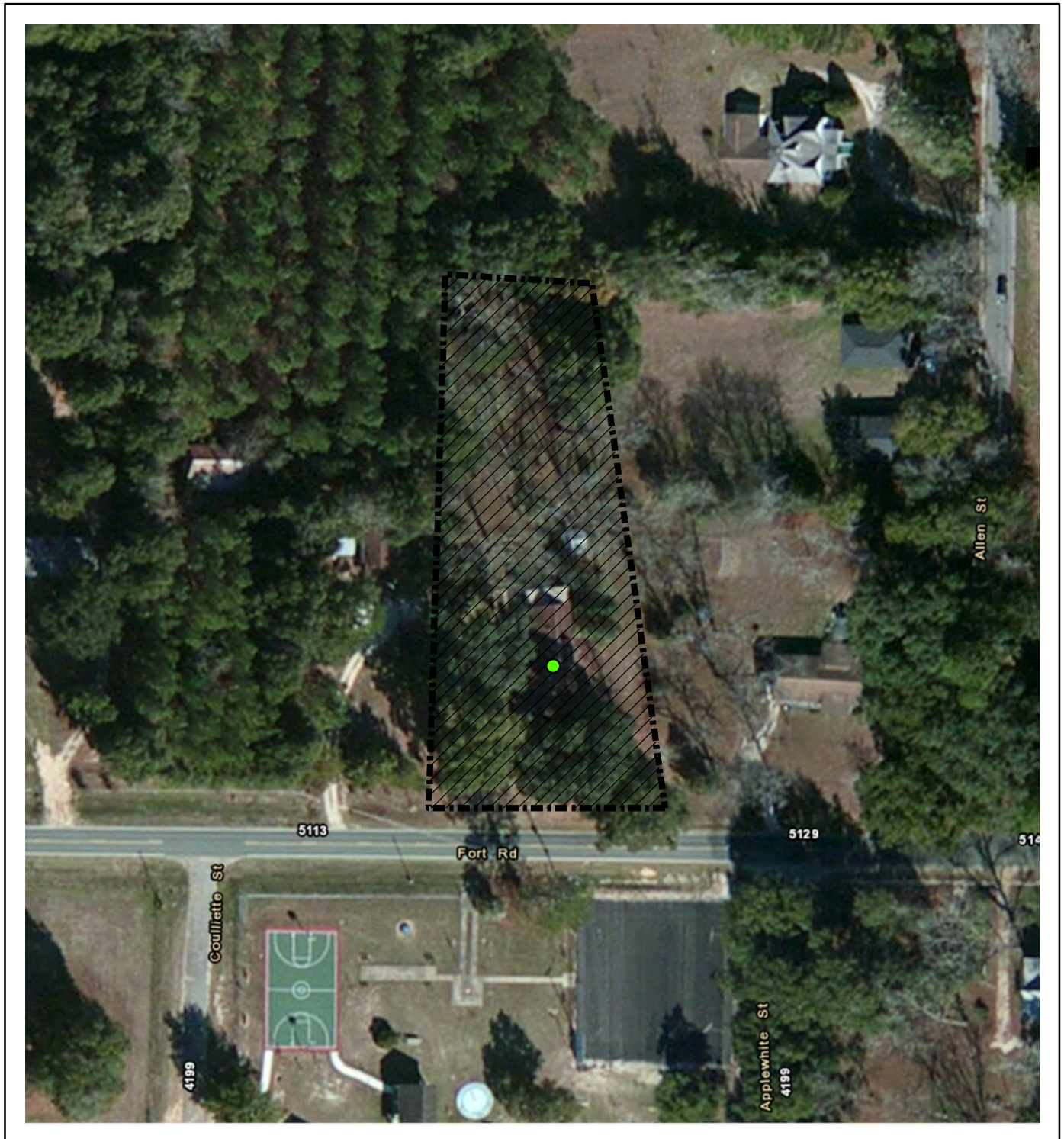
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0 62.5 125 250
Feet

0 15 30 60
Meters

Basemap Source: Source: Esri,
DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar
Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS,
USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping,
Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo,
and the GIS User Community




Longwood House

5124 Fort Road
Greenwood, Jackson Co., FL

UTM:
16R 675169 3416675

Datum: WGS84

Legend

 Proposed National Register Boundary

Date: 7/13/2017

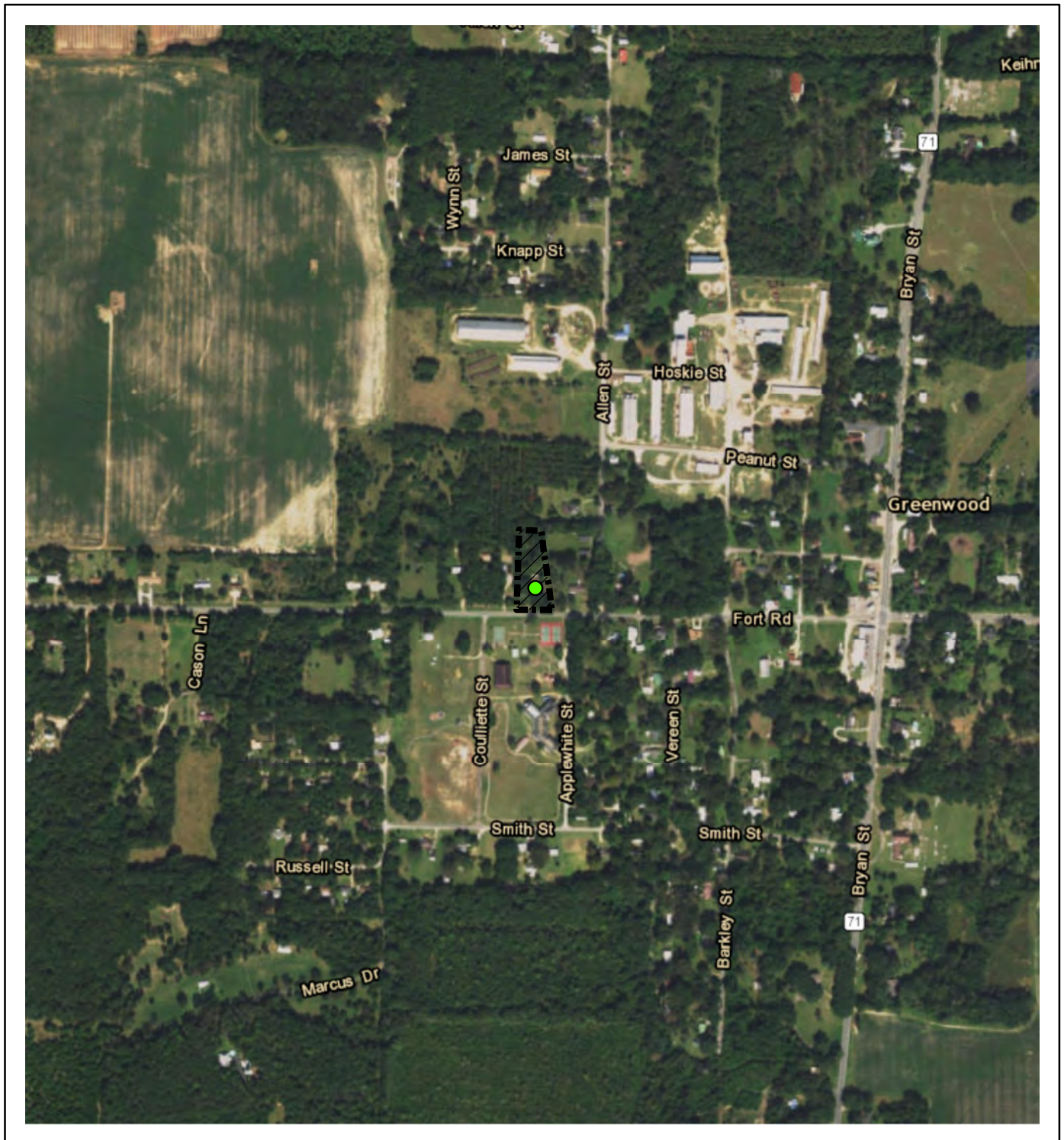
1:10,000



0 425 850 1,700
Feet

0 105 210 420
Meters

Basemap Source: Source: Esri,
DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar
Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS,
USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping,
Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo,
and the GIS User Community



Longwood House

5124 Fort Road
Greenwood, Jackson Co., FL

UTM:
16R 675169 3416675

Datum: WGS84

Legend

 Proposed National Register Boundary

Date: 7/13/2017

1:10,000



0 425 850 1,700
Feet

0 105 210 420
Meters

Basemap Source: Source: Esri,
DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar
Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS,
USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping,
Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo,
and the GIS User Community



































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 8/31/2017 Date of Pending List: 9/22/2017 Date of 16th Day: 10/10/2017 Date of 45th Day: 10/16/2017 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 10/11/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria:

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

Ruben A. Acosta
Survey & Registration Supervisor
Bureau of Historic Preservation
R.A. Gray Building
500 South Bronough St.
Tallahassee, Florida 32399

August 3, 2017

Re: Longwood House, 5124 Fort Rd., Greenwood, Jackson County, Florida

To Whom it May Concern,

This letter is to confirm my active support for the nomination of my property. I am looking forward to attending the Florida National Register Review Board's meeting to consider the nomination of my property the "Longwood" House, located at 5124 Fort Rd., Greenwood, Jackson County, Florida.

I appreciate the support from the Survey & Registration Department.

Sincerely,



Brook Anderson Bowman
5124 Fort Rd
Greenwood, Florida 32443
850-594-3093

2017 JUL - 03 12:02
HISTORIC
NATION



*Town of Greenwood
4207 Bryan Street
P.O. Drawer 9
Greenwood, FL 32443*

August 3, 2017

Ruben A. Acosta
Survey & Registration Supervisor
Bureau of Historic Preservation
R.A. Gray Building
500 South Bronough St.
Tallahassee, Florida 32399

HISTORIC PRESERVATION
2017 AUG 12 12:02

To Whom it May Concern:

The Town of Greenwood has a number of historic structures registered on the National Register of Historic Places. I personally am excited to support the nomination of the "Longwood" House being placed on the National Register of Historic Places, and as the Honorable Mayor of Greenwood, Jackson County, Florida I can safely express the same enthusiasm by many of our residents.

Sincerely,

Phyllis Bowman, Mayor



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT *of* STATE

RICK SCOTT
Governor

KEN DETZNER
Secretary of State

August 30, 2017

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief,
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nomination for the **Longwood House (FMSF#: 8JA00740), in Jackson County**, to the National Register of Historic Places. The related materials (digital images, maps, and site plan) are included.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at (850) 245-6364 if you have any questions or require any additional information.

Sincerely,

Ruben A. Acosta
Supervisor, Survey & Registration
Bureau of Historic Preservation

RAA/raa

Enclosures