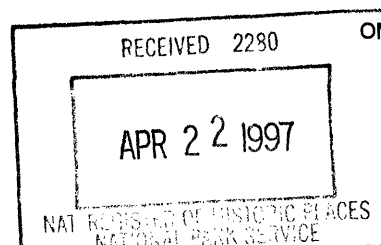


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE PROPERTY DOCUMENTATION FORM



OMB No. 1024-0018

This form is used for documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation form* (National Register Bulletin 16B). Complete each item by entering the requested information. For additional space, use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

☒ New Submission ☐ Amended Submission

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Historic and Architectural Resources of Marianna, Florida

B. Associated Historic Contexts

(Name each associated historic context identifying theme, geographical area, and chronological period for each.)

- I. Founding and Early Development of Marianna, 1822-1865
- II. Postbellum Cotton Economy, 1865-1915
- III. Era of Economic Diversification, 1915-1929
- IV. The Great Depression and World War II Years, 1930-1945
- V. The Post World War II Years, 1945-1994

C. Form Prepared by

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organization Historic Property Associates

date April 1997

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city or town St. Augustine

state Florida

zip code 32085-1002

D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in **36 CFR Part 60** and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. ☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.


Signature and title of certifying official

4/15/97
Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

I hereby certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.


Signature of the Keeper

5.23.97
Date of Action

Table of Contents for Written Narrative

Provide the following information on continuation sheets. Cite the letter and the title before each section of the narrative. Assign page numbers according to the instructions for continuation sheets in *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* (National Register Bulletin 16B). Fill in page numbers for each section in the space below

	Page Numbers
E. Statement of Historic Contexts (If more than one historic context is documented, present them in sequential order.)	1-7
F. Associated Property Types (Provide description, significance, and registration requirements.)	8-14
G. Geographical Data	15
H. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods	16
i. Major Bibliographical References (List major written works and primary location of additional documentation: State Historic Preservation Office, other State agency, Federal agency, local government, university, or other, specifying repository.)	17-19

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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number E Page 1 **Historical and Architectural Resources of Marianna
Statement of Contexts**

Section E: Statement of Historic Contexts

- I. Founding and Early Development of Marianna, 1822-1865
- II. Postbellum Cotton Economy, 1865-1915
- III. Era of Economic Diversification, 1915-1929
- IV. The Great Depression and World War II Years, 1930-1945
- V. The Post World War II Years, 1945-1994

Setting

Marianna lies near the center of the Florida panhandle, about 70 miles west of Tallahassee, the state capital. It is the seat of government of Jackson County, which borders the states of Georgia and Alabama on the north. Its other sides are bounded by Holmes, Washington, Calhoun, Gadsden, and Bay counties. The county is largely rural and Marianna is the only city having a substantial population. About 60 percent of the county's population lives in Marianna, which has about 7,000 residents. The economy of Marianna and Jackson County depends largely on agriculture. The surrounding terrain is hilly and fertile, making it possible to raise a wide variety of crops.

The Apalachicola River, formed by the confluence of the Flint and Chattahooche rivers, is the area's major waterway. The small Chipola River is found about one-quarter mile east of downtown Marianna. U.S. Highway 90 runs through the heart of the city, bisecting the business district. This was once the main traffic route across north Florida, but it largely has been replaced by U.S. Interstate 10, located about a mile south of the city.

Historic Contexts

I. Founding and Early Development of Marianna, 1822-1865

Settlers began arriving in Jackson County in the Jackson County area almost immediately after the United States acquired Florida from Spain in 1821. The county had fewer than 200 residents when the Territorial Legislature created it in 1822. That number had risen to more than 2,500 by 1825. Pioneers were attracted to the area by the fertile soil, which was ideal for the growing of cotton and tobacco. The county government had

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number E Page 2 **Historical and Architectural Resources of Marianna
Statement of Contexts**

no permanent home until local voters selected Marianna as the county seat in 1829. The town had been platted in 1827 on a 240 tract of land east of present-day Caledonia Street. The city was incorporated in 1828 and originally consisted of a small collection of log cabins and crude wood frame houses. Work began on a two-story, wood frame courthouse in 1829. When completed, it was described as “the finest courthouse in the territory.” Marianna grew rapidly and soon could claim several large and comfortable houses, two banks, and a number of merchants.

In the antebellum period, Marianna became one of the most important and prosperous towns in the western Florida panhandle, with an economy resting mainly on the growing of cotton. Each year, riverboats carried thousands of bales of cotton along the Apalachicola River to the cotton warehouses of the city of Apalachicola on the Gulf of Mexico. From there the cargo was shipped to textile mills in the northern states.

Wealthy planters and merchants in Marianna constructed large homes that reflected the fortunes they had made in the cotton and tobacco trade. Among the more notable homes erected before the Civil War are the Theophilus West and Ely Criglar houses, both of which date from the 1840s. Several other notable structures in the community also survive from the antebellum period.

During the Civil War, Marianna and Jackson County became an important source of supplies for the Confederacy. Beef, salt, and a variety of other necessities were shipped to Southern forces fighting in a number of states. In an attempt to stop the flow of these goods, General Alexander Abbott attacked Marianna with a strong detachment of Union regulars on September 27, 1864. The raid resulted in the capture of 81 Confederate prisoners, the seizure of 600 slaves, and the taking of a large number of cattle, horses, and mules. The town suffered little physical damage in the brief but fierce battle. Much more destruction was caused in 1865 by an accidental fire that destroyed most of downtown Marianna, including the courthouse.

II. Postbellum Cotton Economy, 1865-1915

The war left the economy of Jackson County and Marianna severely crippled for almost two decades, but in the early 1880s the area witnessed a dramatic revival of agriculture and other businesses. The arrival of the Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad in 1882—followed by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad a year—brought renewed growth and prosperity to Marianna. A fire destroyed several buildings in the downtown area in 1883, prompting city leaders to insist that all new commercial buildings erected in the business district be of “fire proof” masonry construction. In 1884, the Sanborn Map Company produced the first series of fire insurance maps for the town. The maps show the principal area of commercial development at the time was concentrated along Lafayette Street (then called Main Street). The district lay north and northwest of Courthouse Square and along Madison Street, just east of the courthouse. Residential development in the town of 1,200 residents was

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number E Page 3 **Historical and Architectural Resources of Marianna
Statement of Contexts**

limited mainly to that area of Lafayette Street west of Courthouse Square and along Jefferson and Green streets north of Lafayette Street.

The last decade of the nineteenth century saw only a modest amount of new construction in Marianna, but a rapid spurt of growth arrived with the prosperous years at the beginning of the twentieth century. Construction began on city water and power systems, and in 1905 the county commissioners authorized the construction of a new brick courthouse, replacing the one erected in 1872. The year 1907 saw the construction of the First National Bank, an ornate Classical Revival style building that is today one of the most important landmarks in Marianna.

III. Era of Economic Diversification, 1915-1929

By 1915, the population of Marianna had grown to 2,800. The town spread west along Lafayette Street and began to fill in the vacant lots in the blocks surrounding Courthouse Square. Numerous residences were erected in the six blocks bounded by Putnam, Madison, Clinton, and Caledonia streets. The city also began construction of paved streets and sidewalks in 1915. The same year, however, the economy of Jackson County suffered a serious blow when the cotton crop was nearly wiped out by a boll weevil infestation. Cotton production dropped from a high of 23,000 bales in 1913 to less than 2,000 bales in 1916. County residents began to rely more heavily on the area's other agricultural resources, such as the large stands of long leaf pine found on uncultivated land. The trees were the source of milled lumber and turpentine, the latter of which was used in the production of paint, varnish, and other useful items. Watermelons, tobacco, and peanuts became important cash crops. Another moderately successful venture, at least for a time, was the cultivation of the Satsuma orange. The fruit had been imported from Japan in the nineteenth century and could tolerate somewhat colder weather than the varieties of citrus grown in central and southern Florida. Another business development was the quarrying of local limestone for the construction of buildings. The First National Bank (1907) was constructed of this native stone.

By 1920, Marianna had largely recovered from the effects of the boll weevil infestation. The 1922 Marianna Sanborn maps had eight sheets, an increase of four over the previous edition published in 1913. New bungalows began to appear alongside the existing houses in the residential section of the city, and some of the older downtown commercial buildings were replaced by larger, more modern structures. Two of the more important landmarks to appear in the downtown area in the 1920s were the Chipola Hotel (now the Chipola Apartments) and the U.S. Post Office, both of which were constructed between 1926 and 1927. By the end of the 1920s, the population of Marianna had grown to approximately 4,300.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number E Page 4 **Historical and Architectural Resources of Marianna
Statement of Contexts**

The era of expansion was facilitated by the construction of U.S. Highway 90 and the replacement of the ferry crossing the Apalachicola River with the Victory Bridge, which was completed in 1926. By the mid-1920s, downtown Marianna could boast electric street lights, paved streets, and sidewalks. New residential subdivisions opened up in an area west of Caledonia Street and north of Lafayette Street. The focal point of this new construction was the Marianna High School, located about a half mile northwest of Courthouse Square. Homes reflecting the Mediterranean Revival style of the Florida Boom period appeared along Russ Street and in other pockets of newly developing subdivisions.

A few examples of the style even appeared in the established residential areas east of Caledonia Street. Overall construction in the vicinity of the new high school, however, remained spotty. Many lots still remained vacant when the onset of the Great Depression of the 1930s brought growth in Marianna to a virtual standstill. New residential construction west of Caledonia Street would not begin again until World War II, prompted by a critical need for new housing caused by the establishment of Marianna Army Airfield in 1942.

IV. The Great Depression and War Years, 1930-1945

The economic depression that swept the nation after the stock market crash in 1929 was keenly felt in Marianna and other rural communities in Florida. Businesses failed and ready cash was in short supply. The county government was forced to suspend foreclosure on properties for delinquent taxes, since most such properties could not be sold at public auction for any price. Congress created the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at the request of Herbert Hoover in 1932. The agency was authorized to provide \$500 million in emergency loans to local financial institutions which, in turn, would stimulate employment through the funding of work relief projects.

Jackson County residents sorely needed some means of earning an income. Declining markets for agricultural products left a majority of the area's farm workers unemployed. the owners of many small farms were forced by debt and a lack of credit to simply abandon their property. By December of 1932, nearly 7,000 county residents had applied to local agencies for unemployment relief. Jobs funded by the U.S. government included road improvements, mosquito control, and landscaping projects throughout the county. Local charities also contributed their limited resources to provide food and clothing for needy families.

Relief measures began to accelerate nationwide with the inauguration of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt on March 4, 1933. Numerous programs designed to construct or improve public facilities began to provide employment for the residents of Jackson County. Marianna had constructed a small municipal airfield in the late 1920s, but it had closed after only a few years. In 1938, Marianna was named as a possible stop on the airmail route between Jacksonville and New Orleans. Marianna businessmen pressed local government officials

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number E Page 5 **Historical and Architectural Resources of Marianna
Statement of Contexts**

to reactivate and improve the old landing strip to guarantee that the airfield would be selected for use by the U.S. Post Office. Work on the airport began in 1939, financed in part by funds from the Works Progress Administration. Work on the airfield was completed in 1941.

During the 1930s, the various New Deal programs that had sought to break the grip of economic depression across America had met with only limited success. Many people were still on relief at the close of the decade, and business prospects remained stagnant. War in Europe and the Far East, however, spurred a move for national military preparedness, should America be drawn into either conflict. The growth of the defense industry initially had only a modest impact on overall employment. This changed dramatically with the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. Almost overnight the nation was transformed into a dynamo of industrial production designed to support the war effort.

Large numbers of Jackson County residents entered the armed forces. Farmers who only recently had found little demand for their products were now asked to plant to the full capacity of their land. Cotton, peanuts, tobacco, and timber were now essential to guarantee victory over the Axis Powers. Ordinary commodities suddenly became scarce for the consumer. Butter, sugar, and many other items were rationed during the war years. Even in farming communities, people planted "victory gardens" to provide them with additional foodstuffs.

Marianna's newly completed airport was taken over by the U.S. Army in 1942 for use as a facility to train new pilots. By the end of the year, the Air Corps Flying School had graduated its first pilots. Two years later the field became the home of the 381st Army Air Force Base, whose mission was the training of light bomber crews for combat. The transformation of the airfield into a military training facility saw the infusion into Marianna of a large number of military and civilian personnel. This sudden jump in population put a severe strain on available residential properties. The Federal Office of Price Administration put rent controls on property owners providing housing for military personnel. The severe housing shortage prompted the construction of many new homes during the war years. Most of these new single family dwellings were erected in the relatively underdeveloped subdivisions west of Caledonia Street.

V. The Post World War II Years, 1945-1994

Victory over the Axis powers in 1945 brought an end to the economic revitalization that Marianna had experienced during World War II. The Marianna Army Air Field was deactivated, and the population of Marianna declined sharply as military personnel were discharged from service, returned to civilian life and moved away. Retail businesses that had enjoyed the patronage of military families and townsfolk with money to spend during the war now found the number of shoppers in their stores sharply reduced. The economic downturn that

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number E Page 6

**Historical and Architectural Resources of Marianna
Statement of Contexts**

followed the end of the war, however, was not as serious as the Great Depression. Economic conditions slowly improved as America's industries switched to peacetime production. Many Americans were left with considerable amounts of money saved during the war, when many desirable goods were unavailable. A recovering Europe needed new capital machinery and construction materials to rebuild its shattered economies. American factories and suppliers provided the bulk of these necessities. This sparked a new era of prosperity across the county in the early 1950s.

The outbreak of the Korean War in 1950 saw the reactivation of the old army airfield as Graham Air Force Base. The facility eventually employed about 700 military and civilian personnel before the end of the conflict. Both permanent military and civilian personnel built homes in the Marianna area. The base continued to play an important role in the economy of Marianna after the war ended in 1953. The permanent closing of the facility in 1960 was a serious blow to the economy of Marianna, depriving the community of a \$6 million annual payroll. When the former base was offered for sale as surplus federal property, local business interests purchased the tract to be used as a local airport and industrial park.

This move began to have a significant economic impact after only a few years. By 1966, new firms operating at the site employed approximately the same number of people as had worked at Graham Air Force Base. Agricultural enterprises also continued to play a major role in the economy of Marianna. Changes in farming techniques increased yields and improved the quality of crops produced in Jackson County. The era of the "two mule farm" had vanished with the Great Depression. Despite a reduction in Jackson County farms from approximately 3,800 in 1945 to 1,800 just twenty years later, agricultural production continued to rise.

Economic progress in Marianna since the 1960s has been slow but steady. As elsewhere in America, many retail businesses have moved out of the downtown area to shopping malls and strip developments. The completion of Interstate Highway I-10 also made it possible for the residents of Marianna to travel easily to Tallahassee, Panama City, and Pensacola to do much of their shopping. This change in shopping habits and competition by retail business giants such as Walmart, Sears, and others prompted a decline in the traditional business area of Marianna. Its older commercial buildings began to decay, and a number of them were abandoned and demolished. The widening of U.S. Highway 90 to four lanes along Lafayette Street in Marianna involved the destruction of several important architectural and historical landmarks.

In 1959, the Renaissance Revival style courthouse that had stood on its square since 1907 was demolished to make way for a modern facility. The loss of these historic resources dismayed many of Marianna's citizens, who began to take steps to preserve what remained of their precious architectural heritage. Surveys were undertaken to identify local landmarks, and programs are being instituted by both private and public

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number E Page 7 **Historical and Architectural Resources of Marianna
Statement of Contexts**

organizations to restore historic commercial buildings in the downtown area. Similar efforts have been made to document, preserve, and restore many of the city's historic residences.

This effort is still underway. Further comprehensive surveys are planned to identify several hundred structures that still have not been documented. This includes much of the area west of Caledonia Street where a large amount of residential construction took place during the period from 1925-1945.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number F Page 8 **Historical and Architectural Resources of Marianna
Property Types**

SECTION F.1

I. Name of Property Type: Historic Residential Buildings of Marianna

II. Description:

The historic residential buildings of Marianna are a collection of eclectic styles and types that reflect national trends in architecture from c. 1840 to 1947. The buildings range from small, one-story wood frame vernacular houses to large two-story Classical Revival style residences. Residential buildings comprise the majority of the historic properties in Marianna. Most of these are found in a area north of the downtown commercial center of the city. Most of the historic residences are wood frame vernacular structures. The types and styles of residences found in the survey area include Classical Revival, Queen Anne, Mediterranean Revival, Tudor Revival, and bungalows.

Residential buildings in Marianna are generally one or two stories in height and have porches on the main facade. Except along West Lafayette Street (U.S. Highway 90), the setbacks of residences vary little from earlier to later periods. The oldest historic houses in Marianna are mainly found in the original plat of the city. However, some important 19th century landmarks are found along Lafayette Street, west of Caledonia Street, in an area that was originally outside the city limits. Most of the lots in the Marianna Historic District are similar in size and shape, although some houses occupy more than one lot. The historic residences along Lafayette Street west of Caledonia are mainly large structures with large lots and deep setbacks.

More 19th century houses have irregular ground plans and ells than do those erected in the 20th century. The earlier structures make more frequent use of polygonal bays and ells that extend from the main block of the house. The majority of the historic residences have either gable or hip roofs, and wood buildings generally have exterior walls of either weatherboard or drop siding. A few of the 19th century Classical Revival buildings have flush siding on the main facade wall, perhaps in an attempt to imitate the smooth ashlar finish of an ancient Greek or Roman temple. A few older houses feature wood shingles on at least a portion of the exterior wall surfaces, most often in the gable areas. This material is generally limited to houses showing Queen Anne influences.

With notable exceptions, most of the historic masonry houses in Marianna were constructed during the 20th century. Most of these are Mediterranean or Tudor revival houses built in the 1920s or 1930s that are found in subdivisions west of Caledonia Street. Only a few such buildings are found in the Marianna Historic District. Usually the Mediterranean Revival houses have stuccoed exterior walls, whereas the Tudor Revival residences have brick walls.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number F Page 9 **Historical and Architectural Resources of Marianna
Property Types**

Historic windows tend to be double hung wooden sashes with 6/6, 2/2, or 1/1 lights; however other light arrangements are found on some houses. Some bungalows have 3/1 lights, and Queen Anne houses may feature multi-light or mullion windows.

Porches are common on all historic residences except Tudor Revival, which often emphasizes a simple stoop flanked by a prominent chimney on the main facade. The porches may be either integrated or attached and usually extend the width of the main facade. Attached porches usually have a hip roof, regardless of the type of main roof found on the residence. In addition to full-width porches and verandas, one also finds one-bay entrance and end porches, formal porticos, tiered verandas, and balconies. The porch roof is usually supported by wood posts or columns. These may be round, square, or turned.

Some of the largest houses have columns with classical motifs, including an entablature. A number of the porches on late 19th and early 20th century houses have turned posts and balustrades, spindle bands, and other distinctive ornamental millwork. Homes from this period may also have verge boards or decorative truss-work in the gable ends. Some Mediterranean Revival style residences feature glazed tile and terra cotta decorative elements. Cast-crete and stucco elements enrich the exterior of Tudor Revival residences. Decorative elements become less common on houses constructed after the beginning of the Great Depression. The majority of the houses in Marianna constructed between 1930 and 1945 have simple ground plans and have no distinctive decorative features.

III. Significance:

The historic residential buildings of Marianna are representative of domestic architectural styles that evolved in the United States between c. 1840 and 1947, particularly in the Deep South. There are a number of 19th and 20th century houses that are eligible for individual listing in the National Register. These may be significant for their architecture or historical associations, or for both. Some of these are local manifestations of popular domestic styles and represent the work of locally prominent architects and builders. Three residences in Marianna are already listed in the National Register. These are the Theophilus West House (listed 12/26/72), the Joseph Russ, Jr. House (listed 7/18/83), and the Ely-Criglar House (listed 7/19/93).

IV. Registration Requirements:

For buildings to be eligible for listing under this multiple property cover, they should be located within the city limits of Marianna, have been constructed between 1840 and 1947, and meet at least one of the following criteria:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number F Page 10 **Historical and Architectural Resources of Marianna
Property Types**

Buildings should represent styles or types of architecture that reflect the period indicated above and sufficiently retain the features and details of the historic period in which they were constructed. Residences may be significant local examples of a particular architectural style or type, be associated with locally important historical figures, or represent the work of local or regional architects or builders who have made a significant contribution to the architectural character of Marianna. Groups of buildings lacking individual stylistic distinction may significantly reflect a period of historical development in the community.

SECTION F.2

I. Name of Property Type: Historic Commercial Buildings of Marianna

II. Description:

Marianna's historic commercial buildings represent the types of structures erected in the downtown business sections of small cities throughout the United State during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Most of the older commercial buildings are confined to a three block square area of the Marianna Historic District. The main focus of this area is Lafayette Street. The majority of the buildings are masonry vernacular structures that fill the lots they occupy. They have a rectangular ground plan and range in height from one two stories. However, some of the structures in the city blocks bounded by Lafayette, Market, Jefferson, and Caledonia street have trapezoidal ground plans. This is due to the somewhat irregular shape of the blocks, since the streets do not meet at right angles.

The buildings characteristically have flat, built-up roofs surrounded by a parapet. Except for those few that are detached or located on a corner, all of the buildings exhibit a single, primary elevation: the street facade. The facade contains the public entrances, windows, and decorative elements. The first story of most buildings is devoted to a traditional store front, consisting of one or more bays of plate glass windows and an entrance. Upper stories normally have rectangular or arched fenestration. Traditional windows are double hung wood sashes, although other varieties are also used. Most of the buildings in downtown Marianna are constructed of brick. In some cases, however, the original material has been covered with stucco, metal, or other materials. Original decorative elements include corbelled brick cornices and lintels, terra cotta relief details, and applied ceramic tile.

III. Significance:

The historic commercial buildings of Marianna are significant for their association with the development of the downtown commercial area of the city during its historic period. They also represent national trends in

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number F Page 11 **Historical and Architectural Resources of Marianna
Property Types**

architectural taste typical of small towns in America from the late 19th to the early 20th centuries. A few of the commercial buildings in Marianna meet the criteria for individual listing in the National Register, either for their architectural significance or for their historical associations, or for both. The architecturally significant buildings may also represent the work of locally prominent architects or builders.

IV. Registration Requirements:

To be eligible for listing under this property type a building must be located in the city limits of Marianna, have been constructed between 1840 and 1947, and meet the following criteria:

Buildings should represent style or types of architecture that reflect the period indicated above and sufficiently retain the features and details of the historic period in which they were constructed. Individual commercial structures may be significant local examples of a particular architectural style, be associated with locally important historical persons, or represent the work of local or regional architects or builders who have made a significant contribution to the architectural character of Marianna. Groups of buildings lacking individual stylistic distinction may significantly reflect a period of historical development in the community.

SECTION F.3

I. Name of Property Type: Historic Religious, Communal and Public Buildings of Marianna

II. Description:

Buildings included in this category were designed to fulfill the religious, governmental, educational, and other communal needs of the citizens of Marianna. The property type specifically includes at least five churches, a school, a woman's club, the city hall, the Chamber of Commerce offices, and the U.S. Post Office. It may also include any other historic buildings in the city related to public assembly or communal activity. The churches so far identified were constructed between 1920 and 1947. They all reflect traditional medieval and classical styles. Significant features include towers, stained glass windows, and prominently located entrances. All of the churches are masonry buildings.

The only significant governmental buildings yet identified are the Marianna City Hall (1942) and the U.S. Post Office (1927). The present Jackson County Courthouse was erected in the 1960s, replacing the one completed c. 1907. There is one historic school, the Marianna High School, erected in 1926. The Marianna Woman's Club and the Chamber of Commerce both occupy former residences that were constructed in the 19th century.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number F Page 12 **Historical and Architectural Resources of Marianna
Property Types**

III. Significance:

Although they account for only a few of the historic resources in Marianna, buildings falling under this property type account for some of the most architecturally and historically significant buildings in the city. They are among the most stylistically developed and represent a broad community effort. They also reflect the prosperity of the city during various segments of the historic period of development. All but two of the buildings in this category so far identified are found in the Marianna Historic District.

IV. Registration Requirements:

To be eligible for listing under this property type a building must be located in the city limits of Marianna, have been constructed between 1840 and 1947, and meet the following criteria:

Buildings should represent style or types of architecture that reflect the period indicated above and sufficiently retain the features and details of the historic period in which they were constructed. Individual commercial buildings may be significant local examples of a particular architectural style, be associated with locally important historical persons, or represent the work of local or regional architects or builders who have made a significant contribution to the architectural character of Marianna. Groups of buildings lacking individual stylistic distinction may significantly reflect a period of historical development in the community.

SECTION F.4

I. Name of Property Type: Historic Cemeteries, Monuments, and
Memorials

II. Description:

Properties, structures, and objects included in this category were intended to be used for the burial of the deceased residents of Marianna and to memorialize their achievements. Objects and structures include grave markers, tombstones, tombs, crypts, and cenotaphs. Monuments not located in or associated with cemeteries include those that recognize the sacrifice of citizens in the nation's wars, the contribution of persons to the welfare of the community, and events of historical consequence. Structures and objects associated with this property type are usually constructed or made of stone, brick, metal, or assembled from combinations of such

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number F Page 13 **Historical and Architectural Resources of Marianna
Property Types**

durable materials. There may also be structures or objects associated with the primary monument. These may include furniture, shelters, fences or walls.

The most important of the properties in this category so far identified in Marianna is St. Luke's Episcopal Cemetery. It is located in the Marianna Historic District at the corner of Lafayette and Wynn streets. The cemetery contains the graves of the founders and pioneer settlers of Marianna, as well as many of the city's most prominent residents. The burial ground is also notable for the character of its grave markers and monuments, which reflect the American taste in funerary art over approximately the last 150 years.

Other important memorials in Marianna include two obelisks dedicated to local citizens who served the Confederacy during the Civil War. One of these, erected 1881, stands on the northeast corner of Courthouse Square. The other, erected in 1926, is found at the western end of Confederate Park on Lafayette Street. There may be other cemeteries and memorials in Marianna not documented by past surveys that meet the criteria for listing in the National Register under this cover.

III. Significance

Like the historic religious and public buildings in Marianna, cemeteries and public monuments account for some of the community's most important--and little recognized--historical resources. St. Luke's Episcopal Cemetery contains the burials of prominent persons associated with the development of Marianna. It also accounts for a number of funerary structures and objects of architectural and artistic significance. The Civil War memorials located in downtown Marianna are notable for their artistic character, reflecting the taste in public art during the period in which they were constructed. They also represent public social attitudes present in the nation at the time.

IV. Registration Requirements:

To be eligible for listing under this property type, the resources must be located in the city limits of Marianna and meet the following criteria:

Buildings, structures, and objects should represent styles or types of architecture and artwork that reflect the period from 1840 to 1947 and sufficiently retain the features and details present during the historic period in which they were constructed or made. Funerary art and objects should also reflect the taste for such items prevalent during the historic period set by this cover. Resources in this category may meet the

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number F Page 14 **Historical and Architectural Resources of Marianna
Property Types**

criteria for individual listing in the National Register. Groups of resources lacking individual stylistic distinction may significantly reflect a period of historical development in the community.

Monuments not associated with burial sites include those that recognize the sacrifice of local residents in the nation's wars. The oldest of these are dedicated to Confederate participants in the Civil War. One of these, erected in the 1920s, is found in Confederate Park, located in the Marianna Historic District. Another monument, erected in 1881, is found on Courthouse Square.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number G Page 15 **Historical and Architectural Resources of Marianna
Geographical Data**

Section G: Geographical Data

Historic resources eligible for listing under this multiple property cover are located in the city limits of the city of Marianna, Florida.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number H Page 16 **Historical and Architectural Resources of Marianna
Identification and Evaluation Methods**

Section H: Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

The Marianna multiple property nomination is the product of a three phase survey of historic resources in Jackson County, Florida, undertaken by Historic Property Associates in November, 1988, June, 1990, and April-August, 1994. The 1988 phase focused on buildings located in the communities of Marianna and Greenwood, two towns that began to develop in the 1820s. This phase of the survey identified and recorded 225 buildings, 194 of which were located in Marianna. Approximately 16 percent of the buildings examined were constructed before the 20th century. The second phase dealt with the unincorporated areas of Jackson County and resulted in the recording of 323 properties. The survey field team inspected each building, photographed it, and recorded its location on a base map or United States Geological Survey map. A Florida Master Site File were completed for each property, recording such information as architectural style or type, physical characteristics, a legal description of the property, and its address.

The development of a historical context for evaluating properties constituted a major activity in the survey. The survey team researched documentary sources on the history and physical development of Jackson County, with particular emphasis on the communities of Marianna and Greenwood. Attention was focused on the chronological development of both communities, emphasizing important events and individuals that influenced the growth of Marianna and Greenwood. The search for relevant documents were made at the Jackson County Courthouse, the Jackson County Heritage Association (Marianna), the State Library of Florida, the State Archives of Florida (Tallahassee), the St. Augustine Historical Society Library, and the Library of Florida History at the University of Florida (Gainesville). The research also relied heavily on the narrative and historical sources found in the book Jackson County, Florida--A History by Jerrell H. Shofner.

Each property recorded was evaluated according to National Register criteria to determine its eligibility for listing in the Register, either individually or as a contributing element in a historic district. The resulting data indicated the existence of a large potential district in Marianna centered on the downtown commercial area. The survey also established the presence of a substantial number of properties outside the district area that were individually eligible for listing in the National Register.

At the request of the Marianna Main Street Office, Historic Property Associates was asked in the Spring of 1994 to produce a multiple property nomination for districts and individual properties in the City of Marianna. The district area that had been identified in 1988 was reexamined, and a survey map of the area drawn. Properties outside the historic district were given a new review to determine that they still retained their historic character, and the incorporated limits of Marianna were given a new reconnaissance survey to determine if any new properties should be added to the survey inventory.

This examination revealed that a further more intensive survey of the corporate limits of Marianna should be taken as soon as possible to include those properties that were not yet fifty years of age in 1988. This phase of the survey would focus in particular on properties that were constructed during World War II (1941-1945) in response to the establishment of Graham Air Force Base northeast of the city. The historic contexts and property types included in this cover were broadly defined to allow for the inclusion of properties that may become eligible for listing in the future.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number I Page 19

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