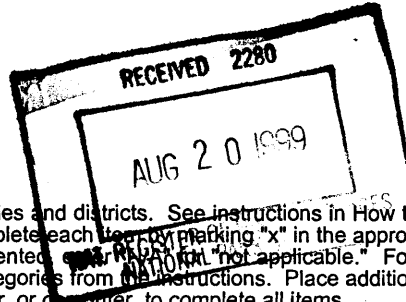


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, mark "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 THE PLANTER'S EXCHANGE, INC.

other names/site number NA

2. Location

street & number 204 Second Street N.W. N/A not for publication

city or town Hanvna N/A vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL countv Gadsden code 039 zip code 32333

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.)

[Signature] 8/12/99
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources
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] 9/17/99
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

The Planter's Exchange Inc.
Name of Property

Gadsden, FL
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
2	0	structures
0	0	objects
4	0	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)

COMMERCE: specialty store
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION:
manufacturing facility, mill

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Vernacular

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls BRICK
METAL
roof METAL
other

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)

COMMERCE

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1928-1949

Significant Dates

1928

1932

1948

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

The Planter's Exchange, Inc.
Name of Property

Gadsden Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approx. 2.5 acres

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	6	7	4	7	5	8	0	3	3	9	0	6	4	0
	Zone		Easting					Northing							
2															
	Zone		Easting					Northing							

3															
	Zone		Easting					Northing							
4															
	Zone		Easting					Northing							

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 Wayne Gregory/Robert O. Jones, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date August 1999

street & number R.A. Gray Building, 500 S. Bronough Street telephone (850) 487-2333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Wayne Gregory/The Planter's Exchange, Inc.

street & number 204 Second Street N.W. telephone 850-539-6140

city or town Havana state FL zip code 32333

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.

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Section number 7 Page 1

**THE PLANTER'S EXCHANGE, INC., HAVANA,
GADSDEN COUNTY, FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

The Planter's Exchange Inc. is at 204 Second Street N.W. , Havana, Gadsden County, Florida. The Exchange is a large, one-story store front and industrial building that was begun in 1928 and added onto into the 1940s. The store front onto Second Street is brick, and the warehouse/processing portion which composes most of the building, is a metal and wood on brick pier foundations. A tall three-story portion in the center of the building houses a vertical mill. An additional three resources contribute to the nomination: a separate wooden building, a truck weighing scale and scale shelter, and an open sided delivery/pick-up shelter which are a part of the Exchange.

SETTING

The Planter's Exchange, Inc. is located on approximately 2 1/2 acres of property west of 2nd Street NW, east of the CSX Railroad tracks, and north of 9th Avenue. The Town of Havana has designated this property urban core. The site is generally flat. The site averages 200 feet deep and is accessible from both 2nd Street and 9th Avenue, with a through-way connection and a large parking area. Across the street to the east are city parking, specialty shops, a large art gallery, and a large antique center. One block east is Main Street (US 27), a four-laned corridor that connects to Interstate Highway 10 and Tallahassee, 12 miles to the southeast. On the south property border is State Road 12 (9th Avenue), an east-west corridor, designated "The Florida Art Trail" by the Florida Legislature, that runs west to Quincy. There State Road 12 connects with Highway 90 (the old main corridor from Pensacola to Jacksonville) and further connects with I-10. Immediately south, across 9th Avenue are historic brick buildings used in the processing of the shade tobacco leaf products. Across the rail tracks to the west is a former shade tobacco farm, now converted to a nine-hole golf course and a residential subdivision.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Planter's Exchange's warehouse and processing plant is a one story, wood building with corrugated metal sides and roof. The warehouse runs in a northeasterly direction aligned with the railroad tracks. A square, three-story tower houses a vertical mill near the center of the warehouse. A one-story brick store and office are connected to the warehouse at the north end, and run at a easterly oblique angle to the warehouse. The brick store fronts onto Second Street.

The original Planter's Exchange was a small warehouse adjacent to the railroad. A separate business office was on the corner of Main Street and 7th Avenue, a block to the east in the downtown commercial area. That warehouse is a small portion of the now enlarged building (Photo #1). In the early 1930s a fertilizer mill

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was placed in operation and additional loading, and storage areas were constructed south along the railroad track. A brick firewall separates the original warehouse from the fertilizer mill room.

In about 1932, a brick storefront with a fixed glass display front was connected to the east side of the warehouse. In 1938 the brick store more than doubled in size, being enlarged to the south. A second store front was created facing east onto Second Street (Photo #2). Both have large display windows, and both have large single door entrances (Photo #3). The brick store sections have continuous brick foundations and brick exterior walls. The wooden floors are off-grade and larger piers were used where there are heavy interior support timbers. A continuous parapet rises across the front, east elevation of the building, and the parapet has four step downs on the north and south elevations. The parapet has a concrete cap. The roof slopes slightly to the rear (south) with a ridge in the middle to direct water to corner scuppers with down spout drains. In the 1990s a screened frame addition abutted the north exterior wall.

The interior is divided into two areas with a centralized wall, and connected by large openings at the front and rear of this wall (Photo #4). The ceilings in the store are approximately 12 feet high. The floors are 1x4 tongue and groove with a 1x6 sub-floor. Large square wooden columns are located throughout the space. A non-historic wooden ceiling covers newly installed ceiling insulation, but replicates the pattern of the historic ceiling. An office area is against the west wall of the 1932 store space. Large, weighted metal doors on metal rollers are at the rear of the stores (Photo #5). In the north wall are high windows for the summer heat to escape. There was a large fan attached to the ceiling. Windows in the south wall were enlarged and are filled with glass blocks. Each side of the brick store had a flue built into the 12 inch walls for a heater. There was a coal burning potbelly stove in operation there every winter until 1980.

The warehouse was built in stages from 1928 until 1948, and was built with large brick piers, 8x10 inch sills and 2 to 3 inch by 8 to 12 inch floor joists placed 16 to 24 inches apart. The floor is 2x6 inch tongue and groove lumber. The walls have 6 inch studs covered on the outside by corrugated metal and sealed inside with 1x6 inch tongue and groove lumber. The 2x6 inch rafters are exposed as is the 2x4 inch sheathing to which either corrugated or 5-V metal is attached.

The northern portion of the warehouse has small fixed windows, and a cupola on the roof ridge (Photo #6). A brick firewall north of the tower defines the south end of the 1930s warehouse. The three-story tower and a large storage area extend eastward from the rest of the warehouse (Photo #7). The tower is built on tapered concrete piers and has a gable roof (Photo #8). The one-story warehouse roofs have a cupola on each section. The warehouse use continues south from the south wall of the large easterly extension, and contains a wooden porch, fixed windows, and two cupolas (Photo #9). The south, gable end of the building has a porch and single door (Photo #10).

A brick firewall separated the warehouse and loading areas west of the brick store. The original fertilizer mill was located in a room to the south of the firewall. The motor and belt drive are still present within the rafters (Photo #11). Through an interior wall to the south is a storage area with bins (Photo #12). This interior wall contains a hidden non-historic firewall required by current code. A loading dock is on the east side

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of the storage room. A windowed cupola is on the roof of this section. A brick firewall is at the south end of this section (Photo #13), and contains a large sliding metal door. South of this brick wall is a loading room which contains a scale built into the floor (Photo #14), and a fertilizer bagging system within the first floor of the tower (Photo #15). Beside the bagging system is the loader to an elevator which carried the raw materials to the third floor where it was screen sifted. The small screened material dropped to the mill and mixer on the second floor (Photos #16&17). To the south of this section is the large easterly extension, and the largest storage area within the building (Photo #18). A small enclosed office for tabulating the movement of supplies is in this section, and adjacent to the corner of the tower. Through a door to the south is another storage area. Through a door to the south is the southernmost section of the building. An entry hall runs to the east to an entrance with porch. A central hall to the south is created by the wooden partitions built in the 1990s to accommodate small retail vendors (Photo #19)

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

South of the large easterly extension is a square, one-story, wooden building, on brick pier foundation, with metal gable roof (Photo #20). The building was present when The Planter's Exchange began. It was owned by the Flint River Mills company of Bainbridge, Georgia, and used as a storage building, selling coal in the winter, and ice in the summer to Havana. Planter's Exchange took over the building when they began operations.

A metal roof shelter, supported by square wooden columns and with a central drive-through space, was used as a storage and pickup area (Photo #21). Built in the 1930s, the shelter currently contains four wheeled-carts used to haul the raw materials used in milling. These rubber wheels are model "T" type, and inflatable (Photo #22). Two hand-dollies are stored there as well.

A driveway intersecting with Second Street contains a built-in scale for weighing trucks (Photos #6&7). A small wooden shelter contains the measurement device. The scale's brand name "Fairbanks-Morse" is on a metal sign on the shelter.

ALTERATIONS

Portions of the exterior walls and roofing have been repaired with new metal sheeting. Glass blocks fill enlarged window spaces in the south wall of the brick store. Some sections have had insulation placed behind the historic wooden walls, and under the roof which historically was exposed metal. The southernmost section has most extensively been altered with wooden room partitions, insulation, and fixed windows along the east and west elevations, and within the two cupolas. These alterations are minor, and the building retains a high degree of historic integrity.

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Section number 8 Page 1 **THE PLANTER'S EXCHANGE, INC., HAVANA,
GADSDEN COUNTY, FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

The Planter's Exchange is significant on the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Commerce, and Industry. Beginning in 1928, the company became the premier manufacturer of fertilizer, and supplier of pesticides, agricultural and general farm supplies needed by the shade tobacco growers in all of Gadsden and Madison Counties, Florida, as well as south Grady and Decatur Counties, Georgia.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Since early statehood, bright leaf tobacco had been a major crop in Gadsden County. In 1896, however, tobacco merchants F.M. Arguimbau and F.A. Schroeder visited Cuba and noticed that in the shade of fruit trees tobacco grew with a thinner leaf and a finer texture than those grown in direct sun. They told D. Alexander Shaw of Quincy, Florida, of their observation, and using wood lath he built the first tobacco shade in the United States on ¼ acre. His first results were unsuccessful. The next year he shaded 2 ½ acres with encouraging results. In 1898, Shaw, J.L. McFarlin, and Rod K. Shaw, Sr., formed the Growers Tobacco Company to cultivate this specialty tobacco. They grew the first commercial shade crop of 100 acres, financed by a New York firm, Schroeder and Bon. Within a year the shade process was widely adopted between the Ochlockonee and Apalachicola Rivers in south Georgia and north-central Florida.

Shade tobacco was the highest quality tobacco leaf, used as the outer wrapping for cigars. The cultivation was a very specialized process and the tobacco was so profitable it was referred to as "brown gold." The product's high prices resulted in increased productivity and many investors. The Florida-Georgia region, and a region in Connecticut became the two American growing locales. Marcus L. Floyd, a tobacco specialist, Gadsden County native, and agent for Schroeder and Bon, introduced shade farming to Connecticut in 1900, but Gadsden County was the center of cultivation and productivity (see farm distribution map attached).

A combination of overproduction, lack of quality control, and a national financial panic, however, resulted in a crash of the market in 1907. About half of the struggling producers in 1910 joined forces and formed the American Sumatra Tobacco Corporation. With a more coordinated effort they began to regain domestic credibility and marketability. The late 1910's were particularly profitable, only to be followed by the onset in 1920 of "blackshank" disease which kept many growers struggling through the 1920s. Varieties resistant to blackshank were sought. In 1928, a single surviving plant in a field resulted in the discovery of the "Rg" variety. The Great Depression hurt the growers even worse than natural disaster. Average prices in 1932 were only 22 ½ cents a pound. By 1938, however, the price rose to 50 cents for top grade, and in 1943, \$1 a pound was paid for the first time as finances slowly continued to improve. By 1947, Gadsden County's shade tobacco business was the largest industry in West Florida. The 1940s, 1950s, and early 1960s, were prosperous periods for the growers, but by the 1970s, domestic health concerns, foreign competition, and the federal institution of minimum wages brought an end of the regional business.

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**THE PLANTER'S EXCHANGE, INC., HAVANA,
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HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

Three Gregory Brothers (Clyde, Ben, and Tom) started the Planters Exchange in 1928. By 1931, Clyde the manager decided to go to law school. The other brothers, not wanting to be active in the business either, sought out investors and an active manager. They incorporated in September 1931 with W. L. Williams, a railroad agent, as manager with 1/3 ownership. Potter Woodbery and Tom Delacy, who were growers and processors of shade tobacco, were brought in as investors with 1/3 ownership. Ben and Tom Gregory, also tobacco growers with significant cattle and timber interests, retained 1/3 ownership.

Potter Woodbery's brother Hoyt was the principal owner of the Hava-Tampa Cigar Co., a cigar manufacturer in the Tampa, Florida, Ybor City area. They were major buyers of shade leaf tobacco. Another Woodbery brother, Charlie, was in the cigar and tobacco distribution business in Atlanta. The Gregory's were mostly affiliated with the John H. Swisher and Co., another major buyer and maker of the King Edward Cigars, in Jacksonville, Florida. W. L. Williams later became involved in tobacco growing also. Nearly all of the owners of The Planter's Exchange were friends and banked with the very successful Mark W. (Pat) Munroe of the Quincy State Bank, the first state chartered State Bank in Florida. Mr. Munroe was widely known for his connection and promotion of the Coca Cola Company, and was a great promoter of the shade tobacco industry as well. The business connections and contributions were many and varied through this group of entrepreneurs.

Despite the onset of the Great Depression of the 1930s, this group prospered, and with the leadership of W. L. Williams, The Planter's Exchange, Inc. became a tremendous asset to the community. Williams served as mayor of the town of Havana from 1939 to 1944, and Woodbery was a long-time County Commissioner of Gadsden County. The business contributed for over fifty years to the West Florida Livestock Association. Although times were not easy for the early period of The Planter's Exchange, times began to improve quickly during and after World War II. The Planter's Exchange was locally famous for its PEX Brand tobacco fertilizers.

In its early years, the Planter's Exchange used a small fertilizer mixer, weighed the product by a platform scale, and produced hand-sewn 200 lb. bags of fertilizer as a finished product. Prior to this, fertilizer was shipped in with very little local input as to the specific needs, and with little quality control. The Planter's Exchange began to offer soil analysis for two acres and larger and, coupled with good service, the business began to grow. In the mid 1940's, plans were made for a new and more efficient mixer plant. A three-story vertical mill was installed in 1948, and was state-of-the-art for the time, and is still in the building. During the late forties and fifties, this mill produced about 10,000 tons of shade tobacco fertilizer each year. This was approximately 75 to 80% of the total used by the regional market. This equipment operated with minor maintenance until 1993 when it was shut down still in operating condition.

The company was the first to handle charcoal for curing the cigar wrapper tobacco. In 1937, they found a charcoal plant near Pensacola, Florida, that had been getting the tar out of pine stumps and throwing the

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charcoal away. After experimenting with the charcoal, the company determined that curing with charcoal worked better than curing with wood, which had been the practice. A franchise to sell the product was obtained, and charcoal was delivered to nearly every tobacco farmer in the area. In the fifties, propane gas burners became available, and the market for charcoal quickly disappeared.

The Planter's Exchange bought second hand cheesecloth from the Connecticut area growers to sell to local area growers to reuse for one year. The cloth cover was essential for proper leaf thickness in order to roll a good cigar. The Connecticut valley area was the only other area where shade tobacco was grown in the United States. The company also sold new cloth that could be used for two years. Further, The Planter's Exchange repurchased this cloth from local farmers when it was too ragged to be used. They cleaned the cloth, compressed it into bales, and shipped it to various parts of the country where it was used for ground cover or cleaning rags.

The Planter's Exchange was the first to buy and ship pole beans and other produce grown by area farmers. By truck and by rail, Williams shipped beans to larger city markets such as Atlanta, Birmingham, Nashville, and Louisville. This produce business was operated extensively and successfully for about 20 years until the state farmers markets came into existence in the region. The competition being very keen, this produce portion of the business was discontinued about 1950.

The company also sold insurance that related to the shade tobacco industry, such as fire, windstorm, hail, and truck and auto coverage. The Exchange was also a primary center for information about the region's industry.

While there were a few good years in the 1960s, these years showed the beginning of the collapse of the shade tobacco industry. Increased costs and declining demand made it more difficult to grow shade tobacco profitably; the last small crop was grown about 1976. Efforts were made with some success to continue the Exchange as a supplier of a broader spectrum of agricultural supplies such as seed, feed, and hardware, and to continue to manufacture fertilizer for vegetables, pastures, and row crops. This business increased until about 1985, leveled out, and then began to decline. At this time, a nursery was started and more diverse retailing was introduced. The fertilizer plant was closed in 1993. In 1996, in an effort to preserve part of the warehouse and generate rental income, approximately 5,000 square feet was renovated in the section along 9th Avenue. The work was completed and the spaces were rented, but could not be sustained, and it was closed in about one year. About the same time, the retail operation of about 9,000 square feet was improved and renovated.

The Process of Making PEX Fertilizer

Beginning in 1931, with its first early Sprout-Walden brand mixer, The Planter's Exchange purchased its raw materials in mostly 200 lb. bags. The materials were bag dumped into a small elevator that put the materials into the top of small 1000 lb. mixer. It had a capacity of about 10 tons in a 10 hour day. It was blended, hand bagged, hand weighed, and hand sewn with a needle and large twine. The bags were left with

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ears on each side to handle them. They were then hand carted to a truck for delivery or stored for delivery. The hand carts are still present at the facility. The Planter's Exchange was the first firm to deliver fertilizer to farms by truck. Heretofore, each farm had to haul its own from the nearest railroad point. The service of custom mixing what each farmer needed for his own land based on a soil analysis was first offered by The Planter's Exchange. This was very important to the farmers and the firm could deal with two acre as well as up to 300 acre farmers alike. The firm increased its tonnage every year from 1931 to 1948. At that time the formulas were simple, as mostly cottonseed meal, steambone meal, sulfate of potash and nitrate of soda were used. However, these were quality ingredients that made for the best final product. These same excellent materials are available today for specialty plants but are not used much because of the availability of cheaper synthetic products.

In 1948, the new larger and more efficient mill was put in operation. It had a capacity of about 100 tons in an eight hour day. Although at this time a few more ingredients were available, the old ingredients remained the most significant. The bagged steambone meal had to be imported from Egypt, Europe, or South America, and plans had to be made well in advance to ensure that adequate supplies were on hand. It was arranged to be delivered during the summer before the next spring crop; hence the need for large storage areas.

In the 1920s, sulfate of potash was shipped in from Europe at first because the U. S. supplies were just being discovered and mining operations were not begun here until the 1930s. When they were available in North America they came from New Mexico and Canada. The nitrate of soda was imported from Chile. It took good planning and coordination to put this fertilizer together. Cottonseed meal (about 1/2 to 2/3 of all mixes) as well as some phosphates were also available in bulk. This enabled the use of bulk dump carts, also known as Georgia Buggies, to be used in gathering and weighing the materials. These carts with their inflated Model "T" tires are still present at the facility. The cottonseed meal was loaded directly from boxcars on the sidetrack and brought to the mixer. These carts were filled to about 500 lbs. with large hand scoops and dumped into a hatch at floor level where it went down one floor, then proceeded up three floors by means of elevator cups. On the top floor, the material was screened. The larger parts that would not go through the screen went back to the second floor hammer mill to be crushed. Then the crushed material went back to the elevator cups to start the process again.

The material falling through the screen dropped down to the second floor into the tumbling mixer of one ton capacity. After proper mixing, a valve wheel was turned and the fertilizer dropped to the first floor bagging chute. A burlap bag was placed over the bagging chute opening and an operator by hand adjusted the flow with scales attached to ensure an accurate 100 lb. bag. The bag was dropped by hand operated lever to a conveyor belt which moved it to a hand-operated Union Special sewing machine to close the top. The bag continued up an incline conveyor to waist height and was placed on carts.

The Planter's Exchange was responsible for innovations in the way agricultural supplies were provided to farmers, and shade tobacco growers in particular, in North Florida, throughout the historic period from 1928 until 1949. The custom mixing of fertilizer to meet the soil analysis needs of individual fields was a unique

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**THE PLANTER'S EXCHANGE, INC., HAVANA,
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service. The truck delivery of fertilizer and supplies to the farms was also an innovation for the region. The Planter's Exchange PEX brand fertilizer was by far the dominant fertilizer to the North Florida/South Georgia, shade tobacco region.

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**THE PLANTER'S EXCHANGE, INC., HAVANA,
GADSDEN COUNTY, FLORIDA**

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See scaled site map attached. Legal descriptions for the five parcels attached.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary encompasses the property historically associated with The Planter's Exchange, Incorporated.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Photos _____ Page 1 **THE PLANTER'S EXCHANGE, INC., HAVANA,
GADSDEN COUNTY, FLORIDA**

PHOTOGRAPHIC LISTING

1. The Planter's Exchange Inc., 204 Second St., N.W., Quincy
2. Gadsden County, Florida
3. Wayne Gregory
4. June 1999
5. Wayne Gregory
6. West elevation, 1928 original corner of building, looking south
7. Photo #1 of 22

Items 1-5 are the same for the following photographs.

6. East and north elevations, looking south
7. Photo #2 of 22

6. Store front doors, looking west
7. Photo #3 of 22

6. Interior of 1938 portion of store, looking west
7. Photo #4 of 22

6. Sliding metal door at rear of store, looking west
7. Photo #5 of 22

6. Truck scale, drive-through shelter, north end of warehouse/store, looking north
7. Photo #6 of 22

6. Truck scale, central portion of warehouse, looking west
7. Photo #7 of 22

6. Three-story tower for vertical mill, looking southwest
7. Photo #8 of 22

6. South end of warehouse, looking west
7. Photo #9 of 22

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section number Photos Page 2

**THE PLANTER'S EXCHANGE, INC., HAVANA,
GADSDEN COUNTY, FLORIDA**

6. South elevation of warehouse, looking north

7. Photo #10 of 22

6. Drive wheel, rafters, location of original mill, looking south

7. Photo #11 of 22

6. Storage with bins, looking south

7. Photo #12 of 22

6. Firewall and sliding metal door, looking north

7. Photo #13 of 22

6. Interior scale, stairs to tower, looking west

7. Photo #14 of 22

6. Bagging system, looking north

7. Photo #15 of 22

6. Vertical mill, second floor, looking north

7. Photo #16 of 22

6. Drive shaft that drives the mill, looking north

7. Photo #17 of 22

6. Large eastern extension storage, looking west

7. Photo #18 of 22

6. Southern section, looking north

7. Photo #19 of 22

6. Storage outbuilding, looking west

7. Photo #20 of 22

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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**THE PLANTER'S EXCHANGE, INC., HAVANA,
GADSDEN COUNTY, FLORIDA**

- 6. Drive-through shelter, looking southwest
- 7. Photo #21 of 22

- 6. Wheeled carts, looking southwest
- 7. Photo #22 of 22

CAM112M01 S BRC CamaUSA Appraisal System Gadsden County
 3/15/99 14:14 Legal Description Maintenance 100 Land 001
 Year T Property Sel AG 000
 999 R 2-27-3N-2W-0240-00005-0031 Bldg 000
 HA Xfea 000
 PLANTERS EXCHANGE INC 100 TOTAL B

1 COMMENCE AT THE SEC OF SECT. 27-3N-2W AND RUN WEST 2
 3 966.98 FT; CONTINUE WEST ON SECTION LINE 339.95 FT; N 31 4
 5 DEG 20'47" E 468.37 FT; EAST 52.69 FT TO BEGIN; THENCE EAST 6
 7 13.26 FT; N 00 DEG 03'03" W 21.73 FT; S 31 DEG 20'47" W 8
 9 25.45 FT TO THE P. O. B. 10

CAM112M01 S BRC CamaUSA Appraisal System Gadsden County
 3/15/99 14:14 Legal Description Maintenance 6000 Land 001
 Year T Property Sel AG 000
 999 R 2-27-3N-2W-0240-00005-0010 Bldg 000
 P O BOX 858 HA 900 Xfea 001
 PLANTERS EXCHANGE INC 6900 TOTAL B

1 DB SSS P 57 & 216; LOTS 1,2,3 AND 4 IN BLOCK, 5 OR 16, 2
 3 ORIGINAL HAVANA, OR 347 P 1433 & THAT PART OF 3RD STREET NW 4
 5 THAT LIES N OF SR 12 OR 9TH AVE AND SOUTH OF SAL RR. 6
 7 SAID PROPERTY BOUNDED ON THE W BY BLK 3 OR 16 AND ON E BY BLK 8
 9 4 OR 15 OF ORIGINAL HAVANA LESS ANY PART PER OR 412 P 326 10

AM112M01 S BRC CamaUSA Appraisal System Gadsden County
 3/15/99 14:14 Legal Description Maintenance 37500 Land 001
 Year T Property Sel AG 000
 99 R 2-27-3N-2W-0240-00004-0030 Bldg 003
 2ND ST NW HA 11200 Xfea 006
 PLANTERS EXCHANGE INC 110934 TOTAL B

1 OR 470 P 280, OR 470 P 289 LOTS 3,4,5,6 AND 7 IN BLOCK, 4 2
 3 OR 15, ORIGINAL HAVANA, ALSO 0.0082 ACRE PER OR 427 PG 4
 5 542 AND ALSO, 0.507 ACRE FROM CSX TRANSPORTATION PER OR 412 6
 7 P 326, COMM AT THE SEC OF SECTION 27-3N-2W AND RUN WEST 8
 9 966.98 FT; CONTINUE WEST FOR 369.23 FT; S 31 DEG 47' W FOR 10
 1 153.33 FT TO RD #12 TO BEGIN; THENCE NORTH 31 DEG 20'47" E 12
 3 804.48 FT; S 00 DEG 03'03" E 134.37 FT; SOUTH 31 DEG 20' 14
 5 47" W 25.45 FT; WEST 52.69 FT; SOUTH 31 DEG 20'47" W 563.12 16
 7 FT; S 50 DEG 03'33" W 77.93 FT TO THE P. O. B. 18

CAM112M01 S BRC CamaUSA Appraisal System Gadsden County
 3/15/99 14:14 Legal Description Maintenance 100 Land 001
 Year T Property Sel AG 000
 999 R 2-27-3N-2W-0240-00004-0025 Bldg 000
 HA Xfea 000
 PLANTERS EXCHANGE INC 100 TOTAL B

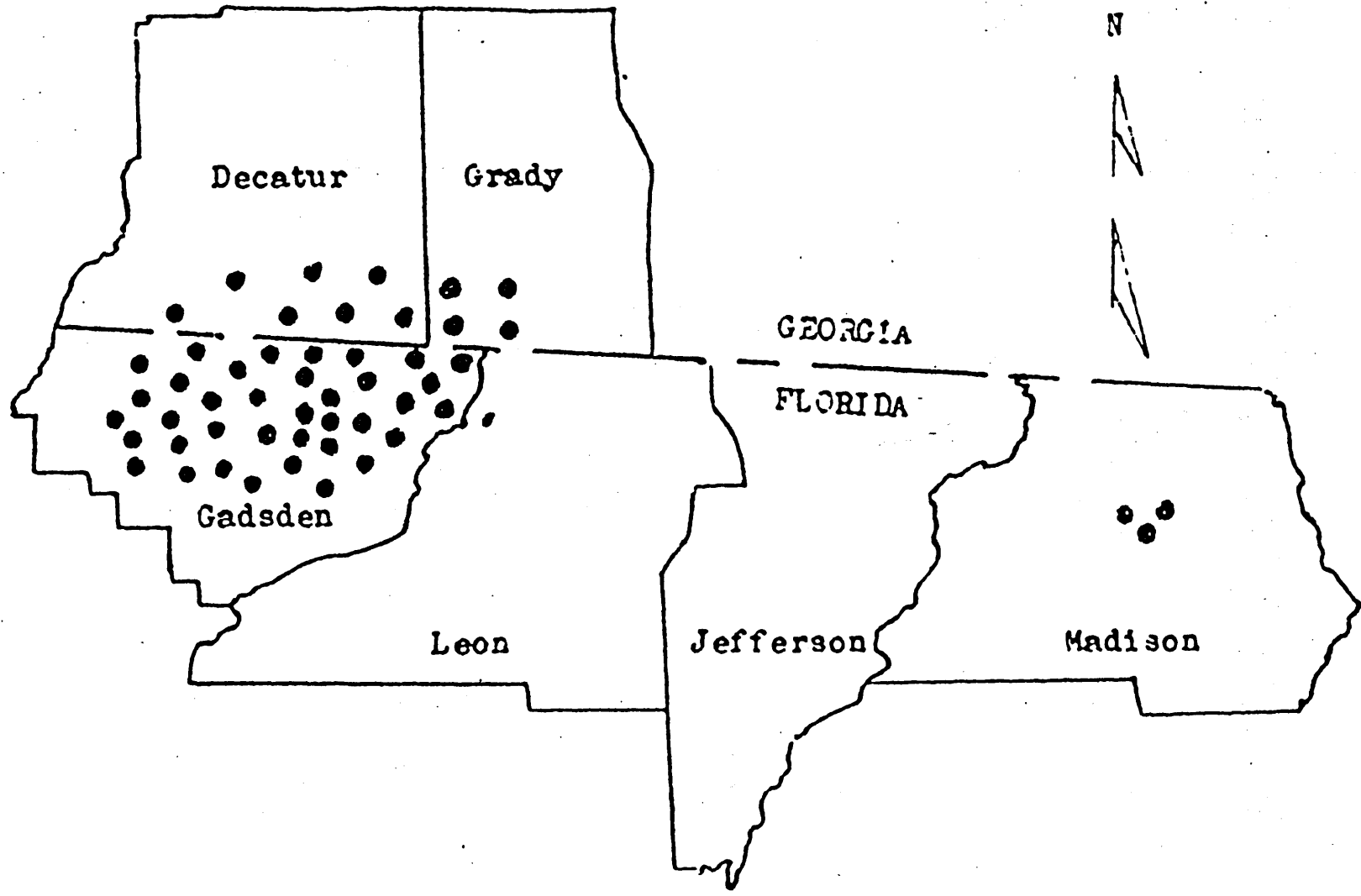
1 COMMENCE AT THE SEC OF SECT. 27-3N-2W AND RUN WEST 966.98 2
 3 FT; CONTINUE WEST 339.95 FT; N 31 DEG 20'47" E 29.77 FT TO 4
 5 BEGIN; THENCE N 31 DEG 20'47" EAST 65.84 FT; S 00 DEG 16' 6
 7 34" W 56.40 FT; N 89 DEG 43' 26" W 33.98 FT TO THE P. O. B. 8

CAM112M01 S BRC CamaUSA Appraisal System Gadsden County
 3/15/99 14:14 Legal Description Maintenance 100 Land 001
 Year T Property Sel AG 000
 1999 R 2-27-3N-2W-0240-00004-0031 Bldg 000
 Xfea 000
 PLANTERS EXCHANGE 100 TOTAL B

1 COMM AT THE SEC OF 27-3N-2W AND RUN W 966.98 FT, RUN W 2
 3 ALONG SECTION LINE 369.24 FT TO A POINT LYING 50 FT E/LY DF 4
 5 AND PARALLEL WITH THE CSX RR RUN N 31 DEG 20 MIN 47 SEC E 6
 7 50 FT E/LY A DIST OF 651.15 FT TO BEGIN AND RUN N 31 DEG 20 8
 9 MIN 47 SEC E 101.87 FT, TO THE N R/WAY OF N 7TH AVE, E ALONG 10
 11 N R/WAY BDRY 11.71 FT, S 31 DEG 20 MIN 47 SEC W 124.35 FT 12
 13 TO A POINT ON W R/WAY OF 2ND ST NW, N 00 DEG 03 MIN 03 SEC 14
 15 W 19.20 FT TO THE POB, PER ADVERSE POSSESSION RETURN 16

The Planter's Exchange, Inc.
 Havana, Gadsden Co., FL
 ATTACHMENT

5 PARCELS HISTORICALLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE PLANTER'S EXCHANGE INC



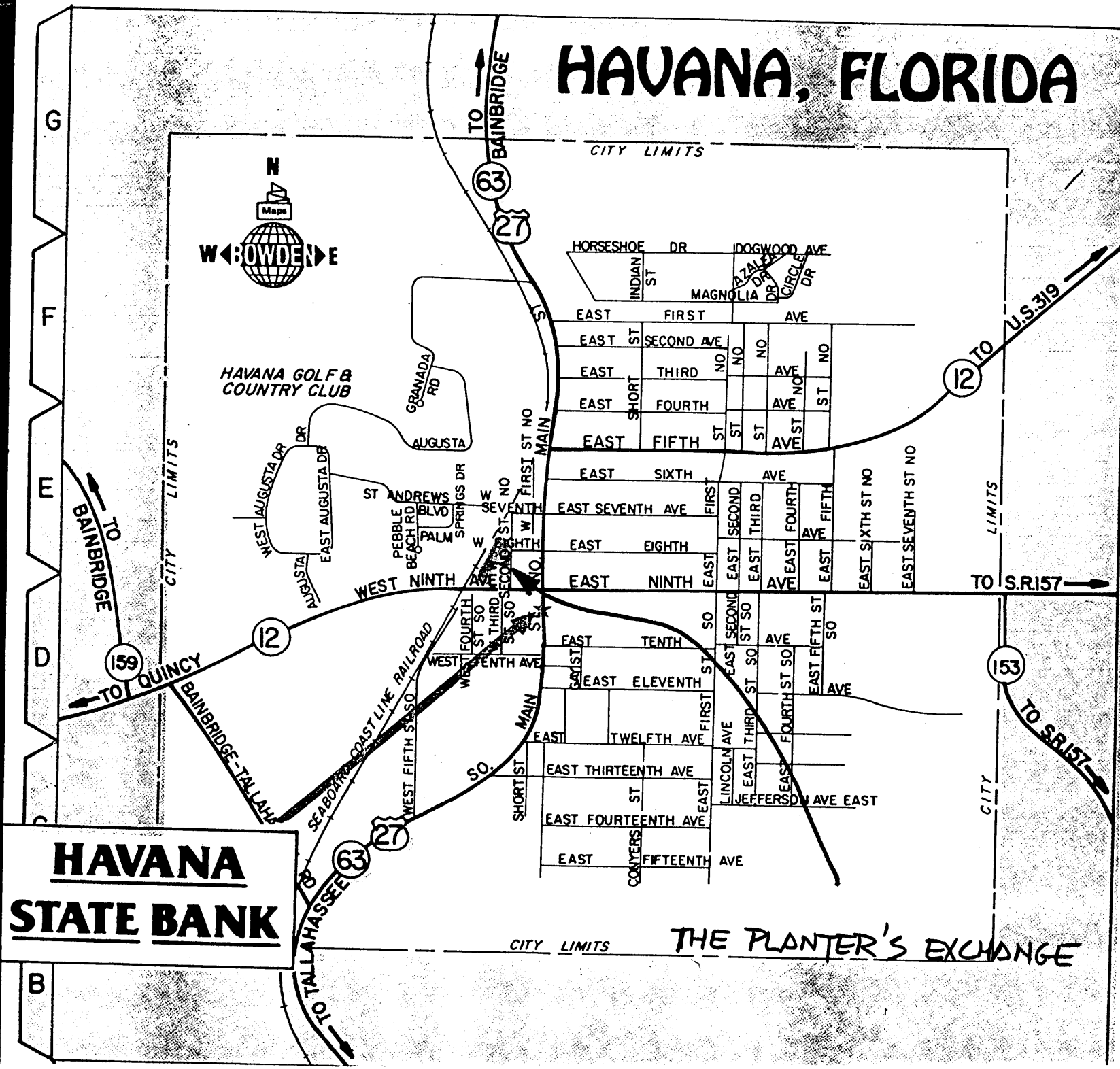
The Planter's Exchange, Inc.
 Havana, Gadsden Co., FL
 ATTACHMENT

Fig. 2. Approximate distribution of the 1956 shade acreage in Florida and Georgia by counties. Each dot represents 100 acres.

HAVANA, FLORIDA



HAVANA GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB



HAVANA STATE BANK

THE PLANTER'S EXCHANGE

G
F
M
D
C
B

CITY LIMITS

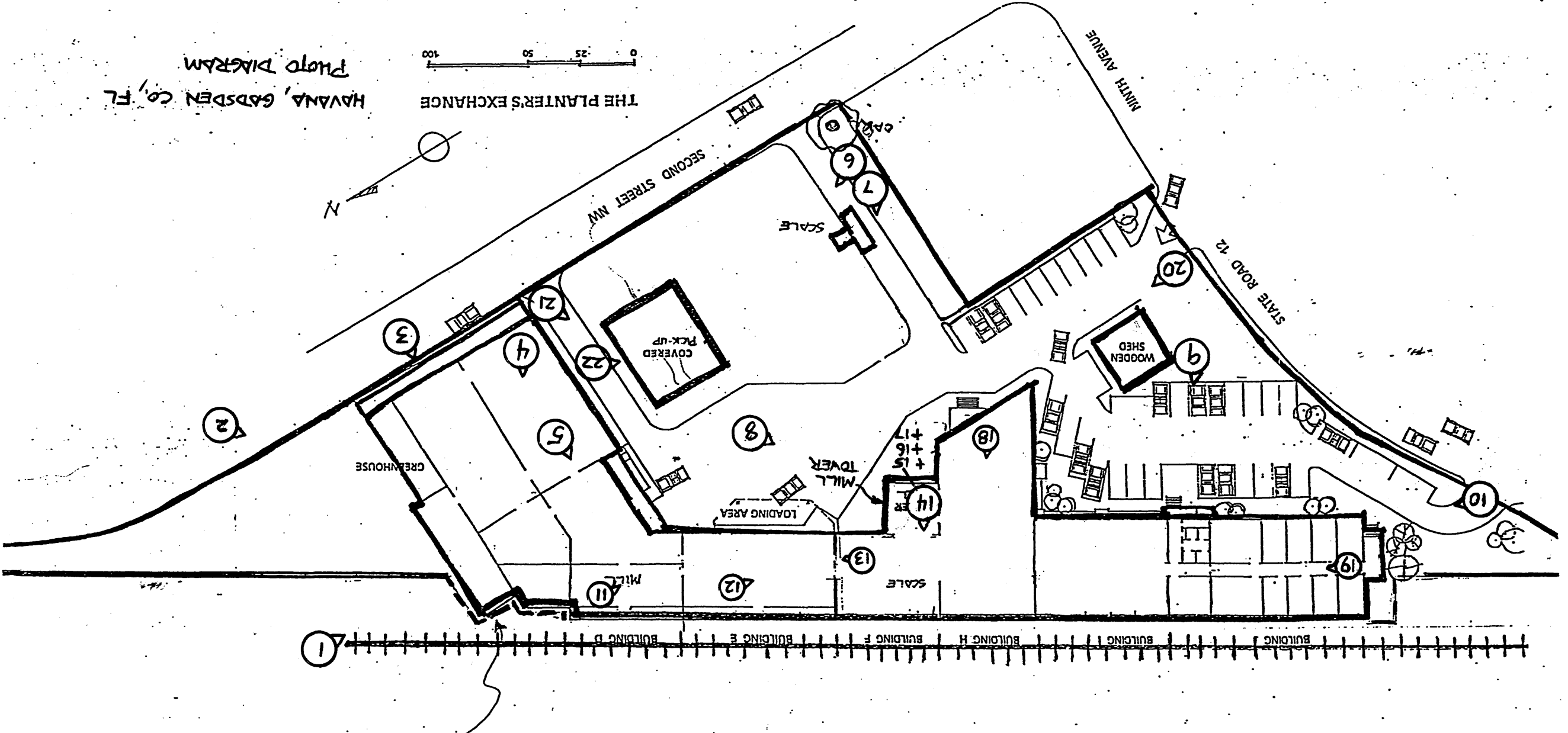
CITY LIMITS

CITY LIMITS

LIMITS

CITY

R.R. RIGHT OF WAY CONTIGUOUS TO THE BUILDING



HAVANA, GADSDEN CO., FL.
PHOTO DIAGRAM

0 25 50 100

THE PLANTER'S EXCHANGE



SECOND STREET NW

NORTH AVENUE

STATE ROAD 12

GREENHOUSE

COVERED PICK-UP

LOADING AREA

MILL TOWER

WOODEN SHED

SCALE

1

BUILDING D

BUILDING E

BUILDING F

BUILDING H

BUILDING I

BUILDING J

21

22

5

8

14

13

12

11

2

3

4

7

6

5

20

9

10

19

18

+15

+16

+17