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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

RECEIVED JUN 01 1990

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See Instructions and Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Bishop-Andrews Hotel other names/site number Bishop-Andrews House, Andrews Hotel

2. Location

street & number 109 Redding Street n/a not for publication city, town Greenville n/a vicinity state Florida code FL county Madison code 079 zip code 32331

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: private (checked), public-local, public-State, public-Federal. Category of Property: building(s) (checked), district, site, structure, object. Number of Resources within Property: Contributing 1, Noncontributing 0 buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total 1. Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0.

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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 (checked) does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of certifying official: Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Date: 5/25/90.

In my opinion, the property meets (checked) does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of commenting or other official: State or Federal agency and bureau: Date:

5. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is: entered in the National Register (checked), determined eligible for the National Register, determined not eligible for the National Register, removed from the National Register, other (explain:). Entered in the National Register: Signature of the Keeper: Date of Action: 6/25/90.

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: hotel

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Vacant: not in use

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Wood: weatherboard

roof Asphalt

other n/a

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

PLEASE SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS.

See continuation sheet

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)     A     B     C     D     E     F     G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture  
Commerce  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance

1902-1940  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates

1902  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation

n/a  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person

n/a  
\_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder

Unknown/Unknown  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

PLEASE SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

See continuation sheet

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

PLEASE SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

See continuation sheet

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property Less than 1 acre

**UTM References**

A 

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

C 

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B 

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 Zone Easting Northing

D 

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See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

PLEASE SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

See continuation sheet

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary includes the entire parcel of land that has been historically associated with the property.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Rhonda L. Harrell/Barbara E. Mattick, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date May 1990

street & number R.A. Gray Bldg., 500 S. Bronough Street telephone (904) 487-2333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

United States Department of the Interior  
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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1 Bishop-Andrews Hotel, Greenville, Madison Co., FLSUMMARY:

The Bishop-Andrews Hotel is a large, three story, frame building on brick piers, located on its original site at the southeast corner of U.S. 90 and U.S. 221 (109 Redding Street) in Greenville, Madison County, Florida. The 1902 building is designed in a Queen Anne style with Classical influences. One of the most notable Queen Anne features is a wrap-around porch with a conically roofed round element on the main facade. Fenestration is generally 1/1 double hung sash in various groupings on the first and second stories, and four- or ten-light casement windows on the third story. Distinctive stained glass panels are located on the first and second stories. The main entrance is a double, fifteen-light door with a two-light transom flanked by Classical scroll brackets. Additional French doors, each with fifteen lights, access the porch from the interior on the north and south sides of the first floor. The interior has elaborate Classical features and detailed woodwork. The hotel retains its original integrity of setting, design, material, workmanship, feeling, and association to a remarkably high degree.

ORIGINAL AND PRESENT SETTING:

The Bishop-Andrews Hotel was built in 1902 on Lot 2096 at the southeast corner of U.S. 90 and U.S. 221. It was on the site of a former brick yard. The grounds were planted with pecan and fruit trees and palms. There were several commercial buildings between the hotel and the railroad station one block away c1920.

Businesses which once prospered along Redding Street closed during the Depression. When passenger rail service to Greenville was discontinued in the 1950s, the hotel lost many of its patrons, and was closed in 1954. Two large pecan trees and other trees and shrubs which once stood at the entrance of the hotel have been removed. In 1989 a convenience store was built on the southwest corner of the intersection of U.S. 90 and U.S. 221, across the street from the hotel. The setting retains its historic small town, mixed use neighborhood character.

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## EXTERIOR

The Bishop-Andrews Hotel is a square, three story, wood frame structure with a complex roof configuration. The complex roof system includes an asymmetrical central hipped roof with a jerkin-head, off-center clipped cross gables, and various styles of single, off-center dormers with casement windows. The roof has broad eaves with exposed rafter ends, and is sheathed with asphalt shingles. Four brick chimneys pierce various slopes of the roof; two of them have decorative corbelling. Most of the house is covered with horizontal, drop siding; however, patterned shingles (diamond, fishscale, and staggered) cover the gable ends and the entrance pediment of the west facade (Photos 1-7).

The first story of the main facade (west elevation) is distinguished by an attached porch which extends across the facade and wraps half way around the north and south elevations. The porch has a shed roof supported by six pairs of round Doric columns. The columns which flank the main entrance are arranged in groups of three, and support a pedimented entrance to the porch, on axis with the main entrance to the building (Photo 2). The central placement of the main entrance adds a sense of balance and order. The pediment of this Classical feature is sheathed with fishscale and diamond patterned shingles. The second story of the main facade has a projecting clipped gable centered over the main entrance. Its pediment is sheathed with diamond and fishscale shingles (Photo 1). A circular element, with a low pitched conical roof topped with an iron crocket, is located at the northwest corner of the porch (Photo 3).

Fenestration of the first floor is irregular, while that on the second and third stories is symmetrical. There are a total of thirteen double hung sash windows on the west facade. On the third story there are casement windows within the gable ends. These third story windows are each

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separated by decorative brackets similar to the exposed rafter ends (Photo 1).

The south elevation has a continuation of the wrap-around porch with two sets of paired columns. A simple chimney extends from the slope of the gabled roof. The southwest corner of the first floor is clipped and has a horizontal stained glass panel with three sections. An additional horizontal stained glass panel is located in the midsection of the first floor of the projecting three story east bay (Photo 4). The third floor of this bay repeats the west elevation's projecting jerkin head gable and twin casement windows. A French door with a fixed transom opens onto the porch at the first floor level (Photo 5).

The east (rear) elevation lacks the architectural detailing of the other elevations. It has three double hung sash windows; a gabled dormer; and an attached, one story, enclosed/screened porch with a metal shed roof. A brick chimney projects from the south end of the porch. A temporary, open shed is attached at the northeast corner at the rear of the building (Photo 6).

The north elevation has many of the same features seen on the south and west elevations. The wrap-around porch continues and terminates at the midsection of the elevation. Two doors open onto the porch; one is wood panelled, and the other is a French door. Two horizontal stained glass windows, each with three individual panels, are located on the first and second stories. There is a shed roofed dormer with casement windows at the third story (Photo 7).

## INTERIOR

The interior of the Bishop-Andrews Hotel provides a showcase for detailed, Classical features. Floors throughout the building are hardwood; the width of the floorboards varies from room to room. Ceilings are sheathed with tongue-and-groove boards.

The first floor has a central hall which runs the length of the building. The main (west) entrance opens into

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a foyer which has panelled wainscoting with plastered walls above; dentil molding just below the cornice molding; and a heavily carved stairwell with wainscoting, carved balusters, and three square newel posts with panelled sides. The stairway initially has a quarter-turn change stair and landing, and continues as a dog leg stair to the second floor (Photo 8). Attached to the ceiling, just above the first floor newel posts, are two square pendants similar to the newel posts. To the north side of the open foyer is an inglenook set off by a half wall pierced with arches. Two short columns with entasis support the arches. Behind the arcade is a fireplace with a simple mantle on the north wall. On the west wall of the inglenook is a three-panel stained glass window, and to the right of the fireplace is a French door. A large archway in the middle of the central hall defines the eastern limits of the foyer (Photo 9). The east end of the hallway, where there is a small, quarter-turn stairway to the second floor, is partitioned off.

The south side of the foyer opens into a parlor. This room has plaster walls, a thick cornice molding and dentil molding. An alcove in the southwest corner of the parlor highlights a horizontal stained glass window with three sections (Photo 10). Thick mullions separate the three sections. Four decorative corner blocks embellish the upper corners and tops of the mullions. The stained glass design is geometric and floral (Photo 11). Soft muted hues of blue, yellow, burnt umber and blue-green are used throughout the panels. A fireplace with a finely detailed mantelpiece is located in the southeast corner of the parlor. Two slender, fluted Corinthian columns, a curvilinear mantel supported by a decorative bracket, and a rectangular mirror give the mantelpiece a Classical form. A tile hearth extends from the fireplace (Photo 12).

To the east of the parlor is a dining room. The two rooms are separated by pocket doors. This room contains a variety of elaborate woodwork. The ceiling is embellished with a diamond shaped pattern created by wood molding placed to form a diagonal grid. There is a decorative square medallion at the center of each diamond of the grid (Photo 13). Located below the cornice molding is a jigsaw border (Photos 14 & 15). Walls in the dining room are finished



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with plaster and panelled wainscoting. There is a single-panel stained glass window flanked by single double hung sash windows on the south wall. On the east wall are a panelled door which leads from the dining room to a pantry/kitchen, a built-in china cabinet, and a single double hung sash window. Decorative corner blocks, like those in the parlor, are placed on all of the window and door trims. A fireplace with a simple mantelpiece is located on the west wall (Photo 13).

Two irregularly shaped bedrooms and a bathroom are located on the north side of the central hallway, in the northeast corner of the first floor. A panelled door leads from the west bedroom onto the porch on the north elevation. A small kitchen and pantry occupy the southeast corner of the first floor.

The second floor is accessed by two stairways. A quarter-turn, service stairway leads from the rear of the central hall, and the grand stairway is in the main foyer. The stairwell of the grand stairway is lighted by two horizontal panels of stained glass. Like the other panels located in the parlor and dining room, a floral pattern is combined with geometric shapes. Corner blocks with a star motif are present on the trim of these panels (Photo 16). The carved balusters of the stairway create a visual line that is both aesthetic and functional (Photo 17).

The second floor has a total of seven rooms; five of the main bedrooms have fireplaces (Photo 18). A bathroom is located in the southeast corner. Each doorway on the floor has a panelled door with a working transom, corner blocks with a star motif, and molded trim. Hallways are finished with wainscoting and plaster or sheet rock. Each room on the second floor exhibits detailed woodwork (Photos 19-20). The rear service stairway opens onto the floor just north of the bathroom (Photo 22).

The third floor is accessed by a straight, narrow, steep stairway located on the west side of the second floor (Photo 21). There are six rooms at this level. These rooms have lower ceilings and lack the finished woodwork seen on the first and second floors. Walls and ceilings of the

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third floor are tongue-and-groove (Photos 23-25). Casement windows are used in the majority of the rooms (Photo 26). Wash basins were originally in each room, and there are several still attached to the walls (Photo 27).

## ALTERATIONS

The Bishop-Andrews Hotel has remained virtually unchanged since c1925. The few alterations it has had are nearly all historical or reversible. Electrical wiring and plumbing were installed sometime between 1925 and 1930. As a result, individual wash basins were put into almost every room. An interior wall was added in the central hallway of the first floor behind the original archway (date unknown). The attic story, originally used for staff housing, was converted into additional boarding rooms (date unknown). The north and south sides of the porch were made into sleeping porches at one time, perhaps during World War II when housing was in great demand. The porches have been returned to their original configuration. Vinyl flooring has been installed in the foyer, and most of the plaster on the second floor has been replaced with sheet rock. In spite of these changes, the Bishop-Andrews Hotel retains its original finely crafted and sometimes elaborate architectural features to a high degree, and is one of the most architecturally outstanding buildings in the Greenville area.

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The Bishop-Andrews Hotel is locally significant under Criterion C as a fine example of the Queen Anne style with Classical adaptations. It is the only such building in the small community of Greenville, Florida. Its large size and elaborate detailing are a reflection of the general prosperity which Greenville enjoyed as an industrious saw mill center in Madison County from the early 1900s through the late 1920s. It is also significant under Criterion A in the area of Commerce as the only remaining historic hotel in Greenville. It served Greenville until c1954. The period of significance, therefore, is 1902-1940.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The community, known today as Greenville, was settled as Sandy Ford in the early 1850s; a post office was first established there in December 1851. The Pensacola and Georgia Railroad moved eastward into the area around 1859. Growth, however, did not take place until after the Civil War.

Elijah James Hays was one of the first prominent land owners in Sandy Ford. He moved there after the war, during the early 1870s, and began his enterprises, which included a general mercantile store; a drug store, for which he was the pharmacist; a brick yard; a cotton gin; a grist mill; a cotton warehouse; a turpentine still; and large farms. In April 1876, the name of the community was changed to Greenville, after the city in South Carolina, the original home of many of the early settlers. As the official surveyor for the area, Hays laid out the plans for the Town of Greenville. In 1886, the community had a population of 300 and supported a steam saw mill, two schools, a church, four general stores, and one hotel called the Redding House. Greenville's growth was further promoted by Hays in 1901 when he granted the South Georgia Railway great financial support and donations of right of ways during its expansion from Quitman, Georgia, to Greenville. In 1906, Hays founded the Bank of Greenville and served as its president. Greenville was incorporated as a town the next year.

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Greenville was a prosperous mill town and trading center for the surrounding farming community through the 1950s, with several veneer and lumber mills in operation. It also served rail travellers, and motorists on U.S. 221 and U.S. 90 which was the main artery for travelers across the Florida Panhandle. With the curtailment of passenger rail service in the 1950s and the completion of I-10 north of U.S. 90 in 1973, however, Greenville lost most of its outside patronage. Today, Greenville is a small farming community with one veneer mill and a population of about 1100.

**HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:**

Jesse W. Bishop was a prominent farmer and businessman in Greenville. In 1902, he had a hotel built on the site of Elijah Hays' old brick yard, located just one block from the railroad station. The Bishop family maintained the Bishop Hotel as well as a cotton gin and livery, and Bishop was vice president of the Bank of Greenville when it was founded in 1906. In 1925 Bishop sold the building to G. Frank Andrews who continued to operate it as the Andrews Hotel. Andrews also was the mayor of the Town of Greenville from 1930-31, and served in the Florida legislature, as a senator from 1931-33, and as a representative in 1941.

The Andrews Hotel served both local citizens and transients. There were several schools in Greenville during the mid-twenties, and many of the teachers boarded there. Other patrons included workers associated with the construction of U.S. 90 c1930. Besides being a hostelry, the Andrews Hotel served the community of Greenville as a center for memorable occasions. Weddings, community meetings, family dinners, and social teas were held there regularly.

The Andrews Hotel was operated by the Andrews family into the mid-1950s. In 1954, Andrews sold the hotel to his daughters, and Grace Andrews Strupp made it her residence until 1987. She sold the building in 1988, and it has stood vacant since then.

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3 Bishop-Andrews Hotel, Greenville, Madison Co., FLARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

## QUEEN ANNE STYLE

As it developed in the United States, the Queen Anne style was almost exclusively domestic and was usually executed in wood frame. The style was popular in Florida from approximately 1876 to 1910. Richard Norman Shaw (1831-1912), a successful designer of country homes, led a group of nineteenth century architects who named and popularized the style. Its name was inappropriate, for the precedents they used had little to do with the formal Renaissance architectural forms dominant during the reign of England's Queen Anne (1707-1714).

A fully developed Queen Anne house is usually a two-story building, distinguished by asymmetrical massing and an elaborate use of shapes and textures designed to produce a highly picturesque effect. Vertical elements are separated by horizontal bands using various siding materials, such as stone, brick, weatherboard and shingles. Steep gables, towers, pavilions, dormers, balconies, and wrap-around porches often further enrich the building.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Bishop-Andrews Hotel is the only example of Queen Anne style architecture in Greenville, Florida. The enthusiasm of the late nineteenth century builders and architects for the Queen Anne style is clearly expressed in the picturesque massing and inventive detailing used on the three story hotel. The size of the dwelling and the craftsmanship demonstrated in its construction attest to the prosperity of the Bishop family and the abilities of the architect and local labor force.

The exterior of the hotel has classic Queen Anne features, such as a wrap-around porch with a round element crowned with a conical roof and crocket, patterned shingles, and an asymmetrical roof with various kinds of dormers.

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The interior of the hotel is particularly noteworthy for its variety of finely executed ornamentation. Panelled wainscoting is found in nearly every public room on the first floor, and door surrounds with carved corner blocks are found throughout the first and second floors.

The most distinctive feature of the foyer is the main stairway with finely crafted balusters (Photo 17). Two three-part panels of stained glass light the stairwell (Photo 16). Adjacent to the stairway is an inglenook which is also lighted by stained glass windows. A fine dentil cornice and molding surround the foyer and is repeated in the adjoining parlor (Photos 8 & 10).

The central feature of the parlor is an angled alcove with another three-part panel of stained glass (Photos 10 & 11). A mantelpiece with delicately executed Classical features is located in the same room (Photo 12). Pocket doors lead into the dining room, the most elegantly decorated space in the hotel. A stained glass window is set in the south wall, and there is a built-in china cabinet. The ceiling is surrounded with a deep molding accented with unusual jigsaw work and a fine beaded cornice (Photos 14 & 15). The most impressive feature, however, is a "wedgewood" ceiling. Molded strips of wood have been applied to the beaded ceiling to create a diamond patterned grid, and a diamond-shaped medallion is placed in the center of each space (Photo 13).

The guest area on the second floor is less elaborate than the public spaces on the first floor. Continuity is achieved, however, with the repeated use of panelled wainscoting and decorative corner blocks on the doors and windows (Photos 19-21). The extreme simplicity of the third floor reflects its function as living quarters for the support staff of the hotel (Photos 23-27).

The Bishop-Andrews Hotel is an excellent example of the blending of variety, which is characteristic of the Queen Anne style, and uniformity, which is typical of the Classical style. There are different kinds of dormers on each elevation and a variety of surface materials, yet the central entrance with pedimented gable is simply Classical.

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**Section number** 8 **Page** 5 Bishop-Andrews Hotel, Greenville, Madison Co., FL

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Interior features such as the "wedgewood" ceiling add a sense of surprise, while the consistent use of wainscoting, moldings, and stained glass brings a sense of unity and order. The Bishop-Andrews Hotel is the most architecturally significant building in the Greenville area. Its finely crafted details, however, give it distinction beyond its rural location.

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Section number 9 Page 1 Bishop-Andrews Hotel, Greenville, Madison Co., FL

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1989.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

A parcel of land approximately one-half acre square in the NW corner of a part of the NE 1/4 of SW 1/4, Section 21, T1N, R7E, as recorded in the County Clerk's Office in Deed Book 61, page 550, and also that part of the NE 1/4 of SW 1/4, Section 21, T1N, R7E, as recorded in County Clerk's Office of Madison County, Florida, recorded in Deed Book 42, page 185, shown as parcel #2096 on the accompany map entitled : "Bishop-Andrews Hotel Property, Greenville, Florida".

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Photographs 1 Bishop-Andrews Hotel, Greenville, Madison Co., FL  
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- 1 1) Bishop-Andrews Hotel, 109 Redding Street  
2) Greenville, Madison County, Florida  
3) David E. McCord  
4) May 1989  
5) David E. McCord Photography, Tallahassee, FL  
6) Main facade (W elevation), camera facing E  
7) 1 of 27

Items 1-5 remain constant for all photographs.

- 2 6) S & W elevations, camera facing NE  
7) 2 of 27
- 3 6) N & W elevations, camera facing SE  
7) 3 of 27
- 4 6) S elevation, camera facing NE  
7) 4 of 27
- 5 6) S elevation, camera facing N  
7) 5 of 27
- 6 6) E elevation, camera facing W  
7) 6 of 27
- 7 6) N elevation, camera facing S  
7) 7 of 27
- 8 6) Interior of foyer, camera facing N  
7) 8 of 27
- 9 6) Interior of foyer, camera facing E  
7) 9 or 27
- 10 6) Interior of parlor, camera facing SW  
7) 10 of 27
- 11 6) Interior detail of stained glass in parlor, camera  
facing SW  
7) 11 of 27
- 12 6) Mantelpiece in parlor, camera facing SE  
7) 12 of 27

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- 13    6) Dining room, camera facing S  
      7) 13 of 27
- 14    6) Corner detail of woodwork in dining room, camera  
      facing NW  
      7) 14 of 27
- 15    6) Detail of woodwork in dining room, camera facing N  
      7) 15 of 27
- 16    6) Main stairwell from second floor, camera facing N  
      7) 16 of 27
- 17    6) Detail of balusters, camera facing E  
      7) 17 of 27
- 18    6) Second floor bedroom, camera facing S  
      7) 18 of 27
- 19    6) Second floor hallway, camera facing SE  
      7) 19 of 27
- 20    6) Second floor hall area, camera facing NW  
      7) 20 of 27
- 21    6) Second floor hall and stairwell to third floor,  
      camera facing W  
      7) 21 of 27
- 22    6) Second floor hall and rear stairwell leading down to  
      first floor, camera facing N  
      7) 22 of 27
- 23    6) Third floor room, camera facing W  
      7) 23 of 27
- 24    6) Third floor hallway, camera facing E  
      7) 24 of 27
- 25    6) Third floor hallway, camera facing W  
      7) 25 of 27

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

3

Bishop-Andrews Hotel, Greenville, Madison Co., FL

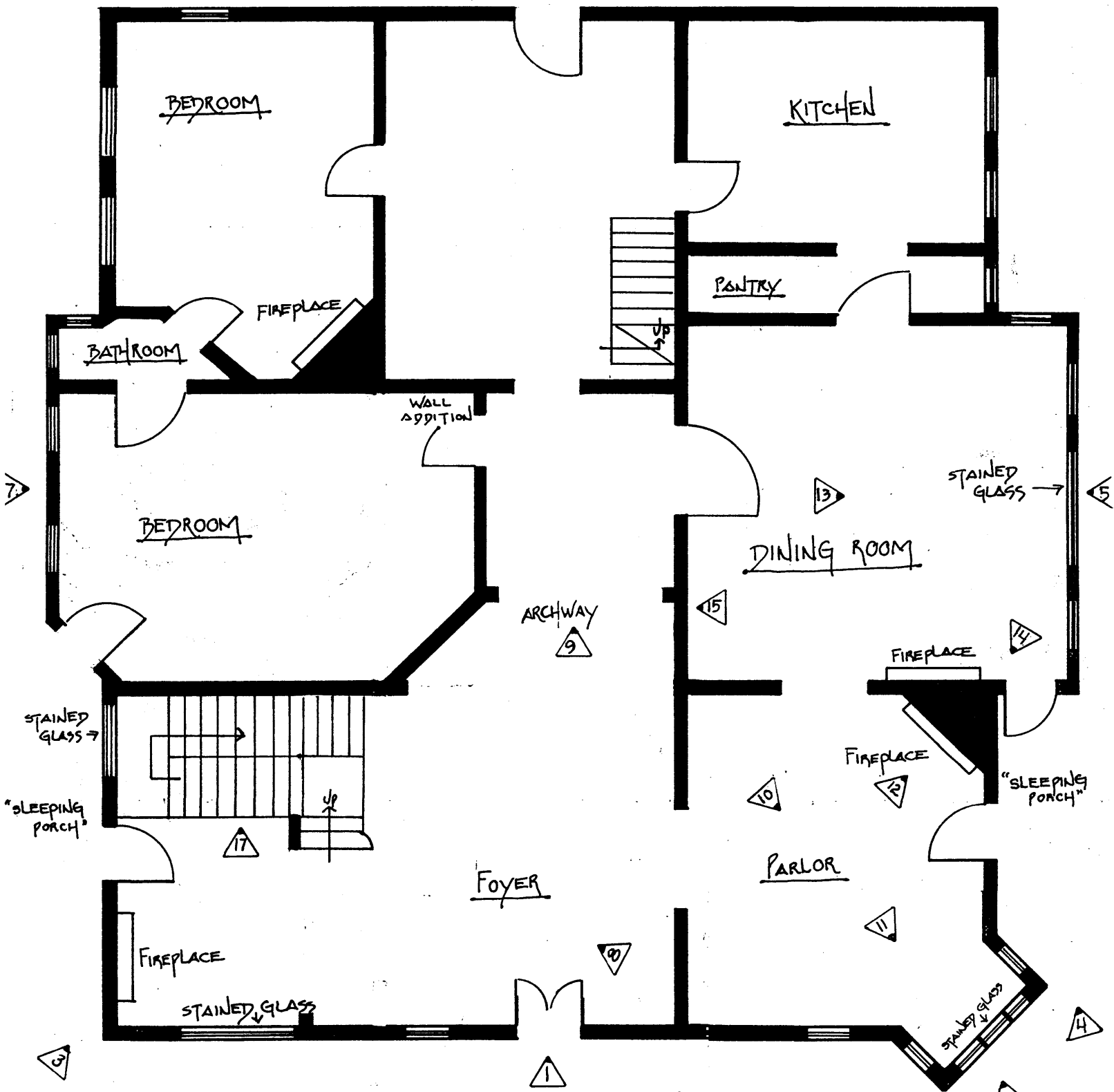
Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

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- 26    6) Third floor room, camera facing NE  
      7) 26 of 27
  
- 27    6) Third floor room, camera facing N  
      7) 27 of 27

# BISHOP-ANDREWS HOTEL

6

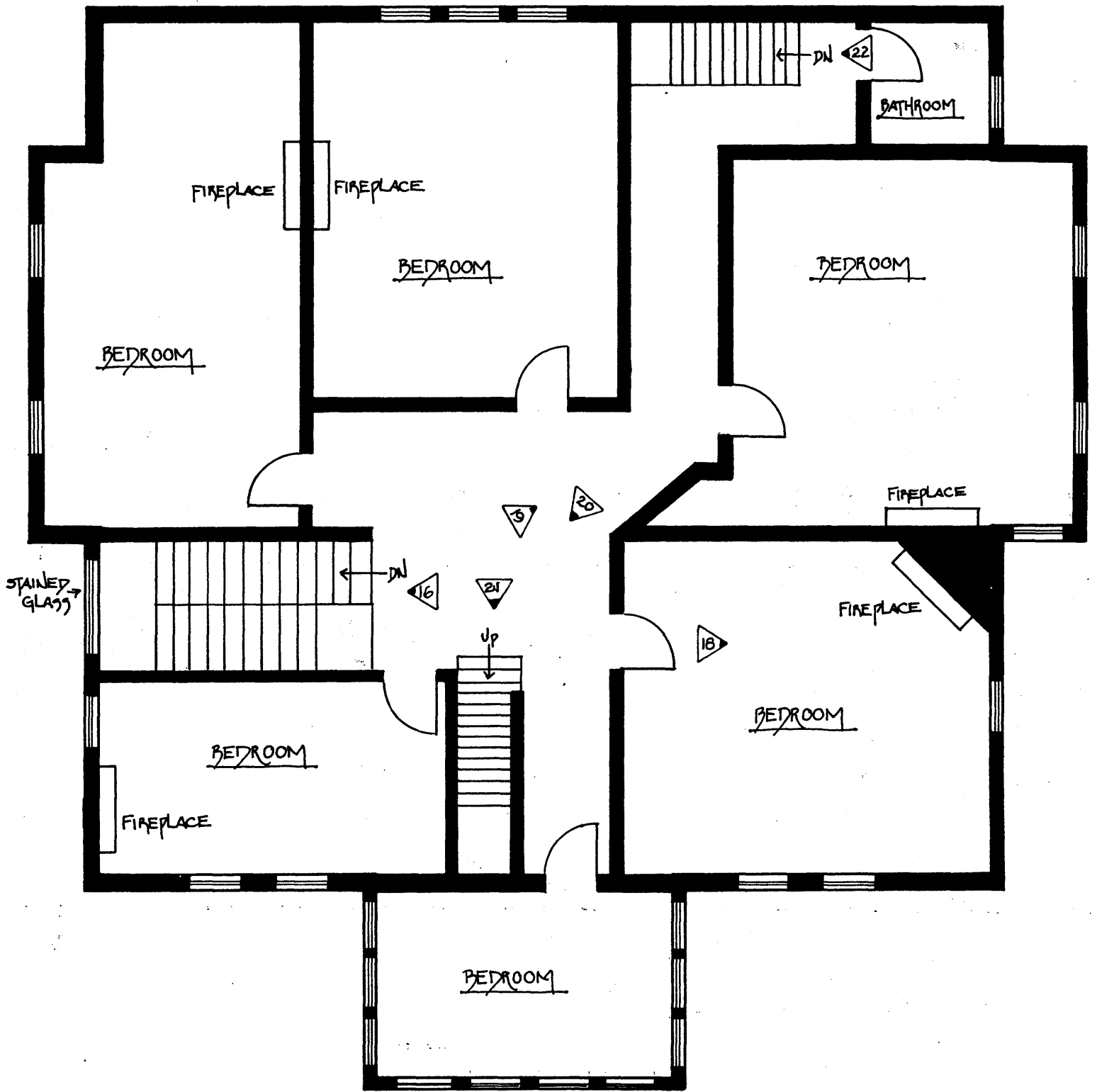



## FIRST FLOOR FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0" Approx.

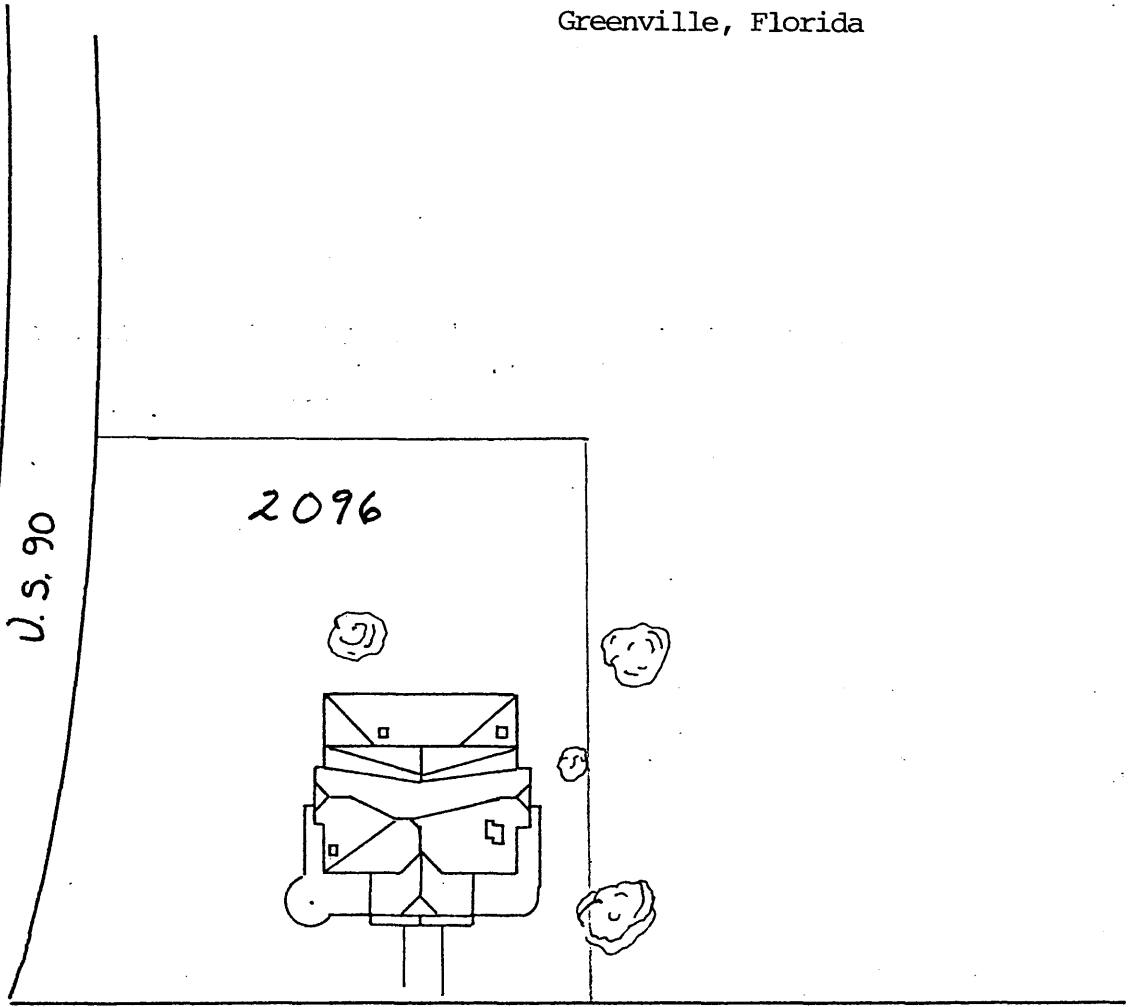
1-17 PHOTOGRAPHS: CAMERA ANGLE

BISHOP-ANDREWS HOTEL



N  SECOND FLOOR FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0" Approx.

BISHOP-ANDREWS HOTEL  
Greenville, Florida



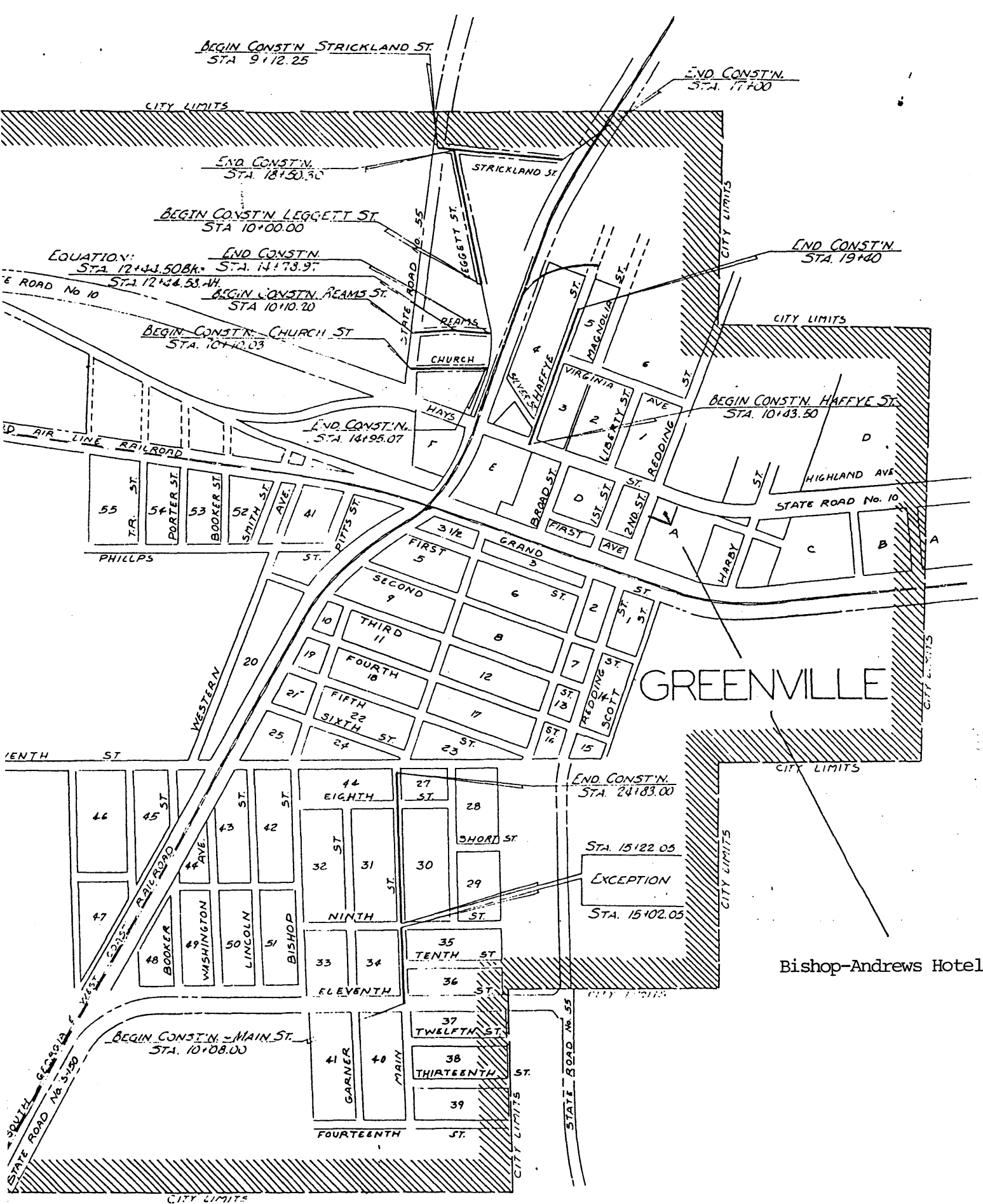
CONVENIENT  
STORE



SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1" = 50'





LOCATOR MAP

Bishop-Andrews Hotel

