

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PH0683892

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED SEP 7 1978
DATE ENTERED NOV 9 1978

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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Quincy Historic District

AND/OR COMMON *Roughly bounded by Shuman, Clark, Stewart + Berry Sts.*
Same

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
See Continuation Sheet

CITY, TOWN Quincy VICINITY OF Second

STATE Florida CODE 12 COUNTY Gadsden CODE 039

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple - See Continuation Sheet

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN Quincy VICINITY OF Florida

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Gadsden County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER Quincy Public Square

CITY, TOWN Quincy STATE Florida

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE N/A

DATE
__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Quincy Historic District contains a remarkable concentration of buildings, erected over nearly a century, that have retained the sense of scale and character established in the town's early development. Of the more than 200 structures (residential, commercial and industrial), 28 are worthy of mention. The sixteen-block district extends from the Courthouse Square outward in all directions. The residential section surrounds the commercial area which is located in the center of the original town plat. The buildings reflect the two "boom" periods of the town: the 1840's to the Civil War, and the late 1890's through the early 1900's.

NORTHWEST SECTOR

The northwest corner of the district, indicated by Stewart, Sharon, Madison and Washington Streets, best reflects the early boom period. Running east on King Street, five predominant pre-Civil War structures, one church dating in the late 1800's and one early 20th century house can be found. The Gibbs House (1), built in the late 1850's, retains many of its early Classic Revival characteristics. This 3-bay, 1½-story wooden structure was altered around the turn of the century when two gabled dormers and a porch balustrade were added. The Old Washington Lodge No. 2 (2) (NR), now utilized as the Quincy Woman's Club, was built ca. 1852. It is a 2-story, 4-bay Classic Revival brick structure altered in 1922 by a white stucco surface applied to the exterior for water-proofing. Between 1962 and 1964, the entrance of the hall was changed from the south facade to the west end and a new foyer was added to the entrance. The original entrance was replaced by a window. The Malone-Owenby House (3), built in 1907, is a good representative of the second boom construction period. This 2-story Colonial Revival wooden edifice remains virtually unaltered. The only exterior alteration is a porte-cochere which was added in the 1920's. The Thomas Munroe House (Higdon House) (4), built in 1849, has been greatly altered but is a good example of the popular first boom period Classic Revival architecture. After the Civil War, the 2-story, 5-bay wooden building was modified by the addition of a Doric portico and an overhanging balcony. In 1915, the kitchen, once an out-building, was joined to the house. The E. C. Love House (5) (NR), built in the late 1830's or early 1840's, is one of the oldest and best preserved buildings in Quincy. This 2-story, 5-bay frame vernacular, Georgian plan home has had the veranda extended from the original area designated by flush siding at either side of the entrance to encompass the entire entrance facade. The one-story kitchen and bathroom in the rear were added a later date. St. Paul's Episcopal Church (6), built in 1892, has been greatly altered. The original rectangular Gothic Revival church is now the south wing of the present H-shape structure. In 1928, the wood siding of the church was stuccoed and in 1951 the parish house and connecting wing were added. The Quincy Academy (7) (NR), built ca. 1850, is a 2-story brick structure combining the Georgian and Federal styles. Alterations have occurred throughout the history of the building. In the late 19th century a lean-to wing was added on the north and a belfry was placed on the roof; in the early 20th century, the entrance porch was extended across the west facade and the brick was painted red. Restoration and renovation began in 1950 when the lean-to and front porch were removed. In 1960 the red paint was removed and the entrance pediment, supported by Tuscan columns approximating the

(See Continuation Sheet)

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1825

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The successful cultivation of tobacco in Gadsden County enabled the town of Quincy to emerge from a frontier village into one of Northern Florida's important commercial, political, and cultural centers during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Two major tobacco boom periods stimulated the growth of Quincy. In the first period, between 1840-1860, the elegant Classic Revival homes of some of the town's prominent planters and professionals were built. The second period occurred in the late 1880's and up to 1920 when Northern investments along with a new cultivation processing method revitalized the county's tobacco production. During this latter period, large tobacco packing houses were built in Quincy and the town's business district expanded around the courthouse square. Since Quincy's prosperity and development was dependent upon the often delicate nature of tobacco cultivation, the town's history reflects the optimism and struggles of frontier Florida.

The Quincy Historic District, which lies within the bounds of the original township plat, preserves that history. The sixteen block area around the historic public square contains 145 structures which are visual links to Quincy's past. The antebellum homes as well as the later Victorian homes are in good condition. Only the district's business section has been marred by incompatible metal cladding on some of the commercial street facades.

Quincy's public square derives its historical significance as one of the oldest county seats in Florida. On June 24, 1823, just two years after Spain ceded Florida to the United States, the Legislative Council approved the creation of Gadsden County. In 1825, the town of Quincy was established as the seat of county government and the first courthouse on the public square was erected in 1827. Since then at least two other courthouses have been built on the same site and have visually symbolized the continuity of public life in the county.

Gadsden County was settled during Florida's territorial period by planters who migrated with their families and slaves from Virginia and the Carolinas. Lured by the possibilities for successful cotton and tobacco cultivation, these early settlers established plantations throughout the region. Although most plantations in the county were small, there emerged an influential planter class that attempted to transplant the culture of their former tidewater region to Florida's frontier. Quincy in 1830 was a small village inhabited by some merchants, doctors, "one sanctified methodist," and a dozen or so citizens living in frame and log houses.¹ But the town soon became the site of the county's early social clubs, schools, and churches.

See Continuation Sheet

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx. 140 acres

UTM REFERENCES Multiple - See Continuation Sheet

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See Continuation Sheet

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Kevin McGorty and Robin Strassburger, Research Assistants

ORGANIZATION

Division of Archives, History and Records Management

DATE

1/30/78

STREET & NUMBER

Department of State, The Capitol

TELEPHONE

(904) 487-2333

CITY OR TOWN

Tallahassee

STATE

Florida

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Robert Williams

TITLE

DATE 8/22/78

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

W. M. ...

DATE

11/9/78

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST: *William ...*

DATE Nov 10 1978

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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Quincy Historic District
CONTINUATION SHEET

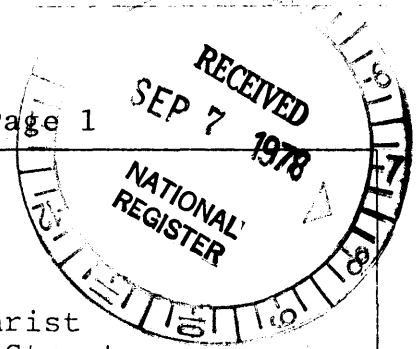
ITEM NUMBER 2 PAGE 1

-
- 100 Block of Ward Street
 - 300 Block of North Stewart Street to 10 Block of Stewart Street
 - 300 Block of North Calhoun Street to 10 Block of Calhoun Street
 - 300 Block of North Jackson Street to 10 Block of Jackson Street
 - 300 Block of North Monroe Street to 10 Block of North Monroe Street
 - 400 Block of North Adams Street to 200 Block of South Adams Street
 - 300 Block of North Madison Street to 200 Block of South Madison Street
 - 300 Block of North Duval Street to 300 Block of South Duval Street
 - 300 Block of North Love Street to 10 Block of North Love Street
 - 300 Block of North Curry Street

 - 10 Block of East Clark Street to 200 Block of East Clark Street
 - 10 Block of West Crawford Street to 200 Block of East Crawford Street
 - 10 Block of West Washington Street to 300 Block of East Washington Street
 - 400 Block of West Franklin Street to 300 Block of East Franklin Street
 - 300 Block of West King Street to 400 Block of East King Street
 - 300 Block of West Sharon Street to 10 Block of East Sharon Street
 - 200 Block of East Sharon Street to 400 Block of East Sharon Street

CONTINUATION SHEET

Quincy Historic District Item Number 4 Page 1



OWNERSHIP

Section 6; Township 2 North, Range 3 West

E. B. Embry Estate
North Adams Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Church of Christ
North Adams Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

R. D. Woodward et al
Post Office Box 267
Quincy, Florida 32351

Section 7; Township 2 North, Range 3 West

David R. Stewart Jr.
306 E. King Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Carolyn Fixel
318 North Corry Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Mrs. Claire P. Munroe
Quincy, Florida 32351

Mrs. Alice Davidson McMullan
c/o Quincy State Bank
Box 700
Quincy, Florida 32351

Dr. S. E. Wilhoit
313 North Corry Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Thomas L. Hines
305 North Corry Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Mrs. Vera B. Spooner
121 North Love Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Nonnie R. Munroe
Post Office Box 525
Quincy, Florida 32351

Luther G. McKinnon
c/o J. Douglas Owens
703 W. Franklin Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Edith Cook and Willie Dawson
103 North Love Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Mrs. Ann Nicholson Dixon
Route 2, Box 737
Bainbridge, Georgia 31717

Minnie H. Jovner
Route 3, Box 139B
Quincy, Florida 32351

Frank M. Bevis
223 E. Washington Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

City of Quincy
Post Office Box 327
Quincy, Florida 32351

Dr. Taylor W. Griffin
Post Office Box 310
Quincy, Florida 32351

W. W. Ward
Post Office Box 734
Quincy, Florida 32351

Barry Ottinger
Post Office Box 423
Quincy, Florida 32351

Florence W. Brooks
Post Office Box 305
Quincy, Florida 32351

CONTINUATION SHEET

Quincy Historic District

Item Number 4

Page 2

OWNERSHIP (cont)

Section 7; Township 2 North, Range 3 West

John W. Bates
Post Office Box 205
Quincy, Florida 32351

Jessie E. Willis
Post Office Box 97
Quincy, Florida 32351

B. F. Smith, Jr.
Quincy, Florida 32351

Fryer and Smith
Quincy, Florida 32351

Mrs. Mae Jones Dunaway
1900 Harbert Avenue
Memphis, Tennessee 38104

George Bates Jr. et al
Post Office Box 1038
Quincy, Florida 32351

Gerald Wynn
Post Office Box 767
Quincy, Florida 32351

Griffin and Griffin
101 W. Washington Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Howard V. Fletcher
Post Office Box 899
Quincy, Florida 32351

William H. Davidson
2785 Crvstal Courts
Miami, Florida 33100

Mrs. Ermine M. Owenby
Post Office Box 166
Quincy, Florida 32351

United States Post Office
Quincy, Florida 32351

Gadsden County Courthouse
Quincy, Florida 32351

James A. Stephens, Jr.
14 E. Washington Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Gadsden County Times, Inc.
Post Office Box 790
Quincy, Florida 32351

Trustees for Danley Emlovee Trust
Post Office Box B
Opp, Alabama 36467

Mrs. L. Audrey Sharon
c/o Quincy State Bank
Box 700
Quincy, Florida 32351

Allene Drew Cantev
Post Office Box 485
Quincy, Florida 32351

Dewey M. Johnson
Post Office Box 706
Quincy, Florida 32351

Henry Weinberg, Jr.
Post Office Box 431
Quincy, Florida 32351

A. M. E. Church Trustees
209 S. Duval Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Colored Masonic Lodge
Quincy, Florida 32351

Ora Washington King
17206 San Juan
Detroit, Michigan 48200

Florence Wilson Caldwell
115 E. Crawford Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Hillion Brown
103 South Madison Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

CONTINUATION SHEET

Quincy Historic District Item Number 4

Page 3

OWNERSHIP (cont)

Hubert E. Bohannon, Sr.
109 S. Madison Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Carl F. and Daisy Barr Johnson
115 S. Madison Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Susie R. Sykes
434 North 11th Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

J. H. Horton Est.
120 S. Madison Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Mallie Lee Godwin
116 S. Madison Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Thelma L. Loque et al *misses*
112 S. Madison Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Shirley J. Dedge and Velma Ware
Route 2, Box 30
Quincy, Florida 32351

J. E. Vause
100 S. Madison Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Audrey W. Blich
6705 San Vincente Street
Coral Gables, Florida 33100

Arthur Munroe Est.
c/o Wilburn
608 E. 120th Street
Cleveland, Ohio 44100

J. O. and W. S. Stevens.
Post Office Box 9034
Newton Post Office
Sarasota, Florida 33577

Franklin D. Jones
16-A S. Adams Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Jack M. McLendon
206 S. Betlinet Drive
Quincy, Florida 32351

O. Hutlev
S. Adams Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Mrs. Ena Grantham Thomas
Post Office Box 665
Quincy, Florida 32351

C. R. Shaw
222 E. King Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Nonnie L. Jones
Post Office Box 735
Quincy, Florida 32351

Charles H. Jones
Post Office Box 1017
Quincy, Florida 32351

Belk Hudson Company of Florida
Post Office Box 149
Quincy, Florida 32351

Julian B. Adams
Post Office Box 581
Quincy, Florida 32351

Henry Weinberg Jr. et al
Post office Box 431
Quincy, Florida 32351

J. Johnson et al
329 E. King Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Mrs. Annie Feinberg
c/o Pincus Feinberg
Post Office Box 816
Tallahassee, Florida 32302

Cumbie and Smith et al
Quincy, Florida 32351

CONTINUATION SHEET
Quincy Historic District Item Number 4 Page 4

OWNERSHIP (cont)

L. F. Broom and L. O. Shaw
Route 3, Box 537
Quincy, Florida 32351

Robert V. Cantev
Post Office Box 899
Quincy, Florida 32351

Citizens Bank and Trust
Post Office Box 759
Quincy, Florida 32351

Albert F. Kohnke
18-20 W. Jefferson Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Grace Kohnke
417 W. Washington Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Mrs. Olive Shaw Graham
c/o John Graham
Post Office Box 329
Deland, Florida 32720

Dr. John M. Griffin
101 W. Washington Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Thomas H. Swisher and Son, Inc.
Post Office Box 2230
Jacksonville, Florida 32200

Dr. Charles H. Gray
Post Office Box 309
Quincy, Florida 32351

First Baptist Church
Quincy, Florida 32351

Harry W. Anderson
W. Washington Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

J. Neal Faircloth
221 W. Washington Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Linton S. Macon
303 W. Washington Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Arthur D. Macon
303 W. Washington Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Eunice Jones Massey
Post Office Box 1033
Quincy, Florida 32351

Marquerite R. Hendrix
Post Office Box 424
Quincy, Florida 32351

First Federal Savings and Loan
Post Office Box 1080
Quincy, Florida 32351

William W. Mahaffey
Post Office Box 507
Quincy, Florida 32351

Clarence H. Jones and
Mae J. Dunaway
Post Office Box 1017
Quincy, Florida 32351

Olin T. and Nell D. McElvev Jones
Route 4, Box 20
Gleenville, Georgia 30427

William E. Mitchell
Post Office Box 32300
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C. C. Guv Estate
c/o Elizabeth Williams
2205 Skvland Drive
Tallahassee, Florida 32303

A. B. Blackburn
314 North Calhoun Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Robert F. Hollingsworth
308 N. Calhoun Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

CONTINUATION SHEET

Quincy Historic District

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Page 5

OWNERSHIP (cont)

Quincy Woman's Club
Quincy, Florida 32351

Dr. C. H. Grav
Post Office Box 309
Quincy, Florida 32351

Florence C. Higdon
210 W. King Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Sara Mav Love
336 N. Jackson Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

John Boyd Campbell
Post Office Box 227
Quincy, Florida 32351

Betty M. Embrv and Edwin B. Embrv
339 North Jackson Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

M. B. Bates, Jr.
Post Office Box 675
Quincy, Florida 32351

Sarah Lines Munroe
Post Office Box 860
Quincy, Florida 32351

T. J. Farr Est.
301 N. Jackson Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Albert Caracausa
114. W. King Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Morris L. Peterson
102 W. King Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Joseph Mavnard
316 North Munroe Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Dan V. Davis Est.
326 N. Munroe Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

J. Malcolm Smith Est.
339 N. Munroe Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

John Shaw Curry
Post Office Box 1166
Quincy, Florida 32351

Buford Williams
Post Office Box 668
Quincy, Florida 32351

Philip J. Hillyer
317 N. Munroe Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

St. Pauls Episcopal Church
Quincy, Florida 32351

W. B. Strange
312 N. Adams Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

J. R. Moore
Post Office Box 1039
Quincy, Florida 32351

Russell W. Powell
319 W. King Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Mrs. Lois S. Hobbs
311 W. King Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

H. Hugh Thompson
305 W. King Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

John B. Higdon, Jr.
N. Calhoun Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

A. J. Wheat
314 W. Franklin Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Marguerite R. Lambert
322 W. Franklin Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

CONTINUATION SHEET
Quincy Historic District Item Number 4 Page 6

OWNERSHIP (cont)

Carl L. Owenby
Post Office Box 1080
Quincy, Florida 32351

Mrs. Mary D. Cobey
6910 Pineway
University Park, Maryland 20782

Clark Sand Co., Inc.
Post Office Box 4267
Pensacola, Florida 32507

Mildred Faircloth Bevis
208 N. Jackson Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Green F. Larkin
Route 1, Box 301
Quincy, Florida 32351

R. E. McCall
213 W. King Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

William F. Lester
220 North Jackson Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Fountain H. Mav
Post Office Box 933
Quincy, Florida 32351

R. C. Brinkley
516 W. Jefferson Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

C. C. Yates and Alma M. Yates
420 North Adams Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Quincy Telephone Company
Post Office Box 189
Quincy, Florida 32351

Winston and Diane Moore
210 North Munroe Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Alto Jackson Phillips
107 W. King Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Mrs. Oliver M. McKeown
15 W. King Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Boy Scouts
Suwannee River District
Quincy, Florida 32351

John A. Blicht
Post Office Box 1097
Quincy, Florida 32351

W. Norman McMillan
Post Office Box 1113
Quincy, Florida 32351

Willie Page Roberts
Franklin and Adams Streets
Quincy, Florida 32351

W J V H C
c/o Dewey Jetton
110 E. Washington Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

V. Clark Plemmons & C. W. Harbin
Quincy, Florida

Edna E. Brown
Post Office Box 244
Quincy, Florida 32351

T. Bennett Ripnetoe
15 N. Stewart Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Kate Stewart Blicht et al
302 W. Washington Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

J. C. Duck
314 W. Washington Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Sam Solomon III
Post Office Drawer 1058
Quincy, Florida 32351

CONTINUATION SHEET
Quincy Historic District Item Number 4 Page 7

OWNERSHIP (cont)

H. J. Davis
Post Office Box 699
Quincy, Florida 32351

Mrs. Lucy Lee Blicht
113 W. Franklin Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

James Stewart
24 W. Washington Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Ruby H. Gregory
Post Office Box 705
Quincy, Florida 32351

Harry S. McCall
624 S. Roberts Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Frances M. and J. Q. Kelley
Post Office Box 190
Quincy, Florida 32351

Quincy Academy
Quincy, Florida 32351

Quincy State Bank
Post Office Box 700
Quincy, Florida 32351

Mrs. Jessie Shaw Bates et al
c/o M. B. Bates Jr.
Quincy, Florida 32351

William C. Hutchinson
110 E. King Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

James E. Corry
Post Office Box 589
Quincy, Florida 32351

Arthur Corry
214 E. King Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Linton S. Munroe, Jr.
5205 N. Boulevard Apt. 4
Tampa, Florida 33603

Fred and Elizabeth Butler
958 Spyglass Lane
Naples, Florida 33940

R. C. Young
18 W. Washington Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Farmer's Hardware Company
c/o Ben Bostick
Post Office Box 645
Quincy, Florida 32351

Frances Kelley
1810 W. Jefferson Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Peacock and Bates
12 W. Franklin Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

First Presbyterian Church
Quincy, Florida 32351

Centenary Methodist Church
Post Office Box 167
Quincy, Florida 32351

A. L. Wilson and Company
Post Office Box 699
Quincy, Florida 32351

D. M. Johnson
Post Office Box 706
Quincy, Florida 32351

John W. and Mary Suber
Post Office Box 971
Quincy, Florida 32351

Jean Corry Munroe
Post Office Box 732
Quincy, Florida 32351

Mrs. Leewood O. Shaw
222 E. King Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

John N. Patronis
234 E. King Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Quincy Historic District CONTINUATION SHEET Item Number 4 Page 8

OWNERSHIP (Cont)

Elbert B. Shelfer Jr.
205 N. Madison Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Bell and Dooner
113 N. Madison Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

May Tobacco Company
Post Office Box 506
Quincy, Florida 32351

Nat M. Williams, Jr.
W. Pinetree Boulevard
Thomasville, Georgia 31792

John W. Bates
Post Office Box 205
Quincy, Florida 32351

Christine K. Smith
Post Office Box 44
Quincy, Florida 32351

Francis L. McCall
Post Office Box 386
Quincy, Florida 32351

Sue Malone Barnett et al
206 North Love Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Ralph W. Morang
Post Office Box 68
Quincy, Florida 32351

T. E. Nixon
202 E. Washington Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Ben S. Lovingood
220 E. Washington Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Louise Betts
Route 2, Box 186A
Quincy, Florida 32351

Herbert E. Morgan
Post Office Box 528
Quincy, Florida 32351

Kenneth A. MacGowan
Post Office Box 708
Quincy, Florida 32351

Tracy L. Riddle
Post Office Box 146
Quincy, Florida 32351

Calvin H. Curry Trustee
for Margaret May Curry
Post Office Box 526
Quincy, Florida 32351

C. Rav Burke
211 North Duval Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

North American Service Corporation
Post Office Box 1549
Tallahassee, Florida

L. Charles McMillan
515 West Franklin Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

C. H. Curry
Post Office Box 526
Quincy, Florida 32351

Abraham Krutman Trustee
Post Office Box 1333
Tallahassee, Florida 32300

Mattie G. Clark
c/o Tracy Riddle
Post Office Box 146
Quincy, Florida 32351

D. W. Glisson
226 E. Washington Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Albert Caracausa & Anna Lourdes
W. Washington Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

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OWNERSHIP (CONT.)

William D. Lines, Alexander L. Hinson, Blutchter B. Lines
Post Office Box 550
Quincy, Florida 32351

Claude and Barbara B. Plyant
Post Office Box 150
Marianna, Florida 32446

Willie J. Anderson et al
11 West Jefferson St.
Quincy, Florida 32351

A. J. Chester
Route 4, Box 161
Quincy, Florida 32351

C. W. Harbin, Jr.
Route 1
Quincy, Florida 32351

Roma E. Horton
Box 147
Quincy, Florida 32351

Wallace B. Smith and Burnease H.
13 South Monroe Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Gene Rose and Alene
19 West Jefferson Street
Quincy, Florida 32351

Section 12; Township 2 North, Range 4 West

Board of Public Instruction
Quincy, Florida 32351

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original, was added. The Judge P. W. White House (8) (NR), built ca. 1843, marks the west boundary of the northwest sector. This 2-story, 5-bay wooden Classic Revival home has witnessed little alteration. In 1856 a one-story kitchen wing was added on the west side. In 1959 a porte cochere, supported by four one-story fluted Doric columns (the same order as the columns supporting the monumental portico entrances to the house), was added to the east. The house is currently used as the parsonage for the Centenary United Methodist Church. This church (9), built in 1918, is the fourth structure serving the Quincy Methodist congregation and the third located on this site. The 1839 church was constructed of brick covered with stucco. The building was condemned in 1895. The 1896 church was a one-story, red brick edifice supporting a tall steeple. In 1918 the fourth church, built of buff brick with a stuccoed lower portion was erected. The building is presently being altered by moving the main entrance from the east facade to the north.

The northern boundary of this section is designated by four structures -- one home of the early boom period and two homes and a tobacco warehouse of the second boom period. The Stockton-Malone House (10), built in 1849, is an excellent example of Classic Revival architecture and has witnessed slight alterations. The 1-story, 5-bay frame structure retained its symmetry even after two wings were added to the north and south facades in 1874. The Embry House (11), built between 1895-96, is an unaltered 2-story Queen Anne house with decorative brackets and imbricated shingles on the tower. The M. A. Love House (12), another home built during the second boom period (1904), reflects the Colonial Revival style. Minor alterations have occurred to this 2-story wooden structure. The present elliptical fanlight over the front entrance replaced a rectangular light in 1920. The now concrete foundation was once brick piers with wood lattice infill. The balustrade was removed from the porch in 1973. The Owl Tobacco Company Warehouse (13), built in 1891, reflects the utilitarian buildings used for warehouses in late 19th century Quincy. It is a 2½-story brick edifice with a stepped parapet gable and regular fenestration, six over six double hung sash.

The Wedeles-McFarlin Packing House (14), built around 1910, marks the southern boundary of the northwest section. This packing house is a 2-story brick commercial building with a flat roof and regular fenestration. Between 1913-22, this building was extended on the west end.

The majority of the other structures in this sector maintain the character of the district through the use of the same building material and the same scale and setback. In addition, the supportive buildings are used compatibly. There are some 20th century intrusions interspersed throughout this section, but there is no concentration.

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NORTHEAST SECTOR

The northeast corner of the district, designated by Madison, Sharon, Curry and Jefferson Streets, reflects best the homes of the second boom period. The Mark "Pat" Munroe House (15), built ca. 1891-1895, marks the southern boundary of this sector. This Queen Anne style house is characterized by its large and generous proportions and a pitched roof with pedimented gables.

The J. L. McFarlin House (16) (NR), ca. 1895-96, and the George Dismukes Munroe House (17), ca. 1898, help delineate the eastern boundary of this section. The McFarlin House, a 2½-story, wood frame Queen Anne house, has virtually no right angles on the exterior wall surfaces. The main facade has 3-bays; two capped by a large gable, and the third composed of a 3-story octagonal turret. The George Dismukes Munroe House, a 2-story frame Queen Anne house, is distinguished by a pent roof veranda which breaks at the central bay to form a small portico over the main steps. The veranda is supported by Doric columns resting on brick piers connected by a balustrade with turned balusters. The house is also noteworthy for its leaded, stained-glass windows.

The western boundary is delineated by four residences. The E. B. Shelfer House (18), a 1903 2½-story, frame home, is a transitional piece composed of both Queen Anne and Colonial Revival elements. The two pavillions on the entrance facade are covered by pedimented cross gables. The only alteration to this home occurred during the 1920's when a small corner addition was added to the ell on the north facade. The alteration materials and details match the original. The John W. Suber House (19), a 1½-story wood frame Queen Anne house is marked by its full front one-story porch supported on coupled Doric columns. The only alteration consists of the recent enclosure of a section of the west side of the porch for use as a bathroom. The Stockton-Curry House (20) (NR) (1842-43), a 2½-story, wood frame Classic Revival house, was mainly altered in the 1890's. The once detached kitchen was connected; single windows were cut into the gable ends of the house; a central dormer was added at the rear and a 2-story, semi-hexagonal bay was added to the south facade. These alterations did not substantially change the character of the house which is distinguished by its monumental portico supported by fluted Doric columns. The A. K. Allison House (21), originally a 1-story Classic Revival home with Georgian floor plan is now the upper story of the present day 2-story structure. In 1925, the once clapboard, now stuccoed building was moved and set on piers and the area underneath the house was enclosed. The portico was enclosed and new windows were installed. The former home of Abraham K. Allison, the pre-Civil War and Civil War governor of Florida, has been altered beyond recognition.

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The majority of the other structures in this section maintain the character of the district through the use of the same building materials, same scale, setback and purpose of the neighborhood. Intrusions of modern structures are primarily concentrated on the south side of King Street and the north side of Franklin Street.

SOUTH SECTOR

The growth of the southern corner of the district, defined by Jefferson, Adams, Clark and Love Streets, is primarily due to the concentration of three major tobacco warehouses built in the late 1880's and early 1900's. This district is primarily composed of one story wood frame structures intended originally as workers' homes. Intrusions in this section come from mid-twentieth century commercial and local government brick or stucco structures which are interspersed throughout the area.

The two key buildings in this section are the Weinburg Tobacco Warehouse, post 1922, and the Thomas L. Ward Tobacco Company, built between 1903 and 1907. The Thomas L. Ward Tobacco Company (22), a 2-story brick commercial building is distinguished by its central, 3-story circulation bay which terminates in a pediment and carries a pair of double hung sash windows with a segmental arch above. The building was originally 5-bays wide but was enlarged sometime between 1913 and 1922 with a 2-story, 3-bay addition to the north facade. The Weinburg Tobacco Warehouse (23) is a 2-story brick commercial building with stepped parapets at the gable ends. The main structure is 3-bays wide, each defined by raised brick piers which terminate at the parapet steps. This building has few alterations.

COMMERCIAL SECTOR

The commercial section, that which is located around and including the County Courthouse Square, was built during the second boom period. Modern intrusions and alterations disguise the old downtown area, but a few remains of the original structures can be seen in the Courthouse (1912), May Drugs Store (1910), Wilson's Department Store (1889), Woodberry-Ellis Building (1907), and Bell and Bates Hardware Store (1912).

The May Drugs Store (24), marking the west side of the Square, was a 2-story brick commercial building with a moderate pitch gable roof with parapet. In the late 1940's the front of the store was stuccoed.

The E. B. Woodberry-W. H. Ellis Building (25), marking the northwest corner of the Square, is a 2-story brick commercial building. The structure supports a gable roof with parapet and one-over-one double hung sash windows with segmental arches

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on the second floor. This grey brick building with red brick decorative trim (belt course, segmental arches) has had minimal alterations, the majority of which have been interior.

The Bell and Bates Hardware Store (26), marking the east side of the Square, is a 2-story brick commercial building with moderately pitched gable roof with parapet. The decoration consists of second floor pilasters marking three bays. Each of the three sets of windows has corbelled segmental arches. This building has had very few alterations of either the interior or exterior.

The A. L. Wilson Department Store (27) retains much of its original appearance underneath a layer of stucco and corrugated aluminum siding (located on the main facade since the early 1960's). The original brick building was two-stories with moderately pitched gable roof with parapet. Windows were two over two single hung sash with segmental arches. This building once housed the Quincy Opera House (second floor) and the Quincy State Bank (first floor) before becoming part of the Wilson's store complex.

The key building of the Square and the Town of Quincy is the Gadsden County Courthouse (28). The present Courthouse is actually the third built on this site. The first Courthouse, built in 1827, was destroyed by fire; the second one, a brick building with slate roof, was torn down for the structure which stands today. This 2-story, yellow brick building, capped by a massive dome with clock is a Neo-Classical building. The seven-bay north and south facades are the more elaborate of the building with the main entrance being marked by a three-bay pavillion and a 2-story recessed porch supported by Ionic columns in antis. The low hip roof is hidden by a balustrade. Located in the center of a large public park, the present Courthouse has had few alterations on the exterior.

The majority of the remaining original downtown structures have been altered but not to the point of totally destroying the integrity of the basic structure. Most of the building are brick but have been covered with stucco or aluminum siding thus disguising the original appearance.

The commercial district, although interfused with many modern intrusions (Quincy State Bank, Citizens Bank and Trust, for example), maintains the use of the same scale and setback from the road.

The architecture of Quincy's Historic District reflects the growth and decline of the tobacco boom periods. The lack of construction after these periods (Reconstruction and post 1920's) is definitely noticeable. Although modern encroachments

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can be located throughout the district, the concentration of mid-nineteenth century, and, especially turn-of-the-century homes, is more prevalent here than in most northern Florida communities.

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SITES MENTIONED IN TEXT

1. Gibbs House (314 W. King). 1 1/2-story, Classic Revival, clapboard.
2. Washington Lodge No. 2 (300 N. Calhoun). 2-story, Classic Revival, brick stuccoed.
3. Malone-Owenby House (219 W. King). 2-story, Colonial Revival, clapboard.
4. Higdon House (210 W. King). 2-story, Classic Revival, Doric columns.
5. Judge E. C. Love House (219 N. Jackson). 2-story, frame vernacular, flush siding, altered veranda.
6. St. Paul's Episcopal Church (King and Adams). Gothic Revival, parish house and connecting wing added.
7. Quincy Academy (303 N. Adams). 2-story, Georgian and Federal style, entrance pediment, Tuscan columns.
8. Judge P. W. White House (212 N. Madison). 2-story, Classic Revival, monumental portico, fluted Doric columns.
9. New Centenary Methodist Church (Madison and Franklin). Fourth church to serve congregation, 1918, buff brick.
10. Stockton-Malone House (N. Adams and Sharon). 1-story, Classic Revival, wings added to north and south end.
11. Embry House (404 N. Adams). 2-story, Queen Anne, decorative brackets, imbricated shingles on tower.
12. M. A. Love House (336 N. Jackson). 2-story, Colonial Revival, clapboard.
13. Owl Tobacco Company (N. Madison). 2 1/2 story, stepped parapet gable.

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14. Wedeles-McFarlin Packing House (W. Washington). 2-story, brick, flat roof.
15. Mark "Pat" Munroe House (204 E. Jefferson). Queen Anne, pitched roof, pedimented gables.
16. J. L. McFarlin House (305 E. King). 2 1/2 story, Queen Anne, 3-story octagonal turret.
17. George Dismukes Munroe House (234 King). 2½ -story, Queen Anne, veranda, leaded stained-glass windows.
18. E. B. Shelfer House (205 N. Madison). 2 1/2-story, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival elements, pedimented cross gables.
19. John W. Suber House (118 E. King). 1 1/2-story, Queen Anne, 1-story porch, coupled Doric columns.
20. Stockton-Curry House (121 N. Duval). 2 1/2-story, Greek Revival, monumental portico, fluted Doric columns.
21. A. K. Allison House (216 N. Madison). 2-story, was once 1-story Classic Revival with portico.
22. Thomas L. Ward Tobacco Company (S. Adams). 2-story, brick, central 3-story circulation bay, segmental arch.
23. Weinberg Tobacco Warehouse (219 S. Duval). 2-story, brick, gabled roof with stepped parapets at gable ends.
24. Frank P. May Drug Store (10 N. Adams). 2-story, brick stuccoed moderate pitch gable roof with parapet.
25. Woodberry-Ellis Building (105-106 N. Adams). 2-story, segmental arched fenestration, grey brick with red brick trim.
26. Bell and Bates Hardware (13-15 N. Madison). 2-story, brick, second story pilasters, corbelled segmental arched fenestration.

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27. A. L. Wilson Department Store (Washington and Madison).
2-story, segmental arched fenestration, brick stuccoed.
 28. Gadsden County Courthouse (Quincy Public Square). Third on
site, Neo-Classic, 2-story recessed porch, Ionic columns in
antis.

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In 1827 a group of Gadsden planters, including some of the prominent social and political leaders of Middle Florida, were granted permission by the Georgia Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons to organize a Masonic Lodge in Quincy. Both the original lodge building built around 1832, and the present building built in 1852, played an important role in the development of Quincy. The structures were used not only as meeting halls for the Masons, but also as schools, religious halls, and civic gathering places during times of celebration and territorial turmoil.

A system of formal education was important to Gadsden's affluent planter class. The Quincy Academy and related branches, begun in the 1830's, were initiated and supported by some of Florida's early statesmen from the Quincy area. These prominent citizens included: Charles Dupont (State Supreme Court Chief Justice), James M. Gilchrist (State Senator, 1845), and Abraham K. Allison (Governor of Florida, 1852, 1865). The female branch of the Quincy Academy was destroyed by a fire in 1849 and construction of the surviving edifice was completed in 1851.

Quincy was also the site of three of the county's early pioneer churches: the First Methodist (ca. early 1830's) (later changed to the Centenary Methodist (1839)), St. Paul's Episcopal Church (1839), and First Presbyterian (ca. early 1830's).

Gadsden's planters had concentrated on cotton production, but in the late 1820's some Virginia planters brought with them the knowledge and skill of tobacco culture. One settler, John "Virginia" Smith, who owned a plantation a few miles south of Quincy, brought with him some Virginia tobacco seeds. When the Virginia plant was cross-pollinated with a Cuban tobacco, which had previously been cultivated in the county, the resulting hybrid became known as "Florida wrapper leaf." The new tobacco plant was used in the manufacturing of cigars and produced a small local cigar industry in the county. As more planters grew tobacco, their surplus leaves were shipped to New York markets until the nationwide Panic of 1837. Along with the panic-inspired depression, Gadsden's planters suffered economically from the Seminole War and the collapse of the Union Bank of Florida which forced many planters into bankruptcy. By the early 1840's, foreign buying had stimulated a return to Gadsden's tobacco production. Except for a few years of overproduction, the two decades prior to the Civil War were prosperous as tobacco became the dominant crop in the county.

The town of Quincy flourished during the new economic boom and many of the homes that had been built in the early 1840's received elegant Classic Revival additions which reflected the town's growing prosperity. The Stockton-Curry House (ca. 1842) developed its present character in 1848 when its second owner, Philip A. Stockton, added an impressive portico with Doric columns to his two and one-half story

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frame house. Stockton was the son of a prominent New Jersey family. In 1836, he moved to Florida with his brother William and operated a mail coach line between St. Augustine and Mobile, Alabama. In the early 1840's Philip A. Stockton moved to Quincy and established a law practice along with his other business interest.

The Judge P. W. White House (ca. 1843) is another excellent example of Classic Revival architecture in Quincy. Built as a one-and-one-half story home for J. L. Smallwood, it was raised to two stories in 1856. The identical two-story Doric porticos on both the front and rear facades reflect the temple-like form that was a distinguishing feature of the Greek Revival Style. Judge White (1820-1919), the second owner of the house, was active in the social and political affairs of both Quincy and the State of Florida during the Civil War and Reconstruction era. White served as chief commissary officer for Florida in the Civil War and in 1869 was appointed Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit Court which he served until 1879.

On a more modest scale the Gibbs House (ca. 1856-58), and the William Stockton-Malone House (1849), are also well preserved examples of the Classic Revival style.

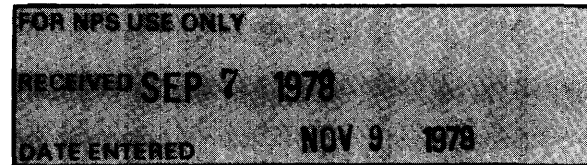
An example of the typical clapboard building style in antebellum Quincy is the E. C. Love House (ca. 1840-1850). Although it displayed some Classic Revival details, the common two story Quincy house was more a vernacular descendent of the Georgian style.

Still a small frontier town in the late 1850's, Quincy's future looked bright, but the Civil War abruptly ended the region's progress. The loss of slave labor and capital crippled the tobacco plantations and recovery did not take place until the mid-1880's.

During the Civil War, Quincy served as the Confederate military headquarters for the Middle Florida District. Quincy also served as a commissary depot and hospital station with the Episcopal Church, Courthouse, and Quincy Academy used as make-shift medical centers. After the war the town deteriorated. When fires in 1867 and in 1876 destroyed large sections of the business district around the courthouse square, the lots were left vacant until the second period of economic growth.² In 1886 a New York cigar firm, Straiton and Storm, began purchasing some of the old tobacco plantations in Gadsden County. A year later, the firm organized the Owl Cigar Company in Quincy. Alsatian cigar makers were brought to the United States to work in the company's factory, but in 1893 the factory closed as a result of labor disputes.³ In the same year, Fuller's Earth, a clay mineral compound used as a filtering and bleaching agent, was discovered on Owl property and the county's second major industry was created.

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Other Northern tobacco leaf dealers and cigar manufacturers also invested in tobacco plantations in the county in the early 1890's. Overproduction and the nationwide 1893 panic ended the short-lived economic boom. During the next few years experiments to find a more marketable tobacco leaf led to the development of a new artificial shade tobacco process. D. Alexander Shaw was the first to commercially grow shade tobacco in Gadsden but by the turn of the century, the new process was commonplace on plantations throughout the county. Shade tobacco brought great wealth to the region as speculation produced inflated land values and sensational wage increases. Not only did the tobacco growers reap the profits from the new process but also Quincy's merchants, doctors, lawyers, and bankers, many of whom personally invested in the shade industry.

Two and three story brick tobacco packing and storage warehouses were built in Quincy between the late 1890's and 1920. Of these buildings, eight have survived and are included within the Historic District. The best extant examples are Wedeles-McFarlin Packing House (ca. 1910), the Weinberg Warehouse (post 1920) and the Thomas L. Ward Tobacco Company (ca. 1903-1907).

Quincy's business district around the courthouse square experienced a revival due to the tobacco boom. Today some of the businesses begun during the period are still in operation and are still run by the same families. The A. L. Wilson Company has served the community for ninety-six years. Its store on Washington Street built in 1896 is the county's oldest general merchandise store. Alexander Love Wilson began in the dry goods business in 1881 and later owned a tobacco company. Wilson was one of the original stockholders and directors of the Quincy State Bank, the first chartered bank in Florida. The present Wilson Department Store encompasses the original bank building (1893), which had an opera house on its second floor.

Bell and Bates Hardware (1912), is in excellent state of preservation and is the best surviving example of commercial architecture in Quincy dating from the turn of the century. The hardware store is still operated by the Bates family. Another building that has experienced minimal exterior alteration is the Woodberry Building (1907) with its decorative Gothic influences.

The upward economic trend in the late nineteenth century created a new housing demand throughout all sections of Quincy. Lying west and south of the courthouse square and along east Washington Street were the homes of Quincy's small businessmen, warehouse foremen and laborers. These one story frame houses and cottages represented Quincy's growing middle class.

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Mixed with the antebellum homes in the north and northeast sections of the town were the late Victorian homes of Quincy's tobacco planters, bankers, and professionals. While most of Quincy's Victorian homes were relatively restrained, they reflected the new wealth of the second growth period.

The J. L. McFarlin House (ca. 1895-96), is a good example of Queen Anne architecture in Quincy. Built during the early years of the shade tobacco boom, the house is a testament of that time when the function of Victorian architecture was to display the wealth of the owner. Characterized by irregularity of plan and massing, the house is two and one half stories in height. John Lee McFarlin (1864-1927) had the house built at the height of his career as a prominent tobacco planter. Prior to the turn of the century, McFarlin was the second largest independent tobacco producer in the Georgia-Florida Shade District. McFarlin was the first producer to install sidewalls on shades and invented the combination slat and cloth shade which improved the quality and profitability of the tobacco.

Another example of Victorian architecture in Quincy is the George Dismukes Munroe House (1898). The two story wood frame house has rambling wings and porches and its four elevations present massing variations. The home was the residence of George D. Munroe, the younger brother of M. W. Munroe, the founder of the Quincy State Bank. Like his brother, George D. Munroe chose banking as a career; he was one of the directors of the Atlantic National Bank of Jacksonville, Florida.

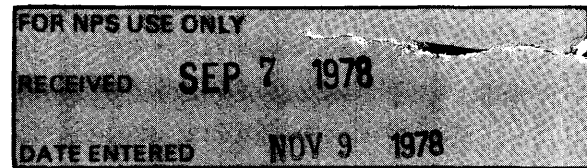
By 1907, due to overproduction, the instability of tobacco cultivation temporarily caused major financial problems in the county. Left without working capital, both small and large tobacco companies were forced to merge into one corporation in 1910. The new company, called the American Sumatra Tobacco Corporation, took over nearly 50 percent of tobacco production in the Florida-Georgia Shade District.⁴ The merger returned economic stability to the region, but it marked the end of the frontier tobacco age for Gadsden County as it eliminated the traditional speculative nature of tobacco cultivation.

The period between the merger and 1920 were profitable years for the county. A new courthouse was built in 1913 on the public square in Quincy. An imposing rectangular shaped yellow brick building capped with a massive silver clock dome, the courthouse became the county's last symbol of the prosperous second growth period. The blackshank plant disease of the 1920's coupled with the Great Depression of the 1930's left the county's tobacco industry in ruin. Although there have been brief periods of recovery, the shade tobacco industry in Gadsden County is no longer the dominant industry in the region.

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¹J. Randall Stanley, History of Gadsden County (Quincy, Florida: Gadsden County Historical Commission, 1948), p. 33.

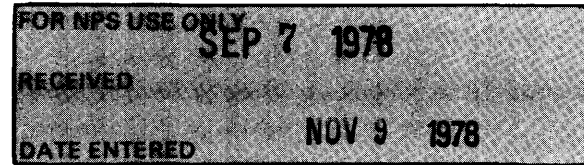
²F. P. May, "Journal," located in the Gadsden County Historical File, Gadsden County Courthouse, Quincy, Florida.

³Stanley, History of Gadsden County, p. 145.

⁴Ibid., p. 159.

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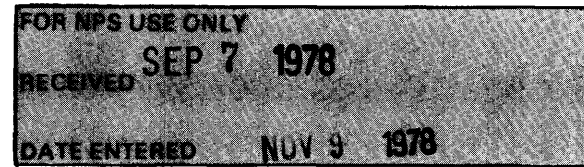
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UTM COORDINATES:

Point	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	16	731900	3386730
B	16	732000	3386730
C	16	732000	3386740
D	16	732210	3386760
E	16	732210	3386860
F	16	732280	3386860
G	16	732290	3386820
H	16	732340	3386820
I	16	732340	3386760
J	16	732440	3386840
K	16	732440	3386650
L	16	732500	3386650
M	16	732500	3386680
N	16	732550	3386680
O	16	732550	3386780
P	16	732890	3386780
Q	16	732890	3386740
R	16	732880	3386740
S	16	732880	3386680
T	16	732910	3386680
U	16	732910	3386600
V	16	732840	3386600
W	16	732840	3386560
X	16	732790	3386560
Y	16	732790	3386500
Z	16	732760	3386500
AA	16	732760	3386460
BB	16	732780	3386460
CC	16	732780	3386380
DD	16	732730	3386380
EE	16	732730	3386320
FF	16	732680	3386320
GG	16	732680	3386140
HH	16	732660	3386140
II	16	732660	3386000
JJ	16	732580	3386000
KK	16	732580	3386040

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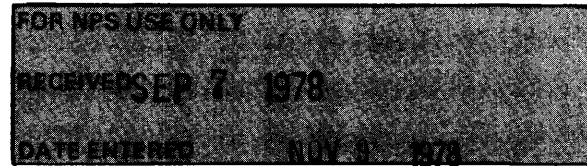
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UTM COORDINATES (Cont.)

Point	Zone	Easting	Northing
LL	16	732400	3386040
MM	16	732400	3386080
NN	16	732340	3386080
OO	16	732340	3386110
PP	16	732290	3386110
QQ	16	732290	3386200
RR	16	732210	3386200
SS	16	732210	3386300
TT	16	731900	3386300
UU	16	731900	3386340
VV	16	731790	3386340
WW	16	731790	3386460
XX	16	731900	3386460

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

Begin at a point, A, approximately 50 feet due west of the northwest corner of lot 14 on the aerial view of Quincy, run due east to point B which is the northeast corner of lot 13, thence north to point C which is at the northwest corner of the intersection of North Calhoun and Sharon Streets, thence east along the north side of Sharon Street to point D which is at the southwest corner of the Embry Estate property line, thence north along the property line to point E which is the northwest corner of said property, thence east to point F which is at a point due east from the Embry north property line on the east side of North Adams Street, thence following the east side of North Adams Street to point G which is the northwest corner of the property on the northeast corner of Sharon and North Adams Streets, thence due east to point H which is the northeast corner of said property, thence south along the property line to point I which is at the southeast corner of the property and Sharon Street, thence east, northeast along the north side of Sharon Street to point J which is located at the northeast corner of the intersection of Sharon and North Madison Streets, thence due south along the east side of Madison Street to point K which is the northwest corner of the empty lot in lot number 4, thence east along this property line to point L which is the point at the intersection of the said northern boundary and the west boundary of the John W. Suber House, thence north on this boundary line to point M which is the northwest corner of said property, thence due east along the north property line to point N which is the northeast corner of the property on North Duval Street, thence north along the west side of North Duval Street to point O which is at the northwest corner of the intersection of North Duval and Sharon Streets, thence due east from this point along the north side of Sharon Street to point P which is opposite the east boundary of the property located on the southeast corner of Corry and Sharon Streets, thence south along this eastern boundary to point Q which is the southeast corner of this said property, thence west along the southern boundary of said property to point R which is at a point on this south boundary where the eastern boundary of the adjacent property connects at a right angle, thence south along this eastern boundary to point S where this eastern boundary connects to the north boundary of the adjacent property line, thence east along this north property line to point T which is the

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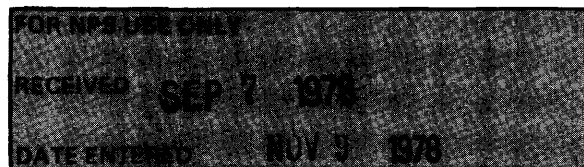
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northeast corner of said property, thence due south from this point to the south side of East King Street - point U, thence due west to point V which is the southeast corner of the intersection of Corry and East King Streets, thence south along the west property line of the house on the southeast corner of Corry and King Streets to the property's southwest corner-point W, thence due west to point X which is the northwest corner of the adjacent property, thence south along the western boundary of this property to point Y which is the southeast corner of said property on the southwest corner of the intersection of Corry and King Streets, thence due west to point Z which is the southwest corner of the said property, thence south from the west boundary of said property to point AA, on the northern boundary of the third property on the southeast corner of the Love - Franklin Street intersection, thence due east to the northeast corner of said property, point BB, thence south along the eastern boundary of said property to point CC which is a point opposite the said line on the south side of Washington Street, thence due west along this line to point DD which is the southeast corner of the intersection of Washington and Love Streets; thence south to point EE which is at a point on Love Street opposite the south boundary of lot 109, thence west to point FF which is the northwest corner of the northeastern property of lot 110, thence due south to point GG which is the mid-point of the northern boundary of lot 170, thence west along the south side of Crawford Street to point HH which is the western boundary of lot 170, thence south along this boundary to point II which is the southeast corner of the north property of lot 172, thence due west to point JJ on the west side of Duval Street opposite the southern boundary of above mentioned property, thence north to point KK which is the northeast corner of lot 173, thence due west along Clark Street to point LL, which is the northwest corner of lot 175, thence north to point MM which is the northeast corner of the south property of lot 165, thence due west to point NN which is a point on the west side of Adams Street, opposite the north boundary of said property, thence north to point OO which is the northeast corner of lot 164, thence due west along the south side of Crawford Street to point PP, a point opposite the eastern boundary of lot 144, thence north to point QQ which is the southeast corner of lot 144, thence west to point RR which is the southeast corner of lot 152, thence north along the west side of Jefferson Street to point SS which is the southeast corner of lot 79, thence west along

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the southern boundaries of lots 79, 78, 75 to point TT on the west side of Stewart Street opposite the southwest corner of lot 75; thence north to point UU which is the southwest corner of the intersection of Washington and Stewart Streets; thence west along the south side of Washington Street to point VV which is the southwest corner of the intersection of Washington and Ward Streets; thence north along the west side of Ward Street to point WW which is the northwest corner of the intersection of Franklin and Ward Streets, thence east along the north side of Franklin Street to point XX which is the northwest corner of the intersection of Franklin and Stewart Streets; thence north to point A, the Point of Beginning.