



A Walking Tour Guide of
Quincy ★ Florida
Historic District





Photo courtesy of Joseph Maxwell.



Welcome to the beautiful National Register Historic District of Quincy, Florida, a thirty-six block area covering the entire downtown and surrounding area.

Soon after the United States acquired the Territory of Florida from Spain in 1821, pioneer settlers began coming to the region. The courthouse square has been used continuously since 1827 as a site for both government and commerce.

Gadsden County has been a predominantly agricultural county, and cotton and tobacco were the most important crops in its early days. Following the Civil War and the collapse of the plantation system, farming continued in importance as a means of family survival. Eventually tobacco culture was revived with the development of the shade-grown tobacco industry in the late 1800s that dominated the county for eighty years. Today, Gadsden County is the only majority African American county in Florida and celebrates an ethnic diversity unique among its citizens.

Quincy has also been known for decades as “the Coca Cola town.” Early in the century, Mark W. (Mr. Pat) Munroe, president of the Quincy State Bank, thought the Coca Cola Company was well managed and people would always find a nickel for a cold drink. He began purchasing stock and urged family, friends and bank patrons to save and invest. Many families became financially secure by following his advice. Located only twenty minutes from Tallahassee, Florida’s capital city, a visit to the charming Quincy Historic District offers an art museum, galleries, cafes, unique shops, musical productions, and an exceptional opportunity to enjoy and study the interesting architectural details of antebellum and Victorian age buildings. Take a leisurely walking tour of the Historic District. Enjoy the rich and diverse culture, heritage, and hospitality of this special place. The charm and elegance of Quincy makes this a unique and wonderful place to spend an hour, a day or a lifetime.

1 GADSDEN COUNTY COURTHOUSE (1913)

10 East Jefferson Street

The present County Courthouse is the fifth since 1824 and the fourth built on this site since 1827. It has the distinction of being one of the older continuous sites used for a seat of county government in Florida. The architect for this building was Quincy-born Hal Hentz of the renowned Atlanta firm, Hentz & Reid, recognized as the founders of the Georgia School of Classicism. It is an example of Beaux Arts architecture popular at the turn of the 20th century and an indication of the high status of Quincy circa 1912. It was restored in 1997. Of the three prior courthouses on the square, the second completed in 1837 was destroyed by fire in 1849 and many historical records were lost.

2 BELL AND BATES BUILDING -

Gadsden Arts Center and Museum (1912)

13 North Madison Street

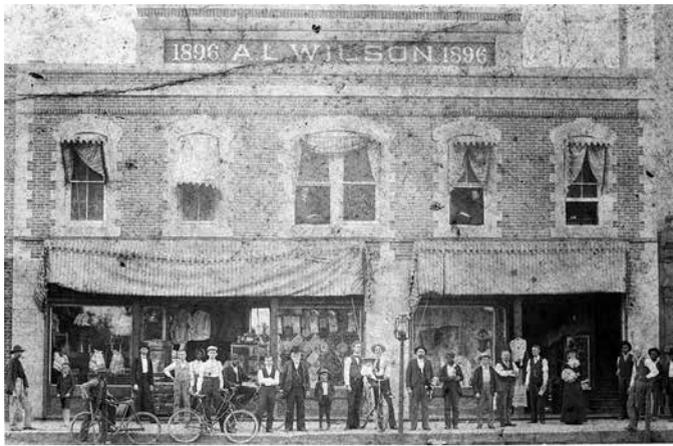
Bell and Bates, the county’s oldest locally owned hardware business, was founded in 1902 and is still owned by the Bates family. In 1997, Bell and Bates Home Center moved to a new building on Duval Street, behind the old store, and the Bates family donated the historic building on the square to Gadsden Arts, Inc. In September 2000 the Gadsden Arts Center opened in the fully renovated, state-of-the-art space. Today the building features a museum, galleries, children’s learning area, art studios, gift shop, and permanent art collection storage. The nationally accredited Gadsden Arts Center and Museum offers quality fine art exhibitions and a wide range of art and cultural programming year round.



3 OLD QUINCY STATE BANK BUILDING & OPERA HOUSE (1893)

22 East Washington Street

For decades following a devastating fire in 1867, the north side of the square remained devoid of any buildings until the Quincy State Bank, the first state chartered bank in Florida, constructed this building on the northwest corner of Washington and Madison streets in 1893. This new facility contained banking offices on the first floor and an opera house on the second. The A.L. Wilson Company purchased the building and incorporated it into their thriving business when the bank moved to the west end of the block. Artistic decoration and colored glass adorn the upper windows on both the front and east sides.



4 THE A. L. WILSON BUILDING (1896)
20 East Washington Street

In the 1890s Gadsden County's economy bloomed resulting in a plethora of general mercantile stores. Foremost was the A.L. Wilson Company's 1896 facility on Washington Street. "Wilson's on the Square," the familiar slogan to generations began here. Store windows displayed bric-a-brac, furniture, straw boaters and dresses. A cross-section of the community shopped in this store for nearly 100 years. Kerosene lampposts that once stood in front were replaced by electric street lights in 1898.



5 MASONIC BUILDING (1922)
2 North Adams Street

In 1827, permission was given by the Grand Lodge of Georgia to organize a lodge in Gadsden County to be named Washington Lodge #1 Free and Accepted Masons. This four-story building was the third Masonic building in Quincy. The Lodge Hall was on the fourth floor, a department store on the first, and all other spaces were rented for offices. The Masons sold the building and it was renovated in 1987 to house various businesses.

6 EDWARD J. BUTLER GOV. COMPLEX (1903-1907)
9-B East Jefferson Street

This trio of brick commercial buildings, each an excellent example of turn-of-the century masonry craftsmanship, were built between 1903 and 1907 and anchor the southwest corner of Quincy's Courthouse Square. The interiors and facades were restored for use as a county government service center and offices. The building on the east was built for/by the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, Gadsden Lodge No. 2984, an African American fraternal organization. It features the date, 1905, as well as fraternal motifs including keys and three chain links symbolizing the Odd Fellow's motto: Friendship, Love and Truth. This creative use of attractive old buildings maintains the artistic beauty of the square and keeps county government in the heart of the community. In 2017 a mural depicting Gadsden County's most prominent African American doctors was painted on the west wall by renowned Canadian muralist Charlie Johnston.

7 LOVE AND HEARIN BUILDING (1896)
21 East Jefferson Street

This building was built to house the wholesale and retail business owned by Meade and Rabe Love and their brother-in-law, A.T. Hearin. Almost anything could be found here, from turnip greens and live chickens to elegant piece goods and exquisite imported laces. In 1979, the building was purchased by the Padgett family to house their store specializing in jewelry, silver, china and crystal. Note the Coca-Cola mural on the east exterior wall.

8 SHAW FORD MOTOR COMPANY BUILDING (1920)
9 South Madison Street

This commercial building was built by C. R. Shaw, Sr. to house the C.R. Shaw Ford Motor Company and Assembly Plant. Automobile parts arrived in Quincy by train and were assembled on the second floor of the building. The car showroom was on the first floor.



9 GADSDEN COUNTY ANNEX #2 (1914)
16 South Madison Street

This building, constructed as a municipal building housing the city administrative offices and the Quincy Fire Department, was used until the present city hall was built. Since that time it has housed various county government offices.

10 ARNETT CHAPEL AME CHURCH (1939)

209 South Duval Street

This Romanesque Revival building is the fifth built on this site since 1867, giving the Arnett Chapel African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church the distinction of being the oldest black church in Gadsden County. Its namesake, Benjamin W. Arnett (1838–1906), was a freeman African American minister who served parishes in Ohio. He was elected Bishop of the AME Church in 1888, a position he held until his death in 1906. The current building first held services in 1940. Parishioners donated bricks for its construction which accounts for the variety seen on its elevations. Notable are its stained glass windows donated by leading citizens of the day, including the prominent African American doctor W.S. Stevens. Another was donated by the Max Wedeles Tobacco Company, headed at the time by Jewish businessman Ignatz Gardner. Centrally located on the north and south elevations are stained glass images of Jesus Christ tending to his flock and praying in the Garden of Gethsemane.

11 BELL-WILLIS-WOOD HOUSE (1904)

203 East Jefferson Street

This house was purchased by Norman C. Bell, who moved from Climax, Georgia, to join his brother-in-law Mortimer Bates, in establishing Bell and Bates Hardware Store. The house became the home of his daughter Etta, who married Lee Willis, owner of the City Drug Store, and later Etta's younger sister Eula, who returned to the family home after the death of her husband, George Pierce Wood. In 1993, the house was completely renovated and is lovingly furnished with antiques and other family heirlooms. Old out-buildings, including a servant's house were removed and the entire lot transformed into a beautiful garden. The décor of the house and the design of the lovely garden showcase the owners' artistic talents and love of nature.

12 OLD POST OFFICE-R.D. EDWARDS BUILDING (1935)

121 East Jefferson Street

This building originally housed the Quincy Post Office, built in 1935 as a WPA project. In 1994, after the postal service vacated the building, it was rehabilitated as headquarters for the City of Quincy Police Department. In 2015 the City received grant funding from the State of Florida to restore the building. Restoration efforts continue today.

13 EMPIRE THEATRE Bell and Bates Home Center (1910)

112 East Jefferson Street

This structure was built by the Quincy Fire Department as an opera house where stock companies, Lyceum courses, concerts, stage plays, and local talent performances were some of the activities presented. It is remembered as Fireman's Hall and later as the Empire Theatre. The building was used for many years as a garage and showroom of a Chevrolet automobile dealership. In 1997, it was incorporated into the new Bell and Bates Home Center.



14 PAT MUNROE HOUSE Quincy Garden Center (1893)

204 East Jefferson Street

Mark Welch “Mr. Pat” Munroe, son of William Munroe, an immigrant from Inverness, Scotland, built this Queen Anne house for his first wife in 1893. The couple had 10 children before her death in 1896. Mr. Pat remarried in 1912 and eight children were born from this union. Mr. Pat served for 50 years as president of the Quincy State Bank. His family occupied the house until 1972 after which his grandson, John Welch Bates, purchased the home and donated it to the City of Quincy. The Quincy Garden Club has leased the home since that time. The Pat Munroe House is built of heart pine in an unadorned Spindletop Victorian style. Notable features of the house include stained glass windows, detailed mantels, and plaster ceiling medallions. The basic structure of the house has not changed since 1893. The grounds, however, have gone from a farm-like atmosphere with chickens, a cow, and vegetable garden, to a well-landscaped area with camellias, azaleas, and other plants of interest.

15 EASTERN CEMETERY (1820s to present)

Accessible via Washington Street & Jefferson Street.

This cemetery is one of Quincy's earliest cemeteries. It was originally a burial ground for the family and friends of Hezekiah and Ann Wilder, considered the first settlers in Quincy. In 1825 Wilder was among the commissioners selected to find the most convenient and eligible site for the county seat and they chose the location of the present-day courthouse. When Hezekiah Wilder died in 1833 he was buried on what may have been the edge of his farm.

Located within the cemetery is a plaque memorializing Indian Agent Archibald Smith and wife Isabella, whose graves are at the site of his 1836 trading post, 4 ½ miles northwest of Quincy. At the center of the cemetery is Soldier's Cemetery, the final resting place for an unknown number of Confederate soldiers whose names and other identifying information has long since vanished. Many were seriously wounded in the Battle of Olustee and died in Quincy with no family present, too far from home to be returned to their loved ones.



16 MCFARLIN HOUSE INN Bed and Breakfast (1895)
305 East King Street

John Lee McFarlin built this stately Victorian house at the height of his career as a prominent tobacco planter, co-credited with originating the slat shade process of growing cigar wrapper tobacco. A crown jewel among Quincy's Victorian castles, the house is noted for its carefully selected curly-pine wood paneling. Described as Free Classic, a variation of Queen Anne Victorian, this house was designed by architect William Carr and represents the height of that style with its castle turret, stained glass, Palladian attic window, paired classic porch columns, patterned shingles and elaborate exterior and interior millwork. The house now functions as a bed-and-breakfast inn, where guests can enjoy the gentility of days gone by.



17 J.E.A. DAVIDSON HOUSE (1859)
306 East King Street

This house was built by J.E.A. Davidson who served as a state senator from Gadsden County in 1868. A masterful statement of the prosperity tobacco brought to the county at the last century's beginning, the magnificent Neoclassical styling of the two-story portico, highlighted by six Corinthian columns and topped by the front gable's Palladian window, was added after 1908 by the

owner's son, W. Harper Davidson "to please his doll-like wife Bessie." Charles W. Thomas purchased the home in 1926. He and his son, Charles, operated a large lumber mill, grew shade tobacco and raised livestock on their extensive land holdings. Thomas Memorial Baptist Church is Thomas's gift to the Quincy congregation.



18 UNDERHILL-WEDELES HOUSE (1905)
318 East King Street

The Underhill-Wedeles House was among the most architecturally interesting on King Street. Originally built as a Colonial Revival with an Adams oval window, Palladian second-floor window and classic balustrade. There is also a Craftsman influence exhibited in its open eaves and exposed rafters. Constructed in 1905 by G.M. Underwood, this became the family home of Max Wedeles who was a member of the first and largest family in the shade tobacco industry in Gadsden County.

19 R.H.M. DAVIDSON HOUSE (1870)
331 North Corry Street

This simple Creole-style cottage was built for Col. R.H.M. Davidson, a lawyer, Civil War veteran, Florida Legislator, Senator, and seven-term U.S. Congressman. The house later served as the Presbyterian Manse and the home of Rev. N.P. Quarterman. It was home of prominent businessman and farmer George W. Munroe and his family for several decades. George W. Munroe Elementary School honors his service to education as a member of the Gadsden County School Board. Col. Davidson's son R.M. Davidson built the house next door in 1905, in what was once a garden and pear and pecan orchard.

20 GEORGE DISMUKES MUNROE HOUSE (1898)
243 East King Street

Built by George Dismukes Munroe, circa 1898, this Free Classic variation of the Queen Anne style is distinguished by paired columns, a generous porch and boasts more original stained glass than any other house in Quincy. This lovely home exists today, one of four great houses still anchoring the intersection of Love and King Streets.

21 GARDNER-MCCALL HOUSE (1928-31)

235 East King Street

At a time when Addison Mizner was designing Palm Beach in the Spanish Colonial Revival style, architect Alvin Moore did the same for successful businessman Ignatz Gardner in Quincy. Gardner, a native of Prague, Czechoslovakia, came to Quincy from Minneapolis with the development of the shade tobacco industry prior to 1900. Constructed between 1928 and 1931, the Gardner-McCall House features a “bell-tower” chimney, carved stone door surround and entry newels, tile wainscoting, arched casement windows and mission roof tiles. Complimented by landscaping designed by J. Leon Hoffman, a pupil of the great American landscape designer Frederick Law Olmsted, the grounds included exterior lighting and in the back garden a goldfish pool. Early in his career Hoffman supervised Olmstead’s work on Biltmore House in Asheville, and his designs include Callaway Gardens and the campus of Wesleyan College in Macon, GA. The house remains pristine, the last built of the great houses fronting King Street in the Historic District.

22 C.R. SHAW HOUSE (1840-1844)

222 East King Street

The original house was a simple two-story residence built by Arthur Forman who was one of the first businessmen in Gadsden County to ship tobacco abroad before the Civil War. Later, C.R. Shaw purchased the house and added the wings, square Doric columns and leaded glass doors. Shaw was a prominent planter and packer of tobacco. His C.R. Shaw Ford Motor Company was one of the early automobile agencies in Quincy.

**23 J.L DAVIDSON HOUSE (1914)**

118 East King Street

The twin-gabled James Little Davidson house, built in 1914 by L.W. Cooper, exists as Quincy’s finest example of a late Queen Anne cottage. An architectural form seen in other neighborhoods, this East King Street house is the largest and features original metal roof cresting and paired classic porch columns. A majestic oak in front has long been associated with an early pioneer, Pleasants Woodson White, said to have played there with Native American children in the 1820s.

24 WILLIAM MUNROE HOUSE (1837)

211 North Duval Street

This house was built by Isaac R. Harris, Quincy’s first mayor and a Mason, who was instrumental in creating Quincy’s early school system, a fortunate circumstance for the house’s next owner, William Munroe, a Scottish immigrant and father to 22 children. Munroe purchased this house in 1850. It was originally one and a half stories with dormers. In 1913, the house was purchased by William LeRoy MacGowan, who moved to Quincy from Warren, Pennsylvania to develop the Fuller’s Earth industry. He was instrumental in organizing the Floridan Company which remained one of the area’s leading and stable industries. MacGowan altered the house making it a two-story dwelling with a wrap-around porch and an attached kitchen.

25 K.A. MACGOWAN HOUSE (1837)

203 North Duval Street

This charming house is believed to have been the plantation office for the William Munroe house next door. A comparison of its portico with that of the Philip Stockton law office, across the street to the south, gives an image of what it once was. In later years it served as the dental office of Dr. Bob Munroe, one of William’s 22 children. The addition on the left is the original detached kitchen from the William Munroe house and a descendant added the brick wall enclosing the quaint garden in the rear.

**26 STOCKTON-CURRY HOUSE (1842)**

121 North Duval Street

The house was purchased by Phillip A. Stockton from its original owner, Isaac R. Harris. Stockton came to Florida from Pennsylvania with his brother, William, to set up and supervise a line of mail coaches running between St. Augustine and Mobile. In the early 1840s Phillip established a law practice and his original law office stands at the southwest corner of the property. The house first passed to his daughter, Martha Stockton Broome and in 1902, was purchased by the C.H. Curry family. Curry and his son, Horace were both prominent in management in the shade tobacco industry. Four generations of the Curry family lived here. The house is an excellent example of surviving antebellum architecture, combining the Classical and Greek Revival styles.

27 THE LEAF THEATRE - Quincy Music Theatre (1949)

118 East Washington Street

Built as a movie theatre in the contemporary style of the period, the offset lobby is a result of having to make the theatre fit the size of the lot. Designed by Prentiss Huddleston & Associates for Nat Williams of Interstate Enterprises, the theatre was named “The Leaf” after the cigar wrapper tobacco that was grown here. The color scheme of green, maroon and brown is a tribute to the colors of the tobacco leaf as it ages. A state-of-the-art revolving stage is an outstanding feature, as well as a sound proof “cry room” for babies. A separate ticket window, entrance, lobby and balcony seating on the second floor for African Americans is a by-gone reminder of racial segregation. After the theatre closed in 1980, the fledgling Quincy Music Theatre realized the need for a home. In 1983, three benefactors purchased The Leaf and gave it to the Quincy Music Theatre. The theatre serves as a performing arts center with scheduled performances each season. Talent and creativity are discovered, encouraged, and developed at the popular month-long summer camps offered for children and teenagers.

28 CARRIAGE FACTORY BUILDING (1906)

104 East Washington Street

This building was built to house the E & W Vehicle and Grain Company in 1906. In 1920, it became the May Tobacco Company. The structure was creatively renovated in 1988 to house a restaurant in the basement, shops and offices on the first floor, and residential apartments on the second floor.

29 OLD CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH PARSONAGE (1889)

121 North Madison Street

This building was originally built as the Methodist parsonage. In 1904, it was remodeled into its present Victorian style after a move from across the street to its present location. For many years, it was the family home of J.M. Griffin whose two sons were Quincy physicians. It now serves as a law office.

30 E. B. SHELFER HOUSE (1903)

205 North Madison Street

This house was built by E. B. Shelfer Sr., a prominent shade tobacco producer and businessman, whose general mercantile store was located on the square at the southeast corner of Washington and Madison Streets. Designed by architect William Carr, this property may have had a public well from which townspeople drew water as late as the 1890s. Featuring metal roof cresting, corner pilasters, arched window and classic columns, this house is another example of Queen Anne architecture in the Free Classic styling. Shelfer’s granddaughter beautifully restored the house in 1993 with several artistic additions. The semi-octagonal extension on the back and the enhanced entrance and circular driveway on the Franklin Street side add charm to the dwelling. Beautiful contemporary stained glass windows add artistic interest to the overall appearance. A Victorian garden with fountains, pool and gazebo surround the house.



31 A.K. ALLISON HOUSE (1843)

216 North Madison Street

In its original state the Greek Revival Allison house typified the common cottage style of antebellum Quincy. Simple wood Doric columns defined the portico surmounted by a pediment tied-in to the house’s hipped roof. The original house (current second floor) features a Georgian double parlor floor plan. The house was the home of Gen. A.K. Allison, a soldier and lawyer. In 1842, he was one of the group who prepared a resolution requesting statehood for Florida. Allison served in the Territorial Legislature, was a representative from Gadsden County (1845-1862), Speaker of the House (1852) and President of the Senate (1864-1868). When Governor Milton committed suicide, Allison became governor just before Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox on April 9, 1865. Allison traveled to Washington to secure Florida’s status as a state and was imprisoned for “treason.” He was released after six months and returned to Quincy where he practiced law until his death in 1893. In 1925, the house was significantly altered by raising it on tall brick pilings, enclosing space under the house to create an apartment and office space, and incorporating the front porch into the house. It now bears little resemblance to the original house in appearance and exists today as a Bed and Breakfast Inn.

32 OWL CIGAR COMPANY BUILDING (1891)

404 North Madison Street

The Owl Cigar Company built this brick building for the production of Quincy’s first commercial cigars under the brand names of White Owl and Robert Burns. In the 1890s, this company had a labor force of 500, a majority of which were Alsatian Germans. While digging a well on the property the Alsatians recognized gray clay as Fuller’s Earth (a filter and a catalyst) known to them in the Old Country. This discovery resulted in creating a new industry in the area. In 1948, the Owl building became the Woodward Leaf Tobacco Company. The building was purchased and extensively renovated in 1978. It now houses a cabinet/furniture business, four residential apartments, studios and office space.

33 FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (1923)

310 North Madison Street

The intersection of King and Madison Streets must have been a captivating sight in antebellum Quincy. At three corners stood Greek Revival homes and on the northwest corner facing King stood the dignified First Presbyterian Church, a simple framed Greek Revival building surmounted by a steeple. This was the “village church” that grew out of the original 1828 Philadelphia Presbyterian Church, five miles north of Quincy, the oldest Meeting House in continuous use in Gadsden County. The first Quincy church was erected in 1845 and served until 1923 when the present building was constructed. In 1960, the Fellowship Hall and educational building were completed. “Old” Philadelphia ended regular services in 1912 but remains a Mother Church to numerous Presbyterian churches through-out the area. Each spring annual Home Coming beckons the faithful back to the “church in the wildwood.”



34 SMALLWOOD - WHITE HOUSE

Centenary United Methodist Parsonage (1843)

212 North Madison Street

The original one-and-a-half story cottage on this site was built for Joseph Smallwood in 1843. In 1849, Judge Pleasants Woodson White married Smallwood’s niece, Emily, and purchased the property. He enlarged and remodeled it in the Greek Revival style in 1856. Architecturally it is one of Quincy’s antebellum jewels featuring identical north and south porticoes, fluted Doric columns, pilasters and window/door casings with rosettes. The balcony railing is highlighted by a vertical diamond wood pattern. Virtually unaltered, this Greek Revival structure was the site of Judge White’s annual birthday celebrations and in 1921 became the Centenary United Methodist Parsonage.

Judge White was a remarkable man whose life spanned Gadsden’s entire 19th century history. He was a Judge, Confederate Major, and Florida’s Chief Commissary Officer. White was appointed commissioner of lands and immigration in 1881.

This house also served as the meeting place for the “The Ladies Aid Society” formed to aid and comfort wounded Confederate soldiers. This group of women did much of the nursing and

tended the sick and dying soldiers who came to Quincy from the Battles of Olustee and Natural Bridge.

35 CENTENARY UNITED METHODIST CHURCH (1918)

122 North Madison Street

A Methodist congregation was first organized in Quincy in 1829. The present church structure was built in 1918, designed by renowned architect Hal Hentz of Atlanta. The new building reused the 1896 pews and stained-glass windows, the crowning glory of this beautiful sanctuary. Of particular significance and beauty is the signed Tiffany window, the middle window on the north side of the church. Louis Comfort Tiffany used the painting “The Light of the World” by English Pre-Raphaelite artist William Holman Hunt for his inspiration. Christ is knocking at the door of the human heart. The door must be opened from within because there is no latchstring to be seen from outside. Tiffany achieved his lustrous, iridescent surfaces by varying the thickness of the glass. The stained glass collection of Centenary is one of the most outstanding in Florida.



36 THE QUINCY ACADEMY BUILDING (1851)

303 North Adams Street

The first Quincy Academy, built in the 1830s, was a wood structure east of the present building on the northeast corner of Adams and King Street. Private educational institutions were common in newly settled frontier areas. Education was provided at reasonable rates by the “Male Academy” and the “Female Institute.” In 1849 a devastating fire in Quincy spread and the wooden academy building went up in flames. The present Classic Revival building was completed shortly afterwards and The Quincy Academy, with the reputation as being the best school in Florida, continued operating until 1912, offering classes in the basics as well as geography, history, rhetoric, philosophy, botany, chemistry, geology and mineralogy. Two sets of stairs leading to the two main rooms on the second floor kept the children separated according to sex. A partition wall divided the upstairs into two rooms with a teacher’s platform extending into both at the west end.

Classes were interrupted for a brief period during the Civil War, when it operated as a hospital.

During the next several decades, the old Quincy Academy building was utilized as a temporary courthouse, lending library, church meetinghouse, the first county vocational school, meeting place for Scouts, child-care center, and kindergarten.

During the 1950s, the building was restored and renovated. In 1974, this structure was placed on the National Register of Historic Places, a fitting tribute to its long service to cultural needs of the Quincy community.

37 CATHOLIC CHAPEL (1909)
407 North Adams Street

The north section of this building was originally built as a Catholic chapel in honor of the Holy names of Jesus and Mary. The result of a second attempt to establish a Roman Catholic mission in Quincy, it closed in 1935 due to lack of support. The building was subsequently sold to The Church of Christ which added an extension to the south. Services continued to be held there until the congregation relocated to a new building on Washington Street. Through the years it served as an artist's residence and studio as well as the original location of the Gadsden Arts Center. Today it has come full circle and once again is a house of worship.



38 R.K. SHAW-EMBRY HOUSE (1895)
404 North Adams Street

Sited at a bend on the northwest corner of Sharon and Adams Streets, this house remains among the most picturesque in town. Certainly the most eclectic, it is a Queen Anne exhibiting characteristics of both the Spindlerwork and Free Classic Styles in its gable detailing, roof brackets, dentil molding, paneling and classic columns. There is also a nod to the Shingle Style; the turret and roof are intricately clad in patterned shingles. Built in 1895 by Roderick K. Shaw, this house was later purchased by the E.B. Embry family. Both businessmen were involved in Gadsden's shade tobacco industry. Shaw is co-credited for introducing slat tobacco shade and Embry established the Embry Tobacco Company, later part of the King Edward Tobacco Company. Interestingly this house was one of the first to install a telephone in 1898 after Shaw discovered the business advantages of Bell's invention.

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39 STOCKTON-MALONE HOUSE (1849)
326 North Adams Street

The Stockton-Malone House is the finest example remaining of Quincy's antebellum past. Details, including tapered Doric columns, Adams fanlight and elegant entry casings, underscore the refinement and care taken in its construction. It is very probably that a pattern book was used. Built by Col. William Tennent Stockton, a graduate of West Point and a lieutenant colonel in the Confederate Calvary, it is an excellent example of Classical Revival architecture with its perfect symmetry. The wings were added in the 1870s.

40 ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH (1892)
10 West King Street

The St. Paul's Episcopal Church began services as early as 1834 in Quincy and by the end of 1839 a sanctuary was constructed at the northwest corner of King and Adams streets on land donated by the Stockton family. This early building, consecrated on February 21, 1841, saw hard use as a hospital during the Civil War. Within its walls wounded Union soldiers were operated upon, many losing limbs to amputations. Decrepit and unused, St. Paul's original sanctuary was replaced in 1892 by a modest Gothic Revival frame building. Enlarged in 1914 and remodeled in 1928, it now has the distinction of being Quincy's oldest existing sanctuary. A cloister and parish hall were added in 1951. This beautiful church has lovely stained glass windows. The Resurrection window, which is not stained glass, but painted and then fired to make it more realistic, is of special interest and beauty. This window, irreplaceable since this method is no longer used, features the images of Mary, Mother of Jesus; Mary Magdalene; and Mary, Mother of James, meeting an angel at the empty tomb. The crown of thorns and the shroud are shown in the tomb. It is considered one of the most dramatic figure windows in the region.

41 THE GATHERING: Woodbery-Blicht, Oliver, and Hollingsworth Houses (1890-1900)

S.W. Corner of King and Adams Street

The Woodbery-Blicht House (circa 1890) and the Morgan Oliver House at 208 North Adams Street still stand in their original location. In 1979, three circa 1900 houses from other areas of town, including the Hollingsworth House, were relocated to this corner and renovated in the Coastal Victorian style. All five were enclosed with a white picket fence and brick walkways lead visitors from one building to another.

42 WOODBERY-ELLIS BUILDING (1898)
100/102 North Adams Street
OLD WESTERN AUTO STORE (1907)
104/106 North Adams Street

Among the wave of brick and mortar buildings constructed in Quincy at the turn of the 20th century, the Woodbery-Ellis Building occupies a corner lot giving it a unique opportunity to showcase the most elaborate ironwork of any structure downtown. The classically detailed storefront was fabricated by George L. Mesker & Co. of Evansville, Indiana. Designers and

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manufacturers of ornamental sheet-metal facades and cast-iron storefronts, many of their commissions are listed on the National Register. Built next door was a factory making carriages and harnesses. It since has served a variety of uses including a candy factory and what many fondly recall as the Western Auto Store. In 1989 it was outstandingly renovated with three loft apartments on the second floor. Please note the “Lime Cola” sign near the top on the north wall. In addition to Coca-Cola, Quincy was home for numerous soda bottlers including Lime Cola, Nu Grape and Royal Palm.

43 WILLIAM HARDON BUILDING (1899)
16 West Washington Street

The cultivation of shade-grown tobacco in the 1880s created a new agricultural industry bringing to the county, significantly, the Owl Commercial Company and new arrivals, General Manager William Corry and African American veterinarian William Hardon, hired to purchase horses and mules for the company’s interests. Upon leaving the Owl, Hardon went into business for himself. During the summer of 1898, Hardon signed a contract agreeing to supply Quincy with twenty electric street lamps, lit from twilight to dawn, at a cost of \$1000.00 per year. His original steam-powered dynamo was housed in a new electric plant on Washington Street. Here Hardon also constructed an ice plant and saloon where dice and cards were played in the basement.

44 HENRY JEFFERSON DAVIS HOUSE (1892)
121 North Jackson Street

An early partner in the A.L. Wilson Company general merchandise firm, Henry Jefferson Davis built a simple one-story Victorian after moving from the family farm in Mount Pleasant. As he prospered improvements were made, a common practice with many of Quincy’s homes. A second story was added in 1906 and in the early 1960s, his son completely transformed the façade into an antebellum replica, replete with two-story Doric columns.

45 EDWARD CURRY LOVE HOUSE (1831-1845)
219 North Jackson Street

Research indicates that this may be one of the oldest houses standing in Quincy. The earliest owner, Susan Snell, a teacher at the Quincy Academy, built a one room deep house as early as 1831-1832. A subsequent owner, schoolmaster Nicholas Stewart, bought it from her estate in 1845 and is believed to have enlarged it with a rear addition resulting in a central Georgian hall flanked by two rooms on either side upstairs and down. The front entry door is flanked by two Doric columns and the center upstairs “window” is actually a door indicating that this house once had a two-story Classical Revival portico.

Roderick K. Shaw, a pioneer settler and planter who served in the Territorial Legislature, was also an early resident. He, his wife, and infant son died within a week of each other during a yellow fever epidemic in 1857. Later, William E. Kilcrease, a large plantation owner, purchased the house. His son, Albert Gilchrist, was elected Governor of Florida in 1909.

Edward Curry Love bought the house in 1874. A planter and lawyer, Curry served as a county and district judge, state’s attorney and mayor of Quincy. After the Civil War he was a leader in restoring the Democratic Party in Florida. Three generations of the Love family lived in this house. Edward Cornelius Love, the oldest son, was a distinguished lawyer, member of the school board, U.S. District Attorney for the Northern District of Florida and circuit judge for thirty years.

46 JONES-LINES-MUNROE HOUSE (1856)
313 North Jackson Street

Nathaniel Zeigler, a Gadsden County planter, built this house as a belated wedding present for his daughter, Rebecca Ann, following her marriage to Robert F. Jones, a Clerk of the County Court for many years. Originally built as a simply detailed Greek Revival cottage with materials and resources from Zeigler’s plantation north of Quincy, it has hand-hewed beams framed together with wooden pegs and sheathed with clapboard siding. In 1929, the portico and windows were replaced and the exterior was remodeled in the Craftsman style. The original property encompassed one-half block and when completed, the cottage passed down the maternal line five generations. It remains Quincy’s only antebellum house still occupied by a descendant of the original owner and builder.



47 F.P. MAY HOUSE (1892)
239 North Jackson Street

Building contractor A.S. White found success in Quincy beginning with this house built for Franklin Pierce May Sr. and his wife in 1892, and ending shortly before his death in 1911 with completion of new headquarters for the flourishing F.P. May Drug Company, itself a community fixture for over 100 years. Client F.P. May Sr. was born in 1852 on this property in a simple wood cottage built by his father in the 1840s. To that same house, Frank would bring his bride, May Stockton, 27 years later. Two generations would be raised in the May Cottage before F.P. built this intricately detailed Queen Anne still standing today. Romantically embellished with Juliet balconies, scroll-work and

lattice garden gazebo, this house would be home to four generations of May descendants before being sold and sensitively restored, using original photographs, in 2007.



48 M.A. LOVE HOUSE (1906)
336 North Jackson Street

This house was designed by architect William Carr for client Meade Love in the Neoclassical style popular at the turn of the 20th century. Details include Doric columns, turned balustrades and a Palladian window motif in the central attic dormer. Once automobiles became popular, the wrap-around porch was modified to accommodate a porte-cochere. Meade, his brother "Rabe," and brother-in-law A.T. Hearin operated Love and Hearin, a wholesale and retail business. This house was owned by members of the Love family for most of the last century and is lovingly maintained by its current owners.

49 C. A. HENTZ HOUSE (1890)
320 North Jackson Street

This house was built by Dr. Charles A. Hentz as a simple two-story frame structure with front porches on both floors. Dr. Hentz, a noted Gadsden diarist, was father to Hal Hentz, architect of the current Gadsden County Courthouse and principal of one of Atlanta's distinguished architectural firms. Built in 1890, this Folk Victorian house was radically remodeled and enlarged after a fire in 1910. The second story porch was taken off, and a side sleeping porch was added.

50 THOMAS MUNROE-HIGDON HOUSE (1849)
210 West King Street

Built by William Croom, the house was purchased in 1850 by Dr. Thomas Munroe. The families of George Dismukes, William Munroe, Robert Cantey, and Buryl Higdon have resided here. Originally built as a Classical Revival similar to the E.C. Love House, this stately home was greatly enlarged and remodeled into a Greek Revival by the Cantey family. It is well situated on the lot and the grounds originally covered one-half of a block. A detailed restoration of this lovely home was accomplished in 1998-99.

51 S.B. STEPHENS HOUSE (1842-50)
220 North Jackson Street

Lawyer Samuel Barron Stephens came from New Bern, NC, to join his family in the Florida Territory, circa 1836. He assisted in the writing of Florida's first Constitution and signed the ordinance of secession. The house was originally located in the middle of the block set back from the street, and Stephens' law office was near the sidewalk. It was also once the home of Dr. Thomas Wragg, a Civil War veteran who was shot in broad daylight on the streets of Quincy, the victim of a misunderstanding. At some point the house was moved to the northeast corner of the block. In 1975, during a major renovation, a new entry porch was created. The house is constructed of solid heartwood and includes its original windows and doors.

52 W.B. MALONE-OWENBY HOUSE (1907)
219 West King Street

William Carr built this house in 1907 for William B. Malone, a descendant of a pioneer family. Malone operated a drug store on the courthouse square. The unaltered exterior of the house is a good example of Victorian architecture. It is constructed of heart pine and has original glass in the windows. Featured are two leaded glass windows in the two-story bay, one with beveled glass. The second-story stained-glass window on the east side is designed with opalescent glass.

53 WASHINGTON LODGE #2 (1852)
304 West King Street

Washington Lodge # 2, created in 1828, was among the earliest of Florida's Masonic lodges. A wood frame building, constructed in 1832, served as the lodge and community meeting place until it was destroyed by a hurricane in 1851. Construction of a new brick building began in 1852 and was completed by 1854 by Charles Waller, a Gadsden County builder-designer, who constructed several other brick buildings in the Quincy area. It retains much of its original character although the appearance of the building has been changed by alterations including an exterior coat of stucco and a new front entry. The exterior walls are constructed of native sand brick, three bricks thick.

For over half a century, the Washington Lodge hall was the scene of community activities. In 1922, the lodge moved into the new, four-story Masonic Building on the courthouse square, and this building later became the home of the Quincy Woman's Club. Under the auspices of first, the Quincy Women's Club and the Gadsden Historical Society, the old Washington Lodge continues to serve as a meeting place in Quincy. The structure was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1975.

54 GIBSON-GIBBS HOUSE (1856)
314 West King Street

This antebellum cottage, constructed by Eugene Gibson was operated by his wife as a boarding house for many years through the Civil War. During the mid 1870s, Mrs. James G. Gibbs, widow of William Kilcrease and mother of future Gov. Albert Gilchrist, purchased the house. She was one of the social leaders of the town and an untiring worker for the Confederacy. After the war,

she continued her leadership in the Ladies Aide Society, renamed the Ladies Memorial Association, taking on the project of raising funds for a memorial to the fallen soldiers of the war. A monument was erected in 1884 on the north side of the courthouse.

55 WESTERN CEMETERY (1820s to present)

King Street behind old Quincy High School

Many first and second generation Gadsden families are buried here of which a large proportion were born in Scotland or were of Scottish descent. People in this cemetery were the early political leaders and social elite. One of this cemetery's most historically important graves is that of Dr. Thomas Yuille Henry, grandson of Revolutionary War patriot Patrick Henry. Dr. Henry was a physician and druggist, Grand Master Mason and a delegate to the 1861 Florida constitutional convention. During the Civil War he was appointed by Gov. Milton as Director of Medical Services for West Florida, establishing medical facilities and converting churches and public buildings into temporary hospitals.

56 CAMPBELL-SOLOMON HOUSE (1843)

118 North Calhoun Street

Research indicates the original builder of this house was probably William Campbell who purchased the property in 1840. It is a rare survivor, a house type which was once common-place in Quincy. It combines the exterior appearance of a Creole cottage with an interior Georgian plan. In the 1970s, the house was restored and a lovely brick walled garden was added in the rear yard. An ancient oak tree, itself a relic of Quincy's past, dominates the front entrance.

57 WEDELES-BLITCH HOUSE (1891)

302 West Washington Street

This Folk Victorian cottage was updated when the Craftsman style became popular during the 1920s. The original turned-wood porch posts were replaced by the brick base/tapered wood columns emblematic of the Craftsman style and its wrap-around porch was converted into a porte-cochere on the east side. An early owner, Max Wedeles, was first and foremost among the Jewish investor-entrepreneurs who moved to Quincy at the dawn of the shade-grown tobacco industry. The row of live oak trees fronting it are survivors of the canopy roads which once existed throughout Quincy's residential streets.

58 LOVE-FAIRCLOTH HOUSE (1916)

221 West Washington Street

This lovely house has stood on the southeast corner of Calhoun and Washington since 1916. It is transitional in styling and one of the first houses in Quincy constructed new with Craftsman style features. The double tapered columns and porte-cochere add a particular elegance. Veneered brick, wood scored and cut to resemble brick, is used for the exterior walls. The interior features wood paneled wainscoting and millwork in both the Neoclassical, as well as the Craftsman style.

Walking Tour Guide of Quincy Florida Historic District

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“There is no place in the Union, according to population, better supplied with schools and churches than Gadsden County. People are neighborly, hospitable and intelligent. No happier or more beautiful homes to be found. One of the oldest counties in the State....Quincy is noted for its beautiful streets, its opera and courthouse, and is the center of a very intelligent community of well-to-do people.”

—Wanton S. Webb, *Webb’s Historical, Industrial and Biographical Florida, Part 1. 1885.*



A audio version of the **Quincy Historic District Walking Tour** for iOS and Android devices will be available June 1, 2018. Visit the App Store or Google play to download the free app. Or visit www.quincymainstreet.org



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