On the Trail in Historic Quincy
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A walking tour guide to the Historic District, Third Edition

$3 per copy

Proceeds fund reprinting of
On the Trail in Historic Quincy

 TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction .................................................................. 3
Credits ........................................................................ 5
Maps ........................................................................... 20-21
Quincy Main Street Information ................................. 39
Resources and contact information ......................... 40

Map reference ........................................................ page

1. Quincy Garden Center / Pat Munroe House .............. 6
2. Eastern Cemetery .................................................... 7
3. McFarlin House Inn and Breakfast / McFarlin-Lester House .... 7
4. J.E.A. Davidson-C.W. Thomas House ................. 8
5. Underhill-Wedeles House ...................................... 8
6. Old Presbyterian Manse ...................................... 9
7. Gardner-McCall house ....................................... 9
8. George Dismukes Munroe-Dickerson ................... 10
9. C.R. Shaw House ............................................... 10
10. J.L Davidson-Suber House .................................. 10
11. Harris-Munroe-Gardner House ......................... 11
12. K.A. MacGowan House ...................................... 11
13. Stockton-Curry House ...................................... 12
14. Lines, Hinson, and Lines .................................... 12
15. Centenary United Methodist Church ................. 13
16. E. B. Shelfer House ........................................... 14
17. Allison House Inn Bed and Breakfast ................. 14
18. Shade Leaf Building / Owl Cigar Company ............ 15
19. First Presbyterian Church .................................... 15
20. Centenary United Methodist Parsonage / Smallwood-White House .... 16
21. Presbyterian Community Service Building / The Quincy Academy .... 17
22. The Gathering / Woodbery-Blitch House / Hollingsworth House .... 18
23. St. Paul’s Episcopal Church ................................ 19
24. May-Embry House ............................................ 22
25. Stockton-Malone House .................................... 22

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INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the beautiful National Register Historic District of Quincy, a thirty-six block area covering the entire downtown and surrounding area. The courthouse square has been used continuously since 1827 as a site for both government and commerce. Settlers began coming to the region soon after the United States acquired the Territory of Florida from Spain in 1821. Gadsden County has been a predominantly agricultural county and tobacco was the most important crop from its early days to the 1970s.

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. The development of the “shade” around the turn-of-the-century created the
shade tobacco industry that dominated the county for eighty years. The main agricultural crops today are tomatoes, landscape nursery plants and pine trees.

Quincy has 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 always would 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.

Quincy was named an All-America City in 1996. In 1997, the Legislature of Florida officially designated State Road 12 as Gadsden County’s North Florida Art Trail. Winding through the picturesque countryside, the self-guided art trail stretches through the county. A visit to the charming Quincy Historic District offers five art galleries via the Gadsden Arts Center and an exceptional opportunity to enjoy and study the art found in the interesting architectural details and excellent stained and leaded glass of the antebellum and turn-of-the-century buildings.

Quincy is located only twenty minutes from Tallahassee, Florida’s capital city, and eight miles from the Georgia state line. Spend a night in one of the alluring bed and breakfast inns. Take a leisurely walking tour of the Historic District. Enjoy the rich heritage and hospitality of this special place. The charm and elegance of “Old Quincy” makes this a unique and wonderful place to spend an hour, a day or a lifetime.

CREDITS

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sphere with chickens, a cow, and vegetable garden, to a well-landscaped area with camellias, azaleas, and other plants of interest.

2. Eastern Cemetery (1820s to present)
Accessible via Washington Street, viewable from Jefferson Street

This cemetery is one of the three of the town’s earliest cemeteries. Western Cemetery is also within this group. Another one, south of town, is now lost. It was originally a burial area for the family and friends of Hezekiah Wilder who was considered to be one of the first settlers in Quincy. His wife, Ann, was the oldest inhabitant of Quincy when she died. Archibald Sumpter, another of the early settlers buried here, was a Native American Trader and opened a trading post. Eastern Cemetery contains many attractive and interesting headstones and monuments.

3. McFarlin House Inn and Breakfast
McFarlin-Lester House (1895)
305 East King Street

John Lee McFarlin built this stately Victorian house at the height of his career as a...
prominent tobacco planter who helped develop the shade tobacco process. The property was purchased in 1942 by Dickson Lester who was associated with American Sumatra Tobacco Company. In 1994, the Fauble family acquired the house, and three generations of family restored this beautiful old home.

The house is noted for its carefully selected curly pine wood paneling. The double-entrance doors have beveled leaded glass insets and transom. Light filters into the entrance stair hall from the second and third floors by the way of the turret. Several stained glass windows are visible from the living rooms.

4. J.E.A. Davidson-C.W. Thomas House (1859)
306 East King Street

This house was built by J.E.A Davidson who served as a state senator for Gadsden County in 1868. The semi-circular porch, added in 1890, is supported by six Corinthian columns. 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. The house is presently owned by Rex and Renea Kever.

5. Underhill-Wedeles House (1905)
318 East King Street

This house was constructed in 1905 by G.M. Underhill. It was purchased later by Max Wedeles who was a member of the first and largest family in the shade tobacco industry in Gadsden County. A member of the Wedeles family still lives in the house.

6. Old Presbyterian Manse (1870)
313 North Corry Street

This house was built for R.H.M. Davidson and served as the Presbyterian Manse. It was home of the George W. Munroe family for several decades. Munroe was a prominent business man and a farmer. George W. Munroe Elementary School honors his services to education as a member of the Gadsden County School Board.

7. Gardner-McCall house (1928-31)
235 East King Street

Designed by Alvin Roger Moore A.I.A. of Tallahassee, and built by Albritton-Williams for Ignatz Gardner, this Spanish-style architecture is unique in Quincy but typical of Florida in the 1920s. Gardner, a native of Prague, Czechoslovakia, came to Quincy from Minneapolis with the development of the shade tobacco industry prior to 1900. He served as president of Max Wedeles’s Tobacco Company. Francis McCall purchased the home in 1954. J. Leon Hoffman, a landscaped engineer from Houston, Texas, designed the grounds which included exterior lighting and in the back garden a gold fish pool. The house is currently owned by Esther H. McCall.
11. Harris-Munroe-Gardner House (1837)
211 North Duval Street
This house was built for Isaac R. Harris, Quincy’s first mayor and later purchased by William Munroe in the 1850s. It was originally one and a half stories with dormers. There was a major renovation on the house in the 1890s. One of William Munroe’s 21 children was Mark W. “Mr. Pat” Munroe. Six of “Mr. Pat’s” children were born in this house, and he was living here in 1894 while constructing his house down the street. His new house became known as the Pat Munroe House and the Quincy Garden Center. For nearly 50 years, he was president of the Quincy State Bank, Florida’s first chartered state bank.

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. In 1997, the company became a part of the international Engelhard Corporation. Today the mine is owned by BASF. MacGowan altered the house making it a two-story dwelling with a wrap-around porch and an attached kitchen. David Gardner is the current owner.

12. K.A. MacGowan House (1884)
203 North Duval Street
This charming house was the one room dental office of Dr. Bob Munroe. A “borrowed” kitchen plus several additions and improvements through the years have been made. A brick wall encloses the garden in the rear. Linton S. Munroe, Jr. is the current owner.
move 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 the Law Offices of Lines, Hinson, and Lines.

15. Centenary United Methodist Church (1918)
122 North Madison Street

The Methodist congregation was organized in Quincy in 1829. The present structure was built in 1918 and remodeled in 1976. The stained glass windows are the crowning glory of this beautiful sanctuary. Of particular significance and beauty is the signed Tiffany, the middle window on the north side (Franklin Street). Louis C. Tiffany (1842 -1933) used the painting by Williams Holman Hunt (1827-1910), “The Light of the World” for his inspiration. Christ is knocking at the door of the human heart. The door must be opened from within but 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.

13. Stockton-Curry House (1842)
121 N. Duval Street

The house was purchased from its original owner, Isaac Harris, by Phillip A. Stockton. 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. They were originally located in Marianna, but moved to Quincy in the early 1840s where Phillip established a law practice. The house passed to his daughter, Martha Stockton Broome. In 1902, the house 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 have lived here. The house is an excellent example of surviving ante-bellum classic revival architecture.

14. Lines, Hinson, and Lines (1889)
Centenary Church Parsonage-J.M. Griffin House
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
16. E. B. Sheller House (1903)
205 North Madison Street
This house was built by E. B. Sheller, 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. In 1993, the house was beautifully restored 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, now owned by the grand-daughter of the original owner.

17. Allison House Inn Bed and Breakfast
A.K. Allison House (1843)
216 North Madison Street
In its original state, this house was the home of General 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 General 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.

The original house (current second floor) was built in the classic revival style with a Georgian double parlor floor plan. In 1925, it was significantly altered by raising it on tall brick pilings and enclosing space under the house to create an apartment, office space, and incorporated the front porch into the house. It now bears little resemblance to the original house in appearance. Stuart and Eileen Johnson operate the Allison House Inn Bed and Breakfast.

18. Shade Leaf Building
Owl Cigar Company (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. The Alsatians recognized gray clay as Fuller’s Earth (a filter and a catalyst) known to them in the Old Country while digging a well on the property. This discovery resulted in creating a new industry in the area. In 1948, the Owl building became the Woodward Leaf Tobacco Company, operated by R. D. Woodward, Jr., Frank Hearin, Lane Timmons. Charles Timmons and W.L. Inman were also affiliated with the organization. The building was purchased and extensively renovated in 1978. It now houses a cabinet/furniture business, four residential apartments, studios and office space and is owned by Frank and Ellen DiSalvo.

19. First Presbyterian Church
(1923)
310 North Madison Street
This was the “Village Church” that grew out of the Philadelphia Presbyterian Church in 1833. The original church was organized in 1828 five miles to the north. The first Quincy building was erected in 1845 and
This house also served as the meeting place for the “The Ladies Aid Society.” It was 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.

The house and surrounding property were sold in 1921 to the Centenary Methodist Church and has been used as a parsonage for its ministers and their families ever since.

The house is an excellent example of Classical Revival architecture. With its tall Doric columns supporting identical front and rear porticos, the white house reflects the temple form that became the most distinguishing feature of this style.

### 21. Presbyterian Community Service Building
#### The Quincy Academy (1851)
##### 303 North Adams Street

The Quincy Academy was incorporated in 1832 and was probably established as early as 1830. Private educational institutions were common in newly settled frontier areas. Education was provided at reasonable rates by the “Male Academy” and the “Female Institute.” The original school building (located northeast of this site) burned in 1849, and in 1850, plans were made for the construction of a new academy. The Classic Revival building was soon completed and, with a brief interruption during the Civil War, continued to serve the educational needs of the Quincy community until 1912. During the next several decades, the old Quincy Academy building was utilized as a temporary courthouse, library, church meetinghouse, hospital during the Civil War, the first county vocational school, child-care center, and kindergarten.

### 20. Centenary United Methodist Parsonage
#### Smallwood-White House (1843)
##### 212 North Madison Street

The original one and one-half story winter home 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 Classical Revival in 1856. White was a major in the Confederate Army and was appointed as the Chief Commissary of the State of Florida. It was in this role that he issued the controversial “White Circular” appealing for desperately needed food stuffs for the Confederate Army. Confederate General G. T. Beauregard incorrectly blamed the information in the “White Circular” for influencing the Union Army’s invasion of Florida in February 1864. White was appointed commissioner of lands and immigration in 1881.
In 1931, the Quincy Woman’s Club Library began to serve the public from quarters in the Academy. 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. It is now owned by the First Presbyterian Church and serves as a community services building.

Two sets of stairs leading to the two main rooms on the second floor kept the children separated. A wall divided the upstairs into two rooms; the teacher’s platform extended into both rooms at the west end.

22. The Gathering
Woodbery-Blitch House
Hollingsworth House
S.W. Corner of King and Adams Street

The Woodbery-Blitch House (circa 1890) and the Morgan Oliver House at 208 North Adams Street were originally located here. William and Linda Ventry purchased the Woodbery-Blitch House and the adjoining property in 1998. Additionally, 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 by the Ventries. All five were enclosed with a white picket fence and brick walkways lead visitors from one building to another. The Gadsden County Chamber of Commerce, TCC Quincy House, Main Street Design, Inc. and Joel Sampson, Architect now occupy the pastel houses. The Ventry Construction office is housed at the newest renovation location at 1127 West King Street.

23. St. Paul’s Episcopal Church
(1892)
10 West King Street

Quincy’s oldest church building, St. Paul’s parish was organized and its vestry elected on December 1, 1838. The first church structure was erected on this site in 1839. During the Civil War, the church served as one of the hospital locations for the Confederate Army. The second church building, today’s present structure, was erected in 1892, enlarged in 1914, remodeled in 1928, and enlarged again with a cloister and parish hall 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 is irreplaceable since this method is no longer used. The window 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.
24. May-Embry House  
239 North Jackson Street

W. A. White was contracted to build this house for F.P. May, Sr. and his wife, Anna Mary Stockton in 1893. This house was White’s first job in Quincy, and the F.P. May Drug Company Building in 1910 was his last. May was a businessman who joined a building and loan association with W. M. Corry. F.P. May, Jr. and wife, Abbie Munroe May came to live here after the house was deeded to them upon the death of May, Sr. in 1936. Edwin and Betty May Embry moved here in 1958 and lived there they moved to Walton County in 1982. The house was lived in part-time until it was sold to Brian and C.J. Will in 2006.

25. Stockton-Malone House  
(1849)  
326 North Adams Street

The Stockton-Malone House was built by Colonel William Tennent Stockton. Stockton was a graduate of West Point and a hero and lieutenant colonel of the Confederate Calvary during the Civil War. The house is an excellent example of Classical Revival architecture with its perfect symmetry. The wings were added in the 1870s. The house remains in the Malone family.

26. New Revelation Church of Christ  
407 North Adams Street

The north section of this building was originally a Catholic chapel built soon after a mission was established in 1909. It was closed in 1935 for lack of support. The Church of Christ acquired the property and extended the building on the south side. This building became a gallery for Gadsden Arts, Inc. when a new church was built on Washington Street. The New Revelation Church of Christ bought the building after Gadsden Arts acquired the Bell and Bates building on Madison Street.

27. R.K. Shaw-Embry House (1895)  
404 North Adams Street

Built by Roderick K. Shaw, a shade tobacco planter and life insurance agent, the house was later sold to E.B. Embry, who came from Kentucky and organized the Embry Tobacco Company. The R.K. Shaw-Embry House is an excellent example of Queen Anne architecture with its “picturesque massing of a variety of shapes and textures in a non-symmetrical composition.” The decorative brackets, spindle work on gable and scalloped shingles on the roof are of notable significance. In 1998, Mary Alice and Carson Dyal completed an elegant restoration of this lovely house. An addition on the back contains a studio and garage. The house is now owned by Richard and Lynne Greco.

28. M.A. Love House (1906)  
336 North Jackson Street

This house was built by William Carr for Meade Love. It is virtually unchanged in
daughter Rebecca Ann. She married Robert F. Jones who was the Clerk of the County Court for many years. The house has descended continuously through the maternal line to the present owners, William D. and Sarah Lines Munroe. It is built of hand-hewn beams framed together with wooden pegs and sheathed with clapboard siding. In 1930, the one story portico was removed and replaced with a large shed roof porch.

### 31. Edward Curry Love House (1850)

**219 North Jackson Street**

Construction date is unclear. Research indicates that a house stood on this location as early as 1831-32. Around 1850, either a new house was built or the old one underwent major alterations. Roderick K. Shaw, an early settler and planter who served in the Territorial Legislature, was an early resident. He, his wife, and infant son died within a week of each other in 1852 during a yellow fever epidemic. William E. Kilcrease, a large plantation owner, and his family, also lived here. His son, Albert, who changed his name to Gilchrist, was elected governor of Florida in 1909. Edward Curry Love bought the House in 1874. A planter and lawyer, he also served as a county judge, district judge, state’s attorney and mayor of Quincy. After the Civil war he was a leader in restoring the Democratic Party in Florida.

Edward Cornelius Love, the oldest son, was a distinguished lawyer. He served as a member of the school board, U.S. District Attorney for the Northern District of Florida and circuit judge for thirty years. Three generations of the Love family lived in this house. Mr. and Mrs. Fountain H. May purchased it in 1974. The house is Classic Georgian with two rooms on each side of a broad central hall. It is significant as an example of a type of house exterior appearance, and until recently, was owned by a member of the Love family. Meade, his brother “Rabe”, and brother-in-law A. T. Hearin operated Love and Hearin, a wholesale and retail business. Kenan Fishburne and Stephen Treacy are the present owners.

### 29. Hentz-Munroe-Campbell House (1890)

**320 North Jackson Street**

This house was built by Dr. Charles A. Hentz as a two-story simple frame with front porches on both floors. Hentz’s son, Hal, who grew up here and later became a prominent Atlanta architect, designed the Gadsden County Court House and Centenary United Methodist Church. In 1910, the house was radically remodeled and enlarged by Albert Munroe after a fire. The second story porch was taken off, and a side sleeping porch was added. Nellie Munroe lived here until the late 1950s when it was sold to Queen Campbell. Greg Thompson also owned this house at one time. Michael and Patricia Parsons are the present owners.

### 30. Jones-Lines-Munroe House (1854)

**313 North Jackson Street**

Nathaniel Ziegler, a Gadsden County planter, built this house in 1854 for his
common in the Quincy vicinity prior to the Civil War.

32. S.B. Stephens House (1842-50)
220 Jackson Street

Colonel Samuel B. Stephens, a lawyer, came with his family to the Florida Territory from New Bern, NC, 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’s law office was near the sidewalk. Over the years, at least six people owned the house, and it was moved to the northeast corner of the block. In 1975, Mr. and Mrs. William Lester did a major renovation. The porches were removed, and a new front entrance was created. The house is constructed of solid heartwood and includes its original windows and doors.

33. 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 been connected to residing here. This Classic Revival home is well situated on the lot, and the grounds cover one half of a block. The present owner, John Higdon, accomplished a detailed restoration of this stately home in 1998-99.

34. Malone-Owenby House (1907)
219 West King Street

This house was built by William Carr in 1907 for William B. Malone, the 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. It has two leaded windows in the two story bay, one with beveled glass. The “stained” glass window on the stairs (east side of the house) is designed with opalescent glass.

35. Gadsden Historical Society (1852)
Washington Lodge #2-Woman’s Club
304 W. King Street

Washington Lodge No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons, created in 1828, was among the first Florida lodges. A Masonic wood frame building constructed in 1832 served the lodge as well as a 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. It was erected by Charles Waller, a Gadsden County builder-designer, who constructed several other brick buildings in the Quincy area. For over half a century, the Washington
Lodge hall was the scene of community activities. In 1922, the Washington Lodge moved into their four-story 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 now 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. It retains much of its original character although the appearance of the building has been changed by alterations including the addition of an exterior coat of stucco. The exterior walls are constructed of native sand brick and are three bricks thick.

36. Gibson-Gibbs-Jones-Bevis-Whiddon House (1856)
314 West King Street

This house was constructed by Eugene Gibson and operated by his wife as a boarding house for many years through the Civil War. During the mid 1870s, Mrs. James G. Gibbs (Mrs. William Kilcrease) 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, taking on the project of erecting a proper memorial to the heroes of the war. By 1884, this objective was accomplished. The monument is located on the north side of the court house. The Gibbs family moved to Charleston in 1889, and the house was acquired by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jones, who reared their family there. Mr. and Mrs. Milton Bevis became the owners, and in 1987, restored and enhanced the house and landscape surrounding it. James and Deborah Lynn Whiddon are the present owners.

37. 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 Y. Henry, the grandson of Patrick Henry, the Revolutionary Patriot from Virginia. Henry was a physician, druggist, representative from Gadsden County to the Secession Convention, Grandmaster of the Grand Lodge of Florida in 1857-58 and Director of Medical Services for West Florida during the Civil War.

38. Campbell-Solomon House (1843)
118 North Calhoun Street

The original owner of the house was probably William Campbell who owned it from 1840 to 1860. It is an interesting structure which combines the exterior appearance of a Creole cottage and the interior floor plan similar to Georgian. Other owners include the Loves, Munroes, Dismukes, A.L.Wilson, Sallie W. Morgan and Mrs. E. D. Davis. In the 1970s, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Solomon restored the house to include a lovely brick walled garden in back of the house. The beautiful old oak tree dominates the front garden.

39. Legal Services of North Florida
Henry Jefferson Davis House (1892)
121 North Jackson Street

In 1892, Henry Jefferson Davis, Jr. and his wife left the family farm in Mt. Pleasant and moved into this home he built in Quincy. He
became a partner in the general merchandise firm, the A.L. Wilson Company (established in 1881). The original house was a one-story dwelling. The second story was added circa 1906. The house and the A. L. Wilson Co. interest passed to Henry Jefferson Davis, Ill. The columns were added in the mid-1970s. The house was purchased first as a bed and breakfast, and then for the Legal Services of North Florida after the Davis’s deaths.

40. Tallahassee Memorial Rehabilitation Center
William Hardon Building (1899)
16 West Washington Street

William Hardon built this building to house his electric light plant and ice plant. He came to Quincy as a veterinarian for the Owl Commercial Company. Hardon traveled to many states as a buyer of mules and horses for the Owl. Upon leaving the Owl, he went into business for himself. His electrical plant was located in the back of the building with the ice plant adjacent to it. In the front there was a saloon. In 1920, the building was Jack McFarlin’s stable and Dr. Sage’s veterinary office. Ben Bostick bought and renovated this building for his hardware store in 1945. Later, James Auman opened an office equipment company. It is used for health services at this time.

41. Woodbery-Ellis Building (1898)
104-106 North Adams Street

This is, basically, an unaltered turn-of-the-century building. The exterior is classic in details including four iron Corinthian columns and iron pilasters with acanthus leaf motif on the capitals in each corner. The iron pilasters have the words “Geo L. Nester & Co. Iron Works Evansville, Ind.” on the base.

42. The A. L. Wilson Building (1896)
20 East Washington Street

It has been redesigned to have a center entrance on Washington Street leading to a brick walkway extending to the rear of the building.

43. The Signature Clothiers
Quincy State Bank (1893)
22 East Washington Street

This building was built to house the Quincy State Bank founded in 1889 and awarded State Charter Number One. 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. In 1989, the DiSalvo family pur-
chased the building. The second story was built as an opera house and theater. Note the artistic decoration on each window on both front and east side. This building is now owned by Said Salmar.

44. Carriage Factory Building (1906)
May Tobacco Company
104 East Washington Street

This building was built to house E and W Vehicle and Grain Company in 1906. In 1920, it became the May Tobacco Company. It was purchased in 1988 by Dutch and Sophia Swart who have been highly creative in their design of the interior space to serve today’s needs. The street floor has offices and the second floor contains three residential apartments.

45. Quincy Music Theatre
The Leaf Theatre (1949)
118 East Washington Street

Built as a movie theater in the contemporary style of the period, the off-set lobby is a result of having to make the theatre fit the size of the lot. The theatre was named “The Leaf” after the cigar wrapper tobacco that was grown here, and the color scheme of pastel green and tobacco brown is a tribute to the leaf. 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. Restoration funding was secured through a preservation grant and local funding from private gifts. A state of the art revolving stage is an outstanding feature. 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.

46. 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 for an automobile agency. In 1997, it was incorporated into the new Bell and Bates Home Center.
tions, original gifts, classes, workshops, artist talks, seminars, tours, camp, concerts, and a wide range of additional art and cultural programming year round.

48. Gadsden County Courthouse (1913)
10 East Jefferson Street

The present County Courthouse is built on one of the older continuous sites used for a seat of county government in Florida. This site has been in continuous use since 1827. The architect for this building was Hal F. Hentz of Hentz and Reid in Atlanta. It is an example of classical eclecticism popular in public buildings and an indication of the high status of Quincy circa 1912. It was restored in 1997. Of the four prior courthouses, the one built in 1835 was destroyed by fire in 1849, and many historical records were lost.

49. Masonic Building/Offices on the Green (1922)
2 North Adams Street

In 1827, permission was given by the Grand Lodge of Georgia to organize a lodge in Gadsden County with the Lodge 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 and all
other spaces were rented for offices. The Masons sold the building and it was renovated in 1987 to house various businesses.

50. Gadsden Governmental Complex (1903)
9 East Jefferson Street

Two brick commercial buildings, each an excellent example of turn-of-the-century masonry craftsmanship, were built in 1903 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. This creative use of attractive old buildings maintains the artistic beauty of the square and keeps county government in the heart of the community.

51. Love and Hearin
Padgett’s Jewelers (1894)
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 lovely store specializing in jewelry, silver, china and crystal. Note the Coca-Cola mural on the east exterior wall.

52. Heilig-Meyer Company (1920)
9 South Madison Street

This handsome commercial building was built by C. R. Shaw, Sr. to house the C.R. Shaw Ford Motor Company. The second and third story windows were bricked in during 1970-75, but otherwise, the building remains very much the same since it was built.

53. Gadsden County Annex #2
(1914)
9 South Madison Street

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

54. Gadsden Abstract Company
(1930)
120 South Madison Street

Built by the American Sumatra Tobacco Company for their employees, it was purchased by Roma Harton who installed the fancy patterned pressed tin ceiling in the living room. In 1987, Clay and Mari VanLandingham purchased the house and restored it to its current appearance for their abstract business.
facing Crawford Street, were removed and the entire lot transformed into a beautiful garden. The décor of the house, with many floral arrangements and patterns scattered throughout, and the design of the lovely garden, showcase the current owners’ artistic talents and love of nature. At present, the house is owned by Mary and John Holgan.

**QUINCY MAINSTREET PROGRAM**

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- Gadsden County Times
- Joel Sampson Architect
- Kourtney’s Boutique Family Jewels
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- Miss Helen’s Espresso Café D’art
- Padgett’s Jewelers
- Premier Bank
- ProForma Multimedia Solutions
- Quincy Music Theater
- Stewart’s TV and Appliances
- Yoga Dog

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**55. Arnett Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church (1898-99)**

209 S. Duval Street

The original Arnett Chapel was constructed in 1898-99, but the Church was founded in 1866 making this the oldest surviving African American church in present day Gadsden County. Colorful art glass windows add to the beauty of this historical church.

**56. 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. This house became the home of his daughter, Etta who married Lee Willis, the owner of the City Drug Store located at the northeast corner of Jefferson and Madison Streets. Eula, the younger daughter, returned to her family home after the death of her husband, George Pierce Wood, to live with her sister. Eula Bell Wood and daughter, Betty Wood May, now own the house.

Beginning in 1993, the house was completely renovated and is lovingly furnished with antiques and other family heirlooms. Old out-buildings, including a servants’ house facing Crawford Street, were removed and the entire lot transformed into a beautiful garden. The décor of the house, with many floral arrangements and patterns scattered throughout, and the design of the lovely garden, showcase the current owners’ artistic talents and love of nature. At present, the house is owned by Mary and John Holgan.
We appreciate your feedback!
Please share any suggestions, corrections, or updates with us, and let us know how you enjoyed your visit.

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Gadsden Arts Center
(850) 875-4866 / www.gadsdenarts.org
Quincy Music Theater
(850) 875-9444 / www.qmtonline.com
The McFarlin House
(850) 875-2526 / www.mcfarlinhouse.com
The Allison House Inn
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Locally Owned Quincy Restaurants:
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