About the Trail

This trail was completed as an Eagle Scout Project by Eagle Scout Andy Ashler of Troop 44 (sponsored by Fellowship Presbyterian Church, Suwannee River Area Council. This is an 8 mile downtown historic hike. The trail takes approximately 4 hours.

Rules of the Trail

1. Check in at the Visitor's Center in the Old Capitol, sign the log book, pick up trash bags, and the trail map.
2. Pick up litter along the trail and answer the questions found inside the trail map.
3. Hike with an adult (over 21) on the trail at all times.
4. Maintain high standards of conduct along the trail and observe respect for private property. Be courteous.
5. Follow the map. Scout units must stay together at all times. If you become separated from your group stay where you are. They will come back for you.
6. Observe all traffic laws. Cross streets only at intersections.
7. Wear scout uniforms on the trail. Hiking shoes are recommended.
8. The Downtown Tallahassee Historic Trail and its supporters are not responsible for accidents or loss of property.

Supporters of the Trail

Major Sponsors
1. City of Tallahassee
2. Downtown Improvement Authority

Contributing Sponsors
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13. L. William Porter II, P.A.
15. Tallahassee Area Chamber of Commerce
16. Tallahassee Democrat
17. Mrs. Margaret Winstead
1. THE OLD CAPITOL 1902
Built: 1828, Restored to 1902
Configuration: Style: Classical Revival
The core of the present Old Capitol building was built in 1828. Four major restorations were made throughout the years. In 1977 the Legislature of Florida voted to restore the Old Capitol to its 1902 configuration as designed by architect Frank P. Milham of Columbus, South Carolina. The historic trail begins by the cornerstone at the bottom steps of the Old Capitol facing Monroe Street. Near this location a simple log cabin served as the first legislative session site in November 1821. IQ #1 1st floors (self guided)
Mon.-Fri. 9:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Sat. 10:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Sun. and holidays 12 noon to 4:30 p.m.
Use the crosswalk light at Monroe and Madison to continue to the memorial.

2. FLORIDA’S VIETNAM ERA VETERANS’ MEMORIAL
In 1984 the Legislature appropriated $400,000 for the memorial. Ground was broken April 30, 1985. The names of Florida’s 1,412 known casualties of the Vietnam conflict and the 83 still listed as Missing in Action are carved on the black marble of the memorial.

3. THE UNION BANK BUILDING
Built: 1841
Style: Federal
This building housed one of territorial Florida’s earliest stand most important banking institutions. The building changed hands many times and later was used as club and commercial offices. It is architecturally significant as one of the last existing Federal style buildings in Florida. In 1967 it was relocated to its present site. Free tours Tues., Fri., 10:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Sat., Sun. 1:00 - 4:30 p.m.
Walk south on Calhoun Street. Go across intersection at Gaines and walk east on Gaines to this block.

4. OLD CITY JAIL
(George Firestone Building)
Built: 1896
Style: Art Deco/Modern
This building replaced the original downtown jail. It is designed by Tampa architect S.L. Easby and is a good example of Art Deco/Modern style of the 1920s and 1930s. It is one of the several buildings housing the Division of Corporations Department of State.
Walk around the side of the building and see there is a concrete bridge. Continue south a few pavers on Bloxham Street. The George Meridian Marker is behind the row of awnings on the right.

5. PRIME MERIDIAN MARKER
This monument marks the intersection of the guide meridian and the base parallel from which all Florida land surveys are referenced. The original marker was placed in 1824; the present marker dates from 1925. IQ #21
Go back to the front of the George Firestone Building. Cross the street at Gaines and Gadsden. The old waterworks is on the corner.

6. WATERWORKS
Gaines Street
Built: 1904, Remodeled 1920s to 1930s
Style: Industrial
In the early years of Tallahassee’s existence, a source of water was necessary. In 1889 the city of Tallahassee had a municipal water supply. In 1889 a municipal water supply was necessary for health reasons and firefighting purposes. The present fire plug was established on this Gaines Street site. The current building was built in 1904 and expanded in the 1920s and 1930s. The plant closed in 1950 in favor of more modern facilities elsewhere.
Continue north on Gadsden Street, go under Apalachee Parkway, and turn right on A. Siren and go one block east to Monroe Street.

7. JOHN GILMORE RILEY HOUSE
419 Meridian Street
Built: c. 1895
Style: Vernacular
John G. Riley was a prominent educator and businessman in the black community. In 1893 he was appointed principal of what became Lincoln High School and Riley Elementary School is named in his honor. He built the house and it remained in the family until the 1970s. Today it is headquarters for the Tallahassee Branch of the NAACP.
Head north on Meridian Street and turn left on Park Avenue. (Caution: no sidewalk.)

* * * * *
PARK AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT
(8 - 21)
Lovely trees, beautiful homes of prominent Tallahassee families, churches, and government buildings can be seen in this district. This neighborhood is one of the city’s oldest and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
Park Avenue was originally the northern boundary of the city.

8. WALKER - MARTIN HOUSE
413 E. Park Avenue
Built: c. 1896
Style: Queen Anne
The house was built for Mrs. Nellie E. Walker whose husband, Mr. S. M. Walker, operated a clothing store in Tallahassee for some years.

9. LIVELY HOUSE
403 E. Park Avenue
Built: 1913
Style: Colonial Revival
Mr. Lively was a prominent civic leader and businessman who operated the Middle Florida Ice Co. Lively Vocational Technical School is named in his honor.

10. CHITTENDEN HOUSE
323 E. Park Avenue
Built: c. 1839, Remodeled 1903
Style: Colonial Revival
This house was built by contractor H.A. Shirer, reportes who contracted with the demolished 1820 Capitol. The Chittendens bought the house in 1884. The building served as a hospital during World War I, and later as a boarding house and popular dining spot for Tallahassee legislators.
Cross the street into Lewis Park. Watch for traffic.

11. MAY OAK STUMP
The tree stump is located in Lewis Park across from the Chittenden House. For over 100 years this was the site of the May Party, the oldest festival in the South.
Cross the westbound section of Park Avenue. Watch for traffic.
12. B.C. LEWIS HOUSE
316 E. Park Avenue
Built: 1845 - 1850
Style: Vernacular
The home was purchased in 1850 by Benjamin Cheever Lewis. B.C. Lewis went on to found the Bank of Lewis State Bank, for years one of Tallahassee's most important financial institutions.
Retrace your steps back across Lewis Park to the eastbound section of Park Avenue. Watch for traffic.

13. MURPHY HOUSE
317 E. Park Avenue
Built: c.1838, Remodeled c.1857
Style: Gothic Revival
Prominent early residents included Susan Branch Hopkins, daughter of Florida's last Territorial Governor, and Dr. George W. Betton, an important early physician. The Murphys have owned the home since 1928.
During the postwar Federal occupation of Tallahassee, Union troops quartered in the house stabled their horses in the basement.

14. WOOD HOUSE
311 E. Park Avenue
Built: 1904
Style: Colonial Revival
The house was used as a winter residence for the Wood family who came south from Ohio to enjoy the warmer climate. From 1926 to 1946 the house served as a manse for the First Presbyterian Church.

15. KNOTT HOUSE MUSEUM
301 Park Avenue
Built: c.1840, Remodeled 1926
Style: Classical Revival
This house was home to several families prominent in Florida history. William Knott (former state auditor, treasurer, and the Democratic Party candidate for Governor in 1926) and his wife, Louella, lived here from 1898. They remodeled it in the Classical Revival style. Louella Knott wrote poems and tied them to the antique furnishings with satin ribbons. The house, known as "The House that Rhymes", has been restored to

16. DAVID S. WALKER PUBLIC LIBRARY
209 E. Park Avenue
Built: 1903
Style: Renaissance Revival
This early "public" library was organized in 1884, through the generosity of Governor David S. Walker. The present building was built and has been the headquarters for the Springtime Tallahassee Festival.
Open: Sept. 1 - May 30, Mon. - Fri., 8:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. and is located on Monroe St. to Call St.

17. ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
211 N. Monroe Street
Built: 1880
Style: Gothic Revival
St. John's congregation was organized in 1829 as the second Christian congregation in Tallahassee. The first church was wooden, and was constructed on the site in 1837. It burned in 1879.
and the present structure was built the following year. The twelve bell carillon in the tower is one of the few carillons in the U.S. still run by hand, and the only one in Florida. (Fig 44)
Walk back to Call Street, go east two blocks and turn right on Gadsden Street.

18. PERKINS HOUSE
118 N. Gadsden Street
Built: 1903, Remodeled by 1926
Style: Colonial Revival, with Prairie Influence
Architecturally this house is one of the most interesting in the Park Avenue Historic District. It prominently displays three architectural styles reflective of its time. The original owner was attorney George Betton Perkins, whose family belonged to the early settlers of Tallahassee. He was also a prominent Tallahassee land developer and city leader. The house remained in the Perkins family until the 1950s.
20. WHITE HOUSE
(WILSON HOUSE)
203 N. Gadsden Street
Built: 1880
Style: Victorian

The house served as the residence of several prominent Tallahassee families over the years.

21. MEGNINSS - DORMAN HOUSE
424 E. Call Street
Built: c. 1900
Style: Vernacular

The house was a bank in the 1920s and 1930s, and later served as an office for the city's public library.

CALLEY STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT (22 - 36)

The neighborhood developed in the early 1800s and was the setting for many of Tallahassee's most prominent families.

22. BECKOW - MCDUGALL HOUSE
329 N. Meridian Street
Built: c. 1856
Style: Classical Revival/Italianate

The house was built by a prominent businessman who was involved in the city's early development.

23. MARGARET W. COTTEN HOUSE
400 N. Meridian Street
Built: c. 1904
Style: Vernacular

This house is significant for its original design and its role in the city's history.

24. CHESLEY HOUSE
401 E. Virginia Street
Built: 1895
Style: Queen Anne

The house was built by a prominent Tallahassee residents, and its architecture reflects the city's growing influence.

25. BRADFORD - WELLS HOUSE
324 E. Virginia Street
Built: c. 1900
Style: Vernacular

The house was built by a prominent Tallahassee family, and its architecture reflects the city's growing influence.

26. BOWEN HOUSE
325 N. Callum Street
Built: 1841
Style: Greek Revival

This house is significant for its architecture and its role in the city's history.

27. BRADFORD - COBB HOUSE
403 N. Callum Street
Built: c. 1879
Style: Gothic Revival

The house was built by a prominent Tallahassee family, and its architecture reflects the city's growing influence.

28. WEST - QUARTERMAN HOUSE
411 N. Callum Street
Built: 1926
Style: Bungalow

This house is significant for its architecture and its role in the city's history.

29. RUTGERS HOUSE (Tallahassee Garden Club)
507 N. Callum Street
Built: c. 1848
Style: Greek Revival

The house was built by a prominent family, and its architecture reflects the city's growing influence.

30. MEGNINSS - MUNROE HOUSE
(LaMoyne Art Foundation)
125 N. Gadsden Street
Built: c. 1854
Style: Vernacular

The house was built by a prominent Tallahassee family, and its architecture reflects the city's growing influence.

The house served as a hospital for wounded soldiers during the Civil War.

In 1906, the LaMoyne Art Foundation moved to this site.

20. WHITE HOUSE
(WILSON HOUSE)
203 N. Gadsden Street
Built: 1880
Style: Victorian

The house served as the residence of several prominent Tallahassee families over the years.

21. MEGNINSS - DORMAN HOUSE
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Built: c. 1900
Style: Vernacular

The house was a bank in the 1920s and 1930s, and later served as an office for the city's public library.

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Style: Gothic Revival

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28. WEST - QUARTERMAN HOUSE
411 N. Callum Street
Built: 1926
Style: Bungalow

This house was one of the last projects of Foster Gillmore, a prominent contractor. It is significant for its role in the city's history.

29. RUTGERS HOUSE (Tallahassee Garden Club)
507 N. Callum Street
Built: c. 1848
Style: Greek Revival

The house was built by a prominent family, and its architecture reflects the city's growing influence.
30. TOWLE HOUSE
517 N. Calhoun Street
Built: c. 1847, Remodeled 1856
Style: Greek Revival
The second floor and columned porch were added to the 1847 building in the mid-1850s. It was originally built for Simon Towle, a Tallahassee attorney who served as mayor of Tallahassee in 1846. In 1876, the Democratic Executive Committee of Florida purchased the property for their headquarters.

31. MIZELL - McMULLEN HOUSE
525 N. Calhoun Street
Built: 1907
Style: Colonial Revival
The original owner, Miss Sally Blake, probably used the house as a rental property. Mr. C.L. Mizell, Tallahassee businessman, purchased the house in 1913. The house was subdivided into apartments, but in 1984 it was restored as a single-family residence. Cross Calhoun Street at the intersection and head north on Calhoun to Gibson Bungalow II.

32. GIBSON BUNGALOW II
518 N. Calhoun Street
Built: 1925 - 1926
Style: Bungalow
The bungalow was a popular style in the early 20th century. R.H. Gibson was the builder for this house and was also responsible for the development of the Country Club Estates neighborhood. Often a bungalow is a small single-story house.

33. GIBSON BUNGALOW I
512 N. Calhoun Street
Built: 1925 - 1926
Style: Bungalow

34. RANDALL - LEWIS HOUSE
424 N. Calhoun Street
Built: 1843 - 1844
Style: Greek Revival
The house was constructed by George Proctor, a free black man who built a number of Tallahassee's finer homes. The house bears the names of two prominent local families - Judge Thomas Randall and the Lewis banking family. Noteworthy exterior features include the scored stucco to mimic stone stonework, the cornice with moonlight brickwork, and the 3-section windows.

35. BLOXHAM HOUSE
410 N. Calhoun Street
Built: c. 1844
Style: Federal
This structure possesses both local and statewide significance for its role in the residence for Governors Bloxham and Perry (1884 - 1903). It is also Tallahassee's finest remaining example of Federal residential architecture. In 1960, the Florida Heritage Foundation oversaw the restoration of this building.

36. SHINE HOUSE
318 N. Calhoun Street
Built: 1906
Style: Colonial Revival
This house was built for the local dentist R.A. Shine, Jr., grandson of Captain R.A. Shine, builder of the Chittenden and Bloxham Houses, and one of the major contractors for the Old Capitol. Return to the corner of Calhoun and Virginia Street. Walk one block west on Virginia and turn north on Monroe Street and continue 3 blocks to Brevard Street. Cross intersection (4 lanes) and walk one block west on Brevard. Turn right at the asphalt parking lot (across from the Governor's Mansion) and walk to the end. The Grove is just across the street. Look through the fence. Do not walk into the private area.

* * * * * * *

37. THE GROVE
Adams and First Avenue
Built: 1825 - 1836
Style: Greek Revival
The Grove is situated among oak trees on 10 of the original 640 acres. The house was built by Richard Keith Call, twice governor of Florida during territorial days and an aide and personal friend of Andrew Jackson. Call was a prominent Tallahassee attorney, a general in the Florida militia, an Indian fighter and a territorial representative to the U.S. Congress. His house was the northern boundary of Tallahassee. Through the years, the house has remained in the ownership of Call's descendants. Currently, Mrs. Mary Call Collins (great-granddaughter of General Call) and wife of the late Governor Leo J. Collins live here. The main façade is graced with a handsome classical porch supported by large Doric columns. (Q 26)

38. GOVERNOR'S MANSION
Built: 1857
Style: Reminiscent of Classic Revival
The present mansion resembles the Hermitage, home of Andrew Jackson, who was Florida's first chief executive. The first governor's mansion was constructed on this site in 1800.
Walk four blocks to Tennessee Street (4 lanes). Cross with the light and head west on Tennessee Street (bidirectional). Cross M.L. King Boulevard and turn left in front of the church. The cemetery is next door.

39. ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CEMETERY
Established: 1840
This cemetery contains the graves of Prince Archile Murat (nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte and son of the last king of Naples) and his wife, Madame Catherine Murat (great-granddaughter of George Washington). Prince Murat was active in public life and his three plantations were centers of social activity.

40. OLD CITY CEMETERY
Established: 1829
Originally this public burying ground was outside the town limits. It is the final resting place for members of Tallahassee's early society, from governors to slaves, to soldiers.
Walk halfway into the cemetery on the main road and turn right at the ceder trees. Locate the Westcott gravestones. Note the center headstone (largest) by James D. Westcott, Jr. (Q 47).

41. THE COLUMNS
100 N. Duval Street
Built: c. 1830
Style: Greek Revival
William "Money" Williams built this structure which served as his office as President of the newly chartered Bank of Florida and as a home for his wife and ten children. Its original location was Park and Adams. The Columns is the headquarters for the Tallahassee Area Chamber of Commerce and is the oldest surviving building within the original city limits of Tallahassee. Open: Mon. - Fri., 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

42. THE FIRST PRESIDENTIAL CHURCH
102 N. Adams Street
Built: c. 1854
Style: Greek Revival
The church is the only Territorial church still standing in the city. The north gallery was used as a place for slaves who sat apart from these white, but were allowed membership. The church served as a town refuge during the Seminole raids of 1858 and 1859.

43. U.S. COURT HOUSE
(OLD POST OFFICE)
110 W. Park Avenue
Built: 1936
Style: Neo Classical
The building was one of 72 buildings in the nation constructed between 1934 and 1936 as a postal station under the Works Project Administration program. The interior features WPA murals. This site was previously the location of the first Leon County Courthouse from 1838 - 1879 and the Leon Hotel from 1881 - 1925.
Head east to Monroe Street and walk two blocks south to College Avenue.

44. LIVELY'S CORNER
200 S. Monroe Street
Built: 1875
Style: Commercial
The building was constructed in 1875 by Matthew Lively. The top floor was used as offices and the bottom floor was divided into two stores (mostly drug stores). This building reached the height of its popularity when the Leon Bar was located in one of the first floor stores. Saloons like this one are described by temperance advocates as "bright and enticing, where our boys may drink in style and elegance amidst strains of dreamy music and all that gilds and sugarcoats sin."

45. TIN FRONT STORE
214 S. Monroe Street
Built: 1890
Style: Italianate
The "little tin store" was constructed by two Tallahassee businessmen, Matthew Lively and William Sluesser. The store occupies a 10-feet wide space in what had been an alley between two larger stores. Return to the corner of Monroe Street and College Avenue. Walk east (noise traffic light) across Monroe Street.

46. THE EXCHANGE BUILDING
201 S. Monroe Street
Built: 1927
Style: Commercial
The building was designed by architects Edwards and Sayward of Atlanta as a prestigious multi-story office building for Florida's economic boom of the 1920s. Originally it accommodated the Exchange Bank and Madison-Moor Insurance Co. (Q 48)

47. LEWIS BANK PLAQUE
Corner of Monroe Street
The plaque details the history of the Lewis family in the banking business in Florida. Cross Monroe Street across walk right and head west on Jefferson Street one block.

48. GALLIE'S HALL
Northeast corner of Jefferson and Adams Street
Built: 1874
Style: Vernacular Commercial
Andrew Gallie, a successful Tallahassee merchant, owned the two
53. FLORIDA'S NEW CAPITOL
Dedicated: 1978
Style: New Classicism
In the mid-1960s when more space was imperative, it was evident that the Old Capitol building could not tolerate another addition. Therefore this twenty-two story structure was erected. Edward Barrell Stone of New York and Reynolds, Smith and Hills of Jacksonville. Visit the Florida Information Center just inside the west entrance for tour information. Mon. - Fri. 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m., weekends and some holidays. 11:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (Tel 410)

Historic Hiking Trail Questions
1. The architect of the Old Capitol Building was

2. The top of the Washington marker is divided into
   (football) sections showing the latitude
   and longitude marks for all Florida land surveys.
   (golf course)

3. The Knott House is being restored to its
   (original state)

4. Two monuments in front of St. John's Church honor
   the memory of two prominent parish families who
   perished in separate shipwrecks (1827 & 1836)
   (some families)

5. In the Calloway Historic District list two ways in
   which the old houses become are being used today.
   (bed and breakfast, offices)

6. The architectural style of the Grove is
   (victorian)

7. The building was built by
   (new governor of Florida)
   (governor)

8. The annual that is incorporated into the architectural
   design above the entrance to the Exchange Building is
   (the star)

9. Name the four public town squares that were included
   in the Old Plan of Tallahassee:
   (a) 
   (b) 
   (c) 
   (d)

10. Use the names of the 1976 Florida government
    officials. The plaque is located on the north wall by
    the east lobby doors in the new Capitol Building (bisza
    level).
    Governor
    (a) 
    (b) 
    (c)

7. The Jackson Square Marker is located in the grass at
   the corner of Gaines and Madison.

51. JACKSON SQUARE MARKER
The Old Plan - Est. 1824
When the location of Tallahassee was on top of a ridge running from just south of present-day Call Street to the south wing of the Capitol, and was two blocks wide. The original square section was laid out. Its center defined the early government center and business district. As the wooden village quickly grew, the business district spread north three blocks to Washington and Wayne Squares. (p 491)

52. SUPREME COURT BUILDING
500 S. Duval Street
Built: 1947
Style: Neo Classical
Originally the Court was located in the south wing of the Capitol. As the Court outgrew its facilities, the decision was made to build this new structure with Doric portico and dome. It was designed by James Gamble Rogers II and Yonge and Hart. The Supreme Court is the judicial branch of government and its decisions can directly affect the lives of most Floridians.

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Historic Trail Patch
Patches may be purchased at the
R. A. Gray Building
Museum of Florida History Gift Shop
400 S. Duval Street
Tallahassee, FL 32309

The compositor's image of the old and new Capitol buildings on the jacket of this brochure is copyrighted by the Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board.

The live oak silhouette was drawn by Mrs. Mildred Van Alen.

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