

Madison, Florida

Historic Walking/Driving Tour

Established 1838

www.madisonfl.org



The City of Madison and Madison County

Madison County was among the first established in the state of Florida, dating back to 1827. Named after James Madison, the fourth President of the United States and Father of the Constitution, Madison County played an influential role in Florida's subsequent statehood in 1845. The area was settled by cotton planters and their labor force who hailed from the South Carolina low country near Charleston.

The City of Madison drew its name from the county and early post office when it was established in 1838 as the county seat during the Seminole Indian Wars. The community also played an important role in the War Between the States from 1861 to 1865, furnishing manpower and units to the cause. Following the Battle of Olustee in February 1864, the Wardlaw-Smith-Goza Mansion served as a hospital for wounded Confederate soldiers. Of those soldiers who subsequently died from their wounds, 31 are interred in the city's Oak Ridge Cemetery, located four blocks north of the mansion.

As Madison grew in prominence, both politically and economically, in the latter half of the 19th century, many buildings and homes were constructed. Many of these survive today in the commercial district as well as neighborhoods near Range Avenue. The city planners of the day had a remarkable view toward urban planning and great insight into future transportation requirements. Madison's wide streets and lovely city parks are ample testimony to their ability to plan and project.

The courthouse in the center of Madison was constructed in 1912 and is one of but a handful of turn-of-the-century courthouses in Florida still in use today. Recently restored, the courthouse and its stately courtroom on the second floor are a reminder of the role and importance of good governance and justice among citizens.

Transportation played a key role in the growth and development of Madison as a center of commerce, first with the blazing of the old Spanish Trail/Bellamy Road and then the construction of the railroad linking Jacksonville to New Orleans. Today, the best transportation routes are east and west with I-10, the CSX rail line and US 90 being the most prominent. The eastern boundaries of the county are only 15 miles from I-75 which links the markets in South Florida with Atlanta, the Ohio Valley and Toronto.

Faith has always played an important role in rural America, and Madison is no exception. Baptists and Methodists first populated the region. Their churches were the cultural, political, and educational hubs of the community. Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Catholics and others soon followed. During the Reconstruction period, the Black community began to form their own churches, primarily Baptist and AME. Today, more than 100 churches dot the County and are the basis for regular services and periodic reunions, including the popular Hickory Grove Founders Day celebration held each October.

In the first days of World War II, Madison native Captain Colin P. Kelly, Jr. sacrificed his life to save his B-17 crew in the Philippines. Shortly thereafter, he was commonly recognized as America's first war hero. President Franklin Roosevelt commissioned a monument to recognize Kelly's sacrifice and commemorate the president's notable Four Freedoms speech. Today, that monument stands in a park bearing its name, across from the courthouse, reminding future generations of both the meaning and cost of freedom. Other monuments in the park are a tour of Madison's rich heritage.

Today, Madison is a blend of a rich past and healthy future. Picturesque farms and verdant forests remind the visitor of the abundant, healthy natural resources of water, air and soil. History abounds, yet the opportunities to enjoy outdoor pursuits, such as canoeing, cycling, fishing, camping and hunting are equally appealing to visitors. Without question, there is something in Madison for everyone; what about you?

Most of the historic homes are privately owned. Those that are available for tours are indicated.

Madison County Florida.....

The faraway place that's not far away!

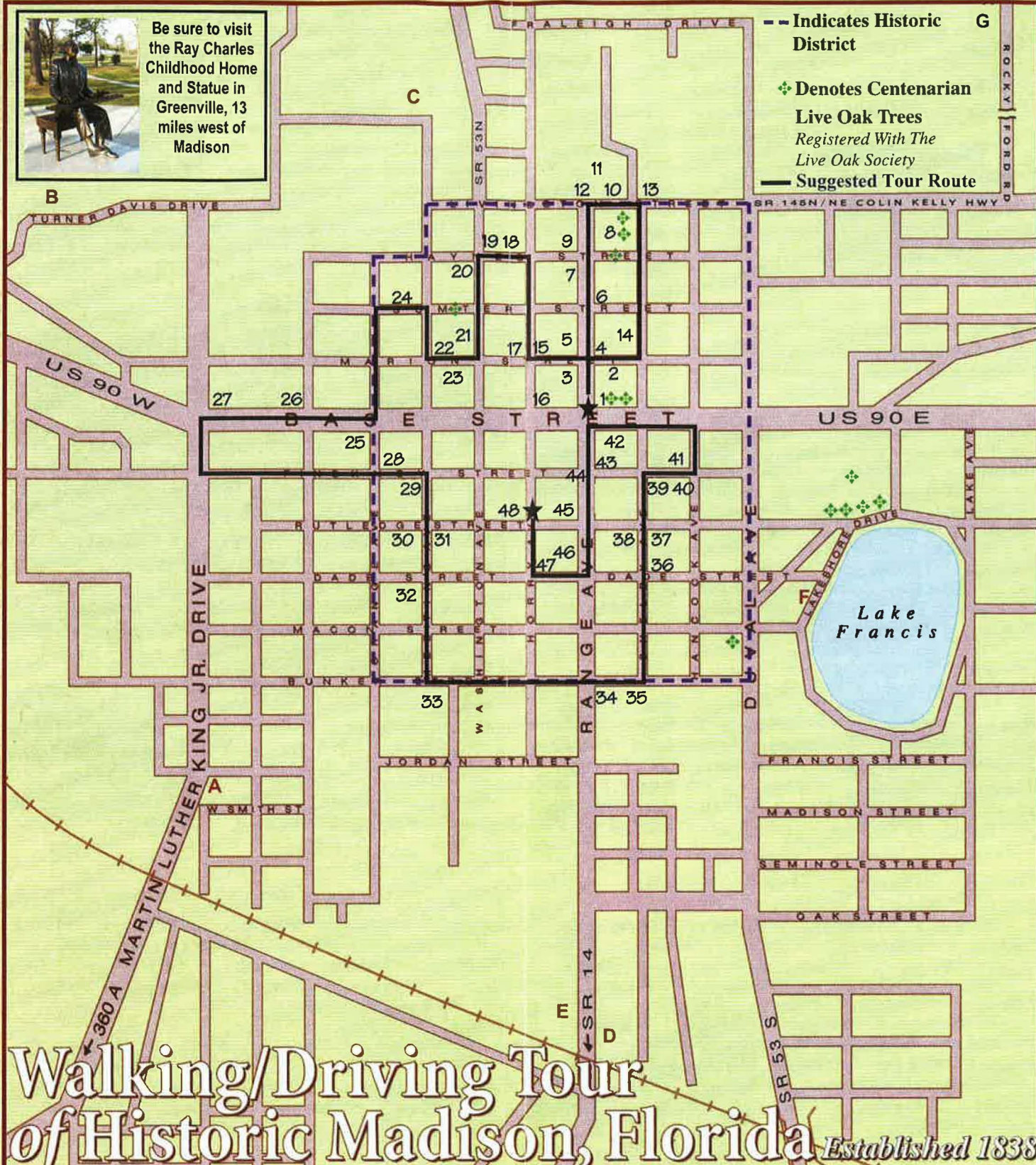
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877-272-3642



Be sure to visit the Ray Charles Childhood Home and Statue in Greenville, 13 miles west of Madison

- Indicates Historic District
- ◆ Denotes Centenarian Live Oak Trees Registered With The Live Oak Society
- Suggested Tour Route



Walking/Driving Tour of Historic Madison, Florida Established 1838

1. Four Freedoms Monument

Northeast corner Base and Range Streets

In his 1941 State of the Union address, President Franklin D. Roosevelt propounded the Four Freedoms, which uniquely describe American values: Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Worship, Freedom from Want, and Freedom from Fear. This value-set became an ideal for America's entry and participation in World War II. The monument commemorating these values was designed by Walter Scott Russell and is dedicated to the memory of Madison native Colin P. Kelly, Jr., the first declared hero of WWII.



2. Four Freedoms Park

247 East Base Street, c. 1840

The site of the original blockhouse erected to protect women, children, and the elderly in the threatening period of 1835-1842. It served as an informal courthouse until 1840. The land was donated to the city by Madison Livingston to be developed as a park. On the southwest corner stands the Four Freedoms Monument. The marble marker east of the Four Freedoms monument honors servicemen from Madison County who died in World War II. On the southeast corner a memorial was erected in 1946 commemorating the First Baptist Convention held in 1854. The monument on the northwest corner was dedicated in



1996 to the "Former Slaves of Madison County." The Women's Christian Temperance Union placed an open Bible in a marble and glass case on the west side. Located in the center surrounded by beautiful azaleas and shaded by oak trees stands a tribute to "Our Confederate Soldiers" unveiled in 1905, erected by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The butterfly garden surrounding the flagpole and the fountain were presented by the Madison Garden Club and dedicated to three charter members. The gazebo, with near perfect acoustics, can be rented as a bandstand, wedding or party room.

3. Manor House

141 N.E. Range Avenue, c. 1883

Continually operated as a hotel, its rich history embraces most of the cultural and social activities of the community. Guests through the years were varied, including drummers who peddled their wares to the local and country stores. The dining room was a favorite place to gather; food served was fresh and locally grown. In 1995 it was restored to its present ambiance.



4. W. H. Dial House

237 N.E. Marion Street, c. 1880

This late Victorian mansion was built for William H. Dial (1830-1905), a confederate veteran of the Civil War. Dial was a surveyor who moved from South Carolina to North Florida in the 1850s. This house is one of the finest examples of the Italianate style in North Florida. The building features bay windows, a roof cupola and an unusual bow porch on the main façade. It is lavishly decorated with bracketed cornices, window pediments and other distinctive late 19th century millwork. The house is listed on the National Register of Historic Places 1973.



5. Presbyterian Church

199 N.E. Range Avenue, c. 1851

The First Presbyterian Church was founded in 1840. The congregation met in a store building until the church was built in 1851. The original wooden structure with a steeple was remodeled in 1912. The fellowship hall was added in 1949. The church has original stained glass windows dedicated to prominent members. These windows are said to be the oldest stained glass windows in Florida. Now privately owned.



6. Dr. Chandler H. Smith House

234 N.E. Range Avenue, c. 1896

The house was a wedding gift to Dr. Chandler Holmes Smith and his bride Marie Dial Smith. The Queen Anne style home is on the National Register of Historic Places and remains in the Smith family.

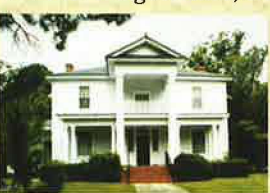
The following story is from *A History of Madison County, Florida*, by Beth Sims: August 17, 1918 became noteworthy in a rather macabre way, when Dr. C. H. Smith became the first automobile fatality in the city limits of Madison.

Dr. Smith, who was hard of hearing attempted to cross Pinckney Street near its intersection with Range Avenue, but did not see nor hear a car, driven by Miss Pheenie Scott of Greenville. She blew her horn and put on brakes, but was unable to stop in time.



7. Newman House

257 N.E. Range Avenue, c. 1912



This home was built in 1912 by R.K. Bevan, for his daughter Audrey Bevan Newman and her husband Jay Newman. Built of yellow pine lumber, the construction cost of this house was \$3,000. This beautiful home has been remodeled several times.

8. A.E. Fraleigh House

292 N.E. Range Avenue, c. 1895



Albert E. Fraleigh built the original two-story wood frame house for his bride, Theodore C. Livingston. It was remodeled to its present structure in 1920. The pool house was originally a carriage house. Theodore Livingston Fraleigh, who sat under the tree when it was marked for destruction, saved the live oak on the south side of the house.

The house remained in the Fraleigh family for 90 years.

9. Parramore-Randell House

291 N.E. Range Avenue, c. 1839

R.W. Parramore built the home. The house is made of hand-hewn boards with pegs and handmade square nails. Located close to the street, it was moved further back and remodeled after a fire. Seven generations have lived in the house but not consecutively.



10. R.C. Horne House

241 N.E. Livingston Street, c. 1936

This Federal style home was built of brick from the dismantled cotton gin of Florida Manufacturing Company. The home replaces an 1890 house destroyed by fire. The garage was converted from the carriage house of Dr. Archibald Livingston. The carriage house was moved from its original location of Shelby Avenue and Pinckney Street, the site of the present day post office.



11. Livingston House

219 N.E. Livingston Street, c. 1836

Built by Madison Livingston, this antebellum home is thought to be one of the oldest in Madison. It is said that on May 16, 1865, at the end of the Civil War, the owner, Daniel G. Livingston, gave a swift saddle mare to Confederate General John C. Breckenridge, aiding his escape. The circular drive is shared with the homes built by grandsons, Daniel G. Smith and Theodore C. Smith in 1899. The home retains many original features including six wood burning fireplaces, twelve-foot ceilings, heart of pine floors, woodwork and doors. The double entrance was designed to accommodate a business entrance separate from the private home entrance.



12. Daniel G. Smith House

191 N.E. Livingston Street, c. 1899

Built by Daniel G. Smith for his bride, Rachael Townsend. The original Queen Anne style home was damaged by fire in 1924. The present stucco home, influenced by South Florida's Art Deco architecture, remains in the Smith family.



13. Yates Sanitarium

297 N.E. Livingston Street, c. 1924

Dr. David Howell Yates, M.D. brought the first static electric machine to the State of Florida in 1902. He opened his first sanitarium in Madison in 1914 on the corner of Base Street and Horry Avenue. That building burned in 1922, and he constructed this building for the sanitarium. According to the 1927 Madison County Development Edition of the Enterprise Recorder, written by Col. George C. Simms, he states that this building was said to be a fireproof structure,

stucco finish, 20 rooms, baths, kitchen, dining room, reading room and reception lobby. This new building is two stories, has effective ventilation, with screens, hot and cold water and the best of sanitary provisions throughout. It attracted

patients from all parts of the South. The walls of this building are made of 12" brick with stucco inside and out (Dr. Yates owned the first concrete business in Madison). The ceilings are pressed tin. It has a basement, which is unusual in Florida.

Dr. Yates was the first to own a car, having gasoline shipped in by train. He predicted gasoline would one day be sold in stores. He served on the city council and was active in establishing traffic laws. He was the first to receive a \$1.00 citation for failing to light his rear lamps. He patented a gasoline level indicator. This building was Madison County's hospital after Dr. Yates died, and today is a private residence, whose owners affectionately call it "The Money Pit".

14. J.E. Hardee

257 N.E. Marion Street, c. 1918

This large Mediterranean villa style house was constructed in 1918 for James E. Hardee. Lloyd Barton Greer, of Valdosta, who was also the architect of record for the Madison County Court House and the 1928 Madison High School building, designed it.

The exterior of the two-story house combines a stucco and buff brick facade, a red mission-style roof, and 60 symmetrically arranged windows. The first floor opens to a foyer with an oak paneled staircase, and includes a living room, dining room, small sitting room, and sun porch. There are three bedrooms, two baths, and a sewing room on the second floor.

In 1960, extensive restoration resulted in its becoming one of Madison's show-case homes.



15. McNair House

179 NE Marion Street, c. late 1800s



This home was built for the McNair Family by Elisha Peck Smith, in a Queen Anne-Italianate Vernacular style. It is of single-wall construction, joined and fastened with square-topped, hand-forged iron nails. Exterior features added in 1949, including the side

porch and north bay, compound the eclectic mix of styles typical of the Victorian age.

16. St. Mary's Episcopal Church

140 N.E. Horry Avenue, c. 1881

St. Mary's was organized in 1859. The building was completed in 1881 and is the oldest church building in continuous use in the city.

This original frame church was built by local carpenters of native wood. This is an excellent example of Carpenter Gothic architecture, a typical style found in North Florida during this period.

For tours, call 850-973-8338, 2-5 pm, Wednesday and Friday.



17. William B. (Will) Davis House

139 N.E. Marion Street, c. 1890s

This house was built in the late 1890s by builder W.T. Davis for his son, William B. (Will) Davis, who was a pharmacist, and his wife, Julia Mosley. The home remained in the Davis family for 87 years.

The house is reminiscent of the original structure. Most of the original pine clapboard lap siding remains, along with the original windows. The main body of the house is 36'x36' and is laid out in a traditional 4 by 4 configuration (four rooms downstairs and four upstairs) with a 6' wide hall running down the center from the front door to the rear, both upstairs and down. Ceilings are 11' high and walls are original lath and plaster. Interior doors have transoms above to aid in air circulation. Original heart of pine flooring is throughout. The house has two bay windows, dark stained pine stairway and paneled wainscot, large pocket doors, and early light fixtures.

Each of the eight rooms has a fireplace in the corner nearest the center of the house. Oak mantels, accented with ornate carvings, pillars, and original tile facings and hearths, frame each fireplace. The house was extensively restored in the late 1970s, and continues to be lovingly restored and preserved by the present owners.



18. Julia Dickinson-Rowe House

141 N.E. Haynes Street, c. 1881

M.H. Waring built this house and sold it to Julia Dickinson in 1881. This residence is the popular story-and-a-half version of Greek revival style. The hand-hewn foundation beams are joined with wooden pegs, and nails found in the home are hand-made. There was no plumbing originally in the house, rather an outhouse was used. Many community leaders, including State Senator Randall H. Rowe, who effectively opposed a 1921 move to divide Madison County into two sections, have owned (1902) this house. The Rowe family sold to the present owners in 1997, and they have lovingly restored the house.



19. Ella Dickinson House

113 N.E. Haynes Street, c. 1882

This house was built by M.H. Waring and sold to Ella Dickinson in 1882 for \$900.00. In 1904, R.V. Dial bought the house for \$900.00



20. Densler-Hardee House

257 North Washington Avenue, c. 1870

Nathan Densler built this house in 1870. It was originally a two-room dog trot, with detached kitchen in back, chicken yard, stable for horse and cow, and garden on the west side of the block. The home has grown through the years with the families who have lived here. The house was purchased in 1914 by J.B. Hardee, father of Cary Augustus Hardee, Governor of the State of Florida (1921-1925), and remained in that family until 1977, when purchased by the present owners.



21. Jordan-Beggs

195 North Washington Avenue, c. 1894

This Colonial Revival/Queen Anne influenced home was built in 1894 for William Spencer Jordan and his wife Blanche Bunting Jordan, prominent Madisonians. In 1903, the Jordans moved to Jacksonville, and Thomas J. Beggs, Sr., and his wife, Helen Parramore Beggs, purchased the home. The home has remained in the Beggs family since that time.

Over the years, this home has been a popular setting for many social events and family gatherings. Senator Turner Davis and Dotsy Beggs Davis entertained many prominent state and national leaders in this home, and it was a political hub during the time Senator Davis was President of the Florida State Senate. The beautiful yard attests to Mrs. Davis's love of camellias, and the beloved oak tree that stands in the middle of West Sumter Street owes its longevity to Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Millinor's audacity to bring out their chairs and sit there to protect the tree from the bulldozer designated to level the tree to build the street. The ladies won, and the large Oak tree remains for all to enjoy its fine shade and gently swaying moss.



22. Nathan P. Williard, The Dream House

146 N.W. Marion Street, c. 1849



The Dream House is not one of the larger homes, but in architecture, structure, mill work, and the general floor plan, it is said to follow the Prince Archilles Murat home in Tallahassee. Nathan P. Williard established the second cotton mill in Florida.

23. Wardlaw-Smith-Goza Conference Center

121 N.W. Marion Street, c. 1860

Built in 1860 for Benjamin F. Wardlaw by William A. Hammerly of Baltimore, this Classical Revival architectural style house is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the Historic American Building Survey. North Florida Community College purchased the property in 1988. It has been named the Wardlaw-Smith-Goza Conference Center. Historically, the house was used as a hospital after the battle of Olustee, near Lake City, in 1860. It was also the site of a local WPA office used for dispensing commodities during the Great Depression.

For a tour, call 850-973-9432, Monday-Thursday, 10am-3pm.



24. Catholic Church of St. Vincent DePaul

174 N.W. Sumter Street, c. 1907



There has been a Catholic presence in the area since the 1500s when several missions were established in what is now Madison County. This church was built in its present location in 1907 and has served continuously since then. Of particular interest are the faceted windows. For a tour call 850-973-2428, Monday, Tuesday, or Fridays 9am-3pm.

25. Whitlock House

233 West Base Street, c. 1904

W. T. Davis built this home for his daughter, Ida Davis, and her husband, Thomas Whitlock, as a wedding gift in 1904. The house has the original wainscoting, large sliding pocket doors, transoms over the inside doorways, and fireplaces with original mantles surrounded by decorative tile. Ornate wood trim decorates the entry hall. This house now serves as the Farm Bureau Office.



26. G. M. Sims House

318 West Base Street, c. 1918

Guy M. Sims built this house in 1918. It is located on land that was originally a part of the Parramore Estate and was purchased from Dr. E. Long, who lived on the adjacent lot west of the house. Sims descendants still occupy the home.

Construction of the house began in the fall of 1918 and was completed in only six weeks. The lumber was cut from Guy M. Sim's farm and was the first



lumber planed at Mr. H.D. Oxford's lumber mill in the city of Madison. The house is built of yellow pine. An old area family, the Swilleys, who were master masons, did the brickwork.

Both floors of the house area are arranged in a typical foursquare design,

each with a wide center hall. There are nine fireplaces, two large chimneys, and a kitchen flue. Three of the nine mantels are magnolia, which were also cut on the Sims' farm. Three of the fireplaces are trimmed with Majolica tile. Each of the six bedrooms and the parlor (living room) have four large windows. Below the kitchen is a large cold storage cellar with walls insulated with sawdust. This was used to store meat from the farm. A smokehouse and a servant's house were originally built on the lot north of the house.

27. 382 West Base Street

382 West Base Street, c. early 1920s

This house has pine floors throughout, 10' ceilings, and was originally fitted for gaslights. There are two working fireplaces designed for coal. There was originally a barn for a cow and a horse, storage of the carriage, and a pasture for the animals on the north and west sides of the house.



28. 1898 First Baptist Church

141 S.W. Orange Avenue, c. 1898

This structure represents an adaptation of the Queen Anne style of architecture to local ecclesiastical needs and traditional building materials. Both the stimulus for constructing a new sanctuary and the idea for this basic design are attributed to the Reverend Stephen Crockett, an Englishman who served as Pastor at the time. Crockett's design is unusual for the time and place, however, its most unusual facet remains hidden until the visitor enters; the interior plan is octagonal. The sanctuary was moved to this location in 1956. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1978.



29. The Old Jail

487 S.W. Pinckney Street, c. 1889

The old jail is a single story building of brick masonry construction, with a cement stucco veneer, applied inside and out, with



walls 10 inches thick. Remnants of a brick wall around the building supported an iron-work fence and large gate to secure the prisoners. An abandoned well and cistern are on the southwest corner of the building.



30. Parramore House

230 S.W. Meeting Avenue, c. 1865



Built from original growth yellow pine during the years immediately following the close of the Civil War by James Buchanan Parramore. Mrs. Parramore died, and the home was sold to his brother, William Laurance Parramore. This home remained in the family for

over a hundred years. The original plot had quarters for servants and a greenhouse, which has been removed. Put together with traditional wooden pegs, it shows the work of master craftsmen.

31. Vann-Dickinson House

435 S.W. Rutledge Street, c. 1850

This house was built in the 1850s by the Vann family, and later owned by Governor Drew's family. The house was purchased in 1944 by E.F. Dickinson, and remained in the family for 50 years.



32. Louie Fraleigh House

286 S.W. Meeting Avenue, c. 1891

William Laurance Parramore built this home for his daughter, Rhoda Livingston Parramore, who married Louie Fraleigh. An upstairs bedroom was constructed with nine windows to accommodate a daughter who was an artist. Rumor has it that after the crash and subsequent bank failures, Mr. Fraleigh, a banker, fearing for his life, always sat out front with a child in his lap because he knew that no one in Madison would endanger the life of a child. This home remained in the Fraleigh family for over 80 years, and is now the First United Methodist Church Parsonage.



33. Stanton-Herring House

433 S.W. Bunker Street, c. 1900

Original owner Sam Stanton. Purchased in the 1930s by A.G. and Ailee Vann Herring, the home remained in that family for 70 years, and was restored in 1996. This house has beautiful lattice work in the central hall that was imported from France.



34. Dr. David Yates-Green House

265 S.W. Bunker Street, c. 1900

This home was completed in 1900 for Dr. David Howell Yates, one of the first physicians in this area of Florida, and was constructed by Thomas Vann, the father-in-law of Dr. Yates. Thomas Vann apprenticed under architect Woody Hammerly, who designed and built other prominent houses in Madison. Dr. Yates lived in the house until 1914, and then moved his family into space in the sanitarium on the corner of West Base Street and North Horry Avenue.



This characteristic Victorian home with a two story tower, 12-foot ceilings on first floor, and nine-foot ceilings on second floor, original round stained glass window, decorative shingles, and many other original architectural details has been lovingly restored by the present owners.

During the 1920s, when the residence was owned by Roberta Lanier Green, a widow with six children (which included two sets of twins), it was also a boarding house. A boarder died in one of the upstairs rooms, and this room became known as "the dead man's room". After that time, the children were sent there to sit if they misbehaved.

This home remained in the Green family for over 70 years.

35. Elijah J. and Seth H. Bunker House

219 S.W. Bunker Street, c. 1850

Elijah J. and Seth H. Bunker, who were brothers, built the house around the 1850s. Their families came over to this country as Huguenots from France and worked their way down to this part of the country. The brothers both lived in the house on opposite sides, with separate entry doors. When people came to visit, they would go to the door of the brother that they wanted to see, and would be given entry to the central parlor. Elijah J. Bunker married Fanny R. Mobley. In 1894, Fanny Bunker, listed as a spinster, sold the house and property to Richard Bevan for a sum of \$685.00.

The present owners have experienced several sightings of heavenly visitors (ghosts) over the past 15 years. The first was 13 years ago when a lady singing lullabies was heard over the baby monitor. The lady seemed to be watch

ing liabilities was heard over the baby monitor. The lady seemed to be watching over the baby at night, as whenever the crib side was left down, they would return to find it up. Around the same time, another child, then four years old,

asked if there were ghosts in the house. She described a man and woman, who were standing by her bed; they leaned down and kissed her and said not to be afraid, that they were there to look out for her. She later saw a picture of

the previous owners and recognized them as the couple. She asked to visit where they were buried and spent a long time one day walking and talking around their tombstones. Other family members who knew the couple heard them walking in the house and smelled the familiar tobacco. A child has also been sighted numerous times, standing at the foot of a bed. Its identity continues to elude the owners. They are not afraid, just curious to find out more about them.

36. Pomeroy-Vann House

255 S.W. Shelby Avenue, c. 1901

Katie and Joseph Lines built this house for their daughter Jessie in 1901 and sold the property to Jessie Lines Pomeroy and her husband Edwin F. Pomeroy for \$1,250.00.

In 1906, Albert Washington Vann and Anna Elizabeth Klipp Vann bought the house for \$2,350.00, and it is still owned by their descendants.

The home has its original five fireplaces, including the tile, mantles, and mirrors. It has large pocket doors, hardwood floors, original woodwork, wainscoting, and 14' ceilings.



37. 245 S.W. Shelby Avenue

245 S.W. Shelby Avenue, c. prior to 1850



This home was originally a two-room log cabin and was built prior to 1850, according to Miss Whitty Dickinson's *Lest We Forget*. The house has grown to accommodate the families that have owned it.

38. Moyer-McIntyre House

231 S.W. Rutledge Street, c. 1890s

This is the most wonderful example of gingerbread trim found in North Florida.

In 1895, Council Moyer was both County Tax Collector and City Tax Assessor. He built this house shortly before his death in 1900. Fannie Townsend Moyer, his widow, married Robert McIntyre, and the house remained in that family for 70 years.



39. U.S. Post Office

197 S.W. Pinckney Street, c. 1936

The post office was built by the Works Progress Administration (WPA). The 6'x8' mural, found on the west wall of the lobby above the Postmaster's door, was painted by artist George Snow Hill. Post Office works of art were funded through commissions under the Treasury Department's Section of Painting and Sculpture. Louis A. Simon was the Supervising Architect. Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau and Postmaster General James Fraley, who were key members of President Roosevelt's cabinet, are listed on the brass plaque on the Northwest corner of the building. In 2000, the Post Office was named in honor of Colin P. Kelly, Jr.



40. McCall-Scruggs House

171 S.W. Pinckney Street, c. 1907



W.T. Davis built this home for B.B. McCall. James Dexter Scruggs purchased the house in the 1920s and it remained in that family for 80 years. This home has original wainscot, large pocket doors, and fireplaces with tile, mantels, high ceilings and hardwood floors.

41. Dr. A.L. Blalock House

170 S.W. Pinckney Street, c. 1892



42. Madison County Courthouse

125 S.W. Range Avenue, c. 1912-1914

Standpipe/Watertower (S.E. Corner of courthouse block), c. 1894

The present Madison County Courthouse building is situated on the same area of land deeded to the "County Court of the County of Madison"-then a Territorial Court-that its predecessor building was located on. It is thought that the first courthouse in the city was northeast of the present building. This area and the location of the present courthouse has been the seat of government for Madison County since the 1830s. The courthouse, with its broad entrance stairs and columned facades on two sides, was constructed during the 1912-1914 period, following the destruction by fire of its predecessor building in 1912. Fortunately, the bulk of the county records, including all of the land record books, dating back to 1831, were saved.



The standpipe/water tower was built in 1894 as part of the first public water supply for the City of Madison. The rings were assembled in place by floating a raft on the completed sections, which were filled with water. Upon completion, the raft was disassembled and lowered to the ground with ropes. Though no longer in use, it is one of only two standpipes still in existence in Florida.

43. Women's Christian Temperance Union Water Fountain

125 S.W. Range Avenue

(SW corner of courthouse square), c. 1914

The Women's Christian Temperance Union erected a monument on S.W. corner of the Court House Square in memory of their late president, Olive B. Dickinson; a drinking fountain of pure water, well-lighted as a symbol of safety and sobriety in Novem-



ber, 1974.

"Open saloons were voted out of the county October 23, 1906. A great step toward moral decency." Miss Whittie Dickinson, *Lest We Forget*



44. Downtown Madison

100 S.W. Range Avenue to 310 S.W. Range Avenue, c. 1838



Many buildings date to the 1800s. A wide variety of shops can be found downtown. Friendly merchants can help you shop for antiques, books, framing, clothing, crafts, farm supplies, floral arrangements, genealogy information, gifts, investments, office supplies, plants, medicine, real estate and sporting goods. Restaurants offer good food and southern hospitality.

45. W. T. Davis Building

The Treasures of Madison County Museum

200 S.W. Range Avenue, c. 1890s

Built by W.T. Davis, a prolific builder, during the 1890s. His son Will had a pharmacy on the first floor of the building and his son Charles practiced law in an office on the second floor. The second floor also housed Madison's early opera house. It was the scene of many plays, music recitals, and dances during its heyday. The building is one of only a few still in existence with a pressed metal front. It has historic significance to the state of Florida in that it contained the law offices of the only father-son presidents of the Florida Senate, Charles E. Davis and his son W. Turner Davis. The Treasures of Madison County Museum (hours: Tues-Fri 10am-2pm, Sat 10am-12noon, Phone 850-973-3661) now occupies the first floor along with the Rural Area Theater.



46. Daniel G. Smith Drug Store

248 Southwest Range Avenue, c. 1904



For over 70 years this building served the residents of Madison as a drug store and classic soda fountain. The inside still has the original floor, cabinets, refrigerator and soda fountain. The building is now home for the Greater Madison County Chamber of Commerce and Madison County's Official Visitor Information Center, 850-973-2788.

47. American LaFrance Pumper Fire Truck

253 West Dade Street, c. 1925

1925 American LaFrance Pumper, type 75 with a 750 gallon per minute pump, this truck worked its last fire on November 8, 1963. Restoration began in June of 1999, and was completed by Madison Fire Rescue firefighters in July, 2000. This truck is chain driven, has wooden spoke wheels, and still has most of its original firefighting equipment, nozzles, fire extinguisher, chemical tank, as well as original bell and hand tools for maintenance of the truck. This beauty is now housed in the glass gallery of the City of Madison Fire Department, and rides proudly in our parades.



48. First United Methodist Church

348 S.W. Rutledge Street, c. 1921

First United Methodist Church was established in Madison in 1830, and this is the fourth building for the congregation. The present building replaced a building that burned in 1918, with only the marble baptismal and the pulpit chairs saved. The congregation met in the courthouse while the construction was underway.

This beautiful cream brick building was built at a cost of \$75,000, a huge sum in 1921. The mortgage was paid off in 1940. It has over 70 priceless leaded stained glass windows on all sides of the church. The pews are original to this building, and a few of the steam heat radiators remain. The warm wood wainscoting, balcony and alter rail, and hardwood floors are well preserved. This building underwent restoration in 1999-2000.

For tours, Mon-Fri, 9am-2pm, call 850-973-6295



A. Damascus Baptist Church

185 S.W. Smith Street, c. 1927



This church was organized around 1861, and is the oldest African-American Church in the city. The first meetings were held under a brush arbor. The congregation moved into the first building around 1864. The present building was built in 1927.

There were to be two staircases in front, one for women and one for men. The second stair was never finished and now houses an elevator. The sanctuary has stained glass windows on the north end and a baptismal below a section of the floor behind the pulpit. The floor section is hinged, and is raised when the baptismal is used. The basement is now the kitchen and a social hall, but once served as classrooms for students, when the Madison County Training School burned.

For tours, call 850-973-6200 or 850-973-2384.

B. North Florida Community College

325 N.W. Turner Davis Drive, est. 1958

The NFCC campus is one of the loveliest in the state with four small lakes, abundant foliage and masses of azaleas in the spring. One of the 28 public colleges in the Florida College System, NFCC offers associate degrees, career and technical training, community education courses, and continuing workforce education to about 3,000 students each year. The college provides access to high quality educational, cultural and community building opportunities.

NFCC's Marshall W. Hamilton Library offers a complete range of services including wireless internet access and online resources. Cultural enrichment opportunities abound on the campus. The NFCC Artist Series presents live shows September through March, ranging from classical to contemporary performances, at Van H. Priest Auditorium. NFCC's Hardee Center for the Arts hosts new exhibits each month during the fall and spring featuring nationally renowned and local artists. The Ladell Brothers Outdoor Environmental Center, a 20-acre nature center located on the college campus, is ideal for nature walks and bird watching. For the fitness minded, NFCC's Colin P. Kelly Fitness Center features a half-mile outdoor walking track. NFCC offers a wealth of opportunities to its students as well as to the community. For information visit the NFCC website at www.nfcc.edu or call 850-973-2299



C. Oak Ridge Cemetery

394 N.W. Meeting Avenue, c. 1800

An early community cemetery, Oak Ridge presents a profile of North Florida history. Located on approximately eleven acres, the cemetery was established on land donated by Madison Livingston and Daniel G. Livingston. Buried here are William Archer Hammerly, master builder; Angus Paterson, former mayor of Madison and delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1885; Cary Augustus Hardee, Governor of Florida 1921-1925; Colin P. Kelly, Jr., World War II hero; and thirty-one Confederate soldiers killed at the Battle of Olustee.



D. Florida Manufacturing Company

757 S.W. Range Avenue, c. 1874



Captain John L. Inglis began Florida Manufacturing Company in this area in 1874. This plant ginned as many as 10,000 bales of Sea Island Long Staple Cotton in one year. The thread was widely used for general purposes and for making English broadcloth. The plant was acquired by J&P Coats in 1890. The compression of seed was added later to ginning and baling of cotton. Activities ended with the coming of the Mexican boll weevil in 1916. This warehouse is the only remaining building of the manufacturing complex.

(Historic marker sponsored by Coats & Clark, Inc. in cooperation with the Department of State, Bureau of Historic Preservation)

E. Steam Engine of the Florida Manufacturing Company

Corner of S.W. Range Avenue and S.W. Willie Clare Copeland Street

With a five-foot piston stroke and sixteen-foot drive wheel, this 500 h.p. engine pulled 65 gins in the world's largest Sea Island cotton processing plant. The steam engine was used in cotton and peanut processing until 1919, when the boll weevil ended King Cotton's reign. The engine was moved to Perry, Taylor County, for use in the lumber industry. It was returned to Madison and restored in 1975. The cotton patch behind the steam engine is planted annually. The steam engine is run each fall in celebration of the cotton crop.



F. Lake Francis

S.E. Lakeshore Drive

Lake Francis is a beautiful natural lake fed by springs. The area surrounding the lake is developed as a biking, walking, and exercise path. The Works Progress Administration (WPA) built the Woman's Club building in the 30s. Children play in the Florida L. Davis Park.

G. O'Toole's Herb Farm

305 N. E. Artemesia Trail

O'Toole's Herb Farm, a certified organic plant nursery, is located at 305 N.E. Artemesia Trail (off Rocky Ford Road), in the Northeast corner of the City of Madison. Two quaint gift shops and display gardens add charm to this unique nursery.

Hours: Thursday and Friday, 9am-6pm and Saturday, 9am-4pm. Closed July and August. 850-973-3629





**Greater Madison County Chamber of Commerce, Inc.
Madison County Chamber of Commerce & Tourism
Madison County Tourist Development Council**

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248 SW Range Avenue
Madison, FL 32340

Local: 850-973-2788 or Toll Free: 877-272-3642

Website: www.madisonfl.org

Facebook: I LOVE MADISON COUNTY FLORIDA

Email: chamber@madisonfl.org

Lodging:

Interstate 10 (exit 258) and Highway 53

Days Inn

850-973-3330 or 888-709-4024
www.daysinn.com

Deerwood Inn

850-973-2504

Holiday Inn Express

850-973-2020 or 800-HOLIDAY
www.himadison.net

Super 8

850-973-6267 or 800-800-8000

Yogi Bear's Jellystone Park Camp & Resort

850-973-8269 or 800-347-0174

Greenville

Grace Manor Bed & Breakfast

850-948-5352 or 800-750-6305
www.gracemanorinn.com

The Tourist Development Council and the Greater Madison County Chamber of Commerce wishes to thank the following people, who worked diligently on this project: Teenie Cave, Janet Maier, Beth Sims, Tim Sanders, Cissy Adleburg, Joe Boyles, Willie Clare Copeland, Leigh Barfield, and Cindy Veas

Funded by the Madison County Tourist Development Council