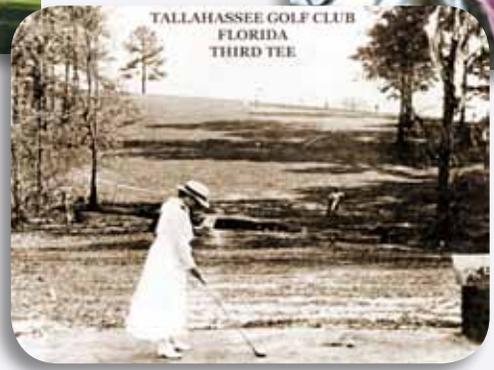
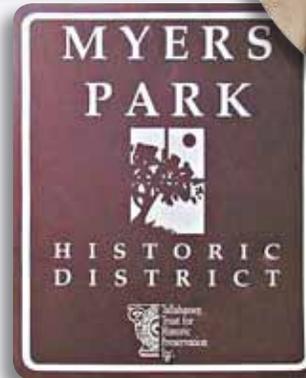




# A TOUR GUIDE TO MYERS PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

## touring Tallahassee





*Lakeland Plantation, 1894, by Alvan S. Harper.*

## Properties which Contribute to the Historic Significance of Myers Park Historic District

(Sites included on tour are in boldface)



Broome Street: 1310, 1314, 1316, 1318, **1405**, 1406, 1410, 1415, **1439**

Circle Drive: 811, 815, 851

Country Club Drive: **1405**, **1417**, **1441**, 1509, **1515**, 1527, 1709, **1841**, **2047**, 2109

Fairway Drive: **550**, 552/554, 556, **558**, 1407, **1412**

Gadsden Street: 1201, 1208, 1220, 1403, 1447, 1501, 1513, 1521, 1523, 1526

Golf Terrace Drive: **1200**, **1210**, **1220**, **1310**, **1320**, **1404**, **1420**, 1436, **1444**, 1502, 1506, 1510, 1514, **1534**, **1586**, **1608**, 1612, 1616, 1620, **1702**, **1716**, **1724**, 1800, 1810, 1824, 1902, 1924, 2014, 2016, 2020

Harrison Street: 402

Hart Street: 511, **513**, **519/521**, 524, 525, **530**, 531, **532**

Jennings Street: 402, 406, 423, 508, 514, 529, 537, 543

South Meridian Street: 1201, 1205, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1324, 1327, 1333, 1402, 1407, 1411, 1412, **1419**, 1430, 1434, 1435, 1442, 1445, 1500, 1512, 1526, **1606**, **1614**

Myers Park Drive: 615, 1107, **1117**

Oakland Avenue: **343**, **405**, 410, **411**, 413, 422, 510, 519, 520, 524, 525, **527**, 532, **534**, **537**, 542, 546, 551, 559, **565**, 581

Palmer Avenue: 314, 318, 402

Pershing Street: 403, 413, 419

Van Buren Street: 519, 535, **545**, 603, 611

Green Spaces: **Capital City Country Club Golf Course**, **Chapman Pond Park**, **Myers Park**, and **Old Fort Park**

Please pay attention to vehicle traffic as you walk the first section of the Myers Park Historic District Tour. Many of the roads in the area do not have sidewalks. Also, keep in mind that the houses are private residences and are not open to the public. Please be respectful and stay out of yards and driveways. However, Myers Park, Chapman Pond Park, and Old Fort Park are open to the public from sunrise to sunset.

A map of the sites is located on the inside back cover.



## A Brief Introduction to Myers Park Historic District

In 1974, the Historic Preservation Master Plan for Tallahassee identified the Country Club Estates neighborhood as a viable and cohesive early twentieth century neighborhood and recommended its preservation. In 2001, the City of Tallahassee designated the neighborhood – consisting of Country Club Estates, Capital City Country Club and golf course, Myers Park, Golf Terrace Unit 1, Golf Terrace Unit 2, parts of Woodland Drives, and other nearby sites – as the Myers Park Local Residential Historic District (MPHD).

As one of the city's earliest planned neighborhoods, MPHD has been home to many of Tallahassee's civic, business, and educational leaders as well as government officials and employees. The area's setting, history, and architecture create the special character that warrants its designation as Tallahassee's first local residential historic district.



## History of Myers Park Historic District

Apalachee Indians lived in the area of the historic district when the Spanish explored Florida in the 16th century. Hernando de Soto spent the winter of 1539-40 encamped nearby, and by the early 17th century the Spanish established a mission system to convert the native population to Catholicism. One mission, *La Purificacion de la Tama*, was constructed on a hill about one half mile southwest of the present Capitol Complex. This site is reportedly on the grounds of Myers Park, and shards of Spanish pottery have been found on the Capital City golf course.

Florida became a territory of the United States in 1821, and Tallahassee was named as the capital in 1824. William P. DuVal, Florida's first territorial governor, became one of the earliest U.S. property owners in the neighborhood when he purchased a large tract of land in 1827. An 1829 map of Tallahassee shows that DuVal's house was located where the tennis courts of Myers Park now stand. By 1836, DuVal sold his land. After the land passed through various buyers, Edward Houston, a native of Georgia and president of the Pensacola & Georgia Railroad, bought it in 1840. He combined this holding with adjoining properties to the east.

By 1850, Houston owned 1,280 acres, out of which most of MPHD was carved. He named his plantation "Lakeland" in reference to the many ponds in the area. The main house was located outside of the MPHD borders in the present-day Woodland Drives subdivision.

During the Civil War, the economy of Tallahassee slowed due to the federal naval blockade. A series of forts was constructed to defend the capital, including the Fort Houston site at Old Fort Park – the only remaining element of Tallahassee's war-time defenses.

After the war the economy of the South struggled. Lakeland, however, fared well, as Edward's son Patrick took over and transformed the plantation into a diversified farm operation that produced dairy cattle, horses, sheep, and pecan-trees.

Though MPHD was largely developed from Lakeland, a section to the west was part of the Coles Farm. John Pray and Margaret Byrd Coles came to Tallahassee just before the Civil War and had two sons, Flavius Charles and John Williams. Flavius Coles purchased a large parcel on the west side of Meridian Road and built a farmhouse in 1884-85. Some of the Coles Farm was sold to developer Charles Goldsmith and platted as Golf Terrace Unit 2 in 1925. John Williams Coles's daughter, Margaret Byrd Coles, married George B. Perkins, who, in 1912, purchased the Houston Plantation.

In the 1920s and 30s, Perkins had the land divided into the Country Club Estates and Woodland Drives subdivisions. Developer Ralph H. Gibson bought the acreage that became Country Club Estates and opened it for sale in February 1926. Perkins also initiated the construction of the golf course in 1915. Nine years later Perkins sold 201.2 acres to the Tallahassee Country Club, and the course was quickly expanded to nine holes.



*A group poses at Tallahassee's first reservoir in what is now Myers Park, circa 1880s.*

*The first section of the tour is designed as a walking tour –  
leave your vehicle at Myers Park  
and head south on Golf Terrace Drive.*

### ① Myers Park

In January 1925, the City of Tallahassee purchased 47.74 acres of undeveloped property for use as a public park. Named in honor of Frederick Towle Myers, the park was promoted along with the golf course as features which contribute to the country-like feel of the neighborhood. Myers had a distinguished career in public service, including 36 years as city attorney and 12 years in the Florida Senate. The park has been kept largely in its natural wooded state, but over the years the city has added a comfort station, baseball field, playground, and tennis courts.



Top: Frederick T. Myers, 1908.  
Bottom: Children playing at Wehunt Pool in Myers Park, 1959

A swimming pool added in 1953 is now named in honor of Wade Wehunt, a Country Club Estates resident and the city's first superintendent of pools.



## Golf Terrace Drive



### ② The Cochran House – 1200 Golf Terrace Dr. 1937 Masonry Vernacular with Tudor Revival Influence

First owned by Lou Cochran, vice president of the Tallahassee Wood and Coal Company, this home has strong Tudor Revival influences and has undergone only minor alterations.



### ③ The Richards House I – 1210 Golf Terrace Dr. 1929 Colonial Revival

This house first owned by Harold and Hazel Richards. Dr. Harold Richards was head of the FSU Physics Department, and Hazel worked as a journalist and editor of a women's magazine. Alvin R. Moore, an architect who worked in Atlanta and Tallahassee, designed the house. The bricks used in the construction were brought from Birmingham, Alabama, and the brickwork at the corners gives the illusion of quoins. In 1938, the Richards moved to the house at 1841 Country Club Drive because they felt that this house was too large. Ralph Eyman, Dean of the FSU School of Education, and his wife Ester later bought the house.



Hazel Richards,  
2nd from left, 1938.



### ④ The Rhodes House – 1220 Golf Terrace Dr. 1933 Tudor Revival

This house was built for Dr. Bricey Rhodes and his wife Eunice Elizabeth Burns. Rhodes opened a medical practice in Tallahassee after attending the University of Maryland Medical School in 1927. He became a highly respected physician, eventually serving as the chief of staff for Tallahassee Memorial Hospital. This home, with steeply pitched cross gables and a one-bay entrance with rounded arch and keystone, is typical of the Tudor Revival style popular in the 1920s and 30s.



*Cross Oakland Avenue  
and continue south on Golf Terrace Drive.*

**⑤ The Terrell House – 1310 Golf Terrace Dr.**  
c. 1940 Neoclassical

Judge William Glenn Terrell was a justice of the Florida Supreme Court from 1923 until 1964. During his tenure, the longest of the Florida Supreme Court, he served as both associate and chief justice. The house was built around 1939 for Hallmon Bell, owner of a soft drink bottling company, and Glenn and Ester Terrell moved into it in the 1940s. This house is important for establishing the style and character of this part of the neighborhood.



**⑥ The Dodd House – 1320 Golf Terrace Dr.**  
1928 Masonry Vernacular  
with French Eclectic Influence



Dr. William G. Dodd was Dean of Arts and Sciences at Florida State College for Women from 1913 until his retirement in 1944 and was instrumental in the early development and direction of the school.

His daughter, Dr. Dorothy Dodd, served as state archivist from 1941 to 1952, and then as state librarian from 1952 to 1965. Alvin R. Moore, an early residential architect working in Tallahassee, consulted with William's wife Josie on the design of this house. Built in 1928, this was the fifth house in the Country Club Estates subdivision.



*Sidewalks have never been built. I don't think they've even been proposed. Nobody out here wants sidewalks.*

— DR. DOROTHY DODD

*Cross Fairway Drive  
and continue south on Golf Terrace Drive.*

**Capital City Country Club and Golf Course**

As you stroll down oak-lined Golf Terrace Drive, the golf course will be on your left. The course is private property, but it is the unifying feature of the neighborhood, giving it a park-like atmosphere with scenic views.

By 1915, George Perkins established a course with a few holes on part of the Houston Plantation property he had recently purchased. The course was laid out by Fred C. Elliott, chief engineer with the state's Internal Improvement Fund. Perkins built a club house at the edge of the course, but in 1922, the club house burned down. In 1924, the Perkins family deeded the Tallahassee Country Club 201.2 acres, and the Club expanded the course to nine holes under Elliott's direction. By 1929, a new club house had been built, and in 1935 the Club deeded the land to the City of Tallahassee. The city expanded the course to 18 holes in consultation with noted course designer A.W. Tillinghast of the Professional Golfers' Association and changed the name to the Municipal Golf Course. In 1956, the course was leased to the newly organized Capital City Country Club, a segregated facility, for \$1 per year for 99 years.



*Tallahassee Country Club, 1929.*



*Miss Iceland, Anna Geirsdottir, runner-up of the 1962 Miss Universe Pageant, poses next to blocks of ice on the Capital City golf course, 1962.*



*A group of women enjoy the club house patio, 1946.*



*Golfers on the course, 1927.*

**⑦ The Lowry House – 1404 Golf Terrace Dr.**  
1926 Colonial Revival

This house was one of the first four built in Country Club Estates. Dexter M. and Letitia R. Lowry obtained the lot



for free from developer R.H. Gibson in 1926 on condition that they build a house valued at more than

\$5,000. Dexter served as mayor of Tallahassee and state senator. He was also the president and chairman of Capital City First National Bank.



**⑧ The Myers House – 1420 Golf Terrace Dr.**  
1928 Colonial Revival

William Blount Myers was a prominent attorney in Tallahassee, and an assistant attorney general for Florida. Myers Park, from which the historic district takes its name, is named for William's father, Frederick Towle Myers. William's wife Teresa worked for the *Daily Democrat* in the advertising department.



**⑨ The Mendelson House – 1444 Golf Terrace Dr.**  
1936 Tudor Revival

Samuel Mendelson came to Tallahassee in 1910 and established himself as a successful merchant and real estate developer. The Surprise Store, one of his businesses, was the area's first department store. Milton E. Parker built this home for Mendelson and his wife Jennie in 1936. Dr. George S. Palmer and his wife Marie bought this house in the 1950s.



*Samuel and wife Jennie, 1911.*

*Cross Fairway Drive  
and continue on Golf Terrace Drive.*

**⑩ The Carter House – 1534 Golf Terrace Dr.**  
1932 Colonial Revival

H.E. Carter served as an assistant attorney general from 1926 to 1941, and then as an attorney for the State

Department of Agriculture from 1941 to 1957. He and his wife Sarah were among Tallahassee's early camellia enthusiasts

and had a camellia garden that covered three lots around this house. Alvin Moore designed this large Colonial Revival house, and R.A. Taylor built it.



**⑪ The Fain House – 1586 Golf Terrace Dr.**  
1928 Pyramidal Roof Bungalow

Built in 1928 for Llewellyn D. Fain and his wife Louise, this house features a distinctive wrap-around porch based on the house in southern Georgia where Llewellyn grew up. Mr. Fain was an

owner of the Fain Drug Company in Tallahassee and helped to found the pharmacy school at the University of Florida.

Fain's Forum, a political debate society operated out of Fain's Drug store, was where "all political questions were argued but never settled." Area residents involved in the Forum included Dexter Lowry, Dr. John Kent Johnston, William B. Myers, and Llewellyn Fain, and a glance at the full roster is a veritable who's-who of early 20th-century Tallahassee.



*Llewellyn D. Fain, 1957.*



*Cross Palmer Avenue  
and continue south on Golf Terrace Drive.*

**12 The Brown House – 1608 Golf Terrace Dr.**  
1931 Colonial Revival

This colonial revival house was built for Judge Armstead Brown and his wife Elizabeth Caroline Dowell. The design of the portico is similar to others in the neighborhood, but the house is distinct with its two dormers, molded cornices, and a door surround featuring pilasters, a segmental pediment, sidelights, and a fan light. In 1925, Armstead Brown was appointed to fill a vacancy the Florida Supreme Court and was then elected to three full six-year terms. Brown served on the court until 1946.



**13 The Greene House – 1702 Golf Terrace Dr.**  
1932 Bungalow

E. Peck Greene had an interest in gardening and landscaping, and his yard was considered the showplace of the city. He served as a member of the city's Beautification Board and was responsible for planting gardens along Park Avenue and laying out areas of Capitol Square. In recognition of his work to beautify Tallahassee, a park in the Park Avenue Chain of Parks is now named E. Peck Greene Park. This is the second house in MPHD Greene owned, and he shared it with his wife Clara. The house has a uniquely gabled roof extended over a three bay porch and Palladian style windows.



*E. Peck Greene,  
circa 1915.*



Other contributing houses on Golf Terrace Drive:  
1436, 1502, 1506, 1510, 1514, 1612, 1616, 1620,  
1800, 1810, 1824, 1902, 1924, 2014, 2016, 2020

*Cross Union Street  
and continue south on Golf Terrace Drive.*

**14 The Tully House – 1716 Golf Terrace Dr.**  
1948 Ranch

This home was built for the family of Emerson “Pete” Tully, director of vocational guidance at FSU. This house was among the first ranch style houses built in MPHD, and its design is identified as ranch style by the sprawling asymmetrical single-story floor plan with a low pitched roof.



**15 1724 Golf Terrace Dr.**  
1932 Tudor Revival

A prime example of the Tudor Revival style, this house features a prominent chimney, casement windows, steeply pitched gables, and decorative half-timbering on the gable ends.



*Take a RIGHT on William Ellis Street, and then take  
immediate RIGHT on South Meridian Street.*

## South Meridian Street



**16 The Proctor House – 1614 S. Meridian St.**  
1940 Masonry Vernacular with French Eclectic influence

This house has strong French Eclectic influences, such as the hipped roof and dormers, but the two evenly balanced cross gables distinguish it from a purely



French Eclectic design. Sarah Palmer Proctor and Julian Proctor built the house in 1940 on land owned by Sarah's father, Dr. Henry Edwards Palmer, Sr.

**17 The Palmer House – 1606 S. Meridian St.**  
1936 Vernacular with Tudor Revival Influence

This house was owned by Henry Edwards Palmer, Jr., manager of the Tallahassee branch of the Standard Oil



Dr. H. E. Palmer, Sr. with sons, 1903.  
Henry Jr. is 3rd from left.

Company and his wife Elmina. Henry Jr.'s father, Dr. Henry Edwards Palmer Sr., owned a large tract of land extending from Country Club Estates to FAMU, and his children, including

Henry, built their houses on this land. Dr. Palmer moved to Tallahassee in 1892 and got an appointment as a surgeon with the Seaboard Air Line Railway, which he held for

52 years until his death in 1944. The pecan trees in this part of the neighborhood are the remains of a grove Dr. Palmer established.



*Continue north another 2 blocks on South Meridian Street, cross Pershing Street and look to house on right.*

**18 The Goodrich House – 1419 S. Meridian St.**  
1935 Frame Vernacular with Colonial Revival Influence



The two dormers and gable roof over the entryway are prominent features of this house which set it apart from other houses on South Meridian Street. Harry and Priscilla Goodrich moved from Perry to

this house around 1937. Harry was the director of the Florida Forest & Park Service.



Other contributing houses on South Meridian Street:  
1201, 1205, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1324, 1327, 1333, 1402, 1407, 1411, 1412, 1430, 1434, 1435, 1442, 1445, 1500, 1512, 1526

Other contributing houses on nearby Palmer Avenue: 314, 318, 402

Other contributing houses on nearby Harrison Street: 402

*Take LEFT onto Oakland Avenue.*

**Oakland Avenue**



**19 Coles Farm House – 411 Oakland Ave.**  
1885 Folk Victorian

This house was built by Flavius C. Coles for his bride, Lula Ruth Rivers, in 1884-85. Flavius purchased a large parcel in the 1880s and built the farmhouse and outbuildings to serve his small dairy and produce business. His daughter Hattie Coles lived in this house until the 1980s. Hattie, once



challenged by a man that no woman could be elected to local office, defeated two men in an election and served as Leon

County Registration Officer (Supervisor of Elections) for many years. This house is the oldest in the MPHD and has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places since 1992. Folk Victorian style is characterized by simple folk style houses adorned with Victorian detailing, such as the turned posts and decorative brackets and balustrade of the front porch.



**20 The Hopkins House – 405 Oakland Ave.**  
1920 Craftsman

This house was built by John Douglas and Annie Coles Hopkins on property given to Annie by her father Flavius Coles (of the Coles Farm).



The exposed rafter tails and brick and wood porch supports lend the house some bungalow style design elements.



Other contributing houses on Oakland Avenue:  
410, 413, 422, 510, 519, 520, 524, 525, 532, 542, 546, 551, 559, 581

Other contributing houses on nearby Gadsden Street:  
1201, 1208, 1220, 1403, 1447, 1501, 1513, 1521, 1523, 1526

*Cross Gadsden Street and continue on Oakland Avenue.*

**21 The Hartsfield House – 343 Oakland Ave.**  
1928 Gable Front Frame Vernacular



Julius and Bessie Hartsfield, original owners of this house, operated a grocery store at 217 South Adams Street. The store, Julius G. Hartsfield Meats,

sold “everything good to eat in the fresh meat, fish, and oyster line.”



*Do a U-TURN on Oakland Avenue  
and continue back toward South Meridian Street.  
Cross South Meridian and continue on Oakland Avenue.*

**22 The Wehunt House – 527 Oakland Ave.**  
1929 Craftsman

This home was owned by Wade and Lillian Wehunt. Wade was a local real estate developer and Tallahassee’s first superintendent of pools. He played an active role in developing Country Club Estates and even participated in the effort to get the land for Myers Park. Wehunt Pool at Myers Park is named for him. The low-pitched roof and full-width porch on the front of this house make it a prime example of the craftsman style.



*Well, the trees was coming up then and it was out from town. It was on a hill, and over there in those woods it was pretty, it was just pretty. The violets and wildflowers and dogwood, it was just the prettiest place.*

— HATTIE COLES

*After 527 Oakland, follow the curve of the road  
RIGHT onto Broome Street.*

**Broome Street**



**23 The Mann House – 1405 Broome Street**  
1936 Colonial Revival

Alva Reed Mann, a clerk with the State Comptroller’s Office, and his wife LaVine were the first owners of this house. The three-bay porch, sidelights on the centered front door, and wood decoration contribute to the house’s distinction.



**24 Galphin/Whitehead House – 1439 Broome St.**  
1926 Craftsman

Style and design elements of this house set it apart from the Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival houses around it. The entrance is emphasized by a cross gable and sidelights flanking the door. This house was built for Laurence and Helen Galphin, who received the lot for free and were among the first four families to build in MPH. James E. Whitehead Jr. and his wife Anne bought house around 1935 and raised their family there.



*We kept a cow and a pony. Dr. Palmer, who lived right back of the Capitol, owned the property right behind us, but he let us fence it in and we kept a pony in there and a cow. We brought the cow up and milked her, and took her back down there.*

— LOUISE C. FAIN

*Follow the curve of the road LEFT onto Fairway Drive.*

## Fairway Drive



### 25 The Atkinson House – 550 Fairway Drive 1937 Tudor Revival

Clyde and Elizabeth Atkinson first owned this house. Clyde was a Tallahassee attorney and, for a time, the county prosecutor. The façade features two steeply pitched gables, a large chimney on the front eave of the house, and a rounded arch entrance to the front door.



Clyde Atkinson,  
circa 1930s.



### 26 Wheeler/Roberts House – 558 Fairway Dr. c. 1937 Colonial Revival



This house was built for Mrs. Johnny Wheeler, who had moved here from Georgia. Mrs. Wheeler sold the house to Walter and Lois Roberts after living in it for only 18 months. Walter had a long career

in public service as a clerk with the State Department of Agriculture and later as superintendent of the State Prison Department. The entry porch and hipped roof are distinctive features of this three-bay Colonial Revival house.



Other contributing houses on Broome Street:  
1310, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1406, 1410, 1415

Other contributing houses on Fairway Drive: 552, 556, 1407

Other contributing houses on nearby Jennings Street:  
402, 406, 423, 508, 514, 529, 537, 543

Other contributing houses on nearby Pershing Street: 403, 413, 419

*Do a U-TURN on Fairway, continue in the direction you came, staying on Fairway Drive to the LEFT.*

### 27 Landis House (aka Riedel House) – 1412 Fairway Dr. 1936 Colonial Revival

Florida Attorney General Cary D. Landis and his wife



Cary D. Landis,  
circa 1930s.

Margaret were the original owners of this house. Landis Hall and Landis Green on the FSU campus are named for Cary. In the 1980s and 90s, Carolyn Riedel owned this property and operated it as a bed and breakfast

and reception house. Katherine Harris, former Florida Secretary of State, owned and lived in this house during the 2000 Presidential Election.



*Circle the block containing 1412 Fairway Drive and return to intersection of Oakland Avenue and Broome Street.  
Take a RIGHT onto Oakland Avenue*

## Oakland Avenue



### 28 Greene/Turvaville House – 534 Oakland Ave. 1926 Craftsman

E Peck Greene, an assistant state chemist and member of the city's Beautification Board, had this house built on a free lot set aside for one of the first four houses in Country Club Estates. The builder was Claude Pichard. After Greene moved to Golf Terrace Drive, Claudia Turvaville



and her family bought the house in 1936, which remained in the family for more than 40 years. James Daniel Turvaville, Jr., Claudia's son, and his



*Cordell-Turvaville Motors, 1946.*

wife Emily lived in the house for a time. J.D. was an owner of an automobile dealership. The house is architecturally distinct and is influenced by the Craftsman style (clipped gable roof and cypress shingles for exterior cladding) and the Tudor Revival style (large chimney on front eave). The eyebrow hood over the front door is striking.

The eyebrow hood over the front door is striking.

## 29 The Owen House – 537 Oakland Avenue

1933 Craftsman

B. Jay Owen and his wife Rachel lived in this house from the 1930s until 1959. Mr. Owen was an assistant state chemist with the Department of Agriculture for 30 years and an assistant state attorney general for 11 more years.



## 30 The Lewis House – 565 Oakland Ave.

1932 Colonial Revival

This large house was owned by Leland and Cynthia Lewis, and they cultivated an extensive camellia garden on the several lots they owned. Dr. Leland Lewis, who got his Ph.D. from Columbia, was a professor of chemistry at the Florida State College for Women. Cynthia was president of the Tallahassee Garden Club from 1946 to 1948.



*In the 1920s Tallahassee was only about 6,000 people and this was really wild country....*

*There were dangerous creatures. Carrying a gun in self-defense was not unreasonable.*

*We wanted someplace in the country.  
We loved to swim and hike, of course,  
it was definitely country out there.*

— HAZEL RICHARDS

*Take sharp LEFT onto Hart Street.*

## Hart Street



## 31 The Grant House – 532 Hart Street

1937 Tudor Revival



*Grant Furniture, 1955.*

Elements identifying this house as a Tudor Revival style are the steeply pitched roof, multiple front gables, rounded arches over the front door and windows, and the use of a different material in the gable ends. This style, popular in the 1920s and 30s, was common in this part of Country Club Estates. J. Andrew Grant of the Grant Furniture Company (a well-established retail store which sold some of the first radios in Tallahassee) bought this house in 1942.



## 32 The Johnston House – 530 Hart St.

1934 Tudor Revival

Dr. John Kent Johnston was the first resident of this house, though he did not own it. Johnston was a physician and operated Johnston's Sanitarium on Gadsden Street (the building currently housing Moore Bass Consulting). Prior to the opening of Tallahassee Memorial Hospital in 1949, Johnston's private hospital was the primary health facility in the city.



*Dr. Johnston with newborn, 1927.*

**33 519/521 Hart St.**  
1937 Masonry Vernacular  
with Tudor Revival Influence



This house is one of the few duplexes built during the initial 1920s and 30s development of the neighborhood. This house suggests a simplified Tudor

Revival design through the use of a prominent front gable over the entryway.



**34 The Forehand House – 513 Hart St.**  
c. 1937 Craftsman



This property underwent extensive rehabilitation and restoration in the 2000s. Water damage to the house necessitated the replacement

of wood siding, the chimney was slightly reduced in width to better accommodate roof drainage, and a porch under the front cross gable was converted to an enclosed sunroom. Onis and Pennie Forehand became the owners of this house in 1940, and it remained in their family for many years.



Other contributing houses on Hart Street: 511, 524, 525, 531



*Take RIGHT onto Van Buren Street.*

## Van Buren Street



**35 The Taylor House – 545 Van Buren St.**  
1935 Tudor Revival

One of five Tudor Revival houses built in Country Club Estates by Tillman Construction, this house was first owned



by Philip S. Taylor, supervising inspector for the Department of Agriculture, and his wife Willie. The heavy chimney on the front of the house, the two cross

gables, and the arched entranceway emphasize the Tudor elements of this house.



Other contributing houses on Van Buren Street: 519, 535, 603, 611

Other contributing houses on Myers Park Drive: 615, 1107

*This completes the first section of the tour. Return to Myers Park by taking a slight RIGHT onto Myers Park Drive. The next section of the tour is recommended as a driving tour due to longer distances between houses.*

## Myers Park Drive



**36 The Chapman House – 1117 Myers Park Dr.**  
1940 Colonial Revival

Roy H. Chapman served as Florida Supreme Court Justice from 1937 to 1952. In 1953, a popular green space with a duck pond, located behind this house, was named Chapman Park in his honor. Roy and Edith Chapman's house is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style.



Roy H. Chapman, 1937.

*Take a RIGHT onto Carlton Drive, then a RIGHT onto Merritt Drive.*

### 37 Chapman Pond Park

Chapman Park is a popular green space to the east of Myers Park that features a two-acre pond known as the Duck Pond. It was originally part of the Lakeland Plantation. Now, the park and the pond carry the name Chapman in honor of Judge Roy H. Chapman, former Florida Supreme Court Justice and resident of the neighborhood.



Other contributing houses on Circle Drive: 811, 815, 851

*Curve LEFT onto Circle Drive, take a RIGHT on Old Fort Drive.*

### 38 Old Fort Park

Also known as Fort Houston, this site is a Confederate earthen breastworks built when Federal troops attempted to capture Tallahassee in March 1865. The invasion was to come from the coast south of Tallahassee, and this fort provided the Confederate soldiers with a command of both the St. Augustine and Plank roads, two of the main routes into the city. The Union force was stopped at the Battle of Natural Bridge while trying to cross the St. Marks River, and consequently the fort saw no direct military action during the Civil War.



Myths and legends of early Tallahassee contend that this fort was actually

constructed during the Second Seminole War (1835-42) and rebuilt for use in the Civil War, but no archaeological surveys or excavations have been conducted at this site to confirm the origin and use of the fort. Hattie Coles, born in 1898, recalled that every spring when she was young National Guard troops encamped and drilled at the fort, yet only her recollections provide this evidence. Part of the land that George Perkins platted as Woodland Drives, the block containing Old Fort was donated to the city by members of the Perkins family in 1943.



*Circle the block of Old Fort Park. Continue on Santa Rosa until Country Club Drive. Take LEFT on Country Club Drive.*

## Country Club Drive



### 39 The Perkins House – 1405 Country Club Dr. 1951 Ranch with Gable-on-Hip Roof

This house was built by C.L. Hardwick for John Earle Perkins, Jr. and his wife Annie. Perkins was a



civil engineer with the State Road Department. The low-pitched roof, one-story floor plan, decorative shutters, and generous eaves contribute to this house's ranch style design. The roof is a variation of the gable-on-hip design.



### 40 The Hiles House – 1417 Country Club Dr. 1940 Minimal Traditional

This house was designed by architect Prentice Huddleson and built by Jack Culpepper for George S. Hiles Jr. and



his wife Mary in 1940. The Davis Brick Company, which was located west of Tallahassee, made the bricks used

in the construction of this house. Mr. Hiles worked as the auditor of disbursements for the Southeastern Telephone Company. When the company relocated Hiles to New York in 1946 he kept the property and rented it for many years.



### 41 The Parker House – 1441 Country Club Dr. 1940 Traditional with Modernistic influence



*Mayor Parker; on right, 1950.*

Owned by Robert C. and Eleanor B. Parker, this home was also designed by Prentice Huddleson and constructed by Jack Culpepper. The solid masonry walls of this house

used "tapestry brick" imported from Macon, Georgia. Robert Parker served as a mayor and city commissioner in the 1940s and 50s.

**42 The Irish House – 1515 Country Club Dr.**  
1941 Masonry Vernacular

Marian D. Irish was a professor of political science at Florida State College for Women.



Dr. Irish was the first woman to earn a Ph.D. in political science from Yale University, and she began teaching at FSCW in 1933. She later became the first director of the political science division and served as department head for 19 years following the school's transition to FSU.



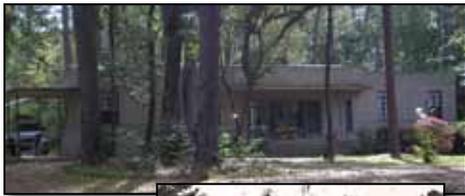
*Marian D. Irish, 1962.*

Dr. Irish published several political science textbooks, was the editor of the *Journal of Politics*, and the vice president of the American Political Science Association.



**43 The Richards House II – 1841 Country Club Dr.**  
1940 Masonry Vernacular with Art Moderne Influence

This was the second house Harold and Hazel Richards owned in MPH and was the first house built on the east side of the golf course. They purchased the land in 1938, and Dr. Richards designed the house for their needs. No wood was used, making the house “fire proof,” cross ventilation was maximized, and stairs at the rear led to the flat roof where the Richards sunbathed.



*Stairs on rear of house, 1942.*



**44 2047 Country Club Dr.**  
1954 Contemporary

Of the few post-WWII houses on the tour, this is the most recently constructed. Built in 1954, this house features contemporary design elements such as a flat gravel roof and large front-facing screen porch.



Other contributing houses on Country Club Drive: 1509, 1527, 1709, 2109



*We hope that you have enjoyed your tour through the Myers Park Historic District, Tallahassee's first Local Residential Historic District.*

*For more information on local sites, contact the Tallahassee Trust for Historic Preservation at (850)488-7334 or [www.taltrust.org](http://www.taltrust.org).*



Historic photographs are courtesy of the State Archives of Florida





*This photograph by Alvan S. Harper shows a view from Lakeland Plantation toward downtown Tallahassee, 1894.*

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