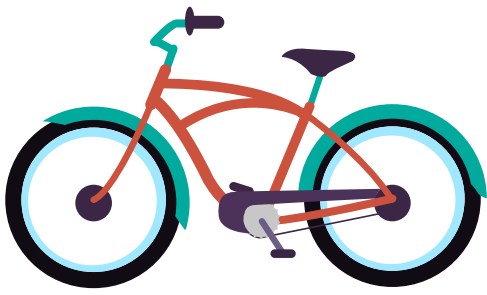


**PRESERVATION X
TRANSPORTATION**
THE GROVE MUSEUM
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FORMER COCA-COLA BOTTLING PLANT

The Coca-Cola Bottling Company first came to Tallahassee in 1902. By 1948, the bottling plant moved to a new building located at the corner of S. Monroe and Oakland. Fifty years later the operation moved again, this time to northwest Tallahassee. The 1948 building sat vacant for nearly 20 years, until Proof Brewing Company converted it into a tasting room, retail store, event space, kitchen, and beer garden. Proof reused much of the existing structure and restored parts of the 1948 building. This adaptive reuse project is example of how local businesses can give new life to historic places.



COTTAGES AT LAKE ELLA

Originally named Bull (or Buhl) Pond, Lake Ella was once a sinkhole on the property of territorial governor Richard Keith Call. In the 1830s enslaved brick masons likely used water from Bull Pond to hand-craft the 500,000 bricks used to build the Call-Collins House at The Grove. Following Emancipation, African American churches held baptisms at the lake. In 1925, Gilbert S. Chandler opened the Tallahassee Motor Motel by the lake. In the 1960s, urban development and the widening of N. Monroe polluted the lake with runoff. Due to restoration efforts in the 1980s, it now serves as storm water facility and a local park.



HAPPY MOTORING

Built in the 1950s, the building at 1215 S. Adams was originally a neighborhood service station. The Esso Oil Company developed the slogan “Happy Motoring” in the 1950s to accompany its mascot, Oil Drop Man. In 1979, the Exxon Corporation acquired Esso. Abandoned for over a decade, a full environmental cleanup at the old service station was completed prior to the site being purchased by local entrepreneurs. This group then undertook an adaptive reuse project to convert the old service station into a neighborhood hub for Tallahassee’s ‘Desperados’ with a focus on libations, food and culture.



THE GROVE MUSEUM

In 1825, Richard Keith Call purchased the 640-acre property known as The Grove. Enslaved craftspeople built the structure that today is a state-owned museum. Reduced in size over the years, the property was passed down through generations of the Call family. The site was owned for nearly 100 years by women and ushered through the Great Depression as The Grove Hotel. The Grove was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1972. After an award-winning rehabilitation project, The Grove Museum opened to the public in 2017 with the mission to engage the public in dialogue about civil rights and American history.



RILEY HOUSE

In the 1890s, John Gilmore Riley built his family home at the edge of Smokey Hollow. Enslaved at the time of his birth in 1857, Riley rose to become a celebrated community leader in both education and business. The Riley House was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1978. Local preservationists secured state and federal funding to rehabilitate the site in the early 1980s. In 1983, the John G. Riley Foundation purchased the building and created the John G. Riley Center/Museum for African American History & Culture.



SMOKEY HOLLOW

Smokey Hollow was an established African American community south of the Capitol. The name refers to smoke that billowed from the community’s wood fire stoves during its heyday. The neighborhood included residences, black-owned businesses, schools, and churches. In 1960, an “urban renewal” referendum forced residents from their homes and dismantled the community. Decades later, local activists led efforts to commemorate Smokey Hollow and its former residents. Today, steel-framed spirit houses, community gardens, and interpretive signage are accessible from the adjacent bike and pedestrian trail.



TAYLOR HOUSE

Frenchtown is a historic African American community settled by freedman following Emancipation. Built in 1894 by Lewis and Lucretia Taylor, the Taylor House was home to several generations of prominent Tallahassee educators. The Taylor House was last inhabited in 1977 and sat vacant for the next 18 years. In 1995, the structure came within a week of being demolished when it was saved by the Taylor’s daughter, Aquilina Casañas Howell, and the Tallahassee Urban League, Inc., who restored the building to its original 1894 appearance. Today, the Taylor House is a museum celebrating the legacy of the families who lived there, the history of the greater Frenchtown community, and the Tallahassee Civil Rights movement.



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