

History and Culture

The coming of railroads in the 1850s affected Apalachicola's role in the formerly lucrative cotton trade. The town's dwindling economy was further shattered during the Civil War by a blockade that sealed off the harbor. The economy remained affected until a decade after the war, when a thriving lumber industry developed to revive the town's income. The town rode the crest of the lumber boom until 1930, when the Apalachicola River floodplain was stripped of cypress.

Facing another economic crash, Apalachicola began to capitalize on a readily available natural resource. The bay had been a source of sponges and seafood since the early settlement days and seafood canning became the town's main industry.

Today, the seafood industry thrives with Apalachicola leading the state in the production of oysters and serving as a chief supplier of crabs, shrimp and fish. The Apalachicola Bay estuaries affect the fishing grounds of the Gulf of Mexico for 160 miles, and the Apalachicola River with its delicate balance of fresh and saltwater provides a breeding ground for many marine species. With the town's continuing economic stability depending on the protection of the river system, preservation of the river has become an important issue.

Today's Apalachicola is a picturesque setting of charming homes constructed in the 1800s and fishing fleets tied to piers with their daily catches.



Florida State Parks

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Recreation and Parks

John Gorrie Museum State Park

P.O. Box 267, 46 6th Street
Apalachicola, FL 32320
(850) 653-9347

FloridaStateParks.org

Park Guidelines

- Orman House is open 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed
- Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's.
- Tours are given at 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 1 p.m., 2 p.m., and 3 p.m.
- Chapman Botanical Garden is open 8 a.m. until sunset, 365 days a year.
- An entrance fee is required for the Orman House.
- No fee is required at the Chapman Gardens or Three Soldiers, Detail
- All plants, animals and park property are protected.
- Collection, destruction or disturbance is prohibited.
- Pets are permitted in designated areas only. Pets must be kept on a handheld leash no longer than sixfeet and well behaved at all times.
- Alcoholic beverages and fireworks are prohibited.
- Become a volunteer. Inquire at the Orman House.
- For information about joining Friends of Franklin County State Parks, call (850) 927-2111, (850) 653-1209 or visit www.floridastateparks.org/ormanhouse.
- Florida's state parks are committed to providing equal access to all facilities and programs. Should you need assistance to enable your participation, please call (850) 653-1209.

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Northwest
Florida

John Gorrie Museum State Park

Pioneer of the Ice Machine



*...the Real Florida*SM



National Gold Medal Winner

Florida State Parks - "America's First Three-Time Winner"

Real Fun in ...the Real FloridaSM

While walking historic Apalachicola, visit John Gorrie Museum State Park to learn about the contributions of John Gorrie. In the early 1800s Apalachicola was a prominent port of trade, commerce and shipping in Florida. The museum reveals the remarkable and compassionate man and shows the amazing machine he created.

The Apalachicola River's rich floodplains attracted many settlers during the 1800s and played an important role in the development of the town of Apalachicola. A customs office was opened in 1821. A young physician named John Gorrie arrived in 1833. Apalachicola was already flourishing as the third largest port on the Gulf, harboring ships carrying cotton back to Europe and New England. During his residence Gorrie served as mayor, postmaster, city treasurer, council member, bank director and founder of Trinity Church.

His most significant work, however, was in medicine. During an outbreak of yellow fever, Gorrie's concern for patients ill with the disease led him to develop a method for cooling their rooms. Gorrie invented a machine that produced ice, laying the groundwork for modern refrigeration and air-conditioning. He received the first U.S. Patent for mechanical refrigeration in 1851. Gorrie died in 1855, unable to market his invention and witness the far-reaching effects of his discovery.

In Apalachicola, Gorrie Square is named in his honor. The square contains his grave site, a monument erected in 1899 by the Southern Ice Exchange, and the John Gorrie Museum.

