QUADRANT ADDRESSING SYSTEM

Marion County's quadrant addressing system began in Ocala and has expanded throughout the county in accordance with Marion County Ordinance 04-24 found here: **Municode.com, Chapter 15, Article 2**. This is a system of naming roads as well as assigning house numbers to businesses, residences, and structures throughout the county.

The following pages briefly explain the county's addressing system. This system covers all the unincorporated areas of the county but does not necessarily apply in the municipalities of Ocala, Belleview, Dunnellon, and McIntosh.

This pamphlet is published as a guide to help the reader learn Marion County's addressing system. No attempt has been made to cover every facet or explain any exceptions that may exist.

NOTE: As you travel through the county, please make note of any addressing areas that are confusing or appear to be in error. Your input is welcome, and it will help make Marion County addressing the finest location system in the state.

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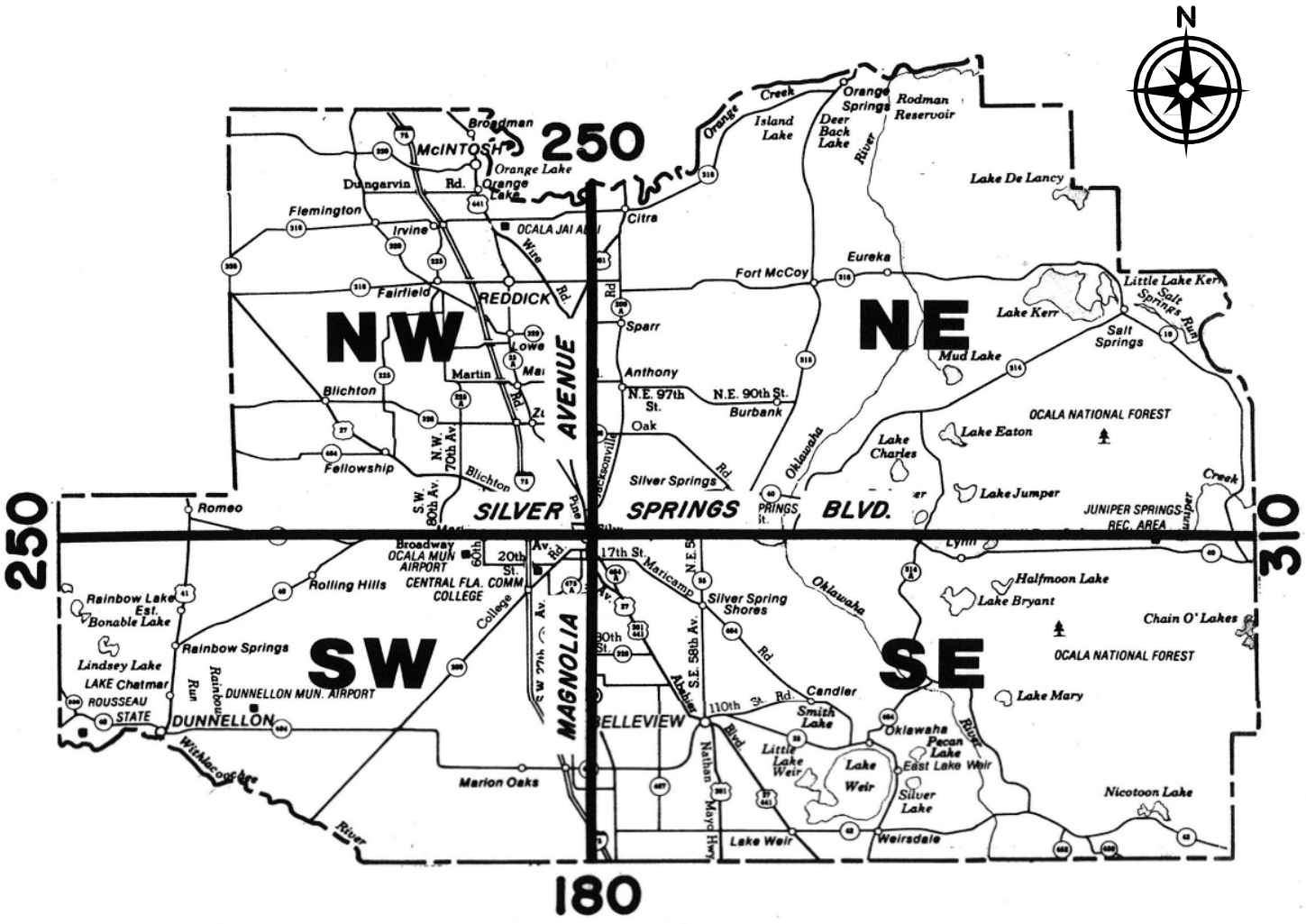
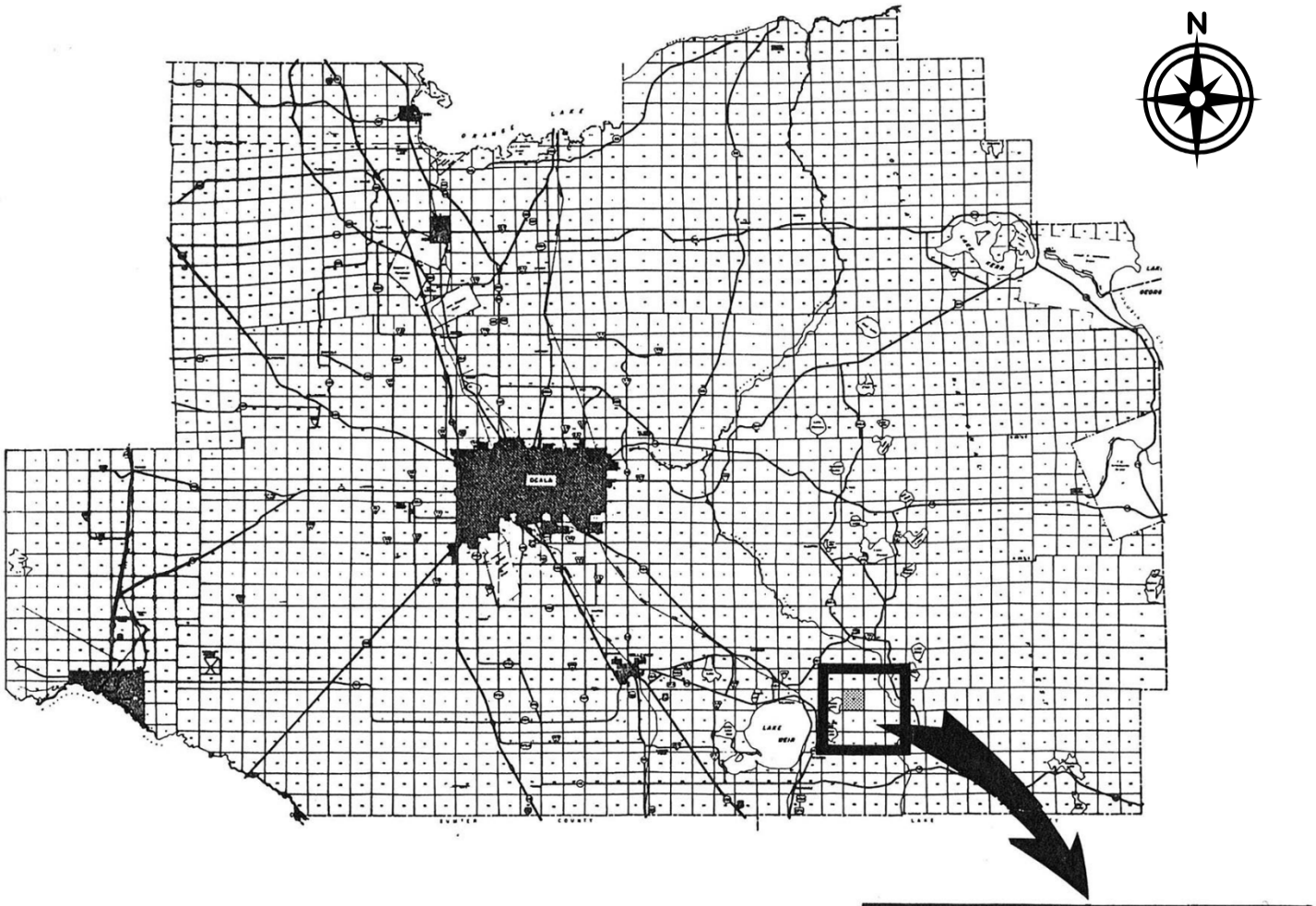
THE QUADRANT SYSTEM

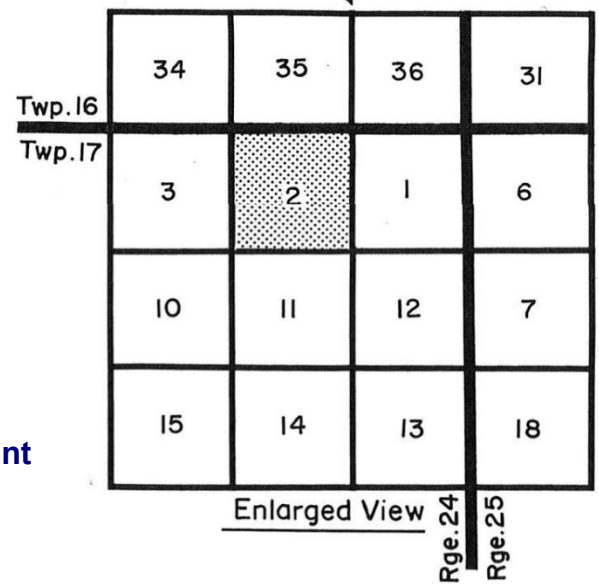
The addressing scheme used in Marion County is called the Quadrant System and is based on the Cartesian system of graph coordinates (x-y system). The origin for the system (0,0 point) is the intersection of Fort King Street and Magnolia Avenue in the city of Ocala. Each of the resulting four quadrants has the directional of NE, SE, SW, or NW.



Because the established system of land surveying was in place long before addressing was thought about, the survey section lines continue to be used in Marion County as the basis of the quadrant grid system. A portion of the southeastern quadrant is shown here with ***Section 2, Township 17, Range 24*** shaded.



Map of Marion County showing section lines

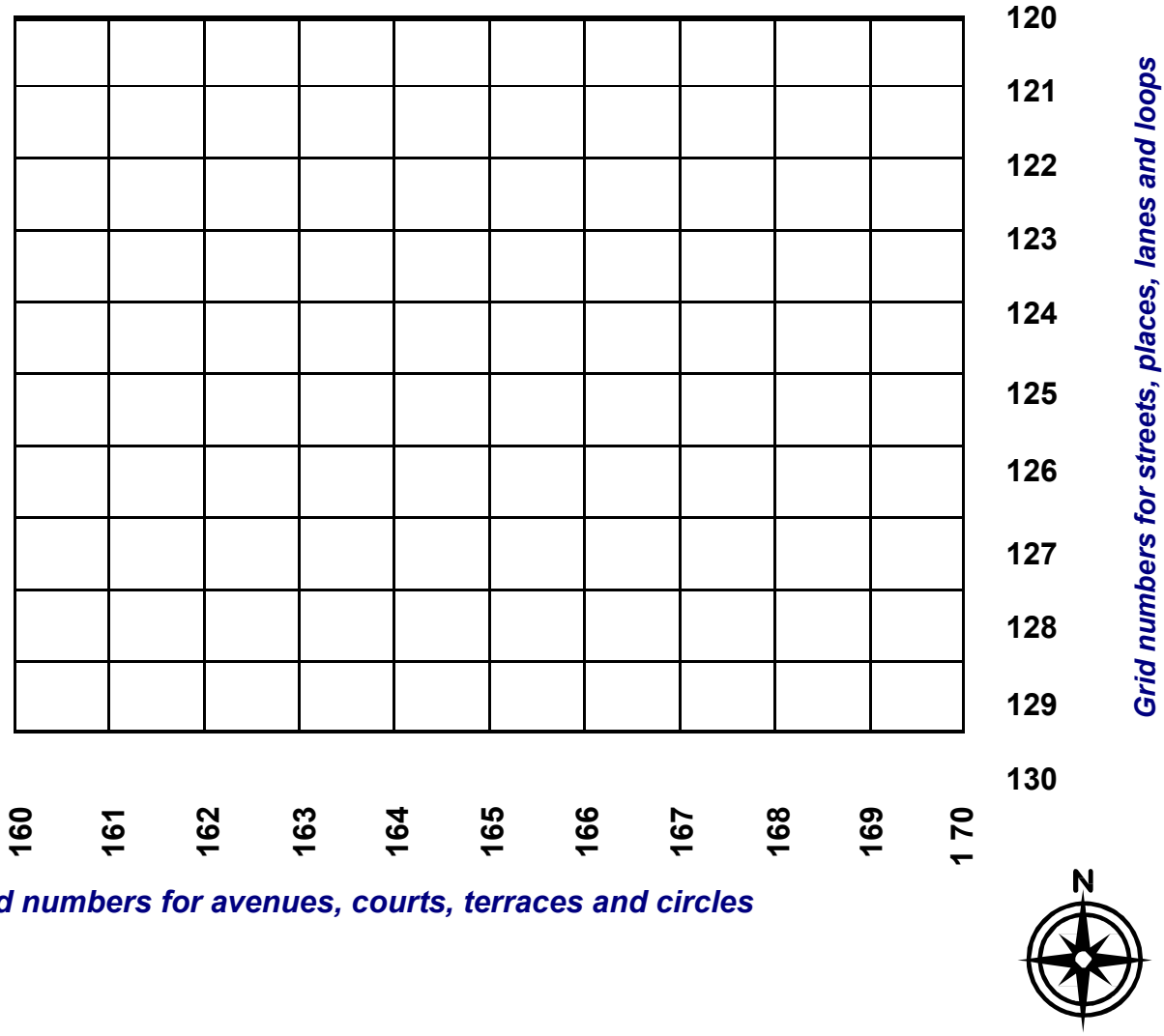


A portion of the SE quadrant

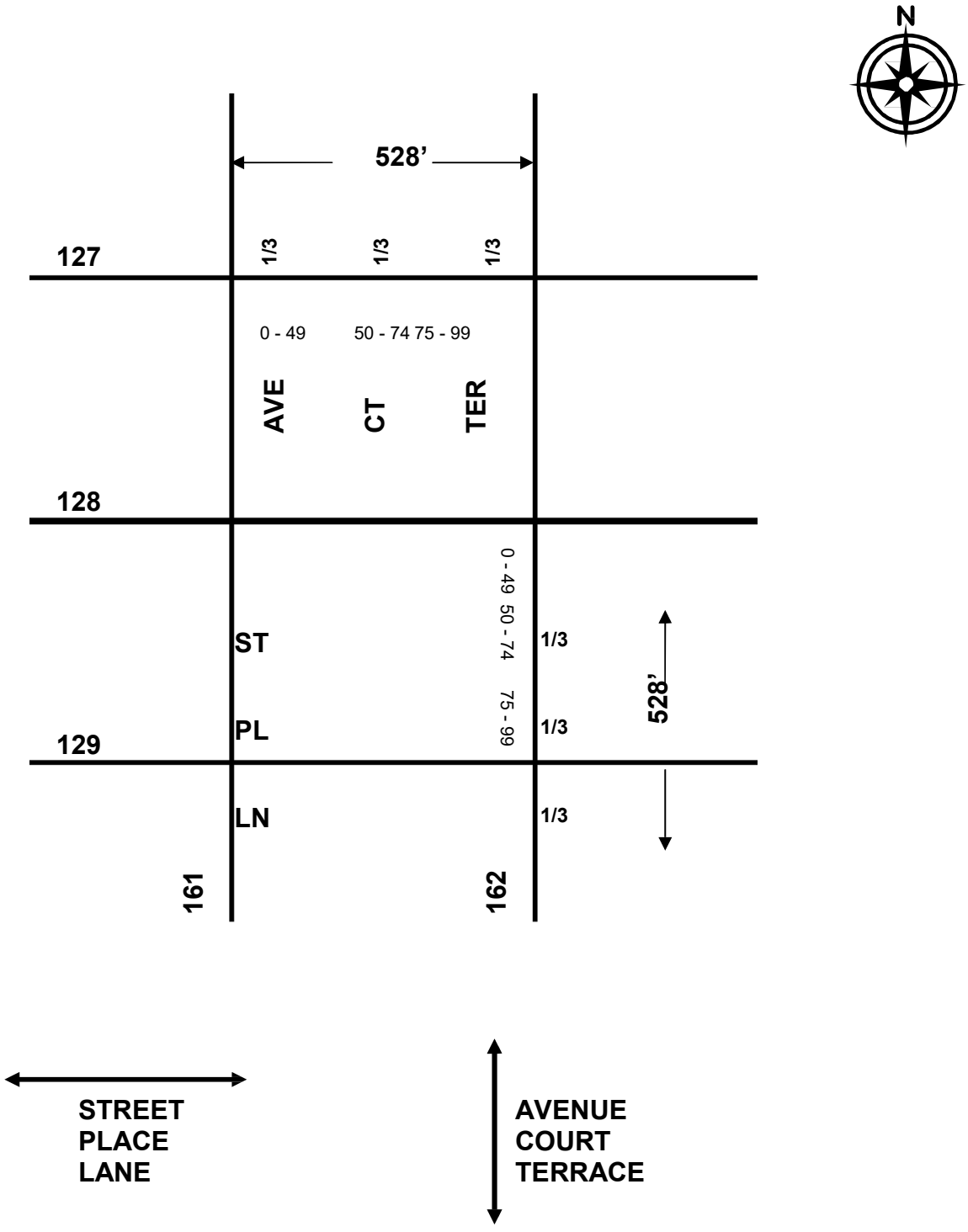
Each section is gridded using evenly spaced lines running east and west and north and south. In this example we have section 2 (which is shaded on the previous page) with the grid complete. Streets, places, lanes and loops will take their names from the east-west grid lines. Avenues, courts, terraces and circles will take their names from the north-south grid lines.

TYPICAL COUNTY SECTION

Section 2—Township 17—Range 24



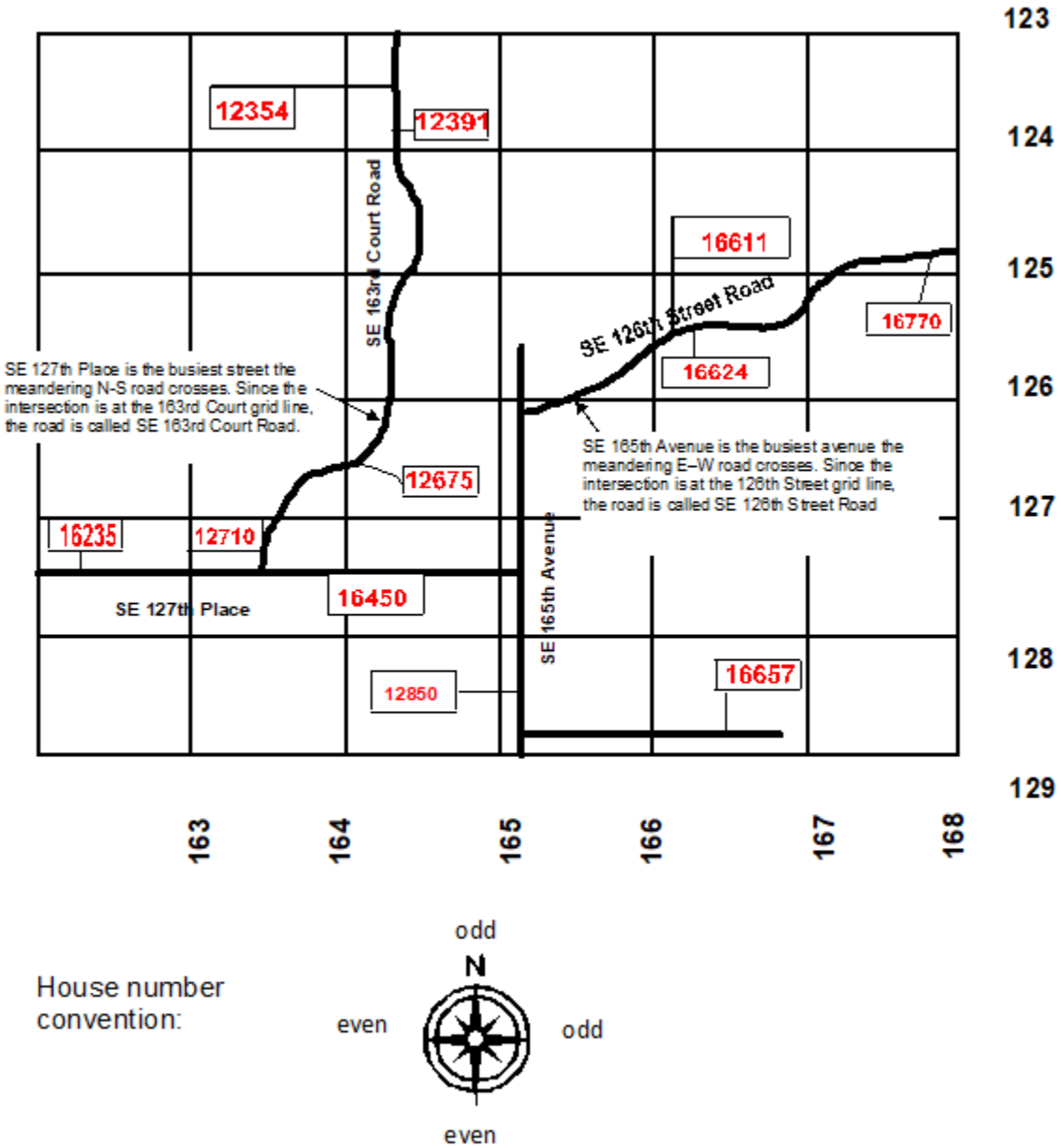
Each square formed by the intersection of four grid lines is divided into thirds for the naming of streets, places, and lanes (the east and westbound roads) and avenues, courts and terraces (the north and southbound roads). The numbers shown in each third are the house numbers that should be found in that section of roadway. The length of each side of the square is usually 528 feet.



ROAD NAMING AND STRUCTURE ADDRESSING

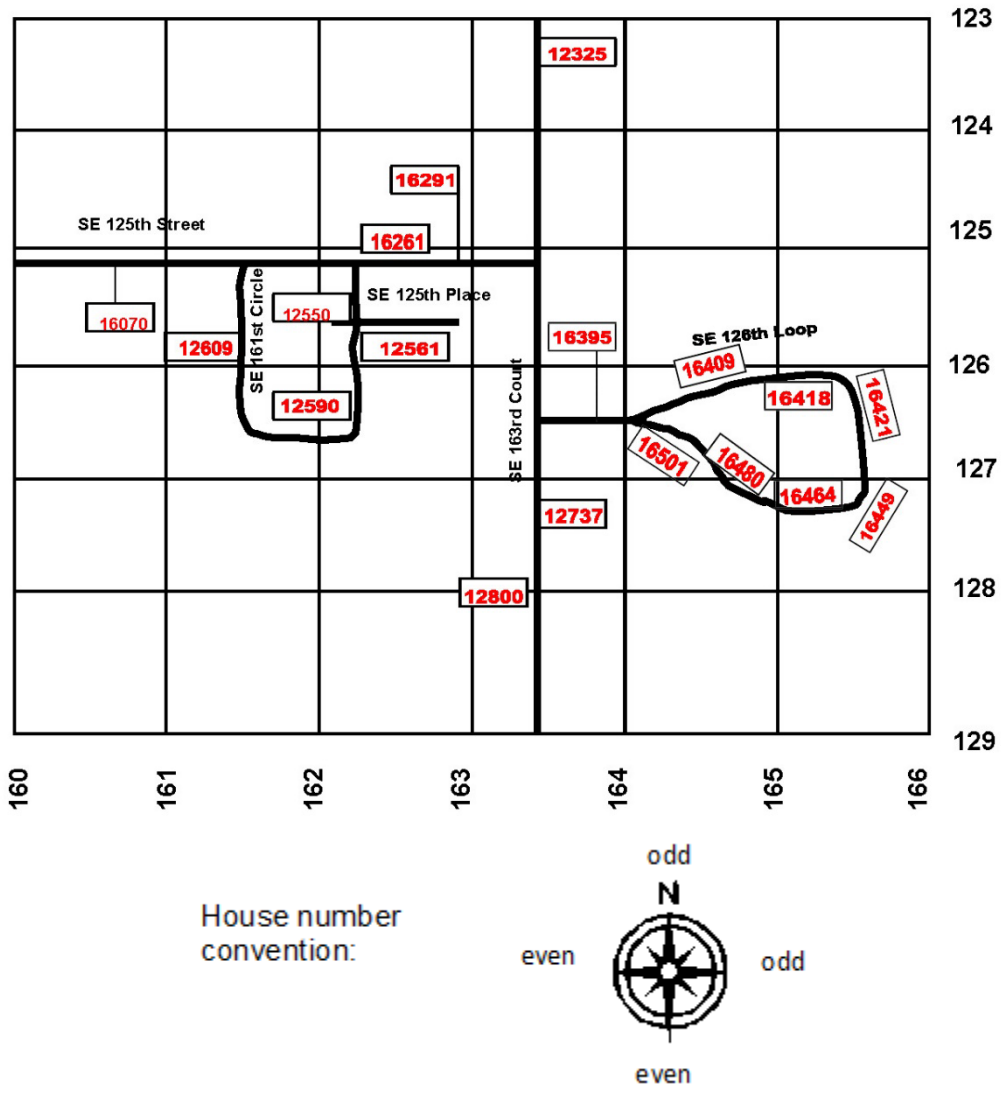
The final step is to name the roads and give house numbers to the structures. The numbers are chosen for even spacing through the grid, and the odd/even house number convention is shown in the lower right. The addressing of straight north and south and east and west roads is easily done from the grid. Some roads, however, do not fall into these categories. If the road meanders and crosses grid lines, it is named for its predominant direction (north and south or east and west) and from the intersecting road at the end that has the most traffic (in this way the number sequencing for the busy road stays intact). These roads have “ROAD” as the street type at the end of their name. This example has two such roads.

This type of road may be out of number sequence on some cross streets.



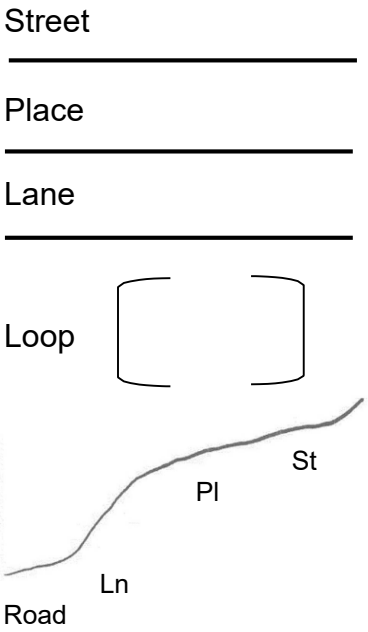
House number convention:

If a loop or circle is involved, one end of it is named from the grid square that best matches the numbering sequence of the cross street. Loops are addressed like streets and circles are addressed the same as avenues. Because loops and circles usually travel in many directions (they are curved) house numbering is sequential. This results in having the odd addresses on the same side of the road all the way around and the even numbers on the other side all the way around. Were the standard house numbering convention used, odd numbers and even numbers would often swap sides of the street.



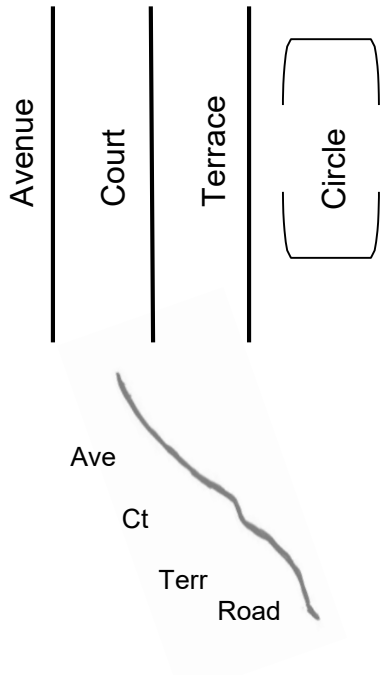
MARION COUNTY QUADRANT SYSTEM

East-Westbound roads



Named from EAST to WEST grid lines

North-Southbound roads



Named from NORTH to SOUTH grid lines

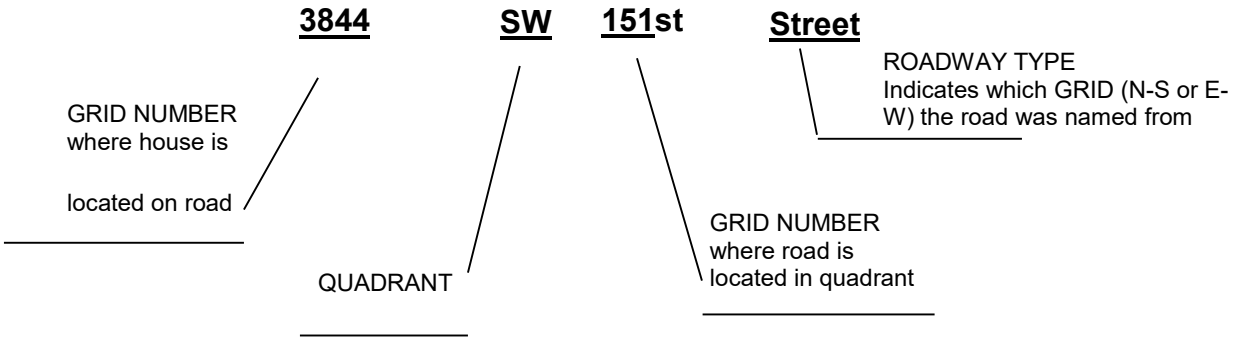
Streets, places and lanes (with or without road on the end) run east and west (or mostly east and west).
Avenues, courts and terraces (with or without road on the end) run north and south (or mostly north and south).

ROADS: When a street crosses several grid lines it receives a ***road*** designation at the end. For example, street road; court road; lane road. This alerts the traveler that the cross street block range will **not** hold true for the house number.

For example, if you are traveling north and cross 35th Street the house numbers will begin with 3500, however if you are traveling north and cross 35th Street Road the house numbers will not follow the cross street – they may be in the 3400s or 3700s. There is no way to tell without a quadrant map, some roads meander a little and some a lot.

LOOPS and CIRCLES are numbered sequentially (using quadrant house numbers) from one end to the other; ODD and EVEN house numbers do not swap sides of the street.

HOW TO DECODE AN ADDRESS



Follow these easy step to find an address location using a quadrant map:

1) Locate quadrant
2) Determine road type (north and southbound or east and westbound)
3) Use road type and quadrant number to locate road GRID LINE and then road
4) Locate house number GRID LINE where it crosses the road
5) This intersection is the location of the address