

THE MARION COUNTY QUADRANT ADDRESSING SYSTEM

The Marion County Quadrant Addressing System began in Ocala and has expanded throughout the County in accordance with *Marion County Ordinance #04-24*, which can be found at www.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 Belleview, Dunnellon, McIntosh and Ocala. These cities control their street naming and /or house numbering or both.

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.

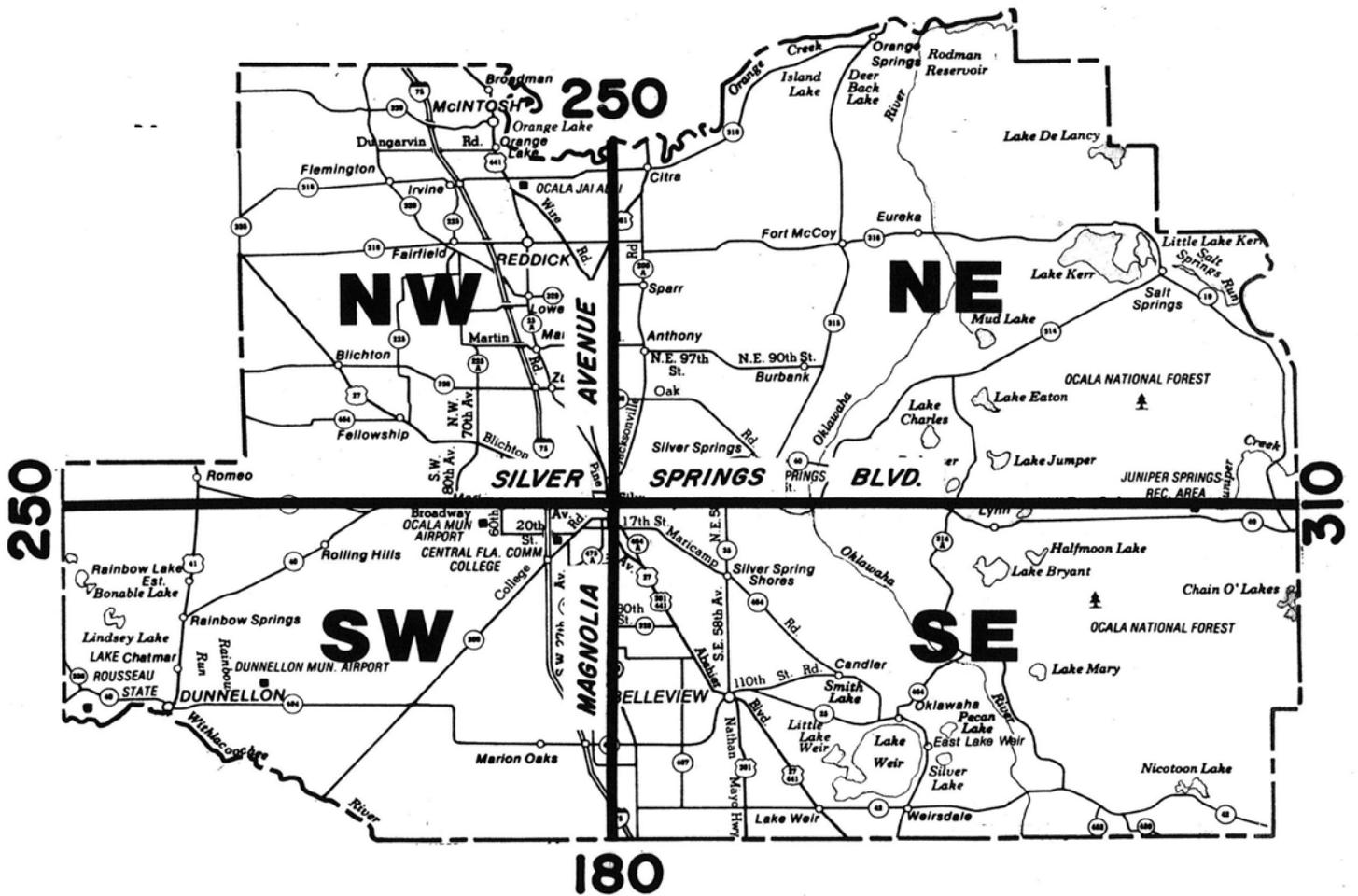


NOTE TO READER: As you travel through the County, please make note of any addressing areas that are confusing or appear to be in error. Please let us know by stopping by the 9-1-1 office, calling us or sending us an e-mail. Your input is welcome and it will help make Marion County addressing the finest location system in the State.

Marion County
Board of County Commissioners
9-1-1 MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT
2630 SE 3rd St.
Ocala, FL 34471
352/671-8460 (phone)
352/671-8798 (fax)
911@marioncountyfl.org

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 Ft. King Street and Magnolia Avenue in the City of Ocala. The resulting four quadrants have the directionals of NE, SE, SW, and NW.



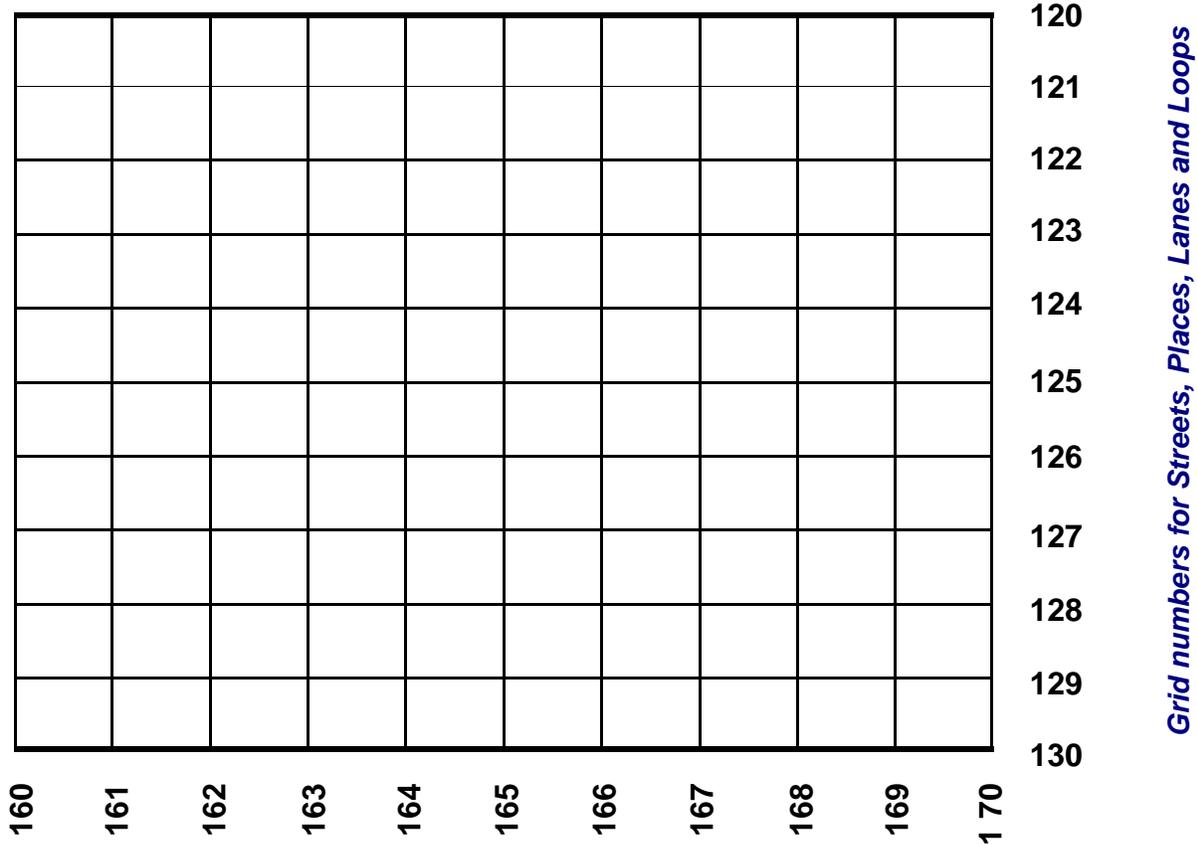
Marion County



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 E-W grid lines. Avenues, Courts, Terraces and Circles will take their names from the N-S grid lines

TYPICAL COUNTY SECTION

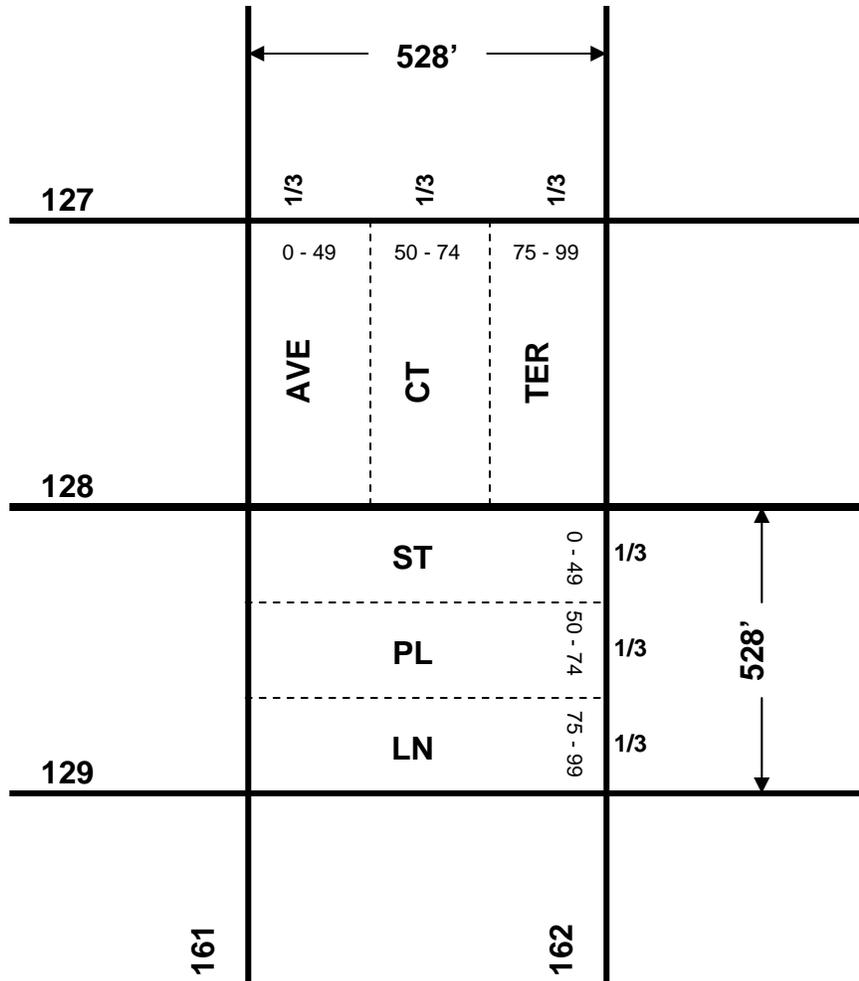
Section 2—Township 17—Range 24



Grid numbers for Avenues, Courts, Terraces and Circles



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 West roads) and Avenues, Courts and Terraces (the North and South 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.



- 1) STREET
- 2) PLACE
- 3) LANE



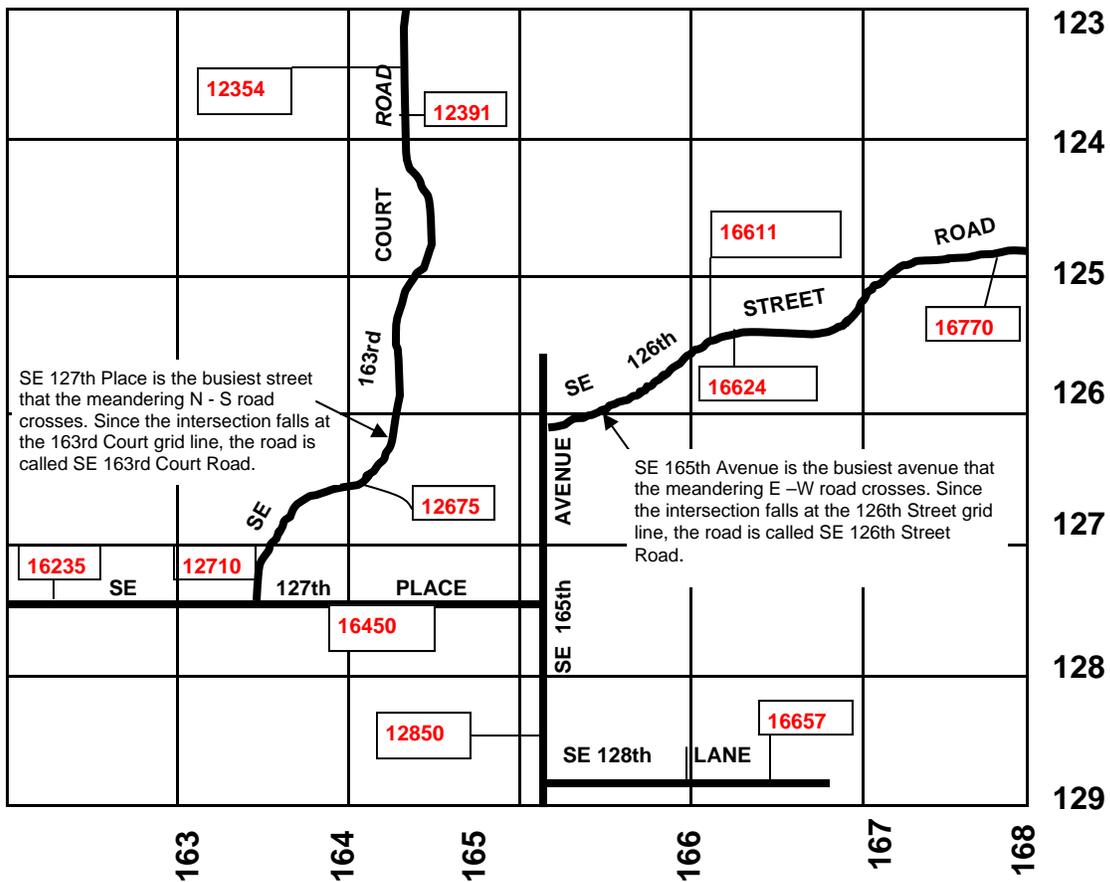
- 1) AVENUE
- 2) COURT
- 3) TERRACE



ROAD NAMING AND STRUCTURE ADDRESSING

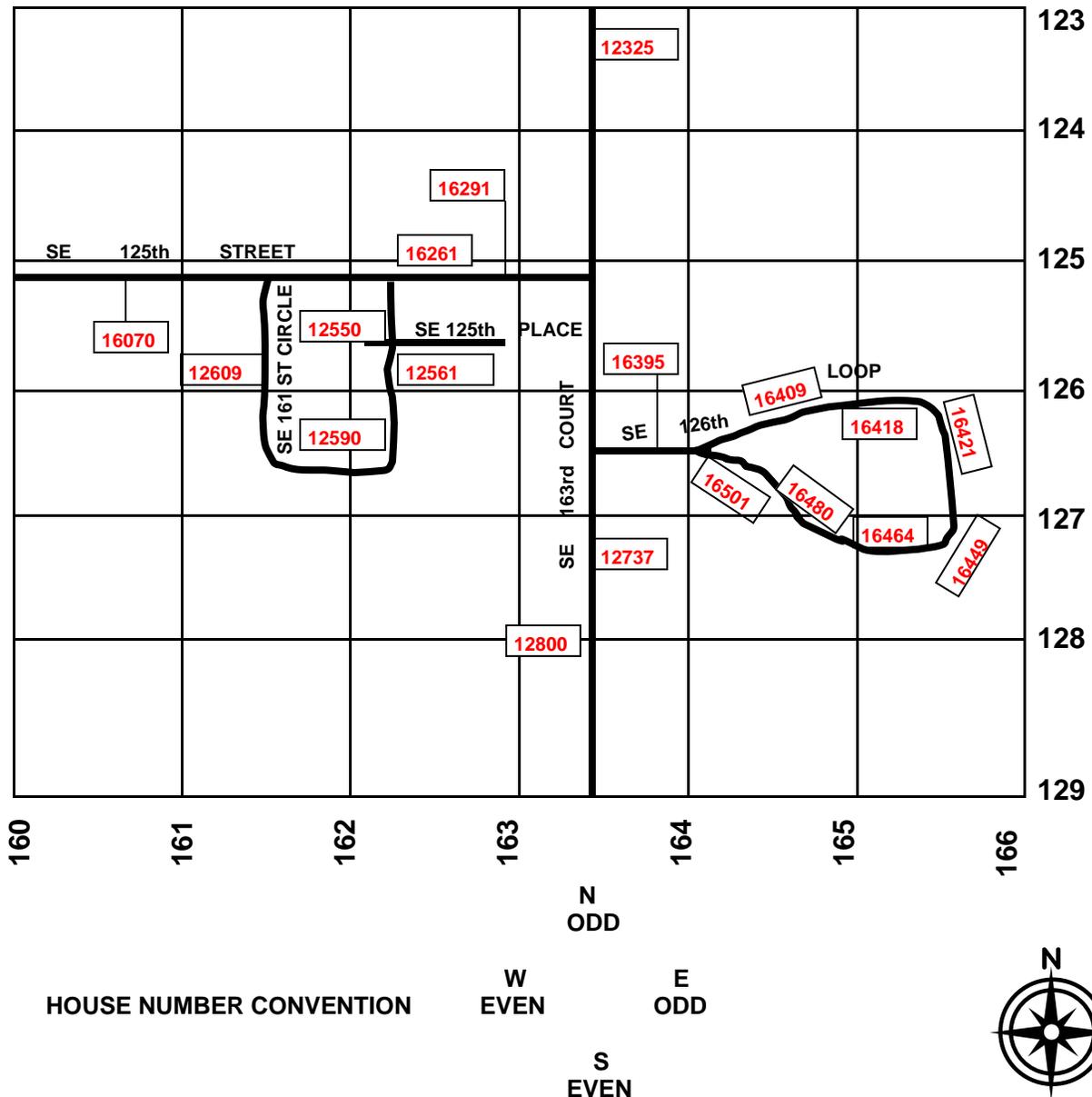
The final step is to name the roads and give house numbers to the structures. The numbers are chosen for even spacing through the grid, and the odd/even house number convention is shown in the lower right. The addressing of straight N-S and E-W roads is easily done from the grid. Some roads, however, do not fall into these categories. If the road meanders and crosses grid lines, it is named for its predominant direction (N & S or E & W) 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.

Remember— this type of road may be out of number sequence on some cross-streets.



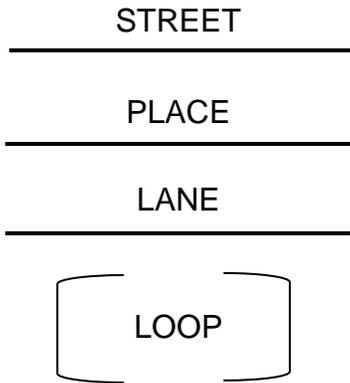
ROAD NAMING AND STRUCTURE ADDRESSING (CONT'D.)

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.

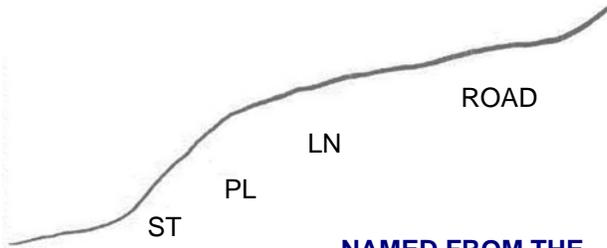
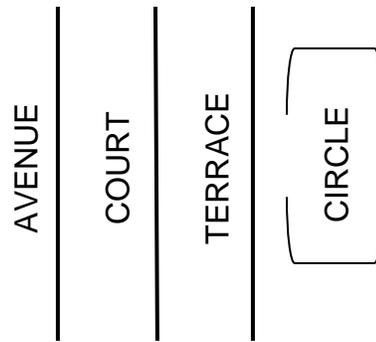


MARION COUNTY QUADRANT SYSTEM

East — West Roads



North — South Roads



NAMED FROM THE EAST — WEST GRID LINES



NAMED FROM THE NORTH — SOUTH GRID LINES

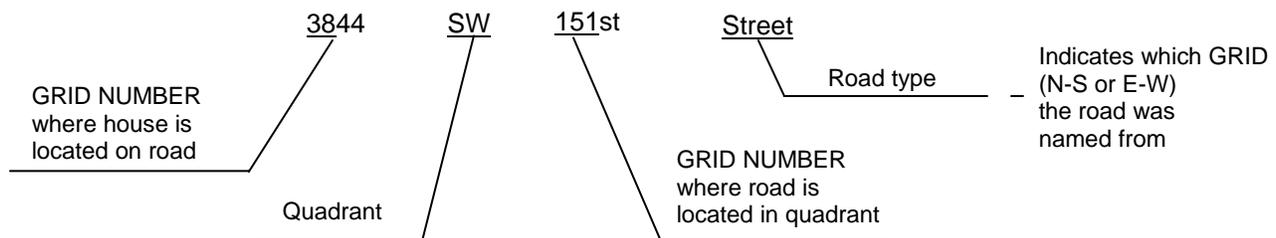
Streets, Places and Lanes (with or without Road on the end) run East and West (or mostly East and West).

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, e.g. 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 (N—S or E—W)
- 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