

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
IN AND FOR LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR
THE PRESERVATION OF
AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORY
AND CULTURE, INC. d/b/a
NAPAAHC, on behalf of itself, a Florida
not-for-profit corporation, and its
members; and BLACK HISTORY
ALLIANCE, INC., on behalf of itself,
a Florida not-for-profit corporation, and
its members,

Plaintiffs,

v.

FLORIDA A&M UNIVERSITY
BOARD OF TRUSTEES; Larry
Robinson, Ph.D., In his official
capacity as President; William
Hudson, Ph.D., in his official
capacity as Vice President for
Student Affairs,

Defendants,

Case No. 2022CA 294

2022
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CLERK & CONTROLLER
LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

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**PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR AN EMERGENCY TEMPORARY
INJUNCTION AND/OR A TEMPORARY INJUNCTION**

Pursuant to Florida Rule of Civil Procedure 1.610, Plaintiffs NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORY AND CULTURE, INC. (“NAPAAHC”), and BLACK HISTORY ALLIANCE, INC., move the Court for a temporary injunction enjoining Defendants FLORIDA A&M UNIVERSITY BOARD OF TRUSTEES; Larry Robinson, Ph.D., in his official capacity as President; William Hudson, Ph.D., in his official capacity as Vice President for Student Affairs, (“Defendants” or “FAMU”) from demolishing Truth Hall, a female dormitory. In support of their motion, Plaintiffs state as follows:

INTRODUCTION

Absent injunctive relief from this Court, irreparable harm will be done after the demolition of Truth Hall, a potentially contributing property to the 1996 designated-Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College National Historic District. If this property is demolished, it will join the now-demolished McGuinn Hall (circa 1938), Diamond Hall (circa), Cropper Hall (circa), and Wheatley Hall (circa). Each of these properties had been listed in the National Register of Historic Places in May 1996, as contributing properties to the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College National Historic District. Truth Hall was not listed in the original district nomination as a contributing property,

because of its age at that time, which was thirty-eight (38) years. In order for a property to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places, its age must be at least fifty (50) years. However, the dormitory's age is now sixty-three (63) years, which makes it eligible for listing as a contributing resource.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University was established in 1887. There are several buildings on the campus that have been listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and the continued demolition of historic structures by FAMU will cause irreparable harm to its landmark status as a National Historic District. Further, the Plaintiffs assert that FAMU has failed to comply with Chapter 267, Florida Statutes, which mandates that any state owned buildings or land that have attained National Historic status, must be cleared with the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources Office of Compliance and Review.

The Plaintiffs further assert that the demolition of this historic structure will further disenfranchise African-American and other minority contractors, who have thus far not been involved in this process. We further assert that minority contractors have not been involved heretofore in the demolition of other FAMU campus landmarks, nor in the construction of its new Center for

Access and Student Success, which also violates state and federal minority-contracting laws, such as those included in Chapter 287, Florida Statutes.

ARGUMENT

A. Standard for Granting a Motion for Injunctive Relief

The “obvious purpose” of a temporary injunction is to maintain the status quo pending the determination of a case. *Smith v. Hous. Auth.*, 3 So.2d 880, 881 (Fla. 1941) (en banc). Plaintiffs are entitled to a temporary injunction if they “satisfy a four-part test under Florida law: ‘a substantial likelihood of success on the merits; lack of an adequate remedy at law; irreparable harm absent the entry of an injunction; and that injunctive relief will serve the public interest.’” *Liberty Counsel v. Fla. Bar Bd. of Governors*, 12 So.3d 183, 186 n.7 (Fla. 2009) (quoting *Reform Party of Fla. v. Black*, 885 So.2d 303, 305 (Fla. 2004)); see also *St. John’s Inv. Mgmt. Co. v. Albaneze*, 22 So.3d 728, 731 (Fla. 1st DCA 2009). As set forth below, Plaintiffs easily satisfy these four requirements, and granting a temporary injunction will preserve the status quo, allowing FAMU to maintain its status as a National Historic District, and preventing the demolition of a contributing property, which is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

B. Considerations of Public Interest Support Issuance of an Injunction

Finally, the issuance of an injunction will serve the public interest. No public interest will be served by continuing to demolish historic buildings on the university campus. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 was passed primarily to acknowledge the importance of protecting the nation's heritage from rampant federal development. It was the triumph of more than a century of struggle by a grassroots movement of committed preservationists.

Plaintiffs assert that significant public support exists to keep and maintain this building on the campus of Florida A&M University, including from current students, alumni and other stakeholders.

CONCLUSION

Because Plaintiffs have shown a substantial likelihood of success on the merits, that irreparable harm will result if the Act is not enjoined, that they lack an adequate remedy at law, and that the relief requested will serve the public interest, this Court should issue a temporary injunction against enforcement of the demolition.

Dated: February 18, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Delaitre Hollinger

Delaitre Hollinger

Pro Se

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORY AND CULTURE, INC.

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Respectfully submitted,

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ATTACHMENTS



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Demolition of Truth Hall,

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Sun, Feb 13, 2022 at 7:48 PM

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President Robinson, Governors and Trustees,

I write to you to ask that the university pause the demolition of yet another historic structure on the illustrious campus of Florida A&M University. As President of the National Association for the Preservation of African-American History and Culture, Inc. and Chair of the Tallahassee Branch NAACP's African-American Historical Preservation Committee, I am deeply concerned that the campus, which through the efforts of the late Professor James N. Eaton, Sr. (Meek-Eaton Black Archives) was designated by the United States Department of the Interior as a National Historic District in 1996, will endanger this coveted status if we continue to demolish historic structures at this pace.

The demolition of National Register-listed properties, such as McGuinn Hall, Diamond Hall, Cropper Hall and Wheatley Hall, was alarming to many alumni and university stakeholders. Such is the demolition of Truth Hall, which though not listed as a contributing property in the National Historic District, continues the trajectory of tearing down the campus's historic buildings for "greenspace."

As a fifth generation Tallahassee resident, and a product of this illustrious institution, I ask that the leadership pause this action, and seek to engage students, alumni, faculty and staff in the decision making process. These buildings not only hold delicate memories for generations of FAMUans, they also hold immense and irreplaceable historic value. We must also take care not to continue to demolish buildings that have been listed as a part of the historic district.

We ask that you pause this action and seek an alternative repurposing of Truth Hall. As university officials have stated, students want modern amenities. This is true, and as such, a repurpose of Truth Hall for administrative offices, classrooms, or some other use; perhaps an additional historic extension for the Black Archives, would enable us to preserve what remains of the campus's architectural character.

During the tenure of Dr. James H. Ammons, in 2010, the university used PECO dollars to gut, renovate, and restore dormitories and classroom buildings, some of which date back to the 1920s; including Sampson and Young Halls, also listed as contributing properties to the historic district. If this could be done then, it most certainly can be done for other buildings on campus.

We must do all that we can, and use every resource at our disposal in the positions that we are in, to preserve this rich history.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Delaitre J. Hollinger
President and CEO
National Association for the Preservation of African-American History and Culture, Inc.

Chairman
Tallahassee Branch NAACP

African-American Historical Preservation Committee

--

**National Association for the Preservation of
African-American History & Culture, Inc.
www.blackpreservation.org**

HISTORICAL and ARCHITECTURAL
SURVEY of the
FLORIDA AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL
UNIVERSITY



Tallahassee, Florida

VOLUME II

JAMES N. EATON
Principal Investigator

MURELL DAWSON
Research Associate

SHARYN THOMPSON
Consulting Historian/Surveyor

GWENDOLYN WALDORF
Consulting Historian/Surveyor

September 1995

Final Report

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 1.3: 10/89

TITLE HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF THE FLORIDA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL UNIVERSITY

AUTHOR(S) Eaton, James N., Dawson, Murell, Thompson, Sharyn, and Waldorf, Gwendolyn

ARCHAEOLOGIST/HISTORIAN Eaton, J.; Dawson, Murell; Thompson, Sharyn; Waldorf, Gwendolyn

AFFILIATION Black Archives, Research Center and Museum, Tallahassee, FL

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KEY WORDS/PHRASES DESCRIBING SURVEY (max of 30 columns each)
Florida A and M University, FAMU, Normal School for Colored Students, Georgian Revival Black Archives

CORPORATION, GOVERNMENT UNIT, OR PERSON SPONSORING SURVEY

NAME Black Archives, Research Center and Museum

ADDRESS Florida A and M University Campus, Tallahassee, FL 32307

DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY: NUMBER OF DISTINCT AREAS SURVEYED 2
 MONTH/YEAR DATES FOR FIELD WORK: START 3/95 THRU 9/95
 TOTAL AREA @492 ha/(ac) IF CORRIDOR: WIDTH m/ft LENGTH km/mi
 TYPE OF SURVEY (Use as many as apply): architectural archaeological
 underwater
 OTHER TYPE(S):

METHODS EMPLOYED (Use as many as apply): unknown archival
pedestrian shovel test test excav. posthole
extensive excav. auger survey coring local informt
remote sensing windshield surf.exposrs probing
 OTHER METHODS:

SCOPE/INTENSITY/PROCEDURES All of FAMU's north and south campuses were examined for period buildings, structures, sites and objects by walking and windshield surveys. Those meeting criteria were intensely surveyed with detailed archival research. Houses adjacent to campus that are threatened by expansion were given intensive level survey.

SITES Significance discussed? Y N Circle NR-elig/signif site nos:
 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES : COUNT 2 LIST (Le242) and (Le294)

NEWLY RECORDED SITES : COUNT 29 LIST (Le2343) (Le2344) (Le2345) (Le2346) (Le2347) (Le2348) (Le2349) (Le2350) (Le2351) (Le2352) (Le2353) (Le2354) (Le2355) (Le2356) (Le2357) (Le2358) (Le2359) (Le2360) (Le2361) (Le2362) (Le2363) (Le2364) (Le2365) (Le2366) (Le2367) (Le2368) (Le2369)

COUNTIES: Leon

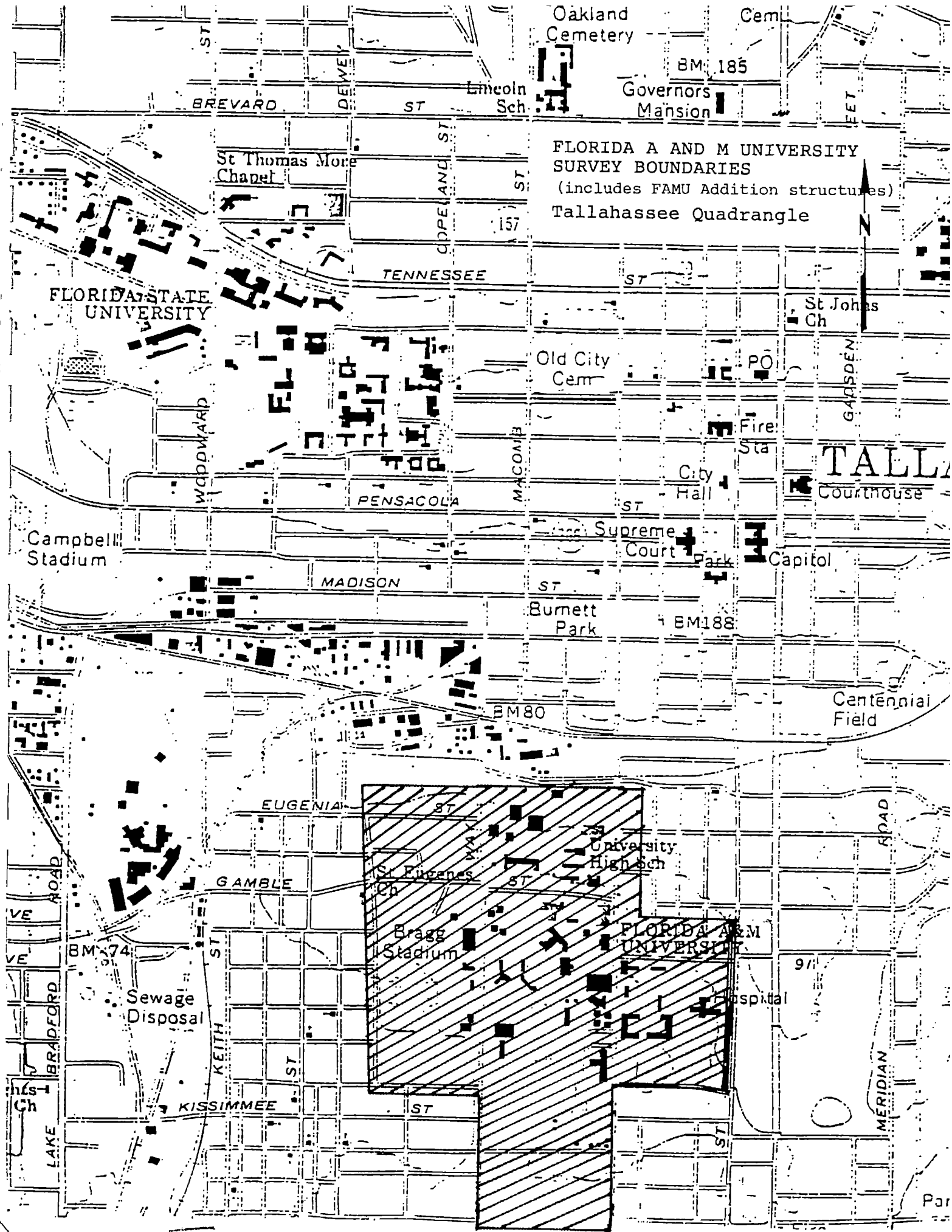
USGS MAP(S) Tallahassee Quadrangle

TOWNSHIP/RANGE (list all township/range combinations eg, 04S/29E)
1S/1E

REMARKS (Use reverse if needed): Age criteria for FAMU campus buildings was to 1953, when Florida A and M College received University status; age criteria for houses surveyed on M. L. King Blvd. was 1945 or before.

OUTLINE OR HIGHLIGHT SURVEY AREA ON FDOT COUNTY HWY. MAP.
 ATTACH OR PHOTOCOPY ONTO BACK OF FORM.

* For use of Fla. Master Site File only: Div of Historical Resources/R A Gray Bldg/500 S. Bronough St/Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250



Oakland Cemetery

BM 185

Governors Mansion

BREVARD ST

ST

Lincoln Sch

FLORIDA A AND M UNIVERSITY SURVEY BOUNDARIES (includes FAMU Addition structures) Tallahassee Quadrangle

St Thomas More Chapel

COPELAND ST

ST

157

TENNESSEE ST

ST

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

St Johns Ch

Old City Cem

PO

Fire Sta

TALLAHASSEE Courthouse

WOODWARD ST

PENSACOLA ST

MACOMBE ST

ST

City Hall

Supreme Court

Capitol

Campbell Stadium

MADISON ST

Burnett Park

BM 188

Centennial Field

BM 80

EUGENIA ST

ST

University High Sch

GAMBLE ST

St. Eugenes Ch

Bragg Stadium

FLORIDA A & M UNIVERSITY

BM 374

Sewage Disposal

Hospital

KEITH ST

ST

KISSIMMEE ST

ST

ROAD

MERIDIAN

BRADFORD ROAD

Ch

LAKE

Par

FMSF NOTE TO IMAGE VIEWER

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Check material affected:

Blueprints

Map

Site Forms

Other, specify _____

This material can be viewed at the Florida Master Site File.

HISTORICAL and ARCHITECTURAL
SURVEY of the
FLORIDA AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL
UNIVERSITY



Tallahassee, Florida

VOLUME I

JAMES N. EATON
Principal Investigator

MURELL DAWSON
Research Associate

SHARYN THOMPSON
Consulting Historian/Surveyor

GWENDOLYN WALDORF
Consulting Historian/Surveyor

September 1995

Final Report

HISTORICAL and ARCHITECTURAL
SURVEY of the
FLORIDA AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL
UNIVERSITY



Tallahassee, Florida

Volume I: Survey Overview, Contextual History

JAMES N. EATON

Principal Investigator

MURELL DAWSON

Research Associate

SHARYN THOMPSON

Consulting Historian/Surveyor

GWENDOLYN WALDORF

Consulting Historian/Surveyor

September 1995

Final Report

This project has been financed in part with historic preservation grant assistance provided by the Bureau of Historic Preservation, Division of Historical Resources, Florida Department of State, assisted by the Historic Preservation Advisory Council. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views and opinions of the Florida Department of State, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Florida Department of State.

TABLE of CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Preface	<i>ii</i>
Introduction	1
Acknowledgements	3
Survey Methods	4
Survey Results	6
Map and Buildings Surveyed: FAMU Campus	10
Map and Buildings Surveyed: FAMU Addition	13
Contextual History	16
Bibliography	102

Appendices

- A. FAMU Survey -- Florida Site File forms
- B. FAMU Addition and Bond Community:
 Florida Site File forms for Selected Properties
- C. National Register of Historic Places nomination
 proposal for the Florida Agricultural and
 Mechanical College Historic District

PREFACE

As founder and director of the Black Archives, Research Center and Museum, and as a Professor of History at Florida Agricultural & Mechanical University for more than 37 years, I have long recognized the rich history and culture of FAMU, along with its impact on the local, state and national communities. On April 1, 1989, during a conference with personnel from the Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation, President Frederick S. Humphries expressed a sincere interest in having the Florida A & M University campus declared a national historic district.

The State Normal College for Colored Students, later called the Florida State Normal and Industrial School for Negroes, was founded in 1887, under the leadership of an African prince, Thomas De Saille Tucker, making it the only university in the nation founded by African royalty. The university is not only unique as a result of this, it was also the first and oldest co-educational state institution in Florida.

Originally located on a site that is presently the home of Florida State University, the school moved to its present location as a result of the 1890 Morrill Act, which established Black land grant institutions throughout the South. The university relocated to a site that is recognized as the highest hill in Tallahassee, then known as Highwood. It was believed to be the former site of the Duval Plantation, and until the 1920s, several former plantation buildings still existed and were utilized for educational activities.

One of the most popular and memorable landmarks on the campus was the old "slave tree." This tree remained part of the campus until it was cut down in the mid-1940s, during the construction of our present, main resource center, Coleman Memorial Library. Many of the former students and faculty members, based on comments from our oral history tapings, still remember the old slave tree and its impact on the students who matriculated here and the faculty and staff members who were employed here.

Realizing the urgency of this project, it is with great fortune and opportunity that the Black Archives is involved in such an important undertaking. The Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Historic Preservation, provided a \$24,000 matching grant that has enabled us to secure the expertise of outstanding consultants in the likes of Sharyn Thompson and Gwendolyn Waldorf. These two, my associate Murell Dawson, and I, have conducted detailed investigations on

the university's history, concentrating especially on the architectural characteristics of structures built fifty or more years ago.

As a historian and humanitarian, I think it is an honor to have the university nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register is the official schedule of the nation's cultural property that is worthy of preservation. Inclusion in the National Register makes a property eligible for certain limited protections and benefits. FAMU will be the third Black, state-supported, land grant college to achieve this status. This action will definitely fulfill the desire expressed by Dr. Humphries and others who attended the 1989 conference.

In closing, I would like to thank those individuals from the community, the Florida Department of State and staff members from FAMU who helped make the success of this project possible.

James N. Eaton

James N. Eaton
Principal Investigator
September 5, 1995

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Florida Agricultural & Mechanical University received a \$24,000 survey grant in 1993 from the Division of Historical Resources, Florida Department of State, as recommended by the Historic Preservation Advisory Council. Matching funds and services were provided by Florida A & M University's Black Archives, Research Center and Museum and by the Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board. The Black Archives, directed by Professor James N. Eaton, retained Gwendolyn Waldorf and Sharyn Thompson as consulting historians/surveyors to conduct the historical and architectural research. Murell Dawson was selected to develop an oral history program to record information about FAMU's early development. The project began 27 March 1995, with the completion date scheduled for 30 September 1995.

The purpose of the architectural/historical survey of the Florida A & M University campus was to

1) identify buildings and structures that merit survey under the guidelines established for the National Register of Historic Places;

2) identify buildings and structures that are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under

Criterion A (property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history),

Criterion B (property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past),

Criterion C (property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction), and/or

Criterion G (property is less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the last 50 years;

3) prepare a nomination proposal to the National Register of Historic Places for the Florida A & M College Historic District;

4) initiate an oral history program to support the research and documentation of the University's historical and architectural resources.

This report describes the results of the research that culminated in a nomination proposal for the campus, a detailed history of the school's architectural development, and a preliminary study/survey of two historic neighborhoods bordering the campus.

Florida A & M University reflects more than a century of tradition and history. Since it was established at its present site in 1891, it has been an influential force in African-American education in Florida. The contribution of the school's built environment to Florida's history is also significant. And, while research about the neighborhoods was not required under the grant's scope of work, the historians'/surveyors' assessment is that the neighborhoods are important to understanding the development of the University, and to preserving its historical character. The urgent need for a comprehensive survey of the neighborhoods is emphasized by Florida A & M's plans for expansion into the surrounding residential areas, and by the recent loss of two extremely important residences in the 1700 block of South M. L. King Boulevard. The A. A. Turner House was destroyed by fire on 16 June 1995. Also in June, the A. E. Martin House was sold and then dismantled.

Florida Site File forms for the buildings surveyed on the Florida A and M University campus are included in this report as Appendix A. Brief historical overviews of FAMU Addition and the Bond Community, and Site File forms for selected houses on South M. L. King Boulevard are included in this report as Appendix B. The National Register nomination proposal for the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College Historic District is Appendix C.

Acknowledgements

The Architectural /Historical Survey of Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University could not have been completed without the assistance of many people. The members of the research team would like to thank the following individuals for sharing their memories and their professional expertise during the project:

Florida A and M University -- Mr. Robert Goodwin, Director, Physical Facilities Planning Office; Ms. Linda Bell, Physical Facilities Planning Office; Mr. Sam Hand, Landscape Department; and the Rev. Larry, Hunt, Baptist Student Union.

Oral History Program -- Mrs. Irene DeCoursey, Mrs. Ellen Turner Matheus, Mr. Harold Jenkins, Mrs. Ethel McFadden Kemp, Ms. Clarissa McFadden, Dr. Courtney E. Walker, Dr. Johnnie Que Blake, Dr. Benjamin L. Perry, Mr. Cornelius Speed, Mrs. Douglas Stephens, Mrs. Lola Stewart, Dr. C. E. Walker, and Mrs. Annie Hill Wilson.

Bureau of Historic Preservation, Florida Department of State -- Mr. Fred Gaske, Ms. Vicki Cole, Mr. Gary Goodwin, Mr. Philip Wiseley, Mr. Walter Marder, Mr. Carl Shiver, Ms. Barbara Mattick and Ms. Jacqueline Blancett.

Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board -- Mr. Don Lanham and Ms. Vivian Young.

Florida Photographic Archives -- Mrs. Joan Morris and Ms. Joanna (Jody) Norman.

A special acknowledgement to Mr. Kevin McGorty, former Manager of the Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board, who assisted with the initial development and funding of the FAMU survey project.

SURVEY METHODS

SURVEY METHODS

The Florida A & M University survey was conducted in accordance with guidelines established for the National Register of Historic Places. The following survey criteria were compiled to determine which buildings are contributing and non-contributing to the proposed Campus Historic District.

Contributing: Buildings dating within the campus's period of historical development (1891 to 1953) that possess distinct architectural and/or historical significance; buildings with minor alterations that have maintained their architectural integrity and visually contribute to the campus's cohesiveness.

Non-contributing: Buildings dating beyond the campus's period of historical development, after its status was changed from a College to a University (post 1953); buildings dating within the campus's period of historical development, but with major alterations; structures that detract from the campus's integrity and character because of incompatible proportions, scale or exterior fabrics.

Professor James Eaton coordinated the research project and reviewed all documentation and text for historical accuracy. Sharyn Thompson had primary responsibility for the architectural documentation, and preparation of the National Register nomination proposal and the Survey Report. Gwendolyn Waldorf had primary responsibility for the contextual histories for the Survey Report and the National Register nomination proposal. Murell Dawson was responsible for the oral history project and for providing research support for the historical/architectural survey.

Field work and library research for the historical/architectural survey began on 29 March 1995. The survey team conducted walking and windshield surveys of the campus and of the adjacent residential neighborhoods. The location of the campus buildings thought to be in the "contributing" category were noted on a map during the initial surveys, and potential boundaries for the historic district were determined.

A total of forty-five campus buildings and structures were ultimately reviewed. These buildings were then evaluated and ranked using such criteria as date of construction, building plan/style/type, architectural integrity, association with persons of historical importance, and present

physical condition. Further walking and windshield tours were then conducted to place the highest ranked buildings within a geographical framework that would include as many as possible in the proposed historic district.

To prepare the contextual history of the Florida A & M campus, a number of standard primary and secondary references were used. These include Leon County deed, tax and probate records, Sanborn Insurance Company maps, contemporary newspapers, State of Florida records (Board of Control minutes, Reports of the Department of Public Instruction), Tallahassee city directories, historical photographs, campus publications, and materials located in the various collections at the FAMU Black Archives, the P. K. Yonge Library at the University of Florida, Florida State University, the State Library of Florida, the State Archives of Florida, the Division of Historical Resources (Bureaus of Historic Preservation and Archaeological Research) and the Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board. Important primary information also resulted from the oral history project initiated by the Black Archives to support the architectural and historical research. The tapes and videos from this study will be cataloged as part of the Archives' permanent collection. Secondary sources include many books and articles about Florida A & M University and its early history. The Bibliography section of this report contains a complete list of all sources used.

SURVEY RESULTS

SURVEY RESULTS

The Historical/Architectural Survey of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University Campus produced an extensive history of FAMU which details the physical development of the University and documents the buildings on campus from 1891 to 1953. It also produced two updated site file forms (Gibbs Cottage 8Le242 and Carnegie Library 8Le294), and eighteen site file forms for properties on the campus that met criteria for survey. A National Register nomination proposal was prepared for the Florida A & M College Campus Historic District.

Although not within the scope of work required for the survey, eleven site file forms were completed for residences on the eastern boundary of the campus. These homes are important because of their architecture and because of various historical associations with the University.

Historical Development

Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University is the only Land Grant University established for African-Americans in Florida. The institution was founded in 1887 as a normal school to provide teacher training. In 1890, with passage of the second Morrill Act, the State Normal College for Colored Students had equal access to federal land grant funds in support of higher education for mechanical arts and agricultural programs. The Normal School's share of the revenue allowed the lease and purchase of land on the southern boundary of Tallahassee -- to provide a permanent site for the school -- and the hiring of additional staff to expand its course offerings.

The research into the beginnings of the University confirms that it was located on the site of an ante-bellum plantation that had prior connections to former Territorial Governor William P. Duval. When the school moved to the hill top in 1891 the "Governor's Mansion" was utilized for (among other things) classrooms, living quarters and administrative offices. Barns on the property were incorporated into the agricultural program.

Early Architecture

As the school expanded its course offerings and more and more students were admitted, new buildings were constructed on campus to provide both classroom and dormitory space. The *Contextual History* section of this report details the succession of campus buildings that became part of the school's facilities from 1891 to 1953. For the first thirty+ years of its history (1891 to c.1924) the buildings were of wood frame construction (a few with brick veneers).

Photographs of these frame vernacular structures show that many of them incorporated features such as cupolas or bell towers, projecting "pavilions" or porticos, and architectural detailing that reflected the importance of these public places and their role within the community. Unfortunately, none of these campus buildings exist today -- the only traces of the University's early built environment are historical photographs, descriptions in campus publications, and occasional mentions in the minutes of the state Board of Control meetings.

Gibbs Cottage

The survey identified one frame vernacular building associated with the University since its very beginning, Gibbs Cottage, built by vice-president Thomas Van Rensselaer Gibbs in 1892-94. Although the Cottage has been intertwined with the school's history since before the turn of the 20th century, it only became an "official" part of the University in 1929 when it was purchased to provide housing for married faculty.

Because of its long association with the building, and the historical importance of Thomas Gibbs and other family members, the University has made efforts to preserve it. The Cottage has been moved twice to prevent its demolition. In 1988 the University obtained a State of Florida Special Category grant to stabilize the building and move it to its permanent location on South Adams Street.

Gibbs Cottage was surveyed by the Division of Archives, History and Records Management in 1975 and was also included in the agency's earlier *Capital Center Survey*. For the survey of the FAMU campus, the Cottage was photographed and a new site file form completed to update information regarding the moves and refurbishment of the exterior.

Campus Historic District

A review of the campus found that fifteen buildings appear to meet requirements for listing as a Historic District. The structures include Georgian Revival, Colonial Revival and Neo-Classical Revival academic buildings, dormitories and a dining hall which were constructed between 1907 and 1953. With the exception of the Carnegie Library these buildings are primarily 2-1/2 and 3-1/2 stories, constructed of red brick, with gable and gambrel roofs originally covered with slate. They are embellished with architectural detailing in brick, concrete and cast stone. The buildings, situated within a relatively small area of the northeast quadrant of the much larger campus, form a cohesive geographic and visual unit.

The earliest constructed building in the proposed historic district is the Carnegie Library (1907) which now houses the Black Archives, Research Center and Museum. The Neo-Classical Revival building has the distinction of being the first Carnegie Library situated at a Land Grant College for African-Americans. The Library, designed by Board of Control architect W. A. Edwards, was listed in the National Register in 1978.

Other buildings in the proposed historic district were constructed during the "Golden Era" of President J. R. E. Lee, whose administration made great advances for the University. Five of the buildings are in the Georgian Revival style; these were designed by state Board of Control architect Rudolph Weaver, and constructed between 1926 and 1938. These are Jackson Hall (1926-27), J. R. E. Lee Hall (1928), N. S. McGuinn Hall (1937-38), George H. Sampson Hall (1937-38) and Nathan B. Young Hall (1928-29). The Colonial Revival style Lucy Moten Elementary School (Teacher's Practice School), also designed by Rudolph Weaver, was built in 1931-32.

The Colonial Revival style Dining Hall was constructed in 1924 and designed by then-Board of Control architect, W. A. Edwards. The President's House is also in the Colonial Revival style. It was designed by students in the Mechanical Arts Department (with oversight and plan preparation by Weaver) and built by students in 1936. The house was christened "Sunshine Manor" by FAMU President George Gore's wife, Pearl, during the 1950s. Following World War II, a building boom occurred that produced five additional buildings that are included in the historic district. These are Coleman Library (1946), J. T. Diamond Hall (1946), Phyllis Wheatly Hall (1947), Lula B. Cropper Hall (1948) and Jones Science Hall (1953).

A National Register nomination proposal was prepared for the FAMC Historic District with fifteen contributing buildings. The district is eligible under *Criterion A* (property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history), *Criterion C* (property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction), and *Criterion G* (property is less than 50 years of age or achieved significance in the last 50 years).

Buildings Outside the Proposed Historic District

Gibbs Cottage (as discussed above) is located outside the historic district. Two other buildings surveyed are also outside the proposed historic district. These are the Central Heating Plant (1946) and the Laundry (1949) which has been converted to the M.S. Thomas Industrial Arts Buildings. The buildings, located next to one another on Wahnish Way, are both one-story brick structures.

Residential Neighborhoods

The FAMU campus has residential neighborhoods on its east and west boundaries. FAMU Addition on the east was platted in 1925. Among the first houses are those built by faculty and other campus workers who wanted to live near campus. These pre-date the subdivision. Most of the houses date from the 1920s and range from simple frame vernacular dwellings to styles that were popular in Tallahassee during the 1920s and 1930s, such as the bungalow and English cottage revival. The residences are historically associated with FAMU. The home owners were often hosts to famous African-American visitors to the campus, including Mary McCloud Bethune, George Washington Carver, Booker T. Washington, and members of the Harlem Renaissance.

Because two 1915 houses located immediately adjacent to the campus were lost in June 1995 (one to fire and another to demolition), eleven residences on the east and west sides of South M. L. King Boulevard, from the campus boundary to Osceola Street, were surveyed and site file forms completed for each. Preliminary research and oral histories were done to place this subdivision within a historical context relating to the University.

Cursory research was also done for a contextual understanding of the subdivisions on the west edge of the FAMU campus. Windshield surveys were made of the Villa Mitchell, Bond, Bond South and Cherry Hill areas. The architectural character of these areas, for the most part, is of small, modest frame vernacular residences that include shotgun houses and residences with bungalow influence.

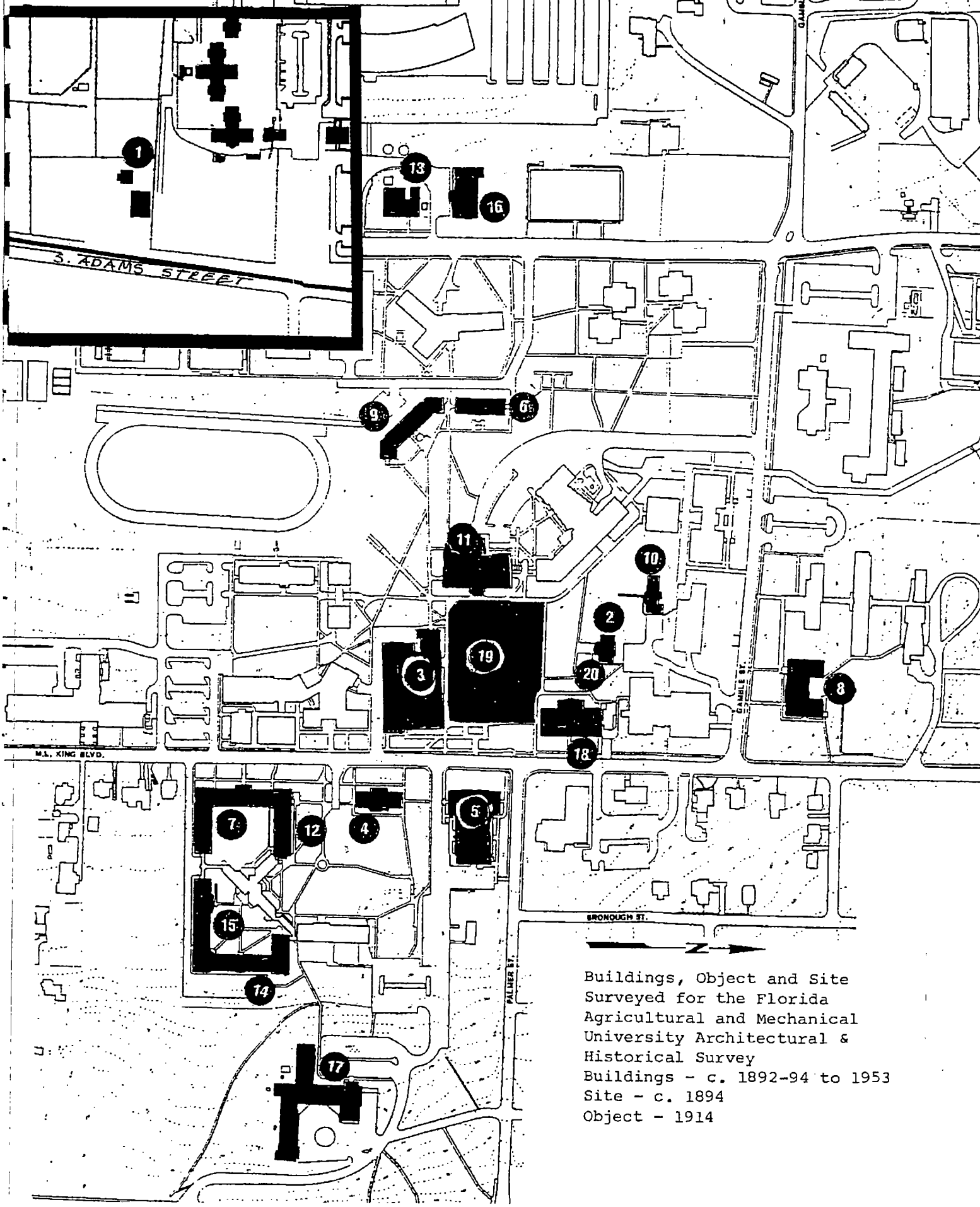
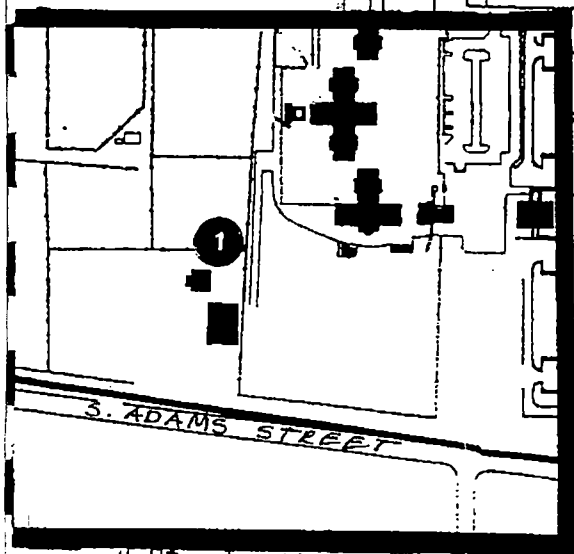
A windshield survey was also conducted of the College Terrace and Stoutamire subdivisions adjacent to the southwest corner of the campus. College Terrace, similar to FAMU Addition, is a stable, middle-class, historically African-American neighborhood. Most of the residences in these subdivisions do not meet the current "50+ years" criterion for significance.

*LIST OF STRUCTURES SURVEYED **
FLORIDA AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL UNIVERSITY

<u>No.</u>	<u>Building</u>	<u>Date Constructed</u>	<u>Style</u>
1	Gibbs Cottage (Le242)	c. 1892-94	Frame Vernacular
2	Carnegie Library/Black Archives Research Center (Le294)	1907	Neo Classical Revival
3	Dining Hall (Le2343)	1924	Colonial Revival
4	Jackson Davis Hall (Le2344)	1926	Georgian Revival
5	J.R.E. Lee Hall (Le2345)	1928	Georgian Revival
6	Nathan B. Young Hall (Le2348)	1928	Georgian Revival
7	N.S. McGuinn Hall (Le2346)	1937	Georgian Revival
8	Lucy Moten Elementary School (Le2347)	1931	Colonial Revival
9	George H. Sampson Hall (Le2349)	1937	Georgian Revival
10	Sunshine Manor (Le2350)	1936	Colonial Revival
11	Coleman Library (Le2351)	1946	Neo Colonial Revival
12	J. T. Diamond Hall (Le2352)	1946	Georgian Revival
13	Central Heating Plant (Le2359)	1945	Masonry Vernacular
14	Phyllis Wheatly Hall (Le2353)	1947	Georgian Revival
15	Lula B. Cropper Hall (Le2354)	1948	Georgian Revival
16	M. S. Thomas Building (Le2360)	1949	Masonry Vernacular
17	Foote/Hilyer Administration Building (Le2355)	1949	Georgian Revival

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------|---------|------------------|
| 18 | E. B. Jones Hall (Le2356) | 1953 | Georgian Revival |
| 19 | Quadrangle (Le2357) | c. 1894 | |
| 20 | School Bell (Le2358) | 1914 | |

* Numbers are keyed to campus map



Buildings, Object and Site
Surveyed for the Florida
Agricultural and Mechanical
University Architectural &
Historical Survey
Buildings - c. 1892-94 to 1953
Site - c. 1894
Object - 1914

**LIST OF HOUSES SURVEYED
IN FAMU ADDITION
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA**

<u>No.</u>	<u>Building</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Style</u>
1	A. E. Martin House (Le2361)	1729 S King Boulevard	c. 1913	FV
2	A. L. Kidd House (Le2362)	1735 S. King Boulevard	c. 1946-47	MV
3	A. A. Turner House (Le2363)	1737 S. King Boulevard	1915	FV
4	Perry-Brickler House (Le2364)	1901-1903 S. King Blvd.	c. 1947-48	FV
5	Anderson House (Le2365)	1935 S. King Boulevard	c. 1945	FV
6	M. S. Thomas House (Le2366)	1937 S. King Boulevard	c. 1932-35	FV
7	Caleb Paddyfote House (Le2367)	2003 S. King Boulevard	c. 1935-39	FV
8	Jones - Nasby House (Le2370)	2006 S. King Boulevard	c. 1914-15	FV
9	H. M Efferson House (Le2368)	2009 S. King Boulevard	c. 1935-37	FV
10	G. T. Wiggins House (Le2371)	2010 S. King Boulevard	c. 1935	FV
11	Dr. L. Foote House (Le2369)	2013 S. King Boulevard	c. 1926-29	MV



WALLIS DRIVE

SOUTH MONROE STREET

LEWIS STREET

PERKINS STREET

SOUTH ADAMS STREET

OWEN STREET

FRANK STREET

LINCOLN STREET

ORCEOLA STREET

YOUNG STREET

BARBOURVILLE DRIVE

CAMPBELL STREET

PALM BEACH STREET

ORCEOLA STREET

KIRKWOOD STREET

DEALBINA STREET

11
9
7

6
5
4

3
2
1



**CONTEXTUAL
HISTORY**

**From Highwood to FAMU:
Florida A & M University Campus
1891-1953**

Formal education for African-Americans in Florida began after Emancipation with the work of the Freedman's Bureau, which operated the first schools for black students. Additional schools opened after the 1868 state constitution authorized, and the Reconstruction-era legislature initiated, a statewide, public school system. Because school faculties as well as students were racially segregated, the new school program's success was dependant on the availability of both white and black teachers trained in the principles of teaching and methods of instruction.

To address this need, the state offered seasonal, short-term in-service teachers' institutes and established teacher training departments in existing schools. In Tallahassee, teacher training classes, called "normal" programs, were offered to black students in 1884, 1885, and 1886 at the Lincoln Academy, Leon County's public black high school.¹ The two-month programs were designed to equip students to teach at the elementary levels. The 1885 state constitution increased the opportunity for teacher education, providing for the establishment of two state-supported normal schools, a white school at DeFuniak Springs and a black school in Tallahassee.²

The State Normal College for Colored Students, precursor of Florida A & M University, opened on Monday, October 3, 1887, with fifteen male and female students ages sixteen and up. Interest grew and during the first year of operation a total of fifty-two students were enrolled, with an average attendance of thirty-five.³ A frame classroom building was constructed for the school on a hill at the western edge of Tallahassee, and two cottages on "College Hill" were rented as dormitories.⁴

Faculty members were Thomas De Saille Tucker, an Oberlin College graduate and former Pensacola lawyer, who served as principal and taught mathematics, and rhetoric; and Thomas Van Renssalaer Gibbs, who served as vice-president, and taught English and music. Gibbs, a former state representative, had been instrumental in passage of the legislation that had established the

¹ Sheats 1895, 42; Rhodes 1946, 34. "Normal school" was used as a term for teacher training after the French "L'école normale", probably referring to standards of teaching.

² Mitchell 1970, 26-28.

³ Neyland 1987, 14; Sheats 1895, 45.

⁴ Russell 1897, 91, 116; Neyland 1987, 11.

school.⁵ Laura M. Clark, an instructor in English and drawing, joined the faculty the following year. The normal school was under the direction of the State Board of Education.

The hill that served as the first location of the normal school was also the site of the Lincoln Academy (later Lincoln High School) and the West Florida Seminary, which later became the Florida State College for Women and Florida State University.⁶

Highwood: Expanding the School

Passage of the Morrill Act in 1862 had provided that federal land-grant funds would be given to the states to support colleges with programs in agriculture and the mechanic arts. The programs would emphasize science and technology, include military tactics, and were aimed at preparing the middle classes for industry and commerce. Passage of the Second Morrill Act in 1890 equitably provided federal land-grant funds for higher education to black schools for the first time. Florida's share was subsequently divided between two existing state institutions, the agricultural and mechanical school for whites at Lake City (later moved to Gainesville, now the University of Florida), and the normal school for blacks at Tallahassee, known subsequently as the "normal *and industrial*" school.⁷

In 1891, with the support of Morrill funding, the campus moved to its current location, relocating from town to country, and from one hill to another. The state leased fifty-seven acres with an option to purchase and soon acquired nearly fifty additional acres from James S. and Mary Lockie. The rural setting, a mile southwest of the state capitol building, allowed for the school's expansion into agriculture. The property included 14 $\frac{3}{5}$ acres on a hilltop, part of a former plantation known as "Highwood". A large antebellum house was included on the property along with associated smaller buildings.⁸ The land was described in the 1890s as:

a magnificent property, with spacious campus shaded by stately trees and located within easy reach of the city, on a high hill overlooking the Garden City [Tallahassee], while on either side the well-tilled acres of the college farm stretch away across the surrounding valley.⁹

⁵ Neyland 1987, 7; Holland 1984, 96.

⁶ Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board "Lincoln High School" file; Federal Writers Project n.d., 1. The building sometimes identified as the former normal school building was more likely the former Lincoln Academy building, 1877-1906, part of the FSCW music department, which on a 1932 map was located between Park and Call Streets; Mendenhall 1932, n.p.

⁷ Neyland 1987, 19; Low 1981, 338.

⁸ Neyland 1987, 21.

⁹ Florida State Normal and Industrial College *Sixth Annual Catalogue* 1893, 19.

Agriculture instructor F.H. Cardozo, in 1908, wrote

There is certainly one thing that the whole campus population here can be thankful for - and that is the natural beauty of the college environment and surroundings....I firmly believe the environment you live in has much to do with your ability to master any given subject, whether Latin, Agriculture, or Mechanical Drawing. On this basis no student of the local college ought to receive a condition in any subject, because there are too many encouraging traits of persistent nature about them to lure each one to the highest endeavor of which he is capable... There is no use of our live oaks, having lived on our campus from twenty-five to one hundred and fifty years, as they have, if they do not continue to encourage a student to keep living a pure, open life and "keep a climbing."¹⁰

President Tucker also commented on the "ancient massive oaks, gnarled in branch and stem and festooned with moss". Three of the campus oaks are today listed as "Patriarch Oaks", a designation which means the trees were growing in 1824 when Tallahassee was founded as capital of the Territory of Florida.¹¹ The shady oaks were complemented in spring with blossoms of Cherokee rose, violets, dogwood, and lantana.¹² In addition to the trees and wildflowers, the hill overlooked fields and orchards, with a view of the town to the north and glorious sunsets to the west.

Tradition identified one or more of the oaks on campus as having been plantation "slave trees". At least one tree had a chain embedded in it which the students were told had once held slaves for whipping. As the tree grew, the chain disappeared, link by link. Until its controversial removal for library construction in 1946, the Slave Tree was a campus landmark, and continues to be referenced for its symbolic significance.¹³

In the 1890s the plantation house and acreage at Highwood was associated with former territorial governor William P. DuVal.¹⁴ The basis for this association is somewhat clouded.

¹⁰ F.H. Cardozo "Observations and Impressions of 'Highwood'" *The College Arms* (January 1908), 46-47.

¹¹ C.H. Coulter "Patriarch Oaks", February 26, 1986, list on file at Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board; Patriarch oaks measure at least six feet in diameter, four and a half feet above the ground, with no forking below four and a half feet. FAMUs patriarchs are opposite 447 Osceola, behind the Agriculture and Home Economics Building, and near Sunshine Manor Counseling Center.

¹² Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction 1892, 15; "Spring", *The College Arms* (March 1909), 132.

¹³ Neyland 1987, 70; Kemp interview July 21, 1995.

¹⁴ An article written by Robert Gamble about DuVal including an image captioned "Once Governor Duval's Mansion at Tallahassee, now used as a Recitation Hall by the State Normal and Industrial College" seems to be the earliest source

DuVal, in office from 1822 until 1834, is known to have built his family residence southeast of Tallahassee on Houston's Hill, a mile northeast of Highwood.¹⁵ Leon County property records indicate that DuVal did acquire two lots (a little over eighteen acres) southwest of Tallahassee which he held from 1839 until 1845. The lots were described as "including the highest point" (in the eighth of land).

In 1840 DuVal transferred five acres of the property to his son-in-law Dr. James S. Robinson, who immediately transferred it to Mariah Robinson.¹⁶ In 1846, DuVal's remaining land was sold to George K. Walker except for the five acre property, then described as the "West half of Lot nine" which included "the house and improvements placed by said Robinson [James] on said lot". The family (DuVals and Robinsons) moved to Texas in 1848 and, in 1856, Mariah Robinson sold these remaining five acres to George K. Walker. George K. Walker owned a total of 425 acres southwest of Tallahassee by 1855. The 1856 property transaction described the five acres as being "adjacent on the west to the residence of said Walker".¹⁷

George K. Walker's heirs sold their interest in his property, including "170 acres being the homestead and occupied [sic] by the said G.K. Walker" to Sarah M. Porter in 1878. Porter sold it to James S. Lockie in 1885, who, in turn, transferred it to the Board of Education.¹⁸ The house of Highwood, which became the first academic building for the new campus, was most likely the George K. Walker plantation home.

Building a campus: "Promise of Much Good"

The move to a larger campus and the guaranteed support of the Morrill funds allowed for the addition of academic, agricultural, and mechanic arts courses to those of the normal school. The c1845 "princely manor house", called first the "Governor's Mansion" and later, Duval Hall or Recitation Hall, quickly provided a space for multiple campus functions. The lower floor was converted into one large room for use as an auditorium for student recitations. The building also housed dormitory rooms, a dining hall, classrooms, administration offices, and for a time served as the home of President Tucker. Barns already on site were employed as the school's horse and

for the DuVal association; the article itself, cited as "Jacksonville *Times Union and Citizen*, February, 1898" was not located in the *Times Union* or its index. Photocopy in "Florida A & M University" files, Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board.

¹⁵ Groene 1981, 8; Morris 1989, 306.

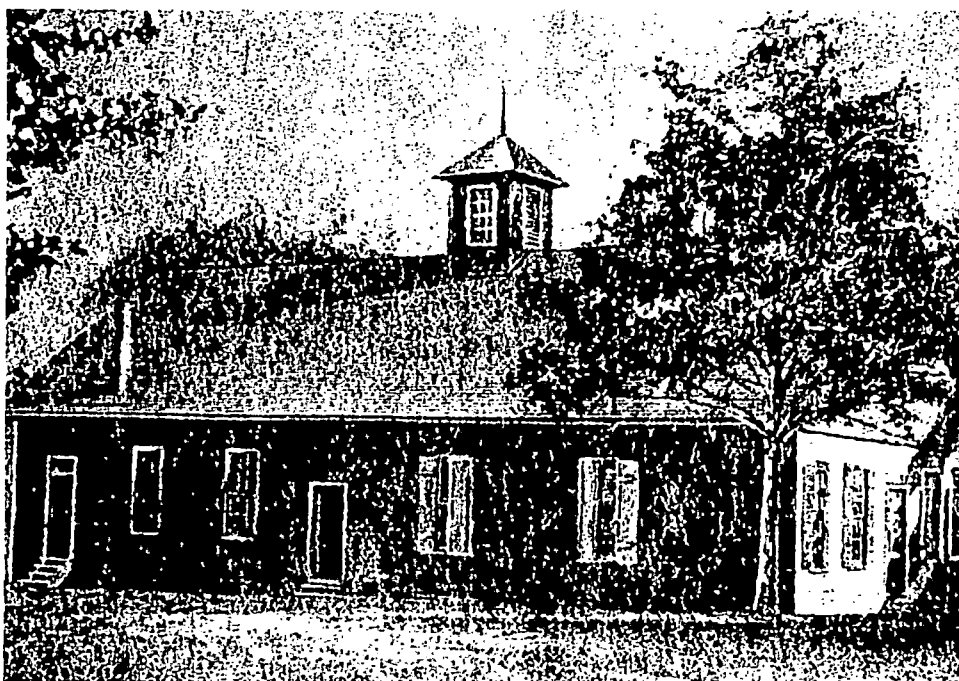
¹⁶ Leon County, Deed Book I/280; I/362; *The Floridian* (March 24, 1838); marriage of the DuVals' sixth child, Mary, to Robinson.

¹⁷ Leon County, Deed Book L/364; I/362; Grabowskii 1931, 237.

¹⁸ Leon County, Deed Book U/517; U/519; U/521; W/175; AA/42; DD/192.

dairy barns.¹⁹ The hilltop location of the Highwood buildings was to remain the focal center of the campus as additional buildings were added on the high ground west and south of Duval Hall.

A wood frame Mechanic Arts Building, thirty-six by seventy-two feet, was built in 1891 to provide for the school's expanded program which included industrial classes. It was furnished with tools and engines and said to be, "for its size, the most complete in all respects in the State, and, no doubt, one of the best in the Gulf States."²⁰ The building was located to the west, between the house and the barns, and was probably constructed by students and faculty.²¹ The Mechanic Arts Building included a laboratory for physical science, "...chiefly as it applies to agriculture, stock and cattle".²² In 1904, the school added an annex for blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.²³



Mechanical Hall (1898)

from *Florida State Normal & Industrial College Catalog, 1898-99*.
Black Archives, Research Center, and Museum

¹⁹ Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction 1892, 15; Neyland 1987, 21-22, 45-46; "Historical Landmarks of Our College" *The Weekly News* (November 11, 1932), no page; clipping on file at Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board.

²⁰ Russell 1897, 117; Neyland 1987, 22; *Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction* 1892, 16.

²¹ *Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction* 1892, 15.

²² Russell 1897, 113; *Florida State Normal and Industrial College* 1894, 18-19; Blow 1976, 18.

²³ Sheats [1904], 206.



Mechanic Arts Building and class in blacksmithing (1902-19)

from James Blow *Those Who Trespass Against Us*

Black Archives, Research Center, and Museum

All students who were not residents of Tallahassee were required to live at the school. Male students were temporarily housed in the attic of Duval Hall while a separate men's hall was constructed south of the barns. It was completed by September of 1891. The number of female students quickly exceeded the capacity of the second floor of Duval Hall. Tucker reported "During the sessions of '92-'93 and '93-'94, many female applicants, in consequence of the lack of accommodations, were often refused".²⁴ A large dormitory called Girls' Hall (later, Gibbs Hall) was completed in the summer of 1895.²⁵ In May, 1898, a second dormitory, originally called Boys' Hall (later, Tucker Hall) was completed.²⁶ The dormitories and other buildings, as well as the campus grounds, were lit by city gas in 1892, plumbed with city water by 1894, and had electricity by 1909.²⁷ Not until 1927 did Tallahassee connect sewer lines to the campus. Prior to the addition of this system, waste was piped to a field 500 yards from the buildings.²⁸

The dormitories were managed by the faculty. Other campus staff included a watchman, janitor, milkman, fireman, and sanitarian.²⁹ Student expenses for room and board, including lights and fuel, were \$7.00 per month in 1907. Students supplied their own sheets, pillow cases, towels, dinner napkins, blankets, and quilts.³⁰

No tuition fees were charged. State Superintendent of Public Instruction Albert J. Russell reported "The attendance is good, the conduct of students very good, altogether this school...gives promise of much good both to the students and ultimately to the State."³¹

²⁴ Quoted in Sheats 1895, 77.

²⁵ "Historical Landmarks of Our College" *The Weekly News* (November 11, 1932), no page; clipping on file at Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board; Sheats 1895, 177.

²⁶ Florida State Normal and Industrial College 1899, 63.

²⁷ Florida State Normal and Industrial College 1894, 18-19; Sheats 1894, 178; "Statement", *The College Arms* (January 1909), inside cover; Board of Control Minutes [hereinafter BOC] 1 (June 12, 1909), 348.

²⁸ BOC 5 (November 1926), 261.

²⁹ BOC 1 (April 30, 1906), 162.

³⁰ Florida State Normal and Industrial School 1907, 14, 19.

³¹ Russell 1897, 113.

Gibb's Hall, Florida State Normal Industrial School, Tallahassee, Fla



Gibbs Hall (c1910)
from Florida State Archives

A separate home was constructed by the students for President Tucker about 1898, east of Duval Hall. The lawn outside the President's House became the setting for socials including an annual spring military day "soiree". "The appearance of the young men in white trousers and uniform coats, and the young ladies in white waists and blue skirts always presents a very fine spectacle."³² The President's House remained on campus until 1953, serving after 1936 as a library annex and after 1947 as a guest house. The open area originally south of Duval Hall and the President's House continues to be a center of campus life, today identified as "The Quad".

Most white legislators believed that blacks needed only a basic education, and consistently supported vocational, service industries training with a fraction of the financial support provided white academic programs. President Tucker felt that the primary obligation of the school was teacher training, and continued to emphasize the academic program over those of agriculture and industries in spite of the priorities of local white leaders. In 1901, the State Superintendent of Schools, William Sheats, asked that Tucker not be reappointed.³³

Strengthening the Program

Ten years after relocating to Highwood, the campus had a collection of two-story, white frame buildings and its second president, Nathan Benjamin Young. Born in slavery, Young was educated at Oberlin College in Ohio with an emphasis on classical studies and history. Young headed the academic department at Tuskegee Institute 1892-1897, working alongside Booker T. Washington. Superintendent Sheats may have favored his appointment because of this association, although Young left Tuskegee because he disagreed with Washington's emphasis on vocational skills at the expense of classical academics. Young believed in emphasizing liberal arts courses as a balance to vocational training, and continued offering strong academic classes as well as strengthening the agricultural and industrial programs at the Florida campus.³⁴

Young created and encouraged campus programs which served the larger African-American community, establishing a school tradition of involvement on which future presidents would build. Farmers institutes, modeled after those at Tuskegee and Georgia State, invited local and regional farmers to the campus to discuss agricultural developments and techniques, watch demonstrations, attend lectures, and view exhibits. He also began a military training program as required by the Morrill Act. A male faculty member took the position of "Commandant of Cadets

³² "Military Day" *The College Arms* (May 1911), 11; Florida State Normal & Industrial College 1899, 59 (photo of cottage under construction by students).

³³ Holland 1984, 97.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, 38.



Duval Hall (left), President's Home (right)
from Florida State Archives

and Dean of Men", drilling the uniformed young men in marches and other activities designed to encourage physical training and discipline. Regulations enforced cleanliness, class and chapel attendance, forbid the use of tobacco, cards, alcohol, and firearms, and provided that uniforms would be worn on Sundays and Wednesdays. The commandant also supervised campus housing policies in conjunction with the Dean of Women.³⁵

While education was viewed as the key to advancement, opportunities for secondary education were limited in the south. Public schools for blacks were not always available or capable of preparing students for advanced studies. Students entering the normal school at various levels of education were accommodated from its founding. In fact, the preparatory classes outnumbered the higher level students during the early years. In 1907, there were 175 grammar school students and 105 high school students on campus and only 14 normal school students. Young established summer teachers institutes beginning in 1906 to assist the public schools by improving the educational abilities of teachers from across the state, enabling them to prepare for their county qualifying examinations.³⁶

Dairy and horse barns were built to support the vocational program in 1902. A sixteen-room wooden dormitory was also built in 1902, but the campus continued to attract more students than it could house. This 1902 dormitory was possibly the building known as the Tucker Annex, built adjacent to Tucker Hall at some time prior to 1908.³⁷

Florida's 1905 Buckman Act consolidated the state's seven existing state into three institutions of higher learning: the University of the State of Florida, at Gainesville (a school for men, now the University of Florida), Florida Female College at Tallahassee (later Florida State College for Women and now Florida State University) and the coeducational Florida State Normal and Industrial School. The responsibility for their management shifted from the Board of Education to the Board of Control, which also managed the Institute for the Blind, Deaf, and Dumb in St. Augustine. By this time the normal school's faculty had increased in number to seventeen, in addition to President Young.

Fire was a continual threat to the wooden buildings. A frame cottage called Agricultural Hall and Dairy burned April 11, 1904, and was rebuilt.³⁸ A greater loss was the destruction of

³⁵ Florida State Normal and Industrial School 1907, 18; Neyland 1987, 51.

³⁶ Holland 1984, 103, 105; Sheats 1903, 210; Neyland 1987, 54.

³⁷ Sheats 1903, 209; Holland 1984, 103; Florida State Normal and Industrial School 1908.

³⁸ Sheats 1904, 206.

Duval Hall, which burned on New Year's Eve in 1905. As the main building on campus at the time, it housed the library, the administrative offices, and the dining room, as well as the division of printing, painting, and tailoring. Its destruction signaled the end of the "Highwood" era and initiated the construction of two new buildings.³⁹

A new academic building was begun in 1906 on a site southeast of the president's house. Constructed by Childs Brothers of Tallahassee, this second "Duval Hall", a two-story painted frame building with a concrete brick foundation, had a basement fitted out for "shop and classroom purposes".⁴⁰

Plans were submitted by President Young to the Board of Control for a new library, to be built on the site of the former Duval Hall. Through the efforts of school alumni, led by Young, the Florida Normal and Industrial College became the first black land-grant campus with a library endowed by Andrew Carnegie. Carnegie believed that the rich should distribute their wealth during their lifetime, and among his many projects supported education through the establishment of free public libraries as well as pensions for professors. He would later (1911) establish the Carnegie Corporation for the advancement of knowledge.⁴¹ William A. Edwards, as the Board of Control architect, revised and approved the plans for submission to Carnegie, who provided \$10,000 for its construction. The contract was awarded to Child Brothers of Tallahassee and construction began in 1907.⁴²

William A. Edwards had been chosen as the first Board of Control architect in 1905 after he and Henry John Klutho, of Jacksonville, submitted competitive plans for the design of the University of Florida campus, and Edwards' were selected. As Board of Control architect, he would design buildings on all campuses under the Board's supervision and coordinate their subsequent construction projects. Edwards was with the firm Edwards and Walter of Columbia, South Carolina, at the time he worked on the Carnegie Library. In 1908 he moved to Atlanta, where in 1912 he established the firm of Edwards & Sayward. His career included the design of churches, court houses, commercial, public and academic buildings in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and Tennessee.⁴³

³⁹ Neyland 1987, 56; Federal Writers Project n.d., 3; Blow 1976, 35.

⁴⁰ BOC 1(July 2, 1906), 178; 1(March 5, 1906), 128; 1(April 2, 1906), 137.

⁴¹ Lagemann 1983, 41.

⁴² BOC 1(December 3, 1906), 224; 1(March 2, 1907), 249.

⁴³ Withey and Withey 1956, 190-191; BOC 1(July 25, 1905), 22; 1(August 15, 1905), 46.



Tucker Hall (left) and Tucker Annex (prior to 1921)
from James Blow *Those Who Trespass Against Us*
Black Archives, Research Center and Museum



Duval Hall
from Black Archives, Research Center and Museum

The two story brick veneer Carnegie Library, described as "the most beautiful building on the campus", was dedicated in February of 1908.⁴⁴ The Carnegie Library included reading and reference rooms with books and magazines on the first floor, and large rooms for lectures, recitations, meetings, receptions, and banquets on the second floor.⁴⁵ A public lecture series initiated by President Young and offered in the library featured faculty as well as invited speakers from other colleges. The building also provided space for the administrative offices.⁴⁶

The school's official name was changed from the Colored Normal School to the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes in 1909. The college, known to students and faculty as "Famcee", became a four-year, degree-granting program, continuing its three departments of academic, mechanical, and agricultural courses. The academic department included the teacher training program and continued the preparatory grades for students not ready for the regular course of study.

Keeping ahead of enrollment by providing sufficient dormitory space was a continual challenge for the growing school. In 1908, President Young wrote in *The College Arms*:

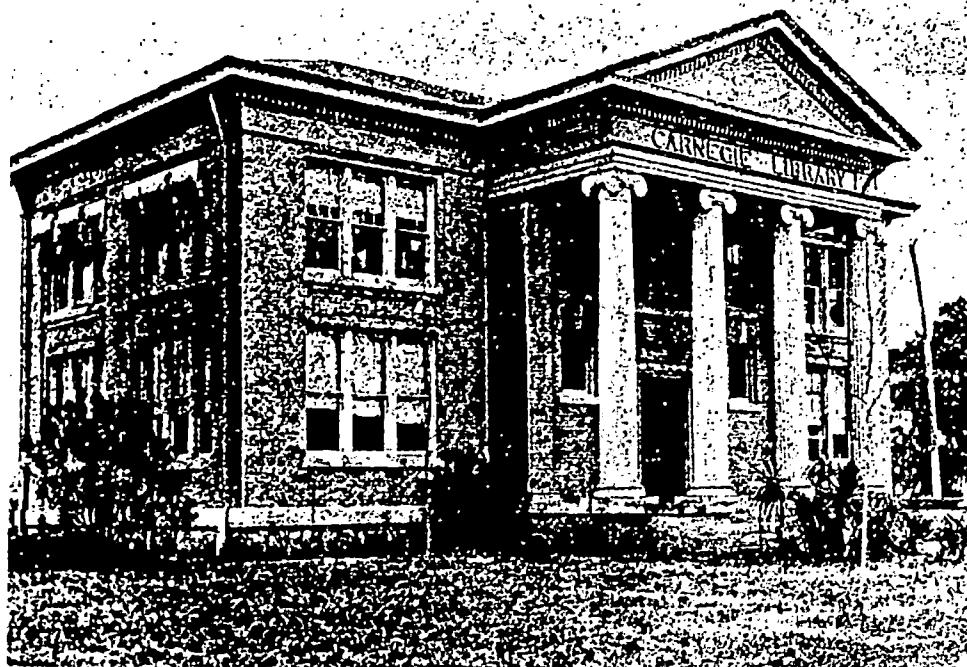
...the dormitories are full to overflowing. Students, (especially girls) are being refused admission. The school still holds out its hands to the Legislature for releif[sic] in this matter. It has long ago outgrown its plant facilities. It is nothing short of a calamity to be compelled to stop admitting students for lack of room.⁴⁷

⁴⁴ "Alumni Notes" *The College Arms* (November 1907), 15; "Notes from the President's Office" *The College Arms* (January 1908), 1.

⁴⁵ "Senior B's Entertained The Senior A's" *The College Arms* (June 1913), 11.

⁴⁶ Blow 1976, 71.

⁴⁷ "Notes from the Presidents' [sic] Office" *The College Arms* (November 1908), 39.



Carnegie Library

from James Blow *Those Who Trespass Against Us*
Black Archives, Research Center and Museum

Dormitories served as more than residence halls for students and faculty. Gibbs Hall housed an assembly room and was the site of regular vesper services, theatrical programs, closing exercises, and the annual January Emancipation Celebration. President Young sought to expose the students to outstanding African-American role models through special programs, commemorations, and lectures, many of which took place in Gibbs Hall, including speaker George Washington Carver (1906), and violinist Joseph Douglass, the grandson of Frederick Douglass (1911).⁴⁸

The assembly room could not accommodate the crowd that heard Booker T. Washington on his Florida tour in March of 1912, and Washington addressed about three thousand "citizens of both races" on "Fisher Green", followed by a smaller program in the assembly room for FAMC faculty and students. The specific location of Fisher Green is not certain, although it may have the a contemporary name for the open area between Gibbs Hall, the President's House, and the library. The campus publication, *The College Arms*, commented, "It was indeed a rare treat for the citizens of Tallahassee to see and hear the most representative members of our race and a great many others who have made good in various walks of life."⁴⁹ By 1914, President Young noted in his biennial report that "The present assembly room is not large enough to accommodate the student body", which had reached 433.

Gibbs Hall also housed the dining room, described in 1914 as having five tables for students and two for teachers. Students marched in and out to music, and the dining room sponsored a weekly competition among the tables to encourage decorum and cleanliness.⁵⁰ Students were seated by age, with the "babies" (preparatory students) not allowed to sit with the upper level classes. In 1913, a new kitchen was built behind Gibbs using lumber salvaged from the old Mechanic Arts Building.⁵¹ The heating plant formerly used by the Florida State College for Women had been installed in Gibbs Hall in 1911.⁵²

⁴⁸ "Our Campus" *The College Arms* (October 1910), 9; BOC 1 (April 30, 1906), 155; "YMCA Drama" *The College Arms* (June 1913), 9; "The Summer School" *The College Arms* (November 1913), 6; "Emancipation Celebration" *The College Arms* (February 1910), 23; "Locals and personals" *The College Arms* (March 1911), 9; "Locals" *The College Arms* (May 1911), 15.

⁴⁹ "The Washington Party" *The College Arms* (March 1912), 3.

⁵⁰ "Changes in Dining Room" *The College Arms* (April 1914), 9.

⁵¹ "The New Kitchen" *The College Arms* (November 1913), 9; "The Passing of the 'Ark'" *The College Arms* (November 1913), 7.

⁵² BOC 1 (September 3, 1910), 523; 1 (July 3, 1911), 596; 1 (September 11, 1911), 642; 1 (March 4, 1919), 18.

Tucker Hall provided a reading room for students, after Duval Hall and its library burned. In 1907 the books were moved to the new Duval Hall to await the completion of the Carnegie Library, because the Tucker Hall sitting room was too small, and its use as a reading room left no place for the young men's visitors.⁵³

The neighborhoods which border the university campus have historically been an integral part of campus life. Faculty and staff members bought property for their homes near campus, and African-American businesses and professional offices were located nearby. Campus events and activities often took place in these private homes, and they also provided housing for distinguished campus guests. A 1930 Tallahassee map identified the subdivisions east of campus as "Morrill Heights", "College View", "Palmer's Addition South" and "Kerr's Survey South"; west of campus was "Villa Mitchell" and "Bond's Subdivision".⁵⁴

A 1910 campus visitor mentioned four cottages on a hillside behind the president's house.⁵⁵ The southernmost of these four cottages was Gibbs Cottage, built between 1892 and 1894 adjacent to the campus on the east. As the home of Thomas Van Renssalaer Gibbs and his family, the private dwelling was closely involved with the campus activities. Gibbs was the son of Jonathan C. Gibbs, Florida's Secretary of State (1868 to 1873) and State Superintendent of Instruction (1873 to 1874). Thomas Gibbs was a member of the Florida Legislature and worked to create the black normal school, becoming the new school's first assistant principal. Thomas Gibbs died in 1898.⁵⁶

Gibbs Cottage, east of the president's house, was the southernmost of a row of five dwellings adjacent to the campus. Gibbs faced south; the others faced west along what is now M.L. King, Jr. Boulevard. Two other buildings in the row were also identified by name: "Sunshine Lodge" was the northernmost, and "Lawnside" was centrally located and had a separate garage. Across from this row and northeast of the president's house, was a single dwelling, possibly "The Oaks".⁵⁷

⁵³ "The Library" *The College Arms* (January 1907), 1.

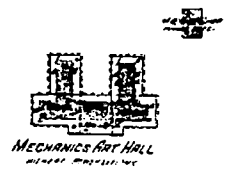
⁵⁴ City of Tallahassee 1934.

⁵⁵ "Our Campus" *The College Arms* (October 1910), 9.

⁵⁶ Woodson 1947, 8-12; Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board "The Gibbs Cottage" file, citing Leon County Deed Book DD/551.

⁵⁷ The Sanborn Map (1916) indicating the name "Sunshine Lodge" for the residence (on M.L. King, Jr., Boulevard) is the only recorded use of that name; the later use of "Sunshine Manor" by Pearl Gore for the 1934 President's House seems to have been coincidental; Matheus interview July 23, 1995.

Nov. 1916.
TALLAHASSEE
 FLA.



FLORIDA AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE (NEGRO)

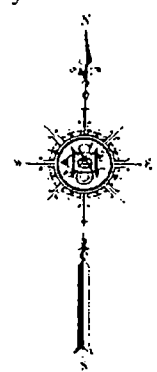
*City water system electric lines by
 water distributed water pumping engine
 all other buildings distributed water by means
 of water towers*

N. W. EXPOSURE EAST SIDE

Located 2 Miles S of Court Ho.



Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College
 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Tallahassee, 1916.(section)
 The frame dormitory southwest of the Mechanic Arts Hall was Gwynn Cottage.
 The men's dormitory southeast of the barn was Jones Hall.
 The President's House was the dwelling southeast of the library.
 The men's bath house was funded in 1909 for \$300.
 (BOC 1:June 12, 1909, 349)



In 1911 "The Oaks" was the home of Mr. and Mrs. William H.A. Howard. Howard was the director of the Mechanic Arts Department and commandant, and would serve as acting president from 1923 to 1924. In 1913, The Oaks was the site of the President's reception for students and faculty at the beginning of summer school. The building apparently remained on campus into the late 1940s when it was known as "Howard Cottage" and may have been used for classrooms.⁵⁸

The 1910 visitor described additional cottages on the south of the campus, "rearing lofty white pillars in their front after the Colonial style". No existing photographs match this description although several frame homes were located in that area both on and near the campus. The construction of a \$600 cottage was authorized by the Board of Control in 1906, and this dwelling may have been one of the cottages noted.⁵⁹

The Weeks Cottage, southeast of Gibbs Cottage, was said to have been the residence of President Tucker.⁶⁰ This cottage was probably part of the twenty-acre "Weeks Place" reported as a campus addition in 1902, and named for "Major Weeks" who owned the property east of the campus in the 1890s.⁶¹ Faculty homes frequently hosted campus social events, and the Weeks home was the gathering place for a Halloween costume party in 1910.⁶² Twenty years later, Weeks Cottage was the campus home of then vice-president J.B. Bragg.⁶³ Weeks Cottage remained on campus maps into the 1940s.

Another campus cottage, the "Gwynn Place", was rented by the Board of Control in 1911, with the money to be applied toward its purchase.⁶⁴ This cottage was on land west of campus purchased from C.B. and G.H. Gwynn in 1912, and the house probably dated from the nineteenth century Gwynn family plantation.⁶⁵ In 1914, Gwynn Cottage became a residence for men. A ten

⁵⁸ "Locals" *The College Arms* (May 1911), 15; "The Summer School" *The College Arms* (November 1913), 6; BOC 14(August 19, 1948), 302; 14(October 22, 1948), 378; Kemp interview August 1, 1995.

⁵⁹ BOC Minutes 1(May 29, 1906), 165; 1(8 July 1907), 262.

⁶⁰ "Historical Landmarks of Our College" *The Weekly News* (November 11, 1932), no page; clipping on file at Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board.

⁶¹ Sheats 1903, 209; Leon County Deed Book DD/192.

⁶² *The College Arms* (November 1910), 19.

⁶³ "Historical Landmarks of Our College" *The Weekly News* (November 11, 1932), no page; clipping on file at Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board.

⁶⁴ BOC 1(January 7, 1911), 547-548.

⁶⁵ BOC 2(April 8, 1912), 22; Gwynn Biographical File, Florida Room, Florida State Library. Gwynn Cottage may have been the house originally constructed by Governor DuVal's son-in-law James Robinson c1840.

by ten foot cistern behind the cottage, said to date to the "days of slavery", was converted into a screened swimming pool in 1915, the small area providing enough water for "a good dive and short swim".⁶⁶ Gwynn Cottage was housing for single male faculty members in the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s. It was the same building later called the "N.B. Young Preschool" near the intersection of Gamble Street and Railroad Avenue.

In addition to on-campus faculty housing, private faculty homes were built in the area near campus. Science professor Everett B. Jones and his family lived in a home near campus on the south, as did Anatole E. Martin, the tailoring instructor, whose home construction south of the campus hospital was noted in the publication *Campus Arms* in April, 1913.⁶⁷

Each of the state institutions of higher education had physicians to provide for the health of the students.⁶⁸ Community doctors served voluntarily at the normal and industrial school until a campus physician, Dr. William J. Gunn, was appointed by the Board of Control in 1906. Gunn, a respected African-American doctor, had practiced medicine in Tallahassee since 1882. His office was on Duval Street between College and Jefferson.⁶⁹ Two rooms in Gibbs Hall served as the campus infirmary until 1911, when a new hospital was built southeast of Gibbs. The "ordinary wooden building, sheltered and beautified by many trees" was built by O.C. Parker. Architect W.A. Edwards had originally designed the simple hip-roofed building with domes, which were eliminated because of cost.⁷⁰

The two-story hospital contained an office, drug room, dining room, kitchen, men's and women's wards with bath and toilet rooms, nurse's rooms, a classroom, operating room (with five large windows and a white tile floor), sterilizing room, dressing room, and a kitchen. The front of the building had a porch with columns and a balcony; a door to the right was for women and one to the left for men, with the office between. A screened room on the back of the building connected to the wards. The attic, providing room for expansion, had four dormer windows.⁷¹ The hospital and nurse training were initially managed by Nurse Virginia (Jennie) A. Hilyer.

⁶⁶ "College Men in Gwynn Cottage" *The College Arms* (October 1914), 6; "Athletics" *The College Arms* (May 1915), 10.

⁶⁷ "Locals & Personals" *The College Arms* 18 (January 1915), 9; "Locals and Personals" *The College Arms* 16 (April 1913), 16; Martin had a tailoring and laundry business on Jefferson Street; *Polk's Tallahassee City Directory*, 1925-1931.

⁶⁸ BOC 1 (September 1, 1906), 201.

⁶⁹ Thompson 1987, 65, 66.

⁷⁰ "Our New Hospital" *The College Arms* (December 1911), 8; Blow 1976, 16-17; BOC 1 (February 3, 1911), 561.

⁷¹ "Our New Hospital" *The College Arms* (December 1911), 9.

Mrs. Hilyer was a nurse, director, superintendent, everything. And she taught nursing...If you get sick, you would go to that lady. Take her to the infirmary and let Mrs. Hilyer look at her. And sometimes they would do that. Because there in the homes, they were using herbs and not calling a doctor. We did not have many doctors. I think they had about three Black ones, and one was a dentist.⁷²

The new facility enabled the expansion of the nursing program, and by 1936 the college had the first baccalaureate nursing program in the state. The 1930 college bulletin noted that the hospital had X-Ray equipment.⁷³

In addition to providing a health center for the students, President Young extended hospital service to the public in surrounding counties. The college hospital was the only medical treatment facility for African-Americans in North Florida for 160 miles east or west.⁷⁴ The hospital's name was changed to the Sanitorium in 1913.⁷⁵ For "Sanitorium Day" in 1916, donations were solicited for groceries, dishes, tinware, bed linens, towels, and hospital supplies. Cash donations were also requested, with a goal of \$365 to support one free bed.⁷⁶ In addition to the hospital, two other departmental buildings were constructed on campus in 1911. A contract was awarded by the Board of Control to O.C. Parker in February for all three buildings: the hospital, an agricultural building, and a new mechanic arts building. Architect William Edwards (by that time located in Atlanta) designed the buildings; the agricultural and mechanic arts buildings were both of brick veneer.⁷⁷ The agricultural building was on the south part of campus, as was the hospital. The Mechanic Arts Building was constructed northwest of the Carnegie Library, presumably replacing the frame mechanic arts building on the same site.

⁷² Kemp interview August 1, 1995.

⁷³ Neyland 1987, 405; Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College 1930, 38.

⁷⁴ Florida A. & M. College 1926, 5.

⁷⁵ "The Sanitorium" *The College Arms* (November 1913), 9.

⁷⁶ "Sanitorium Day" *The College Arms* (April 1916), 1.

⁷⁷ BOC 1 (February 3, 1911), 560-561.



Gwynn Cottage "Famous Bull Pen" (view northwest)
from Matheus album, Black Archives, Research Center and Museum



N.B. Young Preschool building (view southeast)
from Black Archives, Research Center and Museum

The final payment for all three buildings was approved by the Board of Control in November 1911. The hospital and agricultural buildings stood for decades, but the Mechanic Arts Building, the largest brick building on campus, was destroyed by fire on the night of May 6, 1913. Although the facade of the building was brick veneer, much of the building was of wood construction. Students worked heroically during the conflagration to successfully save equipment from the blacksmith and wheelwright shops. *The Daily Democrat* noted "It was one of the handsomest buildings of the campus..."⁷⁸

The building was rebuilt on the same foundation in the fall by E.B. Dyer of Tallahassee using the same plans. The first floor had bench and machine rooms, a wheelwright shop, a blacksmith shop, the business division, and the departmental offices. The second floor held the paint shop, a tailor shop, space for mechanical drawing, and a photographic darkroom. Two of the rooms were plastered and each shop was supplied with a blackboard. *The College Arms* described the brick veneer Mechanic Arts Building as "our best building", with arched windows and doors, and two entrance towers, and commented that its location away from other campus buildings did not take advantage of its dignity and character.⁷⁹

A laundry, also designed by architect Edwards, was built by Child Brothers in 1912 behind Gibbs Hall. Machinery and equipment was moved to the new building from a former laundry at Florida State College for Women. The laundry provided for the care of the student's clothing and linens.⁸⁰

The campus Y.M.C.A. was organized in 1910. The "Bungalow", a small building described as "behind the commandant's office", was turned over to the Y.M.C.A. in 1914. Its new quarters were furnished with equipment including "indoor baseball, the crown combination game, and a pool table" provided by the Athletic Association.⁸¹ There were lawn tennis courts near the Y.M.C.A., and others near the men's residence in the Gwynn Cottage.⁸²

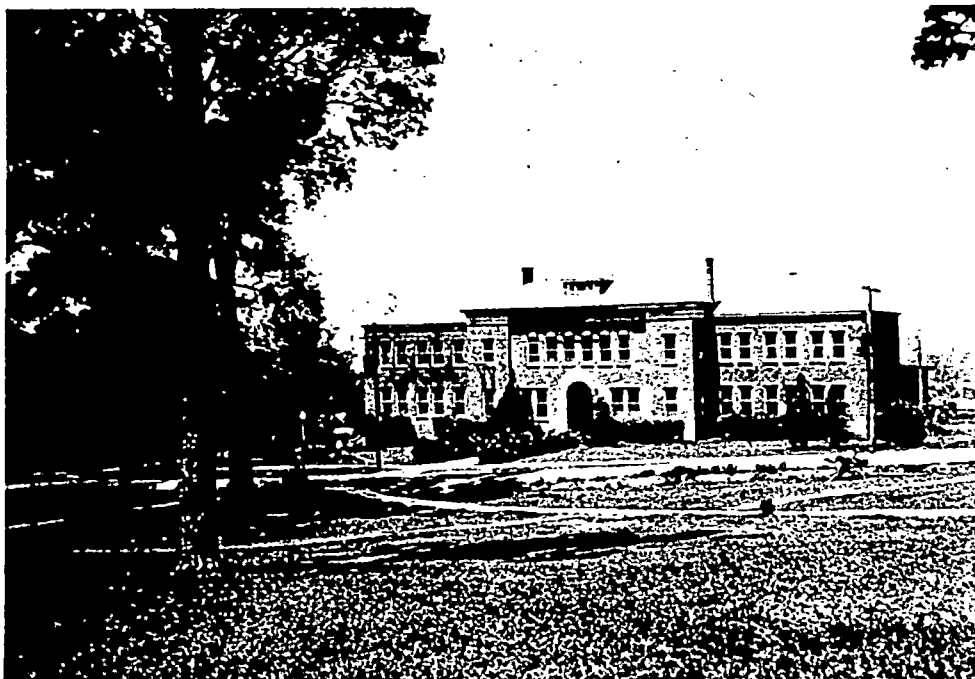
⁷⁸ *The Daily Democrat* (May 7, 1913), 1; "Mechanic Arts Building Destroyed by Fire" *The College Arms* (June 1913), 8; Blow 1976, 145, indicated that the building which burned was wooden; BOC 2(November 4, 1911), 655; 2(June 2, 1913), 141; 2(August 4, 1913), 170; 2(December 8, 1913), 201.

⁷⁹ "Mechanic Arts Building" *The College Arms* (November 1913), 8; Federal Writers Project n.d., 4.

⁸⁰ BOC 1(July 3, 1911), 596; 1(December 9, 1911), 663; 2(May 6, 1912), 47.

⁸¹ "Y.M.C.A. Quarters" *The College Arms* (October 1914), 6; "Y.M.C.A. Notes" *The College Arms* (November 1914), 11.

⁸² "Lawn Tennis" *The College Arms* (December 1914), 9.



Mechanic Arts Building
from Matheus album,
Black Archives, Research Center and Museum

President Young succeeded in phasing out the grammar school program in 1912. To support the normal school program, a Practice School for teacher training was constructed beginning in the fall, 1914, on the south part of campus, "just west of Prof. Jones' residence". The two-room school had been planned as a four-room frame building, and was built with the intention that the two additional rooms be added when funding was available. The school, also called the model school, children's school, or training school opened in January 1915 under the direction of Professor Jones' wife, Eliza Powell Jones.⁸³ It was used for grades one through six, offering the students in teacher training an opportunity to practice under supervision.⁸⁴ This building was the same one later known as "The White House", relocated in the 1950s to Osceola Street for use by the Sociology Department.

A Home Economics Building was built in the summer of 1914 by Pichard Brothers. That fall, in a pouring rain, the home economics department moved from Duval Hall to its new quarters in wagons pulled by horses, so that, in time for the new school year, each department had its own separate building.⁸⁵ The new two-story, white frame building included the Directress' Office, Sewing Division, Fitting Room, Dressmaking and Millinery Divisions, and a model apartment consisting of a bedroom outfitted with linens sewn by the students, a reception room, a dining room, butler's pantry, and kitchen. "The bed room, reception room, and dining room together with the kitchen represent an ideal apartment simply and beautifully furnished, which is intended to give the girls the ideal and right standard of home making".⁸⁶

The Home Economics Department focused on the women's "industries", training young women in the care of the home, particularly cooking and sewing. The department prepared them as home economics teachers and homemakers.⁸⁷ Handwritten notes in the 1923-1924 catalog of

⁸³ Holland 1984, 117; BOC 2 (August 17, 1914), 276; "The Practice School" *The College Arms* (October 1914), 7; "Locals & Personals" *The College Arms* (January 1915), 9.

⁸⁴ Florida A. & M. College 1926, 5; BOC 7 (July 11, 1932), 240; *FAMCEAN* (March 22, 1935).

⁸⁵ BOC 2 (June 8, 1914), 258; Blow 1976, 168.

⁸⁶ "Home Economics Building" *The College Arms* (December 1914), 7-8.

⁸⁷ Florida A. & M. College 1926, 3-5; "Souvenir of Facts and Pictures, November 15, 1928" 1928, 5-6, in *Florida A & M Historical Material*, Book 1, 28.

Miss Tillie Halley provide a "Test for good teaching" in Home Economics:

Have the girls learned to do honest work.
Have they learned to see dirt & disorder and remove it.
Are they growing more industrious.
Are " " " accurate
" " " " skillful
" " keeping personal acts [accounts]
" " gaurding [sic] thire [sic] expenditures carefully
Has the pride of the girl been stimulated
Have they improved in personal appearance
Do they dress better
Are they more careful in person. habits
Do they observe the laws of health
Has the racial consciousness of the girl been awakened
Are they cooperating with each other
Are they developing a spirit of service in the home. In the community
Have they come to regard home making as a profession.⁸⁸

By the 1920s, the Home Economics Department offered additional classes in laundering, nurse training, bookkeeping, stenography, typing, drawing, and industrial chemistry.⁸⁹

The agricultural courses offered by the college were supported by facilities built with the skills of mechanic arts students as well as outside contractors. In 1913, a twelve by thirty-one foot greenhouse for exhibits and plant propagation was built south of the Agricultural Building.⁹⁰ Student labor also built a ten by twenty-five foot corn silo near the "new remodeled dairy" and was completing a twin silo in the fall of the same year. The corn stored in the silos was used to feed dairy cattle. The frame dairy buildings were at the edge of the college farms, south of the

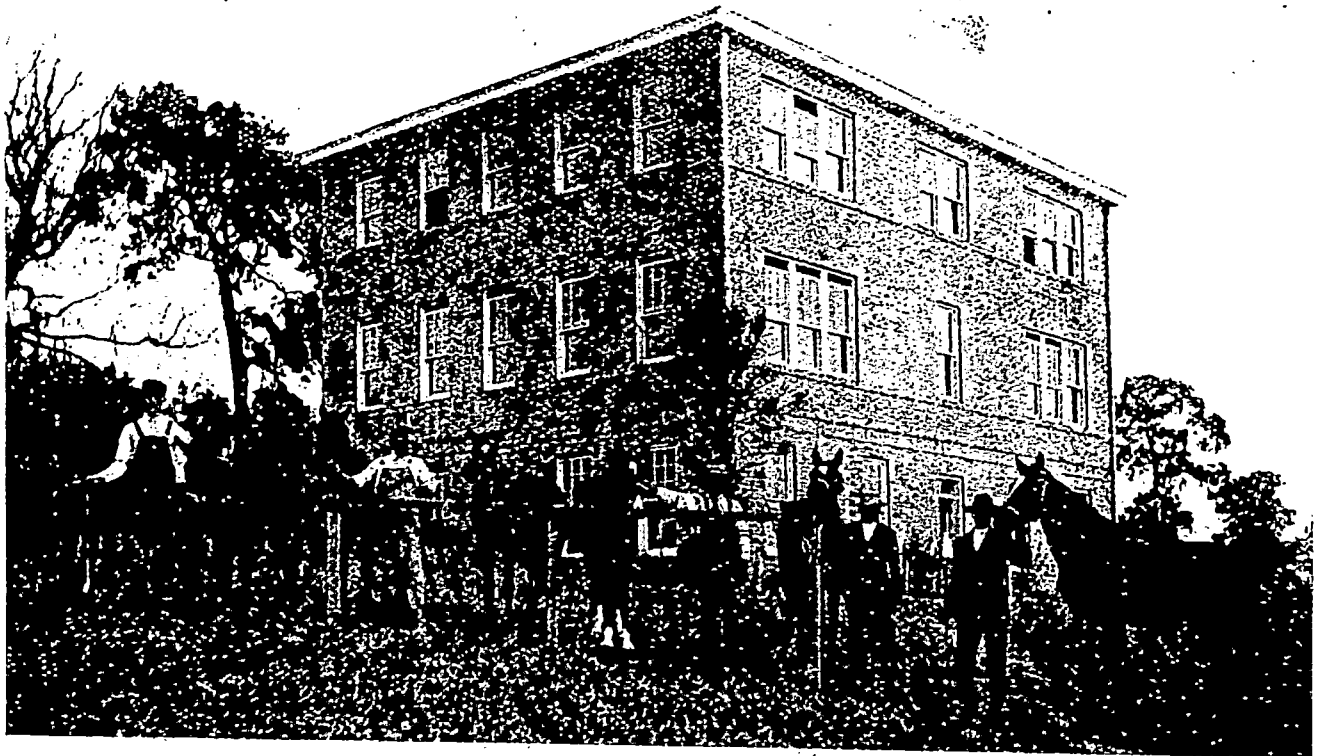
⁸⁸ Florida Agricultural & Mechanical College, *Bulletin* [1923], inside front cover, in collection of Black Archives, Research Center and Museum.

⁸⁹ Blow 1976, 312.

⁹⁰ "The New Green House" *The College Arms* (November 1913), 8.



Sanitorium 1929
from *The FAMCEAN 1929* (annual)
Black Archives, Research Center and Museum



Agricultural Hall c1915
from William N. Sheats *Biennial Report* [1915]
Florida State Archives

The Agricultural Hall, on the south section of the campus, contained administrative offices for the department and for state agricultural extension workers, in addition to classrooms and laboratories.
(The Florida Agricultural & Mechanical College 1930, 38).



Laundry

from Black Archives, Research Center and Museum;
identified by James Blow in *Those Who Trespass Against Us*



"Practice School"

from the *FAMCEAN 1929* (annual)
Black Archives, Research Center and Museum



Dairy Building and Barn
from James Blow *Those Who Trespass Against Us*
Black Archives, Research Center and Museum



Barn
from Ladies' Art and Social scrapbook,
Black Archives, Research Center and Museum

academic and residential buildings, in an area of campus not included on city maps.⁹¹ A new barn, designed by architect William Edwards, of Edwards and Sayward in Atlanta, was built in 1916 by Pichard Brothers, but was destroyed by fire in May of the following year.⁹² In 1917-1918, a dairy barn, horse barn, and implement shed were constructed by Ludlam Construction Company, of Bainbridge, Georgia.⁹³

A "Teachers and Seniors Home" was built in 1913 southeast of Gibbs Hall, beside a row of oaks. Two stories high, it had a large front porch and two small porches with views of the campus; six teachers' suites, seven "large and airy" rooms for female seniors, a sitting room and six music rooms.⁹⁴ The house was also called Senior Cottage and Wayside Lodge, and was used for the teachers attending summer school.⁹⁵ It was renamed Melvin Lodge in 1914, in honor of Mary Elizabeth Melvin and "in view of [her] long and faithful service". Melvin was the first Dean of Women, and taught history and arithmetic from 1904 until her death in 1914. "Day and night her girls were her first thought, and her eyes were never closed until she knew each one was safe in her regular place."⁹⁶

Melvin Hall was a simple dormitory, and is remembered as such by its former residents. It had indoor "toilets" but no plumbing.

They didn't have bathrooms either in the dormitory...They might have two or three toilets in there. At that time they used buckets, gallon size buckets. Now, you had to wash those buckets out and what not to keep them nice. But in Melvin Lodge Mrs. Jones had the girls, oh you had to wash this and hang it in the sun. She had a place on the fence where everyone [hung the buckets]...So then the boys started going to see the girls taking the little potty out. So the girls would run and hang it on there and go.⁹⁷

"Melvin Hall" was directly opposite the Hospital and remained part of campus life into the 1950s, when it served as a faculty residence for women.⁹⁸

⁹¹ "The New Silo" *The College Arms* (November 1913), 8; Federal Writers Project n.d., 3.

⁹² BOC 2 (April 10, 1916), 432; 2 (November 8, 1915), 398; 3 (May 7, 1917), 48.

⁹³ BOC 3 (August 13, 1917), 90, 95, 137.

⁹⁴ "A New Dormitory" *The College Arms* (June 1913), 9.

⁹⁵ "The Summer School" *The College Arms* (November 1913), 6.

⁹⁶ "Obituary" *The College Arms* (October 1914), 12; *The College Arms* (November 1914), 7; BOC 2 (November 2, 1912), 98.

⁹⁷ Kemp interview August 1, 1995.

⁹⁸ Blake interview August 3, 1995.

Daily campus life was regulated with a series of bells, from rising, through meals and devotions, to study hour and "lights out".⁹⁹ A bell tower, west of the library, was completed in 1914. Lighted by night, it was described as "one of the conspicuous objects on the campus".¹⁰⁰

Now, that bell tower was real important. Because they would ring a bell for the students to get up and get ready for breakfast. On that second bell, they should be going in the dining hall...Then after that, they would ring a bell for you to go to class. On that second bell, you would be late.¹⁰¹

The bell remains on campus outside the Black Archives, Research Center and Museum.

Campus improvements during the summer of 1915 included terraced embankments, lawns, new paths with brick drains, and a broad cement walk over the plaza in front of the Carnegie Library, with two oval grass plots.¹⁰²

Dormitory crowding continued to be a problem. The buildings provided for the campus could not support the number of students attracted by the programs. President Young wrote in his biennial report in June 1914: "The men students are yet "packed up" in unsanitary quarters and there is not comfortable dormitory capacity for the women students..."¹⁰³ Work began on a new men's dorm, initially called "Union Hall", at the end of 1915; the wooden dormitory was dedicated the following spring. Constructed of longleaf pine by Pichard Brothers, it was located on the west side of campus, near the former site of a barn. A large part of the building was for Y.M.C.A. activities. It had a large assembly room, game rooms, a recreation room, a committee room, and a reading room on the first floor with dormitory rooms on the second floor.¹⁰⁴ The

⁹⁹ "Bell Schedule" *The College Arms* (October 1910), 15-16.

¹⁰⁰ "Locals and Personals" *The Campus Arms* (March 1914), 13.

¹⁰¹ Kemp interview August 1, 1995.

¹⁰² *The College Arms* (October 1915), 3.

¹⁰³ Sheats [1915], 313.

¹⁰⁴ "Locals & Personals" *The College Arms* (December 1915), 4; "Dedication of Men's Union" *The College Arms* (April 1916), 1, 2; BOC 2 (February 14, 1916), 416; 2 (November 8, 1915), 398.



Home Economics Building c1932
from "*Florida Agricultural & Mechanical College*" 1932 booklet,
Black Archives, Research Center and Museum



Melvin Hall
from Ladies Art and Social Club scrapbook,
Black Archives, Research Center and Museum

frame dormitory was renamed Everett B. Jones Hall in 1935, in honor of the alumni (1895) and former science teacher (1906-1924). Jones was also founder of the men's organization "College Wits", dedicated to raising the standards of scholarship, fostering college spirit, and promoting the welfare of the college. Jones Hall remained in use as a dormitory as late as 1946.¹⁰⁵

Students were encouraged to take pride in their heritage and the accomplishments of their race. Emancipation Day on January 1, 1915 was celebrated with a parade from campus to the [Bethel] Missionary Baptist Church where hundreds heard an oration by Professor S.H. Archer of Morehouse College.¹⁰⁶ Locally, Tallahassee African-Americans traditionally celebrated Emancipation on May 20, rather than on January 1, and the annual campus celebrations may have originated with faculty members' traditions from other parts of the country. The term schedule may have been another reason for the winter Emancipation date, as May 20 was often at or after spring commencement. By the late 1920s, this choice was enforced.

Florida celebrated it the 20th of May, because that's when they heard about it [Emancipation]. And there was some of these rural communities that really celebrated...But President Lee came and he said the day to celebrate was the first of January 'cause that's when they were freed, the first of January. So he made the students celebrate the first of January. If you stayed out of school to do that 20th of May you went home.¹⁰⁷

The earliest known map of the campus is the 1916 Tallahassee Sanborn Fire Insurance map. Although there are earlier Sanborn maps of Tallahassee, the campus was first shown in 1916 since prior to that it was entirely outside the city limits. The map shows the buildings on an inverted "L" shaped property, with the Mechanic Arts Hall on the northwest and the Agricultural Hall on the south. Several smaller buildings are shown that were not mentioned in other records, including a machine shop northeast of the Mechanic Arts Hall. No roads were shown on the campus, although the buildings on the east are aligned along a straight north-south axis, the future route of M. L. King, Jr., Boulevard.

¹⁰⁵ "Campus Buildings Get New Names" *FAMCEAN* (May 22, 1935), no page, clipping copy on file at Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board; BOC 7(April 15, 1935), 522; "Names of Dormitories Have Meaning" *FAMCEAN* (October 22, 1937), no page, clipping copy on file at Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board; BOC 13(October 17, 1946), 52.

¹⁰⁶ "Emancipation Day" *The College Arms* (January 1915), 5.

¹⁰⁷ Kemp interview August 1, 1995.



Calisthenics Class (bell tower in background, left)
from *FAMCEAN 1929* (annual)

A Dean's Office with a storage building behind it (probably "The Bungalow", the first YMCA headquarters) were northwest of the library. The campus center, an open rectangle, was defined on the north by Tucker Hall, the Carnegie Library, and the President's house, to the west by the men's dormitory (Jones Hall), on the south by Science Hall and Gibbs Hall, and to the east by the west end of Duval Hall. The eastern two-thirds of this area remains as the campus "Quad" today.

In 1920-1921, Pichard Brothers built an assembly hall east of Gibbs Hall, and a women's dormitory (probably Clark Hall).¹⁰⁸ Clark hall was named for Laura Clark, the first woman faculty member, and faced Marrette Avenue (now called M.L. King, Jr., Blvd), just north of Melvin Hall.

In 1921-1922, a four-room practice school, partially funded by the General Education Board and the Julius Rosenwald Fund, was constructed. The General Education Board (founded 1903), supported by John D. Rockefeller, aided black education through teacher training, scholarships, and building and equipping schools, all funded without regard to race. The Rosenwald Fund (founded 1917), created by Chicago philanthropist Julius Rosenwald with the encouragement of Booker T. Washington, aimed to improve black education through the construction and equipping of well-lit and well-ventilated schools with heat and adequate furnishings. Furniture purchased for the new school included four coal heaters, twenty-four window shades, two teachers' desks, and sixty pupils desks.¹⁰⁹ This building was known as the Junior High School.

A building identified as Tucker Hall burned in February of 1921, but was presumably the Tucker Annex since Tucker Hall remained on later maps. The men's dormitory (Jones Hall) doubled in size later that year by Southern Construction Company of Pensacola, funded by the fire insurance money.¹¹⁰

¹⁰⁸ BOC 3 (February 9, 1920), 342.

¹⁰⁹ BOC 4 (October 10, 1921), 76, 81, 82; 4 (September 11, 1922), 185.

¹¹⁰ BOC 4 (August 8, 1921), 52; 4 (July 11, 1921), 35.



Gibbs Hall (L) and Science Hall
from Florida State Archives



Clark Hall
from Florida State Archives

"Good Air, Good Food, Good Water, Good Dormitories": Building an Institution

President Young was forced to resign by the Florida Board of Control in 1923. The main reason was a conflict of philosophies; the Board wanted the college to emphasize vocational training in agriculture and the service industries, while Young believed in a broader education, and persisted in emphasizing a balance of the academic, classical and scientific training, with the skilled trades.¹¹¹ William H.A. Howard, head of the Mechanic Arts Department, became acting president after the departure of Young. Students protested Young's dismissal and Howard's appointment with a petition to the Board of Control and by refusing to attend classes. The State Superintendent of Negro Education, J.H. Brinson, described the campus in as being in "a condition of rebellion bordering on anarchy", in what may have been the first major incident of college protest on a black campus in the country.¹¹² The demands of the students were "too trivial to be considered", according to the Board of Control, and Howard was instructed to maintain order "even if he had to expel the entire student body".¹¹³

Acting President Howard was in charge for a single tumultuous year. The period of campus unrest and rebellion following the removal of the popular Young resulted in the resignation of over one third of the faculty and the loss of three critical buildings to suspected arson: Duval Hall, the classroom building, burned in October 1923; Gibbs Hall, the women's dormitory and campus dining hall, burned in January 1924. These fires were followed by the destruction of the college's "best", the brick veneer Mechanic Arts Building, which burned in March. The assembly hall and laundry buildings were also damaged by the Gibbs Hall fire. Additionally, attempts were made to burn Tucker Hall and the practice high school building.

There was no loss of life associated with the fires. In the months between the destruction of Gibbs Hall and the construction of a new dining hall, students and faculty ate in an "improvised shack" southwest of the Carnegie Library.¹¹⁴ Students who remained on campus without dormitory rooms used the upper levels of classroom buildings as temporary housing. The girls and women lived in the agricultural and home economics buildings and the boys and men lived in the science hall and above the barn.¹¹⁵ Many students left, either in support of the strike or because of fear. "The local telegraph office was besieged with girls... sending messages

¹¹¹ Neyland 1987, 84-85.

¹¹² Neyland 1987, 80.

¹¹³ "Arbitration May Be Necessary To Save A & M College", *The Daily Democrat* (October 15, 1923), 1; BOC 4 (October 18, 1923), 323.

¹¹⁴ Paddyfote 1957, 21.

¹¹⁵ Kemp interview August 1, 1995.

requesting permission to return home...¹¹⁶ The Leon County Sheriff was asked to provide guards on campus, and a detective was employed to investigate the fires. No one was apprehended.¹¹⁷

The 1924 arrival of a new president, John Robert Edward Lee, brought on a period of optimism and increased visibility for the campus and its students. J.R.E. Lee, born into slavery in Texas during the Civil War, was educated at Bishop Baptist College in Marshall, Texas. He had worked at Tuskegee Institute as head of the division of mathematics (1901-1903) and Director of the Academic Department (1905-1915). Lee founded the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools (American Teachers' Association) in 1904 and was instrumental in organizing the National Negro Business League. Immediately prior to accepting the position at FAMC, Lee was the Extension Secretary of the National Urban League.¹¹⁸

Once again, as had been the case with Nathan B. Young, the candidate's association with Tuskegee Institute and Booker T. Washington's philosophy of vocational education was perceived by the Board of Control as a background conducive to the proper leadership of a black educational institution.

By Thanksgiving Day, 1924, Lee's leadership and the support of the legislature had led to the near completion of a new dining hall and kitchen (H.H. Brown, construction) on the former site of Gibbs Hall, a science building and a mechanic arts building (Forster & Christopher, construction), and the addition of steam heat to Tucker Hall dormitory.¹¹⁹ Tucker Hall had previously been heated by wood-burning stoves, shipped to Apalachicola by steamboat and hauled from St. Marks by ox cart.¹²⁰

An alumni banquet was held in the dining hall as part of the commencement activities in 1926, and the late afternoon sun poured in "through the colored windows".¹²¹ Later called The Commons, it originally accommodated 400 students and 70 teachers but was expanded in 1929 by J.C. Hanner Construction Company, of Tallahassee. The addition of the west wing increased the total capacity to 800 students in two dining rooms on the second floor and 103 faculty members

¹¹⁶ "Arbitration May Be Necessary To Save A & M College", *The Daily Democrat* (October 15, 1923), 1.

¹¹⁷ Neyland 1987, 79-80; Paddyfote 1957, 17; BOC 4 (March 10, 1924), 361; 4 (March 13, 1924), 366; Kemp interview July 21, 1995.

¹¹⁸ President J.R.E. Lee, Sr., Background Information, President's Collection, Black Archives, Research Center and Museum.

¹¹⁹ "Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College" clipping, no newspaper name given (September 3, 1924), in *Florida A & M Historical Material Book 1*, 12; BOC 4 (June 9, 1924), 397, 398.

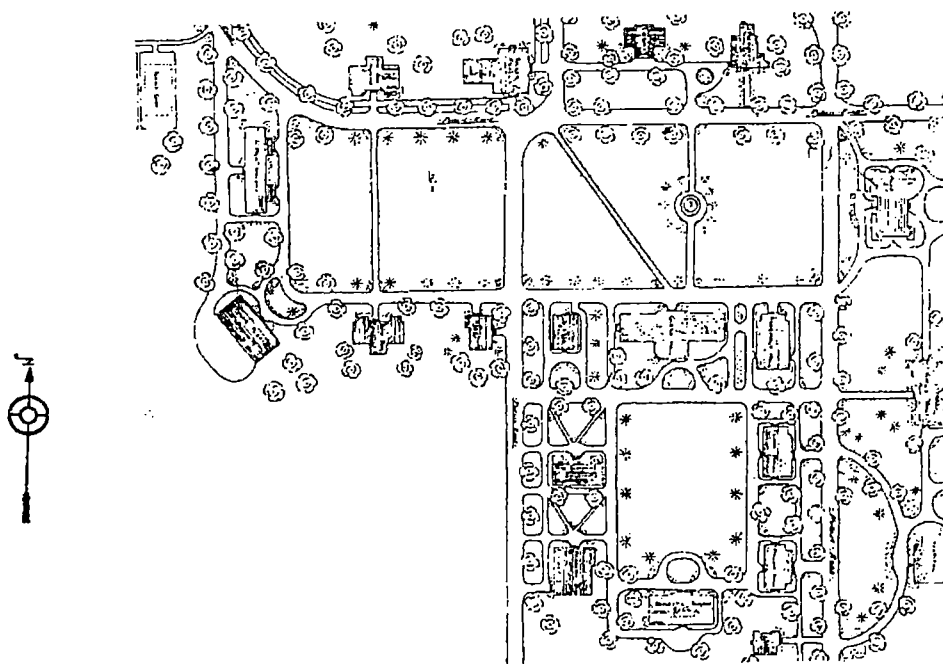
¹²⁰ Jenkins interview July 23, 1995.

¹²¹ "Award Prizes for Efficiency of Students" *Jacksonville Journal* (May 1926), in *Florida A & M Historical Material Book 1*, 7.

in a third dining room on the first floor. The enlarged Commons also included service rooms, a kitchen, a cold storage plant, and a bakery.¹²²

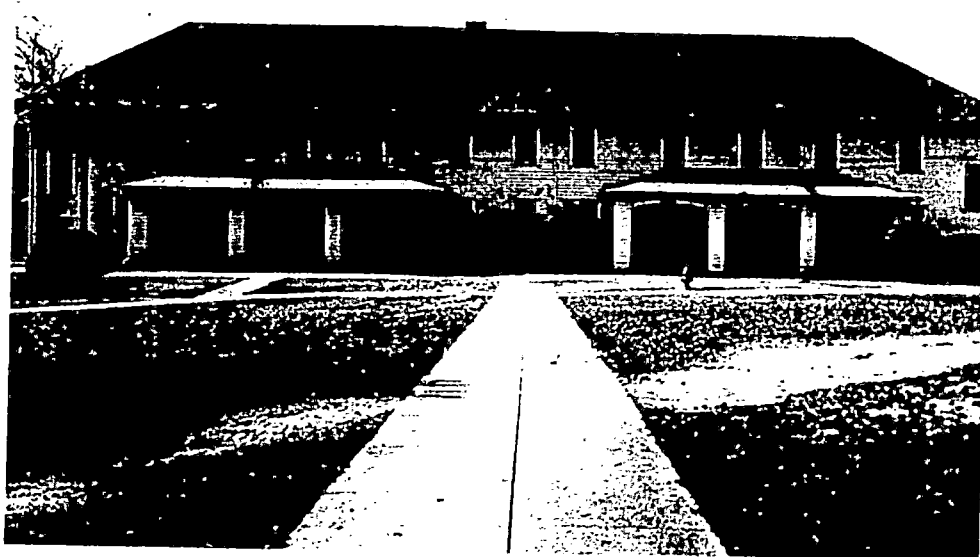
In 1925, Tallahassee's *Daily Democrat* commented that "This institution is in striking contrast to its rent and torn condition of a year ago..." Lee was credited with having brought "...order out of chaos, and is rapidly building up the school into a great center of usefulness."¹²³ The 1920s and 1930s began a "Golden Era" for the college, a time of change and growth on campus and a period of growing visibility of the college in the community, across the state, and nationally through the involvement and recognition of faculty and students.

The organization of buildings and open spaces on campus became more formally defined during the 1920s. A "Proposed Plan for Development for the Florida A. & M. College" was drawn in 1926 by D.A. Williston, landscape architect at Tuskegee Institute. The plan defined two rectangular landscaped, open spaces bordered by buildings. The larger rectangle formally recognized the area long used for campus gatherings and processions, running east-west between an "Academic" building, on the former site of Duval Hall, and the Men's Union (Jones Hall) dormitory. Its north side was bordered by a proposed boys' dormitory, Tucker Hall, the library, and the president's house. The south side was defined by a proposed "power plant", proposed boys' dormitory, a building identified as "Inn", the assembly hall, Gibbs Hall and Science Hall.



¹²² *The Florida A. & M. College Students Handbook* [1929], 6, in *Florida A & M Historical Material*, Book 2, 28; Federal Writers Project n.d., 4; *Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College* 1930, 39; BOC 6 (September 16, 1929), 338.

¹²³ "Weekly Review Shows Progress A & M College", *Daily Democrat* (March 26, 1925) in *Florida A & M Historical Material* Book 1, 10.



Jones Hall after 1921 expansion
from Black Archives Research Center and Museum



Dining Hall 1946
from *FLAMINGO 1946* (annual),
Black Archives Research Center and Museum

Behind Gibbs Hall and Science Hall was a second green, oriented north-south and framed by Clark and Melvin Halls on the east, a domestic science hall on the south, and the home economics and academic buildings on the west. Although all of the proposed buildings on the plan did not materialize, the two open rectangles were maintained by the locations of old and new buildings during the 1920s and 1930s, and an open-air theater, drawn across from the Mechanic Arts Building, was later built next to Gibbs Cottage. The larger of the two open areas, retains its central position as "The Quad" on today's campus.¹²⁴

The plan also depicted walkways around the greens and between buildings. Over the summer of 1925, cement walks were added from the assembly hall to Clark Hall, and from Melvin Lodge to Mebane Cottage.¹²⁵ Mebane Cottage, no doubt one of the cottages on the south of campus near Melvin Lodge and the agricultural building, was probably named for A. Mebane, elected Dean of Agriculture in 1919.¹²⁶ It is not known whether it was originally a Mebane family residence; it later provided housing for women teachers. There was also a walkway from the President's home to the assembly hall.¹²⁷

The "Facts about Florida A. & M. College" booklet of 1926 states that "the school hopes to have means for road-building, landscaping, and floricultural work". The Sanborn map of that year was the first one showing campus roads and illustrating the three campus entrances. An unpaved road identified as Marrette Drive extended from the Gibbs Cottage row of houses straight south to the Agricultural Building, following the path of today's M.L. King, Jr. Boulevard. A second approach for arriving students or visitors was by walking up the hill from the Seaboard A. L. Depot on Railroad Avenue. Students arriving by train were luckier if the weather had been dry.

When the kids, they all came by train back in those days, and this hill here was a red-- reddest clay you ever seen...and everybody brought their trunk. That trunk had to stay down there because the...horse and buggies couldn't get up that hill because it was wet and it would slide in the ditch....there was nowhere to leave your bags, you know. The only thing to do is get wet and come on up to the

¹²⁴ "Proposed Plan" in *The Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes Catalog 1925-1926, Bulletin 1926-1927*. Gibbs Hall and "the Academic building" (Duval Hall) had burned in 1924; their appearance on the 1926 map may indicate an intent to rebuild on the site, or that Williston was working from older maps.

¹²⁵ "Large Enrollment for F. A. & M. College", *Jacksonville Journal* (September 14, 1925) in *Florida A & M Historical Material Book 1*, 13.

¹²⁶ BOC 3 (September 8, 1919), 304.

¹²⁷ Paddyfote 1957, 21.

dormitory. Lug that luggage on up. That was the only way you could do it.¹²⁸

From the top of the hill, the path continued running east (along what is now the west end of Gamble Street), then southeast diagonally between the Carnegie Library and Tucker Hall dormitory. Continuing east the path crossed the open green, and connected with "Vinton Drive", the third entrance to campus. Vinton Drive was later renamed as an extension of Palmer Avenue, a street originating in the Country Club Estates neighborhood. Transportation around campus was on foot or by horse and wagon or buggy. President Lee made a habit of inspecting the campus each morning on horseback.¹²⁹

The roads remained unpaved until the 1940s, as did many in Tallahassee. A 1930 map of the city indicates that, except for the main highways leading into town, paved roads were concentrated in the downtown business area of Adams, Monroe, and Calhoun streets, north of the railroad track and south of Thomasville Road. The 1940 Annual Report of the city noted that within two years, more than five miles of city streets were to be paved with W.P.A. assistance.¹³⁰ Even into the 1950s, the neighborhoods in the Bond community near campus retained clay streets and the buses had to be rerouted after a rain.¹³¹

Major course work continued to focus on teacher training, mechanic arts (by this time including automotive repair), and modern farming methods. Every student, male and female, took one year of agriculture. The *Jacksonville Journal* in May, 1926, described the college campus with "...an acreage of some 350, a large majority of which is now under cultivation. To stand upon the hill and gaze around one sees nothing but cultivated gardens which comprise the school farm. Here many of the vegetables which are served the students are grown."¹³² The vegetables, meat, milk, and butter produced by the college were not only used on campus but also sold to Tallahassee merchants and families. The college farm included over sixty head of dairy cattle, one hundred swine, and a poultry flock of four hundred, along with mules and horses. Annual farmers' Mid-Winter Institutes, initiated by President Young, continued to be held on campus to extend agricultural knowledge to the neighboring community of farmers and rural teachers with lectures, demonstrations, and exhibits.

The Mechanic Arts Department prepared young men for work in the trades as auto mechanics, contractors, masons, carpenters, plumbers, painters, and as trades teachers. Practical experience was offered through student construction of several campus buildings. In the 1930s,

¹²⁸ Jenkins interview July 23, 1995.

¹²⁹ Paddyfote 1957, 18.

¹³⁰ City of Tallahassee 1930; City of Tallahassee 1940.

¹³¹ Blake interview August 3, 1995.

¹³² "Award Prizes for Efficiency of Students" *Jacksonville Journal* (May 1926), in *Florida A & M Historical Material Book 1*, 7.

an annual departmental open house offered visitors from the community the opportunity to inspect exhibits of the year's work.¹³³

Students were given the opportunity to earn part of their boarding expenses in many areas of campus operation. Students had jobs in the printing and auto repair shops, on the farm, with livestock, in the dairy, in the dining room and kitchen, and in the offices. Around the grounds they worked in laying sewer and water pipes, firing the furnace boilers, keeping buildings in repair, performing janitorial work, installing and repairing plumbing, building walks, and providing lawn care.¹³⁴ In 1930, 70% of the young men and 18% of the women worked on campus.¹³⁵

President Lee's family was active in the life of the school. His son, J.R.E. Lee, Jr., was the school's business manager. Ardella Lee, his wife, founded the Ladies' Art and Social Club in December of 1924, an organization of faculty women and faculty wives, currently the oldest continuously existing organization on campus. The club provided a weekly meeting for social purposes, to encourage the handwork and other artistic abilities of the members, and to conduct charitable activities.¹³⁶

The beauty of the by then 250-acre hilltop campus continued to rate notice from its many visitors. An article in the *Pittsburgh Courier* described the idyllic scene:

On its campus are numerous live oaks covered with the famous and typical Florida moss, and also pine, pecan, birch and maple trees. Fern, geranium, roses, cactus and Kentucky grass all grow on the campus, and wild squirrels play up and down the branches of the trees.¹³⁷

Because of the emergency expenditures following the 1923-1924 fires, in March of 1925 the Board of Control determined to close the school at the end of April due to the lack of funds. A request was made to the General Education Board for the \$5,000 needed to keep the school open the one remaining month of the academic year, which was granted. The GEB had immediately prior to this situation pledged \$100,000 to the school's building program.¹³⁸

¹³³ Federal Writers Project n.d., 4.

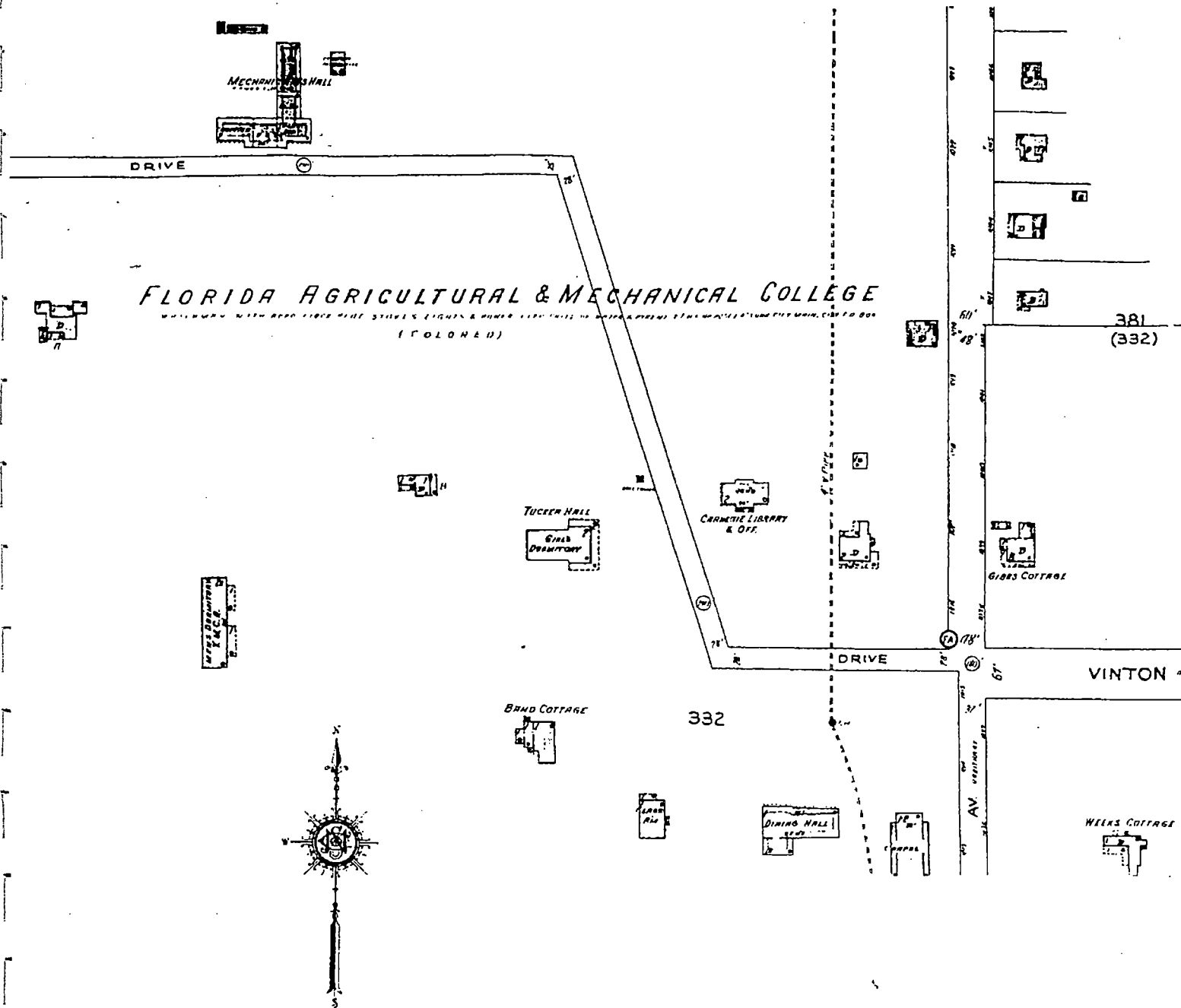
¹³⁴ "Florida's Negro College" *Tampa Tribune* (May 4, 1929), in *Florida A & M Historical Material Book 1*, 22.

¹³⁵ *Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes Information*. [1930], 2-3, in *Florida A & M Historical Material Book 2*, 28.

¹³⁶ Neyland 1987, 107-108.

¹³⁷ Floyd J. Calvin "The Non-Bragging President Plugs on to Greater Things" *Pittsburgh Courier* (December 1, 1928) in *Florida A & M Historical Material Book 1*, 22.

¹³⁸ BOC 4 (March 9, 1925), 480; 4 (April 13, 1925), 494.

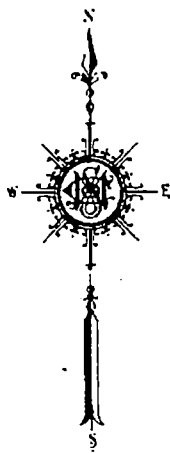


Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, north campus

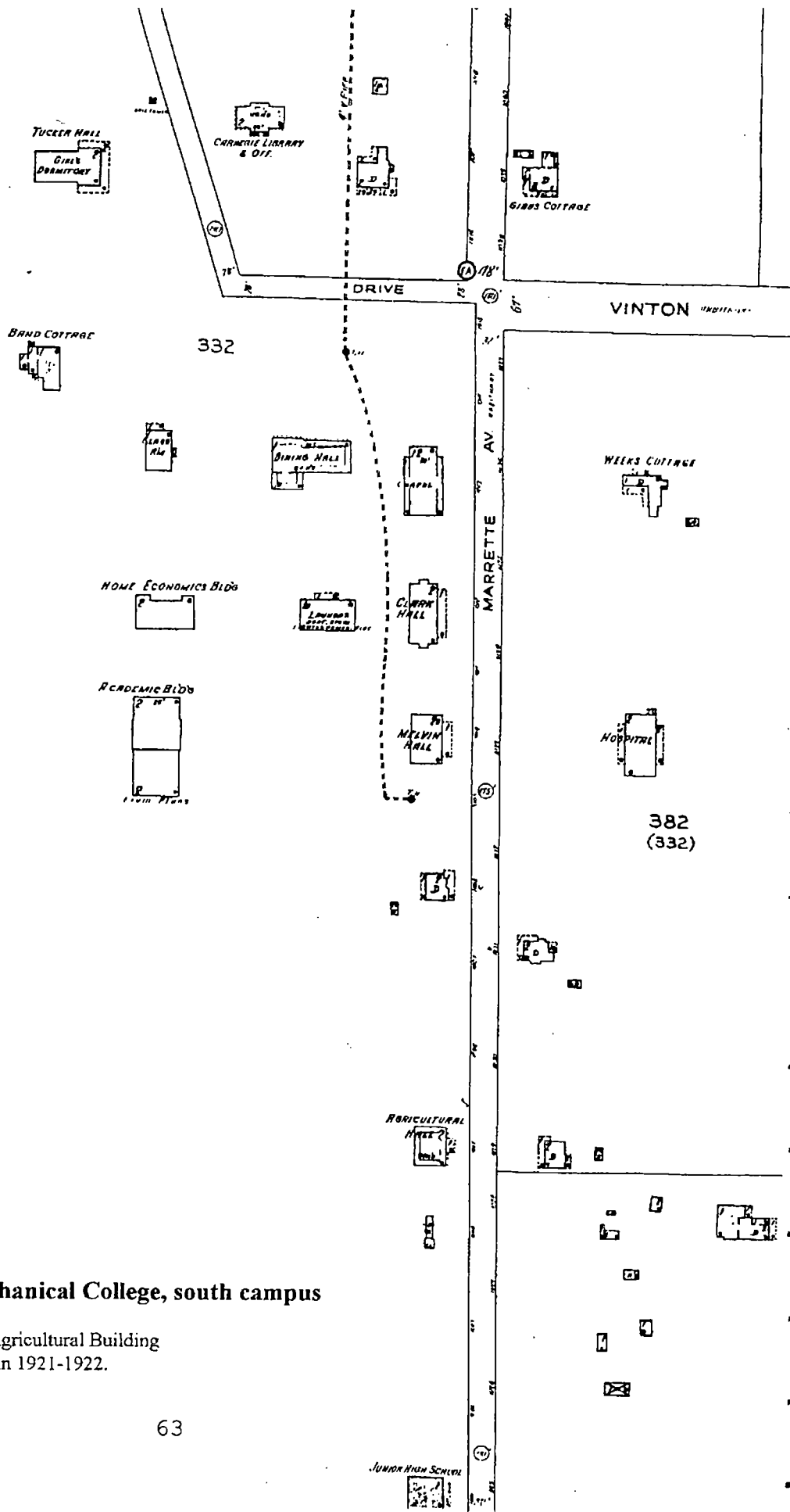
Sanborn Map 1926 (section)

The "Men's Dormitory/YMCA Building" is the enlarged Jones Hall.

The site of the former Duval Hall remains an empty corner north of the Weeks Cottage.



Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, south campus
Sanborn Map 1926 (section)
The "Junior High School" south of the Agricultural Building
was the four-room practice school built in 1921-1922.



Two dwellings not shown on the 1916 map were by 1926 in the neighborhood near the agricultural building.¹⁴⁵ One of these may have been the nurse's cottage, built in 1926 "west of the hospital", offering "the advantage of quiet for sleep during the day when they have been on night duty as well as quiet for rest and study during free hours of the day".¹⁴⁶

The assembly hall constructed in 1920 was identified as the Chapel on the Sanborn map, directly east of the dining hall. Each week a review of students was held, followed by the march to the assembly hall where chapel services featured an inspiring talk from the president. Student attendance was required for Sunday evening vespers services and Wednesday chapel services, with some seats reserved for white guests. Commencement programs were also held in the chapel, following a procession of students in uniform "around the ellipse", presumably the adjacent open area.¹⁴⁷ In 1926 Governor R.E. Brewster of Maine spoke in the assembly hall to an audience of four hundred after leading a motorcade of 95 cars on a tour of the campus and farm.¹⁴⁸ Movie projection equipment for the building was donated in 1926 by African-American supporters of the school, including A. L. Lewis, the president of the Afro-American Insurance Company, Jacksonville; W.W. Andrews, the Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, Jacksonville; Henry R. Speed, West Palm Beach realtor, Dr. M.J. Anderson, a Tampa physician, and Mae Brown of New York. The equipment was used for both education and entertainment; the premier showing was of "The Ten Commandments".¹⁴⁹

The College Women's Hall was the first campus building designed by Rudolph Weaver. An anonymous legislator, visiting the campus after the 1923-1924 fires, was credited with announcing to President Lee his resolve that future buildings would be of more substantial materials.¹⁵⁰ College Women's Hall, built in 1926 by O.P. Woodcock & Co., of Jacksonville, was

¹⁴⁵ *The FAMCEAN* (annual) 1929, 5; *The Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College* 1930, 39; One of these may be the cottage identified in the 1929 annual by the name Mebane which was one of three in use for faculty. The 1930-31 *Bulletin* noted that in addition to these three, "Several cottages for families are situated on or near the campus."

¹⁴⁶ *Florida Agricultural & Mechanical College* [1927], 102.

¹⁴⁷ Lemuel D. Bolton, "State A. and M. College Ends Greatest Year" *Jacksonville Journal* (May 29, 1926) in *Florida A & M Historical Material Book 1*, 7; construction date from Blow 1976, 240; Kemp interview August 1, 1995.

¹⁴⁸ "A. & M. College is Host to Maine Governor's Party" *New York Age* (no date), in *Florida A & M Historical Material Book 1*, 5.

¹⁴⁹ *Florida A. & M. College* 1926, 7; "Dr. Anderson Gives \$500 to A. & M. College" and "A. & M. College Students See Bible Play" *Florida Sentinel* (January 16, 1926) in *Florida A & M Historical Material Book 1*, 8.

¹⁵⁰ Fisher [1930], 509.



Band Cottage, 1930s
from Matheus album,
Black Archives Research Center and Museum



Science Hall
from Black Archives Research Center and Museum

In the summer of 1925, the Board of Control established a Department of Architecture at the University of Florida, and determined that the head of the department would also serve as the board architect to supervise construction at all institutions managed by the board. Rudolph Weaver was hired as the first department head and board architect in September. Weaver had previously taught architecture at the University of Illinois and served as university architect for the State College of Washington and the University of Idaho.¹³⁹

The 1926 campus publication "Facts about the Florida A. & M. College" proudly announced a student body of 932 and the imminent construction of "an administration building to cost \$150,000, and an additional women's dormitory to cost \$100,000...a new dining hall, new science building, the mechanic arts building, water system and fire protection and complete and up-to-date sewerage system."¹⁴⁰ Students in the Mechanic Arts Department under the direction of architect Weaver had helped build the dining hall and Science Hall and would also complete the Mechanic Arts Building, enlarge the dairy barn, and build a bandstand.¹⁴¹

The Sanborn map of 1926 shows the section of campus within the city limits with many of the same buildings as had the 1916 map. The new Mechanic Arts Hall was in the same location as the previous one. The Tucker Hall Annex dormitory was gone, presumably having burned in 1921, and Tucker Hall had become a women's dormitory. A "Band Cottage", also used as a men's dormitory, had been added northwest of the former science building, now identified as "class room". The Band Cottage, first used for band practice, was later a dormitory for high school students, abandoned after the erection of South Hall for Men (Sampson Hall) in 1928.¹⁴²

South of the "class room" (formerly known as Science Hall) and the home economics building was the new "academic building" under expansion, which would be the next Science Hall. A barbecue for 150 farmers of Leon and the surrounding counties was held in Science Hall in 1926.¹⁴³ Science Hall was the main classroom and laboratory building, and is sometimes identified as the High School Building since it also housed the high school and its staff.¹⁴⁴

¹³⁹ BOC 5 (August 10, 1925), 52; 5 (August 11, 1925), 61; 5 (September 21, 1925), 64; Beaty [1965].

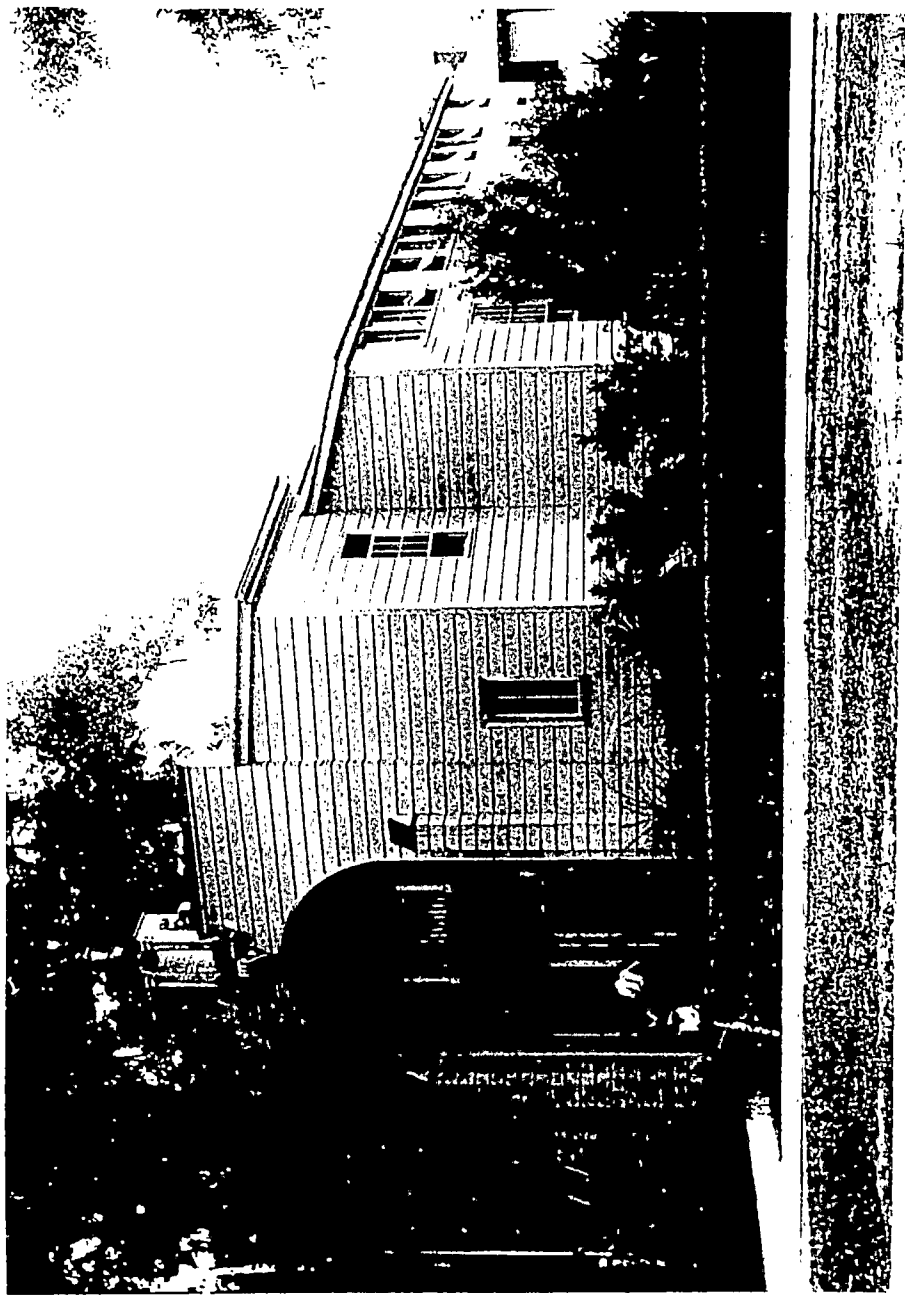
¹⁴⁰ Florida A. & M. College 1926, 3-4.

¹⁴¹ Florida A. & M. College 1926, 7; Florida A. & M. College "'Souvenir of Facts and Pictures, November 15, 1928; Florida State Fair, Jacksonville." 1928, n.p., in *Florida A & M Historical Material Book 2*, 28.

¹⁴² "Historical Landmarks of Our College" *Weekly News* (Nov 11, 1932), no page, clipping copy on file at Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board; Jenkins interview July 23, 1995.

¹⁴³ "Award Prizes for Efficiency of Students" *Jacksonville Journal* (May n.d. 1926), in *Florida A & M Historical Material Book 1*, 7.

¹⁴⁴ *The Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College Bulletin* 1930, 38; "Florida Agricultural & Mechanical College" 1932.



Assembly Hall
from Florida State Archives

the first solid brick building and the first fireproof building on campus.¹⁵¹ The previous brick buildings had all been brick veneer, including the Carnegie Library, the Agricultural Building, and the Mechanic Arts Building.

College Women's Hall was three and one-half stories high including a full basement, and had a slate roof with copper valleys. Thirty feet longer than any other building at the time, it included a large assembly room and private music rooms on the first floor. A lobby and the office of the Dean of Women were on the second floor.¹⁵² The interior was finished with mahogany. Bedrooms furnished with Simmons steel furniture could house seventy-five students; each corridor had a bathroom, and the building had a heating plant and fire prevention apparatus. A recreation room was equipped by the college women's organization, the Athenaeum Literary Society, and the dormitory also provided room for Y.W.C.A. meetings.¹⁵³

Three older dormitories remained in use for women in the late 1920s: Tucker Hall, constructed in 1898, housed thirty-nine women in 1928; Clark Hall had twenty-six women; and Melvin Lodge, built in 1913, had twenty-nine. The Dean of Women, Nannie S. McGuinn, supervised all the women, a job consisting of office work, discipline, handling mail, money, and packages, granting or denying requests to visit town, and attending the school's social functions. In a 1928 interview, McGuinn impressed the reporter with her views of school life.

There are socials galore, and more socials, and the teachers wonder sometimes where society should end and lessons begin...in her day [McGuinn's] it was lessons that were of primary importance and not dances, and she is afraid present day students place too much stress on dancing and mingling together - the boys and the girls...This new social craze...has done much to rob the students of the spirit of sacrifice for their studies that was more generally a part of the equipment of students a few years back.¹⁵⁴

In 1935, the College Women's Hall was renamed for Jackson Davis, the southern field agent of the General Education Board. The General Education Board, a private organization supported by

¹⁵¹ BOC 5 (May 17, 1926), 170, 181-182.

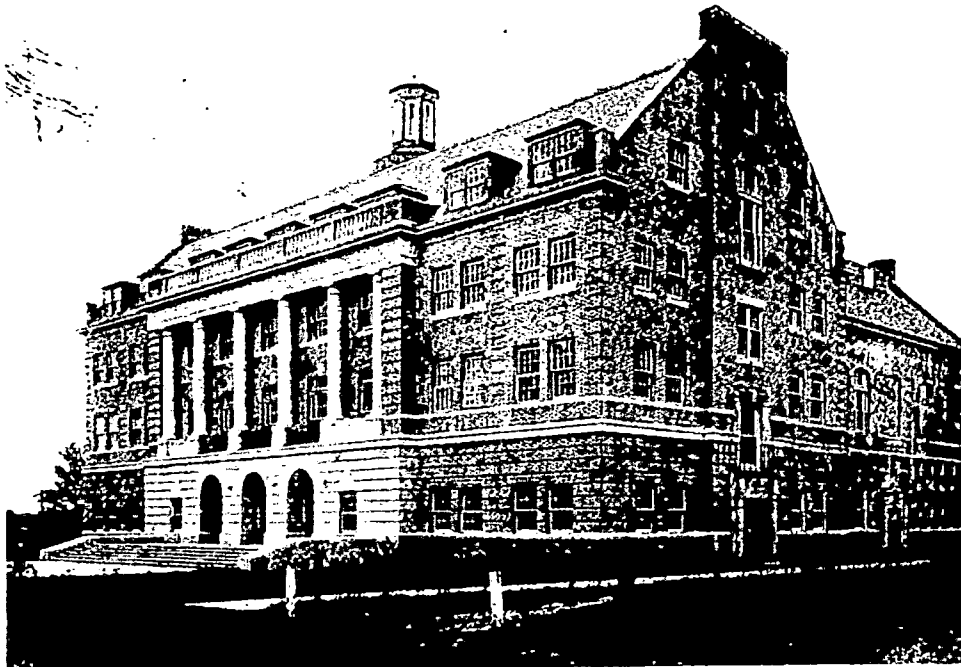
¹⁵² *The Florida A. & M. College Students Handbook* [1929], 8, in *Florida A & M Historical Material Book 2*, 28; Newspaper clipping, [1926], in *Florida A & M Historical Material Book 1*, 53.

¹⁵³ *Some Facts/Facts and Pictures* [1930], in *Florida A & M Historical Material Book 2*, 28.

¹⁵⁴ Floyd J. Calvin "Social Problems Most Difficult, Says Dean" *Pittsburgh Courier* (December 1, 1928) in *Florida A & M Historical Material Book 1*, 19.



Jackson Davis Hall
from *FAMCEAN 1929* (annual)
Florida State Archives



Lee Hall
from *1929 FAMCEAN* annual,
Black Archives Research Center and Museum

John D. Rockefeller, provided funds to aid black education and had been supportive of the Florida A & M College building program.¹⁵⁵

In the summers, the Florida A & M College campus continued to become the home for black teachers from all over the state. Summer school for teachers offered not only academic courses but also enough activity for a full year of campus life including daily prayers and band concerts, weekly movies, Saturday hikes, and Sunday services, lawn parties, picnics and outings, guest lecturers, tennis matches, community sings, debates, and plays. The community supported the program in various ways, providing outings and opportunities for the teacher/students. The local Elks Club entertained them at Lake Hall in 1927, and in 1928 Dr. Campbell, a local dentist, served an "early dawn lunch" to more than 200 teachers at his home.¹⁵⁶

The Carnegie Library continued to house the president's office until the 1928 construction of a new administration building. Construction was begun by Davis Company, of Tampa, in spring of 1927. Davis Company went bankrupt, and work was stopped during the summer. In the fall, the Board of Control selected Grahn Construction Company to complete the project. The total cost was \$250,000, with monies appropriated by the legislature supplemented by the General Education Board. State senator William C. Hodges had been a strong supporter of FAMC improvements and in his dedication speech stated that "Education in good buildings ... brings better understanding and better fellowship between the races."¹⁵⁷

The four-story Administration Building (renamed J.R.E. Lee Hall in 1944), designed by Rudolph Weaver, featured a 1700-seat auditorium, with a stage large enough for a 150-voice choir, an orchestra pit, dressing rooms, and drop curtains; "...the finest and best appointed in any colored school in the country."¹⁵⁸ The new building replaced the assembly hall as the center for traditional college ceremonies. At commencements, students assembled at Carnegie Library and walked in procession across the open green to the auditorium.

¹⁵⁵ "Campus Buildings Get New Names", *FAMCEAN* (May 22, 1935), no page, clipping copy on file at Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board; BOC 7 (April 13, 1935), 522; Neyland 1987, 88.

¹⁵⁶ Newspaper clipping, no title (May 14, 1927); "Many Attend Summer School" *Jacksonville Journal* (June 25, 1928), in *Florida A & M Historical Material Book 1*, 15, 18.

¹⁵⁷ C. Blythe Andrews, "Senator Hodges is Principal Speaker at FAMCEE Opening" *Florida Sentinel*, Jacksonville (September 26, 1928) in *Florida A & M Historical Material Book 1*, 19; Neyland 1987, 88-89; BOC 5 (April 11, 1927), 336-337; 5 (September 12, 1927), 403; 5 (June 11, 1928), 110.

¹⁵⁸ C. Blythe Andrews, "Senator Hodges is Principal Speaker at FAMCEE Opening", *Florida Sentinel*, Jacksonville (September 26, 1928) in *Florida A & M Historical Material Book 1*, 19.

The building soon became a link between the college and the community, as both whites and blacks attended programs in the magnificent auditorium.

...the most familiar of the college buildings to the public because of its splendid auditorium.... There vesper services are held at 7:15 p.m. every Sunday, largely a musical program rendered by an excellent mixed chorus of a hundred voices and visitors are extended a cordial invitation.... Every state legislative body is invited to a 'Demonstration Night' by the Negro college, in which the seven departments participate. Each is represented on the stage by an active simultaneous ten-minute exhibit so that a dress is made in one corner and a cabinet in another before the audience.... All guests are welcome at the entertainment which is ever popular with townspeople.¹⁵⁹

The community came to the auditorium for many cultural events. Sunday night vespers featured spirituals and other choral singing, and the local newspaper recommended attendance for visitors in Tallahassee during the legislative season, quoting "a prominent white minister" who had stated that "it is worth a long trip to hear the A. and M. college students chant the Lord's Prayer."¹⁶⁰ The excellent auditorium, college programs, and the opportunity to hear African-American orators and artists inspired not only the students and the community but also further support from legislators and potential donors President Lee encouraged to attend.

This is why they were having Vespers. President Lee...saw how Booker T. Washington got money and got things for the school [Tuskegee]. Now he [Lee] is at a school that was burned down, he got to build it back. Therefore, he wanted to meet all the people who had money...and he said "I can meet the people in the legislature...I want to know the families..." And my daddy [Rev. James McFadden] did. He invited those families to come to the Vespers service. When they came, it was so good, they continued to bring people. One side...was for white people. And if you had a row in the back where there were no whites sitting, and you were black, you knew not to sit there...When they had visitors, that would be one way they would entertain them. Through the week, they let President Lee know they had someone visiting here. President Lee would get the girls who really could cook and the home ec-ing teacher to prepare them a meal. In the home ec-ing department, they had a dining room. And these people would go in this dining room to eat. And they took the students who really could sing, they took them out [of] the class to go sing for these people. And it helped. Cause these people, inviting friends, and the friends seeing about the school getting money and everything. That was his method of

¹⁵⁹ Federal Writers Project n.d., 2.

¹⁶⁰ Inez Hale MacDuff "With the Arts" *Florida State News*, Tallahassee (April 21, 1929), clipping in *Florida A & M Historical Material Book 1*, 21.

rebuilding the school.¹⁶¹

Senator Hodges' continued support of the campus and attendance at campus programs reportedly resulted in the paving of Boulevard Street (M.L.King, Jr. Boulevard) in the 1940s. Hodges characteristically dressed in a white gabardine suit, white shirt, and white tie. When attending a program at FAMC after a rain, he was carried across the slippery clay road to the auditorium by football players, at the direction of President Lee. Finding the incident and the condition of the roads embarrassing, Hodges reportedly worked to assure funding for pavement of campus roads.¹⁶²

President Lee accomplished what the *Colored Citizen*, a Pensacola newspaper, acclaimed as "...the greatest single achievement of the race in the history of the state" by arranging for a recital by Roland Hayes, an internationally famous African-American tenor, in January, 1929. The audience included Governor Doyle Carlton, his family, and his entire staff.

Over 500 white friends were present including the governor...The elite of the [black] race all over the state were out in their best...and motorcades of Florida's best colored families came from points as far south as Coconut Grove and Miami, as far west as Pensacola and as far east as Jacksonville...old timers had the very agreeable surprise of seeing the almost phenomenal growth and expansion of the institution...The moral effect and inspirational value alone is sufficient justification for the time and expense spent in staging the recital.¹⁶³

Lee, assisted by the Ladies' Art and Social Club, had raised the money to bring Hayes "...so that the colored pupils of the college might see and hear this hero of song and be inspired by his art and his success."¹⁶⁴ Hayes returned for additional performances in 1930, 1938, and 1951. Other nationally and internationally known performing artists and orators appearing on stage in the Administration Building included musician/composer Clarence Cameron White, contralto Marian Anderson, author/editor W.E.B. DuBois, poet Langston Hughes, poet Countee Cullen, dramatic artist Marie Joe Brown, the Mills Brothers, Slavanisky's Russian Chorus, Dr. George

¹⁶¹ Kemp interview August 1, 1995.

¹⁶² Oral tradition, James Eaton July 23, 1995.

¹⁶³ "Roland Hayes Heard in Recital" *Colored Citizen*, Pensacola (February 1, 1929); Isaac Fisher, "Roland Hayes in Florida: An Appreciation" *New York Age* (February 16, 1929), clippings in *Florida A & M Historical Material Book 1*, 21. Isaac Fisher was a well-known African-American writer and editor of *The Southern Workman*.

¹⁶⁴ Fisher, *Ibid.*; information about the support of the Ladies' Art and Social Club from Professor James Eaton, personal communication, August, 1995.

Washington Carver, and Arthur W. Mitchell, the first black Democratic congressman.¹⁶⁵

The auditorium's pipe organ, added in 1934, was said to be the finest between Jacksonville and New Orleans. It was purchased in West Palm Beach, and had been used by the Arcade Theater.¹⁶⁶ The dedication recital on September 29, 1934, featured an organist from the University of Florida, Claude L. Murphree.¹⁶⁷ In addition to the auditorium, the Administration Building housed administrative and department head offices, a post office, bookstore, music rooms, classrooms, and the movie equipment.¹⁶⁸ After the death of President Lee in 1944 the Administration Building was renamed Lee Hall. Chimes on the top of the building were added in 1947, also in memorial of President Lee. Lee Hall was renovated in the 1960s at a cost of \$500,000.¹⁶⁹

FAMC continued to encourage its students to appreciate and take pride in their heritage as African-Americans through participation in annual January 1 Emancipation Day programs, Negro History Week, and Negro Achievement Week featuring faculty, student, and guest speakers on campus. A "Negro History" class using a text by Benjamin G. Brawley, *A Short History of the American Negro* (1913) was offered in the *1923-1924 Bulletin*, and Carter G. Woodson's *The Negro in Our History* (1922) was listed as text for a class in the summer school bulletin for 1927.¹⁷⁰ Brawley, the author of several books, was a professor and dean at Morehouse College. Woodson was a founder of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, and editor of the association's *Journal of Negro History*.

¹⁶⁵ "Congressman Speaks at State College", [May 1939] clipping in *Florida A & M Historical Material Book 1*, 38; Paddyfote 1957, 43-45, 49; Recital flyer "Recital by Roland Hayes Lee Auditorium Nov. 5, 1951", Black Archives, Research Center and Museum; "Mills Brothers to appear here soon", *FAMCEAN* (September 8, 1938), clipping copy on file at Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board.

¹⁶⁶ BOC 7 (July 16, 1934), 449; information about Arcade Theater in Neyland 1987, 89.

¹⁶⁷ "Dedication Organ Recital", September 29, 1934, program in *Florida A & M Historical Material Book 2*, 37.

¹⁶⁸ *Florida A. & M. College, Views and Facts* [1931], [1], in *Florida A & M Historical Material Book 1*, 40.

¹⁶⁹ Neyland 1987, 89, 223.

¹⁷⁰ "Academic Courses" in *Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1923*, 43; *Florida A & M College for Negroes, The Summer School Bulletin 1927*, 27; title is given as *The Negro in American History*; Smythe 1976, 191, 867.

The Webb Bandstand was built in 1928 by students with \$500 provided by John L. Webb, a campus visitor from Hot Springs, Arkansas. Webb was the president of the Woodmen of Union of America. Contributions such as this one continued to show the support of higher education by the African-American community across the south. The first concert in the new bandstand, located on the open green near the Commons, took place on a Sunday afternoon in April 1928, with ten selections including "Ain't She Sweet", "Gaiety Polka", and an original composition by bandmaster Arnold W. Lee, "Tuskegee on Parade".¹⁷¹ Sundays at the college regularly featured a morning assembly, followed by church services in the assembly hall, and a 4:00 p.m. public concert at the bandstand with the forty-piece band playing nine selections. Wednesdays also featured a band performance at the bandstand, followed by the students marching into the assembly hall or auditorium for chapel service.¹⁷²

The College Men's Hall (Nathan B. Young Hall), the third campus building designed by Rudolph Weaver, was built in 1928 by Hardee Construction Company of Lake City at a cost of \$84,480. It was praised to be "among the best if not the best in the South in its appointment and equipment".¹⁷³ It was a three and a half story brick building, with bedrooms for seventy-six men. Each floor had two bathrooms, two drinking fountains, and two fire hose cabinets. Each room had two or three large windows, two closets with shelves, hat, suit, and shoe racks, and was furnished with Simmons steel furniture. The second floor featured the commandant's office, and the first floor had a recreation room, a YMCA assembly room, offices for the coach and the YMCA secretary, a locker room, and a trunk room. Paved walks around the dormitory were accented with a wide lawn, flower beds and shrubbery.¹⁷⁴ In 1935 the College Men's Hall was renamed Nathan B. Young Hall in honor of the second president.¹⁷⁵

The Dairy Barn was enlarged in 1930 by the students of the Mechanic Arts Department. The dairy building included classrooms and laboratories, stanchions for milking cows, feeding stalls for calves, power separators, and churns. The building included some dormitory space for

¹⁷¹ Floyd J. Calvin "Florida Governor Praises A. & M." *Pittsburgh Courier* (December 1, 1928); "Initial Concert in The Webb Bandstand" (program) in *Florida A & M Historical Material Book 1*, 20, 34; *The FAMCEAN 1929* (annual), 91. Bandmaster Arnold Lee was the great-grandfather of contemporary film producer Spike Lee; personal communication, James Eaton, July 1995.

¹⁷² Kemp interview August 1, 1995.

¹⁷³ Floyd J. Calvin "The Non-Bragging President Plugs on to Greater Things" *Pittsburgh Courier* (December 1, 1928), clipping in *Florida A & M Historical Material Book 1*, 19.

¹⁷⁴ Florida A. & M. College *The Florida A. & M. College Students Handbook* [1929], 12, in *Florida A & M Historical Material Book 2*, 28.

¹⁷⁵ "Campus Buildings Get New Names" *FAMCEAN* (May 22, 1935), no page, clipping copy on file at Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board; BOC 7 (April 13, 1935), 522.

dairy students.¹⁷⁶ Students also constructed a cattle barn and implement shed, and in 1934, two silos. Other campus improvements reportedly included the hard-surfacing of campus roads 1932-1934, noted by the student handbook for 1938-1939.¹⁷⁷

The College at the end of the 1920s claimed five departments; a department of nurse training and health had been added to the four older departments of agriculture, mechanic arts, liberal arts and sciences (formerly the "academic" department), and home economics. The enrollment in 1930 was 445 students.¹⁷⁸

The college hospital, built on one of the highest points on campus, had been expanded to 25 beds in 1919 and served more than six thousand people in 1927.¹⁷⁹ In addition to providing health services for students, the hospital offered surgery and general health services for the African-American public, and nurse training.

Dr. Leonard Hobson Buchanan Foote, a graduate of Howard University medical college, joined the faculty in 1926 as medical director. FAMC began sponsoring annual clinics for physicians in 1929 to encourage and enable improved services to patients. The clinics attracted medical personnel from all over the South, and played an important role in sharing information within the African-American medical community. Free clinics for prospective mothers and babies were also offered during the year. To provide for the increasing demand for services, an annex to the hospital was built in the summer of 1931. The two buildings were connected by an enclosed breezeway.

¹⁷⁶ Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College *Bulletin* 1930, 38; Federal Writers Project, 4; BOC 7 (June 16, 1930), 2.

¹⁷⁷ BOC 7 (Aug 15, 1934), 251; Paddyfote 1957, 35; *Student Handbook, Florida A. & M. College, 1938-1939*, 12, in *Florida A & M Historical Material Book 2*, 29.

¹⁷⁸ City of Tallahassee 1930, 61.

¹⁷⁹ "Souvenir of Facts and Pictures, November 15, 1928", 11-12, in *Florida A & M Historical Material Book 2*, 28; Neyland 1987, 68.

It was a two story building with a basement. in the basement...that was before nursing homes were even talked about here. They had a place down there they called geriatrics. And older patients were housed down there. Not that they had any acute illness, but they were just continuous illness...Then upstairs was the obstetrics and surgery room and the nursery for the babies. And of course, we had bassinets up there that we had to heat babies up sometimes by just putting hot water bottles in the little cribs to keep the babies warm. Because the spacious old building was very hard to heat properly.¹⁸⁰

The two-and-one-half story frame building, similar in appearance to the hospital, contained a contagious ward, a children's ward, a maternity ward, and a delivery room, and increased the bed spaces from 25 to 60. Patients came "from Wakulla County, and all out in the areas where is now the fairgrounds...as far away as Thomasville, Georgia, and Quincy, Florida. Havana and Coon Bottom and little points in between". In addition to serving people with medical needs, the FAMC doctors also provided for the annual examinations of African-American school children in the Leon County public schools.¹⁸¹

The addition of a modern practice teaching building was jointly funded by the legislature, the General Education Board, and the Julius Rosenwald Fund. Construction of the brick building began in the summer of 1931 with Grahn Construction Co., of Daytona Beach and Atlanta. Sixteen rooms provided space for manual training, physical training, home economics rooms and a library.¹⁸² The Lucy E. Moten Demonstration School was planned to "...exemplify the best educational practice advocated". Lucy Moten was principal of Miner Normal School in Washington, D.C., from 1883 to 1920, one of the top teacher training institutions in America. The practice teaching building was named after her in 1935 in recognition of her pioneering educational work among African-Americans. Additions were made to the building in the 1950s and 1960s.¹⁸³

¹⁸⁰ Kemp interview August 1, 1995.

¹⁸¹ Ibid.; BOC 7(May 11, 1931), 108; Federal Writers Project n.d., 5; James Randolph "Faculty Member of the Month" *FAMCEAN* (October, 1948), 6; Neyland 1987, 103; City of Tallahassee 1932.

¹⁸² BOC 7(October 13, 1930), 51; 7(November 8, 1930), 61; 7(August 10, 1931), 145, 151; Federal Writers Project n.d., 3.

¹⁸³ BOC 7(April 13, 1935), 522; "Campus Buildings Get New Names" *FAMCEAN* (May 22, 1935); *The WPA Guide to Florida* 1984, 282; Hine 1993, 821.

The former model school building was remodeled as two apartments to be used as housing for married faculty, and the old junior high school building was also remodeled as a single women teachers' housing and renamed the Teacher's Cottage.¹⁸⁴

A new president's residential cottage was authorized by the Board of Control in November 1934. The Mechanic Arts Department designed the home, providing plans for approval and development by architect Weaver. The President's House, northwest of the Carnegie Library, was built by the Mechanic Arts Department students in 1935.¹⁸⁵ The "Modern brick colonial residence with a sweeping view of Tallahassee" not only housed the president and his family but served as a site for campus social events and as the temporary home for visiting celebrities such as Roland Hayes and Marion Anderson.¹⁸⁶ In the 1950s, Pearl Gore, wife of President George Gore, renamed the home "Sunshine Manor". The home hosted 120 guests at a faculty reception in 1938, with musical entertainment in the reception room followed by refreshments in the dining room. The former president's home, constructed in 1900, was remodeled to serve as the library annex, and, after the 1947 library construction, a campus guest house.¹⁸⁷

In 1929, the Gibbs Cottage and property, adjacent to the college and long associated with it, was acquired for the college by the Board of Education.¹⁸⁸ In 1930, the house was remodeled by Wilson Construction Company into apartments, for use as faculty/staff housing.¹⁸⁹ It remained in use in the 1960s.

In April 1934, two lots were purchased adjoining the Gibbs cottage property to prevent the construction of unsightly small residences. An outdoor amphitheater had been proposed on the 1926 campus plan, and this property's natural slope made it an ideal location. The site was developed into Gibbs Memorial Park, offering open-air public band concerts on Sunday

¹⁸⁴ BOC 7(July 11, 1932), 240; 7(August 27, 1934), 468; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1926; 1929 *FAMCEAN* (annual).

¹⁸⁵ BOC 7(November 26, 1934), 482; 7(December 17, 1934), 487.

¹⁸⁶ Federal Writers Project n.d., 6; James Eaton, personal communication, July 1995.

¹⁸⁷ "The Lees Receive In Honor of The Campus Family" *Pittsburgh Courier* (November 19, 1938) clipping in *Florida A & M Historical Material Book 1*, 37; BOC 7(November 26, 1934), 482, indicates that former president's house is to be used for dormitory space.

¹⁸⁸ "The Gibbs Cottage", files of Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board, citing Leon County Deed Book 24/568; BOC 6(March 18, 1929), 240.

¹⁸⁹ BOC 6(April 14, 1930), 471.



N.B. Young Hall 1947
from Florida State Archives



President's House (Sunshine Manor)
from Florida State Archives

afternoons. The outdoor setting was also used for plays and other gatherings.¹⁹⁰ Into the 1960s, the park was a place for celebration, reflection, and protest.

...I remember enjoying the students from the demonstration school having their May ceremonies, winding the May pole, and doing those kinds of things. The fraternities and sororities having parties and picnics in Gibbs Park. The faculty having their...Fourth of July, what they called watermelon cutting. Just really very nice campus activities...The night that Martin Luther King was killed...the kids, students were out there in the park. They were so hurt and so angry...and we pleaded with those students until they calmed down and then they decided, OK, they would go home.¹⁹¹

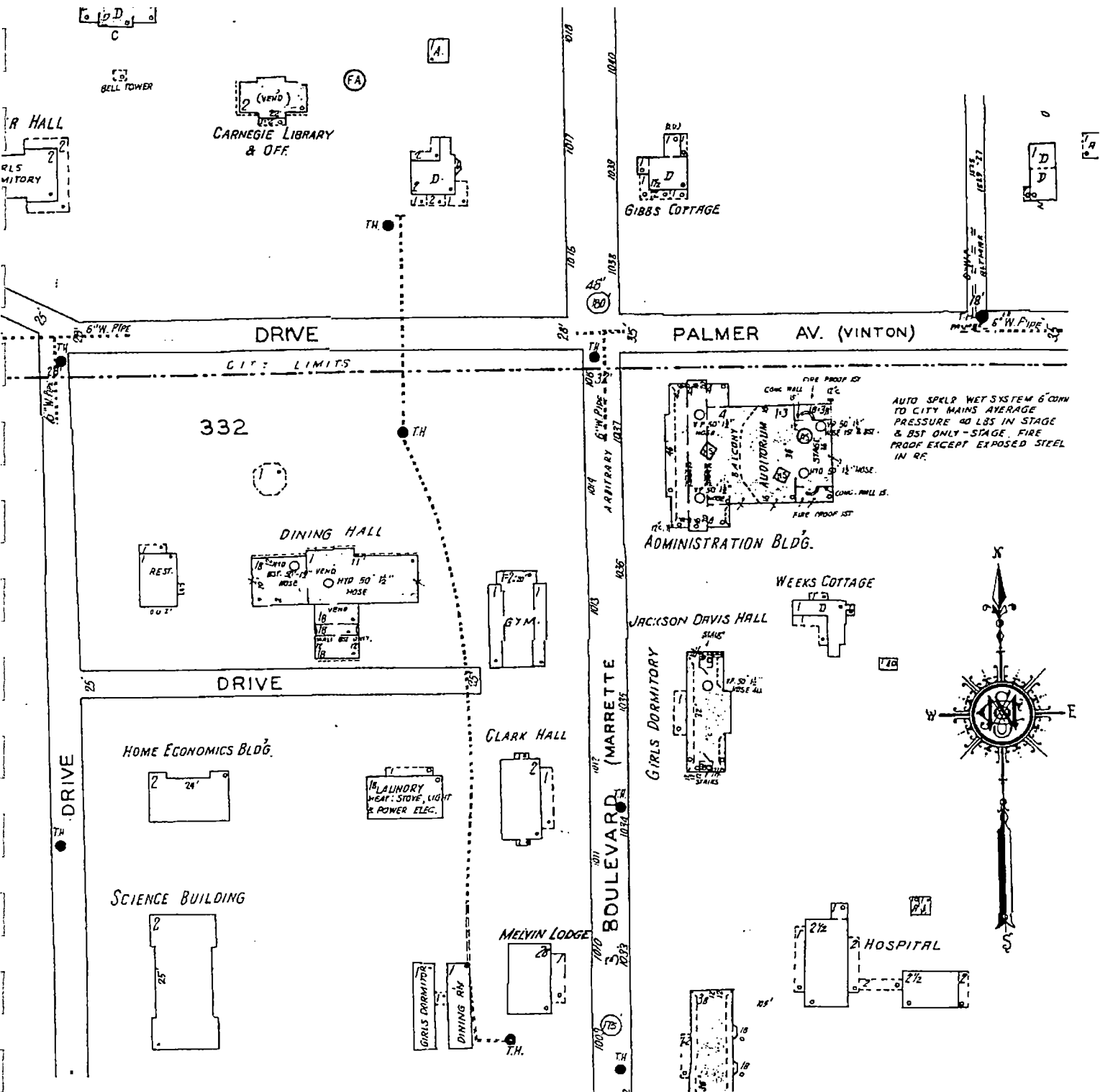
The changes to the Sanborn map between 1926 and 1940 illustrated the growth of the campus under President Lee. The dominant buildings on campus were the five large brick buildings added 1926-1938: the Administration Building, Jackson Davis Hall, and South Hall for Women to the east, on Boulevard Street (M.L. King, Jr. Boulevard) and the N.B. Young Hall (College Hall for Men) to the west, and the northern end of South Hall for Men (Sampson Hall).¹⁹²

The Mechanic Arts Hall to the north, had expanded with an additional wing, converting an "L" shaped building to a "U". A large shop building behind the Mechanic Arts Hall provided additional space for auto repair, electrical machine work, welding, sheet metal, and carpentry. The new brick "Grade School" (Lucy Moten) had been added to the north edge of the campus. A new storage building was northwest of the men's dormitory/YMCA building (Jones Hall).

¹⁹⁰ BOC 7 (April 16, 1934), 423; Federal Writers Project n.d., 2.

¹⁹¹ Blake interview August 3, 1995.

¹⁹² Although the map is dated 1930, it includes changes and updates to approximately 1940.



Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College 1940

Sanborn Map 1930 [1940] (section)

A frame building west of the dining hall, identified by the cartographer as "REST.", was the former classroom building, in use as a cafeteria containing a lunch room and book room. The building behind Melvin Lodge was approved by the Board of Control in October of 1934 to provide additional women's dormitory spaces. Note the octagonal bandstand north of dining hall and the bell tower west of the library, south of President's House.

Campus roads had shifted their paths by the time of the 1940 map. The former diagonal road between Tucker Hall and the Carnegie Library ended at the new President's House. A new drive extended from the intersection of Railroad (Wahnish Way) diagonally south of Tucker Hall to intersect with an extension of Palmer Avenue. The drive continued due south along the home economics and science buildings, with a branch behind the dining hall ending near the "Gym" (formerly the assembly hall or chapel). This gym was described in the 1930-31 school bulletin as spacious, with enough floor space for 125 students at a time and equipped with "the necessary apparatus". The building was remodeled in 1934, and could seat seven hundred.¹⁹³

The formerly unnamed dwelling south of Melvin is identified on c1935 Sanborn Map as "Paige Home", and an additional dwelling has been added between Paige and the Agricultural Hall. The Paige Hall, a residence for women teachers, was named in honor of E.O. Paige, a teacher in the Home Economics Department. It later served as the Home Economics practice house.¹⁹⁴

As the campus population grew, with students representing nearly every Florida county as well as Alabama and Georgia, additional dormitory space was in demand. An annual basketball tournament for high schools, begun in 1930, was not held in 1933 because it had grown beyond the capacity of the available dormitory space.¹⁹⁵ A visitor in 1934 admired the cleanliness, order, and discipline on the campus but noted that there were more students than the dormitories had been designed for, stating "Five or six to a room is not unusual".¹⁹⁶

The Great Depression of the 1930s further limited the funding available for higher education, although construction funding was available through the New Deal programs. In 1937, two dormitories, one for 200 women and one for 150 men, were funded with \$367,282 from the Works Progress Administration to relieve the overcrowding.¹⁹⁷ The new dormitories were designed by architect Rudolph Weaver, and first called South Hall for Women and South Hall for Men. The contract for the men's dormitory was awarded to Beers Construction Co., of

¹⁹³ *The Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College Bulletin* 1930, 38; Federal Writers Project n.d., 5.

¹⁹⁴ "Names of Dormitories Have Meaning", *FAMCEAN* (October 22, 1937), no page, clipping at Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board; *FAMCEAN* (September, 1939), no page, notes at Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board.

¹⁹⁵ A.S. Gaither "History of the Tournament" in program, Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College Eighth Annual State Interscholastic Basketball Tournament (March 10-12, 1938), in *Florida A & M Historical Material Book 1*, 43.

¹⁹⁶ "How Little We Know" *The Leesburg Commercial* (November 9, 1934), clipping in *Florida A & M Historical Material Book 1*, 29.

¹⁹⁷ "Fla. A. & M. Gets \$367,282 WPA Aid" *The Weekly Echo*, Meridian, MS (September 3, 1937), clipping in *Florida A & M Historical Material Book 1*, 32.

Atlanta, and for the women's dormitory to H.S. Baird, Inc., of Jacksonville.¹⁹⁸

Opened in fall 1938, the two new dormitories featured rooms designed for two students with "ample closet space, a book case, wall radiators and globe lights". A FAMCEAN newspaper reporter commented, "Living in such handsome quarters who wouldn't have the incentive to work and relax, fitting our minds and bodies properly into the social scheme of Famcee college life."¹⁹⁹ Each floor had bath rooms, and the basements provided for storage of student belongings and recreational facilities.²⁰⁰ Students were required to live in dormitories for their "general welfare and proper moral surroundings". By policy, the newest dorms were filled to capacity before students were assigned to the older ones.²⁰¹

Sixty freshmen women attended a party in the recreational area of the new dormitory in the fall of 1938. The following year, the South Hall for Women was equipped with apparatus for cosmetology students.²⁰² In 1948, the women's dormitory was renamed N.S. McGuinn Hall, in honor of the Dean of Women from 1921 to 1942, and the men's dormitory was renamed George H. Sampson Hall. Sampson had served on the faculty 1899-1911, beginning as a teacher and also holding the positions of dean and college secretary. He organized the first football team, serving as its first coach.²⁰³ Sampson Hall sported a new recreation room in 1949, offering cards, pool, ping pong, and darts. The FAMCEAN cautioned that "This room is not to be used for the exchange of monthly board but it is to be used as a ground for wholesome recreation and all-around development...predatory activities will not be tolerated".²⁰⁴

¹⁹⁸ BOC 8 (November 20, 1937), 284; 8 (November 26, 1938), 592.

¹⁹⁹ FAMCEAN, September 8, 1938, clipping copy at Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board.

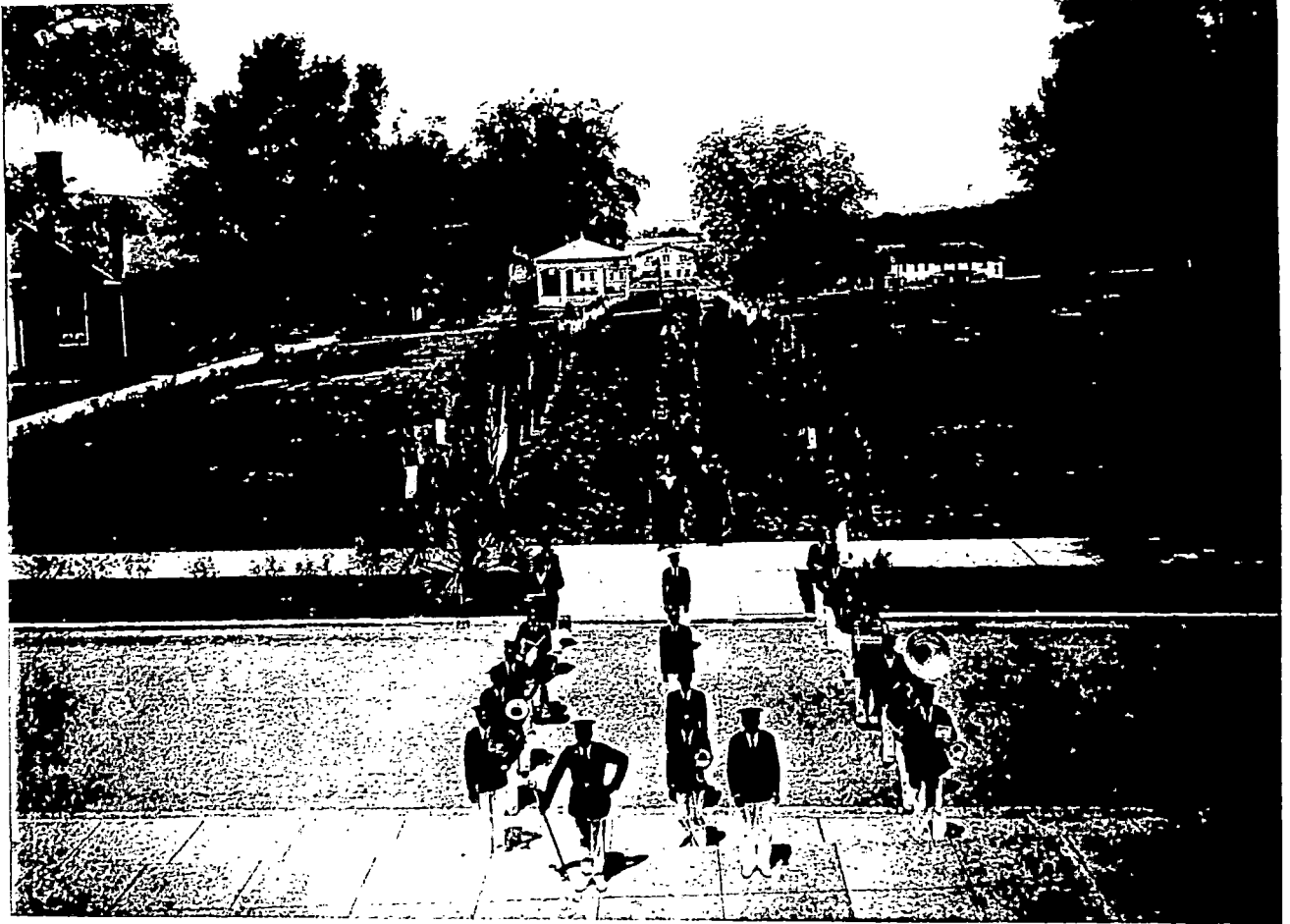
²⁰⁰ "New Dormitories Completed at Florida A. & M. College", *Miami Times* Miami (September 17, 1938), clipping in *Florida A & M Historical Material* Book 1, 36.

²⁰¹ BOC 8 (February 7, 1938), 331-332.

²⁰² "Frosh Lassies Have Party" *Pittsburgh Courier* (October 1938); "Branch of Instruction" May 1939, clippings in *Florida A & M Historical Material* Book 1, 39, 41.

²⁰³ Florida A. & M. College *Student Handbook*, 1941-1942, in *Florida A & M Historical Material* Book 2, 29.

²⁰⁴ "Recreation Room Opens For Men", *FAMCEAN* (December 1949).



Graduation Procession on "The Quad"
View west from Lee Hall:
Dining Hall (left), Webb Bandstand, Young Hall, Jones Hall
from Florida State Archives



View northwest from top of Agriculture Building c1932
Young Hall, Science Building, Home Economics Building, Cafeteria
from Black Archives, Research Center and Museum



McGuinn Hall, Fall 1938
from Black Archives, Research Center and Museum



Sampson Hall, Fall 1939
from Matheus album,
Black Archives, Research Center and Museum

The Works Program Administration, in addition to funding McGuinn and Sampson Halls, provided laborers to grade and landscape the campus, including clearing and improving the "arboretum", improving the athletic field by lowering, grading, and fencing it, and constructing a football gridiron, an oval track, and playing space for intramural athletics. The athletic field improvements were supervised by architect Weaver and a representative from the state roads department. FAMC's athletic fields were used by the community as well as by students. In 1941, the local army air base requested permission for its men to use the grounds for recreation, and permission was granted "for colored men only" and only with college athletic staff present. The Board of Control concurred with President Lee's decision that it would not be best to allow both races to use the grounds.

The land in front of Tucker Hall, the land in front of the President's House, and the "large space fronting the Administration Building" were lowered with WPA labor. New sidewalks were added from the Carnegie Library and Tucker Hall to the Dining Hall. The Gibbs Memorial Park amphitheater and remodeling of the former assembly hall into a gymnasium were also WPA projects. The state paid for \$25,000 worth of road paving on campus during the late 1930s, and constructed an additional residence cottage. A road (Wahnish Way) was constructed and paved between the railroad station and the athletic field in 1940, and the east-west road in front of the barn was paved.²⁰⁵

In 1938, a booklet printed by the school stated that campus buildings totalled thirty-six, of which nine were brick and the rest frame. Ten of the frame buildings were for faculty housing.²⁰⁶ The college had expanded to seven divisions: liberal arts and sciences, agriculture, mechanic arts, teacher training, home economics, nurse training, and music.

With the exception of the Carnegie Library, all the pre-1945 buildings which remain on campus were constructed during the administration of President Lee and under the supervision of architect Weaver. Six of eight of the permanent buildings described in the early 1930s by

²⁰⁵ "Public Works Projects Use Surplus Labor", "A. & M. College Has Been Aided By Government", *The Daily Democrat* (September 1, 1938); *FAMCEAN* (March 1940; June 1940), notes on file at Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board; BOC 9 (January 16, 1939), 32; 9 (December 11, 1939); 9 (May 12, 1941), 563.

²⁰⁶ Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University *Information*, 1938 in *Florida A & M Historical Material Book 2*, 28.



Athletic Field, View North, pre-1938
Young Hall (left); Tucker Hall and Band Hall (center)
from Black Archives, Research Center and Museum

President Lee as part of his vision of a "Greater FAMCEE" remain today: the Carnegie Library; the Commons; Jackson Davis Hall; Lee Hall; N.B. Young Hall; and Lucy Moten School.²⁰⁷ Additional remaining Lee era, pre-World War II campus buildings are the Counseling Center (Sunshine Manor), and two WPA dormitories, Sampson Hall and McGuinn Hall. President Lee died April 6, 1944, from an illness contracted while on a fund-raising trip for a new hospital.²⁰⁸

The addition of these permanent, prominent brick buildings represent a major accomplishment for President Lee, were a source of pride for the students and faculty, and made a significant impression on campus visitors. Dr. W.E.B. DuBois visited the FAMC campus, and in 1940 stated:

I saw last year the Florida A. and M. College at Tallahassee after an interval of twenty-five years. I was astonished. From a ramshackle agglomeration of few buildings, few teachers, and indifferent students it has today magnificent buildings and a thousand college students...²⁰⁹

President William Gray's administration, 1944-1949, began with a predominantly female student body, as most of the male students became World War II soldiers. After the war, the rate of registration reached record-breaking levels, as returning veterans joined the traditional student body. New buildings were constructed or moved in to meet the demand. Graduate courses were added to the curriculum. Registration passed the one thousand mark for the first time, and reached 1625 by 1948. Housing on campus was again insufficient for the need. A 1946 college press release stated: "Over thirty-five applicants have been denied admission because of lack of housing facilities either on the campus or in the community and the colored residents of Tallahassee have been urged to make available spaces in their homes..." Four army barracks were moved from Wakulla County for student living quarters in 1945, and additional units were moved from Camp Gordon Johnston (Carrabelle) in 1946.²¹⁰

The post-war period, with a higher percentage of adult students, led to a gradual lessening of the protective and paternalistic role of the school. Students sought food and recreation at nearby restaurants, outside the predetermined serving schedules of the dining hall. The *FAMCEAN* for October, 1948, named three local student hangouts, mentioning that Sigma's

²⁰⁷ *FAMCEE Student Handbook 1932-1933*, 6, in *Florida A & M Historical Material Book 2*, 28. The two additional buildings of "Greater FAMCEE" were the 1911 Agricultural Building and the 1913 Mechanical Arts Building.

²⁰⁸ President J.R.E. Lee, Sr., Background Information, President's Collection, Black Archives, Research Center and Museum.

²⁰⁹ DuBois 1940, n.p..

²¹⁰ C.B. Lindsay, Florida A and M College press release, [1946]; press release, July 13, 1945; Cut lines for campus pictures taken September 29, 1948, Press Release Files; BOC 12(August 13, 1945), 49; 12(March 4, 1946), 316-317.

annual "smoker" had been held at El Chico Grill and that "...every Sunday night after Vespers, The College Inn and Fountainette are packed". The columnists recommended a solution for the crowding, namely that the sophomores and juniors frequent The College Inn, allowing the seniors exclusive rights at the Fountainette, and that the freshmen "...just run along home." Other popular spots near campus in the 1950s, down the hill to the north and west, were Ma Mary's and the Blue Flame.²¹¹

An ambitious campus expansion program was outlined for 1946-1948, primarily funded by the state and federal government, to include not only dormitories but also a new library, along with several service buildings. Nurseries in Tallahassee and Monticello donated over \$1,000 in shrubs and flower bushes to aid in a campus beautification project following the completion of these buildings.²¹²

The need for a new library had been identified during Lee's administration, and library fund raising began with a 1939 gift of \$25,000 from the General Education Board. Original plans for the library were reduced so that it could qualify for WPA funding. The library, designed by Board of Control architect Guy C. Fulton following plans prepared in 1940 by Rudolph Weaver, was begun in 1946 by Beers Construction Company. The landmark "slave tree" was removed for construction, a controversial decision. When completed in 1948, the library was not immediately equipped and was used for much of the remainder of the year as additional classroom space. The new library, "at one end of the college rectangle", was named for Samuel H. Coleman in 1948. Coleman, a 1905 FAMC graduate and alumni association president for twenty years, was "...unswerving in his loyalty to the college and ...an influence for good among his race throughout the state..." Coleman had been instrumental in getting donations of books and money for the Carnegie Library. Coleman worked as a postal carrier in Tallahassee and was president-emeritus of the alumni association at his death.²¹³

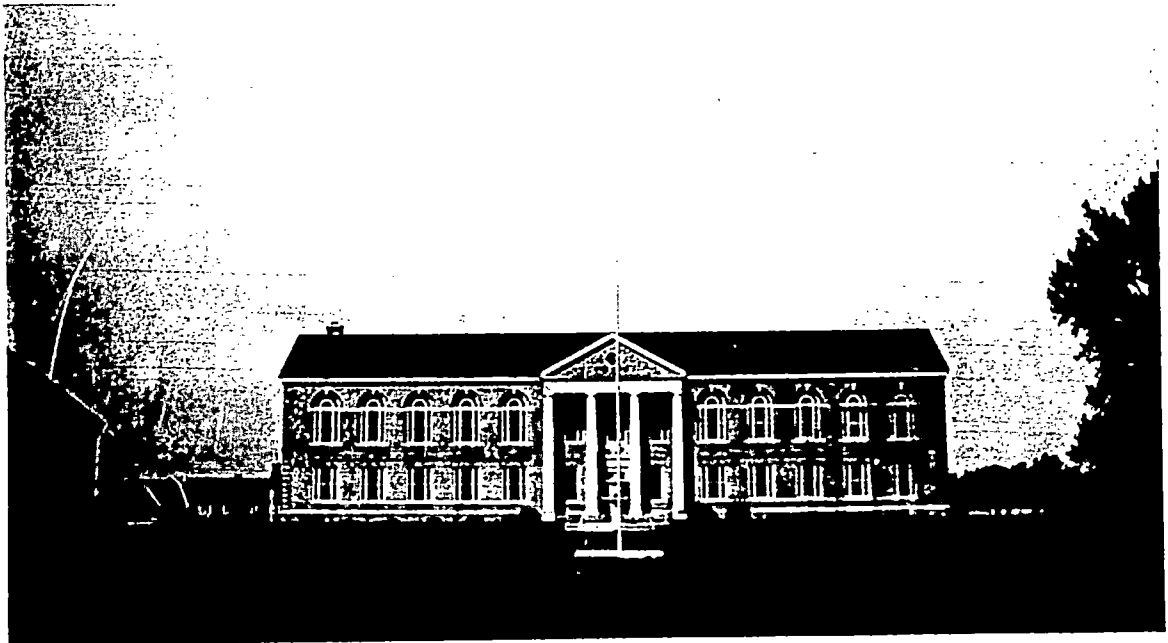
²¹¹ Lillian J. Byers and Emma Williams, "Society" *FAMCEAN* (October 1948), 3,7; Blake interview August 3, 1995.

²¹² BOC 15(September 16, 1948), 329.

²¹³ "Grant Received for Science Hall and Athletic Field" *FAMCEAN* (January 1939); *The FAMCEAN* (March 1949), notes on file, Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board; *The College Arms* (April 1908), 116; BOC 9(January 16, 1939), 237; 9(April 15, 1940), 304; 14(March 5, 1948), 84, 85; 14(May 13, 1948), 161.



Samuel H. Coleman Library 1947
from Special Collections, University of Florida



Library and Law Wing 1953
from Special Collections, University of Florida

The Mechanic Arts Building was enlarged during the war years to meet the demand of defense training. An annex was constructed by the students which more than doubled the departmental space. It was built entirely by students and staff of materials cut and sawn on campus. In 1950, brick veneer was added, in 1953 it was renamed the Benjamin Bannecker Building in honor of the nineteenth century black astronomer and mathematician.²¹⁴

A cafeteria and kitchen were added to the Commons dining hall in 1947-48, designed by architect James A. Stripling and built by Paul Smith Construction Company. A new Gymnasium, designed by M.Leo Elliott & Associates, expanded the space available for the physical education program. A Central Heating Plant was constructed in 1946 to provide heat for the campus facilities, old and new, after the explosion of a boiler at the dining hall. A quonset hut was designated as the home of a new ROTC unit awarded by the Secretary of War in 1948.²¹⁵

The men's dormitory, Jones Hall, was renovated and three women's dormitories were built during the 1946-1948 period. The old hospital was moved two hundred feet east in 1946 to allow for the construction of J.T. Diamond Hall. Identified in records as the "1946 addition to the 1937 dormitory" or the "North wing of South Hall", it was designed by Guy C. Fulton as an addition to McGuinn Hall. Completed in 1948 by Dyson and Company, it housed 150 senior women. It was, by 1949, named for J.T. Diamond, a former Board of Control Secretary.

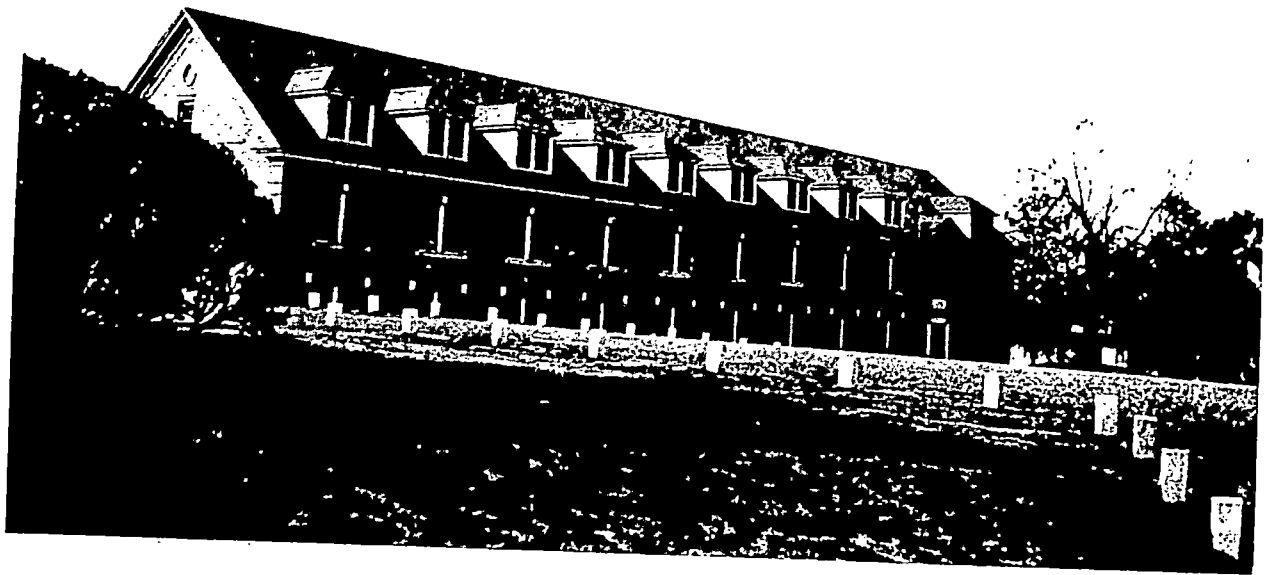
In 1947-1949 another women's dormitory was built, called "the 1947 dormitory". The architect was L. Phillips Clarke & Associates; the contractor was Beers Construction Company. Four years after construction it was named after Phillis Wheatley, the eighteenth century African-American poet.²¹⁶ The construction of a third dormitory, the "1948 dormitory", began in 1948. It was named Lula B. Cropper Hall in 1953 after an early faculty member; in 1905, Cropper was in charge of the practice school and instructor of geography, and in 1910 she served as both registrar and librarian, and taught English.²¹⁷ Cropper and Wheatley Halls mirrored McGuinn and Diamond, forming a rectangle.

²¹⁴ Neyland 1987, 155, 263.

²¹⁵ M.R. Kyler, "Fla. A & M College Gets Quarter Million Dollar Central Heating Plant" News Release August 27, 1946, Press Release Files; BOC 13(March 22, 1947), 253; 14(July 15, 1948), 265; 14(October 14, 1948), 342.

²¹⁶ BOC 12(May 10, 1946), 419, 420; 13(March 22, 1947), 256; 13(July 10, 1947), 406, 415, 13(November 19, 1947), 560; 15(December 15, 1949), 282 (first mention of Diamond Hall by name); 15(April 20, 1950), 507.

²¹⁷ BOC 1(July 7, 1905), 6; 1(July 4, 1910), 478.



Diamond Hall
from Special Collections, University of Florida

The 170-unit Polkinghorne Village, a frame barracks-type facility, was added in 1948 to house veterans. Polkinghorne was named for a FAMC alumni, a second lieutenant in the Air Corps, who died during the war on a mission to Italy. One of the wooden Polkinghorne Village buildings remains as the campus police department office, and the name was retained for the brick housing facility which eventually replaced the frame buildings.

A new, updated Laundry was added in 1949-1950, which served not only the needs of the campus residents but was also a training facility for veterans enrolled in dry-cleaning and tailoring courses. The architect was Albert P. Woodard, and it was built by Glover Construction Company.²¹⁸ The construction was supported by the Florida State Improvement Commission.²¹⁹

The post-war building boom on campus was realized under President George W. Gore, Jr. (1950-1968). Gore's administration saw the campus plant double in size. A new dairy barn, dedicated by Governor Fuller Warren in 1952, was named for Dr. Charles Henry Chapman, the agricultural staff dairyman 1923-1934.²²⁰

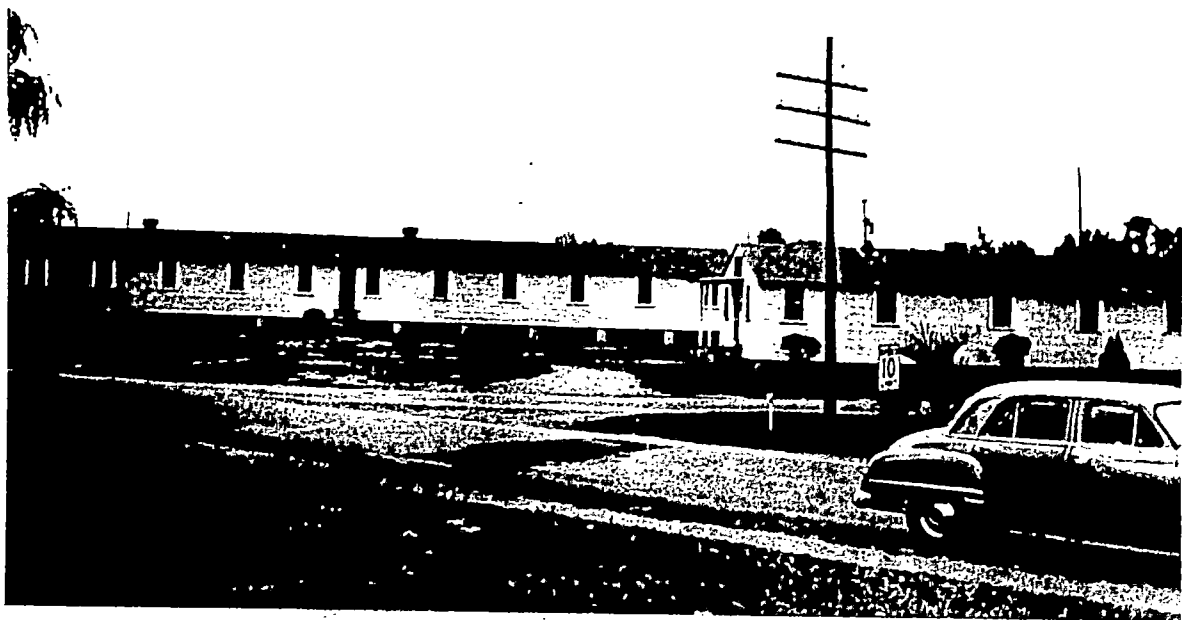
The modern five-story Florida A. & M. Hospital and Health Center was begun in 1949 and completed in 1951 after a fund raising campaign stretching across three administrations. Designed by architect James Gamble Rogers, II, of Yonge & Hart, and built by Beers Construction Company, the hospital was supported with a combination of funding including \$250,000 from the city of Tallahassee. Tallahassee's hospital did not provide for African-American medical care. The old wood hospital had served nearly 600 non-campus patients in 1945, and the city support of the FAMC hospital assured that there would continue to be a facility for these patients. It was at the time of its dedication one of only three college-connected hospitals for blacks in the South. The hospital provided practical experience for the division of nursing education, established at the college in 1945 and achieving accreditation in 1952. When the hospital was discontinued, the building was renovated and renamed the Foote-Hilyer Administration Center, in honor of the first two hospital administrators, Dr. Foote and Nurse Hilyer.²²¹

²¹⁸ Miles, "Florida A. and M. to build \$100,000 Laundry", press release, April 1949, Press Release Files; BOC 13 (February 17, 1947), 213.

²¹⁹ BOC 14 (March 5, 1948), 85.

²²⁰ "Dairy Barn Dedicated; Governor Speaks" *FAMCEAN* (February 1952), 1; Neyland 1987, 174-175.

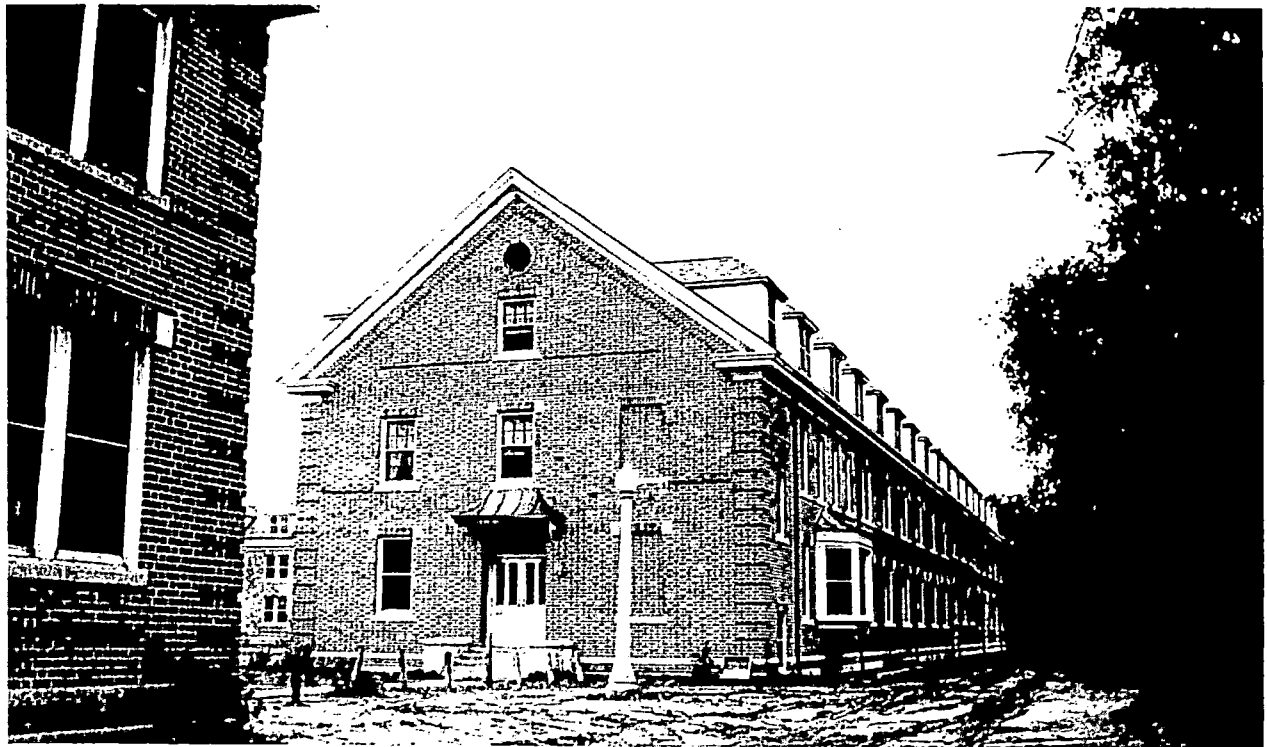
²²¹ BOC 14 (August 19, 1948), 302; 14 (November 4, 1948), 412; 14 (December 30, 1948), 472; 14 (February 17, 1949), 539; 15 (June 23, 1949), 67; 12 (September 15, 1945), 129.



Barracks Buildings
from Special Collections, University of Florida



Wheatley Hall
Hospital (left), Cropper Hall (right)
from Special Collections, University of Florida



Cropper Hall
from Special Collections, University of Florida

A new science building for FAMC had received funding as early as 1939; the first designs were drawn in 1947 by M. Leo Elliott & Associates. In 1950, Acting President H. Manning Efferson expressed the need for classrooms, stating to the Board of Control that

At the present only a small per cent of the instructional space...is in brick buildings...and there is no place on the campus where small lecture groups of two hundred or more can be held, except in Lee Auditorium or the present gymnasium.²²²

A new division of pharmacy was added in 1951, and the old science building plans were revised by the University of Florida School of Architecture to include a pharmacy. The building was constructed by S.J. Curry and Co., of Albany.²²³ The former President's House (1900), in use as a campus guest house, was removed from the site prior to construction. The classroom building was completed in 1953 and named the Everett B. Jones Science Building and Pharmacy in honor of the former teacher.

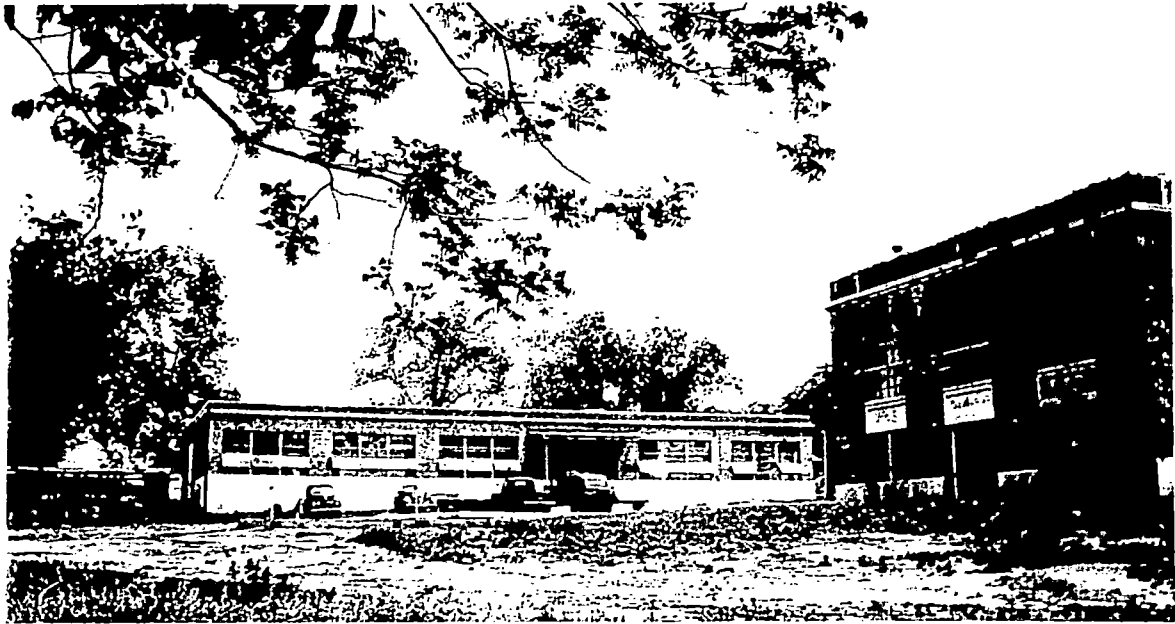
The north or law wing of the Coleman Library was also completed in 1953, providing facilities for the new law program, initiated in 1951. A Graduate School division was added in 1953, the same year that the state legislature recognized the status and growth of the institution's academic program by changing the official school name to Florida A & M University. Other names considered by the alumni and the Board of Control included Lee University and Tallahassee State University. Recognizing that the old name was beloved, and that "Changing the "C" to "U" would cause the least possible change", it was decided that "FAMC" would become "FAMU".²²⁴

Many projects were in process in 1953, when this historical overview ends. A 1953-1955 building program was underway. Architects had been selected for a new classroom building, another dining room addition, a demonstration school addition, the new Agricultural/Home Economics Building (to replace the two frame buildings used by those departments), and the new ROTC building, and funding had been designated for a new men's dormitory. The Agricultural/Home Economics Building and the ROTC building, begun during 1953, would both be completed in 1954.

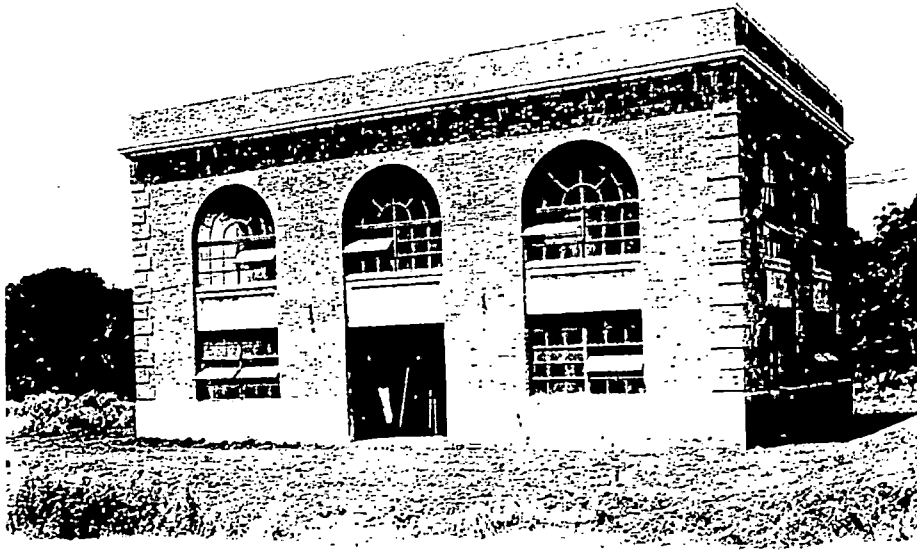
²²² BOC 15 (February 16, 1950), 416.

²²³ "Grant Received for Science Hall and Athletic Field" *FAMCEAN* (January 1939), clipping on file at Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board; BOC 13 (February 17, 1947), 213; 18 (June 26, 1952), 160; 18 (April 23, 1953), 339, 341.

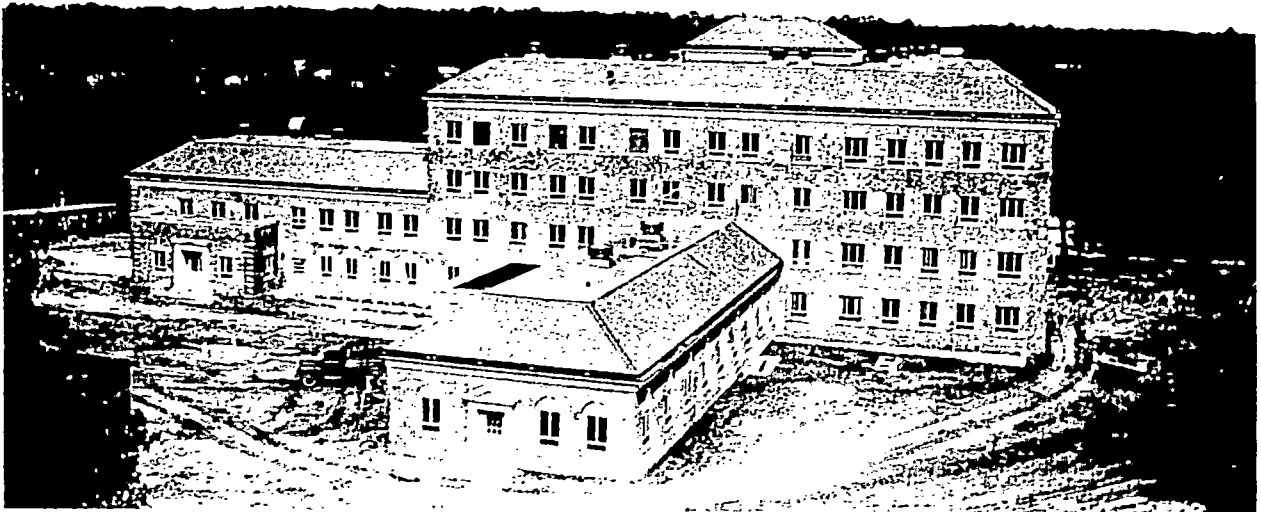
²²⁴ BOC 15 (March 19, 1953), 313.



Laundry Building and Heating Plant
from Special Collections, University of Florida



Heating Plant
from Florida State Archives



Florida A & M College Hospital and Health Center
from Special Collections, University of Florida

Each of the campus presidents shared a vision of an institution offering meaningful education on a beautiful campus; the eras of a university are marked by the successive presidential administrations and their accomplishments. President Tucker's legacy on today's Florida A & M University campus is physically represented by its hilltop location and the Gibbs Cottage, while the stately Carnegie Library remains as visible evidence of the remarkable accomplishments and perseverance of President Young. These two buildings, together with Lee Hall, are included on Florida's Black Heritage Trail.

As late as the 1950s, the FAMC campus retained many of the white frame buildings that dated from the 1910s. President Lee's twenty-year administration, with his success at obtaining support from a variety of funding sources, shaped the appearance of the modern campus through the addition of eight of the existing buildings, all located near the historical campus center.

The buildings built in the 1946-48 period of growth under President's Gray and Gore, in the final years of the institution as a college, continued the growth of the campus and the development of permanent campus facilities. Today, the main campus encompasses 419 acres and enrolls over 9,000 students in five colleges and seven schools offering baccalaureate, master's, and doctoral degree programs. An all-black university until 1965, FAMU currently enrolls a diverse multi-cultural student population while maintaining its identity as a historically black university with a proud heritage.

The institution's development from a teacher-training school to a college and then a university reflects the changes within African-American education since the end of the nineteenth century. The Florida A&M University campus is particularly significant as one of the historically black land-grant colleges and the only historically black state-supported educational facility in Florida. Together the 1907-1953 buildings represent the triumph of determined administrations and alumni and the cooperation of many funding sources in overcoming the limitations of segregation and racial bias in the quest of quality higher education for African-American students.



Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College 1947
Diamond Hall (center) and Coleman Library
under construction

Note conscious alignment of the center of the new library with the center of Young Hall (upper left) and the cupola of Lee Hall (center right, above the old Hospital).

Young Hall and Lee Hall represent the west and east ends, respectively, of the historically open area around which the campus grew.

from American Teachers Association Program, Black Archives, Research Center and Museum

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX B

Historical Overview

and

Florida Site File Forms

FAMU ADDITION and

BOND COMMUNITY

*LIST OF HOUSES SURVEYED
IN FAMU ADDITION
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA*

<u>No.</u>	<u>Building</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Style</u>
1	A. E. Martin House (Le2361)	1729 S King Boulevard	c. 1913	FV
2	A. L. Kidd House (Le2362)	1735 S. King Boulevard	c. 1946-47	MV
3	A. A. Turner House (Le2363)	1737 S. King Boulevard	1915	FV
4	Perry-Brickler House (Le2364)	1901-1903 S. King Blvd.	c. 1947-48	FV
5	Anderson House (Le2365)	1935 S. King Boulevard	c. 1945	FV
6	M. S. Thomas House (Le2366)	1937 S. King Boulevard	c. 1932-35	FV
7	Caleb Paddyfote House (Le2367)	2003 S. King Boulevard	c. 1935-39	FV
8	Jones - Nasby House (Le2370)	2006 S. King Boulevard	c. 1914-15	FV
9	H. M Efferson House (Le2368)	2009 S. King Boulevard	c. 1935-37	FV
10	G. T. Wiggins House (Le2371)	2010 S. King Boulevard	c. 1935	FV
11	Dr. L. Foote House (Le2369)	2013 S. King Boulevard	c. 1926-29	MV

RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOODS

Several residential subdivisions are located on the boundaries of the Florida A and M University campus. Today, the character, quality of life and even the very existence of some of these areas are threatened by such things as development and expansion of the university campus and the state government buildings complex, and by the encroachment of businesses along some primary transportation corridors.

During the course of the FAMU survey project, preliminary investigations were conducted of two neighborhoods adjacent to FAMU. The Bond community and FAMU Addition are neighborhoods that have important contributions to make to the historic record of Tallahassee's African-American community. Eleven homes in FAMU Addition, located on South Martin Luther King Boulevard (from the campus south to Osceola Street) were surveyed. Florida Site File forms were completed for each. This street of houses was selected for survey because shortly after initiation of the survey, two of the homes were lost -- the A. A. Turner House to fire and the A. E. Martin House to demolition.

Bond Community

The neighborhood bordering the west side of the FAMU campus is generally known as the "Bond Community." However, this broad geographic designation sometimes includes several subdivisions, such as Cherry Hill, Bond, Bond South and Villa Mitchell. The *perceived* boundaries of the Bond Community involve about 1-1/4 square miles, bounded by the railroad on the north, by Wahnish Way on the east, Orange Avenue on the south, and Lake Bradford Road on the west. (This description is not intended to include the College Terrace subdivision, which was developed from pasture land during the 1950s). Like FAMU Addition, the Bond neighborhood is one of Tallahassee's historically African-American residential areas.

Listings in Tallahassee city directories (1925 through 1944) for the Villa Mitchell subdivision indicate that this neighborhood was well populated by the 1930s. However, the adjacent Bond subdivision, though platted on 07 March 1925, grew more slowly. The development was named for Benjamin J. Bond, a physician who resided on East Call Street and had his office located in the Lively Building on Monroe Street. Apparently, Dr. Bond owned this wooded tract and operated a blueberry or blackberry farm. By the early 1920s he began selling small parcels of his land to African-Americans who worked for him, and officially subdivided the property a few years later. In the early

1920s the area was described as ". . . just a wooded area and there were just a few houses he had built. Just little straight houses, three or four families . . . were the only ones out here at that particular time." Presently, the Bond neighborhood is characterized by modest, frame vernacular residences, narrow streets and vacant lots utilized for work areas and gathering places. While the homes are consistent with the earlier descriptions regarding the beginnings of Bond, extensive research is required before conclusions can be drawn about the neighborhood's architectural and social history.

FAMU Addition

FAMU Addition is bounded on the north by the FAMU campus, on the east by South Adams Street, on the west by South M. L. King Boulevard, and on the south by Palmetto Street. The neighborhood is spatially, visually, and historically tied to the University.

Sections of FAMU Addition were platted in 1925 and 1933. A Mr. Barbour, who owned most of the land where the Addition is located, began the early subdivision efforts (Barbourville Drive is named for him). In 1933 Tom Atkinson further subdivided the area and sold lots for \$150. Although many of the 85+ homes in the subdivision were built in the 1930s and 1940s, some, in the northern part, nearest campus, were built as early as 1915. The earliest were for Anatole E. Martin, a tailor and instructor at the College, and for Arthur Anderson Turner, the State Director of the Negro Agricultural Extension Service.

Frame and masonry vernacular residences, with designs influenced by the architectural styles popular in the 1920s and 1930s, and later, by "ranch" styles of the 1950s and 1960s, line the narrow streets of the neighborhood. The houses are set back from the streets on relatively narrow lots, many which have bulb flowers and shrubs that were popular garden plants in the first half of the 20th century. There are also very large, mature live oak trees throughout the subdivision. FAMU Addition has historically been a stable, middle class African-American neighborhood. Today, residents often refer to houses by the names of their first owners (*i.e.* the Paddyfote House, the Perry House, the Foote House, etc.), reaffirming that sense of history and place.

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WALKER DRIVE

SOUTH BURNING STREET

LEWIS STREET

PERKINS STREET

SOUTH ADAMS STREET

LINCOLN STREET

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HARBOURVILLE DRIVE

CAMPBELL STREET

PALM BEACH STREET

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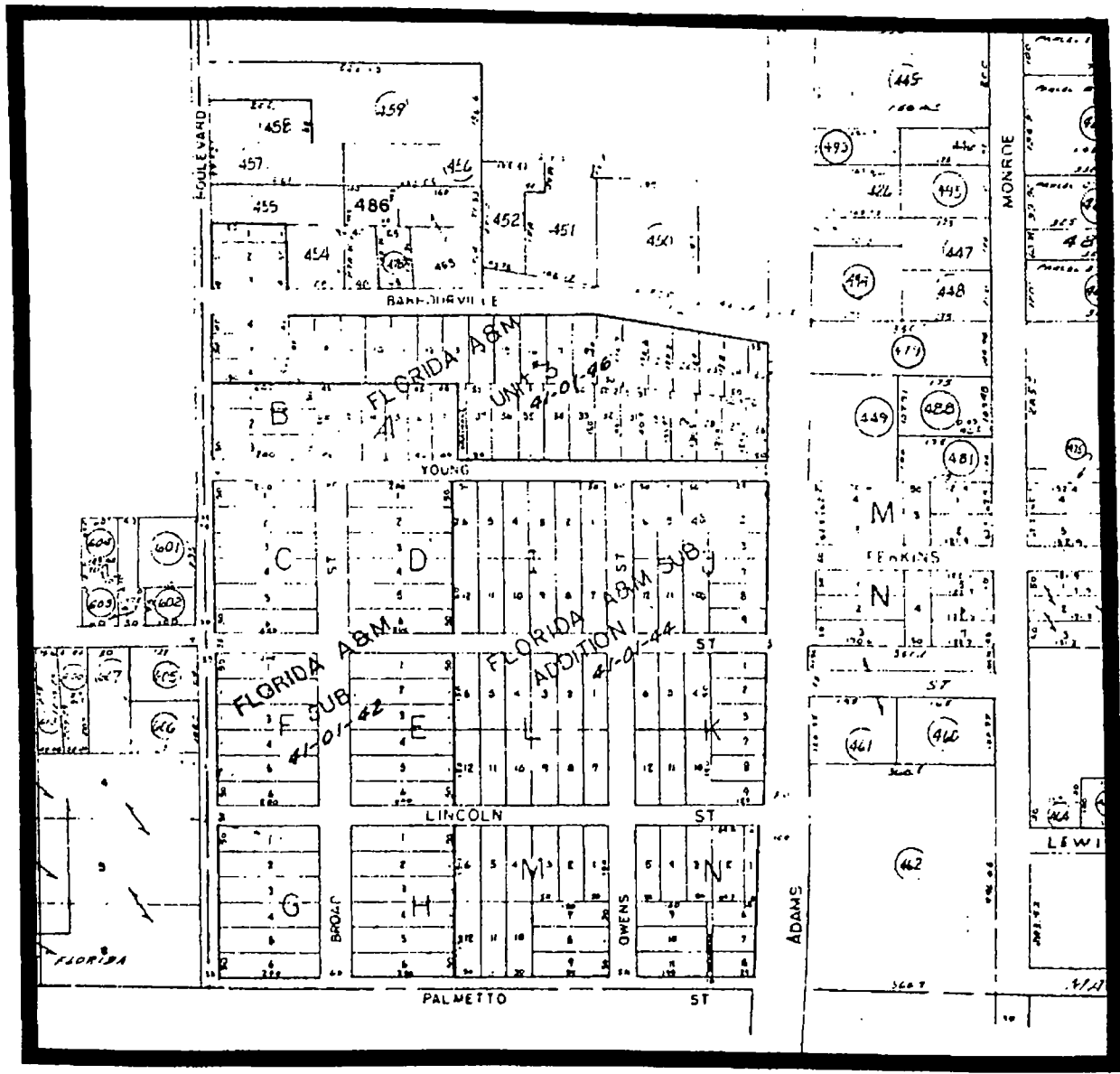
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BRADDOCK STREET

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PLAT OF FAMU ADDITION

APPENDIX C

National Register
Nomination Proposal

Florida A & M College
Historic District

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

Grayed Areas for Use by Staff

1. Name of Property

historic name FLORIDA AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names State Normal School for Colored Students;
Florida Agricultural & Mechanical University

FMSF Number

2. Location

street & number Florida Agricultural & Mechanical University Campus not for publication

city or town Tallahassee vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Leon code 073 zip code 32307

3. Owner Awareness Statement

As the owner, or official representative of the owner, of the property identified above, I am aware of this proposal for its nomination for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. I have been advised of the procedures for review of the proposal by the State Historic Preservation Office and the Florida National Register Review Board, and for the formal nomination of the property at the discretion of the State Historic Preservation Officer. I understand that I will be notified of the date and place of the public meeting at which the proposal will be considered by the Florida National Register Review Board, and that I will be given an opportunity to submit written comments and to appear in person in support of or opposition to the nomination of the property. At this time I support oppose reserve opinion on this proposal.

Signature of property owner or representative

Date

4. Legal Description of Property (according to county property appraiser's office)

The Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College Historic District is located on 37 acres, more or less, in the SW quarter of Section 1, Township 1 South, Range 1 West, Leon County, Florida, a part of all land in Section 1 and Section 12 in Township 1 South, Range 1 West of Leon County, Florida, that is acquired by Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University, State of Florida.

Attach continuation sheet if necessary

Name of property

Leon, Florida
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
14	3	building(s)
1	0	sites
0	5	structures
1	1	objects
16	9	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

Education - College

Current Functions

Education - University

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Georgian Revival

Colonial Revival

Neo-Classical Revival

Exterior Materials

foundation Brick; Concrete

walls Brick

roof Slate; Composition Shingles

other Cast stone; Brick

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation

See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery
- E** a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the last 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet

Areas of Significance

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Maritime History |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeology | <input type="checkbox"/> Military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community Planning | <input type="checkbox"/> Politics/Govt. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Early Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health/Medicine | Other: <u>Ethnic</u> |
| | (Heritage: Black) |

Period of Significance

1907 - 1953

Significant Dates

1907, 1925, 1953

Significant Person (if proposed under category B)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (for archaeological sites only)

N/A

Architect/Builder

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1 DescriptionSummary Description:

The Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College Historic District consists of one object, one site, and fifteen buildings constructed between 1907 and 1953. The district, located in the northeastern corner of the much larger, present-day Florida A and M University campus, is situated on a high hill at the southern edge of Tallahassee. The buildings are 1-story to 4-1/2 story Neo-Classical, Georgian Revival and Colonial Revival structures, primarily of red brick, with gable and gambrel roofs covered with slate tiles or composition shingles. They are embellished with brick and cast stone entryways, belt courses, water tables and other decorative elements. The three non-contributing buildings and five structures within the district are visually and architecturally compatible with the historic buildings. The district, with clearly defined boundaries, covers approximately 9% of the present-day FAMU campus. Eighty percent of the buildings within the boundaries are historically and architecturally significant.

Buildings Previously Listed in the National Register:

The following property was listed in the National Register in 1978 and is located within the historic district boundaries. It contributes to both the architectural and historical character of the district. Its date of construction, original use and a brief architectural/historical overview are given below.

1) *Black Archives Research Center and Museum (The Carnegie Library)* (1907). Listed in the National Register of Historic Places June 1978: Funded by Andrew Carnegie, this was the first Carnegie Library built at an African-American land grant college. William A. Edwards, the State Board of Control architect, designed the building. It was built by Childs Brothers, a well-known firm in Tallahassee. The Carnegie Library is the earliest building included in the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College Historic District, and is the second oldest building remaining on campus.

The two-story Neo-Classical Revival library (photos #1 and #2) is dominated by a portico with a pedimented roof supported by fluted Ionic columns. It has a hip roof, with 9/1 DHS windows (tripled) on the first floor and 6/1 DHS windows (tripled) on the second floor. On either side of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2 Description

double entry doors on the main (south) facade there are fixed, 9-light windows. Exterior ornamentation includes dentil work in the pediment; keystone, arched lintels at the windows of the first floor; raised brick sills under each set of triple windows; and a raised brick belt course at the first floor - basement delineation.

Additional Buildings Contributing to the Historic District:

2. *Dining Hall (Commons)* (1924). The dining hall was built to replace an earlier frame facility that was destroyed by fire (January 1924) during a period of student unrest at the campus. The new dining hall and kitchen was designed by W. A. Edwards and built by H. H. Brown [Company]. The dining hall is a Colonial Revival, one story rectangular shaped building of red brick with a partial basement. The north-facing facade features a projecting gable-roofed pavilion with a recessed entry flanked by Ionic columns. A large lunette window is set in the pavilion's gable. A heavy but simple entablature is on all elevations (photo #3). Double-hung sash, 8/8 windows are on either side of the entry door. The original windows have been replaced. One of the west window openings on the facade has been made into an entry for the faculty dining room. This alteration is compatible with the structure and does not compromise its integrity. The dining hall has architecturally compatible additions to the south and east elevations that were constructed in 1929 and 1947-48.

3. *Jackson Davis Hall (College Women's Hall)* (1926-27). Jackson Davis Hall was designed by state Board of Control architect Rudolph Weaver. It was the first building Weaver designed for the FAMC campus, and his selection of the Georgian Revival style for this dormitory set the architectural character for the campus from 1926 through the early 1950s. O. P. Woodcock & Company of Jacksonville constructed the building, which was named for Jackson Davis, the General Education Board's southern field agent. The General Education Board, a private organization supported by John D. Rockefeller, provided funds to aid black education. Davis was instrumental in securing funds for much of FAMC's building program in the 1920s and 1930s.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3 Description

Jackson Davis Hall is a Georgian Revival style 3-1/2 story building, including a raised basement (photo #4). Red brick, laid in Flemish bond, was used for the construction. Brick quoins and a brick and concrete belt course marking the division between the first floor and the raised basement, are among the decorative elements of the building. The windows are 6/6, double-hung sash, paired on the first and second stories; the second floor windows feature brick sills and keystone lintels, the first floor windows feature brick sills and flat lintels with decorative elements on the ends. The paired windows in the dormers are 4/4, double-hung sash, and the single windows in the raised basement are 4/4, double-hung sash. On the facade (west elevation) the portico features two pilasters and four square columns. The single, raised-panel entry door has a transom and sidelights, with a broken pediment/pilaster surround. The main side gable roof, originally covered with slate, is now covered with composition shingles. The gable ends of the buildings (north and south elevations, photo #5) feature gable returns accentuated by a raised pattern in the brick. A circular, louvered attic vent is placed high in the gable of both elevations. There are six hip-roofed dormers and one gable-roofed dormer on the east elevation (photo #6) and seven hip-roofed dormers on the west elevation. Built to provide living quarters for seventy-five students, the dormitory also had offices, music rooms and recreation-social areas. The interior woodwork is mahogany. The exterior of Jackson Davis Hall has a high degree of architectural integrity.

4. *J.R.E. Lee Hall (Administration Building)* (1928). Lee Hall, designed by state Board of Control architect Rudolph Weaver, was built by Davis Company of Tampa and Grahn Construction Company of Daytona Beach. Known initially as the Administration Building, it had classrooms, music rooms and a 1700-seat auditorium, as well as administrative offices (photos #7, #8 and #9). The Georgian Revival building is 3-1/2 stories, constructed of red brick laid in Flemish bond. On the facade (west elevation) is a projecting, two-story pavilion with six columns supporting its flat roof. The five-bay pavilion has a full entablature with a cornice-line balustrade on the roof. The pavilion's water table is of concrete, scored horizontally, with the horizontal patterning repeated in the brickwork on the first story of the main part of the building. The main entry, located within the water table, has three symmetrically-placed double doors, with semi-circular fanlights. There are 6/6, double-hung sash windows on either side of the sets of doors. Also

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 4 Description

scored in the concrete water table are decorative keystone lintels over the windows and round arches surrounding the doors. Lee Hall has brick quoins at its wall ends, on the corners of the pavilion, and on the long walls to delineate the different bays. A cast stone belt course runs between the first and second floors. The building has a truncated gable roof covered with slate tiles. Parapet walls are at the north and south roof lines of the building ends. The roof has a large centered copper cupola, copper guttering and attic vents. There are nine symmetrically placed hip-roofed dormers with paired windows. Windows on the facade are also symmetrically placed and are paired on the east and west elevations. Five windows centered within the pavilion have transoms, and three of those have sidelights and transoms with arched lintels and cast stone keystones (photo #10).

The building was named for the third FAMC president, J.R.E. Lee on 10 December 1944, a few months after his death at the school's hospital. Lee ushered in FAMC's "Golden Era" with an extensive building program that includes seven of the fifteen contributing buildings in the Historic District. He was president of Florida A & M College from 1924 to 1944.

5. *Nathan B. Young Hall (College Men's Hall)* (1928-29). Young Hall was designed by Rudolph Weaver, state Board of Control architect, and built by the Hardee Construction Company of Lake City, Florida. The Georgian Revival style building is 3-1/2 stories, including a raised basement (photos #10, #12, and #13). It is made of solid brick, with the exterior brick laid in Flemish bond. The gambrel roof of the dormitory is covered with composition shingles. Hip-roofed dormers, with paired windows, are symmetrically placed on the east and west elevations. The main facade (east elevation) features a three-story projecting pavilion with gable roof. Gable returns, a cast concrete swag decoration surrounding a bull's eye window, and a partial belt course under the windows of the third floor, are details which add visual interest to the pavilion. The pavilion has a centered, recessed single entry (east elevation) with a door surround that has an arched broken pediment and pilasters (photo #12). Architectural embellishments on the Hall include a concrete belt course between the raised basement and main story, brick quoins on the building and pavilion corners, and pronounced dentil work in the entablature. Simple brick lintels are over the windows on the third and first stories and flared brick lintels with concrete keystone lintels are over the windows on the second stories. The window centered over the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 5 Description

entry door on the third story also has a flared lintel with a keystone and other decorative elements.

College Men's Hall was renamed to honor Nathan B. Young in 1935. Young served as FAMC's second president from 1901-1923. His educational philosophy promoted a broad-based education which included the arts, as well as technical and mechanical training.

6. *Lucy Moten Elementary School (Lucy E. Moten Demonstration School)* (1931-32). Lucy Moten School was designed by state Board of Control architect Rudolph Weaver and built by Grahn Construction Company of Daytona Beach. The Colonial Revival style building, constructed of brick, is one story with a partial raised basement (photo #15). The hip roof, originally covered with slate tiles, was replaced with composition shingles in 1988. A louvered cupola is centered on the roof ridge. The main facade (south elevation) has two entries, which are balanced on the east and west ends of the building. Each entry has a shallow, gable-roofed portico with a rounded-arch and brick quoins. Additional ornament is provided by the gable returns. Windows in the school are DHS, 6/6; those on the main facade are centered between the two entryways (two sets of five windows flank a set of paired windows). With the exception of an aluminum porch extension that joins the west entry for a covered walkway to the nearby University High School, the exterior of the school has not been altered (photo #16).

The Lucy Moten School was built with funds from the Julius Rosenwald Fund, the General Education Board, and the state legislature. Its original purpose was as a teacher training facility. During the summers of 1941 and 1942, the school was the center for workshops conducted for African-American teachers and principals to address such issues as school administration, curriculum development, reading, and student health. In 1953, when Florida A and M College was given University status, the Lucy Moten School was placed under the College of Education. It now functions as a state-supported elementary school, with required entrance examinations and tuition fees.

In 1935 the Practice School was named for Lucy Ella Moten, a leader in normal school education for African-Americans during the early part of the 20th century. She was a teacher in the District of Columbia public schools system and principal of the Miner Normal School in Washington, D.C., from

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 6 Description

1883 until her retirement in 1920. The architecture, and its associations with African-American education and teacher training in Florida, make the school significant.

7. *Counseling Center (Sunshine Manor) (President's House) (1935)*. The two-story Colonial Revival style President's House is wood frame with brick veneer (photos #17, #18). A one-story wing on the east elevation and a two-story wing on the west elevation were part of the original construction. These retain the original wood weatherboard on the exterior. The original door has been replaced, but the original surround remains and features fluted pilasters and a lunette over the entry. Decorative elements include a brick belt course between the first and second stories, simple brick lintels over the windows, and lunette windows at the chimneys. Brick chimneys are centered on the exterior east and west gable-ends of the house.

The President's House was designed and constructed by students in FAMC's Mechanical Arts Department. Rudolph Weaver, architect for the State Board of Control, reviewed the design and prepared the final plans. The President's House was often used to accommodate famous and influential African-Americans when they visited Tallahassee -- among them, Marion Anderson and Roland Hayes. The house was christened "Sunshine Manor" by then-President George Gore's wife, Pearl, sometime during the 1950s and is now a counseling center.

8. *N. S. McGuinn Hall (South Hall for Women) (1937)*. McGuinn Hall, designed by Rudolph Weaver, was constructed by H. S. Baird, Inc. of Jacksonville, Florida. The 3-1/2 story women's dormitory is in the Georgian Revival style, with a two-story portico dominating the main entry on the west elevation (photo #19). The L-shaped structure's facade includes a pavilion on the south end, which links the easterly-projecting wing with the main part of the building (photos #20 and #21). A matching pavilion on the north end is part of Diamond Hall (1946) which is joined to McGuinn Hall. The building is brick, featuring Flemish bond with alternating courses of stretchers and headers. There are brick quoins on the pavilions and the main facade (photo #22). A decorative belt course of brick and cast stone runs between the first and second stories of the building. Simple, flat keystone lintels emphasize the windows on the third floor, and flat brick lintels with decorations are at the windows on the second floor. Almost all windows are

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7 Description

paired, 6/6 double-hung sash, although the actual sizes of the windows vary depending upon which story they are on. The paired windows on either side of the main entry are floor to ceiling, 9/9 DHS. N. S. McGuinn Hall retains a very high degree of architectural integrity. It has had no exterior alterations other than the joining of Diamond Hall (photo #23).

The dormitory was constructed with funds from the Public Works Administration. It was ready for occupancy by 200 women in the fall of 1938. In 1948 the facility, originally called South Hall for Women, was renamed to honor Nannie S. McGuinn, who was the Dean of Women at the school for twenty years (1921-1942). McGuinn, a graduate of Hampton Institute, was also an instructor at FAMC.

9. *George H. Sampson Hall (South Hall for Men)* (1937). Sampson Hall was designed by state Board of Control architect, Rudolph Weaver, and built by Beers Construction Company of Atlanta. The 4-1/4 story (including raised basement)) Georgian Revival dormitory has a gambrel roof covered with composition shingles. There are nine dormers on the main building block and two dormers on each of the wings on the east and west elevations (photos #21 and #26). On the main facade (east elevation) the dormers are symmetrically placed, with four hip-roofed dormers on each side of a central gable-roofed dormer (photos #24 and #25). The central dormer, directly over the entry door, has gable returns and a Palladian-style window that is flanked by single 6/6, DHS windows. A louvered, copper-covered cupola is centered on the roof. The north and south wings of the building are angled eastwards, toward the center of the main building. The exterior brick is laid in Flemish bond, with rows of alternating stretchers and headers. The main entry has a one-story, flat roofed portico, which features paired columns and a simple, but decorative entablature. The single entry door has a transom and sidelights with a one-story, flat-roofed portico supported by pilasters and four Ionic columns (photo #27). On the east and west elevations the windows are DHS, 6/6, paired on all stories.

Decorative elements of the building include a concrete belt course between the second and third stories, quoins, arched keystone lintels at the third floor windows, flat brick lintels at the windows of the raised basement floor and over the windows of the second and fourth floors. There is a full entablature on the east and west elevations, with dentil work in the architrave. The wings have gambrel returns, circular windows flanking a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 8 Description

window set under a round brick arch, and an inset concrete band to articulate the gambrel (photo #25). Sampson Hall has a high degree of architectural integrity, with little exterior alteration since it was constructed.

Originally called South Hall for Men, the dormitory was renamed in 1948 to honor George H. Sampson. Sampson became a faculty member in the mathematics department in 1899, but is probably best remembered for the athletic programs he organized and directed while he was on campus.

10. *Samuel H. Coleman Library* (1946). Coleman Library (photo #28) was designed by Board of Control architect Rudolph Weaver in 1940, although construction was not authorized until 15 December 1945. Beers Construction Company began work on the structure in the spring of 1946. Some controversy was created before construction was begun. A large oak tree with links of chain attached to it, popularly referred to as "the slave tree," was on the spot and interfered with the site plan. Sentiment was to leave the tree as a memorial to history. However, President Gray was adamant that the tree not delay the library and had the tree cut down at night so students could not protest.

The library was officially dedicated on Founder's Day in 1948 and named for Samuel H. Coleman, a 1906 graduate of FAMC who served as president of the Alumni Association for twenty years. In 1952 a north wing was added to the structure. This wing, constructed by Albritton-Williams, Inc. of Tallahassee, was built to house the College of Law (photo #32). A later addition, constructed on the south and west elevations of the library, used modernized Revival-style detailing. This addition is visually and architecturally compatible with the original structure and does not intrude on the Georgian Revival facade and 1952 wing (photo #29).

Coleman Library, on the west end of the Quad facing Lee Hall (see contributing site, photo #16), is two stories on a raised basement (photo #28). The Georgian Revival structure is of red brick with a gable roof. A two story projecting portico, with plain pediment supported by four Doric columns, features a centered, double door entrance with single entry doors on either side. The door surround of the central entrance features a heavy, broken pediment door surround with pilasters (photo #31). The two flanking entrances have door surrounds with pilasters and full entablatures. The first story windows are 9/9, DHS, with sidelights, the second story windows are 9/9, DHS, with sidelights and semi-circular or lunette lights above each.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 9 Description

Additional decorative elements include a cast stone belt course delineating the basement level and the first story; brick quoins on the building corners; keystone arched lintels on the second story windows; flat brick lintels with vertical joints over the first story windows; and a raised brick pattern beneath the second story windows which gives the appearance of an incomplete belt course. A round window is centered in the gable of the portico.

The 1952 addition on the north elevation is 3-1/2 stories (including the raised basement, photo #30). Two large shed roofed dormers, containing three sets of paired windows, project from the gable roof. Decorated gable returns and a round window, centered in the west elevation gable (identical to the one in the facade), are decorative elements that visually and architecturally tie the wing to the main building. A pavilion on the north elevation features corner quoins and a broken pediment door surround.

11. *J. T. Diamond Hall* (1946). Diamond Hall was designed by Board of Control architect Guy C. Fulton and authorized in May 1946. Construction was begun on the women's dormitory later that year by Beers Construction Company. Initially referred to as the "north wing of South Hall" (photo #33), the dorm was named for J. T. Diamond, a former secretary of the Board of Control. The west elevation of the Hall is an end pavilion of McGuinn Hall which matches the south wing pavilion, thus balancing McGuinn's west facade (photo #17). The Georgian Revival style Diamond Hall features keystone lintels over the windows on the second story and decorated lintels over the windows on the first floor. These embellishments were copied for Wheatley and Cropper Halls, nearby dormitories that were built in 1947 and 1948. The entry on the north elevation has brick quoins on the corners and a door surround with pilasters and entablature (photo #34).

12. *Phyllis Wheatley Hall* (1947). Named for eighteenth century African-American poet Phyllis Wheatley, this women's dormitory is among the last buildings constructed on the FAMC campus that continued the Georgian Revival tradition established by Rudolph Weaver (photo #35). It was designed by L. Phillips Clark and Associates. The L-shaped, 2-1/2 story building has a gable roof with evenly spaced hip-roofed dormers. A three-bay pavilion with a flat, entablature styled roof features brick quoins and a door surround with a broken pediment and pilasters. The building, attached to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 10 Description

Cropper Hall (1948) on the south elevation, has keystone lintels over the windows on the second story and decorated lintels over the windows on the first story. The windows are DHS, 6/6, paired on both stories and in the dormers.

13. *Lula B. Cropper Hall* (1948). Cropper Hall, a Georgian Revival style women's dormitory, was designed by L. Phillips Clark and Associates. It was named for Lula B. Cropper, who was in charge of the training school and an instructor of geography in the early 1900s. She later served the school as a librarian and English teacher and then as Dean of Women. Cropper Hall is identical in design to nearby J. T. Diamond and Phyllis Wheatley Halls (also women's dormitories) and is on the south side of a rectangle created by the four dorms. The 2-1/2 story building is red brick with a gable roof and hip-roofed dormers evenly spaced on the north and south elevations (photo #36). The main entrance is centered in the structure's north elevation. It features a pavilion with corner quoins and a door surround with pilasters and broken pediment. The building has a full entablature which is repeated in the gable of the pavilion. Other decorative elements include flat keystone lintels with vertical joints over windows on the second story and flat lintels and brick sills at windows on the first story. All windows are paired 6/6, double-hung sash.

14. *Foote-Hilyer Administration Building (Florida A & M Hospital and Health Center)* (1949). The Foote-Hillyer Administration Building was originally the FAMC Hospital. The hospital was the primary medical facility for African-Americans in Tallahassee and surrounding communities, when segregation policies did not allow them admission to hospitals reserved exclusively for white patients.

Preliminary sketches for the hospital were completed in 1946 by Yonge & Hart and final plans were drawn by architect James Gamble Rogers II. Beers Construction Company was hired to build the hospital in the autumn of 1948. A ground-breaking ceremony was held on 09 February 1949 and the cornerstone was laid a year later. Some funding for the hospital was voted by the 1947 Florida Legislature, some was received from the Federal government, and \$250,000 was contributed by the City of Tallahassee.

The Georgian Revival hospital is architecturally and visually compatible with other buildings constructed on campus from the 1920s to the early 1950s. Architectural detailing includes brick quoins on the corners, a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 11 Description

brick belt course, horizontal brick patterning in the water table, and round, keystone arches over some of the windows. The one story wing features a flat-roofed pavilion with cast concrete quoins and a broken pediment door surround (photo #38). The five-story wings of the building have less architectural detailing; the full entablature on all levels is a visually unifying element (photos #37 and #39). The hospital was closed and renovated for the school's administrative offices during the early 1970s. It was at this time that the building was renamed the Foote-Hilyer Administration Building. Nurse Jennie Virginia Hilyer administered the campus hospital from 1911 to 1925. She was succeeded by Dr. Leonard H. B. Foote, who was college physician from 1926 to 1948. Dr. Foote subsequently held other positions at the school, including Director of University Health from 1953 to 1957. Except for replacement of original windows, no substantial alterations have been made to the exterior. The building now houses the student health services clinic as well as the campus administrative offices.

15. *E. B Jones Hall* (1953). Jones Science Hall was named for Everett B. Jones, an 1895 graduate of FAMC (then the Normal School) who taught science at the school from 1906 until 1928. He was also president of the Alumni Association from 1907 to 1925. A hall for science had been planned since the mid 1940s. M. Leo Elliott & Assoc. submitted the first sketches for the building in 1947. Construction was not authorized at that time and in 1952 the original plans were revised to include a pharmacy department. This revision, by the University of Florida Department of Architecture, was not completed until April 1953. Construction was begun immediately by S. J. Curry and Co. of Albany, Georgia.

The Georgian Revival building continues the architectural cohesiveness of the northeastern part of the campus. The 4-1/2 story structure (including the raised basement) is red brick with a hip roof. Shed-roofed dormers are on all elevations (photo #38). The pavilion on the east elevation has brick quoins on the corners, a cast stone balustrade at the roof line and a recessed main entry with a door surround that includes pilasters and entablature (photo #40). Other decorative elements of the building include brick quoins, horizontal raised brick patterning in the water table, a full entablature on all elevations and a cast stone belt course between the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 12 Description

raised basement and first floor. The pavilion on the west elevation (photo #41) has a centered entry with a stone door surround identical to the one at the east entry. Both entablatures have the word "SCIENCE" carved in them.

16. *The "Quad"* (The Quadrum) (The Rectangle) (c. 1892). Designated as open space for student activities, the "Quad" is a rectangular-shaped lawn area situated within the heart of the historic district (photo #16). Written descriptions of the campus, from the time it was established, imply that an open space has always been at this location. The 1916 Sanborn Insurance map indicates this area was open and central to campus development. A "Proposed Plan for Development" drawn in 1926 by D. A. Williston, a landscape architect at Tuskegee Institute, designated the area as one of two campus greens bordered by buildings.

Today, Lee Hall (1928) anchors the eastern end of the Quadrum (photo #45) with Coleman Library (1946) at the western end (photo #46). The Dining Hall (1924) is on the south side of the area and the Carnegie Library (1907) is on the north. The main entrances to all four buildings face onto the "Quad". Webb Bandstand, once located on the south side of the green near the dining hall, was the stage for Sunday afternoon concerts. The Quad was also the site for such events as Shakespearean plays, commencement processions and lines of march.

Until the late 1980s only two sidewalks spanned this area. Now, multiple concrete sidewalks criss-cross one another across the lawn, which is enhanced by grouped plantings of trees, shrubbery and flower beds. Non-contributing, but compatible, brick fountains are at the entrance to Lee Hall and the entrance to Coleman Library. Perimeter sidewalks are along all sides of the rectangular space, with raised brick planters set at right angles to the sidewalks on the north and south sides (photos #47 and #48).

17. *The School Bell* (1914). FAMC's daily routine was regulated by a series of bells that were rung from rising at 6:00 in the morning through 10:00 at night, when students were expected to retire. A ringing bell announced classes, chapel, meals and a host of other activities. The school's bell tower was originally situated on the lawn between the Carnegie Library and the President's House, but was later moved to its present location, just south and east of the main entrance to the Black Archives (Carnegie Library) (photo #43).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 13*Non-Contributing Resources of the District:*

There are nine non-contributing resources within the Florida A and M College Historic District. These include five structures (gateways and fountains (photo #45); one object, an outdoor sculpture in aluminum, entitled "The Scholar" (photo #52); and three buildings. Truth Hall (photo #49) a women's dormitory, is executed in the Georgian Revival style but was constructed in 1955 and is therefore outside the time period for the historic district. The William N. Gray Center (photo #50) and the Dyson Pharmacy Building (photo #51) are both modern buildings that are architecturally incompatible with the Revival style buildings in the district that were built between 1907 and 1953. The non-contributing gateways and fountains are executed in red brick and are stylistically in harmony with the historic buildings; they were built in the late 1980s when campus planners made efforts to make the "Quad" a more "people friendly" space.

18. *Truth Hall*
19. *William N. Gray, Jr. Center*
20. *Dyson Pharmacy Building*
- 21, 22, & 23. *Gateways*
- 24 & 25. *Fountains*
26. *"The Scholar" sculpture*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 14 DescriptionVisual and Physical Character of the District:

The Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College historic district is generally located in the northeastern part of the campus. It incorporates fifteen contributing and three non-contributing academic, administrative and dormitory buildings, largely placed around a "Quadrangle" green that has long been a central component of the campus. The district is surrounded by residential and commercial areas. State government offices and Tallahassee's downtown business district are to the north. Of the eighteen structures in the district, fifteen were constructed between 1907 and 1953 and have historical and/or architectural significance.

Presently, Martin Luther King Boulevard is the primary thoroughfare through campus, although there is restricted access to vehicle traffic. South Adams Street on the east, and Wahnish Way on the west, are also primary transportation corridors for the school. Paved pathways criss-cross the historic district, connecting buildings and providing pedestrian access to all parts of the campus. The district is architecturally and visually distinct from the residential subdivisions near campus and from the University buildings constructed from the mid-1950s to the present.

The historic district reflects the school's development from the time it was established at the location through 1953, when its status was changed from a college to a university. It occupies the far northeast corner of a much larger campus. Situated on a high hill, the district's topography is uneven, which has resulted in series of steps in the pathways. With the exception of Martin Luther King Boulevard no roads cut through the northern campus. The northern portion of the campus is dominated by a number of mature, large live oak trees. One of three campus "Patriarch Oaks" is within the historic district, a designation which means the trees were growing in 1824 when Tallahassee was founded as the capital of the Territory of Florida.

Currently, the historic campus includes a complex of libraries, archives, dormitories, academic, and administrative buildings. The Georgian Revival style of the district's buildings draws upon Georgian styles found in American colonial architecture and upon English architecture from the same period. The style is characterized by rectangular plans with strict symmetrical facades,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 15 Description

sometimes with central pavilions or porticos that project slightly. Embellishments include belt courses, water tables, door and window surrounds and full entablatures. The style was apparently selected in 1925 to visually unify the new buildings on campus by Rudolph Weaver, when he became the state Board of Control's architect. With the exception of the Black Archives (Carnegie Library) the buildings in the historic district are 2-1/2 to 4-1/2 stories in height, constructed of red brick, with gable or hip roofs. The structures built in the 1920s and 1930s had slate tiles covering the roofs, although some have been replaced with composition shingles. Architectural details and decorative components are executed in brick and cast stone.

The present condition of the buildings is generally good to fair. The interiors of Lee Hall and Foote-Hilyer Administration Building have been renovated and the Carnegie Library/Black Archives will undergo extensive interior renovations in 1995-96. All buildings have been altered on the interiors to meet changing code requirements, to adapt space for existing needs, and to make the dormitories more comfortable for residents. No major alterations have been made to the exterior of the historic buildings in the district (some have had virtually no changes). Coleman Library and the Dining Hall have historical additions which are architecturally and visually compatible with the buildings and do not compromise their integrity.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 16 DescriptionList of Contributing and Non-contributing
Buildings, Structures and Objects*

<u>Number**</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address***</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Category</u>
1	Carnegie Library/ Black Archives	FAMU Campus	1907	C
2	Dining Hall	FAMU Campus	1924	C
3	Jackson Davis Hall	ML King Boulevard	1926	C
4	J.R.E. Lee Hall	ML King Boulevard	1928	C
5	Nathan B. Young Hall	FAMU Campus	1928	C
6	Lucy Moten School	Gamble Street	1931	C
7	President's House/ Sunshine Manor	FAMU Campus	1935	C
8	N. S. McGuinn Hall	ML King Boulevard	1937	C
9	George Sampson Hall	FAMU Campus	1937	C
10	Samuel H. Coleman Library	FAMU Campus	1946	C
11	J. T. Diamond Hall	ML King Boulevard	1946	C
12	Phyllis Wheatly Hall	FAMU Campus	1947	C
13	Lula B. Cropper Hall	FAMU Campus	1948	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 17 Description

14	Foote-Hilyer Administration Building	S. Adams Street	1949	C
15	E. B. Jones Hall	ML King Boulevard	1953	C
16	Quadrum	FAMU Campus	c. 1892	C
17	The Bell Tower	FAMU Campus	1914	C
18	Truth Hall	FAMU Campus	1955	N
19	William N. Gray, Jr. Center	FAMU Campus	1981	N
20	Dyson Pharmacy Building	FAMU Campus	1970	N
21	Gateway	ML King Boulevard	1990	N
22	Gateway	ML King Boulevard	1990	N
23	Gateway	FAMU Campus	1990	N
24	Fountains	Coleman Library	1990	N
25	Fountains	Lee Hall	1990	N
26	"The Scholar" (outdoor sculpture)	Coleman Library		N

*This list does not include certain utilitarian structures such as air conditioning/heating units and auxiliary power stations. These structures are modified or replaced to meet changing requirements of the university and so are not counted as contributing or non-contributing resources.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

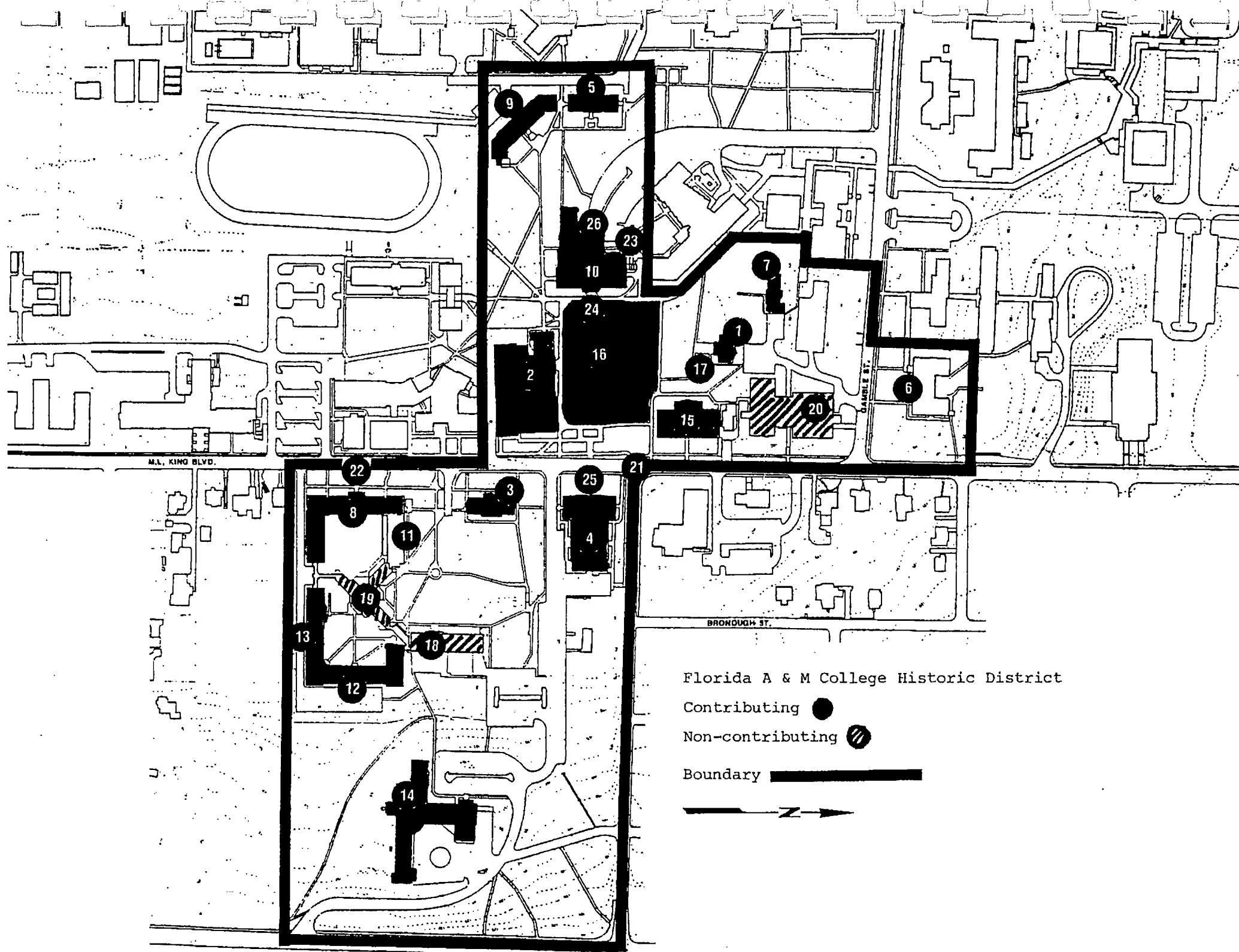
Section number 7 Page 18 Description

**Numbers correspond to numbers on the map.

***Not all buildings in the historic district are located on streets. Those which are not are designated "FAMU Campus" as the address.

Contributing = "C"

Non-contributing = "N"

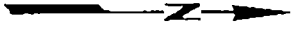


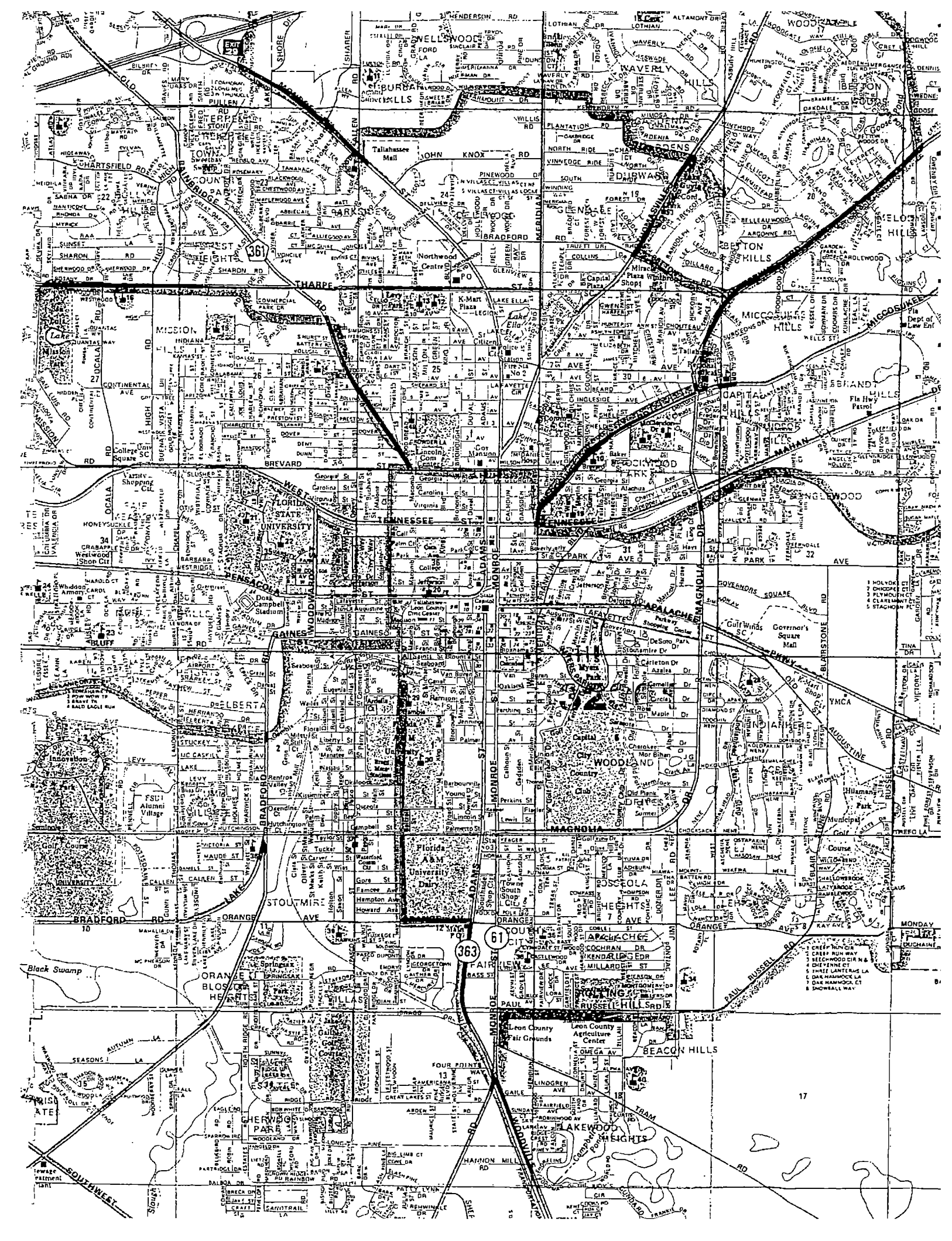
Florida A & M College Historic District

Contributing ●

Non-contributing ◐

Boundary ———





363

61



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 1 Statement of Significance

Summary Statement of Significance

The Florida A & M College Historic District fulfills criterion "A" under education as it has served as the site of an institution of higher learning in Tallahassee since 1891. It is also significant in the area of ethnic heritage for blacks as one of the historically black land-grant colleges, and has statewide significance as the only historically black state-supported educational facility in Florida. The institution's development from a teacher-training school to a college and then a university reflects the changes within African-American education since the end of the nineteenth century. The district also meets criterion "C" as all of the contributing buildings have retained their architectural integrity as examples of the Georgian, Neo-Classical, and Colonial Revival styles.

The period of significance begins in 1907 with the construction of the Carnegie Library on the campus of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, and ends in 1953 with the recognition of the academic standing of the school through its official designation as Florida A & M University.

Historic Context

The Reconstruction period in the South opened the possibility of universal public education as a right of all citizens, and schools were established for black as well as white populations. While education was viewed as the key to advancement, opportunities for secondary and higher education were limited for southerners, especially black southerners living in isolated rural areas.

A progressive educational reform movement in the decades leading to the 1920s resulted in the improvement of elementary and secondary schools and a growing public interest in education; however, the benefits were not equally shared by black institutions. The federal Morrill funds, as well as philanthropic organizations and agencies such as the General Education Board and the Rosenwald Fund, did, however, channel millions of dollars directly to the improvement of black education and the support of black institutions. Most white legislators believed that blacks needed only a basic education, and consistently supported vocational, service industries training with a fraction of the financial support provided white academic programs.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2 Statement of Significance

The Great Depression of the 1930s further limited the funding available for higher education, although construction funding was provided through the New Deal programs. After World War II, the large number of veterans flooding campuses brought new resources as well as increased demands for housing and modernized educational programs. Many of the institutions had served in loco parentis for high school preparatory students as well as upper level students since their beginnings. With the presence of an adult student body, the campuses gradually changed from restrictive and protective communities to places for individual independence and exploration. The decade of the 1950s completed this transition to modern higher education with its emphasis on research and its related funding (Dyer 1989:327-240).

Supporting Narrative

Formal education for African-Americans in Florida began after the Civil War, with Emancipation and the work of the Freedman's Bureau in creating and staffing schools. The Reconstruction legislature initiated the statewide school system, supported by public funding, which had been authorized by the 1868 state constitution. Because faculties as well as students were racially segregated, the new school program's success depended on the availability of both white and black teachers trained in the principles of teaching and methods of instruction. The 1885 state constitution provided for the legislature to establish two full-time state-supported teacher-training schools, called "normal" schools, a white school at DeFuniak Springs and a black school in Tallahassee (Mitchell 1970:26-28). The State Normal College for Colored Students, precursor of Florida A & M College and Florida A & M University, opened on Monday, October 3, 1887, with fifteen male and female students ages sixteen and up.

The school was under the direction of the State Board of Education. Its original campus was west of Tallahassee, near two other educational facilities, Lincoln Academy (a local high school for blacks) and the West Florida Seminary (later Florida State University). Faculty members were Thomas De Saille Tucker, an Oberlin College graduate and former Pensacola lawyer, who served as principal and taught mathematics and rhetoric; and Thomas Van Renssalaer Gibbs, who served as vice-president, and taught English and music. Gibbs, a former state representative, had been instrumental in the passage of the legislation that established the school (Neyland 1987:7). Although classes began with fifteen students, a total of fifty-two students enrolled during the first year, and the average daily attendance was thirty-five (Sheats 1895:45).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3 Statement of Significance

Passage of the Morrill Act in 1862 had provided that federal land grant funds would be given to the states. The monies were designated to support educational programs in agriculture and the mechanic arts. The Second Morrill Act in 1890 equitably provided federal land grant funds to black schools for the first time. Florida's share was subsequently divided between two existing state institutions, the agricultural and mechanical school for whites at Lake City (later moved to Gainesville, now the University of Florida), and the normal school for blacks at Tallahassee. Tallahassee's school became known subsequently as the "normal *and industrial*" school (Low 1981:338; Neyland 1987:19).

In 1891, with the support of the annual Morrill funding, the campus moved to its current location, a mile southwest of the state capitol building on the site of an antebellum plantation. The state leased fifty-seven acres with an option to purchase, and soon acquired nearly fifty adjacent acres. The rural setting on one of the highest hills allowed the school to expand its curriculum to include agriculture. Classes in the mechanic arts and an academic program were also added. A plantation house and associated barns which remained on the property were the first campus facilities, and their location on the hilltop remains the campus center today (Neyland 1987:21). The land was described in the 1890s as:

a magnificent property, with spacious campus shaded by stately trees and located within easy reach of the city, on a high hill overlooking the Garden City [Tallahassee], while on either side the well-tilled acres of the college farm stretch away across the surrounding valley (*Sixth Annual Catalogue* 1893:19).

As additional wood frame buildings were added to the campus, the library and academic classroom buildings remained central. Male student and faculty housing was to the west, female student and faculty housing was to the southeast, and the agricultural classroom building, barns, silos, and dairy were farther south. Fields and orchards bordered the campus to its north, west, and south, and privately-owned faculty residences were on the east.

Nathan Benjamin Young succeeded Tucker as president in 1901. Born in slavery, he, too, was educated at Oberlin College in Ohio. He had headed the academic department at Tuskegee Institute 1892-1897, working alongside Booker T. Washington. Young believed in emphasizing liberal arts courses as a balance to vocational training, and continued offering strong academic classes as well as strengthening the agricultural and industrial programs at the Florida campus (Holland 1984:8).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4 Statement of Significance

Young also created and encouraged campus programs which served the larger African-American community, establishing a school tradition of involvement on which future presidents would build. Farmers institutes, modeled after those at Tuskegee and Georgia State, invited local and regional farmers to the campus to discuss agricultural developments and techniques, watch demonstrations, attend lectures, and view exhibits. Summer teachers' institutes offered teachers from around the state the opportunity to improve their skills and knowledge. The campus hospital (original building, 1911, no longer extant), in addition to providing a health center for the students, extended medical service to the public in surrounding counties. The college hospital was the only medical treatment facility for African-Americans in North Florida for 160 miles east or west (*Facts About Florida A. & M.* 1926:5).

Florida's 1905 Buckman Act consolidated the state's seven existing schools into three institutions of higher learning: the University of the State of Florida, a school for men that became the University of Florida; Florida State Female College, later Florida State College for Women and Florida State University; and the coeducational Florida State Normal and Industrial School. The responsibility for their management shifted from the Board of Education to the Board of Control, which also had jurisdiction over the Institution for the Blind, Deaf, and Dumb. The Normal and Industrial School became the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes in 1909. The college, known to faculty and staff as "Famcee", became a four-year program, continuing its three departments of academic, mechanical, and agricultural courses.

In 1905, fire destroyed the main building on campus. The former plantation house housed the library, administrative offices, and the dining room, as well as some classrooms. Its destruction initiated the construction of two new buildings, one of which, the Carnegie Library (now the Black Archives Research Center and Museum) was built on the plantation house site and is a contributing building in the proposed historic district (Neyland 1987:56). The other, Duval Hall, burned in 1924.

President Young was forced to resign by the Florida Board of Control in 1923. The Board wanted the college to emphasize vocational training in agriculture and the service industries, while Young believed in a broader education, and persisted in emphasizing a balance between academic-classical-scientific training and the skilled trades (Neyland 1987:84-85).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5 Statement of Significance

Students protested Young's dismissal with a petition to the Board and by refusing to attend classes. The State Superintendent of Negro Education, J.H. Brinson, described the campus as being in "a condition of rebellion bordering on anarchy", possibly the first major incident in the country of college protest on a black campus (Neyland 1987:80). Acting President William H.A. Howard was instructed by the Board of Control to maintain order "even if he had to expel the entire student body" (Board of Control Minutes 4, 1924:323). The period of campus unrest and rebellion following the removal of the popular Young resulted in the resignation of over one third of the faculty and the loss of three critical buildings to suspected arson (Neyland 1987:79-80; Board of Control Minutes 4, 1924:361, 366).

The arrival of a new president, John Robert Edward Lee, in 1924 brought on a period of optimism and increased visibility for the campus and its students. J.R.E. Lee, born in slavery in Texas during the Civil War, was educated at Bishop Baptist College, Marshall, Texas, and had worked at Tuskegee Institute as head of the Division of Mathematics (1901-1903) and Director of the Academic Department (1905-1915). Lee founded the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools (American Teachers' Association) in 1904 and was instrumental in organizing the National Negro Business League. Immediately prior to accepting the position at FAMC, Lee was the Extension Secretary of the National Urban League.

In 1925, Tallahassee's *Daily Democrat* commented that "This institution is in striking contrast to its rent and torn condition of a year ago..." Lee was credited with having brought "...order out of chaos, and is rapidly building up the school into a great center of usefulness" (*Daily Democrat*, March 26, 1925). The 1920s and 1930s began a "Golden Era" for the college, a time of change and growth on campus and a period of growing visibility of the college in the community, across the state, and nationally through the involvement and recognition of faculty and students.

The organization of buildings and open spaces on campus became more formally defined during this period. A "Proposed Plan for Development for the Florida A. & M. College" was drawn in 1926 by D.A. Williston, landscape architect at Tuskegee Institute. The plan defined two rectangular, open spaces bordered by buildings (*Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes Catalog 1925-1926:n.p.*). The larger of the two formally recognized a traditionally open area south of the Carnegie Library (and the previous plantation house) and has been known by various names over the years. The Dining Hall (1924) was built on the south edge of this space, on the site of an earlier structure. Although all of the proposed buildings on the plan did not materialize, the area, today known as "the Quad", was preserved and retains its central campus

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 6 Statement of Significance

position within the proposed historic district. The second open rectangle which existed on campus until the 1950s has since been consumed by building expansion.

Major course work continued to focus on teacher training, mechanic arts, and modern farming methods. Every student, male and female, took one year of agriculture. The *Jacksonville Journal* in May 1926, described the college campus with "...an acreage of some 350, a large majority of which is now under cultivation. To stand upon the hill and gaze around one sees nothing but cultivated gardens which comprise the school farm. Here many of the vegetables which are served the students are grown" (*Jacksonville Journal*, May, n.d., 1926). The vegetables, meat, milk, and butter produced by the college were not only used on campus but were also sold to Tallahassee merchants and families. The college farm included over sixty head of dairy cattle, one hundred swine, a poultry flock of four hundred, mules, and horses.

The Mechanic Arts Department prepared young men for work in the trades as auto mechanics, contractors, masons, carpenters, plumbers, painters, and as trades teachers. Practical experience was offered through student construction of several campus buildings.

By the late 1920s, the college had defined two new departments, Home Economics and Health. The Home Economics courses trained young women in the care and arrangement of the home, emphasizing cooking and sewing, but including home care and beautification to prepare them as home economics teachers and homemakers. It also offered classes in millinery, laundering, bookkeeping, stenography, typing, drawing, and industrial chemistry (Blow 1976:312). The Health Department enlarged the nurses training program begun in 1904 and coordinated the hospital services.

Students were given the opportunity to earn part of their boarding expenses in many areas of campus operation. Students had jobs in the printing or auto repair shops, on the farm, with livestock, in the dairy, in the dining room and kitchen, and in the offices. Around the grounds they worked in laying sewer and water pipes, firing the furnace boilers, keeping buildings in repair, performing janitorial work, installing and repairing plumbing, building walks, and providing lawn care (*Tampa Tribune*, May 4, 1929). In 1930, 70% of the young men and 18% of the women worked on campus (*Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes Information* [1930]:2-3).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 7 Statement of Significance

In the summer of 1925, the Board of Control established a Department of Architecture at the University of Florida, and determined that the head of the department would also serve as the board architect to supervise construction at all institutions managed by the board. Rudolph Weaver was hired as the first department head and Board of Control architect in September. Weaver had previously served as university architect for the State College of Washington and the University of Idaho (Board of Control Minutes 5, 1925:52, 61; Beaty, n.p.).

The 1926 campus publication "Facts about the Florida A. & M. College" proudly announced a student body of 932 and the imminent construction of "an administration building to cost \$150,000, and an additional women's dormitory to cost \$100,000...." ("Facts" 1926:3-4). The new dormitory, Jackson Davis Hall, was the first campus building designed by Rudolph Weaver. An anonymous legislator, visiting the campus after the 1923-1924 fires, had reportedly announced to President Lee his resolve that future buildings would be of substantial materials, and Jackson Davis Hall was the first campus building of solid brick (Fisher 1929:509).

The Carnegie Library continued to house the president's office until the 1927-1928 construction of J.R.E. Lee Hall. State senator William C. Hodges, speaking at the dedication, stated that "Education in good buildings ... brings better understanding and better fellowship between the races" (Jacksonville *Florida Sentinel*, September 26, 1928). The building soon became a link between the college and the community, for both whites and blacks attended weekly musical programs and other cultural events in the auditorium. Over the years, the opportunity to hear nationally and internationally known performing artists and orators such as Marian Anderson, Langston Hughes, Roland Hayes, and Dr. George Washington Carver inspired not only the students and the community but also brought further support from legislators and potential donors. President Lee encouraged to attend. Nathan B. Young Hall, also built in 1928, was the third campus building designed by Rudolph Weaver.

The campus continued to grow during the 1930s. A new president's residential cottage, Sunshine Manor (now the Counseling Center), was authorized by the Board of Control in November of 1934. The addition of a modern practice teaching building, the Lucy E. Moten Demonstration School (1931-1932) was jointly funded by the legislature, the General Education Board, and the Julius Rosenwald Fund. The General Education Board was a philanthropic organization founded in 1903 by John D. Rockefeller to aid education through teacher training, scholarships, and building and equipping schools, all funded without regard to race. The Rosenwald Fund (founded 1917), created by Chicago philanthropist Julius Rosenwald with the encouragement of Booker T.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 8 Statement of Significance

Washington, aimed to improve black education through the construction and equipping of well-lit and well-ventilated schools with heat and adequate furnishings.

As the campus population grew, with students representing nearly every Florida county as well as Alabama and Georgia, additional dormitory space was in demand. A 1934 campus visitor admired the cleanliness, order, and discipline but noted that there were more students than the dormitories had been designed for, saying "Five or six to a room is not unusual" (*The Leesburg Commercial*, November 9, 1934). In 1937, two dormitories, N.S. McGuinn Hall for women and George H. Sampson Hall for men, were funded with \$367,282 from the Works Progress Administration to relieve the overcrowding (*The Weekly Echo*, September 3, 1937).

Five of eight of the permanent buildings described in the early 1930s by President Lee as part of his vision for a "Greater FAMCEE" campus remain today as contributing buildings within the proposed historic district. These five are the Carnegie Library, now housing the Black Archives Research Center and Museum, Jackson Davis Hall, Lee Hall, N.B. Young Hall, and Lucy E. Moten School (*FAMCEE Student Handbook 1932-1933:6*). Lee added three additional buildings before his death in 1944 which remain in the historic district: Counseling Center (Sunshine Manor), George H. Sampson Hall, and N.S. McGuinn Hall. In 1938, campus buildings totalled thirty-six, of which nine were brick and the rest frame (*Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes Information*, [1930]: n.p.). The college at that time had expanded to seven divisions: liberal arts and sciences, agriculture, mechanic arts, teacher training, home economics, nurse training, and music.

The addition of these permanent, prominent brick buildings represent a major accomplishment for President Lee. They were a source of pride for the students and faculty, and made a significant impression on campus visitors. Dr. W.E.B. DuBois visited the FAMC campus in 1939, and commented in a speech the following year:

I saw last year the Florida A. and M. College at Tallahassee after an interval of twenty-five years. I was astonished. From a ramshackle agglomeration of few buildings, few teachers, and indifferent students it has today magnificent buildings and a thousand college students... (DuBois 1940:n.p.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 9 Statement of Significance

President William Gray's administration, 1944-1949, began with a predominantly female student body, as most of the male students became World War II soldiers. After the war, the rate of registration reached record-breaking levels, as returning veterans joined the traditional student body. New buildings were constructed or moved in to meet the demand. Fund-raising for a new hospital, initiated by President Lee, continued. Four buildings added in the late 1940s are contributing buildings within the historic district: the Samuel H. Coleman Library (1946) and three dormitories - J.T. Diamond Hall (1946), Phyllis Wheatley Hall (1947) and Lula B. Cropper Hall (1948). Outside the historic district, buildings added during the Gray administration included a central heating plant (1946); the 170-unit Polkinghorne Village (1948, a frame barracks-type housing facility for veterans); and a new, updated Laundry (1949), which served not only the needs of the campus residents but was also a training facility for veterans enrolled in dry-cleaning and tailoring courses. The Heating Plant and the Laundry (now the Industrial Arts building, altered) remain on campus, west of the historic district, and one of the barracks formerly in Polkinghorne Village services as the office for the campus police department.

The post-war building boom on campus was realized under President George W. Gore, Jr. (1950-1968), including two additional buildings which contribute to the proposed district. The Foote-Hilyer Administration Center, originally a modern five-story hospital, was begun in 1949 and completed in 1951 after a fund-raising campaign stretching across three administrations. It was at the time of its dedication one of only three college-connected hospitals for blacks in the South. The hospital provided practical experience for the division of nursing education, established at the college in 1945 and achieving accreditation in 1952.

The school added three additional new divisions, those of Pharmacy (1951), Law (1951), and the Graduate School (1953). Major construction projects in 1953 provided facilities for the college of pharmacy (E.B. Jones Science Building and Pharmacy) and the law program (law wing of the Coleman Library). The legislature recognized the status and growth of the institution's academic program by changing the official name of the school on September 1, 1953 to Florida A & M University, and FAMC became FAMU.

President Lee's twenty-year administration, with his success at obtaining support from a variety of funding sources, shaped the appearance of the modern campus through the addition of eight of the existing buildings, all located near the historical campus center and within the proposed historic district. The buildings built in the 1946-48 period and in the final years of the institution as a college continued the development of permanent campus facilities. The buildings completed

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10 Statement of Significance

by 1953 share an architectural cohesiveness distinct from the more modern buildings of later years, which, although executed in red brick, did not make use of any detailing that recalled the Georgian, Neo-Classical, or Colonial Revival architecture previously favored. Together these buildings in the historic district represent the triumph of determined administrations and alumni and the cooperation of many funding sources in overcoming the limitations of segregation and racial bias in the quest of quality higher education for African-American students.

Today, the main campus encompasses 419 acres and enrolls over 9,000 students in five colleges and seven schools offering baccalaureate, master's, and doctoral degree programs. An all-black university until 1965, FAMU currently enrolls a diverse multi-cultural student population while maintaining its identity as a historically black university with a proud heritage.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 11 Statement of SignificanceArchitectural Context:

The buildings in the FAMU Campus Historic District encompass the Georgian, Colonial and Neo-Classical revival styles. They span a 46 year period (1907 to 1953) and showcase the talent of two influential Board of Control architects, William A. Edwards and Rudolph Weaver. The Collegiate Gothic style was deliberately chosen by the Board of Control for buildings at the University of Florida. No documentation however, has been found to indicate that an architectural style was selected for Florida A & M College. It was apparently architect Weaver's decision (in 1925) that the Georgian Revival style, with some use of the Colonial Revival style, would be used for all permanent buildings on campus. His preference for this unifying style bequeathed an architectural legacy to the University.

The American Georgian Revival style of the 19th century was, as described by Marcus Whiffen,

". . . worked in two distinct modes. One of them was the Neo-Adamesque, drawing its inspiration from the dominant style of the Federal Period . . . The other is the Neo-Colonial, with its main source in Georgian Colonial architecture, although it also draws on English architecture of the same period [Georgian Revival]. Neo-Colonial buildings are strictly rectangular in plan, with a minimum of minor projections, and have strictly symmetrical facades. Roofs are hipped, double-pitched, or of gambrel form; their eaves are detailed as classical cornices. A hipped roof is often topped with a flat deck, with a surrounding railing or balustrade; sometimes there is a central cupola. Chimneys are placed so as to contribute to the over-all symmetry. The central part of a facade may project slightly and be crowned with a pediment, with or without supporting pilasters; more rarely, a portico with freestanding columns may form the central feature. Doorways have fanlights and are often set in tabernacle frames. The standard form of windows in secular buildings is rectangular with double-hung sash; the Palladian window is often used as a focal incident."

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 12 Statement of Significance

Rudolph Weaver's choice of style gave the FAMU campus an air of scholarly dignity and prestige, as well as a sense of historical place. Weaver's designs are understated examples of the Neo-Colonial/Georgian Revival mode, which incorporated many of the elements described by Whiffen, including such features as transom lights, door surrounds with pilasters, broken and unbroken pediments, boxed eaves with dentils or other classical-style moldings, quoins, belt courses, and decorative elements such as cast stone swags or garlands on the main facades of buildings.

William A. Edwards:

William A. Edwards was the architect for the Board of Control from 1905-1924. Edwards' influence is prominent on the University of Florida and Florida State University campuses. However, at FAMC there are only two examples of his work -- the Neo-Classical Revival Carnegie Library (Black Archives) built in 1907 and the Colonial Revival style Dining Hall built in 1924.

He was born in 1866 in South Carolina and eventually established an architectural firm, Edwards & Walter, in Columbia. In 1908 he relocated to Atlanta where he established an office and worked independently until 1912. He then organized the firm of Edwards and Sayward, with William J. Sayward, where he remained for 25 years. Edwards is recognized for the public buildings he designed, including courthouses, schools and hotels. (Withey & Withey, 1956:190-91).

In 1905, three years prior to Edwards' move to Atlanta, he was selected the architect of the newly-formed Florida Board of Control. While still with the Edwards & Walter firm he designed some of the first new buildings for the University of Florida and Florida State University (Florida State College for Women) in the "Tudor Gothic" style. Edwards retained his position with the Board of Control for 20 years, even when he moved from South Carolina to Georgia and expanded his practice. Apparently there was some later controversy over the fact that Edwards did not live in the state (Board of Control Minutes 2, 1915:348), but the Board's concern seems to have been

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 13 Statement of Significance

satisfied, as Edwards remained the Board's architect until 1924. He left his position with the state Board of Control when it decided to hire an architect who would also develop the school of architecture at the University of Florida.

From 1905 until his death in 1939, Edwards not only designed buildings for the Florida colleges, but also carried on a thriving practice throughout the Southeast. He designed administrative, academic and dormitory buildings for other schools, including Columbia Theological Seminary in Decatur, Georgia; Georgia State Women's College in Valdosta; Winthrop College in Rock Hill, South Carolina; and Florida School for the Deaf in St. Augustine. He also designed the Law Building at the University of South Carolina in Columbia. In 1933, the Edwards & Sayward firm won a commission to plan a major housing project at the University of Atlanta. It was among the first of its kind to be funded by the federal government (Withey & Withey 1956:191).

In addition to his contributions to collegiate architecture, Edwards also designed the Exchange Bank Building in Tallahassee (1927), and numerous churches, banks, courthouses, hotels, and post offices in Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida (Ibid.).

Rudolph Weaver:

In 1925, Rudolph Weaver was selected as the architect for the Florida Board of Control. He essentially designed all buildings for the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, Florida State College for Women, and the University of Florida during his tenure in the position (1925-1944). At this same time he was also the founder and head of the University of Florida's School of Architecture. The buildings he designed for FAMC are Jackson Davis Hall, Young Hall, Lee Hall, Moten Practice School, Sampson Hall, McGuinn Hall, and Coleman Library. He supervised the planning of the student-designed President's House (Sunshine Manor, Counseling Center). In retrospect, Weaver's contributions to Florida's collegiate architecture are influential and enduring, so it is somewhat surprising that he was not the Board of Control's first choice, but was hired only when the person initially chosen turned down the job (Board of Control Minutes 5, 1925:52, 61, 64).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 14 Statement of Significance

Rudolph Weaver was born in Roxbury Borough, Pennsylvania in 1880. He acquired architectural training at the Institute of Technology in Philadelphia, the Beaux Arts Society of Architecture in Pittsburgh, and a summer course at Harvard University. In fall 1909 he accepted a teaching position in architecture at the University of Illinois. Two years later, in 1911, he became the first official architect for Washington State University and the founder of its School of Architecture. During his twelve year tenure in Pullman, he designed the president's mansion and several other important campus buildings, including Stimson Hall, Carpenter Hall and Wilson Hall. These were all executed in revival styles. Weaver also organized and chaired the Department of Design at the University (Withey & Withey 1956:638). An assessment of his work at Washington State prompted one historic preservationist to write, "He showed an ability to adapt the Georgian tradition to buildings on a larger scale." (Matthews, n.d., n.p.)

In 1923, Weaver moved to Moscow, Idaho where he established the School of Architecture and Allied Arts for the University. While there he also prepared a campus plan for the school. He was only in this position two years before moving to Gainesville, Florida to become the architect for the state Board of Control. Weaver designed or supervised plans for all buildings at the state colleges from 1924 to 1944. He died in November 1944.

Guy C. Fulton:

Guy C. Fulton was employed by the Board in 1945. He moved the Florida college campuses away from the traditional revival-style architecture that had been employed in the 1920s and 1930s by Weaver to a more modern style. However, the position expanded as the Florida University system grew. Board of Control minutes from the mid 1940s through the early 1950s indicate that a number of architectural firms were employed to design buildings. With Fulton's oversight, the various architects skillfully blended FAMU's new structures with the massing, construction materials and design elements of the "old" buildings to retain a visual and architectural cohesiveness throughout the campus.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 15 Statement of Significance

Several architects were contracted under Fulton's supervision to design buildings for Florida A and M College. They, too, contributed to the school's architectural heritage. M. Leo Elliott, architect for the E. B. Jones Science Hall, designed many public buildings in Florida. Several of these are listed in the National Register of Historic Places, including Leon High School in Tallahassee (NR 1994), and South Side School (NR 1984), Bay Haven School (NR 1984) and Sarasota High School (NR 1984) in Sarasota. Elliott also designed Tallahassee's Old Jail (1936) and with his firm, Bonfoey and Elliott (established in Tampa in 1907), worked on designs for the Centro Asturiano Club, the YMCA building and Tampa City Hall.

James Gamble Rogers II, who drew the final plans for the Florida A and M Hospital (now the Foote-Hilyer Administration Building), was a noted architect based in Winter Park, Florida. During his career he designed the Supreme Court Building of Florida, various buildings at Rollins College, and many residences in the city of Winter Park. He was especially noted for his jail and prison designs and he also designed over 100 projects for the Department of Defense.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 16 Statement of Significance

Architects:

William A. Edwards (1907 - 1924)
Rudolph Weaver (1925 - 1944)
Guy C. Fulton
M. Leo Elliott
James Gamble Rogers II
L. Phillips Clark and Associates

Builders:

Childs Brothers, Tallahassee
H. H. Brown Company
O. P. Woodcock & Company, Jacksonville
Davis Company, Tampa
Grahm Construction Company, Daytona Beach
Hardee Construction Company, Lake City
H. S. Baird, Inc., Jacksonville
Beers Construction Company, Atlanta
Albritton-Williams, Inc., Tallahassee
S. J. Curry and Co., Albany, Georgia

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 1 Bibliography

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 2 Bibliography

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 3 Statement of Significance

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1 Boundary Descriptions

Verbal Boundary Description:

Begin at point (A) at the southwest corner of the intersection of South Adams and Palmer streets; proceed west along the south side of Palmer to the southwest corner of the intersection of Palmer Street and South Martin Luther King Boulevard (B); thence north along the west side of South Martin Luther King Boulevard, crossing Gamble Street (C) and continuing to a point (D) north of Lucy Moten School; thence in a line running west behind the school to a point (E) just beyond the northwest corner of the school; thence south to Gamble Street (F); thence west along the south side of Gamble Street to an access road immediately east of the Gore Education Building (G); thence south along the east side of the driveway, crossing the walkway (H) and proceeding west to a point just east of the south wing of the Gore Building (I); thence south past the Gore Building to the walkway (J); proceed southeast along the walkway that passes in front (north) of Tucker Hall and follow curve of walkway south to a point north of the northeast corner of the Coleman Library (K); then on a line straight west to a point immediately west of the northwest corner of Young Hall (L); thence south along the east side of the access road to a point immediately beyond the southwest corner of Sampson Hall (M); thence east on a line straight to South Martin Luther King Boulevard (N); thence south along the east side of South Martin Luther King Boulevard to a point (O) opposite the southeast corner of McGuinn Hall, thence straight east on a continuing line, following the south side of the access road and continuing east to South Adams Street (P); thence north along the east side of South Adams Street to the beginning point (A).

Boundary Justification:

The historic district boundaries include 15 historic buildings, one historic object, one historic site, and their immediate landscaped surroundings. The site and buildings, and the geographic area where they are situated, are associated with development of the Florida A and M College between 1907 and 1953.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number N/A Page 1

List of Photographs for the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College
Historic District:

Note: With the exception of photographs 10, 16, 23, 32 and 53, the description numbers 2 through 5 are the same for all photographs. Also, the name of the district of number 1, "Florida Agricultural & Mechanical College Historic District," is the same for all photographs.

1. Carnegie Library/Black Archives Research Center and Museum,
Florida Agricultural & Mechanical College District
2. Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida
3. Sharyn Thompson
4. 1995
5. Black Archives Research Center and Museum
6. South elevation, looking north
7. Photo No. 1 of 53

1. Carnegie Library/Black Archives Research Center and Musuem
6. West and south elevations, looking northeast
7. Photo No. 2 of 53

1. Dining Hall
6. North elevation, looking south
7. Photo No. 3 of 53

1. Jackson Davis Hall
6. West and north elevations, looking southwest
7. Photo No. 4 of 53

1. Jackson Davis Hall
6. West and south elevations, looking northeast
7. Photo No. 5 of 53

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number N/A Page 2

1. Jackson Davis Hall
6. East elevation, looking northwest
7. Photo No. 6 of 53

1. J. R. E. Lee Hall
6. West elevation, looking east
7. Photo No. 7 of 53

1. J. R. E. Lee Hall
6. South and west elevations, looking northeast
7. Photo No. 8 of 53

1. J. R. E. Lee Hall
6. North elevation, looking southeast
7. Photo 9 of 53

1. J. R. E. Lee Hall
3. Unknown
4. 1929
5. Florida Photographic Archives
6. South and west elevations, looking northeast
7. Photo 10 of 53

1. Nathan B. Young Hall
6. East elevation, looking west
7. Photo 11 of 53

1. Nathan B. Young Hall
6. Detail of east entry door
7. Photo 12 of 53

1. Nathan B. Young Hall
6. Detail of south entry door
7. Photo 13 of 53

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number N/A Page 3

1. Nathan B. Young Hall
6. West elevation, looking southeast
7. Photo 14 of 53

1. Lucy Moten Elementary School
6. South elevation, looking north
7. Photo 15 of 53

Lucy Moten Demonstration School

3. Unkown
4. c. 1934
5. Florida Photographic Archives
6. South and west elevations, looking northeast
7. Photo 16 of 53

1. Counseling Center (Sunshine Manor, President's House)
6. South elevation, looking north
7. Photo 17 of 53

1. Counseling Center (Sunshine Manor, President's House)
6. North elevation, looking south
7. Photo 18 of 53

1. N. S. McGuinn Hall
6. West elevation, looking east
7. Photo 19 of 53

1. N. S. McGuinn Hall
6. West elevation, showing south wing, looking east
7. Photo 20 of 53

1. N. S. McGuinn Hall
6. South elevation of south wing, looking northeast
7. Photo 21 of 53

1. N. S. McGuinn Hall
6. Detail of entry on west elevation (facade)
7. Photo 22 of 53

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number N/A Page 4

1. N. S. McGuinn Hall
3. Unknown
4. Fall, 1938
5. Black Archives Research Center and Museum
6. North and west elevations, looking southeast
7. Photo 23 of 53

1. George H. Sampson Hall
6. East elevation with wings, looking west and south
7. Photo 24 of 53

1. George H. Sampson Hall
6. Detail of north wing, looking south and west
7. Photo 25 of 53

1. George H. Sampson Hall
6. West elevation, looking east
7. Photo 26 of 53

1. George H. Sampson Hall
6. Detail of main entry, east elevation
7. Photo 27 of 53

1. Samuel H. Coleman Library
6. East elevation, looking west
7. Photo 28 of 53

1. Samuel H. Coleman Library
6. South elevation showing new wing, looking north and west
7. Photo 29 of 53

1. Samuel H. Coleman Library
6. West and north elevations, showing new wing, looking southeast
7. Photo 30 of 53

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number N/A Page 5

1. Samuel H. Coleman Library
6. Detail of entrance, east elevation
7. Photo 31 of 53

1. Samuel H. Coleman Library
3. Florida Department of Commerce
4. 1949
5. Florida Photographic Archives
6. East elevation, looking west
7. Photo 32 of 53

1. J. T. Diamond Hall
6. North elevation, looking southeast
7. Photo 33 of 53

1. J. T. Diamond Hall
6. Detail of entrance, north elevation
7. Photo 34 of 53

1. Phyllis Wheatley Hall
6. West elevation, looking east
7. Photo 35 of 53

1. Lula B. Cropper Hall
6. North elevation, looking southeast
7. Photo 36 of 53

1. Foote-Hilyer Administration Building (FAMC Hospital)
6. West elevation, looking east
7. Photo 37 of 53

1. Foote-Hilyer Administration Building (FAMC Hospital)
6. Detail of entry, looking south
7. Photo 38 of 53

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number N/A Page 6

1. Foote-Hillyer Administration Building (FAMC Hospital)
6. East and north elevations, looking southwest
7. Photo 39 of 53

1. E. B. Jones Science Hall
6. East elevation, looking west and north
7. Photo 40 of 53

1. E. B. Jones Science Hall
6. West elevation, looking east
7. Photo 41 of 53

1. E. B. Jones Science Hall
6. West and south elevations, looking northeast
7. Photo 42 of 53

1. The School Bell
6. looking towards the northwest
7. Photo 43 of 53

1. Martin Luther King Boulevard
6. Intersection of MLKBoulevard and Palmer Street
7. Photo 44 of 53

1. View of fountains and flag circle at east terminus of The Quadrangle
6. Non-contributing resources and Lee Hall, looking east
7. Photo 45 of 53

1. View of west terminus of The Quad, with pathways
6. Quad and Coleman Library, looking west and south
7. Photo 46 of 53

1. View of planters and seating area along north perimeter of
 The Quad
6. View of The Quad looking east
7. Photo 47 of 53

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number N/A Page 7

1. View of The Quad
6. View across The Quad, looking south and east
7. Photo 48 of 53

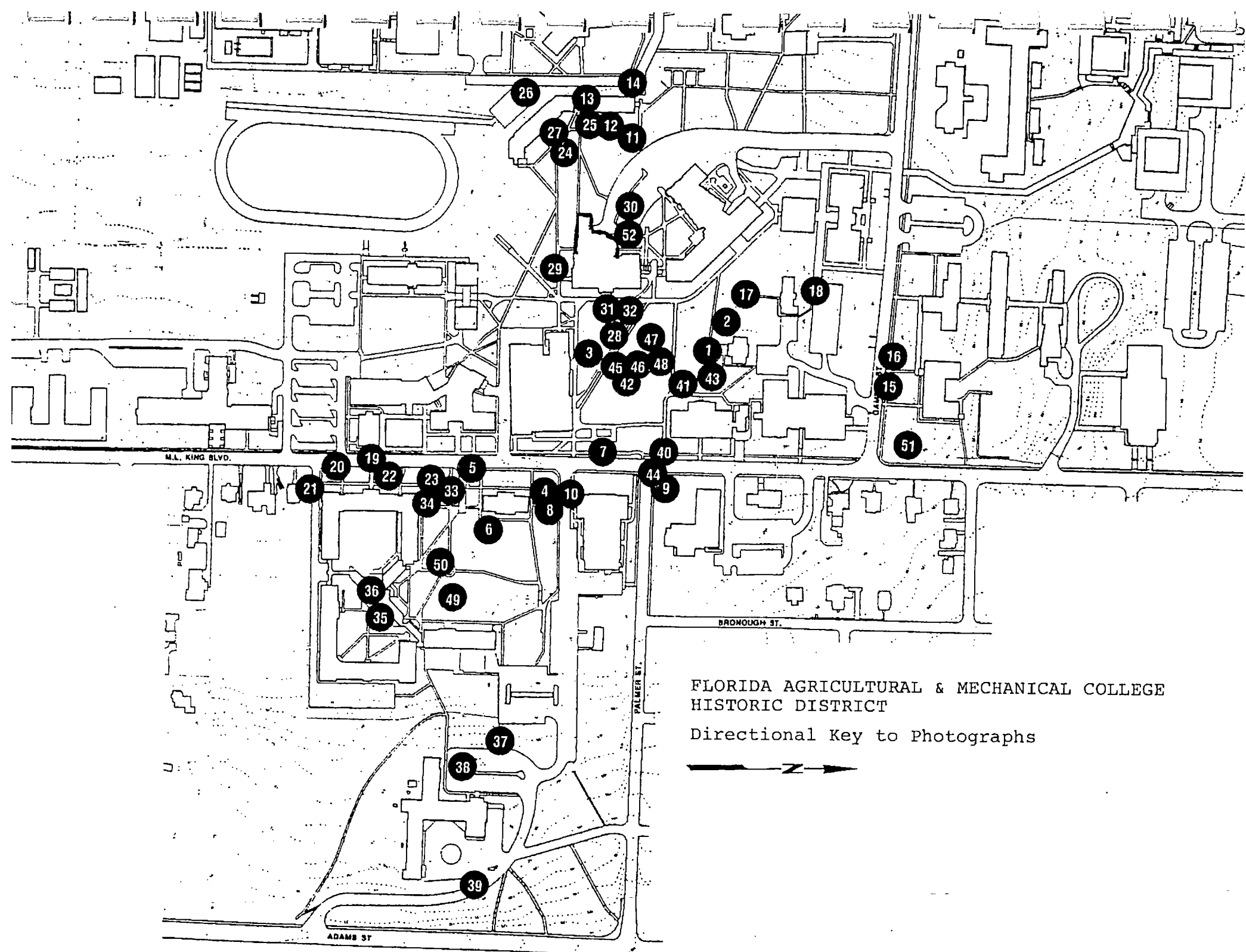
1. Truth Hall
6. West elevation, looking east
7. Photo 49 of 53

1. William N. Gray Jr. Center
6. North elevation, looking south and east
7. Photo 50 of 53

1. Dyson Pharmacy Building
6. East elevation, looking south and west
7. Photo 51 of 53

1. "The Scholar"
6. North and east sides of sculpture, looking southeast
7. Photo 52 of 53

1. Aerial View of Campus
3. Florida Department of Commerce
4. 1956
5. Florida Photographic Archives
6. McGuinn, Diamond, Cropper and Wheatley Hall in mid-lower left, looking north
7. Photo 53 of 53



FLORIDA AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE
HISTORIC DISTRICT

Directional Key to Photographs

