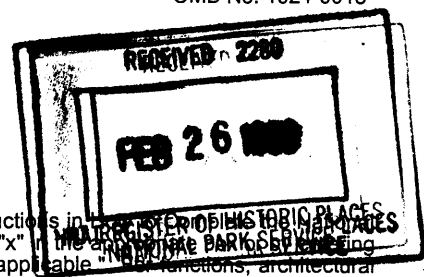


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

373



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate boxes. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name MONTICELLO HIGH SCHOOL

other names/site number Jefferson Academy/Jefferson County High School

2. Location

street & number 425 West Washington Street

N/A not for publication

city or town Monticello

N/A vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Jefferson code 065 zip code 32344

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Julie L. Pettijohn, DSHPO 2-18-99
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain) _____

Edson A. Beall 3/25/99
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	2	objects
2	2	total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

"N/A"

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: school

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

vacant

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls BRICK

roof SLATE
other _____

Narrative Description

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

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 past 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.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 36) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1852-1949

Significant Dates

1852

1915

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Carroll, Samuel

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of Repository

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 7	2 2 4 1 6 0	3 3 8 2 4 6 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kelly Kilpatrick/Robert O. Jones, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date

street & number R.A. Gray Building, 500 S. Bronough Street telephone (850) 487-2333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Jefferson County School Board

street & number 1490 West Washington Street telephone

city or town Monticello state FL zip code 32344

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1 **MONTICELLO HIGH SCHOOL, MONTICELLO,
JEFFERSON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

Monticello High School is located at 425 West Washington Street in Monticello, Jefferson County, Florida. The 1852/1915, two-story brick and stucco, Greek Revival Style building has a rectangular footprint, continuous foundation, and a hip roof with a parapet. The original 1852 building was a vernacular construction. The building was extended on the east and west sides in 1915, at which time the Corinthian columns were added to the main entrance, and the building assumed a classical character. A set of brick steps dating from 1852 are at the northern boundary of the property. Two non-historic stone markers are located in the north lawn.

SETTING

Monticello High School fronts onto Washington Street (US Highway 90), the main east/west thoroughfare through Monticello (Photo #1). The high school building is located three blocks west of the county courthouse building which is the geographic center of the town, and two blocks west of the 1890 Perkins Opera House. The western boundary of the Monticello Historic District (NR 1977) ends with the opera house. The city of Monticello is laid out on an orthogonal grid of streets. Development is not dense, but buildings occupy every block. Commercial properties are toward the courthouse, and residences are to the west and north of the buildings. Many non-historic school buildings have been constructed immediately west and south of the historic building. Directly south of the building is a school parking area, and non-historic covered sidewalks circle the building on the south, east and west elevations (Photo #2). Several mature oak and palm trees as well as a historic stone marker occupy the north lawn fronting on Washington Street. A stone senior class marker is in the northeast corner of the property (Photo #3). The Methodist Church occupies the block directly to the east. Washington Street and the land south of it are level for several blocks. The street and neighborhood are lined with mature oak trees.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 2

MONTICELLO HIGH SCHOOL, MONTICELLO,
JEFFERSON COUNTY, FLORIDA

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Exterior

The main, north facade is dominated by a projecting two-story pedimented portico with 6 Doric order columns (Photos #1&4). The brick porch is accessed by 6 concrete steps. The central, double doors have double panels. There are 2/3- high sidelights and a transom. Wooden mullions sub-divide the sidelights into rectangular lights. Above the door is a decorative cornice with triglyphs. Two windows flank the door. Five windows on the second story are aligned with the 4 windows and door on the first story. All windows have 12/12, double-hung wooden sashes. The pediment contains a single, rectangular, louvered vent. On either side of the white painted portico are plain brick walls topped with broad, plain entablatures and a cornice. Above the cornice is a plain, solid parapet.

The east elevation has a central entrance with double doors framed by a transom light, and a pair of square pilasters supporting an entablature topped with dentils under a cornice (Photo #5). Four concrete steps with brick cheeks access the porch which has a non-historic, one-story, flat roof supported by two square columns. Three windows separated by brick mullions flank the entrance. Six windows with the same arrangement are aligned over them on the second story. Above the entrance is a pair of sashes with fixed, 6-light transoms giving them additional height. Three short basement level windows are present in the north side. Set forward from the southern half of the elevation is a non-historic small block structure which shelters an exterior basement stairway.

The south elevation has a central entrance with double doors, sidelights, transom, and windows on the first and second stories, as on the north facade (Photo #6). The ornamental, over-door cornice is not present, and rather than extending from the building, the south porch is incised. The entrance is level with the ground. Six free standing square columns with corner boards are present, and two engaged columns are paired with the outer columns. Plain brick walls, topped with broad, plain entablatures and cornice, flank the porch. A square stuccoed chimney pierces the roof near the southwest corner.

The west elevation mirrors the east elevation except that 5 concrete steps access the porch, and a non-historic flat porch roof comes to door height, lower than the east elevation (Photo #7). Three short basement

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 3 **MONTICELLO HIGH SCHOOL, MONTICELLO,
JEFFERSON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

windows are in the north half, and one short basement window is in the south half of the elevation.

Interior

The interior has linoleum covered wooden floors, plaster walls and ceiling on the first floor, and wooden board ceiling on the second floor. Baseboards and vertical wainscoting with large chair-rail molding are present within the halls and classrooms. The ceilings are 18' high.

Within the main doors a hallway runs straight to the doors on the south side. Half way down this hallway, corridors run to the east and west side doors (Photos #8&9). Classrooms, offices, and bathrooms are on the first floor (Photos #10&11). Beside the east and west doors are wooden stairways with newels and banisters, providing access to the second floor (Photo #12). Beneath the stairs to the second floor are two doors accessing stairs into the two basement rooms (Photo #13).

The second floor contains a central east/west hallway (Photo #14) and two large rooms: one the library, and the home economics classroom (Photo #15). In the west wall of the home economics room are two arches where the 1852 exterior staircase joined the second story (Photo #16). Two smaller classrooms, bathrooms, and offices are also on this floor (Photo #17). The ceilings are tongue and groove wooden boards.

After 1915 renovations were completed, the basement was used as a gymnasium. The basement level of the east and west wings were used as locker and shower rooms for boys and girls, utility, and furnace rooms.

ALTERATIONS

Historic

In 1915, the needs of the expanded student population exceeded the available space within the 1852 building, and it was in need of repair. Leaving the masonry exterior walls intact, new brick wings were added onto the east and west elevations of the building. These were two-stories in height with a basement. A furnace and showers were installed in the basement. Interior bathrooms and drinking fountains were added. An exterior staircase that provided access to the second floor was removed, and new double staircases were placed within the additions beside the east and west side doors. The large assembly room on the second floor was formally arranged as an auditorium with a stage. The wainscoted walls date

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 4 **MONTICELLO HIGH SCHOOL, MONTICELLO,
JEFFERSON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

from this time. A stylistic alteration was made to the front and rear of the building. The 1852 one-story main porch with large turned posts and scroll-sawn brackets was replaced with the Greek Revival, two-story portico now present, and the walls were smooth stuccoed. The original doors, sidelights, and transoms were kept. The east and west wings extended beyond the south wall so that a new broader hip roof created a recessed entry on the rear. Supporting this new south porch were two-story, square wooden columns.

Non-historic

In the 1950s the linoleum flooring was put in, and the large second floor auditorium was divided into a library and home economics classroom. In the 1970s a covered walkway was placed along the east, south, and west side of the building. An exterior stairway was built into a basement room used for after-school activities (Photo #5).

ADDITIONAL RESOURCE

At the north end of the front lawn is a set of brick steps which are believed to be from the 1852 construction (Photo #3).

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 1 **MONTICELLO HIGH SCHOOL, MONTICELLO,
JEFFERSON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

The Monticello High School is significant on the local level under criteria A and C in the areas of Education and Architecture. Built in 1852, and expanded in 1915, it was the first brick public school built in Florida. The school was the first prominent public building for the county, and the school played the most prominent role for public education within Jefferson County. The 1852 school was built of locally made brick, and constructed by slaves, according to the design and under the direction of Samuel Carroll, a plantation owner from Virginia. The 1915 change in the style of the building reflects the stylistic preferences of the times and building amenities that were then coming into common use.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

When Florida became a United States Territory in 1821, every 16th section of land was designated as "school lands," expressing the importance of public education, but not mandating it. Jefferson County was established on January 6, 1827. On May 10th that same year a post office was established in John G. Robison's home, and the community was known as Robison's. The community leaders named the town Monticello on December 26, 1827, to honor Thomas Jefferson. It was made the county seat in 1828. Monticello was and is the largest community and commercial center within the county. The town was laid out that same year with Washington Street running east/west, and Jefferson Street running north/south. At their crossing was a circle reserved for the county courthouse. The traffic circle pattern, one of Florida's few, is retained to this day. Four lots on the west side of downtown were designated for a public school. In 1831, a grand jury recommended that a public school fund be created from the sale of school land to assist 1 or 2 public schools within each county.

The sparse records of early private academies in Jefferson County give evidence of how important education was to the people of the county. In the 1820s and 1830s, a Mrs. Ferguson directed a boarding school for young ladies, and maintained a reputation for high standards. Mrs. Charley Thompson taught out of her home, and a Mrs. E. McCants taught in her home on Waukeenah Street. Mrs. Ella Rhodes taught from her home on East Washington Street, and later taught at the Jefferson Academy. In 1834, Springwood School was begun at Tuskawilla Plantation in west Jefferson

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 2 **MONTICELLO HIGH SCHOOL, MONTICELLO,
JEFFERSON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

County. In 1832 the state gave a charter to the trustees of Jefferson Academy, a public school located on the west edge of town which began operations in 1833. The state's territorial council authorized the rental and sale of public school property for the funding of the school. The 1840 census showed Jefferson Academy with 90 students, and four private schools with 94 students. That same year the legislature chartered the Aucilla Academy. In 1841, the town of Marion Crossroads, near present day Capps, formed another public school. Marion Crossroads educators were angry that all the proceeds from the sale of education land had been invested in Monticello. In the early 1850s Franklin Academy formed in Monticello, and the communities of Waukeenah and Miccosukee formed academies. The Waukeenah school was highly regarded, but none of these three schools survived the difficult time of the Civil War.

The many affluent planters that lived around Monticello preferred their children to be privately taught because the public school was seen as charity, and signified lower social status. In 1879, sisters Eliza and Ellen Partridge, daughters of the Rev. John N. Partridge, of the Methodist Church, started a private school. They were well educated and highly skilled teachers. Also in the 1880s, sisters Adeline Denham Tatum and Amelia Denham taught privately from a school near the train depot. They were highly regarded and taught elementary level skills. Ms. Denham managed the school into the 1920s, and Mrs. Tatum taught during the 1890s at the Jefferson Academy.

HISTORIC & ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Monticello High School began as Jefferson Academy, organized in 1831, and existed as a wooden building prior to 1852. The building had been occupied by Mrs. Ferguson's school. Because of expanding enrollment and the poor condition of the building, it was clear that a new facility was needed. Prompted by pride in the community's schools, the Masons and Oddfellows fraternal organizations coordinated a public fund raising for a new school. Bids for the new construction were taken in 1851, stipulating that the construction needed to be completed by March 1, 1852. For their efforts the Oddfellows and Masons were given 99 year leases to use the building if they chose.

Samuel Carroll, a builder and plantation owner from Virginia, was hired to come with a select team of his slaves who were skilled craftsmen

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 3 **MONTICELLO HIGH SCHOOL, MONTICELLO,
JEFFERSON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

to do the work. Bricks were locally made at the George Taylor Plantation, and fired in a brick kiln owned by a Mr. Bailey. Slaves from Jefferson County assisted Carroll and his craftsmen. The two-story building was a rectangle, 60 feet x 55 feet with a hip roof, and the main facade had a one-story portico. The roof was supported with large turned posts with decorative brackets. The windows had wooden shutters. The new Jefferson Academy was the first brick school in the state of Florida, the most prominent public building in the county, and an excellent example of vernacular masonry construction. At the time of the new construction, Jefferson Academy continued to offer a curriculum of grammar, writing, arithmetic, geography, philosophy, and history.

Jefferson Academy was one of only two Jefferson County schools that remained in operation at the end of the Civil War. The state had appropriated funds to assist the academy for two years during the war, but on both occasions the academy was told not to redeem the note. The school remained open except for the closing months of the war. The academy's large front lawn, known as the "academy green," was the location of a presentation of local women who had sewed silk dresses into a regimental flag which was presented to the major of the 15th Florida Cavalry.

The state legislature in 1869 established that public school boards would be managed at the county level. The Jefferson County School Board took control of the academy in 1889, and appropriated \$2000 toward its support. The curriculum was expanded to include high school grades, and the name was changed to Jefferson Collegiate Institute. There were 112 students at the time, and 15 had to be denied due to a lack of space.

Efforts to consolidate public education in Jefferson County began just prior to the turn-of-the-century, and several of the rural schools were closed and formed into larger schools. Jefferson Academy was the only county school for whites with grades through high school. By 1908 all county public schools were under the direction of the county board, the first county in Florida to accomplish this.

By 1915 Jefferson Academy was in need of repairs and could no longer accommodate the student population. The historic building was structurally sound, and proposals to modify the building were successful over proposals to demolish it. Along with the addition of new wings on the east and west elevations, there was also a change in architectural character as the one-story portico was replaced with a two-story Greek Revival portico on the front, and square columns were added on the rear. In addition to its high

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 4 **MONTICELLO HIGH SCHOOL, MONTICELLO,
JEFFERSON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

architectural style, the school received a new name, the Monticello High School. (The National Register historic name, Monticello High School, is used for this nomination because the school's current Greek Revival character dates from this time). Monticello High School has been the primary public school in Jefferson County since Florida's Territorial Period, and the primary high school since 1889.

Since the 1960s many additional school buildings have been added to the school complex. Since 1991, because of its need of repairs, the historic school building has been vacant.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 1 **MONTICELLO HIGH SCHOOL, MONTICELLO,
JEFFERSON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Jefferson County Clerk's Office, 1951 Deed, Book "G."

Jefferson County High School Records, Floor Plan Building #1, (date unknown).

McRory, Mary Oakley, and Edith Clarke Barrows, History of Jefferson County Florida, Monticello, Florida: Kiwanis Club, 1935.

Shofner, Jerrell H., History of Jefferson County, Tallahassee: Sentry Press, 1976.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 1 **MONTICELLO HIGH SCHOOL, MONTICELLO,
JEFFERSON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

A portion of the Jefferson County High School property, 180' x 180', within the northeast corner, (see scaled site map).

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary encompasses the 1852/1915 building and the front lawn fronting on West Washington Street which are historically associated with the Monticello High School. It excludes a non-historic parking area and non-historic buildings that are connected to the building with covered walkways.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number Photos Page 1 **MONTICELLO HIGH SCHOOL, MONTICELLO,
JEFFERSON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

PHOTOGRAPHIC LIST

1. Monticello High School, 425 West Washington Street, Monticello
2. Jefferson County, Florida
3. Kelly W. Kilpartick
4. July 1998
5. Office of Principal
6. Main, north facade and brick steps, looking south
7. Photo #1 of 17

Items 1-5 are the same for the following photographs.

6. Parking and non-historic school buildings, looking northwest
7. Photo #2 of 17

6. Historic marker, looking southeast
7. Photo #3 of 17

6. Main facade, looking southwest
7. Photo #4 of 17

6. East elevation, looking west
7. Photo #5 of 17

6. South elevation, looking north
7. Photo #6 of 17

6. West elevation, looking east
7. Photo #7 of 17

6. Center hall and west door, looking west
7. Photo #8 of 17

6. Staircase and center hall, looking east
7. Photo #9 of 17

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Photo _____ Page 2 **MONTICELLO HIGH SCHOOL, MONTICELLO,
JEFFERSON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

6. Second floor classroom, looking southwest

7. Photo #10 of 17

6. First floor boys bathroom, looking north

7. Photo #11 of 17

6. Second floor stair landing, looking west

7. Photo #12 of 17

6. Stairs to basement, looking west

7. Photo #13 of 17

6. Second floor hall, looking west

7. Photo #14 of 17

6. Second floor library, looking west

7. Photo #15 of 17

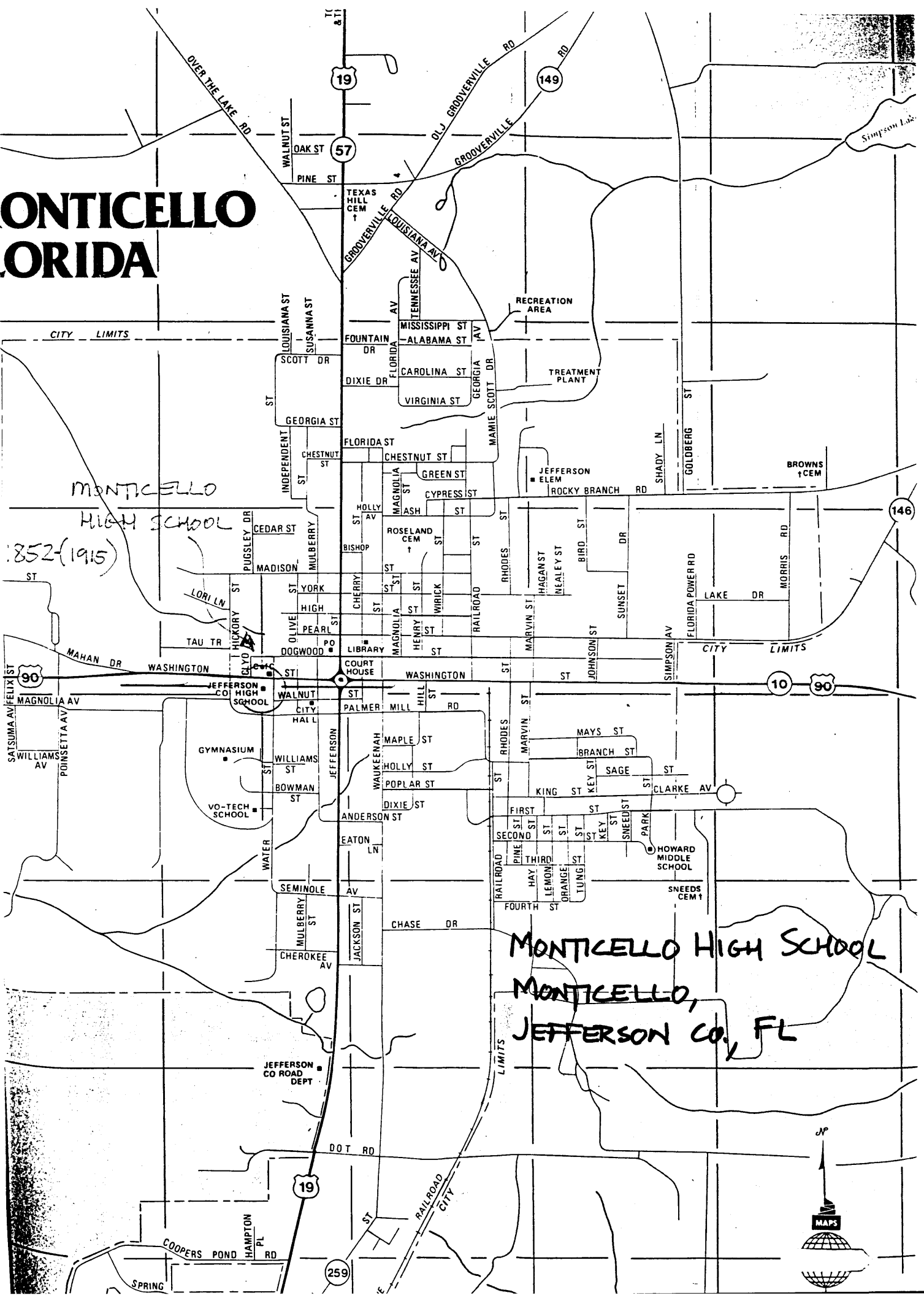
6. Second floor home economics class with arch, looking east

7. Photo #16 of 17

8. Second floor classroom, looking northeast

9. Photo #17 of 17

ONTICELLO ORIDA



852-1915

MONTICELLO
HIGH SCHOOL

MONTICELLO HIGH SCHOOL
MONTICELLO,
JEFFERSON CO, FL



ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS

PALMER MILL RD.

#6
MUSIC

#9

②

⑥

DRIVEWAY

#5

#4

⑦

#2

#3

#1
MONTICELLO
HIGH SCHOOL
1852/1915

⑤

④

CLASS
MARKER

HISTORIC
MARKER

STEPS

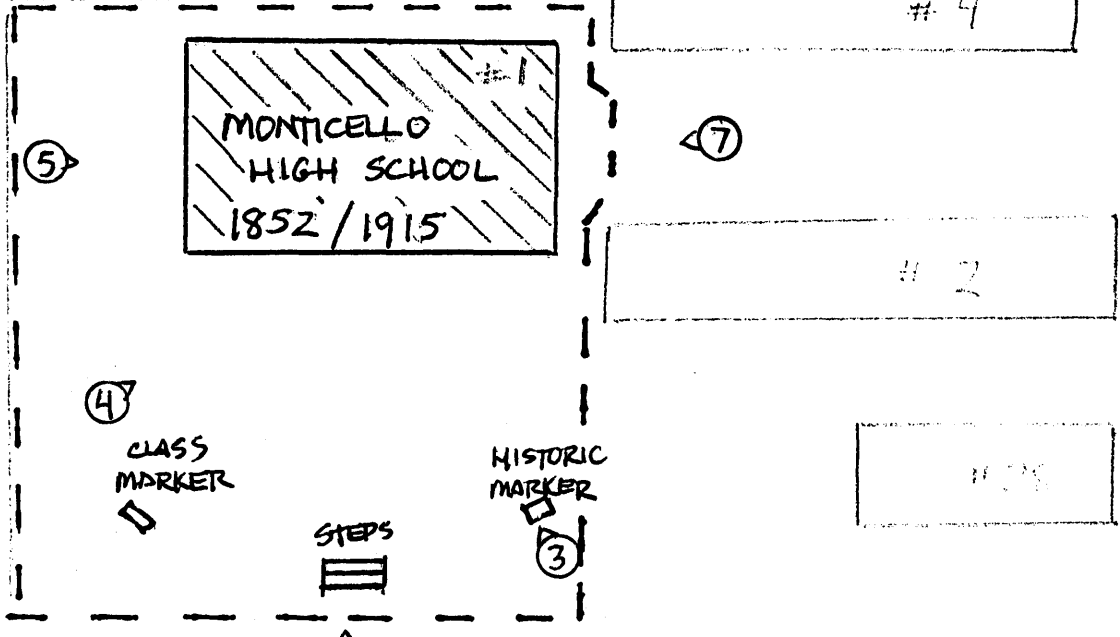
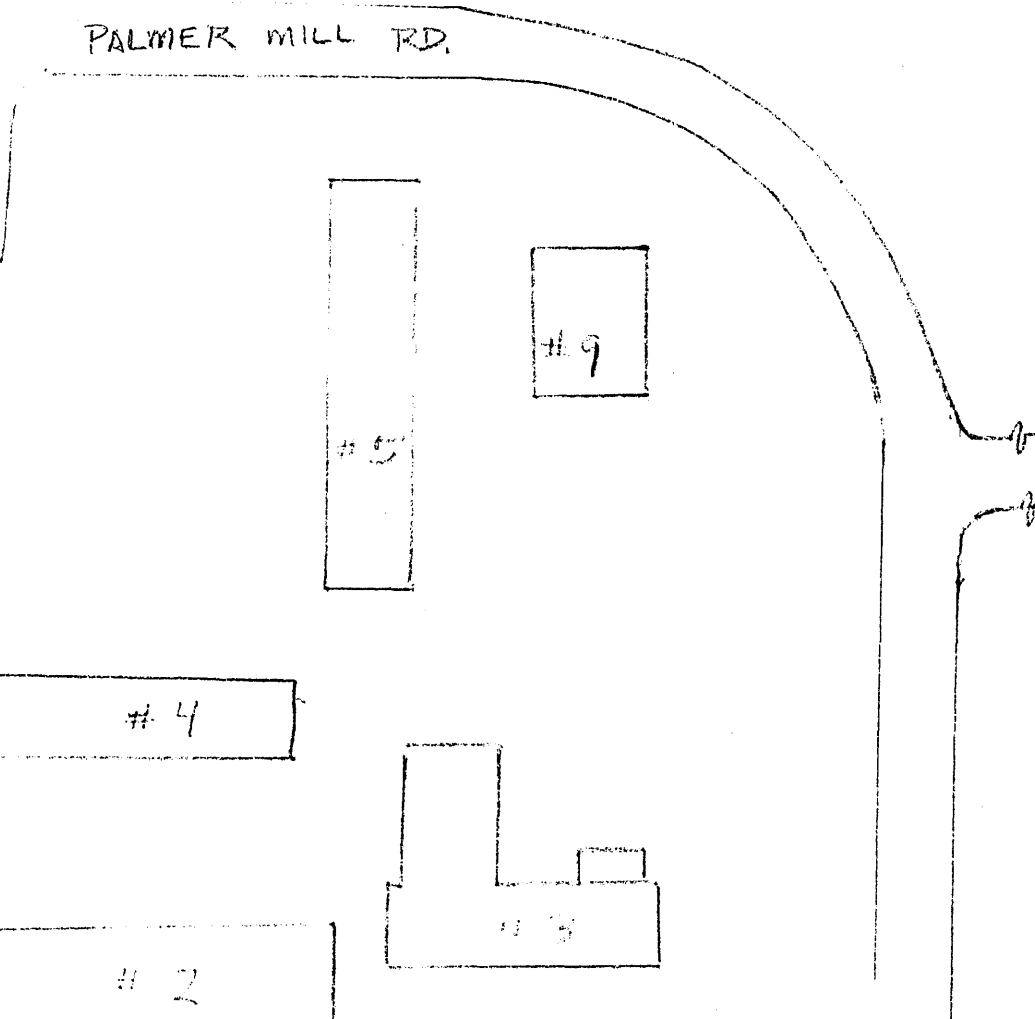
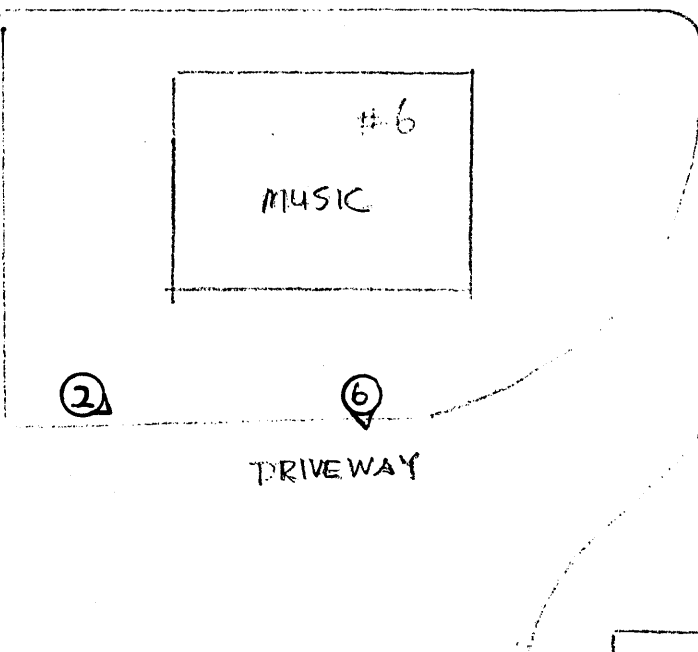
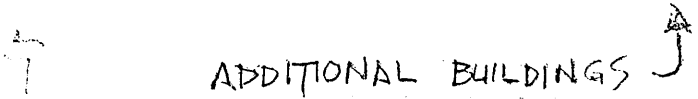
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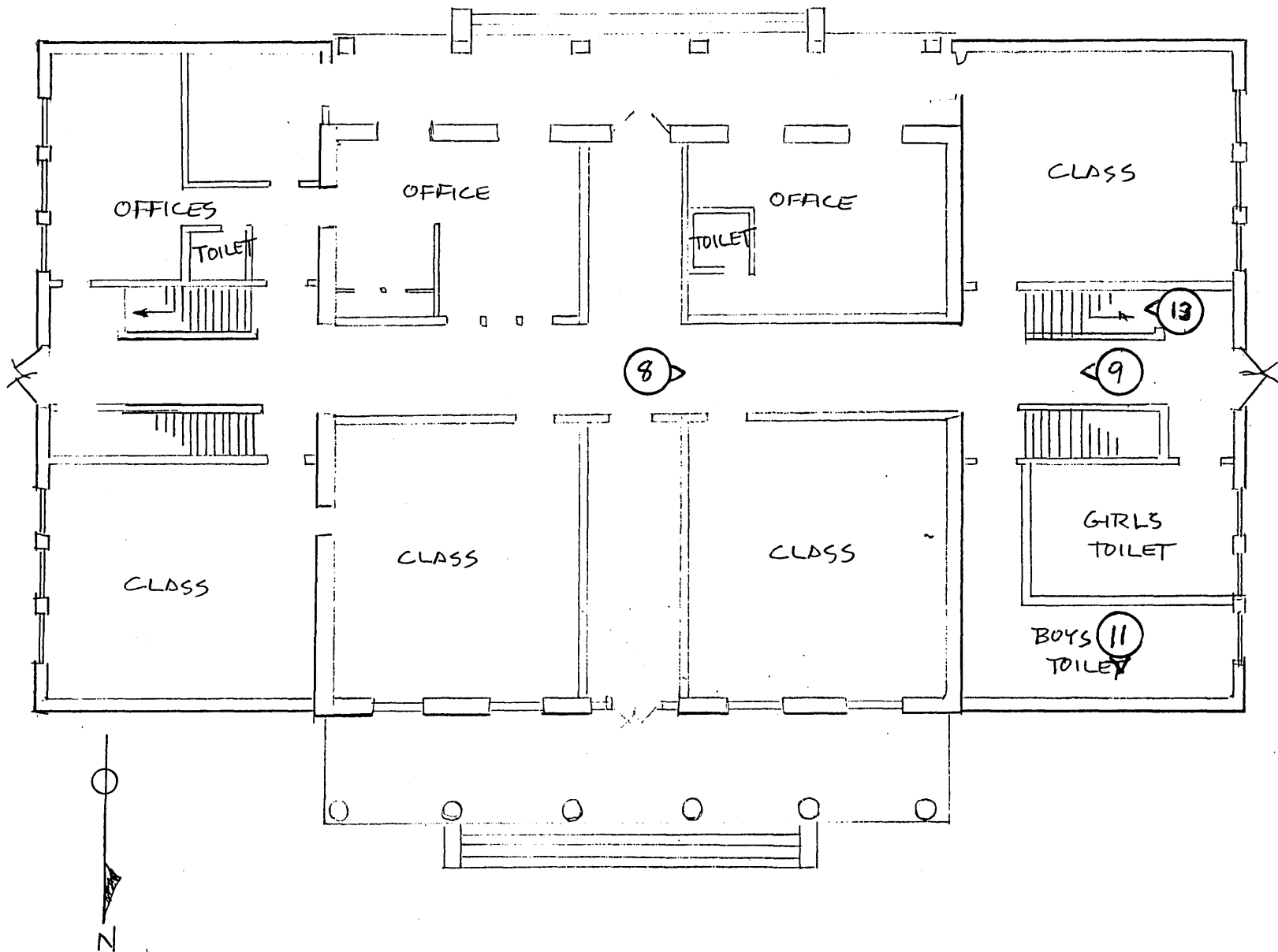
①

MONTICELLO HIGH
SCHOOL,
MONTICELLO, JEFFERSON CO.
FLORIDA
BOUNDARY MAP

WASHINGTON ST. - U.S. 90 / S.R. 10

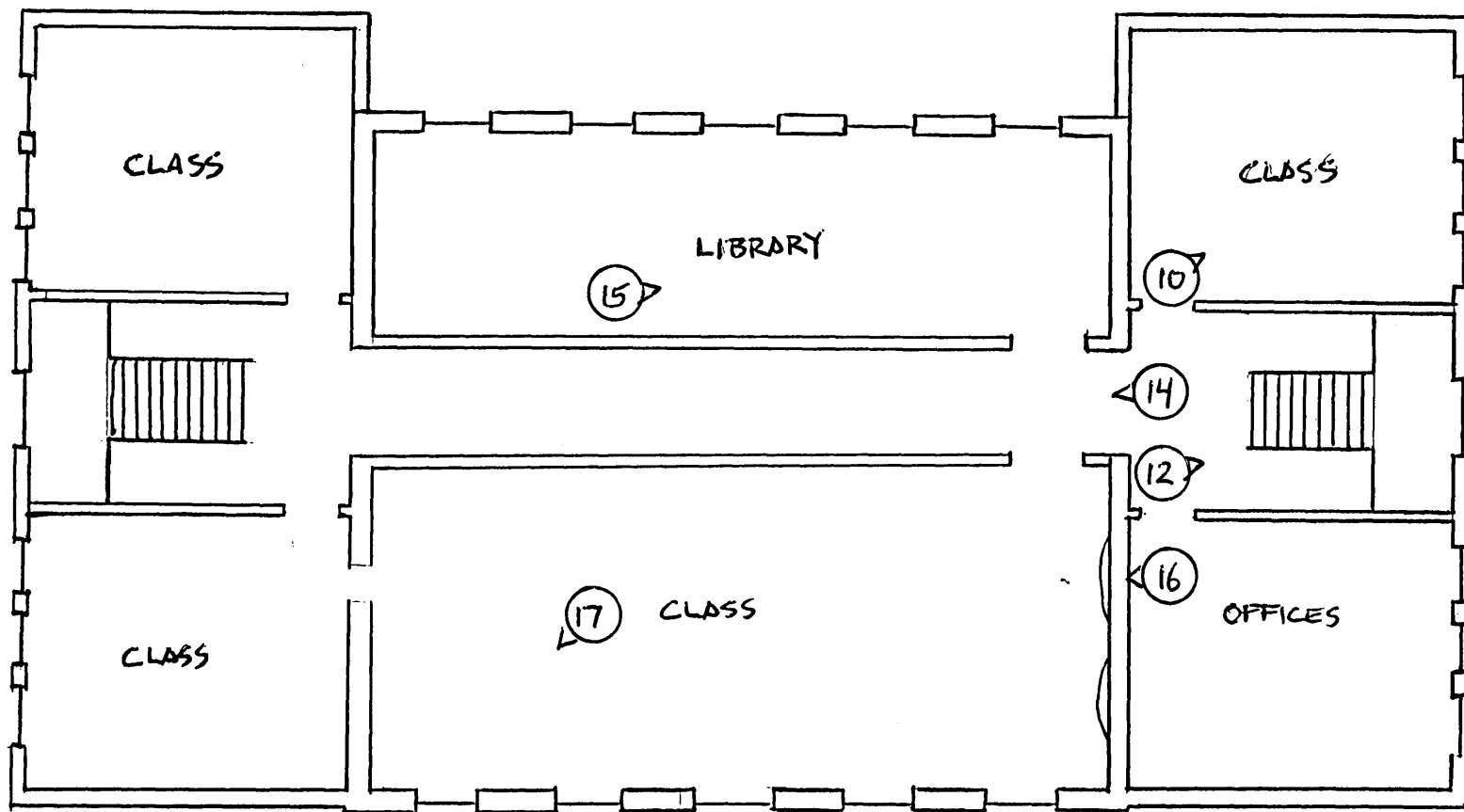
WATERS ST.





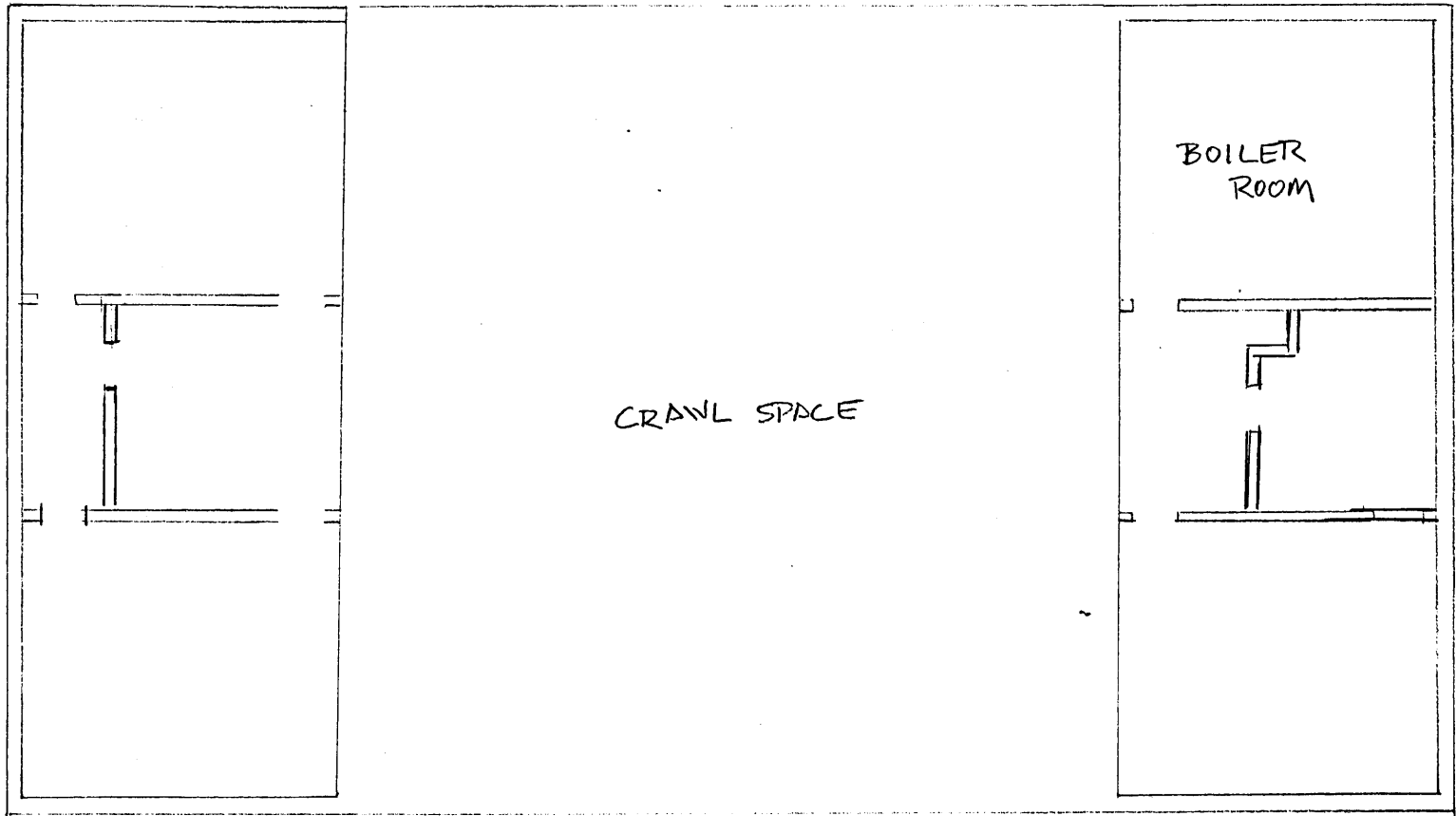
MONTICELLO HIGH SCHOOL
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

MONTICELLO, JEFFERSON CO.,
FLORIDA



MONTICELLO HIGH SCHOOL
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

MONTICELLO, JEFFERSON Co.,
FLORIDA



MONTICELLO HIGH SCHOOL
BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

MONTICELLO, JEFFERSON Co.,
FLORIDA