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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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 GREENE-LEWIS HOUSE

other names/site number FMSF#LE305

2. Location

street & number 535 West College Avenue N/A not for publication

city or town Tallahassee N/A vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Leon code 073 zip code 32302

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.)

[Signature] 5/11/98
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) _____

[Signature] 6-11-98
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Edson H. Beal

Greene-Lewis House
Name of Property

Leon Co., FL
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> buildings	1	0	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	0	0	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	4	0	structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0	objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	5	0	total

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

"N/A"

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC: single dwelling	DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)	Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
Bungalow/Craftsman	foundation CONCRETE
	walls STUCCO
	roof ASPHALT
	other GLASS

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1916

Significant Dates

1916

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Gilmore, Foster C.

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository _____

Greene-Lewis House
Name of Property

Leon Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	6	7	6	0	2	6	0	3	3	7	0	5	0	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 Leslie Draper/Robert O. Jones, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date May 1998

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 Asher Student Foundation (local, Miriam Miller)

street & number 6312 South Fiddlers Green Circle telephone 904-224-7457

city or town Englewood state CO zip code 80111

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1 **GREENE-LEWIS HOUSE, TALLAHASSEE,
LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

The Greene-Lewis House is located at 535 West College Avenue, Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida. The ca.1916, one and two-story Craftsman style home is built on a continuous foundation with a concrete stucco exterior, multi-light window sashes, and a complex, low-pitched gable roof. The main, north facade has prominent battered columns and large cross-beams support a porch roof which wraps around the north/east corners. A second story was added onto the rear of the home in the 1950s, and a small extension was added to the southeast corner in the 1970s. The second story addition has an asbestos shingle exterior.

SETTING

The Greene-Lewis House is located one block east from the entrance of Westcott Hall at Florida State University along College Street (Photo #1). The house is on .75 acre lot with a sidewalk, driveway, retaining walls and landscape shrubbery original to the home's construction. Along College Street are early 1900s housing, displaying Neoclassical, Colonial Revival and Bungalow designs. Most of the houses are now occupied as multi-resident facilities by the students of the university. Lots adjacent to the Greene-Lewis House have been cleared pending construction by the university.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Exterior

The north (main) facade fronts onto West College Avenue. The facade's most prominent feature is a three-bay porch divided by large battered masonry columns (Photo #2). The columns support the low gable roof over the porch. Pairs of heavy cross beams are at the center of the porch roof's open gable (Photo #3). A single column supports an arbor with large trellis beams to the west of the porch. The arbor area is adjacent to the sidewalk and shelters the entrance to the porch which is accessed by two broad steps. The arbor area has a waist-high masonry wall. A knee wall runs along the front of the main porch which has concrete tile flooring. The single main door has three elongated beveled glass lights which are pointed at the bottom (Photo #4). Large 1/1, double-hung wooden sash windows flank the door. Beside the door are the original light

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fixture and mother-of-pearl doorbell button. The ridge of the porch roof is east-of-center to the main gable roof. The gable ends have broad open eaves, fascia boards, and exposed purlin ends.

The east elevation has the exposed rafters of the porch roof, two battered columns, and six concrete steps accessing the porch (Photo #5). The gable end of a cross-gable on the main roof is visible above the porch roof. The steps lead from a brick walk and the driveway. A pair of multi-light wooden casement windows are on the northeast corner, and an exterior stucco chimney is located directly in front of the porch stairs. A pair of French doors open into the house south of the chimney. At the south end of the porch is a single French door. South of the porch is a wall with a grouping of four wooden casement windows, flanked by two small fixed beveled glass lights (Photo #6). The casements are subdivided with two small lights at the top. To the south of this wall the elevation steps-out with a pair of 2/1, double-hung sash windows. The deep eaves have exposed rafters, and the exterior chimney pierces the roof beside the porch. On the southeast corner of the elevation is a small, two-story, non-historic addition with metal sash windows, metal siding, and a shed roof (Photo #7). A second story is present at the south end of the house, and a single window is in east wall of the story.

The south elevation is two stories with a gable end (Photo #7). The first story is stucco with a rear door and a small wooden porch and stairs. There are four metal sash windows, and a group of four wooden casement windows. A single, small casement window is at the west corner. A skirt roof with brackets spans the elevation above the windows. The second story has an asbestos shingle exterior, with four pairs of metal casement windows grouped in the center of the second story. A louvered vent is in the peak of the gable and there are wooden brackets under the extended eaves. There are metal sash windows, and a door in the southeast corner addition. A steel fire escape leads from a window at the second story.

The west elevation is largely one-story with a cross gable at the center, and the second story to the south (Photo #8). The front porch and arbor are visible to the north. Groupings of casement windows are arranged across the first story elevation. All sashes have three small lights at the top. Four windows are grouped to the north; groups of three and two are in the center; and to the south of the central gable area are a pair of windows and two single windows. Large brackets are arranged under the broad eaves. The second story contains a single double sash window. Two stucco chimney/ventilators pierce the first story roof on the west side,

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and an external stucco chimney is centered at the gable peak of the second story.

Interior

The house contains eleven rooms. The floors are wood. The walls and ceiling are plaster with boxed beams across the ceilings of the two northern rooms. Most of the original doors and hardware remain. The top trim of door and window surrounds are flared at the ends. Significant interior features are the fireplace in the living room with tile surround and wood mantle; built-in cabinets in the dining room with diamond patterned leaded glass doors; and beveled glass lights in the main door. In the south wall of the living room is a built-in bookcase. The residence also retains some furniture original to the house, including an Art Deco vanity, and a clock/candle sticks set.

Within the main door is the living room with fireplace in the east wall, built-in shelves in the southwest corner, and boxed ceiling beams (Photos #9&10). To the south is the dining room which contains built-in cabinets with drawers spanning the east wall (Photo #11). Glass front cabinets with leaded glass are on the top of the north and south ends of the cabinets. Filling the east wall are continuous groupings of windows with two small fixed beveled glass windows surmounting the glass front cabinets. To the south of the dining room is a parlor that has within its southeast corner an enclosed, carpet covered, wooden dog-leg staircase that rises to the second floor (Photo #12). In the northwest corner is the master bedroom, and the largest room in the house (Photo #13). The room contains boxed ceiling beams, and groupings of windows in the west wall. South of the northwest bedroom is a small hall, two closets, and a bathroom on the west. The bathroom has walls tiled for the first five feet, built-in wooden cabinets and a built-in medicine cabinets (Photo #14). To the east and south of the small hall are two rooms and a bathroom in the southwest corner. The room to the east, center of the house, contained the original central heater and has the remains of a brick chimney against the west wall. At the south end of the house is the kitchen which has been modernized with cabinets along the north and west walls, but retains the original wooden board ceiling, and casement windows in the south wall (Photo #15). A small sitting room is off the southeast corner.

The second story addition is reached from the dog-leg staircase. At the top stairs is a wooden two-paneled doorway that leads to the second story addition used as a bedroom (Photo #16). On the west wall is a

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closet, and a bathroom with hexagonal tile flooring and a claws foot bathtub (Photo #17).

ALTERATIONS

The major alterations occurred in the 1950s with the addition of a second story over the rear portion of the house to accommodate additional occupants. The roof design, broad eaves and brackets complimented the original house. The second story exterior siding is asbestos shingles. A brick chimney for the original heater in a central room was removed. In the 1970s a small addition on the southeast corner provided a laundry room at ground level, and a sitting room at the first floor. Modernization took place to the kitchen including the installation of cabinets, appliances, metal sash windows, and a metal security rear door.

OTHER CONTRIBUTING STRUCTERS

Two retaining walls and a curved sidewalk are original to the house and contribute to the historic character of the property. Bounding the property to the north is a concrete stucco wall with three piers with stucco caps (Photo #18). One pier is beside the driveway, and two piers flank steps that lead off of the public sidewalk along College Avenue. A curving concrete sidewalk connects the public sidewalk with the front porch steps (Photo #2). A retaining wall along the driveway to the east of the house is composed of rubble stone joined, and capped, with cement (Photo #19). An original brick planter and retaining wall at the southwest corner of the property defines an original garden area (Photo #20). An original boxwood hedge is planted along this north wall, and an original gardenia bush is beside the curving sidewalk.

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LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

The Greene-Lewis House is being nominated to the National Register for its significance at the local level under Criterion C in area of Architecture. The house is widely regarded as the best example of the Craftsman style construction in Leon County. The prominent battered, stucco columns, and Japanese influenced cross-beam roof support over the porch defines the character of the house. The house retains its architectural integrity and character as well as original landscaping features. Alterations to the rear of the house do not detract from the house's character and integrity.

HISTORIC CONTEXT and ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Tallahassee, located in North Florida near the Alabama-Georgia border, is home to the state capital, as well as Florida State University and Florida Agricultural and Mechanical university. The city has served as the capital of Florida ever since 1824.

Florida State University had its official start as an educational institution in 1856, and became the Florida State College for Women in 1905. In 1947, after World War II and the influx of servicemen to the University of Florida in Gainesville, the college allowed men to enroll to help alleviate the overcrowding in Gainesville. Florida State University, like Tallahassee, has experienced large growth, growing from a small population of women to nearly 30,000 students.

The Greene-Lewis House was built in 1916 by E. Peck Greene. He was the state chemist, and later was involved with the beautification of the city of Tallahassee. A downtown park is named after him. In 1928, the Lewis family, who had founded the Lewis State Bank in Tallahassee in 1856, bought the residence. In 1954, Clara Lewis, grand-daughter of bank founder B.C. Lewis, bequeathed the house to the Christian Scientists to be used as a scholarship house for Christian Scientist women who wished to attend Florida State University. Since then, the residence has been transformed to accommodate approximately six women in the house at one time.

The Craftsman/Bungalow Style of architecture became popular in the United States at the turn of the century and remained popular into the 1930s. Bungalow style housing, a category of the Craftsman style, came to America by way of England. The English became familiar with "banglas" while colonizing India. Their living quarters were often covered with a large thatch roof, itself called a bangla, to insulate from the sun's heat.

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Bungalows were simple utilitarian structures, often of sun baked brick, dominated by a hip roof of thatch, pierced by a chimney, and surrounded, usually on three sides, by a verandah. The extended roof eaves sheltered the porch and were supported by columns rising from the edge of the porch.

By 1870, the English began building bungalows, as second, or seasonal homes, intended as escapes from urban areas rendered undesirable by industrialization. They were popular around coastal areas and resorts, often modest, and were built from pattern books. More elaborate, expensive, two-story versions were also developed.

Americans took notice of this trend at the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876. The first American bungalow was built in Massachusetts in 1879 by the architect W.G. Preston. It was a frame, two-story, seashore retreat. Its roof lines were low with a horizontal emphasis, and windows had multi-light upper sashes. The verandah posts were rustic with diagonal braces. English and American designers did not always kept plans simple, inexpensive and one-story, the style was characterized by verandahs with columns, dominating low hip roofs pierced by chimneys, and dormers. Early versions, prior to the mid-1890s, kept porch and living areas level, and low to the ground.

True to America's eclectic tendencies of the period, bungalows were built of various materials, with various footprints, and with elements sometimes borrowed from historic styles. The Oriental building tradition was sometimes incorporated into Craftsman homes. Through art publications and world's fairs, Oriental arts were popular with Americans in the late 19th and early 20th century. Japanese traditional timber construction was particularly admired, and influenced many Craftsman houses. Japanese influences appeared in the 1880s designs of Greene and Greene. Frank Lloyd Wright was highly influenced by Japanese concepts with some of his earlier Prairie and Craftsman designs, such as the B. Harley Bradley, and Warren Hickock homes in Illinois. Common design elements of Japanese influenced Craftsman homes include flying eaves, heavy cross bracketing, and unusually shaped roof lines and bordering.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Greene-Lewis House is a fine example of Craftsman style construction, and is the best known example in Leon County. The house retains its architectural integrity and character as well as the original landscaping. The Craftsmen characteristics are evident in the large battered columns, broad porch, prominent Japanese influenced cross-beam

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**GREENE-LEWIS HOUSE, TALLAHASSEE,
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porch roof supports, low gable roofs with extended eaves, brackets, and exposed rafters. Other Craftsman characteristics are the interior arrangements; built in cabinets; boxed beams within the ceilings; and attention to details such as the leaded glass in the cabinet doors and beveled glass included in the front door and dining room. The level of craftsmanship is high, and the house's condition is excellent. Landscaping features of walls, a curved walkway leading to the main porch, garden retaining planter, and original shrubs retain the Craftsman style.

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Section number 9,10 Page 1 **GREENE-LEWIS HOUSE, TALLAHASSEE,
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BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ellis, Mary Louise and William Warren Rogers. Tallahassee and Leon County:
A History and Bibliography. Tallahassee: Florida Department of
State, 1986.

Florida Master Site File Records on the Greene-Lewis House, Site Number
LE305.

Interview with Miriam Miller, House Manager of the Lewis Scholarship House
by Leslie Draper, July 1997.

Lancaster, Clay. *The American Bungalow, 1880-1930*. New York: Abbeville
Press, 1985.

_____. *The Japanese Influence in America*. New York: Twayne
Publishers, 1963.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The tract of land sitting in Leon County, Florida, Tallahassee in N 1/2 co
1/4 w 60 ft 6 2/3 inches of N 1/2
of lot 27 & E 15 ft of N 1/2 of lot 32. DB 174/97, 1554/402, 1554/405.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary encompasses and is historically associated with the Greene-
Lewis House.

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Section number Photos Page 1 **GREENE-LEWIS HOUSE, TALLAHASSEE,
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PHOTOGRAPHIC LIST

1. Greene-Lewis House, 535 W. College Ave., Tallahassee
2. Leon County, Florida
3. October 1997
4. Leslie Draper
5. Greene-Lewis House
6. Streetscape looking towards Florida State University, looking west
7. Photo #1 of 20

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

6. North (main) facade, looking south
7. Photo #2 of 20

6. Crossed beams supporting porch roof, looking north
7. Photo #3 of 20

6. Main entrance, looking southeast
7. Photo #4 of 20

6. East elevation, looking northwest
7. Photo #5 of 20

6. Detail of windows in east elevation, looking west
7. Photo #6 of 20

6. South elevation, looking northwest
7. Photo #7 of 20

6. West elevation, looking east
7. Photo #8 of 20

6. Living room, east wall with fireplace, looking southeast
7. Photo #9 of 20

6. Living room, main door, looking north
7. Photo #10 of 20

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Section number Photos Page 2 **GREENE-LEWIS HOUSE, TALLAHASSEE,
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- 6. Dining room, built-in cabinets, looking east
- 7. Photo #11 of 20

- 6. Stairway, looking north
- 7. Photo #12 of 20

- 6. Northwest bedroom, looking west
- 7. Photo #13 of 20

- 6. Bathroom door, first floor, looking east
- 7. Photo #14 of 20

- 6. Kitchen ceiling, looking west
- 7. Photo #15 of 20

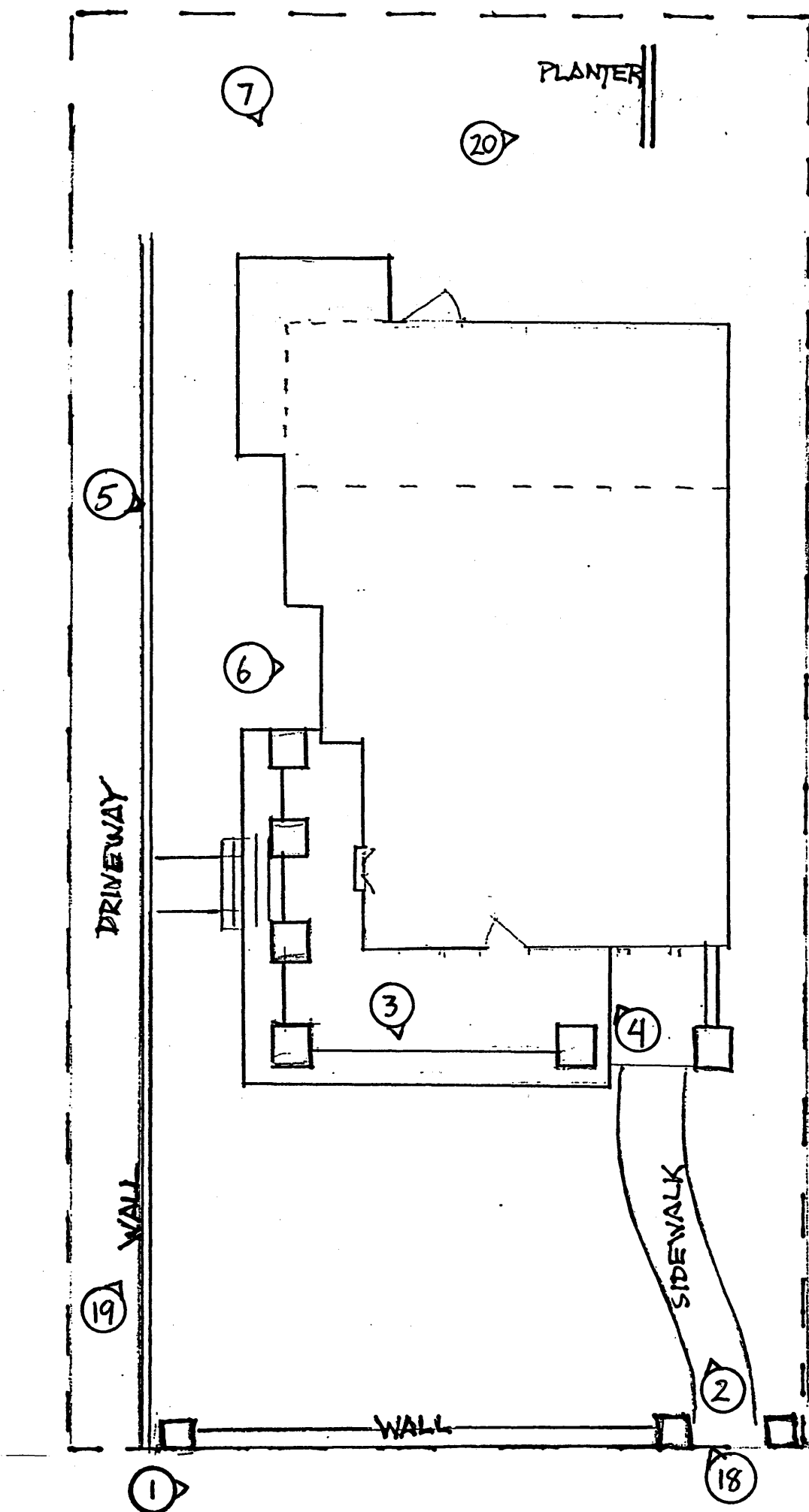
- 6. Second floor bedroom, looking southeast
- 7. Photo #16 of 20

- 6. Second floor bathroom, looking west
- 7. Photo #17 of 20

- 6. Front wall, hedge, walk to house, looking south
- 7. Photo #18 of 20

- 6. Driveway and retaining wall, looking south
- 7. Photo #19 of 20

- 6. Brick planter and retaining wall, looking southwest
- 7. Photo #20 of 20



PLANTER

DRIVEWAY

SIDEWALK

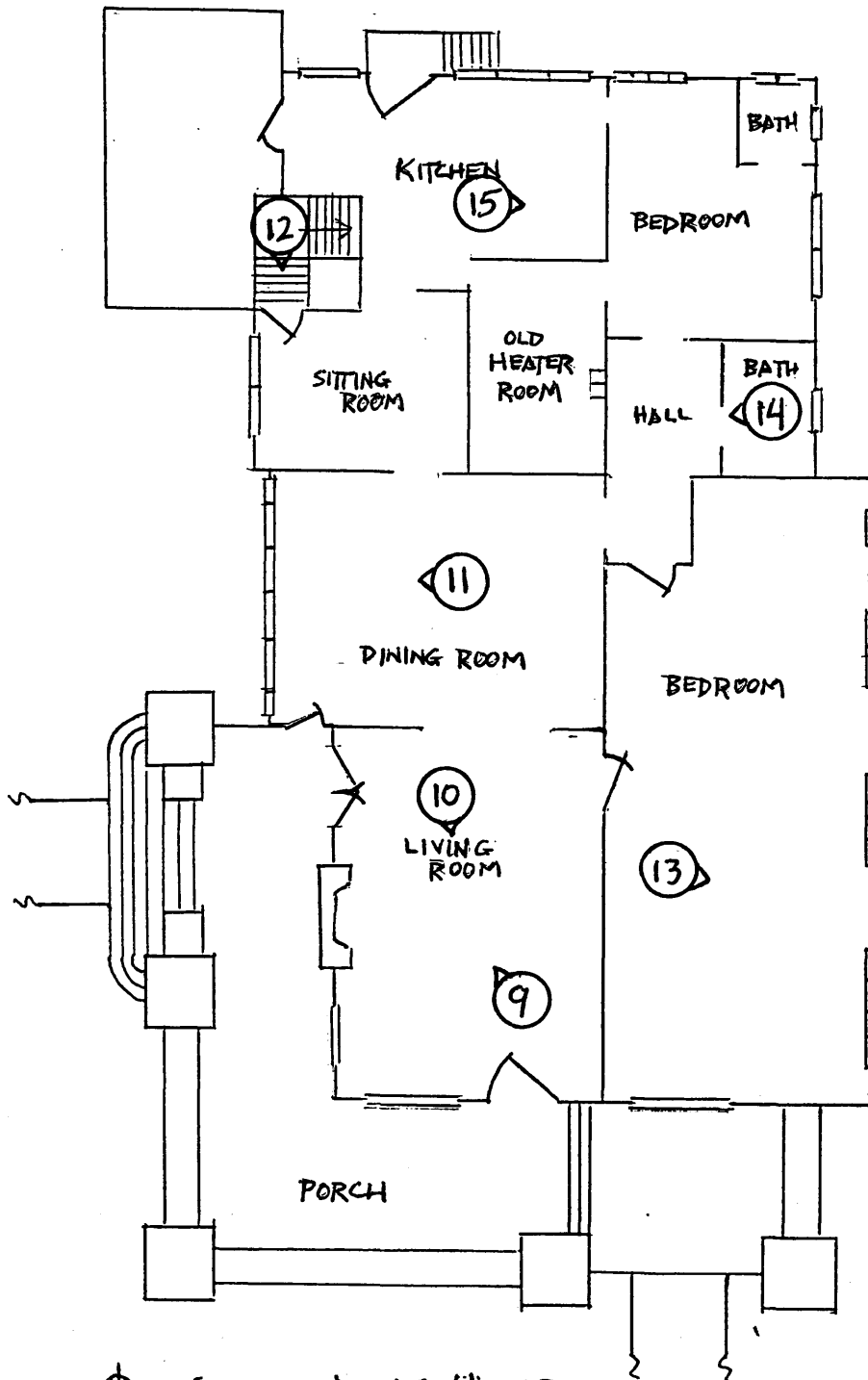
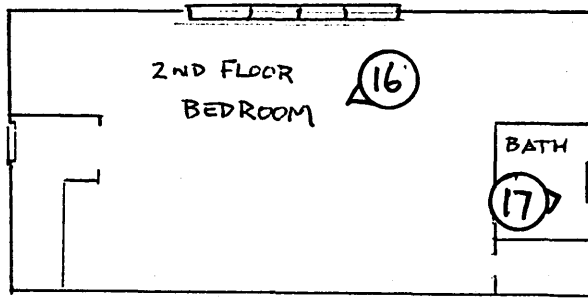
WALL

W. COLLEGE AVE.

8
 GREENE-LEWIS
 HS, TALL.,
 LEON CO., FL

SITE
 DIAGRAM
 NOT TO SCALE





⬆
 GREENE-LEWIS HOUSE
 TALLAHASSEE, LEON CO., FL
 FLOOR PLAN - PHOTO DIAGRAM