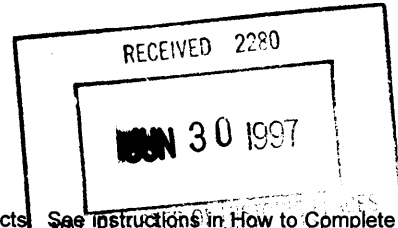


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



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  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 RUGE HALL

other names/site number Chapel of the Resurrection

2. Location

street & number 655 West Jefferson Street N/A  not for publication

city or town Tallahassee N/A  vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Leon code 073 zip code 32304

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] 6/25/97  
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]  
Signature of the Keeper

8/1/97  
Date of Action

Ruge Hall  
Name of Property

Leon Co., FL  
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)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	1	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)

RELIGION: religious facility

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: religious facility

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Gothic Revival

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK  
walls BRICK  
roof TILE  
other CAST STONE

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuations 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 road 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 of 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)

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

**Period of Significance**

1931-1947

**Significant Dates**

1931

**Significant Person**

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Fitchner, Edwin D./Hessler, George W. Inc.

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of Repository

# \_\_\_\_\_

Ruge Hall  
Name of Property

Leon Co., FL  
County and State

### 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 1.3 acres

#### UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	6	7	5	9	9	8	0	3	3	7	0	3	8	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 Malissa Haisten/Robert O. Jones, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date June 1997

street & number R.A. Gray Building, 500 S. Bronough Street telephone (904) 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 Diocese of Florida

street & number 325 Market Street telephone 904/356-1328

city or town Jacksonville state FL zip code 32201

**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.).

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National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

RUGE HALL, TALLAHASSEE, LEON CO., FL

Section number 7 Page 1

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**SUMMARY**

Ruge Hall is located at 655 West Jefferson Street in Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida. The 1931, Late Gothic Revival brick building faces north onto Jefferson Street. The main facade contains an arcade with Tudor arches, gabled extensions on the east and west corners, elaborate windows with sculpted cast stone, and the broad side of the gable roof containing three dormer vents. The cross-gabled roof is surfaced with flat, red clay tile. Two brick chimneys rises from the west elevation and southeast corner. A 1956 addition, known as Chapel of the Resurrection, is joined to the southwest corner of the Hall. A non-contributing residence known as the Ruge Rectory, or Canterbury House, is located southeast of Ruge Hall.

**SETTING**

Ruge Hall is located adjacent to Florida State University, formerly known as the Florida State College for Women, and across the street from Dodd Hall, the most elaborate Late Gothic Revival building on the campus. Jefferson Street, running east/west, is immediately to the north, and Pensacola Street, running east/west, is immediately to the south. On the south side of Ruge Hall is the Chapel of the Resurrection, which is connected to the Hall. A residence owned by the Episcopal Diocese of Florida, "Canterbury House," is located southeast of Ruge Hall. A spacious lawn with trees and shrubs surrounds the Hall on the north, east and west. Sorority residences are on the adjacent properties to the east and west. In the 1930s, like today, the neighborhood along Jefferson Street was associated with the school. Jefferson Street was one of five main streets on which most faculty residences and sorority houses were located.

**EXTERIOR**

Ruge Hall is built in the Late Gothic Revival style, and consists of a central east/west block with extensions off of the four corners. Fenestration is steel, multi-paned, casement windows. A gabled, flat-tiled roof, with small triangular dormer vents, covers the single-story structure. The brick building is

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RUGE HALL, TALLAHASSEE, LEON CO., FL

Section number 7 Page 2

90' by 76'.

The northern, main facade features in its central section a cloistered porch with five Tudor arched bays (Photo #1). Each of the five arches is capped by a grotesque head made from cast stone (Photos #2-4). A stone Celtic cross is located over the central bay at the roof line (Photo #5). The porch floor consists of flagstone layered over a poured concrete slab. A single massive flagstone step leads up from the concrete path to the porch. Three doors lead off of the porch. A single oak door to the west (Photo #6), and a single oak and glass door to the east (Photo #7), are original and have segmental arched tops. The central double doors with a transom replaced a smaller door in 1964 (Photo #5). Two casement windows with fixed panes flank the double doors. A stone inscription to the left of the double doors reads:

RUGE HALL  
EPISCOPAL STUDENT CENTER  
ERECTED BY JOHN G. RUGE  
TO THE BLESSED MEMORY OF  
FANNIE F. RUGE, HIS WIFE  
ANNO DOMINI MCMXXXI

(Photo #8). Stone coping tops the brick wall, and a copper gutter separates the tile roof from the facade. Three triangular dormer vents constructed of copper and wood are located 10'2" from the top of the roof directly over the center three bays.

Adjoining the north-central section are two identical cross-gabled extensions, on the east and west corners. The roof is accented by a stone coping at the gable ends (Photo #9). Each extension contains an elaborate window, centrally located on the north walls. A casement, fixed pane window, divided into six lights by cast stone mullions, is framed top and bottom by a cast stone ornament. The bottom portion of the ornament features three circular flowers flanked by a 2' column decorated in a diamond pattern. Above the window a central shield is encased by a triangular ornament. An eagle sits on the crest of the triangle (Photo #10). The corners of the two extensions have stepped buttresses with cast stone coping.

The east elevation of Ruge Hall is dominated by the gable end containing a copper and wood attic vent (Photos #11&12). A

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RUGE HALL, TALLAHASSEE, LEON CO., FL

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large concrete framed window with three vertical lights is centrally located. There is one metal casement window to the south of the large window, and two windows flanking it on the north. A broken flying buttress extends from the juncture of the main building block and the eastern gable extension. A metal casement window in a cast stone frame is centered in the extension on the north. A 1948 flat roofed addition is located at the southeastern portion of the building. In keeping with the rest of the building it has a metal casement window. A brick chimney is located in the southeast corner of the addition.

The west elevation of Ruge Hall is dominated by the gable end and exterior chimney topped with cast stone. Large casement windows flank the chimney on the north and south. A second but smaller casement window is in the north wall. A support column capped by a cast stone ball remains from a flying buttress that matched the one on the east end (Photo #13). A cement porch and stairs extend from the northwest extension. Cement stairs lead down to a path by a basement wall. The basement wall contains a coal-drop door (Photo #14). The partial basement is a small room with an unused furnace. A second set of cement stairs lead up from the basement level to a door on the main level. As on the east side, an attic vent is at the top of the center section.

The south elevation of Ruge Hall has double doors identical to, and directly across from, the northern double doors (Photo #15). The double doors lead to a cement porch and stairs that descend to a courtyard. A shed roof supported by wooden supports shelters the porch. Large, arched, metal casement windows flank the entrance on the east and west. A brick flower bed flanks the courtyard by the southwest extension. The Chapel of the Resurrection is joined to the southeastern corner of Ruge Halls southwest extension (Photo #16). The Chapel's main doors face onto the courtyard directly south of Ruge Halls southern entrance.

**INTERIOR**

Access to Ruge Hall's main block is through the central main doors. The interior floors are wood, and the walls and ceilings are plaster. The building's central hall has oak wainscoting with vertical battens, and exposed beams in the ceiling (Photos #17-19). Near the top of the wall is continuous, boxed-in,

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indirect lighting. The box is wood with vertical battens to match the wainscoting. The windows are multi-pane, metal, casement, and fixed/casement combinations. Original hanging Gothic styled lanterns with colored glass panels (Photo #20) are present in the assembly area. The western side of the central hall has been partitioned by a glass room divider with tall double doors (Photo #18). An original folding wooden curtain is still attached to the north and south wall behind the glass divider. The multi-purpose room to the west has wooden book shelves on the south wall, and a large fireplace centered in the west wall (Photo #21). The fireplace has a cast stone facing, shallow mantle, and shield with scrolling vine relief motif centered on it (Photo #22). The hearth is tile with a fire retaining brass railing. Two wall-mounted lanterns flank the fireplace. The center and east end of the hall are used as a lounge. It originally had served as the chapel/assembly area. Large double doors, directly south of the main doors open through the south wall onto the rear porch.

The northwest extension contains a kitchen which originally had been the secretary's office, bathroom, and main entrance (Photo #23). The southwest extension contains a vestry room and bathrooms. It originally contained the kitchen.

The northeast extension and east end contains offices and a bathroom. It originally contained an office, bedrooms, and a bathroom. The floors in the eastern portion of the building are carpeted. The southeast extension built in 1948 added a kitchen and a living room with a fireplace.

## 1956 CHAPEL OF THE RESURRECTION EXTENSION

The Chapel of the Resurrection is a brick building of modern design by Huddleston, Satterfield, Evans & Lillie. The east side is in a sawtooth form and contains abstract stained glass windows (Photo #24). The southern brick wall is curved. While the Chapel is a prime example of 1950s architecture and has been a crucial part of the Episcopal Student Ministry's social history at the Florida State University since it was built, it is not fifty years old. When it was joined to the southeast corner of Ruge Hall's southwest extension, the original corner wall and door of the hall were retained within the building.



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**NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE**

The rectory, a single-story, brick and wood frame house built on a concrete slab, (Photo #25) is undistinguished architecturally and is not yet fifty years old.

**ALTERATIONS**

Ruge Hall retains its historic character to a high degree despite various alterations. The main northern facade and west elevation are unchanged; the east and south elevations, while altered, retain their historic character (see floor plan diagrams). The character of the interior has changed little despite changes in use and some wall alterations. In 1948 the southeast extension was added. Bathrooms were made smaller to create a hall to these rooms.

The use of Ruge Hall as the original chapel was discontinued with the 1956 building of the Chapel of the Resurrection. Remodeling of Ruge Hall occurred in 1964, and included moving the kitchen to the northwest extension, replacing the altar area's east wall with a folding curtain, and replacing a small window with a large one in the center of the east exterior wall. An office space was created in the southwest extension. A glass partition, with double doors dividing the main hall, was placed to screen off the multi-use, fireplace area. The south, central doors and concrete porch was installed. The door replaced a large, segmental arched top metal sash window. No further major alterations have occurred since 1964.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet****RUGE HALL, TALLAHASSEE, LEON CO., FL**Section number 8 Page 1**SUMMARY**

Ruge Hall is locally significant under criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture and Social History. Ruge Hall, designed by the prominent Tallahassee architect, Edward D. Fitchner, is a fine example of Late Gothic Revival style architecture, incorporating Tudor and Jacobean period elements. The building was significant in the cultural history of Florida State University while it was Florida State College for Women, as the first religious facility affiliated with the school. The Episcopal student center held monthly programs to expose the students to aspects of public life.

**HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

In 1851, the legislature for Territorial Florida provided for two public seminaries to be located on either side of the Suwannee River. Ocala became the location of one, and in 1857, Tallahassee became the location of the West Florida Seminary. The school stayed open until the close of the Civil War, when Union soldiers occupied its two buildings and vandalized them. The strained economics of Reconstruction years left the school a local facility for affluent whites. In an effort to serve Florida-wide needs, 1880 reforms tightened standards, trained teachers, provided military training for males, and initiated coeducational classrooms. Continued efforts to raise academic standards resulted in college certification in 1901. In 1905, the legislature reorganized state supported education with a university for men at Gainesville, and the renamed Florida Female College at Tallahassee. The name was disliked immediately and in 1909 was changed to Florida State College for Women. At the end of World War II, the 1946 G.I. Bill encouraged several thousand men to enroll at the College for Women. In 1947, the name and educational status was changed to Florida State University, making the coeducational status official.

During the period of growth, from the establishment of Florida State College for Women in 1905, to the birth of Ruge Hall in 1931, the Episcopal Diocese of Florida initiated a movement to increase its student congregation providing student centers on Florida's educational campuses. The Diocese wanted to

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RUGE HALL, TALLAHASSEE, LEON CO., FL

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start a student worship center on the campus of the Florida State College for Women. However, due to lack of funds, the Episcopal Diocese created a temporary center of worship for students of FSCW in St. John's Parish in downtown Tallahassee. The Diocese was able to acquire "The Nut Basket House" near the front gates of the College on South Copeland Street. Ms. Hope Baskette was hired to provide counseling, institute a study program, and provide a makeshift chapel at the temporary student center house.

Fortunately, due to the generosity of John G. Ruge, Ruge Hall, "the oldest permanent student center attached to the university," became a reality in April 1931.

John G. Ruge donated the funds for Ruge Hall as a tribute to his wife Fannie Ruge. Ruge, a resident of Apalachicola, was part owner in his father's seafood processing and distribution businesses, Herman Ruge & Sons and Ruge Brothers Canning Company. John G. Ruge was a millionaire involved in many community organizations. He was the secretary of the Franklin County Board of Health, mayor of Apalachicola, Franklin County commissioner, president of the Apalachicola Board of Trade, member of the American Fisheries Association, and president of the North Florida Chamber of Commerce. John G. Ruge was also involved in national and international organizations and politics.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Ruge were prominent members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and continuously gave their time and money to benefit the Episcopal Diocese of Florida. Mr. Ruge provided in his will money for less fortunate children, scholarships for needy students of the Florida State College for Women and Florida State University, and moneys to build Ruge Hall in the amount of one hundred ninety-six thousand dollars (\$196,000).

**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE**

Ruge Hall provided the first worship and learning center for the students of the Florida State College for Women and the University. In its first year, 514 services were held for a congregation of 150 students. Due to the presence of a full-time chaplain, and regular and frequent services, together with its accessible location, Ruge Hall was known as "The University Chapel."

The Hall was an active social and cultural center for the

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students of the college. Once a month a faculty member or towns' person was invited to speak at Ruge to provide further cultural education for the women of the college. Other religious groups used the chapel for worship, and the library was open as a study center. According to the Florida Master Site File, Ruge Hall "has been an intrigal part of student life since 1931". The president of Florida State College for Women at that time was Dr. Conradi who was impressed with Ruge Hall's beauty and activities, and preferred to attend services there. Conradi expressed his appreciation "for the generous sharing of Ruge Hall with the college." Ruge Hall has been significant to the cultural development of the Florida State College for Women and Florida State University.

**ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT**

Late Gothic Revival style architecture resulted from an early 20<sup>th</sup> century interest in medieval and 19<sup>th</sup> century Gothic Revival architecture. Gothic architecture is typified by steeply gabled roofs, pointed windows, and main building blocks with cross extensions due to limitations of roof truss engineering. Large buildings were stone and smaller ones were often timber framed.

Tudor and Jacobean periods of English building are late variations of Gothic building traditions. Tudor is associated with Elizabeth Tudor, Queen of England from 1558 until 1603, and the Jacobean period is associated with the reign of James I, or the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Renaissance design influences were altering medieval building practices, introducing more decoration and involved building elements, such as elaborate staircases and extended bay windows. Tudor is associated with exposed timber construction; the introduction of the Tudor arch; and diamond patterned, leaded windows. More timber was incorporated into large buildings, allowing elaborate carving and wood paneled walls. By the Jacobean period, Flemish building influences were greater, resulting in greater use of sculpted pediments and more elaborate decorative elements.

From the late 19<sup>th</sup> century until World War II, a revived Tudor style was popular in America. Brick walls were the predominant building material, and the use of steel and wood casement windows was common. Side gabled buildings with cross-

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RUGE HALL, TALLAHASSEE, LEON CO., FL

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gabled extensions, and large, decorated chimneys were typical. Stone, often decorated, was commonly included within masonry walls.

**ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE**

Ruge Hall was built in the Late Gothic Revival style, incorporating forms and elements from the Tudor and Jacobean periods. The main building block with a steep, side-gable roof and cross gabled extensions, is a traditional Gothic form. The roof, thickly clad with flat, clay tile shingles, mimics medieval thatched roofs. The brick construction; Tudor arches; multiple-paned, arched metal casement windows; oak wood wainscoting; and cast stone accents throughout the exterior walls are Tudor period elements. The massive, decorated, chimney hood and ornate cast stone window detailing evokes the Jacobean period interest in Renaissance decoration. The clay tile roof, grotesque characature faces along the entrance, and sculpted eagles over the north windows indicate the architect's high level of artistic investment in the building.

The Jacobean Revival style was used in all Florida State College for Women buildings constructed from 1907 to the mid 1940's, creating a visually unified campus and a distinctive style. Ruge Hall contains elements of the Jacobean style, and was designed to blend with the predominant style of the college.

Ruge Hall was designed by Tallahassee architect, Edward D. Fitchner. Fitchner is noted for his high level of productivity, tasteful design borrowed from various historic traditions, and quality construction. Fitchner, "Tallahassee's first architect," is credited with building the Leon County Jail, the Leon County Armory, the original Elk's Club, the Women's Club of Tallahassee (NR 1987), Sigma Kappa Sorority House, the Bay County High School, the Bay County Jail, St. Andrew Grade School and Jackson County High School. Ruge Hall, which contains elements of the Jacobean style, was designed to blend in with the predominant style at the Florida State College for Women.

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Section number 9 Page 1 RUGE HALL, TALLAHASSEE, LEON CO., FL

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**RUGE HALL, TALLAHASSEE, LEON CO., FL**

Section number 10 Page 1

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**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

Davis Subdivision (lot 44) N 1/2 CO 1/4  
Lots 1 2 3 5 6 7 8 & E 1/2 of lot 4  
Also ABD Alley  
DB 236/592 239/81 255/104

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

Ruge Hall was built on lot 3 and the east ½ of 4 of Davis Subdivision lot 44. The remainder of the property was acquired by the Diocese of Florida in the early 1950s prior to the 1956 construction of the Chapel of the Resurrection. The boundary includes the city lots that have been historically associated with Ruge Hall, and its Chapel extension.



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Photographs  
Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 1

**RUGE HALL, TALLAHASSEE, LEON CO., FL**

**PHOTOGRAPHIC LIST**

1. Ruge Hall  
655 South Jefferson Street  
Tallahassee
2. Leon County, Florida
3. Ernie Roaza
4. 1996
5. Ruge Hall
6. Main facade, camera facing southwest
7. Photo #1 of 25

Items 1 - 5 the same for the following photographs.

6. Detail of cast stone grotesque, camera facing south
7. Photo #2 of 25
  
6. Detail of cast stone grotesque, camera facing south
7. Photo #3 of 25
  
6. Detail of cast stone grotesque , camera facing south
7. Photo #4 of 25
  
6. Main entry, arch, and Celtic cross, camera facing south
7. Photo #5 of 25
  
6. West door, camera facing west
7. Photo #6 of 25
  
6. East door, camera facing east
7. Photo #7 of 25
  
6. Memorial plaque, camera facing south
7. Photo #8 of 25
  
6. Northwest extension and arcade, camera facing southwest
7. Photo #9 of 25

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RUGE HALL, TALLAHASSEE, LEON CO., FL

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- 6. Detail of main elevation window within northwest extension,  
camera facing south
- 7. Photo #10 of 25
  
- 6. East elevation, camera facing southwest
- 7. Photo #11 of 25
  
- 6. Vent within gable of east elevation, camera facing west
- 7. Photo #12 of 25
  
- 6. Ornamental column with ball cap, camera facing south
- 7. Photo #13 of 25
  
- 6. Coal chute door, camera facing west
- 7. Photo #14 of 25
  
- 6. South elevation, doors, southwest extension, courtyard, camera  
facing northwest
- 7. Photo #15 of 25
  
- 6. Junction of 1956 Chapel of the Resurrection and Ruge Hall  
southwest extension, camera facing north
- 7. Photo #16 of 25
  
- 6. Interior of central hall, camera facing east
- 7. Photo #17 of 25
  
- 6. Interior of central hall, camera facing northeast
- 7. Photo #18 of 25
  
- 6. Original doorway into southwest extension, camera facing south
- 7. Photo #19 of 25
  
- 6. Original lantern, camera facing northeast
- 7. Photo #20 of 25
  
- 6. Southwest corner of multiple-use area, camera facing southwest
- 7. Photo #21 of 25

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Photographs \_\_\_\_\_ Page 3

RUGE HALL, TALLAHASSEE, LEON CO., FL

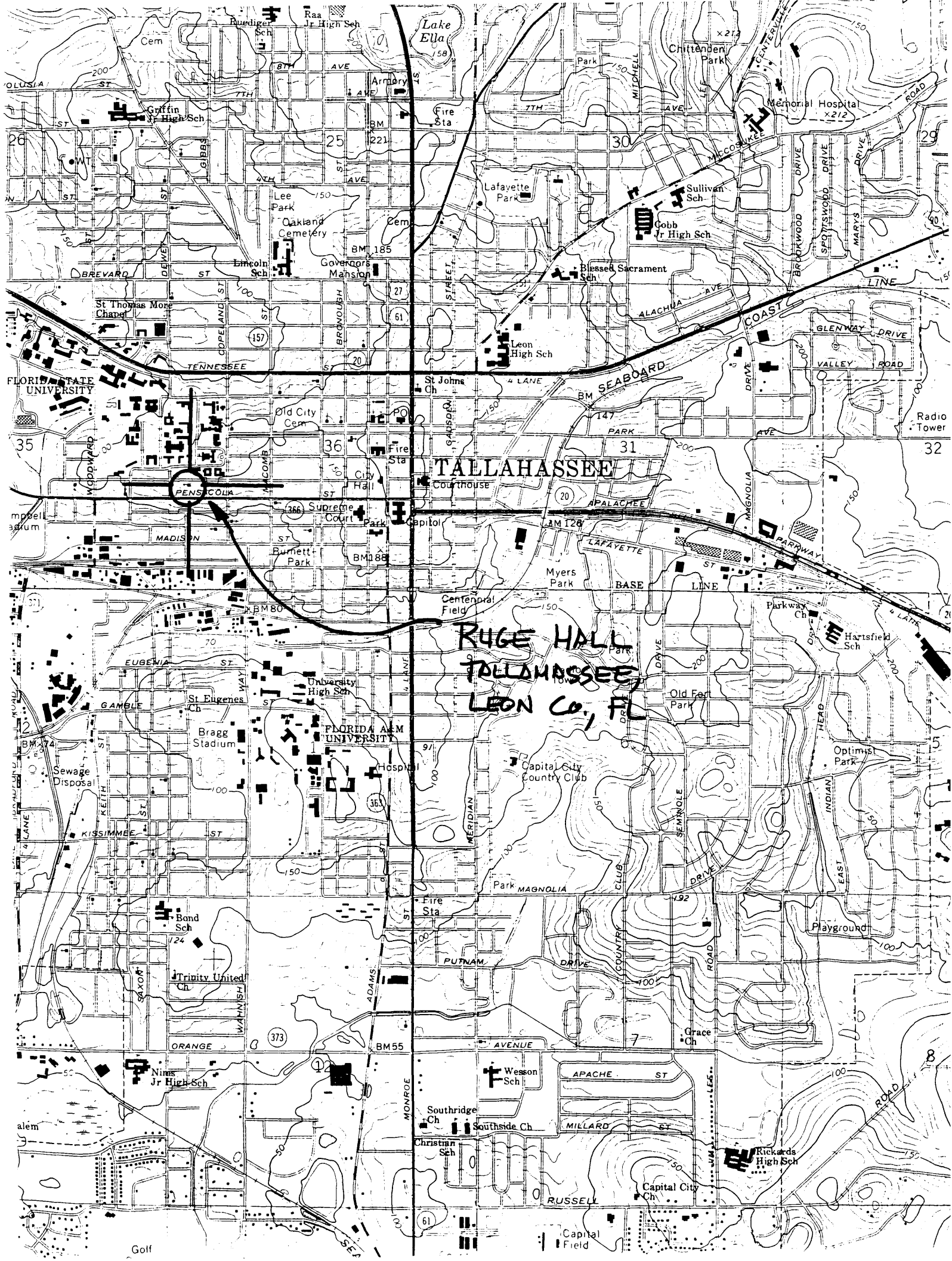
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6. Fireplace, camera facing west  
7. Photo #22 of 25

6. Interior of kitchen, camera facing north  
7. Photo #23 of 25

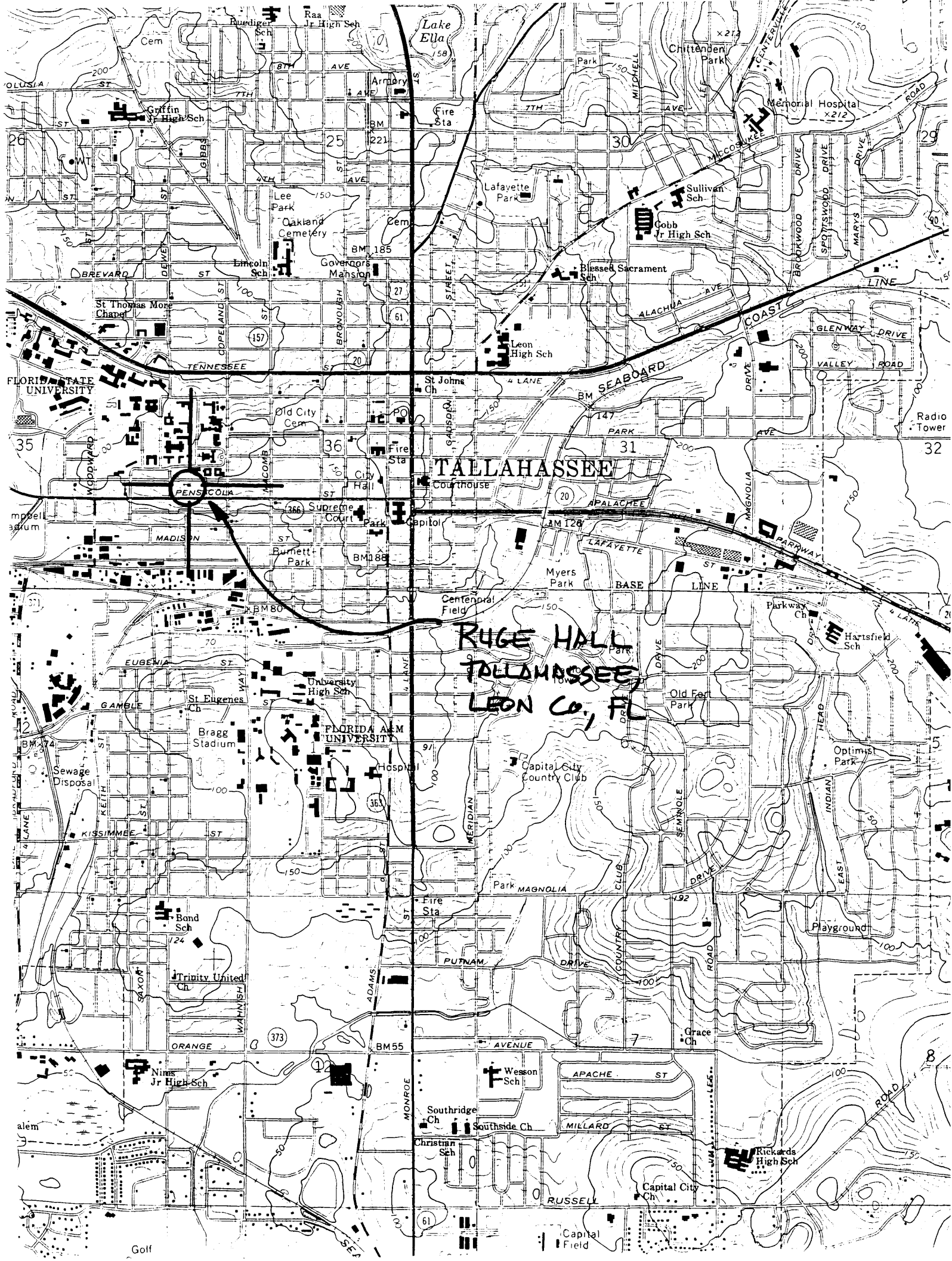
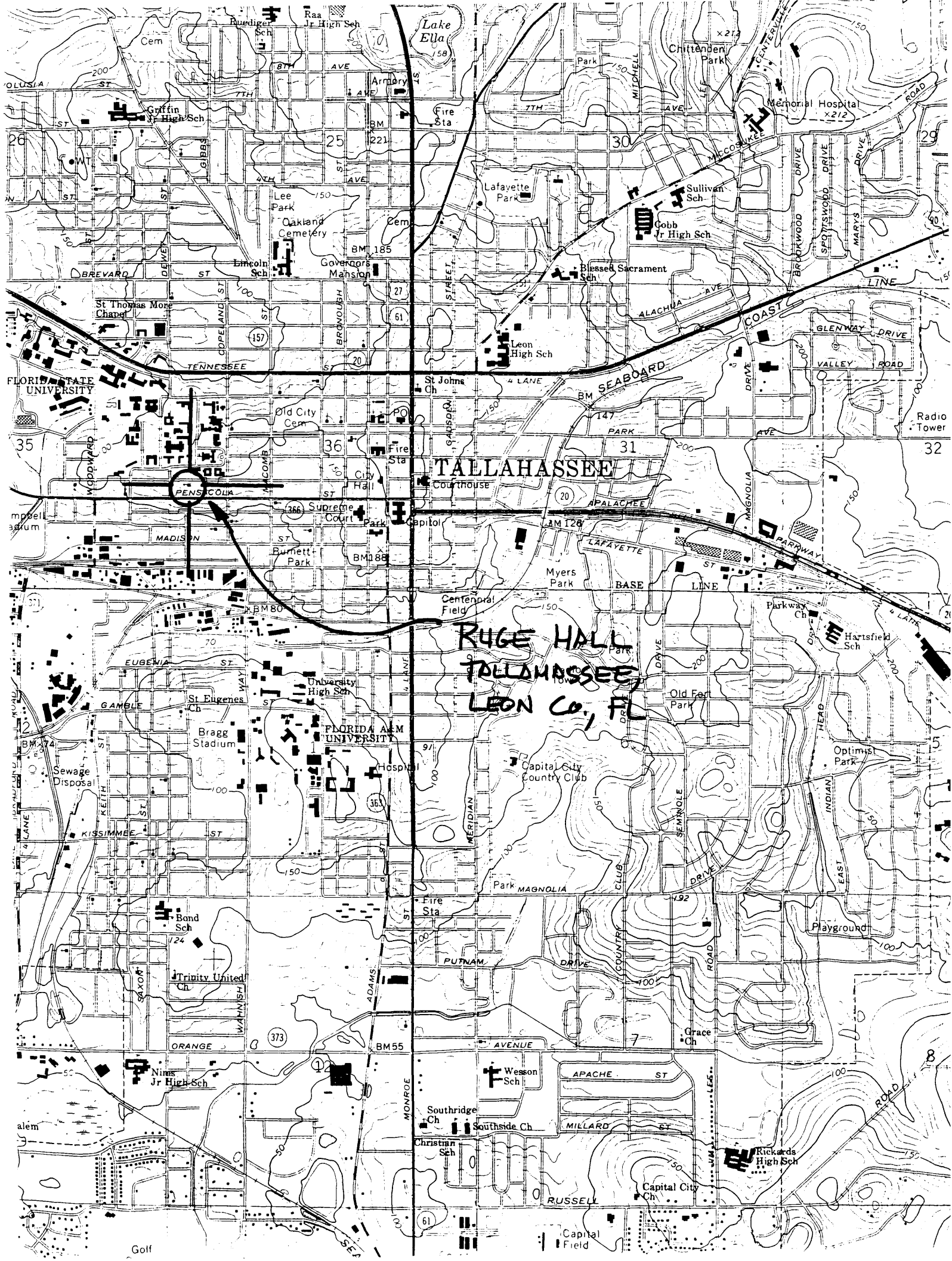
6. Chapel of the Resurrection, northwest corner, showing entrance  
and sawtooth east elevation, camera facing southwest  
7. Photo #24 of 24

6. Canterbury House, camera facing southeast  
7. Photo #25 of 25

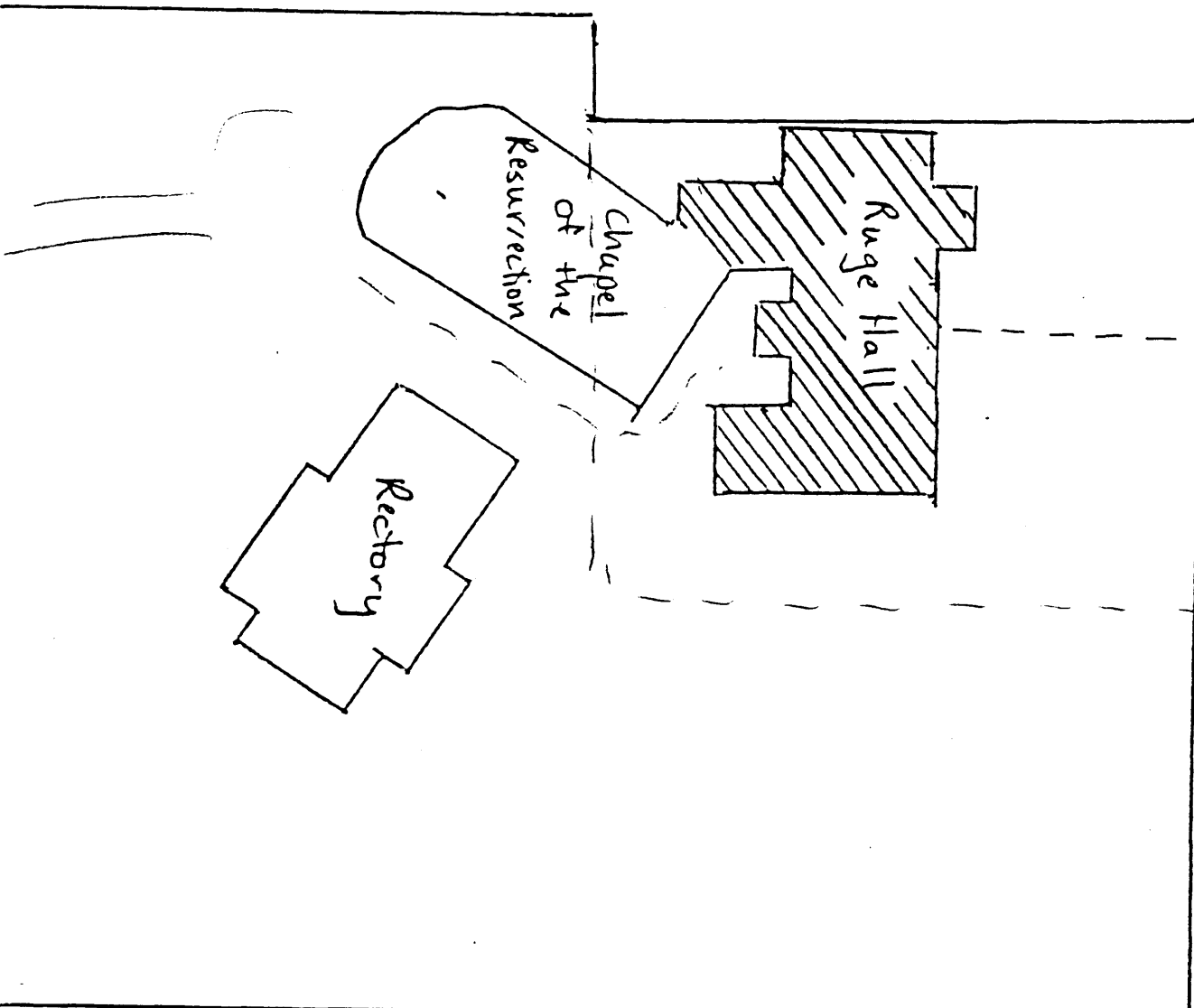


TALLAHASSEE

RUGE HALL  
TALLAHASSEE  
LEON CO, FL

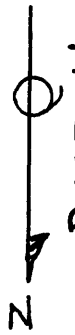
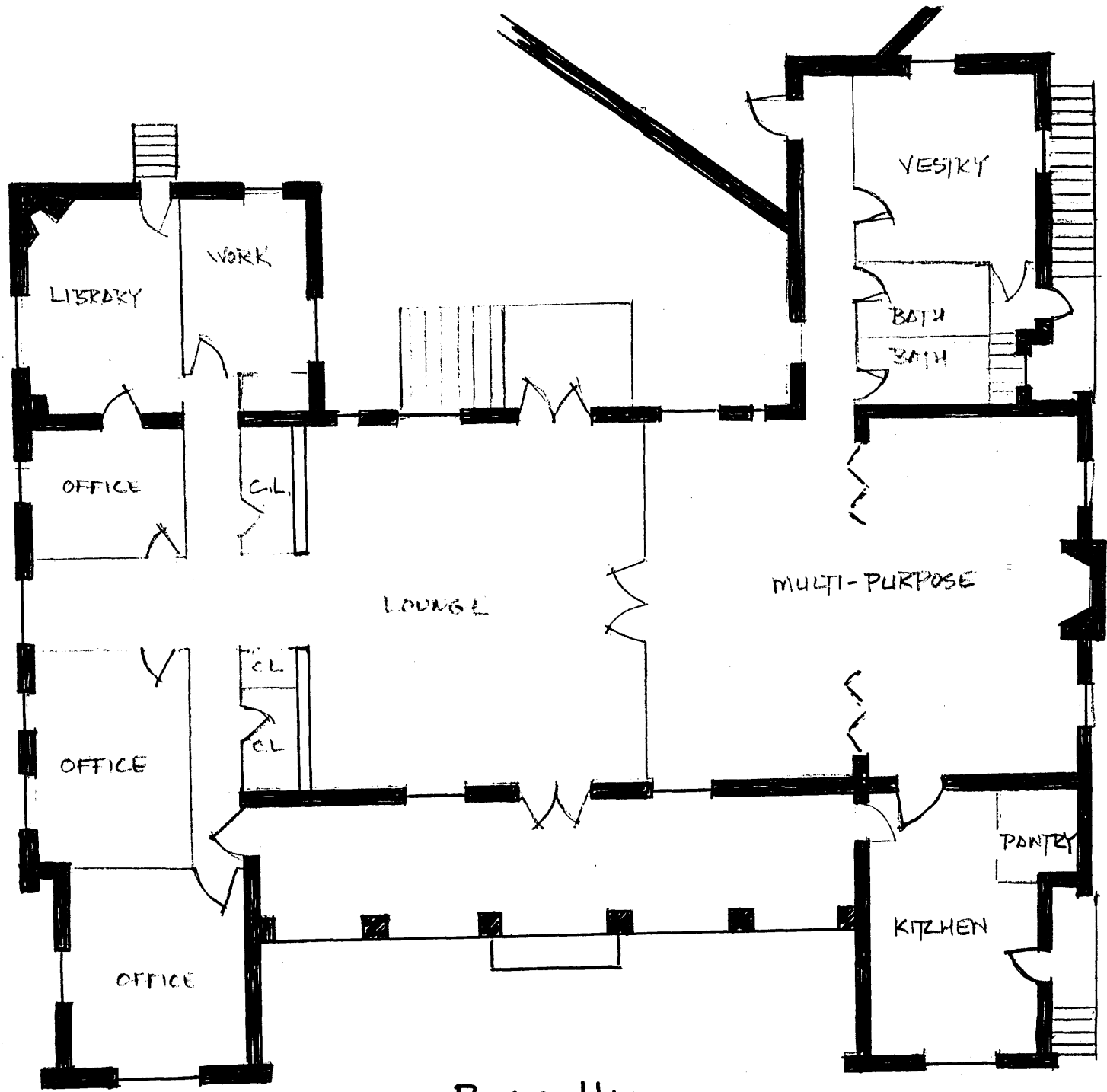


West Jefferson Street



West Pensacola Street

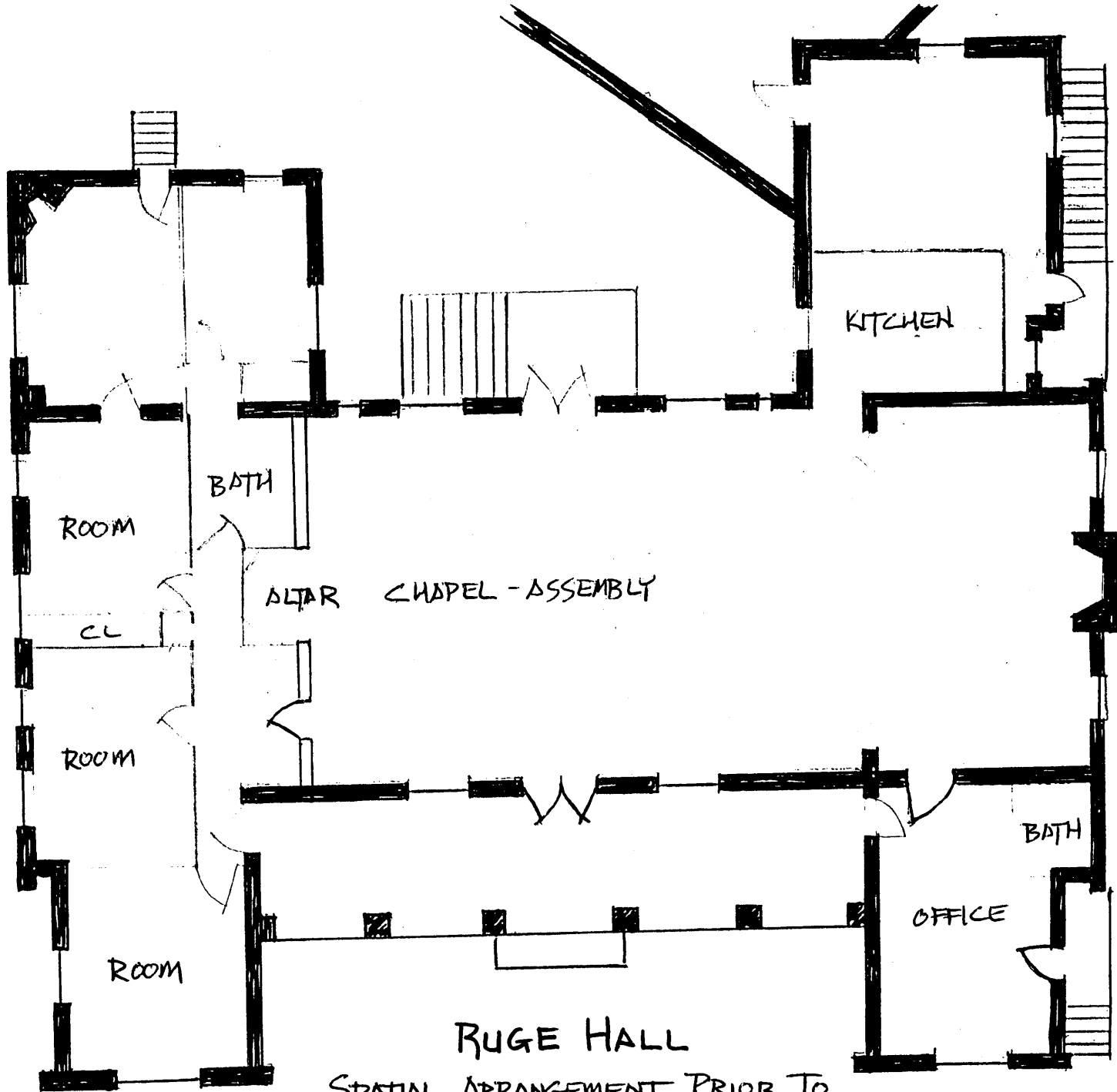
RUGE HALL  
TALMADGESSEE,  
LEON Co., FL  
SITE PLAN



RUGE HALL

TALLHASSEE, LEON Co., FL

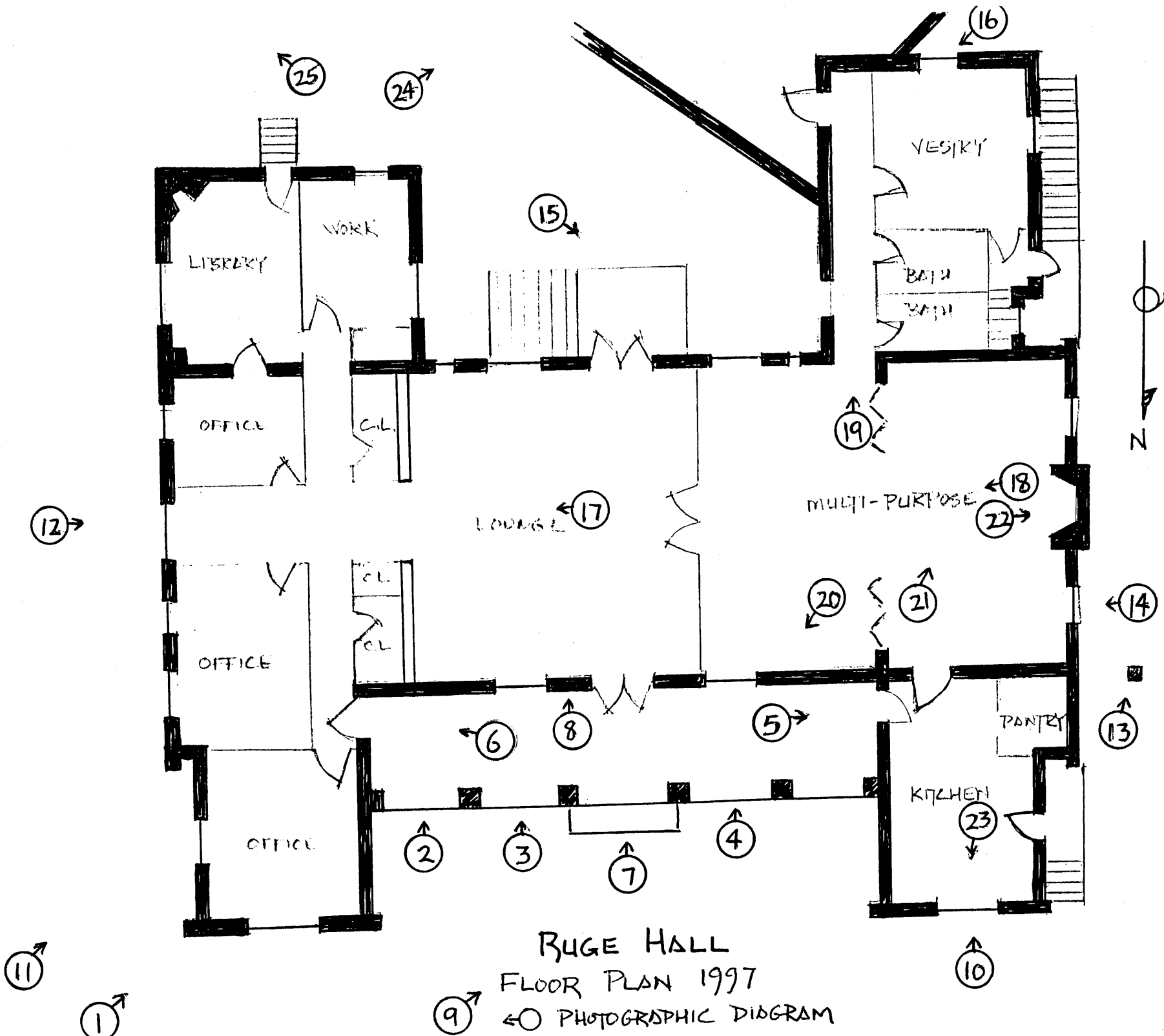
RUGE HALL  
FLOOR PLAN 1997



RUGE HALL

TALLHASSEE, LEON Co., FL

RUGE HALL  
SPATIAL ARRANGEMENT PRIOR TO  
1948 AND 1964 ALTERATIONS



RUGE HALL  
TALLHASSEE, LEON Co., FL

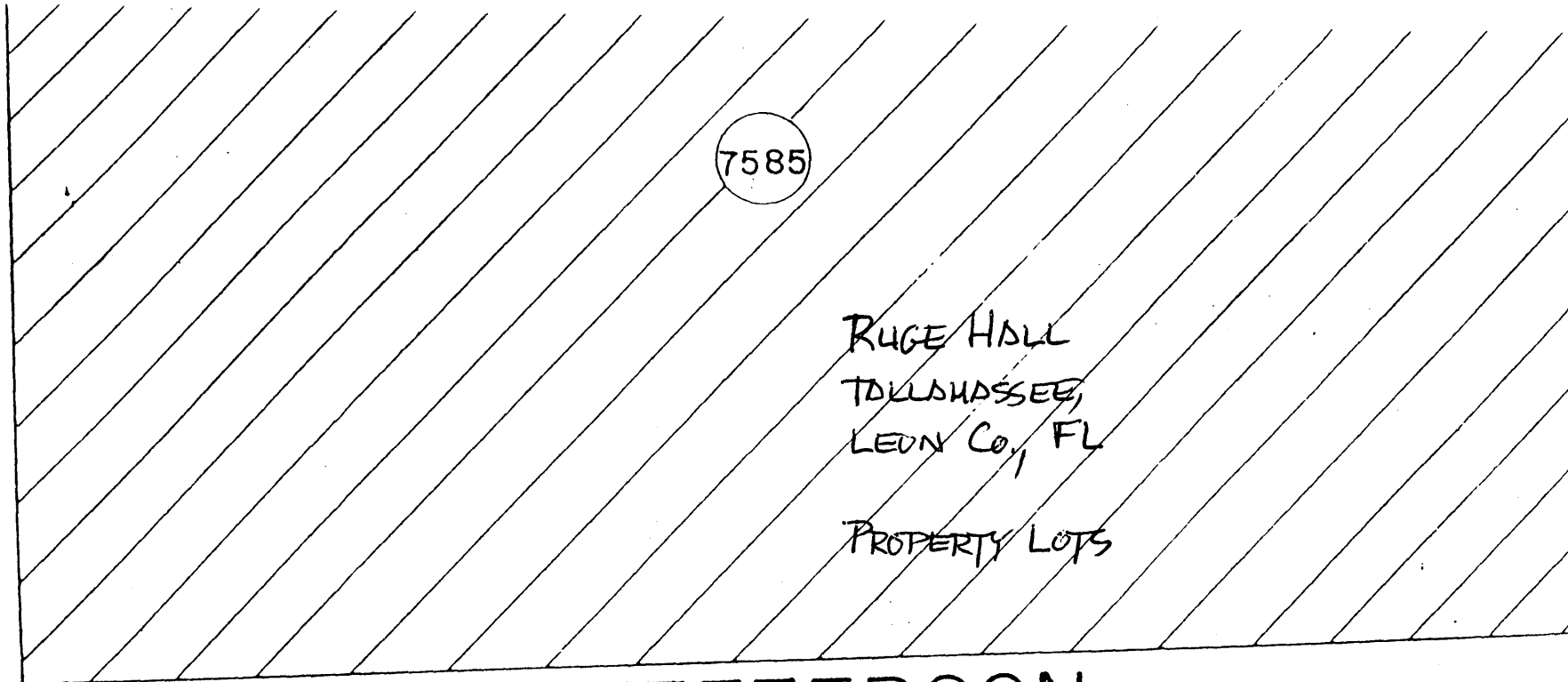
RUGE HALL  
FLOOR PLAN 1997  
←○ PHOTOGRAPHIC DIAGRAM



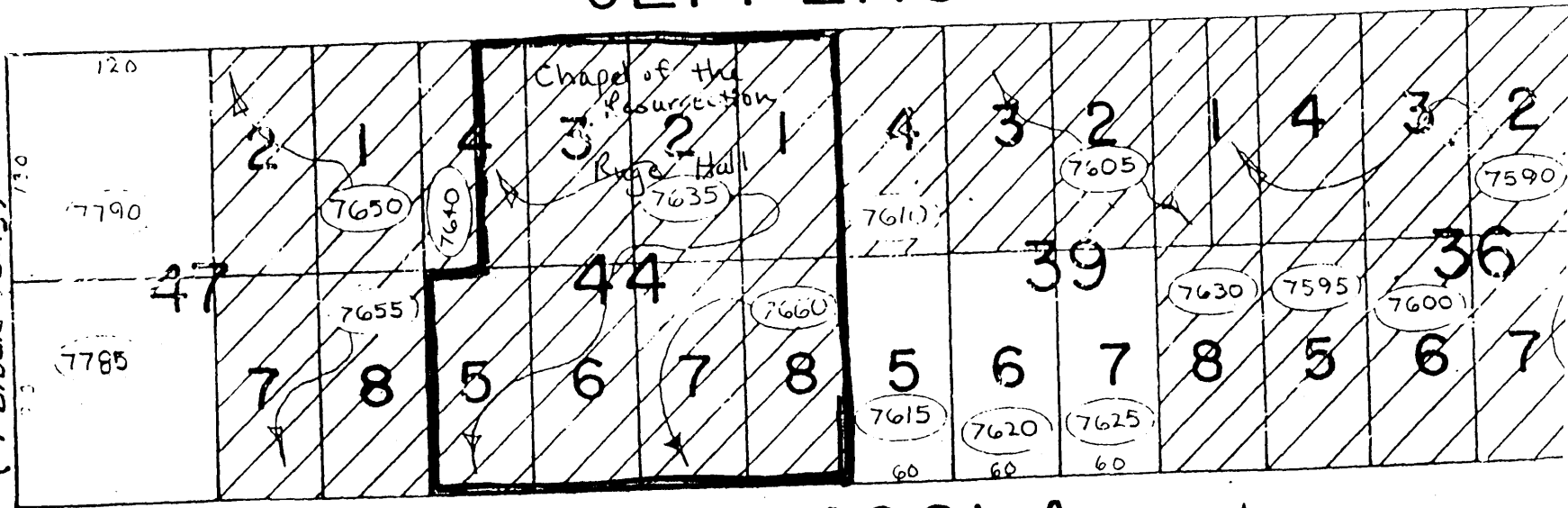
21-36-80

N. 1/2 OF CO. 1/4

GRAY STREET  
(1 block long)



JEFFERSON



PENSACOLA

↑ NORTH

