

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

---

**SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD**

NRIS Reference Number: 06000618

Date Listed: July 20, 2006

Property Name: Florida Governor's Mansion

County: Leon

State: Florida

\_\_\_\_\_  
Multiple Name

-----  
This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

*for Daniel J. Vivian*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

July 20, 2006  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

-----  
Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 7. Description

The architectural classification is hereby changed to: Colonial Revival

[This change was made in consultation with and approved by the National Register staff of the Florida SHPO.]

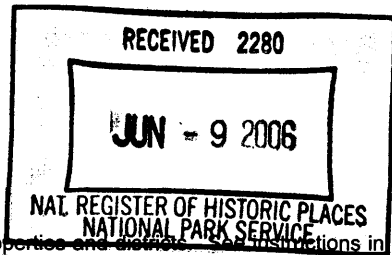
\_\_\_\_\_  
The Florida State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

**DISTRIBUTION:**

**National Register property file  
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**

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 FLORIDA GOVERNOR'S MANSION

other names/site number 8LE5279

2. Location

street & number 700 North Adams Street N/A  not for publication

city or town Tallahassee N/A  vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Leon code 073 zip code 32303

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.)  
Barbara C. Mattick / DSHPO 6/5/2006  
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 of the Keeper John [Signature] Date of Action 7/20/06

**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	
4	1	buildings
0	0	sites
3	3	structures
0	1	objects
7	5	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**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

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

GOVERNMENT/Executive Residence  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

GOVERNMENT/ Executive Residence  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

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

Greek Revival  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete  
walls Brick  
\_\_\_\_\_  
roof Shingle  
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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

GOVERNMENT

**Period of Significance**

1956-1964

**Significant Dates**

1956

**Significant Person**

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Wyeth, Marion Sims, Architect

Carlile, J.O., Builder

**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

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of Repository

# \_\_\_\_\_

Florida Governor's Mansion  
Name of Property

Leon, Florida  
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 4 acres

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 6	7 6 0 9 4 0	3 3 7 1 5 4 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 Ellen J. Uguccioni/Robert O. Jones, Historic Preservationist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date June 2006

street & number 500 South Bronough Street telephone (850) 245-6333

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 Governor Jeb Bush for the People of the State of Florida

street & number 700 North Adams Street telephone (850) 488-1809

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32303

**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 1 **FLORIDA GOVERNOR'S MANSION  
TALLAHASSEE, LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

---

**SUMMARY**

The Florida Governor's Mansion is a three- and one-story Greek Revival Style residence. It has an irregular footprint and complex flat roof, brick exterior, and multi-pane wooden sash windows with shutters. The main, east façade has a central block that appears to have two stories spanned by six fluted, full-height Corinthian columns. A two-story portico extends out from the face of the mansion and terminates in a flat entablature featuring dentil molding. A second floor balcony spans the portico and abuts the six columns.

The mansion was designed by Marion Sims Wyeth, constructed between 1956 and 1957, and is modeled after President Andrew Jackson's 19<sup>th</sup> century plantation home, "The Hermitage," near Nashville, Tennessee. The interior was decorated by James Lowry Cogar. The mansion was built to accommodate an expanded view of the governor's function as a promoter of the state's development. To complement this mission larger public reception areas and executive offices were included within the mansion, and support facilities were built on the property.

The city block containing the mansion also contains a curved brick driveway on the east, a garage/cottage/cabana combination building to the west, and a covered swimming pool adjacent to the cabana. One small utility building is on the western edge of the block. The block directly to the south contains a greenhouse and a bedding plant garden. These service facilities were completed in 1964. A non-historic tennis court and utility shed are also on this southern block. Non-historic resources on the mansion's block are the brick terrace with gazebos, fountain, and steps, the "Manatee Dance" sculpture, and a security fence around the block. There are five contributing buildings and three contributing structures. There is one non-contributing building, two non-contributing structures, and one non-contributing object.

**SETTING**

The Florida Governor's Mansion and associated outbuildings are located in the Long Grove subdivision of Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida. The area, approximately one mile north of the State Capitol, was once part of the landholdings of Territorial Governor Richard Keith Call (1792-1862). Call built his own home, "The Grove," an antebellum Greek Revival mansion, in the 1830s while Florida was still a territory of the United States. Today, The Grove is on the adjacent block to the north of the Governor's Mansion.

The nomination includes one full block containing the mansion and associated outbuildings and approximately three-quarters of the block immediately south of the mansion grounds. Tallahassee's topography is comprised of a series of hills that create steep rises and dramatic falls. The Governor's Mansion is located at the crest of one of these hills which greatly influenced the mansion's design. Although from the front the mansion appears to be two stories in height, the central block of the composition is actually three stories, made possible because of the steep drop-off of the hill.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 2 **FLORIDA GOVERNOR'S MANSION  
TALLAHASSEE, LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

---

Commercial buildings dominate North Monroe Street at the far eastern end of the property, and the Governor's Mansion and grounds provide a green oasis amidst that development. The mansion is sited mid-block and is surrounded by mature live oaks, magnolia trees, and a profusion of plantings that include shrubs, hedges, and flower beds (Photo #1). The block with the mansion is located between North Duval Street on the west and First Avenue on the north (Photo #2), North Adams Street on the east (Photo #3), and West Brevard Street on the south (Photos #4 & 5). West Brevard runs between the mansion's block and the greenhouse/horticultural block to the south. Brevard and Duval Streets are open as public thoroughfares, while Adams and First Avenue have been closed for security considerations. East of Adams Street (non-contributing to the nomination) is a green park space and a guest parking lot. A brick walkway extends from the parking lot to the mansion. The park between the mansion and the parking lot contains a sculpture entitled "Florida's Finest," (Photo #6) by artist W. Stanley Proctor that was installed in 1998 during the Lawton Chiles administration (1991-1999). A decorative metal picket security fence surrounds the mansion on all four sides. The metal fence was added during the Reubin Askew administration (1971-1975).

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

**GOVERNOR'S MANSION (700 North Adams Street)**

The Florida Governor's mansion contains almost 13,000 square feet, has a slab foundation, and is constructed of brick. The irregular footprint is elongated on a north/south axis, and the complex roof is flat. Fenestration across the east elevation is symmetrical, and single wooden multi-pane sashes fill every window. Sash configurations of 9/9, 6/6, 12/12 and 12/12/8 are present on the four elevations.

The east, façade of the Governor's Mansion fronts onto a spacious lawn that is graced with a number of mature trees (Photo #7). West of the east lawn with its curving brick drive installed at the same time as the mansion, rises a two-story central-block with one-story wings on the north and south. The central two-story block contains five bays (Photo #8). A two-story portico extends out from the face of the mansion and terminates in a flat entablature featuring a dentiled molding. The six fluted concrete columns terminate in a capital that is of the Corinthian order; however, the capitals are themselves uniquely designed and are said to resemble the stylized leaves of the sago palm.<sup>1</sup> Composite capitals were frequently employed by architects desiring to use an associative emblem that is inspired by the specific place where they are working, and is recognizable to their patrons. The focus on the centrally placed entrance is achieved by the spacing of the two center columns a bit farther apart than the flanking columns. A cast stone cornice projects beyond the entablature, and a shaped parapet wall extends beyond that, obscuring the flat roof. Rectangular, 9/9 double-hung windows flank the

---

<sup>1</sup> Interview between Carol Graham Beck, Florida Governor's Mansion Curator and Ellen J. Ugucioni, February 5, 2006

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 3 **FLORIDA GOVERNOR'S MANSION  
TALLAHASSEE, LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

---

center entrance bay and are equipped with operable wooden shutters. The windows of the second story flanking the center French door are 6/6 square and double hung. The center French doors have sixteen lights with a solid kick plate at the base. The entrance bay on the first floor features a double-leafed entrance that terminates in a rectangular transom. The seal of the State of Florida is etched into the beveled plate glass and features a curved tracery design. The etched beveled glass was executed by Tallahassee stained glass artist Anne Gaynor. Two massive brick chimneys extend above the roofline, and are appended to the north and south ends of the central block.

One-story transitional elements extend to the north and south of the central two-story block (Photo #9). Both wings are fenestrated with a tripartite arrangement of 12/12/8 rectangular, triple hung windows. These windows have wooden shutters. These wings are on the same plane as the walls of the mansion's central block. A cast stone cornice projects just above the window header dividing the wall space from the parapet. The transitional elements connect to north and south end bays that project out (eastward) from the main wall mass, and are on-line with the plane of the portico columns. The end bays repeat the same motifs as the transitional wings, i.e., rectangular windows in a 12/12/8 tripartite arrangement. The cast stone cornice continues on these two end bays.

The south elevation is a two story block. The ground story contains a centrally placed entryway that is flanked by 6/6 rectangular windows. This floor is finished in stucco. The second story contains two, massive window constructions that mirror the window type on the second floor of the west elevation. The 12/12 central window rests on an articulated wooden base that is flanked by narrow sidelights.

The west, rear elevation of the central block allows one to appreciate the hilly terrain of Tallahassee and the design provided by the architect (Photo #10). At this elevation the building is three-stories tall, accommodated by the steep drop-off of the hillside. The ground story contains the staff entrance and offices, a laundry, and elevator. The exterior of the ground floor is finished in stucco. Immediately south of the center is a carport that extends out and is supported by slender metal columns. This carport was enlarged in 1960. The second story is fenestrated with an elaborate center window. The State Dining Room is just behind it. The window rests on an articulated wooden panel that is divided into three parts, with a large rectangular section flanked by narrow sidelights. The fenestration of the center window repeats the configuration of the main elevation as a 12/12 double hung window. The third story windows of the central block are 6/6 double hung windows flanked by shutters.

The southernmost wing on the west elevation is two stories in height, and is directly behind the one-story section of the east façade (Photo #11). The ground story accommodates offices, and a commercial kitchen is on the second floor. The northernmost wing on the west elevation has one story to this section (Photo #12). There are two, 12/12 double-hung windows in the west wall, and multi-light French doors and sashes fill the corner.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number      7                      4      **FLORIDA GOVERNOR'S MANSION  
TALLAHASSEE, LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

---

A portico with three square columns is at this western corner. This Florida Room was enclosed with windows in 1983.

The north elevation is a one-story section (Photo #12) that contains a single window on the easternmost corner of the elevation. The Florida Room at the northwest corner is fully glazed with French doors and multi-light sashes. The Florida Room was completed under the administration of Governor Bob Graham (1979-1987).

**Interior**

The southern end of the first floor and the second floor are devoted to family space. This space can operate independently of the public entertaining areas. The ground floor includes the governor's office, staff office, a security office, a laundry, mechanical equipment for the heating and air conditioning systems, storage, and staff restrooms. A fall out shelter was added during the Farris Bryant Administration (1961-1965).

Architect Marion Wyeth arranged the house so that guests entered from the east portico into a commodious entrance hall, as was the fashion in 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century houses (Photo #13). A white marble was used for the flooring, but the decoration of the hall was kept simple, and lacked such embellishments as wainscoting and moldings. Later during the Graham administration, a Wedgwood crown molding was added. Beyond the entrance hall are the formal state rooms. The formal dining room is reached through a portal on axis with the main entry door (Photo #14). The floor is parquet wood, and a large chandelier is centered in the room. The huge kitchen and pantry, adjacent to the dining room on the south, was designed to handle preparations for elaborate state functions. The reception room is reached through a doorway at the north end of the hall or the dining room, and is the largest room in the house (Photo #15). A dentiled crown molding and a fireplace are present. The Florida Room is entered from the north side of the reception room (Photo #16). The northeast corner of the floor contains a VIP guest bedroom and private bath/powder room.

**OUTBUILDINGS & STRUCTURES**

A curved, brick driveway is located on the east side of the mansion (Photo #7). It was built in 1957 along with the mansion construction. It connects to First Street on the north, and runs south parallel to the mansion until near the south end of the mansion it curves eastward to intersect with Adams Street. The paving bricks were donated by the City of Tampa, which also provided the skilled labor necessary to lay the curve.

A cabana/garage/guest apartment building was added in 1962 at the west side of the property (Photo #17), replacing a garage that was in disrepair. This was during the administration of Governor Bryant (1961-1965). The building is brick, one-story in height, and has cross gable roof extensions at the north and south ends. The more prominent gable is the pedimented cabana space at the south end (Photo #18). The pediment is embellished with the dentiled molding found on the main residence, and a fanlight pierces the gable end. This

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 5 **FLORIDA GOVERNOR'S MANSION  
TALLAHASSEE, LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

---

roof extends eastward from the building and is supported by wooden square columns. The west side of the cabana is fully designed with an entrance door at south end, and a series of four windows that maintain the 8/8 colonial-style tradition. The windows are equipped with shutters. North of the cabana are four bays for parking garages. The guest apartment is located at the northernmost end of the garage building, and also possesses a gable roof (Photo #19). The building repeats many of the same design motifs that are found in the mansion.<sup>2</sup> These include the broad entablature with cornice and dentiled molding.

The swimming pool and screened enclosure were completed in November 1962, and were a gift to the Governor's Mansion by the Florida Swimming Pool Industries Association.<sup>3</sup> The rectangular swimming pool is on an east/west axis and is aligned with the cabana's pedimented roof extension (Photo #20). The steel framed screened enclosure is aligned with the angle of the roof line of the pediment to form a complete enclosure.

A small tool shed building (Photo #21) is at the west side of the property and to the north of the cabana/garage/guest house. This is a one-story building constructed of brick. It has a low hip roof and metal doors. It was constructed in 1962.

Three-quarters of the block south of the Governor's Mansion is used for horticultural services to the mansion complex. The public thoroughfare, Brevard Street, divides the two blocks. This "L" shaped property is legally described as Lots 173, 174 and 175, and given the property address of 601 Duval Street by the Leon County Property Appraiser. Two privately owned traditionally-styled office buildings, 602 and 610 North Adams Street, occupy the southeast portion of the block and together constitute Lot 176. A steel frame and glass greenhouse (Photos #22, 23) is located in the southwest quadrant of the block and measures 32 x 64'.<sup>4</sup> The greenhouse was built in 1964 during the Bryant administration (1961-1965). The rectangular building is aligned on a north/south axis with single doors at either gable end. Bedding and flowering plants are cultivated on the property to the south of the greenhouse. The northeast quadrant of the block is tree covered open space.

**NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES**

A garden tool shed is located to the west of the greenhouse (Photo #24). The one-story rectangular building has a wooden exterior and an asphalt gable roof. It was built in 1990.

---

<sup>2</sup> Minutes of the Mansion Commission Meeting, March 5, 1962. Florida State Archives, Series 756, Carton 153.

<sup>3</sup> Letter from Governor Farris Bryant to Mr. D.E. Britt Jr. (D.E. Britt Associates, Engineers) dated December 3, 1962. Collection, The Florida Governor's Mansion Archives.

<sup>4</sup> Lustig, Barb. "Each Governor Leaves Mark on Mansion" *Tallahassee Democrat*, January 15, 1967.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 6 **FLORIDA GOVERNOR'S MANSION  
TALLAHASSEE, LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

---

A tennis court is located north of the greenhouse (Photo #25). This at-grade structure was made during the Askew administration (1971–1975). The funds were donated by friends and colleagues.<sup>5</sup>

The metal fence with electronic gates surrounding the mansion property was installed in 1975 (Photo #1). Secret service agents would not permit Vice President Spiro Agnew to stay at the mansion because of security concerns which led to the installation of the fence.

To the south of the swimming pool is a long, elaborate brick patio (Photos #26, 27). The patio includes two wooden gazebos at the east and west ends. At its west end is a pair of curved stairs that bracket a fountain (Photo #27). The Governor's Mansion Foundation and the wife of Governor Bob Martinez raised funds to construct the patio which was completed in May 1989.

The "Manatee Dance" sculpture (Photo #28) was commissioned by the Governor's Mansion Foundation and was installed in the north garden beside the mansion in 1990 during the Martinez administration (1987-1991). The seven foot tall bronze sculpture, consisting of several cavorting manatees, is set into a rectangular basin that includes a water jet, and is intentionally placed so that it is at a child's eye level. The sculptor is Tallahassee artist Hugh Nicholson.

---

<sup>5</sup> Interview between Governor Reubin O'D. Askew and Ellen Uguccioni, February 3, 2006.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 1 Florida Governor's Mansion  
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida

---

**SUMMARY**

The Florida Governor's Mansion is nominated to the National Register for significance at the statewide level under Criteria A and C in the areas of Government and Architecture. The mansion was begun in 1956 to replace the original Governor's Mansion completed in 1907 and demolished in 1955. The mansion is an excellent interpretation of Greek Revival architecture, and was designed by Palm Beach architect Marion Sims Wyeth. Wyeth was directed to use as a model The Hermitage, President Andrew Jackson's antebellum estate in Tennessee. The interior was decorated by James Lowry Cogar. The Florida Governor's Mansion is distinguished because the architecture embodies the aspirations of Territorial Florida and is imbued with the symbols that reflect the state as it matured and changed. The mansion was designed to accommodate an expanded view of the governor's function as a promoter of the state's development. To this end, large public reception areas were included in the mansion's plan, the governor's office and work area was included, and a complex of support buildings and structures to support these functions were constructed. The nomination is made under Criteria Consideration G because construction of the mansion and these support facilities continued until 1964.

**HISTORIC CONTEXT**

The impetus to build a new mansion began during the administration of Governor Fuller Warren (1949-1953.) The Governor complained loudly to the legislature that the physical degradation of the mansion was so great that he referred to it as the "State Shack." Governor Daniel T. McCarty took the helm in January 1953, and although he investigated the original mansion to see if it could be rehabilitated, the costs of doing so were considered prohibitive. Following McCarty's untimely death just nine months after he assumed office, the construction of a new mansion would wait until the election of Governor Thomas LeRoy Collins who won the seat from "Acting Governor" Charlie Johns in 1955. Governor and Mary Call Darby Collins were responsible for the form and interiors of the present Governor's Mansion, and their vision is protected today.

**Territorial Florida**

After the landing of Juan Ponce de Leon in April 1513, what we know today as the State of Florida was governed by the Spanish, the French, and the English for periods of time. In 1821, with the confirmation of the Adams-Onis treaty, the Spaniards relinquished all claims and transferred its sovereignty over Florida to the United States; Florida became a United States territory.<sup>1</sup> Military hero, Major General Andrew Jackson, officiated over the ceremony when the Stars and Stripes were raised in Pensacola in July of 1821.<sup>2</sup> Tennessean Andrew Jackson played a decisive role in the history of Florida beginning with his assignment to subdue Native American populations who were impeding the settlement of Florida. Earlier, Jackson had earned a formidable

---

<sup>1</sup> Gannon, Michael editor. *The New History of Florida*. (Gainesville: The University of Florida Press,) 1996, 215.

<sup>2</sup> Tebeau, Charlton. *A History of Florida*. (Coral Gables: University of Miami Press,) 1971, 118.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 2 Florida Governor's Mansion  
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida

---

reputation for his role against the British in the War of 1812; he later fought in the First Seminole War in Florida. As evidence of the esteem with which he was held, Jackson was appointed the first governor of Florida by President James Monroe in January of 1821.<sup>3</sup>

**Statehood and Civil War**

Florida entered the Union in 1845, largely through the influence of President Andrew Jackson who was elected to office in 1829 and served until 1837. At that time the friction over the issue of slavery that foreshadowed the Civil War, and in accordance with the Missouri Compromise of 1820, the balance between the slave owning and non-slave owning states was kept equal. Therefore, Florida as a slave-owning state was admitted to the Union along with Iowa, which did not permit the owning of slaves. Florida became the Union's 27<sup>th</sup> state on March 3, 1845. William D. Moseley became the first elected Governor of the new state, defeating Richard Keith Call. Moseley was sworn in on the steps of the newly built capitol in Tallahassee on June 25, 1845.<sup>4</sup>

With an economy largely built on agriculture, the consequences of the Civil War would prove disastrous for the State of Florida. In 1860, when Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States, the long-simmering conflicts over slavery would reach the boiling point, with South Carolina seceding from the Union in December 1860. In January 1861, Florida's Governor Madison Starke Perry presided over the General Assembly where the legislators voted 62 to 7 in favor of secession. Former Territorial Governor Richard Keith Call exclaimed these prophetic words: "You have opened the gates of Hell, from which shall flow the curses of the damned which shall sink you to perdition."<sup>5</sup>

There were an estimated fourteen to fifteen thousand Floridians who took up arms in the Confederate Army, but there were also some twelve hundred that fought for the Union. Because Florida was less populated than other southern states, the devastation resulting from the war was far less dramatic. In fact, Tallahassee was the only southern capital east of the Mississippi not captured by Federal troops. The "Stars and Bars" of the Confederate flag continued to fly over Florida's capitol until May 20, 1865 when hostilities ended. The bitterness and passion which some Floridians viewed the defeat was evidenced by the suicide of the sitting governor, John Milton, who believed "death would be preferable to reunion."<sup>6</sup>

The reconstruction years were turbulent in Florida, but eventually the struggle to return to normalcy was won. It became exceedingly clear that Florida's growth and development was dependent on transportation, and towards that end, in 1881 the state sold some four million acres of land to Philadelphian Hamilton Disston.

---

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., 117.

<sup>4</sup> Morris, Allen, Compiler. *The Florida Handbook, 1983-84*. (Tallahassee: Peninsular Publishing Co.) 1984, 261.

<sup>5</sup> *New History of Florida*, 228.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. 245.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 3 Florida Governor's Mansion  
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida

---

With Disston's \$1 million purchase, the state acquired the capital to obtain clear title to state lands. With public lands available, the state could then attract railroads into the state.<sup>7</sup>

As the 19<sup>th</sup> century ended, Henry B. Plant from Connecticut would bring his railroad, hotels, and steamship lines along the Gulf Coast and into Central Florida. Henry Morrison Flagler would do the same on the east coast. By the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the population shifted from the north of the state into the central and southern regions.<sup>8</sup> Florida evolution as an idyllic vacation land, retirement oasis, agricultural powerhouse, and technological leader was about to begin in earnest.

**The Governor's First Residence**

The City of Tallahassee, incorporated in 1825, is located approximately midway between what had been the colonial capitals of St. Augustine and Pensacola. Because of that strategic location, Tallahassee was settled as the territorial capital of Florida in 1824. In 1839, Floridians built a new capitol building that took the place of an earlier two story brick statehouse.<sup>9</sup> While there was progress on the capitol, Florida's governors were given an allowance for housing and left on their own to find suitable quarters for their families. In 1903 under the administration of Governor William Sherman Jennings, the legislature was finally convinced that it was time to build a residence worthy of the state's chief executive. Unfortunately, disagreement as to where the mansion should be located caused the plan to be delayed for two years. Finally, in 1905 the legislature appropriated \$25,000 "for the acquisition of a site, and the erection, building and furnishing of a mansion thereon for the Governor of the State of Florida."<sup>10</sup>

The building had to be on public, not private land. The City of Tallahassee was reluctant to part with a parcel that was initially discussed. Tallahassee banker George Saxon agreed to donate to the state four lots at the northern boundary of the city. The land had formerly been in the ownership of Territorial Governor Richard Keith Call in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>11</sup>

Jacksonville architect Henry John Klutho (1873-1964), was selected for the commission. By 1905 Klutho had acquired a formidable reputation as an architect of note, leading the rebuilding of Jacksonville after a devastating fire in 1901. Today Klutho is remembered as a leading proponent of the Prairie School Style of architecture in Florida. The design for the Governor's Mansion, however, would be a formal interpretation of the Greek Revival Style.<sup>12</sup>

---

<sup>7</sup> Tebeau, 278.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid, 283-84.

<sup>9</sup> Dunn, Hampton. *Yesterday's Tallahassee*. (Miami: E.A. Seemann Publishing Inc) 1974, 25.

<sup>10</sup> *The Florida Handbook 1983-84*, 250.

<sup>11</sup> Chiles, Rhea. Ed. *700 North Adams Street* (Tallahassee: The Governor's Mansion Foundation) 1997, 17.

<sup>12</sup> The Florida Governor's Mansion website. [http://fcn.state.fl.us/govman/history\\_klutho.html](http://fcn.state.fl.us/govman/history_klutho.html).

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 4 Florida Governor's Mansion  
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida

---

Construction of the mansion began on October 3, 1903. An expansive portico made of wood wrapped around the building on three sides with clustered columns terminating in Ionic capitals, spanning the two stories to end in a pedimented gable front. A traditional dentiled molding was carried along the perimeter to establish the entablature. The appearance of the mansion was heavy, grounded and imposing. Governor Napoleon Bonaparte Broward, his wife, and eight children were the mansion's first residents.

As the years passed, successive administrations resided in the mansion, but by the late 1940s the mansion had fallen into disrepair, and its size was considered inadequate to serve the needs of the state's chief executive. In writing to the State legislature in 1952, Governor Fuller Warren made his position infinitely clear:

I further recommend that a sum of money be appropriated sufficient to building an adequate residence for Florida's Chief Executive. The Executive Mansion is nearly fifty years old and in dilapidated condition. Its chimneys have been condemned as unsafe for use...it is not believed that repairs can put the Mansion in a condition adequate and safe for human habitation.<sup>13</sup>

Although Governor Warren spurred the legislature to act on the condition of the state's executive residence, his term ended in 1952, and he would not be involved in the construction of a new mansion. Governor Daniel T. McCarty, his successor, was inaugurated in January 1953. McCarty operated a successful farming business in St. Lucie County before his election to governor.

The state's youngest chief executive at 40, Governor McCarty appeared fit and able to assume his demanding duties. Inaugural flyers featured photos of the young man tending to the physically demanding tasks of his citrus and cattle farm.<sup>14</sup> Tragically, not even two months into his term, on February 25, 1953, McCarty suffered a debilitating heart attack, and six months later, on September 28, 1953, died while hospitalized for what was thought to be the flu.

Even though his service was short, Governor McCarty greatly influenced the direction the construction of the new mansion would take. In June 1953, the Governor appointed a committee to select the site for the new mansion. One of its members was State Senator LeRoy Collins. Collins and his wife, Mary Call Darby Collins, lived in a magnificent Greek Revival ante-bellum mansion dubbed "The Grove" immediately north of the present Governor's Mansion. The Grove was constructed by Mrs. Collins' great-grandfather Richard Keith Call in the 1830s.

---

<sup>13</sup> 700 North Adams Street, 17.

<sup>14</sup> Rachter, Peter. "Inaugural Reflections," *The Tallahassee Democrat*, January 1, 1979.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 5 Florida Governor's Mansion  
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida

---

**“The Grove” and the Florida Governor’s Mansion: A Territorial Inspiration**

The relationship between “The Grove” and both governors’ mansions was inextricably linked, and spanned over one hundred years. That relationship was borne of Mrs. Collins’ kinship with one of Florida’s earliest governors, Richard Keith Call.

Richard Keith Call had joined General Andrew Jackson’s army as a volunteer and accompanied Jackson in the Battle of New Orleans (during the War of 1812) and his two Florida campaigns. Call became a highly trusted aide and confidant of the General, and their friendship became so great that on July 15, 1824, Richard Call married Mary Kirkman at The Hermitage, Jackson’s 19<sup>th</sup> century estate just north of Nashville, Tennessee.<sup>15</sup> Before that, in 1822 and 1823, Call served on the Florida Legislative Council, and in 1824 he was elected a territorial delegate to Congress. In 1825, Call and his young bride returned from Washington and established their homestead in Tallahassee.

Call assumed the position of “Receiver of Public Monies” at the Florida Land Office, and while serving in that post purchased a 640-acre parcel, (described as Section 25, Township 1 North, Range 1 West), just north of the city limits.<sup>16</sup> While in Tallahassee, Richard Call was continually active in public service, as Territorial Governor between 1836 and 1839, appointed by then President Andrew Jackson, and again from 1841-1844. “The Grove,” the home he built for him and his wife in the 1830s, is on the adjacent block to the north of the first home of the state’s chief executive built over seventy-five years later. “The Grove” today remains the home of the Mary Call Collins and is an imposing example of Florida’s antebellum plantation period. “The Grove” is an ante-bellum Greek Revival mansion, and the governor’s mansion is modeled after the ante-bellum Greek Revival “Hermitage,” home to Andrew Jackson, Florida’s first Territorial governor.

**The Hermitage of Andrew Jackson**

Between 1819 and 1821 Andrew Jackson employed carpenters to build a two story Federal style residence for his family on a thriving plantation of over 1,000 acres just outside of Nashville, Tennessee. The home was constructed of brick, and featured a front-facing side gabled roof, a prominent doorway with sidelights terminating in a fanlight, and identical rectangular windows evenly spaced across the façade to create five bays. Jackson initially called his estate “Rural Retreat” but later changed the name to “The Hermitage,” which means roughly the same thing.<sup>17</sup>

After Jackson was elected President in 1828, he left the stewardship of the plantation to his son Andrew Jackson Jr., while he attended to government affairs in Washington, D.C. In 1831 Jackson hired Nashville architect David Morrison to remodel the home. A central portico terminating in a pediment was added in the center, and

---

<sup>15</sup> Menton, Jane Aurell. *The Grove: A Florida Home Through Seven Generations* (Tallahassee: Sentry Press) 1998, 17.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid*, 18.

<sup>17</sup> Horn, Stanley. “The Hermitage, Home of Andrew Jackson,” in Alderson, William T. and Robert M. McBride, eds. *Landmarks of Tennessee History*. (Nashville: The Tennessee Historical quarterly) 8-9.



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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 6 Florida Governor's Mansion  
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida

---

one-story pavilions were added on either end of the main block. A porch railing was added across the second story, providing access to the outside.<sup>18</sup>

In 1834 a devastating chimney fire seriously damaged the mansion. Jackson employed master builders and architects Joseph Reiff and William C. Hume to rebuild. While the basic symmetry of the mansion, with its central entrance flanked by two equal bays was retained, the changes that were made represented a dramatic departure from the earlier look.

While the side-gabled roof was the most prominent feature in the 1831 building, the new design all but obliterated the roofline in favor of a two-story portico that ended in a broad entablature with cornice that is carried across the entire width of the façade (Figure #1). Rather than focusing the center pedimented bay as in the earlier design, the two story colossal portico distributed the focus equally, giving an even grander look to the mansion. The remodeling was completed in 1836, and it was here that Jackson retired after leaving the presidency in 1837.<sup>19</sup>

**Post World War II Governor's Expanded Role**

In America, life changed dramatically following World War II, and in Florida the effect was catalytic. Tens of thousands of returning GI's, many of them trained in Florida, came back to permanently settle in the state. In his book, A History of Florida, author Carlton Tebeau said this:

The war that broke upon the people of the United States late in 1941 ushered in a new era in Florida that was to set off a postwar boom that would transform the economy, push the state far up the list in population rank, and create vast problems arising from rapid growth in every direction.

The population swelled as the federal government created programs to assist veterans in reentering the civilian economy. The GI Bill provided funds for higher education, and HUD (Housing and Urban Development) loans made it possible for every American to achieve dreams of owning a home.

As Florida grew, so did the number of representatives in the State legislature, and with its increasing stature, Florida was a competitor in the quest for federal funds, particularly those available from the Federal Highway Authority. The role of Florida's governor changed as well, with increasing responsibility for diplomatic initiatives promoting statewide programs.

By 1949, the original governor's mansion, built in 1907 had been judged as functionally obsolescent. The building simply could not provide accommodations for the growing number of legislators, meetings, and social

---

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 7 Florida Governor's Mansion  
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida

---

events that took place routinely at the governor's mansion. The present governor's mansion reflects the expanded role of Florida's Chief Executive.

**Planning The Present Governor's Mansion**

Following Governor McCarty's untimely death, the rules of succession called for the president of the state senate to assume the role of Acting Governor. Charley E. Johns from Starke (Bradford County), who was elected president of the Florida Senate on April 6, 1953, was thrust into the Governor's role and the attendant responsibilities. Acting Governor Johns would have to run to keep the seat in the next gubernatorial election. The 1954 Democratic primaries pitted Johns against Florida State Senator LeRoy Collins. Collins bested Johns and became the Democratic Party's nominee. Senator Collins ran against Republican Tom Watson, who died before the election was held and not replaced. Thomas LeRoy Collins was inaugurated the thirty-third governor of the State of Florida on January 4, 1955.<sup>20</sup>

Governor Collins and his wife, Mary Call Darby Collins, were to be the first residents of a new mansion, and their influence over the form and substance that mansion would take was considerable. At the time of his election to Governor, the Collins' lived at "The Grove," having managed to acquire the property in 1942. Their ties with the land and the governance of the state created a continuity between the earliest period in Florida's history as a state, to its emergence as a national powerhouse both in population and influence.

The 1953 legislature had approved a \$250,000 budget for a new mansion, after it was learned that the approximate costs to repair the original would be over \$135,000.<sup>21</sup> Looking at the expense along with the complaints that the original mansion was simply too small to accommodate state functions, Governor Collins and his Cabinet made the final decision to demolish the old mansion, and to build a new one on the same site. The original Governor's Mansion was demolished by December 1955, with many of the furnishings sold at auction on the mansion grounds.

In replacing the old mansion, Governor Collins first began by appointing an architect selection committee headed by Robert H. Brown, then the architect-engineer for the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, the agency charged with executing state public works projects. Brown gathered influential architects from around the state to make the selection, and they chose Marion Sims Wyeth, whose firm of Wyeth, King and Johnson maintained offices in Palm Beach and New York. The sixty-seven year old Wyeth had received acclaim over his lifetime for the stunning residences he designed in Palm Beach during the Florida Boom and innumerable commissions around the United States during his long practice.

---

<sup>20</sup> *The Florida Handbook*, 280-81.

<sup>21</sup> Letter from Walter E. Keyes, Director of the Florida State Improvement Commission to Governor Daniel McCarty, dated February 23, 1953, Florida State Archives.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 8 Florida Governor's Mansion  
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida

---

Prior to the creation of the Governor's Mansion Commission by the Florida Legislature in 1957, Governor Collins asked for and received permission from the Cabinet to appoint a Mansion Advisory Commission (sometimes referred to as a "Committee.") On July 15, 1955 the governor appointed a distinguished group of Tallahassee citizens to the Commission: Frank Moor, a real estate executive would serve as its chairman, along with Mrs. Thomas D. Bailey, Mrs. John H. Phipps, Mrs. Rod K. Shaw, Mrs. J. Edwin White, and Mr. William Watson. Mrs. Collins was an ex-officio member the Commission. The Commission worked hand-in-hand with the Collins family and state representatives to make the myriad decisions which came with the design, building and furnishing of the new governor's mansion.

From the outset, Marion Sims Wyeth was directed to model his work after Andrew Jackson's Hermitage in Tennessee. While it would seem that Governor and Mrs. Collins' opinions must have carried more weight, and that they most probably originated the idea, the documents indicate that the choice of Andrew Jackson's 19th century plantation home as the inspiration for the new governor's mansion was a collective decision. An article in The Miami Herald reported:

The final design represents the ideas and suggestions of many persons including the cabinet members and their wives. The new mansion will bear a strong resemblance to one of the country's most famous homes—The Hermitage of Andrew Jackson. This is no mere coincidence. Governor LeRoy Collins and other state officials agreed last year that because of Jackson's important roll (sic) in the early history of the new territory, it would be appropriate to model the new mansion after the famous Jackson home in Nashville, Tennessee.<sup>22</sup>

Since Governor Collins would be up for reelection again in 1956, there were certainly no guarantees that the Collins family would have the opportunity to live there. Nevertheless, Mrs. Collins took on the task with an intensity and single-mindedness that belied any personal gain.

In an April 1956 interview Mrs. Collins said:

"Of course it would be fun to be the first woman to live in it (The Governor's Mansion), but that isn't my primary concern. I want it to be a house that the whole state is proud of, whether I live in it or not." She went on to say: "I don't see it as just any beautiful house. It belongs to every citizen of Florida."<sup>23</sup>

In August 1955, architect Wyeth personally visited the Hermitage to experience the place and its spaces. His ultimate objective was not to merely imitate, but to extrapolate from its details and create a mansion that truly belonged to Florida. In a letter, Wyeth wrote: "As Tallahassee is a part of the 'Deep South' it was only proper

---

<sup>22</sup> "Size and Dignity Emphasized in New Executive Mansion" *The Miami Herald*, "Home Section" Sunday, June 12, 1955

<sup>23</sup> *Winter Haven Daily News Chief*, 15 April 1956 n.p.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 9 Florida Governor's Mansion  
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida

that the building be traditional in Southern Colonial style; and in view of the fact that Andrew Jackson was the first Territorial Governor of Florida, the Mansion has been inspired by Jackson's famous house 'The Hermitage,' outside of Nashville, Tennessee."<sup>24</sup> (Though built in the twentieth century, the Governor's Mansion is described as being in the Greek Revival Style. This is to make clear the intent of the design that was derived from the Greek Revival "Hermitage," and was in keeping with the Greek Revival "Grove.")

The site itself allowed for some manipulation of the space. The mansion faces east and is located on the rise of a steep hill. Behind it, to the west, the ground drops off steeply. A view of the mansion's front is deceiving, as there are actually three stories to the central block and part of the southernmost end. This ground story is concealed from the main view within the hillside.

Wyeth developed several variations of his basic designs. In the schemes not selected, he revealed a greater part of the main roof by increasing its slope, and while still using the one story pavilions on either side of the central block, varied the roof designs using a shallow hip. The connecting wings were also made more prominent in the alternative designs. Former First Lady Mary Call Collins explained that she preferred the hipped roof design of the pavilions, but that it was "Cap'n Bob" Gray (Secretary of State Robert A. Gray) who insisted that the roofs be flat to avoid what he considered too great an expense.<sup>25</sup>

**Governor Thomas LeRoy Collins, 1909-1991, Terms of Office, January 4, 1955 – January 8, 1961**

Governor LeRoy Collins is remembered as one of the state's most extraordinary statesmen, leading during an era that was fraught with the chaos of civil unrest. Thomas LeRoy Collins was born in Tallahassee on March 10, 1909 to parents Marvin and Mattie Brandon Collins. Mr. Collins ran a successful grocery store to support his family of four sons and two daughters.

Governor Collins graduated from Leon High School in Tallahassee and in 1927 went on to the Eastman College of Business Administration. He subsequently attended Cumberland University in Lebanon, Tennessee, where he earned his law degree in 1931. Collins married Mary Call Darby in 1932, at a time when Collins first sought public office as the Leon County Prosecutor. He lost the election by 267 votes, but his political career was about to skyrocket.<sup>26</sup>

In 1934, when Collins was just 25, he was elected to the Florida House of Representatives from the Democratic Party. He was reelected in 1936 and 1938, and elected to the State Senate in 1940 in order to complete the unexpired term of William C. Hodges who had died in office. Collins was reelected in 1942, but resigned to

<sup>24</sup> Letter from M.S. Wyeth to the Honorable Victor E. Anderson, Governor of the State of Nebraska dated August 4, 1955.

<sup>25</sup> Interview between Mary Call Collins and Ellen J. Uguccioni, November 3, 2005.

<sup>26</sup> Menton, pp. 66-67.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 10 Florida Governor's Mansion  
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida

---

serve in the Navy during World War II. When he returned home to Tallahassee following the war, Collins was reelected to the Florida Senate in 1946 and in 1950.<sup>27</sup>

When Governor Dan McCarty died in September 1953, Senate President Charley Johns was made "Acting Governor" until the gubernatorial election was held in 1954. Collins ran against Johns in the Democratic primaries and bested Johns to become the Democratic Party's candidate for governor. LeRoy Collins won the election and became Florida's 33<sup>rd</sup> governor on January 4, 1955.

Above all else, Governor Collins was the epitome of honesty in government, and his popularity throughout the state was unprecedented. In 1954, the United States Supreme Court ruled in the case of *Brown vs. the Board of Education in Topeka (Kansas)* which struck down the 1896 doctrine that allowed "separate but equal" public facilities. That decision primarily focused on public schools, but implied that segregation was not permissible in other public facilities. That decision created a firestorm in the segregated southern states, and the national spotlight was shed on the civil disobedience primarily concentrated in Georgia and Alabama.

During his campaign for governor in the 1956 election the governor took a strong stance on his position with regard to school segregation. As governor, he said: "We will have segregation in this state by lawful and peaceful means. ... We will not have our state torn asunder by rioting and disorder and violence. If you want a governor who is going to seek to have white people hating colored people, and colored people hating white people, then you do not want LeRoy Collins."<sup>28</sup> Collins swept up his rivals in the Democratic primary, breaking all records as the polls gave him 432,000 votes as opposed to the 400,000 aggregate total for his five opponents. With his reelection in November 1956, Governor Collins became the first Florida governor to serve consecutive terms. Because of his moderate course concerning integration, he spared the state from the violent turbulence experienced in other states in the Deep South.

Collins emphasized the role of education and worked to diversify the state's economy. The governor sponsored educational television and the enhancement of Florida's school system from grade school through to university education. Governor Collins served two terms as the chairman of the Southern Regional Education Board. Following his two terms as governor, Collins became president of the National Association of Broadcasters, but resigned his post when President Lyndon Johnson tapped him to become the first Director of the Community Relations Service under the 1964 Civil Rights Act. Governor Collins ran for the United States Senate in 1968 but was defeated in the general election. Governor Collins died at his home, "The Grove" in March, 1991.

Governor Farris Bryant succeeded Collins, and was inaugurated on January 3, 1961. It was during Governor Bryant's term that the finishing touches were added to the mansion. In a recent interview Governor and Mrs.

---

<sup>27</sup> The Florida Handbook 1983-84, 281-282.

<sup>28</sup> "Call for Collins" *Time Magazine*, May 21, 1956.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 11 Florida Governor's Mansion  
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida

---

Julia Bryant's daughters, Adair Bryant Simon and Cecilia Bryant Lipsey, who were just 10 and 14 at the time their father was elected, explained that upon their move into the mansion, there was still a feeling that it was unfinished.<sup>29</sup> It was during Governor Bryant's administration that the mansion can be considered completely built. Bryant left office on January 5, 1965.

**HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE**

Demolition of the old mansion began in August 1955, and by January 1956, with all the details worked out to the client's and architect's satisfaction, construction began in earnest. The contractor selected through a bid process was J.O. Carlile, a Tallahassee builder. The local architectural firm of Prentiss, Huddleston and Associates was also hired to serve as Wyeth's on-site representative.<sup>30</sup> Governor and Mrs. Collins temporarily moved back to "The Grove" during the construction phase. The governor maintained an office in the basement of his home where he conducted matters of state.

Governor Collins made it quite clear that the mansion's interior arrangements should serve three functions: (1) to provide independent family living quarters so that the more elegant state function areas could be spared the wear and tear of family use; and (2) to provide spacious areas for State receptions, dinners and other public functions; and (3) to provide office accommodations so that business conferences and other work could be conducted in the mansion without interfering with family uses.

By comparing the floor plan of the 1907 governor's mansion, and current mansion layout (Figure 2), the expanded public space is evident, as is the separation from independent family quarters. The spacious reception room and dining room can accommodate numerous guests. The location of a VIP guest room provides separation and privacy for the guest but also allows private access to the informal Florida Room. The ground floor office space for the governor as well as staff, provides a fully functional work area within the executive residence. The support buildings are also critical to the public use of the mansion. The cabana building provides garage and storage space, and added guest quarters to accommodate the expanded activities within the mansion. The horticultural services and greenhouse support the upkeep of the grounds including the ornamental garden beds that surround the mansion, and the flowering and potted plants within the mansion. Their high level of maintenance is in keeping with upholding the dignified ambiance of this public state facility.

The mansion continues to serve as a center of governmental hospitality with events held year round on a weekly and bi-weekly cycle. Many events are hosted outside on the grounds and in the Manatee courtyard. In 2005 twenty-five to thirty state functions were held with over three-thousand guests, and twenty-five private functions with over one-thousand five hundred guests.

---

<sup>29</sup> Interview between Adair Bryant Simons and Cecilia Bryant Lipsey with Ellen Ugucconi, November 3, 2005.

<sup>30</sup> Letter from Frank Moor to James L. Cogar, dated July 26, 1956 "Frank Moor Folder, Strozier Special Collections.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 12 Florida Governor's Mansion  
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida

---

Reflecting the governor's expanded role in governance and state wide development, Governor Collins cultivated a progressive image for himself and the state. He promoted education on all levels, and was able to maintain social stability during the growing racial segregation movement. He encouraged the creation of the Florida Development Commission, the International Trade Department, State Advertising Commission, and Industrial Services Division. Numerous national magazines ran articles emphasizing various attractive aspects of Florida. Collins served as chairman of the Southern Governor's Conference and the National Governor's Conference. The governor and the State of Florida had gained the nation's and investor's favorable attention.

While the mansion was nearing general completion, Governor Collins was facing a re-election in November 1956 and was busy campaigning for his second term. He made political history in Florida when he defeated five Democratic candidates (including former Governor Fuller Warren) and became the first Florida governor to win a first primary victory. He ran against Republican William A. Washburne, Jr. in the general election, winning by an almost 3-1 margin. The newly reelected governor attended his second inauguration on January 8, 1957. Although the interiors remained unfinished, the mansion was opened to the public for the very first time that day.<sup>31</sup>

The next important decision was the selection of an interior designer that could continue the 19<sup>th</sup> century theme set by the architectural design. As so often happens, the consideration of James Cogar as the mansion's decorator was a consequence of serendipity. Mrs. John H. Phipps, a member of the Florida Governor's Mansion Advisory Commission, was a friend of Mary French Rockefeller, wife of Laurance S. Rockefeller (1910-2004) financier, philanthropist and conservationist. Laurance was the son of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and brother to Nelson Rockefeller. Beginning in the late 1920s, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. was the man who almost single-handedly financed and directed the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia's 18<sup>th</sup> century capital.

In a letter to Mrs. Phipps, Mary Rockefeller wrote: I just learned from Nelson (Rockefeller) that the best decorator at Williamsburg was James Cogar, who now has a gallery in Williamsburg, and can be reached there...Nelson said this man was really the one who had the best ideas and fine taste.<sup>32</sup>

Although the mansion commission preferred to employ a Florida decorator, the highly regarded Cogar who was instrumental in the creation of the nation's premier outdoor historical museum was too great a possibility. Cogar was invited to Tallahassee to meet the commission in June 1956. In accepting the invitation Cogar wrote: "I should like to explain that I do not consider that I am a decorator in the strict sense of the word. For

---

<sup>31</sup> "Tallahassee Women Set to Greet Visitors at New Mansion" *The Tallahassee Democrat*, January 6, 1957.

<sup>32</sup> Letter from Mary Rockefeller, "The Eyrie" Sea Harbor, Maine to Mrs. Phipps, n.d. "Frank Moor Folder" Strozier Special Collections.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 13 Florida Governor's Mansion  
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida

---

seventeen years I was Curator of Colonial Williamsburg which included not only work of a decorating nature, but considerable research on the projects which were undertaken and intensive study of period decoration."<sup>33</sup>

In a letter to Chairman Moor in June 1956, Cogar explained his approach to the Mansion's decoration. He wrote: "My overall plan for the Governor's Mansion would be to have it a dignified interior, painted in a harmonious color scheme, furnished in good taste with pieces of character, and although an official residence, give it the feeling of a gracious home of quiet beauty that would please but not overpower those that were entertained there."<sup>34</sup>

His ideas were clearly consistent with the commission and with Governor and Mrs. Collins, so in August 1956, Cogar's contract was signed. The contract provisions obligated him to decorate the entire mansion with the exception of the kitchen, service areas and pantries. "Decoration" included all the choices of rugs, carpeting, draperies, furniture, upholstery, accessories, and colors, including colors for the walls and ceilings. His fee was \$8,000 plus expenses.<sup>35</sup>

Mr. Cogar was informed that the legislature would appropriate between \$75,000 and \$125,000 to furnish and decorate the mansion. They actually appropriated \$100,000. With that budget, Cogar decided that the mansion would benefit from the use of antiques, but acknowledged that for the more heavily used state rooms, reproduction furniture made more sense. Cogar left on a buying trip to the British Isles in August 1956, and there purchased many of the pieces that would grace the mansion. He used the Kittinger Furniture Company of Buffalo, New York, a well-respected firm that had been employed at Williamsburg, to furnish the reproductions.<sup>36</sup>

The Governor and Mrs. Collins moved from The Grove to the new Florida Governor's Mansion in mid-April, 1957.<sup>37</sup> The landscaping and the areas to be paved were still incomplete. Brick was to be used to pave the curving driveway and walkways. State architect-engineer Robert Brown told the Commission that it was nigh impossible to lay the brick for the curving driveway with the patterns usually laid for rectangular patios and terraces.<sup>38</sup> The solution to the dilemma came from the City of Tampa. From there, the state not only obtained the brick salvaged when the old trolley tracks were removed, but also the men who could actually lay them in

---

<sup>33</sup> Letter from James L. Cogar to the Frank Moor, dated May 14, 1956. "Frank Moor Folder, Strozier Special Collections.

<sup>34</sup> Letter from James L. Cogar to Frank Moor, dated June 18, 1956. "Frank Moor Folder" Strozier Special Collections.

<sup>35</sup> Contract between the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions of the State of Florida and James L. Cogar of Williamsburg, State of Virginia, executed August 9, 1956. Collection: Florida Governor's Mansion.

<sup>36</sup> <http://www.kittingerfurniture.com/history.htm>.

<sup>37</sup> " 'Roy' and Mary Call Give Editors Preview of Governor's Mansion" *Mount Dora, Lake County, Florida*. April 18, 1957.

<sup>38</sup> Letter from Robert Brown to the Florida Governor's Mansion Commission dated December 7, 1956.



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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 14 Florida Governor's Mansion  
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida

---

the desired patterns. Mrs. Collins later said that she was so impressed with Tampa's contribution that she did not think that there was any way to adequately thank them.<sup>39</sup>

Mrs. Collins took a great interest in the choice of plantings for the mansion. She was a woman ahead of her time in her landscaping opinions. Above all, she wanted to showcase Florida's native plant species, avoiding any exotics that though colorful, were not indigenous to this special place. Mrs. Collins thought the striking contrast produced by white flowers against the green lawn and shrubs particularly appealing.

Commission Advisory members Mrs. Phipps and Mrs. Shaw persuaded landscape architect Henry Shaw from Florida State University to donate his time to the mansion project. They further convinced the Florida Nurserymen and Growers Association to donate untold numbers of plant materials, trees and shrubs for the beautification of the grounds.<sup>40</sup>

The Florida Governor's Mansion, a mid-century masterpiece, has to date become the residence of eleven governors and their families. As administrations changed, so too did the mansion, reflecting the personal preferences and lifestyles of the men and women who became its stewards. The mansion's rich and relatively young history is testament to the exceptional leaders who have called it home.

**ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT and SIGNIFICANCE**

**Greek Revival Architecture**

The design for both The Hermitage and the Florida Governor's Mansion is described as "Greek Revival," a style whose popularity coincided with the antebellum (before the Civil War) period particularly in the nation's southern states. The style is named for its relationship with ancient Greek architecture, and the designs are most closely associated with temple and public architecture. A frequent design element found on about a quarter of all Greek Revival designs are colossal porticos that extends across the main elevation and that frequently terminates in a pediment. Columns carry the entablature and support the second story balconies. Central entry doors commonly have side lights and full transoms. Decorative details such as egg and dart and dentiled moldings are direct references to their original Greek prototypes.

The Florida Governor's Mansion was designed by one of Florida's most renowned architects, and while inspired by the 19<sup>th</sup> century Nashville plantation house of Andrew Jackson, it makes its own unique statement in the way in which it differs from The Hermitage. The Florida Governor's Mansion's magnificent setting in Tallahassee at the crest of a hill surrounded by lush grounds harks back to Florida's antebellum era, when as a territory the population centers of Florida were concentrated in the north. The attention to the interior and their

---

<sup>39</sup> Interview with Mrs. Collins, November 2005.

<sup>40</sup> Minutes of the Florida Governor's Mansion Advisory Commission, Collection: The Florida Governor's Mansion.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 15 Florida Governor's Mansion  
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida

---

authenticity was as critical a concern as the architecture itself. The choice of James Lowry Cogar as the interior designer was a masterstroke by Governor Leroy Collins, Mary Call Collins, and the Florida Governor's Mansion Advisory Commission. Lowry was the leading expert in American 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century interiors.

The similarities of the Governor's Mansion to Andrew Jackson's Hermitage are obvious at first glance, principally due to the scale, and the portico which dominates the main elevation. However, closer inspection illustrates the differences between the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century Hermitage, and the mid-1950s Florida Governor's Mansion. The Hermitage is constructed of masonry and is solid, heavy and restrained. The Governor's Mansion is constructed of brick, a lighter material that is less restrained in its formality. The pavilions that extend from the Hermitage are directly connected to the main block, whereas in the Florida Governor's Mansion, Wyeth extends the building through the use of transitional wings that connect with the pavilions, spreading the building out across the grounds. The visual impact of that extension is clearly different from the Hermitage, and evidences Wyeth's ability to depart from his inspiration to define his own ideas regarding the overall design.

**Marion Sims Wyeth, (1889-1982)**

Marion Sims Wyeth was born into a highly successful and educated family. His grandfather, J. Marion Sims, founded New York's Women's Hospital and his father, John Wyeth, founded New York's Polyclinic Hospital. Before coming to Florida to design the palatial mansions of the wealthy, Wyeth had an enviable education and apprenticeships with some of the most influential and successful architects practicing during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Wyeth graduated from Princeton University in 1910, and went immediately to Paris where he studied at the *Ecole des Beaux Arts* until 1914. Wyeth was one of the few Americans studying there who was actually awarded a diploma. Paris was the center of the art world, and the *Ecole*, founded in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, was the preeminent seat of learning for any who called themselves an artist or architect. The school was divided into an Academy of Painting and Sculpture, and the Academy of Architecture. The *Ecole* stressed the importance of classical art and architecture, and the study of Greek and Roman precedents was paramount in their disciplined approach. In fact the Beaux-Arts style of architecture is named for the school. It was a bombastic architecture, perfectly suited for the rising barons of industrial America in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Following his return to New York, Wyeth worked for Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue (1869-1924) for a short time. Goodhue was particularly adept at Gothic Revival designs, and is credited with the buildings of the US Military Academy at West Point, and the Nebraska State Capitol in Lincoln.

Wyeth's next assignment surely influenced his decision to work in Florida. He apprenticed with the firm of John M. Carrere and Thomas Hastings in 1916. Earlier, Carrere and Hastings had been apprenticed to the firm of McKim, Mead and White, the most influential architectural firm in the nation at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 16 Florida Governor's Mansion  
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida

---

Henry Flagler, the Standard Oil partner of John D. Rockefeller, and Florida East Coast Railroad baron, hired Carrere and Hastings to design his magnificent Ponce de Leon Hotel in St. Augustine, completed in 1888. As evidence of the esteem in which they were held, in 1901 Flagler also hired the firm to design his own residence, "Whitehall," in Palm Beach.

Wyeth moved to Palm Beach in 1919, and formed his own company when the town was just beginning its ascendancy in becoming the winter capital of the wealthy and influential. At that time there was only one architect in practice, the legendary Addison Mizner. He continued to maintain an office in New York with life-long friend Frederick Rhinelander King, who studied in Paris with Wyeth. Wyeth was commissioned to design a host of mansions in Palm Beach for clients that included Edward F. Hutton, Clarence Geist and Jay F. Carlisle.<sup>41</sup> Among his major commissions outside of the Town of Palm Beach are: the J.R. Parrot Residence, Jacksonville (1923), and "Los Cedros," the Colonel Raymond C. Turck Residence, Ortega area of Jacksonville (1924). Author Dr. Donald Curl in his book Mizner's Florida, gives us some understanding of just how popular Wyeth was by reporting: "In a career that spanned over fifty years, Wyeth designed houses for practically every street in Palm Beach."

Although Florida's real estate boom collapsed by 1927, it did not substantially affect Wyeth, as he was licensed to practice in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Illinois and Pennsylvania. His wide-ranging commissions included the Church of the Epiphany, New York City (1926,) the plantation for Walker P. Inman in Georgetown, South Carolina (1935), The Worthington Scranton Residence in Scranton, Pennsylvania (1940), and the Doris Dukes Residence, "Shangri-La" (a *tour de force* of Islamic inspiration), in Honolulu, Hawaii (1936.) Wyeth had formed a partnership with Frederick King in 1934, and William Johnson joined the firm in 1944. Wyeth, King & Johnson maintained offices in both New York and Palm Beach.

Over the course of his long career, Wyeth is said to have had over 700 commissions. In 1954 Wyeth was the first Palm Beach architect to be elected a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, for his "notable contribution in the field of design." He was elected the same year as the renowned Mies Van der Rohe, an early leader in the creation and practice of the International Style.

It was suitable then, that this master of design was selected for the most important residential commission that the State of Florida had to offer--the design for the new Governor's Mansion in Tallahassee. Wyeth would bring to bear all of his previous training and his knowledge of classical architecture. His appreciation for rich finishes and decorative touches along with his overarching understanding of the formality necessary for the ceremonial function of the mansion would seamlessly meld with its equally important function as a home and sanctuary for the families of the state's chief executive.

---

<sup>41</sup> Koyl, George S. Ed. American Architects Directory 1962. Sponsored by the American Institute of Architects (New York: RR Bowker Company) 1962, 784.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 17 Florida Governor's Mansion  
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida

---

**James Lowry Cogar (1907-1987)**

The choice of Cogar as the interior designer was yet another achievement of the commission. James Lowry Cogar (1907-1987) was a 1927 graduate of the University of Kentucky, where his studies included a number of art courses. In 1929 he received his Master's Degree from Harvard University in the study of American social history. He later attended Yale for a year, taking courses at the School of Architecture.<sup>42</sup> He became the first curator at Williamsburg in 1931, and held that post until 1948.

Williamsburg, Virginia, was the nation's first large-scale outdoor museum project. England had established a colony in Williamsburg as early as 1683 when the first Bruton Parish Church was constructed. Just ten years later King William III and Queen Mary II granted a charter for the College of William and Mary. In 1699, the colonial capital was moved from Jamestown to Williamsburg, originally named "Middle Plantation." Not only was the city rich in its representation of life in this 18<sup>th</sup> century British colony, it is also inextricably linked to the first stirrings of American independence. It was here in 1765 that Patrick Henry delivered his "Stamp Act Speech" in the House of Burgesses, and in 1774 was the meeting place for the First Continental Congress. Following the American Revolution, Thomas Jefferson moved the capital to Richmond for better security.<sup>43</sup> In the intervening years, Williamsburg grew with the times, new buildings were constructed, and many of the original British Colonial buildings were lost. In 1924 the Reverend W.A.R. Goodwin, rector of the Episcopal Bruton Parish Church, met with John D. Rockefeller Jr., heir to the Standard Oil Empire, and enlisted his support to restore the Colonial Capitol. During the restoration, almost 600 non-period buildings were demolished, 88 original 18<sup>th</sup> century buildings were restored, and an additional 500 buildings were reconstructed using the exacting measurements and details gleaned from historical records and archaeological evidence. The level of detail and obsession with exactitude called for a man like James Lowry Cogar, who recreated furnishings, colors and décor for the buildings. While at Williamsburg, Cogar was greatly involved in the work on the Wythe House, the Governor's Palace, the Capitol and the Raleigh Tavern.<sup>44</sup>

Just five years after completing his work for the Governor's Mansion, Cogar began a project that was equally as challenging as the Williamsburg restoration project. Cogar returned to his native Kentucky to take the helm at Shakertown at Pleasant Hill (a National Historic Landmark District). Cogar became executive director of Shaker Village, where he helped restore the buildings for the operation of a self-sufficient outdoor historical museum. Cogar remained in his post until 1974 when he retired.<sup>45</sup>

---

<sup>42</sup> Ibid.

<sup>43</sup> <http://www.americanparknetwork.com/parkinfo/cw/history/restore/.html>.

<sup>44</sup> Ratliff, Diane. "The Preservation of Pleasant Hill" National Park Service CRM No 9, 2001 pp.38-40.

<sup>45</sup> Hewlett, Jennifer. "Preservationist James Cogar Dies" *The Lexington Herald-Leader* (KY), January 15, 1987. B8

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 18 Florida Governor's Mansion  
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida

---

The contributions James Lowry Cogar made resulted in an executive mansion for Florida that fully conveys the dignity of the office of the governor and the expanded role given to the station of Chief Executive in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

**Criteria Consideration "G"**

The period of significance for the Florida Governor's Mansion extends from 1956 until 1964 to include the period when the present Governor's Mansion and its support facilities were executed and completed. While construction of the mansion was substantially completed during the second term of Governor LeRoy Collins, it was not until his successor, Governor Farris Bryant (1961-1965), that several buildings vital to the operation of the mansion were constructed.<sup>46</sup>

The cabana/garage/guest apartment, building was constructed in 1962 and retains a great continuity of design with the mansion. The building also provides storage for state functions. The greenhouse and horticultural services provided on the block to the south are integral to the appearance and intended ambiance of the grounds and interiors of the mansion. Flowers and potted plant arrangements are used extensively in the decoration of public access spaces and for state functions. The greenhouse replaced an earlier one in poor condition in 1964.

The auxiliary buildings, including the greenhouse and the multiple garages and apartment finished in 1964, were vitally important to the efficient operation of the mansion. Although they were built less than fifty years ago, their relationship, both from the standpoint of design and function, are inextricably linked to the operations of the mansion.

---

<sup>46</sup> Lustig, Barb. "Each Governor Leaves Mark in Mansion" Tallahassee Democrat, January 15, 1967, 4D

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 1 Florida Governor's Mansion, Tallahassee  
Leon County, Florida

---

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- Chiles, Rhea, ed. 700 North Adams Street, Tallahassee: The Florida Governor's Mansion Foundation, 1997.
- Dunn, Hampton. Yesterday's Tallahassee, Miami: E.A. Seemann Publishing, Inc. 1974.
- Evans, John E. Time for Florida: Report on the Administration of Farris Bryant, Governor 1961-1965, Self-published, 1965.
- Gannon, Michael, ed. The New History of Florida, Gainesville, Florida: University Press of Florida, 1996.
- Horn, Stanley, "The Hermitage, Home of Andrew Jackson," in Alderson, William T. and Robert M. McBride, editors, Landmarks of Tennessee History, Nashville: Tennessee Historical Society, 1965.
- Koyl, George S., ed, American Architects Directory 1962, New York: R.R. Bowker Co., 1962.
- Hewlett, Jennifer, "Preservationist James Cogar Dies," Lexington Herald-Leader, January 15, 1987.
- Lustig, Barb, "Each Governor Leaves Mark in Mansion," Tallahassee Democrat, January 15, 1967, 4D.
- Menton, Jane Aurell. The Grove: A Florida Home through Seven Generations. Tallahassee: Sentry Press, 1998.
- Morimino, Gary R. Land of Sunshine, State of Dreams: A Social History of Modern Florida. Gainesville, Florida: The University Press of Florida, 2005.
- Morris, Allen. The Florida Handbook. Tallahassee: Peninsular Publishing Company, 1945-1965.
- Rachter, Peter, "Inaugural Reglections," Tallahassee Democrat, Jan. 1, 1979.
- Ratliff, Diane, "The Preservation of Pleasant Hill," National Park Service CRM, #9, 2001.
- "Size and Dignity Emphasized in New Executive Mansion," Miami Herald, June 12, 1955.
- "Tallahassee Women Set to Greet Visitors at New Mansion," Tallahassee Democrat, Jan. 6, 1957.
- Tebeau, Carlton. A History of Florida. Coral Gables, Florida: University of Miami Press, 1971.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number     9         2     Florida Governor's Mansion, Tallahassee  
Leon County, Florida

---

Tebeau, Charlton W. and Ruby Leach Carson. Florida from Indian Trail to Space Age: A History. Delray Beach, Florida: Southern Publishing Company, 1965.

Time Magazine, "Call for Collins," May 21, 1956.

Winter Haven News Chief, April 15, 1956.

**Archival Documents**

Board of Commissioners of State Institutions of the State of Florida, contract with James L. Cogar, August 9, 1956. "Governor's Mansion Collection," Florida State Archives.

Brown, Robert, letter to Florida Governor's Mansion Commission, December 7, 1956.

Bryant, Farris, letter to D.E. Britt, Jr., December 3, 1962. Florida Governor's Mansion Archives.

Cogar, James L., letter to Frank Moor, May 14, 1956; June 18, 1956. "Frank Moor Folder," Strozier Collection, Florida State Archives.

Keyes, Walter E., letter to Gov. Daniel McCarty, February 23, 1953. Florida State Archives.

"Minutes of the Governors Mansion Commission," (1955-64), Series 756, Carton 153, Florida State Archives.

Moor, Frank, letter to James L. Cogar, July 26, 1956. "Frank Moor Folder," Strozier Collection, Florida State Archives.

Rockefeller, Mary, letter to Mrs. Phipps, n.d., "Frank Moor Folder," Strozier Collection, Florida State Archives.

Wyeth, M.S., letter to Gov. Victor E. Anderson, August 4, 1955. Florida State Archives.

**Interviews**

Collins, Mrs. Mary Call, with Ellen Uguccioni, November 3, 2005.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number     9         3     Florida Governor's Mansion, Tallahassee  
Leon County, Florida

---

Graham, Mrs. Adele, and Mrs. Arva Moore Parks McCabe, with Ellen Uguccioni, December 15, 2005.

Lipsey, Cecilia Bryant, and Adair Bryant Simon, with Ellen Uguccioni, November 2, 2005.



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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>	Florida Governor's Mansion, Tallahassee Leon County, Florida
----------------	-----------	----------	---

---

**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

Lots 3,4,9,10,15,16,21,22, and in the Long Grove Addition to the City of Tallahassee, Florida according to the Plat drawn by Overton Bernard, recorded in Deed Book "BB" Page 592, Records of Leon County, Florida , in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Leon County Florida being a subdivision of a part of the southeast quarter, Section 25, Township One, North Range 1 West. Parcel #2125450000030.

Also Lots 173, 174, 175, in the North Addition to the City of Tallahassee, Florida according to the Plat as recorded in Plat Book 1, page 11, Records of Leon County, Florida in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Leon County, Florida. Parcel #2136401733865.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The boundary encompasses the land historically associated with the Florida Governor's Mansion, and excludes portions of property that were acquired and developed outside the period of significance.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number      Photo                      1                      Florida Governor's Mansion, Tallahassee,  
   Leon County, Florida

---

**PHOTOGRAPHIC LIST**

1. Florida Governor's Mansion, 700 N. Adams Street, Tallahassee
2. Leon County, Florida
3. Ray Stanyard
4. November 2005
5. Governor's Mansion Archives
6. Mansion east lawn, looking west
7. Photo #1 of 28

Items 1 – 5 are the same for the following photographs unless indicated.

6. Duval Street and First Avenue, looking southeast
7. Photo #2 of 28
  
6. Adams and Brevard Streets, looking north
7. Photo #3 of 28
  
6. Brevard and Duval Streets, looking north
7. Photo #4 of 28
  
6. Brevard Street, looking north
7. Photo #5 of 28
  
6. "Florida's Finest" sculpture in park, looking south
7. Photo #6 of 28
  
3. Photographer unknown
4. c. 1957
6. East elevation, driveway and lawn, looking northwest
7. Photo #7 of 28
  
6. Central block of east elevation, looking west
7. Photo #8 of 28

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Photo \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ Florida Governor's Mansion, Tallahassee,  
Leon County, Florida

---

6. East elevation, looking west  
7. Photo #9 of 28

6. West elevation, looking east  
7. Photo #10 of 28

6. South end of west elevation, looking east  
7. Photo #11 of 28

6. North end of west elevation and north elevation, looking southeast  
7. Photo #12 of 28

6. Interior, entrance hall, looking north  
7. Photo #13 of 28

6. State dining room, looking east  
7. Photo #14 of 28

6. State reception room, looking west  
7. Photo #15 of 28

6. Florida room, looking southwest  
7. Photo #16 of 28

6. Cabana/garages/apartment building and pool enclosure, looking southwest  
7. Photo #17 of 28

6. Cabana, looking west  
7. Photo #18 of 28

6. Guest apartment, looking southwest  
7. Photo #19 of 28

6. Pool and enclosure, looking west  
7. Photo #20 of 28

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Photo \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ Florida Governor's Mansion, Tallahassee,  
Leon County, Florida

---

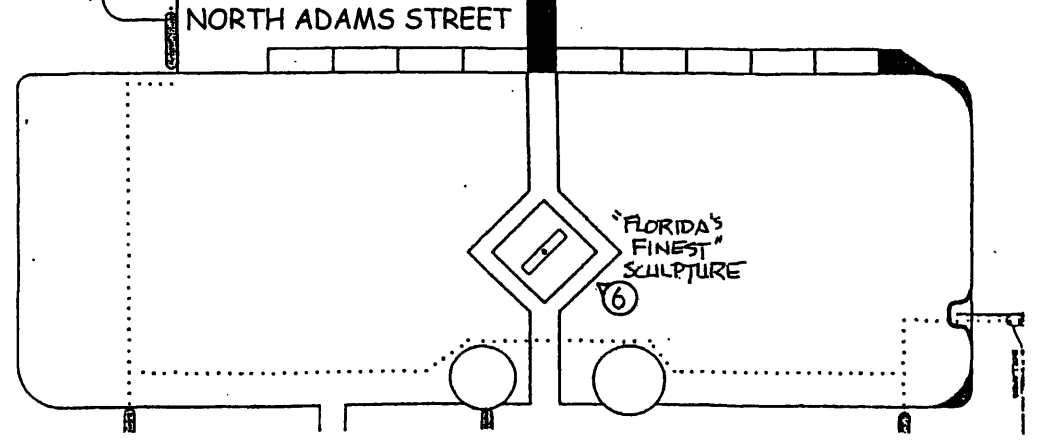
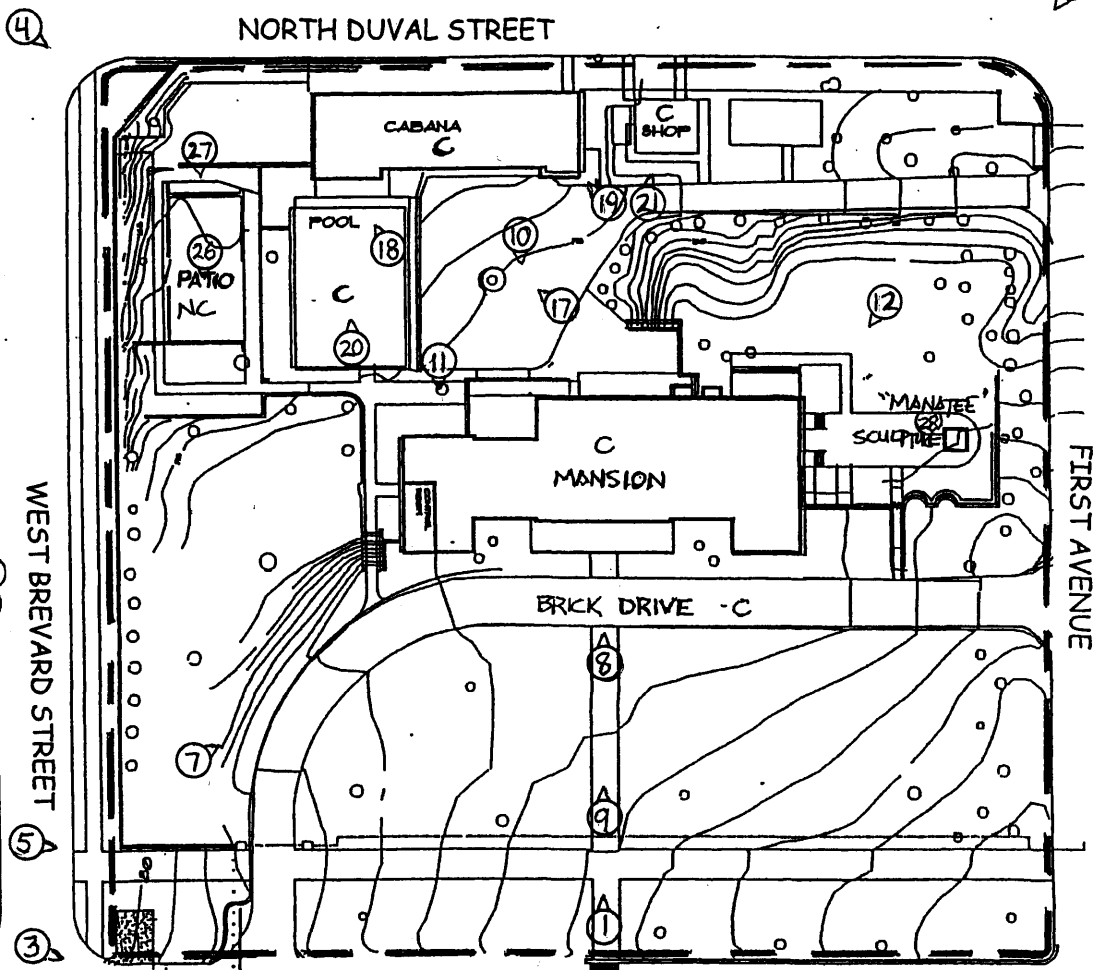
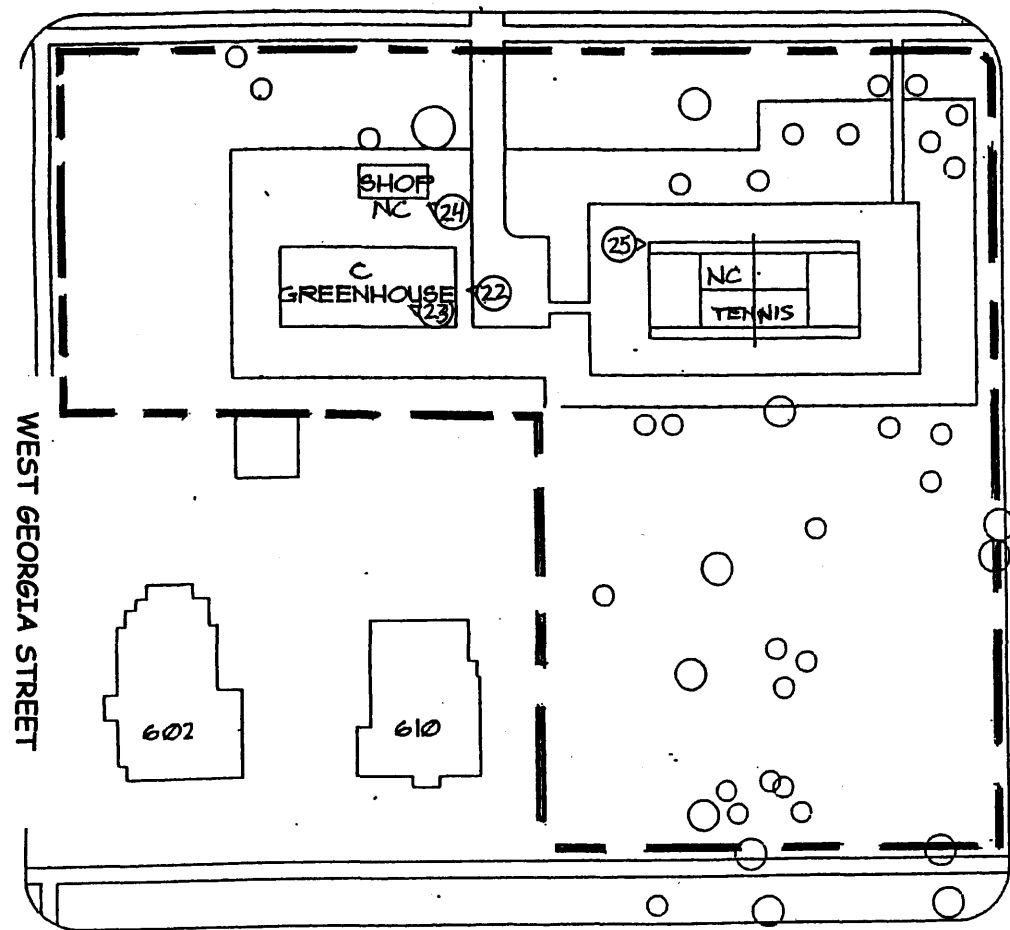
- 6. Tool shed building, looking west
- 7. Photo #21 of 28
  
- 6. Greenhouse, looking south
- 7. Photo #22 of 28
  
- 6. Greenhouse interior, looking southwest
- 7. Photo #23 of 28
  
- 6. Garden tool shed, non-contributing, looking south
- 7. Photo #24 of 28
  
- 6. Tennis court, non-contributing, looking north
- 7. Photo #25 of 28
  
- 6. Brick patio with gazebo, non-contributing, looking east
- 7. Photo #26 of 28
  
- 6. Patio with fountain and steps, non-contributing, looking east
- 7. Photo #27 of 28
  
- 6. "Manatee Dance" sculpture, non-contributing, looking north
- 7. Photo #28 of 28

Figure 1. The Hermitage, c.1955, Florida Governor's Mansion Archives

Figure 2. Governor's Mansion plans, 1907 and 1956 comparison

**FLORIDA GOVERNOR'S MANSION**  
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida  
**Locator Map**

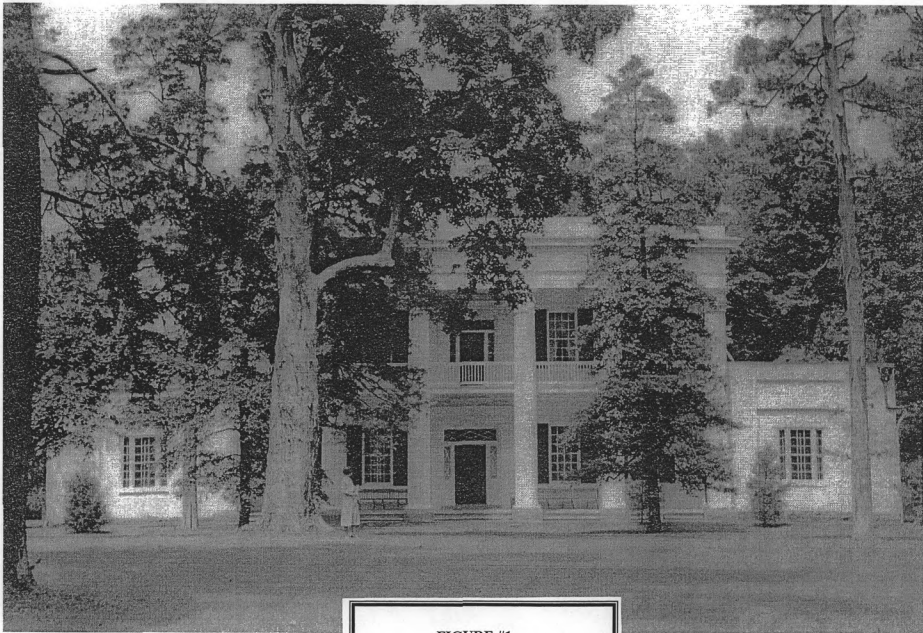




SITE PLAN -  
SCALE 1" = 30'-0"

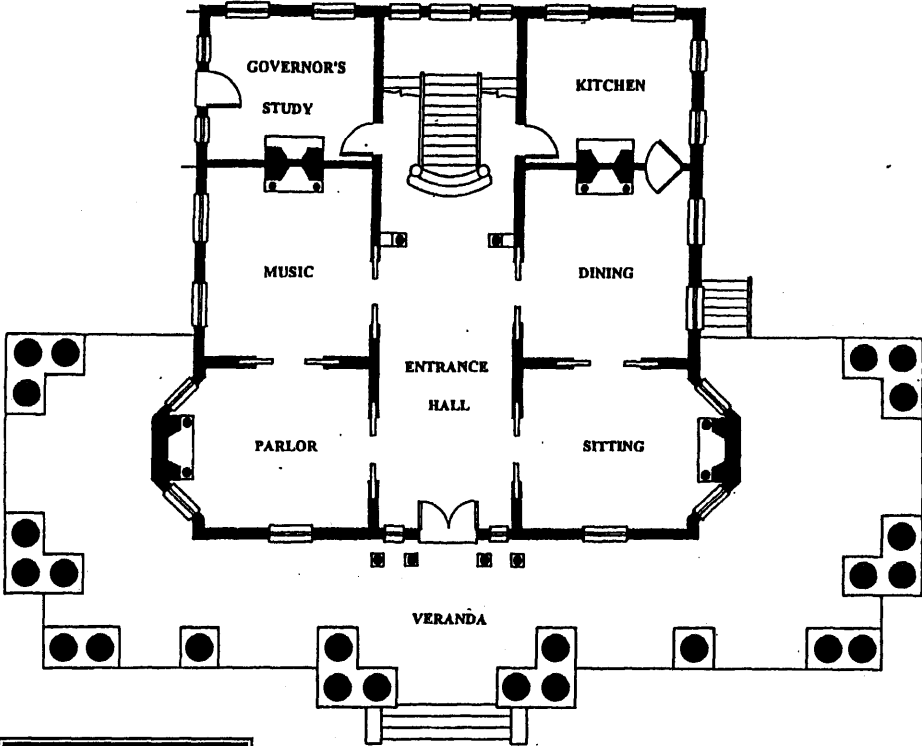
**GOVERNOR'S MANSION**  
Tallahassee, Leon Co., FL  
National Register Boundary  
Photo Diagram





**FIGURE #1**  
**The Hermitage of Andrew Jackson**

**GOVERNOR'S MANSION**  
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida  
**1907 PLAN**



**GOVERNOR'S MANSION**  
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida  
**1956 PLAN**

**FIGURE #2**

