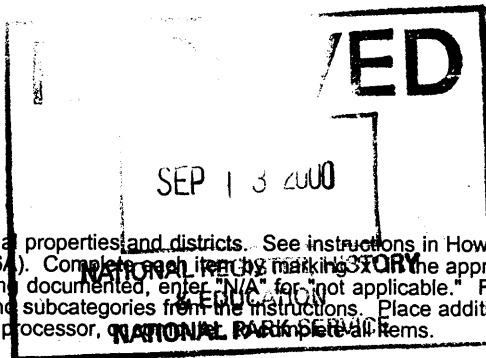


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 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 SMOKY HOLLOW HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number various

N/A not for publication

city or town Tallahassee

N/A vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Leon code 073 zip code 32301

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.)

Janet Snyder Matthews 8/31/2000
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) _____

for M. J. M. M. 10/27/00
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
14	0	buildings
0	0	sites
3	0	structures
0	0	objects
17	0	total

Name of related multiple property listings

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

"N/A"

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

RELIGION: church

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: frame vernacular

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls WOOD

roof ASPHALT

other

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

ETHNIC HERITAGE: BLACK

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1906-1950

Significant Dates

1906

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Fisher, Junious - Guddenrath

McCray, Henry - VanBrunt, Richard

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

#

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approx. 2.38

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	6	7	6	2	0	0	0	3	3	7	0	1	2	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 Althemese Barnes/Robert O. Jones, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date September 2000

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

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name various

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1 **SMOKY HOLLOW HISTORIC DISTRICT
Tallahassee, Leon County, FL**

SUMMARY

The Smoky Hollow Historic District is in Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida. The district is roughly bounded by East Lafayette Street on the north, the CSX railroad tracks on the west, Myers Park on the south, and Myers Park Lane on the east. The district occupies 2.38 acres and includes 17 contributing resources: 13 residences, 1 church, and 3 outbuildings. The contributing resources are one-story frame vernacular buildings that exhibit various forms.

SETTING

"Smoky Hollow," sometimes spelled "Smokey Hollow," is a colloquial term used by Tallahassee residents to refer to an African American neighborhood situated east of downtown Tallahassee. Most of it was located directly southeast of the state capitol. The term was not derived from a subdivision or legal plat, but from the tendency of smoke from wood stoves and a municipal incinerator in the area to settle in the low lands along a stream called the St. Augustine Branch. The local term, "Smoky Hollow," was in use at least as early as 1912, when it was referred to in a February 26, 1912 issue of the Tallahassee newspaper, the Semi-Weekly True Democrat. It was also used in the May 13, 1919 issue of the Weekly True Democrat, and again in a Federal Writers Project piece that was drafted in 1937 (Anderson 1937:n.p.).

Black residency within the area varied in extent and density over time, with the greatest expansion of population occurring from the 1890s through the 1920s. As early as 1894, a visiting naturalist, Bradford Torrey, commented on the settlement of Blacks along the St. Augustine Road that ran east from the capitol. According to Torrey, Blacks kept tenant farms across the railroad tracks on the higher ground and plateau along the road (Torrey 1894:[151-160]). Lafayette Street east of the railroad had several houses, as well as a cluster of frame houses immediately east of the railroad, that were built in the 1910s and 1920s. An older small farm with a house was directly north of Lafayette Street and the cluster of houses. The farmhouse remained well into the twentieth century (see attached Neighborhood Map by Fisher). Another part of Smoky Hollow, containing the Church of God, existed two blocks east of the capitol, along Gadsden Street, and along Madison Street, just north of the Caroline Brevard School and the City Water Works. Settlement continued to the east along what is now Myers Park Drive to the Seaboard Railroad (See Aero-View of Tallahassee, 1926). The lowland streets, Suwannee and Franklin Boulevard, were lined with frame homes. Blacks occupied houses and rental units along these streets, north to College Avenue by the 1960s.

That Smoky Hollow extended east beyond the railroad tracks is further demonstrated through the memories of former residents and in church records. In 1981, an interview with ninety-year-old Dr. Lawrence Foote, for whom the Foote-Hillyer Administration Building in the Florida A & M College Historic District (NR 1996) is named, appeared in the Tallahassee Democrat. Foote had been a local physician beginning in 1926, and owned many rental houses in Smoky Hollow. Recalling his boyhood home, he said, "I used to live in Smokey Hollow as a kid. It's all cleared out now, over where the Department of Transportation Building [the Hayden Burns Burns Building] now is. Maybe there's a little of it left on the other side of the tracks"

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Tallahassee, Leon County, FL**

(Lindstrom 1981). In 1996, Capital Outlook, a weekly newspaper, reviewed the history of the Jerusalem Missionary Baptist Church. The church placed its "inception on June 7, 1940, in a small settlement called 'Smoky Hollow' on a hill behind the Department of Transportation Building, 1003 Myers Park Lane" (Hawkins 1996:8). That same year, the Rev. Robert Fisher, former pastor of the Church of God that was located where the Department of Transportation Building now stands, drew a diagram of the neighborhood. His drawing clearly shows the area included in the Smoky Hollow National Register Historic District (note, however, that Marvin Street is mislabeled as Melvin Street) (Fisher, 1996).

At its greatest extent, Smoky Hollow stretched from College Avenue and Lafayette/St. Augustine Road on the north, south to Madison, and from Gadsden Street, east to Myers Park on the east side of the Seaboard (now CSX) Railroad tracks. Most of the larger Smoky Hollow neighborhood was destroyed between 1949 and 1963, when the Capital Center, including the Hayden Burns Building and Apalachee Parkway were built. The Smoky Hollow Historic District is, therefore, the last significant remnant of the African American community known as Smoky Hollow, and is located at the easternmost part of what was the larger neighborhood.

The boundaries of the historic district are: Seaboard Avenue, by the CSX (Old Seaboard) railroad tracks, on the west; Lafayette Street/St. Augustine Street on the north; and Myers Park Lane on the east and south. The paved Marvin Street and Myers Park Lane run north/south off of Lafayette Street. An unpaved East Seaboard Avenue runs west along the centerline of lot #15, and runs north and south along the railroad, providing access to three historic houses. Historically, both streets were unnamed and were designated Lane #1 (Marvin Street) (Photos #1&2), and Lane #2 (Myers Park Lane) (Photos #3&4). The district is 5 blocks east of the state capitol. The neighborhood is on an elevation with the land sloping away on the north, west, and south. Lafayette Street provides rear access to restaurants and a motel that front on Apalachee Parkway, a major thoroughfare one block to the north. The public Myers Park is adjacent to the east side of the neighborhood and extends to the south. Across the park to the east is a residential neighborhood.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The district occupies 2.38 acres in what remains of the eastern part of the historic Smoky Hollow community. The district is primarily made up of small one story single family homes. All historic houses represent vernacular forms that are known to have existed within the larger historic community. The buildings are generally wood frame homes on brick or concrete piers that vary in form or style. The floor plans of the houses closely resemble those found in other residential neighborhoods in Florida dating from the same period of time. Historic photographs show homes on Meridian Street resembling the nominated shotgun houses. Many original ornamental shrubs are retained within the neighborhood.

Frame Vernacular Architecture

The building arrangements reflect a great diversity, and the individual owners' intentions. Four basic forms of vernacular construction are present. There are 7 front-gable buildings, 5 of which are shotgun houses.

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Section number 7 Page 3 **SMOKY HOLLOW HISTORIC DISTRICT
Tallahassee, Leon County, FL**

Four of these shotguns were built as duplexes known as double-shotguns. There are 3 cross-gable houses with "L" footprints, 2 almost square houses with hip roofs, and 1 side-gable house. Three houses have Craftsman Style porches with battered columns. All were built with horizontal wooden siding. Two have historic asbestos shingles on the exterior, and 3 have contemporary siding exteriors.

The house at 509 Marvin Street is an excellent example of the shotgun type arrangement (Photos #5&6). The front gable roof has a small, gable-front porch roof, and a rear shed roofed utility room. The house, built by Richard Van Brunt ca.1930, has brick piers with concrete block infill, drop siding, 6/6, double-hung wooden sash windows, and a metal roof. The off-center rear door is aligned with the front door, and three main rooms are aligned with the length of the house.

A double-shotgun arrangement is at 711 & 713 East Lafayette Street. The developer, a Mr. Guttenrath, built it in 1926. Two front doors provide access to the two units which are divided by a central wall (Photos #7&8). It was built with brick piers, drop siding, and with 2/2, double-hung wooden sash windows. Another double-shotgun built by Guttenrath in 1926 is at 524 Marvin Street (Photo #9). The house has double front doors, and a central interior wall with two fireplaces served by one chimney. It was also built with brick piers, drop siding, 1/1 and 6/6, double-hung wooden sash windows, and a metal roof.

The building at 1003 Myers Park Lane is a vernacular front gable building, bigger in proportion than the other front gable houses (Photo #10). Built as a church ca. 1940, it served two religious congregations on alternating Sundays, the New Jerusalem Church, and the Pilgrim Rest Primitive Baptist Church. A gable extension on the rear (west) elevation is lower than the main roof ridge, and extends beyond the main walls on both the north and south elevations. The church was built with concrete piers, and has drop siding, 1/1, double-hung wooden sash windows, and a metal roof.

The house at 511 East Seaboard Street is the oldest house in the district (Photo #11). The main block of the house is side-gabled with a cross-gable extension to the southeast. Built in 1906 by Henry McCray, the father of the recently deceased last owner, it has brick piers; an historic shingle exterior; 1/1, non-historic metal windows; and asphalt shingles on the roof. The front porch was glassed in, and the rear shed addition was made in the 1970s. The home's interior retains its original lath and plaster surfaces in the main rooms.

The house at 510 Marvin Street is a good example of a vernacular square house with a hip roof (Photo #12). The building, with its battered porch columns on brick piers and shed dormer set in the front of the roof, incorporates Craftsman Style influences. Built in 1929 by Junius Fisher, father of the current owners, the house has a shed-roofed extension on the rear, and a minimal carport on the north side. The house has a continuous block foundation; horizontal wooden siding; 2/2, double-hung wooden sash windows; and an asphalt shingle roof pierced by two brick chimneys.

ALTERATIONS

Asbestos shingle siding was added to the houses at 511 Seaboard Avenue, and 531 Marvin Street during the historic period. Modern siding and windows have been added to the house at 518 Marvin Street, and vinyl siding has been added to the houses at 1003 and 1007 Myers Park Lane. Despite these alterations, the historic

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**SMOKY HOLLOW HISTORIC DISTRICT
Tallahassee, Leon County, FL**

forms and character are retained. Vertical wooden siding was placed over the exterior at 511 Marvin Street, except for the original fabric that remains exposed within the gables. Plumbing was added to the homes in the non-historic period.

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**SMOKY HOLLOW HISTORIC DISTRICT
TALLAHASSEE, LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

The Smoky Hollow Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register for its significance on the local level under **Criteria A and C in the areas of Community Development, Ethnic Heritage: Black, and Architecture**. The residences and one church within the district, all built from 1906 to 1944, are the only concentration of historic resources that remain from the once large, African American neighborhood of Smoky Hollow. The neighborhood grew and matured in response to expanded employment opportunities in municipal government and at the manufacturing plants that dominated the south side of Tallahassee in the early twentieth century. Many of the current residents have direct family ties with the historic community. Because of its predominant vernacular type of construction and cultural continuity, the district reflects the historic character of the once larger neighborhood to a high degree. The designs of the buildings are consistent with national and statewide trends in architecture. Several examples of vernacular forms found in the district are rare in Tallahassee.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Tallahassee was created in 1824 to be the capital of the Territory of Florida that had been established in 1821. It was established in the central part of north Florida, the most heavily populated part of the territory. It remained the capital when Florida became a state in 1845, and also served as the Leon County seat of government. Leon County grew rapidly. In 1825, the population was 996, but by 1840, it had reached 11,442, an increase in fifteen years of 1049 percent. By the 1860s, the population was 12,343, of which 9000 were slaves, making Leon the state's most populous county at that time. The county developed as a rich agricultural area, and was a center of cotton production in Florida by 1860. With the end of the slave labor at the conclusion of the Civil War, however, most of the farmers in the region turned to agriculture based on sharecropping and tenant farming; many of the sharecroppers and tenant farmers were former slaves. By the late 1800s, 80% of the Tallahassee and outlying area's population was Black (Waddell 1988:2,3).

From the 1890s into the 1950s, there were many industrial employers along the south side of Tallahassee, a result of Tallahassee's effort to diversify its economy after the Civil War. There were plants for the manufacture of crates, sashes, doors, furniture, and blinds; the rail yards; lumber mills; and iron foundries (Archaeological Consultants 1991:39, 50-52). In the 1930s there was a wood truss plant one block east of the capitol (Sanborn Map 1930:4). The railroad yards on Gaines Street and the commerce and industry that developed along the railroad south of downtown Tallahassee provided jobs for the great influx of Blacks from outlying rural areas who sought some kind of work other than farming. To Tallahassee's Frenchtown, a Black neighborhood established shortly after the Civil War, were added other Black neighborhoods, such as Springfield, Lincolntown, Macon, and Smoky Hollow. The St. Augustine Branch subdivision, platted in 1888, placed on the market low lying land near the stream named the St. Augustine Branch (between the eastern boundary of Tallahassee, and the railroad just south of St. Augustine Road). Unplanned black tenements were

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TALLAHASSEE, LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

built by Robert Gamble on Gamble's Hill in 1890 (Archaeological Consultants 1991:49). Adjoining the St. Augustine Branch lots on the south was an older subdivision, The Green Chaires Addition, platted in 1871. The Palmer Addition, where the Smoky Hollow District is located, was platted in 1906 (Leon Co. Plat Book).

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

The Smoky Hollow area east of downtown Tallahassee began to fill with Black residents living in the small houses. A visitor to Tallahassee in 1893 wrote of deep red gullies and rows of "Negro cabins" which lined St. Augustine Road as it passed down the hill from the state capitol over the railroad and up the wooded slopes (Archaeological Consultants 1991:49). In 1891, a local black resident gave a summary description of the area: "It was predominantly a neighborhood of a few hundred, hard working, low-income blacks who made up a portion of the local, common-labor work force" (Archaeological Consultants 1991:50). Most of them lived as tenants in tiny 'shotgun' type homes bordering on narrow unpaved streets. The development of these settlements on the eastern edge of Tallahassee set the stage for what came to be known as "Smoky Hollow." Smoke emitted by the wood-burning cooking stoves and heaters of the neighborhood east and south of the capitol, and the city's utilities operations located at the southwest edge of the community, settled in the valley or hollow of the St. Augustine Branch, giving the area its popular name.

Most of the residents of Smoky Hollow were employed in the several industries established in Tallahassee at that time; in later years the city, county, and state governments provided employment for many. Residents of Smoky Hollow included Lucille Brown, Leon County's first Black public librarian; and Charlie Ash, the fourth Black officer in the Leon County Sheriff's Office; and the Reverend Robert Fisher, son of Junius Fisher of 510 Marvin Street, was minister of the Church of God on St Augustine Road. More renown were the cookie promoter Wallace Amos, "Famous Amos," who grew up in the house at 711 Lafayette, and the nationally known jazz musicians, brothers Nat and Cannonball Adderly, who were raised in the neighborhood (Fisher 1996, and Tallahassee Directory 1946).

On the southwest edge of the neighborhood was the 1925 Caroline Brevard School (NR 1987), but it was for white children only. Black children had to walk to the Bond Community, located south of downtown Tallahassee, and to the Lincoln School, located in Frenchtown, north of downtown Tallahassee. Smoky Hollow had seven groceries; four eating establishments, two of which included a juke and one a pool hall; and four juke clubs (Fisher 1996). The neighborhood also contained three churches. The AME St. John's Church, now on Holton Street, was located where the Hayden Burns Building (Department of Transportation Building) is currently. The Church of God, was two blocks from the capitol on the southwest corner of St. Augustine Road and Gasden Street. The New Jerusalem Church/Pilgrim Rest Primitive Baptist Church building remains within the district, but the Primitive Baptist congregation relocated to Stearn Street outside the district.

The most elaborate house remaining from the larger neighborhood is the John Gilmore Riley House (NR 1978), on Jefferson Street. Riley was the principal of the Lincoln School. Most houses, however, were small vernacular row homes, and vernacular houses with elements of the Craftsman Style. Within the state of Florida, a shotgun house form was an affordable laborer housing phenomena. Most shotgun houses have been

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**SMOKY HOLLOW HISTORIC DISTRICT
TALLAHASSEE, LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

demolished, and they are becoming increasingly rare. Most houses in Smoky Hollow had a front room, which was the living room. Typically, it would have a bed, a record player, and fireplace. The living room was where people gathered, warmed themselves, and visitors might stay. Bedrooms and the kitchen were usually located behind the front room. Kitchens contained a wood or oil stove for cooking. The wooden floors had no carpets or linoleum, and were frequently mopped. Few families had indoor plumbing. Some had wells or pumps, but most houses had outdoor faucets away from the house (Bozeman 1998:77). The group of houses in the district had no running water, so water was brought from a natural spring approximately 400 feet east along Lafayette Street, where the Apalachee Motel now is. (That site is at the base of the hill where Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto camped (Jones 1997). With commercial development along the widened Apalachee Parkway, the spring was plugged up with concrete). Water from the spring would be heated on the stove, and people would bathe in metal tubs. The majority used outhouses, which were identified with house numbers matching the address of the respective family to whom it belonged.

The construction of Apalachee Parkway (U.S. 27), a highway that leads up to the east elevation of the state capitol, and the development of a state office building complex in 1947 led to the destruction of much of the Smoky Hollow neighborhood directly east of the capitol in the post-World War II era. Then, in 1957, Apalachee Parkway was widened from a two-lane road to a four-lane thoroughfare, cutting a large path across the neighborhood. Photographs show numerous row homes existing along Meridian Road and Franklin Boulevard in 1958 (Florida Photographic Collection). Finally, a state Urban Renewal Act was ratified in Tallahassee on February 23, 1960 (Slums 1960). As a result of this act, the construction of the Department of Transportation's Hayden Burns Building in 1966 eliminated eleven houses in Smoky Hollow that were located between the railroad tracks west to Meridian Road (Smoky Hollow Suit 1963).

In spite of these changes, Smoky Hollow remained a tight knit community. Most of the people in Smoky Hollow were relatives, and family units were significant. Newcomers to Tallahassee would try to form ties with the community because of its established character. Those who owned their houses were looked up to in the community, and when someone would get arrested for gambling or moonshine, those who owned property would go to the city jail, which was located adjacent to the neighborhood on Gaines Street, to get them out. The entire community attended to children of the residents, and no children from within the district were ever in serious trouble (McCray 1996). Most of the current residents lived within the district during the historic period; the youngest of them is 60 years old, and the oldest, recently deceased, was 101. The personal connection to the larger historic community is direct. The 101 year-old resident, Virgie McCray, went to school at Lincoln where John Riley was the principal. McCray walked to Riley's house each morning, and then follow him to school. She grew up playing with his four children. As an adult, she worked for two prominent Tallahassee business families, and as a cook at the best downtown hotel until her retirement at age 80. The Smoky Hollow Historic District, therefore, is a small but important remnant of a larger neighborhood that was home to a vibrant African American community that developed in Tallahassee at the beginning in the early twentieth century.

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**SMOKY HOLLOW HISTORIC DISTRICT
TALLAHASSEE, LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Smoky Hollow Historic District contains several good examples of vernacular construction that are consistent with regional and national building trends. Lay or self-taught builders use frame vernacular construction techniques and forms. The standardization of building materials and parts provided affordable manufactured building products, which exerted a pervasive influence over vernacular house design. The bricks, lumber, windows and doors that went into the construction of Smoky Hollow buildings undoubtedly came from the plants one mile to the west, adjacent to the railroad, where many Smoky Hollow residents worked.

The district contains outstanding and rare examples of shotgun and double-shotgun house forms, which retain their architectural integrity to a high degree. Good examples are present of side-gable, and cross gable construction. The largest and most stylish house, with its Craftsman influences and hip roof, is the Fisher House at 510 Marvin Street (Photo #12).

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TALLAHASSEE, LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

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**SMOKY HOLLOW HISTORIC DISTRICT
TALLAHASSEE, LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 1

**SMOKY HOLLOW HISTORIC DISTRICT
TALLAHASSEE, LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the historic district are: Seaboard Avenue, by the CSX (Old Seaboard) railroad tracks, on the west; Lafayette Street/St. Augustine Street on the north; and Myers Park Lane on the east and south. See the attached Smoky Hollow Historic District scaled map for boundaries.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The district boundaries encompass the concentration of remaining resources that are historically associated with the African American community of Smoky Hollow. Two non-historic buildings, and one historic building moved to the community are located on the eastern edge of the district and, therefore, have been excluded from the district boundary in accordance with guidelines in National Register Bulletin 16A, page 56.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Photos _____ Page 1

**SMOKY HOLLOW HISTORIC DISTRICT,
TALLAHASSEE, LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

PHOTOGRAPHIC LIST

1. Smoky Hollow Historic District, Tallahassee
2. Leon County, Florida
3. Althamese Barnes
4. November 1999
5. Riley House Museum
6. Marvin Street, looking northwest
7. Photo #1 of 12

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

6. Marvin Street, looking southwest
7. Photo #2 of 12

6. Myers Park Lane, looking south
7. Photo #3 of 12

6. Myers Park from Myers Park Lane, looking east
7. Photo #4 of 12

6. 509 Marvin Street, looking northeast
7. Photo #5 of 12

6. 509 Marvin Street, looking east
7. Photo #6 of 12

6. 711-713 Lafayette Street, looking south
7. Photo #7 of 12

6. 711-713 Lafayette Street, looking west
7. Photo #8 of 12

6. 524 Marvin Street, looking west
7. Photo #9 of 12

6. 1003 Myers Park Lane (church), looking west
7. Photo #10 of 12

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Photos _____ Page 2

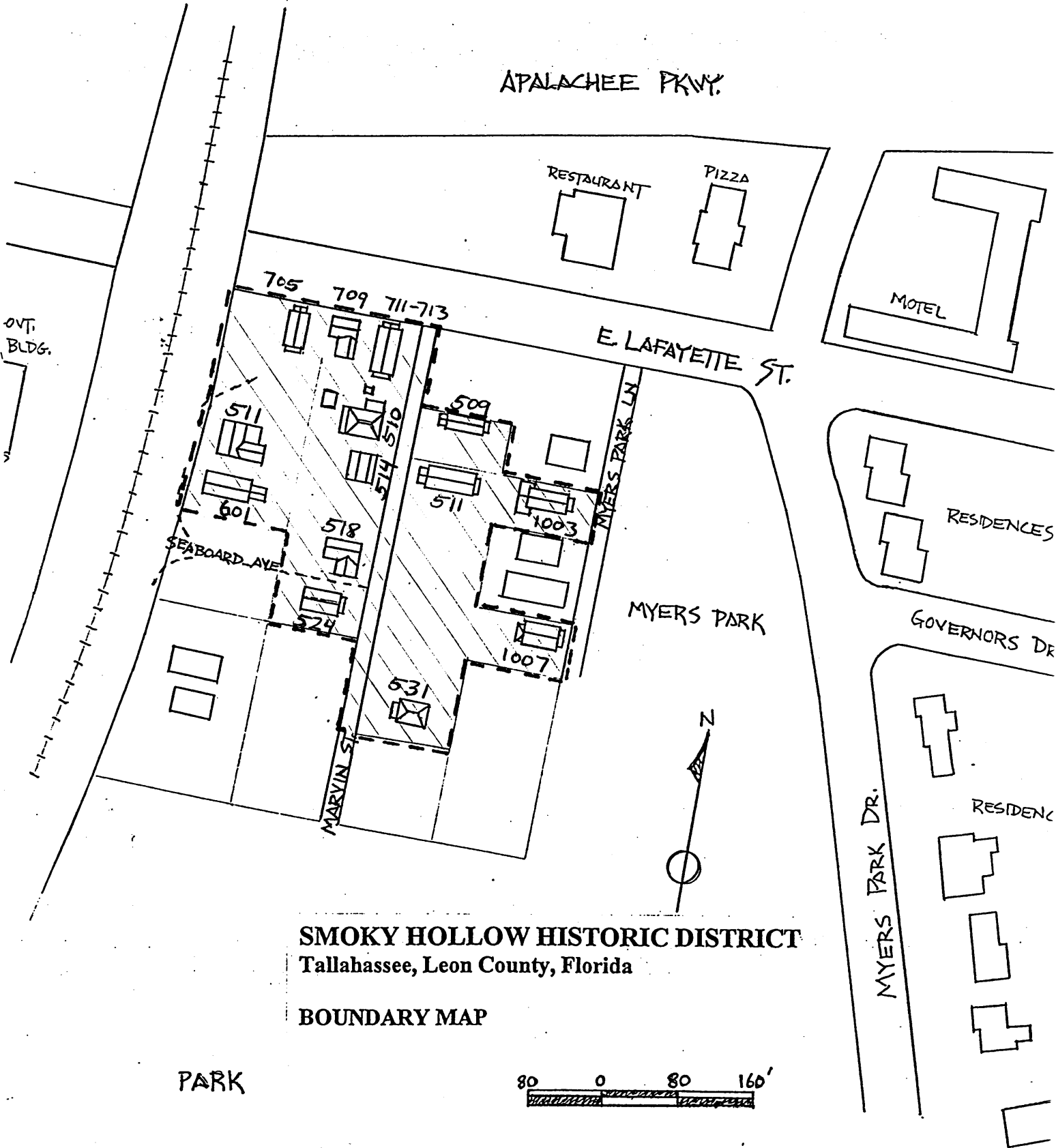
**SMOKY HOLLOW HISTORIC DISTRICT,
TALLAHASSEE, LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

6. 511 Seaboard Avenue (oldest house), looking southeast

7. Photo #11 of 12

6. 510 Marvin Street, looking west

7. Photo #12 of 12



APALACHEE PKWY.

RESTAURANT

PIZZA

MOTEL

E. LAFAYETTE ST.

RESIDENCES

MYERS PARK

GOVERNORS DR

N

RESIDENC

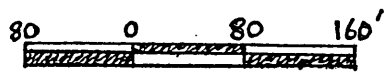
MYERS PARK DR.

SMOKY HOLLOW HISTORIC DISTRICT

Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida

BOUNDARY MAP

PARK



OUT. BLDG.

705 709 711-713

511

601

SEABOARD AVE

518

524

631

MARVIN ST

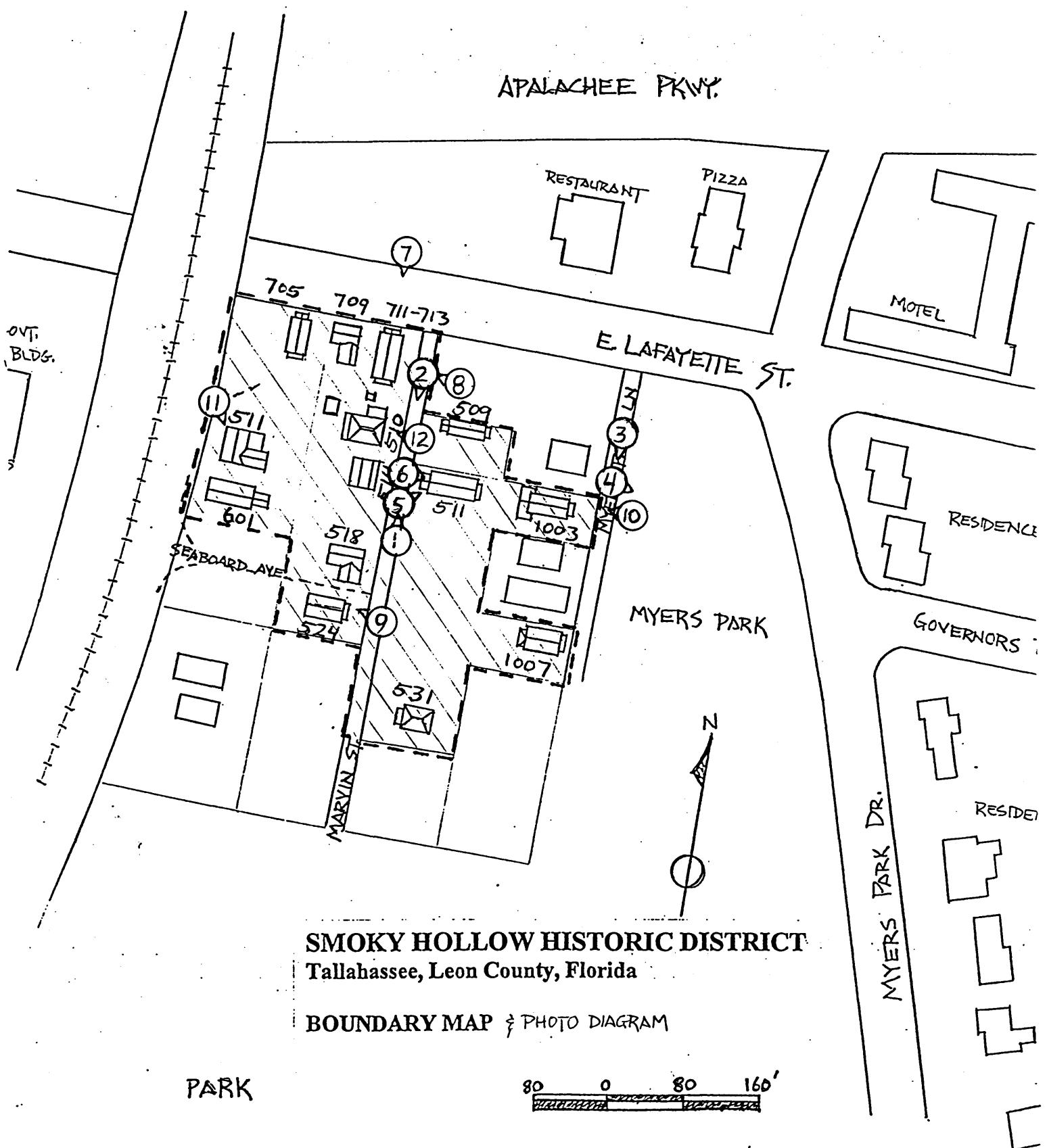
509

511

1003

MYERS PARK LN

1007



APALACHEE PKWY.

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PIZZA

MOTEL

E. LAFAYETTE ST.

RESIDENCE

GOVERNORS

RESIDEN

OUT. BLDG.

705 709 711-713

11

511

601

SEABOARD AVE.

MARVIN ST.

518

524

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509

12

511

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1007

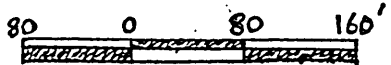
MYERS PARK

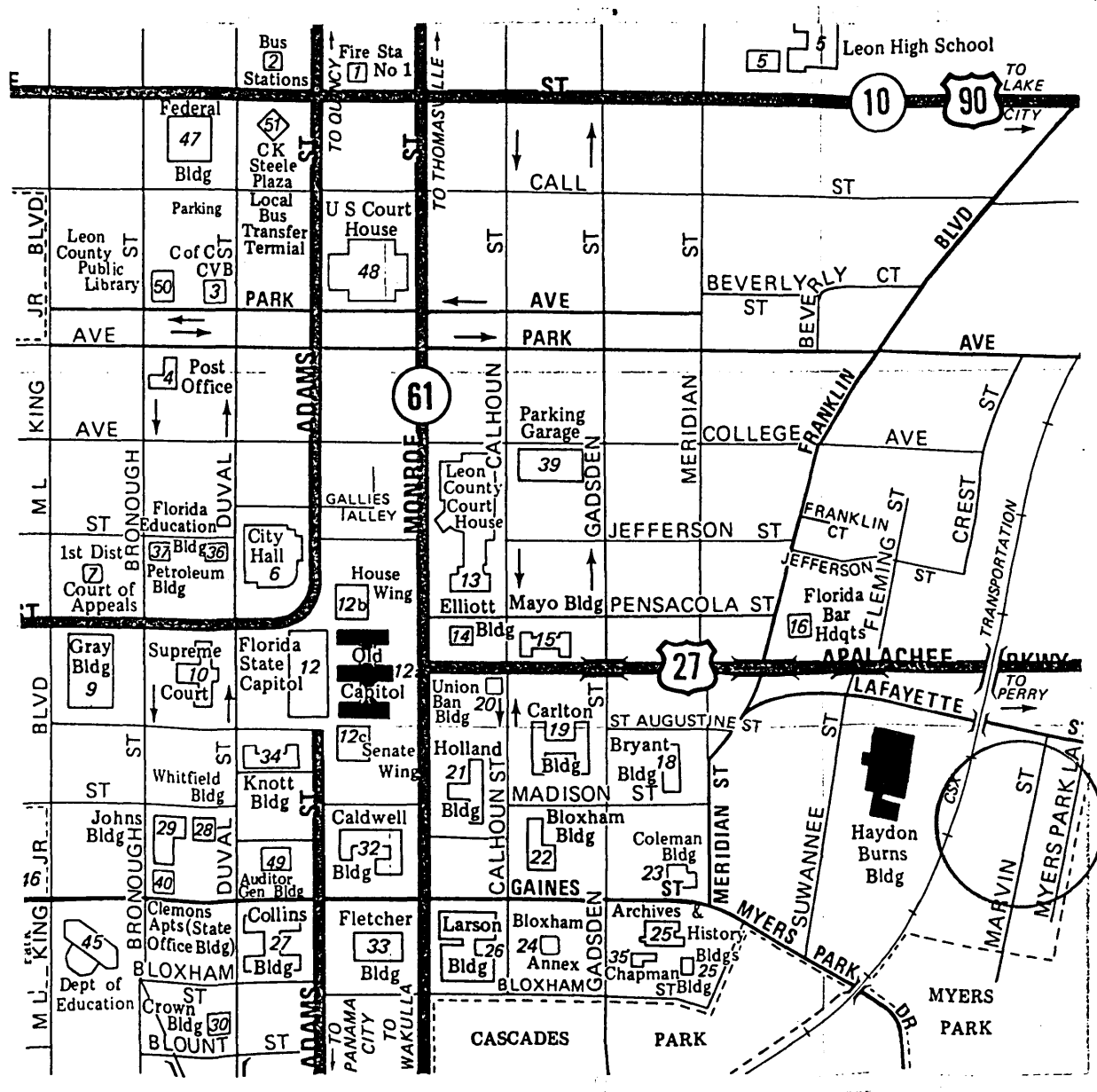
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SMOKY HOLLOW HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida

BOUNDARY MAP & PHOTO DIAGRAM

PARK



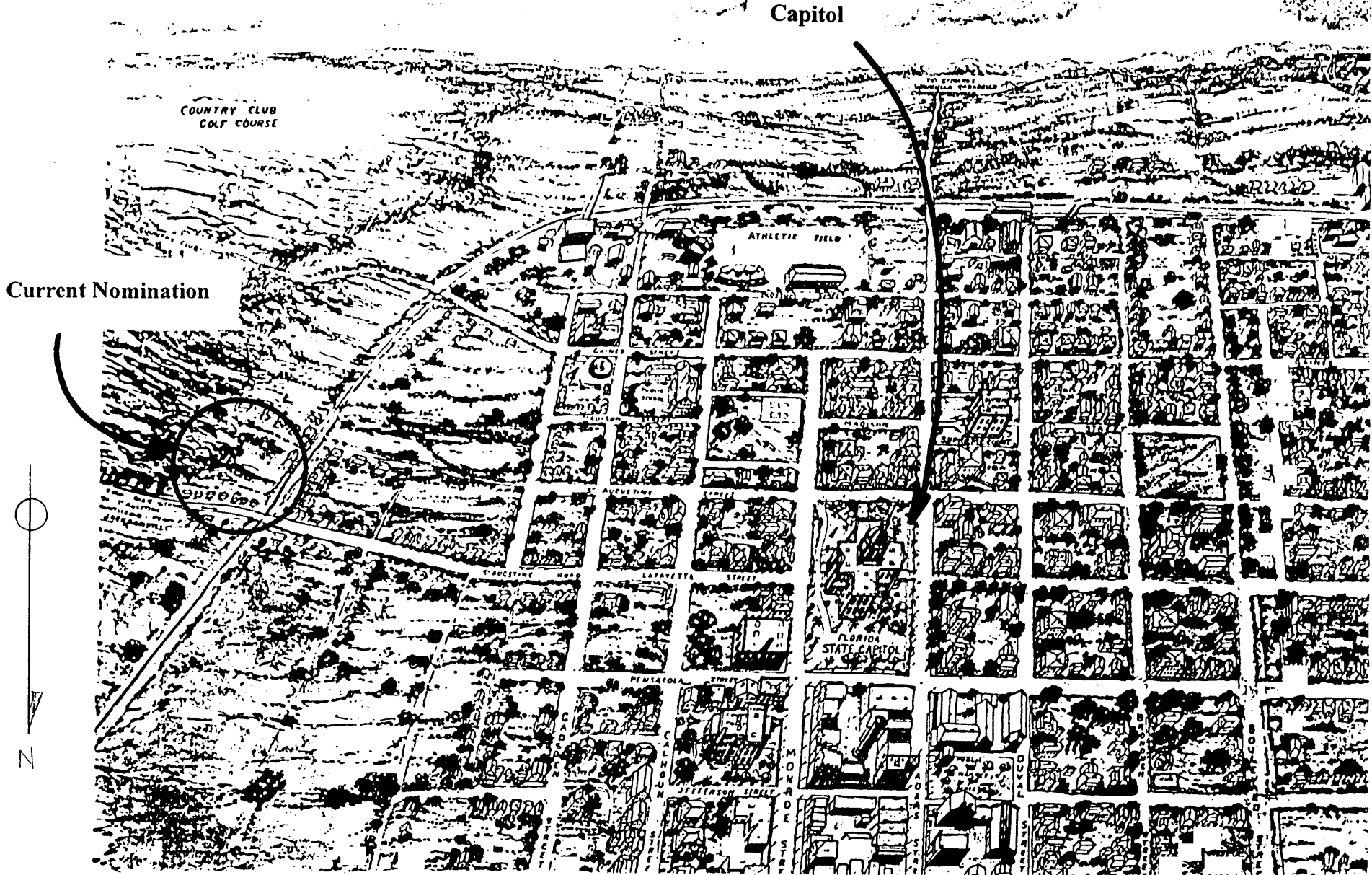


SMOKY HOLLOW HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida
 LOCATOR MAP



Wynne, "Aero-View of Tallahassee," 1926.

SMOKY HOLLOW HISTORIC DISTRICT
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Smoky Hollow Historic District

Name of Property

Leon County, Florida

County and State

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number _____ Page _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Action

- 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

Date of

Boundary Decrease
Approved

Edson H. Beall 1.14.09

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Amendment Page 1

SMOKY HOLLOW HISTORIC DISTRICT
Tallahassee, Leon Co., FL

REVISED BOUNDARY

The house at 431 Marvin Street, located on the southern extension of the Smoky Hollow Historic District (NR 2000) was demolished in 2003, and a vacant lot remains (see photo). The boundary of the district is, therefore, diminished, following lot lines, to exclude this vacant lot, as shown on the amended district map.

Barbara E. Mattick

Barbara E. Mattick/DSHPO
November 25, 2008

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	
13	0	buildings
0	0	sites
3	0	structures
0	0	objects
16	0	total

Name of related multiple property listings

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

"N/A"

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

RELIGION: church

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Frame Vernacular

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

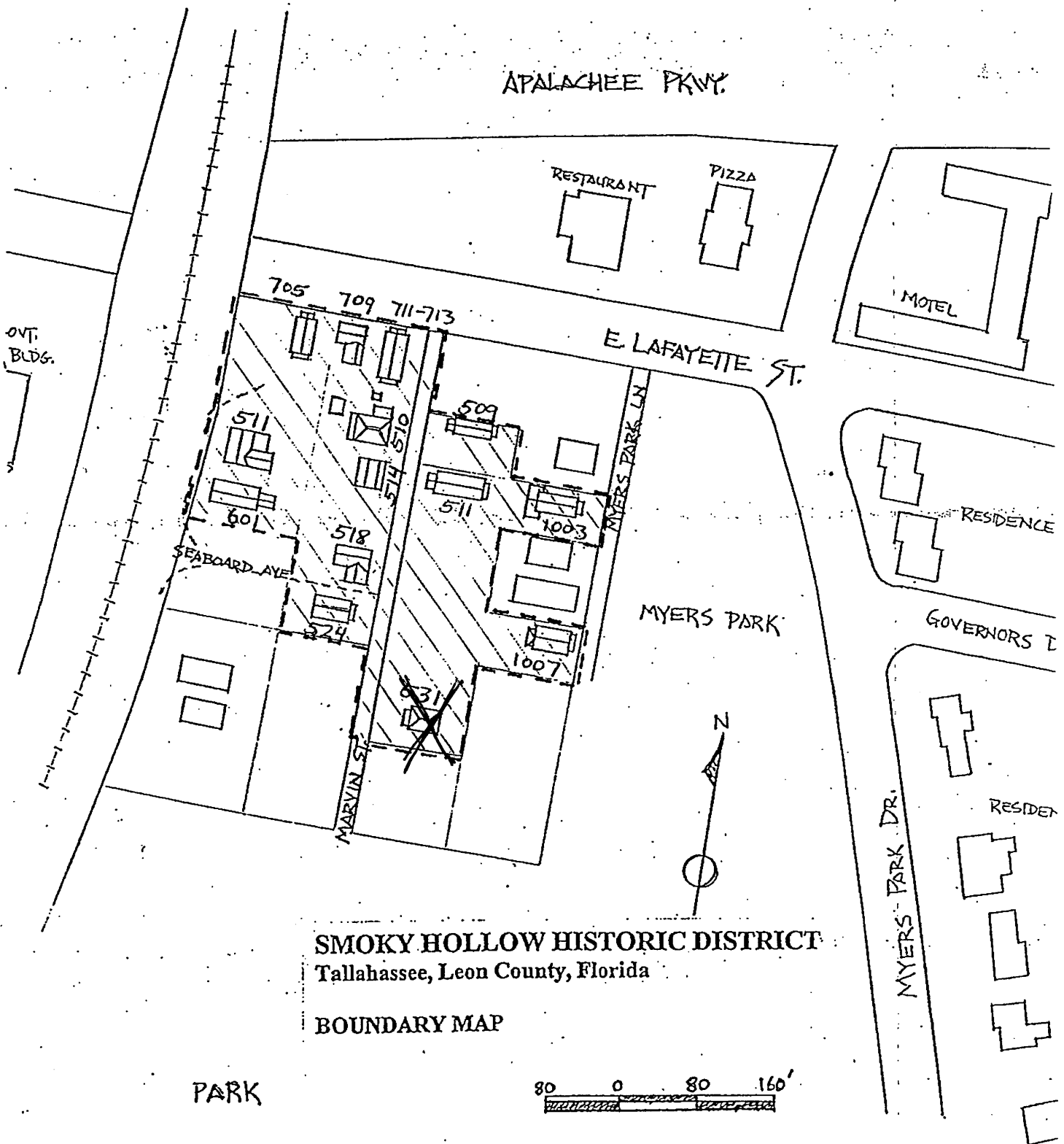
walls WOOD

roof ASPHALT

other _____

Narrative Description

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



APALACHEE PKWY.

RESTAURANT

PIZZA

MOTEL

E LAFAYETTE ST.

705 709 711-713

MYERS PARK LN

RESIDENCE

MYERS PARK

GOVERNORS L

OVT.
BLDG.

SEABOARD AVE

MARVIN ST

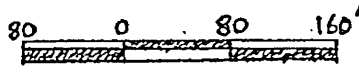
MYERS PARK DR.

RESIDENT

SMOKY HOLLOW HISTORIC DISTRICT
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida

BOUNDARY MAP

PARK



APALACHEE PKWY.

RESTAURANT

PIZZA

MOTEL

E. LAFAYETTE ST.

705 709 711-713

MYERS PARK LN.

RESIDENCE

MYERS PARK

GOVERNORS I

OUT. BLDG.

SEABOARD AVE.

MARVIN ST.

MYERS PARK DR.

RESIDENT

PARK

SMOKY HOLLOW HISTORIC DISTRICT
Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida

Boundary Map, Amended 2008

