

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



903

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 STRICKLAND SCHOOL

other names/site number School #44 FMSF#LE 6041

2. Location

street & number 14735 Beth Page Road

N/A not for publication

city or town Tallahassee

vicinity

state Florida

code

FL

countv Leon

code

073

zip code 32312

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.)

Robert F. Bondus
Signature of certifying official/Title

9/17/14
Date

Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Historic Preservation
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

Date of Action

Joe Walker

11-12-2014

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

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

EDUCATION: school

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

vacant

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Frame Vernacular

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls WOOD
roof METAL
other

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1888 - 1950

Significant Dates

1888

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	6	7	7	0	0	5	5	3	3	9	6	2	0	6
	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 Jones, Robert O.;Nita Davis / Robert Jones Historic Preservationist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date September 2014

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

city or town Tallahassee state FL 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 Elvy and Kathy Carter

street & number 14735 Beth Page Road telephone 850-893-4401

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32312

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 **STRICKLAND SCHOOL, LEON
COUNTY, FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

The Strickland School is located on the property of a private residence at 14735 Beth Page Road, Leon County, Florida. The one-story, one room rectangular Frame Vernacular building is built with a front gable metal roof, horizontal drop siding, and is set on brick piers. A brick chimney that once served a wood stove pierces the east slope of the roof. Two windows are placed on both the east and west elevations with single 8/8 double-hung wooden sashes. The single wooden entry door is located in the center of the south gabled façade, and is accessed from wooden steps. The one-room school was built in August of 1888.

SETTING

The school building was built at the northeast corner of the intersection of Strickland Road/County Road (CR) 12, and Beth Page Road. CR 12 is the primary east/west road running north of Lake Iamonia within Leon County. Beth Page Road runs northward from CR 12 into Georgia, and historically provided the primary access to many of the homesteads and farms that made up the historic rural community of Iamonia. The rolling geography is covered with mature trees and vegetation. The school sits on a residential lot with a house located south of the school. The property surrounding the school has scattered trees and bushes. Although in an overgrown state, deliberate planting of azela, ivy and other ornamental varieties are evident around the school.

Historically, the intersection of Beth Page Road and CR 12 also had a general store located on the south side which is no longer extant. The African American Hickory Hill Church and Cemetery is located ½ mile to the west. A mile to the east CR 12 intersects with Thomasville Road, a major thoroughfare to Thomasville, Georgia to the north, and to Tallahassee to the south. Several stores and houses were located around this intersection, but are no longer there.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Strickland School is a rectangular Frame Vernacular building supported on eight brick piers. The exterior is faced with horizontal wooden siding that abut with corner boards.

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Section number 7 Page 2 **STRICKLAND SCHOOL, LEON
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The front gable roof is surfaced with crimped metal sheeting. Fenestration consists of 8/8 double-hung single wooden sash windows.

The south façade is a gable end to the building, and contains a single wooden door with three panels in the bottom half, and six lights in the top half. The door is accessed by four wooden steps (Photo #1). The north elevation is a gable end with no features except wooden siding. The west elevation faces towards Beth Page Road, and has two windows. The east elevation mirrors the eastern elevation and has a small brick chimney piercing the eastern slope of the roof (Photo #2). The southeast corner of the school has a wire and two porcelain knobs that supplied electricity to one interior light (Photo #3). The underside of the building is easily visible, and reveals four 8x8" square periphery timbers supported by the brick piers (Photo #4). These timbers in turn support fifteen pine floor joists made from round whole trees, which in turn support the interior wooden floor boards.

The interior is a single open room with pine wood floors covered with rolled vinyl, and tongue-and-groove board walls and ceiling (Photo #5). The ceiling has a single light socket/bulb in the center, and covered hole where a wood stovepipe connected with the chimney. There windows from the eastern and western walls provide most of the natural light.

The Strickland School retains a high degree of integrity with no alterations to the original design of building materials. It is intact due to its substantial construction, but a portion of the floor near the entry needs stabilization.

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Section number 8 Page 1 **STRICKLAND SCHOOL, LEON
COUNTY, FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

The Strickland School, #44, is nominated to the National Register for its local significance under Criteria A and C, in the areas of Education and Architecture. The #44 was assigned by the County Board of Public Instruction. The school, built in 1888, played a crucial role in the public education of children from the Iamonia community, a rural, agricultural community located north of Lake Iamonia, Leon County, Florida. The small Frame Vernacular rural schools form a crucial and distinct period in the development of public education in Florida. The front gabled, one room building is an excellent example of local construction methods relying on local materials, and embodies the image of the rural school. The Strickland School is one of the few remaining one-room school buildings in Leon County. It retains its integrity to a high degree, and although it is in fair condition, it retains its original materials with no alterations.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Context for Iamonia Community

With the opening of the new Florida Territory to American settlement in the 1820s, most of the earliest pioneers came from North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. In Leon County, the earliest settlers north of Lake Iamonia came in the late 1820s from North Carolina, including the families of the Ferrells, Stricklands, and Barkers. They were farmers looking for good land and many of them owned slaves. Most of these settlers developed small farms of approximately a couple hundred acres. The only family to develop a large farm over 3,000 acres was the Sessions family. The border between Florida and Georgia was disputed and shifted several times during the Territorial and Early Statehood Periods, with the current boundary finally settled in 1870.

In the 1860s a general store opened on the south side of Strickland Road at the intersection with Beth Page Road. It was known as the Strickland Store, and it survived until the middle of the 20th century. The Strickland Store was also probably the post office established for the area in September of 1860 (Chronology of Post Offices). The post office was known as "Jamonia" after the Apalachee Indian name for the lake. In 1902, Richard Van Brunt built a store at the intersection of Strickland Road and Thomasville

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Section number 8 Page 2 **STRICKLAND SCHOOL, LEON
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Road with his house beside the store. His was a general store, operated mostly on credit, but he profited as a cotton buyer and merchant.¹

Another prominent building for this region is the community church. The wood frame church known as the Beth Page Methodist Church, served this region since it was constructed ca.1830. The current church was rebuilt after a fire in the 1880s on the south side of Beth Page Road from where it originally stood. It is located several hundred feet north of the Georgia line (see Local Landmarks Map). Built in many ways like the Strickland School, it is set on brick piers with entire logs of small pine trees creating the floor joists. Floors of six-inch pine boards were laid directly over these pine joists. The church is in excellent condition with the original pews and pulpit railings remaining. However, due to its location in Georgia, it is an extant related resource, but not inventoried as a Florida resource.

Historically family farm houses were located along Beth Page Road with fields of crops to either side. Cotton and corn were the largest cash crops for the regional agricultural economy, maintained by the system of slave labor. After the Civil War, freed blacks started their own farms and formed independent churches, such as the Hickory Hill Church, still in existence on Strickland Road (CR 12). Those with cattle grazed them on open lake-front land known as the Strickland Arm of Lake Iamonia, located south of Strickland Road. This Strickland Arm was the location of 4th of July picnics for Iamonia and South Georgia residents well into the 20th century. The boll weevil blight to cotton crops, beginning in 1916, crippled the system of small farms which were a subsistence form of livelihood. Changes brought by the Great Depression and Second World War further depressed small farming operations. By 1956 most small farms were not economically viable and were replaced by hunting plantations for affluent northerners.

Context for Strickland School

During the 1880s two public schools were built for the community at large north of Lake Iamonia. The Strickland School was built at the intersection of Strickland Road and Beth Page Road for white elementary students, as was common in the segregated South. The

¹ Clifton Paisley, "Van Brunt's Store," *The Florida Historical Quarterly*, (Orlando, Florida: April 1970), p.354.

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Section number 8 Page 3 **STRICKLAND SCHOOL, LEON
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Hickory Hill School was established for African American elementary students and was built adjacent to the Hickory Hill Church and Cemetery. This school no longer exists.

Prior to 1850, education was privately funded and there was no established system for black education. In Leon County the first public school was established in 1850, by Tallahassee's Mayor, David S. Walker, who allotted funds for the effort. After the Civil War, new legislation brought about the Board of Public Instruction which started operations April 16, 1869. Public schools for blacks as well as whites resulted from this legislation, and one-room rural school houses developed shortly after.² These small rural schools were not constructed from public monies, but by local interest typically with the donation of small parcels of land, materials and labor. These rural schools exhibited vernacular construction with local materials, had few books and supplies, and hired low salaried short term teachers. These schools usually were located within their rural communities so that students could walk to school.³

The groundwork for modern public education came about in 1885, when a change to the Florida constitution introduced school tax districts. Citizens with each school district could enact their own property tax levy of three mills to support public schools in the district. This legislation also reiterated that whites and blacks should be educated separately. Initially, Leon County had two school districts.⁴ These rules went into effect in conjunction with an 1889 law that made the supervisor of education subject to election by the citizens. Local school district boards were decreased to three members, and the public school tax of five mills was permitted if the citizens approved.

With the population growth in Leon County during the early years of the 20th century, the idea grew for consolidating the scattered small schools into fewer, larger facilities. Having certified and trained teachers, combined with the recognized value of age specific instruction, made the consolidation idea attractive. However but poor roads made the transporting of students from great distances still unfeasible. By the 1920s, public bonds

² "Caroline Brevard Grammar School," National Register nomination, Section 8, Florida Master Site File #LE267, 1987.

³ Lea Vander Vedde, "The University of Iowa News Services," June 11, 2007.

⁴ "Fort Braden School," National Register nomination, Section 8, Florida Master Site File #2111, 1994.

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were used to build larger brick schools, improve infrastructure, and consolidation was underway.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

On May 22, 1888, Gillun Blount Strickland and his wife Mary Jane Hall Strickland sold to the Board of Public Instruction one acre of land with the agreement that the Board would build a school on the property. It was also stipulated that a small house currently on the property could be moved by the Stricklands for their use elsewhere.⁵ The one-room Strickland School building was constructed later that year and it was identified by the county Board of Public Instruction as School #44.

Teachers were hired by the Board once a year and paid monthly. Teachers were expected to pass a teaching certification examination, and school was to be held from 9:00 am till noon and from 1:00 pm until 4:00 p.m. Initially grades 1-6 were taught at the school. Teachers were required to record the names and grades of all students, and to register their attendance (Regulations of the Board of Public Instruction, 1889 (handwritten Regulation of the Public Schools of Leon County). Some of the teachers can be identified from the local newspapers: such as Miss Annie McQueen in 1892, Miss Pauline Costa in 1901, and Miss Roberta Geddie in 1905. After this references are more descriptive. In 1908, Mr. Henry, the teacher, left to take the certification examination, and then moved back to Taylor County to teach. Mrs. Julie C. Trice took Mr. Henry's place in 1908, with a monthly salary of \$40. In 1909, Mrs. Trice took the teaching certification examination. In 1912, Mrs. John Miller became the teacher, and was paid \$35. Mrs. W.A. Strickland assumed the role of the teacher in 1931, and her pay was cut back to \$80 in 1932 with the onset of the Great Depression. Mrs. Louise Strickland was listed as the teacher when the school closed in 1950.

In 1908, Strickland School received the funding for two water-closets, a new roof and ceiling, and a repainting. When the Great Depression hit in 1932, Strickland School was the only white rural school funded that year.

⁵ Leon County Deeds, 1887-1889, Reel 27.

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One account of the typical school day indicates that the day was begun with a pledge of allegiance to the United States flag, and the recitation of the Lord's Prayer. The curriculum focused on grammar and spelling, geography, arithmetic, and history.⁶ Students read aloud from geography and history books, memorized poems, and had spelling bees. Students brought their lunches from home, and noon was also a time for play and games. When the Strickland School closed on June 2, 1950, Mrs. Louise Strickland was the teacher, and there were seven students; two in 6th grade, two in 5th, two in 4th and one in 2nd grade.⁷ The Tallahassee newspaper reported that it was the last rural school in operation, which meant it was the last white rural school since black rural schools still functioned.

Of the five wooden Leon County schools remaining from this period of rural district schools, the Strickland School best meets the criteria for National Register eligibility. Two schools have been substantially altered and no longer reflect their period of significance. The Concord School, a black school built in 1897, retains high integrity but has been moved into a historic building collection at a local museum. The Lake Hall School, also a black school built in 1870, is large, approximately 63' long. The school has been neglected and is in poor, but salvageable condition. The Strickland School is on its original site, retains a high level of physical integrity, and is in fair but stable condition. The Strickland School stands in high contrast to the school facilities students experience today.

Although simple in form and design, this school served as a gathering place for students to earn an education for over sixty years. Rural school buildings of this era do not often survive due to deterioration, replacement or re-purposing for storage or residential buildings. As one of the five known and recorded examples left in Leon County, this Frame Vernacular school building retains the most integrity of materials, design, and surrounding rural character.

⁶ Board of Public Instruction, Meeting of the Board, May 7, 1883 (handwritten minutes). "A Sketch of Leon County Schools," Leon County Education Association: Committee on History of Education. Tallahassee, Florida, April 23, 1957, p.3.

⁷ "Leon's Last Single Room School Closes," *Tallahassee Democrat* (newspaper), June 6, 1959.

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ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Frame vernacular construction techniques and forms are used by lay or self-taught builders. The factors of locally available materials and suitability to the environment usually influence the construction. Vernacular building trends are significant for their ability to define unique regional and local characteristics.

The industrial revolution permitted a standardization of building materials and parts which exerted a pervasive influence over vernacular house design. Popular magazines disseminated information about building trends and styles throughout the country, and railroads provided affordable distribution of manufactured building products. The local builder relied on commonly used building forms. Building and style magazines provided ideas for popular forms, but often the ornaments of a current style were attached to a common local building form.

The development of rural schools across Leon County involved the initiatives of individuals in local communities. Materials used varied across the county, and construction techniques reflect neighborhood builders' skills and preferences. Families helped raise money to buy building materials, land was donated, and local builders lent their talents. As such an example, the Hickory Hill School, a one-room frame school previously located only a quarter mile from the Strickland School, was built beside, and supported by, the African American Hickory Hill Church.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The one room rural Strickland School, like other rural county school buildings, reflects the vernacular building traditions practiced by a local builder or builders. The school is constructed with all heart pine, and rests on substantially elevated mortared brick piers two and one-half bricks thick. Resting on the piers are 8"x 8" squared perimeter beams that in turn support floor joists made of round tree trunks approximately 6" in diameter, and run width-wise. The top edge of the tree trunks have been flattened with an adze or mill-saw to provide a level surface for the flooring above. The wood board flooring is laid lengthwise across these flattened log joists. This highly skilled arrangement required that the flattened tops of the log joists had to level with each other. This technique is like the log floor joists

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in the Beth Page Church, completed in the same time frame. The exterior is of horizontal wood siding with small built-in corner boards. The two windows on the east and west elevations are 8/8 double-hung wood sashes. There are short eaves along the east and west and the rafter ends are enclosed. The south and north gable ends have no eaves, and the metal roof ends with a trim board along the edge of the gable peak. That the school has endured for sixty years with a lack of use is a testament to the skill and quality of the workmanship and materials.

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Section number 9 Page 1 **STRICKLAND SCHOOL, LEON
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BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Board of Public Instruction, May 7, 1883. (Handwritten notes of meeting of the Board)
(Includes books that were adopted for use in the public schools)
- “Caroline Brevard Grammar School,” Florida Master Site File, LE267, National Register
1987.
- Carter, Herbert J. Carter, “The Age of Learning,” April 27, 1990, V.1, #1; (publication
unknown).
- “Fort Braden School,” Florida Master Site File, LE2111, National Register 1994.
- Hamburger, Susan, PhD, “Teaching Tenant Farm Children,” Presentation at Missouri
Valley History Conference, March 7, 1996. (Teacher salaries, school
improvements)
- Journal of the Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of Florida, 1885. (Convention
held in Tallahassee June 9 – August 3, 1885), Chapter V, p.48 (unknown paper)
New laws concerning schools, implemented 1889.
- Leon County Deeds, 1887-1889, (Reel 27).
- Paisley, Clifton, “Van Brunt’s Store, Iamonia, Florida, 1902-1911,” The Florida Historical
Quarterly, April 1970.
- Regulations of the Board of Public Instruction. 1889. (Handwritten Regulation of the
Public Schools of Leon County) Chapter 1. Part 2 – Teachers are chosen annually,
paid monthly. Part 3- teacher shall pass an examination. Part 5- County (rural)
schools shall meet from 9am – 12.
- “A Sketch of Leon County School System,” Leon County Education Association:
Committee on History of Education. Tallahassee, Florida, April 23, 1957.

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Section number 10 Page 1 **STRICKLAND SCHOOL, LEON
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BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The National Register boundary for the Strickland School is a less than one acre portion of a residential property described here:

12 3N 1E 5 Acres
In SW ¼ of DE ¼
DB BB/462 OR 153/275 590/846 1818/109 111 113
Parcel # 1712204060000

Ten yards from the north, east, and south, and to the right of way of Beth Page Road on the west of the Strickland School building forms the National Register boundary for the school.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This boundary is historically associated with the Strickland School. Historically the school was on one acre of land which has been absorbed into the current five acre parcel. The boundary given around the school is intended to retain the rural setting of the Strickland School.

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Section number _____ Page 1 **STRICKLAND SCHOOL, LEON
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PHOTOGRAPHIC LIST

1. Strickland School, 14735 Beth Page Road
2. Leon County, Florida
3. Robert Jones
4. August 2014
5. South elevation, looking north
6. Photo #1 of 5

The information for 1 – 4 is the same for all remaining photographs.

5. East elevation, looking northwest
6. Photo #2 of 5

5. Southeast corner and south elevation, looking northwest
6. Photo #3 of 5

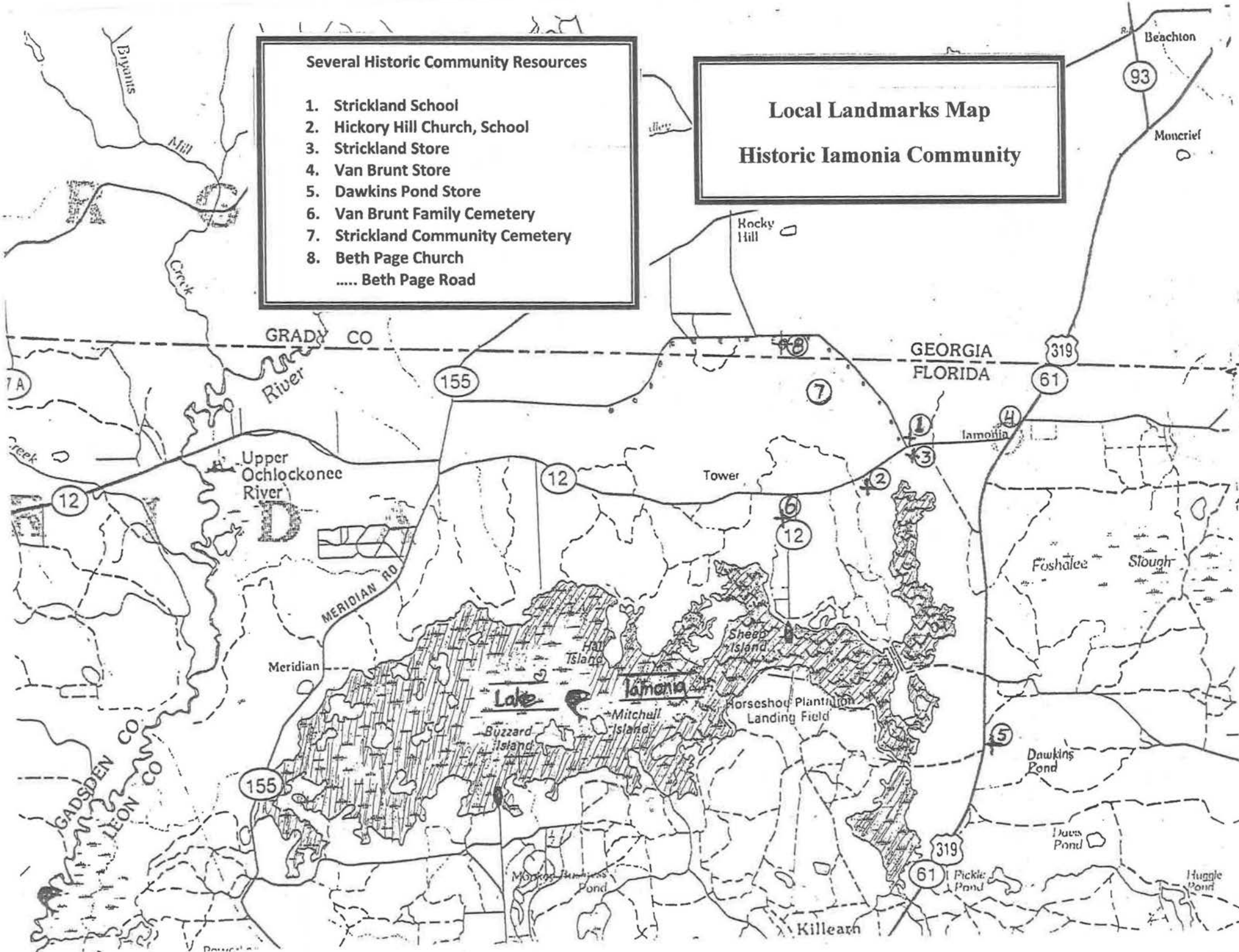
5. Crawlspace under school, looking east
6. Photo #4 of 5

5. Interior, looking north
6. Photo #5 of 5

Several Historic Community Resources

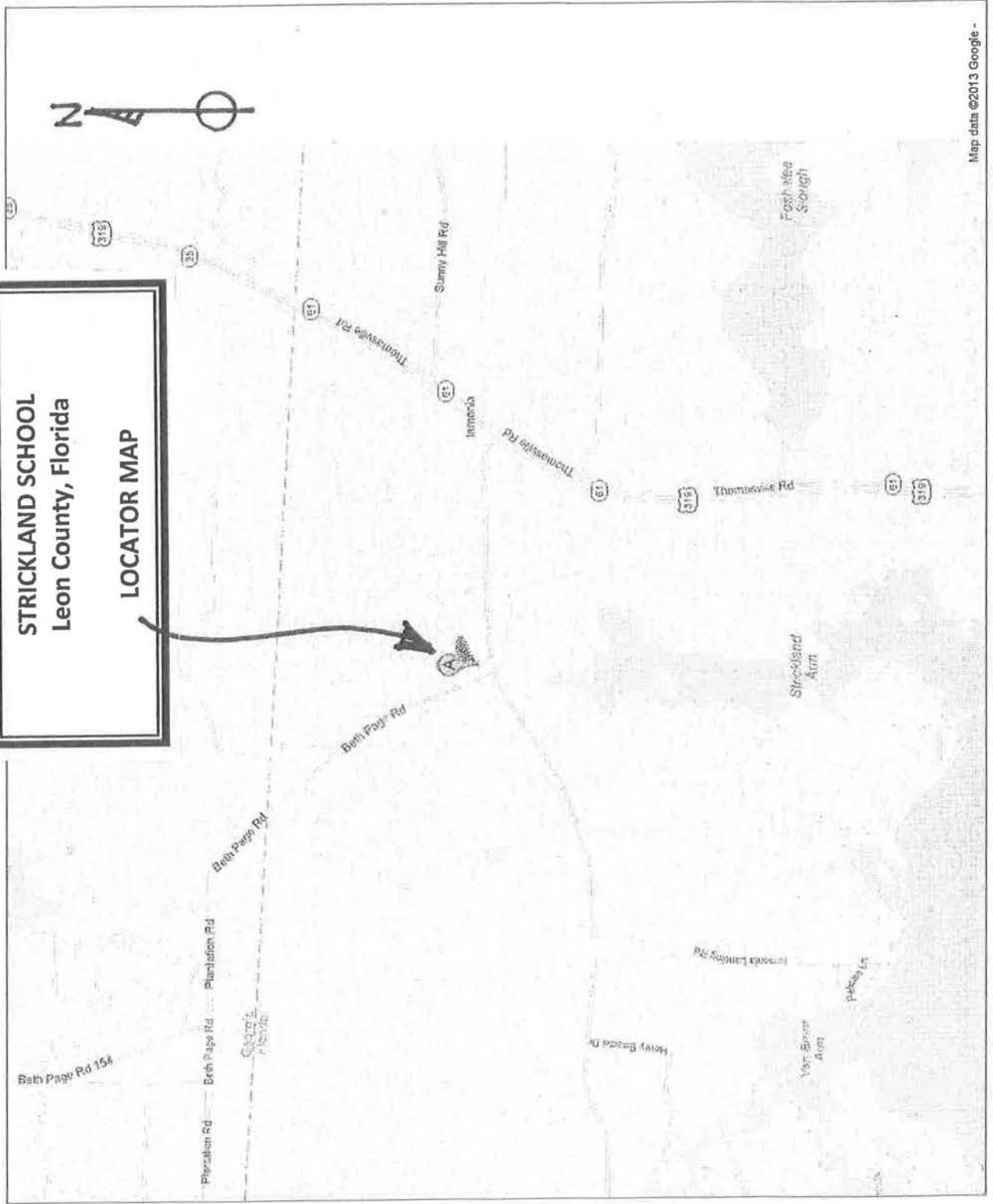
1. Strickland School
2. Hickory Hill Church, School
3. Strickland Store
4. Van Brunt Store
5. Dawkins Pond Store
6. Van Brunt Family Cemetery
7. Strickland Community Cemetery
8. Beth Page Church
..... Beth Page Road

Local Landmarks Map Historic Iamonia Community



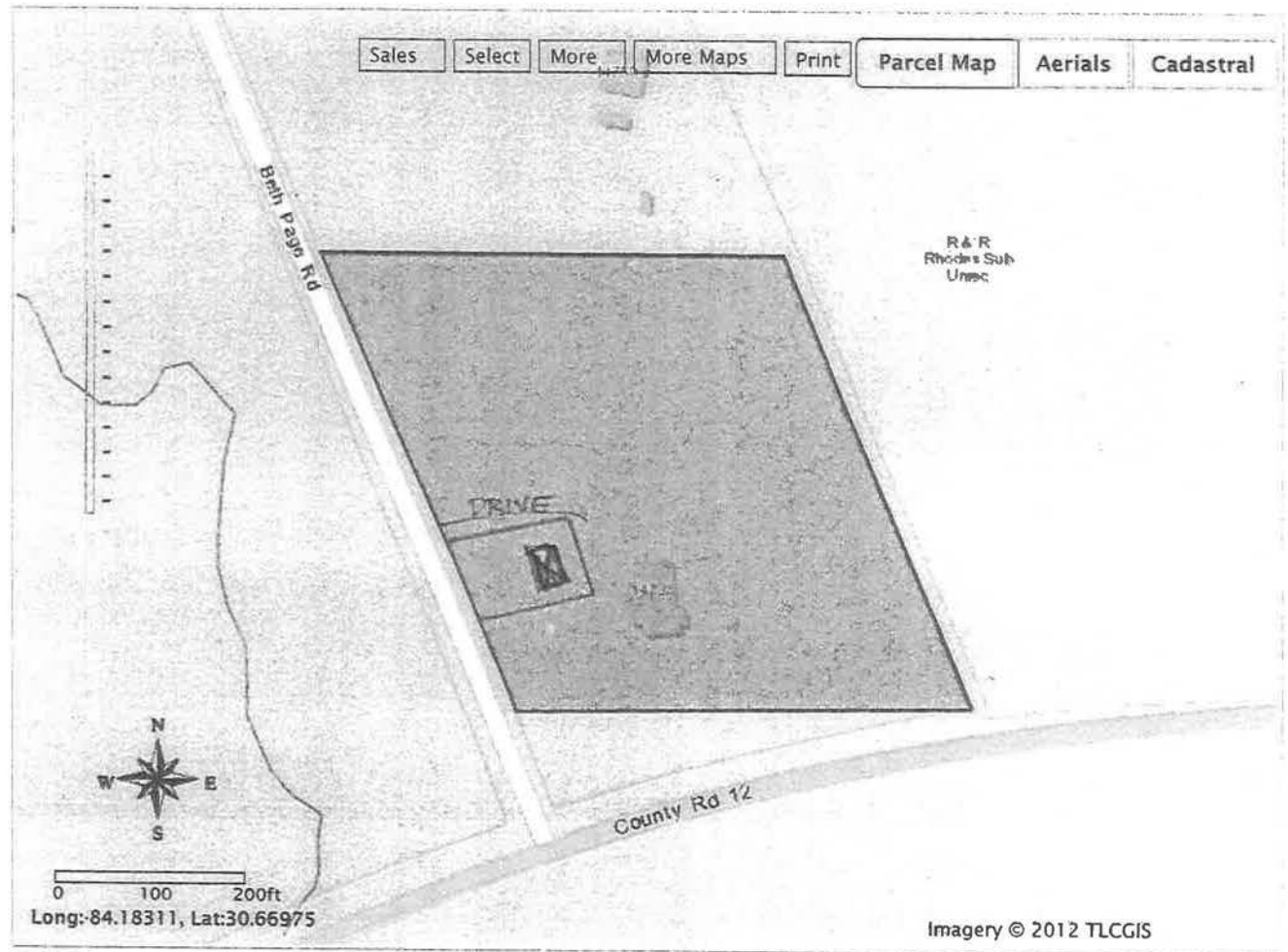
STRICKLAND SCHOOL
Leon County, Florida

LOCATOR MAP



**STRICKLAND SCHOOL
Leon County, Florida**

Site and Boundary Diagram













UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Strickland School
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: FLORIDA, Leon

DATE RECEIVED: 9/26/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/12/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000903

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 11-12-2014 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Good example of 1 room school with very good integrity
Long serving due to Rural location*

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A+C

REVIEWER J. Golden DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments ~~Y/N~~ see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT of STATE

RICK SCOTT
Governor

KEN DETZNER
Secretary of State

September 17, 2014

Ms. Carol Shull, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
1201 Eye Street, N.W., 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed is a submission of the nomination and additional materials (nomination form, continuation sheets, site plan, GIS data, digital images and disk) for:

Strickland School (FMSF #8LE6041), Leon County

Please do not hesitate to contact me at (850) 245-6333 if you have any questions or require any additional information.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Desiree Estabrook".

Desiree Estabrook
Historic Preservation Supervisor, Survey & Registration
Bureau of Historic Preservation

