

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 an 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 AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number State Normal School for Colored Students
Florida Agricultural & Mechanical University

2. Location

street & number Florida Agricultural & Mechanical University Campus N/A not for publication

city or town Tallahassee N/A vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Leon code 073 zip code 32307

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.)

Suzanne P. Walker / Deputy SHPO 4/4/96
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historic Resources
State of 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.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

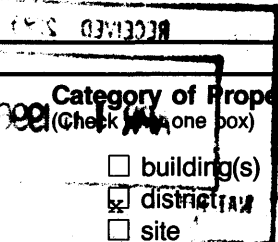
Date of Action

Carol O'Shull

5-9-96

Name of Property

County and State



5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
14	3	buildings
1	0	sites
0	5	structures
1	1	objects
16	9	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(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

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: college

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: university

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival, Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK; CONCRETE

walls BRICK

roof SLATE; ASPHALT shingle

other BRICK; CONCRETE cast stone

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

EDUCATION

ETHNIC HERITAGE: Black

Period of Significance

1907 - 1953

Significant Dates

1907

1925

1953

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

see Sec. 8 Page 16

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 67) 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:

FAMC Historic District
Name of Property

Leon Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 37 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	17	760610	3369290
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	17	761070	3369040

3	17	761080	3368780
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	17	760430	3368900

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 James N. Eaton, Sharyn Thompson & Gwendolyn Waldorf/Robert O. Jones

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date April 1996

street & number Gray Building, 500 S. Bronough St. telephone 904-487-2333

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 State of Florida/Florida Agricultural & Mechanical University

street & number Florida A & M University Campus telephone 904-599-3225

city or town Tallahassee state FL zip code 32301

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 to amend existing 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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MECHANICAL COLLEGE HISTORIC
DISTRICT, TALLAHASSEE, LEON
COUNTY, FLORIDA**SUMMARY**

The Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College Historic District consists of one object, one site, and fifteen buildings constructed between 1907 and 1953. The district, located in the northeastern corner of the much larger, present-day Florida A and M University campus, is situated on a high hill at the southern edge of Tallahassee. The buildings are 1-story to 4-1/2 story Neo-Classical, Georgian Revival and Colonial Revival structures, primarily of red brick, with gable and gambrel roofs covered with slate tiles or composition shingles. They are embellished with brick and cast stone entryways, belt courses, water tables and other decorative elements. The non-contributing resources within the district, three buildings, five structures and one object, are visually and architecturally compatible with the historic buildings. The district, with clearly defined boundaries, covers approximately 9% of the present-day FAMU campus. Eighty percent of the buildings within the boundaries are historically and architecturally significant.

SETTING

The Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College Historic District is generally located in the northeastern part of the campus. The district is situated on a hill, and the contributing buildings are largely arranged around a "Quadrangle" green that has historically been a central component of the campus. The district is surrounded by residential and commercial areas. State government offices and Tallahassee's downtown business district are to the north (photo 53). Martin Luther King Boulevard is the primary thoroughfare through campus, although there is restricted access to vehicular traffic. South Adams Street on the east, and Wahnish Way on the west, are also primary transportation corridors for the school. With the exception of Martin Luther King Boulevard, no roads cut through the northern campus. Paved pathways crisscross the district,

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connecting buildings and providing pedestrian access to all parts of the campus. The topography is uneven, necessitating series of steps in the pathways. The northern portion of the campus is dominated by a number of mature, large live oak trees. One of the campus "Patriarch Oaks" is within the historic district, a designation which means the trees were growing in 1824 when Tallahassee was founded as the capital of the Territory of Florida. The district is architecturally and visually distinct from the residential subdivisions near campus and from the University buildings constructed from the mid-1950s to the present.

BUILDING PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

The Carnegie Library, located within the historic district boundaries, was listed in the National Register in 1978. It contributes to both the architectural and historical character of the district. Its date of construction, original use and a brief architectural/historical overview are given below.

1. **Black Archives Research Center and Museum** (The Carnegie Library, 1907). The main facade of this two-story, brick Neo-Classical Revival library faces south (photos 1 & 2). The building is dominated by a portico with a pedimented roof supported by fluted Ionic columns. It has a hip roof, with triple, 9/1 double hung sash windows on the first floor and triple, 6/1 double hung sash on the second floor. On either side of the double entry doors on the main facade are fixed 9-light windows. Exterior ornamentation includes a raised brick belt course at the first floor - basement delineation; raised brick sills under each set of triple windows; keystone, arched lintels at the windows of the first floor; and dentil work in the pediment.

Funded by Andrew Carnegie, this was the first Carnegie Library built at an African-American land grant college. William A. Edwards, the state Board of Control architect, designed the building. It was built by Childs Brothers, a well-known firm in Tallahassee. The Carnegie Library is the earliest building included in the Florida Agricultural and

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Mechanical College Historic District, and is the second oldest building remaining on campus.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES CONTRIBUTING TO THE HISTORIC DISTRICT

2. **Dining Hall** (Commons 1924). The building's main facade faces north (photo 3). The dining hall is a Colonial Revival, brick, 1-story rectangular shaped building with a partial basement. The main facade, facing north, features a projecting gable-roofed pavilion with a recessed entry flanked by Ionic columns. A large lunette window is set in the pavilion's gable. A heavy but simple entablature is on all elevations. Double-hung sash, 8/8 windows are on either side of the entry door. The original windows have been replaced. One of the west window openings on the facade has been made into an entry for the faculty dining room. This alteration is visually compatible with the structure. The dining hall has architecturally compatible additions to the south and east elevations that were constructed in 1929 and 1947-48.

The dining hall was built to replace an earlier frame facility that was destroyed by fire in January 1924, during a period of student unrest. The new dining hall and kitchen were designed by W.A. Edwards and built by H.H. Brown [Company].

3. **Jackson Davis Hall** (College Women's Hall, 1926-1927). The main facade of Jackson Davis Hall faces west (photo 4). The hall is a Georgian Revival style, 3-1/2 story building with a raised basement. The red brick walls were laid in Flemish bond, with brick quoins, and a concrete belt course marking the division between the first floor and the raised basement, are among the decorative elements of the building. The windows are 6/6, double-hung sash, paired on the first and second stories; the second floor windows feature brick sills and keystone lintels, the first floor windows feature brick sills and flat lintels with decorative elements on the ends. The paired windows in the dormers are 4/4, double-hung sash, and the single windows in the raised basement are 4/4, double-hung sash. On the west facade, the portico

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features two pilasters and four square columns. The single, raised-panel entry door has a transom and sidelights, with a broken pediment/pilaster surround. The main side gable roof, originally covered with slate, is now covered with composition shingles. The gable ends of the buildings (north and south elevations, photo 5) feature gable returns accentuated by a raised pattern in the brick. A circular, louvered attic vent is placed high in the gable of both elevations. There are six hip-roofed dormers and one gable-roofed dormer on the east elevation (photo 6) and seven hip-roofed dormers on the west elevation. Built to provide living quarters for seventy-five students, the dormitory also had offices, music rooms and recreation-social areas. The interior woodwork is mahogany. The exterior of Jackson Davis Hall has a high degree of architectural integrity.

Jackson Davis Hall was designed by state Board of Control architect Rudolph Weaver. It was the first building Weaver designed for the FAMC campus, and his selection of the Georgian style for this dormitory set the architectural character for the campus from 1926 through the early 1950s. O.P. Woodcock & Company of Jacksonville constructed the building, which was named for Jackson Davis, the General Education Board's southern field agent. The General Education Board, a private organization supported by John D. Rockefeller, provided funds to aid black education. Davis was instrumental in securing funds for much of FAMC's building program in the 1920s and 1930s.

4. **J.R.E. Lee Hall** (Administration Building) (1928). The main facade faces west on this Georgian Revival, 3 1/2 story building (photos 7, 8, 9). It is constructed of red brick laid in Flemish bond. The west facade has a projecting, two-story pavilion with six columns supporting its flat roof. The five-bay pavilion has a full entablature with a cornice-line balustrade on the roof. The pavilion's water table is of concrete, scored horizontally, with the horizontal patterning repeated in the brickwork on the first story of the main part of the building. The main entry, located within the water table, has three symmetrically placed double doors, with semi-circular fanlights. There are 6/6, double-hung sash windows on either side of the sets

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of doors. Also scored in the concrete water table are decorative keystone lintels over the windows and round arches surrounding the doors. Lee Hall has brick quoins at its wall ends, on the corners of the pavilion, and on the long walls to delineate the different bays. A cast stone belt course runs between the first and second floors. The building has a truncated gable roof covered with slate tiles. Parapet walls are at the north and south roof lines of the building ends. The roof has a large, centered, copper cupola, copper guttering and attic vents. There are nine symmetrically placed hip-roofed dormers with paired windows. Windows on the facade are also symmetrically placed and are paired on the east and west elevations. Five windows centered within the pavilion have transoms, and three of those have sidelights and transoms with arched lintels and cast stone keystones.

Lee Hall, designed by state Board of Control architect Rudolph Weaver, was built by Davis Company of Tampa and Grahn Construction Company of Daytona Beach. Known initially as the Administration Building, it had classrooms, music rooms and a 1700 seat auditorium, as well as administrative offices (photo 10). The building was named for the third FAMC president, J.R.E. Lee on December 10, 1944, a few months after his death at the school's hospital. He was president of Florida A & M College from 1924 to 1944.

5. **Nathan B. Young Hall** (College Men's Hall) (1928-1929). The main, east facade, features a three-story projecting pavilion with gable roof. The Georgian Revival style building is 3 1/2 stories, including a raised basement (photos 11, 12, 13, 14). It is made of solid brick, with the exterior laid in Flemish bond. The gambrel roof of the dormitory is covered with composition shingles. Hip-roofed dormers, with paired windows, are symmetrically placed on the east and west elevations. Gable returns, a cast concrete swag decoration surrounding a bull's eye window, and a partial belt course under the windows of the third floor, are elements which distinguish the pavilion. The pavilion has a centered, recessed single entry with a door surround that has an arched broken pediment and pilasters (photo 12). Architectural embellishments on the Hall

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include a concrete belt course between the raised basement and main story, brick quoins on the building and pavilion corners, and pronounced dentil work in the entablature. Simple brick lintels are over the windows on the third and first stories and flared brick lintels with concrete keystone lintels are over the windows on the second story. The window centered over the entry door on the third story also has a flared lintel with a keystone and other decorative elements.

Young Hall was designed by Rudolph Weaver, state Board of Control architect, and built by the Hardee Construction Company of Lake City, Florida. College Men's Hall was renamed to honor Nathan B. Young in 1935. Young served as FAMC's second president from 1901-1923. His educational philosophy promoted a broad based education which included the arts, as well as technical and mechanical training.

6. Lucy Moten Elementary School (Lucy E. Moten Demonstration School) (1931-1932). The main facade faces south on this Colonial Revival style, one story, brick building with a partially raised basement (photo 15). The hip roof, originally covered with slate tiles, was replaced with composition shingles in 1988. A louvered cupola is centered on the roof ridge. The main facade has two entries, which are balanced on the east and west ends of the building. Each entry has a shallow, gable-roofed portico with a rounded arch and brick quoins. Additional ornament is provided by the gable returns. Windows are double hung sash, 6/6; those on the main facade are centered between the two entryways (two sets of five windows flank a set of paired windows). With the exception of an aluminum porch extension that joins the west entry for a covered walkway to the nearby University High School, the exterior of the school has not been altered (photo 16).

Lucy Moten School was designed by state Board of Control architect Rulolph Weaver and built by Grahn Construction Company of Daytona Beach. The school was built with funds from the Julius Rosenwald Fund, the General Education Board, and the state legislature. Its original purpose was as a teacher training facility. In 1935 the Practice School was named for Lucy Ella Moten, a leader in normal school

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education for African-Americans during the early part of the 20th century. It now functions as a state supported elementary school with required entrance examinations and tuition fees.

7. **Counseling Center** (Sunshine Manor) (President's House) (1935). The main facade faces south for this two-story, Colonial Revival style, President's House (photos 17, 18). The house is wood frame with brick veneer. A one-story wing on the east elevation and a two-story wing on the west elevation were part of the original construction. These retain the original weatherboard on the exterior. The original door has been replaced, but the original surround remains and features fluted pilasters and a lunette over the entry. Decorative elements include a brick belt course between the first and second stories, simple brick lintels over the windows, and lunette windows at the chimneys. Brick chimneys are centered on the exterior east and west gable-ends of the house.

The President's House was designed and constructed by students in FAMC's Mechanical Arts Department. Rudolph Weaver, architect for the state Board of Control, reviewed the design and prepared the final plans. The house was christened "Sunshine Manor" by then-President George Gore's wife, Pearl, sometime during the 1950s and is now a counseling center.

8. **N.S. McGuinn Hall** (South Hall for Women) (1937). The main facade of McGuinn Hall faces west. The 3 1/2 story women's dormitory is in the Georgian Revival style, with a two-story portico dominating the main entry (photo 19). The L-shaped structure's facade includes a pavilion on the south end, which links the easterly-projecting wing with the main part of the building (photos 20, 21). A matching pavilion on the north end is part of Diamond Hall (1946) which is joined to McGuinn Hall. The building is brick, featuring Flemish bond with alternating courses of stretchers and headers. There are brick quoins on the pavilions and the main facade (photo 22). A decorative belt course of brick and cast stone runs between the first and second stories of

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the building. Simple, flat keystone lintels emphasize the windows on the third floor, and flat brick lintels with decorations are at the windows on the second floor. Almost all windows are paired, 6/6 double-hung sash, although the actual sizes of the windows vary depending upon which story they are on. The paired windows on either side of the main entry are floor to ceiling, 9/9 double hung sash. N.S. McGuinn Hall retains a very high degree of architectural integrity. It has had no exterior alterations other than the addition of Diamond Hall (photo 23).

The dormitory was constructed with funds from the Public Works Administration. It was ready for occupancy by 200 women in the fall of 1938. In 1948 the facility, originally called South Hall for Women, was renamed to honor Nannie S. McGuinn, who was the Dean of Women at the school for twenty years (1921-1942). McGuinn, a graduate of Hampton Institute, was also an instructor at FAMC.

9. **George H. Sampson Hall** (South Hall for Men) (1937). The main facade of Sampson Hall faces northeast. The 4 1/2 story (including raised basement) Georgian Revival dormitory has a gambrel roof covered with composition shingles. There are nine dormers on the main building block and two dormers on each of the wings on the east and west elevations (photos 24, 25, 26, 27). The dormers on the east facade are symmetrically placed, with four hip-roofed dormers on each side of a central gable-roofed dormer. The central dormer, directly over the entry door, has gable returns and a Palladian-style window that is flanked by single 6/6, double hung sash windows. A louvered, copper-covered cupola is centered on the roof. The north and south wings of the building are angled eastwards, toward the center of the main building (photo 26). The exterior brick is laid in Flemish bond, with rows of alternating stretchers and headers. The main entry has a one-story, flat roofed portico, which features paired columns and a simple, but decorative entablature. The single entry door has a transom and sidelights with a one-story, flat roofed portico supported by pilasters and four Ionic columns (photo 27). On the east and west elevations the windows are double hung sash, 6/6 paired on all stories.

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Decorative elements of the building include a concrete belt course between the second and third stories, quoins, arched keystone lintels at the third floor windows, flat brick lintels at the windows of the raised basement floor and over the windows of the second and fourth floors. There are full entablatures on the east and west elevations, with dentil work in the architrave. The wings have gambrel returns, circular windows flanking a window set under a round brick arch, and an inset concrete band to articulate the gambrel (photo 25). Sampson Hall has a high degree of architectural integrity, with little exterior alteration since it was constructed.

Sampson Hall was designed by state Board of Control architect, Rudolph Weaver, and built by Beers Construction Company of Atlanta. Originally called South Hall for Men, the dormitory was renamed in 1948 to honor George H. Sampson. Sampson became a faculty member in the mathematics department in 1899, but is probably best remembered for the athletic programs he organized and directed while he was on campus.

10. **Samuel H. Coleman Library** (1946). The main facade of Coleman Library faces east, and is a two story Georgian Revival building with a gable roof. The red brick library, on the west end of the Quad facing Lee Hall, has a raised basement (photo 28, 29). A two story projecting portico, with plain pediment supported by four Doric columns, features a centered, double door entrance with single entry doors on either side. The door surround of the central entrance features a heavy, broken pediment and pilasters (photo 31). The two flanking entrances have door surrounds with pilasters and full entablatures. The first story entrances have door surrounds with pilasters and full entablatures. The first story windows are 9/9, double hung sash, with sidelights; the second story windows are 9/9, double hung sash, with sidelights and semi-circular or lunette lights above each. Additional decorative elements include a cast stone belt course that delineates the basement level and the first story; brick quoins on the building corners; keystone arched lintels on the second story windows; flat brick lintels with vertical joints over

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the first story windows; and a raised brick pattern beneath the second story windows, which gives the appearance of an incomplete belt course. A round window is centered in the gable of the portico.

A 1952 addition on the north elevation is 3 1/2 stories (including the raised basement, photo 30). Two large shed roofed dormers, containing three sets of paired windows, project from the gable roof. Decorated gable returns and a round window, centered in the west elevation gable (identical to the one in the facade), are decorative elements that visually and architecturally tie the wing to the main building. A pavilion on the north elevation features corner quoins and a broken pediment door surround.

Coleman Library was designed by Board of Control architect Rudolph Weaver in 1940, although construction was not authorized until December 15, 1945. Beer Construction Company began work on the structure in the spring of 1946.

The library was officially dedicated on Founder's Day in 1948 and named for Samuel H. Coleman, a 1906 graduate of FAMC who served as president of the Alumni Association for twenty years (photo 32). In 1952 a north wing was added to the structure. This wing, constructed by Albritton-Williams, Inc., of Tallahassee, was built to house the College of Law. A later addition, constructed on the south and west elevations of the library, used modernized Revival-style detailing. This addition is visually and architecturally compatible with the original structure and does not intrude on the Georgian Revival facade and 1952 wing (photo 29).

11. **J.T. Diamond Hall** (1946). The main facade of Diamond Hall faces north. The Georgian Revival style dormitory is an extension of McGuinn Hall (photo 33). The entry on the north elevation has brick quoins on the corners and a door surround with pilasters and entablature (photo 34). The hall features keystone lintels over the window on the second story and decorated lintels over the window on the first story. These embellishments were copied for Wheatley and Cropper Halls, nearby dormitories that were built in 1947 and 1948.

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Diamond Hall was designed by Board of Control architect Guy C. Fulton and authorized in May 1946. Construction was begun on the women's dormitory later that year by Beers Construction Company. Initially referred to as the "north wing of South Hall," the dorm was named for J.T. Diamond, a former secretary of the Board of Control. The west elevation of the Hall is an end pavilion of McGuinn Hall which matches the south wing pavilion, thus balancing McGuinn's west facade (photo 20).

12. **Phyllis Wheatley Hall** (1947). The main facade of Wheatley Hall faces west (photo 35). The L-shaped, 2 1/2 story building has a gable roof with evenly spaced hip-roofed dormers. A three-bay pavilion with an entablature and flat roof features brick quoins and a door surround with a broken pediment and pilasters. The building, attached to Cropper Hall (1948) on the south elevation, has keystone lintels over the windows on the second story and decorated lintels over the windows on the first story. The windows are 6/6, double hung sash, paired on both stories and in the dormers.

Named for the eighteenth-century African-American poet Phyllis Wheatley, this women's dormitory is among the last buildings constructed on the FAMC campus that continued the Georgian Revival tradition established by Rudolph Weaver. It was designed by L. Phillips Clark and Associates.

13. **Lula B. Cropper Hall** (1948). The main facade of the building faces north. The Georgian Revival style women's dormitory is 2 1/2 stories, built of red brick with a gable roof and hip-roofed dormers evenly spaced on the north and south elevations (photo 36). The main entrance on the north facade, features a pavilion with corner quoins and a door surround with pilasters and broken pediment. The building has a full entablature which is repeated in the gable of the pavilion. Other decorative elements include flat keystone lintels with vertical joints over windows on the second story and flat lintels and brick sills at windows on the first story. All windows are paired, 6/6, double hung sash.

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Cropper Hall was designed by L. Phillips Clark and Associates. It was named for Lula B. Cropper, who was in charge of the training school and an instructor of geography in the early 1900s. She later served the school as a librarian and English teacher and then as Dean of Women. Cropper Hall is identical in design to nearby J.T. Diamond and Phyllis Wheatley Halls (also women's dormitories) and is on the south side of a rectangle created by the four dorms.

14. **Foote-Hilyer Administration Building** (Florida A & M Hospital and Health Center) (1949). The Georgian Revival building has an irregular footprint with a one-story wing extending due west. The western wing contains the main entrance which faces north (photo 37, 38), and features a flat-roofed pavilion with cast concrete quoins and a broken pediment door surround. The building is composed of portions with one, two, three and five floors. Architectural detailing includes brick quoins on the corners, a brick belt course, horizontal brick patterning in the water table, and blind arches with cast stone keystones and springers over some of the windows (photo 39). The five-story wings of the building have less architectural detailing; the full entablature on all levels is a visually unifying element.

The Foote-Hillyer Administration Building was originally the FAMC Hospital. Preliminary sketches for the hospital were completed in 1946 by Yonge & Hart and final plans were drawn by architect James Gamble Rogers II. Beers Construction Company was hired to build in the autumn of 1948. A ground breaking ceremony was held on February 9, 1949, and the cornerstone was laid a year later. Some funding for the hospital was voted by the 1947 Florida Legislature, some was received from the Federal government, and \$250,000 was contributed by the City of Tallahassee.

The hospital was closed and renovated for the school's administrative offices during the early 1970s. It was at this time that the building was renamed the Foote-Hilyer Administration Building. Nurse Hennie Virginia Hilyer administered the campus hospital from 1911 to 1925. She was succeeded by Dr. Leonard H.B. Foote, who was college physician from 1926 to 1948. Dr. Foote subsequently held

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other positions at the school, including Director of University Health from 1953 to 1957. Except for replacement of original windows, no substantial alterations have been made to the exterior. The building now houses the student health services clinic as well as the campus administrative offices.

15. **E.B Jones Hall** (1953). The main facade of this 4 1/2 story, Georgian Revival building faces west (photo 40). The stone door surround is identical to an entrance centered on the eastern elevation (photo 41). Both entablatures have the word "SCIENCE" carved in them. The building's Georgian Revival styling contributes to the architectural cohesiveness of the northeastern part of the campus. The brick building has a raised basement at the first floor, a hip roof, and shed roofed dormers on all elevations (photo 42). Brick quoins are in all corners, a cast stone balustrade is at the roof line, and a cast stone belt course is between the raised basement and first floor. Cast stone window surrounds define the second and third windows above the western entrance. Horizontal raised brick patterning is in the water table.

Jones Science Hall was named for Everett B. Jones, an 1895 graduate of FAMC (then the Normal School) who taught science at the school from 1906 until 1928. He was also president of the Alumni Association from 1907 to 1925. A hall for science had been planned since the mid 1940s. M. Leo Elliott & Associates submitted the first sketches for the building in 1947. Construction was not authorized at that time and in 1952 the original plans were revised to include a pharmacy department. This revision, by the University of Florida Department of Architecture, was not completed until April 1953. Construction was begun immediately by S.J. Curry and Company of Albany, Georgia.

16. **The "Quad"** (The Quadrum) (The Rectangle) (1926). Designated as open space for student activities, the "Quad" is a rectangular shaped lawn area situated within the heart of the historic district. Written descriptions of the campus, from the time it was established, imply that an open

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space has always been at this location. The 1916 Sanborn Insurance map indicates this area was open and central to campus development. A "Proposed Plan for Development" drawn in 1926 by D.A. Williston, a landscape architect at Tuskegee Institute, designated the area as a campus green surrounded with buildings.

Until the late 1980s only two sidewalks spanned this area. Now, multiple concrete sidewalks crisscross one another across the lawn, which is enhanced by grouped plantings of trees, shrubbery and flower beds. Non-contributing, but compatible, brick fountains are at the entrance to Lee Hall and the entrance to Coleman Library. Perimeter sidewalks are along all sides of the rectangular space, with raised brick planters set at right angles to the sidewalks on the north and south sides (photos 43-47).

Today, Lee Hall (1928) anchors the eastern end of the Quadrum (photo 46) with Coleman Library (1946) at the western end (photo 47). The Dining Hall (1924) is on the south side of the area and the Carnegie Library (1907) is to the north. The main entrances to all four buildings face the "Quad".

7. **The School Bell** (1914). The school's bell tower is just south and east of the main entrance to the Black Archives (Carnegie Library) (photo 48). Its bell was originally situated on the lawn between the Carnegie Library and the President's House. FAMC's daily routine was regulated by a series of bells that were rung from rising at 6:00 in the morning through 10:00 at night, when students were expected to retire. The bell announced classes, chapel services, meals and a host of other activities.

With the exception of the Black Archives (Carnegie Library) the buildings in the historic district are 2 1/2 to 4 1/2 stories in height, constructed of red brick, with gable or hip roofs. The structures built in the 1920s and 1930s had slate tiles covering the roofs; some have been replaced with composition shingles. Architectural details and decorative components are executed in brick and cast stone. The present condition of the buildings is generally good to fair. The interiors of Lee Hall and Foote-Hilyer

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Administration Building have been renovated and the Carnegie Library/Black Archives will undergo extensive interior renovations in 1995-1996. All buildings have been altered on the interiors to meet changing code requirements, to adapt space for existing needs, and to make the dormitories more comfortable for residents. No major alterations have been made to the exterior of the historic buildings in the district (some have had virtually no changes). Coleman Library and the Dining Hall have historical additions which are architecturally and visually compatible with the buildings and do not compromise their integrity.

Non-Contributing Resources of the District

There are nine non-contributing resources within the Florida A and M College Historic District. These include five structures (gateways and fountains); one object (outdoor sculpture in aluminum, entitled "The Scholar", photo 49); and three buildings. Truth Hall (photo 50) a women's dormitory, is executed in the Georgian Revival style, but was constructed in 1955 and is therefore, outside the period of significance for the historic district. The William N. Gray Center (photo 51) and the Dyson Pharmacy Building (photo 52) are both modern buildings that are architecturally incompatible with the Revival style buildings in the district that were built between 1907 and 1953. The non-contributing gateways and fountains are executed in red brick and are stylistically in harmony with the historic buildings; they were built in the late 1980s when campus planners made efforts to make the "Quad" a more "people friendly" space.

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BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES AND OBJECTS

#	NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR	CATAGORY
1	Carnegie Library/ Black Archives	FAMU Campus	1907	C
2	Dining Hall	FAMU Campus	1924	C
3	Jackson Davis Hall	ML King Blvd	1926	C
4	J.R.E. Lee Hall	ML King Blvd	1928	C
5	Nathan B. Young Hall	FAMU Campus	1928	C
6	Lucy Moten School	Gamble St	1931	C
7	Presidents House/ Sunshine Manor	FAMU Campus	1935	C
8	N.S. McGuinn Hall	ML King Blvd	1937	C
9	George Simpson Hall	FAMU Campus	1937	C
10	Samuel H. Coleman Library	FAMU Campus	1946	C
11	J.T. Diamond Hall	ML King Blvd	1946	C
12	Phyllis Wheatly Hall	FAMU Campus	1947	C
13	Lula B. Cropper Hall	FAMU Campus	1948	C
14	Foot-Hilyer Admin. Building	S. Adams St	1949	C

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15	E.B. Jones Hall	ML King Blvd	1953	C
16	Quadrum (site)	FAMU Campus	1926	C
17	Bell Tower (object)	FAMU Campus	1914	C
18	Truth Hall	FAMU Campus	1955	NC
19	William N. Gray, Jr. Center	FAMU Campus	1981	NC
20	Dyson Pharmacy Building	FAMU Campus	1979	NC
21	Gateway	ML King Blvd	1990	NC
22	Gateway	FAMU Campus	1990	NC
23	Gateway	FAUM Campus	1990	NC
24	Fountains	Coleman Library	1990	NC
25	Fountains	Lee Hall	1990	NC
26	Sculpture "The Scholar"	Coleman Library		NC

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SUMMARY

The Florida A & M College Historic District fulfills Criterion A in the area of Education, as the site of an institution of higher learning in Tallahassee since 1891. It is also significant in the area of Ethnic Heritage for blacks as one of the historically black land-grant colleges, and has statewide significance as the only historically black state supported educational facility in Florida. The institution's development from a teacher training school to a college, and then a university reflects the changes within African-American education since the end of the nineteenth century. The district also meets Criterion C in the area of Architecture, because all of the contributing buildings have retained their architectural integrity as examples of the Georgian Revival, Neo-Classical Revival, and Colonial Revival styles.

The period of significance begins in 1907 with the construction of the Carnegie Library on the campus of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, and ends in 1953 with the recognition of the academic standing of the school through its official designation as Florida A & M University.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The Reconstruction period in the South opened the possibility of universal public education as a right of all citizens, and schools were established for black as well as white populations. Although education was viewed as the key to advancement, opportunities for secondary and higher education were limited for Southerners, especially black Southerners living in isolated rural areas.

A progressive educational reform movement in the decades leading to the 1920s resulted in the improvement of elementary and secondary schools and a growing public interest in education; however, the benefits were not equally shared by black institutions. Most white legislators believed that blacks needed only a basic

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education, and consistently supported vocational, service industries training with a fraction of the financial support provided white academic programs. The federal Morrill Act funds, and philanthropic organizations and agencies, such as the General Education Board and the Rosenwald Fund, did, however, channel millions of dollars directly to the improvement of black education and the support of black institutions.

The Great Depression of the 1930s limited the funding available for higher education, although construction funding was provided through the New Deal programs. After World War II, the large number of veterans flooding campuses brought new resources as well as increased demands for housing and modernized educational programs. Many of the institutions had served "in loco parentis" for high school preparatory students as well as upper level students since their beginnings. With the presence of an adult student body, the campuses gradually changed from restrictive and protective communities to places for individual independence and exploration. The decade of the 1950s completed this transition to modern higher education with its emphasis on research and its related funding.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Formal education for African-Americans in Florida began after the Civil War with emancipation and the work of the Freedman's Bureau in creating and staffing schools. The Reconstruction legislature initiated a statewide school system, supported by public funding, which had been authorized by the 1868 state constitution. Because faculties as well as students were racially segregated, the success of the new school's program depended on the availability of both white and black teachers trained in the principles of teaching and methods of instruction. The 1885 state constitution provided for the legislature to establish two full-time state supported teacher training schools, called "normal" schools: a white school at DeFuniak Springs and a black school in Tallahassee. The State Normal College for Colored Students, precursor of Florida A & M College and

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Florida A & M University, opened on Monday, October 3, 1887, with fifteen male and female students ages sixteen and up.

The school was under the direction of the State Board of Education. Its original campus was west of Tallahassee, near two other educational facilities, Lincoln Academy (a local high school for blacks) and the West Florida Seminary (later Florida State University). Faculty members were Thomas De Saille Tucker, an Oberlin College graduate and former Pensacola lawyer who served as principal and taught mathematics and rhetoric; and Thomas Van Renssalaer Gibbs, who served as vice president and taught English and music. Gibbs, a former state representative, had been instrumental in the passage of the legislation that established the school. Although classes began with fifteen students, a total of fifty-two students enrolled during the first year, and the average daily attendance was thirty-five.

Passage of the Morrill Act in 1862 had provided that federal land grant funds would be given to the states. The monies were designated to support educational programs in agriculture and the mechanical arts. The Second Morrill Act in 1890 equitably provided federal land grant funds to black schools for the first time. Florida's share was subsequently divided between two existing state institutions, the agricultural and mechanical school for whites at Lake City (later moved to Gainesville, now the University of Florida), and the normal school for blacks at Tallahassee. Tallahassee's school became known subsequently as the "normal and industrial" school.

In 1891, with the support of the annual Morrill funding, the campus moved to its current location, a mile southwest of the state capitol building on the site of an antebellum plantation. The state leased fifty-seven acres with an option to purchase, and soon acquired nearly fifty adjacent acres. The rural setting on one of the highest hills allowed the school to expand its curriculum to include agriculture. Classes in the mechanical arts and an academic program were also added. A plantation house and associated barns which remained on the property were the first campus facilities, and where they were located on the hilltop remains the campus center today. The land was described in the 1890s as:

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a magnificent property, with spacious campus shaded by stately trees and located within easy reach of the city, on a high hill overlooking the Garden City [Tallahassee], while on either side the well tilled acres of the college farm stretch away across the surrounding valley.

As additional wood frame buildings were added to the campus, the library and academic classroom buildings remained central. Male student and faculty housing was to the west; female student and faculty housing was to the southeast; and the agricultural classroom building, barns, silos, and dairy were farther south. Fields and orchards bordered the campus to its north, west, and south, and privately owned faculty residences were on the east.

Nathan Benjamin Young succeeded Tucker as president in 1901. Born in slavery, he too was educated at Oberlin College in Ohio. He had headed the academic department at Tuskegee Institute 1892-1897, working alongside Booker T. Washington. Young believed in emphasizing liberal arts courses as a balance to vocational training, and continued offering strong academic classes as well as strengthening the agricultural and industrial programs at the Tallahassee campus.

Young also created and encouraged campus programs which served the larger African-American community, establishing a school tradition of involvement on which future presidents would build. Farmers institutes, modeled after those at Tuskegee and Georgia State, invited local and regional farmers to the campus to discuss agricultural developments and techniques, watch demonstrations, attend lectures, and view exhibits. Summer teachers' institutes offered teachers from around the state the opportunity to improve their skills and knowledge. The campus hospital (original building, 1911, no longer extant), in addition to providing a health center for the students, extended medical service to the public in surrounding counties. The college hospital was the only medical treatment facility for African-Americans in North Florida for 160 miles east or west.

Florida's 1905 Buckman Act consolidated the state's seven existing schools into three institutions of higher learning:

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the University of the State of Florida, a school for men that became the University of Florida; Florida State Female College, later Florida State College for Women, then Florida State University; and the coeducational Florida State Normal and Industrial School. The responsibility for their management shifted from the Board of Education to the Board of Control, which also had jurisdiction over the Institution for the Blind, Deaf, and Dumb. The Normal and Industrial School became the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes in 1909. The college, known to faculty and staff as "Famcee", became a four year program, continuing its three departments of academic, mechanical, and agricultural courses.

In 1905, fire destroyed the main buildings on campus. The former plantation house housed the library, administrative offices, and the dining room, as well as some classrooms. Its destruction initiated the construction of two new buildings, one of which, the Carnegie Library (now the Black Archives Research Center and Museum) was built on the plantation house site. It is a contributing building in the proposed historic district. The other, Duval Hall, burned in 1924.

President Young was forced to resign by the Florida Board of Control in 1923. The Board wanted the college to emphasize vocational training in agriculture and the service industries, but Young believed in a broader education, and persisted in emphasizing a balance between academic-classical-scientific training and the skilled trades.

Students protested Young's dismissal with a petition to the Board and by refusing to attend classes. The State Superintendent of Negro Education, J.H. Brinson, described the campus as being in "a condition of rebellion bordering on anarchy", possibly the first major incident in the country of college protest on a black campus. Acting President William H.A. Howard was instructed by the Board of Control to maintain order "even if he had to expel the entire student body". The period of campus unrest and rebellion following the removal of the popular Young resulted in the resignation of over one third of the faculty and the loss of three main buildings to suspected arson.

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The arrival of a new president, John Robert Edward Lee, in 1924, brought on a period of optimism and increased visibility for the campus and its students. J.R.E. Lee, born in slavery in Texas during the Civil War, was educated at Bishop Baptist College, Marshall, Texas, and had worked at Tuskegee Institute as head of the Division of Mathematics (1901-1903) and Director of the Academic Department (1905-1915). Lee founded the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools (American Teachers' Association) in 1904 and was instrumental in organizing the National Negro Business League. Immediately prior to accepting the position at FAMC, Lee was the Extension Secretary of the National Urban League.

In 1925, Tallahassee's *Daily Democrat* commented that "This institution is in striking contrast to its rent and torn condition of a year ago..." Lee was credited with having brought "...order out of chaos, and is rapidly building up the school into a great center of usefulness." The 1920s and 1930s began a "Golden Era" for the college, a time of change and growth on campus, and a period of growing visibility of the college in the community, across the state, and nationally through the involvement and recognition of faculty and students.

The organization of buildings and open areas on campus became more formally defined during this period. A "Proposed Plan for Development for the Florida A. & M. College" was drawn in 1926 by D.A. Williston, landscape architect at Tuskegee Institute. The plan formally recognized a traditionally open area south of the Carnegie Library, and defined it as open space bordered by buildings. This open space has been known by various names over the years. The Dining Hall (1924) was built on the south edge of this space, on the site of an earlier structure.

Although all of the proposed buildings on the plan did not materialize, the open space, today known as "the Quad", was preserved and retains its central campus position within the proposed historic district. A second planned open space which existed on campus until the 1950s, has since been consumed by building expansion.

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Major course work continued to focus on teacher training, mechanic arts, and modern farming methods. Every student, male and female, took one year of agriculture. The *Jacksonville Journal* in May 1926, described the college campus with "...an acreage of some 350, a large majority of which is now under cultivation. To stand upon the hill and gaze around one sees nothing but cultivated gardens which comprise the school farm. Here many of the vegetables which are served the students are grown." The vegetables, meat, milk, and butter produced by the college were not only used on campus but were also sold to Tallahassee merchants and families. The college farm included over sixty head of dairy cattle, one hundred swine, a poultry flock of four hundred, mules, and horses.

The Mechanic Arts Department prepared young men for work in the trades as auto mechanics, contractors, masons, carpenters, plumbers, painters, and as trades teachers. Practical experience was offered through student construction of several campus buildings.

By the late 1920s, the college had defined two new departments, Home Economics and Health. The Home Economics courses trained young women in the care and arrangement of the home, emphasizing cooking and sewing, but including home care and beautification to prepare them as home economics teachers and homemakers. It also offered classes in millinery, laundering, bookkeeping, stenography, typing, drawing, and industrial chemistry. The Health Department enlarged the nurses training program begun in 1904, and coordinated the hospital services. Students were given the opportunity to earn part of their boarding expenses in many areas of campus operation. Students had jobs in the printing or auto repair shops, on the farm, with livestock, in the dairy, in the dining room and kitchen, and in the offices. Around the grounds they worked in laying sewer and water pipes, firing the furnace boilers, keeping buildings in repair, performing janitorial work, installing and repairing plumbing, building walks, and providing lawn care. In 1930, 70% of the young men and 18% of the women worked on campus.

In the summer of 1925, the Board of Control established a Department of Architecture at the University of Florida, and

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determined that the head of the department would also serve as the board architect to supervise construction at all institutions managed by the board. Rudolph Weaver was hired as the first department head and Board of Control architect in September. Weaver had previously served as university architect for the State College of Washington and the University of Idaho.

The 1926 campus publication "Facts about the Florida A. & M. College" proudly announced a student body of 932 and the imminent construction of "an administration building to cost \$150,000, and an additional women's dormitory to cost \$100,000...." The new dormitory, Jackson Davis Hall, was the first campus building designed by Rudolph Weaver. An anonymous legislator, visiting the campus after the 1923-1924 fires, had reportedly announced to President Lee his resolve that future buildings would be of substantial materials, and Jackson Davis Hall was the first campus building of solid brick.

The Carnegie Library continued to house the president's office until the 1927-1928 construction of J.R.E. Lee Hall. State senator William C. Hodges, speaking at the dedication, stated that "Education in good buildings ... brings better understanding and better fellowship between the races." The building soon became a link between the college and the community, for both whites and blacks attended weekly musical programs and other cultural events in the auditorium. Over the years, the opportunity to hear nationally and internationally known performing artists and orators such as Marian Anderson, Langston Hughes, Roland Hayes, and Dr. George Washington Carver inspired not only the students and the community but also brought further support from legislators and potential donors President Lee encouraged to attend. Nathan B. Young Hall, also built in 1928, was the third campus building designed by Rudolph Weaver.

The campus continued to grow during the 1930s. A new president's residential cottage, Sunshine Manor (now the Counseling Center), was authorized by the Board of Control in November of 1934. The addition of a modern practice teaching building, the Lucy E. Moten Demonstration School (1931-1932) was jointly funded by the legislature, the

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General Education Board, and the Julius Rosenwald Fund. The General Education Board was a philanthropic organization founded in 1903 by John D. Rockefeller to aid education through teacher training, scholarships, and building and equipping schools, all funded without regard to race. The Rosenwald Fund (founded 1917), created by Chicago philanthropist Julius Rosenwald with the encouragement of Booker T. Washington, aimed to improve black education through the construction and equipping of well lit and well ventilated schools with heat and adequate furnishings.

As the campus population grew, with students representing nearly every Florida county as well as Alabama and Georgia, additional dormitory space was in demand. A 1934 campus visitor admired the cleanliness, order, and discipline, but noted that there were more students than the dormitories had been designed for, saying "Five or six to a room is not unusual." In 1937, two dormitories, N.S. McGuinn Hall for women and George H. Sampson Hall for men, were funded with \$367,282 from the Works Progress Administration to relieve the overcrowding.

Five of eight of the permanent buildings described in the early 1930s by President Lee as part of his vision for a "Greater FAMCEE" campus remain today as contributing buildings within the historic district. These five are the Carnegie Library, now housing the Black Archives Research Center and Museum; Jackson Davis Hall; Lee Hall; N.B. Young Hall; and Lucy E. Moten School. Before his death in 1944, Lee added three additional buildings which remain in the historic district: Counseling Center (Sunshine Manor), George H. Sampson Hall, and N.S. McGuinn Hall. In 1938, campus buildings totalled thirty-six, of which nine were brick and the rest frame. The college at that time had expanded to seven divisions: liberal arts and sciences, agriculture, mechanic arts, teacher training, home economics, nurse training, and music.

The addition of these permanent, prominent brick buildings was a major accomplishment for President Lee. They were a source of pride for the students and faculty, and made a significant impression on campus visitors. Dr. W.E.B. DuBois visited the FAMC campus in 1939, and commented in a speech the following year:

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I saw last year the Florida A. and M. College at Tallahassee after an interval of twenty-five years. I was astonished. From a ramshackle agglomeration of few buildings, few teachers, and indifferent students it has today magnificent buildings and a thousand college students...

President William Gray's administration, 1944-1949, began with a predominantly female student body, as most of the male students became World War II soldiers. After the war, the rate of registration reached record breaking levels, when returning veterans joined the traditional student body. New buildings were constructed or moved in to meet the demand. Fund raising for a new hospital, initiated by President Lee, continued. Four buildings added in the late 1940s are contributing buildings within the historic district: the Samuel H. Coleman Library (1946) and three dormitories - J.T. Diamond Hall (1946), Phyllis Wheatley Hall (1947) and Lula B. Cropper Hall (1948). Outside the historic district, buildings added during the Gray administration included a central heating plant (1946); the 170-unit Polkinghorne Village (1948, a frame barracks type housing facility for veterans); and a new, updated Laundry (1949), which served not only the needs of the campus residents but was also a training facility for veterans enrolled in dry cleaning and tailoring courses. The Heating Plant and the Laundry (now the Industrial Arts building, altered) remain on campus, west of the historic district, and one of the barracks formerly in Polkinghorne Village serves as the office for the campus police department.

The post-war building boom on campus was realized under President George W. Gore, Jr. (1950-1968), including two additional buildings which contribute to the proposed district. The Foote-Hilyer Administration Center, originally a modern five-story hospital, was begun in 1949 and completed in 1951 after a fund raising campaign stretching across three administrations. It was at the time of its dedication one of only three college associated hospitals for blacks in the South. The hospital provided

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practical experience for the division of nursing education, established at the college in 1945 and accredited in 1952.

The school added three additional new divisions, those of Pharmacy (1951), Law (1951), and the Graduate School (1953). Major construction projects in 1953 provided facilities for the college of pharmacy (E.B. Jones Science Building and Pharmacy) and the law program (law wing of the Coleman Library). The legislature recognized the status and growth of the institution's academic program by changing the official name of the school on September 1, 1953 to Florida A & M University, and FAMC became FAMU.

President Lee's twenty-year administration, with his success at obtaining support from a variety of funding sources, shaped the appearance of the modern campus through the addition of eight of the existing buildings, all located near the historical campus center and within the proposed historic district. The buildings built in the 1946-1948 period and in the final years of the institution as a college continued the development of permanent campus facilities. The buildings completed by 1953 share an architectural cohesiveness distinct from the more modern buildings of later years, which, although executed in red brick, did not make use of any detailing that recalled the Georgian Revival, Classical Revival, or Colonial Revival architecture previously favored. Together these buildings in the historic district represent the triumph of determined administrations and alumni and the cooperation of many funding sources in overcoming the limitations of segregation and racial bias in the quest of quality higher education for African-American students.

Today, the main campus encompasses 419 acres and enrolls over 9,000 students in five colleges and seven schools offering baccalaureate, master's, and doctoral degree programs. An all black university until 1965, FAMU currently enrolls a diverse multi-cultural student population while maintaining its identity as a historically black university with a proud heritage.

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ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The buildings in the FAMC Campus Historic District encompass the Georgian, Colonial and Neo-Classical Revival styles. They span a 46 year period (1907 to 1953) and showcase the talent of two influential Board of Control architects, William A. Edwards and Rudolph Weaver. The Collegiate Gothic style was deliberately chosen by the Board of Control for buildings at the University of Florida. No documentation, however, has been found to indicate that an architectural style was selected for Florida A & M College. It was apparently architect Weaver's decision (in 1925) that the Georgian Revival style, with some use of the Colonial Revival style, would be used for all permanent buildings on campus. His preference for this unifying style bequeathed an architectural legacy to the University.

The American Georgian Revival style of the 19th century was, as described by Marcus Whiffen,

...worked in two distinct modes. One of them was the Neo-Adamesque, drawing its inspiration from the dominant style of the Federal Period...The other is the Neo-Colonial architecture, although it also draws on English architecture of the same period [Georgian Revival]. Neo-Colonial buildings are strictly rectangular in plan, with a minimum of minor projections, and have strictly symmetrical facades. Roofs are hipped, double-pitched, or of gambrel form; their eaves are detailed as classical cornices. A hipped roof is often topped with a flat deck, with a surrounding railing or balustrade; sometimes there is a central cupola. Chimneys are placed so as to contribute to the over-all symmetry. The central part of a facade may project slightly and be crowned with a pediment, with or without supporting pilasters; more rarely, a portico with freestanding columns may form the central feature. Doorways have fanlights and are often set in tabernacle frames. The standard form of windows in secular buildings is rectangular with double hung sash; the Palladian window is often used as a focal incident.

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Rudolph Weaver's choice of style gave the FAMC campus an air of scholarly dignity and prestige, as well as a sense of historical place. Weaver's designs are understated examples of the Neo-Colonial/Georgian Revival mode, which incorporated many of the elements described by Whiffen, including such features as transom lights, door surrounds with pilasters, broken and unbroken pediments, boxed eaves with dentils or other classical-style moldings, quoins, belt courses, and decorative elements such as cast stone swags or garlands on the main facades of buildings.

William A. Edwards

William A. Edwards was the architect for the Board of Control from 1905-1924. Edwards' influence is prominent on the University of Florida and Florida State University campuses. However, at FAMU there are only two examples of his work -- the Neo-Classical Revival Carnegie Library (Black Archives) built in 1907 and the Colonial Revival style Dining Hall built in 1924.

He was born in 1866 in South Carolina and eventually established an architectural firm, Edwards & Walter, in Columbia. In 1908 he relocated to Atlanta where he established an office and worked independently until 1912. He then organized the firm of Edwards and Sayward, with William J. Sayward, where he remained for 25 years. Edwards is recognized for the public buildings he designed, including courthouses, schools and hotels.

In 1905, three years prior to Edwards' move to Atlanta, he was selected the architect of the newly-formed Florida Board of Control. While still with the Edwards & Walter firm he designed some of the first new building for the University of Florida and Florida State University (Florida State College for Women) in the "Tudor Gothic" style. Edwards retained his position with the Board of Control for 20 years, even when he moved from South Carolina to Georgia and expanded his practice. Apparently there was some later controversy over the fact that Edwards did not live in the state, but the Board's concern seems to have been satisfied,

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as Edwards remained the Board's architect until 1924. He left his position with the state Board of Control when the Board decided to hire an architect who would also develop the school of architecture at the University of Florida.

From 1905 until his death in 1939, Edwards not only designed buildings for the Florida colleges, but also carried on a thriving practice throughout the Southeast. He designed administrative, academic and dormitory buildings for other schools, including Columbia Theological Seminary in Decatur, Georgia; Georgia State Women's College in Valdosta; Winthrop College in Rock Hill, South Carolina; and Florida School for the Deaf and Blind in St. Augustine. He also designed the Law Building at the University of South Carolina in Columbia. In 1933, the Edwards & Sayward firm won a commission to plan a major housing project at the University of Atlanta. It was among the first of its kind to be funded by the federal government.

In addition to his contributions to collegiate architecture, Edwards also designed the Exchange Bank Building in Tallahassee (1927), and numerous churches, banks, courthouses, hotels, and post offices in Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

Rudolph Weaver

In 1925, Rudolph Weaver was selected as the architect for the Florida Board of Control. He essentially designed all buildings for the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, Florida State College for Women, and the University of Florida during his tenure in the position (1925-1944). At this same time he was also the founder and head of the University of Florida's School of Architecture. The buildings he designed for FAMC are Jackson Davis Hall, Young Hall, Moten Practice School, Sampson Hall, McGuinn Hall, and Coleman Library. He supervised the planning of the student-designed President's House (Sunshine Manor, Counseling Center). In retrospect, Weaver's contributions to Florida's collegiate architecture are influential and enduring, so it is somewhat surprising that he was not the Board of

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Control's first choice, but was hired only when the person initially chosen turned down the job.

Rudolph Weaver was born in Roxbury Borough, Pennsylvania in 1880. He acquired architectural training at the Institute of Technology in Philadelphia, the Beaux Arts Society of Architecture in Pittsburgh, and a summer course at Harvard University. In fall 1909 he accepted a teaching position in architecture at the University of Illinois. Two years later, in 1911, he became the first official architect for Washington State University and the founder of its School of Architecture. During his twelve year tenure in Pullman, he designed the president's mansion and several other important campus buildings, including Stimson Hall, Carpenter Hall and Wilson Hall. These were all executed in revival styles. Weaver also organized and chaired the Department of Design at the University. An assessment of his work at Washington State prompted one historic preservationist to write, "He showed an ability to adapt the Georgian tradition to buildings on a larger scale."

In 1923, Weaver moved to Moscow, Idaho, where he established the School of Architecture and Allied Arts for the University. While there he also prepared a campus plan for the school. He was only in this position two years before moving to Gainesville, Florida, to become the architect for the state Board of Control. Weaver designed or supervised plans for all buildings at the state colleges from 1924 to 1944. He died in November 1944.

Guy C. Fulton

Guy C. Fulton was employed by the Board in 1945. He moved the Florida college campuses away from the traditional revival-style architecture that had been employed in the 1920s and 1930s by Weaver to a more modern style. However, the position expanded as the Florida university system grew. Board of Control minutes from the mid 1940s through the early 1950s indicate that a number of architectural firms were employed to design buildings. With Fulton's oversight, the various architects skillfully blended FAMC's new structures with the massing, construction materials and

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design elements of the "old" buildings to retain a visual and architectural cohesiveness throughout the campus.

Several architects were contracted under Fulton's supervision to design buildings for Florida A and M College. They, too, contributed to the school's architectural heritage. M. Leo Elliot, architect for the E.B. Jones Science Hall, designed many public buildings in Florida. Several of these are listed in the National Register of Historic Places, including Leon High School in Tallahassee (NR 1994), and South Side School (NR 1984), Bay Haven School (NR 1984) and Sarasota High School (NR 1984) in Sarasota. Elliot also designed Tallahassee's Old Jail (1936) and with his firm, Bonfoey and Elliot (established in Tampa in 1907), worked on designs for the Centro Asturiano Club, the YMCA building and Tampa City Hall.

James Gamble Rogers II

James Gamble Rogers II, who drew the final plans for the Florida A and M Hospital (now the Foote-Hilyer Administration Building), was a noted architect based in Winter Park. He was especially noted for his jail and prison designs, and also designed over 100 projects for the Department of Defense.

Architects:

William A. Edwards (1907-1924)
Rudolph Weaver (1925-1944)
Guy C. Fulton
M. Leo Elliott
James Gamble Rogers II
L. Phillips Clark and Associates

Builders:

Childs Brothers, Tallahassee
H.H. Brown Company
O.P. Woodcock & Company, Jacksonville
Davis Company, Tampa
Grahn Construction Company, Daytona Beach
Hardee Construction Company, Lake City

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College Historic District is located on 37 acres, more or less, in the SW quarter of Section 1, Township 1 South, Range 1 West, Leon County, Florida, a part of all land in Section 1 and Section 12 in Township 1 South, Range 1 West of Leon County, Florida, that is acquired by Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University, State of Florida.

Begin at point (A) at the southwest corner of the intersection of South Adams and Palmer streets; proceed west 1650 feet along the south side of Palmer to the southwest corner of the intersection of Palmer Street and South Martin Luther King Boulevard (B); thence north 1165 feet along the west side of South Martin Luther King Boulevard, crossing Gamble Street and continuing to a point (C) north of Lucy Moten School; thence in a line running west 415 feet to a point (D) beyond the northwest corner of the school; thence south 350 feet to Gamble Street (E); thence west 250 feet along the south side of Gamble Street to an access road east of the Gore Education Building (F); thence south 250 feet along the east side of the driveway, crossing the walkway (G) and proceeding west 75 feet to a point east of the south wing of the Gore Building (H); thence south 225 feet past the Gore Building to the walkway (I); proceed southeast 415 feet along the walkway that passes to the north of Tucker Hall and follow curve of walkway south to a point north of the northeast corner of the Coleman Library (J); then on a straight line west 715 feet to a point west of the northwest corner of Young Hall (K); thence south 550 feet along the east side of the access road to a point beyond the southwest corner of Sampson Hall (L); thence east 1315 feet on a straight line to South Martin Luther King Boulevard (M); thence south 650 feet along the east side of South Martin Luther King Boulevard to a point (N) opposite the southeast corner of McGuinn Hall, thence east 1575 feet following the south side of the access road and continuing east to South Adams Street (O); thence north 1100 feet along the east side of South Adams Street to the beginning point (A).

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BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The historic district boundaries include 15 historic buildings, (one has been previously listed), one historic object, one historic site, and their immediate landscaped surroundings. The site, buildings, and the geographic area where they are situated, are associated with development of the Florida A and M College between 1907 and 1953.

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LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Note: With the exception of photographs 10, 16, 23, 32, and 53, the description numbers 2 through 5 are the same for all photographs. Also, the name of the district, attached to description number 1, "Florida Agricultural & Mechanical College Historic District," is the same for all photographs.

1. Carnegie Library/Black Archives Research Center and Museum, Florida Agricultural & Mechanical College District
2. Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida
3. Sharyn Thompson
4. 1995
5. Black Archives Research Center and Museum
6. South elevation, looking north
7. Photo #1 of 53

1. Carnegie Library/Black Archives Research Center and Museum
6. West and south elevations, looking northeast
7. Photo #2 of 53

1. Dining Hall
6. North elevation, looking south
7. Photo #3 of 53

1. Jackson Davis Hall
6. West and north elevations, looking southwest
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1. Jackson Davis Hall
6. West and south elevations, looking northeast
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6. East elevation, looking northwest
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1. J.R.E. Lee Hall
6. West elevation, looking east
7. Photo #7 of 53

1. J.R.E. Lee Hall
6. South and west elevations, looking northeast
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1. J.R.E. Lee Hall
6. North elevation, looking southeast
7. Photo #9 of 53

1. J.R.E. Lee Hall
3. Unknown
4. 1929
5. Florida Photographic Archives
6. South and west elevations, looking northeast
7. Photo #10 of 53

1. Nathan B. Young Hall
6. East elevation, looking west
7. Photo #11 of 53

1. Nathan B. Young Hall
6. Detail of east entry door, looking west
7. Photo #12 of 53

1. Nathan B. Young Hall
6. Detail of south entry door, looking north
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1. Nathan B. Young Hall
6. West elevation, looking southeast
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1. Lucy Moten Elementary School
 6. South elevation, looking north
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-
1. Lucy Moten Demonstration School
 3. Unknown
 4. c.1934
 5. Florida Photographic Archives
 6. South and west elevations, looking northeast
 7. Photo #16 of 53
-
1. Counseling Center (Sunshine Manor, President's House)
 6. South elevation, looking north
 7. Photo #17 of 53
-
1. Counseling Center (Sunshine Manor, President's House)
 6. North elevation, looking south
 7. Photo #18 of 53
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1. N.S. McGuinn Hall
 6. West elevation, looking east
 7. Photo #19 of 53
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1. N.S. McGuinn Hall
 6. West elevation, showing south wing, looking east
 7. Photo #20 of 53
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1. N.S. McGuinn Hall
 6. South elevation of south wing, looking northeast
 7. Photo #21 of 53
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1. N.S. McGuinn Hall
 6. Detail of entry on west elevation, looking east
 7. Photo #22 of 53
-
1. N.S. McGuinn Hall
 3. Unknown
 4. Fall, 1938
 5. Black Archives Research Center and Museum
 6. North and west elevations, looking southeast
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1. George H. Sampson Hall
6. East elevation with wings, looking southwest
7. Photo #24 of 53

1. George H. Sampson Hall
6. Detail of north wing, looking southwest
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1. George H. Sampson Hall
6. West elevation, looking east
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1. George H. Sampson Hall
6. Detail of main entry on east elevation, looking southwest
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1. Samuel H. Coleman Library
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1. Samuel H. Coleman Library
6. South elevation showing new wing, looking northwest
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1. Samuel H. Coleman Library
6. West and north elevations, showing new wing, looking southeast
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1. Samuel H. Coleman Library
6. Detail of entrance on east elevation, looking west
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1. Samuel H. Coleman Library
3. Florida Department of Commerce
4. 1949
5. Florida Photographic Archives
6. East elevation, looking west
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1. J.T. Diamond Hall
6. North elevation, looking southeast
7. Photo #33 of 53

1. J.T. Diamond Hall
6. Detail of entrance on north elevation, looking south
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1. Phyllis Wheatley Hall
6. West elevation, looking east
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1. Lula B. Cropper Hall
6. North elevation, looking southeast
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1. Foote-Hilyer Administration Building (FAMC Hospital)
6. West elevation, looking southeast
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1. Foote-Hilyer Administration Building (FAMC Hospital)
6. Detail of entry, looking south
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1. Foote-Hilyer Administration Building (FAMC Hospital)
6. East and north elevations, looking southwest
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1. E.B. Jones Science Hall
6. West elevation, looking east
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1. E.B. Jones Science Hall
6. East elevation, looking northwest
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6. South and west elevations, looking northeast
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1. Martin Luther King Boulevard
6. Intersection of MLK Boulevard and Palmer Street, looking south
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1. The Quad
6. View across The Quad, looking south and east
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1. Planter and seating on north perimeter of The Quad
6. View of The Quad, looking east
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1. Fountains and flag circle at east terminus of The Quad
6. Non-contributing resources and Lee Hall, looking east
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1. View of west terminus of The Quad with pathways
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6. North and west sides of sculpture, looking southeast
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1. William N. Gray Jr. Center
6. North elevation, looking southeast
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1. Dyson Pharmacy Building
6. East elevation, looking southwest
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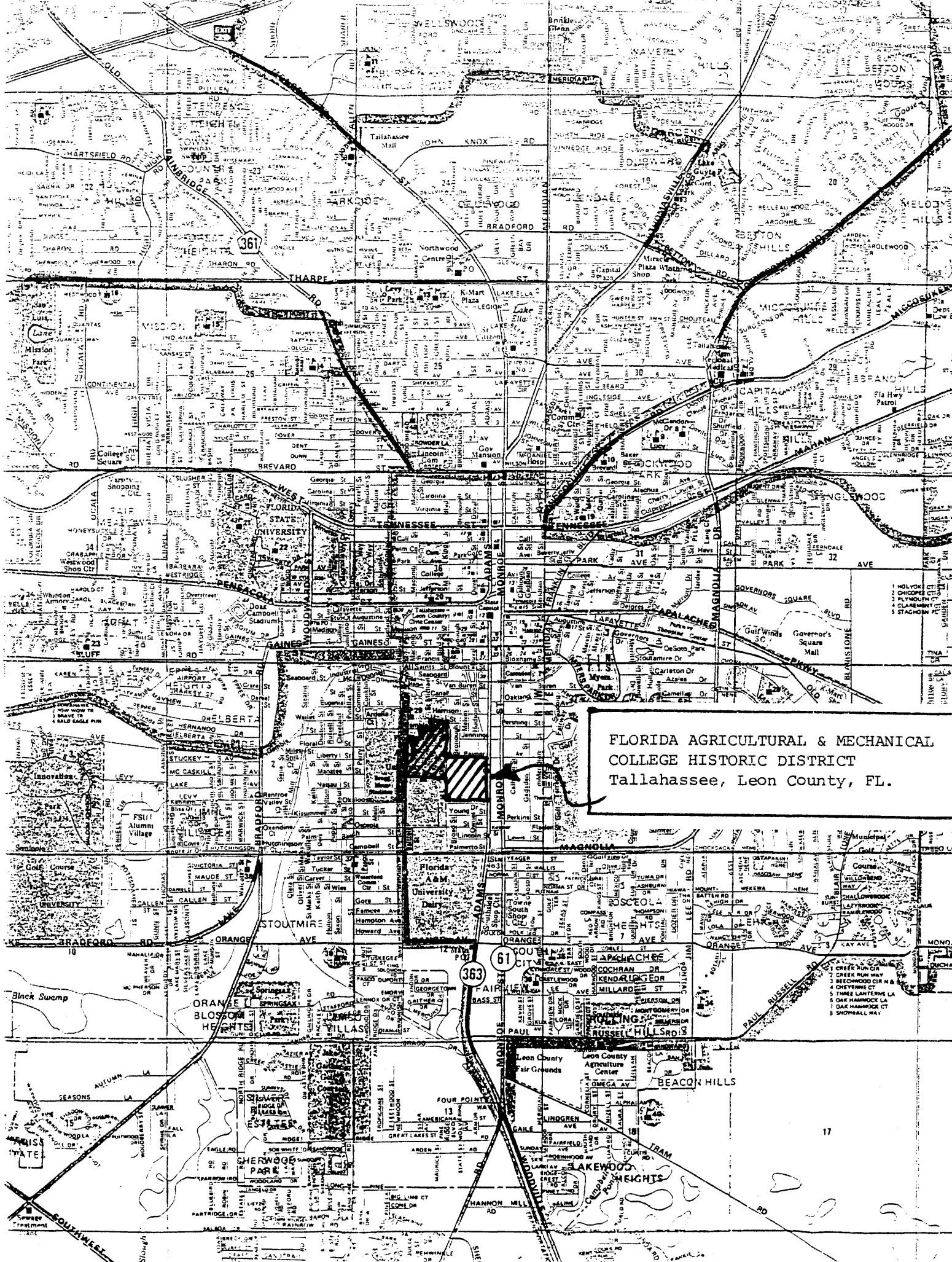
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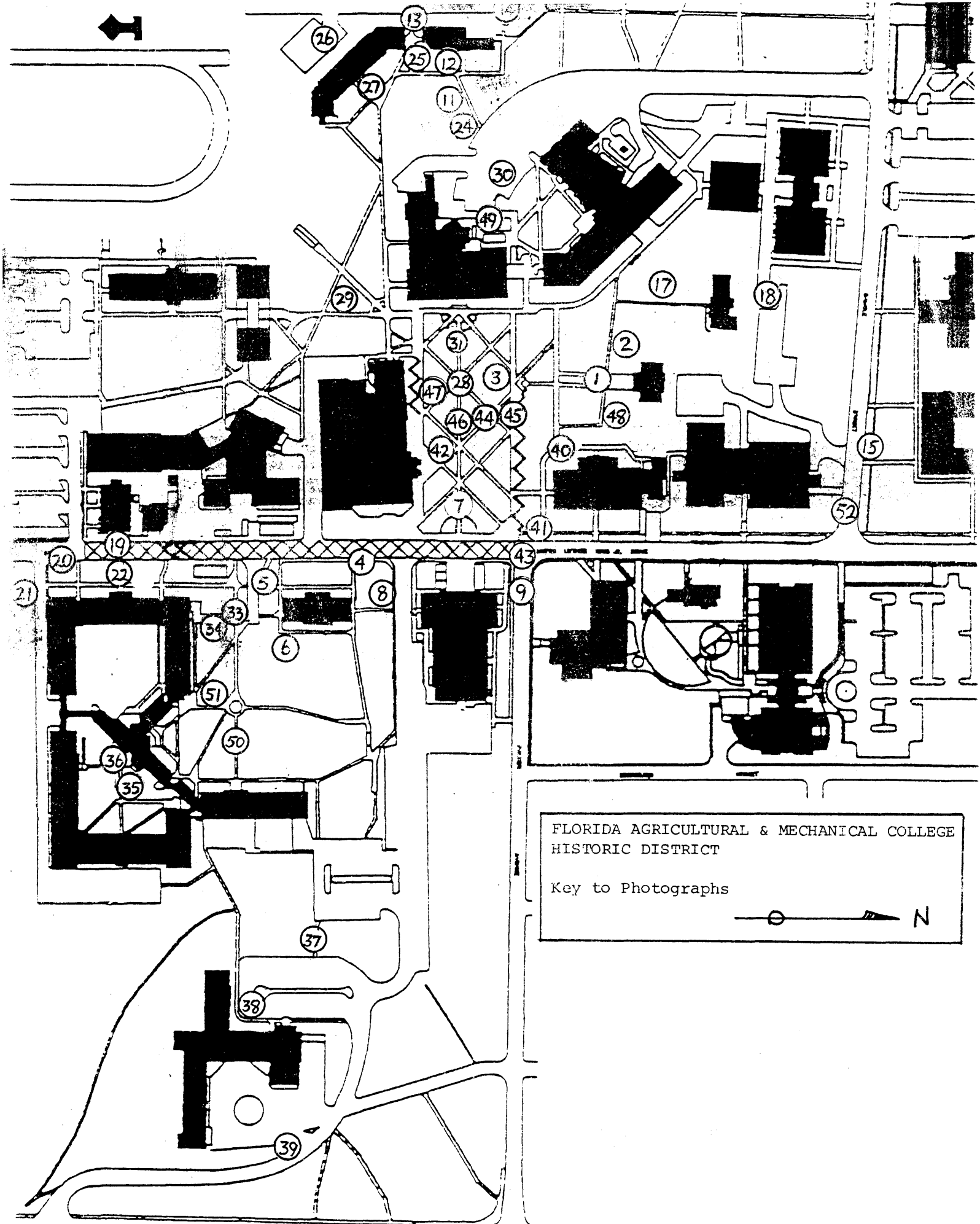
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1. Aerial view of campus
3. Florida Department of Commerce
4. 1956
5. Florida Photographic Archives
6. McGuinn, Diamond, Cropper and Wheatley Hall in mid-lower left, looking north
7. Photo #53 of 53



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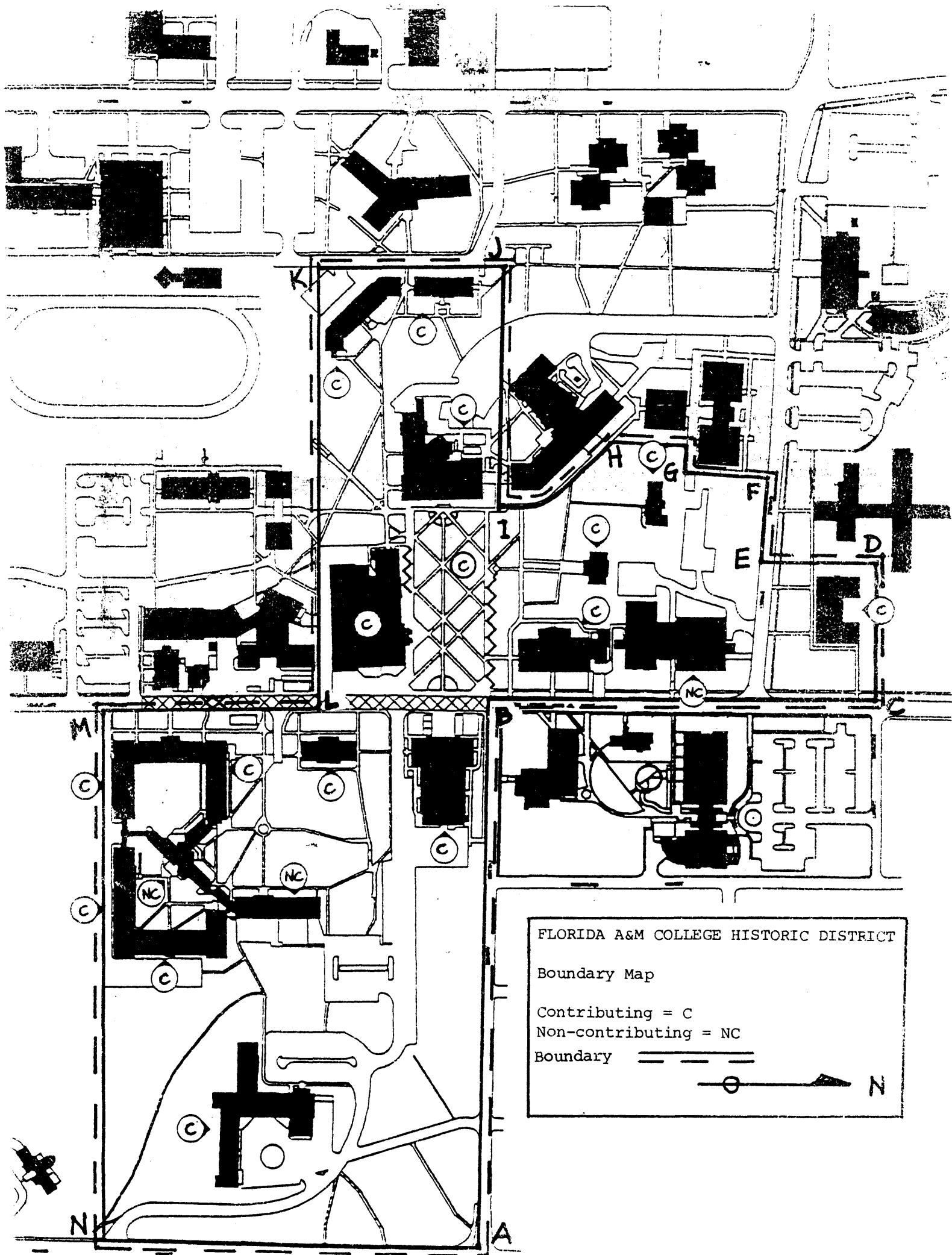
- 1 HOLYOKE CT
- 2 CHICOPEE CT
- 3 FLEMING ST
- 4 CLAREMONT ST
- 5 STAGHORN ST
- 6 CREEK RUN WAY
- 7 BECKWOOD CIR N B
- 8 ONEYVIEW CT
- 9 THREE LANTERN LA
- 10 OAK HAMMOCK LA
- 11 DAK HAMMOCK CT
- 12 SHOWBALL WAY



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Key to Photographs






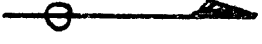
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Boundary Map

Contributing = C

Non-contributing = NC

Boundary 

 N