

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received **AUG 31 1983**
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Edwin M. Stanton High School

and/or common Stanton Normal School, Stanton Institute, Stanton Vocational High School

2. Location

street & number 521 W. Ashley Street N/A not for publication

city, town Jacksonville N/A vicinity of

state Florida code 12 county Duval code 031

3. Classification

| Category | Ownership | Status | Present Use |
|---|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> district | <input type="checkbox"/> public | <input type="checkbox"/> occupied | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <input type="checkbox"/> both | <input type="checkbox"/> work in progress | <input type="checkbox"/> educational |
| <input type="checkbox"/> site | Public Acquisition | Accessible | <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> object | <input type="checkbox"/> in process | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted | <input type="checkbox"/> government |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> being considered | <input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted | <input type="checkbox"/> industrial |
| | N/A | <input type="checkbox"/> no | <input type="checkbox"/> military |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> museum |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> park |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> private residence |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> religious |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> scientific |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Vacant |

4. Owner of Property

name Board of Trustees of Old Stanton High School

street & number 1465 W. 8th Street/Post Office Box 2906

city, town Jacksonville N/A vicinity of state Florida

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Duval County Courthouse

street & number 330 E. Bay Street

city, town Jacksonville state Florida

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Inventory of Architectural and Historically Significant Sites has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date 1981 federal state county local

depository for survey records Jacksonville Historic Landmarks Commission

city, town Jacksonville state Florida

7. Description

Condition

excellent deteriorated
 good 18 ~~20~~ ruins
 fair unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

(See Continuation Sheet)

8. Significance

| Period | | Areas of Significance—Check and justify below | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> community planning | <input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> religion | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499 | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic | <input type="checkbox"/> conservation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> law | <input type="checkbox"/> science | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599 | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> economics | <input type="checkbox"/> literature | <input type="checkbox"/> sculpture | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education | <input type="checkbox"/> military | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/ | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799 | <input type="checkbox"/> art | <input type="checkbox"/> engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> music | humanitarian | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899 | <input type="checkbox"/> commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> theater | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900– | <input type="checkbox"/> communications | <input type="checkbox"/> industry | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation | | | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> invention | | <input type="checkbox"/> other (specify) | | | |

Specific dates +1868, +1917 **Builder/Architect** R.V. Laberre/Mellen Clark Greeley

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

(See Continuation Sheet)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(See Continuation Sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 1.5 acres

Quadrangle name Jacksonville

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---------|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

B

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| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

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| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Stanton High School is bounded on the east by Clay Street, on the south by Ashley Street, on the west by Broad Street, and on the north by Beaver Street. It includes all of block 112, Lavilla Hart's Map of the City of Jacksonville. Boundary includes all significant features

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries of the property.

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Steve Tool/Paul L. Weaver, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Division of Archives date August 15, 1983

street & number The Capitol telephone (904) 487-2333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature George W. Percy

title George W. Percy, State Historic Preservation Officer date 8/22/83

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the National Register

date 9/29/83

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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The Edwin M. Stanton High School, Jacksonville, Florida, is a three story brick building constructed in 1917. It has a T-shaped plan consisting of a central block with wings projecting to the east, west and north. It is located on a 1.5 acre city block in close proximity to the commercial core of downtown Jacksonville. The main building extends 240 feet along Ashley Street and 69 feet along Broad and Clay Streets. The auditorium wing on the Beaver Street side is 69 feet from north to south and 49 feet long from east to west. While not "high-styled," the design of the school and its architectural detailing suggest a classical influence common to major public buildings during the first several decades of the twentieth century. Although the building is structurally sound, its overall condition is best described as deteriorated due to vandalism, water damage and the insensitive removal of plumbing and mechanical systems. Despite its condition, the Stanton High School retains the integrity of its original design and architectural features. It has stood vacant since 1971, but its owners, the Board of Trustees of Stanton High School, are presently planning a rehabilitation and adaptation of the building as a multi-use community center.

The three stories of the main building are composed of a raised basement and two upper floors. A molded concrete belt course separates the basement from the first floor. The belt course extends around the first floor of the building to the auditorium wing. A continuous molded concrete cornice defines the roof line of the entire building. It provides a unifying element between the auditorium and the main building. The cornice of the central pavilion is accented by a shallow parapet with merlons at its center and corners.

The main elevation, fronting on Ashley Street, is composed of a central pavilion with flanking wings. The principal entrance to the building is located at the mid-point of the pavilion. It is accessible by either of two flights of reinforced concrete stairs, running parallel to the building and rising to a central landing. From the central landing, a second flight of stairs leads directly to the entranceway. The entranceway has flanking brick pilasters resting on an attic base and brick piers. Brackets, which once supported a canopy, are located on the capital of each pilaster. Additional support for the canopy was provided by two chains anchored to the main building. The anchors are all that presently remain of the canopy.

The Ashley Street facade is twenty-one bays wide with the central pavilion and flanking wings each containing seven bays. The fenestration is regular and has a 3:1:3 rythm in all three sections. The windows are generally paired awning-type with wooden sash. They are grouped vertically in threes, and each window unit contains six lights. There are also paired awning-type windows at the center point of each wing. These window units contain only four lights. The curtain walls surrounding all windows are slightly recessed from the major structural elements of the building. The window openings of a study area on the second floor of the east wing were originally enclosed with brick. The east wall of the wing is five bays wide with a recessed entrance at the basement level. The window units in the wall are narrower and diminished from six to four lights. The opposite wall on the west wing of the building contains a similar entrance and window units but only a single bay.

The rear elevation of the building includes a central wing, perpendicular to the main building, housing the school auditorium. At the north end of the auditorium is a chimney rising approximately thirty-five feet from a small annex. The annex formerly housed the boiler room which heated the building.

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The rear elevation of the auditorium is unbroken with the exception of the chimney and parallel door openings and louvered vents located on each side of the chimney. The east and west elevations of the auditorium are six bays wide with regular fenestration. They are composed of a basement level, two horizontal bands of windows which provide natural lighting for the auditorium and three louvered vents spaced at equal intervals below the cornice. Single flights of stairs on each side of the auditorium provide access to the rear of the building. They lead to porches located at the angles where the auditorium intersects the main building. The porches are covered by flat, parapet roofs resting on brick columns.

The rear elevations of the wings flanking the auditorium are quite similar in appearance to those of the main elevation. The fenestration is regular, and the window types, belt course and cornice are repeated. The most obvious difference is the increase from seven to nine bays in each wing. The additional bays exist because the auditorium is slightly narrower than the central pavilion of the main elevation.

The building rests on a concrete slab located 2'6" below the exterior elevation. The structural system consists of brick load bearing walls and longitudinal load bearing interior partitions running parallel with the interior corridors. The second and third floors are supported by a reinforced concrete joist and slab framing system.¹ The roof is a flat wood deck resting on wood joists which are set on wood trusses.

The original interior floor plan of the main building was designed primarily for use as administrative offices and classrooms. It remains in large measure unchanged. The basement level contains nine major rooms located on both sides of a central corridor running the length of the building. Stairwells are located at each end of the corridor. The basement level originally contained a locker room, the main restrooms for students and classroom space for industrial arts and home economics.²

The central block of the first floor contained the principal's office and the library. In each of the flanking wings were classrooms used originally for grammar school students. The main entrance to the auditorium is located on this level and is on axis with the main entrance to the building. The interior of the auditorium is forty feet wide and eighty feet long. It consists of a stage, dressing rooms and an open seating space with a capacity for approximately six hundred persons. It is supported by a reinforced concrete slab which rests on concrete beams and columns. The original roof of the auditorium and its structural system have been replaced. The present roof consists of steel open web joists supporting a metal roof decking which is covered with a shallow topping of concrete.³

The second floor originally included four additional classrooms for elementary school students and a variety of rooms reserved for high school students. The plan of the floor is irregular with the exception of the west wing where the classrooms for the elementary school students were located. The rooms used by high school students were located in the east wing and included a study hall and laboratory. A central corridor extends from the stairwell at the west end of the floor to the entrance to the study hall at the east end. Two additional stairwells are located adjacent to the auditorium in the interior of the central block at the point where the wings begin.⁴

The building contains little of its original mechanical systems. Heat was produced by a boiler and distributed through a system of radiators. The boiler

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equipment, most of the radiators and all visible plumbing fixtures were removed when the building was vacated in 1971.⁵

Although Stanton High School is in deteriorated condition, the integrity of its original design and architectural features is largely intact. The foundation and most structural systems are sound. The structural wood in the roof is in good condition although individual trusses, joists and rafters have suffered water damage and need to be replaced. With minor exceptions the exterior of the building retains virtually all of its original features. The most notable alteration to the exterior has been window damage caused by vandalism. As a result, all window and door openings have been secured and protected with plywood sheets. Nearly all window panes will have to be replaced in the rehabilitation process. The most serious alterations have occurred to the interior. Plaster from many wall sections was seriously damaged or destroyed when plumbing fixtures and blackboards were ripped from walls in 1971. As a result leakage from unplugged water and waste lines caused a great deal of water damage to wood flooring and baseboards. Nonetheless, the original floor plan of the building remains largely unchanged.

FOOTNOTES

¹Mel, Inc. and Morton/Wolfberg/Alvarez/Taracido/Seigle and Freize, "Feasibility Study of Engineering Report Restoration of Old Stanton High School" (Jacksonville: Old Stanton High School Board of Trustees, 1978), p. 8-1

²Ibid; p. 14-1; Board of Trustees of Stanton High School, "Program for Benefit of Piano Fund, Stanton High School and Brief History of School" program distributed December 3 and 4, 1917, pp. 15-16.

³Ibid., pp. 8-2, 14-1; Ibid.

⁴Ibid, p. 14-1; Ibid.

⁵Ibid, pp. 8-3-8-5.

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Summary Paragraph

The Edwin M. Stanton High School, Jacksonville, Florida, is the fourth building associated with a black educational institution founded during the Reconstruction Period of Florida History (1865-1877). It fulfills criterion A, B, and C for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. First, it is significant for its association with important events in the local civil rights movement. Its construction in 1917 was the result of a legal suit against the Duval County Board of Public Instruction. The suit is the earliest documented example of black residents of Jacksonville seeking equal educational opportunities through legal action. Secondly, Stanton High School is significant for its association with important individuals. Its owners, the Board of Trustees of Old Stanton High School, have traditionally been prominent businessmen and professionals, and its administrators and teachers have been educators of note. Moreover, from the ranks of its alumni have come numerous community leaders who have distinguished themselves in a variety of professions and occupations, including law, medicine, politics, business and social work. Finally, Stanton High School is architecturally significant. Its architect, Mellen C. Greeley, was a pioneer in his profession in Florida and the designer of a number of significant buildings in the Jacksonville area. It is also the oldest extant school in Duval County used for the education of black students. Although vacant since 1971, Stanton High School retains the integrity of its original design and architectural features. It was determined eligible for listing in the National Register May 13, 1981.

Stanton High School has a rich historical legacy. Its history as an educational institution began shortly after the Civil War with the organization of the Trustees of the Florida Institute. The trustees were a society dedicated to providing educational opportunities for former slaves and free blacks. They included Samuel Spearing, a justice of the peace and member of the Duval Board of Public Instruction and Edwin M. Randall, Chief Justice of the Florida Supreme Court. In 1868, they purchased a 1.5 acre city block from Ossian B. Hart, a resident of Jacksonville and a prominent member of the Republican Party of Florida. Hart, who became the first native of the state elected governor, conditioned the sale on the provision that the land be used exclusively for educational purposes. As a result, the site of the existing building served from 1869¹ until 1971 as the continuous location of schools for black children.

In December, 1868, the Trustees of the Florida Institute, apparently lacking sufficient capital to construct their own building, made an arrangement with the Freedman's Bureau for the erection of a school on their newly purchased property. The Freedmen's Bureau was the federal agency organized near the end of the Civil War to control all subjects relative to emancipated slaves and refugees in the United States. One of the most significant contributions of the Bureau was the education of blacks, particularly the training of teachers. The training of teachers became the primary mission of the Jacksonville school. With financing from the Freedman's Bureau, construction of the school preceeded rapidly. On April 10, 1869 the original building was dedicated and named the Stanton Normal School in honor of Edwin M. Stanton, an outspoken abolitionist and the Secretary of War in the Cabinet of Abraham Lincoln. It was described as the "largest and finest school edifice in the state." In its initial year of operation the Stanton School had an enrollment of 348 students who were instructed by six teachers.²

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By the mid-1870's, the Stanton Normal School, the Lincoln Academy, Tallahassee and the Douglas School, Key West, were the only three black secondary schools in Florida. Of the three, Stanton had the largest enrollment and was probably the most important. Its curriculum included Latin, algebra and all subjects taught at the time in other public schools. During this period the principal of the school was Miss Celia A. Williams, a white woman from Massachusetts. Among the seven teachers, all of whom were white, were Miss P.A. Williams, the sister of Celia Williams, and Mary Still, a member of a Pennsylvania family prominently associated with the Underground Railroad. The importance of the Stanton Normal School is well illustrated by its inclusion in the itinerary of former President Ulysses S. Grant during his tour of Florida in 1877.³

Among the school children present during the visit of former President Grant was six year old James Weldon Johnson, who subsequently became Stanton's most distinguished alumnus. Johnson was an educator, an attorney, a novelist, a poet, a composer, a diplomat and a civil rights leader. His mother, Helen Louise Johnson, taught at Stanton and is credited with being the first black school teacher in Florida. Upon graduation from Stanton, Johnson attended Atlanta University where he obtained his college degree. In 1894, he returned to Stanton as principal. The school at that time had the largest enrollment of any school of either race in Jacksonville and probably in Florida. During his tenure (1894-1902) as principal, Johnson expanded the educational program from nine to twelve grades and, in collaboration with his brother Rosamond, wrote "Lift Every Voice and Sing"--a song which became popularly known as the Negro National Anthem. He also found time to become one of the first blacks admitted to the Florida Bar Association and organized a newspaper, The Daily American.⁴

After moving to New York City, Johnson, again in collaboration with his brother Rosamond, composed the lyrics for a number of popular songs, including "Under the Bamboo Tree." He wrote poetry, published several essays, penned a novel entitled Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man, and in his biography, Along this Way, described his experiences at the Stanton School. He served in the United States Foreign Service as a consul in Venezuela and Nicaragua and as a special envoy to Haiti. He was an influential leader of the civil rights movement and became one of the first field secretaries of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. His remarkable life was cut short by an automobile accident in 1938.⁵

While James Weldon Johnson was still a student at Stanton, two important events occurred which greatly influenced the subsequent development of the school. In the early months of 1882, fire destroyed the original building. The Trustees of the Florida Institute arranged for the construction of a new, brick building, several auxiliary buildings and a playground from the insurance coverage of the previous building. On May 1, 1882 the trustees entered into a long term lease agreement with the Duval County Board of Public Instruction for the purpose of maintaining a school for black children. The second Stanton School remained in existence until May 3, 1901, when it was destroyed by the great fire which incinerated most of downtown Jacksonville.⁶

Following the 1901 fire, construction of the third building was undertaken, and the school reopened in February, 1902. Ironically, the third Stanton School was inferior to both previous buildings. James Weldon Johnson, who remained the principal, described the building as a "hideous structure ...a huge, crude three-story frame building that looked more like a mill or granary than a

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school-house."⁷ The inadequacy of the school symbolized the declining rights and opportunities for black residents of Jacksonville as legal segregation or "Jim Crow Law" became institutionalized. In 1901, for example, the Jacksonville City Council passed an ordinance segregating blacks from whites on local street cars.⁸ The plans of the Duval County Board of Public Instruction for the future of the Stanton School further illustrates the condition of blacks at the time. After the 1901 fire, most new buildings in downtown Jacksonville were constructed of more fire resistant masonry building materials and were generally designed to include safety features for protection against fire. In contrast, the Stanton School was planned as a temporary building and, because of its frame construction and its lack of fire escapes, was an obvious fire hazard. The school board eventually planned to replace Stanton with several smaller schools located in other parts of the city and to sell the block where the school was located to private developers.

James Weldon Johnson was, however, able to save the school. He pointed out that ownership of the property remained with the Trustees of the Florida Institute and that the original deed included a covenant specifying that the property be used in perpetuity for educational purposes. The efforts of Johnson symbolized the importance which the black community attached to Stanton and the extraordinary efforts which they would subsequently undertake to insure its survival.⁹

Although the Stanton School had been preserved, the quality and safety of the building completed in 1902 remained a concern to the black community. A visitor to the school in 1914 described it as being badly in need of repairs and containing little usable equipment. During an inspection of Stanton that same year, the Chief of the Jacksonville Fire Department condemned the building as a fire hazard. The physical condition of the school and the general inequality of educational opportunities for their children stimulated a movement for change within the black community. Members of the community gathered at public halls and churches and discussed possible strategies for obtaining a better facility for Stanton and for increasing funding for the education of black school children throughout the county. Leadership of the movement was assumed by the Trustees of the Florida Institute, who remained the owners of the school property.¹⁰

Prior to taking any action against the school board, the trustees clarified their legal authority in the Duval County Circuit Court. Apparently, membership had been transferred informally prior to this time and needed to be legally established. The members of the reconstituted trustees were drawn from the elite of the black community. A.L. Lewis was President of the Afro-American Industrial Insurance Company, one of the oldest and most important black owned businesses in Florida and one of the first chartered insurance companies in the state. Japhus M. Baker and Byron C. Vanderhorst were both successful businessmen. Charles H. Anderson, another businessman, was the proprietor of the only bank in Jacksonville owned and operated by blacks. Three other trustees were James M. Floyd,¹¹ a sea captain, Isaac L. Purcell, an attorney, and Lewis H. Myers, a physician.

The event precipitating legal action by the trustees was the proposal and passage in 1915 of a \$1 million dollar bond issue for the construction and improvement of school buildings in Duval County. As part of the proposal, the school board planned once again to eliminate the Stanton School and replace it with three smaller buildings in different locations. In response, the trustees along with other representatives of the black community prepared and presented a petition to the school board on February 23, 1915. The petitioners requested that a more equitable apportionment of the bond funds be made and that the

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existing Stanton School be replaced with a more adequate building on the same site. When the school board refused the request, the petitioners led by the trustees filed an injunction in circuit court. The suit sought to prevent the Duval County Board of Public Instruction from selling bonds and to compel the board to erect suitable buildings for the black children of the county. The suit produced the desired result. In an out of court settlement reached in September, 1915, the school board agreed to construct the present Stanton High School on the same site and to erect additional schools in other parts of the city.¹² The new building was opened for classes in the fall of 1917.

The suit is the first documented example of black residents of Jacksonville seeking equal educational opportunities through legal action. Its significance outside the local context is not clear. Nonetheless, it is a very early example of the use of the judicial system against the inequalities of legal segregation. Civil rights litigation intensified following World War II and climaxed in the 1950's and 1960's with landmark court decisions such as Brown vs. Board of Education which found the institution of segregation unconstitutional. Interestingly enough, during the 1920's James Weldon Johnson was involved in the planning of civil rights litigation as one of the administrators of the Garland Fund, a trust established for financing social activism. Johnson, however, is not mentioned in connection with the Jacksonville suit, and his¹³ involvement, if any, in the construction of the existing building is unknown.

Beyond its association with the civil rights movement, Stanton High School is significant as an educational institution. At the time of its construction in 1917, the present building was the only secondary school for blacks in Duval County. Because of its importance, Stanton attracted the attention and support of prominent educators, including Mary McCleod Bethune. Mrs. Bethune, founder of Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach and a member of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's famous "Kitchen Cabinet", spoke at a benefit for the Stanton piano fund shortly after the completion of the school. Furthermore, many of Stanton's administrators, teachers and alumni have made significant contributions in a variety of professions and occupations. Miss Eartha M.M. White, a Stanton graduate and teacher, was an active supporter and fund-raiser for the school throughout her lifetime. A successful businesswoman and the director of the Clara White Rescue Mission, she was regarded as one of Jacksonville's most important social workers and philanthropists. Rutledge Pearson, another Stanton graduate and teacher, was President of the Jacksonville and Florida Chapters of the NAACP during the 1960's. Pearson was at the forefront of the civil rights activity which resulted in the desegregation of government owned facilities and public accommodations. In 1967, Sallye Brooks Mathis, another Stanton graduate and teacher, became the first black¹⁴ elected to the Jacksonville City Council since the early twentieth century. Miss White, Mr. Pearson and Mrs. Mathis are but a few of the many important individuals associated with the present building.

Finally, Stanton High School is architecturally significant. Built in 1917, it is the oldest public school in Duval County constructed for the education of black children. Oakland Elementary School, completed in 1919, is the second oldest.¹⁵ Stanton is also significant for its brick construction. The use of brick, a substantial, fire resistant material, is particularly important in view of the threat of fire which has characterized the history of the school. The first two Stanton School buildings burned and the third building was condemned as a fire hazard. Furthermore, Stanton is significant as an example of the work of an

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important architect, Mellen C. Greeley. In 1912, Greeley became a founder and charter member of the Florida Association of the American Institute of Architects. He later served as president of the association and was one of the leaders in establishing the Florida State Board of Architects in 1915. He designed a number of schools, churches, public buildings and private residences. The Stanton High School was one of his earlier commissions and among the more substantial buildings he designed. Other examples of Greeley's work are the Church of the Good Sheperd, 1917; St. Luke's Hospital, 1912-1914; John Gorrie Junior High School, 1923-1924; and the St. Augustine Post Office (now Government House), 1931.¹⁶

The Edwin M. Stanton High School is the tangible remnant of an educational institution dating from the late 1860's. It served as a school for black children and young adults from 1917 until 1971. In September, 1953 New Stanton High School was constructed on West Thirteenth Street. The original Stanton High School was then used as a junior high school and was subsequently converted into a vocational high school. Stanton Vocational High School remained in existence until 1971 when the building was vacated by the Duval County Board of Public Instruction. In 1981 Stanton High School was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Its owners, the Board of Trustees of Stanton High School, are presently planning its rehabilitation and adaptation as a multi-use community center. The listing of Stanton High School in the National Register will assist efforts to preserve the building. It also will hopefully stimulate public interest and awareness of one of the most enduring and significant institutions in the history of Jacksonville, Florida.

FOOTNOTES

¹Board of Trustees of Stanton High School, "Program for Benefit of Piano Fund, Stanton High School and Brief History of School" program distributed December 3 and 4, 1917; Duval County; Deed Records, Book P, p. 214; James R. Ward, Old Hickory's Town, An Illustrated History of Jacksonville. (Jacksonville: Florida Publishing Company, 1982) pp. 155, 157, 215; Florida Union and Job Office, Jacksonville City Directory and Business Advertiser For 1870,² (Jacksonville: Florida Union Book and Job Office, 1870).

²Board of Trustees, "Program", Joe M. Richardson, The Negro in the Reconstruction of Florida (Tallahassee: Florida State University, 1965), p. 109.

³Ward, Old Hickory's Town, p. 215; Richardson, The Negro in the Reconstruction of Florida, pp. 120-121.

⁴Ward, Old Hickory's Town, p. 215; Eugene, Levy, James Weldon Johnson, Black Leader, Black Voice (Chicago: University of Chicago Press; 1973), pp. 49-50.

⁵Ward, Old Hickory's Town, p. 215.

⁶Board of Trustees, "Program."

⁷James Weldon Johnson, Along This Way (New York: The Viking Press, 1933), p. 184; T. Frederick Davis, History of Jacksonville and Vicinity (Jacksonville: Florida Historical Society, 1925), pp. 229, 239.

⁸Johnson, Along This Way, pp. 184-185; Levy, James Weldon Johnson, pp. 77-79.

⁹Levy, James Weldon Johnson, pp. 77-79; Board of Trustees, "Program."

¹⁰Levy, James Weldon Johnson, p. 78; Board of Trustees, "Program."

¹¹Board of Trustees, "Program"; Duval County, Deed Records, Book 144, p. 324; R.L. Polk & Co., Jacksonville City Directory, 1917 (Jacksonville: R.L. Polk & Co., 1917).

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¹² Board of Trustees, "Program"; Jacksonville Florida Times-Union, February 15, March 14, March 17, April 4, May 30 and October 17, 1915; Duval County, Deed Records, Book 144, p. 324.

¹³ Richard Kluger, Simple Justice, The History of Brown O. Board of Education and Black America's Struggle for Equality (New York: Randon House, 1977) ¹⁴ p. 132.

¹⁴ Board of Trustees, "Piano Fund"; Leedell W. Neyland, Twelve Black Floridians (Tallahassee, FL: Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University Foundation Incorporated, 1970, pp. 33-41; Duval County Board of Public Instruction, "Multi-Ethnic Studies Project, An Emergency School Assistance Project, 1972-1973," report held at the Jacksonville Public Library, Jacksonville, Florida.

¹⁵ Shepard Associates, Architects & Planners, Inc., Jacksonville, Florida, "Reuse Study of Oakland Elementary School for Urban Jacksonville, Inc." report repositied at the Jacksonville Historic Landmarks Commission, Jacksonville, Florida.

¹⁶ Baldwin Memorial Archive of American Architects file repositied at the Jacksonville Historic Landmarks Commission.

¹⁷ New Stanton High School, "Teacher's Manual, 1961-1962," manuscript repositied at the Jacksonville Historic Landmarks Commission, 1961-1962.

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Reynolds, Smith & Hills, Engineers & Architects. Survey and Study of the Physical Properties and School Plant of the Public Schools of Duval County, Florida. Jacksonville: Reynolds, Smith & Hills, December 31, 1945.

Shepard Associates Architects & Planners, Inc. Reuse Study of Oakland Elementary School for Urban Jacksonville, Inc. Jacksonville: Shepard Associates, September 30, 1980.

BEAVER STREET



8'-0" WIDE SIDEWALK

218'-10 1/2"

Existing Paving (Remove)

Existing Paving (Remove)

Garbage

24'-0 1/2"

24'-7 1/2"

BROAD STREET

CLAY STREET

27'-8 1/2"

23'-7"

37'-8 1/2"

24'-1 1/2"

20'-0" WIDE SIDEWALK

23'-10 1/2"

ASHLEY STREET

Existing Site Plan

OLD STANTON HIGH SCHOOL
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

SITE PLAN
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

Morton / Wolfberg / Alvarez / Taracido / Sciglio & Frese
Architecture Engineering Planning

2000 South Bayshore Drive, Coconut Grove, Florida 305-850-6006 FAX 305-850-6069