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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 Leon High School NR Listed 9-21-93 1N/1E/31

other names/site number Leon County High School/8LE316 Tallahassee Quad

2. Location

street & number 550 East Tennessee Street n/a not for publication

city or town Tallahassee n/a vicinity

state Florida code FL county Leon code 073 zip code 32308

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 8/9/93
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical 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:

<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain): _____	_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	5	buildings
1	0	sites
0	2	structures
0	0	objects
3	7	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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education: School

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education: School

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals:

Italian Renaissance

Mediterranean Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Brick

Concrete

roof Ceramic Tile

other Terra Cotta

Narrative Description

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

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Continuation Sheet

Leon High School, Tallahassee,
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SUMMARY

Leon High School, located at 550 East Tennessee Street in Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida, is a three story, E-shaped, Mediterranean Revival/Italian Renaissance building. Built in 1936-1937, it was designed by leading Florida architect M. Leo Elliott, with T. A. Monk of Bradenton, Florida as the contractor. It is masonry, with a concrete foundation and watertable, and a red brick exterior accented with terra cotta friezes and panels. Its low pitched, hipped roof is covered with variegated red barrel tile. Most of the windows are single or grouped 6/6, double hung sash and awning windows in combination; there are also windows with 12/12 and 8/8 configurations over the main entrance on the east elevation.

The contributing resources include the original main building, industrial arts building, and athletic field. Noncontributing resources include buildings and structures constructed after 1937: 1965 Music and Science Building, 1992 Music and Science Building, 1965 Gymnasium, 1983 Graphic Arts Building, c1945 Old Gym, and c1965 covered walkways.

SETTING

Leon High School is located in an area historically known as McDougall's Pasture. This formerly rural area was associated with the adjacent c1856 Brokaw-McDougall House (NR 1972) and was a field where townspeople pastured their dairy cows. In 1927, the Leon County Board of Public Instruction purchased 31.7 acres of McDougall's Pasture. In the summer of 1934, a baseball diamond was built on the land, and two years later, construction commenced on the new school.

The school building was built on a hilltop in the southwestern part of the parcel (Photo 1), overlooking terraced hills that led down to an athletic field in the former pasture to the east (Photo 2). One old live oak tree in front, and several original cypress trees around the building remain. In addition, there are a young live oak tree to the southwest of the building, and several palm trees to the east. Narrow parking lots are located east and south of the building (Photos 3 & 4). The school property is bounded by residential neighborhoods on the north and east, and the Brokaw-McDougall House on the west.

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The athletic field (Photo 5), laid out at the time of construction of Leon High School, has undergone numerous changes. It now includes contemporary bleachers, a track, a series of tennis courts, a softball field, a parking lot, and a number of small concrete block buildings to store equipment and supplies. The setting has changed somewhat because of these modifications and the widening of East Tennessee Street which resulted in an increase in traffic and commercial activity. In spite of these changes, however, Leon High School continues to provide an attractive open green space in Tallahassee's downtown area, and the athletic field is considered a contributing site.

PRESENT PHYSICAL APPEARANCE**MAIN BUILDING**Exterior

Leon High School is a three story, masonry building with a red brick exterior. It is Mediterranean Revival in style with particularly strong Italian Renaissance features. The main block of the building is L-shaped with hip roofed pavilions in the center of the main (east) facade, at the north and west ends, and the southeast corner (Photo 1). Each pavilion features elaborate terra cotta friezes, with cream background and red and blue painted detailing, and broad eaves with rafter tails. The gabled roofs between the pavilions have undecorated rooflines.

Central and north wings provide space for an auditorium and a cafeteria respectively. The auditorium wing terminates in a tower for stage and mechanical equipment. Although the cafeteria and auditorium wings feature decorative architectural details, they are much simpler in design and ornamentation than the south and east elevations. The north wing, originally only one story, was raised to two stories in 1957.

Decorative masonrywork using various brick patterns and terra cotta panels distinguishes the public (south, east, and north) elevations of the building. On these elevations, the first story is dominated by horizontal banded courses of brick. A wide, ashlar belt course, with a soldier course of brick above, separates the first and second stories (Photo 6). Decorative brick work in the form of squares of header bricks, with concrete squares in each corner, separate the second and third stories, and bricks arranged in a basketweave pattern are located under

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some of the third story windows (Photo 7). Original copper gutters and downspouts, some with the inscription "R. O. Cooper Ironworks, Tallahassee, Fla.," remain on the building.

The main entrance (Photo 6), a three-arched arcade, is located in the central pavilion on the east elevation. The original doors have been replaced with contemporary doors, but the historic fanlights remain. A band of soldier course brick around the doors and fanlights offers simple ornamentation. On either side of the arcade are two 6/6 windows, surmounted by terra cotta panels with swags. Five terra cotta panels with winged angel motifs (Photo 8) separate the five central windows of the second and third stories, which have 8/8 and 12/12 windows respectively (Photo 6).

The recessed bays between the central and end pavilions (Photo 3) are dominated by banks of relatively unadorned 6/6 windows. A belt course separates the first and second floor, and a band of decorative squares of header bricks separates the second and third floors. There are no decorative friezes or brackets.

The south elevation (Photo 4), the most visible to the public, faces East Tennessee Street. From the hilltop, the terrain slopes down to the street (Photo 9). There are two end pavilions flanking a recessed bay. The pavilions each feature a projecting one story vestibule with an arched entrance. Each vestibule is topped with a cornice in line with and of the same design as the belt course that encircles the building between the first and second stories. The east pavilion has four 6/6 windows on each floor, with rectangles of basketweave brickwork below the second and third floor windows. A small four-light window and a 6/6 window with three-light transom and terra cotta panel with cartouche are located above the vestibule (Photo 10). The west pavilion is similar, with some slight differences in fenestration. The central bay features four banks of windows on each floor and similar decorative features.

The east end of the north elevation (Photo 7) is the three-story pavilion at the north end of the main block. To the west of the pavilion is a two-story north wing. The first floor of the extension is original and contains the historic cafeteria and kitchen. The original first floor roof cornice now serves as a belt course between the first and second floors. The second story of the extension is a masonry, 1957 classroom addition with

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banks of aluminum awning windows (Photo 11). Above each window grouping is a rectangular concrete panel. The wing is surmounted by a simple concrete cornice. The second story addition is cantilevered over a driveway west of the end of the historic first floor.

The west elevation is the least visible and most irregular side of the E-shaped plan. The northernmost segment is contemporary masonry cantilevered over the driveway (Photo 11). It has an outdoor stairway and a six-light aluminum awning window on the second floor. The south side of the cafeteria wing features the historic first floor with 6/6 windows (Photo 12). The non-historic second story features five banks of aluminum windows, and a smaller aluminum window to the west. The first floor of the inside spine of the "E" has a central double door with a four-light transom and shed roof with bracket supports. All three floors feature two sets of triple 6/6 windows with three-light transoms. There is no ornamentation at the roofline.

The one-story auditorium comprises the middle wing of the "E" (Photo 1). About three feet above grade there is a narrow concrete belt course surmounted by a row of soldier course bricks. The north elevation is dominated by six large, arched windows (Photo 13). Five of the windows have a 6/6/6 configuration, six-light sidelights, and a fanlight. There is a rectangular concrete panel below each window. The sixth window is 6/6 with a fanlight and sidelights, with an entrance door below. A concrete belt course and roof cornice cap the building. The windows have keystones and are separated by pilasters.

At the western end of the auditorium is the historic mechanical tower for the stage (Photo 1). This utilitarian tower has a slender concrete belt course surmounted by a soldier course at the watertable line, and slender concrete belt course and cornice at the roofline as its only ornamentation (Photo 14). The windows are 6/6 with three-light transoms. There is an exterior stair to a second floor entrance. The west end of the tower is lower and has a central bank of three windows and a contemporary door to the north. The second floor has the same configuration of windows. The south side of the lower tower has one entrance door with a six-light transom and a shed roof with brackets on the first floor, and one window on the second floor.

The south side of the auditorium wing probably originally matched the north side. Now, however, it is partially obscured.

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by a one story addition which obscures five of the six original arched windows (Photo 15). The one story addition, a media center, is clearly contemporary, but was designed to be compatible with the original parts of the building. It features raised brick bands to complement the first floor of the historic building, and has a central door. Below the roofline is a series of twelve square, single-light windows. Above this addition the historic spine of the "E" is visible. It has no ornamental details, featuring only two sets of triple 6/6 windows with three-light transoms on the second and third floors.

The north side of the south wing has four banks of five windows on the second and third floors (Photo 16). The second and third floors are separated by decorative squares of header brick. The north elevation of the pavilion at the west end has one window on both the second and third floors. In place of other windows there are elongated rectangular patterns in the brickwork. The wall is also divided by a brick ventilation shaft. The west elevation of the pavilion has a central pair of windows flanked by bands of five windows at all stories. The central windows at the third story have been blocked in.

Interior

The main lobby (Photo 17), a square area adjoining the north-south main hallway, is highlighted by decorative brackets at the ceiling, and wrought iron, quarter turned staircases with two landings (Photo 18) at the north and south ends of the west wall. A cast concrete lion, the mascot of the school, is located in the middle of the lobby.

Other significant interior features include water fountains surrounded by colorful ceramic tiles (Photo 19), black tile baseboards, black-and-white tile washroom floors (Photo 20), arched telephone niches, and wooden closets in many of the classrooms (Photo 21).

The historic 75 x 110 foot auditorium retains its open, rectangular configuration (Photo 22). Curved stairs and doors with bracketed cornices are located on either side of the stage. The original seating has been replaced, and the current capacity is 1099. Original plaster ceiling brackets were removed and put in storage after one fell during an assembly. The five original windows on the north wall remain intact, while four of the five windows on the south wall have been partially blocked.

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The historic cafeteria (Photo 23), located on the first floor of the north wing, also retains its open, rectangular configuration and airy fenestration. Dropped ceilings and a new tile floor were installed in 1983.

The former Lilla Lewis Library on the third floor of the main block of the building has exposed beams across the sixteen foot ceilings, and original plaster ceiling brackets. According to tradition, the flooring originally had cork underneath to buffer the sound. The library was divided into classrooms and offices after the new media center opened in 1965.

When air conditioning was installed in 1983, ten-foot dropped ceilings were added throughout the building and florescent lighting was installed; the original ceilings remain intact above. In compliance with fire code requirements, the historic doors have been replaced throughout the building, but they, as well as the decorative plasterwork from the auditorium, are in storage on the campus.

1936-1937 INDUSTRIAL ARTS BUILDING

Constructed at the same time as the main Leon High School building, the one story, rectangular, brick Industrial Arts Building is located north of the main building (See Site Plan and Photo 1). It has 6/6 windows and a cornice that replicates the first story ashlar belt course on the main building (Photo 24). The main facade faces south. From east to west, it features an entrance with an eight-light transom, a set of three 6/6 windows with security grills, a small shed roof brick addition and a pair of 6/6 windows with grills. The interior features an instruction room, drafting room (Photo 25), large workshop, and several small offices. The open, industrial architectural integrity of the interior remains intact, and is complemented by the old machinery in the large workshop (Photo 26).

The building was altered slightly with the construction of a small, shed roofed addition which covered three historic windows, and the installation of a contemporary door in place of a historic window at the west end of the south elevation (Photos 1 & 24).

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NON-HISTORIC ADDITIONS TO THE MAIN BUILDING

To accommodate additional students, and to add more specialized facilities to the main building, several alterations have been made to Leon High School. Without exception, these alterations have been made to the less visible north and west sides of the building, leaving the most public south and east elevations unchanged.

1957 Classroom Addition

In 1957, a second floor designed by Prentiss Huddleston and Associates was added to the area above the cafeteria and kitchen on the north elevation of the building (Photo 11). The historic first floor remains unchanged, while the new second story features banks of aluminum windows which in configuration match the solids and voids of the historic first floor. This brick addition continues further west of the historic first floor, and is cantilevered over a driveway.

1965 Media Center Addition

The Media Center (Photo 15), constructed in 1965 and designed by the architectural firm of Barret Daffin and Colony, was constructed by Albritton-Williams, Inc. It is a one story addition located on the west elevation between the auditorium and the south classrooms. Of brick, it features banded courses which complement those of the historic first floor of Leon High. It has a central entrance door, and a series of twelve square, one-light windows at the roofline.

Covered Walkways

Two non-historic covered walkways (Photos 4 & 7) are attached to the building. The first is attached to the west vestibule of the south elevation, and connects the school to the Music and Science Building to the west. The second walkway, attached to the eastern vestibule of the north elevation, connects to the 1965 Gymnasium Building. These walkways with flat roofs supported by brick piers were probably constructed at the same time as the numerous improvements that were made to the campus in 1965.

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NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

1965 Music and Science Building

Located to the west of the main building, the 1965 Music and Science Building (Photo 27) is connected to the main building via a covered walkway. The architectural firm of Barret Daffin and Colony designed the one story, brick building, which was constructed by Albritton-Williams, Inc.

1992 Music and Science Building

Situated to the west of the 1965 Music and Science building is a facility constructed in 1992 to serve that same purpose (Photo 28). This new building was designed by Clemons Rutherford and Associates and constructed by Culpepper Construction. This one story, masonry building is dominated by a massive hipped roof, covered with imitation barrel tile. The eaves are ornamented with small brackets. The building is capped with a cupola. Two colors of brick are used in the building - red brick which forms the body of the building, and a darker brownish brick which is laid in a pattern to suggest a watertable and pilasters.

1965 Gymnasium - "The Lion's Den"

Designed by Barret Daffin and Colony and constructed by Albritton-Williams, Inc., the 1965 brick and concrete gymnasium is located immediately north of the main building. It is dominated by a large box cornice at the roofline (Photo 29).

1983 Graphic Arts Building

In 1983, the new Graphic Arts Building (Photo 30) was constructed by Culpepper Construction Company, and designed by Mays LeRoy Gray. The one story brick, gable-roofed building faces south, and backs onto Miccosukee Road. The south elevation features three sets of three banded windows surrounded by concrete panels. The building is dominated by its projecting box cornice of anodized aluminum.

Old Gym

The Old Gym, constructed c1945-1950, is a gable-roofed, corrugated metal building (Photo 31).

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)

Education

Architecture

Period of Significance

1937-1943

Significant Dates

1937

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Elliott, M. Leo, Architect

Monk, T. A., Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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SUMMARY

Leon High School, located on East Tennessee Street in Tallahassee, Florida, is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Education, and under Criterion C for its Mediterranean Revival/Italian Renaissance style and its association with M. Leo Elliott, one of Florida's most prominent architects in the first half of the twentieth century. Constructed in 1936-1937 with a federal grant and loan from the Public Works Administration, and local funds raised through a bond issuance, Leon High School was the only high school for white students in the city until the construction of Rickards High School in 1963. Leon High School is a landmark building in downtown Tallahassee, and has played a prominent role in educating many of the leaders of this community and state. It is also the oldest school in Leon County that still serves its original purpose.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Tallahassee and Leon County

Established in 1824 as the capital of the Territory of Florida, in 1845 Tallahassee became the capital of the State. Since its beginning, it has also served as the seat of Leon County. In its early years, the economy of Tallahassee and Leon County were based on agriculture, with cotton being "king." It was not until the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries that state government and higher education came to play an increasingly important role. Two institutions for higher learning were established in Tallahassee in the nineteenth century: in 1857 the West Florida Seminary (later to become Florida State University) was established for white students, and the Florida State Normal and Industrial School for Negro Youth (later to become Florida A & M University) was created in 1887. Both of these institutions, in conjunction with state government which underwent tremendous growth beginning in the 1920s, eventually dominated Leon County, replacing agriculture as the community's economic base.

The Public School System of Leon County

During much of the antebellum period, there were only private schools in Leon County. Established in 1827, the Leon

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Academy provided elementary education for white boys. Several other private schools for whites were established over the years; many of them were in the rural areas and were maintained and operated by planters in the region. No schools for black students were opened until the adoption of the School Law of 1869, which required Florida counties to provide public schools for blacks. On April 16, 1869, the Leon County Board of Public Instruction was instituted to accomplish this goal. Leon County's first public high school for blacks, Lincoln Academy (later Lincoln High School), was constructed that year.

The next major step forward in education came in 1885, when Leon County established special school tax districts with the authority to levy three mills for public education. District Number One was created in Tallahassee, and the county constructed its first public high school for whites, named Leon Academy after the early private school. This \$7,000, two-story, brick building with four large rooms, two class rooms, six cloak closets, was located on Tennessee Street between Duval and Bronough Streets. By 1890, because of a shortage of space, Leon Academy was doubled in size. In 1905, the Academy, which previously had also served primary grades, became Leon County High School.

In 1910, construction began on a new building for Leon High School. Located on Park Avenue between Duval and Bronough Streets, this three story brick building cost \$40,000 and was dedicated on May 16, 1911. In 1911 there were seventy-six schools in Leon County, most of them small, one-room school houses. There were two other high schools in rural Leon County, one in the community of Chaires and the other in Woodville, but the second Leon High School continued as the city's only high school for whites.

During the early twentieth century, consolidation of white schools became an accepted concept in Leon County. Consolidated schools would have a variety of specially trained teachers to teach single grades, and specialized topics such as art, music and vocational courses. The move toward consolidation accompanied a major growth in the local population. During the 1920s Leon County's population grew by 30%, from 18,059 to 23,476, while Tallahassee's grew 90%, from 5,638 to 10,700. A series of bond issues was passed to build new white consolidated schools, including Caroline Brevard Elementary in 1925, Ft. Braden Elementary in 1926, Sealey Memorial Elementary in 1929, Chaires Elementary in 1930, Leon High School in 1936-1937, and

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Miccosukee Elementary and Woodville Elementary in 1941. Schools for black students did not receive the same attention. The only masonry black school constructed during that period was the fourth Lincoln High School, built on Brevard Street in 1929.

New Deal Programs

In response to the national economic crisis of the Depression, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt developed a series of economic recovery programs dubbed the "New Deal." In 1933, the Works Progress Administration (WPA) began to oversee the new public building program. Nationally, over \$700 million was spent on 1300 new buildings. The Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, or Public Works Administration, was charged by Congress with two principal objectives: to create employment by government expenditures for labor, and to create this employment "by the building throughout the country of sound public works of recognized and lasting value."

In Florida, by June 1940, the WPA had built 245 new schools and improved 208, and had constructed 6,206 miles of roadway, 146 parks and undertaken numerous other public projects. Leon County took advantage of the Public Works Administration's grant and loan program to build Leon High School. Other projects in Leon County included the Federal Courthouse (1936, NR 1979) on Park Avenue, the old Armory (1935) on Monroe Street, the Old Jail (1936) on Gaines Street, and numerous buildings on the two college campuses.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

On March 8, 1927, the Board of Public Instruction of Leon County purchased 31.7 acres of the McDougal Pasture for \$22,000. In 1928 the community approved the issuance of bonds to build a new high school, but the vote was invalidated by a subsequent constitutional amendment that revised the process for the approval of bonds, and only a baseball diamond was constructed on the property in 1934.

Mode L. Stone is credited with being a driving force behind the ultimate funding of the new Leon High School. As supervising principal of Tallahassee's public schools, and the principal directly in charge of Leon High School, he began a systematic campaign to unite the community in a drive for the new building. In 1934 he pointed out the inefficiency of the second Leon High,

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noting that the lighting was poor, plumbing was condemned, and the building was infested with vermin. In addition, the school was too small to meet contemporary needs. He contacted the Public Works Administration supervisor for Florida, and convinced him to support the construction of a new Leon High School if the city passed a bond issue. Stone then spoke to groups of parents about the need for a new school.

In November of 1935 after months of preparation, the Board of Public Instruction called for a December 5th 1935 voter referendum on the construction of the new Leon County High School. The construction and equipping of the school would be funded by the sale of negotiable interest bearing coupon bonds. With the passage of the referendum, the Board met to authorize issuance of the bonds. LeRoy Collins, a graduate of Leon High School and later Governor of Florida, prepared the Board's application for the grant and loan to the Emergency Administration of Public Works. In 1936, the construction of Leon High School became PWA project Florida 1024-R and the PWA provided a loan of \$250,000, and a grant of \$191,314.

M. Leo Elliott had been chosen by the Board to be the architect of Leon High School, and T. A. Monk Inc. was chosen as the contractor with a bid of \$392,725. Construction began on April 1, 1936. In October, the School Board made application to the PWA for an additional grant of \$14,673. Originally, construction was to be completed December 15, 1936, but due to the unanticipated need to construct 13,000 feet of piling as foundation, the completion date was extended to February 1, 1937. The final cost of the building was \$481,202.50.

Leon High School was Bradenton builder T. A. Monk's thirty-sixth school building, and was "the largest and one of the most modern of the lot." When first built, the school contained about 50 classrooms, a cafeteria, kitchen, library, band room, and 75 x 110 foot auditorium. A 1936 description of the building revealed: "All stairways will bear tile tread. Floors will be asphalt and tile throughout the building. The tile roof will be of variegated shades. The walls are red brick." The building had steam heat and a modern intercom in each room. All of the building materials, with the exception of the steel and light hardware, were from Florida.

The new Leon High School was dedicated on May 28, 1937, with Mode L. Stone's words: "We do not dedicate here today, mere

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brick, mortar and steel. We dedicate this to the service and improvement of human beings and mankind, where we will learn to serve the Lord." Two services were held, one in the morning for the students, and one in the evening for family and friends. It included short talks on the building, "said to be one of the most modern and complete in the South." A special ceremony was also held to dedicate the Lilla Lewis Library, located on the third floor. The following Sunday, the new high school hosted its first commencement exercises for 67 graduating Leon High School seniors. The new school opened for classes in the fall.

According to former Principal Mike Conley, the new Leon High School initially received much negative criticism. Some thought it was far too large, and would never be more than half full. Many were critical of the close to half a million dollar price tag for the project. In the subsequent fifty-five years, however, the student population has grown to fill Leon and several other high schools in the community, and has necessitated several expansions to the school plant. Numerous changes occurred in 1965 as a result of a bond issue for improvements to the school. The Leon County school system was integrated in 1967. Lincoln High School, the traditionally black high school, was closed that year, and its building was later turned into a community center. A new Lincoln High School was constructed on another site in 1973. Two other Leon County public high schools also serve this community, Rickards High School, which opened in 1963, and the Amos P. Godby High School, which opened in 1967.

For many years the auditorium and Ruby Diamond Auditorium at Florida State University were the only large facilities in town, and the high school auditorium was used for many community events.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Leon High School, Tallahassee,
Leon County, FL

Section number 8 Page 6

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Architect M. Leo Elliott

M. Leo Elliott was born on April 4, 1886 in Woodstock, New York. He began his work in Tampa, Florida, when he moved there in 1907 to work on designs for the Centro Asturiano Club and the YMCA building. The partnership of Bonfoey and Elliott, Architects was officially formed on September 2, 1907. The next major project for the firm was the design of the Tampa City Hall. The partnership lasted for several years until it was dissolved at the onset of World War I. After the war, Elliott formed a new company, M. Leo Elliott, Inc.

Throughout his career, Elliott designed many public buildings of architectural merit. Many of his works were schools, including three in 1926 in the Sarasota area, which are now listed in the National Register of Historic Places: South Side School (NR 1984); Bay Haven School (NR 1984); and Sarasota High School (NR 1984). Elliott also designed the Old Jail (1936) in Tallahassee, located on East Gaines Street. This project, another Leon County PWA project, was constructed by T. A. Monk of Bradenton. Elliott designed in a variety of styles, including Mediterranean Revival, Italian Renaissance, Collegiate Gothic and Moderne.

Mediterranean Revival Style

Leon High School exhibits many Mediterranean Revival style features with a strong emphasis on the Italian Renaissance style, one of the Mediterranean-influenced architectural styles that were particularly popular in Florida during the 1920s and 1930s. Italian Renaissance architecture was used as a domestic style in the 1880s and 1890s, but gained its widest use after masonry veneering techniques were perfected after the First World War. It was popular from c1890-1935. Characteristics of the style include symmetrical form; recessed entry porches, often with arches; low-pitched, hipped roofs with broadly overhanging, boxed eaves; and projecting wings or pavilions. Decorative brackets at the eaves help distinguish Italian Renaissance buildings from some other Mediterranean styles which were not boxed and had rafter tails, rather than brackets. Other common details include: quoins, roof-line balustrades, pedimented windows, classical door surrounds, molded cornices, and belt courses.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetLeon High School, Tallahassee,
Leon County, FLSection number 8 Page 7

Walls are stucco over frame, stucco, or masonry; wood is never used. Mediterranean Revival buildings are also characterized by their decorative tiles on walls and floors and use of wrought iron.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Leon High School is a fine example of the use of the Mediterranean Revival/Italian Renaissance style. The Italian Renaissance influence can be seen most clearly in the symmetry of the east and south elevations which also feature elaborately decorated pavilions, an arcaded main entry, and a low pitched, hipped/ridge roof covered with barrel tiles. Decorative rafter tails under wide eaves are also suggestive of the Italian Renaissance style (Photo 10). Typical Mediterranean Revival style interior decorative elements include wrought iron bannisters and decorative tiles around the water fountains.

While the Mediterranean Revival style enjoyed great popularity in South Florida, with entire subdivisions and suburbs being executed in the style, it did not enjoy that popularity in North Florida. Leon High School derives additional significance as one of the few Tallahassee buildings which exhibits influences of the Mediterranean Revival style. Caroline Brevard Grammar School (1925, NR 1987), The Woman's Club of Tallahassee (1927, NR 1987), the Los Robles Gate (1926, NR 1989), the Federal Correctional Institute (1938) and several homes comprise most of the remainder of Tallahassee's Mediterranean Revival style construction.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Leon High School, Tallahassee,
Leon County, FL

Section number 9 Page 1

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Leon High School, Tallahassee,
Leon County, FL

Section number 9 Page 2

"Many Durable Civic Benefits Result from PWA Activities," Tampa Sunday Tribune, December 13, 1936.

Morris, Joan, "Early Leon County High Schools," Tallahassee Democrat, January 27, 1989.

Nabi, Jason, "Leon High School Sets Top Standards," Tallahassee Democrat, October 16, 1990.

"New High School Building One of Finest in Florida," Tallahassee Democrat, September 1, 1936.

"The Public School System," The Lands of Leon (Tallahassee True Democrat, 1911).

"67 to Finish at Leon," Tallahassee Democrat, May 28, 1937.

Leon High School
Name of Property

Leon Co., FL
County and State

LE316

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 29 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	16	761450	3371310
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	16	762030	3371330

3	16	762040	3371040
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	16	761460	3371020

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 Lindsay Brown & Vivian Young/Barbara E. Mattick, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date August 1993

street & number R.A. Gray Bldg., 500 S. Bronough Street telephone (904) 487-2333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Leon County School Board

street & number 520 S. Appleyard Drive telephone (904) 487-7100

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32304

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.

LE316

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Leon High School, Tallahassee,
Leon County, FL

Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Leon High School property consists of 29 of the 31.7 acres purchased by the Board of Public Instruction of Leon County in 1927 (some land has been lost due to the widening of Tennessee Street). The property is bounded to the west by the Brokaw-McDougall property, to the south by East Tennessee Street, to the east by residences of Talaflo Street, and to the northwest by Miccosukee Road.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary encloses the remaining land that has been associated with Leon High School since its construction in 1936-1937.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED
DIVISION OF
HISTORICAL RESOURCES

LE316

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

93 SEP 29 AM 9:25

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 93000982

Date Listed: 9/21/93

Leon High School
Property Name

Leon
County

FL
State

N/A
Multiple Name

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

Patrick Andrews
Signature of the Keeper

9/21/93
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Verbal Boundary Description:

The Verbal Boundary Description is revised to read: The property is bounded to the west by the Brokaw-McDougall property and the east curblineline of N. Meridan Street, to the south by the north curblineline of East Tennessee Street, to the east by the rear property lines of the residences on Talaflo Street, to the northwest by Miccosukee Road, and to the north by the rear and side property lines of the residences off of East Georgia Street.

This information was confirmed with Bill Thurston of the Florida SHPO.

DISTRIBUTION:

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



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. BOX 37127
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127



LE316

IN REPLY REFER TO:

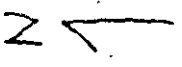
The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to inform you that the following properties have been entered in the National Register of Historic Places. For further information call 202/343-9542.

OCT 1 1993

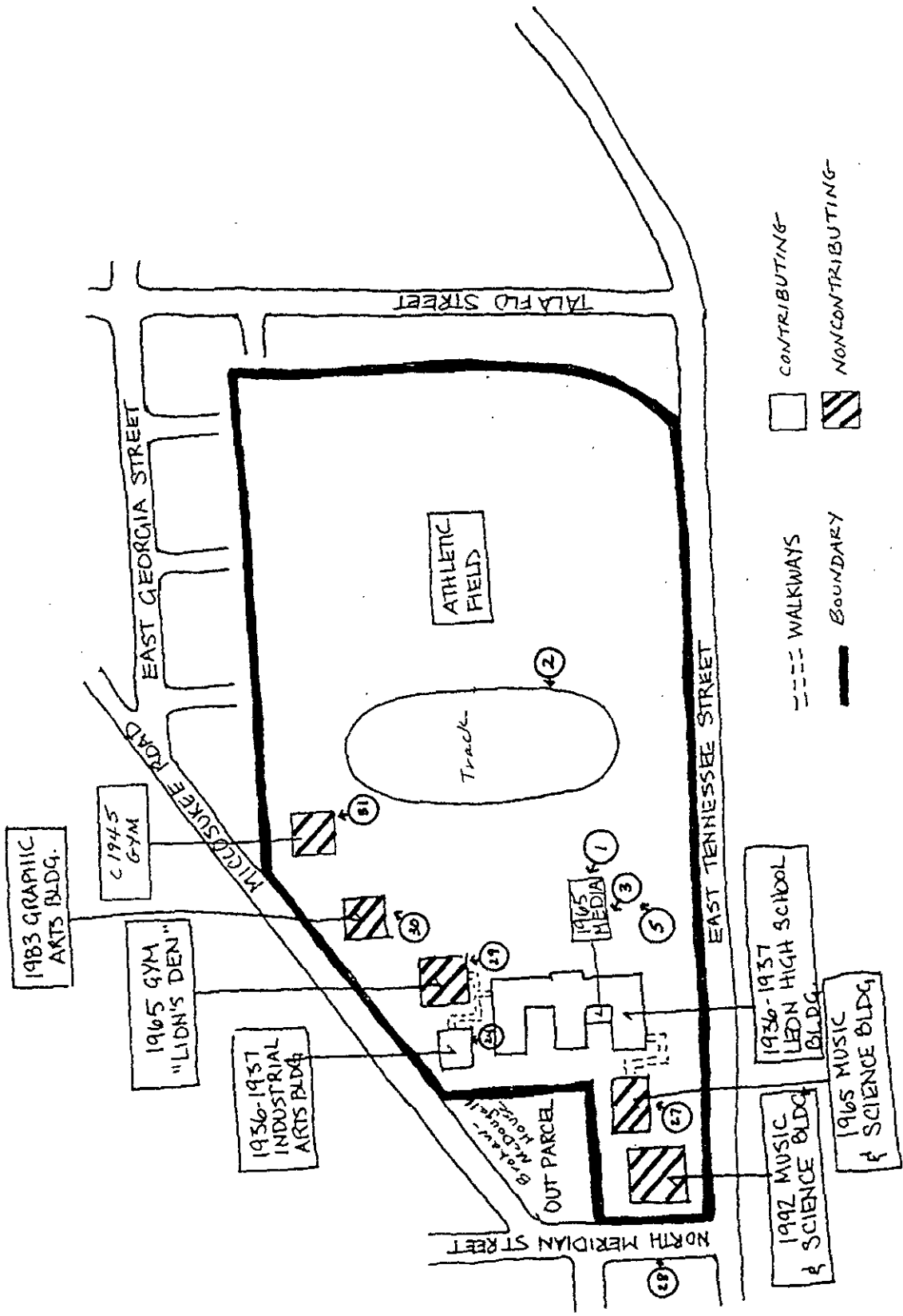
WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 9/20/93 THROUGH 9/24/93

KEY: State, County, Property Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number NHL Status, Action, Date, Multiple Name

- DELAWARE, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, Justis, Thomas, House, 1001 Milltown Rd., Mill Creek Hundred, Wilmington vicinity, 93000989, NOMINATION, 9/23/93
- FLORIDA, LEON COUNTY, Leon High School, 550 E. Tennessee St., Tallahassee, 93000982, NOMINATION, 9/21/93
- FLORIDA, ST. JOHNS COUNTY, Villa Zorayda, 83 King St., St. Augustine, 93001002, NOMINATION, 9/23/93
- FLORIDA, VOLUSIA COUNTY, Olds Hall, 340 S. Ridgewood Ave., Daytona Beach, 93001003, NOMINATION, 9/23/93
- GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, Brittain, Dr. Marion Luther, Sr., House, 1109 W. Peachtree St., Atlanta, 93000999, NOMINATION, 9/23/93
- IDAHO, BANNOCK COUNTY, Idaho State University Administration Building, 919 S. 8th St., Bldg. No. 10, Idaho State University, Pocatello, 93000994, NOMINATION, 9/23/93
- IDAHO, TWIN FALLS COUNTY, Duquesne, Achille, House, 710 W. Midway, Filer, 93000990, NOMINATION, 9/23/93
- IDAHO, TWIN FALLS COUNTY, Morse, Burton, House, 136 Tenth Ave. N., Twin Falls, 93000992, NOMINATION, 9/23/93
- IDAHO, TWIN FALLS COUNTY, Peck, D. H., House, 207 E. 8th Ave., Twin Falls, 93000993, NOMINATION, 9/23/93
- IDAHO, TWIN FALLS COUNTY, Priebe, Walter, House, 155 7th Ave. E., Twin Falls, 93000991, NOMINATION, 9/23/93
- INDIANA, ALLEN COUNTY, St. Mary's Catholic Church, 1101 S. Lafayette St., Fort Wayne, 84000483, REMOVAL, 9/13/93
- INDIANA, KOSCIUSKO COUNTY, Warsaw Courthouse Square Historic District (Boundary Increase); Roughly bounded by W. Main, W. Lake, Center and S. Indiana Sts. and the alleys behind Indiana, Market, Lake and Main Sts, Warsaw, 93000952, BOUNDARY INCREASE 9/21/93
- INDIANA, KOSCIUSKO COUNTY, Warsaw Courthouse and Jail Historic District, Bounded by Center, N. Lake, Main, and Indiana Sts., Warsaw, 82000046, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION, 9/21/93
- IOWA, ADAMS COUNTY, Corning Opera House, 800 Davis Ave., Corning, 93000954, NOMINATION, 9/21/93 (Footlights in Farm Country: Iowa Opera Houses MPS)
- KANSAS, EDWARDS COUNTY, Gano Grain Elevator and Scale House, Jct. of US 50 and Co. Rd 9, Kinsley vicinity, 93000943, NOMINATION, 9/21/93
- LOUISIANA, RAPIDES PARISH, Bontemps, Arna Wendell, House, 1327 Third St., Alexandria, 93000886, NOMINATION, 9/13/93
- MAINE, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, Manning, Richard, House, Raymond Cape Rd., W side, 0.3 mi. S of US 302, South Casco, 93000639, NOMINATION, 7/29/93
- MARYLAND, HOWARD COUNTY, Lawyers Hill Historic District, Area surrounding Lawyers Hill and Old Lawyers Hill Rds. and Elibank Dr., Elkridge vicinity, 93001000, NOMINATION, 9/23/93
- MASSACHUSETTS, BRISTOL COUNTY, Carpenter Homestead, 80 Walnut St., Seekonk/Rehoboth, Seekonk, 93000902, NOMINATION, 9/17/93
- MASSACHUSETTS, WORCESTER COUNTY, Winchendon Village Historic District, Roughly, N side Central St. from Summer to Front Sts. and N side Front from Academy to Spring Sts., Winchendon, 92000056, NOMINATION, 9/01/93
- NEW YORK, DUTCHESS COUNTY, Hyde Park Elementary School, Post Rd. N of jct. with Fuller Ln., Hyde Park, 93000860, NOMINATION, 9/02/93
- NEW YORK, DUTCHESS COUNTY, Langdon Estate Gatehouse, US N of jct. with Market St., Hyde Park, 93000865, NOMINATION, 9/02/93
- NEW YORK, DUTCHESS COUNTY, Main Street--Albertson Street--Park Place Historic District, Roughly, Main St. between Park Pl. and US 9, Park between Main and Albertson St. and Albertson adjacent to Park, Hyde Park, 93000856, NOMINATION, 9/02/93
- NEW YORK, DUTCHESS COUNTY, Parker, Thomas E., House, Jct. of US 9 and Boice Rd., Hyde Park, 93000847, OWNER OBJECTION, 9/02/93
- NEW YORK, DUTCHESS COUNTY, Reformed Dutch Church, Parsonage and Lecture Hall, US 9 N of jct. with Market St., Hyde Park, 93000861, NOMINATION, 9/02/93
- NEW YORK, DUTCHESS COUNTY, Rogers, Archibald, Estate, Jct. of Mansion and Garden Sts., Hyde Park, 93000864, NOMINATION, 9/02/93
- NEW YORK, DUTCHESS COUNTY, Roosevelt Point Cottage and Boathouse, River Point Rd. at the Hudson R., Hyde Park, 93000851, NOMINATION, 9/02/93
- NEW YORK, DUTCHESS COUNTY, Roosevelt, Isaac, House, Riverview Cir., E side, Hyde Park, 93000857, NOMINATION, 9/02/93
- NEW YORK, DUTCHESS COUNTY, St. Andrew's Novitiate, Jct. of US 9 and W. Dorsey Ln., Hyde Park, 93000846, OWNER OBJECTION, 9/02/93
- NEW YORK, DUTCHESS COUNTY, Vanderbilt Lane Historic District, Jct. of Vanderbilt Ln. and US 9, Hyde Park, 93000855, NOMINATION, 9/02/93
- NORTH CAROLINA, DARE COUNTY, Salvo Post Office, NC 12 W side, 0.1 mi. S of jct. with Park Rd., Salvo, 93000997, NOMINATION, 9/23/93
- NORTH CAROLINA, PENDER COUNTY, US Naval Ordnance Testing Facility Assembly Building, Jct. Of Channel Blvd. and Flake Ave., Topsail Beach, 93000909, NOMINATION, 9/14/93 (US Naval Ordnance Test Facilities, Topsail Island MPS)

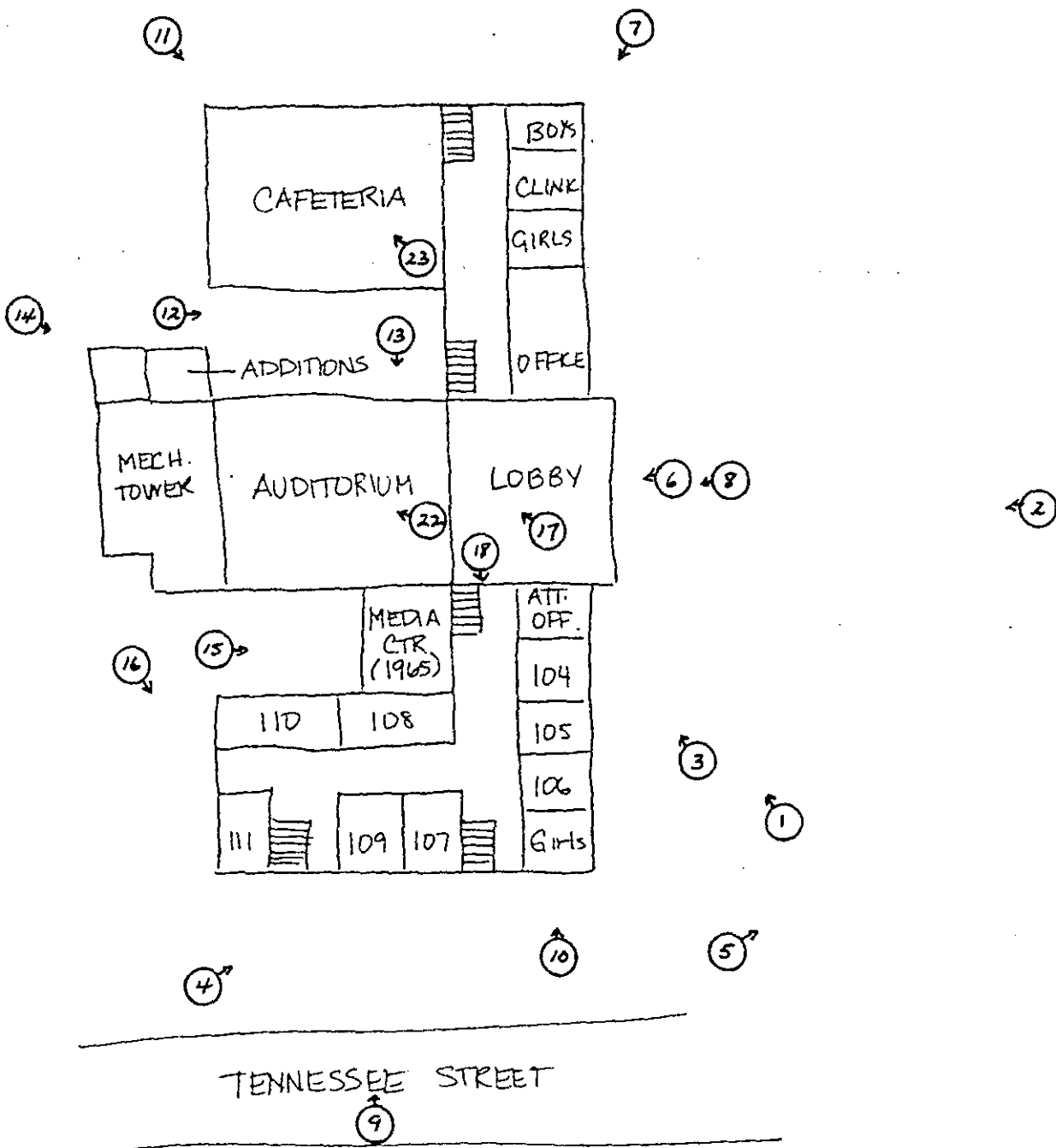
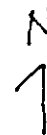


LEON HIGH SCHOOL
SITE PLAN
NOT TO SCALE

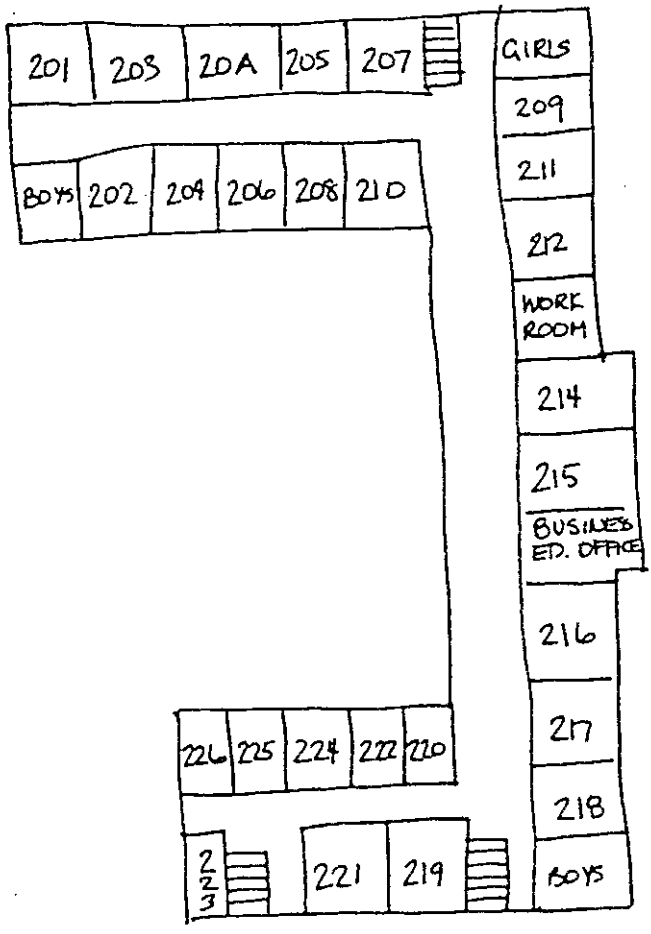
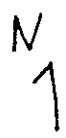


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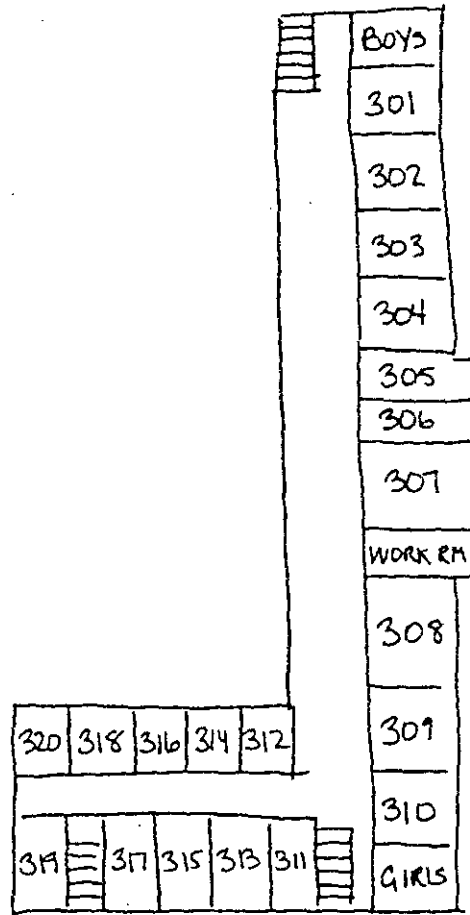
LEON HIGH SCHOOL
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
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TENNESSEE STREET

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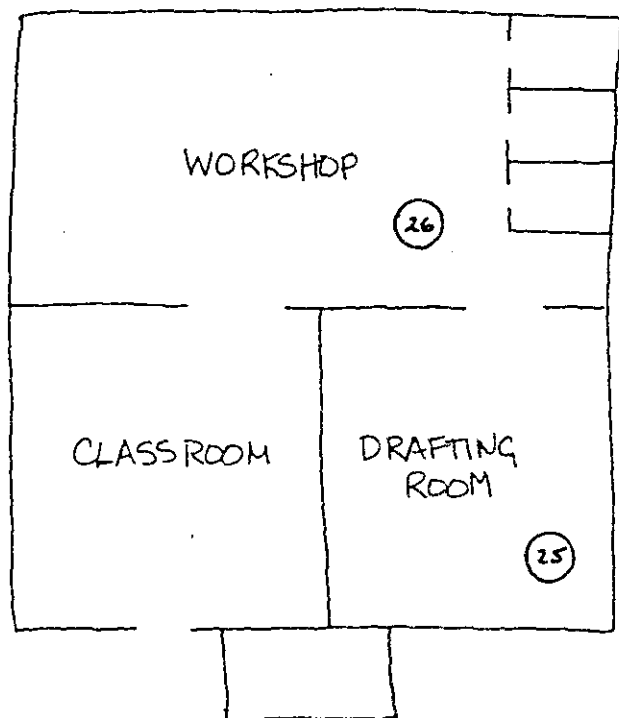
LEON HIGH SCHOOL
THIRD FLOOR PLAN
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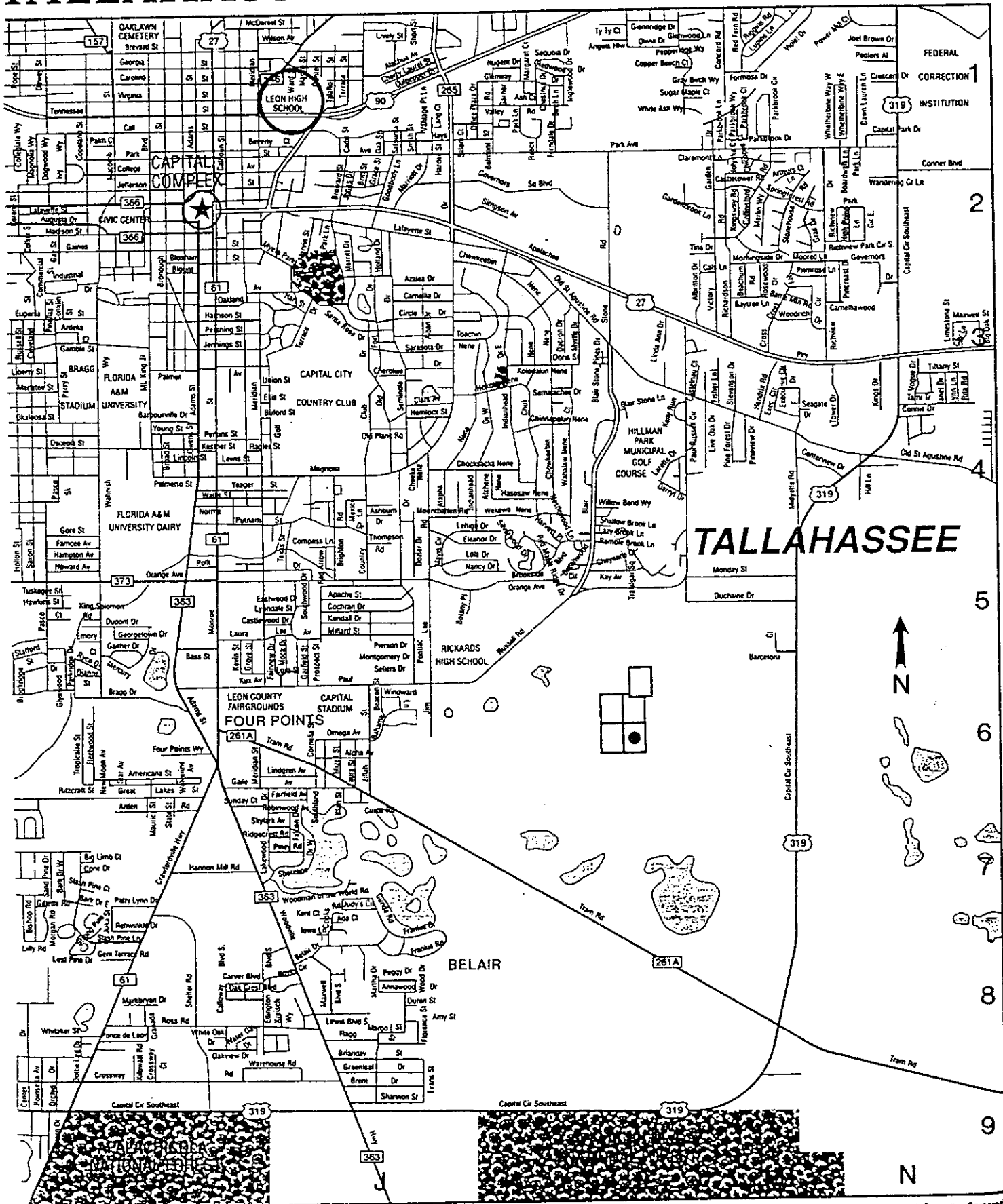
TENNESSEE STREET

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LEON HIGH SCHOOL
INDUSTRIAL ARTS BUILDING
NOT TO SCALE



TALLAHASSEE



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LEON HIGH SCHOOL, Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida

LE316



IN 1/15/1
St. Johns Ave.

(LAFAYETTE)
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1/31 Leon High School
Tallahassee, Leon Co., FL



2/31 Leon High School
Tallahassee, Leon Co., FL



3/31 Leon High School
Tallahassee, Leon Co, FL



4/31 Leon High School
Tallahassee, Leon Co., FL



5/31 Leon High School
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8/31 Leon High School
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9/31 Leon High School

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Leon High School

Tallahassee, Leon Co., FL



14/31 Leon High School
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17/31 Leon High School
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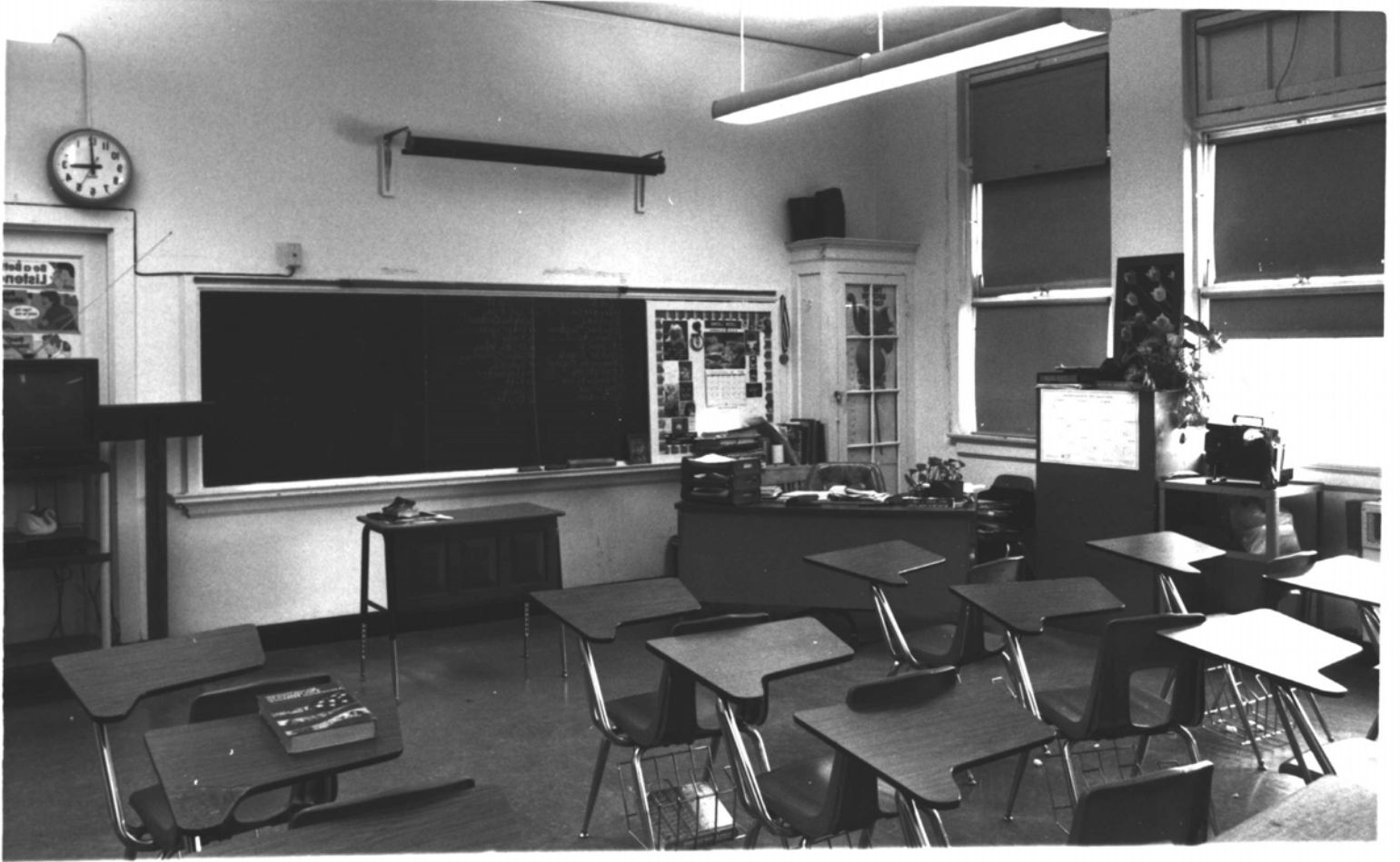
18/31 Leon High School
Tallahassee, Leon Co., FL



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20/31 Leon High School
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21/31 Leon High School
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22/31 Leon High School
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23/31

Leon High School
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24/31

Leon High School

Tallahassee, Leon Co., FL



25/31 Leon High School
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28/31 Leon High School
Tallahessee, Leon Co., FL



29/31 Leon High School
Tallahassee, Leon Co., FL



30/31 Leon High School
Tallahassee, Leon Co., FL



31/31

40 91 3 1 N N N I Z O 91

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs 1 Leon High School, Tallahassee,
Section number _____ Page _____ Leon County, FL

- 1) 1) Leon High School, 550 E. Jefferson Street
2) Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida
3) 17th Annual Report of the City of Tallahassee
4) c1937
5) Florida Photographic Archives, Tallahassee, FL
6) Aerial view of Leon High School under construction,
camera facing NW
7) 1 of 31

- 2) 1) Leon High School, 550 E. Jefferson Street
2) Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida
3) Vivian Young or Kevin McGorty
4) February 1993
5) Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board
6) E elevation, camera facing W from the athletic fields
7) 2 of 31

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

- 3) 6) E elevation, camera facing NW
7) 3 of 31

- 4) 6) S elevation, camera facing NE
7) 4 of 31

- 5) 6) Athletic Field, camera facing NE
7) 5 of 31

- 6) 6) Main entrance in central pavilion on E elevation, camera
facing W
7) 6 of 31

- 7) 6) E & N elevations, camera facing SW
7) 7 of 31

- 8) 6) Detail of winged angel terra cotta panel, camera
facing W
7) 8 of 31

- 9) 6) S elevation, camera facing N
7) 9 of 31

- 10) 6) Detail of terra cotta cartouche, decorative rafter
tails, and frieze on S elevation, camera facing N
7) 10 of 31

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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs _____ 2 Leon High School, Tallahassee,
Section number _____ Page _____ Leon County, FL

- 11 6) N elevation, showing 1957 second story addition,
camera facing SE
7) 11 of 31
- 12 6) N end of E elevation, camera facing E
7) 12 of 31
- 13 6) Auditorium window, camera facing S
7) 13 of 31
- 14 6) Central wing of W elevation, camera facing SE
7) 14 of 31
- 15 6) S section of E elevation, showing 1965 Media Center,
camera facing E
7) 15 of 31
- 16 6) S section of E elevation, showing c1965 walkway,
camera facing SE
7) 16 of 31
- 17 6) Lobby, camera facing NW
7) 17 of 31
- 18 6) Staircase with wrought iron balustrade, camera
facing S
7) 18 of 31
- 19 6) Ceramic tile trim around water fountain and
baseboard tile
7) 19 of 31
- 20 6) Boys' restroom, showing tile floor and baseboard,
camera facing NE
7) 20 of 31
- 21 6) Typical classroom, showing corner closet, camera
facing SE
7) 21 of 31
- 22 6) Auditorium, camera facing W
7) 22 of 31

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs _____ 3 Leon High School, Tallahassee,
Section number _____ Page _____ Leon County, FL

- 23 6) Cafeteria, camera facing NE
7) 23 of 31
- 24 6) Industrial Arts Building, S elevation, camera facing
NW
7) 24 of 31
- 25 6) Drafting Room in the Industrial Arts Building,
camera facing SW
7) 25 of 31
- 26 6) Workshop in the Industrial Arts building, camera
facing NW
7) 26 of 31
- 27 6) 1965 Music and Science Building, S elevation, camera
facing NW
7) 27 of 31
- 28 6) 1992 Music and Science Building, W elevation, camera
facing E
7) 28 of 31
- 29 6) 1965 Gymnasium, S elevation, camera facing N
7) 29 of 31
- 30 6) 1983 Graphic Arts Building, S elevation, camera
facing NE
7) 30 of 31
- 31 6) Old c1945 Gymnasium, S elevation, camera facing N
7) 31 of 31

FLORIDA MASTER
SITE FILE

LE316
FDAHRM 802==

SEE SITE FILE STAFF FOR ORIGINAL PHOTO(S) OR MAP(S)

Site No. 8Le316 1009==

Site Name Leon High School 830==

Other Name(s) for Site _____ 930==

Other Nos. for Site _____ 906==

Type of Site building 838==

County Leon 808==

Instructions for locating site (or address) East Tennessee Street on North Side, Tallahassee

_____ 813==

Owner of Site: Name Leon County School Board 902==

Address _____ 903==

Occupant, Tenant, or Manager:
Name _____ 904==

Address _____ 905==

Reporter (or local contact):
Name _____ 816==

Address _____ 817==

Recorder:
Name & Title Diane D. Greer, Historic Sites Specialist 818==

Address DAHRM, The Capitol, Tallahassee, Fla 819==

Survey Date Winter, 1974 820== Type Ownership private 848==

Inventory Status _____ 914==

Previous Survey(s), Excavation(s) or Collection(s): *(enter title of survey; date; whether federal, state, county or local; location of survey report(s); and material collected).*

_____ 839==

Photographic Record Numbers 75-N-02-10, frames 35-40

_____ 860==

Location of Site (Specific):

Map Reference (incl. scale & date) USGS Tallahassee Quad, 1970, 1:24000 809==

Township	Range	Section	¼ Sec.	⅛ ¼ Sec.	¼ ¼ ¼ Sec.

812==

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A POLYGON LOCATING THE PROPERTY							
LATITUDE				LONGITUDE			
Point	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	
	°	'	"	°	'	"	
	°	'	"	°	'	"	
	°	'	"	°	'	"	
	°	'	"	°	'	"	
	°	'	"	°	'	"	
OR							
LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES							
UTM	16	761-640	3371-140	°	'	"	==

Global Reference Code _____ 884==

Description of Site:

Type Classification _____ ==

Site Size (approx. acreage of property) _____ 833==

<p>Present Condition of Site:</p> <p>Check one</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered 863==</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered 863==</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed 863==</p>	<p>Check one</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent 863==</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Good 863==</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Fair 863==</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated 863==</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ruins 863==</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed 863==</p>	<p>Check one if appropriate</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Moved 863==</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site 863==</p>
--	--	--

Present & Original Physical Appearance (use continuation sheet if necessary)

SEE ATTACHED SHEET

862==

HISTORIC SITE DATA SUPPLEMENT

Present Use (check one or more as appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural 850== | <input type="checkbox"/> Government 850== | <input type="checkbox"/> Park 850== | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation 850== |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial 850== | <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial 850== | <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence 850== | Other (Specify): |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational 850== | <input type="checkbox"/> Military 850== | <input type="checkbox"/> Religious 850== | <input type="checkbox"/> 850== |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment 850== | <input type="checkbox"/> Museum 850== | <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific 850== | <input type="checkbox"/> 850== |

Period (check one or more as appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian 842== | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century 842== | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century 842== | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century 842== |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century 842== | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century 842== | <input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century 842== | |

Specific Dates: Beginning 1936 844== Ending 846==

Areas of Significance (check one or more as appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal Prehistoric 910== | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education 910== | <input type="checkbox"/> Political 910== | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning 910== |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal Historic 910== | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering 910== | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy 910== | Other (Specify): |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture 910== | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry 910== | <input type="checkbox"/> Science 910== | <input type="checkbox"/> 910== |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture 910== | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention 910== | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture 910== | <input type="checkbox"/> 910== |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art 910== | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture 910== | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian 910== | <input type="checkbox"/> 910== |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce 910== | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature 910== | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater 910== | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications 910== | <input type="checkbox"/> Military 910== | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation 910== | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation 910== | <input type="checkbox"/> Music 910== | | |

Thematic Classification:

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal 912== | <input type="checkbox"/> Military 912== | Other (Specify): |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architectural 912== | <input type="checkbox"/> Political 912== | <input type="checkbox"/> 912== |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Arts 912== | <input type="checkbox"/> Society 912== | <input type="checkbox"/> 912== |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration & Settlement 912== | <input type="checkbox"/> Science & Technology 912== | <input type="checkbox"/> 912== |

Statement of Significance (use continuation sheet if necessary)

Excellent example of eclectic Mediterranean building style associated with the Florida real estate boom.

This structure has minimal historic significance which is derived from the role it has played in the educational life of the Tallahassee community during the last four decades.

SITE NAME: Leon High School
SITE LOCATION: E. Tennessee Street
INVENTORY STATUS: State Inventory
RANKING: 3rd
PROTOTYPE CATEGORY: 2/6
CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL: brick
CURRENT OWNER: Leon County School Board
OTHER SIGNIFICANT OWNERS/OCCUPANTS: none
CURRENT USAGE: educational
ORIGINAL AND OTHER USAGES: same
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1936
DATE OF SIGNIFICANT ALTERATIONS: N/A
CONTRACTOR AND/OR ARCHITECT: unknown

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

FOUNDATION AND FRAME:	<u>brick</u>
EXTERIOR FABRIC:	<u>brick</u>
NO. OF FLOORS:	<u>3</u>
ROOF TYPE:	<u>ridge & hip in combination, barrel tile</u>
FENESTRATION:	<u>sash & pivot in combination</u>
LOCATION/TYPE ENTRANCE:	<u>central placement on east facade</u>
PORCHES:	<u>none</u>
ORNAMENT:	<u>ground floor around entry treated as ashlar</u>
DEPENDENCIES:	<u>masonry, eaves heavily bracketed, stucco trim</u>

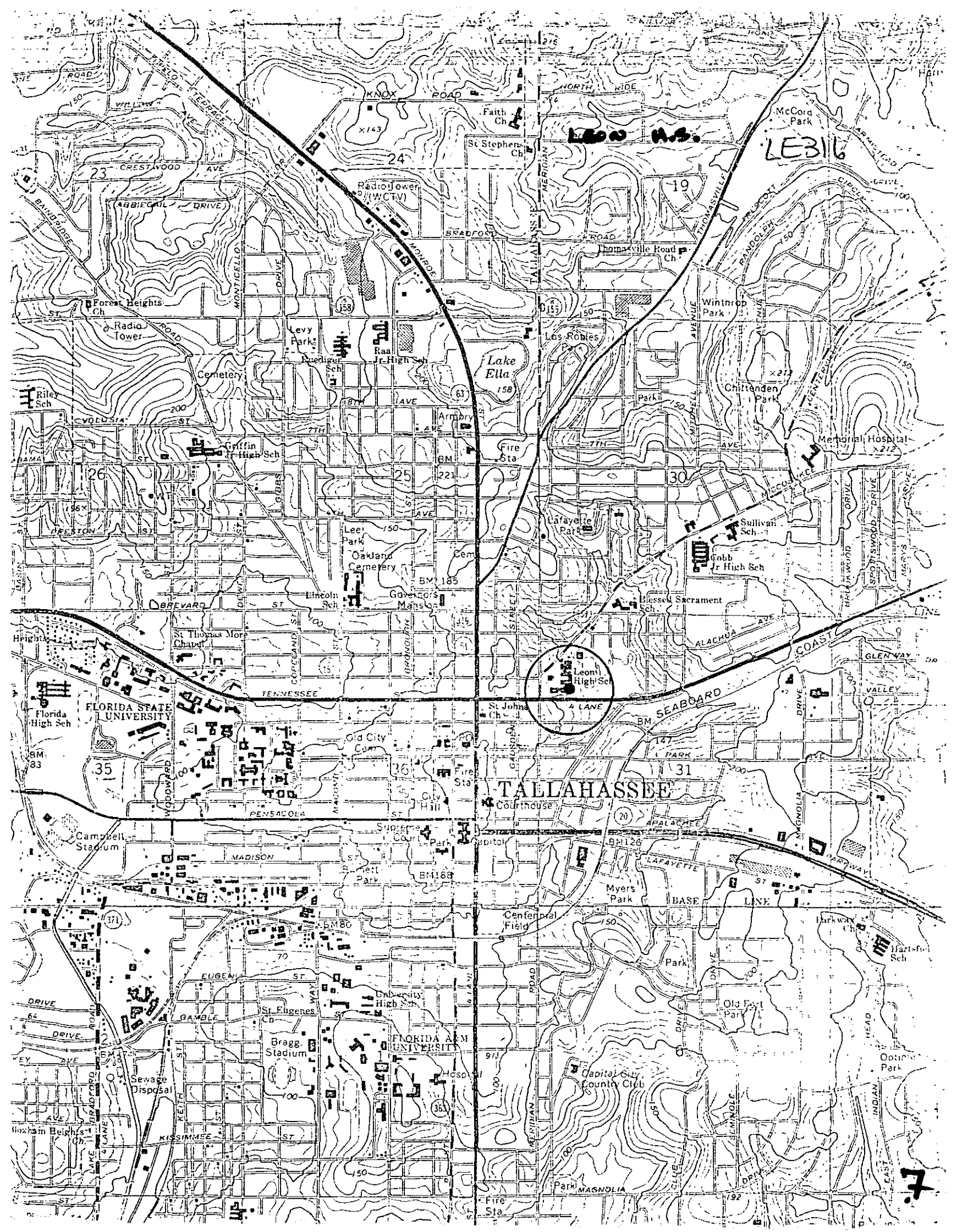
several detached dependencies such as gym, temporary buildings

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

Excellent example of eclectic Mediterranean building style associated with the Florida real estate boom.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE:

This structure has minimal historic significance which is derived from the role it has played in the educational life of the Tallahassee community during the last four decades.



LEB 00 A.S.

LEB 16

TALLAHASSEE

Site No. LE316

Site Name Leon High School

Address E. Tennessee St.

ARCHITECTURAL SITE DATA SUPPLEMENT

ARCHITECT _____ 872==

BUILDER _____ 874==

STYLE AND/OR MODE _____ 964==

PLAN TYPE _____ 966==

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S) brick 854==

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S) _____ 856==

FEATURE OF STRUCTURE (942):

FOUNDATION: brick 942==

ROOF TYPE: ridge + hip in combination 942==

SECONDARY ROOF STRUCTURE(S): _____

942==

WINDOW TYPE: sash + pivot in combination 942==

MATERIALS (882):

CHIMNEY: _____ 882==

ROOF SURFACING: barrel tile 882==

INTERIOR WALLS: _____ 882==

ORNAMENT INTERIOR: _____ 882==

ORNAMENT EXTERIOR: stucco trim 882==

QUANTITATIVE DATA (950-960):

NO. OF STOREYS 3 950==

NO. OF CHIMNEYS _____ 952==

OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 954==

956==

OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING (FREE TEXT) (865):

ROOF STRUCTURAL SYSTEM:

865==

MAIN ENTRANCE: center east facade

865==

WINDOW PLACEMENT:

865==

WINDOW SURROUNDS AND DECORATION:

865==

PORCHES, VERANDAS, GALLERIES AND BALCONIES:

865==

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT AND COLOR: ground around entry treated
as ashlar masonry, eaves heavily bracketed

865==

INTERIOR COMMENTS:

865==

OTHER (SPECIFY):

865==

MAJOR ALTERATIONS (FREE TEXT)

857==

OUTBUILDINGS (FEATURES OF SITE) gym, temporary buildings

876==

SURROUNDINGS (CLASSIFICATION)

864==

RELATIONSHIP TO SURROUNDINGS (FREE TEXT)

859==

"The Home Economics and Business Education suites are first priority, because the students will have to be relocated in other classrooms," said Mr. Conley.

In the Business Education suite workers will knock out walls and put in new furniture, carpeting and venetian blinds.

Home Economics will get a new living room, sewing area and new appliances, such as washers, dryers, refrigerators and disposals.

"After we get all the birds and their mess out, we will have to fumigate the attic to get rid of the awful smell," Mr. Desilets said.

Builders hope to complete a graphics arts building by the fall of 1984. Plans now locate the building behind the Industrial Arts building.

Parts of the cafeteria, lunchroom, hallway and several classroom floors will be retiled. Maintenance will fix broken clocks and put clocks in classrooms without any.

"By the middle of June we hope to have a contractor to do the repairs and by July have started," said Mr. Conley.

The building, itself, is 47 years old.

"This building can serve at least another 25 years," Principal Mike Conley said. "Then, if the school board wanted to, they could sell the building and make it into condominiums. It would make great condominiums. This building has 55 rooms with 800 square feet each, some even have 1600 square feet. We have 30 acres right in the middle of downtown. They could probably get \$5 or 6 million just for the property."

New class officers accept responsibility

By MELISSA REEVES
High Life staff writer

Already, next year's senior class officers have started taking over their duties; Tuesday the new president and vice president acted as marshals at Senior Class Night.

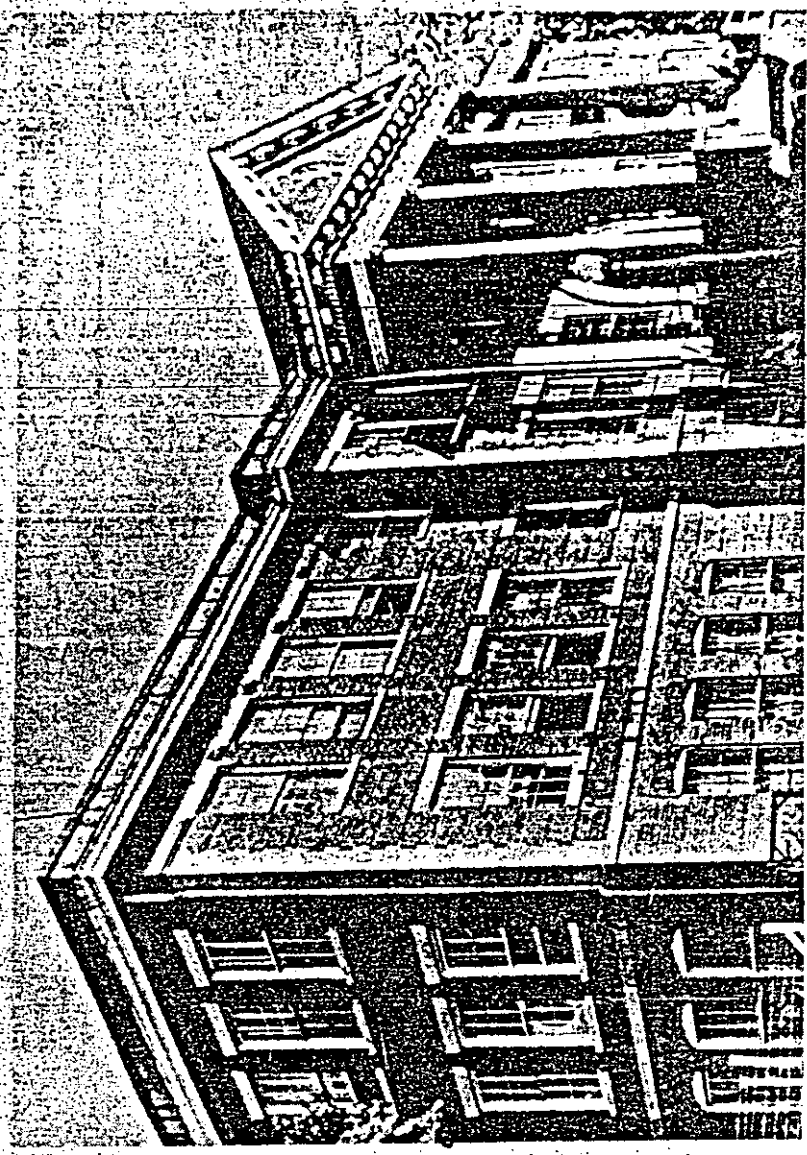
During the three-hour ceremony, 1983 Senior Class President Mike Thomas inducted the new officers.

The officers, elected May 27 in homeroom, are President Ashley Walker, Vice President Melissa Kemp, Secretary Elise Pichard, and Treasurer Tracy Gardner.

Kemp, Marty Kinch, Elise Pichard, and Ashley Walker.

Junior class officers, who have the main task of organizing next year's prom are President Cheryl Young, Vice President Paula Puryear, Secretary Pam Barkley, and Treasurer Marc Abbey. Junior class senators are Pam Barkley, Pat Conn, Carol Thompson, Libby Williams, Leslie Gilpin, Margaret Tomlinson, and Cheryl Young.

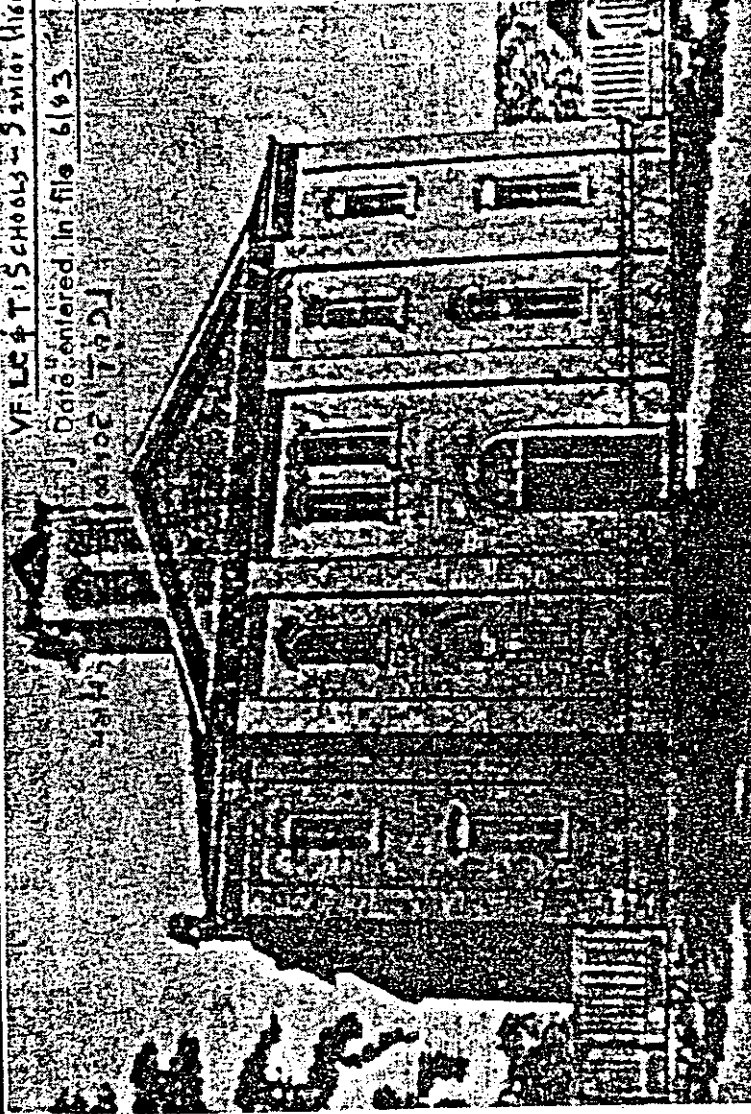
Next year's sophomore class officers are President Bruce Weiner, Vice President Keely Waters, Secretary Bill Moore, and Treasurer Stephen Specter. The new sophomore class senators are Lisa Chance, Helen Middlebrooks, Bill Moore, Terry Nelson, John Perkins, James Trafton, and Bruce Weiner.



Leon High School—1911

LEON COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

VF: LC & T: Schools - 5 miles High
Date entered in file 6/63



Leon High School—1871

Summer renovations set, costs total \$1.2 million

By SUSAN DAVIS
High Life staff writer
In 1936, Leon's main building, including furniture, cost \$500,000 to build. This summer \$1.7 million will be spent on repairs alone according to Principal Mike Conley. Money for the improvements will come from Capital Improvements

All ceilings not already lowered will be changed from 12 to 10 feet to cover new air conditioning vents. Also, acoustical tiles and fluorescent lights will be added to the ceilings. By next spring the school's air conditioning system should be completed. Air tempera-

and dust, but it was soorth putting up with," said senior Mona Snyder. Workers will make the roof leakproof. Road crews will resurface school parking lots. "The parking lots are bad, they have been needing to fix them for a long time. They also

Building hides colorful history

By JENNIFER BOUTWELL
High Life staff writer

In almost every room in the building are special reminders of the school's history.

Inside a closet in the third floor girls bathroom stands a dirty, metal ladder leading to more than 200,000 square feet of unused floorspace.

With an eight-inch concrete floor and a ceiling as high as 10 feet in some places, the attic could conceivably be converted into classrooms.

According to Building Supervisor Henry Desilets, the attic's floor is built well enough to support several more stories.

"The builders could have built six or seven more stories if they had wanted to," Mr. Desilets said.

At present, the attic's unused space is home to only a few families of pigeons. Pigeon droppings nearly a fourth inch thick carpet the floor, and more than five pigeon skeletons decorate the southeast corner.

Soon, however, the pigeons will lose their home to air conditioning equipment. This summer, contractors will install central air to complete the school's air conditioning, and workers will repair the holes in the roof to prevent leaking and to keep out birds.

ter for recording class schedules. Next to the table where teachers eat lunch, a tiny latch door opens at ground level half-way up one wall. The door is just large enough for workers to crawl through.

Maintenance workers are the only ones to see this part of the area under the first floor. Six feet tall at the highest points, this dirt-floor basement houses water and gas pipes.

Faculty members can only catch glimpses of this area by looking through the latch door or by listening to the eerie sounds that creep through the door's cracks.

"When the wind blows, the air sucks on the door, and it sounds spooky. We (office workers) all get nervous because it sounds like rats and spiders could crawl out at any moment," said Registrar Diane Harrison.

At the other end of the building, on the third floor, the ceilings are more than twice as high as the dirt-floor basement's ceilings. The rooms above the lobby have 16-foot ceilings. Twenty years ago the space was the original school library.

Around the tops of the walls are concrete moldings leftover

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Project Files
1933-1940
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16 boxes
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Leon High School was constructed in 1936 in conjunction with the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. Although there have been several later additions to the campus, the original plant is still in use. M. Leo Elliott of Tampa designed the main building in the Mediterranean Revival style popular during that era in Florida. The Leon High School property was originally part of the Lafayette land grant and later owned by the Brokaw - McDougall family. Part of the tract was popularly known in the early years of the twentieth century as "McDougall's Pasture."

The first Leon County High School building was completed in 1911 on lots facing Park Avenue between Bronough and Boulevard Streets. This building was later used as Lively Technical School and eventually was demolished.

Prior to the completion of the 1911 building, Leon Countians attended two years of high school at Leon Academy, which also housed the elementary grades. The last two years of high school work were completed at West Florida Seminary. In 1905 the Seminary became Florida Female College (later FSCW) and the next year Leon High graduated its first class from facilities shared with the academy.

File at
State Archives
Gray Bldg

Project # FLA 1024-R

Room 7, 8

\$191,000 grant

Jurnbull - Yarbrough Family
Papers, 1885-1940
MEB-026
1924 Leon H.S. scrapbook

1-4 0

✓ these

- 1. Box 13 ? General Correspondence
- 2. Box 14 ?

From Doug Walton

384 TAMPA

many small business buildings in various parts of Tampa and engaged in general brokerage business. Altogether, during the boom period and afterward, he built more than a thousand structures in Tampa and in the lake region.

At present Mr. Simms is president of Bel-Mar Gardens, Inc., which is constructing 300 homes in the El Parada Avenue section, and also president of Tyrone Gardens, Inc., which is building 500 homes in St. Petersburg.

Mr. Simms is married to the former Thelma Williams, of Tampa. They have three children: William, Maurine and Jane Allyn. By a previous marriage, Mr. Simms has two daughters.

CHARLES H. BROWN

Charles H. Brown was born in Abbeville, Ga., March 12, 1868, the son of William H. and Laura (Roberts) Brown. His family came to Florida in 1870 and located first in Hamilton County and then at Live Oak. There he became a contractor in railroad construction and also dealt in timber lands.

In 1907 Mr. Brown came to Tampa and organized and was president of the Tampa & Gulf Coast Railroad which built to Tarpon Springs in 1910 and to St. Petersburg in 1914. (See Chapter X.) He was one of the founders of the Tampa Bank of Commerce and the Florida Mortgage, Title & Bonding Co., and was one of Florida's largest owners of real estate.

Mr. Brown was the first mayor of Tampa under the commission form of government and served three years. He also was a member of the board of public works and was active in the Board of Trade for many years, being president in 1919. He was married in Suwannee County to Maggie V. Gardner and had five children: Isla B. (Mrs. R. J. Taylor), Karl B., Nellie B. (Mrs. G. H. Davis), Margaret (Mrs. Deland Carlton), and Brownie (Mrs. George King). He died January 17, 1928.

M. LEO ELLIOTT

M. Leo Elliott was born at Woodstock, Ulster County, New York, April 4, 1886, the son of Malachi and Margaret (Tracy) Elliott, both natives of County Westmeath, Ireland. He is one of eight children, four girls and four boys.

Mr. Elliott first attended school in a little one-room mountain school. After finishing the 8th grade, he departed for New York City where he secured a job as office boy with the firm of Welch, Smith & Provot, architects and engineers. He remained with the firm from 1901 to 1906, and during that time received a diploma from the New York Evening High School, attended evening classes at Cooper's Institute, and studied at Don Barber's Atelier.

After a serious illness brought on by overwork and continuous study, he went to Saratoga Springs early in 1906 to recuperate. He then went to Norfolk, Va., where he took a prominent part in designing buildings for the Jamestown Exposition. On the day the Exposition opened he left Norfolk and arrived in Tampa on April 4, 1907, his 21st birthday.



M. LEO ELLIOTT

Mr. Elliott's first work in Tampa was the preparation of competitive designs for the Centro Asturiano Club and Y.M.C.A. building. Both designs won first place and on September 2, 1907, the partnership of Bonfoey & Elliott, Architects, was formed. One of its first important commissions was the Tampa City Hall, won through competitive design. The partnership was dissolved at the start of World War I.

During that war, Mr. Elliott served as an engineer in the construction of 9,500-ton concrete oil tankers for the government in Jacksonville, and helped make the first pour on the *Atlantis*, the first concrete ship to be built at Brunswick, Ga.

Returning to Tampa January 1, 1920, he resumed the practice of architecture under the firm name of M. Leo Elliott, Inc., Architects and Engineers, and with a peak organization of 46 draftsmen, 6 structural engineers, 17 inspectors and a secretarial staff, designed many of the most prominent buildings throughout the state. Since 1921, his work has been confined to educational, public and commercial structures.

During World War II, Mr. Elliott opened an office in Atlanta at the request of Public Housing officials and planned and designed millions of dollars worth of war housing. When the war ended, the firm name was changed to M. Leo Elliott-Eliot C. Fletcher, Architects Associated, with offices in the Penthouse of the Citizens Building, Tampa.

Mr. Elliott is dean of architects in Florida. He was one of the organizers and temporary chairman of the organizational meeting of the Florida Association of Architects in Jacksonville in 1914, and was active in having the Architects' License Law

Grassmer, Karl 94. Tampa: St. Petersburg; a history of the City of Tampa and the Tampa Bay Region, St. Petersburg: The St.

passed by the State Legislature in 1915. He holds Architect's Registration Certificate No. 5, the lowest active registration, and is a past member of the American Institute of Architects.

He is a member of Hillsborough Lodge No. 25, F.S.A.M., Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Freemasonry, Egypt Temple Shrine, Tampa Yacht & Country Club, Palma Ceia Golf Club, University Club, Commodore Club, Greater Tampa Chamber of Commerce, Florida State Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, Tampa Gun Club, and is "Chief Kingfisher" of the Indians Gun Club, Atlanta. He is a member of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church.

For recreation, Mr. Elliott enjoys golf, hunting and trapshooting. In 1928 he won the Winter Vandalia 100-target Handicap at Eustis, Fla., breaking 100 straight in a windstorm.

On October 26, 1910, Mr. Elliott was married to Beth Thompson, daughter of N. O. and Mary (Coe) Thompson. They had two children: Sheila (Mrs. Rowan Cummins), deceased, and M. Leo, Jr., who is married to Jane Harrison.

H. LESLIE CROWDER

Herbert Leslie Crowder was born in Orlando, Fla., July 24, 1897, the son of Herbert G. and Fannie (Williams) Crowder. He was educated in the public schools of Bartow, Jacksonville, and Tampa, where the family moved in 1907.

After being graduated from Hillsborough High School in 1915, Mr. Crowder worked a short time at Maas Bros. and then for the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, first in the cashier's office and then in the freight department. During World War I he served eleven months overseas with the 29th Engineers, becoming a sergeant.

When the war ended he returned to the Seaboard. In 1920 he went into the insurance business, becoming associated with S. T. Woodward in the Tampa Insurance Agency. Soon afterward he went into partnership with Mr. Woodward and organized the Woodward-Crowder Co. Mr. Crowder has been sole owner of the agency since 1940. The agency sells general insurance and handles mortgage loans. Mr. Crowder is also a director of the Marine Bank & Trust Co. and vice-president of the First Federal Savings & Loan Co.

He has been a director of Ye Mystic Krewe of Gasparilla for many years, is a past commander of the Tampa Yacht and Country Club, treasurer of the University Club, and president of the Exchange Club.

On April 19, 1921, Mr. Crowder was married in Tampa to Lorene Hardee. They have four children: Herbert Leslie, Jr., born August 28, 1927; John (Jack) Hardee, born November 4, 1929, and William Cone and Robert Gaither, twins, born September 21, 1931.

RAY B. CRALLE

Ray B. Cralle was born in Louisville, Ky., January 12, 1891, the son of Samuel Straun and Robina (Steele) Cralle. He attended public schools in Louisville. The family came to Tampa in 1907 and Mr. Cralle...



RAY B. CRALLE

messenger boy for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad at \$6 a week. He remained with the railroad about a year and then, while still in his teens, worked brief periods for the Tampa Hardware Company, the National Packing Company, and in his father's store.

In 1911 Mr. Cralle joined the wholesale grocery department of the Peninsular Naval Stores and during the next three years traveled through South Florida as a salesman for the firm. He then became Florida representative of the Akin-Erskine Milling Co., of Evansville, Ind., and sold flour for that concern throughout the state.

Foreseeing the time when automobiles would revolutionize transportation, Mr. Cralle entered the automobile business in Tampa in 1916 and has remained in it ever since, selling various makes of cars and trucks. He is a director of the Exchange National Bank.

Mr. Cralle has taken an active part in civic affairs for many years and in 1937 was honored with the Civitan Award for outstanding service to the community. He is a past president of the Tampa Chamber of Commerce, was the first president of the Tampa Automobile Dealers Association and the second president of the Florida Automobile Dealers Association, both of which he helped to organize. He is a past president of the Tampa Merchants Association, Family Service Association, the Rotary Club and the Tampa Community Chest; a director of the Florida State Fair and Gasparilla Association, and a past senior councillor of United Commercial Church. He is a member of St. Johns Episcopal Church, the Masonic Lodge, Elks, Tampa Rotary Club, and