

PH0012319

Form 10-300
(Rev. 6-72)

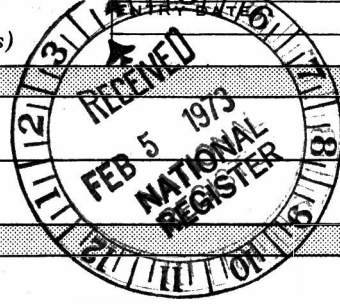
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

STATE:	Florida
COUNTY:	Leon
FOR NPS USE ONLY	

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

MAY 7 1973



HS E 761/120
2/16 N 3370280

1. NAME

COMMON: *State*
Florida Historic Capitol
 AND/OR HISTORIC:
The Capitol

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
South Monroe Street
 CITY OR TOWN: **Tallahassee** CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: **Second District**
 STATE: **Florida** CODE: **12** COUNTY: **Leon** CODE: **073**

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Comments

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
State of Florida
 STREET AND NUMBER: **State of Florida**
Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund
 CITY OR TOWN: **Tallahassee** STATE: **Florida** CODE: **12**

STATE: Florida
COUNTY: Leon

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Leon County Courthouse and Trustees of Internal Improvement
 STREET AND NUMBER:
Monroe Street
 CITY OR TOWN: **Tallahassee** STATE: **Florida** CODE: **12**

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
None
 DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local
 DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
 STREET AND NUMBER:
 CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

FOR NPS USE ONLY
 ENTRY NUMBER: 1
 DATE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

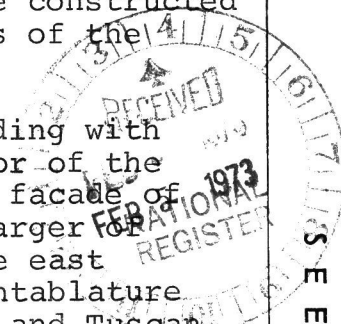
On March 3, 1839, Congress appropriated \$20,000 for the purpose of "erecting a suitable state house or public building for the use of the territorial legislature." In the same year the Florida Legislative Council passed an act for the erection of a new capitol. (Acts of Florida, 1839). Completed by June, 1845, it housed the first session of the state legislature. This was the third Capitol Building to be constructed in Tallahassee and it remains today as the nucleus of the present structure.

The Capitol of Florida is a three story building with walls of the "best hard burnt brick." The exterior of the building is stuccoed and painted white. The main facade of the building faces east, and on this side is the larger of its two Doric porticos. A wide stair rises to the east portico. Six unfluted columns carry a cornice, entablature and pediment which are a combination of the Doric and Tuscan orders. A low balustrade surrounds the roof of the original portion of the building at its outer edge. The entire entablature of the east portico and its pediment and the projecting cornice of the body of the building are of wood. Both building and portico roofs are covered with slate. All windows are double-hung sash.

The Capitol Building is approximately 250 feet in length by 215 in breadth. The basement has two wide halls crossing each other at right angles. The second floor of The Capitol has two halls, a north-south and an east-west, running the full length and breadth of the building respectively. On this floor are the offices of the Governor and his cabinet. The north-south hall is lined with portraits of former governors of Florida. The third floor of The Capitol contains the Senate and House Chambers and the many committee rooms of the Florida Legislature.

The height of The Capitol, not including the dome, is approximately 80 feet. The dome is about one third the height of The Capitol proper. Added in 1902 to replace the wooden cupola, the dome is classic in detail. There are recessed niches in each of the four corners and three round arched windows on each side are separated by engaged Ionic columns. A low balustrade surmounted by urns with finials surrounds the dome at the point from which the ribs spring and a lantern tops the entire structure.

The core of the present Capitol remained relatively unchanged until 1902 when the building was repaired and enlarged. The legislature appropriated \$75,000 for the erection of the north and south wings of the present building and the



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Florida	
COUNTY Leon	
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MAY 7 1973
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(Number all entries) 7. DESCRIPTION

replacement of the cupola with the present dome. Since 1902, there have been three further enlargements of the building. In 1921, the legislature appropriated \$250,000 for the erection of the present east and west wings. The architect for this work was H. J. Klutho of Jacksonville, the designer of the original Governor's Mansion in Tallahassee. In 1936 a new north wing was added, and in 1946, a new south wing. Presently under construction are the legislative wings designed by Reynolds, Smith and Hill of Jacksonville. These four-story wings are of pre-cast stone on a concrete frame and will be connected to The Capitol Building by covered walkways.



8. SIGNIFICANCE

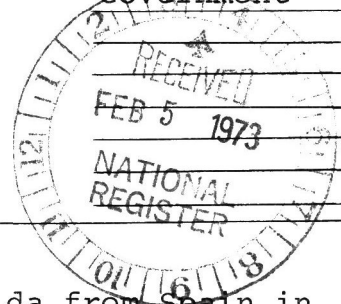
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian! 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) Completed June, 1845

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

When the United States acquired Florida from Spain in 1821, the provinces of East and West Florida combined to form one territory with Andrew Jackson as its first governor. Jackson was succeeded shortly thereafter by William P. DuVal and the government of the Territory of Florida was in the hands of the Governor and a Legislative Council. Because Pensacola and St. Augustine were the only two towns of any importance in the territory and had each been the capitol of a Spanish province, the first Legislative Council met in Pensacola in 1822, while the second was held the next year in St. Augustine. Due to the inconvenience of such an arrangement, the Legislative Council of 1823, authorized Governor DuVal to appoint two commissioners to select a centrally located site for the permanent capitol.

On March 24, 1824, Governor DuVal, having received and approved the report of Commissioners Williams and Simmons on the selection of a capitol site, issued a proclamation declaring a seat of government to be "in the county of Gadsden, situated about a mile southwest from the old deserted fields of Tallahassee, about a half mile south of the Oke-lock-o-ny and Tallahassé, trail, at a point where the old Spanish road is intersected by a small trail running southwardly." Congress approved the site and on May 24, 1824, Congress set aside a grant of a quarter section of land for the use of the territorial government. In obedience to Governor DuVal's proclamation of March 24, the legislators met in the log cabin capitol on the southeast corner of the present capitol grounds. It was during this session, that the legislature passed an act to provide for the laying out of the town, the construction and financing of the first permanent capitol building and the sale of Tallahassee lots. On December 11, 1824, the legislative Council designated a town called Tallahassee and proclaimed it the seat of government. The word "Tallahassee" is of Creek Derivation, meaning literally "old town" but it is frequently translated "old fields." Tallahassee was laid out symmetrically with the Capitol Square at the center, and it was incorporated on December 9, 1825.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

SEE ATTACHED SHEET

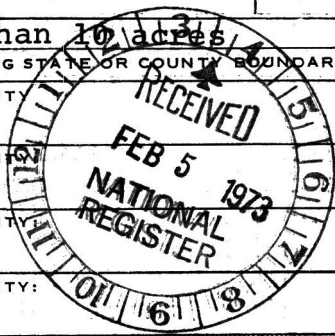
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		N30° 26' 16"	W84° 16' 53"	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: less than 10 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Diane D. Greer, Historic Sites Specialist

ORGANIZATION: **Division of Archives, History, & Records Mgt.** DATE: **9-15-72**

STREET AND NUMBER:
Department of State - The Capitol

CITY OR TOWN: **Tallahassee** STATE: **Florida** CODE: **12**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: *[Signature]* Title: State Liaison Officer Date: 1/3/73

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

[Signature]
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 5/7/73 ATTEST: *[Signature]*
Keeper of The National Register

Date: 4 30 73

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Florida	
COUNTY	Leon	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
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		1973

(Number all entries) 8. SIGNIFICANCE

-2-

Construction on the wooden Capitol Building which was to replace the log structure began in 1826. One wing was finished the following year, but a series of difficulties prevented completion of the building as planned. The present Capitol Building was begun in 1839 and completed in 1845. This building was the scene of the Secession Convention of 1861, which withdrew Florida from the Union and declared it to be an independent nation. It also housed the Constitutional Conventions of 1865, 1868 and 1885, the last of which adopted the Constitution under which the state is now governed. It was here, also, that the Florida Canvassing Board counted in four Republican electors in the disputed election of 1876, this assuring the election of Rutherford B. Hayes as President of the United States.

Somewhat unusual is the fact that Florida's State Capitol was not located in an already existing town. Rather the town was planned around the Capitol which was designed as its first building. In spite of all the alterations to the building, its center is still the old brick Capitol of 1845.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Florida	
COUNTY	Leon	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER		DATE
		MAY 7 1973

(Number all entries) 9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

-1-

A Journal of the Proceedings of the House of Representatives of the Territory of Florida at it's 17th Session.
Tallahassee: S. S. Sibley, Printer, 1839.

Carter, Clarence E., ed. "The Territory of Florida, 1821-1824." The Territorial Papers of the United States. Vol. XXII, Florida. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1956-1965.

Klutho, H. J., Architect. "Letter to W. T. Cash". Contained therein Klutho's description of the architectural style of the Capitol. 2-23-34.

Tebeau, Charlton W. A History of Florida. Florida: University of Miami Press, 1971.

"The Selection of Tallahassee as the Capitol." Journal of John Lee Williams, Commissioned to Locate the Seat of Government of the Territory of Florida. Vol. I, No. 2. The Florida Historical Society Quarterly, Publisher, July, 1908.



PROPERTY ^{State} Florida's ~~Historic~~ Capitol STATE Fla.

Ref 73000584

WORKING NUMBER 2.5.73. 2223 LEON

6/26/73

TECH REVIEW
Photos 1
Maps 1

CONTROL REVIEW

418
3-23-73

HISTORIAN *OK*
Accept-AMF
3/29/73

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

ARCHEOLOGIST

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF
Change name to
"Florida State Capitol"

accept
cutb
4-26-73

BRANCH CHIEF

OK
4/29/73
Wm
4/30

KEEPER

National Register write-up _____

Send-back _____

Federal Register entry 7-3-73

Re-submit _____

Entered MAY 7 1973



6-17 FL-20

#L 20

PROPERTY OF

① east

Main S

Loc. Leon, F

Title: Fla

NPS Number

State Buildings: Capitol

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

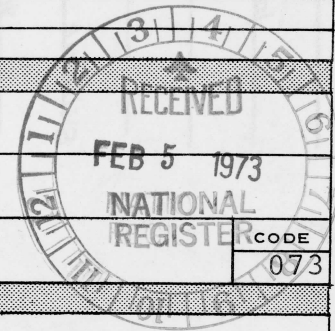
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Florida	
COUNTY Leon	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
MAY 7	1973

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

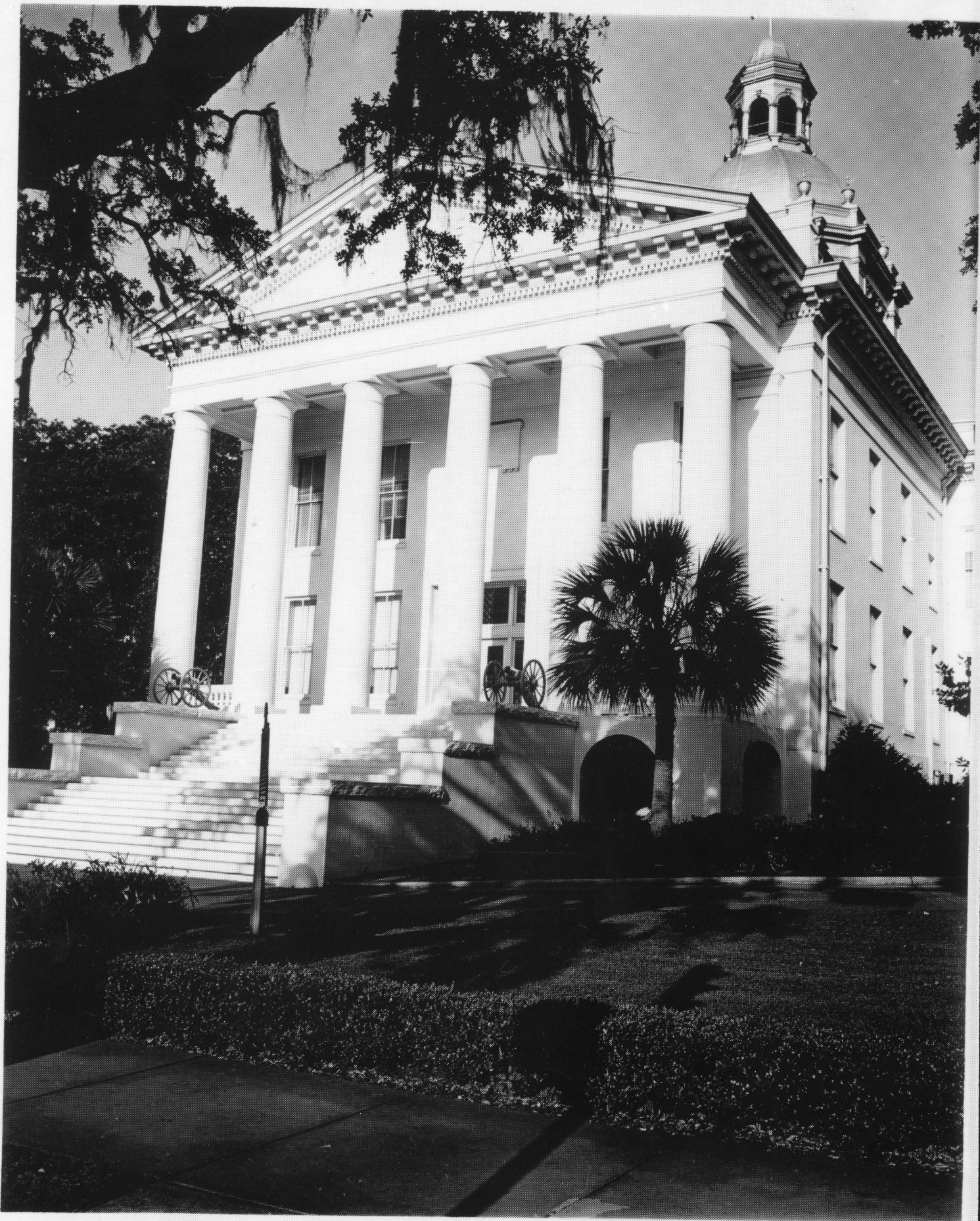
1. NAME			
COMMON: Florida's Historic Capitol			
AND/OR HISTORIC: The Capitol			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: South Monroe Street			
CITY OR TOWN: Tallahassee			
STATE: Florida	CODE 12	COUNTY: Leon	CODE 073
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Florida New Bureau			
DATE OF PHOTO: 1971			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Department of Commerce			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Main facade of Capitol showing east portico and dome.			

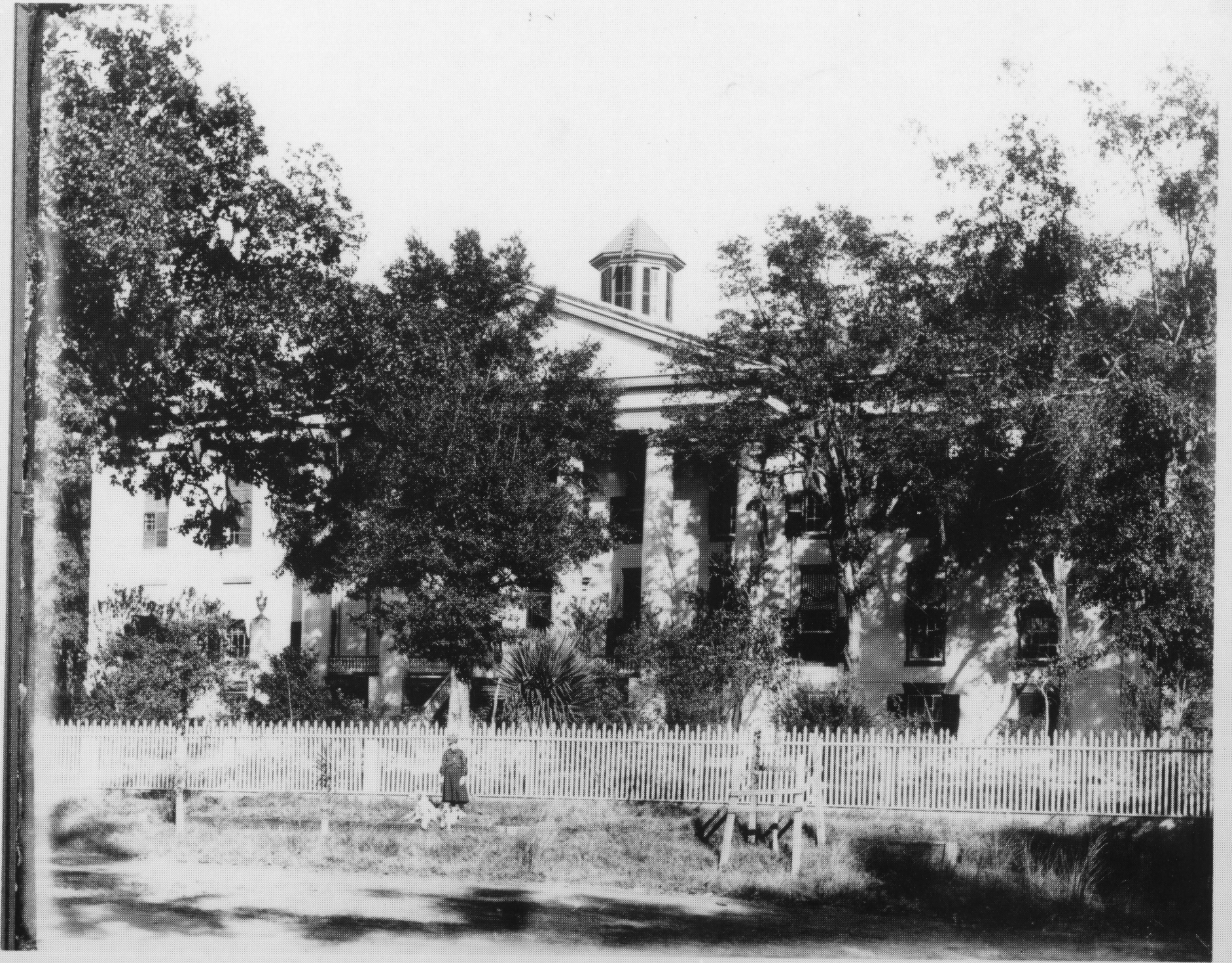


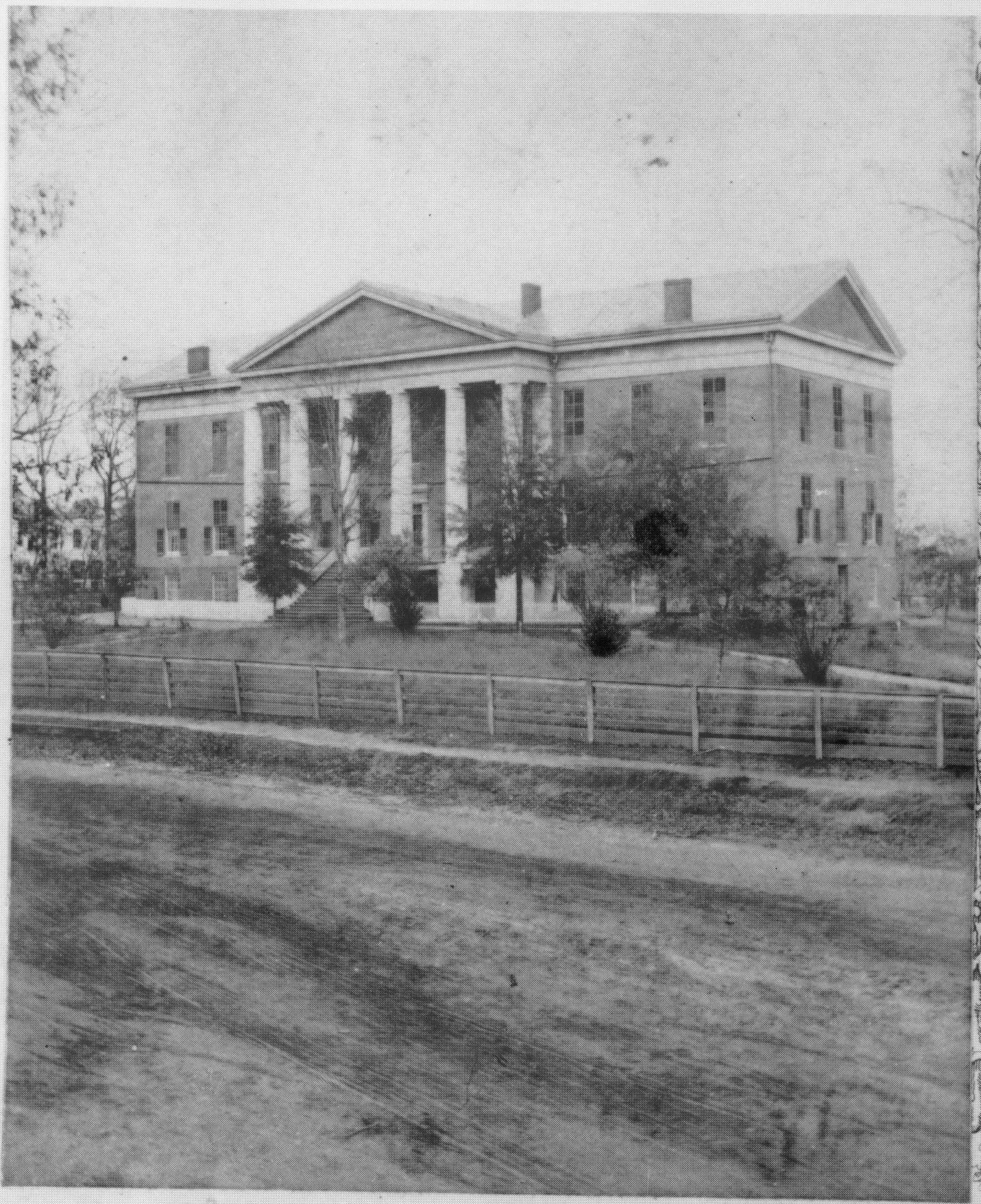


AIR VIEW OF STATE CAPITOL, AND ORIGINAL LOG CABIN CAPITOL OF 106 YEARS AGO





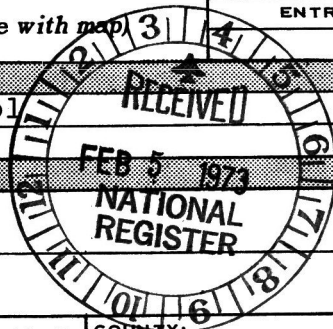




NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

STATE	Florida
COUNTY	Leon
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	MAY 7 1973

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Florida's Historic Capitol
AND/OR HISTORIC: The Capitol

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
South Monroe Street
CITY OR TOWN:
Tallahassee

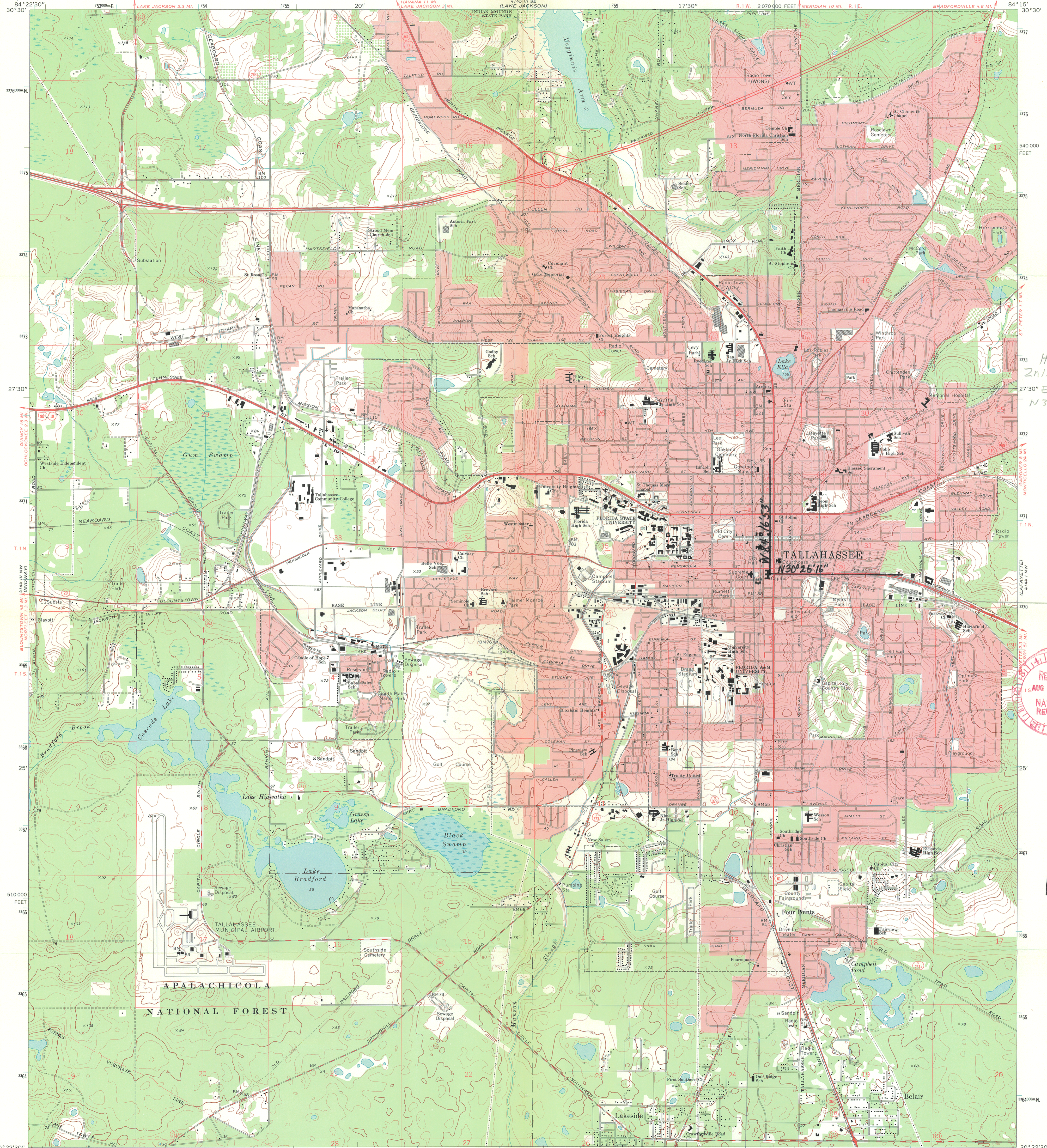
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Florida	12	Leon	073

3. MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE:
USGS Tallahassee Quad.
SCALE: 1:62500
DATE: 1940

4. REQUIREMENTS

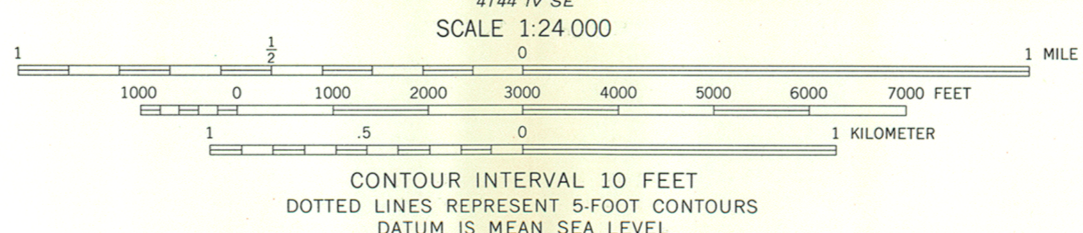
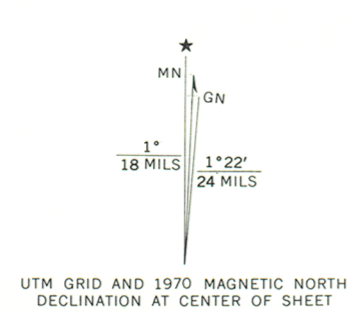
- TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS
- Property boundaries where required.
 - North arrow.
 - Latitude and longitude reference.
- Sent new map
7 1/2 minute*



H13
2n16
E 761120
N 3370 280



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken March 1967. Field checked 1970
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Florida coordinate system, north zone 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 16, shown in blue
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Dotted land lines established by private subdivision of the Forbes Purchase



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface ———— Light-duty road, hard or improved surface ————
Secondary highway, hard surface ———— Unimproved road ————
Interstate Route ———— U.S. Route ———— State Route ————

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

TALLAHASSEE, FLA.
NE/4 TALLAHASSEE 15' QUADRANGLE
N3022.5—W8415/7.5

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE FLORIDA

Date Entered MAY 7 1973

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
San Joseph de Gcuya Site	Lloyd vicinity Jefferson County
Florida's Historic Capitol	Tallahassee Leon County
San Juan de Aspalaga Site	Wacissa vicinity Jefferson County
Mount Royal	Welaka vicinity Putnam County
Hull-Hawkins House	Live Oak Suwannee County
Mocoroco	Ormond Beach vicinity Volusia County
Burnsed Blockhouse	Sanderson vicinity Baker County

Also Notified

Hon. Edward J. Curney
 Hon. Lawton Mainer Chiles, Jr.
 Hon. Don Fuqua
 Hon. William V. Chappell, Jr.
 Director, Southeast Region

Mr. Robert Williams, Director
 Division of Archives, History and
 Records Management
 Department of State
 401 East Gaines Street
 Tallahassee, Florida 32304

PRESERVATION OF FLORIDA'S CAPITOL :
HISTORY, ALTERNATIVES, RECOMMENDATIONS

Prepared by
Division of Archives, History
& Records Management
Bureau of Historic Sites
& Properties
Historic Preservation Section

April 17, 1975

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 CAPITOL 1902-1975 32

C. 1902

The cupola was replaced with the present dome which necessitated restructuring the roof to carry the additional weight. Simultaneously, the first substantial enlargement was made to the Capitol with the addition of the four-bay wings to the north and south. The new wings were the same height as the 1845 building, one bay wider on the east and west and were crested with hipped roofs. At this time there were decorative elements added to the building in the form of a dentilled cornice to encircle the structure, a continuous band of large brackets beneath the eaves and a roofline balustrade. It was at this stage that the newly constructed dome was too large for and out of scale with the building which it crowned.

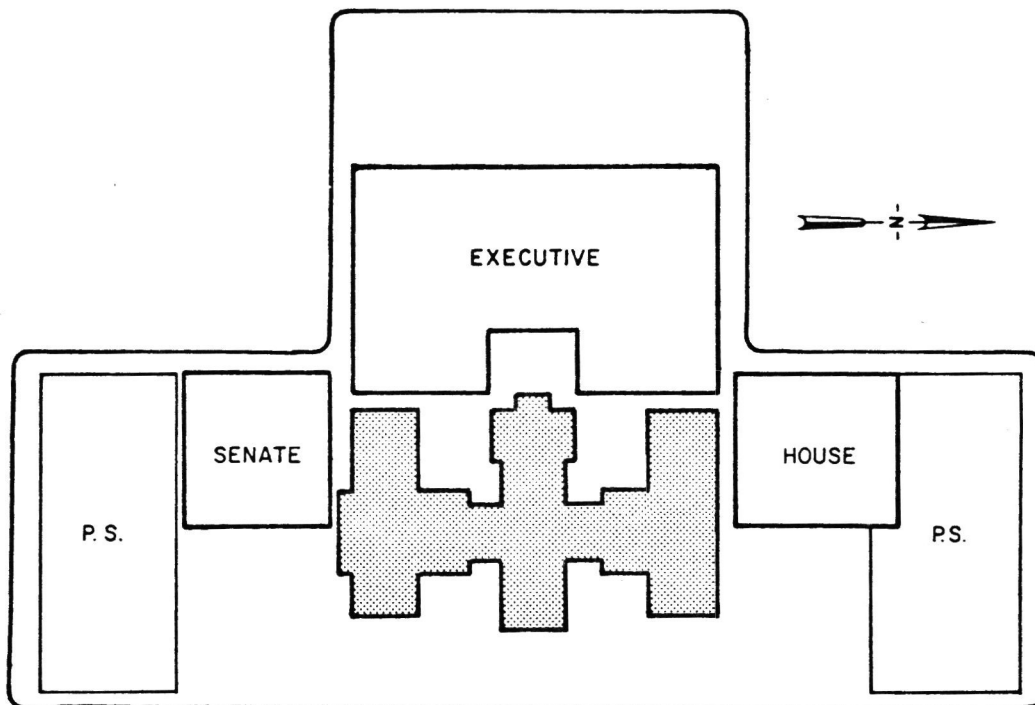
IN RELATION TO THE PRESENT CAPITOL: The 1902 structure comprises the north-south hall of the building for a distance of seven bays (windows) to either side of the present east portico - not including the present offices of the Secretary of State and Comptroller.

III. ALTERNATIVES FOR CONSIDERATION

After reviewing the available information, the staff of DAHRM feels that both the 1892 and 1902 stages of development are not desirable restoration alternatives. The alterations of 1892 are not adequately recorded, and they represent insignificant changes and intrusions upon the integrity of the original structure. The alterations of 1902 are also inadequately recorded. Furthermore, the 1902 Capitol is probably the most aesthetically awkward of all available alternatives. It destroyed the classical symmetry and balance of the original structure, and finally necessitated more alterations in 1923 to restore a dignified balance to the building.

A. 1947 ALTERNATIVE

Preserve and maintain existing building with all alterations.



> ADVANTAGES:

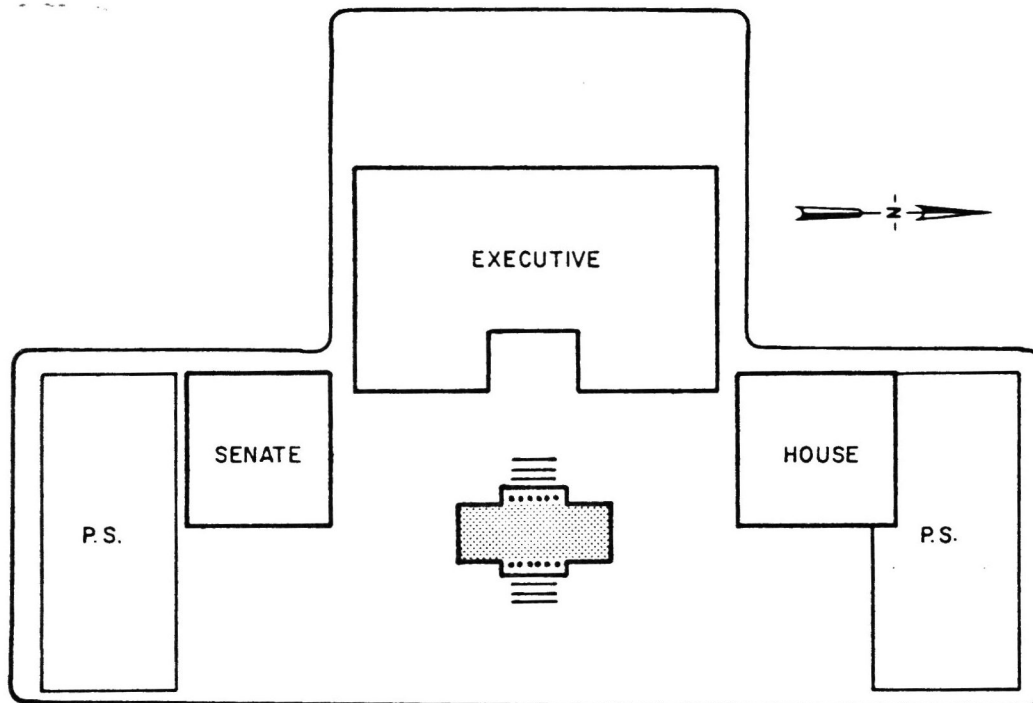
1. Most defensible from historical perspective. Many significant events have taken place and been shaped in Florida's Capitol Building; this history is continuous and not limited to any single period. This alternative would provide a symbol of continuity and a link with the past. As well, it would preserve a record of architectural taste encompassing several periods.
2. Public sentiment both locally and statewide seems to favor preservation of the Capitol Building (with particular emphasis on the dome).
3. No immediate cost above present maintenance expenses.

DISADVANTAGES:

1. Existing structure does not present a visually cohesive unit due to the oversized proportions of the 1936 and 1947 additions.
2. 1936 and 1947 wings do not visually complement the E.D. Stone wings (1974-75).
3. 1936 and 1947 wings obstruct light and air circulation to the Stone wings, and present minor functional impediments.
4. Greatest long term maintenance costs.

B. 1845 ALTERNATIVE

Demolish all portions of existing building except fabric surviving from 1845, and reconstruct to 1845 period.



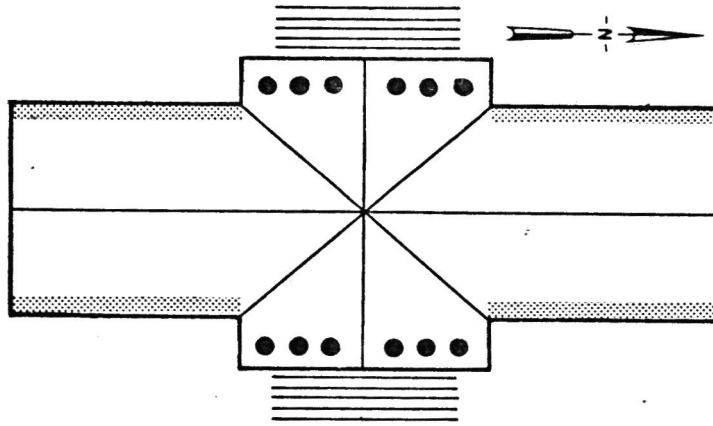
ADVANTAGES:

1. Would provide a symbol of Florida's 1845 Capitol Building, a structure possessing dignity and classical balance.
2. Least long term maintenance costs.

DISADVANTAGES:

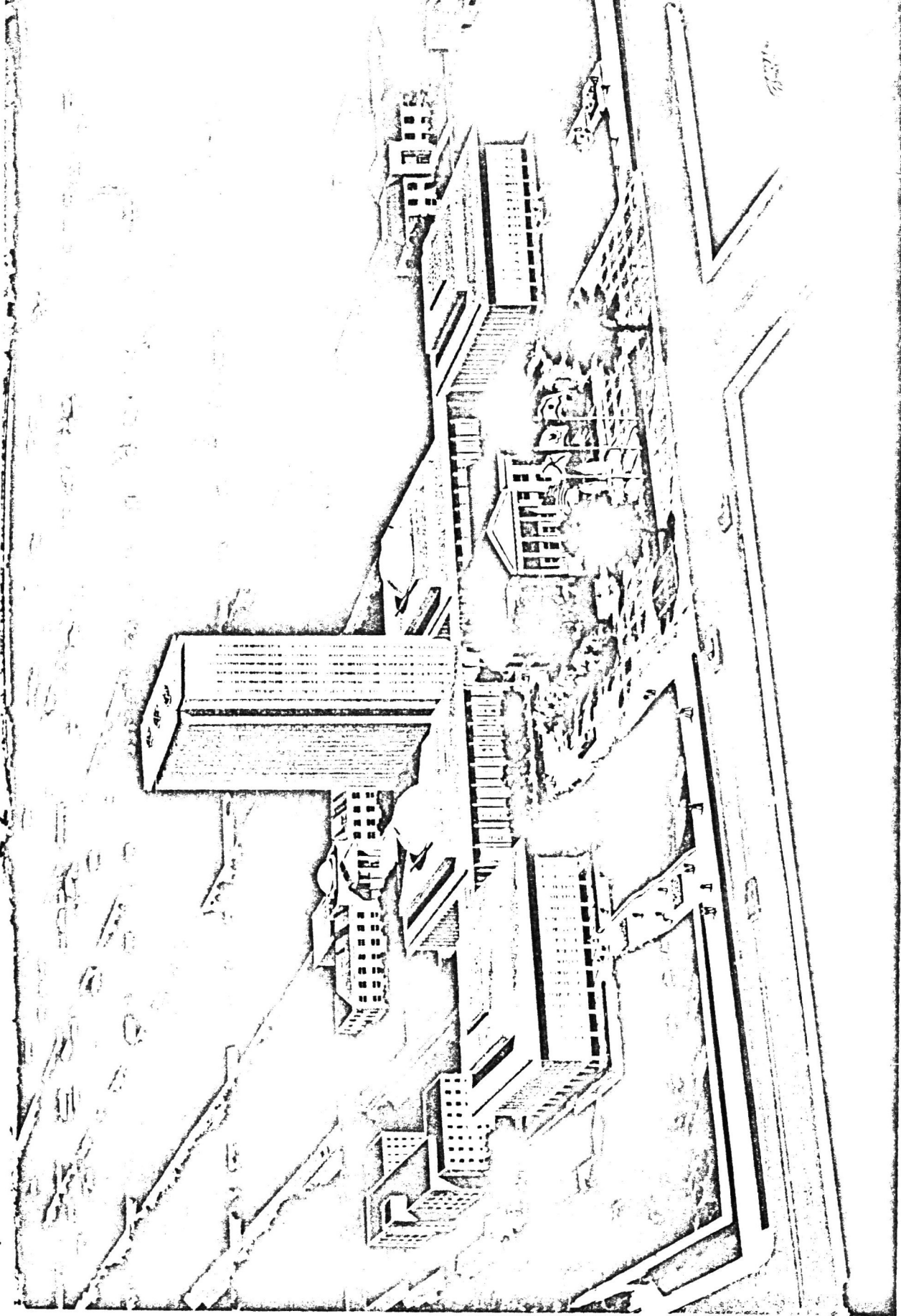
1. Surviving documentation is inadequate to permit an accurate reconstruction of the 1845 building. There are only a few exterior photographs of poor quality dating from 1874 to 1892. There are no extant drawings, plans or complete specifications.

2. Very little structural fabric survives from the 1845 building; much of the surviving fabric would be impossible to save and reuse in a reconstruction (see details of surviving fabric on following page). No original decorative elements survive.
3. Restoration is not possible; almost total reconstruction is necessary with many elements based on hypothesis.
4. Would require loss of substantial portions of the building which date after 1845 and have achieved historical and architectural significance in their own right.
5. Some public sentiment is likely to be in opposition to the loss of the post-1845 portions of the building (with emphasis on the dome).
6. Demolition and reconstruction to the 1845 period is by far the most expensive alternative.
7. Reconstructed to the 1845 period, the building would be dwarfed by the monumental masses of the Stone wings. It would appear as a "museum piece," set apart from the major complex.



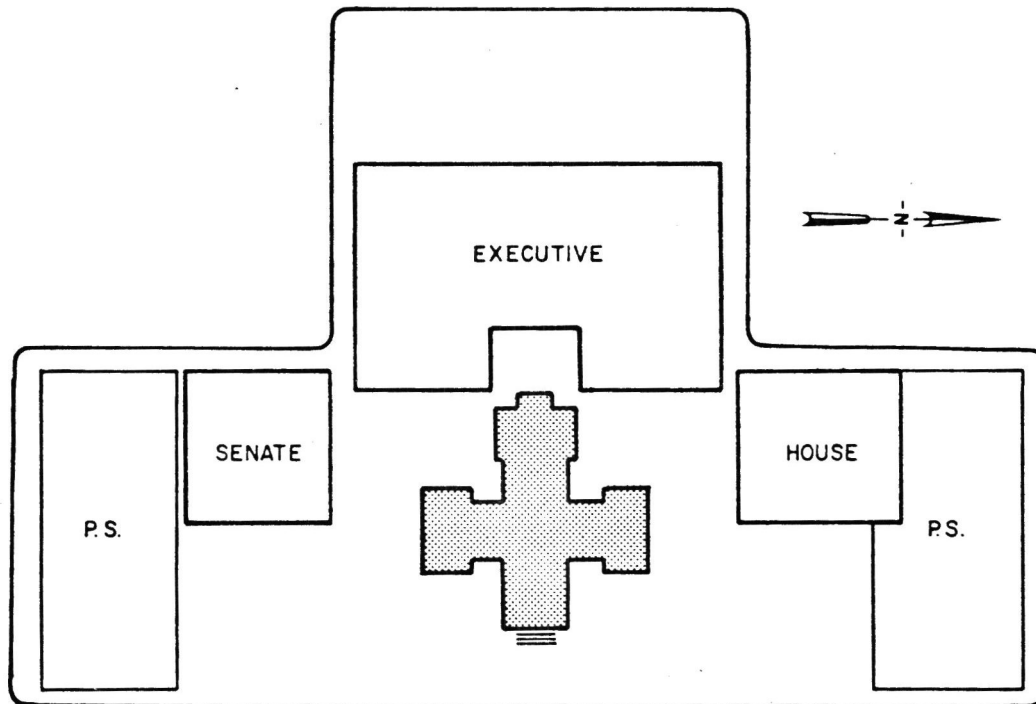
 MAJOR SURVIVING FABRIC

The plan drawing above is generalized to show overall extent of surviving structural fabric from 1845 period. Minor differences in the amount of surviving fabric occur depending on which floor is being dealt with. However, almost all of the surviving fabric indicated is structural and would be masked from public view. The east and west porticoes, and the north and south gable end walls are entirely missing. All original decorative elements, windows and doors are missing.



C. 1923 ALTERNATIVE

Demolish 1936 and 1947 wings and restore to 1923 period.



ADVANTAGES:

1. Abundant documentary, photographic and graphic evidence survives to effect an accurate restoration.
2. With the exception of the end walls of the north and south wings, almost all original fabric survives today.
3. Would present the Capitol Building at a stage at which it achieved a wholeness of conception characterized by dignity and balance.
4. Would preserve substantial portions of the existing building that have significant historical associations dating from the 20th century.
5. Would preserve the work of the 1923 architect, H.J. Klutho. Klutho is one of the few Florida architects to have achieved a national stature.
6. Public sentiment likely to be favorable.
7. Much less expensive than reconstruction to the 1845 period.
8. Would be of sufficient size to appear integrated with the entire Capitol complex, and more visually compatible with the Stone wings than either the 1845 or 1947 alternatives.
9. Would remove functional impediments to the Stone wings associated with the 1947 alternative.

10. Would provide a series of "visual steps" (particularly through retention of the dome) that would help to reduce the monumental mass of the Stone wings and bring them down to human scale.

DISADVANTAGES:

1. Would involve loss of the 1936 and 1947 wings and their attendant associations.
2. Some minor public opposition may arise to the loss of the 1936 and 1947 wings.
3. More expensive than 1947 alternative.
4. More long term maintenance costs than 1845 alternative.

IV. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

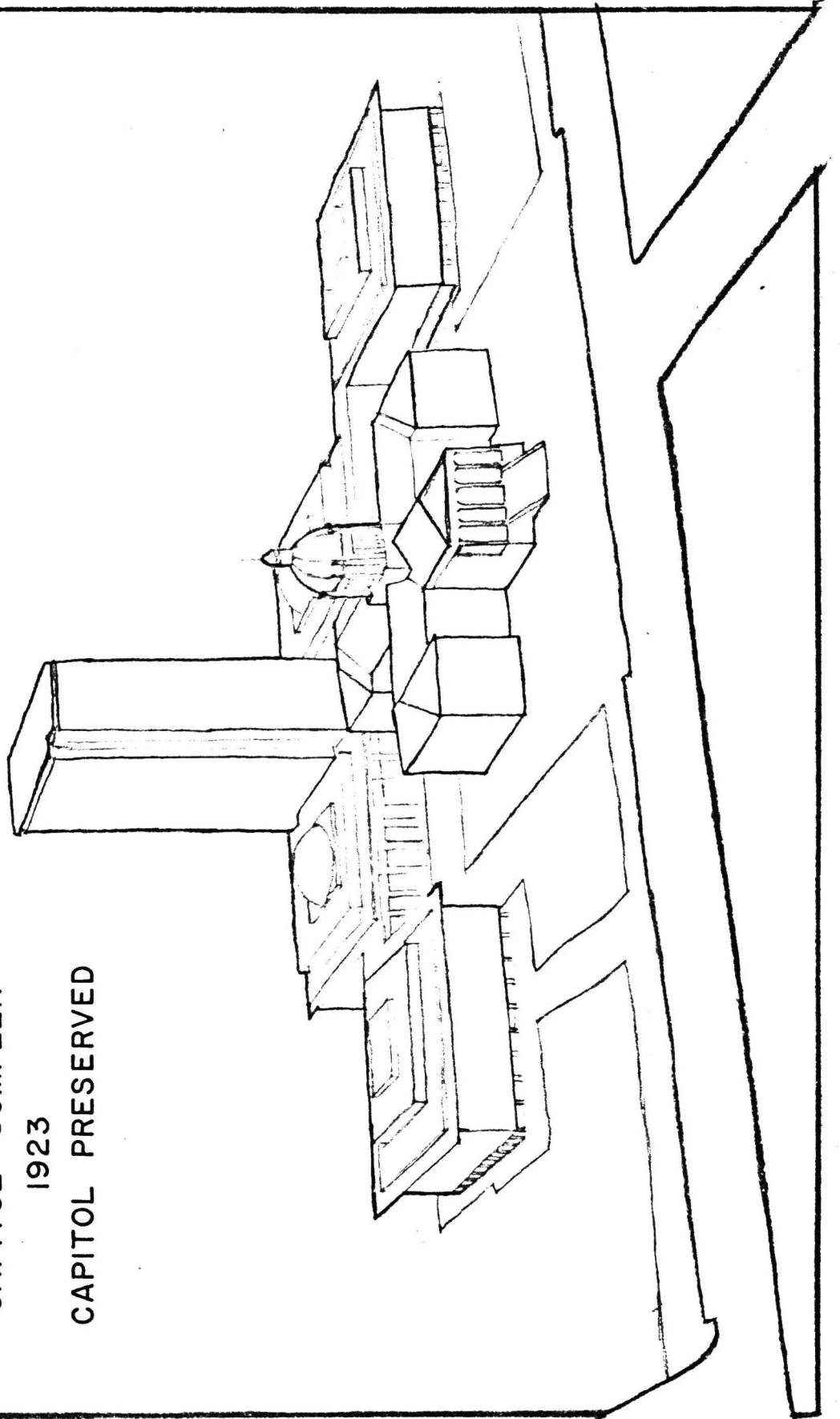
Any discussion concerning preservation of the Capitol Building will have to deal with the recommendations of two previous studies: The Capitol Evaluation Study Committee Report of 1971, and the proposal for the Capitol Complex as designed by E.D. Stone. In May of 1971, the Governor and Cabinet, sitting as Head of the Department of General Services, appointed an Ad Hoc Committee to study the feasibility of reusing any part of the existing Capitol in the proposed Capitol Center. The Committee concluded that "the concept of proposing the construction of the new facilities around the perimeter of the existing building and the ultimate removal of all existing buildings is the most practical and most economical ultimate solution."

The charge to the 1971 Committee was restricted to structural considerations, cost factors and logistics, with emphasis on the projected need for additional executive and legislative office space. Alternative uses of the existing Capitol were not considered, and the evaluation of historical significance and aesthetics were expressly exempted from their review. The recommendations of DAHRM in no way question the validity of the Committee's findings; they are intended, however, to insert the important considerations of historic preservation. If any building in Florida possesses historical significance of statewide dimensions, the Capitol does. Furthermore, it is highly desirable for the completed Capitol Center to express both a symbolic and visual continuity with the past.

The most intellectually honest treatment of the Capitol is found in the "1947 Alternative." The stabilization and maintenance of all of the existing structure would insure that all parts of its history are preserved without irreparable loss. However, the E.D. Stone wings were designed on the supposition that all or a portion of the existing Capitol would be demolished. Strong aesthetic and certain functional arguments can be brought against the "1947 Alternative;" since these issues seem insurmountable, DAHRM feels that the most desirable and practical route exists in the "1923 Alternative."

The "1845 Alternative," proposed by E.D. Stone, is not recommended. Reconstruction of the 1845 Capitol would be far more expensive than restoration to the 1923 period. As well, considerable aesthetic opposition exists to the 1845 reconstruction. The 1845 Capitol would be dwarfed by the monumental masses of the Stone wings, and would appear to be a "museum piece," isolated within, and with no visual relationship to, the larger complex. The 1923 Capitol would be of sufficient size to seem a part of the whole complex, providing a link with the past, while not damaging the lines of the new Center.

CAPITOL COMPLEX
1923
CAPITOL PRESERVED



APPENDIX A

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF FLORIDA'S CAPITOL

- 1824 Act of Territorial Council provided for one wing of first permanent capitol to be built (excluding log building).
- 1825 \$100 is offered by the Commissioners of Tallahassee for a plan of the Capitol.
- 1826 A petition was presented to the Territorial Council by John W. Levinus, a local contractor, concerning the erection of a public building in Tallahassee.
- 1828 Agitation for the enlargement of above; Benjamin Thornton contract for roof and wells-not paid.
- 1832 Work halted; litigation begun which went on for years.
- 1839 Governor Richard Keith Call announces a plan wherein the sale of State lands would finance the construction of a capitol. The U.S. Congress appropriates \$20,000 for a new state house.
- 1840 Construction begun.
- 1841 New building. Two-thirds ready when funds ran out, added congressional appropriation needed, but not voted, 1841-42.
- 1843 Legislative Council ordered Commissioners of Tallahassee to roof uncovered portion, completed by June, 1845.
- 1845 Building completed.
- 1872 \$1,000 spent on repairs.
- 1874 Earliest photograph of Capitol extant. Shows brick exterior faced with stucco or cement and scored to look like ashlar masonry. Shows white picket fence and shutters on windows.
- 1875 Tornado does much damage to Capitol.
- 1879 West portico replaced and east repaired. Grounds landscaped. Slate roof damaged in tornado now replaced with tin.
- 1882 Barbour, Florida..... "At one end of the city stands the State House, a large and very plain brick structure painted a light color, with a front and rear portico..."
- 1891 July 4, Weekly Floridian. "Florida's State Capitol is to be placed in thorough repair. The contract has been awarded to

Messrs. Gilmore and Davis, the well known contractors and builders of Tallahassee, and they will soon have the building in first class condition. The contract calls for a new roof, two new rooms in the upstairs lobby, the stairs are to be replaced, the walls of the halls and rooms are to be Kalsomined, etc."

- 1892 Front stairway is now a simple rectangle rather than flared at the base. Balusters and banisters are now decorative. Fence gone. Brick work under east stair replaced by wood lattice. Cupola first appears in 1892 photograph.
- 1899 First floor shutters removed and replaced with awnings.
- 1900 Agitation for removal of Capitol. Referendum of White Democrats in November, 1900 leaves capitol in Tallahassee.
- 1901 Gov. W. S. Jennings address to Legislature on April 2 recommends appropriations to improve, need for more office space. Legislature should choose between 1) additions or wings 2) new separate building. Gov. prefers #1 and suggests a \$75,000 appropriation. Laws of Florida, 1901, Chapter 4893 (no.9)"An Act to Provide for the Enlargement and Repair of the Capitol building and making an appropriation for such purpose." Approved May 24, 1901.

Capitol Improvement Commission created

North and South wings and dome added to the building. Architect, Frank P. Milburn; Contractor, J.E. Parrish, Total expenditure, \$74,728.27.

1899-1921 Window over east doorway removed.

1905 Governor Broward recommends further additions to the Capitol.

1921 Windows are now 2/2 double-hung sash, balusters replaced, different transom and sidelights around east entrance, east and west wings added. Governor Hardee recommended further additions.

Laws of Florida, 1921, Chapter 8422 (no 27)

An act to provide for the enlargement, appropriation and repair of the Capitol building, and making an appropriation for such purposes. Appropriation of \$250,000. Architect, H.J. Klutho of Jacksonville.

May 2-State Treasurer, John C. Luning, testified before a joint Appropriation Commission that the expanded Capitol would allow executive departments to be housed under one roof.

August 8-Board of Commissioners of State Institutions adopted Klutho plan suggesting "that it would add at least eight percent more space to the present building and the structure will look more like a Capitol than does the present building."

August 9-Klutho contract filed.

Present East portico replica of original under which governors were inaugurated; west portico omitted to make room for larger house chambers.

December 12- Contracts awarded to Parker and Yeager of Tallahassee for general construction.

1922 September 8-Minutes of the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, Book G, page 143. A motion was made and passed authorizing "a new ceiling in the rotunda and sky light to take the place of the present metal ceiling and dome at a cost approximating \$4,600." (This refers to the ceiling of the dome not to the dome itself.)

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APPENDIX B

ISSUES AND EVENTS ASSOCIATED
WITH THE CAPITOL 1902-1975

1901-1902 STATEHOUSE

Governors

Issues and Events

W.S. Jennings
1901-1905

- state primary election system brought into use
- reclamation of the Everglades

Napoleon Bonaparte Broward
1905-1909

- reclamation of Everglades
- reorganization of higher educational institutions
- bill to build executive mansion in use until 1957
- reforms at Chattahoochee mental institution
- beginning of good roads

Albert Walker Gilchrist
1909-1913

- public health legislation
- support of roads and drainage
- advertising of Florida

Park Trammell
1913-1917

- law to control money spent on election campaigns
- programs to strengthen control of railroads, corporations, etc.

Sidney J. Catts
1917-1921

- era of divisive state politics
- road building
- prohibition issue
- compulsory school attendance
- regulation of business
- World War I

1923 STATEHOUSE

Cary A. Hardee
1921-1925

- reapportionment of legislature
- livestock controls
- outlawing leasing of convicts to private interests
- prohibition of state income tax

John Wellborn Martin
1925-1929

- highway construction
- Boom time governor
- educational improvements
- conservation issues

Governors

Doyle Elam Carlton
1929-1933

David Sholtz
1933-1937

Frederick P. Cone
1937-1941

Spessard Holland
1941-1945

Millard Fillmore Caldwell
1945-1949

Fuller Warren
1949-1953

Daniel Thomas McCarty
1953 (died after 9 months)

Charley Eugene Johns
1953-1955

LeRoy Collins
1955-1961

Farris Bryant
1961-1965

Haydon Burns
1965-1967

Issues and Events

- collapse of land boom
- depression and relief
- hurricane
- fruit fly pest problems
- legalized paramutuel betting as state revenue

- measures for relief of depression
- state welfare
- application of federal relief programs
- 1935 hurricane problems

- driver licensing
- increased aid to schools
- much debate on tax issues

- World War II issues
- establishment of Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission
- tax reform
- welfare
- roads

- development of the Capitol Center
- support of tourism
- expansion of state institutions

- highways
- tourism promotion
- citrus, reforestation, cattle industry improvements

- reinstatement of office of lieutenant governor

- highway construction
- prison reform

- education
- civil rights
- tourism and attraction of industry to Florida

- education
- water control projects
- tourism and business expansion
- racial issues

- tax reform
- industrial development
- outdoor recreation
- constitutional revision

410 South Main Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104
313 994-0313

Transmittal

date: 15 May 1975

to: Dr. William J. Murtagh

from: Mr. Richard C. Frank, FAIA

project: FLORIDA STATE CAPITOL
Tallahassee, Florida

transmitted: Your copy of "PRESERVATION OF FLORIDA'S CAPITOL: HISTORY,
ALTERNATIVES, RECOMMENDATIONS.

comments: Thank you.

copies:

I. INTRODUCTION

This report is the result of investigations designed to answer two basic questions: (1) what is the history of the construction and alteration of Florida's Capitol Building, and (2) what are the most desirable and feasible routes for its preservation? The body of documents relating to the Capitol previously assembled by the Division of Archives, History and Records Management was reevaluated, and considerable efforts were made to tap new sources. Since relatively complete records exist for all construction work performed after 1923, research was concentrated on the period 1824-1922. On-site architectural investigation was undertaken with the principal aim of determining the extent of fabric surviving from the 1845 Capitol. As well, the opinions of several architects were solicited regarding matters of aesthetics.

The scope of this study was restricted to the sequence of construction and expansion of the overall space of the Capitol, with particular emphasis on its exterior appearance. Projections of the future nature or function of interior spaces were exempted from consideration. The following information is not represented to be exhaustive, nor is it a detailed program for architectural restoration. However, it is felt that all major documentary evidence has been located, and that sufficient information exists to permit consideration of the alternatives and recommendations presented.

The evolution of the Capitol is extremely complex and marked by constant modifications and repairs of a minor nature. However, research has demonstrated that at five periods, the Capitol underwent changes that amount to architectural plateaux: 1845, 1892, 1902, 1923, and 1947. Part II traces the major outlines of each of these five steps. A more detailed listing of all documented changes to the Capitol between 1824 and 1922 is presented in Appendix A.

II. ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

A. 1845

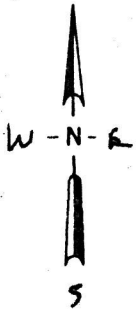
The building was rectangular in plan and constructed of brick with an exterior layer of cement which was scored to give the appearance of ashlar masonry. A ridge roof with north and south gable ends was covered with slate and there were multiple brick chimneys. Fenestration was regular, windows were double-hung sash with exterior louvered shutters and the east or main entrance consisted of double bronze doors set into classical surrounds. Both east and west porticos were Doric, the east (of which photos are extant) having six unfluted columns rising to a full entablature and cornice and pediment with wooden tympanum. Stairs, balustrade and banister were of wood.

IN RELATION TO THE PRESENT CAPITOL: The 1845 building comprises the north-south hall (basement, first and second floors) for a distance of approximately 75 ft. in both directions from the mid-point of the building.

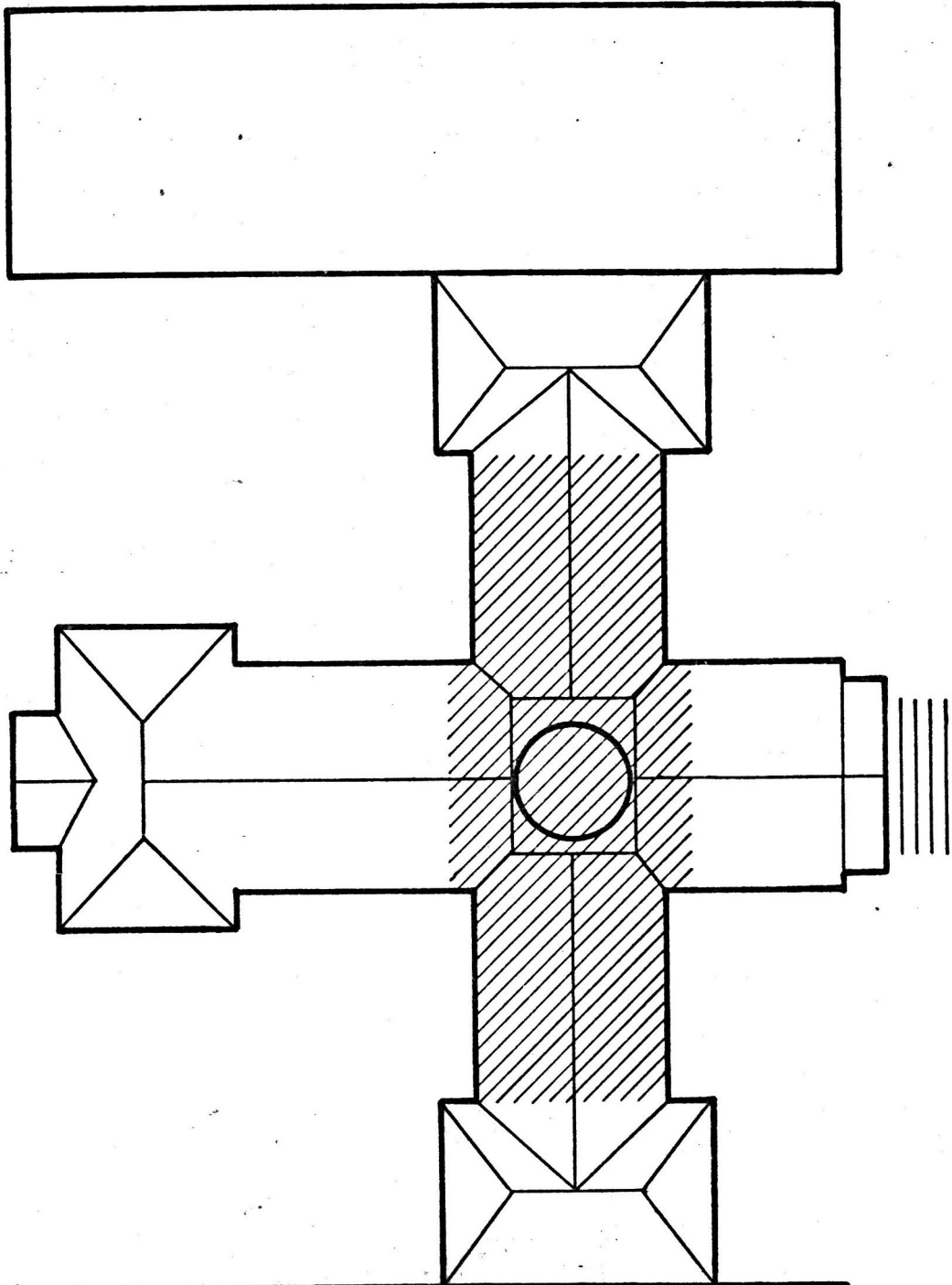
B. 1892

Building is unchanged in plan and basic dimensions. The roof is now covered with tin and surmounted by an octagonal wooden dome with conical roof. Each side of the cupola was glazed with a sash window shuttered on the exterior. By this date the building was painted white. The balustrade and banisters associated with the east portico were changed and much more ornamental.

IN RELATION TO THE PRESENT CAPITOL: Relationship identical to 1845. No enlargements or alterations in plan.



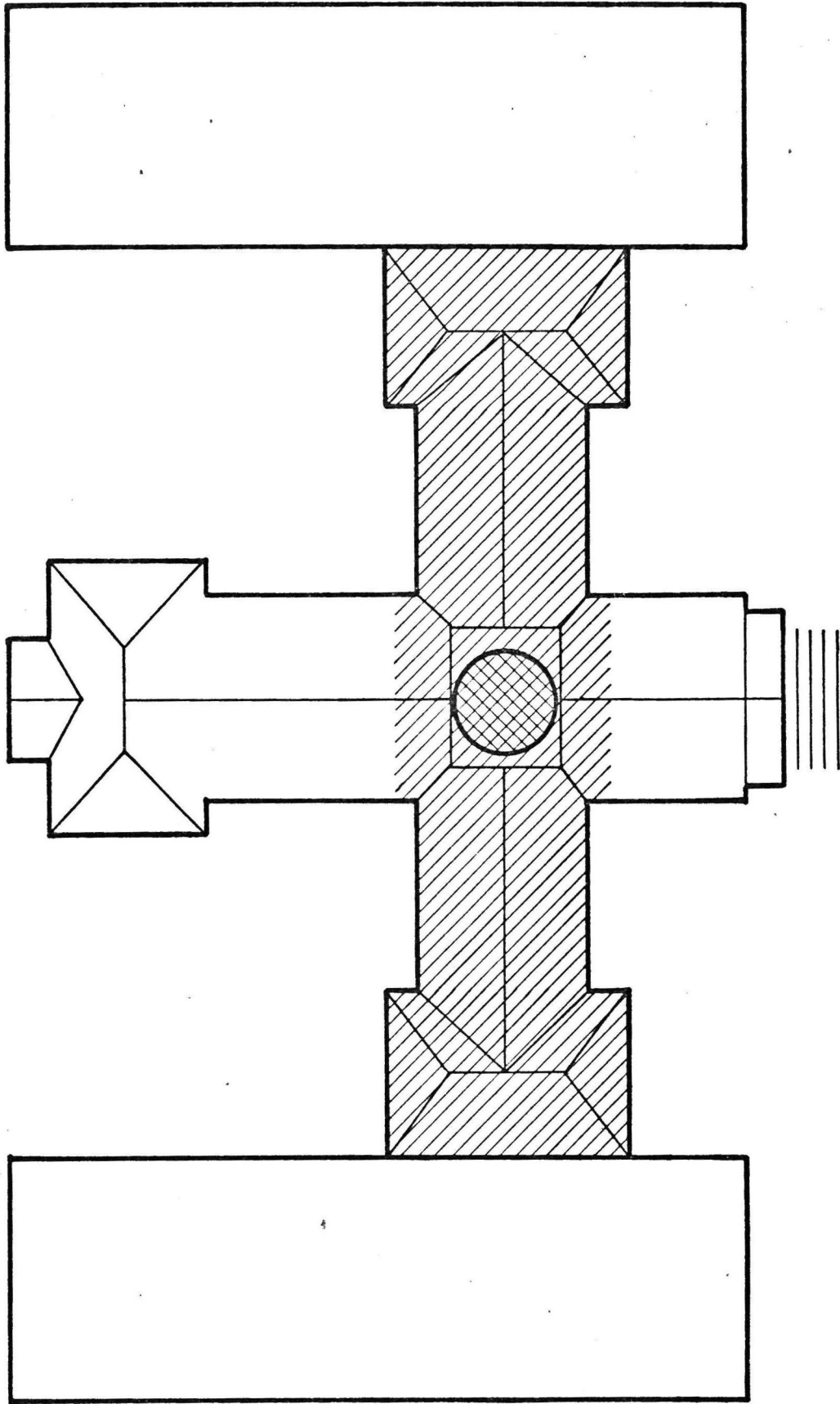
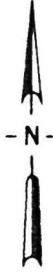
1845



FLORIDA
Florida's Historic Capitol
Congressional District No. 2
Don Fuqua

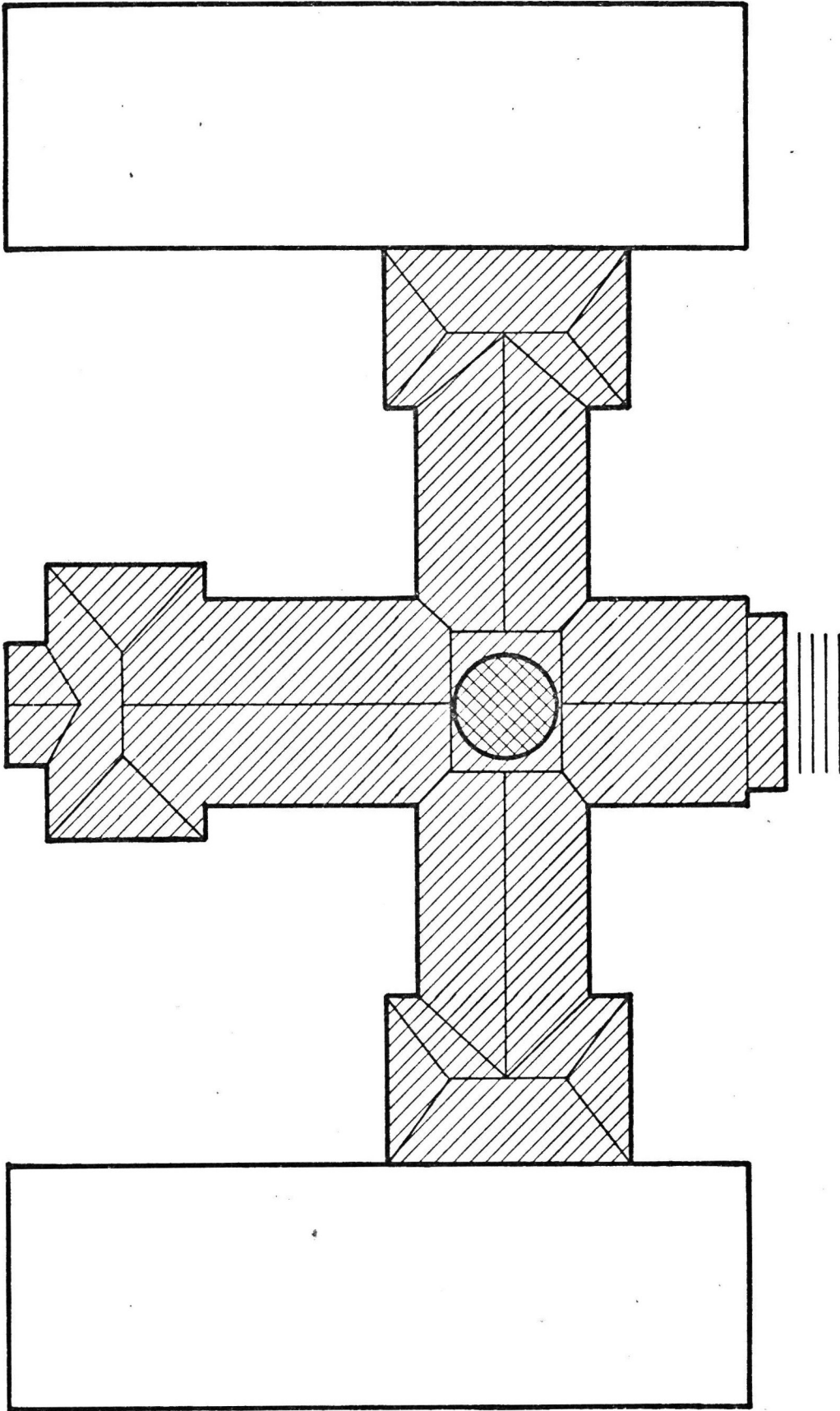
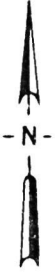
FLORIDA'S CAPITOL

1902



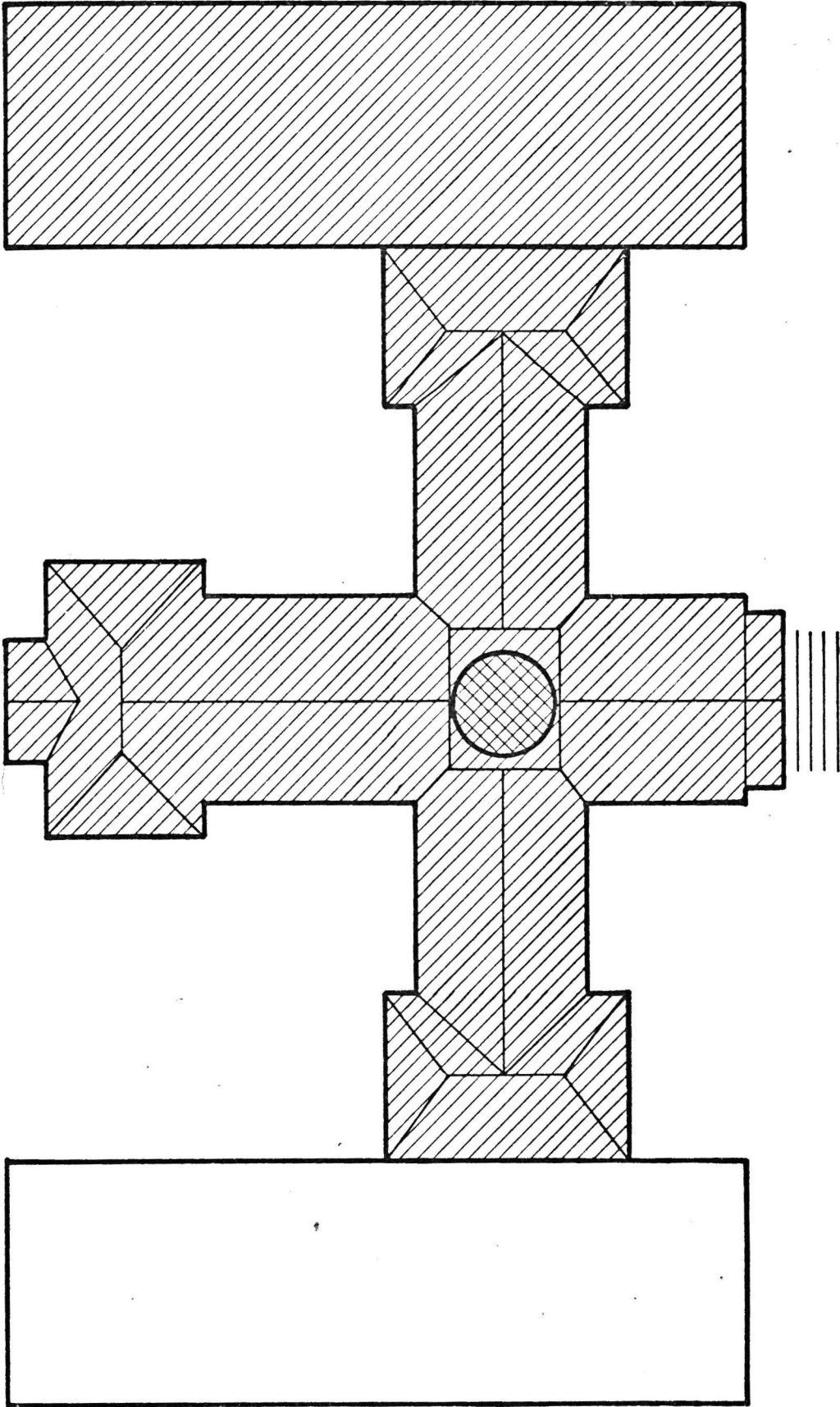
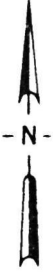
FLORIDA'S CAPITOL

1923



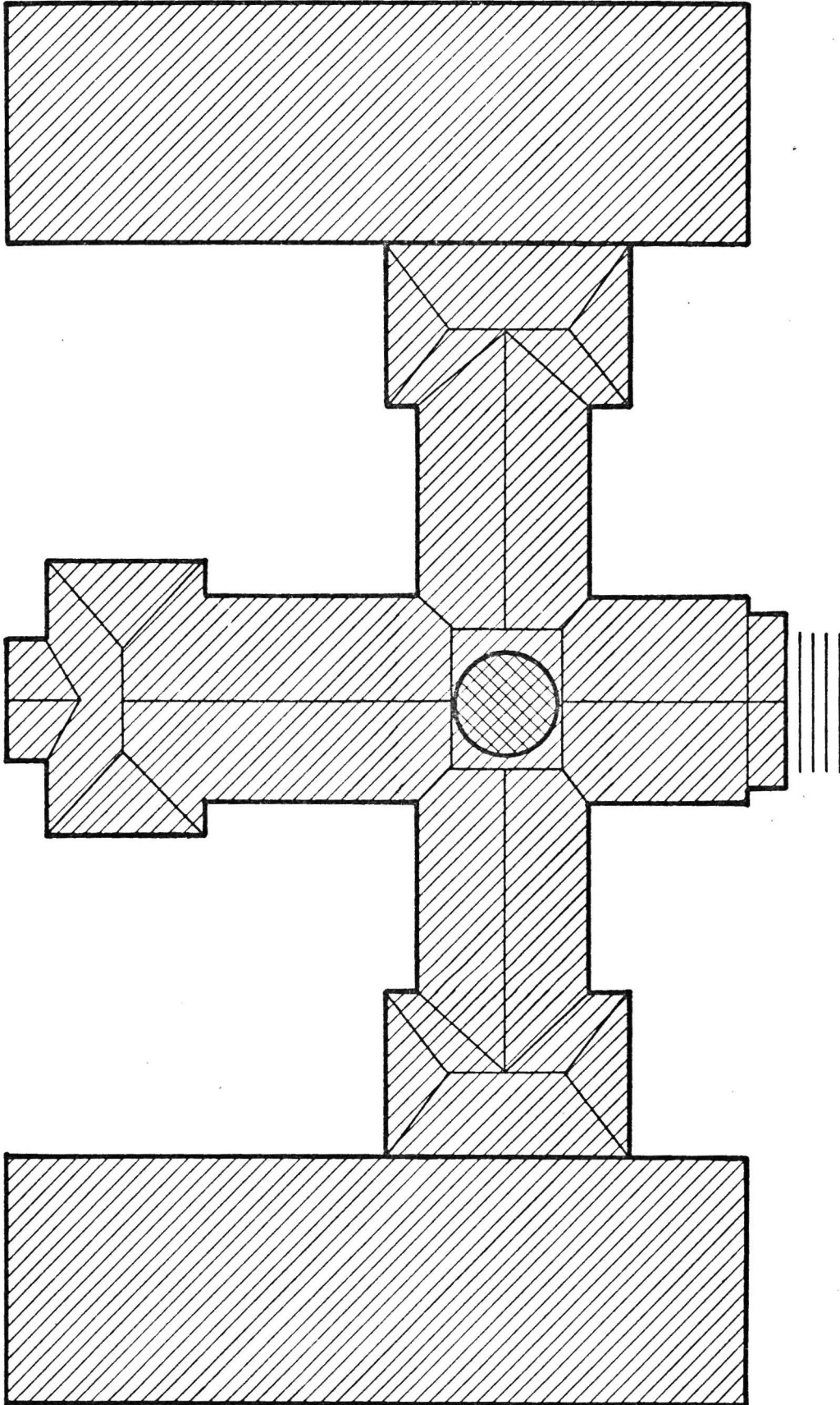
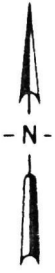
FLORIDA'S CAPITOL

1936



FLORIDA'S CAPITOL

1947



FLORIDA'S CAPITOL

E. 1936

The northernmost wing, which extends out to a point on the east which is approximately flush with the east portico and on the west with the west pavilion, was added. In exterior fabric and ornament it is consistent with the rest of the building.

IN RELATION TO THE PRESENT CAPITOL: In 1936 there existed all of the present Capitol except for the wing which currently houses the office of the Secretary of State.

E. 1947

The southernmost wing, which extends out to a point on the east which is approximately flush with the east portico and on the west with the west pavilion, was added. In exterior fabric and ornament it is consistent with the rest of the building. Once again, the building was brought into complete symmetry.

IN RELATION TO THE PRESENT CAPITOL: By 1947 the Capitol was complete as we know it today, exclusive of the 1974 Legislative wings which are detached.

D. 1923

Major additions and alterations to the building included the removal of the east and west porticos. In their place were constructed the present east and west wings which increased the usable space by approximately eighty percent. On the east facade a new Doric portico was constructed similar to the original. On the west, in an effort to save space, the portico was replaced with a pavilion embodying components of the Doric order. For the first time since the addition of the dome in 1902, the building was brought into scale. It was also at this time that the present east stair (exterior) was constructed.

RELATION TO PRESENT CAPITOL: The 1923 building includes all of the present east-west hall and that portion of the north-south hall up to, but not including the wings which house the offices of the Secretary of State and the Comptroller.