

**Florida National Register Review Board
R. A. Gray Building, Room 307
Tallahassee, Florida
May 19, 2022
Meeting Minutes**

Commission Members Present via Webinar: Dr. J. Michael Francis, Dr. Clifford Smith Jr.

Commission Members Present In-Person: Ms. Kathleen Kauffman, Vice Chair; Dr. Judith Bense.

Florida Department of State Officials and Staff Present In-Person: Mr. Michael Hart, Historic Marker Coordinator; Mr. Ruben Acosta, Survey and Registration Supervisor; Ms. Mariah Justice, Historic Preservationist; Dr. Tim Parsons, Director, Division of Historical Resources; Mr. Andrew Waber, Historic Preservationist; Mrs. Alissa Lotane, Bureau Chief, Historic Preservation; Mrs. Annie Delaroderie, Historic Preservationist; Dr. Kyra Lucas, Tax Credit Reviewer; Mr. Eric Case, Grants Supervisor; Mr. Scott Edwards, Historic Preservationist and Florida Historic Golf Trail Coordinator.

Florida Department of State Officials and Staff Present via Webinar: Ms. Jennifer Tobias, Historic Preservationist.

Guests Present In-Person: Mr. Max Imberman; Mr. Gordon McNeer; Mr. Ron McCoy; Bishop Lorenzo Hall; Dr. Sheryl Brown.

Guests Present via Webinar: Ms. Ameer Bailey, Mr. Amir Michael Fooladi, Ms. Beverly Shields, Ms. Catherine Owen, Ms. Connie White, Mr. Donald Worth, Ms. Francis Hicks, Ms. Jan Auger, Ms. Jennifer Fritz-Hunter, Mr. Joel Mceachin, Mr. Richard Forbes, Ms. Tiant DeWindt, Mr. William Walsh, Ms. Kathy Imberman, Ms. Cheryl Williams.

I. **Call to Order and Roll Call**

Mr. Michael Hart read the housekeeping notes addressing the webinar. Ms. Kathleen Kaufman called the meeting to order at 1:37 pm.

II. **Introduction of Commission, Staff, and Guests**

Ms. Kathleen Kaufman asked for the Commission members to introduce themselves. Mr. Acosta introduced staff members. Mr. Hart read the names of guests in attendance via the webinar.

III. **Adoption of Agenda**

Dr. Bense moved to adopt the agenda. Dr. Smith seconded the motion.

IV. **Remarks by Chairperson on Purpose of Meeting**

Ms. Kauffman described the purpose of the meeting and explained the positions on the board.

V. **Approval of Minutes from the February 3, 2022 Meeting**

Dr. Francis moved to approve the meeting minutes. Dr. Bense seconded. The minutes were approved unanimously.

VI. **Director's Comments**

Mrs. Lotane welcomed guests and thanked the commissioners.

VII. **Review of Nomination Proposals**

A. **Bishop Henry Y. Tookes Residence, Jacksonville, Duval Co.** was presented by Mr. Acosta.

The Tookes residence is being proposed for listing at the local level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The period of significance is 1939. Although the architect is unknown, this building is an excellent example of a mid-20th century Neoclassical Revival mansion in an African American community. The main residence is a large two-story wood frame Neoclassical Revival building with brick veneer. It features a character-defining full-height pedimented two-story porch supported by large columns and enclosed by balustrades. Its interior consists primarily of a dining room, parlor spaces, and a kitchen on the first floor and bedroom spaces on the second floor. The building possesses good interior and exterior integrity. There is also a contributing two-story garage apartment that retains its integrity.

Constructed by Bishop Henry Y. Tookes, who was a bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the residence is the last of a string of large, prominent residences located along West 8th Street in Sugar Hill. The Sugar Hill community was an upper middle class neighborhood that was home to a number of people prominent in the African American community of Jacksonville. The Neoclassical Revival style is perhaps best expressed in this building through its full-height porch supported by classical columns and symmetrically balanced main façade. The building is of a size and level of architectural detail that is highly unusual for African American communities of its period in general, especially private residences.

Staff would like to draw your attention to the significant impact of a loss of setting brought about by the construction of Interstate 95 and the institutional expansion of hospitals that resulted in the complete destruction of a row of houses that comprised the historic African American community of Sugar Hill. The off-ramp of I-95 is just a few feet from the Bishop Tookes residence. This is a problem that is all too common for historic urban African American communities, and special consideration should be taken when evaluating standards for integrity. Historically, the Bishop Tookes residence sat at the boundary of Sugar Hill and Durkeeville. In contrast to Sugar Hill, many of the buildings in Durkeeville are extant, including the NR-listed Durkee Gardens and the Joseph H. Durkee Athletic Field, which are just a few blocks away. The building still visually conveys its connection to the adjacent residential areas to the north, west, and south. The other six areas of integrity, including the integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, are still present.

The initial nomination draft was prepared and submitted by the City of Jacksonville Planning Department.

Staff finds that the Bishop Henry Y. Tookes Residence is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C: Architecture, for the period of significance corresponding to 1939, at the local level of significance.

Ms. Kauffman solicited comments from the board. Dr. Francis commended on the application. He said he has editorial comments to send to Ruben. Dr. Bense questioned why the property survived. In response, Mr. Waber stated that he thinks that properties associated with churches

and religious figures were preserved. Dr. Bense asked how long the sorority owned the building. Ms. Beverly Shields said the sorority has owned the house for 46 years after acquiring the property from a subsequent owner, Bishop Gibbs. Ms. Kauffman discussed the difference between local designation and National Register listing for association with a person.

Ms. Kauffman solicited public comments. Ms. Francis Hicks is a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha association incorporated. She questioned the house being associated with Bishop Tookes. She mentioned that the house was also owned by a governor of Florida. She has about a dozen letters of support from the community.

Ms. Kauffman called for a motion. **Dr. Bense moved to forward the nomination of the Bishop Tookes House to the National Park Service for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of architecture, for the period 1939, at the local level of significance. Dr. Francis seconded the motion. The nomination passed unanimously.**

Ms. Kauffman reminded board members to complete voting sheets. She also introduced Dr. Parsons who joined the meeting. Dr. Parsons gave a small introduction.

B. Edward Waters College, Jacksonville, Duval Co. was presented by Mr. Acosta.

The Edward Waters College Historic District is being proposed for listing at the local and state levels under Criterion A for Ethnic Heritage: Black and Criterion A: Education, at the local level under Criterion A for Social History: Civil Rights, and at the local level under Criterion C for Architecture. The period of significance extends from 1916 to 1972. The district contributes to the African American Architects in Segregated Jacksonville, 1865-1965 MPS under Associated Historic Context African American Architects in Segregated Jacksonville, 1865-1965 and Associated Property Type F.5 Educational Facilities.

Edward Waters College (EWC), now known as Edward Waters University, is a small private African American college that was founded by the African Methodist Episcopal Church (AME). As the only AME college operating in the state of Florida, EWC was a major component of the AME's larger statewide educational program. AME congregations across the state contributed money to its upkeep, and scholarships were provided for Black students in these congregations. The college has been in continuous operation since 1883 and has been at its present location since 1904. EWC was especially significant for its college preparatory work and normal school program. By the 20th century, it was one of just four institutions of higher learning for African Americans in Florida offering such coursework, and it served as a feeder school into other larger Black colleges and universities such as Florida A&M University and Howard University. For most of the 20th century, it was the only institution of higher learning for African Americans operating in Jacksonville.

Historically, EWC had a close connection with the Jacksonville Branch of the NAACP, with faculty and administrators serving in various leadership capacities within the branch. Among them was Theodore Luther Redding, the EWC music director and NAACP branch president responsible for initiating the lawsuit that resulted in the desegregation of Democratic Party primaries in Duval County in 1945. The college was also instrumental in supporting the civil rights movement after WWII. Two of its students, Marjorie Meeks, and Rodney Hurst, led the Jacksonville Branch of the NAACP's youth council during the sit-in protests that occurred in the early 1960s. The school

lent significant material support to these protests, protecting their students, and allowing them to pursue their educations while leading the youth council.

The district also contains a locally significant collection of early to mid-20th century educational architecture, with examples of the Neoclassical Revival, Collegiate Gothic, and international styles. At least two of these buildings, the Bishop Tookes building and Centennial Hall, are works of Black design-builders identified in the MPS.

This small district consists of nine total resources on roughly 11.16 acres of land, with six contributing resources and three non-contributing resources. There is one building already listed on the NR, Centennial Hall, which was listed in 1976, for architecture. Among the key buildings are the Centennial Hall, Lee Theological Seminary Building and Milne Auditorium, Hatcher-Stewart Building, and the George N. Collins Student Union. The buildings represent the core of the historic operations of EWC.

Staff finds that the Edward Waters College Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local and state levels under Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage-Black, Criterion A: Education, and at the local level under Criterion A: Social History-Civil Rights and Criterion C: Architecture, for the period of significance corresponding to 1916-1972.

Ms. Kauffman solicited public comment. No comments were made.

Ms. Kauffman solicited board member comments. Dr. Francis stated that this is another outstanding application. He wanted more information on the use of oral histories. Dr. Bense agreed and said this was a great application. Dr. Francis and Dr. Bense both said they were surprised the district was not previously listed. Mr. Waber said the larger, historic buildings contribute to the history and significance of the campus.

Ms. Kauffman called for a motion. **Dr. Bense moved to forward the nomination of Edward Waters College Historic District to the National Park Service for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the areas of Ethnic Heritage-Black and Education at the state level of significance, and under Criterion A in the area of Social History-Civil Rights and Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the local level of significance, for the period 1916-1972. Dr. Francis seconded the motion. The nomination passed unanimously.**

- C. Old West 4th St. Church of God, Jacksonville, Duval Co.** was presented by Mr. Acosta. The West 4th Street Church of God is being proposed for listing at the local level under Criterion C for Architecture. The period of significance is circa 1913, its date of construction. The church is a simple one-story masonry vernacular building constructed with character-defining rusticated concrete block. This church is significant as one of the few historic churches left from the historic African American community of Hansontown. It is the last of the smaller pre-World War II vernacular churches that were once a ubiquitous building type in the Hansontown community. Due to a combination of factors, including financial limitations of the congregations, these buildings were generally restrained in appearance and often borrowed elements from established church styles such as Gothic Revival. The use of rusticated blocks in the West 4th Street Church of God along with the false front façade and square tower is an excellent example of the efforts African Americans took to provide some level of architectural

ornamentation within the confines of limited financial resources. In addition to the church, there is also a historic (but non-contributing) parsonage, which is located next door.

The church has undergone a number of changes since its construction. There is a small rear addition to the building. Most of the windows have either been infilled or replaced. Many of the historic interior materials are covered by non-historic materials such as carpeting and acoustic tiles. However, none of these changes alter the character-defining features of the building. The most notable change in integrity has come from the impact of setting from the construction of Interstate 95 and the 20th Street Expressway along with the institutional expansion of Florida State College at Jacksonville. These changes have destroyed a significant swath of Hansontown. Much like with the Bishop Tookes residence, the extenuating circumstances from the impact of urban renewal should be taken into account when evaluating the standards for integrity to setting.

The initial nomination draft was prepared and submitted by the City of Jacksonville Planning Department.

Staff finds that the West 4th Street Church of God is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C: Architecture, for the period of significance corresponding to 1913, at the local level of significance.

Ms. Kauffman asked if the right tower had a peak on top. Bishop Lorenzo Hall responded that the church was built by the congregation and did not have a peak. He elaborated upon the history of 4th St Church of God, where he has served as pastor since 1982. He explained the role of the church in the community and the significant people that spoke at the church. Dr. Bense asked if members of the church live locally or commute to the church. Bishop Hall discussed the nature of the congregation and the work that the church has done for the community.

Ms. Kauffman solicited public comment. No additional public comment.

Ms. Kauffman solicited board comment. Board members did not have additional public comment.

Ms. Kauffman thanked Bishop Hall for attending the meeting. Bishop Hall thanked the board and elaborated on their current activities. Dr. Sheryl Brown stated how they are working on preserving the historic character of the building and commented on how it may look worn, but it is sturdy.

Ms. Kauffman called for a motion. **Dr. Bense moved to forward the nomination of West 4th Street Church of God to the National Park Service for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the local level of significance, for the period 1913. Dr. Francis seconded the motion. The nomination passed unanimously.**

D. Motor Inn No. 2, Pensacola, Escambia Co. was presented by Mr. Acosta.

Motor Inn Number 2 is significant at the local level under Criterion A: Transportation and Criterion C: Architecture. The period of significance is 1930-1942, which corresponds to the opening of the service station along US Highway 90 to the first closure of the service station and concurrent construction of US Highway 90 Alternate, which diverted passing traffic away from

the service station. The service station was directly associated with the transportation of local residents and tourists travelling via the Old Spanish Trail. The high Mediterranean Revival style of the service station associates the service station with Pensacola's Spanish heritage.

Motor Inn Number 2 was financed by local Pensacola businessman, David H. Tart, and constructed by local contractor, Steven L. Fulghum. The second Mediterranean Revival style service station owned by Tart in Pensacola, the distinctive design meant to capture the attention of passing motorists. Motor Inn Number 2 historically provided patrons with a fill of gasoline along with other petroleum products, tire changes, and other automobile services.

Tart strategically placed Motor Inn Number 2 two blocks from US Highway 90 as it passed through the city. Branded the Old Spanish Trail, the highway served as a thoroughfare for tourists travelling by automobile in a burgeoning Florida tourism industry. Motor Inn Number 2's proximity to US Highway 90, along with other US Highways 98 and 29, and its proximity to historic tourist sites in Pensacola, directly links the service station with facilitating the transportation of motorists within the city.

Staff would like to call your attention to alterations to the building undertaken since its original construction in 1930. Despite two additions to the service station and its current deteriorated condition, the building retains a high degree of integrity. Virtually all of its character defining features are extant, including the north and west elevations of the service station that remain intact and visible within the interior of the additions. Further, the interior of the service station retains its original layout and a large portion of the interior finishes. The service station retains its house-type gas station form, including the iconic canopy, popularized in the early twentieth century.

Staff finds that Motor Inn Number 2 is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A: Transportation and Criterion C: Architecture, for the period of significance 1930-1942, at the local level of significance.

Ms. Kauffman solicited public comment. Mr. Amir Michael Fooladi purchased the property in 2021. He has secured a CRA facade grant for the proposed rehabilitation of the building. He enjoyed working on the project with Ruben and Mariah. He is excited to invest in the neighborhood. Ms. Kauffman commended Mr. Fooladi for his efforts. Ms. Kauffman said she would love to be invited for a ribbon cutting of the restored building. Mr. Fooladi said he would be interested in having Florida Historic Preservation staff come for a visit.

Ms. Kauffman solicited board comment. Dr. Bense said she looks forward to the future of the building. Dr. Francis is delighted to hear about future plans for the building. Mr. Fooladi said he has spoken with over ten people who are interested in leasing the building. He is mainly focused on exterior restorations. He hopes the building will be an asset to the neighborhood.

Ms. Kauffman called for a motion. **Dr. Bense moved to forward the nomination of Motor Inn No 2 to the National Park Service for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Transportation and Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the local level of significance, for the period 1930-1942. Dr. Francis seconded the motion. The nomination passed unanimously.**

E. Jake Gaither Golf Course, Tallahassee, Leon Co. was presented by Mr. Acosta.

The Jake Gaither Golf Course is being proposed for listing in the National Register under Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage-Black and Criterion A: Entertainment/Recreation at the local level of significance. The Period of Significance extends from 1953, when the larger surrounding park was established, to 1964, the year the United States passed the Civil Rights Act, which prohibited segregation of public accommodations. The Jake Gaither Golf Course is a significant site for the surrounding African American community and south part of Tallahassee. As African Americans were excluded from many other recreational and social places, this park created a new shared community space. Although several of the holes of this golf course have been redone to make them playable when the course becomes inundated, the course maintains most of its historic routing and conveys the same historic functions.

The Jake Gaither Golf Course is a 120-acre, 9-hole golf course, that opened in 1956. As there are wetlands in the central and southwest portions of the property, the Jake Gaither Golf Course experienced constant flooding during the first several decades of its operation. At the time of the park's construction, African Americans worked as caddies at other golf courses and were restricted to specific times when they were allowed to play.

The Tallahassee City Commission agreed to build a segregated golf course for Blacks in the new park after it acquired surplus property from a bankrupt meatpacking company. This property was first called Southwest Park, then in December 1953, the Tallahassee City Commission decided to rename the park and new golf course in honor of Jake Gaither, the highly successful coach of the Florida A&M football team. By 1953, Gaither's football team had won a total of thirty-nine games and only lost three games. They would be selected as the 1950, 1952, and 1954 National Negro College Football Champions.

It was reported that the City of Tallahassee Engineering Department designed and laid out the golf course with Clifford E. 'Sonny' Hay Jr., and William Crumbie supervising the construction. In the late 1940s, William "Crum" Crumbie began working as a caddy at Capital City Country Club. He eventually worked his way up to greenskeeper and would become the first professional groundskeeper and manager at Jake Gaither Golf Course. Brenda Crumbie-Brown, William Crumbie's daughter, recalled that Hay and her father designed the golf course with support from the city.

The Jake Gaither Golf Course and adjacent park were completed in the midst of the struggle for Civil Rights in Tallahassee. It is evident that the Jake Gaither Golf Course was created on undesirable land to appease the Black community and offer them an alternative to the private city course. Bus boycotts occurred in Tallahassee from 1956 to 1957, with the integration of all city buses in 1967. The dates of the bus boycotts coincide with the opening of the Jake Gaither Golf Course and the conversion of the Capital City Country Club (CCCC) into a private entity. Each of these events directly connect with the unequal society of the time. The Jake Gaither Golf Course represents a recreational property designated specifically for Blacks, due to the racial climate.

Due to its location, the Jake Gaither Golf Course suffered from flooding problems and the city deferred maintenance for the property. In October 1960 the city created a thorough redesign of the course, and that layout is still in place. The 1961 redesign eliminated golf holes through the

wetlands and re-routed the second, third, fourth, and fifth holes around the wetlands to minimize flooding on the course.

In 1964, the city dedicated the new gymnasium and recreation center, adjacent to the golf course. The historic core of the recreation center was built in 1956. Although this building has served as an important space for the community, it is considered a non-contributing resource due to the number of alterations and additions completed.

By 1997, the majority of people who played at the Jake Gaither Golf Course were white. People who frequented the Jake Gaither golf Course often were not allowed to play at the Capital City Country Club, could not afford membership to CCCC, or wanted to play for less money.

The Jake Gaither Golf Course maintains integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, and association. The design of the golf course was altered in the 1960s to address flooding problems. While there have been other updates to the course, the routing of the holes dates to the 1960s, making this a historic alteration. Changes to the golf course have made the property more playable, facilitating its continued use and enjoyment by members of the community.

The Tallahassee/Leon County Historic Preservation Board reviewed the nomination and supports its listing, as does the Tallahassee City Commission.

Staff finds that the Jake Gaither Golf Course is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage-Black, and Criterion A: Entertainment/Recreation, for the period of significance 1953-1964, at the local level of significance.

Ms. Kauffman asked Mr. Edwards how long he had been working on the project. Mr. Edwards said he has been working on the project for about 2 years. He grew up playing the course.

Ms. Kauffman solicited public comment. Ms. Jan Auger, Director of Golf in the City of Tallahassee, shared a story about knowing some of the early caddies and record holders. Dr. Smith thanked Mr. Edwards for the use of oral history. Dr. Francis asked about Kelvin Peat. Mr. Edwards explained that he held a record for playing the most holes at Jake Gaither in a week period, along with Leroy Kilpatrick.

Ms. Kauffman called for a motion. **Dr. Francis moved to forward the nomination of the Jake Gaither Golf Course to the National Park Service for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage Black and Entertainment/Recreation the local level of significance, for the period 1953-1964. Dr. Smith seconded the motion. The nomination passed unanimously.**

- F. North Beach Bandshell, Miami Beach, Miami-Dade Co.** was presented by Mr. Acosta. The North Beach Bandshell is a Mid-Century or Miami Modern outdoor performance space designed by Norman Giller that opened in 1962. It is being nominated at the local level of significance under National Register Criterion C: Architecture, for the period of significance 1961-1962, which corresponds to the period of construction. It is significant for its unique

circular design which provides a semi-enclosed performance space that reflects the character defining elements of Miami Modern architecture.

The North Beach Bandshell consists of a bandshell stage fronting a paved circular plaza enclosed by a perimeter wall featuring two entrance towers and a lighting tower. Character defining features include the terrazzo paved circular plaza or pavilion, the concrete block perimeter wall, the two entry towers consisting of paired curved pylons with cantilevered concrete canopies and upper-level platforms, the taller lighting tower, and the bandshell stage with its twin pylons, breeze block flanking walls, and curved stage. All of the elements are finished in smooth stucco, painted white or pale yellow.

Alterations to the property include an expanded backstage for the bandshell and the removal of original perimeter seating. However, the most significant alteration is the addition in 2019 of a central, circular, cantilevered steel and fabric canopy in the middle of the plaza.

The property is significant for its architecture, which was designed by Norman Giller, one of the significant architects in the development of Miami Modern. The iconic property is noted for its circular design that encloses the performance venue without completely separating the audience from their surrounding environment, which was conducive to outdoor entertainment. Its use of concrete and stucco is reflective of the architecture of Miami Beach, and its circular layout, towers, and cantilevered canopies reflect Giller's use of simple but striking geometries that were made possible by using modern materials. They combine to create a structure that is eye catching to both pedestrians and drivers passing by on the adjacent Collins Avenue.

The City of Miami Beach designated the property a local historic landmark in 2021. The Miami Beach Historic Preservation Board reviewed this nomination and supports its listing.

Staff found that the property meets the National Register Criteria for listing. However, staff finds that the construction of the 2019 canopy in the center of the property adversely affects the overall architectural design of the property. It is a significant addition in the center of a formerly open space, and it now blocks sightlines to the stage from certain locations within the central plaza. It presumably also impacts the function of the tall lighting tower, although modifications and updates to the bandshell stage building mitigate this through the incorporation of modern lighting. Lastly, the canopy introduces a significant visual feature within the bandshell that competes with instead of complementing the original design of the bandshell.

While the canopy is a significant addition to the property, staff determined that there are mitigating factors. The canopy could be removed in the future without damaging the bandshell, allowing for a potential return to the original design. The construction of the canopy did not result in the loss of any original elements of the bandshell outside of the small circular footprint of the central tower. Lastly, the addition was reviewed and approved by the city of Miami Beach. Therefore, staff came to agree with the nomination author that the property retained integrity for listing.

A copy of the nomination was provided to the City of Miami Beach Historic Preservation Commission for their review and comment. They responded with support for the nomination.

Staff finds that North Beach Bandshell is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C: Architecture, for the period of significance 1961-1962, at the local level of significance.

Ms. Kauffman commented that it is good that the new canopy is not connected to the permanent structure.

Ms. Kauffman solicited public comment. Mr. Max Imberman, the author of the nomination said he grew up near the bandshell and drove by it for years. He believes this is one of the most significant examples of public modernist architecture in Miami Beach, which differs from the privately owned hotels. Mr. Donald Worth spoke in favor of the nomination. He discussed a traveling exhibit which highlighted Norman Giller and this structure. He mentioned that the venue was threatened by demolition and today there are concerts and events in the space all the time. Ira Giller, Norman's son, believes the canopy keeps with the spirit of the Norman's design and pattern of circles. Ms. Kauffman thought it was wonderful that Giller's son contributed to the design of the canopy.

Ms. Kauffman solicited board member comment. Dr. Smith commented that this is a great modern structure. Dr. Francis commented on his delight with the passionate public comment in favor of this and previous nominations. Ms. Kauffman added that it is wonderful to see the Miami modern architecture highlighted.

Ms. Kauffman called for a motion. **Dr. Smith moved to forward the nomination of the North Beach Bandshell to the National Park Service for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the local level of significance, for the period 1961-1962. Dr. Bense seconded the motion. The nomination passed unanimously.**

- G. **Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Station, Orlando, Orange Co.** was presented by Mr. Acosta. The Atlantic Coast Line {ACL} Station is a historic train station in Orlando which has been continuously used since its construction in 1926. The Station was built as a focal piece for the city of Orlando. Built as a two-story Mission Style building, this station was originally symmetrical with long arcaded porches on either side of the of the central core. The Atlantic Coast Line Station is being recommended at the local level under Criterion A: Transportation, and Criterion C: Architecture. The Period of Significance for Criterion A is 1926 to 1972, corresponding with the building's construction date to the fifty-year cutoff. The Period of Significance for Criterion C is 1926, corresponding to the building's construction date. This property is in great condition and continues to serve as a transportation hub for Amtrak and SunRail passengers.

Three smaller train stations were built before the extant ACL Station. Two simple wood frame stations were built in the 1880s when the railroad first came to Orlando. The South Florida Railroad Line was acquired by the Henry B. Plant System and their route came to Orlando in 1880. The extant Old Orlando Depot or Church Street Station was constructed in the 1890s, with a distinct Victorian Tower. In 1902, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad acquired the Plant System, greatly expanding their control as the Plant System contained fourteen rail lines and 2,012 miles of train tracks. Due to increasing service and additional train routes passing through Orlando, the city government realized they needed a larger station. The size of the Atlantic Coast Line Station allowed for additional platforms, waiting rooms, and a larger space for more train tracks.

In 1967, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and the Seaboard Airline Railroad merged. At this time, the name on the train station's east side was changed to Seaboard Coast Line. The continued use of this train station reflects the building's local significance and its role as an important resource.

A.M. Griffin designed the Atlantic Coast Line Station in the Mission Style and W.T. Hadlow was the builder. The ACL Railroad assigned A.M. Griffin to complete plans for the new railroad station and sent him to California for the opportunity to study Spanish designs and create a grand passenger station for the city of Orlando. Hadlow had previously built Seaboard Airline Railway's shops in Jacksonville, the railroad depot in Cordele, Georgia, additional commercial buildings in Florida, and Florida East Coast Railway's Daytona Beach Railroad Station. The Mission Style was popular from 1890 to 1920 but continued to be featured throughout Florida during the 1920s. The station has many distinct Mission Style elements, including the arcaded porch, bell towers, mission parapet walls, and barrel tile roofs. Although the original southern arched arcade was removed, the building remains a largely intact, important Mission Style building. On both the east and west sides, a series of arched windows are on the second level, which are reminiscent of Spanish Mission churches in California. The Mission parapets on the ACL Station are prominent characteristics of the Mission Style, giving the building wavy edges. The ACL Station has barrel tile roofs which are prominent in Mission and Spanish Revival styles.

The Atlantic Coast Line Station is one of the few train stations from the 1920s period which is still extant and has been continuously used since its construction. This train station maintains integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Extensive restoration projects were done in 1991 and 2015 to ensure that the materials and building are preserved for future generations. The materials and all the first-floor windows were restored. The arcaded porch and other exterior details need conservation maintenance but are overall in good condition. The Atlantic Coast Line Station is a significant example of an industrial building constructed in the Mission Style.

Staff finds that the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Station is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A: Transportation and Criterion C: Architecture, for the period 1926-1972, at the local level of significance.

Ms. Kauffman solicited public comment. Ms. Cathy Owen, Cultural Resource Manager for the FDOT district, stated that FDOT had no objection to listing. Ms. Jennifer Fritz-Hunter, Historic Preservation Planner for the City of Orlando, commented that the Historic Preservation board is in full support of the nomination. Mr. Richard Forbes, with the City of Orlando, is very happy to have this building being nominated. They have worked for a long time to have it maintained.

Ms. Kauffman solicited board comment. Board members did not have additional comments.

Ms. Kauffman called for a motion. **Dr. Francis moved to forward the nomination of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Station to the National Park Service for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Transportation and Criterion C in the area of Architecture the local level of significance, for the period 1926-1972. Dr. Smith seconded the motion. The nomination passed unanimously.**

H. **John H. Evans House, Lake Alfred, Polk Co.** was presented by Mr. Acosta.

The John H. Evans House is a two-story Craftsman house, constructed in 1924. This house is one of the few original, intact buildings in the city of Lake Alfred. The building is rectangular with a rear wing. This house is being proposed for listing in the National Register under Criteria C: Architecture. The Period of Significance is 1924, which corresponds with the building's construction. Several other houses were designed in the Craftsman Style in Lake Alfred, but the majority of these properties have been heavily altered. This property has been owned by three generations of the same family and is in great condition.

Although the architect of this house is unknown, the house exhibits many distinct Craftsman Style features, including knee braces, large dormer windows, grouped windows, exposed rafter tails, wide porches, multi-paned windows, and square columns. This house has its original wooden siding, giving the building higher architectural integrity than other buildings in the vicinity. A porch wraps around the south and east sides of the house. Although, the east side has been opened, the porch retains its original form. Craftsman houses do not have a defined porch type, but almost all of them have a porch across the front façade. Triangular knee braces on each side of the Evans House support the building's roof and provide an additional decorative element, commonly seen on Craftsman houses. The windows on the Evans House and other Craftsman buildings from the period have windows which were commonly seen on Prairie Style Houses, having a set of vertical panes over a single pane in the bottom sash. The individual exterior elements on the Evans House make this building a great example of the Craftsman Style.

The John H. Evans House retains many of its original features. The workmanship of the house remains intact with original exposed brackets, and decorative columns on the interior. The house retains its original exterior materials and original wooden floors. Although the current owner does not live in the house full time, the house retains historic materials, furniture, and appliances.

Staff finds that the John. H. Evans House is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria C: Architecture, at the local level of significance, for the period 1924.

Ms. Kauffman solicited public comment. Mr. Gordon McNeer thanked Mr. Acosta and Mrs. Delaroderie for their detailed work. He has spent most of his life at the house. Ms. Ameer Bailey is the Community Director in the City of Lake Alfred. The City has purchased several houses and are starting to inventory several historic properties. She has been able to locate some historic rowhouses and coquina residences. She hopes to potentially nominate other houses in the future. Ms. Connie White said the Lake Alfred Historical Society completely supports the nomination. She has been impressed by the family history and community history in the city.

Ms. Kauffman solicited board comment. Board members did not have additional comments.

Ms. Kauffman called for a motion. **Dr. Bense moved to forward the nomination of the John H. Evans House to the National Park Service for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of Architecture the local level of significance, for the period 1924. Dr. Francis seconded the motion. The nomination passed unanimously.**

VIII. **Delisting Request**

A. **John N. Huttig Estate, Orlando, Orange Co.**

The John N. Huttig Estate was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 30, 1991, for its significance under Criterion A: Community Planning and Development and Criterion C: Architecture. According to the City of Orlando Planning Department, the main house was demolished in 2006. The only remaining elements of the property are the entry gate and the landscaping, which by themselves lack sufficient significance and integrity to remain listed in the National Register. Comparison of current aerial photographs with the nomination documentation confirms the demolition of the resource.

Therefore, staff finds that the John N. Huttig Estate no longer possesses historic integrity due to demolition, and we recommend delisting from the National Register.

Dr. Francis asked about the process for De-Listing. He asked if it is worth partnering with universities to determine and update the National Register list. Mr. Acosta said yes, this would be a great project.

Ms. Kauffman called for a motion. **Dr. Smith moved to forward the request to delist the John N. Huttig Estate from the National Register to the National Park Service due to a loss of historic integrity. Dr. Bense seconded the motion. The nomination passed unanimously.**

IX. **Other Business**

Mr. Acosta reminded everyone that the next National Register Board Meeting will be Thursday August 4, 2022. The following Board Meeting will be Thursday November 10, 2022. All nominations but one from the last meeting have been listed on the National Register. The National Park Service requested additional information and maps for the Loxahatchee Battlefield nomination.

X. **Public Comment**

No other comment

XI. **Motion to Adjourn**

Dr. Bense made a motion to adjourn. Ms. Kauffman called the meeting to adjourn at 5:06 pm.

Chair, National Register Review Board

Date

State Historic Preservation Officer

Date