

**Florida National Register Review Board
R. A. Gray Building, Room 307
Tallahassee, Florida
February 4, 2021
Meeting Minutes**

Commission Members Present In-Person: None due to COVID-19

Commission Members Present via Webinar: Dr. Clifford Smith, Chair; Ms. Marion Almy; Mr. Rick Gonzalez

Florida Department of State Officials and Staff Present in Person: None due to COVID-19

Florida Department of State Officials and Staff Present via Webinar: Dr. Timothy Parsons, Director, Division of Historical Resources and State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO); Dr. Angela E. Tomlinson, Assistant Director and Deputy SHPO; Alissa Lotane, Bureau Chief and Deputy SHPO; Ruben Acosta, Survey and Registration Supervisor; Andrew Waber, Historic Preservationist; Annie Albert, Historic Preservationist; Michael Hart, Historical Marker Program Coordinator; Vincent Birdsong, Florida Master Site File Supervisor, Sarah Liko, Program Administrator, Michael DuBose, Historic Preservationist, Jennifer Tobias, Historic Preservationist.

Guests Present In-Person: None due to COVID-19

Guests Present via Webinar: Anne Sinnott, Brett Lundy (Union Terminal Warehouse), Gerard Duncan (Mount Carmel Baptist Church), Jeanne Chamberlain, Jenny Runions (Newman House), Jimmy Messick, Kristine Ziedina, Mr. Lauren Heckert (Civitan Club), Pete Maydag (Civitan Club), Matt Hudson (Florida Historical Commission), Morris "Marty" Hylton (UFL Gainesville Church nominations), Pam Mitchell, Richard Votapka (Fellsmere historian), Roxanne Meiss (Milton City Council), Ryan Akin (Union Terminal), Sarah Ward (Union Terminal), Tim Milstead (City of Milton), Bonnie Ruth (Civitan Club), Trinkette Parker, Martin Vala, Laura Weinstein-Berman.

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

Mr. Acosta read the housekeeping notes addressing the webinar. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Smith at 1:32 pm.

Dr. Smith, Ms. Almy, and Mr. Gonzalez are present on the webinar.

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

Commission, staff, and guests introduced themselves.

III. **Adoption of Agenda**

Mr. Gonzalez made motion to adopt the agenda. Ms. Almy seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

IV. **Election of Officers**

Mr. Gonzalez nominated Dr. Smith to continue serving as Chairperson. Ms. Almy nominated Mr. Gonzalez to serve as Vice Chairman. After brief discussion, Dr. Smith called for a vote on the nominations. The board voted unanimously to support the two nominations for officers.

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

Dr. Smith described the purpose and process of the National Register Review Board.

VI. **Approval of Minutes from November 5, 2020 Meeting**

Ms. Almy motioned to approve the November Board Minutes. Mr. Gonzalez seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

VII. **Director's Comments**

Dr. Parsons thanked the Board and the DHR staff for all of their hard work.

VIII. **Review of Nomination Proposals**

Mr. Gonzalez asked about regulations regarding recusal from review of nomination proposals. His architectural firm submitted a proposal for the historic preservation work at Old Baptist Church. The proposal was presented last summer, but was delayed due to COVID.

The board discussed the topic and solicited input from Dr. Parsons. Mr. Gonzalez explained that the project proposal was independent from the National Register nomination and its success was not contingent on listing in the National Register. Mr. Marty Hylton, of the University of Florida and representative of the Old Mt. Carmel Baptist Church, confirmed that there was a proposal and that it was not contingent on National Register listing. Dr. Parsons and the Board reached a consensus that Mr. Gonzalez would not financially benefit from his decision on the church nomination and therefore would not need to recuse himself.

- A. **Old Mount Carmel Baptist Church, Gainesville, Alachua County** was presented by Ruben Acosta. Old Mount Carmel Baptist Church is being proposed for listing at the local and statewide level under Criterion A: Social History, Criterion B: Social History, and Criterion C: Architecture, for the period of significance 1944-1970. The building is located in the Pleasant Street Historic district, which was listed in the National Register in April, 1989. However, the church is non-contributing to the historic district, as the building was not 50 years old at the time the district was nominated to the National Register. While the district may be updated someday in the future, the church's role in the history of Civil Rights in Gainesville under the leadership of Rev. Thomas Alexander Wright merits individual listing in the National Register.

The church itself is a two-and-a-half story brick masonry building designed in the Late Gothic architectural style. Its overall form consisting of a second-floor sanctuary over a first floor assembly room follows traditional vernacular models that characterized urban African American churches. The overall design of the building exhibits a combination of vernacular and high style design elements. The building retains historic integrity, despite later changes such as the replacement of historic doors and the installation of modern mechanical systems and some condition issues due to water damage.

Old Mount Carmel Baptist Church's primary significance derives from its role in the Gainesville Civil Rights Movement. The church hosted significant meetings in the planning and execution of Civil Rights Activities, in addition to hosting general activities for the congregation and the local community. Most significantly, the church was led by Rev. Thomas A. Wright, a prominent Civil

Rights leader who moved to Gainesville from St. Augustine, where he was president of the St. Augustine NAACP until he left the city in 1962 following multiple threats of violence against himself and his family. Initially intending to remain outside the spotlight, Rev. Wright returned to activism, became president of the Alachua County NAACP, and was instrumental in the integration of the local school system and local government.

The church meets the requirements of Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties as it derives its primary significance from its association with historically significant events, people, and architectural design.

This nomination was prepared by the University of Florida for the City of Gainesville as part of a DHR Historic Preservation grant.

Dr. Smith solicited board comments. Mr. Gonzalez complemented the work completed by University of Florida students at the building. Ms. Almy stated she is familiar with the building and the surrounding historic district.

Dr. Smith solicited public comments. Mr. Hylton thanked the board for its comments. He stated that the property is among the most significant buildings associated with Civil Rights in Gainesville. He acknowledged that the property had some condition issues resulting from roof and termite damage. Reverend Duncan stated his connection with Reverend Wright and reiterated the importance of the church. He expressed his congregation's focus on unity and reinforced his support for the nomination.

Dr. Smith called for a motion. **Ms. Almy moved to forward the nomination of the Old Mount Carmel Baptist Church to the National Park Service for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A: Social History, Criterion B: Social History, and Criterion C: Architecture, at the state and local levels of significance. Mr. Gonzalez seconded. The motion passed unanimously.**

- B. University Lutheran Church Complex, Gainesville, Alachua County** was presented by Ruben Acosta. The University Evangelical Lutheran Church Complex (ULC) is being proposed for listing in the National Register under Criterion C: Architecture, for the period 1961-1971, at the local level of significance. The complex consists of two contributing buildings and a contributing landscaped site. The church was designed by Albert Wynn Howell and built in 1961. The Lutheran Campus Center was designed by Moore, May and Harrington Architects and was built in 1971. A. Wynn Howell's design won the 1961 Florida Architect Association's Honor Award.

The main church is a significant example of Organic architecture, a subset of Mid-Century Modern architecture that built upon the design principles of architect Frank Lloyd Wright and his students. This is expressed in the buildings' materials, integration into the landscape of the site, and distinctive form. The church building is an A-frame building with a prominent roof, glass side walls, and wood clad gables and interior detailing. The adjacent Campus Center, built ten years after the main church, closely follows the architectural design of the original church

and is connected to that building via a covered walkway. The site is a designed landscape with a community garden that complements the architectural design of the church complex.

The building has undergone several alterations, the most significant of which was the replacement of the original Ludowici tile roof with a metal roof of a similar color. This was done to address significant roof leaks, which were impacting the remainder of the building. The replacement of the tile roof has impacted the design and material integrity of the church, but not to the level to render the property non-contributing. Otherwise, the church retains its other aspects of integrity, including location, setting, workmanship, association and feeling. In addition, it retains its integrity of design and materials on the interior of the building, and in its other exterior features beyond the roof.

As the church derives its primary significance from its architectural design, the property meets the requirements of Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties.

The nomination was prepared by the University of Florida for the City of Gainesville as part of a DHR Historic Preservation grant project.

Staff finds that the University Evangelical Lutheran Church Complex is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C: Architecture, for the period 1961-1971, at the local level of significance.

Dr. Smith solicited board comments. Ms. Almy asked if the Ludowici tile could be brought back in the future. Mr. Acosta responded that he did not know the details of current preservation proposals for the building. Mr. Gonzalez expressed his concerns regarding the loss of exterior integrity due to the replacement roof materials. However, he stated the interior integrity is astounding, and that the quality of the interior is sufficient to offset the loss of exterior integrity and thus garnering his support for listing.

Dr. Smith solicited public comments. Mr. Hylton expressed his gratitude to the Division of Historical Resources for the grant that led to this and the previous nomination. He acknowledged the impact of the replacement roof material on the integrity of the building, but stated that the replacement was necessary to preserve the building and that the congregation is open to bringing back the tiles sometime in the future.

Dr. Smith called for a motion. **Mr. Gonzalez moved to forward the nomination of the University Evangelical Lutheran Church Complex to the National Park Service for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C: Architecture at the local level of significance. Ms. Almy seconded. The motion passed unanimously.**

- C. Union Terminal Warehouse, Jacksonville, Duval Co.** was presented by Ruben Acosta. The Union Terminal Company Warehouse is being proposed for listing at the local level under Criterion A for Commerce and Criterion C for Architecture. The period of significance extends from 1913 to 1934. The building is an excellent example of an early 20th century reinforced concrete

industrial loft warehouse. It was constructed in 1913 by the Turner Construction Company, which was one of the leading reinforced concrete industrial design firms in the country. When constructed, it was the largest warehouse in the city. It was also the first fully-bonded warehouse in Jacksonville. The warehouse played a significant role in the development of the grocery industry in Jacksonville. The Union Terminal Company offered a large fireproof storage facility at lower insurance rates for area grocers, many of whom suffered significant losses during the Great Fire of 1901.

The nomination consists of one resource, a four-story reinforced concrete industrial loft. The building itself is rather large, measuring 600 feet by 111 feet and encompassing an area of 33,000 square feet. The warehouse has two main facades, with a row of bay doors accessed via concrete loading platforms on the ground floor and the upper stories dominated by large window openings. The upper floors are accessed via 11 freight elevators and 6 stairwells. The spatial and material integrity of the interiors are largely retained, with terra cotta walls kept in the elevator shafts. Although no longer functional, the building retains its historic water tower and sprinkler systems, which are historic.

Staff would like to call your attention to one key change that has taken place to the building. The original windows were replaced with one-light fixed windows above corrugated metal panels affixed within wooden frames in 1978. Although it obscures and alters a key visual element of the building's design, the window openings themselves were retained and the changes can be reversed without further damaging the historic fabric of the building. The key material aspect of the building's integrity, which is the reinforced concrete, is retained. Since its original construction, the building's setting has changed as well. Originally built to access the railroad, these rail systems are gone. In the 1950s, the Arlington Expressway was constructed to the south of the property. This was merely a continuation of various transportation systems in the area, however, to which the warehouse continues to keep a close proximity. Although impacted, the building's integrity of setting is retained. The warehouse also keeps its integrity of location, design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association.

The Union Terminal Company Warehouse is currently applying for federal historic preservation tax credits. The National Park Service reviewed and approved a Historic Preservation Certification Application Part 1 on April 11, 2019.

Staff finds that the Union Terminal Company Warehouse is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A: Commerce and Criterion C: Architecture, for the period 1913-1934, at the local level of significance.

Dr. Smith solicited board comments. Mr. Gonzalez stated he visited the building in November 2020. He expressed support for establishing a state historic tax credit program and asked the applicant about the building's windows and their plans to replace the current, non-historic windows. Mr. Ryan Aiken responded to Mr. Gonzalez's question. Staff allowed Mr. Aiken to share images of the proposed new window plans currently under review by the tax credit

program. Mr. Gonzalez questioned the use of only fixed windows and expressed support for operable windows.

Ms. Almy expressed support for the nomination.

Dr. Smith solicited public comment. Ms. Alissa Lotane stated that the building is the subject of a tax credit project, that the Part II application has already been approved, and that it is among the largest tax credit projects in Florida. Mr. Gonzalez asked Ms. Lotane for her opinion on the proposed window plans.

Dr. Smith called for a motion. **Mr. Gonzalez moved to forward the nomination of the Union Terminal Warehouse to the National Park Service for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C: Architecture and Criterion A: Commerce, at the local level of significance. Ms. Almy seconded. The motion passed unanimously.**

- D. Fellsmere Historic District, Fellsmere Indian River County** was presented by Ruben Acosta. The Fellsmere Historic District is being proposed for listing in the National Register at the local level under Criterion A for Community Planning and Development, Commerce, and Education; Criterion B for Community Planning and Development and Industry; and Criterion C for Architecture. The district is also being proposed for listing at the state level under Criterion A for Social History: Women's History. The period of significance extends from circa 1911 to 1970. There are three buildings in the district that are already individually listed in the National Register: the Fellsmere Public School, the First Methodist-Episcopal Church, and the Marian Fell Library. The Fellsmere Historic District contributes to the Multiple Property Submission (MPS) *Historical and Architectural Resources of Fellsmere, Florida*, under Associated Historic Contexts: Founding and Initial Period of Development, 1910-1919; Florida Land Boom and Bust Development, 1920-1929; and Great Depression and World War II Development, 1930-1946. It also contributes under Associated Property Types F.1 Residential Buildings; F.2 Commercial Buildings; and F.3 Public Buildings.

Fellsmere was the first planned community in what is now Indian River County. The district consists of a collection of buildings that have historically served as the residential, commercial, and governmental core of the town of Fellsmere. Initially planned as an agricultural development by the Fellsmere Farms Company, the district contains a number of buildings dating to the company's active period of operation in the 1910s. Key buildings from this period, including the Fell library, the school, the Fellsmere Inn, the State Bank of Fellsmere, and the Fellsmere Farms sales building, remain. Later, in the 1930s, Fellsmere shifted to an industrial town as the Fellsmere Sugar Company, the maker of the renowned Florida Crystals brand sugar, began operations. By the mid-20th century, Fellsmere was one of the leading sugar producing areas in the country. It was during this period the community became more of a company town, with businesses catering to refinery workers.

The district is significant for its association with Nelson Fell, the town founder and namesake, and Frank Heiser, a prominent businessman and founder of the Fellsmere Sugar Company. Two

of the buildings already listed, the Fell library and the school, have already been listed individually for Criterion A: Education. The district contains a collection of locally significant examples of Prairie, Mission, Craftsman, and Mediterranean Revival architectural styles. All three buildings already listed in the National Register have been listed in part for Criterion C: Architecture.

Fellsmere is also significant at the statewide level for its role in women's history. When it was incorporated in 1915, it became the first city in the southeastern United States to grant women the unrestricted right to vote in municipal elections. The passage of the Fellsmere charter set an important precedent, known as "the Fellsmere Way," that was soon followed by other cities across the state. By determining that the state constitution did not expressly forbid municipalities from extending the right to vote to women in local elections, it laid the groundwork for similar measures of other communities, who used Fellsmere as a model. A local drive to grant women the vote in local elections began in Miami as the Fellsmere charter was being debated in the state legislature. By 1920, there were 23 municipalities in the state of Florida where women had the right to vote in municipal elections. The extension of suffrage was tied into the larger vision of the town's development itself, as the organizers hoped in part that the measure would help lure women into Fellsmere.

Staff would like to call your attention to several changes that have taken place to the district since 1970. A number of buildings have been demolished or significantly altered. Sections of the district feature non-historic infill. The community has been impacted by the departure of the sugar industry in the mid-20th century and damage inflicted by hurricanes. Despite this, the district retains its integrity. Although a residential neighborhood, Fellsmere is a rural community. When platted, it was laid out in 2.5 acre plots, so it has always had a spread out rural feel. The landscaping, which visually ties the community together, remains largely intact. Most of the major historic public buildings also remain. With the exception of Broadway and Pennsylvania Avenue, the roads retain their original alignments and many of the streets remain unpaved.

The City of Fellsmere contracted for the preparation of this nomination as a result of a DHR Historic Preservation grant.

Staff finds that the Fellsmere Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register at the local level of significance under Criterion A: Community Planning and Development, Commerce, and Education; Criterion B: Community Planning and Development and Industry; and Criterion C: Architecture; and at the state level of significance under Criterion A: Social History - Women's History. The period of significance extends from circa 1911 to 1970.

Dr. Smith solicited board comments. Ms. Almy thanked staff for their work on the nomination and expressed support for the nomination. Mr. Gonzalez agreed with Ms. Almy and expressed his hope that the district nomination would facilitate economic development in Fellsmere. Mr. Andrew Waber thanked the board but stated that all thanks should go to the nomination

author, Mr. Richard Votapka. Mr. Votapka thanked the board and staff and highlighted the contributions of Frederick H. Trimble to architecture and education in Fellsmere.

Dr. Smith solicited public comment. Mr. Acosta stated that this project was funded by a Division of Historical Resources small matching grant. Mr. Gonzalez expressed his support for grant-funded work. Ms. Lotane added that the survey the nomination was based upon was also funded by a grant.

Dr. Smith called for a motion. **Ms. Almy moved to forward the nomination of the Fellsmere Historic District to the National Park Service for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A: Community Planning and Development, Commerce, and Education; Criterion B: Community Planning and Development and Industry; Criterion C: Architecture, at the local level, and Criterion A: Social History at the state level. Mr. Gonzalez seconded. The motion passed unanimously.**

- E. Civitan Beach House, Indian Shores, Pinellas County** was presented by Ruben Acosta. The Civitan Beach House is being proposed for listing under Criterion A: Social History, for the period of significance 1937-1970, at the local level of significance. This one-story frame vernacular building was first built in 1937. Historic additions were completed on the building around 1946. The property is significant as the best historic resource associated with the St. Petersburg Civitan Club and their social activities in St. Petersburg and Indian Shores. This organization met in several other locations over the years including the Detroit Hotel, Shrine Club and Bradford Coach House Restaurant, all of which no longer exist.

The core of the Civitan Beach House was built as a side-gabled wood frame vernacular beachside building consisting of a single, large meeting room, a kitchen, and small ancillary rooms. It was transformed by a large addition completed circa 1946, adding two wings and enclosed porches, which provided greater space for large gatherings and events. Members of the St. Petersburg Civitan Club themselves completed the construction, additions and later repairs to the building. For this reason, the organization does not have detailed records of the building's construction.

The St. Petersburg Civitan Club is a long-standing service-oriented group, founded in 1921. This organization is significant for their efforts in assisting the poor, improving city cleanliness, projects for World War II soldiers, increasing recreational centers for youth, and work with children who have physical disabilities. For over three decades, the St. Petersburg Civitan Club held summer camps for underprivileged children at the Beach House. Their fruitcake fundraiser which lasted from 1952 to 2020, greatly supported the summer camps. During the 1950s, the club began hosting dinner meetings at the Beach House. The Civitan Beach House hosted events for junior Civitan clubs, and community organizations in the 1960s and 1970s. Beginning in the late 1960s, other local Civitan clubs hosted summer camps at the Civitan Beach House.

Although the Civitan Beach House has been altered since its original construction, it retains many original features. Originally, the Beach House had exposed rafters, wood floors and wood

paneled walls. The west wall of the Beach House was destroyed during Hurricane Elena in September 1985. Likely, during the renovations after Hurricane Elena, a drop ceiling was added to the main room of the Beach House. The exposed rafters are intact above the drop ceiling. The wood paneled walls remain intact in the main room; they were painted light grey at some point after 1992. The dance hall in the south wing maintains its original worn wood floor, from circa 1946. Despite the modifications following Hurricane Elena, the building retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, association and feeling. Additionally, the building is in good condition.

Staff finds that the Civitan Beach House is eligible for listing in the National Register at the local level of significance under Criterion A: Social History, for the period of significance 1937-1970.

Dr. Smith solicited board comments. Mr. Gonzalez stated that he would only support this nomination under Criterion A, and that it was unfortunate that there have been significant modifications to the building that impacted its architectural integrity. Ms. Almy agreed with Mr. Gonzalez's assessment.

Dr. Smith solicited public comment. Mr. Lauren Heckert, secretary and treasurer of the Civitan Club, introduced himself and his fellow club members. He thanked staff for their work on the nomination and reinforced the social importance of the Civitan Club. Mr. Pete Maydag expressed his support for the nomination, despite the changes to the building. Ms. Bonnie Ruth, Civitan Club Director, also expressed her support for the nomination and restated the age and importance of the club building.

Dr. Smith called for a motion. **Ms. Almy moved to forward the nomination of the Civitan Beach House to the National Park Service for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A: Social History at the local level. Mr. Gonzalez seconded. The motion passed unanimously.**

IX. DeListing Request

- A. **Newman House, Milton Historic District, Milton, Santa Rosa County** was presented by Ruben Acosta. In August 2020, staff received a request to delist the Newman House, a contributing resource in the Milton Historic District located at 5243 Willing St., Milton, Santa Rosa Co. The applicant is the owner of the property. They submitted a historic structure report detailing that the property lacked integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, and therefore was ineligible for listing in the National Register and should be considered non-contributing to the Milton Historic District. In addition to the information provided to the board with the original submission, staff received additional information from the applicant and from opponents of the delisting. This included additional history and photos that staff integrated into this presentation and forwarded to the board this morning.

Staff reviewed the original report and requested additional information on the Wolfe Funeral Home, which began operations in the building in 1928. Upon receiving the additional

information, staff concurred with the applicant's request that the property is not eligible for listing in the National Register. While there is a core building dating potentially as early as 1910, the collective additions made to the building in the decades after the end of the district's period of significance dramatically changed the form of the building and either obscured or completely replaced significant exterior materials and features. In addition, while the Wolfe Funeral Home appears to be a significant business, the majority of the business's operations fall outside of the period of significance of the Milton Historic District, which spans from 1855-1930. Therefore, the building lacks integrity for listing as a contributing resource to the district.

The additional information provided to our office yesterday included more historical photos that show most of the alterations to the property occurred after the period of significance, including the most significant modifications to the primary façade of the building.

Based upon the owner's formal request to delist and the historic structure reports provided to our office, staff prepared an amendment to the Milton Historic District to reclassify the building to non-contributing to the historic district. The city and local historic preservation commission oppose reclassification; however, as the city is not a Certified Local Government (CLG) and there is no corresponding local historic district, we are required to move forward with the owner's petition to delist.

Staff finds that the Newman House does not possess integrity of design, materials, or workmanship, and therefore is not eligible for listing as a contributing resource to the Milton Historic District. The amendment to the Milton Historic District revises the contributing/non-contributing resource count and includes information supporting the reclassification of the Newman House.

Dr. Smith solicited board comments. Mr. Gonzalez expressed his disappointment that this property had been included as contributing within the district. Ms. Almy concurred.

Dr. Smith solicited public comment. No members of the public commented on the proposed delisting.

Dr. Smith called for a motion. **Mr. Gonzalez moved to forward to the National Park Service the request to delist the Newman House from the National Register of Historic Places due to a lack of integrity. Ms. Almy seconded. The motion passed unanimously.**

X. **Other Business**

Overtown Multiple Property Cover Documentation Form, Overtown, Miami, Miami-Dade County was presented by Ruben Acosta. The Overtown Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) is a historic context and cover document submitted to our office for review and comment. The applicant seeks the Board's comments on the application as part of their work with Dade Heritage Trust to nominate individual properties as part of this cover documentation. Several properties are owned by Community Redevelopment Agencies and the applicant seeks

our support for the overall context in order to help them convince the relevant local agencies to agree to listing.

The Overtown MPDF is the result of an initial attempt to propose a historic district encompassing the historic African American resources in the neighborhood, which is located directly to the west of downtown Miami. However, a combination of urban renewal, neglect, and highway construction resulted in the loss of so many potentially historic resources that a traditional district is not viable as there is insufficient integrity for a district listing. However, there are a number of thematically related resources within the boundaries of the Overtown neighborhood that are potentially eligible for individual listing in the National Register. The MPDF identifies these resources, provides a historic context for their significance, and establishes a matrix for evaluating their integrity and eligibility for listing in the National Register.

Staff finds that the Overtown MPDF meets the requirements for a Multiple Property Submission cover document as found in National Register Bulletin 16B. At this time, however, it is not ready for submission to the National Park Service as there is no individual National Register nomination accompanying the MPDF. Once an individual property is nominated under this MPDF, both will be presented to the board for review and approval to submit to the National Park Service. In the interim, staff and the applicant request Board member comments and support for the Overtown MPDF.

Dr. Smith stated his support for the Overtown MPDF, and he related his experience with Newtown, a similar neighborhood in Sarasota that has been seeking a National Register nomination. Mr. Gonzalez asked if there were additional photographs, but Mr. Acosta replied that there were only a limited number and that MPDFs do not have a photograph requirement. Ms. Lotane added that at least one of the buildings included in the MPDF was on the Florida Trust's *11 to Save* list.

Mr. Gonzalez expressed his support for the MPDF and for documenting similar neighborhoods in Miami such as Little Havana and Little Haiti.

Dr. Smith called for a motion after clarifying with staff whether a motion was required. Staff stated that a motion to approve the document was not required at this time, but that the applicant had requested a statement or resolution of support for the effort. **Mr. Gonzalez moved to give full support to the communities of Overtown, Little Haiti, and Little Havana to continue to do every effort possible to list and protect their historic resources before they are gone. Ms. Almy seconded. The motion passed unanimously.**

Mr. Gonzalez asked about Section 106 reviews within the Overtown Area. Mr. Acosta deferred to Ms. Lotane and Dr. Parsons regarding current Section 106 projects. Mr. Acosta and Ms. Lotane agreed to follow up with Compliance staff regarding Mr. Gonzalez's concerns.

Dr. Parsons, Ms. Lotane, and Mr. Gonzalez briefly discussed upcoming grant review meetings and the retirement of Mr. Rick Hilburn.

XI. **Public Comment**

There was no additional Public comment.

National Register Update

Mr. Acosta stated that the National Park Service recently listed three nominations from the November National Register Review Board meeting: Wild Cow Cemetery, Herman Lodge, and 827 Mandalay Avenue. The National Park Service also recently delisted the Whaley Packing House.

Next Board Meeting

Mr. Acosta stated the next meeting would be held on May 6, 2021, the first Thursday in May.

XII. **Motion to Adjourn**

Ms. Almy made motion to adjourn at 4:15 pm.

Chair, National Register Review Board

Date

State Historic Preservation Officer

Date