

**Florida National Register Review Board
R. A. Gray Building, Room 307
Tallahassee, Florida
February 6, 2020
Meeting Minutes**

Commission Members Present In-Person: Dr. Clifford Smith, Chair; Ms. Marion Almy

Commission Members Present via Webinar: Mr. Rick Gonzalez,

Florida Department of State Officials and Staff Present: Angela E. Tomlinson, Assistant Director and Deputy SHPO; Alissa Lotane, Bureau Chief and Deputy SHPO; Susanne Hunt, Outreach Programs Supervisor; Ruben Acosta, Survey and Registration Supervisor; Timothy Knoepke, Historic Preservation Grants Supervisor; Megan McDonald, Certified Local Government Coordinator; Andrew Waber, Historic Preservationist; Kelly Chase, Historic Preservationist; Eric Case, Historic Preservation Grants Specialist; Katherine Beck, Main Street Coordinator; Laura Bright, Historic Preservation Grants Specialist

Florida Department of State Officials Present via Webinar: None

Guests Present: Randy Jaye; Laura Lee Corbett; Haylee Gasel, Historic Preservationist, DEP; Kevin G. Patton, Park Manager, Gold Head Branch; Ken Rockwell; Linda Manley; David Pippin; Judith Pippin; Byron Camp; Michael H. Alexandre; William Stanton, Cultural Resources Section Supervisor, DEP; Dorothy Konagalle; Carden Alexandre; Ann Bannerman Camp

Guests Present via Webinar:

- I. Call to Order and Roll Call
The meeting was called to order by Dr. Smith at 1:41 p.m. Mr. Acosta read the housekeeping notes addressing the webinar. Dr. Smith and Ms. Almy were present. Mr. Gonzalez was present via webinar.
- II. Introduction of Commission, Staff, and Guests
Commission, staff, and guests introduced themselves.
- III. Adoption of Agenda
Mr. Gonzalez made a motion to adopt the agenda for the meeting. Ms. Almy seconded. The motion was approved unanimously.
- IV. Election of 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 7, 2019 Meeting

Mr. Gonzalez made a motion to approve the minutes for the November 7, 2019 meeting. Ms. Almy seconded. The motion was approved unanimously.

VII. Director's Comments

Dr. Angela Tomlinson, Assistant Director and Deputy SHPO, welcomed the commissioners and thanked them for their time and their service.

VIII. Review of Nomination Proposals

- A. Gold Head Branch State Park, Keystone Heights vicinity, Clay County** was presented by Mr. Waber. The park is being proposed for listing in the NR at the local level under Criterion A for Conservation and Entertainment and Recreation and Criterion C for Architecture and Landscape Architecture. The period of significance extends from 1935 to 1970. Gold Head Branch State Park contributes to Florida's New Deal Resources MPS under associated historic contexts The New Deal in Florida, 1933-1943 and Associated Property types F.1 Buildings, F.2 Structures, and F.3 Objects.

Originally constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), Gold Head Branch is one of the original units of the Florida State Park system. First opened to the public in 1939, the park has long served as a popular local tourist destination for camping, swimming, hiking, and picnicking. The park itself was built in part to preserve the natural features within the area. It was one of the earliest state parks to hire a naturalist. As early as 1938, professionals and amateurs studied the park's plant and animal life. The park remains an important study area for gopher tortoises, fox squirrels, eastern indigo snakes, and Southeastern American kestrels found in the park.

The park contains a locally significant collection of Rustic Style buildings and structures. Among the best examples of Rustic style buildings found in the district includes the McDonald Pavilion, Pebble Lake pavilion, Little Lake Johnson Bathhouse, and overnight cabins. The park also contains a number of Rustic style support structures, including the entrance gate, the picnic area, and the Mill Site parking lot. The park also has the last remaining CCC-built water tower in the state of Florida.

There are also some significant post-WWII buildings and structures found in the park which were built during the period of significance and are considered contributing: the Concession Building, the Ravine Stairway, five overnight cottages, and the Turkey Oak and Sandhill campgrounds. The picnic area also saw significant expansion after the war.

The National Park Service (NPS) identified Gold Head Branch State Park in the Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) as a significant landscape. The park is a locally significant example of a New Deal Era NPS-designed master planned public recreational landscape. This is perhaps best demonstrated in the use of locally-sourced materials in both the buildings and structures; the incorporation of the Rustic motif designed to blend in with the natural surroundings; carefully delineated public and official use zones; and winding, curving roadways and trails aimed at scenic preservation. The park is significant for its association with Emmet Hill, Walter Coldwell, and Lewis Scoggin, three master landscape architects who had a profound impact upon the creation and development of the Florida State Park system.

Staff finds that Gold Head Branch State Park meets the National Register Criteria and is eligible for listing at the local level of significance under Criterion A: Conservation, Criterion A: Entertainment and Recreation, Criterion C: Architecture and Criterion C: Landscape Architecture, for the period of significance 1935-1970.

Ms. Almy asked if there are archaeological sites within the park. Mr. Waber replied that there are, but staff felt that the sites would be best addressed separately. Ms. Almy asked if there is hope for the preservation of the work station and water tower within the park. Mr. Kevin G. Patton, Park Manager, explained that the cabins are continually in use and that the park staff follows the SOIS for rehabilitation in repairing the structures. Ms. Almy asked Bill Stanton about the archaeological resources in the park. Mr. Stanton explained that Florida Park Staff regularly visit and assess archaeological sites within the parks. Mr. Patton added that the park maintains photographs of both structures and archeology within the park in order to assess changes or deterioration that have taken place.

Mr. Gonzalez complimented the nomination and maintenance of the park. He encouraged park staff that any new buildings would reflect the architecture of the historic buildings.

Mr. Patton spoke on behalf of the park and stated that the park has some of the oldest longleaf pines in existence, rare insect species, and an elaborate ravine system.

Ms. Almy moved to forward the nomination to the National Park Service for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. Mr. Gonzalez seconded. The motion was approved unanimously.

- B. Boy Scout Building, Pensacola, Escambia County** was presented by Mr. Waber. The Boy Scout Building is being proposed for listing in the National Register at the local level under Criterion A for Social History and Criterion C for Architecture. The period of significance extends from 1934 to 1958. The building contributes to Florida's New Deal Resources MPS under associated historic contexts The New Deal in Florida, 1933-1943 and associated property type F.1 Buildings. Constructed by the Civil Works Administration (CWA), the Boy Scout Building functioned as the center of operations for the Boy Scouts and America (BSA) and Girl Scouts of America (GSA) troops in the community. Both organizations were heavily involved in community service projects, much of which they hosted in the Boy Scout Building. The building served at various points in its history as a library, schoolhouse, and community gathering place.

The building is an excellent, locally significant example of New Deal Era Rustic architecture. It is also a relatively rare extant example of a CWA public building found in Pensacola. This Rustic motif is mostly evident on the interior, with the log style walls, wood doors and windows, and prominent roughhewn stone fireplace found in the first floor. Although there has been some modernization which took place on the interior, such as the installation of linoleum tiles, drop ceilings, and ceiling fans, the character-defining features of the interior are retained. The building also possesses a high degree of exterior integrity, maintaining its character-defining form and original brick fabric.

Staff finds that the Boy Scout Building meets the National Register Criteria and is eligible for listing at the local level of significance under Criterion A: Social History and Criterion C: Architecture, for the period of significance 1934-1958.

Mr. Gonzalez expressed appreciation for the design and form of the building and asked why we are nominating the property at the local level but not the state level. Mr. Acosta replied that it would require a statewide survey of CWA resources to determine the property's significance among other extant CWA resources. Mr. Waber added that if such a survey were completed at a later date, the nomination could be amended to reflect state significance.

Ms. Almy asked if it was possible to coordinate with college theses and dissertations to conduct surveys. She also asked about the "modern" roof on the building and if it was the same material as the original.

Mr. Gonzalez made a motion to forward the nomination to the National Park Service for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. Ms. Almy seconded. The motion was approved unanimously.

C. Espanola Schoolhouse, Bunnell vicinity, Flagler County was presented by Mr. Acosta. The school is being proposed for listing at the local level under Criterion A: Education and Ethnic Heritage: Black, as well as Criterion C: Architecture. The period of significance runs from 1950, when it was constructed, to 1970, when it was closed. The school is a rare resource as a post-World War II, one room segregated school. Currently, it is the only extant one-room school building in Flagler County. The school contributes to the *Florida's Historic Black Public Schools MPS* under the context *Great Depression to the Era of Integration, 1929-1971* and property type *F.1: Black Public Schools*.

Staff finds that the school is eligible for the NR under Criterion A for Education and Ethnic Heritage. There are some integrity concerns due to modifications associated with the building's rehabilitation into a community center, including the integration of a new bathroom that was not present in the original building. The windows and doors are also not original to the building, while the openings are original. However, staff finds that due to the rarity of the resource and the period of vacancy following its closure, the changes to the building do not render it ineligible for listing under Criterion A.

The nomination author proposes nominating the property under Criterion C: Architecture, as a representative and rare example of a one-room school house (an architectural type). The building lacks architectural ornamentation due to its history as a vernacular structure. Staff finds that the building does meet the basic requirements for eligibility under Criterion C. However, if the board determines that there is insufficient integrity under Criterion C, then staff is open to dropping this area of significance in favor of listing the property solely under Criterion A: Education and Ethnic Heritage.

Staff finds that the Espanola Schoolhouse meets the National Register Criteria and is eligible for listing at the local level of significance under Criterion A: Education, Criterion A: Ethnic History-Black, and Criterion C: Architecture, for the period of significance 1950-1970.

Ms. Almy asked if the school had always been yellow. Mr. Randy Jaye responded that he thought so, but wasn't sure. She also asked what the original windows would have looked like. Mr. Jaye responded that he thought they were double hung windows that replaced with impact resistant windows. Mr. Acosta responded that the shape of the openings is the same, but the glass is different. Dr. Smith clarified that the window shapes hadn't been changed. Mr. Jaye shared that there used to be a pot-bellied stove inside the building for the teacher to cook for the students, and there was an outdoor pump and restrooms were outside.

Mr. Gonzalez expressed that he could support the nomination for Criterion A but not Criterion C, even if only for its form as a one room school house. He explained that too many changes on the interior and exterior had taken place to warrant listing under Criterion C. Mr. Jaye asked what is "wrong" architecturally with the building. Mr. Gonzalez responded that unfortunately we don't have any historic photos to confirm the changes that had taken place, but that it was clear that a great deal has been changed, including new stucco, new roof, new porch and poles, new windows, and more. Mr. Gonzalez expressed that he would support the nomination if it was amended to be listed under Criterion A.

Ms. Almy asked Mr. Jaye if there might be any community group photos in front of the school. Mr. Jaye stated that he has been asking for years, but that it was a low-income, Jim Crow era school and most people didn't own cameras during the time that it was in operation. He expressed disagreement with Mr. Gonzalez's assessment of the building's integrity.

A motion was made by Ms. Almy to forward the nomination to the National Park Service for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A: Education and Ethnic Heritage: Black at the local level. Mr. Gonzalez seconded. The motion was approved unanimously.

- D. Chattahoochee Historic District, Chattahoochee, Gadsden County** was presented by Mr. Acosta. The Chattahoochee Historic District in Chattahoochee, Florida, for listing in the NR at the local level under Criterion A for Community Planning and Development, Education, Social History, and Politics/Government; and Criterion C for Architecture. The period of significance extends from circa 1895 to 1970.

The district is closely associated with the commercial, governmental, and residential development of Chattahoochee. Within the district is a commercial core primarily centered along Highway 90, which has long served as the business hub of the community. There is residential development on the north and south ends of the district, with most of the development focused to the south. There are also government buildings, churches, a school, and social halls to the south of the commercial core. These buildings reflect an important period of the town's history when it merged with River Junction to the south and development pressure focused on combining the two historically distinct communities.

The Chattahoochee Historic District contains a locally significant collection of building types and styles. The commercial core features a collection of one- and two-story commercial block buildings and a few scattered examples of midcentury architectural styles such as Art Deco and International styles. The Chattahoochee Presbyterian Church and the First Baptist Church of

Chattahoochee are good examples of Neoclassical Revival style buildings with Gothic influences. The district also contains a locally significant collection of residential building types and styles. There are several residential vernacular forms found in the district, including Hall-and-Parlor, Pyramidal, and I-House forms. Among the residential styles represented are Minimal Traditional, Craftsman, Queen Anne, Tudor Revival, and Ranch styles.

The staff would like to call your attention to a few things. First, as you will notice on the map, there is a big hole in the district to the south of the commercial core. This was part of the community's development, as the low elevation of this land forced planners to build around. Secondly, while the district is relatively large and spread out, we feel the boundary is warranted. This area of the town largely postdates the 1920s, following its merger with River Junction. This was a period when development pressures focused to the south, linking the two formerly separate communities. Unlike the postwar suburban developments to the southwest and the Florida State Hospital to the north, the city itself largely drove much of this development. Hence, these residential, governmental, and institutional buildings and structures are a continuation of the story of Chattahoochee started with the resources closer to Highway 90. There have been some alterations to this district, including damage from Hurricane Michael, but despite this, it still retains its integrity.

Staff finds that the Chattahoochee Historic District meets the National Register Criteria and is eligible for listing at the local level of significance under Criterion A: Community Planning and Development, Criterion A: Education, Criterion A: Social History, Criterion A: Politics/Government; and Criterion C: Architecture, for the period of significance 1895-1970.

Mr. Gonzalez expressed that he was happy to see this nomination. He visited Chattahoochee shortly after Hurricane Michael and was glad to see it nominated. He asked why the State Hospital was not included in the nomination. Mr. Acosta responded that this was already a very large, grant funded nomination and adding the hospital would have doubled the amount of time and resources necessary to complete the nomination. He expressed that the State Hospital is a priority to be nominated as a separate district. Mr. Waber added that this nomination is phase 1 of a multiphase project in Chattahoochee. Phase 2 is an archeological nomination and there are several other potential historic districts.

Ms. Almy asked Laura Lee Corbett about the number of contributing vs noncontributing structures in the nomination. Mr. Acosta responded that there are 477 contributing structures and 74 noncontributing structures. Ms. Corbett explained that the original scope of the nomination was to survey every structure constructed prior to 1970, which would have been over 1000 structures. It was then scaled down. She described several other districts that could be nominated in the future.

A resident of Chattahoochee expressed support of the nomination and his hopes for the community's future growth.

Ms. Almy asked Laura Lee Corbett if she held public meetings for the nomination. She shared that a series of meetings were held. Ms. Almy asked how many people live in the district. Kathie Beck responded that 3100 people live in the district.

Mr. Gonzalez made a motion to forward the nomination to the National Park Service for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. Ms. Almy seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

- E. Highway Park Cemetery, Lake Placid vicinity, Highlands County** was presented by Mr. Acosta. Highway Park Cemetery is being proposed for listing in the NR at the local level under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage/Black, for its association with the history of racial segregation in Central Florida and the development of the historically African American community of Highway Park. The period of significance ranges from 1935 to 1969. It derives its primary significance from its historic association with Lake Placid's African American community.

The Highway Park community was formally platted in 1935 as an African American subdivision of Lake Placid, Florida. Highway Park Cemetery, which is believed to pre-date the formal platting of the subdivision, was established as the final resting place for Lake Placid's African American residents. Crucial to the development of Lake Placid, African Americans had been living and working in the area for many years prior to the establishment of Highway Park, primarily in the turpentine industry and in agriculture.

Although the exact date of the cemetery's founding has not been determined, local oral tradition maintains that Highway Park Cemetery was established prior to the platting of the Highway Park community in 1935. Both the Highway Park subdivision and the cemetery were established to serve Lake Placid's black community during the Jim Crow era, a contentious time characterized by inequality and racial injustice. Many of Highway Park's prominent citizens, business and social leaders are buried in the cemetery. In addition, the Cemetery includes a number of veteran burials and a small Veteran's section. Highway Park Cemetery has been in continuous use since its founding and is the final resting place of many local community leaders.

Staff finds that Highway Park Cemetery meets the National Register Criteria and is eligible for listing at the local level of significance under Criterion A; Ethnic Heritage/Black, for the period of significance 1935-1969.

Ms. Almy did not have any comments.

Mr. Gonzalez did not have any comments.

A motion was made by Mr. Gonzalez to forward the nomination to the National Park Service for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. Ms. Almy seconded. The motion was approved unanimously.

- F. Downtown Bonifay Historic District, Bonifay, Holmes County** was presented by Mr. Waber. The Downtown Bonifay 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 Government; and Criterion C for Architecture. The period of significance extends from circa 1900 to 1970.

As the largest city and county seat, Bonifay has long served as the commercial and governmental hub of Holmes County. George W. Banfill established Bonifay as a railroad stop

along the Pensacola & Atlantic Railway (later the Louisville & Nashville Railroad (L&N)) in 1882. A commercial downtown centered along what became Waukesha Street north of the tracks sprang up shortly afterwards. Bonifay was an important commercial center for the county's lumber and cattle industries. Among the businesses operating in the district was the Bank of Bonifay, which was the largest and for most of its history the only bank in the county. The *Holmes County Advertiser*, which was the preeminent newspaper in Holmes County, operated across the street from the county courthouse on the north end of the district. In 1905, Bonifay became the county seat of Holmes County, which it still functions as today. The county courthouse, county commissioners' building, county jail, and county sheriff's office are all still located within the district.

The district is comprised primarily of commercial buildings centered around Waukesha Street from the railroad tracks north to Nebraska Avenue; and governmental buildings to the north centered around East Nebraska, North Oklahoma, and East Virginia avenues. The district contains a locally significant collection of early to mid-20th century, one-part and two-part commercial block buildings. The Holmes County Courthouse is a locally significant example of International Style architecture.

The largest loss in the district was the Eureka Hotel, which occupied a prominent block within downtown and was a major local landmark. Sometime after the period of significance, the hotel was demolished and replaced by a parking lot. Several of the remaining buildings have undergone changes, a few of which resulted in the buildings losing their integrity to qualify as contributing elements to the district. The visual continuity of the commercial core is retained, however, as is the character-defining features of the buildings themselves. The major governmental buildings, particularly the Holmes County Courthouse and county sheriff's office, retain their historic 1960s integrity and remain vital parts of the district.

Staff finds that the Downtown Bonifay Historic District meets the National Register Criteria and is eligible for listing at the local level of significance under Criterion A: Community Planning and Development, Criterion A: Commerce, Criterion A: Government; and Criterion C: Architecture, for the period of significance 1900-1970.

Mr. Gonzalez commented that there are some issues like inappropriate additions and awnings, but that the bones of the district are present and he's happy to see it nominated.

Ms. Almy commented that she was happy to see the community support the nomination.

Dr. Smith commented that he was pleased to see the district nominated and hopes to see the community obtain grant funding.

Ms. Almy made a motion to forward the nomination to the National Park Service for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. Mr. Gonzalez seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

- G. Camp House, Tallahassee, Leon County** was presented by Mr. Acosta. The Camp House is being proposed for listing in the NR at the local level under Criterion C for Architecture. The period of significance is its date of construction, 1961. It is a locally significant example of residential Organic Architecture. It was custom-designed to the landscape; the materials are honestly

expressed without paint; the design motifs that include Ocala block patterns and cantilevered wood platforms have a consistency found throughout the building; and the building was designed to blend the interior and exterior spaces. These were aspects of Organic Architecture heavily inspired by Frank Lloyd Wright. The building also features two prominent character-defining Ocala block fireplaces and a Cold War Era fallout shelter/laundry room inbuilt within the attached carport.

The building is an excellent surviving example of the work of locally significant architect Pearce L. Barrett. Barrett, a 1950 graduate of the University of Florida, moved to Tallahassee shortly after graduating. He established himself in the 1950s as one of the city's preeminent architects. Working with local builder Carl Ferrell, Sr., first built model Atomic Ranch houses in the Waverly Hills Subdivision. Barrett helped establish Midcentury Modern architecture within the city, which proved especially popular amongst university professors. In 1956, Barrett cofounded the architectural firm of Barrett, Daffin and Coloney. He served as president of the North Central Chapter of the Florida Association of the American Institute of Architects, advocating for downtown revitalization and preserving historic buildings. Among his most important public commissions were Lively Vocational Technical School and Amos Godby High School in Tallahassee and the Rietz Union on the University of Florida campus in Gainesville.

There are a number of changes that have taken place with the building since its original construction. The original flooring, which was scored concrete, was replaced by tiles in the foyer, living room, kitchen, dining room, and sunroom due to wear. On the west end of the house, the original flooring was retained but has been covered over with carpeting. The sunroom was originally a rear porch that was enclosed. In some of the bedrooms, the walls, which were originally exposed Ocala block, were covered over with sheet rock. Despite these changes, however, the building retains its integrity. Staff finds that the Camp House meets the National Register Criteria and is eligible for listing at the local level of significance under Criterion C: Architecture, for the period of significance 1900-1970.

Ms. Almy asked Ms. Ann Camp if the wood has gotten darker over time. Ms. Camp said that it has, and she wished there had been a way to retain the lighter shade. Ms. Almy asked if the house was challenging to clean with all of the nooks and crannies.

Mr. Gonzalez expressed his appreciation for the house's design.

Ms. Camp shared that she was educated in interior design but has always respected the idea that architects should have the freedom to create what they want to. She shared that she was aware of Frank Lloyd Wright and the burgeoning modern movement, and worked well with the architect to create the design for the house. She shared that the house has aged well and has changed very little over time.

Daughter Carden Alexandre shared how her mother's love of nature is reflected in the house through the number of windows and access to the outdoors.

Ms. Camp shared that she hoped other property owners in Tallahassee would nominate their properties to the National Register.

Byron Camp (Ann Camp's son) spoke on behalf of the nomination. He shared that the architect did not design many homes, except for his friends and that he doesn't believe the architect charged his father for the design. He shared that both the architect and the builder consider the Camp House to be their best work.

Mr. Alexander (Ms. Camp's grandson) shared his support on behalf of the nomination.

A motion was made by Mr. Gonzalez to forward the nomination to the National Park Service for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. Ms. Almy seconded. The motion was approved unanimously.

H. Green Mound, Ponce Inlet, Volusia County was presented by Mr. Acosta.

This nomination was originally presented to the National Register Review Board in August, 2018. However, the nomination required extensive edits by a trained archaeologist after receiving comments from the Bureau of Archaeological Research following the NR board meeting. Since it has been over 90 days since the board reviewed this nomination, the NR regulations require the board to re-review the nomination before it is submitted to the National Park Service for listing.

The Green Mound archaeological site is being nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion D in the area of Prehistoric Archaeology. The period of significance spans the entire St. Johns culture period from 500 B.C. to A.D. 1565. Green Mound is one of the few remaining sites of its kind, is an excellent example of the St. Johns cultural tradition, and it offers a rare opportunity to examine indigenous lifeways and both cultural continuity and change between 500 B.C. and the time when the first Europeans arrived in Florida.

Green Mound was previously proposed for National Register listing and was unanimously approved by the board in August of 2018. However, a consulting archaeologist with the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research recommended extensive revisions to the nomination before it was forwarded to D.C. The narrative was substantively expanded with additional research into previous investigations at the site and an improved analysis of the significance of the site.

Despite impacts from mining and development, Green Mound retains its integrity in location, setting, feeling, and materials. During the early 20th century, an estimated two-thirds of the shell from Green Mound was mined for use as fill in roads and other construction projects. However, a local preservation group (Green Mound Historical Society) purchased the mound and an additional 46+ acres in 1948 thus preserving the remaining portions of the site and its environmental context. The cumulative data collected during previous excavations illustrates that the occupation and use of the site during the St. Johns I period was significantly different than the St. Johns II period. With the exception of two large scale excavations, the remaining portions of the mound remain undisturbed and still contain intact stratigraphic layers with in situ artifacts and features. Should further work take place at Green Mound, the resulting datasets could answer significant archaeological research questions which are detailed in the current nomination.

In 2004, the Town of Ponce Inlet collaborated with the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research to assess the site's condition and to discuss plans for site management. As the site is within a public park, the Ponce Preserve, looting is not a major threat to the site. Instead, erosion and furrows caused by foot traffic are the greatest potential impacts to the mound and site. Archaeologists recommended the construction of a walkway to prevent any further impacts to the site from visitors. Additionally, the excavation profile walls from Bullen and Sleights 1960's work is still visible. It was suggested that Ponce Inlet install interpretive signage and a viewing platform which would allow visitors to view the intact stratigraphic layers which represent the multiple periods of occupation at Green Mound. We commend Ponce Inlet for their continued efforts to raise public awareness of the cultural and historic significance of Green Mound while also minimizing future adverse impacts to the site.

Staff finds that Green Mound meets the National Register Criteria and is eligible for listing at the local level of significance under Criterion D: Prehistoric Archaeology, for the period of significance 500 B.C. to A.D. 1565.

Ms. Chase expressed that despite prior mining of the mound, it still maintains sufficient integrity for listing. Dr. Smith asked if Ms. Chase was able to visit the site, she replied that she has not.

Ms. Almy asked about the most recent survey and investigation work that had been performed at the mound. Ms. Chase responded that shovel testing has taken place around the mound in recent years, but the mound itself has not been excavated since the 1940s. She stated that the mound was also recently evaluated by BAR in 2014. Ms. Almy inquired after the property's ownership. Ms. Chase replied that it is owned by the state but managed by the town.

Mr. Stanton shared that the mound used to be a part of the state park system. Ms. Almy asked Ms. Lotane if BAR should be involved with ongoing management and protection of the mound.

Ed Gunn expressed support for the nomination via webinar.

A motion was made by Ms. Almy to forward the nomination to the National Park Service for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. Mr. Gonzalez seconded. The motion was approved unanimously.

IX. Other Business

Mr. Acosta shared an update on the nominations from the last meeting: Panama Grammar School, Weeki Wachee Springs, and the Craven House have all been listed. He also received an email this week that Memorial Park Cemetery was listed and should be included in this week's weekly list. He shared that the La Palma Hotel nomination was returned in order to change the nomination to the hotel's historic name. Mr. Acosta shared that Florida passed 29 nominations in 2019. He calculated that only 16 archaeological sites were listed in the last 10 years, and he is excited to have Ms. Chase begin working on more nominations.

Mr. Acosta shared that the next NRRB meeting is May 7, 2020.

Dr. Smith expressed that if any Sarasota properties are nominated in the future, he will have to recuse himself and an additional board member will be necessary to have quorum.

Mr. Gonzalez shared that he has a conflict on May 7th. Mr. Acosta requested his availability for the rest of the month so that a new date can be found for the May NRRB meeting.

X. Public Comment

Pamela Medley shared her thanks via webinar for the hard work done on the Chattahoochee nomination.

XI. Motion to Adjourn

Mr. Gonzalez moved to adjourn. The meeting ended at 4:00 p.m.

Chair, National Register Review Board

Date

State Historic Preservation Officer

Date