

Florida National Register Review Board
R. A. Gray Building, Room 307
Tallahassee, Florida
May 6, 2021
Meeting Minutes

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

Florida Department of State Officials and Staff Present via Webinar: Mr. Ruben Acosta, Survey and Registration Supervisor; Mr. Andrew Waber, Historic Preservationist; Ms. Annie Albert, Historic Preservationist; Ms. Mariah Justice, Historic Preservationist; Mr. Michael Hart, Historic Marker Coordinator and Webinar Moderator; Ms. Alissa Lotane, Historic Preservation Bureau Chief

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

Guests Present via Webinar: Ms. Denise Mack, Florida Chautauqua Association; Mr. Christopher Mitchell, Florida Chautauqua; Ms. Gladys Roann-Watson, Old Howard Academy; Ms. Haylee Glasel, Historic Preservationist, Florida State Parks; Mr. Michael Johnson, City of Panama City Redevelopment Director; Mr. Peter McCharles, Commissioner for City of Melbourne; Ms. Nancy Hudson, City of Panama City Acquisition Director; Mr. Wesley Myers, Eden Gardens State Park Manager; Ms. Lisa Barnes-Tapscott, Historic St. Andrews; Ms. Gloria Saigo; Mr. David Morris.

I. Call to Order and Roll Call

Mr. Ruben Acosta read the housekeeping notes addressing the webinar. Dr. Clifford Smith called the meeting to order at 1:38 pm.

II. Introduction of Commission, Staff, and Guests

Prior to introductions, Mr. Acosta provided an update on the National Register nomination of the Boca Grande Residential Historic District. He stated the County and Local Preservation Boards voted against the Boca Grande historic district in April 2021. On May 4, 2021, the Division of Historical Resources received an appeal of the local historic preservation board and county commission's decisions. As the appeal was received after the Division set the current meeting agenda, the board would consider the historic district at the next meeting. New notification letters will be sent to all owners in the Boca Grande Historic District, and the nomination will be presented during the August National Register Review Board Meeting.

Commission introduced themselves. Staff and guests introduced themselves.

III. Adoption of Agenda

Ms. Marion Almy moved to adopt the Agenda and Mr. Rick Gonzalez seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

IV. Remarks by Chairperson on Purpose of Meeting

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

V. Approval of Minutes from February 4, 2021 Meeting

Mr. Gonzalez moved to approve the Minutes. Dr. Judy Bense seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

VI. Director's Comments

Ms. Alissa Lotane thanked the Board and the DHR staff for all of their hard work. She updated the board on the Division's return to the office starting May 7, 2021. Ms. Lotane indicated that board members will be kept updated on the arrangements for the August National Register Review Board meeting.

VII. Review of Nomination Proposals

Mr. Acosta prefaced the review of nomination proposals by explaining that the Boca Grande Historic District will be presented as a Determination of Eligibility, not a nomination as over half of the private property owners submitted letters of objection to the listing.

- A. **Panama City Publishing Company Building, Panama City, Bay Co.** was presented by Mr. Acosta. The Panama City Publishing Company Building is being proposed for listing in the National Register at the local level under Criterion A and B for Communications and Community Planning and Development. The period of significance extends from 1920 to 1937. This building served as the headquarters for three major local newspapers: the St. Andrews Bay News, the Panama City Pilot, and the Lynn Haven Free Press. Although there were business offices for the Pilot and the Free Press in the respective communities, all printing for the three newspapers took place in this building. Founded in 1907, the Pilot was an important local news source that was crucial to the promotion and development of Panama City. After the original publishing company building burned in Panama City, the company moved to the St. Andrews neighborhood. The News is a predecessor company of the Panama City News Herald which was formed in 1937 with the merger of the News and the Panama City Herald.

This building is the best resource left associated with the *St. Andrews Bay News*, *Panama City Pilot* and *Lynn Haven Free Press* newspapers. When constructed in 1920, the building was the first brick building in the community of St. Andrews. The building is significant for its association with George Mortimer West and his wife Lillian Carlisle West. George West is considered the founder of Panama City. First arriving in St. Andrews in the late 1880s, he saw potential in the failed community of Harrison. He formed the Gulf Coast Development Company, securing the funding, negotiating the acquisition of large tracts of land on behalf of the company, and entering into discussions with railroad companies to extend rails service to the development. By 1906, he returned to the area full-time, working as the general manager for the company, which by now renamed Harrison to Panama City. As general manager, he was active in promoting the city and he started the Panama City Publishing Company and the *Pilot* as part of this larger strategic promotional vision. The newspaper became an important mouthpiece for the development company and West's editorials carried a significant amount of weight.

Lillian Carlisle West, who went by the professional name L. C. West, officially became editor of the newspapers upon George West's death in 1926 but had effectively taken over editorial

duties by about 1917. A woman who was the chief editor and publisher of general circulation newspapers, she was highly unusual for the era. She became a force in the local news scene, using her platform as editor to advocate for women's suffrage, prohibition, regulation of businesses, and accountability in government. After the newspapers were acquired in 1937 by publisher John Perry, Lillian West continued running the publishing company out of this building until shortly before her death in 1970. Although their residence in St. Andrews is extant, and is the best surviving resource associated with George West at the height of his activities in the early 20th century, the Panama City Publishing Company Building is the best surviving resource directly associated with a significant aspect of his business operations. Shortly before his death in 1926, West was a leading opponent of municipal consolidation, which occurred in the 1920s, and this building is the best resource left associated with his anti-consolidation activity.

This building is a simple one-story rectangular brick building-g with a Dutch gable metal roof. The exterior is relatively plain appearance, with six-over-six and one-over-one sash windows with prominent lintels and sills. There are two entrances into the building: the main (west) entrance with a single glazed wood door with a large one-light fixed transom window and lintel; the rear (east) entrance is a double wood door with a two-light fixed transom and lintel. The building also features two brick chimneys along the south slope. The brick pattern of the building is American bond, with a course of header brick separated by six courses of stretcher bricks. The interior consists primarily of a single open space with wood floors, plastered brick walls, and exposed wood truss ceilings. There is a single small room on the west side of the interior, which was historically used for the newspaper offices. This office has a distinctive roughhewn stone fireplace, tiling, and decorative molding in the ceiling, which is a level of décor not seen in the rest of the building. Portions of the interior space used for public restrooms and storage space have been cordoned off with wood partition walls that do not extend up to the ceiling, helping to retain the openness of the main space. The building, which is now open as a public museum, retains original or historic furnishings, including desks, tables, printing presses, chairs, and a safe, which would have all been in this building during its historic period of operation. There is one small non-contributing storage building located to the east of the publishing building on the same parcel which was built after the period of significance and is therefore considered non-contributing.

Staff would like to call your attention to some changes that have taken place to the building since its construction. At one time, there was a small addition to the south originally used for worker housing and later converted into an oyster bar, which has since been removed. Nine of the windows along the south and east walls are in-kind replacements that were carefully designed to match the original. In 2020, the original pine floors were removed due to extensive termite and water damage. This floor was replaced in-kind by heart pine floors removed from a factory in Chicago. The building has also undergone some modernization work, and a restroom partition has been added to the interior. Despite these changes, the building retains its integrity for listing.

Staff finds that the Panama City Publishing Company Building is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and B: Communications and Community Planning and Development, for the period 1920-1937, at the local level of significance.

Dr. Smith solicited comments from the board. Dr. Bense expressed support for the building and asked about damage caused by Hurricane Michael. Ms. Nancy Hudson responded that the building was damaged, requiring the replacement of the roof and other repair work. Ms. Almy stated her support and commented on the later uses of the building as worker housing and later an oyster bar. Mr. Gonzalez stated he had no comments other than on the utilitarian vernacular character of the building. Dr. Smith expressed his support for the nomination.

Dr. Smith solicited comments from the public. Mr. Michael Johnson thanked the board members for their comments.

Dr. Smith called for a motion. **Ms. Almy moved to forward the nomination of the Panama Publishing Building to the National Park Service for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A and B for Communications and Community Planning and Development at the local level of significance. Dr. Bense seconded. The motion passed unanimously.**

- B. **Old Howard Academy, Monticello, Jefferson Co.** was presented by Mr. Acosta. Old Howard Academy is being proposed for listing under Criterion A: Education and Ethnic Heritage—Black, and under Criterion C: Architecture, at the local level of significance, for the period 1936-1960. Old Howard Academy consists of two buildings constructed for African American students. The first building is located along the corner of Chestnut Street and Mamie Scott Drive. This building was constructed as a four-room school and was built in 1936. The second building, consisting of an additional six classrooms, is located directly south of the first building and was built in 1940. Both buildings are one story, wood-frame, side-gabled buildings.

The Old Howard Academy buildings were constructed during a period when education was segregated and resources were limited for African American students. The first Old Howard Academy building was a four-teacher school and provided education for African American students in grades one through twelve. In 1940, the school was expanded with the construction of the second building which served as a high school. The building plans for both schools were based on modified Four Teacher and Six Teacher Community School Plans from the Rosenwald fund. However, the schools themselves are not considered Rosenwald Schools as they were constructed after the closure of the Rosenwald fund in 1932.

Several significant local figures in education were associated with the school. Mamie B. Scott served as a Jeanes Fund supervisor for Jefferson County, improving connections between the schools and the community. She worked for Jefferson County public schools for over forty years and is remembered by the naming of the road on the east side of Old Howard Academy. Howard Simpkins served as a principal of Old Howard Academy from 1952 to 1966, having a great impact on many students. The construction of a new, modern school in the southeast section of

Monticello, led to the closure of Old Howard Academy. The new school was later named Howard Academy, establishing a continuity with the historic school.

The two Old Howard Academy buildings are being nominated under Criteria A: in Ethnic Heritage—Black, Education and Criteria C: Architecture. Although these two buildings are not in good condition, they maintain integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. These buildings have never been moved and retain their original location. While some windows are missing pieces of glass, the original windows are in place and are currently boarded up for protection against the elements. While both buildings had partitions added in later years, all the original walls, ceilings, floors, doors and windows are intact in the buildings. New interior spaces, such as bathrooms were accommodated within existing spaces, minimizing alterations to interior partition walls. At an unknown date a one-story concrete block bathroom addition was added to the north side of the second building. The most recent changes include new roofs on both buildings and the replacement of deteriorated exterior cladding on the oldest school building; this work stabilized the buildings and was funded by a DHR historic preservation grant. Despite these changes, the school buildings and site are unchanged overall. Although these buildings have not served as schools for over sixty years, the interiors and original feeling have not been lost.

The City of Monticello, a certified local government, reviewed the nomination and supports the listing of the school in the National Register.

Staff finds that Old Howard Academy is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A: Education and Ethnic History—Black, and Criterion C: Architecture for the period 1936-1960, at the local level of significance.

Dr. Smith solicited comments from the board. Mr. Gonzalez inquired regarding plans for the buildings. Ms. Gladys Roann-Watson replied that their current plans are stabilization of the buildings using grant funds. Her group previously conducted tours of the buildings and would like to use the buildings as a tourist site and local history museum. Mr. Gonzalez expressed support for their plans, encouraged them to apply for grants, and expressed concern regarding the condition of the buildings. Dr. Bense supports the nomination and agreed with Mr. Gonzalez's concerns regarding the condition of the buildings. Ms. Almy had no comments and supports the nomination. Dr. Smith agreed with the other board members.

Dr. Smith solicited comments from the public. No other members of the public provided comments.

Dr. Smith called for a motion. **Mr. Gonzalez moved to forward the nomination of Old Howard Academy to the National Park Service for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A and C for Education, Ethnic History—Black, and Architecture, at the local level of significance. Dr. Bense seconded. The motion passed unanimously.**

Mr. Gonzalez asked if staff could provide the property owners with the names of Tallahassee-based architects. The board is concerned regarding the condition of the building. Ms. Lotane

replied that Division staff could not provide recommendations to applicants. Mr. Gonzalez, as a private citizen, provided two names, J.J. Scott and Mark Tarmy.

- C. **St. Augustine Public Burying Ground, St. Augustine, St. Johns Co** was presented by Mr. Acosta. The St. Augustine Public Burying Ground is being proposed for listing in the National Register under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development, Settlement/Exploration, and Health/Medicine; Criterion B for Politics/Government, Social History, and Education; and Criterion C for Art. The period of significance extends from circa 1821 to 1884, when burials ceased.

The public burying ground was the first municipal cemetery established after the American acquisition of Florida. It is one of the earliest examples of public accommodations made for the influx of the predominantly white southern Protestants who arrived in St. Augustine after 1821 and had a profound impact on the history and development of the city in the 19th century. It served as a principal public burial ground for black and white Protestants in the city until 1884. Established in a hurry in response to a yellow fever epidemic which swept through the city in 1821, it is the best surviving resource associated with what was a significant outbreak that affected hundreds of people in a city of only 2,000.

The cemetery has several prominent people buried here. Among them is Charles Downing, who was a significant political figure in Florida during the Territorial Period. He served two terms as the territorial delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives. As delegate during the Second Seminole War, he represented territorial interests on the House floor and served as an important liaison between territorial and federal governments. Later, he was one of the leading Whigs and pro-bank politicians in the Florida territory. Buckingham Smith was a lawyer, diplomat, translator, and philanthropist. Smith was a noted English language translator of several primary source Spanish materials, including: Cabeza de Vaca's *La Relacion*; Luis Hernandez de Biedma's and a Knight of Elvas' accounts of the Hernando de Soto expedition through North America; and Hernando de Escalante Fontaneda's memoirs of the Calusa. His work, along with that of George Fairbanks, has been considered foundational to the serious study of Florida history. After his death, he set aside money to establish the Buckingham Smith Benevolent Association, which was the first non-sectarian non-profit charity established in Florida for the benefit of African Americans. Initially used to establish and run an African American nursing home, the association still exists, providing direct financial assistance to assist African American nursing homes in the community.

The cemetery contains a locally significant collection of early to mid-19th century funerary art, including several excellent examples of some of the leading carvers in Charleston, South Carolina.

The cemetery itself is a small inactive cemetery less than one acre in size that is adjacent to the City Gate and near the Castillo de San Marcos, two renowned historic landmarks in the City of St. Augustine. The cemetery is primarily a single open space enclosed by a concrete and metal fence. There are a total number of 135 marked burials in the grounds. The cemetery contains a

collection of primarily 19th century grave markers, including traditional tablet markers, box tombs, and obelisks.

Staff would like to draw your attention to several changes that have taken place to the cemetery over the course of its history. The fence and shed postdate the period of significance and are therefore considered non-contributing. At one time, this cemetery had an unknown number of wood markers that are no longer extant and a curved walkway which has since been covered over. The biggest change has been to its setting. When established, this cemetery was outside the city gate in an area that was almost completely undeveloped. Its location near the city gate has always placed the cemetery near a major transportation route. This road has since been paved over, expanded, and then rerouted to accommodate automobile traffic. In the 1950s, to accommodate traffic congestion at Orange Street and what is now A1A, the city widened the intersection and installed a right turn lane, which required moving a section of the surrounding cemetery wall back 15 feet. The surrounding area, known colloquially as the North City area, has since been redeveloped into a residential suburb. Despite these changes, this cemetery retains its integrity for listing.

The St. Augustine Burial Ground is nominated under Criteria Consideration D: Cemeteries, as its historical significance derives from its age, its association with significant events and patterns of events, and significant interments within its boundaries. The City of St. Augustine, a Certified Local Government, has reviewed the nomination and supports its listing in the National Register.

Staff finds that the St. Augustine Burial Ground is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A: Community Planning and Development, Settlement/Exploration, and Health/Medicine; Criterion B: Politics/Government, Social History, and Education; and Criterion C: Art, at the local level of significance, for the period c. 1821-1884.

Ms. Lotane added that the Division is interested in listing additional Territorial period properties and is interested in suggestions of sites.

Dr. Smith solicited comments from the board. Dr. Bense expressed support for the nomination and asked about the iconography used in the main gate. Mr. Andrew Waber responded that we did not investigate the iconography in the nomination as the gate is a non-historic addition to the cemetery. Ms. Almy asked staff for clarification on Criteria Consideration D and archaeology. Mr. Acosta explained the Criteria Consideration and how it is different from Criterion D: Archaeology. Mr. Gonzalez expressed his familiarity with the cemetery and support for the nomination.

Dr. Smith solicited comments from the public. No member of the public provided additional comments.

Dr. Smith called for a motion. **Dr. Bense moved to forward the nomination of the St. Augustine Public Burying Ground to the National Park Service for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and C for Community Planning and Development,**

Settlement/Exploration, Health/Medicine, Politics/Government, Social History, Education, and Art, at the local level of significance. Mr. Gonzalez seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

- D. **Lakeside Hospital, DeFuniak Springs, Walton Co.** was presented by Mr. Acosta. Lakeside Hospital is being proposed for listing under National Register Criterion A: Health/Medicine at the local level of significance. The period of Significance extends from 1939 to 1972, corresponding to the hospital's length of operation. The hospital is significant as it was the first purpose-built medical facility in Walton County and the primary location providing medical services for the community until its closure in 1972 following the opening of a new county hospital. The privately owned hospital was built in 1939 as a one story building by a Dr. Spires. His clinic provided a variety of services, created a safe place for pregnant mothers, served people from all economic classes, and became a prominent place in the community. In 1948, the Lakeside clinic doubled in size with the addition of a second floor and a segregated ward in the rear. Dr. Spires wanted to have a place to treat all patients in need. At the time, many medical facilities did not treat African Americans; the provision of a separate ward allowed the hospital to serve African Americans within the broader system of segregation. The completion of the hospital's addition allowed for the expansion of the hospital staff including a dentist and several surgeons. Throughout the hospital's operation, Dr. Spires and Dr. Myers delivered hundreds of babies, in addition to helping patients with varied medical conditions.

Lakeside Hospital is a two story, brick colonial revival building, which fronts Lake DeFuniak. The building features simple classical architectural details and is characterized by two story columns on the front, enclosing first and second floor porches. The use of incubators for premature babies was an innovative practice, which had not been widely used. The addition of a second floor resulted in the installation of the first elevator in DeFuniak Springs. The hospital has the original elevator, which is currently being repaired, due to hurricane damage. Dr. Spires and his medical partners strived to provide superior medical treatment to all people in need. Even after the hospital closed in 1972, doctors continued to use the hospital's first floor for medical offices until 2014.

The Lakeside Hospital is being nominated under Criterion A: Health/Medicine as the first medical center in Walton County and for its continuing role in the community until its closure in 1972. Lakeside Hospital retains integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, design and feeling. However, the building has been modified in the 50 years since the end of the period of significance. Following the hospital's closure, the upper floor was converted into a residence, while the ground floor continued use as medical offices. The reuse of the building as a residence resulted in the loss of some partition walls and covering over of historic materials. However, these changes were not extensive and the building retains most of its historic interior design, materials, and workmanship. The hospital building maintains many of its original exterior architectural details including the building's portico, broken pediment, and side stoops. A period of vacancy, punctuated by the passage of Hurricane Michael, has led to deterioration of portions of the building, including water and wind damage. This damage, while widespread, is insufficient to impact the material and design integrity to the extent that would render the building ineligible for listing in the National Register.

Staff finds that Lakeside Hospital is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A: Health/Medicine, for the period 1939-1972, at the local level of significance.

Dr. Smith solicited comments from the board. Ms. Almy had no comments. Dr. Bense supports the nomination and inquired regarding the use of the building by the Florida Chautauqua Association. Ms. Denise Mack stated that the building currently serves as the headquarters of the Florida Chautauqua, houses a museum, and provides storage for the association. Ms. Mack elaborated upon the history of the hospital as a birthing clinic. Mr. Gonzalez stated that he would not have supported nomination under Criterion C: Architecture, but he does support listing the hospital under Criterion A. Dr. Smith expressed support for the nomination and its focus on the history of maternal care and the early use of incubators.

Dr. Smith solicited comments from the public. Mr. Chris Mitchell expressed thanks to Ms. Mack and to DHR staff for working on the listing of the hospital. Mr. Mitchell stated that the Florida Chautauqua is eager to fix up the building and expand its museum offerings.

Dr. Smith called for a motion. **Mr. Gonzalez moved to forward the nomination of the Lakeside Hospital to the National Park Service for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for Health/Medicine at the local level of significance. Dr. Bense seconded. The motion passed unanimously.**

- E. **Eden Mansion, Port Washington, Washington Co.** was presented by Mr. Acosta. Eden Mansion is being proposed for listing in the National Register at the local level under Criterion C for Architecture. The period of significance extends from 1963-1964. The house is a locally significant example of a modified two-story Colonial Revival residence adapted with features drawn from antebellum French Creole plantation architecture. This is perhaps best expressed through the prominent two-story wraparound gallery, the steep-pitched hipped roof, symmetrical main façade, and the balanced Georgian floorplan. The house, which is one of the oldest still standing in Walton County, was originally a Florida Cracker plantation residence constructed circa 1895. In the early 1960s, Lois Maxon acquired the building and began an extensive renovation to give the building a statelier appearance like plantations she was familiar with in childhood. When she finished this work in 1964, the conversion was seen as an important early local historic preservation project that saved the oldest extant residential building in Point Washington.

The Eden Mansion is located within Eden Gardens State Park, in Walton County. Although it was constructed in circa 1895, the building, as-is, reflects its historic 1964 appearance. The building features a character-defining, full-height two-story gallery that wraps around three of the four facades and dominates the building exterior. In addition to extensively renovating the building, Maxon also hired the firm of Green-Hill Planners of Umatilla, Florida in 1966. Although they designed a landscape plan, it was never fully executed and much of the original materials except for the gate and pavers were extensively altered in 2000. As a result, the landscaping itself is considered non-contributing while the pavers and the gates and fences are considered contributing structures. The building itself has also undergone some changes, including the

removal of a carport and the conversion of the kitchen into a gift shop, both of which occurred after the period of significance. Despite this, the building retains its integrity for listing.

Staff finds that the Eden Mansion is eligible for listing in the National Register at the local level of significance under Criterion C: Architecture, for the period of significance 1963-1964.

Dr. Smith solicited comments from the board. Mr. Gonzalez expressed admiration for the building and its design. He expressed how the design is suited to the climate. Mr. Gonzalez inquired about the modifications to the western elevation. Mr. Acosta stated that Ms. Maxon made modifications during the historic period. Ms. Haylee Glasel explained modifications during State Park ownership. Mr. Wesley Myers concurred with Ms. Glasel's comments. Mr. Gonzalez reiterated his support for the nomination. Dr. Bense stated her support and that he had visited many times. Ms. Almy supported the nomination. Dr. Smith expressed concern regarding a potential for creating a false sense of history. Mr. Gonzalez expressed his support for modern reinterpretations of historic architectural styles. Dr. Smith stated that the nomination should clearly state that the mansion is a mid-century modern interpretation of an antebellum plantation, and not an actual antebellum plantation house. Mr. Waber confirmed that the statement of significance states that this is a mid-century building.

Dr. Smith solicited public comment. Ms. Glasel expressed thanks to staff for their assistance in preparing the nomination. She also thanked Diane Merkle, Walton County Heritage, for research assistance, and to Mr. Wesley Myers and staff at the State Park. Mr. Myers also expressed his gratitude.

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

VIII. **Other Business**

Mr. Acosta provided an update on National Register nominations reviewed at the previous National Register Review Board meeting.

Mr. Acosta stated that the next National Register Review Board meeting would be held on August 5, 2021.

Mr. Gonzalez inquired regarding the open state architect position. Ms. Lotane replied that the position is still vacant. The Division created a Historic Preservationist II position to assist the architect position and the Division is seeking to fill this position as well.

IX. **Public Comment**

Dr. Smith solicited additional public comment. Ms. Nancy Hudson expressed gratitude for the board's review of the Panama City Publishing building.

X. Motion to Adjourn

Dr. Bense made a motion to adjourn. Ms. Almy seconded the motion. The meeting adjourned at 3:47 p.m.

Chair, National Register Review Board

Date

State Historic Preservation Officer

Date