



AGENDA

*****AMENDED*****

**HISTORIC DISTRICT COUNCIL
REGULAR MEETING
NOVEMBER 21, 2019**

5:00 PM

**CITY HALL COMMISSION CHAMBERS
204 ASH STREET
FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034**

- 1. CALL TO ORDER / ROLL CALL / DETERMINATION OF QUORUM**
- 2. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES**
 - 2.1 October 17, 2019 Regular Meeting**
- 3. OLD BUSINESS**
 - 3.1 HDC 2019-09: CMR ISLAND PROPERTIES, LLC, AGENT FOR BEVERLY FREEMAN CREWS, JAMES K. FREEMAN JR., GEORGE T. MORGAN, & ANGELA KAREN MORGAN, 116 N 2ND STREET**

Certificate of Approval (COA) to construct four, two-story mixed-use town homes. *(Quasi-Judicial)*
***** POSTPONED TO DECEMBER 19, 2019 REGULAR MEETING *****
 - 3.2 HDC 2017-03: TIM RICH, AGENT FOR ARTISAN HOMES, N. 2ND STREET**

Amendment to previously approved Certificate of Approval (COA) to alter roof forms from flat to gabled and alter brick detailing. *(Quasi-Judicial)*
 - 3.3 HDC 2019-15: CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, 102 CENTRE STREET**

Amendment to previously approved Certificate of Approval (COA) for design changes related to the construction of a 4ft aluminum fence with rusticated block columns. *(Quasi-Judicial)*
 - 3.4 HDC 2019-20: RICHARD SASSER, AGENT FOR CMR ISLAND PROPERTIES, LLC, 22 S 8TH STREET**

Amendment to previously approved Certificate of Approval (COA) to add mechanical screening at north and east elevations. *(Quasi-Judicial)*
 - 3.5 HDC 2019-32: CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, AGENT FOR AMELIA ISLAND MUSEUM OF HISTORY, 233 S 3RD STREET**

Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion to include the Nassau County Jail/Amelia Island Museum of History. *(Quasi-Judicial)*
- 4. NEW BUSINESS**

- 4.1 **HDCV 2019-03: RIVERSIDE HOMES, AGENT FOR HAROLD & ROZELL BLACKMORE, 105 S 5TH STREET**
Variance from Land Development Code section 4.05.12(B) Types and Plant Requirements for Buffers. *(Quasi-Judicial)*
- 4.2 **HDC 2019-36: RIVERSIDE HOMES, AGENT FOR HAROLD & ROZELL BLACKMORE, 105 S 5TH STREET**
Certificate of Approval (COA) to construct a one-story single-family residence. *(Quasi-Judicial)*
- 4.3 **HDC 2019-37: RICE ARCHITECT, AGENT FOR FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF FERNANDINA BEACH, 515 CENTRE STREET**
Certificate of Approval (COA) to renovate the south and east elevations and add a rooftop terrace with canopy. *(Quasi-Judicial)*
- 4.4 **HDC 2019-38: MIRANDA ARCHITECTS, AGENT FOR ST. MICHAEL CATHOLIC CHURCH, 201 N 4TH STREET**
Certificate of Approval (COA) to add ADA-compliant parking, ramp; relocate existing rear porch steps; and replace door. *(Quasi-Judicial)*
- 4.5 **HDC 2019-39: JOEL V. REITZER JR & JUDITH L. REITZER, 1132 WHITE STREET**
Certificate of Approval (COA) to construct a one-story single-family residence with accessory structure. *(Quasi-Judicial)*
- 4.6 **HDC 2019-40: STEVE JOHNSON, AGENT FOR 418 S 6TH STREET LLC, 818 SAN FERNANDO STREET**
Certificate of Approval (COA) to construct porches at north and east elevations. *(Quasi-Judicial)*
- 4.7 **PRESENTATION: Marvin Windows**
Neal Steiner, Coastal Sash & Door

5. STAFF APPROVED CERTIFICATE OF APPROVALS

- 5.1 **October 2019**

6. BOARD BUSINESS

- 6.1 **Consideration of Reappointment:** Mike Spino
- 6.2 **Amelia Waterfront Park update**

7. STAFF REPORT

- 7.1 **Approved Window List**
- 7.2 **Master Fee Schedule**
- 7.3 **Side-Yard Corridors in Old Town**
- 7.4 **Material Salvage**

7.5 **Streetscape Context Requirement**

7.6 **Building Official Bulletins**
<https://www.fbfl.us/976/Building-Official-Bulletins>

8. PUBLIC COMMENT

9. ADJOURNMENT

NEXT HDC REGULAR MEETING IS SCHEDULED FOR DECEMBER 19, 2019.

All members of the public are invited to be present and be heard. Persons with disabilities requiring accommodations in order to participate in this program or activity should contact the City Clerk at (904) 310-3115 or TTY/TDD 711 (for the hearing or speech impaired). All interested parties may appear at said meeting and be heard as to the advisability of any action, which may be considered with respect to such matter. For information regarding this matter, please contact the Planning Department (904) 310-3135.



**MINUTES
HISTORIC DISTRICT COUNCIL
REGULAR MEETING
OCTOBER 17, 2019**

1. CALL TO ORDER: 5:00PM

ROLL CALL / DETERMINATION OF QUORUM

MEMBERS PRESENT:

James Pozzetta
Michael Spino (Chair)
Tammi Kosack (Alt 1)

Benjamin Morrison
Angela Conway

MEMBERS ABSENT:

Michael Harrison

OTHERS PRESENT

Harrison Poole, Interim City Attorney
Tammi Bach, City Attorney (arrived at 6:06 PM)
Sylvie McCann, Recording Secretary
Samantha Rogic, Planning Technician

In Tammi Bach's absence, Mr. Harrison Poole was seated as acting City Attorney.
Alternate Member Kosack was seated as a voting member by unanimous voice vote.
As part of ex parte communications, Member Kosack disclosed that she assisted Ms. Cecilia Davis Taylor (HDC 2019-26) pro bono to help bring her yard into compliance.
Member Morrison recused himself from case numbers 2019-01 and 2019-07 as he works for the firm representing both applicants.
Chair Spino explained that he visited all sites but has no ex parte communication to report.
Attorney Poole presented quasi-judicial procedures.

2. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES

There were no minutes presented for approval.

3. OLD BUSINESS

3.1 HDC 2019-01: COTNER ASSOCIATES, INC. ARCHITECTS, AGENT FOR JAMES D. & CONSTANCE N. SCOTT, 123 S. 7TH STREET

Amendment to Certificate of Approval (COA) to allow for the addition of a window. (*Quasi-Judicial*)

Member Morrison recused himself.

Ms. Rogic presented the Staff Report and recommended approval.

Steve Spatola, 4063 S Fletcher Ave, agent to the applicant, clarified for the Board that the window would have only one muntin.

James Scott, owner, explained that the room is lacking natural light, which is the reason for seeking the amendment.

ACTION TAKEN: A motion was made to approve Amendment to HDC case number 2019-01 without conditions; AND that the HDC make the following findings of fact and conclusions of law part of the record: That Amendment to HDC case 2019-01, as presented, is substantially compliant with the Land Development Code, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, and the Downtown Historic District Guidelines to warrant approval at this time.

Vote upon passage of the motion was taken by ayes and nays and being all ayes, carried.

3.2 **HDC 2017-03: ARTISAN HOMES, 247 BEECH STREET**

Amendment to previously approved COA to alter brick detailing. (*Quasi-Judicial*)

Ms. Rogic presented the Staff Report and recommended approval.

Sarah Johans of Artisan Homes presented information and details specific to the request.

The Board inquired Staff on the internal process and how a project could be issued a CO from the Building Department after a failed HDC inspection from the Planning Department. Member Morrison requested that this be addressed at the next HDC meeting under Board discussion and that the Building Official be present to take part in the discussion.

ACTION TAKEN: A motion was made by Member Pozzetta, seconded by Member Morrison, to approve Amendment to HDC 2017-03 with the condition that future buildings that are constructed adhere to the approved drawings by the HDC and if any deviations are needed, that they be presented to the HDC prior to installing them, for review.

Vote upon passage of the motion was taken by ayes and nays and being all ayes, carried.

3.3 **HDC 2019-07 (PREVIOUSLY HDC 2018-44): COTNER AND ASSOCIATES, AGENT FOR DAVID PEYTON PAGE JR. & KIMBERLY PRUITT PAGE, 224 N. 2ND STREET**

Certificate of Approval (COA) to construct two 3-story mixed-use structures. (*Quasi-Judicial*)

Member Morrison recused himself.

Ms. Rogic presented the Staff Report and recommended approval, adding that the project has been formally reviewed by the TRC and received its first round of review notes.

Marilyn Leibman, 213 13th Terrace, explained that she owns the adjacent property, and inquired on side setbacks.

ACTION TAKEN: A motion was made by Member Kosack, seconded by Member Pozzetta, to approve HDC case number 2019-07 without conditions; AND that the HDC make the following findings of fact and conclusions of law part of the record: That HDC case 2019-07, as presented, is substantially compliant with the Land Development Code, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, and the Waterfront Community Redevelopment Area Guidelines to warrant approval at this time.

Vote upon passage of the motion was taken by ayes and nays and being all ayes, carried.

3.4 **HDC 2019-09: CMR ISLAND PROPERTIES, LLC, AGENT FOR BEVERLY FREEMAN CREWS, JAMES K. FREEMAN JR., GEORGE T. MORGAN, & ANGELA KAREN MORGAN, 116 N 2ND STREET**

Certificate of Approval (COA) to construct four, two-story mixed-use town homes. (*Quasi-Judicial*)

This item was postponed to the November 21, 2019 regular meeting of the HDC.

3.5 **HDC 2019-26: CECILIA DAVIS TAYLOR, 112 S 9TH STREET**
Certificate of Approval (COA) to demolish an accessory structure. (*Quasi-Judicial*)

Ms. Rogic presented the Staff Report and recommended approval.

The applicant was not present.

The Board discussed the importance of archiving information and photographs when historic structures are demoed.

ACTION TAKEN: A motion was made by Member Conway, seconded by Member Morrison, to approve HDC case number 2019-26 with the condition that all materials be salvaged/recycled to the extent feasible; AND that the HDC make the following findings of fact and conclusions of law part of the record: That HDC case 2019-26, with condition, is substantially compliant with the Land Development Code, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, and the Downtown Historic District Guidelines to warrant approval at this time.

Vote upon passage of the motion was taken by ayes and nays and being all ayes, carried.

4. **NEW BUSINESS**

4.1 **HDC 2019-34: ROLAND BOARDMAN, 1122 SAN FERNANDO STREET**
Certificate of Approval (COA) to construct a two story accessory structure. (*Quasi-Judicial*)

Ms. Rogic presented the Staff Report and recommended approval with the conditions that: 1) the height of 24' as shown on the elevation is correct; and 2) the total square footage of the footprint is 500 square feet; and 3) the applicant clarify whether the windows are to have a 2/2 configuration or a 1/1 configuration.

Roland Boardman, 1122 San Fernando Street, the owner/applicant, offered for the record that the most recent set of plans calls out the corrected height of 24 feet and a total square footage of 500 square feet. There will be no muntins and all windows are to match that of the primary structure.

After some board discussion, Mr. Boardman described future plans for a 12ft driveway with pavers.

ACTION TAKEN: A motion was made by Member Morrison, seconded by Member Kosack, to approve HDC case number 2019-34 with the conditions that prior to construction the applicant submit site plan with location of all existing trees and trees to be removed with location of hardscaping, driveway and sidewalk; AND that the HDC make the following findings of fact and conclusions of law part of the record: That HDC case 2019-34, with conditions, is substantially compliant with the Land Development Code, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, and the Old Town Preservation and Development Guidelines to warrant approval at this time.

Vote upon passage of the motion was taken by ayes and nays and being all ayes, carried.

4.2 **HDC 2019-35: WAYNE R. CHISM, AGENT FOR PETER GRASSI/TUP REAL ESTATE HOLDINGS LLC, 14 N 2ND STREET**
Certificate of Approval (COA) to construct a three story mixed use primary structure. (*Quasi-Judicial*)

Ms. Rogic presented the Staff Report and recommended conceptual approval with the conditions that: 1) Heights of adjacent five buildings be provided on a scaled streetscape elevation stamped by the architect or engineer demonstrating compatibility with the height guidelines; and 2) Corrections be shown on final plan for the two doors noted in the staff report.

Wayne Chism, 96047 Brady Point Rd, agent for the applicant, provided information and details specific to the request.

Board discussion and inquires centered around height. Mr. Chism clarified for the record that the doorways referenced in the staff report have been eliminated. There are no doorways and no exit door.

Gwen Cowart, 2128 Natures Gate Ct, representing the Island Art Association, expressed concern with the height.

The Board further discussed height calculations and the direction provided in the LDC vs. the Downtown Guidelines.

ACTION TAKEN: A motion was made by Member Kosack, seconded by Chair Spino who passed the gavel to Vice-Chair Pozzetta, to deny HDC case number 2019-35 without conditions; AND that the HDC make the following findings of fact and conclusions of law part of the record: That HDC case 2019-35, as presented, is not substantially compliant with the Land Development Code, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, and the Downtown Historic District Guidelines to warrant conceptual approval at this time.

Vote upon passage of the motion was taken by ayes and nays, and was as follows:

Member Conway:	Nay
Member Morrison:	Nay
Member Kosack:	Aye
Member Pozzetta:	Nay
Chair Spino:	Aye

Motion fails.

ACTION TAKEN: A motion was made by Member Morrison, seconded by Member Conway, to conceptually approve HDC case number 2019-35 with the following conditions; 1) that the heights of adjacent 5 buildings be provided on a scaled streetscape elevation stamped by the architect or engineer demonstrating compatibility with the height guidelines; 2) that the applicant provide at least one isometric drawing from street level illustrating how the building fits in with the exiting streetscape and represents an accurate scale; 3) that corrections be shown on the final plan that coordinate between the floor plans and elevations to rectify any inconsistencies; AND that the HDC make the following findings of fact and conclusions of law part of the record: That HDC case 2019-35, with conditions, is substantially compliant with the Land Development Code, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, and the Downtown Historic District Guidelines to warrant conceptual approval at this time.

Member Pozzetta requested the following amendments to the motion: 1) that an accurate first floor plan be provided; 2) that they specifically call out the materials and construction on the linear elements, and provide detailing of the true brick that they intend to use; 3) that all exterior materials such as louvers are clearly specified.

Member Morrison accepted all amendments to the motion as articulated by Member Pozzetta. Seconded by Member Conway.

Vote upon passage of the motion was taken by ayes and nays, and was as follows:

Member Conway:	Aye
Member Morrison:	Aye
Member Kosack:	Nay
Member Pozzetta:	Aye
Chair Spino:	Nay

Motion passes.

4.3 LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE CHANGES: CHAPTER 5, 6, & 8

ACTION TAKEN: A Motion was made by Member Pozzetta, seconded by Member Kosack, to approve all proposed changes to LDC Text amendments with the exception of item SC3 in Chapter 8 which requires further clarification.

Motion passed by unanimous voice vote.

5. STAFF APPROVED CERTIFICATE OF APPROVALS

5.1 August Staff Approvals

There were no comments or questions regarding August staff approvals.

6. BOARD BUSINESS

Member Kosack explained that Anderson A series double windows has a manufactures defect which causes the bottom sill to bow. Anderson will send someone out to repair it.
Member Pozzetta noted to revisit the HDC approved window list and add language for salvaging materials.

The Board contemplated adding gutters and streetscape view as a requirement to the HDC application.

7. STAFF REPORT

- 7.1 Friends of Bosque Bello Annual Meeting**
- 7.2 Cemetery Resource Protection Training (CRPT)**

8. PUBLIC COMMENT

No members of the public wished to speak.

9. ADJOURNMENT – 7:38PM

Sylvie McCann, Recording Secretary

Michael Spino, Chair



HISTORIC DISTRICT COUNCIL STAFF REPORT
HDC 2017- 03 AMENDMENT
NOVEMBER 21, 2019

Owner/Applicant:	Artisan Homes LLC
Property Address:	126 & 132 S. 2 nd Street; 205 & 211 Beech Street; 111, 117, 135, 141, 147, & 153 S. 3 rd Street
Parcel ID #:	00-00-31-1800-0270-0220; 00-00-31-1800-0270-0100; 00-00-31-1800-0270-0190; 00-00-31-1800-0270-0200; 00-00-31-1800-0270-0120; 00-00-31-1800-0270-0210; 00-00-31-1800-0270-0070; 00-00-31-1800-0270-0060; 00-00-31-1800-0270-0260; 00-00-31-1800-0270-0250
Current zoning:	MU-1
FLUM land use category:	Mixed Use
Existing uses on the site:	Vacant
FL Master Site File #	N/A
Year Built:	N/A
Contributing Status:	Non-Contributing
Requested action:	Amendment to a previously approved COA to alter roof forms from flat to gabled and alter brick detailing.

All required application materials have been received. All fees have been paid. All required notices have been made.



SUMMARY OF REQUEST AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

HDC 2017-03 received final approval and was issued a COA for the construction of 22 two-story townhomes on April 20, 2017.

An after-the-fact approval to amend the parapet brick detailing on 247 Beech Street was granted at the October 17, 2019 HDC meeting.

The applicant now seeks an amendment to allow for a change to the roof forms from flat roofed to gabled on the 10 townhomes still to be built; and an amendment to the brick detailing on buildings 3 & 18 (126 S. 2nd Street & 135 S. 3rd Street)

APPLICABLE GUIDELINES:

[SECRETERY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION](#)

[CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH COMPREHENSIVE PLAN](#)

[CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE](#)

[CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH WATERFRONT COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AREA GUIDELINES](#)

ANALYSIS:

One of the considerations when reviewing any new buildings in the CRA, especially those adjacent to the Downtown Historic District, should be the compatibility of roof forms with adjacent buildings.

Twelve (12) of the units in this townhome development have been constructed utilizing the approved flat roof design. The proposed amendment to construct the remaining ten (10) units with gabled roofs with a front parapet will have a significant impact on the overall design of the development and the area.

In the Staff Report dated April 20, 2017, Staff analyzed the architectural detailing and emphasized the fact that, "The proposed townhomes take many design cues from the commercial architecture seen in the downtown area," and "The proposed design is similar in directional emphasis to the 2-story commercial buildings found throughout the Downtown Historic District." This assessment fulfilled LDC 8.01.01.01 (D), and Staff recommended final approval.

Since the Harbor View townhome development was designed to take design cues from Fernandina's downtown commercial structures, this roof form would not be compatible with the original intent of the design or the units already constructed. Staff has recommended to the applicant that a design in which the structures are constructed with a gabled roof may be compatible if it can be designed with a parapet on all four sides of the structure. This would essentially mask the gabled roof and the buildings would have a similar appearance as those already constructed from ground level.

Additionally, the level of brick detailing was a major consideration in the original approval of this project. Detailing that can be found on Fernandina's historic downtown structures was integrated into the project to better make the new construction blend in with the surrounding historic structures. Removing these architectural details does not serve to enhance the project and staff does not support altering the brick details.

At this time staff cannot recommend approval of this amendment, which is not compatible with the previously constructed townhomes or the neighborhood.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff finds that the requested action, as presented, is not consistent with the Land Development Code, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, and the Community Redevelopment Area Guidelines.

Staff recommends:

Denial of Amendment to HDC 2017-03

MOTION TO CONSIDER:

I move to **approve or deny** amendment to HDC case number 2017-03 **with or without** conditions;

AND I move that the HDC make the following findings of fact and conclusions of law part of the record:

That this amendment to HDC case 2017-03, as presented, **is or is not** substantially compliant with the Land Development Code, the Community Redevelopment Area Guidelines, and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards to warrant approval at this time.

LIST OF EXHIBITS:

EXHIBIT 1 HDC 2017-03 Amendment Application and Backup Materials

Respectfully Submitted,



Salvatore J. Cumella
Historic Preservation Planner



APPLICATION FOR HISTORIC DISTRICT COUNCIL COA

OFFICE USE ONLY	
REC'D: <u>10/23/19</u> BY: <u>[Signature]</u>	
PAYMENT: \$ _____	TYPE _____
APPLICATION #: <u>Amendment to</u>	
HDC CASE #: <u>HDC 2017-03</u>	
APPLICATION COMPLETE: Y ___ N ___	
PRE-CONFERENCE: Y ___ N ___ DATE _____	

BOARD MEETING DATE: _____
PLANNER: _____ DATE: _____
<u>APPROVED</u> <u>DENIED</u>

REVISION

Amendment to HDC 2017-03

APPROVAL TYPE:	☐ Staff Approval	☒ Board Approval: Conceptual _____ or Final <u>X</u>
PROJECT TYPE:		
☐ New Construction	☐ Addition	☐ Alteration
☐ Relocation	☐ Demolition	☐ Variance
☐ Repair	☐ Paint	☐ Fence
☐ Sign	☐ Re-roof	☐ Other: _____
PROPERTY INFORMATION Property information can be found at the Nassau County Property Appraiser's Website → Map Search		
Street Address: <u>2nd Street, 3rd Street & Beech St.</u>		
Historic District: ☒ Downtown ☐ Old Town ☐ CRA Waterfront		
Parcel Identification Number(s): <u>00-00-31-1800-0270-0XXX</u>		
Zoning District: <u>MU 1 - Mixed Use</u> Lot / Block Number (optional) _____		

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Owner of Record	As recorded with the Nassau County Property Appraiser
Owner(s) Name	
Corporation or Company (if applicable)	
<u>Artisan Homes</u>	
Street Address	
<u>10365 Hood Rd. Ste. 208</u>	
City State Zip	
<u>Jacksonville, FL 32257</u>	
Telephone Number	
<u>904-429-4800</u>	
Email Address	
<u>sara@artisanhomebuilder.com</u>	

Applicant or Agent	If other than owner. If an agent will be representing the owner, an Owner's Authorization For Agent Representation form must be included
Applicant Name	
<u>Tim Ritch</u>	
Corporation or Company (if applicable)	
<u>Artisan Homes</u>	
Street Address	
<u>10365 Hood Rd. Ste. 208</u>	
City State Zip	
<u>Jacksonville, FL 32257</u>	
Telephone Number	
<u>904-429-4800 ext. 4</u>	
Email Address	
<u>sara@artisanhomebuilder.com</u>	

Part 1. Describe The Existing Conditions and Materials. Describe the existing structure(s) on the subject property in terms of the construction materials and site conditions, as well as the surrounding context.

Part 2. Describe The Proposed Project and Materials. Describe the proposed project in terms of size, affected architectural elements, materials, and relationship to the existing structure(s). Attach further description sheets, if needed.

Revisions:

1 - Alternate roof design & construction.

2 - New brick detail on second floor future buildings 3 & 18, see attached photos and plans due to construction process.

List proposed materials and colors, as applicable (use additional sheet if necessary):

Project Scope	Manufacturer	Product Description	FL Product Approval #	Color (Name/Number)
Exterior Fabric				
Doors				
Windows				
Roofing	Cambridge	Architectural asphalt shingles	7006	See attached options
Fascia/Trim				
Foundation				
Shutters				
Porch/Deck				
Fencing				
Driveways/Sidewalks				
Signage				
Other				

Please submit all product brochures, paint color samples, and material samples with your application.

CERTIFICATION

By signing below, I certify that the information contained in this application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge at the time of the application. I acknowledge that I understand and have complied with all of the submittal requirements and procedures and have read and understand the following:

1. I/We hereby attest to the fact that the above supplied property address(es), parcel number(s) and legal description(s) is (are) the true and proper identification of the area of this petition.
2. I/We authorize staff from the Community Development Department to enter onto the property in question during regular city business hours in order to take photos which will be placed in the permanent file.
3. I/We understand that the COA review time period will not commence until the application is deemed complete by staff and may take up to 10 days to process. I further understand that an incomplete application submittal may cause my application to be deferred to the next posted deadline date.
4. I/We understand that, for Board review cases, an agenda and staff report will be available on the City's website approximately one week before the Historic District Council meeting.
5. I/We understand that the Historic District Council meetings are conducted in a quasi-judicial hearing and as such, ex-parte communications are prohibited (Communication about your project with a Historic District Council member).
6. I/We understand that the approval of this application by the Historic District Council or staff in no way constitutes approval of a Building Permit for construction from the City of Fernandina Beach Building Department.
7. I/We understand that all changes to the approved scope of work stated in a COA have to be approved by the HDC before work commences on those changes. There will be no charge for a revision to a COA. Making changes that have not been approved can result in a Stop Work Order being placed on the entire project and/or additional fees/penalties.
8. I/We understand that any decision of the HDC may be appealed to the City Commission, with the exception of variances, which may be appealed to a court of record as outlined in Section 10.02.04(D) of the Land Development Code. Petitions to appeal shall be presented within thirty (30) days after the decision of the HDC; otherwise the decision of the HDC will be final.
9. I/We understand that Certificates of Approval are only valid for **one year** from issuance. They are renewable for six months without cause, and for an additional six months, upon showing of good cause by the applicant. The applicant must submit all requests for extensions in writing and provide appropriate support documentation, if needed.

10/2/19

Date

Signature of Applicant

STATE OF FLORIDA

COUNTY OF NASSAU

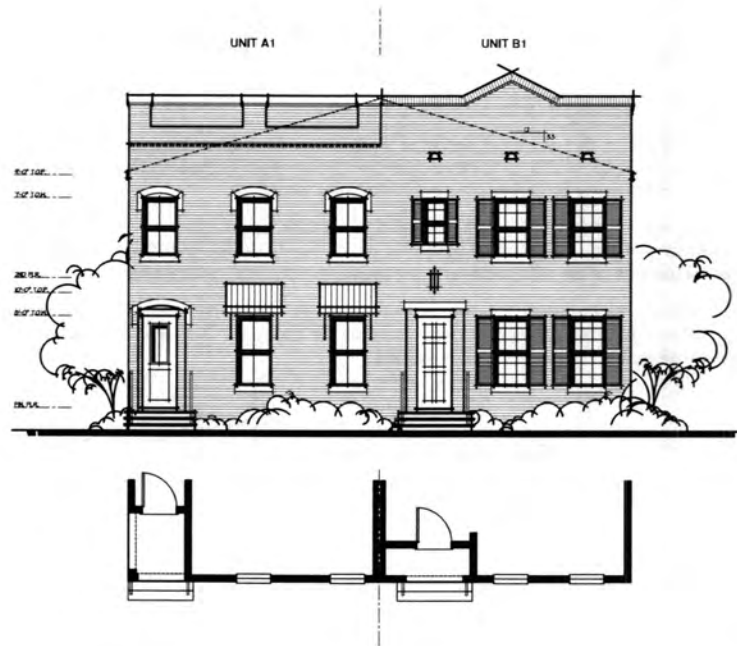
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2 day of 10, 2019

Notary Public: Signature

Printed Name

My Commission Expires

Personally Known ☒ OR Produced Identification ☐ ID Produced: ☐



Unit A1 - B1

Front Elevation - Lots 3&4, 17&18 Reversed



HARBOR VIEW
17011-2
AA26002897
09-30-19

©2019 Housing Design Matters





Unit A2 - B2
Front Elevation - Lots 5&6, 15&16 Reversed, 19&20 Reversed

HARBOR VIEW
17011-2
AA26002897
09-30-19
©2019 Housing Design Matters



**HOUSING
DESIGN
MATTERS**



Unit A1
Side Elevation - Lot 3, 18 Reversed

HARBOR VIEW
17011-2
AA26002897
09-30-19
©2019 Housing Design Matters



Unit A2

Side Elevation - Lot 5, 16 Reversed, 20 Reversed

HARBOR VIEW
17011-2
AA26002897
09-30-19

©2019 Housing Design Matters



HOUSING
DESIGN
MATTERS



Unit B1
Side Elevation - Lot 4, 17

HARBOR VIEW
17011-Z
AA26002897
09-30-19
©2019 Housing Design Matters



Side Elevation - Lot 19



Side Elevation - Lot 6, 15 (Reversed)

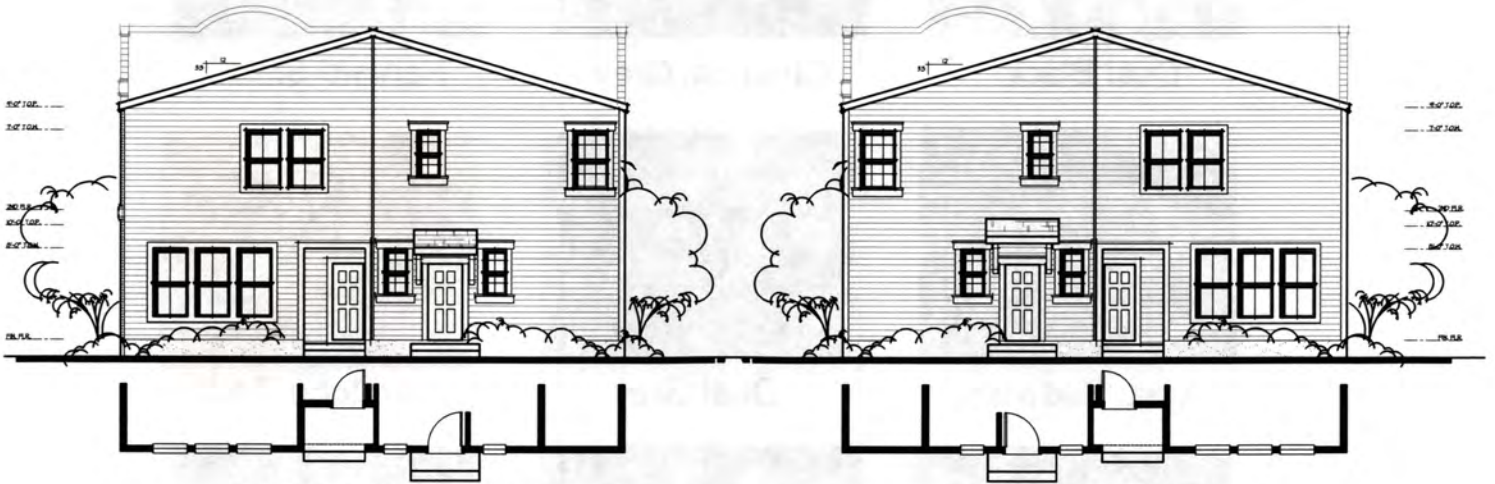
Unit B2



HARBOR VIEW
17011-2
AA26002897
09-30-19
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**HOUSING
DESIGN
MATTERS**



Rear Elevation - Lots 5&6, 15&16 Reversed

Rear Elevation - Lots 19&20



Unit A2 - B2

Garage Elevation - Lots 5&6 Reversed, 15&16 Reversed, 19&20



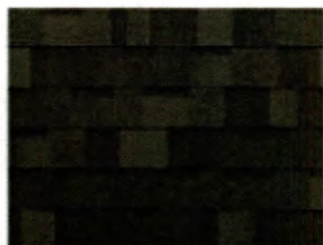
HARBOR VIEW
17011-2
AA26002897
09-30-19

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HOUSING
DESIGN
MATTERS

IKO - Cambridge AR Colour Selection



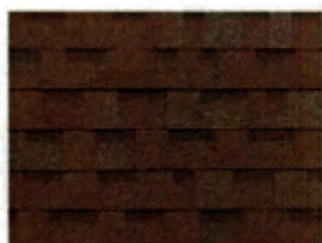
Dual Black



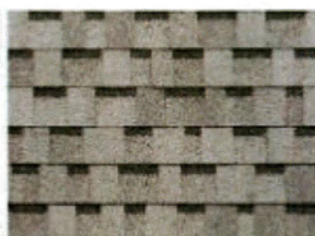
Charcoal Grey



Harvard Slate



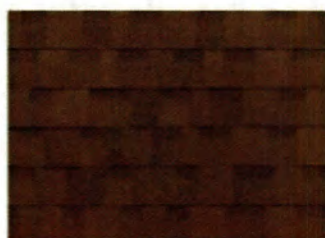
Aged Redwood



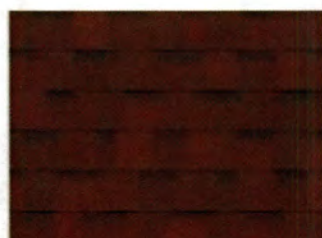
Dual Grey



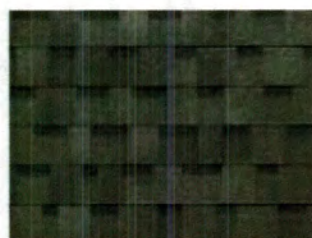
Earhtone Cedar



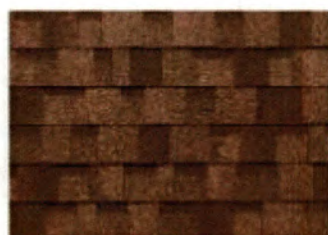
Dual Brown



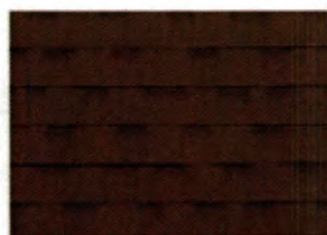
Riviera Red



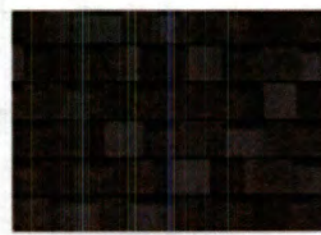
Vintage Green



Weatherwood



Driftwood



National Blue





Proposed Facade



Current/Proposed



HDC approved



Construction drawings



HISTORIC DISTRICT COUNCIL STAFF REPORT
HDC 2019-15
NOVEMBER 21, 2019

Owner/Applicant:	City of Fernandina Beach
Property Address:	102 Centre Street
Requested action:	Amendment to previously approved Certificate of Approval (COA) for design changes related to the construction of a 4ft aluminum fence with rusticated block columns.
Current zoning:	C-3
FLUM land use category:	Central Business District
Existing uses on the site:	N/A
FL Master Site File #	N/A
Year Built:	N/A
Contributing Status:	N/A

All required application materials have been received. All fees have been paid. All required notices have been made.



SUMMARY OF REQUEST AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The applicant is seeking an amendment to HDC 2019-15.

Certificate of Approval (COA) to construct a 4ft aluminum fence with rusticated block columns. The fence will serve as a barrier between a proposed sidewalk and the railroad tracks running the length of this one block. If approved, this design would be continued on future projects on other sections of the railroad.

APPLICABLE GUIDELINES:

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION

CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE

DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT GUIDELINES

Fences and Walls (pg.97)

ANALYSIS:

This proposed fence and support columns are a modern interpretation of fencing/wall types historically seen throughout the Downtown Historic District. The chosen design compliments both the Historic District and the Community Redevelopment Area. The fence will serve as a barrier between the railroad tracks and the new sidewalk in the block between Ash St and Centre St. The fence design will be used if additional fencing is required along the railroad tracks in the future.

The landscape architecture firm of Marquis Latimer & Halback, who is consulting on the waterfront design, offered a recommendation to create more of gateway feature between the downtown Historic District and the waterfront. Their recommendation included adding approximately 30" of rusticated block wall between the first two columns with fence sitting on top, and to alter the end columns to be 12" to 18" higher than the other columns and feature the street signs.

Staff agrees with the recommendations and recommends approval of these design changes.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff finds that the requested action, as presented, is consistent with the Land Development Code, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, and the Downtown Historic District Guidelines.

Staff recommends:

Approval of HDC 2019-15 Amendment

MOTION TO CONSIDER:

I move to **approve or deny** HDC case number 2019-15 **with or without** conditions;

AND I move that the HDC make the following findings of fact and conclusions of law part of the record:

That this amendment to HDC case 2019-15, as presented, **is or is not** substantially compliant with the Land Development Code, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, and the Downtown Historic District Guidelines to warrant approval at this time.

LIST OF EXHIBITS:

- EXHIBIT 1 Fencing at Railroad plans as approved April 18, 2019.
- EXHIBIT 2 Recommended changes from Marquis Latimer & Halback

Respectfully Submitted,

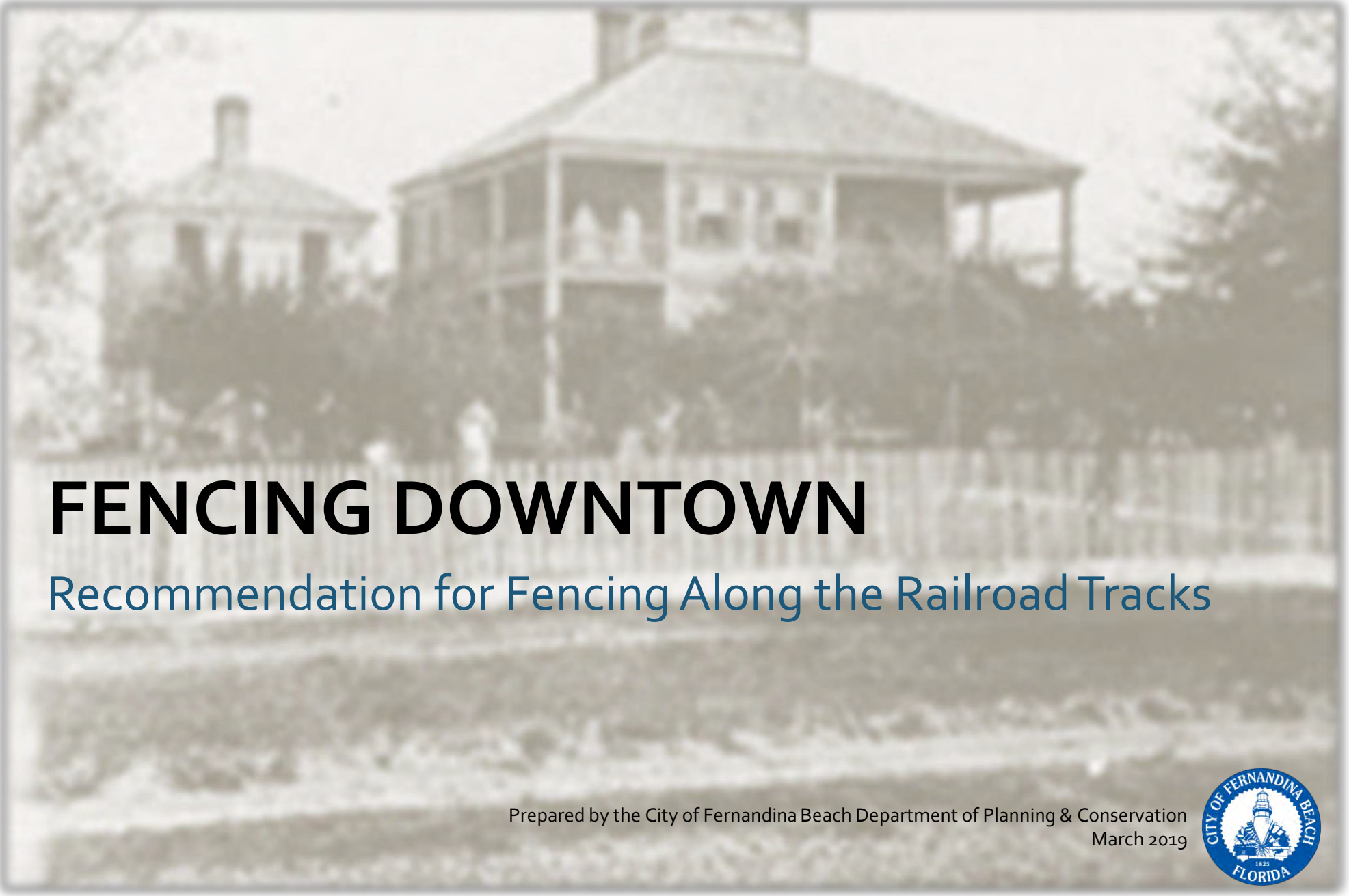


Salvatore J. Cumella
Historic Preservation Planner

HDC 2019-15 Amendment

EXHIBIT 1

*Fencing at Railroad plans
as approved April 18, 2019*



FENCING DOWNTOWN

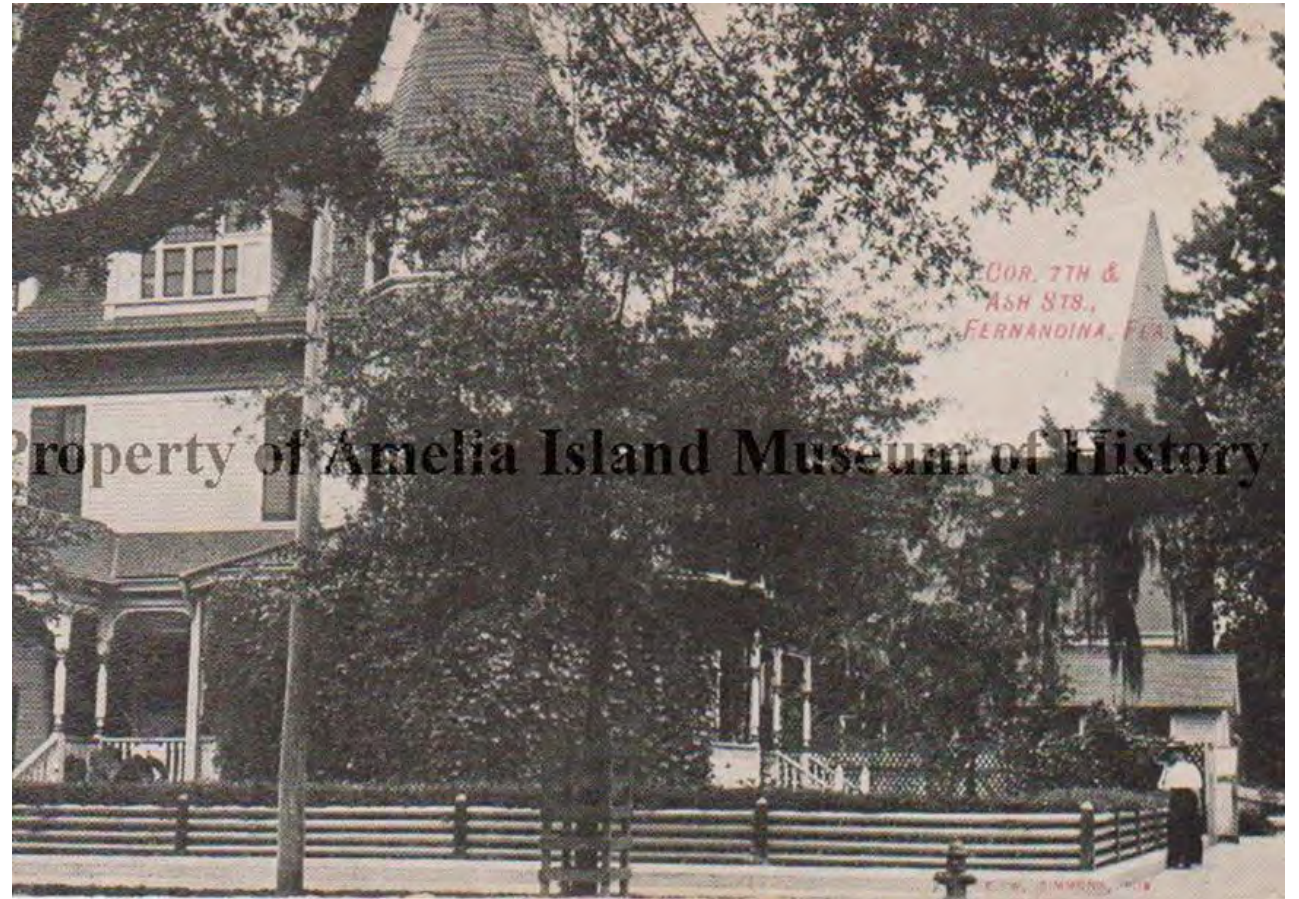
Recommendation for Fencing Along the Railroad Tracks

Prepared by the City of Fernandina Beach Department of Planning & Conservation
March 2019



Historic Fences in Fernandina

Fencing has always been a functional part of Fernandina's streetscape to delineate private space from public space



Historic Fences in Fernandina

Wrought Iron: Popular on some of the high-style Queen Anne architecture prevalent on the island



Historic Fences in Fernandina

Wood: Most commonly seen historically on the island



Historic Fences in Fernandina

Block Walls: Often brick with cement coating or rusticated block



Downtown Historic District Design Guidelines

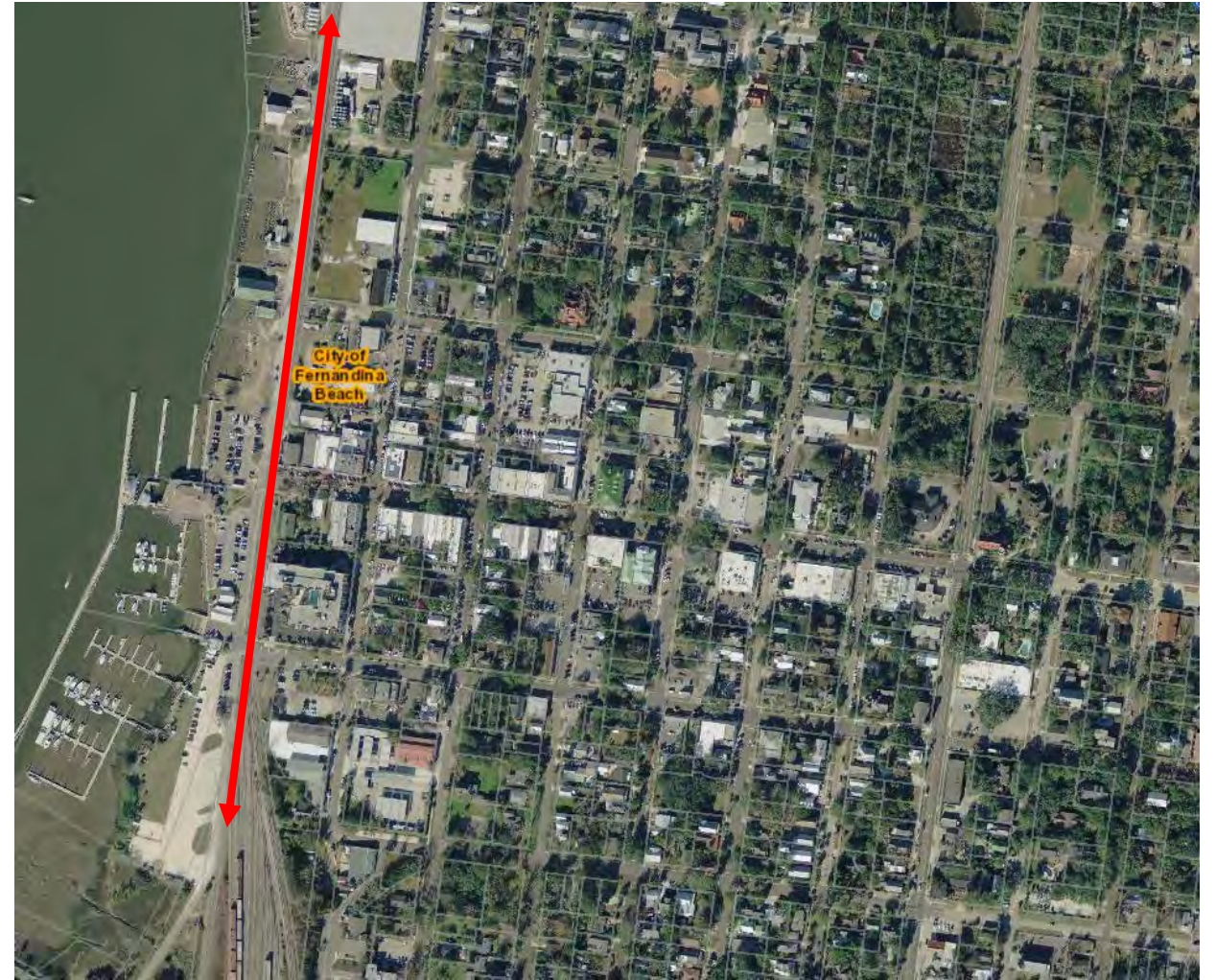
Guidelines for Site Features: Fences and Walls (pg. 97)

"Walls and fences, including gates, are found throughout the district. Their continued use is appropriate. Regularly maintain and make repairs to existing historic walls and fences instead of replacing them. Fences that are incompatible with the surrounding sites, like chain link, split rail, or stockade fences in areas where picket or iron fences predominate, are discouraged. The removal of incompatible walls and fences is encouraged.

2. Construct new fences and walls using materials that predominated historically or that visually match these materials. Wood or metal for new fences and brick for new walls are generally appropriate materials."

Recommendation

- The railroad tracks serve as a visual boundary between Downtown Fernandina and the Amelia River Waterfront
- The proposed fence is designed to compliment both areas and provide a functional barrier for pedestrian safety.



Recommendation

- The proposed design, constructed of durable modern materials, is inspired by the rusticated block walls and wrought iron fences commonly seen throughout the Downtown Fernandina Beach Historic District.
- Materials were chosen that will need minimum maintenance and be easy to replace if a section becomes damaged.



Recommendation

Rusticated Block Columns: 4' tall rusticated block column with cement caps.

- These rusticated block columns provide a sturdy anchor for the fence and require minimal maintenance.
- They compliment both the historic architecture of the Downtown Historic District, as well as the waterfront.



Recommendation

Powdercoated Commercial-Grade Aluminum Fence: 4' tall

- A modern interpretation of the historic wrought iron fences seen throughout downtown.
- This fencing will maintain openness across the train tracks while prohibiting pedestrian crossings across the tracks.
- Maintenance would be minimal and the sections would be modular and able to be replaced in sections if necessary.



Recommendation



Recommendation



Recommendation



Recommendation



Recommendation



Recommendation



Recommendation



HDC 2019-15 Amendment

EXHIBIT 2

*Recommended changes from Marquis Latimer
and Halback*



OFFICE USE ONLY

REC'D: 11/6/19 BY: STC

APPLICATION COMPLETE: Y ☒ N ☐

PAYMENT: \$ 0 INVOICED [] PAID []

HDC CASE #: 2019-15

PRE-CONFERENCE: Y ☒ N ☐ DATE _____

BOARD MEETING DATE: 11/21/19

SCANNED []

PLANNER: _____ DATE: _____

☐ APPROVED ☐ DENIED

APPLICATION FOR HISTORIC DISTRICT COUNCIL CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL (COA)

APPROVAL TYPE: ☐ Staff Approval ☒ Board Approval: Conceptual _____ or Final _____

PROJECT TYPE:

☐ New Construction ☐ Addition ☐ Alteration ☐ Relocation ☐ Demolition ☒ Amendment to COA# 2019-15

☐ Repair ☐ Paint ☐ Fence ☐ Sign ☐ Re-roof ☐ Other: _____

PROPERTY INFORMATION Property information can be found at the [Nassau County Property Appraiser's Website](#) → Map Search

Street Address: 102 Centre Street

District: ☒ Downtown Historic ☐ Old Town ☒ CRA Waterfront

Parcel Identification Number(s): _____

Zoning District: _____ Lot / Block Number (optional) _____

Owner of Record	As recorded with the Nassau County Property Appraiser
Owner(s) Name	
Company (if applicable)	
Street Address	
City State Zip	
Telephone Number	
Email Address	

Applicant or Agent	If other than owner. If an agent will be representing the owner, an Owner's Authorization For Agent Representation form must be included
Applicant Name	
Company (if applicable)	
Street Address	
City State Zip	
Telephone Number	
Email Address	



HISTORIC DISTRICT COUNCIL APPLICATION CHECKLIST

These requirements are not inclusive of the requirements for the proposed work. The Department of Planning & Conservation may require additional drawings, specifications or information in order to complete the application review.

CONCEPTUAL APPROVALS

Conceptual approvals are provided by the HDC as a courtesy to the applicant in an effort to allow comment from the historic district council and citizens during the conceptual design process. The HDC will provide the applicant with feedback and guidance relating to the proposal and take a vote to indicate whether the board feels the proposal is adequately appropriate to proceed. In all cases, the applicant must return to the HDC to seek final approval of their projects. There is no additional fee for this review above the Certificate of Approval fee.

STAFF REVIEW OR BOARD REVIEW FINAL APPROVAL

THE FOLLOWING MUST BE PROVIDED IN ORDER TO BE A COMPLETE APPLICATION FOR
STAFF APPROVAL OR FINAL APPROVAL BY THE BOARD:

Applicant (Initials)	Please submit 1 copy of each of the following:	Staff (Initials)
	Proof of ownership (copy of deed or tax statement)	
	11x17 signed, sealed, scaled survey of property. Completed within the last 2 years.	
	11x17 scaled site plan of the proposed work, including lot dimensions, setbacks, finished floor elevations, and any changes as a result of proposed building footprints	
	Site plan <u>must</u> show all trees greater than 5" diameter at breast height (DBH) and indicate any trees that are to be removed as part of the scope of work.	
	Photographs of the existing site and existing buildings if any, including views from the street.	
	11x17 drawings to scale showing ALL existing and proposed exterior elevations of primary <u>and/or</u> accessory buildings. Existing vs. proposed features should be clearly delineated with labels, shading, and/or hatching.	
	Elevations <u>must</u> include specific material and detail information with call outs that define all visible exterior elements, such as (but not limited to): wall finishes, foundation wall finish, corner-boards, water-tables, barge-boards, cornice trim, door trim, window trim, column elements, railings, roof fascia, balcony trim elements, supporting/decorative brackets, gable end decorative elements, shutters, roof finishes, chimney finish, privacy fences, picket fences, gates, utility yard screens, gazebos, outdoor shower screens, etc. Provide specific detail views of features that cannot be called out with notes on the elevations. Examples include porch details, pier elements, lattice infill components, soffit and cornice trim detailing, etc.	
	Elevations and/or site plan <u>must</u> show all proposed mechanical and plumbing equipment (HVAC, hood vents, backflow preventers, etc.) All rooftop mechanical equipment shall be screened from view to adjacent properties and rights-of-way by utilizing parapets or other screening elements that are integrated into the overall architecture of the structure and constructed using materials and methods that are consistent with those used on the building.	
	Product/material details and specifications, including brochures or printouts, for any proposed material as applicable and not limited to: doors, windows, roofing, exterior fabric, fascia/trim, shutters, fencing, sidewalk/driveway, landscaping, foundation, porch/deck, sheds, and proposed colors for ALL surfaces to be painted/stained/treated.	
	New construction applications <u>must</u> show context of project within existing streetscape.	
	For any fencing proposed to be located on a common property line, written consent of the adjacent property owners shall be provided as required by LDC 5.01.10(B).	

PROJECT DESCRIPTION (REQUIRED)

Part 1. Describe The Existing Conditions and Materials. Describe the existing structure(s) on the subject property in terms of the construction materials and site conditions, as well as the surrounding context.

CoA for fence design previously approved
April 18, 2019

Part 2. Describe The Proposed Project and Materials. Describe the proposed project in terms of size, affected architectural elements, materials, and relationship to the existing structure(s). Attach further description sheets, if needed.

Changes to design to include taller end
columns + 2' wall w/ 2' fence in 12th Section.

List proposed materials and colors, as applicable (use additional sheet if necessary):

Project Scope	Manufacturer	Product Description	FL Product Approval #	Color (Name/Number)
Exterior Fabric				
Doors				
Windows				
Roofing				
Fascia/Trim				
Foundation				
Shutters				
Porch/Deck				
Fencing		Aluminum w/ rusticated block columns		Black
Driveways/Sidewalks				
Signage				
Other				

PLEASE SUBMIT ALL PRODUCT BROCHURES, PAINT COLOR SAMPLES, AND MATERIAL SAMPLES WITH YOUR APPLICATION.

CERTIFICATION (REQUIRED)

By signing below, I certify that the information contained in this application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge at the time of the application. I acknowledge that I understand and have complied with all of the submittal requirements and procedures and have read and understand the following:

1. I/We hereby attest to the fact that the above supplied property address(es), parcel number(s) and legal description(s) is (are) the true and proper identification of the area of this petition.
2. I/We authorize staff from the Department of Planning & Conservation to enter onto the property in question during regular city business hours in order to take photos which will be placed in the permanent file.
3. I/We understand that the COA review time period will not commence until the application is deemed complete by staff and may take up to 10 days to process. I further understand that an incomplete application submittal may cause my application to be deferred to the next posted deadline date.
4. I/We understand that, for Board review cases, an agenda and staff report will be available on the City's website approximately one week before the Historic District Council meeting.
5. I/We understand that the Historic District Council meetings are conducted in a quasi-judicial hearing and as such, ex-parte communications are prohibited (Communication about your project with a Historic District Council member).
6. I/We understand that the approval of this application by the Historic District Council or staff in no way constitutes approval of a Building Permit for construction from the City of Fernandina Beach Building Department.
7. I/We understand that all changes to the approved scope of work stated in a COA have to be approved by the HDC before work commences on those changes. There will be no charge for a revision to a COA. Making changes that have not been approved can result in a Stop Work Order being placed on the entire project and/or additional fees/penalties.
8. I/We understand that any decision of the HDC may be appealed to the City Commission, with the exception of variances, which may be appealed to a court of record as outlined in Section 10.02.04(D) of the Land Development Code. Petitions to appeal shall be presented within thirty (30) days after the decision of the HDC; otherwise the decision of the HDC will be final.
9. I/We understand that Certificates of Approval are only valid for **one year** from issuance. They are renewable for six months without cause, and for an additional six months, upon showing of good cause by the applicant. The applicant must submit all requests for extensions in writing and provide appropriate support documentation, if needed.

11/6/19
Date

Dale L Martin
Signature of Applicant

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF NASSAU } ss

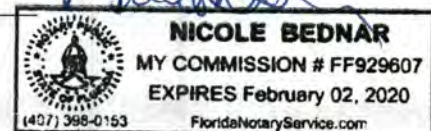
Sworn to (or affirmed) and subscribed before me by means of ☒ physical presence or ☐ online notarization, this 6th day of November, 2019, by Dale L Martin.

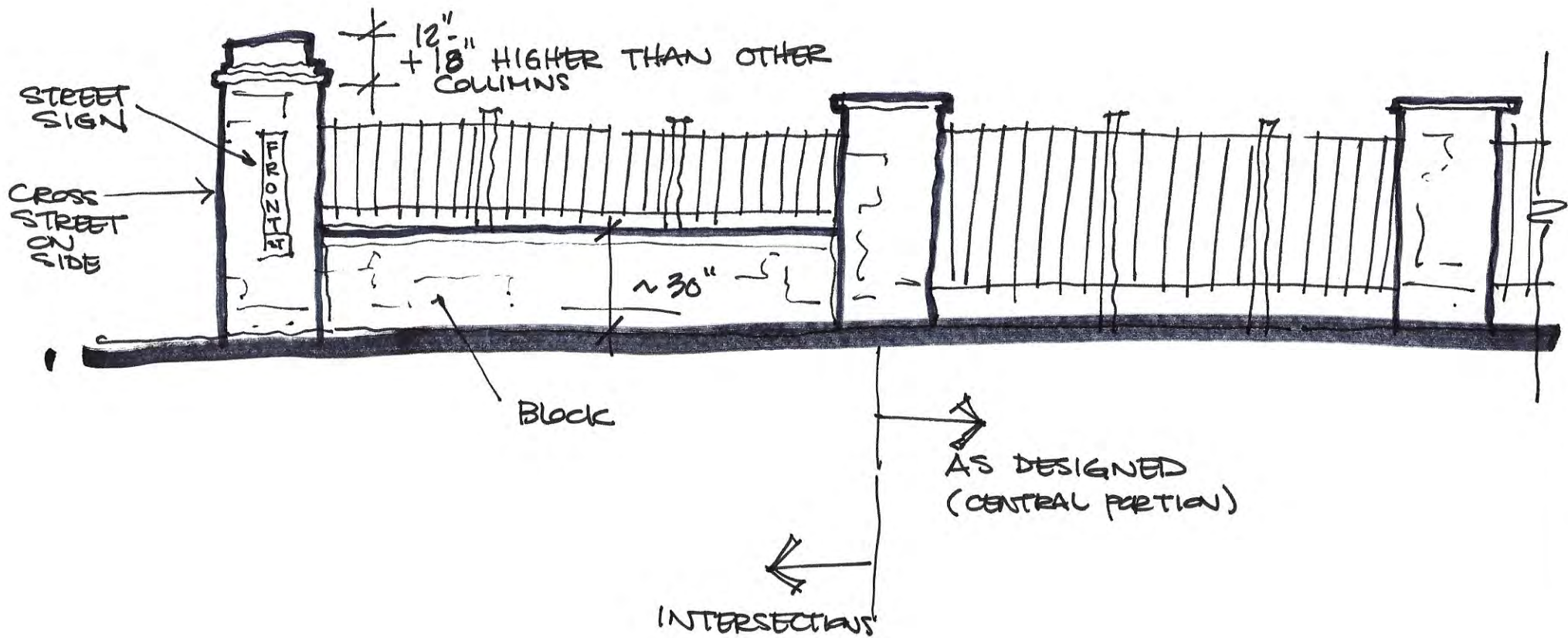
Nicole Bednar
Notary Public

Nicole Bednar
Printed Name

Feb. 2, 2020
My Commission Expires

Personally Known ☒ OR Produced Identification ☐ ID Produced: ☐





Fernandina Beach

FRONT STREET FENCE
SKETCH / THOUGHTS

JRM/Marquis Latimer + Hallock
10.29.19



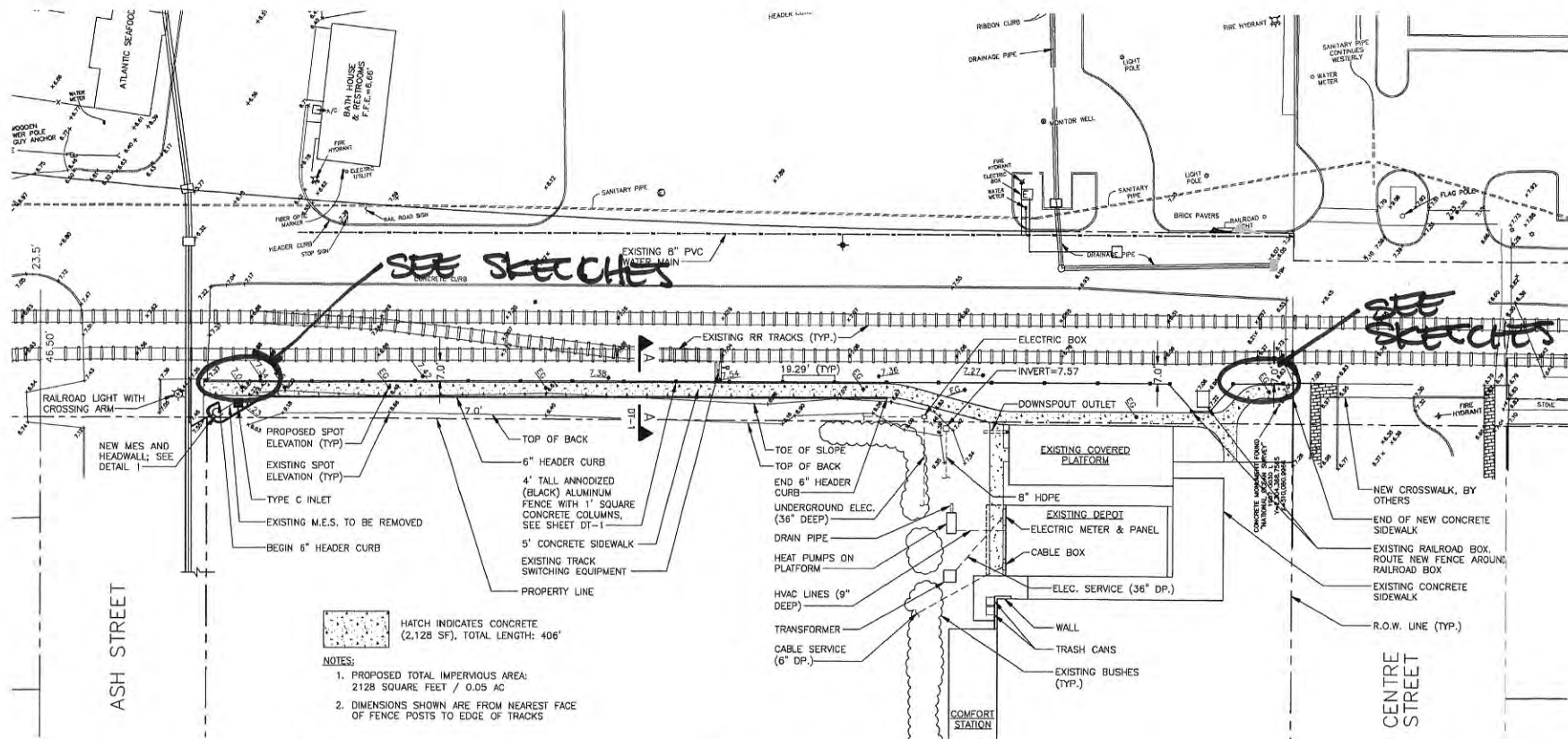
Fernandina Beach
FRONT STREET FENCE
SKETCH / PERSPECTIVE MARKUP
JEM/MLH 10.29.17

Recommendation

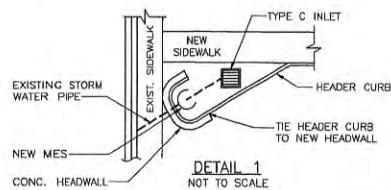


HIGHER COLUMNS
@ INTERSECTIONS

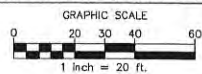
Block AT BASE @ SEGMENT ON INTERSECTION



- NOTES:**
1. PROPOSED TOTAL IMPERVIOUS AREA:
2128 SQUARE FEET / 0.05 AC
 2. DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE FROM NEAREST FACE
OF FENCE POSTS TO EDGE OF TRACKS



PROPOSED LOT GEOMETRY PLAN



Scale: 1:20 Project Mgr: AG Designed by: AG Drawn by: SS QA/QC: NG DATE: 7/05/19 ISSUE FOR PERMITS Revised:	Gillette & Associates, Inc. 20 South 4th Street Fernandina Beach, FL 32034 Certificate of Authorization No. 9332 DO NOT SCALE THIS DRAWING - DIMENSIONS AND NOTES TAKE PRECEDENCE. DRAWING IS REDUCED IF LESS THAN 22" x 34"	G & A GILLETTE & ASSOCIATES, INC. 20 SOUTH 4TH STREET FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034 PHONE (904) 261-8819	CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH	FRONT STREET SIDEWALK FEASIBILITY STUDY ALTERNATE FENCE ROUTE	GEOMETRY PLAN	Sheet No. GE-1 1 of 2 Issue Date AUGUST 22, 2019 Project No. 19-10.06 Registered Professional
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HISTORIC DISTRICT COUNCIL STAFF REPORT
HDC 2019-20
NOVEMBER 21, 2019

Owner/Applicant:	Richard Sasser, agent for CMR Island Properties, LLC
Property Address:	22 S. 8th Street (Grand Oak Plaza)
Requested action:	Amendment to previously approved Certificate of Approval (COA) to add mechanical screening at north and east elevations.
Current zoning:	C-3
FLUM land use category:	Central Business District
Existing uses on the site:	Commercial
FL Master Site File #	N/A
Year Built:	1954 (NCPA)
Contributing Status:	Non-Contributing

All required application materials have been received. All fees have been paid. All required notices have been made.



SUMMARY OF REQUEST AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The site, formerly known as Fred's, contains a 1954 masonry vernacular structure that is considered a non-contributing structure the Fernandina Beach Historic District. The original section of this mid-century structure has recently been rehabilitated, including the re-installation of windows along the 8th Street elevation. As was popular with buildings built in this period, emphasis was placed on horizontality. This is emphasized by the cast concrete eyebrow awning that runs along the 8th Street elevation and around the corner over the original entrance.

The property has been divided into multiple tenant spaces. A tenant buildout for a new brewery is currently underway in the easternmost portion of the building. At their June 20, 2019 regular meeting, the HDC had approved modifications to the storefront, including new doors/windows and awnings to match the existing building.

The applicant is seeking to amend a Certificate of Approval (COA) to add a wood screening at the north and east elevations to screen mechanical equipment. The screening will be painted to match the body of the building.

APPLICABLE GUIDELINES:

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION

CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE

4.05.09 Mechanical Equipment Screening Plantings

DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT GUIDELINES

Mid-Twentieth Century (pg.35)

Utilities and Energy Retrofitting (pg.66)

ANALYSIS:

Although the Downtown Design Guidelines state that mechanical systems should be placed where they are not readily visible, this is sometimes not practical due to the layout of the interior functions of a structure. Due to the interior functions of this property, there will be several mechanical elements on the rooftop. Although no specific guidelines currently exist that demonstrate how to achieve rooftop mechanical screening, proposed language is being considered for adoption which states:

For properties within the boundaries of the Historic District, CRA, and Old Town: All rooftop mechanical equipment shall be screened from view to adjacent properties and rights-of-way by utilizing parapets or other screening elements that are integrated into the overall architecture of the structure and constructed using materials and methods that are consistent with those used on the building.

This language directs not only that the mechanical be screened, but that the materials and design of the screening be designed in a way that is harmonious with the architectural style of the structure.

Although the wood screening is proposed to be painted the same color as the building, staff cautions that it may still detract from the overall aesthetic of the building. Staff is recommending approval because the proposed screening will serve meet the current screening requirements, but recommends considering alternate designs/materials that may better compliment the architecture.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff finds that the requested action, as presented, is consistent with the Land Development Code, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, and the Downtown Historic District Guidelines.

Staff recommends:

Approval of Amendment to HDC 2019-20

MOTION TO CONSIDER:

I move to **approve or deny** HDC case number 2019-20 **with or without** conditions;

AND I move that the HDC make the following findings of fact and conclusions of law part of the record:

That HDC case 2019-20, as presented, **is or is not** substantially compliant with the Land Development Code, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, and the Downtown Historic District Guidelines to warrant approval at this time.

LIST OF EXHIBITS:

EXHIBIT 1 HDC 2019-20 Amendment Application & Backup Materials

Respectfully Submitted,



Salvatore J. Cumella
Historic Preservation Planner



OFFICE USE ONLY	
REC'D: <u>11/1/19</u>	BY: <u>SSC</u>
APPLICATION COMPLETE: Y ☒ N ☐	
PAYMENT: \$ <u> </u> INVOICED [] PAID []	
HDC CASE #: <u>2019-0097</u>	
PRE-CONFERENCE: Y ☐ N ☐ DATE <u> </u>	
BOARD MEETING DATE: <u>Nov. 21, 2019</u>	
SCANNED []	
PLANNER: <u> </u> DATE: <u> </u>	
<u> </u> APPROVED <u> </u> DENIED	

APPLICATION FOR HISTORIC DISTRICT COUNCIL CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL (COA)

APPROVAL TYPE:	☐ Staff Approval
	☒ Board Approval: Conceptual <u> </u> or Final <u> </u>

PROJECT TYPE:	
☐ New Construction	☐ Addition
☐ Alteration	☐ Relocation
☐ Demolition	☒ Amendment to COA# <u>2019-0097</u>
☐ Repair	☐ Paint
☐ Fence	☐ Sign
☐ Re-roof	☐ Other: <u> </u>

PROPERTY INFORMATION Property information can be found at the Nassau County Property Appraiser's Website → Map Search	
Street Address: <u>22 S. 8th Unit 5 (Facing 9th)</u>	
District:	☒ Downtown Historic ☐ Old Town ☐ CRA Waterfront
Parcel Identification Number(s): <u> </u>	
Zoning District:	<u> </u> Lot / Block Number (optional) <u> </u>

Owner of Record	As recorded with the Nassau County Property Appraiser
Owner(s) Name <u>CMR Island Property LLC</u>	
Company (if applicable) <u>(Same) →</u>	
Street Address <u> </u>	
City State Zip <u> </u>	
Telephone Number <u> </u>	
Email Address <u> </u>	

Applicant or Agent	If other than owner. If an agent will be representing the owner, an Owner's Authorization For Agent Representation form must be included
Applicant Name <u>Richard Sasser</u>	
Company (if applicable) <u>CMR Island Properties LLC</u>	
Street Address <u>217 Centre St, No. 2</u>	
City State Zip <u>Fernandina Beach FL 32034</u>	
Telephone Number <u>912-288-5674</u>	
Email Address <u>richardsasser@att.net</u>	



HISTORIC DISTRICT COUNCIL APPLICATION CHECKLIST

These requirements are not inclusive of the requirements for the proposed work. The Department of Planning & Conservation may require additional drawings, specifications or information in order to complete the application review.

CONCEPTUAL APPROVALS

Conceptual approvals are provided by the HDC as a courtesy to the applicant in an effort to allow comment from the historic district council and citizens during the conceptual design process. The HDC will provide the applicant with feedback and guidance relating to the proposal and take a vote to indicate whether the board feels the proposal is adequately appropriate to proceed. In all cases, the applicant must return to the HDC to seek final approval of their projects. There is no additional fee for this review above the Certificate of Approval fee.

STAFF REVIEW OR BOARD REVIEW FINAL APPROVAL

THE FOLLOWING MUST BE PROVIDED IN ORDER TO BE A COMPLETE APPLICATION FOR
STAFF APPROVAL OR FINAL APPROVAL BY THE BOARD:

Applicant (Initials)	Please submit 1 copy of each of the following:	Staff (Initials)
	Proof of ownership (copy of deed or tax statement)	
	11x17 signed, sealed, scaled survey of property. Completed within the last 2 years.	
	11x17 scaled site plan of the proposed work, including lot dimensions, setbacks, finished floor elevations, and any changes as a result of proposed building footprints	
	Site plan <u>must</u> show all trees greater than 5" diameter at breast height (DBH) and indicate any trees that are to be removed as part of the scope of work.	
	Photographs of the existing site and existing buildings if any, including views from the street.	
	11x17 drawings to scale showing ALL existing and proposed exterior elevations of primary <u>and/or</u> accessory buildings. Existing vs. proposed features should be clearly delineated with labels, shading, and/or hatching.	
	Elevations <u>must</u> include specific material and detail information with call outs that define all visible exterior elements, such as (but not limited to): wall finishes, foundation wall finish, corner-boards, water-tables, barge-boards, cornice trim, door trim, window trim, column elements, railings, roof fascia, balcony trim elements, supporting/decorative brackets, gable end decorative elements, shutters, roof finishes, chimney finish, privacy fences, picket fences, gates, utility yard screens, gazebos, outdoor shower screens, etc. Provide specific detail views of features that cannot be called out with notes on the elevations. Examples include porch details, pier elements, lattice infill components, soffit and cornice trim detailing, etc.	
	Elevations and/or site plan <u>must</u> show all proposed mechanical and plumbing equipment (HVAC, hood vents, backflow preventers, etc.) All rooftop mechanical equipment shall be screened from view to adjacent properties and rights-of-way by utilizing parapets or other screening elements that are integrated into the overall architecture of the structure and constructed using materials and methods that are consistent with those used on the building.	
	Product/material details and specifications, including brochures or printouts, for any proposed material as applicable and not limited to: doors, windows, roofing, exterior fabric, fascia/trim, shutters, fencing, sidewalk/driveway, landscaping, foundation, porch/deck, sheds, and proposed colors for ALL surfaces to be painted/stained/treated.	
	New construction applications <u>must</u> show context of project within existing streetscape.	
	For any fencing proposed to be located on a common property line, written consent of the adjacent property owners shall be provided as required by LDC 5.01.10(B).	

Requesting Amendment to HDC-2019-0097

PROJECT DESCRIPTION (REQUIRED)

Part 1. Describe The Existing Conditions and Materials. Describe the existing structure(s) on the subject property in terms of the construction materials and site conditions, as well as the surrounding context.

New Mechanical Equipment will be installed on 22 S 8th Street # 5- First Love Brew Pub.

Screening will be installed per the drawings, Mainly on the Ninth Street side

Part 2. Describe The Proposed Project and Materials. Describe the proposed project in terms of size, affected architectural elements, materials, and relationship to the existing structure(s). Attach further description sheets, if needed.

Wood-slat screen boards painted to match the building

List proposed materials and colors, as applicable (use additional sheet if necessary):

Project Scope	Manufacturer	Product Description	FL Product Approval #	Color (Name/Number)
Exterior Fabric				
Doors				
Windows				
Roofing				
Fascia/Trim				
Foundation				
Shutters				
Porch/Deck				
Fencing				
Driveways/Sidewalks				
Signage				
Other Screens	N/A	Wood slats & support frame	N/A	See Plans
PLEASE SUBMIT ALL PRODUCT BROCHURES, PAINT COLOR SAMPLES, AND MATERIAL SAMPLES WITH YOUR APPLICATION.				

CERTIFICATION (REQUIRED)

By signing below, I certify that the information contained in this application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge at the time of the application. I acknowledge that I understand and have complied with all of the submittal requirements and procedures and have read and understand the following:

1. I/We hereby attest to the fact that the above supplied property address(es), parcel number(s) and legal description(s) is (are) the true and proper identification of the area of this petition.
2. I/We authorize staff from the Department of Planning & Conservation to enter onto the property in question during regular city business hours in order to take photos which will be placed in the permanent file.
3. I/We understand that the COA review time period will not commence until the application is deemed complete by staff and may take up to 10 days to process. I further understand that an incomplete application submittal may cause my application to be deferred to the next posted deadline date.
4. I/We understand that, for Board review cases, an agenda and staff report will be available on the City's website approximately one week before the Historic District Council meeting.
5. I/We understand that the Historic District Council meetings are conducted in a quasi-judicial hearing and as such, ex-parte communications are prohibited (Communication about your project with a Historic District Council member).
6. I/We understand that the approval of this application by the Historic District Council or staff in no way constitutes approval of a Building Permit for construction from the City of Fernandina Beach Building Department.
7. I/We understand that all changes to the approved scope of work stated in a COA have to be approved by the HDC before work commences on those changes. There will be no charge for a revision to a COA. Making changes that have not been approved can result in a Stop Work Order being placed on the entire project and/or additional fees/penalties.
8. I/We understand that any decision of the HDC may be appealed to the City Commission, with the exception of variances, which may be appealed to a court of record as outlined in Section 10.02.04(D) of the Land Development Code. Petitions to appeal shall be presented within thirty (30) days after the decision of the HDC; otherwise the decision of the HDC will be final.
9. I/We understand that Certificates of Approval are only valid for **one year** from issuance. They are renewable for six months without cause, and for an additional six months, upon showing of good cause by the applicant. The applicant must submit all requests for extensions in writing and provide appropriate support documentation, if needed.

11-1-19

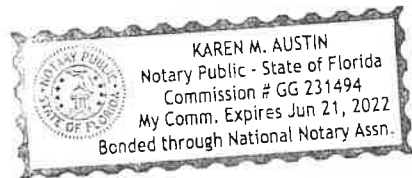
Date

Signature of Applicant

STATE OF FLORIDA

COUNTY OF NASSAU

ss }



Sworn to (or affirmed) and subscribed before me by means of ☐ physical presence or ☐ online notarization, this 1 day of November, 2019, by Richard Sasser.

Karen M. Austin
Notary Public

Karen M. Austin
Printed Name

My Commission Expires

Personally Known ☒ OR Produced Identification ☐ ID Produced: ☐



Richard Sasser, ARCHITECT
217 Centre St, No. 2
Fernandina Beach, Florida
32034
904-491-6060
Cell 912-288-5674
richardsasser@bellsouth.net



First Love Brew Pub

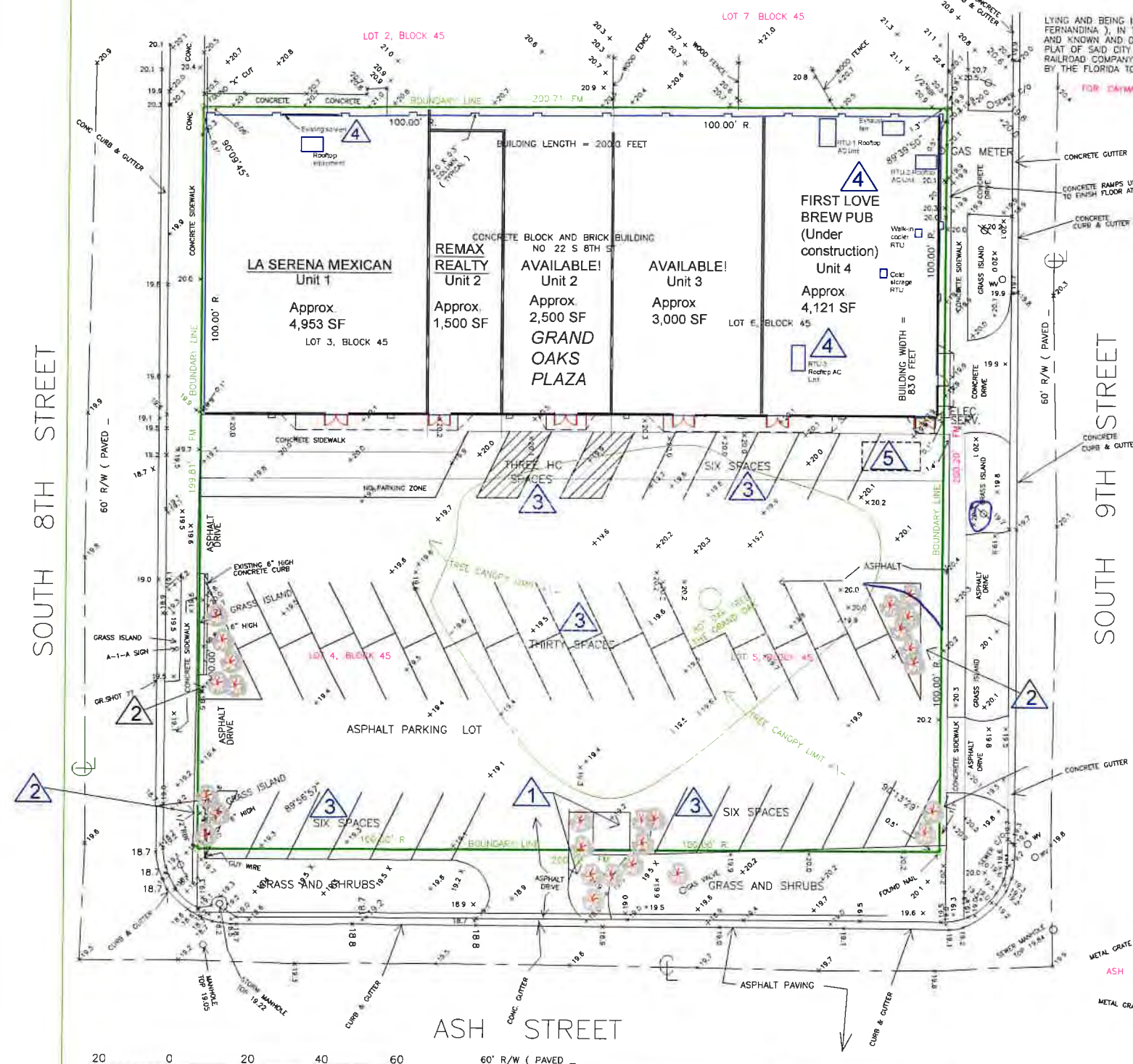
Site Plan: Parking,
Landscaping and
Dumpster Enclosure

Project number	2019-FLB
Date	10-30-19
Drawn by	RAS
Checked by	---

SP-1

Scale $1/16" = 1'-0"$

MAP SHOWING BOUNDARY AND TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF
LOT 3, 4, 5 AND 6, BLOCK 45.



Site Plan Notes

All parking striping, landscaping and new dumpster by Landlord
Rooflop Equipment screening by Tenant

- 1 New Dumpster Enclosure to be located here. Reduce the entrance off Ash Street. from 40' ± to about 30' ± wide. Install sod and 30" high planting bed behind and on both sides of the enclosure. New planting to match existing surrounding plants.
- 2 Remove existing asphalt paving at this triangular area and install a planting bed
- 3 Parking. All stalls are to be re-striped with FDOT-approved paint. 48 Regular stalls and 3 (min) HC stalls
- 4 Rooftop screening is to be installed to conceal the Tenant's rooftop equipment. See Drawing 6/A-1 for Typical Screening Detail. It is the (approved) detail that was installed on the north wall at La Serena (noted as 'Existing Screen'). As was done with the La Serena installation, the rooftop equipment screening placement and dimensioning should be done after the rooftop equipment is in place and the visual impact assessed
- 5 Grease Trap approximate location. The location is not to be in the 9th St. R/W

20 0 20 40 60

GRAPHIC SCALE - FEET

THIS PRINT IS AT 1/16" = 1'-0" SCALE

1
SP-1 22 South 8th Street Site Plan: Parking, Landscape and New Dumpster Enclosure
Scale: 1/16" = 1'-0"



A-4

Scale	As noted
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HISTORIC DISTRICT COUNCIL STAFF REPORT
HDC 2019-32
NOVEMBER 21, 2019

Owner/Applicant:	City of Fernandina Beach, agent for Amelia Island Museum of History (owner)
Property Address:	233 S. 3 rd Street
Legal Description:	BLOCK 273 LOTS 15 TO 21 IN OR 803/1353 CITY OF FDNA BEACH
Parcel ID:	00-00-31-1800-0273-0150
Requested action:	Downtown Historic District Boundary Expansion to include the Old Nassau County Jail/ Amelia Island Museum of History.
Zoning:	MU-1
FLUM land use category:	Mixed Use
Existing uses on the site:	Museum
FL Master Site File #	8NA00287
Year Built:	c. 1938
Contributing Status:	Non-Contributing
National Register Status:	Individually Listed (09000927)

All required application materials have been received. All fees have been paid. All required notices have been made.



SUMMARY OF REQUEST AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The applicant is seeking to expand the Downtown Historic District Boundary to include the Old Nassau County Jail/ Amelia Island Museum of History, as a non-contributing structure.

The structure was individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2009. It was cited as being significant in the areas of local history and architecture. (see Exhibit 1)

The current building is the third iteration of the Nassau County Jail on this site and was in use as the jail for Nassau County from 1878 to 1978.

In 1986 the property was adapted for use as the Amelia Island Museum of History, which continues to occupy the building today.

Although this building falls outside of the period of significance for the Fernandina Beach Downtown Historic District (1850-1927), it represents an important aspect of our local history and architecture and should be included in the district as a non-contributing resource. Inclusion in the Downtown Historic District adds a level of protection to the site, in that all exterior changes or demolitions would be reviewed by the Historic District Council.

APPLICABLE GUIDELINES:

CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

OBJECTIVE 11.01. Historic Resources

The City shall continue to promote the preservation of resources through commitment to conduct historic, cultural and archaeological resource surveys and the continued development of ordinances, guidelines, and databases.

Policy 11.01.01.

The City shall encourage the protection, preservation and conservation of districts, sites, landmarks and/or structures within the City that are included on the National Register of Historic Places, or in a locally designated historic district, to ensure their protection from demolition, deterioration, reconstruction or alteration.

Policy 11.01.08.

The City shall continue delegating authority to City Commission appointed review board(s) for decisions affecting the historic, cultural and archaeological resources of the City. The historic preservation ordinance shall continue to grant powers to the appropriate review board which may include, but are not limited to:

- a. Promulgating rules governing its operation in carrying out its responsibilities;
- b. Making recommendations to the City Commission for historic district or neighborhood conservation district designation;
- c. Working on design guidelines specific to designated historic or neighborhood conservation districts and making recommendations to the Planning Advisory Board and City Commission regarding those guidelines;
- d. Working on the historic preservation ordinance and making recommendations to the Planning Advisory Board and City Commission regarding the ordinance;
- e. Reviewing proposed physical alterations of designated properties or districts;
- f. Issuing certificates of appropriateness for proposed physical alterations deemed by the appropriate review

- board to comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation or any adopted design standards that are based on the Secretary's Standards;
- g. Hearing variances for properties within historic districts, neighborhood conservation districts, or the Community Redevelopment Area; and
- h. Conducting public outreach and educational opportunities regarding historic preservation and cultural resource protection.

OBJECTIVE 11.03. Programs AND Policies

The City shall continue to develop programs and policies to protect and preserve the City's historic, cultural and archaeological resources.

Policy 11.03.01. The City shall explore strategies for preservation of historic resources and properties, including, but not limited to:

- a. Incentives for maintenance, restoration and rehabilitation, and stabilization of historic, cultural or archaeological resources;
- b. Incentives for productive and adaptive reuse of historic structures;
- c. Incentives for private ownership and responsible stewardship of these resources;
- d. Opportunities for acquisition and/or conservation by governmental entities, private interests, or non-profit organizations; and
- e. Establishment of historic, archaeological, or neighborhood conservation districts.

Policy 11.03.11. The City recognizes the importance of structures constructed in the last fifty years, and encourages efforts to protect significant examples of these structures as illustrative of the community's recent heritage.

Policy 11.03.15. The City shall promote historic, cultural and archaeological resource protection as an economic tool in the revitalization of the City and its neighborhoods, and support heritage tourism opportunities as a form of economic development. The City shall support the efforts of other local organizations to further heritage tourism opportunities.

OBJECTIVE 11.04. Historic Structures

The City shall actively encourage maintenance and preservation of historic structures.

OBJECTIVE 11.08. Non-designated Resources

The City shall encourage protection and revitalization of non-designated historic structures and neighborhoods within Fernandina Beach.

Policy 11.08.01. The City shall encourage protection, preservation, and revitalization of historic non-designated structures and neighborhoods.

CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE

8.00.01 Intent

It is declared as a matter of public policy that protection, enhancement, perpetuation and use of sites of aesthetic, archaeological, architectural, cultural, historical and paleontological merit or value is in the interests of the health, prosperity, safety and welfare of the people of Fernandina Beach. The City Commission finds that the irreplaceable loss of these resources to the community would detrimentally

affect the community as a whole. It is therefore the intent of this chapter to:

- A. Effect and accomplish the protection, enhancement and perpetuation of buildings, structures, improvements, sites, districts, landscape features, and archaeological and paleontological resources that represent distinctive elements of the City's architectural, cultural, economic, natural, political, prehistoric, religious, scientific, and social history;
- B. Safeguard the City's architectural, cultural, economic, natural, political, prehistoric, religious, scientific and social heritage, as embodied and reflected in such structures, sites, and districts;
- C. Foster awareness and pride in the accomplishments and events of the City's past;
- D. Protect and enhance the City's attraction to residents, tourists, and visitors, and serve as an economic stimulus to business and industry;
- E. Stabilize and improve property values and encourage compatible redevelopment;
- F. Enhance the visual and aesthetic character of the City; and
- G. Promote the use of individual structures, sites, and districts for the education, leisure, and welfare of the people of Fernandina Beach.

8.02.02 Historic District Council Roles and Responsibilities

The HDC shall have the duty and responsibility to:

- C. Review and approve or deny applications for a certificate of Approval for construction, alteration, demolition, or removal of historic landmarks, historic sites, archaeological sites, properties in historic districts, or properties in the CRA Overlay.

8.03.02 Procedure for Designation of Historic Districts

A. No historic district or property proposed for inclusion in a historic district within the city shall be designated by any City agency except as provided in this section.

B. For purposes of this section, the term "property owner" shall mean the record owner or owners of one or more parcels of property within the boundaries of the proposed historic district. Should an individual, individuals or entity own more than one parcel of property within the boundaries of the proposed historic district according to the latest available tax rolls from the county property appraiser's office, then such individual or entity shall be considered one property owner for purposes of calculating the number of property owners in the proposed historic district regardless of the number of parcels that may be owned by the individual, individuals or entity within the boundaries of the proposed historic district. Should a parcel of property be owned by more than one individual for purposes of calculating the number of property owners within the boundaries of the proposed historic district, such co-owners shall be considered cumulatively as one property owner regardless of their number.

C. Upon the recommendation of the City Commission or the Historic District Council an application may be submitted by a property owner within the proposed district, or his authorized agent, to the Planning Department to prepare or assist in preparation of a designation report. The City shall charge a fee for each application that reflects processing costs for the application, except such fee shall be waived for City-initiated applications. An area or property may be identified as being potentially suitable for designation as an historic district or for inclusion in a historic district. The area or property shall be surveyed and studied for the purpose of determining the age and significance of each building, site, structure, or object within the area. A nomination report shall be prepared based on the results of the survey. Once the district boundaries are determined, the property owners shall be surveyed for their agreement with the designation and the results shall be available and considered during public hearings at meetings of the Historic District Council, Planning Advisory Board, and City Commission.

D. The applicant shall complete an application form provided by the City which shall, to the extent possible, include:

- 1. A written description of the architectural, historical, or archaeological significance of the structures, sites and building in the proposed historic district specifically addressing and documenting the criteria set forth in subsection (j) of this Section;

2. An identification of all buildings, structures and sites within the proposed historic district and the proposed classification of each as contributing or noncontributing with an explanation of the criteria utilized for the proposed classification;
3. A physical description of the proposed historic district, accompanied by photographs of buildings, structures or sites within the district indicating examples of contributing and noncontributing structures within the district;
4. A statement of recommended boundaries for the proposed historic district and a justification for those boundaries, along with a map showing the recommended boundaries;
5. The names and addresses of all owners of real property within the boundaries of the land upon which the designation of the historic district is requested and the real estate assessment numbers for the property within the boundaries of the land upon which the designation is requested. Requirements (1), (2), (3) and (4) shall be waived with respect to any historic districts listed on the National Register of Historic Places as of January 1, 1990.

E. The Historic District Council shall hold a public hearing on the proposed designation within 90 days of the filing of a completed application. The Historic District Council shall hold at least one town meeting at which the proposed district will be explained and discussed. A quorum is not necessary to conduct the town meeting. The property owners within the proposed district shall be notified by United States mail at least thirty (30) days in advance of the Historic District Council public hearing date and time. For the purpose of notice requirements to owners, the names and addresses of owners shall be deemed to be those on the current tax records in the Office of the Property Appraiser. All notices required by this section shall state clearly the boundaries of a proposed historic district. The notice required by this section, the cost of which shall be \$2 for each notification, shall be paid by the applicant to the City.

F. The notice referred to in paragraph (E) of this section shall include the following information and documents:

1. The notice shall state that the creation of an historic district will impose design review on certain permitted activities.
2. The notice shall state that the ordinance creating the historic district will contain requirements which must be met in order to alter, renovate or demolish a structure or building within the district. These requirements may relate to density, siting, building materials and architectural features as well as other matters.
3. The notice shall state that a list of contributing and noncontributing structures has been compiled and that contributing structures will be identified in the ordinance creating the historic district.
4. The notice shall state that the owners have the right to vote whether they want the historic district to be created.
5. The owners shall be provided a ballot which must be signed and witnessed which will permit the owner to vote whether he approves or disapproves the creation of the historic district. In order for the ballot to be valid it must indicate the name of the owner, the residence address of the owner and the address of the property in the proposed historic district. This ballot must be returned to the Historic District Council not less than twenty-one (21) days after the noticed hearing.
6. The notice shall state that at the hearing, the proposed historic district design guidelines for reviewing certain permitted activities will be discussed and voted on by the Historic District Council.
7. The notice shall state that if the district is created the owners shall be required to obtain a Certificate of Approval before certain work is done on the property.
8. The notice shall state that the application for creating the historic district is on file with the Historic District Council and that the Historic District Council shall have on file all information submitted by the applicant and the Planning Department, including recommendations.
9. The notice shall state the time, date, and place of any town meetings scheduled by the Historic District Council. However, nothing herein shall prohibit the Historic District Council from holding other town meetings with published notice.

G. Notice of a public hearing shall also be published once in a newspaper of general circulation in the City not less than fourteen (14) days in advance of the date of the hearing. The published notice shall be in a form

prescribed by the Historic District Council and placed by the applicant at the applicant's expense. The applicant shall file proof of publication with the Historic District Council prior to the public hearing.

H. The applicant for a proposed designation shall post signs within five working days after filing of a completed application, which signs shall be in the form required by the Historic District Council and shall be posted in full view of the public. The sign or signs shall be posted on the boundaries of the proposed historic district at each public right-of-way intersecting the boundary of the proposed historic district, or at such other locations and at such intervals, as determined by the Planning Department, as will ensure that the signs will be seen by as many persons as possible. The signs shall be maintained by the applicant until such time as the advisory recommendation has been made by the Historic District Council. The signs shall be removed by the applicant within ten days after final action by the City Commission.

I. At the close of the public hearing, the Historic District Council shall determine whether, based upon the evidence, the proposed historic district does or does not meet the criteria for designation. Such a determination shall be made by a report stating the findings of the Historic District Council concerning the relationship between the proposed historic district and the National Register of Historic Places criteria for designation set forth below. At least two of the criteria must be met.

1. Its value as a significant reminder of the cultural, historical, architectural, or archaeological heritage of the City, state or nation.
2. Its location is the site of a significant local, state or national event.
3. It is identified with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the City, state or nation.
4. It is identified as the work of a master builder, designer, or architect whose individual work has influenced the development of the City, state or nation.
5. Its value as a building is recognized for the quality of its architecture, and it retains sufficient elements showing its architectural significance.
6. It has distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials.
7. Its character is a geographically definable area or neighborhood possessing a significant concentration, or continuity of sites, buildings, objects or structures united in past events, or united in culture, architectural style, or aesthetically by plan or physical development.
8. Its suitability for preservation or restoration.

J. The Historic District Council shall also determine what proposed historic district design guidelines it would recommend to apply to the historic district and shall identify what actions to be taken on property within the proposed district that would require a certificate of Approval.

K. The Historic District Council shall inform the public that each owner of real property in the proposed historic district had been sent ballots to vote on the proposed district and that the ballots must be signed, witnessed and delivered to the Historic District Council within 21 days after the hearing.

L. At the first meeting of the Historic District Council held at least seven days after the owners' votes are due, the Historic District Council shall tabulate the votes. If a majority of the owners' votes cast disapprove the creation of the proposed historic district, the Historic District Council shall take no further action on the proposed historic district and the Historic District Council's files on the district shall be closed. If 50 percent or more of the owners' votes cast approve the creation of the proposed historic district, then the Historic District Council shall adopt an advisory recommendation which shall be accompanied by a report stating the findings of the Historic District Council concerning the relationship between the nominated historic district and the National Register criteria for designation. The Historic District Council shall forward the advisory recommendation and report to the Planning Advisory Board.

M. The Planning Advisory Board shall consider the nomination request, the findings of the Historic District Council, and the request's consistency with the comprehensive plan, and make a recommendation to the City Commission. The property owners within the proposed district shall be notified by United States mail at least thirty (30) days in advance of the Planning Advisory Board public hearing date and time. For the purpose of notice requirements to owners, the names and addresses of owners shall be deemed to be those on the current

tax records in the Office of the Property Appraiser. All notices required by this Section shall state clearly the boundaries of a proposed historic district. The notice required by this Section, the cost of which shall be \$2 for each notification, shall be paid by the applicant to the City.

N. When a majority of the owners' votes disapprove the creation of the proposed historic district, any City Commission member may request that an ordinance designating the proposed historic district be drafted, but approval of the designation of such historic district by the City Commission shall require a vote of two-thirds of the City Commission members unless 85 percent of the proposed historic district acreage is already part of an historic district listed on the National Register.

O. The City Commission shall give notice, follow the publication procedure and sign posting procedure, hold public hearings, and make its determination in the same manner as provided in Section 11.02.00; provided however, there shall be no requirement to notify by United States mail all owners of real property within 350 feet of the boundaries of the proposed historic district. The Commission shall consider the same criteria set forth in paragraph (I) of this section. Any ordinance designating an historic district shall set forth the historic district design guidelines that apply to the historic district, which would then become the Historic District Design Regulations for that historic district, and the actions that would require a Certificate of Approval.

P. The City Clerk shall notify each applicant and each owner of real property within the proposed historic district of the final decision relating to the proposed historic district within seven (7) days of the City Commission's action and shall cause the designation of an historic district to be recorded in the official records of Nassau County, Florida, at the expense of the applicant for the designation. The City Clerk shall also notify the Property Appraiser's office of the designation.

Q. Boundaries for designated historic districts identified in or by this chapter shall be clearly established through legal descriptions.

R. When an historic district designation is made, the Director of Planning or his designee shall enter the designation as an overlay on the Zoning Map and Future Land Use Map.

S. Whenever the City Commission has denied an application for the designation of an historic district no further application shall be filed for the same historic district designation for a period of one year from the date of such City Commission denial.

T. The designation of any historic district may be amended or rescinded through the same procedure utilized for the original designation, by the filing of an application for rescission or amendment of designation utilizing the procedure hereinabove set forth. Any Historic District Council recommendation to amend or rescind a prior designation shall be based upon new evidence and negative evaluation according to the criteria used for historic district designation in existence at the time of such application for rescission or amendment.

U. If an updated report shows that there are additional contributing structures outside of the original boundary of an existing district, then the city may consider the expansion of the boundaries of the district to incorporate those properties. A ratio of 50 percent contributing structures within the proposed district expansion is required for the creation of an expanded district.

V. The expansion of existing historic districts shall be done by ordinance adopted by the City Commission, in accordance with the same procedures required for the creation of new districts, except that the information required shall be applicable to the expansion area only, and not to the entire district.

ANALYSIS:

Due to the important role this structure has played in the City's history, it merits inclusion into the Downtown Historic District (see Exhibit 1). As the current iteration of the Nassau County Jail was constructed in 1938 and falls outside of the downtown's period of significance, the property will be classified as a non-contributing structure.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff finds that the requested action, as presented, is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan and the Land Development Code.

Staff Recommends: Inclusion of the “Old Nassau County Jail” as a non-contributing resource to the Fernandina Beach Downtown Historic District.

MOTION TO CONSIDER:

I move to approve or deny HDC case number 2019-32 with or without conditions;

AND I move that the HDC make the following findings of fact and conclusions of law part of the record:

That HDC case 2019-32, as presented, is or is not substantially compliant with the Comprehensive Plan and the Land Development Code to warrant approval at this time.

LIST OF EXHIBITS:

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| EXHIBIT 1 | Florida Master Site File 8NA00287 |
| EXHIBIT 2 | Locator Map/ Underlying Lots of Record Map |
| EXHIBIT 3 | Boundary Expansion Vote |
| EXHIBIT 4 | Draft Ordinance |

Respectfully Submitted,



Salvatore J. Cumella
Historic Preservation Planner

HDC 2019-32

EXHIBIT 1

Florida Master Site File 8NA00287

RESTRICTED

Site#/Manuscript# NA 287 contained one or more of the following items:

☐ Drawings/diagrams depicting internal layout and/or structural elements including Floor Plans, Blueprints, building plans, or schematic drawings.

☐ Other, explain _____

The Site File has determined that the above marked material may be Restricted.
Restricted material is defined by one of the following marked categories:

☒ Florida Statute 119.071 § 3.3(b) & (c) (2007), which states:

(b)1. Building plans, blueprints, schematic drawings, and diagrams, including draft, preliminary, and final formats, which depict the internal layout and structural elements of a building, arena, stadium, water treatment facility, or other structure owned or operated by an agency are exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.

2. This exemption applies to building plans, blueprints, schematic drawings, and diagrams, including draft, preliminary, and final formats, which depict the internal layout and structural elements of a building, arena, stadium, water treatment facility, or other structure owned or operated by an agency before, on, or after the effective date of this act.

(c) Building plans, blueprints, schematic drawings, and diagrams, including draft, preliminary, and final formats, which depict the internal layout or structural elements of an attractions and recreation facility, entertainment or resort complex, industrial complex, retail and service development, office development, or hotel or motel development, which documents are held by an agency are exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. This exemption applies to any such documents held by an agency before, on, or after the effective date of this act. Information made exempt by this paragraph may be disclosed to another governmental entity if disclosure is necessary for the receiving entity to perform its duties and responsibilities; to the owner or owners of the structure in question or the owner's legal representative; or upon a showing of good cause before a court of competent jurisdiction.

☐ Other, explain _____

Materials indicated have been removed from the paper file and are housed in a secure location and available to authorized persons in the EDMS. If you need these materials, please see Site File staff.



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Kurt S. Browning

Secretary of State

DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

September 30, 2009

Dr. Janet Snyder Matthews, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
Department of Interior
1201 Eye Street, N.W., 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Dr. Matthews:

Enclosed are two nominations for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

North Shore Historic District, Miami Beach, Miami-Dade County, Florida
Nassau County Jail, Fernandina Beach, Nassau County, Florida

Also enclosed is a district map for the North City Historic District, St. Augustine, St. Johns County (Ref# 09000778), which should be delivered to Jim Gabbert.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at (850) 245-6364 if you have any questions or require any additional information.

Sincerely,

Barbara E. Mattick

Barbara E. Mattick, Ph.D.
Interim State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures

500 S. Bronough Street • Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 • <http://www.flheritage.com>

☐ Director's Office
(850) 245-6300 • FAX: 245-6436

☐ Archaeological Research
(850) 245-6444 • FAX: 245-6436

☐ Historic Preservation
(850) 245-6333 • FAX: 245-6437

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name NASSAU COUNTY JAIL

other names/site number FMSF# NA287

2. Location

street & number 233 South Third Street N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town Fernandina Beach N/A ☐ vicinity

state Florida code FL county Nassau code 089 zip code 32034

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination
☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of
Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property
☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Barbara C. Mattick / Interim SHPO 9/30/2009
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☐ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ removed from the National
Register.

☐ other, (explain) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Nassau County Jail
Name of Property

Nassau Co., FL
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- ☒ buildings
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	total

Name of related multiple property listings
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

"N/A"

Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT: Correctional Facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION & CULTURE: Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

MODERN MOVEMENT: Moderne

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls BRICK
roof ASPHALT
other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Nassau County Jail
Name of Property

Nassau Co., FL
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 36) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

SOCIAL HISTORY

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1938-1956

Significant Dates

1938

1954

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Benjamin, Roy A.; Hopkins, A.C. (addition)

Davis, Charles J.; Woodcock, O.P. (addition)

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State Agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of Repository

Nassau County Jail
Name of Property

Nassau Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.03 acres

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	7	4	5	5	5	8	0	3	3	9	2	8	8	0
Zone	Easting			Northing											
2															

3															
Zone	Easting			Northing											
4															

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Johnston, Sidney; Carmen Godwin/Robert O. Jones, Historic Preservationist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date September 2009

street & number 500 South Bronough Street telephone 850-245-6333

city or town Tallahassee state FL zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Nassau County Jail Museum, Phillis Davis, Director

street & number 233 South Third Street telephone 904-241-7378 x121

city or town Fernandina Beach state FL zip code 32034

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**NASSAU COUNTY JAIL, FERNANDINA BEACH
NASSAU COUNTY, FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

Nassau County Jail is located at 233 South Third Street in Fernandina Beach, Florida. Constructed in 1938 and expanded in 1954 and 2007, the building is a good example of Moderne design. The two-story building contains approximately 6,800 square feet of interior floor space. It faces south and displays a flat roof of reinforced concrete with straight parapets and hard-fired red brick walls laid up in a modified Flemish bond. The brick walls are three rows thick, providing sufficient strength to prevent escape and to stand against hurricane-force winds on the coastal island city. Other exterior finishes include a tripartite belt course, a glass block panel, decorative basket weave brick panels, fleur-de-lis cast stone ornamentation, cantilevers, six-over-six double-hung sash windows, and an articulated foundation. A cast stone head mast contains the words "Nassau County Jail" above the east entrance. Metal exterior doors and an iron cage protecting the south entrance unmistakably identify the building as a jail. All parts of the building remain in excellent condition, in part, because of its uninterrupted use from a jail to a museum, and because of its reinforced concrete and brick construction. The building served as the county's jail until a new facility was built in 1978. Compatible additions were made to the building in 1995 and 2007.

SETTING

Fernandina Beach is the seat of government of Nassau County. Located on the leeward side of Amelia Island, Fernandina Beach is known as the "Isle of Eight Flags" for its position near the south end of the Sea Islands and its heritage of having eight nations flags been planted on its shores. It claims to be the northeastern most incorporated city in Florida, Fernandina Beach has a population of 11,815 and the larger Nassau County contains 68,188 residents.

Nassau County Jail faces east on South Third Street, occupying a site one block south of the Fernandina Beach Historic District which was listed in the National Register in 1973 with a boundary extension in 1987. The building stands three blocks east of Fernandina Beach's harbor and three blocks south of Centre Street, the central business district. Most of Centre Street's buildings were constructed of brick after fires in 1876 and 1883 destroyed much of the downtown. Four blocks to the northeast are the Fairbanks House (NR 1973) and the Tabby House (NR 1973), late nineteenth century landmarks. Closer to the jail are relatively small one-story dwellings of recent vintage. To the west is a railroad yard, and the single story Amelia Community Theater Building, formerly owned by the School District of Nassau County.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Exterior

The asymmetrical east elevation (Photo 1) of the 1938 part of the building displays a straight parapet with cast stone coping. Emphasizing its horizontal massing, three brick belt courses in header bonds are interrupted by

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NASSAU COUNTY, FLORIDA

the "Nassau County Jail" name plate and cast stone belt courses which occupy a location above the offset entrance protected by a metal cantilever and iron door with bars. The modified Flemish bond employed in the brick work adds character and strengthens the bond between the exterior walls of hard fired-clay face bricks and the unglazed clay common brick interior walls. Asymmetrical but regular fenestration includes six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows in single arrangements along the second story and paired and singular arrangements along the first story. The window openings are accented by bricks laid in a rowlock bond for the sills and vertical stretcher patterns for the headers. The first-story window to the right, or north, of the entrance reveals iron bars protecting the interior. This entrance historically led into the cells and jail administration areas. The entrance and window arrangement and the windows opening at the southeast corner are further accented by bricks laid on their beds to form basket weave patterns. Header bonds in corbelled patterns form inset panels. Accented by cast stone drip molding that extends ten feet from the southeast corner, an articulated foundation consists of salmon-colored bricks laid up in American common bond, contrasting with the red brick modified Flemish bond on the primary walls. A stack bond laid vertically accents the upper row of bricks on the articulated foundation, providing an unusual belt course and visually identifying the position of the first floor.

At the north end of the east elevation projects a small one-story flat roof extension (Photo 2). Similar in design and materials to the two-story east elevation, the extension is part of the 1954 addition. It is differentiated from the 1938 part of the building by the absence of any belt courses or decorative brick panels and its use of a cast stone belt course that extends across the top of the articulated foundation. The same modified Flemish brick bond work evident on the older part of the building appears on the addition. The north elevation of the one-story extension (Photo 3) displays a six-over-six and four-over-four-light double-hung sash window and the west elevation of the one-story addition contains no piercings.

The south elevation (Photo 4) is symmetrical with a central iron door with bars protected by a distinctive cantilever enclosed with an iron cage and accented by a decorative metal railing. This entrance historically led into the jailer's quarters. A full-height projecting brick panel further identifies the entrance which is further accented with a central window opening filled with glass blocks and fleur-de-lis floral designs executed in cast stone. The tripartite brick belt courses evident on the east elevation continues along the south elevation, interrupted by the cast stone floral designs and continued with cast stone belt coursing. The basket weave panels accent the walls between first- and second-story windows and entrance. The first-story windows bracketing the entrance have been covered with diagonal boards; the second-story six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows remain evident, a cast stone drip molding that accents the foundation is obscured by vegetation.

The remainder of the south elevation displays a stepped back plan with asymmetrical and irregular fenestration resulting from a combination of the 1954 and 2007 additions (Photos 5&6). Rising two stories, the additions display a parapet line three feet lower than the parapet accenting the wall to the east. The parapet cap on the

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**NASSAU COUNTY JAIL, FERNANDINA BEACH
NASSAU COUNTY, FLORIDA**

addition intersects the uppermost belt course of the wall to the east with the two lower belt course lines continued in the appropriate alignment. Four blind windows contrast with a single six-over-six double-hung sash window. Supported by a small concrete porch, a door and single window punctuate the southwest corner of the elevation. Hard clay-fired brick walls are accented by a stuccoed foundation finish.

The west elevation (Photos 7&8) displays more of the six-over-six double-hung sash windows set in a regular pattern with the exception of a blank wall at the northwest first-story corner. Three windows on the second floor have been removed for restoration and the openings temporarily boarded over. A cast stone foundation skirt contrasts with the red clay-fired brick walls.

Continuing the irregular plan of the south elevation, the north elevation (Photo 9) displays a projecting flat-roof extension at the northwest corner that yields to a glass enclosure shaded by a green awning and incised within the building to provide ingress and egress at the center of the elevation. Farther east, the two-story walls are interrupted by double-hung sash windows set in an asymmetrical pattern and a brick chimney with an arched cap. Two of the windows on the second story are boarded over; one window has been removed for restoration, the other remains in the opening. The one-story addition projects at the northeast corner.

EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS

The east elevation (Photos 1&2) has not been altered with the exception of the one-story 1954 addition, which is part of the historic fabric of the building. The south elevation has been altered by the addition of the ca 1986 installation of the iron cage mounted under the cantilever to protect the entrance. Originally, brick walls were located under the cantilever with a four-over-four light double-hung sash window piercing the west elevation and an entrance at the east elevation. An uninterrupted brick wall originally faced Cedar Street. The cantilever and decorative metal railing were part of the original design; salvaged from interior sections of the jail, the iron cage replaced the brick walls to provide a serviceable entrance into the museum and an outward visual indicator of the historic interior function of the building.

Another alteration to the south elevation is the 2007 addition (Photo 5). The 2007 addition covers sixteen feet and four double-hung windows along the west elevation of the 1938 part of the building and twenty-four feet and four windows of the south elevation of the 1954 addition. Designed by Kenneth Smith Architects, Inc., of Jacksonville and approved by the Architectural Services Section of the Division of Historical Resources, the 2007 addition meets the Secretary of the Interior's criteria for a compatible, but differentiated addition to a historic building. Set back appropriately from the historic wall of the south elevation, the 2007 addition displays red brick walls of differing hues, distinct from the red bricks employed on either the 1938 original part or the 1954 addition. The parapet, modified Flemish bond pattern, belt courses, and window headers and sills accenting the windows are copied directly from the historic fabric, but none of the decorative brick panels appear. The stuccoed foundation skirt contrasts from the brick foundation on the 1938 building and the cast

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stone veneer on the 1954 addition. The six-over-six double-hung sash windows and blank windows arranged in an asymmetrical pattern both reflect the fenestration on the unaltered walls of the building.

The north elevation (Photo 9) is altered by the introduction of the 2007 addition that in-fills the space between the 1938 portion of the building to the east and the 1954 addition to the west. The addition covers a space amounting to sixteen feet of historic wall fabric in an area historically that was a two-story flat-roof hyphen that served as a passageway between the 1938 and 1954 parts of the building. Historically, it measured sixteen feet in length by ten feet in width. Reflecting the pattern revealed on the south elevation, the north elevation of the 2007 addition has red clay-fired bricks of various hues that contrast from the historic fabric, but laid up in the same historic pattern. The glass enclosure provides at once an entrance vestibule, visual relief from the massing of red bricks along the elevation, and the original depth of the historic hyphen connecting the parts of the building. Two double-hung sash windows pierce the wall surface above the glass wall. Setbacks emphasize the introduction of a modern addition along the north elevation. The setback from the north wall of the 1938 building amounts to eighteen inches and sixteen feet from the 1954 addition. The 2007 addition includes a new concrete step and ramp system to provide access into the building to meet local building and ADA codes.

**Interior
First Floor**

The interior of the building contains thirteen primary rooms that support the museum's exhibits, patrons, and administrative staff. The first floor contains exhibition halls, restrooms, central hall and stairs, and storage room. The iron cage and door on the first-story south elevation opens into the reception area and primary exhibition hall (Photo 10). Framed with large wood planks during construction and leaving striation marks, reinforced concrete joists and the second-story floor system remain clearly evident at the ceiling, which rises ten feet. In association with the iron cage and barred iron door at the entrance, the ceiling conveys the feeling of the building's historic use as a jail. Unglazed brick interior walls are apparent above and beside exhibition panels and temporary walls installed to enhance the museum. This area historically served as the jailer's quarters, which consisted of a combined living/dining room, kitchen, bedroom, bathroom, and guest or child's room. To the northeast is an area that historically was a part of the jailer's quarters and now is a exhibition hall (Photo 11) that interprets Nassau County's history. This room displays similar details at the ceiling and walls as found at the primary exhibition hall.

To the east of the Nassau County History Room is the central hall and staircase (Photo 12). The straight stairs have a brick base, iron newels and handrails. The central hall reveals the building's unusual interior brick wall system, barred iron doors, and the iron utilitarian staircase. The iron materials were designed, fabricated, and installed by the Decatur Iron & Steel Company of Decatur, Alabama. Historically containing a temporary holding cell, restrooms (Photo 13) are located to the north of the central hall. Along the south wall of the central hall and at the foot of the staircase is located a barred iron door (Photo 14) that historically provided

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access between the jailer's quarters and the central hall. East of the central hall lies the sally port, or prisoner's entrance vestibule (Photo 15) which historically served the jailer's quarters to the south, to the west the central hall and jail, and the booking and processing room to the north (Photo 16). The processing room currently supports Spanish mission and Timucuan exhibits. The sally port has its original iron door framing systems, but the barred iron doors have been removed to improve circulation through the museum.

A narrow corridor extends to the west of the Nassau County Exhibition Hall (Photo 17). The corridor visually identifies a transition from the historic building into the modern addition through differentiated red brick walls and a reinforced concrete ceiling to a gypsum-board-and-plaster walls and drop ceiling system. The corridor empties into part of the 2007 addition that contains a hall (Photo 18) which supports a new elevator, vestibule, rear entrance, and handicap ramp. To the north of the elevator is located the entrance vestibule (Photo 19), which visually unites and differentiates historic brick walls and double-hung sash windows with modern spaces and materials. In the vestibule are revealed to the east original brick walls and windows associated with the 1938 original building, and the 1954 addition's materials to the west. Iron bars remain intact on the former windows, indicating the historic use of the facility in the new entrance. West of the elevator and rear vestibule and contained within the 1954 addition is a secondary hall (Photo 20); an exhibition hall with an emergency exit on the south elevation (Photos 21&22); and storage room to the north (Photo 23). The exhibition hall has temporary walls and finishes that obscure the original brick interior walls, windows, and ceiling. Formerly containing the primary electrical service panels and transmitter equipment, and currently undergoing rehabilitation and re-use as an exhibition hall, the storage room reveals plaster-and-brick walls, a reinforced concrete ceiling, and replacement double-hung sash windows.

Second Floor

The current and historic system for gaining access to the upper floor is the central staircase (Photo 24). Not available to the general public as part of the overall museum experience, the second floor contains administrative offices, library, archives, and a multi-purpose room for developing exhibits and holding seminars and workshops. It historically contained only cells for inmates. In general, the rooms have double-hung sash windows and brick walls, although some walls have been painted white. Drop ceilings obscure original reinforced concrete ceilings in many rooms, and provide access spaces for electrical and HVAC systems. At the top of the staircase and to its north are located administrative offices (Photos 25&26) and a storage facility (Photo 27), which is protected by a barred iron door (Photo 28). To the south of the staircase is the library and archives (Photo 29). Although the walls of this room have been covered with gypsum board and plaster, the original windows and brick floor remain visible. At the northwest corner of the library is a narrow corridor (Photo 30) that leads into the 2007 addition with modern bathrooms and a new stairwell (Photo 31). To the north of the corridor are the elevator, accompanying hall, and an administrative office (Photo 32). Contrasting with the modern finishes in the office is an original window and supporting brick wall (Photo 33). With the exception of the narrow corridor, these rooms comprise the 2007 addition. To the west of the elevator is a large

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open multi-purpose room (Photo 34), which has drop ceiling panels, double-hung sash windows, and partially exposed brick walls.

INTERIOR ALTERATIONS

First Floor

The first floor has several alterations made to adapt the building to its present use as a museum. Those changes are largely sensitive to the original circulation system and use. The reception area and primary exhibition hall (photograph 10) originally contained five spaces for the jailer's quarters, that is, a living/dining room, kitchen, two bedrooms, and restroom. The interior walls were removed about 1995 and the space reorganized with partitions for reception, gift sales, main exhibition hall, and a small theater. With the exception of the removal of several metal doors, the original east entrance vestibule, booking room, and dispatch, deputy's lockers, and armament storage room (Photos 15&16) retain their original features and circulation pattern. The original jail laundry (Photo 13) was divided into two spaces around 1995 to accommodate restrooms. Free-standing in the center of the room, the original trustee cells were removed about 1988 to create exhibition space (Photo 11). Red brick walls, metal doors, and reinforced concrete ceiling systems remain visible reminders of the originally intended use of the building.

An addition and modifications made in 2007 altered the interior of the original sally port system and connector between the 1938 and 1954 sections of the jail (Photos 17,18,19&31). Two restrooms and a staircase were added to the south elevation, and the sally port to the north was enclosed to accommodate an elevator, hallway, and handicapped ramp. New interior partitions were finished with smooth plaster. They contrast with the exposed original exterior brick wall and double-hung sash windows complete with iron bars revealed within the new vestibule. Removed about 1988, the original female jail cells for both black and white inmates occupied the large space at the west elevation (Photos 20-22). A wood-frame partition extending north-to-south visually separated the free-standing cells. The wall system was reorganized in 2007 to accommodate a hall serving the elevator and north entrance, and exhibitions in the former cell room for female inmates.

Second Floor

The second floor retains its original circulation pattern, materials, and features to a high degree. The most obvious change is the removal of the free-standing iron cells in the two major spaces (Photos 29&34). Most alterations were completed about 1995 to support museum operations. A small partition in the former "Black men's bull pen" (Photo 29) forms a library reading space (2007), and a secure archives (c.1994) with many of the museum's most valuable resources are stored in the locked room. The mentally deficient, padded, solitary confinement, and trustee cells (Photos 24-28) have been adapted for offices, but retain their original walls. Completed in 2007, the addition and alteration above the first-floor sally port (Photos 30-33) provides a

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staircase, restrooms, and an office on the second floor. A revealed window (Photo 33) serves as a visual reminder that the latter room is an addition with this space originally located outside the exterior walls.

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**NASSAU COUNTY JAIL, FERNANDINA BEACH
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SUMMARY

The Nassau County Jail, currently housing the Amelia Island Museum of History, is significant at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Politics/Government and Social History, and under Criterion C for Architecture. The jail was constructed by Nassau County government in 1938, on the site of an 1878, one-story wood-frame jail and a subsequent two-story masonry jail. Contributing to a local initiative to expand and modernize Nassau County's government buildings, the 1954 addition was part of a larger contract that also expanded and modernized County Courthouse. The jail was the hub of activity for persons charged with crimes and held through trials, incarcerated for one year or less, or transported to the state prison. Under Criterion C, the building possesses significance for its rare Moderne design, and for its distinctive characteristics of a type of construction designed for incarceration. In its original form, the building was designed by Jacksonville architect Roy A. Benjamin and constructed by Charles J. Davis, Inc., of Jacksonville. The Decatur Iron & Steel Company of Decatur, Alabama, designed and installed the iron and steel work and equipment used for the jail's doors and cells. Another Jacksonville architect, Abner C. Hopkins, drafted the plans for the 1954 addition, which gave the building its current irregular shape. The O. P. Woodcock Company of Jacksonville supervised construction of the addition with the Roanoke Iron & Bridge Company of Roanoke, Virginia, supplying the iron work for cells and doors. The Nassau County Jail has played an integral part of Nassau County's history until a new facility was built in 1978. With an adaptive reuse the Amelia Island Museum of History re-opened the building in 1986.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Nassau County, Florida's tenth county designation, was created by Florida's Territorial Legislature in 1824. A German name applied to a river and sound on the south side of the county, Nassau supported numerous plantations dotting the banks of the Amelia River, Nassau River, and St. Mary's River in the colonial and antebellum periods. Established earlier in the century, the Town of Fernandina became the county seat. The major port in Nassau County, Fernandina was one of the largest towns in Florida, and an important northeast Florida port in the decades before the Civil War. The population increased from 1,511 in 1830 to approximately 3,000 in 1860. Built at the north end of Amelia Island, Fort Clinch protected the towns of Fernandina, Florida, and St. Mary's, Georgia. In 1861, Senator David Levy Yulee completed the Florida Railroad from Fernandina to Cedar Key. In the process, he moved Fernandina from its original Old Town site at the north end of the island to a new location south on the Amelia River (WPA 1936; Johannes 2000:27, 30).

The Civil War forced most construction plans to be shelved, particularly after March 4, 1862, when a force of 15,000 Union troops on twenty ships arrived from Hilton Head Island. The Confederates abandoned the island without a fight and most of Fernandina's citizens fled the town. By contrast, within a few months of the Federal occupation, hundreds of runaway slaves arrived on the island, moved into Fernandina, and many able-bodied male ex-slaves joined the Union army. During his tour of the South with Chief Justice Salmon Chase in 1865,

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journalist Whitelaw Reid found the Yulee residence to have a senatorial look "among the forsaken-looking wooden buildings," which otherwise made up the town. John Muir, the naturalist who passed through Fernandina in 1867 on a 1,000 mile walk, only commented that he walked off a "...ramshackle pier into a ramshackle town." Both returning black veterans and the white citizenry rebuilt Fernandina. Notably, one of the first elections in the South that included both black and white voters during Reconstruction occurred in Fernandina's mayoral election of 1865 (Johannes 2000:324; Rerick 1902 2:316).

Beyond fishing and the railroad, the economy of Nassau County consisted of agriculture, lumber, naval stores, and tourism. County government reorganized following the Civil War. Many meetings were consumed with the typical issues associated with the collection of tax revenues, elections and constitutional offices, roads and bridges, the county's poorest residents, and law enforcement. In the process, the board of county commissioners acted upon petitions to create new roads, bridges, set millage rates, and constructed public buildings, including a courthouse and jail in Fernandina (Johannes 2000:36-37).

The late nineteenth century was Fernandina's Golden Age (1870-1910) when an influx of investor businessmen helped to transform Fernandina. Some of the growth spilled over into the county as naval stores and timber were harvested. Fernandina became a winter resort and an area in which freed slaves worked to retain the rights and freedom they had won in the Civil War. It was a time of boundless economic optimism for the town. Part of that development was the construction of a county courthouse on Centre Street and a county jail several blocks to the southwest. In addition to public buildings, numerous fashionable residences were built, including the Fairbanks House (NR 1973), fondly called Fairbank's Folly. This Italianate gem was designed by prominent architect Robert S. Schuyler, who also drafted the plans for St. Peter's Episcopal Church, the Tabby House (NR 1973), the 1886 School House, and the Hirth House. The Egmont Hotel opened in 1880 and gained a reputation, not only as the best of the eight hotels on the island, but one of the best in the nation. It was located just three blocks from the jail, and visitors to the hotel passed by the fine new jail on the way to the hotel. In 1877, General Grant visited the island at the beginning of his world tour and was feted in Fernandina. By 1880, the town had entered an economic boom. Initially, most commercial buildings lining Centre Street were constructed with wood. Brick became the material of choice after devastating fires burned most of Centre Street in 1876 and 1883 (Wood 1989:223; Johannes 2000:36-37).

The county's population expanded in the late nineteenth century, climbing from 6,635 in 1880 to 8,294 in 1890 and reached 9,654 in 1900. The growth of Fernandina played an important role in the population boom, expanding from 1,722 in 1870 to 2,562 in 1880. The introduction of new railroads and an increase in port traffic contributed to the county's growth. Beyond Amelia Island, Fernandina, and the towns of Callahan and Hilliard, Nassau County extended over 650 square miles to include the unincorporated communities of Andrews, Boulogne, Brickyard Landing, Bryceville, Chester, Crackertown, Crandall, Crawford, Dahoma, Dyal, Evergreen, Franklintown, Frink, Gross, Inglehome, Italia, Keene, Kent, Kings Ferry, Lessie, Mattox, Nassauville, O'Neil, Orange Bluff, Ratliff, Romulus, Wilds Landing, Woodstock Mills, and Yulee. The naval

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**NASSAU COUNTY JAIL, FERNANDINA BEACH
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stores, railroad, and turpentine industries played an important role in the founding and development of most of those communities (Johannes 2000:40-81).

With growth came an increase in crime. Presumably, the initial county jail was contained within the first Nassau County Courthouse between the 1820s and 1870s. A subsequent courthouse was completed in Fernandina in 1891, complete with a lock-up for prisoners awaiting arraignment and trials, but by then a separate county jail had been built. In 1868, the Nassau County Board of County Commissioners took its first tentative steps to create a stand-alone county jail. In December of that year the board authorized the sheriff to develop plans for a jail, but the initiative failed. Then, on 23 May 1871 the county government purchased land south of Fernandina's downtown and east of the railroad tracks for a jail. Standing northwest of the intersection of Cedar Street and Third Street, this first jail was a one-story wood frame building completed in 1878. The county government responded to jail breaks in the early 1880s by improving its selection of jailers and locking mechanisms. In one well-publicized case from 1880 a local resident was robbed on the train from Cedar Key. He left the train and telegraphed ahead to the justice of the peace in Fernandina who met the train with several deputies and conveyed the suspect to the jail for the night. When the justice of the peace returned the next morning, the accused was gone. Suspecting the jailer of releasing him, the justice of the peace arrested the jailer and had him held in his own jail. By 1884, the jail had grown in size with a two-story main building with a supporting stockade and outbuildings. By 1909, the aging nineteenth century jail was replaced with a two-story brick building with a single outbuilding known as a calaboose, a colloquial term for a city lock-up or dungeon (*Florida Mirror*, 11 December 1880; Minutes of the Board of County Commissioners, 1868-1871; Deed Book N, p. 15 Clerk of Court Nassau County FL; Sanborn 1909).

Supported by constables and justices of the peace, the sheriff's department provided law enforcement over unincorporated Nassau County. Deputized officers delivered suspects arrested for criminal activities to the jailer at the Nassau County Jail for processing and incarceration. Jailed suspects formally charged with criminal activities were transported from the jail to the Nassau County Courthouse approximately four blocks northeast for arraignments and trials. Suspects who failed to meet a bond set by the court were held on remand in jail until trial. Some of the accused found guilty were sentenced to the county jail, generally for terms of one year or less. Longer sentences were carried out in the Florida State Prison at Raiford (Minutes of the Nassau County Board of County Commissioners, 1868-1871).

Growth in Nassau County persisted in the first half of the twentieth century, increasing from 9,654 in 1900 to 11,340 in 1920. By 1907, the county contained 138 miles of mainline railroads and, along with the development of United States Highways 1, 17, 23, and 301 and State Road A1A in the 1920s and 1930s, brought visitors, new homeowners, and businessmen into Nassau County. The development of the Intracoastal Waterway and bridges over the Amelia River and the St. Mary's River provided greater access for residents and visitors alike, and more crime into the region. The Era of Prohibition (1918-1933) prompted Nassau County's sheriff's department to launch periodic raids on moonshine stills leading to the destruction of barrels of liquor.

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The United States Coast Guard installed a base at Fernandina in the late-1920s to help curb rum-runners along the north Florida and South Georgia coasts. Entered into Nassau County's criminal bench docket books, other common forms of criminal activities included arson, assault, embezzlement, grand theft, interfering with an officer in the discharge of duty, larceny, manslaughter, murder, and rape. The end of prohibition closed an important chapter in the history of criminal activity in Nassau County. The shrimp industry thrived along the coast and the introduction of the factories by the Fernandina Pulp & Paper Company, Nassau Fertilizer & Oil Company, and Kraft Corporation brought new jobs to the county. Notwithstanding those new opportunities, the Great Depression coupled with joblessness and hunger ushered in a new period of criminal activities. Motivated by the desperate times, some residents relied on embezzlement and larceny just to fulfill their basic needs (Tebeau 1971:393-402; WPA 1939:374; Criminal Court Docket Book 1920-1933).

Some relief measures associated with the New Deal, including the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and Public Works Administration (PWA), alleviated the harshest effects of the Depression, but few municipal governments in Nassau County took advantage of the programs. World War II lifted the economy out of the Depression. By 1945, the United States government had allocated more resources to the war and supported more construction projects in any other time in its history. In nearby Jacksonville, the Department of the Navy established Naval Air Station Jacksonville, which was supported by various outlying fields, including an emergency facility at Callahan in west Nassau County. By 1950, the county's population had climbed to 12,811 and, responding to that growth and Florida's image as a tourist and vacation destination, the municipal government at Fernandina changed the city's name to Fernandina Beach, in 1947. Between 1950 and 1957, the county experienced a twenty-five percent increase in population, and in 1960 the county's population reached 17,189 (Johannes 2000:188, 211-212; Morris 1949: 251; Morris 1985:549-551, 557).

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The construction of the Nassau County Jail during the Great Depression was precipitated, in part, by a report received in 1936 by the county government from Jesse Elliott Creech, a Jacksonville inventor and inspector of correctional institutions, county jails, and state convicts for the board of commissioners of state institutions. The board of county commissioners then consisted of Chairman John T. Ferreira, Pasco Jones, Harry F. Sahlman, C. J. Walker, and K. K. Wilds. Creech cited the county government for the general poor condition of its aging nineteenth century jail and especially the building's inadequate cells, plumbing, cots, and bedding. In addition, Creech found the county's stockade at Hilliard in a similar poor state of repair. Only five years earlier, the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs had taken a statewide survey of Florida's county jails and found the condition of those facilities less than ideal and in some cases worse than during a similar study conducted nine years earlier. The Club cited inadequate medical care, unsanitary conditions and structures, lack of education and rehabilitation measures for inmates, enforced idleness of prisoners, and a fee system of 65¢ paid by various counties to its sheriffs for board for each incarcerated person. Responding to the state official, Nassau County's commissioners, for their part, promised to improve the condition of both facilities and subsequently made a few

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repairs to the jail. A two-story masonry building, the jail had been constructed about 1891 to complement a new courthouse built the same year on Centre Street (FWP 1939:111; NCBCCM Book 9).

In April 1937, after making additional repairs to the jail, the county determined to replace the building. That month, the board instructed its clerk to contact Jacksonville architect Roy A. Benjamin about his availability to design a new jail for the county. Responding quickly to the unsolicited work, Benjamin submitted a proposal to design a new county jail in May 1937. Benjamin agreed to prepare the preliminary sketches, working drawings and specifications, take bids, let contracts, and supervise the work. The next month, Winter Park architect James Gamble Rogers II, solicited the board with his services, but by then Benjamin's services had been secured. In June 1937, after being hired by the board, Benjamin indicated that "...the present jail will be safe to handle prisoners for the next sixty days or probably longer, at which time it is hoped the new jail will be pretty well on the way." Benjamin completed the jail plans on 23 July 1937 and submitted the plans to the board later that month. Reflecting the decline in the construction business associated with the Great Depression and the accelerated bidding process laid out by county officials, the board received construction bids from several Jacksonville firms by 11 August 1937. The bidders consisted of Charles J. Davis, Inc.; R. H. Gallespie; W. T. Hadlow; George Haydock; J. M. Raymond Construction Company; Ivy H. Smith Company; and the O. P. Woodcock Company. The board submitted the bids to Benjamin for evaluation and recommendation. Later that month, Benjamin recommended that the board approve the bid of \$19,361 submitted by Charles J. Davis, Inc., for construction and the steel work and equipment bid of \$10,069 submitted by the Decatur Iron & Steel Company. Davis's contract stipulated that the contractor would "...demolish the present old two-story Jail Building, and will erect and complete a two-story jail building on the property now occupied by the old jail building..." He agreed to have the new jail "...substantially completed on the 1st day of January, 1938." To streamline the process and further reduce costs, at the county's request Benjamin submitted an addenda to his original specifications, which included omitting the parapet wall on the rear elevation, the cast stone belt along the first floor, and furring in and plastering the jailer's office. Demonstrating the completeness of Benjamin's architectural services, the Jacksonville architect included a section on Special Jail Equipment in his specifications, which were used by the Decatur company to formulate its bid. Unfortunately, those documents have been lost (NCBCCM Book 9).

Running slightly behind schedule, Davis appeared before the board of county commissioners at their regularly scheduled meeting on 16 February 1938. The contractor indicated the jail was complete and the commissioners agreed to visit the building following the meeting. Approving the work, the board made its final settlement with Benjamin and Davis at a special session designated for that purpose on 28 April 1938. Satisfied with Benjamin's work on the jail, the board turned to the architect to design a new county hospital, a design that was later rejected (NCBCCM Book 9).

J. C. Colson served as Nassau County's jailer between the late 1930s and the 1950s. A county employee supervised by the sheriff's department, Colson worked closely with deputies to receive and process suspects,

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incarcerate inmates, transport prisoners between the jail and courthouse, and maintain a secure facility. He supervised several guards, including Owen Barnard whose responsibilities included standing night watch. In 1938 alone, the first year of operations for the new jail, Colson reported the cost of handling the prisoners, that is, booking them and escorting them between jail and courthouse, as \$448.75. In contrast, the jailer reported that the cost to feed inmates during the first six months of operations as \$125. Between the late 1930s and 1950s, Colson's annual salary increased from \$270 to \$350 (NCBCCM Book 9).

As an arm of the county's law enforcement department, Colson held an appointed post and over time worked closely with two Nassau County sheriffs, an elected position. A resident of Hilliard with vast landholdings and a saw mill, Andrew J. Higginbotham served as Nassau County sheriff for nearly forty years, a period spanning the 1910s through the 1940s. In 1944, after several failed bids to win the top post, Henry J. Youngblood won election as Nassau County sheriff. A native of Nassau County, Youngblood initially worked as superintendent of the county's road department in the 1920s and 1930s. Because of his wide travels across the county Sheriff Higginbotham deputized Youngblood. Aspiring to a better paying county position, Youngblood won the sheriff's election in the mid 1940s and held the post for several decades. Deputized officers working under Higginbotham and Youngblood between the 1930s and 1950s included Joseph Hendricks, D. B. Higginbotham, Arthur Hunt, L. W. Pickett, O. Z. Rowe, Clement P. Rutishauser, P. H. Sauls, Ben Scott, H. S. Skipper, S. D. Trego, and E. A. Yates. The sheriff's department also worked closely with several constables in Nassau County's unincorporated communities to protect citizens, apprehend law breakers, and arrest suspects. In 1950, Youngblood hired Jeremiah Mattox, the first African American to serve in county law enforcement. Mattox patrolled the African-American communities on Amelia Island, but was deputized to make arrests only in those areas. He was killed in 1954 while responding to a domestic dispute south of Fernandina Beach, the first black sheriff's deputy killed in the line of duty in the State of Florida. In addition to these deputy sheriffs, bailiffs who often escorted inmates from the jail to the nearby courthouse for arraignment and trial included John Cone and S. A. Sapp. These law enforcement officials were in the jail on a daily basis participating in the process of law enforcement in Nassau County between the 1930s and 1950s (NCBCCM Book 9; Johannes 2000:11, 12, 45, 249, 274, 315).

In addition to housing drunks found wandering the streets late at night, the jail served its larger purpose of holding persons charged with violent crimes, such as larceny, murder, and rape. Beyond the jailer, guards, and law enforcement officials conducting affairs in the jail were various lawyers representing defendants accused of these and other crimes. Some of the attorneys who consulted with their clients in the jail included Frank D. Brennan, Mabry Carlton, Thomas G. Hall, Lester W. Jennings of Jennings & Coffee, Thomas M. Linton, L'Engle & Kelly, and Frank D. Upchurch. Some of these defense attorneys represented high-profile murder cases in Nassau County, became involved in state politics, and held other posts in the legal and legislative systems. Most were from Jacksonville and St. Augustine. Mabry Carlton opened his law practice in Jacksonville in 1930 and later became a Duval County judge. Representing Nassau County, Frank D. Upchurch served in the Florida Legislature in the 1920s, but then moved his law practice to St. Augustine in the 1930s and

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served as a delegate from St. Johns County from Florida in the Democratic National Convention in 1948. Nassau County's prosecuting attorneys of the period included Thomas J. Shave and J. B. Stewart. Circuit court judges presiding over these cases in the seventh judicial circuit included Bayard Shields and W. A. Stanly. Criminal bench docket books and other official documents provide details of attorneys, inmates, arraignments, and trials, and many of the criminal activities in Nassau County during the period and the names of those incarcerated in Nassau County Jail between the 1930s and 1950s (NCCBD Book 4; Dovell 1952 4:669-670).

Dozens of suspects jailed between the 1930s and 1950s for more serious crimes included Charles Armstrong for grand larceny, Della Fullwood for first degree murder, Charles Henley for manslaughter, and Lawrence Verdier for assault with intent to commit murder. After processing and booking into the jail, the suspects awaited arraignment and some bonded out of the facility. Others, failing to obtain a bond, were held on remand in the jail until trial. Most arraignments and trials occurred in a speedy and timely fashion. Jailed for first degree murder in October 1941, Flora Bell Wilson was arraigned later that month and after several continuances filed by her attorneys, L'Engle & Kelly of Jacksonville, was found not guilty in a jury trial in February 1942. Accused of killing her husband, Vander Fullwood, Della Fullwood was jailed and arraigned in February 1942. Found guilty on a reduced charge of second degree murder on 1 June 1942, Fullwood was sentenced by Judge Shields to thirty years hard labor at Florida State Prison at Raiford. Also charged with second degree murder, Brantly Hicks was found guilty in February 1942, but was sentenced to only three years hard labor at Raiford. Other persons charged with murder and jailed at the Nassau County lockup for a period included Herman Conner, Roscoe Dixon, Fred Higginbotham, Ernest Hinson, the Melzer brothers H.C., Paul, and W.H., and Allen Rowe and William Rowe (NCCBD Book 4).

In one bizarre case, deputy Rutishauser shot William King of Fernandina Beach while trying to arrest him in early 1949. After transporting King to the jail, Rutishauser worked with Colson, but could not stop the bleeding and drove the suspect to nearby Nassau County Hospital. After stabilizing the patient but finding the bullet had shattered the bone and severed a main blood vessel, Dr. H. B. Dickens, Jr., ordered the law enforcement officials to transport the suspect to Brewster Hospital in Jacksonville to "...save his life." After an operation, deputies transported the World War II veteran to the Veteran's Administration Hospital in Lake City to recuperate. By August 1949, the deputies had returned King to Fernandina Beach, where he was incarcerated in Nassau County Jail for arraignment and trial. Several unusual court cases unfolded, in part, in the Nassau County Jail. Charged with breaking and entering with intent to commit a misdemeanor, Jacob Wall remained in jail between April and June 1942. In the latter month at a subsequent hearing, Judge Shields ruled Wall to be insane and sentenced him to Florida State Hospital at Chattahoochee. In October 1942, after admitting thirteen-year-old Kenneth York into the jail, Colson caught the youth with a concealed a weapon that he intended to deliver to a relative. The jailer disarmed the youth and then placed him in a holding cell for formal charges and arraignment. Subsequently, the state attorney charged the youth with conveying a weapon into Nassau County Jail to aid an escape. At his arraignment, York pleaded guilty and Judge Shields released him from jail, remanding the juvenile to the custody of the Nassau County Sheriff for further appropriate proceedings. Other

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youths placed in jail temporarily included fifteen-year-old Willie Walthour, Jr., and fourteen-year-old James Wallace. Arrested for armed robbery, the youths allegedly perpetrated the crime with James Williams, an adult, but all were found not guilty in Judge Shield's courtroom in February 1943. In February 1955, A. A. Justice pleaded guilty to willful and intentional burning of woods and received a sentence of one year of hard labor at Florida State Prison (NCCBD Book 4; NCBCCM 11).

Many of the court's sentences were completed in Nassau County Jail. Those included a ten-month sentence for Beulah Benton who the court found guilty of breaking and entering with intent to commit a misdemeanor; Jasper Jones for six months at hard labor for embezzlement of less than \$50.00; and six and three month sentences for Sarah Hooper and Altamese Hooper, respectively, for interfering with an officer in discharge of duty. In 1954, Charles Armstrong received a sentence of nine months hard labor at Nassau County Jail for grand larceny. Perhaps the harshest sentence handed down by the court during the period to be served in the jail went to Clyde Pritchett. In 1943, Judge Shields sentenced the forty-year old to one year hard labor at Nassau County Jail for assault with intent to commit murder (NCCBD Book 4).

By the early 1950s, an increase in the size of county government and the rates criminal activities and incarceration in Nassau County had increased sufficiently to compel the board of county commissioners to expand the courthouse and county jail. Providing continuity over county politics during the era, John T. Ferreira still served as the chairman of the county commission. Other commissioners included Harry L. Dunman, McKendree, Shaffer, and Walker. In their September 1953 meeting, the commissioners enacted a resolution for the "...remodeling and erecting additions to the Nassau County Courthouse and modernizing the Nassau County Jail and erecting additions thereto..." Passing a special building tax, the commissioners and the county engineer estimate the combined projects would amount to \$250,000. Later that year, the board hired Jacksonville architect Abner C. Hopkins to draft the addition plans for the courthouse and jail. The board publicly advertised the projects and opened the bids in December 1953, but rejected the two bids from the Auchter and Woodcock companies of Jacksonville as too costly. The county re-advertised the bids and opened those submitted by Jacksonville contractors Clyde P. Knowles and Owen P. Woodcock in March 1954. After reviewing the documents, the board awarded the jail contract for \$57,406 to the Woodcock company and the Knowles company received the bid for the courthouse expansion. In addition, the board awarded the equipment and iron work for the jail addition, amounting to \$19,700, to the Roanoke Iron and Bridge Works, of Roanoke, Virginia. In addition to fabricating and installing its own iron cells and doors, the county stipulated that the Virginia company install a "Patented Creech Cell" in the jail. Patented in 1943 by the Jacksonville, Florida, inventor Jesse Elliott Creech, and a former prison inspector, the cell was designed specifically for "...confining violent prisoners and mental patients, the salient objects being to safeguard the occupants of the cell against self-inflicted injuries as far as possible, to prevent the occupant from damaging the cell, and to provide for convenient and thorough cleansing of the cell" (NCBCCM Book 11; United States Patent Office 1943: Patent#2,323,455).

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Construction began in early 1954, but delays in the shipment of steel and iron slowed progress. In August 1954, Sheriff Youngblood expressed concerns about the quality of some of the workmanship. Although Woodcock took some steps to address the sheriff's concerns and those of several commissioners, at the scheduled final inspection in October 1954 the board refused to accept the project. At the next inspection, the sheriff and board found Woodcock had "...remedied all things pointed out as not complete or needing changing to comply with plans and specifications..." In November 1954, architect Hopkins conducted his final inspection and provided his closing certificate, turning over the addition to the county government (NCBCCM Book 12; *Fernandina Beach News-Leader*, 27 August 1954).

The addition nearly doubled the size of Nassau County Jail. New spaces included a desk clerk's office with two guest rooms, lockers, and showers. Four cells and two day rooms for inmates occupied spaces on the first floor and six cells with sixteen bunks radiated across the second floor. Built during the period of segregation, the addition provided the necessary accommodations to uphold the "separate, but equal" constitutional clause. Prior to 1954, black and white inmates in Nassau County Jail often faced overcrowded cells with upwards of four or five persons incarcerated in a single cell for brief periods. The addition included what became known as the "Black Bull Pen" for African-American male prisoners on the second floor in the original building. White males were imprisoned in cells on the second floor of the addition. On the first floor of the addition, white females were held in three iron cells separated by a solid partition from three additional iron cells reserved for black women. Annis Moore-Littles stated that when she and her husband lived on the first floor of the original part of the jail Sheriff McKendree ended the segregation of deputies at meal times (Interview with Annis Moore-Littles and daughter, Cindy, conducted by Marlene Schang and Suanne Thamm 1999; *Fernandina Beach News-Leader*, 27 August 1954).

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The Oxford English Dictionary defines a jail (gaol) as a French term for "a place or building for the confinement of persons accused or convicted of a crime or offence. Now, a public building for the detention of persons committed by process of law." Other dictionaries define the term as a detention building for persons awaiting trial or convicted of minor offenses. Typically, jails are intended to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of minor offenses and serving sentences of less than one year, whereas prisons incarcerate inmates convicted of significant crimes or sentenced by a court to longer sentences. Jails historically have operated in the shadow of prisons, which have informed their general design and operation features. A jail is a specific type of building designed for a singular purpose, and jails have mirrored prisons general design and operation features. Historically a town or county jail consisted of a small one-story wooden building that yielded to a larger masonry building as the community grew in population and criminal activity. Some jails were ornate masonry buildings with cast stone walls, turrets, and castellated parapets; others were relatively simple brick buildings. Generally constructed with load bearing walls, jails were sometimes built adjacent to a courthouse or city hall, but more often as a free-standing building generally separated from commercial buildings in a

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downtown with a cleared paved area around the building that enhanced security and identified its specialized function. In other cases, a jail was incorporated into the design of a county courthouse or town hall with iron bars in the fenestration and a high fence protecting a flat-roof jail section of the larger building.

Architectural historian Henry Hitchcock-Russell once observed that America's first great contribution to architecture was through its novel designs of jails and prisons, which conveyed a sense of the "strictly social and organizational." As early as 1790, the City of Philadelphia introduced individual cells into its Walnut Street Jail, a typical colonial building that previously had permitted the intermingling of convicts of every crime and description in large rooms. Cellular construction followed in the 1820s with Eastern Penitentiary in Philadelphia, and Sing Sing, in Ossining, New York, and New Jersey State Prison in the 1830s. Nineteenth century jails and prisons evolved, in part, using the Auburn System in which inmates worked together during the day and were locked into solitary cells at night. The primary architectural feature of the Auburn System consisted of a cell block where cells were placed back-to-back with air space between the cell block and outer walls. Prison and jail design, however, was generally a low-priority, if necessity, for local governments. Consequently, many architects turned to existing models for new facilities. The 1840s Charles Street Jail in Boston offered H. H. Richardson a model for his 1880s boldly massed Allegheny County Courthouse and Jail in Pittsburgh, and Jeremy Bentham's circular Panopticon in England from the eighteenth century served as the model for Illinois State Penitentiary of the 1920s. In some cases, some counties replaced an aging masonry building with a larger, stronger, and newer facility of similar materials and design.

Since the primary purpose of jails is to isolate people who have broken a law, efficiency and economy in separating and guarding inmates were guiding principles in jail design and construction. Jail and prison reform movements periodically responded to civic outcries to rehabilitate inmates. Apart from isolating persons, jail architects were left wide latitude to select a specific architectural solution to the general need. The designs assured constant retention of inmates, unwanted contact between prisoners within the jail population, guards and law enforcement officials, and members of the community. Architects generally provided a complex arrangement that provided for secure accommodations, gender segregation and various categories of inmates, sanitation and hygiene, daily routines of the jailer, guards, and inmates, and opportunity for exercise and physical activity. In the American South, many jails provided accommodations for African-American and Caucasian inmates between the 1890s and 1950s predicated on the Plessy v. Ferguson "separate, but equal" clause. Interior spaces generally included a booking and processing room, individual cells, galleries, jailer and/or guard quarters, a public entrance, and a sally port.

The Amelia Island Museum of History re-opened the historic jail to its adapted reuse in 1986. The adaptive reuse plan resulted in the removal of the original iron cells and the introduction of temporary partitions in about 1995 to support exhibits. Notwithstanding that change, the original circulation pattern in the jail and many of the original iron doors, frames between rooms and iron bars protecting windows remain intact. In 2007, the museum completed an addition supported by Special Category grant assistance from the Florida Department of

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State, Division of Historical Resources. Designed by Kenneth Smith Architects, Inc., of Jacksonville with oversight by the Division's Architectural Preservation Services Section, the 2007 addition meets the Department of the Interior's criteria for compatible but differentiated additions to historic buildings. The jail contributes to the sense of time, place, and historical development of Nassau County and the City of Fernandina Beach. The jail retains its integrity through its location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The building provides an important architectural, political, and social link to the heritage of Fernandina Beach.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Nassau County Jail possesses significance for its Moderne Style construction. Its masthead, solid brick utilitarian massing, and unusual fenestration represent a building developed for a particular function. Displaying an irregular shape, the building has a straight parapet with cast stone coping, translucent glass blocks accented by cast stone fleur-de-lis floral patterns, cantilevered ledge projecting over the east entrance, red brick walls accented by basket-weave bond patterns and slender belt courses of brick and cast stone. Slightly projecting and receding surfaces contrast with the horizontal bands and emphasize the building's verticality at the south entrance and corner window fenestration. A masthead on the east façade spells out Nassau County Jail. Original metal doors and an iron cage at the south entrance remain prominent features identifying it as a jail. The features and floor plan of the original 1938 building, 1954 expansion, and 2007 addition with alterations are readily apparent in its present museum incarnation.

Architects

Roy A. Benjamin

Jacksonville architect Roy A. Benjamin drafted the plans for the original 1938 jail. A charter member of the Florida Association of Architects, Benjamin was the 31st architect to be granted a license to practice in Florida by the Florida State Board of Architecture. Relocating from Ocala to Jacksonville in 1902, Benjamin opened his practice about 1905 and contributed to the rebuilding of Jacksonville following its devastating May 1901 fire. Between 1919 and 1924, he associated with Mellen Greeley, another prominent Jacksonville architect. Benjamin's landmark projects included Jacksonville's Chamber of Commerce Building, Elks Club Building (NR 2000), Jewish Center, Otis Elevator Building, Park Lane Apartments, Scottish Rite Temple, and the State Board of Health Building. Benjamin's elaborate Tudor Revival Cheek Mansion on River Boulevard was completed in 1929 by Charles J. Davis, Inc., one of the few projects other than Nassau County Jail in which the architect and builder collaborated on a project. Benjamin's school plans included Central School (NR 1998) in Putnam County and Nassau County's Public School No. 1 and Peck High School, both in Fernandina in the 1920s. Beyond the Nassau County and Putnam County schools, Benjamin drafted the plans for the John Gorrie and Kirby Smith junior high schools in Jacksonville. Despite his wide experience, Benjamin became best

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known as a theater architect, designing approximately 200 movie houses throughout the American South. These included the Arcade Theater, Center Theater, Florida Theatre (NR 1982), Riverside Theater, and San Marco Theater in Jacksonville; Edwards Theatre (NR 1984) in Sarasota, Florida; the Saenger Theater (NR 1984) in Biloxi, Mississippi; and the Albany Theatre (NR 2006) in Albany, Georgia. Benjamin sold his practice after World War II to William Kemp, Franklin Bunch, and William Jackson, who continue to operate as KBJ Architects, Inc., in the twenty-first century as Jacksonville's oldest architectural firm (Wood 1989:8; Dovell 1952 4:839-841; *Florida Times Union*, 29 January 1963, 10 October 1982; Florida Master Site File).

Abner C. Hopkins

Abner C. Hopkins prepared plans for the 1954 addition. The 940th architect licensed to practice in Florida by the Florida State Board of Architecture, Hopkins was born in Texas about 1903 and was graduated from Texas Agricultural & Mechanical University with a degree in architecture in the early 1920s. In 1928, after working in a Texas office for several years, he moved to Jacksonville, Florida. Organizing his business in Florida after the collapse of the land boom proved difficult, but eventually Hopkins landed commissions in several fashionable neighborhoods, including San Jose and San Marco. During the late 1930s, Hopkins formed a partnership with Prentiss Huddleston, another Jacksonville architect who later relocated to Tallahassee. Specializing in residential designs, Hopkins initially worked in the Mitchell Building, then on West Forsyth Street, and later on West Adams Street. A member of the American and Florida institutes of architects, Hopkins maintained his home on Ingleside Street in the 1930s and later moved to Julington Creek Road. Many of his early projects were in the San Marco neighborhood of Jacksonville, where he designed homes in the Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, and Tudor Revival styles. Many of his projects were in association with builders and developers Stockton & Company, Whatley, Davin & Company, and Victor Zambetti. A departure from earlier projects, Hopkins's Royal Crown Cola Bottling Company in 1938 embodied the International style and his 1941 Campus Art Theatre in Tallahassee had the trappings of the Art Deco Style. Later, Hopkins' projects reflected Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Split Level influences. Beyond dwellings, Hopkins drafted the plans for Southside Christian Church and commercial buildings on San Marco Boulevard. In the 1930s and 1940s, Hopkins, along with architects Bernard W. Close, Jefferson D. Powell, D. Floyd Rosser, and Ivan H. Smith, drafted the plans for homes in several of Jacksonville's fashionable neighborhoods and at Ponte Vedra Beach. In 1940, Hopkins contributed to *Jacksonville Architecturally*, a coffee-table picture book showcasing notable projects they had completed during the late-1930s. Outside of Duval County Hopkins designed Lovett's Groceteria in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, in 1937, and in 1941 the Nassau County Hospital, a \$60,000 building in Fernandina. Hopkins competed for the hospital design with several other Jacksonville architects, including Roy A. Benjamin. Hopkins's practice found new energy after World War II and he practiced until just before his death in 1972 (*Florida Times Union*, 10 June 1972; Nassau County Jail File AIMH; Minutes, Board of County Commissioners, Nassau County, 14 April, 11, 17 August 1937, 28 April 1938, 11 September 1940, 4 August 1941).

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 13

**NASSAU COUNTY JAIL, FERNANDINA BEACH
NASSAU COUNTY, FLORIDA**

Builders

Charles J. Davis, Inc.

A native of Florida, born about 1891, Charles J. Davis, Jr., learned the construction trade in Jacksonville's busy building boom that persisted between the Great Fire of 1901 and the years preceding World War I. In the 1920s, he expanded and then incorporated his construction company as Charles J. Davis, Inc. During the decade, Davis built some of his most important projects, which consisted of commercial buildings in Jacksonville's downtown, such as the Hamby Building and the South Atlantic Investment Company Building. Most of his work was residential in the exclusive neighborhoods of Avondale, Riverside, and St. Nicholas. Davis's construction projects included designs by some of Jacksonville's leading architects, such as Roy A. Benjamin, Henry J. Klutho, Jefferson D. Powell, and Marsh & Saxelbye. In 1937, contemporaneous with the construction of Nassau County Jail, Davis completed an addition to the McIver Residence, a fashionable home in Jacksonville's St. Nicholas neighborhood (Wood 1989:63, 80, 121, 125, 135, 148, 150, 165, 171, 232).

O. P. Woodcock Construction Company

A prominent Jacksonville contractor, Owen Prescott Woodcock arrived in Jacksonville about 1893 and constructed various buildings until 1904. He then left for business opportunities in the oil fields of Pennsylvania. He returned to Jacksonville in 1905 and incorporated the \$100,000 Halsema-Woodcock Construction Company with builder J. C. Halsema. Several years later, Halsema and Woodcock ended their partnership with Halsema organizing the Florida Engineering and Construction Company and the latter establishing O. P. Woodcock Construction Company. During a career that spanned nearly six decades, Woodcock constructed residences and buildings in Duval County's beach communities of Atlantic Beach, Jacksonville Beach, Neptune Beach, Ponte Vedra Beach, downtown Jacksonville, and the Jacksonville neighborhoods of Lackawanna, Riverside, North Riverside, San Jose, San Marco, and Springfield. His distinctive buildings and schools included Buckman & Ulmer Building, Cookman Elementary School, Eastside Elementary School, Elizabeth Swaim United Methodist Church, Fire Station No. 5, Fishweir Creek School, John Gorrie Junior High School, Kirby Smith Junior High School, Public School No. 3, and Willow Branch Library. In 1918, he completed a large addition to the Lackawanna Public School No. 10. In 1925, the Woodcock Company built the Jacksonville Terminal Company's express terminal on Myrtle Avenue at a cost of approximately \$400,000. In 1942, Woodcock completed the Lane Drug Company Building on Park Street, one of Jacksonville's early examples of the Streamline Moderne Style. His construction of Boston Avenue Elementary School in DeLand, Flagler County Courthouse in Bunnell, Hastings High School (NR 2006), and the 1954 addition to Nassau County Jail represent the few large projects completed by Woodcock outside of Duval County between the 1920s and the 1950s (*Jacksonville Florida Times-Union*, 3 November 1905, 25 June 1916, 10, 17 July 1917, 24 April 1952; Wood 1989:120, 141, 142).

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 14

**NASSAU COUNTY JAIL, FERNANDINA BEACH
NASSAU COUNTY, FLORIDA**

Iron & Steel Works Companies

Decatur Iron & Steel Works

The Decatur Iron & Steel Works, the contractors for the iron and steel cells and doors in the 1938 Nassau County Jail, was organized about 1910 in Decatur, Alabama. The company initially operated as a subsidiary of the Decatur Cornice and Roofing Company, a nineteenth-century metal works that specialized in decorative metallic roof shingles for dwellings and decorative cornices and storefronts on commercial buildings. By the mid-1930s, the iron and steel company operated on its own and in addition to its specialty of fabricating cells and doors for jails and prisons the company assembled bridges, primarily swing and lift spans. In the 1930s, H. R. Sears served as the company's president and A. L. Stephenson as its secretary. During World War II, the company re-tooled its metal works to meet some of the exigencies associated with war-time construction. Between 1942 and 1944 the Decatur Iron & Bridge Works built thirty-three steel Landing Craft Tank (LCT), amphibious assault vehicles operated by the United States Navy. These vehicles carried tanks ashore during the allied invasion of Europe on D-Day in World War II. The company also fabricated thirty-nine steel tugboats for the United States Army. Following the war, the company returned to its traditional iron and steel work. Important projects included the Frederick County Jail in Virginia, in 1949 and the eight-story Queens Jail, part of the Criminal Courts Building complete with 360 cells in 1959. Important company officials included James W. Fitzpatrick, chief engineer of the jail and prison division, and civil engineer Forrest Anderson who worked as chief engineer of the architectural metals division. In 1957, three years after the addition was completed for Nassau County Jail, the iron and steel company acquired the patent from Perry M. Smith and James H. Whitfield for a new operating and locking mechanism for jail and prison doors (*New York Times*, 25 April 1959).

Roanoke Iron and Bridge Works, of Roanoke, Virginia

The Roanoke Iron and Bridge Works fabricated and installed the iron and steel work in the 1954 addition of Nassau County Jail. Organized in Roanoke, Virginia, about 1905, the Roanoke Iron and Bridge Works built a variety of metal products during the first half of the twentieth century, including bridges, jails, and decorative metal objects throughout the American South. Early projects included the 1912 Sharptown Bridge (HAER 1984) across the Nanticoke River in Maryland, the Cedar Creek Bridge in Roanoke, Virginia, in 1929, and the Saluda Bridge No. 1 (HAER 1982) in Newberry County, South Carolina, in 1930. In 1932, the company fabricated and installed the draw in the Wright Memorial Bridge that spanned Currituck Sound in Dare County, North Carolina. The company's jail work included the Frederick County Jail in Winchester, Virginia, in 1949. That year the company fabricated and installed the Roanoke Star on Mill Mountain (NR 1999) in Roanoke, Virginia, the world's largest freestanding illuminated man-made star. In 1951, several years before the company designed and installed jail cells in Nassau County Jail, the United Steelworkers Union of America reached an agreement with the Roanoke Iron and Bridge Works in the union's first collective bargaining

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section number 8 Page 15

**NASSAU COUNTY JAIL, FERNANDINA BEACH
NASSAU COUNTY, FLORIDA**

agreement with a major iron works company. The Virginia company endured into the late twentieth century, designing prison equipment in the Arlington County Police Facility and Detention Center in Arlington, Virginia; Bibb County Jail in Macon, Georgia; North Carolina's state prison at Caledonia; and Attica Correctional Facility in Attica, New York. Eventually the company was acquired by Crowder Detention Equipment Parts & Service, Inc., a leading American detention contractor based in Indiana (*Washington Post*, 8 July 1972; *New York Times*, 17 July 1977).

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National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 1 **NASSAU COUNTY JAIL, FERNANDINA BEACH
NASSAU COUNTY, FLORIDA**

Primary Sources

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Nassau County. Clerk of Court. Fernandina Beach, FL.
Deed Book N, p. 15.
Deed Book B-3, p. 180.
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Maps

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Secondary Sources

Article and Books

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National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 2 **NASSAU COUNTY JAIL, FERNANDINA BEACH
NASSAU COUNTY, FLORIDA**

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- Moore-Littles, Annis and Cindy Moore. Interview with Marlene Schang and Suanne Thamm. Interview at Amelia Island Museum of History, 4 November 1999.
- Richardson, Michael, Architect. Interview with Jim Longacre. Interview at the Amelia Island Museum of History, 3 August 2006.

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 3 **NASSAU COUNTY JAIL, FERNANDINA BEACH
NASSAU COUNTY, FLORIDA**

Smith, Kenneth Architect. Interview with Susan Little. Interview at the Amelia Island Museum of History 17 August 2006.

Saylor, Sammy. Written statement recorded on 7 August 1980 at the old Nassau County Jail regarding a hanging.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section number 10 Page 1

**NASSAU COUNTY JAIL, FERNANDINA
BEACH, NASSAU COUNTY, FLORIDA**

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See attached scaled site plan. The boundary encloses approximately a one-half acre tract associated with lots 15 through 21 in block 273 of the Town of Fernandina (00-00-31-1800-0273-0150).

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary encloses property historically associated with the historic jail.

**United States Department of the Interior
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number Attachments Page 1 **NASSAU COUNTY JAIL, FERNANDINA BEACH
NASSAU COUNTY, FLORIDA**

1. Nassau County Jail, 233 South Third Street, Fernandina Beach
2. Nassau County, Florida
3. Sidney Johnston
4. September 2008
5. Bland & Associates, Inc. Jacksonville, FL
6. East elevation, facing west
7. Photo #1 of 34

Numbers 1-5 are the same for the remaining photographs.

6. East elevation of the one-story 1954 addition, facing west
7. Photo #2 of 34

6. North elevation of the 1938 portion and one-story 1954 addition, facing southeast
7. Photo #3 of 34

6. South elevation of 1938 part of the building, facing northwest
7. Photo #4 of 34

6. South elevation addition, facing north
7. Photo #5 of 34

6. Detail of south elevation, facing northeast
7. Photo #6 of 34

6. West elevation, facing northeast
7. Photo #7 of 34

6. West elevation, facing east
7. Photo #8 of 34

6. North elevation, facing south
7. Photo #9 of 34

6. Main exhibition hall, facing east
7. Photo #10 of 34

**United States Department of the Interior
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number Attachments Page 2 **NASSAU COUNTY JAIL, FERNANDINA BEACH
NASSAU COUNTY, FLORIDA**

6. Nassau County History exhibition hall, facing north
7. Photo #11 of 34

6. Central hall stairway and Heritage Exhibition hall, facing west
7. Photo #12 of 34

6. First-floor restrooms and barred iron door, facing northwest
7. Photo #13 of 34

6. Barred iron door on south wall of central hall, facing south
7. Photo #14 of 34

6. Sally port and central hall, facing east
7. Photo #15 of 34

6. Spanish Mission/Timucuan exhibition hall doorway, facing southeast
7. Photo #16 of 34

6. Narrow corridor and elevator, facing east
7. Photo #17 of 34

6. Elevator and rear entrance vestibule, facing north
7. Photo #18 of 34

6. Rear/north entrance vestibule, facing east
7. Photo #19 of 34

6. Secondary hall in 1954 addition, facing north
7. Photo #20 of 34

6. Exhibition hall, facing southwest
7. Photo #21 of 34

6. Exhibition hall, facing south
7. Photo #22 of 34

6. Storage room, facing east
7. Photo #23 of 34

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National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section number Attachments Page 3

**NASSAU COUNTY JAIL, FERNANDINA BEACH
NASSAU COUNTY, FLORIDA**

6. Central staircase, facing east

7. Photo #24 of 34

6. Administrative office, facing north

7. Photo #25 of 34

6. Administrative office, facing north

7. Photo #26 of 34

6. Storage room, facing northwest

7. Photo #27 of 34

6. Iron door protecting storage room, facing northwest

7. Photo #28 of 34

6. Library and archives, facing west

7. Photo #29 of 34

6. Corridor into 2007 addition, facing west

7. Photo #30 of 34

6. Stairwell, facing south

7. Photo #31 of 34

6. Elevator and hall, facing north

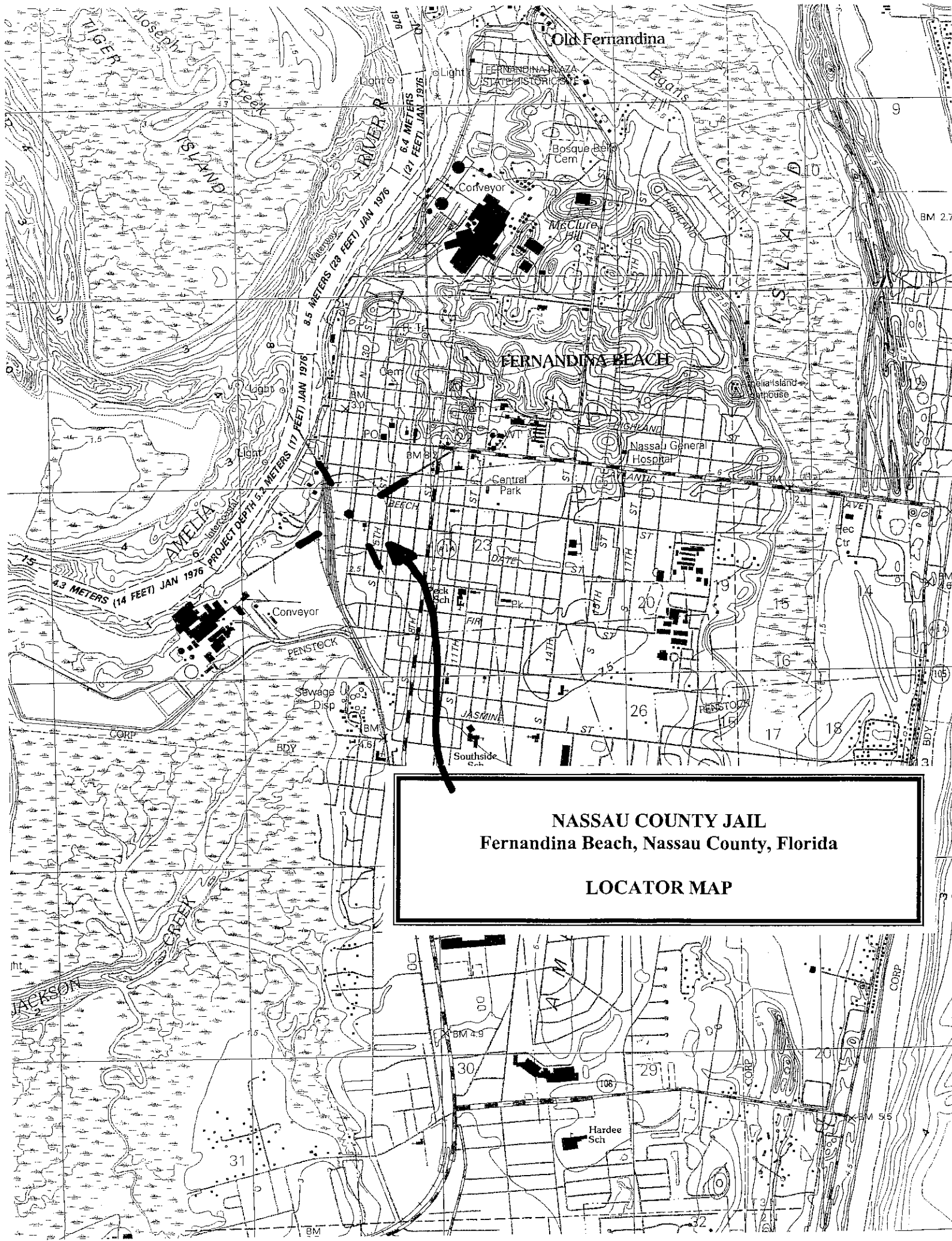
7. Photo #32 of 34

6. Office and window, facing southwest

7. Photo #33 of 34

6. Multi-purpose room, facing northwest

7. Photo #34 of 34



NASSAU COUNTY JAIL
Fernandina Beach, Nassau County, Florida

LOCATOR MAP

FMSF NOTE TO IMAGE VIEWER

Some material contained in the corresponding paper manuscript has not been scanned.

Check material affected:

☐ Blueprints

☐ Map

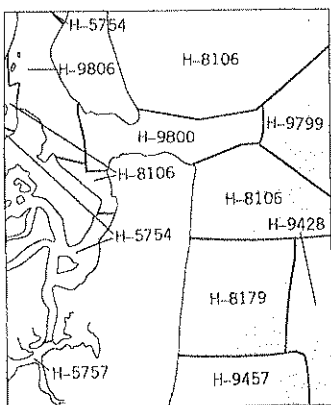
☐ Site Forms

☒ Other, specify 2 pages Floor Plans

This material can be viewed at the Florida Master Site File.

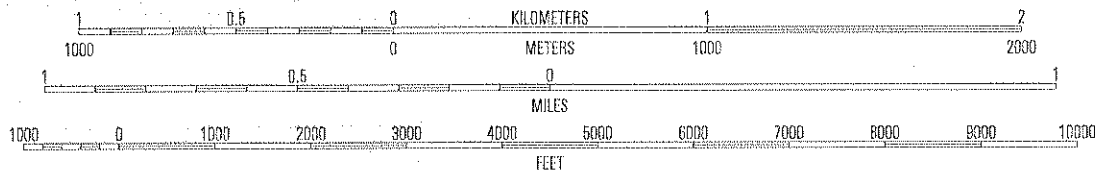


NATIONAL OCEAN SURVEY
HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY INDEX



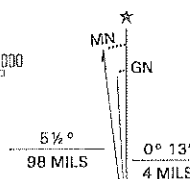
HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY
INFORMATION

SCALE 1:24 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 1.5 METERS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
BATHYMETRIC CONTOUR INTERVAL 1 METER WITH SUPPLEMENTARY
0.5 METER CONTOURS - DATUM IS MEAN LOWER LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
TO CONVERT FROM METERS TO FEET, MULTIPLY BY 3.2808
BASE MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
BATHYMETRIC SURVEY DATA COMPLIES WITH
INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC ORGANIZATION (IHO)
SPECIAL PUBLICATION 44 ACCURACY STANDARDS AND/OR
STANDARDS USED AS OF THE DATE OF THE SURVEYS

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



UTM GRID AND 2001 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



20%
TOTAL RECOVERED FIBER

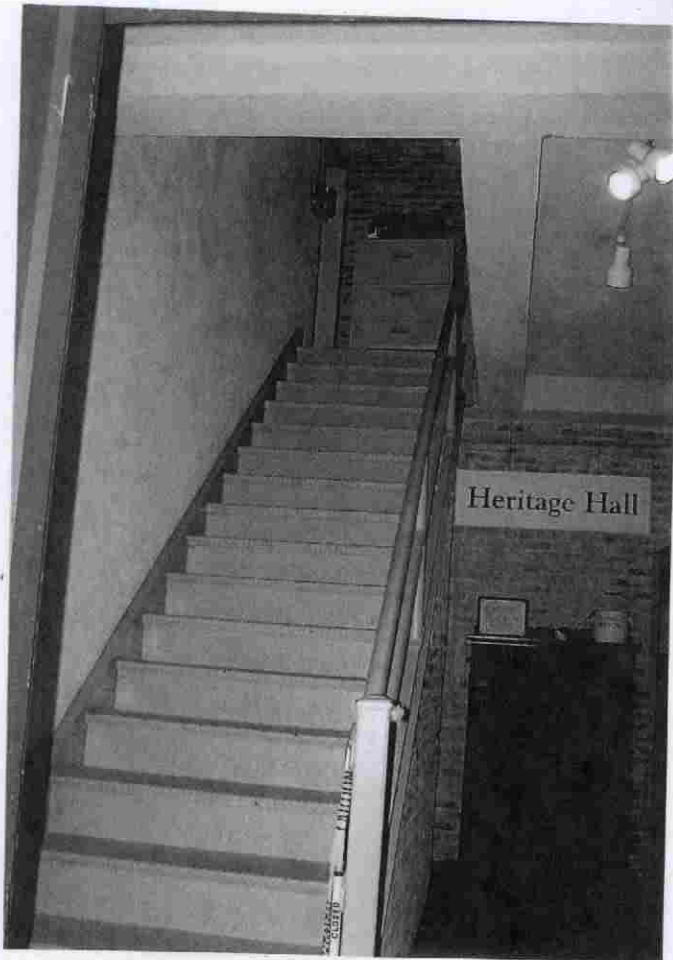
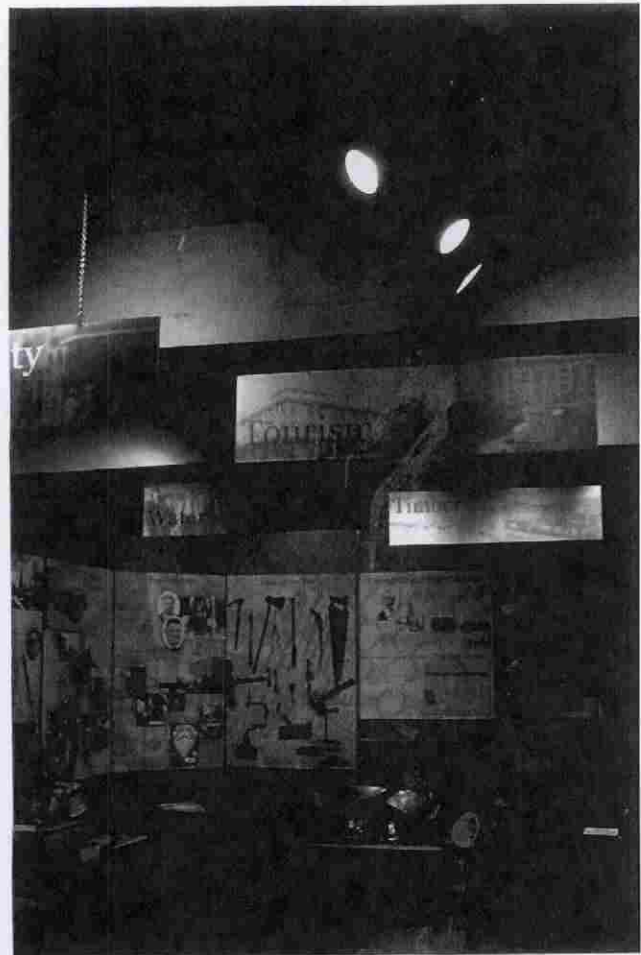






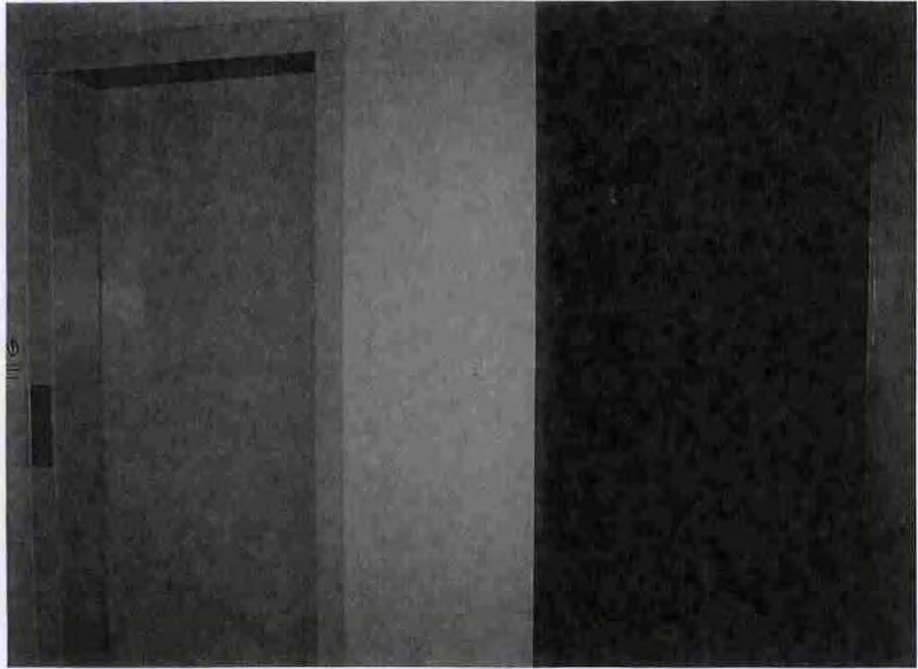










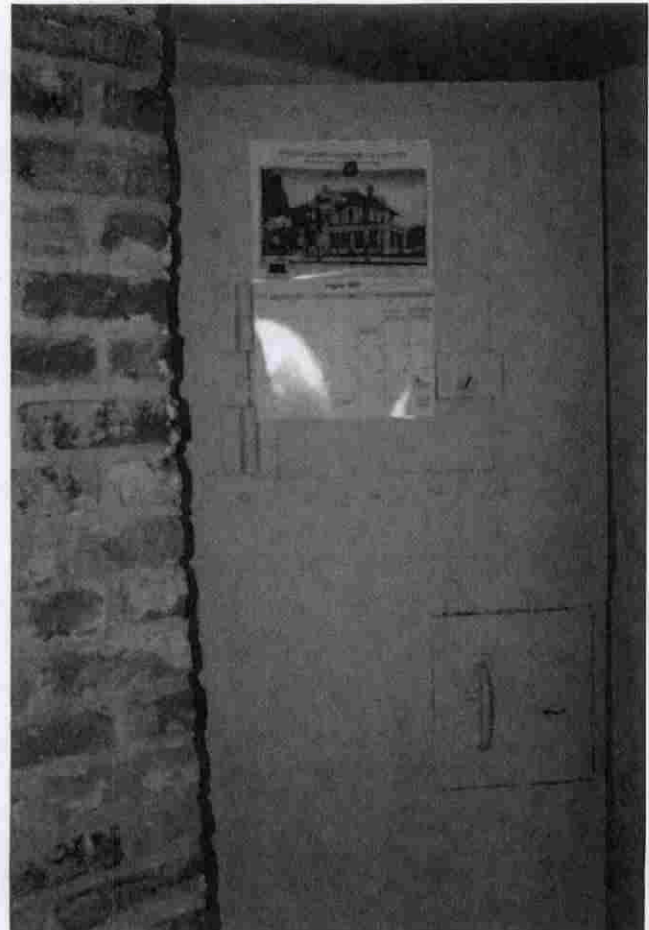
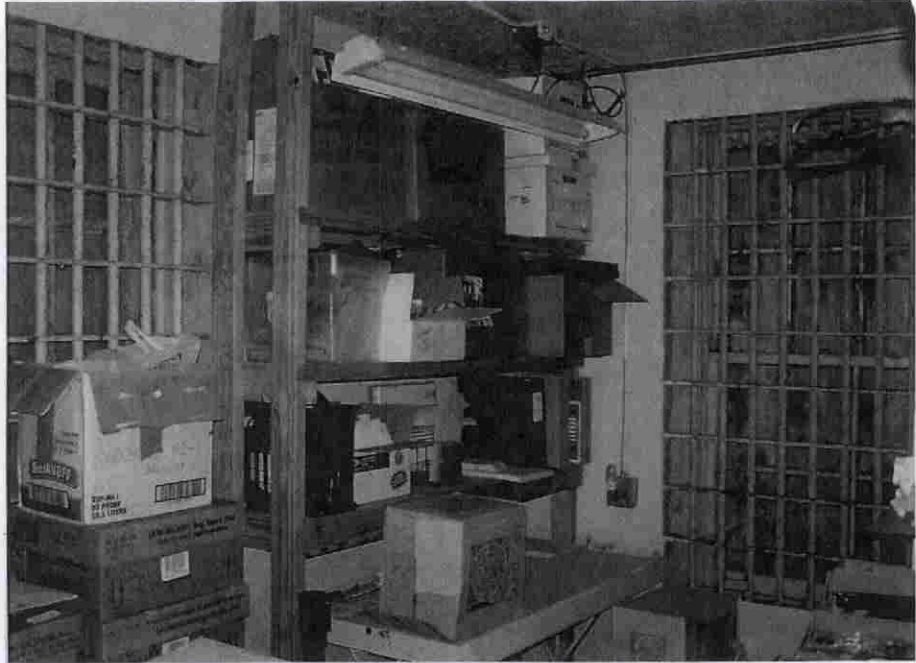






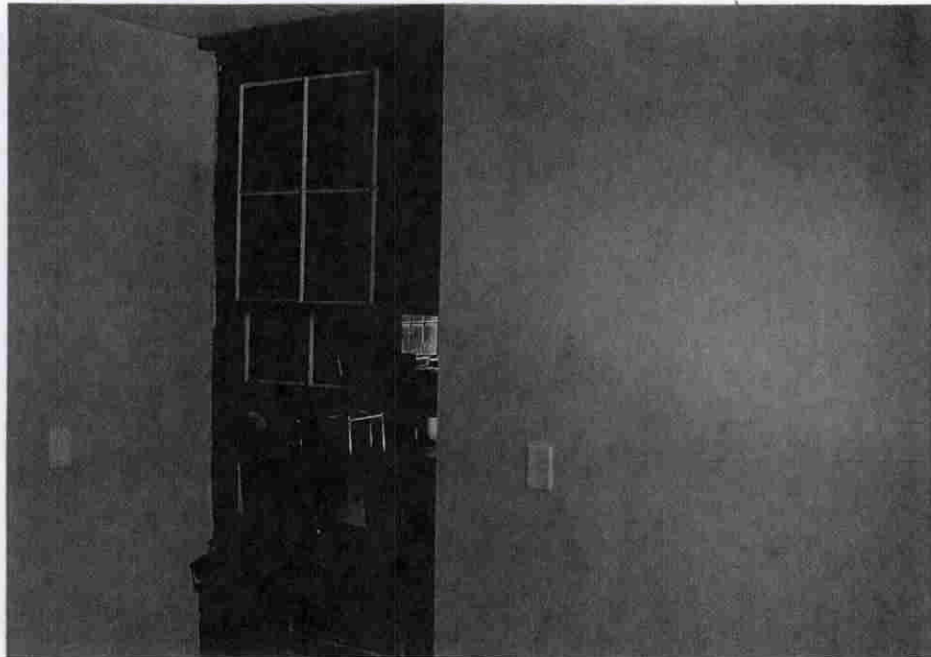












RESTRICTED

Site#/Manuscript# NA 287 contained one or more of the following items:

☐ Drawings/diagrams depicting internal layout and/or structural elements including Floor Plans, Blueprints, building plans, or schematic drawings.

☐ Other, explain _____

The Site File has determined that the above marked material may be Restricted.
Restricted material is defined by one of the following marked categories:

☒ Florida Statute 119.071 § 3.3(b) & (c) (2007), which states:

(b)1. Building plans, blueprints, schematic drawings, and diagrams, including draft, preliminary, and final formats, which depict the internal layout and structural elements of a building, arena, stadium, water treatment facility, or other structure owned or operated by an agency are exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.

2. This exemption applies to building plans, blueprints, schematic drawings, and diagrams, including draft, preliminary, and final formats, which depict the internal layout and structural elements of a building, arena, stadium, water treatment facility, or other structure owned or operated by an agency before, on, or after the effective date of this act.

(c) Building plans, blueprints, schematic drawings, and diagrams, including draft, preliminary, and final formats, which depict the internal layout or structural elements of an attractions and recreation facility, entertainment or resort complex, industrial complex, retail and service development, office development, or hotel or motel development, which documents are held by an agency are exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. This exemption applies to any such documents held by an agency before, on, or after the effective date of this act. Information made exempt by this paragraph may be disclosed to another governmental entity if disclosure is necessary for the receiving entity to perform its duties and responsibilities; to the owner or owners of the structure in question or the owner's legal representative; or upon a showing of good cause before a court of competent jurisdiction.

☐ Other, explain _____

Materials indicated have been removed from the paper file and are housed in a secure location and available to authorized persons in the EDMS. If you need these materials, please see Site File staff.

Florida Department of State
Division of Historical Resources
Bureau of Historic Preservation

FLORIDA NOMINATION PROPOSAL

Adapted from NPS 10-900
to propose the nomination of
Properties in Florida for listing in
the National Register of Historic
Places

Grayed Areas for Use by Staff

1. Name of Property

historic name Old Nassau County Jail

other names (current) Amelia Island Museum of History

FMSF Number

2. Location

street & number 233 South Third Street

☐ not for publication

city or town Fernandina Beach

☐ vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Nassau code zip code 32034

3. Owner Awareness Statement

As the owner, or official representative of the owner, of the property identified above, I am aware of this proposal for its nomination for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. I have been advised of the procedures for review of the proposal by the State Historic Preservation Office and the Florida National Register Review Board, and for the formal nomination of the property at the discretion of the State Historic Preservation Officer. I understand that I will be notified of the date and place of the public meeting at which the proposal will be considered by the Florida National Register Review Board, and that I will be given an opportunity to submit written comments and to appear in person in support of or opposition to the nomination of the property.

At this time I ☒ support ☐ oppose ☐ reserve opinion on this proposal.

Carmen Godin, Director
Signature of property owner or representative

8/28/06
Date

4. Legal Description of Property (according to county property appraiser's office)

Please also provide:

Name of USGS Quadrangle: FERNANDINA BEACH

Township, Section and Range: T 3N S 23 R 28

Tax Parcel #: 00-00-31-1800-0273-0150

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
2006 SEP - 1 P 2:15

*(f) early proposal
with historic images
electronic files
7/8 submitted*

Attach continuation sheet if necessary

Early proposal

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☒ buildings
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

Noncontributing

1

buildings

sites

structures

objects

total

Name of related multiple property listings

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Nassau County Jail**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

history museum**7. Description****Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

art moderne**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation masonry and concretewalls brickroof flat with raised parapet

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuations sheets.)

8. Statement of significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution broad patterns of our history.
- ☒ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ Agriculture | ☐ Industry |
| ☐ Architecture | ☐ Maritime History |
| ☐ Archaeology | ☐ Military |
| ☐ Community Planning | ☒ Politics/Government |
| ☐ Commerce | ☐ Recreation |
| ☐ Education | ☒ Social History |
| ☐ Early Settlement | ☐ Transportation |
| ☐ Health/Medicine | Other: _____ |

Period of Significance1878-19561878-1935 original building (Golden Era 1870-1910)1935 addition; 1955 addition1986 became a museum location**Significant Dates**1878 jail opened1978 Old jail closed; last prisoners moved to new facility1986 Museum opened**Significant Person**David Yulce's company sells land for the jail to Nassau Cty.Nassau Sheriffs 1824-2006**Cultural Affiliation****Architect/Builder**1878 and 1935 unknown1955 O.P. Woodcork, contractorAbner C. Hopkins, architect

Old Nassau County Jail

Name of Property

Nassau, Florida

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1.

2.

3.

4.

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Carmen Godwin, director

organization Amelia Island Museum of History date August 31, 2006

street & number 233 South Third Street telephone 904-277-4036 X101

city or town Fernandina Beach state FL zip code 32034

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets (All information on continuation sheets must be typed.)

Mads

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) Do not write upon or attach labels to this map.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

(Do not write upon or attach permanent labels to the photographs.)

Additional items

(check with the area Historic Sites Specialist at (850) 487-2333 for any additional items)

Property Owner

name Amelia Island Museum of History, Carmen Godwin Director

street & number 233 South Third Street telephone 904-261-7378

city or town (Fernandina Beach state FL zip code 32034

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 1

Summary ? ROOF ? FOUNDATION ? WINDOWS

The Nassau County Jail building is located at 233 South Third Street, Fernandina Beach, Florida 32034, on the northeast corner of Third Street and Cedar Street. Built to ~~last~~ in 1878 of reinforced concrete and brick with unusually strong structural support, just three blocks from the water and three blocks from the main business district of the town of Fernandina, it served as the jail for the town of Fernandina and Nassau County continuously from 1878 until 1978. Presently, it is the home of The Amelia Island Museum of History, providing permanent display space, space dedicated to docent led tours, general use space for lectures, research space, archival storage and staff offices. *Nassau Co.,*

The original building, dating from 1878, was probably of Italianate ^{had} style, and was changed to the present Art Moderne ^{elements} style when the original building was enlarged in 1935. In that year a second story of brick was added with new exterior brick cladding both stories featuring Art Moderne characteristics. Subsequently, two brick wings were added to the north and west sides in 1955. In part because the 1955 additions are on sides which do not face a street, they minimally impact the building appearance to most viewers.

^{setting} Located just outside the Registered Historical District, the building is situated among residences dating from the same time period, many restored. Except for moving an iron cage from one entrance to another, the exterior appearance of the building remains unaltered from its days as a jail. With the words "Nassau County Jail" prominent above the east entrance, bars on several of the windows, a metal door on the east side and an iron cage extending around the south entrance, the building is unmistakable to even the casual observer as a jail. At the same time the building bears witness to the optimism and dynamism of the time in which it was built, a time now referred to as The Golden Age, (approximately 1870-1910) when the ramshackle pre-civil war town of Fernandina was converted in just a few years to a bustling resort and business center. *see #8*

Setting

The Nassau County Jail is located just three blocks from the harbor and three blocks from Centre Street, along which most businesses were located at the time the jail was built as well as today. Most of these Centre Street buildings are of brick construction and similar style to the jail. Most were constructed of brick after two fires in 1876 and 1883 destroyed the wooden buildings that preceded them. Just four blocks to the east at 227 S. 7th Street is the imposing, Italianate National Register Fairbanks House (Reg # 73000592). Near the Fairbanks House is the registered Tabby House (#73000594) at 7th and Ash Streets. Three blocks away are four cottages built from salvages from the Egmont Hotel, considered one of the finest hotels in the Southeastern United States when the jail was built. The building is now accessed primarily through the door on the south side and a brick walkway leads around the east side of the building to the southern entrance.

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The other properties in this immediate area are one and two story residential building plus the one story Amelia Community Theater building (formerly owned by the Nassau County Board of Education). These properties do not appear on the Sandborn tax maps until the early 1920's, so the jail likely stood apart from other buildings of the time but was built to reflect the same construction of other public buildings like the Old School House and the Court House.

Physical description

Exterior

The original one story 1878 building was built on a foundation of concrete, with a crawl space underneath. Three layers of bricks formed each of the four walls, providing sufficient strength to withstand any conceivable hurricane winds. Steel I beams supported a flat concrete roof. The bricks also certainly came from a brickyard near St. Mary's Georgia owned by a local prominent citizen, Samuel Swann, who also supplied most of the three million bricks used in the construction of Fort Clinch, both before and after the Civil War. Fort Clinch is located roughly five miles from the Nassau County Jail building. Six wooden sash windows open into the east side. Two of the windows are double windows and one still has prominent iron bars. non sec #8

6/6 double hung windows with wooden sashes are located throughout, and on both stories. The building has two entrances on the east and south sides respectively, with the south entrance providing access directly into the quarters of the jailer and the east entrance serving as the entrance to the cells and jail administration. The south access now is the main entrance into the museum, while the east access provides a secondary entrance and emergency egress.

The second story was added in 1955, by laying a row of bricks on the outside of the structure from the foundation to the flat roof. The second story also adds a number of Art Moderne features, mostly over and adjacent to the main entrance into the museum. Over the upper windows on the south side flanking and above the door are a basket weave pattern of bricks contrasting with the conventional running bond pattern that makes up the adjacent walls. Translucent glass blocks in a roughly five feet by five feet area above the south door contribute to the art deco affect, which is further enhanced by a decorative metal railing that extends around a cantilevered cover over the south door. The cantilevered cover extends outward from the building about four feet. Although Art Moderne was popular for brick cladding in 1935, not much remains of this style in the area of Fernandina Beach. American bond

All parts of the building remain in excellent condition because of its reinforced concrete and brick construction and its unusually strong structural system for a building this size—usually reserved for much bigger, more prominent structures built to last. Today's condition reflects the quality with which it was constructed, using the best materials available that could resist storms, decay and could be made secure for its intended purpose.

Interior

Significance

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Interior

*no east side entrance on floor plan
room by room description - main entry/prisoner entry*

The interior walls which enclosed the jailer's living space and the prisoner section were originally plastered. All of the plaster is now gone, and the original bricks are visible at several locations. This innermost layer of bricks is laid with laths separating the layers of brick throughout. The bricks remain in good condition. The large steel beams which supported the original 1878 roof are prominent and now support the concrete second floor. In the section reserved for the prisoners several cell doors remain. Both inside and out the building's function as a jail is unmistakable.

Architectural Significance

*criterion C
not claimed on form - for Moderne style - needs
arch. context*

While the building makes a striking impression and clearly represents the time and place when it was built during Fernandina's Golden Age, it has even greater importance as part of a large number of other buildings – residences, commercial building and public buildings – that were constructed at the same time. Together these buildings communicate the optimism and the dynamism of those times. The community of Fernandina chose to make even their jail a grand and striking building that they knew would last for centuries.

The architect of the 1878 building is unknown but probably was local and certainly was aware of the similar buildings then under construction. The architect of the 1955 additions was Abner C. Hopkins of Jacksonville, Florida.

Information gathered from interviews with two Architects

Richardson, Michael, Architect. Interview with Jim Longacre. Interview at the Amelia Island Museum of History, August 3, 2006.

Smith, Kenneth Architect. Interview with Susan Little. Interview at the Amelia Island Museum of History August 17, 2006.

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 1

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The Florida Mirror, Volume III, No. 3, December 11, 1880

Interviews and Statements

United States Department of the Interior
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Summary

The Nassau County Jail, now housing the Amelia Island Museum of History, is significant at the local level under Criteria A in the areas of Government and Social History. Built to last as a brick, one story building in 1878, the Nassau County Jail building embodies and uniquely represents The Golden Age of Fernandina, which extended from roughly the end of the Civil War until the early 1900's, and is adjacent to the Historic District (National Register # 87000195) which preserves so much of the architecture and history of that time. The expanded two story building dating from the 1930s likewise stands as a unique embodiment of the Fernandina of the Great Depression, while embracing the original 1878 building. Subsequent additions in the 1950s to the north and west sides are unobtrusive and do not detract from the original building (visible on the inside walls) and its 1930s art moderne second floor.

Historical Context

In 1824, during the Territorial Period, Florida created counties and among them was Nassau County, the 10th county created in Florida. The town of Fernandina became the county seat and has remained so except for a brief period between the 1830's and 1860s. Also it should be noted that Fernandina changed its name to Fernandina Beach in 1951. (1)

The Nassau County Jail was constructed in 1878 of locally made brick, expanded in 1935 by the addition of a second floor and art moderne features, and expanded once again in the 1950s by additions to the north and west sides. The building appears to the casual viewer to have been built at one time. Presently, the building houses the Amelia Island Museum of History and includes, in its exhibits, a display setting forth the history of the building.

In the years before the Civil War, Fernandina, although one of the largest towns in Florida, had a deserved reputation as a seedy and dilapidated place, with all the vices expected in a port town. But change was in the air when, on the eve of hostilities, Senator David Yulee completed his railway from Fernandina to Cedar Key, and at the same time convinced most citizens to relocate from the Old Town at the far north end of the island to his planned new community of Fernandina. The war forced most construction plans to be shelved, particularly after March 4, 1862 when a force of 15,000 Union troops on 20 ships arrived from Hilton Head. The Confederates abandoned the island without a fight and many white Fernandinians stayed away for the duration of the war. Within a few months, though, hundreds of runaway slaves fled to the island, and most able bodied male ex-slaves joined the union army. (2)

No notable construction occurred during the four years of union occupation, and, in his tour of the South with Chief Justice Salmon Chase in 1865, the journalist Whitelaw Reid found the Yulee residence to have a

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Senatorial look "among the forsaken-looking wooden buildings," which otherwise made up the town. (3) The naturalist John Muir who passed through Fernandina in 1867 on a thousand mile walk only commented that he walked off a ramshackle pier into a ramshackle town. (4) However, both the returning black veterans and the white citizenry were determined to make Fernandina rich.

This was the beginning of the Golden Age (1870-1910) when the little town of Fernandina was entirely transformed. It became, on the one hand, a luxurious winter resort for the rich and famous of the great American cities, and, on the other hand, an arena in which freed slaves – many of whom were civil war veterans who escaped to Amelia Island and enlisted in Fernandina – worked to retain the rights and freedom they had won in the Civil War. Notably the first southern election involving both black and white voters after the Civil War occurred in the Fernandina mayoral election of Adolphus Mot in 1865. Chief Justice Chase personally administered the oath of office to him. (5) It was a time of boundless optimism in the economic future of the community on the part of both whites and African Americans. Together, they built a grand town in less than two decades, and they built a grand and solid jail for that town. Both elements, the resort aspect of the setting as well as the opportunities for African Americans are once again alive in the current life of the Fernandina and Nassau County.

Significance
On December 7, 1868, the minutes of the Nassau County Commission meeting authorized the sheriff to seek proposals and plans for a jail. (6) A decision was made to build a jail that would be both secure and fitting to the town they envisioned. Land was purchased near the center of Fernandina Beach to emphasize the central role of the jail, and the deed was recorded on May 23, 1871. (7) The jail was completed and in operation by 1878.

By 1878 the town was in the midst of a boom. At first, wood was the building material of choice with wooden commercial buildings lining Centre Street for many blocks. Then, devastating fires in 1876 and in 1883 burned out Centre Street, and when it was finally rebuilt, the brick construction used in the jail was adapted, a fortunate decision since these buildings remain today in commercial use. Almost certainly all the bricks came from the same Georgia brickyard. (8)

Most of the bricks in the new Centre Street buildings, and likely the jail as well, were supplied by Samuel A. Swann who owned and operated a brickyard up the St. Mary's river in nearby Georgia both before and after the war. Prior to the war this brickyard supplied the bricks for Fort Clinch, which bricks appear to be from the same source as the original bricks visible in the interior of the jail. Also the bricks in the courthouse (1892) appear to be the same type of bricks. (9)

Swann was an accountant for the railroad before the Civil War, a blockade runner during the war and a rich businessman, shipper, philanthropist and devout church warden after the war. He was one of the founders of St. Peters Episcopal Church, and likely he contributed to the plans for the jail. He was born in 1832 and died in

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1909. Swann's architectural legacy includes the house he built for his son at 214 S. 7th Street (known as the Kelly House) as well as the Swann Building at Centre and 4th. (10)

context
More grand buildings continued to be built in the 1880s. Just seven years after the construction of the original jail, The Fairbanks House (National Register #73000592), fondly called by many Fairbank's Folly, was built. Located just four blocks from and directly east of the jail, this Italianate gem is a remarkable contrast to the understated all-brick jail. This massive and eccentric residence was designed by prominent architect Robert S. Schuyler, who also designed St Peter's Episcopal Church, The Tabby House (National Register #73000594), the 1886 School House and The Hirth House. All of these were built before 1890, and form an arc around the Jail. (11)

The Egmont Hotel opened in Fernandina in 1880 and instantly gained a reputation, not only as the best of the eight hotels on the island, but one of the best in the nation. It was located just three blocks from the jail, and visitors to the hotel passed by the new fine jail on the way to the hotel. In 1877 General Grant visited the island at the beginning of his world tour and was feted in party after party, some at the Egmont. He could not have missed the jail. The city fathers certainly placed their jail as prominently as they could for the simple reason that they were rightly proud of it. (12)

Sadly, the jail has outlasted all eight hotels from The Golden Age. However, four small houses were constructed on the site of the Egmont Hotel from wood salvaged from the hotel when it was torn down and these homes remain today. So the jail and the hotel remain in a way interconnected and in contrast.

The jail is also located just a few feet to the south of the track of the railway constructed by Joseph Finnegan for David Yulee in the late 1850s. The railway linked the port of Fernandina to Cedar Key, and was finished just weeks before the outbreak of fighting in the Civil War. Its operation ceased after the Union Army occupied Fernandina on March 4, 1862. After the war, traffic on the railroad resumed, and the first sight passengers saw upon entering Fernandina by rail was its fine and solid brick jail. (13)

As described in Memoirs of Florida published in 1902:

Nassau County has an area of 640 square miles and a population of 9,634, and increase since 1890 of 1,360 or 16.3%. This county...has a world wide reputation for the purity of its waters. Amelia Island, on which Fernandina is located is about fifteen miles in length and from one to two miles in width.... The Fernandina of today is one of the liveliest towns of Florida and has excellent waterworks, and police and sanitary systems and creditable public buildings and schools and fine churches. (14)

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The Jail and The African-American Struggle

At the time construction of the jail was authorized, and still at the time of its completion, African-Americans were serving on the Fernandina city council and had been elected to sheriff, tax collector and other county and city posts. The decision to build the jail, and the jail that was built were a decision of the entire community. The size, permanency and prominent location of the jail made it a symbol of a legal system that was viewed then as permanent and grand and something of which to be proud.

By the end of the Golden Age, most blacks on the island had lost their rights and few elected officials were African American. For African-Americans the Golden Age ended in 1888, when five hundred black dock workers in Fernandina went on strike. The strike was brutally suppressed and that signaled the effective end of any measure of justice for African Americans in Fernandina until the Civil Rights movement of the 1960s. (15)

The Adjacent Historic District

The Historic District of Fernandina includes Victorian-era homes, churches, and ornate government structures, like the 1891 Nassau County Courthouse. It even has a small brick railway depot from 1899 at the corner of Centre and Front streets that today is a satellite office for the Amelia-Fernandina Beach-Yulee Chamber of Commerce. St. Peter's Episcopal Church, with its Spanish-influenced brick-red gabled roof, tawny gothic pillars and statuary is another gem. The solid brick buildings which line palm shaded Center Street were built at the same time as the jail and currently house bookstores, coffee shops, antique shops, craft and clothing stores, and trendy dining spots.

Eight of these buildings are already on the register and dozens more could be. The Jail sits prominently among these gems. Every community has churches, stores, residences and the like and every community has a jail. Fernandina is lucky enough to have a prominent jail that has played a significant role in its history.

In a nutshell, these dozens of historical buildings convey as a group much more than they could individually. They tell the story of a community at a point in time. The jail is integral to that story but sits outside the current historic district designation.

The Jail Remains Very Much a Jail

From both inside and outside the building is unmistakable for what it was for 100 years – a jail. Above the east entrance near the flat roof are letters in bronze unmistakably spelling out: **Nassau County Jail**.

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significance
Iron bars back several windows on the east, north and south sides. Inside, the original 1878 bricks can be seen throughout the ground floor. Iron doors and cell doors remain in prominent sight of museum visitors. No one can have any doubt this was a jail.

2 The original plan for the 1878 jail is still readily apparent in its present museum incarnation. The East entrance leads to a small hall with a door to the left leading into the quarters where the jailer and his or her family lived. To the right is a small exhibit room where prisoners were booked and visitors checked in and out. Beyond this room were the cells and several doors remain.

Jail Tales

There are many tales circulating about the jail, some of which can be verified and some of which cannot. One famous story, known to most residents and still told frequently in the museum, concerns the Carnegie family, who, during the Golden Age maintained several mansions on adjacent Cumberland Island. According to this legend, one or more of the younger Carnegies regularly came to Fernandina on Saturday night to drink at The Palace Saloon, which is still in operation. Just as regularly, they were tossed into the jail to sleep it off. The next morning they were released and headed back to Cumberland. Allegedly, the mother had a special cell decorated with curtains and better linens for their inevitable confinements.

The story of a 1880 jailbreak was fully documented in the local paper. It seems a local resident was robbed on the train from Cedar Key. He left the train and telegraphed ahead to The Justice of the Peace who met the train and conveyed the accused to the jail four blocks away for the night. When he returned the next morning, both of the accused were gone. Suspecting the jailer of releasing them, he arrested the jailer, and had him held in his own jail! Two years later two other accused men made their escape by breaking the lock to their cell. (16)

The jail built in 1878 had a gallows on the roof with a trapdoor opening into the jail. No record can be found that anyone was ever officially executed there. However, there are too many recollections to ignore of a hanging that took place in the early twentieth century with residents standing around the building watching. An eyewitness Sammy Saylor signed a statement that he saw the hanging and later saw the body when it was placed on a bed in one of the cells. (17)

More Modern Times

During an oral interview November 4, 1999, reminiscences were recorded from a former wife of a jailer, Annis Moore-Littles and their daughter, Cindy, who lived in the jail during the 1970's. This eye witness was able to describe that there was a "Black Bull Pen" for black men prisoners on the second floor in the area that is now the reference room and that white men were held in cells on the second floor of the 1955 addition. On the first floor of the same addition, white women were held in three cells and separated from three cells for black

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women. Ms. Moore-Littles stated that Sheriff McKendree ended the practice of the segregation of deputies by race at mealtime while she lived in the jail.

Also of interest was the information that the current civil defense rooms that still house communication equipment for the local police was originally a small apartment for visiting law men who were in town on police business. (18)

In 1950 Sheriff H. J. Youngblood hired the first black deputy to be sworn in as a deputy sheriff in Nassau County. Jeremiah Mattox was sworn in and subsequently was shot and killed in the line of duty in the 700 block of South 8th St. in Fernandina. Deputy Mattox is the first African American sheriff's deputy killed in the line of duty in the State of Florida. (19)

- create separate HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE section

In Conclusion

The Nassau County Jail is an integral and prominent part of the history of Nassau County. It has stood in one location from its beginning until the jail function was moved in 1978. The Amelia Island Museum of History opened its doors to visitors in 1986 and trained docents have continued to tell the story of the Eight Flags over Amelia Island and the history of the old jail. Now home to over 60,000 residents, (20) Nassau County is once again experiencing a boom time, hopefully for all of its citizens. The Amelia Island Museum of History is open 7 days a week and serves over 30,000 people each year!!

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FOOTNOTES

- 1 Jan H. Johansen, Sr., *Yesterday's Reflections, Nassau County, Florida*. (Jacksonville, FL: Lexington Press, 2000), 27.
- 2 Deon Lawrence Jaccard, *The Historic Splendor of Amelia Island*. Fernandina Beach, FL: Larus Book Publisher, 1997), 151-162; 172-177.
- 3 Whitlow Reid, *After the War: A Southern Tour May 1865-May 1866*. (Cincinnati, New York, London: Moore, Wiltach and Baldwin, 1886). Page unknown.
- 4 John Muir, *Thousand Mile Walk to the Gulf*, 1916.
- 5 Reid, page unknown.
- 6 Nassau County Commissioners Meeting Minutes, December 7, 1868 on file in the Nassau County Court House Records Office. Copy attached.
- 7 Deed recorded May 23, 1871, on file in Nassau County Court House Records Office. Copy attached.
- 8 Susanne Hardee, *The Golden Age of Amelia Island*. Fernandina Beach, FL: Amelia Island Museum of History, 1993) 43.
- 9 Johansen, 163-164.
- 10 Hardee, 22; 24.
- 11 National Register information found on line at National Register of Historic Places, Florida, Nassau County.
- 12 Johansen, 41.
- 13 Johansen, 178.
- 14 Rerick, 354-355.
- 15 Johansen, 41.

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16 "The Florida Mirror", Volume III, No. 3, December 11, 1880, page 8.

17 Signed Statement from Sammy Saylor, received August 7, 1980.

18 Interview with Annis Moore- Littles and daughter, Cindy conducted by Marlene Schang, museum education coordinator and Suanne Thamm, volunteer on November 4, 1999.

19 Johanes, 45.

20 "Fernandina Beach News-Leader Fact Book 2006", supplement in February 2006, 4.

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Moore-Littles, Annis and Cindy Moore. Interview with Marlene Schang and Suanne Thamm. Interview at Amelia Island Museum of History, November 4, 1999.

Richardson, Michael, Architect. Interview with Jim Longacre. Interview at the Amelia Island Museum of History, August 3, 2006.

Smith, Kenneth Architect. Interview with Susan Little. Interview at the Amelia Island Museum of History August 17, 2006.

Saylor, Sammy. Written statement at the old jail building on August 7, 1980 regarding a hanging.

Documents:

1. Property Assessor's Office:

- a. Tax Roll
- b. Parcel Map
- c. Air view of parcel map *specific*

2. County Records:

- a. Deeds: May 23, 1871 Lots 17 and 18 were sold to Nassau County for the jail
(Recorded in Deed Book N page 15.)
January 10, 1922 Lot 19 was sold to Nassau County
(Recorded in Deed Book B-3, p. 180.)
June 21, 1937 Lots 15 and 16 were sold to Nassau County
- b. Nassau County Commissioner's meeting minutes, December 7, 1868
called for the Sheriff to ask for proposals and plans for a county jail.

3. Maps:

- a. USGS Map
- b. Sketch Map

4. Photographs

Black and white photo series photographed on August 2, 2006 by Carol Ann Atwood. Negatives on file at Amelia Island Museum of History.

Color photo series photographed on August 10, 2006 by Carol Ann Atwood.
Negatives on file at the Amelia Island Museum of History.

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Section 10

Verbal Boundary Description Block 273 Lots 15-21

Boundary Justification The boundary encompasses the property visible in the Nassau County
Parcel Maps which are attached. The original footprint with the
1955 addition is clearly visible as well as the parking lot.

FMSF NOTE TO IMAGE VIEWER

Some material contained in the corresponding paper manuscript has not been scanned.

Check material affected:

☐ Blueprints

☐ Map

☐ Site Forms

☒ Other, specify 2 pages Floor Plans

This material can be viewed at the Florida Master Site File.

RESTRICTED

Site#/Manuscript# NA 287 contained one or more of the following items:

- ☐ Drawings/diagrams depicting internal layout and/or structural elements including Floor Plans, Blueprints, building plans, or schematic drawings.
- ☐ Other, explain _____

The Site File has determined that the above marked material may be Restricted.
Restricted material is defined by one of the following marked categories:

☒ Florida Statute 119.071 § 3.3(b) & (c) (2007), which states:

(b)1. Building plans, blueprints, schematic drawings, and diagrams, including draft, preliminary, and final formats, which depict the internal layout and structural elements of a building, arena, stadium, water treatment facility, or other structure owned or operated by an agency are exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.

2. This exemption applies to building plans, blueprints, schematic drawings, and diagrams, including draft, preliminary, and final formats, which depict the internal layout and structural elements of a building, arena, stadium, water treatment facility, or other structure owned or operated by an agency before, on, or after the effective date of this act.

(c) Building plans, blueprints, schematic drawings, and diagrams, including draft, preliminary, and final formats, which depict the internal layout or structural elements of an attractions and recreation facility, entertainment or resort complex, industrial complex, retail and service development, office development, or hotel or motel development, which documents are held by an agency are exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. This exemption applies to any such documents held by an agency before, on, or after the effective date of this act. Information made exempt by this paragraph may be disclosed to another governmental entity if disclosure is necessary for the receiving entity to perform its duties and responsibilities; to the owner or owners of the structure in question or the owner's legal representative; or upon a showing of good cause before a court of competent jurisdiction.

☐ Other, explain _____

Materials indicated have been removed from the paper file and are housed in a secure location and available to authorized persons in the EDMS. If you need these materials, please see Site File staff.



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MEMORANDUM

TO: Robert Jones, Historic Sites Specialist
Survey and Registration Section
Bureau of Historic Preservation
Division of Historical Resources
R. A. Gray Building
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399

FROM: Myles Bland (mbland@bland.cc)
Registered Professional Archaeologist No. 10650

DATE: 15 October 2008

RE: Nassau County Jail / Amelia Island Museum of History NRHP
Nomination

Good morning.

For your attention, please find enclosed a NRHP nomination for the Nassau County Jail / Amelia Island Museum of History.

As always, we look forward to working with you.

Thanks.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
2008 OCT 30 A 9:23

Florida Department of State
Division of Historical Resources
Bureau of Historic Preservation

Adapted from NPS 10-900
to propose the nomination of
Properties in Florida for listing in
the National Register of Historic
Places

FLORIDA NOMINATION PROPOSAL

Grayed Areas for Use by Staff

1. Name of Property

historic name Nassau County Jail

other names Amelia Island Museum of History

FMSF Number NA287

2. Location

street & number 233 South Third Street

☐ not for publication

city or town Fernandina Beach

☐ vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Nassau code 89 zip code 32034

3. Owner Awareness Statement

As the owner, or official representative of the owner, of the property identified above, I am aware of this proposal for its nomination for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. I have been advised of the procedures for review of the proposal by the State Historic Preservation Office and the Florida National Register Review Board, and for the formal nomination of the property at the discretion of the State Historic Preservation Officer. I understand that I will be notified of the date and place of the public meeting at which the proposal will be considered by the Florida National Register Review Board, and that I will be given an opportunity to submit written comments and to appear in person in support of or opposition to the nomination of the property.

At this time I ☒ support ☐ oppose ☐ reserve opinion on this proposal.

Pat Ruella, Board of Trustees, President 10-1-08
Signature of property owner or representative

Date

4. Legal Description of Property (according to county property appraiser's office)

Please also provide:

Name of USGS Quadrangle: Fernandina Beach, FL

Township, Section and Range: T 3N S 23 R 28E

Tax Parcel #: 00-00-31-1800-0273-0150

Block 273 lots 15 to 21 in City of Fernandina Beach

Attach continuation sheet if necessary

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
2008 OCT 20 A 9:23

Nassau County Jail
Name of Property

Nassau, FL
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☒ buildings
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

Noncontributing

1 buildings
sites
structures
objects
1 total

Name of related multiple property listings

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/jail

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Masonry Veracular

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls BRICK

roof BUILT UP: tar-and-gravel

other IRON: bars; WINDOWS: glass

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuations sheets.)

8. Statement of significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction of represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ Agriculture | ☐ Industry |
| ☒ Architecture | ☐ Maritime History |
| ☐ Archaeology | ☐ Military |
| ☐ Community Planning | ☒ Politics/Government |
| ☐ Commerce | ☐ Recreation |
| ☐ Education | ☒ Social History |
| ☐ Early Settlement | ☐ Transportation |
| ☐ Health/Medicine | Other: _____ |

Period of Significance

1937
1938-1958

Significant Dates

1938, 1954

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Architect: Benjamin, Roy A. (original); Hopkins, A.C.
(addition)

Builder: Davis, Charles J. (original); Woodcock, O.P.
(addition)

Nassau County Jail
Name of Property

Nassau, FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property +210 . 4

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sidney Johnston, Senior Historian & Myles Bland, President

organization Bland & Associates, Inc. (BAI) Jacksonville, FL date 4/14/2008

street & number 4104 St. Augustine Road telephone (800) 605-4478

city or town Jacksonville state FL zip code 32207-6609

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets (All information on continuation sheets must be typed.)

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) Do not write upon or attach labels to this map.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.
(Do not write upon or attach permanent labels to the photographs.)

Additional Items

(check with the area Historic Sites Specialist at [850] 487-2333 for any additional items)

Property Owner

name Amelia Island Museum of History

street & number 233 South Third Street telephone (904) 261-7378

city or town Fernandina Beach state FL zip code 32034

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 1

Summary

completed in

37

Nassau County Jail is located at 233 South Third Street in Fernandina Beach, Florida. Constructed in 1938 and expanded with compatible additions in 1954 and 2007, the building is a good example of Masonry Vernacular construction with Modernistic influences. The two-story building contains approximately 6,800 square feet of interior floor space. It faces south and displays a flat roof of reinforced concrete with straight parapets and hard-fired red brick walls laid up in a modified Flemish bond. Three rows of bricks form the walls, providing sufficient strength to prevent escape and against hurricane-force winds in the coastal island city. Other exterior finishes include a tripartite belt course, a glass block panel, decorative basket weave brick panels, fleur-de-lis cast stone ornamentation, cantilevers, six-over-six double-hung sash windows, and an articulated foundation. A cast stone head mast contains the words Nassau County Jail above the east entrance. Metal exterior doors and an iron cage protecting the south entrance unmistakably identify the building as a jail. All parts of the building remain in excellent condition, in part, because of its uninterrupted use from a jail to a museum, and, in part, because of its reinforced concrete and brick construction. It contains unusually strong structural components for a building this size—usually reserved for larger, more prominent structures. ~~The current condition of the building reflects the quality with which it was constructed using the best materials available to provide the safekeeping of prisoners and capable of resisting storms and deterioration.~~ The building served as the county's jail until a new facility was built in 1978. The Amelia Island Museum of History re-opened the historic jail to its ~~adapted~~ reuse in 1986. The adaptive re-use plan resulted in the removal of the original iron cells and the introduction of temporary partitions about 1995 to support exhibits. ~~Notwithstanding that change,~~ The original circulation pattern in the jail and many of the original iron doors and frames between rooms and iron bars protecting windows remain intact. In 2007, the museum completed an addition supported by Special Category grant assistance from the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources. Designed by Kenneth Smith Architects, Inc. of Jacksonville with oversight by the Division's Architectural Preservation Services Section, the 2007 addition meets the Department of the Interior's criteria for compatible but differentiated additions to historic buildings. As part of an overall renovation program, the addition was necessary to meet standards associated with the American Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements for public buildings. The jail contributes to the sense of time, place, and historical development of Nassau County and the City of Fernandina Beach in which it stands through its location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Retaining its early twentieth century character to a sufficient degree for listing in the National Register, the building provides an important architectural, political, and social link to the heritage of Fernandina Beach.

Setting

The historic jail stands in Fernandina Beach, the seat of government of Nassau County. Located on the leeward side of Amelia Island, Fernandina Beach is known as the "Isle of Eight Flags" for its position near the south end of the Sea Islands and its heritage of having eight flags being planted on its shores. Claiming the northeastern

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most incorporated city in Florida, Fernandina Beach has a population of 11,815 and the larger Nassau County contains 68,188 residents.

part first
Nassau County Jail faces east on South Third Street, occupying a site one block south of the Fernandina Beach Historic District, which was listed in the National Register in 1973 with a boundary extension in 1987. The building stands three blocks east of Fernandina Beach's harbor and three blocks south of Centre Street, the central business district. Most of Centre Street's buildings were constructed of brick after fires in 1876 and 1883 destroyed much of the downtown. Four blocks to the northeast are the Fairbanks House (NR 1973) and the Tabby House (NR 1973), late nineteenth century landmarks. Closer to the jail are located relatively small one-story dwellings of recent vintage. To the west is the single story Amelia Community Theater Building, formerly owned by the School District of Nassau County, and a railroad yard.

Physical description

Exterior

The asymmetrical east elevation (photograph 1) of the 1938 part of the building displays a straight parapet with cast stone coping. Emphasizing its horizontal massing, three brick belt courses in header bonds are interrupted by the Nassau County Jail name plate and cast stone belt courses, which occupy a location oriented above the offset entrance protected by a metal cantilever and iron door with bars. The modified Flemish bond employed in the brick work adds character and strengthens the bond between the exterior walls of hard fired-clay face bricks and the unglazed clay common brick interior walls. Asymmetrical but regular fenestration includes six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows in single arrangements along the second story and paired and singular arrangements along the first story. The window openings are accented by bricks laid in a rowlock bond for the sills and vertical stretcher patterns for the headers. The first-story window to the right, or north, of the entrance reveals iron bars protecting the interior. This entrance historically led into the cells and jail administration areas. The entrance and window arrangement and the windows opening at the southeast corner are further accented by bricks laid on their beds to form basket weave patterns. Header bonds in corbelled patterns form inset panels. Accented by cast stone drip molding that extends ten feet from the southeast corner, an articulated foundation consists of salmon-colored bricks laid up in American common bond, contrasting with the red brick modified Flemish bond on the primary walls. A stack bond laid vertically accents the upper row of bricks on the articulated foundation, providing an unusual belt course and visually identifying the position of the first floor.

At the north end of the east elevation projects a small one-story flat roof extension (photograph 2). Similar in design and materials to the two-story east elevation, the extension is part of the 1954 addition. It is differentiated from the 1938 part of the building by the absence of any belt courses or decorative brick panels and its use of a cast stone belt course that extends across the top of the articulated foundation. The same modified Flemish brick bond work evident on the older part of the building appears on the addition. The north

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elevation of the one-story extension (photograph 3) displays a six-over-six-light and four-over-four-light double-hung sash window and the west elevation of the one-story addition contains no piercings.

The south elevation (photograph 4) is symmetrical with a central iron door with bars protected by a distinctive cantilever enclosed with an iron cage and accented by a decorative metal railing. This entrance historically led into the jailer's quarters. A full-height projecting brick panel further identifies the entrance, which is further accented with a central window opening filled with glass blocks and fleur-de-lis floral designs executed in cast stone. The tripartite brick belt courses evident on the east elevation continues along the south elevation, interrupted by the cast stone floral designs and continued with cast stone belt coursing. The basket weave panels accent the walls between first- and second-story windows and entrance. The first-story windows bracketing the entrance have been covered with diagonal boards; the second-story six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows remain evident. Obscured by vegetation, a cast stone drip molding accents the foundation.

A combination of the 1954 and 2007 additions (photographs 5, 6), the remainder of the south elevation displays a stepped back plan with asymmetrical and irregular fenestration. Rising two stories, the additions display a parapet line three feet lower than the parapet accenting the wall to the east. The parapet cap on the addition intersects the uppermost belt course of the wall to the east with the two lower belt course lines continued in the appropriate alignment. Four blind windows contrast with a single six-over-six-light double-hung sash window. Supported by a small concrete porch, a door and single window punctuate the southwest corner of the elevation. Hard clay-fired brick walls are accented by a stuccoed foundation finish.

The west elevation (photographs 7, 8) displays more of the six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows set in a regular pattern with the exception of a blank wall at the northwest first-story corner. Three windows on the second floor have been removed for restoration and the openings boarded over with the fenestration pattern intact. A cast stone foundation skirt contrasts with the red clay-fired brick walls.

Continuing the irregular plan evident on the south elevation, the north elevation (photograph 9) displays a projecting flat-roof extension at the northwest corner that yields to a glass enclosure shaded by a green awning and incised within the building to provide ingress and egress at the center of the elevation. Farther east, the two-story walls are interrupted by double-hung sash windows set in an asymmetrical pattern and a brick chimney with an arched cap. Two of the windows on the second story are boarded over; one window has been removed for restoration, the other remains in the opening. The one-story addition projects at the northeast corner.

Alterations

The east elevation has not been altered with the exception of the one-story 1954 addition, ~~which is part of the historic fabric of the building.~~ The south elevation has been altered by the addition about 1986 by the installation of the iron cage mounted under the cantilever to protect the entrance. Originally, brick walls were

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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located under the cantilever with a four-over-four light double-hung sash window piercing the west elevation and an entrance at the east elevation. An uninterrupted brick wall originally faced Cedar Street. The cantilever and decorative metal railing were part of the original design; salvaged from interior sections of the jail, the iron cage replaced the brick walls to provide a serviceable entrance into the museum and an outward visual indicator of the historic interior function of the building.

Another alteration to the south elevation is the 2007 addition (photograph 5). The 2007 addition covers sixteen feet and four double-hung windows along the west elevation of the 1938 part of the building and twenty-four feet and four windows of the south elevation of the 1954 addition. Designed by Kenneth Smith Architects, Inc. of Jacksonville and approved by the Architectural Services Section of the Division of Historical Resources, the 2007 addition meets the Secretary of the Interior's criteria for a compatible, but differentiated addition to a historic building. Setback appropriately from the historic wall of the south elevation, the 2007 addition displays red brick walls of differing hues, distinct from the red bricks employed on either the 1938 original part or the 1954 addition. The straight parapet, modified Flemish bond pattern, belt courses, and window headers and sills accenting the windows are copied directly from the historic fabric, but none of the decorative brick panels appear. The stuccoed foundation skirt contrasts from the brick articulated foundation on the 1938 building and the cast stone veneer on the 1954 addition. The six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows and blank windows arranged in an asymmetrical pattern both reflect the fenestration on the unaltered walls of the building.

The north elevation (photograph 9) is altered by the introduction of the 2007 addition that infills the space between the 1938 part of the building to the east and the 1954 addition to the west. The addition covers a space amounting to sixteen feet of historic wall fabric in an area historically that was a two-story flat-roof hyphen that served as a passageway between the 1938 and 1954 parts of the building. Historically, it measured sixteen feet in length by ten feet in width. Reflecting the pattern revealed on the south elevation, the north elevation of the 2007 addition has red clay-fired bricks of various hues that contrast from the historic fabric, but laid up in the same historic pattern. The glass enclosure provides at once an entrance vestibule, visual relief from the massing of red bricks along the elevation, and the original depth of the historic hyphen connecting the parts of the building. Two double-hung sash windows pierce the wall surface above the glass wall. Setbacks emphasize the introduction of a modern addition along the north elevation. The setback from the north wall of the 1938 building amounts to eighteen inches and sixteen feet from the 1954 addition. The 2007 addition includes a new concrete step and ramp system to provide access into the building to meet local building and ADA codes.

Interior

First Floor

The interior of the building contains thirteen primary rooms that support the museum's exhibits, patrons, and administrative staff. The first floor contains exhibition halls, restrooms, central hall and stairs, and storage

*7, shift from 2 brick thick walls to 3
↳ Moderne Style change to 3rd?*

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room. The iron cage and door on the first-story south elevation opens into the reception area and primary exhibition hall (photograph 10). Framed with large wood planks during construction and leaving tell-tale striation markings, reinforced concrete joists and the second-story floor system remain clearly evident at the ceiling, which rises ten feet. In association with the iron cage and barred iron door at the entrance, the ceiling provides a strong feeling of the building's historic use as a jail. Unglazed brick interior walls are apparent above and beside exhibition panels and temporary walls installed to enhance the museum. This area historically served as the jailer's quarters, which consisted of a combined living/dining room, kitchen, bedroom, bathroom, and guest or child's room. To the northeast of this area is a secondary exhibition hall (photograph 11) that interprets Nassau County's history, and historically contributed to the jailer's quarters. This room displays similar details at the ceiling and walls as found at the primary exhibition hall.

To the right, or east, of the Nassau County History Room is located the central hall and staircase (photograph 12). The straight stairs are executed with a brick base and iron newels, treads, risers, and handrails. The central hall reveals the building's unusual interior brick wall system, barred iron doors, and the iron utilitarian staircase. The iron materials were designed, fabricated, and installed by the Decatur Iron & Steel Company of Decatur, Alabama. Historically containing a temporary holding cell, restrooms (photograph 13) are located to the north of the central hall. Along the south wall of the central hall and at the foot of the staircase is located a barred iron door (photograph 14) that historically provided access between the jailer's quarters and the central hall. East of the central hall lies the sally port, or prisoner's entrance vestibule (photograph 15), which historically supported to the south the jailer's quarters, to the west the central hall and jail, and to the north the booking and processing room (photograph 16), which currently supports Spanish mission and Timucuan exhibits. The sally port has its original iron door framing systems, but the barred iron doors have been removed to improve circulation through the museum.

A narrow corridor extends to the west of the Nassau County Exhibition Hall (photograph 17). The corridor visually identifies a transition from the historic building into the modern addition through differentiated red brick walls and a reinforced concrete ceiling to a gypsum-board-and-plaster walls and drop ceiling system. The corridor empties into part of the 2007 addition that contains a hall (photograph 18) which supports a new elevator, vestibule, rear entrance, and handicap ramp. To the north of the elevator radiates the entrance vestibule (photograph 19), which, again, effectively visually unites and differentiates historic brick walls and double-hung sash windows with modern spaces and materials. In the vestibule are revealed to the east original brick walls and windows associated with the 1938 original building and the 1954 addition's materials to the west. Iron bars remain intact on the former windows, indicating the historic use of the facility in the new entrance. West of the elevator and rear vestibule and contained within the 1954 addition radiates a secondary hall (photograph 20); an exhibition hall with an emergency exit on the south elevation (photographs 21, 22); and storage room to the north (photograph 23). The exhibition hall has temporary walls and finishes that obscure the original brick interior walls, windows, and ceiling. Formerly containing the primary electrical service panels and transmitter equipment maintained by the County of Nassau and currently undergoing rehabilitation and re-

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use as an exhibition hall, the storage room reveals plaster-and-brick walls, a reinforced concrete ceiling, and replacement double-hung sash windows.

Second Floor

The current and historic system for gaining access to the upper floor, the central staircase (photograph 24) provides access to the second floor. Not available to the general public as part of the overall museum experience, the second floor contains administrative offices, library, archives, and a multi-purpose room for developing exhibits and holding seminars and workshops. It historically contained only cells for inmates. In general, the rooms display double-hung sash windows and brick walls, although some of the latter have been painted white. Drop ceilings obscure original reinforced concrete ceiling systems in many rooms, and provide access spaces for electrical and HVAC systems. At the top of the staircase and to its north are located administrative offices (photographs 25, 26) and a storage facility (photograph 27), which is protected by a barred iron door (photograph 28). To the south of the staircase is the library and archives (photograph 29). Although the walls of this room have been covered with gypsum board and plaster, the original windows and brick floor remain visible. At the northwest corner of the library is a narrow corridor (photograph 30) that leads into the 2007 addition with modern bathrooms and a new stairwell (photograph 31). To the north of the corridor is the elevator, accompanying hall, and an administrative office (photograph 32). Contrasting with the modern finishes in the office is an original window and supporting brick wall (photograph 33). With the exception of the narrow corridor, these rooms comprise the 2007 addition. To the west of the elevator is a large open multi-purpose room (photograph 34), which displays drop ceiling panels, double-hung sash windows, and partially exposed brick walls.

Interior Alterations

First Floor

The first floor has several alterations made to adapt the building to its present use as a museum. Those changes are largely sensitive to the original circulation system and use. The reception area and primary exhibition hall (photograph 10) originally contained five spaces for the jailor's quarters, that is, a living/dining room, kitchen, two bedrooms, and restroom. The interior walls were removed about 1995 and the space reorganized with partitions for reception, gift sales, main exhibition hall, and a small theater. With the exception of the removal of several metal doors, the original east entrance vestibule, booking room, and dispatch, deputy's lockers, and armament storage room (photographs 15, 16) retain their original features and circulation pattern. The original jail laundry (photograph 13) was divided into two spaces about 1995 to accommodate restrooms. Free-standing in the center of the room, the original trustee cells were removed about 1988 to create exhibition space (photograph 11). Red brick walls, metal doors, and reinforced concrete ceiling systems remain visible reminders of the originally intended use of the building.

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Section number 7 Page 7

An addition and modifications made in 2007 altered the interior of the original sally port system and connector between the 1938 and 1954 sections of the jail (photographs 17, 18, 19, 31). Two restrooms and a staircase were added to the south elevation, and the sally port to the north was enclosed to accommodate an elevator, hallway, and handicapped ramp. New interior partitions were finished with smooth plaster. They contrast with the exposed original exterior brick wall and double-hung sash windows complete with iron bars revealed within the new vestibule. Removed about 1988, the original female jail cells for both black and white inmates occupied the large space at the west elevation (photograph 20, 21, 22). A wood-frame partition extending north-to-south visually separated the free-standing cells. The iron cells were removed about 1988 and the wall system reorganized in 2007 to accommodate a hall serving the elevator and north entrance, and exhibitions in the former cell room for female inmates.

Second Floor

The second floor ~~also~~ retains its original circulation system, materials, and features to a high degree. The most obvious change is the removal of the free-standing iron cells in the two major spaces (photographs 29, 34), alterations completed about 1995 to support museum operations. A small partition in the former "Black men's bull pen" (photograph 29) forms a library reading space (2007) and a secure archives (c. 1994) with many of the museum's most valuable resources stored in the locked room. The mentally deficient, padded, solitary confinement, and trustee cells (photographs 24-28) have been adapted for offices, but retain their original walls. Completed in 2007, the addition and alteration above the first-floor sally port (photographs 30-33) provides a staircase, restrooms, and an office on the second floor. A revealed window (photograph 33) serves as a visual reminder that the latter room is an addition with this space originally located outside the exterior walls.

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Section number Attachments Page 1

Nassau County Jail
Fernandina Beach, Nassau Co., FL
Photograph List

1. 233 South Third Street
2. Fernandina Beach (Nassau Co.), FL
3. Sidney Johnston
4. 2007
5. Senior Historian, Bland & Associates, Inc. Jacksonville, FL
6. View showing east elevation, facing west
7. Photograph number 1 of 34

Numbers 1-5 are the same for the remaining photographs.

6. View showing east elevation of one-story 1954 addition, facing west
7. Photograph number 2 of 34

6. View showing north elevation of 1938 part of the building and one-story 1954 addition, facing southeast
7. Photograph number 3 of 34

6. View showing south elevation of 1938 part of the building, facing northwest
7. Photograph number 4 of 34

6. View showing south elevation, facing north
7. Photograph number 5 of 34

6. View showing detail of south elevation, facing northeast
7. Photograph number 6 of 34

6. View showing west elevation, facing northeast
7. Photograph number 7 of 34

6. View showing west elevation, facing east
7. Photograph number 8 of 34

6. View showing north elevation, facing south
7. Photograph number 9 of 34

6. View showing main exhibition hall, facing east
7. Photograph number 10 of 34

6. View showing Nassau County History exhibition hall, facing north
7. Photograph number 11 of 34

6. View showing central hall and Heritage Exhibition hall, facing west
7. Photograph number 12 of 34

6. View showing first-floor restrooms and barred iron door, facing northwest
7. Photograph number 13 of 34

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section number Attachments Page 2 Nassau County Jail
Fernandina Beach, Nassau Co., FL
Photograph List

6. View showing barred iron door on south wall of central hall, facing south
7. Photograph number 14 of 34

6. View showing sally port and central hall, facing east
7. Photograph number 15 of 34

6. View showing Spanish Mission/Timucuan exhibition hall, facing southeast
7. Photograph number 16 of 34

6. View showing narrow corridor and elevator, facing east
7. Photograph number 17 of 34

6. View showing elevator and rear entrance vestibule, facing north
7. Photograph number 18 of 34

6. View showing rear entrance vestibule, facing east
7. Photograph number 19 of 34

6. View showing secondary hall in 1954 addition, facing north
7. Photograph number 20 of 34

6. View showing exhibition hall, facing southwest
7. Photograph number 21 of 34

6. View showing exhibition hall, facing south
7. Photograph number 22 of 34

6. View showing storage room, facing east
7. Photograph number 23 of 34

6. View showing central staircase, facing east
7. Photograph number 24 of 34

6. View showing administrative office, facing north
7. Photograph number 25 of 34

6. View showing administrative office, facing north
7. Photograph number 26 of 34

6. View showing storage room, facing northwest
7. Photograph number 27 of 34

6. View showing iron door protecting storage room, facing northwest
7. Photograph number 28 of 34

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Section number Attachments Page 3

Nassau County Jail
Fernandina Beach, Nassau Co., FL
Photograph List

- 6. View showing library and archives, facing west
- 7. Photograph number 29 of 34

- 6. View showing corridor into 2007 addition, facing west
- 7. Photograph number 30 of 34

- 6. View showing library and archives, facing west
- 7. Photograph number 31 of 34

- 6. View showing iron door protecting storage room, facing northwest
- 7. Photograph number 28 of 34

- 6. View showing library and archives, facing west
- 7. Photograph number 29 of 34

- 6. View showing iron door protecting storage room, facing northwest
- 7. Photograph number 28 of 34

- 6. View showing library and archives, facing west
- 7. Photograph number 29 of 34

- 6. View showing second-floor corridor and hall to restrooms and stairwell, facing west
- 7. Photograph number 30 of 34

- 6. View showing stairwell, facing south
- 7. Photograph number 31 of 34

- 6. View showing elevator and hall, facing north
- 7. Photograph number 32 of 34

- 6. View showing office and window, facing southwest
- 7. Photograph number 33 of 34

- 6. View showing multi-purpose room, facing northwest
- 7. Photograph number 34 of 34

FMSF NOTE TO IMAGE VIEWER

Some material contained in the corresponding paper manuscript has not been scanned.

Check material affected:

☐ Blueprints

☐ Map

☐ Site Forms

☒ Other, specify 2 pages Floor Plans

This material can be viewed at the Florida Master Site File.

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Section number 8 Page 1

Summary Significance Statement

1878

The historic Nassau County Jail, now housing the Amelia Island Museum of History, is significant at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of politics/government and social history and under Criterion C for architecture. Under Criteria A, the jail was constructed by Nassau County government in 1938 and expanded in 1954. The two-story building stands on the site of a 1870s one-story wood-frame jail and a subsequent two-story masonry jail. Part of the social history of crime and punishment in Nassau County, the jail was built in the 1930s and then expanded in 1950s by the county government to contain a growing criminal population. Contributing to a local initiative to expand and modernize Nassau County's government buildings, the 1954 addition was part of a larger contract that also expanded and modernized Nassau County Courthouse. The jail is part of a long tradition reflecting the law-and-order process in one of Florida's oldest counties. Integral to the larger circuit court and statewide judicial system, Nassau County Jail occupies a site used for incarcerating prisoners since 1878. It is the place where persons charged with crimes were booked and incarcerated, where attorneys first met with their clients, and a hub from which the accused and inmates were transported to the local courthouse for arraignments and trials, and later to the state prison or for carrying out sentences of one year or less. Under Criterion C, the building possesses significance associated with its Masonry Vernacular construction with Modernistic influences. The jail gains further significance for its distinctive characteristics of a type of construction designed for its specific function. In its original rectangular form, the building was designed by Jacksonville architect Roy A. Benjamin and constructed by Charles J. Davis, Inc. of Jacksonville. The Decatur Iron & Steel Company of Decatur, Alabama designed and installed the iron and steel work and equipment used for the jail's doors and cells. Another Jacksonville architect, Abner C. Hopkins drafted the plans for the 1954 addition, which gave the building its current irregular shape. Somewhat smaller and compatible with the original building, the addition reflects the 1938 building's design and materials. The O. P. Woodcock Company of Jacksonville supervised construction of the addition with the Roanoke Iron & Bridge Company of Roanoke, Virginia supplying the iron work for cells and doors. The Nassau County Jail has played an integral part of Nassau County's history since 1938. It served as the county's jail until a new facility was built in 1978. The Amelia Island Museum of History re-opened the historic jail to its adapted reuse as a museum in 1986. Trained docents tell the story of the Eight Flags of Amelia Island and the history of the old jail. The Amelia Island Museum of History is open seven days a week and serves over 30,000 people annually.

Historic Context

3 and Modern design

Florida's tenth county jurisdiction, Nassau County was created by Florida's Territorial Legislature in 1824. A German name applied to a river and sound on the south side of the county, Nassau supported numerous plantations dotting the banks of the Amelia River, Nassau River, and St. Marys River in the colonial and antebellum periods. Established earlier in the century, the Town of Fernandina became the county seat. The major port in Nassau County, Fernandina was one of the largest towns in Florida and an important northeast Florida port in the decades before the Civil War. The population increased from 1,511 in 1830 to approximately

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3,000 in 1860. Built at the north end of Amelia Island, Fort Clinch protected the towns of Fernandina, Florida and St. Marys, Georgia. In 1861, Senator David Levy Yulee completed the Florida Railroad from Fernandina to Cedar Key. In the process, he moved Fernandina from its original Old Town site at the north end of the island to a new location farther south on the Amelia River.

The Civil War forced most construction plans to be shelved, particularly after March 4, 1862 when a force of 15,000 Union troops on twenty ships arrived from Hilton Head Island. The Confederates abandoned the island without a fight and most of Fernandina's citizens fled the town. By contrast, within a few months of the Federal invasion hundreds of runaway slaves arrived on the island, moved into Fernandina, and many able-bodied male ex-slaves joined the Union army. During his tour of the South with Chief Justice Salmon Chase in 1865 journalist Whitelaw Reid found the Yulee residence to have a senatorial look "among the forsaken-looking wooden buildings," which otherwise made up the town. John Muir, the naturalist who passed through Fernandina in 1867 on a 1,000 mile walk, only commented that he walked off a "...ramshackle pier into a ramshackle town." Both returning black veterans and the white citizenry rebuilt Fernandina. Notably, one of the first elections in the South that included both black and white voters during Reconstruction occurred in Fernandina's mayoral election of 1865.

Beyond fishing and the railroad, the economy of Nassau County consisted of agriculture, lumber, naval stores, and tourism. County government reorganized following the Civil War. Many meetings were consumed with the typical issues associated with ~~government and politics, that is,~~ the collection of tax revenues, elections and constitutional offices, roads and bridges, the county's poorest residents, and crime and punishment. In the process, the board of county commissioners acted upon petitions to create new roads and construct bridges, set millage rates, and constructed public buildings, including a courthouse and jail in Fernandina.

The late nineteenth century was Fernandina's Golden Age (1870-1910) when an influx of investors businessmen helped to transform Fernandina. Some of the growth spilled over into the county as naval stores and timber reserves were harvested. Fernandina became a winter resort and an arena in which freed slaves worked to retain the rights and freedom they had won in the Civil War. It was a time of boundless economic optimism for the town. Part of that development was the construction of a county courthouse on Centre Street and a county jail several blocks to the southwest. In addition to public buildings, numerous fashionable residences were built, including the Fairbanks House (NR 1973), fondly called Fairbank's Folly. The Italianate gem was designed by prominent architect Robert S. Schuyler, who also drafted the plans for the ~~designed~~ St. Peter's Episcopal Church, the Tabby House (NR 1973), the 1886 School House, and the Hirth House. The Egmont Hotel opened in 1880 and gained a reputation, not only as the best of the eight hotels on the island, but one of the best in the nation. It was located just three blocks from the jail, and visitors to the hotel passed by the fine new jail on the way to the hotel. In 1877, General Grant visited the island at the beginning of his world tour and was feted in Fernandina. By 1880, the town had entered an economic boom. Initially, most commercial

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buildings lining Centre Street were constructed with wood. Brick became the material of choice after devastating fires burned most of Centre Street in 1876 and 1883.

The county's population expanded in the late nineteenth century, climbing from 6,635 in 1880 to 8,294 in 1890 and reached 9,654 in 1900. The growth of Fernandina played an important role in the population boom, expanding from 1,722 in 1870 to 2,562 in 1880. The introduction of new railroads and an increase in port traffic contributed to the county's growth. Beyond Amelia Island, Fernandina, and the towns of Callahan and Hilliard, Nassau County extended over 650 square miles to include the unincorporated communities of Andrews, Boulogne, Brickyard Landing, Bryceville, Chester, Crackertown, Crandall, Crawford, Dahoma, Dyal, Evergreen, Franklinton, Frink, Gross, Inglehome, Italia, Keene, Kent, Kings Ferry, Lessie, Mattox, Nassauville, O'Neil, Orange Bluff, Ratliff, Romulus, Wilds Landing, Woodstock Mills, and Yulee. The naval stores, railroad, and turpentine industries played an important role in the founding and development of most of those communities.

With growth came an increase in crime. Presumably, the initial county jail was contained within the first Nassau County Courthouse between the 1820s and 1870s. A subsequent courthouse was completed Fernandina in 1891, complete with a lock-up for prisoners awaiting arraignment and trials, but by then a separate county jail had been built. In 1868, the Nassau County Board of County Commissioners took its first tentative steps to create a stand-alone county jail. In December of that year the board authorized the sheriff to develop plans for a jail, but the initiative failed. Then, on 23 May 1871 the county government purchased land south of Fernandina's downtown and east of the railroad tracks for use as a county jail. Standing northwest of the intersection of Cedar Street and Third Street, the initial jail consisted of a one-story wood frame building completed in 1878. The county government responded to jail breaks in the early 1880s by improving its selection of jailers and locking mechanisms. In one well-publicized case from 1880 a local resident was robbed on the train from Cedar Key. He left the train and telegraphed ahead to the justice of the peace in Fernandina who met the train with several deputies and conveyed the suspect to the jail for the night. When the justice of the peace returned the next morning, the accused was gone. Suspecting the jailer of releasing him, the justice of the peace arrested the jailer and had him held in his own jail. By 1884, the jail had grown in size with a two-story main building with a supporting stockade and outbuildings. By 1909, the aging nineteenth century jail had yielded to a two-story brick building with a single outbuilding known as a calaboose, a colloquial term for a city lock-up or dungeon.

Supported by constables and justices of the peace, the sheriff's department provided law enforcement over unincorporated Nassau County. Deputized officers delivered suspects arrested for criminal activities to the jailer at the Nassau County Jail for processing and incarceration. Jailed suspects formally charged with criminal activities were transported from the jail to the Nassau County Courthouse approximately four blocks northeast for arraignments and trials. Suspects who failed to meet a bond set by the court were held on remand in jail until trial. Some of the accused found guilty were sentenced to the county jail, generally for terms of one year or less. Longer sentences were carried out in the Florida State Prison at Raiford.

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Growth in Nassau County persisted in the first half of the twentieth century, increasing from 9,654 in 1900 to 11,340 in 1920. By 1907, the county contained 138 miles of mainline railroads and along with the development of U. S. Highways 1, 17, 23, and 301 and State Road A1A in the 1920s and 1930s brought visitors, new homeowners, and businessmen into Nassau County. The development of the Intracoastal Waterway and bridges over the Amelia River and the St. Marys River provided greater access for residents and visitors alike, and more crime into the region. The Era of Prohibition (1918-1933) prompted Nassau County's sheriff's department to launch periodic raids on moonshine stills and destroying barrels of moonshine. The United States Coast Guard installed a base at Fernandina in the late-1920s to help curb rum-runners along the north Florida and south Georgia coasts. Entered into Nassau County's criminal bench docket books, other common forms of criminal activities included arson, assault, embezzlement, grand theft, interfering with an officer in the discharge of duty, larceny, manslaughter, murder, and rape. The end of prohibition closed an important chapter in the history of criminal activity in Nassau County. The shrimping industry thrived along the coast and the introduction of the factories by the Fernandina Pulp & Paper Company, Nassau Fertilizer & Oil Company, and Kraft Corporation brought new jobs to the county. Notwithstanding those new opportunities, the Great Depression coupled with joblessness and hunger ushered in a new period of criminal activities. Motivated by the desperate times, some residents relied on embezzlement and larceny just to fulfill their basic needs.

Some relief measures associated with the New Deal, including the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and Public Works Administration (PWA), alleviated the harshest effects of the Depression, but few municipal governments in Nassau County took advantage of the programs. World War II lifted the economy out of the Depression. By 1945, the United States government had allocated more resources to the war and supported more construction projects than anytime in its history. In nearby Jacksonville, the Department of the Navy established Naval Air Station Jacksonville, which was supported by various outlying fields, including an emergency facility at Callahan in west Nassau County. By 1950, the county's population had climbed to 12,811 and responding to that growth and Florida's image as a tourist and vacation destination the municipal government at Fernandina changed the city's name to Fernandina Beach in 1947. Between 1950 and 1957, the county experienced a twenty-five percent increase in population and in 1960 the county's population reached 17,189.

Historical Significance

The construction of the Nassau County Jail during the Great Depression was precipitated, in part, by a report received in 1936 by the county government from Jesse Elliott Creech, a Jacksonville inventor and inspector of correctional institutions, county jails, and state convicts for the board of commissioners of state institutions. The board of county commissioners then consisted of chairman John T. Ferreira, Pasco Jones, Harry F. Sahlman, C. J. Walker, and K. K. Wilds. Creech cited the county government for the general poor condition of its aging nineteenth century jail and especially the building's inadequate cells, plumbing, cots, and bedding. In addition, Creech found the county's stockade at Hilliard in a similar poor state of repair. Only five years earlier, the

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Florida Federation of Women's Clubs had taken a statewide survey of Florida's county jails and found the condition of those facilities less than ideal and in some cases worse than during a similar study conducted nine years earlier. The Club cited inadequate medical care, unsanitary conditions and structures, lack of education and rehabilitation measures for inmates, enforced idleness of prisoners, and a fee system of 65¢ paid by various counties to its sheriffs for board for each incarcerated person. Responding to the state official, Nassau County's commissioners, for their part, promised to improve the condition of both facilities and subsequently made a few repairs to the jail. A two-story masonry building, the jail had been constructed about 1891 to complement a new courthouse built the same year on Centre Street (FWP 1939:111; NCBCCM Book 9).

1909 p. 8.3

In April 1937, after making additional repairs to the jail, the county determined to replace the building. That month, the board instructed its clerk to contact Jacksonville architect Roy A. Benjamin about his availability to design a new jail for the county. Responding quickly to the unsolicited work, Benjamin submitted a proposal to design a new county jail in May 1937. Benjamin agreed to prepare the preliminary sketches, working drawings and specifications, take bids, let contracts, and supervise the work. The next month, Winter Park architect James Gamble Rogers, II, solicited the board with his services, but by then Benjamin's services had been secured. In June 1937, after being hired by the board, Benjamin indicated that "...the present jail will be safe to handle prisoners for the next sixty days or probably longer, at which time it is hoped the new jail will be pretty well on the way." Benjamin completed the jail plans on 23 July 1937 and submitted the plans to the board later that month. Reflecting the decline in the construction business associated with the Great Depression and the accelerated bidding process laid out by county officials, the board received construction bids from several Jacksonville firms by 11 August 1937. The bidders consisted of Charles J. Davis, Inc., R. H. Gallespie, W. T. Hadlow, George Haydock, J. M. Raymond Construction Company, Ivy H. Smith Company, and the O. P. Woodcock Company. The board submitted the bids to Benjamin for evaluation and recommendation. Later that month, Benjamin recommended that the board approve the bid of \$19,361 submitted by Charles J. Davis, Inc. for construction and the steel work and equipment bid of \$10,069 submitted by the Decatur Iron & Steel Company. Davis's contract stipulated that the contractor would "...demolish the present old two story Jail Building, and will erect and complete a two-story jail building on the property now occupied by the old jail building..." He agreed to have the new jail "...substantially completed on the 1st day of January, 1938." To streamline the process and further reduce costs, at the county's request Benjamin submitted an addenda to his original specifications, which included omitting the parapet wall on the rear elevation, the cast stone belt along the first floor, and furring in and plastering the jailer's office. Demonstrating the completeness of Benjamin's architectural services, the Jacksonville architect included a section on Special Jail Equipment in his specifications, which were used by the Decatur company to formulate its bid. Unfortunately, those documents have been lost (NCBCCM Book 9).

— 1937 continuation

Running slightly behind schedule, Davis appeared before the board of county commissioners at their regularly scheduled meeting on 16 February 1938. The contractor indicated the jail was complete and the commissioners agreed to visit the building following the meeting. Approving the work, the board made its final settlement with

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Benjamin and Davis at a special session designated for that purpose on 28 April 1938. Satisfied with Benjamin's work on the jail, the board turned to the architect to design a new county hospital, a design that was later rejected (NCBCCM Book 9).

J. C. Colson served as Nassau County's jailer between the late 1930s and the 1950s. A county employee supervised by the sheriff's department, Colson worked closely with deputies to receive and process suspects, incarcerate inmates, transport prisoners between the jail and courthouse, and maintain a secure facility. He supervised several guards, including Owen Barnard whose responsibilities included standing night watch. In 1938 alone, the first year of operations for the new jail, Colson reported the cost of handling the prisoners, that is, booking them and escorting them between jail and courthouse, as \$448.75. In contrast, the jailer reported that the cost to feed inmates during the first six months of operations as \$125. Between the late 1930s and 1950s, Colson's annual salary increased from \$270 to \$350 (NCBCCM Book 9). *? each - ? each insurance*

~~As an arm of the county's law enforcement department,~~ Colson held an appointed post and over time worked closely with two Nassau County sheriffs, ~~an elected position~~. A resident of Hilliard with vast landholdings and a saw mill, Andrew J. Higginbotham served as Nassau County sheriff for nearly forty years, a period spanning the 1910s through the 1940s. In 1944, after several failed bids to win the top post, Henry J. Youngblood won election as Nassau County sheriff. A native of Nassau County, Youngblood initially worked as superintendent of the county's road department in the 1920s and 1930s. Because of his wide travels across the county Sheriff Higginbotham deputized Youngblood. Aspiring to a better paying county position, Youngblood won the sheriff's election in the mid 1940s and held the post for several decades. Deputized officers working under Higginbotham and Youngblood between the 1930s and 1950s included Joseph Hendricks, D. B. Higginbotham, Arthur Hunt, L. W. Pickett, O. Z. Rowe, Clement P. Rutishauser, P. H. Sauls, Ben Scott, H. S. Skipper, S. D. Trego, and E. A. Yates. The sheriff's department ~~also worked closely with several constables in Nassau County's unincorporated communities to protect citizens, apprehend law breakers, and arrest suspects.~~ In 1950, Youngblood hired Jeremiah Mattox, the first African-American to serve in county law enforcement; Mattox patrolled the African-American communities on Amelia Island, but was deputized to make arrests only in those areas. He was killed in 1954 while responding to a domestic dispute south of Fernandina Beach, the first black sheriff's deputy killed in the line of duty in the State of Florida. In addition to these deputy sheriffs, bailiffs who often escorted inmates from the jail to the nearby courthouse for arraignment and trial included John Cone and S. A. Sapp. These law enforcement officials were on a daily basis in the jail ~~participating in the process of law and order, crime and punishment in Nassau County~~ between the 1930s and 1950s (NCBCCM Book 9; Johannes 2000:11, 12, 45, 249, 274, 315).

In addition to housing drunks ~~found wandering the streets late at night~~, the jail served its larger purpose of holding persons charged with violent crimes, such as larceny, murder, and rape. Beyond the jailer, guards, and law enforcement officials conducting affairs in the jail were various lawyers representing defendants accused of these and other crimes. Some of the attorneys who consulted with their clients in the jail included Frank D.

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Brennan, Mabry Carlton, Thomas G. Hall, Lester W. Jennings of Jennings & Coffee, Thomas M. Linton, L'Engle & Kelly, and Frank D. Upchurch. Some of these defense attorneys represented high-profile murder cases in Nassau County, became involved in state politics, and held other posts in the legal and legislative systems. Most were from Jacksonville and St. Augustine. Mabry Carlton opened his law practice in Jacksonville in 1930 and later became a Duval County judge. Representing Nassau County, Frank D. Upchurch served in the Florida Legislature in the 1920s, but then moved his law practice to St. Augustine in the 1930s and served as a delegate from St. Johns County from Florida in the Democratic National Convention in 1948. Nassau County's prosecuting attorneys of the period included Thomas J. Shave and J. B. Stewart. Circuit court judges presiding over these cases in the seventh judicial circuit included Bayard Shields and W. A. Stanly. Criminal bench docket books and other official documents provide details of attorneys, inmates, arraignments, and trials, and many of the criminal activities in Nassau County during the period and the names of those incarcerated in Nassau County Jail between the 1930s and 1950s (NCCBD Book 4; Dovell 1952 4:669-670).

Dozens of suspects jailed between the 1930s and 1950s for more serious crimes included Charles Armstrong for grand larceny, Della Fullwood for first degree murder, Charles Henley for manslaughter, and Lawrence Verdier for assault with intent to commit murder. After processing and booking into the jail, the suspects awaited arraignment and some bonded out of the facility. Others, failing to obtain a bond, were held on remand in the jail until trial. Most arraignments and trials occurred in a speedy and timely fashion. Jailed for first degree murder in October 1941, Flora Bell Wilson was arraigned later that month and after several continuances filed by her attorneys, L'Engle & Kelly of Jacksonville, was found not guilty in a jury trial in February 1942. Accused of killing her husband, Vander Fullwood, Della Fullwood was jailed and arraigned in February 1942. Found guilty on a reduced charge of second degree murder on 1 June 1942, Fullwood was sentenced by Judge Shields to thirty years hard labor at Florida State Prison at Raiford. Also charged with second degree murder, Brantly Hicks was found guilty in February 1942, but was sentenced to only three years hard labor at Raiford. Other persons charged with murder and jailed at the Nassau County lockup for a period included Herman Conner, Roscoe Dixon, Fred Higginbotham, Ernest Hinson, the Melzer brothers H.C., Paul, and W.H., and Allen Rowe and William Rowe (NCCBD Book 4).

In one bizarre case, deputy Rutishauser shot William King of Fernandina Beach while trying to arrest him in early 1949. After transporting King to the jail, Rutishauser worked with Colson, but could not stop the bleeding and drove the suspect to nearby Nassau County Hospital. After stabilizing the patient but finding the bullet had shattered the bone and severed a main blood vessel, Dr. H. B. Dickens, Jr., ordered the law enforcement officials to transport the suspect to Brewster Hospital in Jacksonville to "...save his life." After the operation, deputies transported the World War II veteran to the Veteran's Administration Hospital in Lake City to recuperate. By August 1949, the deputies had returned King to Fernandina Beach, where he was incarcerated in Nassau County Jail for arraignment and trial. Several unusual court cases unfolded, in part, in the Nassau County Jail. Charged with breaking and entering with intent to commit a misdemeanor, Jacob Wall remained in jail between April and June 1942. In the later month at a subsequent hearing, Judge Shields ruled Wall to be

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insane and sentenced him to Florida State Hospital at Chattahoochee. In October 1942, after admitting thirteen-year-old Kenneth York into the jail, Colson caught the youth with a concealed a weapon that he intended to deliver to a relative. The jailer disarmed the youth and then placed him in a holding cell for formal charges and arraignment. Subsequently, the state attorney charged the youth with conveying a weapon into Nassau County Jail to aid an escape. At his arraignment, York pleaded guilty and Judge Shields released him from jail, remanding the juvenile to the custody of the Nassau County Sheriff for further appropriate proceedings. Other youths placed in jail temporarily included fifteen-year-old Willie Walthour, Jr. and fourteen-year-old James Wallace. Arrested for armed robbery, the youths allegedly perpetrated the crime with James Williams, an adult, but all were found not guilty in Judge Shield's courtroom in February 1943. In February 1955, A. A. Justice pleaded guilty to willful and intentional burning of woods and received a sentence of one year of hard labor at Florida State Prison (NCCBD Book 4; NCBCCM 11).

Many of the court's sentences were completed in Nassau County Jail. Those included a ten-month sentence for Beulah Benton who the court found guilty of breaking and entering with intent to commit a misdemeanor; Jasper Jones for six months at hard labor for embezzlement of less than \$50.00; and six and three month sentences for Sarah Hooper and Altamese Hooper, respectively, for interfering with an officer in discharge of duty. In 1954, Charles Armstrong received a sentence of nine months hard labor at Nassau County Jail for grand larceny. Perhaps the harshest sentence handed down by the court during the period to be served in the jail went to Clyde Pritchett. In 1943, Judge Shields sentenced the forty-year old to one year hard labor at Nassau County Jail for assault with intent to commit murder (NCCBD Book 4).

By the early 1950s, an increase in the size of county government and the rates criminal activities and incarceration in Nassau County had increased sufficiently to compel the board of county commissioners to expand the courthouse and county jail. Providing continuity over county politics during the era, John T. Ferreira still served as the chairman of the county commission. Other commissioners included Harry L. Dunman, McKendree, Shaffer, and Walker. In their September 1953 meeting, the commissioners enacted a resolution for the "...remodeling and erecting additions to the Nassau County Courthouse and modernizing the Nassau County Jail and erecting additions thereto..." Passing a special building tax, the commissioners and the county engineer estimate the combined projects would amount to \$250,000. Later that year, the board hired Jacksonville architect Abner C. Hopkins to draft the addition plans for the courthouse and jail. The board publicly advertised the projects and opened the bids in December 1953, but rejected the two bids from the Auchter and Woodcock companies of Jacksonville as too costly. The county re-advertised the bids and opened those submitted by Jacksonville contractors Clyde P. Knowles and Oscar P. Woodcock in March 1954. After reviewing the documents, the board awarded the jail contract for \$57,406 to the Woodcock company and the Knowles company received the bid for the courthouse expansion. In addition, the board awarded the equipment and iron work for the jail addition, amounting to \$19,700, to the Roanoke Iron and Bridge Works, of Roanoke, Virginia. In addition to fabricating and installing its own iron cells and doors, the county stipulated that the Virginia company install a "Patented Creech Cell" in the jail. Patented in 1943 by Jacksonville, Florida inventor

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Jesse Elliott Creech and a former prison inspector, the cell was designed specifically for "...confining violent prisoners and mental patients, the salient objects being to safeguard the occupants of the cell against self-inflicted ~~for~~ injuries as far as possible, to prevent the occupant from damaging the cell, and to provide for convenient and thorough cleansing of the cell" (NCBCCM Book 11; United States Patent Office 1943: Patent#2,323,455).

Construction began in early 1954, but delays in the shipment of steel and iron slowed progress. In August 1954, Sheriff Youngblood expressed concerns about the quality of some of the workmanship. Although Woodcock took some steps to address the sheriff's concerns and those of several commissioners, at the scheduled final inspection in October 1954 the board refused to accept the project. At the next inspection, the sheriff and board found Woodcock had "...remedied all things pointed out as not complete or needing changing to comply with plans and specifications..." In November 1954, architect Hopkins conducted his final inspection and provided his closing certificate, turning over the addition to the county government (NCBCCM Book 12; *Fernandina Beach News-Leader*, 27 August 1954).

The addition nearly doubled the size of Nassau County Jail. New spaces included a desk clerk's office with two guest rooms, lockers, and showers. Four cells and two day rooms for inmates occupied spaces on the first floor and six cells with sixteen bunks radiated across the second floor. Built during the period of segregation, the addition provided the necessary accommodations to uphold the "separate, but equal" constitutional clause. Prior to 1954, black and white inmates in Nassau County Jail often faced overcrowded cells with upwards of four or five persons incarcerated in a single cell for brief periods. The addition included what became known as the "Black Bull Pen" for African-American male prisoners on the second floor in the original building. White males were imprisoned in cells on the second floor of the addition. On the first floor of the addition, white females were held in three iron cells separated by a solid partition from three additional iron cells reserved for black women. Annis Moore-Littles stated that when she and her husband lived on the first floor of the original part of the jail Sheriff McKendree ended the segregation of deputies at meal times (Interview with Annis Moore-Littles and daughter, Cindy, conducted by Marlene Schang and Suanne Thamm 1999; *Fernandina Beach News-Leader*, 27 August 1954).

? when 1954?

Architectural Context

~~The Oxford English Dictionary defines a jail (gaol) as a French term for "a place or building for the confinement of persons accused or convicted of a crime or offence. Now, a public building for the detention of persons committed by process of law." Other dictionaries define the term as a detention building for persons awaiting trial or convicted of minor offenses. Typically, jails are intended to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of minor offenses and serving sentences of less than one year, whereas prisons incarcerate inmates convicted of significant crimes or sentenced by a court to longer sentences. Jails historically have operated in the shadow of prisons, which have informed their general design and operation features.~~

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~~A correctional institution used to detain persons who are in the lawful custody of a government,~~ a jail is a specific type of building designed for a singular purpose. The word jail often evokes images of solid masonry buildings with stark forbidding walls spiked with watchtowers, armed uniformed guards, and tall fences supported by barbed and razor wire. Historically a jail in a small town or county initially consisted of a small one-story wooden building that yielded to a larger masonry building as the community grew in population and criminal activity. Some jails were ornate masonry buildings with cast stone walls, turrets, and castellated parapets; others were relatively simple brick buildings. Generally constructed with load bearing walls, jails were sometimes built adjacent to a courthouse or city hall, but more often as a free-standing building generally separated from commercial buildings in a downtown with a cleared paved area around the building that enhanced security and identified its specialized function. In other cases, a jail was incorporated into the design of a county courthouse or town hall with iron bars in the fenestration and a high fence protecting a flat-roof jail section of the larger building.

Architectural historian Henry Hitchcock-Russell once observed that America's first great contribution to architectural thought was through its novel designs of jails and prisons, which conveyed a sense of the "strictly social and organizational." As early as 1790, the City of Philadelphia introduced individual cells into its Walnut Street Jail, a typical colonial building that previously had permitted the intermingling of convicts of every crime and description in large rooms. Cellular construction followed in the 1820s with Eastern Penitentiary and Sing Sing, and New Jersey State Prison in the 1830s. Nineteenth century jails and prisons evolved, in part, using the Auburn System in which inmates worked together during the day and were locked into solitary cells at night. The primary architectural feature of the Auburn System consisted of a cell block where cells were placed back-to-back with air space between the cell block and outer walls. Prison and jail design, however, was generally a low-priority, if necessity, for local governments. Consequently, many architects turned to existing models for new facilities. The 1840s Charles Street Jail in Boston offered H. H. Richardson a model for his 1880s boldly massed Allegheny County Courthouse and Jail in Pittsburg, and Jeremy Bentham's circular Panopticon in England from the eighteenth century served as the model for Illinois State Penitentiary of the 1920s. ~~In some cases, some counties replaced an aging masonry building with a larger, stronger, and newer facility of similar materials and design.~~

kept ~~The primary reason for the existence of jails is that society through its system of courts finds it necessary to separate and isolate people who have broken a law. Efficiency and economy in separating and guarding inmates were historical guiding principles in jail design and construction. Jail and prison reform movements periodically responded to civic outcries to rehabilitate inmates. In designing these buildings, jail architects were generally confined to a relatively simple criterion, that is, to detain persons. Within that criterion, architects were left wide latitude to select a specific architectural solution to the general need. The design catered to jailers, law enforcement officers, offenders, and the public to provide constant control of inmates to avoid their escape and unwanted contact between prisoners within the jail population, guards and law enforcement officials, and members of the community. Architects generally provided a complex structure that accounted for several~~

provided

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factored, including secure accommodations, gender segregation and various categories of inmates, sanitation and hygiene, daily routines of the jailer, guards, and inmates, and opportunity for exercise and physical activity. In the American South, many jails provided accommodations for African-American and Caucasian inmates between the 1890s and 1950s predicated on the Plessy v. Ferguson "separate, but equal" clause. Interior spaces of jails generally included booking and processing room, individual cells, galleries, jailer and/or guard quarters, a public entrance, and a sally port.

Architects

Roy A. Benjamin

Jacksonville architect Roy A. Benjamin drafted the plans for the original 1938 jail. A charter member of the Florida Association of Architects, Benjamin was the 31st architect to be granted a license to practice his craft in Florida by the Florida State Board of Architecture. Relocating from Ocala to Jacksonville in 1902, Benjamin opened his practice about 1905 and contributed to the rebuilding of Jacksonville following its devastating May 1901 fire. Between 1919 and 1924, he associated with Mellen Greeley, another prominent Jacksonville architect. Benjamin's landmark projects included Jacksonville's Chamber of Commerce Building, Elks Club Building (NR 2000), Jewish Center, Otis Elevator Building, Park Lane Apartments, Scottish Rite Temple, and State Board of Health Building. Benjamin's elaborate Tudor Revival Cheek Mansion on River Boulevard was completed in 1929 by Charles J. Davis, Inc., one of the few projects other than Nassau County Jail in which the architect and builder collaborated on a project. Benjamin's school plans included Central School (NR 1998) in Putnam County and Nassau County's Public School No. 1 and Peck High School, both in Fernandina in the 1920s. Beyond the Nassau County and Putnam County schools, Benjamin drafted the plans for the John Gorrie and Kirby-Smith junior high schools in Jacksonville. Despite his wide experience, Benjamin became best known as a theater architect, designing approximately 200 movie houses throughout the American South, including the Arcade Theater, Center Theater, Florida Theatre (NR 1982), Riverside Theater, and San Marco Theater in Jacksonville; Edwards Theatre (NR 1984) in Sarasota, Florida; the Saenger Theater (NR 1984) in Biloxi, Mississippi; and the Albany Theatre (NR 2006) in Albany, Georgia. Benjamin sold his practice after World War II to William Kemp, Franklin Bunch, and William Jackson who continue to operate as KBJ Architects, Inc. in the twenty-first century as Jacksonville's oldest architectural firm (Wood 1989:8; Dovell 1952 4:839-841; *Florida Times Union*, 29 January 1963, 10 October 1982; Florida Master Site File).

Abner C. Hopkins

Abner C. Hopkins prepared the plans for the 1954 addition. The 940th architect licensed to practice his craft in Florida by the Florida State Board of Architecture, Hopkins was born in Texas about 1903 and was graduated from Texas Agricultural & Mechanical University with a degree in architecture in the early 1920s. In 1928, after working in a Texas studio for several years, he moved to Jacksonville, Florida. Organizing his business in

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 12

Florida after the collapse of the land boom proved difficult, but eventually Hopkins landed commissions in several fashionable neighborhoods, including San Jose and San Marco. During the late 1930s, Hopkins formed a partnership with Prentiss Huddleston, another Jacksonville architect who later relocated to Tallahassee. Specializing in residential designs, Hopkins initially operated his studio initially in the Mitchell Building, then West Forsyth Street, and later West Adams Street. A member of the American and Florida institutes of architects, Hopkins maintained his home on Ingleside Street in the 1930s and later moved to Julington Creek Road. Many of his early projects were in the San Marco neighborhood of Jacksonville, where he designed homes in the Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, and Tudor Revival styles. Many of his projects were in association with builders and developers Stockton & Company, Whatley, Davin & Company, and Victor Zambetti. A departure from earlier projects, Hopkins's Royal Crown Cola Bottling Company in 1938 embodied the International style and his 1941 Campus Art Theatre in Tallahassee displayed the trappings of the Art Deco style. Later, Hopkins projects reflected Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Split Level associations. Beyond dwellings, Hopkins drafted the plans for Southside Christian Church and commercial buildings on San Marco Boulevard. In the 1930s and 1940s, Hopkins, along with architects Bernard W. Close, Jefferson D. Powell, D. Floyd Rosser, and Ivan H. Smith, drafted the plans for homes in several of Jacksonville's fashionable neighborhoods and at Ponte Vedra Beach. In 1940, Hopkins and several of these architects contributed to *Jacksonville Architecturally*, a coffee-table picture book showcasing notable projects they had completed during the late-1930s. Outside of Duval County Hopkins designed Lovett's Groceteria in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida in 1937, and in 1941 the Nassau County Hospital, a \$60,000 building in Fernandina. Hopkins competed for the hospital design with several other Jacksonville architects, including Roy A. Benjamin. Hopkins's practice found new energy after World War II and he practiced until just before his death in 1972 (*Florida Times Union*, 10 June 1972; Nassau County Jail File AIMH; Minutes, Board of County Commissioners, Nassau County, 14 April, 11, 17 August 1937, 28 April 1938, 11 September 1940, 4 August 1941).

Builders

Charles J. Davis, Inc.

A native of Florida born about 1891, Charles J. Davis, Jr. learned the construction trade in Jacksonville's frothy building boom that persisted between the Great Fire of 1901 and the years preceding World War I. In the 1920s, he expanded and then incorporated his construction company as Charles J. Davis, Inc. During the decade, Davis built some of his most important projects, which consisted of commercial buildings in Jacksonville's downtown, such as the Hamby Building and the South Atlantic Investment Company Building. But, most of his work was residential in the exclusive neighborhoods of Avondale, Riverside, and St. Nicholas. Davis's construction projects included designs by some of Jacksonville's leading architects, such as, Roy A. Benjamin, Henry J. Klutho, Jefferson D. Powell, and Marsh & Saxelbye. In 1937, contemporaneous with the construction of Nassau County Jail, Davis completed an addition to the McIver Residence, a fashionable home in Jacksonville's St. Nicholas neighborhood (Wood 1989:63, 80, 121, 125, 135, 148, 150, 165, 171, 232).

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National Park Service**

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 13

O. P. Woodcock Construction Company

A prominent Jacksonville contractor, Owen Prescott Woodcock arrived in Florida's gateway city about 1893 and constructed various buildings until 1904, when he left for business opportunities in the oil fields of Pennsylvania. He returned to Jacksonville in 1905 and incorporated the \$100,000 Halsema-Woodcock Construction Company with builder J. C. Halsema. Several years later, Halsema and Woodcock ended their partnership with Halsema organizing the Florida Engineering and Construction Company and the latter establishing O. P. Woodcock Construction Company. During a career that spanned nearly six decades, Woodcock constructed dwellings and buildings in Duval County's beach communities of Atlantic Beach, Jacksonville Beach, and Neptune Beach, Ponte Vedra Beach, in Jacksonville's downtown, and the Jacksonville neighborhoods of Lackawanna, Riverside, North Riverside, San Jose, San Marco, and Springfield neighborhoods. His distinctive buildings and schools included Buckman & Ulmer Building, Cookman Elementary School, Eastside Elementary School, Elizabeth Swaim United Methodist Church, Fire Station No. 5, Fishweir Creek School, John Gorrie Junior High School, Kirby Smith Junior High School, Public School No. 3, and Willow Branch Library. In 1918, he completed a large addition to the Lackawanna Public School No. 10. In 1925, the Woodcock company built the Jacksonville Terminal Company's express terminal on Myrtle Avenue at a cost of approximately \$400,000. In 1942, Woodcock completed the Lane Drug Company Building on Park Street, one of Jacksonville's early examples of the Streamline Moderne style. His construction of Boston Avenue Elementary School in DeLand, Flagler County Courthouse in Bunnell, Hastings High School (NR 2006), and the 1954 addition to Nassau County Jail represent the few large projects completed by Woodcock outside of Duval County between the 1920s and the 1950s (*Jacksonville Florida Times-Union*, 3 November 1905, 25 June 1916, 10, 17 July 1917, 24 April 1952; Wood 1989:120, 141, 142).

Jail Iron & Steel Works Companies

Decatur Iron & Steel Works

The Decatur Iron & Steel Works, the contractors for the iron and steel cell and door works in the 1938 part of Nassau County Jail, was organized about 1910 in Decatur, Alabama. The company initially operated as a subsidiary of the Decatur Cornice and Roofing Company, a nineteenth-century metal works that specialized in decorative metallic roof shingles for dwellings and decorative cornices and storefronts on commercial buildings. By the mid-1930s, the iron and steel company operated on its own and in addition to its specialty of fabricating cells and doors for jails and prisons the company assembled bridges, primarily swing and lift spans. In the 1930s, H. R. Sears served as the company's president and A. L. Stephenson as its secretary. During World War II, the company re-tooled its metal works to meet some of the exigencies associated with war-time construction. Between 1942 and 1944 the Decatur Iron & Bridge Works built thirty-three steel Landing Craft Tank (LCT), amphibious assault vehicles operated by the United States Navy that carried tanks ashore during the allied invasion of Europe on D-Day in World War II. The company also fabricated thirty-nine steel tugboats for the

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 14

United States Army. Following the war, the company returned to its traditional iron and steel work. Important projects included the Frederick County Jail in Virginia in 1949 and the eight-story Queens Jail, part of the Criminal Courts Building complete with 360 cells in 1959. Important company officials included James W. Fitzpatrick, chief engineer of the jail and prison division, and civil engineer Forrest Anderson who worked as chief engineer of the architectural metals division. In 1957, three years after the addition was completed for Nassau County Jail, the iron and steel company acquired the patent from Perry M. Smith and James H. Whitfield for a new operating and locking mechanism for jail and prison doors (*New York Times*, 25 April 1959).

Roanoke Iron and Bridge Works, of Roanoke, Virginia

The Roanoke Iron and Bridge Works fabricated and installed the iron and cell work in the 1954 addition of Nassau County Jail. Organized in Roanoke, Virginia about 1905, the Roanoke Iron and Bridge Works built a variety of metal resources during the first half of the twentieth century, including bridges, jails, and decorative metal objects throughout the American South. Early projects included the 1912 Sharptown Bridge (HAER 1984) across the Nanticoke River in Maryland, the Cedar Creek Bridge in Roanoke, Virginia in 1929, and the Saluda Bridge No. 1 (HAER 1982) in Newberry County, South Carolina in 1930. In 1932, the company fabricated and installed the draw in the Wright Memorial Bridge that spanned Currituck Sound in Dare County, North Carolina. The company's jail work included the Frederick County Jail in Winchester, Virginia in 1949. That year, the company fabricated and installed the Roanoke Star on Mill Mountain (NR 1999) in Roanoke, Virginia, the world's largest freestanding illuminated man-made star. In 1951, several years before the company designed and installed jail cells in Nassau County Jail, the United Steelworkers Union of America reached an agreement with the Roanoke Iron and Bridge Works in the union's first collective bargaining agreement with a major iron works company. The Virginia company endured into the late twentieth century, designing prison equipment in the Arlington County Police Facility and Detention Center in Arlington, Virginia; Bibb County Jail in Macon, Georgia; North Carolina's state prison at Caledonia; and Attica Correctional Facility in Attica, New York. Eventually the company was acquired by Crowder Detention Equipment Parts & Service, Inc., a leading American detention equipment contractor based in Indiana (*Washington Post*, 8 July 1972; *New York Times*, 17 July 1977).

Architectural Significance

Nassau County Jail possesses significance for its Masonry Vernacular construction with Modernistic influences. Its masthead, solid brick utilitarian massing, and unusual fenestration symbolize a building developed for a particular function. Displaying an irregular shape, the building has a straight parapet with cast stone coping, translucent glass blocks accented by cast stone fleur-de-lis floral patterns, cantilevered ledge projecting over the east entrance, and red brick walls accented by basket-weave bond patterns and slender belt courses of brick and cast stone. Slightly projecting and receding surfaces contrast with the horizontal bands and emphasize the

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 15

building's verticality at the south entrance and corner window fenestration. A masthead on the east façade spells out Nassau County Jail. Original metal doors and an iron cage at the south entrance remain prominent features identifying it as a jail. The features and floor plan of the original 1938 building, 1954 expansion, and 2007 addition with alterations are readily apparent in its present museum incarnation.

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 1 Nassau County Jail
Fernandina Beach, Nassau Co., FL
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National Park Service**

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 2 Nassau County Jail
Fernandina Beach, Nassau Co., FL
Bibliography

Interviews and Statements

Cotner, John, Architect. Interview with Carmen Godwin. Interview at the Amelia Island Museum of History, February 20, 2007.

Moore-Littles, Annis and Cindy Moore. Interview with Marlene Schang and Suanne Thamm. Interview at Amelia Island Museum of History, November 4, 1999.

Richardson, Michael, Architect. Interview with Jim Longacre. Interview at the Amelia Island Museum of History, August 3, 2006.

Smith, Kenneth Architect. Interview with Susan Little. Interview at the Amelia Island Museum of History August 17, 2006.

Saylor, Sammy. Written statement at the old jail on August 7, 1980 regarding a hanging.



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Electronic Version 1.1.0

Site #8 NA00287

Recorder # 440

Field Date 3/20/2007

Form Date 3/30/2007

FormNo 200703

FormNo = Field Date (YYYYMM)

First Site Form Recorded for this Site? NO

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site Name (address if none) Old Nassau County Jail

Multiple Listing (DHR only)

Other Names

>> Florida Museum of Trans. History

Survey or Project Name

Survey#

National Register Category Building(s)

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address

Street No.	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Direction Suffix
<u>233</u>	<u>South</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>Street</u>	

Cross Streets (nearest/ between)

City / Town (within 3 miles) Fernandina Beach

In Current City Limits? YES

County Nassau

Tax Parcel #(s)

Subdivision Name

Block

Lot

Ownership

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

Route to (especially if no street address)

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name

Publication Date

>> FERNANDINA BEACH; 2003

Township:

Range:

Section:

1/4 section:

>> 3N ; 28E ; 23 ; UNSP

Irregular Section Name:

Landgrant

UTM: Zone

Easting

Northing

Plat or Other Map (map's name, location)

DESCRIPTION

Style International

Other Style

Exterior Plan Irregular

Other Exterior Plan

Number of Stories 2

Structural System(s)

>> Brick

Other Structural System(s)

Foundation Type(s)

>> Continuous

Other Foundation Types

Foundation Material(s)

>> Brick

Other Foundation Material(s)

Exterior Fabric(s)

>> Brick

Other Exterior Fabric(s)

Roof Type(s)

>> Flat

Other Roof Type(s)

Roof Material(s)

>> Tar & gravel

Other Roof Material(s)

Roof Secondary Structure(s) (dormers etc)

>> Flat extension

Other Roof Secondary Structure(s)

Number of Chimneys 2

Chimney Material Brick

Other Chimney Material(s)

Chimney Location(s) north exterior, north slope

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

8NA00287

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Window Descriptions 6/6, 4/4

Main Entrance Description (stylistic details) _____

Porches: #open 1 #closed _____ #incised _____ Location(s) south

Porch Roof Types(s) flat

Exterior Ornament _____

Interior Plan _____

Other Interior Plan _____

Condition Good

Structure Surroundings

Commercial: _____ Residential: MOSTly this category

Institutional: SOME of this category Undeveloped: _____

Ancillary Features (Number / type of outbuildings, major landscape features) shed

Archaeological Remains (describe): none

If archaeological remains are present, was an Archaeological Site Form completed? _____

Narrative Description (optional) _____

HISTORY

Construction year 1938

Architect (last name first): _____

Builder (last name first): _____

Changes in Locations or Conditions

Type of Change	Year of Change	Date Change Noted	Description of Changes
>>			

Structure Use History

Use	Year Use Started	Year Use Ended	
			>> <u>Jail;1938;</u>
Other Structure Uses _____			

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Methods _____ >> FL Master Site File-Cultural Resources

Other research methods _____

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially Eligible for a Local Register? YES

Name of Local Register if Eligible _____

Individually Eligible for National Register? YES

Potential Contributor to NR District? YES

Area(s) of historical significance _____

>> Community planning & development

Other Historical Associations _____

Explanation of Evaluation (required) The property appears to be potentially eligible at the local level under Criteria A and C in the areas of significance of architecture, politics/government, and social history.

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

8NA00287

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Photographic Negatives or Other Collections Not Filed with FMSF Including Field Notes, Plans, other Important Documents.

Document type: _____

Maintaining Organization: _____

File or Accession #: _____

Descriptive Information: _____

>> _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name (Last, First) Bland, MylesRecorder Address / Phone 7035 Phillips HWY Ste. 5-129 Jacksonville, FL 904-448-4429Recorder Affiliation Bland & Associates, Inc Other Affiliation _____Is a Text-Only Supplement File Attached (Surveyor Only)? NO

***** MASTER SITE FILE USE ONLY *****

Cultural Resource Type: SSElectronic Form Used: S110Form Type Code: NORMForm Quality Ranking: NEWForm Status Code: SCATSupplement Information Status: NO SUPPLEMENTSupplement File Status: NO SUPPLEMENT FILE

FMSF Staffer: _____

Computer Entry Date: 6/10/2007

SHPO's Evaluation of Resource

Data _____

Form Comments: _____

REQUIRED PAPER ATTACHMENTS

- (1) USGS 7.5" MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED
- (2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP
- (3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, B&W, AT LEAST 3"X5"

NA00287-200703

Supplementary Printout

- > **USGS map name/year of publication or revision:**
FERNANDINA BEACH;2003
- > **Township/Range/Section/Qtr:**
3N ;28E ;23;UNSP
- > **Structural system(s):**
Brick
- > **Foundation types:**
Continuous
- > **Foundation materials:**
Brick
- > **Exterior fabrics:**
Brick
- > **Roof types:**
Flat
- > **Roof materials:**
Tar & gravel
- > **Roof secondary structures (dormers etc):**
Flat extension
- > **Change status/year changed/date noted/nature:**
- > **Original, intermediate, present uses/year started/year ended:**
Jail;1938;
- > **Research methods:**
FL Master Site File-Cultural Resources
Examine local property records
Pedestrian
- > **Area(s) of historical significance:**
Community planning & development
- > **Repositories: Collection/Housed/Accession#/Describe**
- > **[Other name(s)]:**
Florida Museum of Trans. History



PARCEL INFORMATION TABLE	
Selected Parcel	00-00-31-1800-0273-0150
GIS CALCULATED ACREAGE	0.4
Property Use	CULTURAL G
Land Use	COUNTY
OWNERSHIP INFORMATION	
Name	AMELIA ISLAND MUSEUM OF
Mailing Address	HISTORY 233 SOUTH 3RD ST; FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034
Situs/Physical Address	233 SOUTH 3RD ST
2006 PROPOSED VALUES	
Land Value	262,500



440

NA

287

**SEE SITE FILE STAFF FOR
ORIGINAL PHOTO(S) OR MAP(S)**

Site inventory Form

**SEE SITE FILE STAFF FOR
ORIGINAL PHOTO(S) OR MAP(S)**

SITE NO. *8NA287*

SITE NAME: Old Jail-Fla. Museum, Trans. His.
ADDRESS OF SITE: S. 3rd St.
INSTRUCTION FOR LOCATING:

SURVEY DATE: 09/30/85

LOCATION: City of Fernandina Beach
Subdivision Name Block No. Lot No.

COUNTY:

DISTRICT NAME IF APPLICABLE: Fernandina Beach Historic

OWNER OF SITE: NAME:

ADDRESS:

ADDRESS:

TYPE OF OWNERSHIP:

RECORDING DATE: / /

RECORDER: NAME & TITLE: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

ADDRESS: P. O. Box 1002

St. Augustine, FL 32084

CONDITION OF SITE:

INTEGRITY OF SITE:

Check One

Check one or more

x EXCELLENT

x ALTERED

ORIGINAL USE jail

GOOD

UNALTERED

PRESENT USE museum

FAIR

x ORIGINAL SITE

DATES c. +1935

DETERIORATED

RESTORED: / /

CULTURE/PHASE American

MOVED: / /

PERIOD: 20th Century

NR CLASSIFICATION CATEGORY: building

DATE LISTED ON NR: / /

THREATS TO SITE: Check one or more

ZONING

TRANSPORTATION

DEVELOPMENT

FILL

DETERIORATION

DREDGE

BORROWING

OTHER (See Remarks Below)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: architecture

SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NUMBER 464

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

STYLE AND/OR PERIOD: Art Moderne

PLAN TYPE: rectangular

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): brick: running

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): masonry

PORCHES: S&E/1-story entrance, stoop, 1-bay, access E; stoop
with recessed porch # S: metal entrance porch
ORIENTATION: SE

FOUNDATION: continuous: brick

ROOF TYPE: flat: built-up parapet

SECONDARY ROOF STRUCTURE(S):

CHIMNEY LOCATION:

WINDOW TYPE: DHS, 6/6, wood; paired

CHIMNEY:

ROOF SURFACING: built-up

ORNAMENT EXTERIOR: brick (red) #
metal # concrete

NO. OF CHIMNEYS 0

NO. OF STORIES 2

NO. OF DORMERS: 0

OUTBUILDINGS:

SURROUNDINGS:

SITE SIZE (approx. acreage) LT1

TOWNSHIP RANGE SECTION
3N 28E 22

UTM ZONE UTM EASTING UTM NORTHING

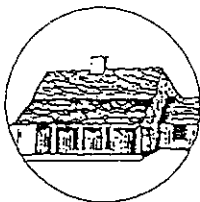
PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS NUMBERS:

CONTINUATION SHEET:

The Museum of Transportation History is located within a subdivision known as the City of Fernandina. The subdivision was laid-out on a series of Spanish land grants acquired by Domingo Fernandez, a ships captain and planter, and his family during the early nineteenth century. Following the acquisition of Florida by the United States in 1821, the heirs of Domingo Fernandez sold the land grants which contained the Eliza or Louisa and Yellow Bluff Plantations to David Levy Yulee, President of the Florida Railroad Company and the first United States Senator from Florida. The Florida Railroad Company recorded the plat of the City of Fernandina in 1857 and the Florida Town Improvement Company revised it in 1887 and 1901.

Constructed in c. 1935, it was originally used as the Nassau County Jail. It is a two-story masonry Art Moderne building. It is noteworthy for its metal, Moderne-style entrance porch, brickwork, and ornamentation. It has been significantly altered for future use as a museum.

☐ Original
☒ Update
 (give site#)



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
 FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
 Version 3.0 11/96
 Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site #8 NA287
 Recorder # _____
 Field Date / /
 Form Date 04/25/00

Site Name(s) (address if none) Old Nassau County Jail

Mult

Survey Fernandina Beach

Survey # 8 NA287

National Register Category (Please check one: consult with Site File before using last four): ☐ building ☐ structure
☐ district ☐ site ☐ object

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address (Include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) 233 South Third Street
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) Cedar Street
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Fernandina Beach In Current City Limits: ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown
 County Nassau Tax Parcel #(s) _____
 Subdivision name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
 Ownership (Please check one): ☐ private-profit ☐ private-individual ☐ city ☐ county ☐ Native American
☒ private-nonprofit ☐ private-unspecified ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ foreign ☐ unknown
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
 Route to (especially if no street address) _____

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date _____
 Township 3N Range 28E Section 22 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-
 name: _____
 Landgrant Domingo Fernandez UTM: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting _____ 0 Northing _____
 0
 Plat or other map (map's name, location) _____

DESCRIPTION

Style* Art Moderne Exterior Plan* Rectangular Number of
 Stories 2
 Structural System(s) * Masonry
 Foundation: Type(s) * Masonry Material(s) * Brick
 Exterior Fabric(s) * Brick - Running Bond
 Roof: Type(s) * Flat - Built up parapet Material(s) * _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) * _____
 Chimney: No. _____ Material(s) * _____ Location(s) * _____
 Windows (types, materials, etc.) * 6/6 DHS Single & paired, wood-framed

Main Entrance (stylistic details)
 Porches: #open _____ #closed _____ #incised _____ Location(s) S - Stoop with recessed porch
 Porch roof type(s) E - Entry stoop in center bay
 Exterior Ornament Metal canopy over recessed stoop

Interior Plan* Irregular
 Condition (Please check one): ☒ Excellent ☐ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous
 Surroundings (N = None, S = Some, M = Most, A = All/nearly all): S commercial A residential _____
 institutional _____ undeveloped _____
 Ancillary Features (No., type of outbuildings; major landscape features. Use continuation sheet for descriptions of interior, landscaping, etc) _____

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form completed

* Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS		DHR USE ONLY	
NR DATE	KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY	☐ Yes	☐ No	Date	
DELIST DATE	SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY:	☐ Yes	☐ No	☐ potentially elig.	☐ insufficient Info
	LOCAL DESIGNATION:	Date			
	Local office				
National Register Criteria for Evaluation ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d. (See National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)					

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8

Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

HISTORY

Construction date: Exactly 1878 (year) Approximately _____ (year) Earlier than _____ (year) Later than _____ (year)

Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____

Moves: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown _____ Dates _____ Original address _____

Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown ca 1935 Dates Exterior facade Nature _____

Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown 1935, 1955 Women's Addition - 1955 Nature _____

Original Use* (give date ranges) Jail Second Floor Addition - 1935

Intermediate Uses* (give date ranges) _____

Present Use* (give date ranges) Museum 1986 - to present

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Nassau County 1878-1997

* Consult *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (check all boxes that apply; if needed write others at bottom)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|------------------------------------|
| ☐ formal archaeological survey maps | ☒ past surveys search at FMSF | ☒ local library research | ☐ Sanborn |
| ☐ informal archaeological inspection subdivision maps | ☐ past sites search at FMSF | ☐ non-local library research | ☐ |
| ☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP) | ☐ FL Archives (Gray Building) | ☐ building permits | ☐ plat maps |
| ☐ tax records/property deeds | ☐ FL Photo Archives (Gray Building) | ☐ demolition permits | ☐ local |
| ☐ newspaper files | | | |
| ☐ tax records only | ☒ occupant/owner interview | ☐ commercial permits | |
| ☒ interior inspection | ☐ neighbor interview | ☐ occupation permits | |
| ☐ other methods (specify) _____ | | | |

SURVEY WORKS EVALUATION OF SITE (check and check one only)

Potentially eligible for local register? NA ☐ yes: name register at right ☐ no ☐ insufficient info Name of local register if eligible _____

Individually eligible for National Register? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient info _____

Potential contributor to Nat. Reg. district? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient info _____

Area(s) of Historical Significance (See *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.) _____

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether positive or not; limit to three lines; attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet)

Located immediately outside boundary of historic district;
Reflective of Art Moderne alterations made ca 1935
Could contribute to enlarged district boundary

BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Bibliographic References (Use Continuation Sheet, give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) _____

Photographs (required) B&W print(s) at least 3 x 5, at least one main facade.

Location of negatives & negative numbers _____

CONTACTS

Name (last name first) / Address / Phone / Fax / Email / Affiliation _____

Remember: Use a *Supplement for Site Forms* or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces above.

REQUIRED: (1) USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED
 (2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP
 (3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, PREFER B&W, AT LEAST 3X5

7) APPLICANT INFORMATION UPDATE:

Please make any corrections necessary to update the following applicant information:

ORGANIZATION NAME: Amelia Island Museum of History

ADDRESS: 233 South Third Street

CITY: Fernandina Beach STATE: Florida ZIP: 32034

NAME AND TITLE OF

ORGANIZATION'S CHIEF OFFICER: Ms. Judith McCoy, Executive Director

DESIGNATED PROJECT MANAGER: Ms. Phyllis Davis

ADDRESS: 233 South Third Street

CITY: Fernandina Beach STATE: Florida ZIP: 32034

DAYTIME TELEPHONE NO: (904) 261-7378 EXT.: 100 FAX NUMBER: (904) 261-9701

EMAIL ADDRESS: phyllis@ameliamuseum.org

YOUR ORGANIZATION'S WEBSITE (if available): www.ameliameuseum.org

8) REVISED TENTATIVE PROJECT TIMELINE: On the graph below, indicate all major elements of the project for which funding assistance is requested, the anticipated time required to complete each element, and the planned sequence of these activities. Month 1 is the July 1, 2009 project start date. *Projects must be completed within 24 months.*

PROJECT ACTIVITY		MONTH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
A	Re-roofing		X	X	X																				
B	Building resto. (civ. def. room)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
C	Fire alarm wiring improvement					X	X																		
D	Old jail doors- interior/exterior							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X										
E	Old main entry- cleaning/painting															X	X	X	X						
F	Brick re-pointing														X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
H	Architectural services		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
I	Site Drainage		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									
J																									

9) FOR ARCHAEOLOGY AND MUSEUM EXHIBIT PROJECT.

UPDATED PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR / CONSULTANT INFORMATION
and key project personnel, if known. Include curriculum vitae or resume for
This documentation must clearly demonstrate that the Principal Investigator meets
Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeologists or Historians. (Please
law/arch_stnds_9.htm)

Principal Investigator/Consultant: _____

Key Project Personnel:

_____	Responsibility: _____
_____	Responsibility: _____
_____	Responsibility: _____
_____	Responsibility: _____

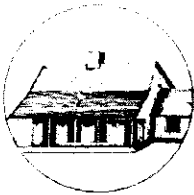
095-3652

Recorder info please.
JFM

gator
ent l.

al-

☐ Original
☒ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site # **NA00287**
 Field Date 3-13-2018
 Form Date 3-13-2018
 Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) Nassau County Jail/Amelia Island Museum Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name Fernandina Beach Historic Resource Survey Update Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☒ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 233 S 3rd Street Suffix Direction
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5 Map Name FERNANDINA BEACH USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Fernandina Beach In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Nassau
 Township 3N Range 28E Section 23 1/4 section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 00-00-31-1800-0273-0150 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting Northing
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1938 ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Detention center/Jail/Prison From (year): _____ To (year): 1978
 Current Use Art gallery/Museum/Planetarium From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Some windows; interior
 Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Rear flat, 2-story extensions
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) County

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Moderne Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories _____
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (domers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
 Windows (types, materials, etc.) 6/6 Dhs, paired

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Decorative brick and concrete detailing; original jail signage; metal bar security entry cage; parapet

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) _____

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

NR List Date _____	SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient info Date _____ Init. _____
☐ Owner Objection	KEEPER - Determined eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no Date _____
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Brick 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Brick 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) Original/E, metal security door w light; current/N modern glass and metal frame
double doors and entry w canvas awning
 Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Entry/E, open stoop w flat metal awning

Condition (overall resource condition): ☒ excellent ☐ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource _____

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒ FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☒ library research ☐ building permits ☒ Sanborn maps
☐ FL State Archives/photo collection ☐ city directory ☐ occupant/owner interview ☒ plat maps
☐ property appraiser / tax records ☒ newspaper files ☐ neighbor interview ☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☒ cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☒ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☒ HABS/HAER record search
☐ other methods (describe) _____

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) Individually listed in 2009. Retains
integrity.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

1. Politics/government 3. Architecture 5. _____
 2. Social/humanitarian 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Sheldon Owens Affiliation Brockington and Assoc. Inc.
 Recorder Contact Information 498 Wando Park Blvd. Suite 700, Mt. Pleasant SC 29464; 843-881-3128
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

**Required
Attachments**

- **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED**
- **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
 If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



Brockington
CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSULTING

**Fernandina Beach
Survey Update 2018**

○ Historic Resource

0 50 100 Feet

* All numbers start with NA****



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES PRELIMINARY SITE INFORMATION QUESTIONNAIRE

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE - GLENDA E. HOOD - SECRETARY OF STATE

This questionnaire is intended only to provide preliminary information about the property to the Bureau of Historic Preservation.

1. Name and Location of Property
(Include the County)
Historic Nassau County Jail
233 South Third Street
Fernandina Beach, FL 32034
(Nassau County, FL)
2. Name and Address of Owner
Amelia Island Museum of History
233 South Third Street
Fernandina Beach, FL 32034
(Nassau County, FL)
3. Date of Construction or Significant Historic Associations ca.1878-1 story structure,
ca.1935-2nd floor addition, ca.1955-2-story separated addition
4. Type of Property:
☐ Archaeological Site
☐ Residential Building
☐ Public Building
☐ Commercial Building
☒ Other (Describe)
Private, non-profit, open to public
5. Original Use:
Nassau County Jail
6. Present Use:
History Museum
7. Physical Description (Indicate basic design and construction, and general condition at present time.)
Original construction 1-story rectangular, 2nd-story addition ca.
1935 wrapped building in Art Moderne facade. Around 1955 a long
halway was built to connect to a new 2-story structure.
8. Why is the property significant?
Building was used as the Nassau County Jail for almost 100 years.
9. Enclosures:
☒ Current Photos (original, required)
☒ Historic Photos (if available,
photocopy acceptable)
☒ Location Map
10. Name and Address of
Person Submitting
Carmen Godwin, Director
Amelia Island Museum of History
233 South Third Street
Fernandina Beach, FL 32034
11. Telephone (Daytime)
(904) 261-7378 (101)

Date: 3-2-05

Signature: Carmen Godwin

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION - R.A. GRAY Building
500 BRADFORD STREET - TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-0250
TELEPHONE (850) 245-6333 OR 1-800-847-7278
FAX (904) 245-6437

HR3EO60389

Susan Little
904-277-4036
556-9536

Amelia Island Museum of History – Located in the Historic Nassau County Jail Building



1955

1935
Cedar ST

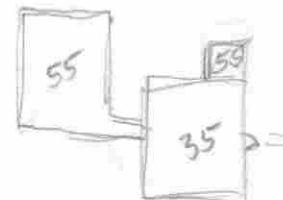


1935

1955

3rd ST

3rd.



Cedar

Historic Photos (ca. 1960)



1935 entrance changed



3rd ST

1955

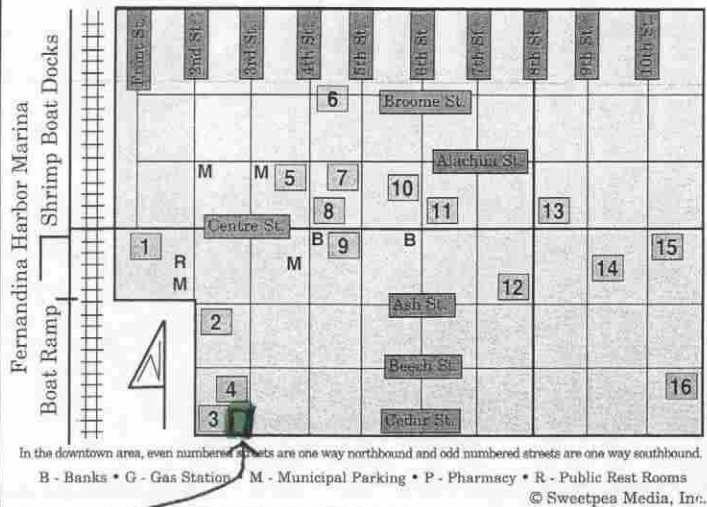


1955



3rd ST

Historic Downtown Fernandina Beach



Downtown Points of Interest

- 1 - Chamber of Commerce - Monday through Friday, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. 261-3248
- 2 - City Hall- 277-7305. Police/Fire/Ambulance (Emergency 911. Police non-emergency 277-7342. Fire non-emergency 277-7331)
- 3 - Amelia Community Theatre - 261-6749
- 4 - Amelia Museum Of History - 261-7378
- 5 - Public Library - 277-7365
- 8 - Post Office - 261 -4848
- 9 - Nassau County Courthouse - 321-5709. (Sheriff 911, non -emergency 225-0331)
- 16 - Fernandina Little Theatre - 277-2202

Downtown Churches

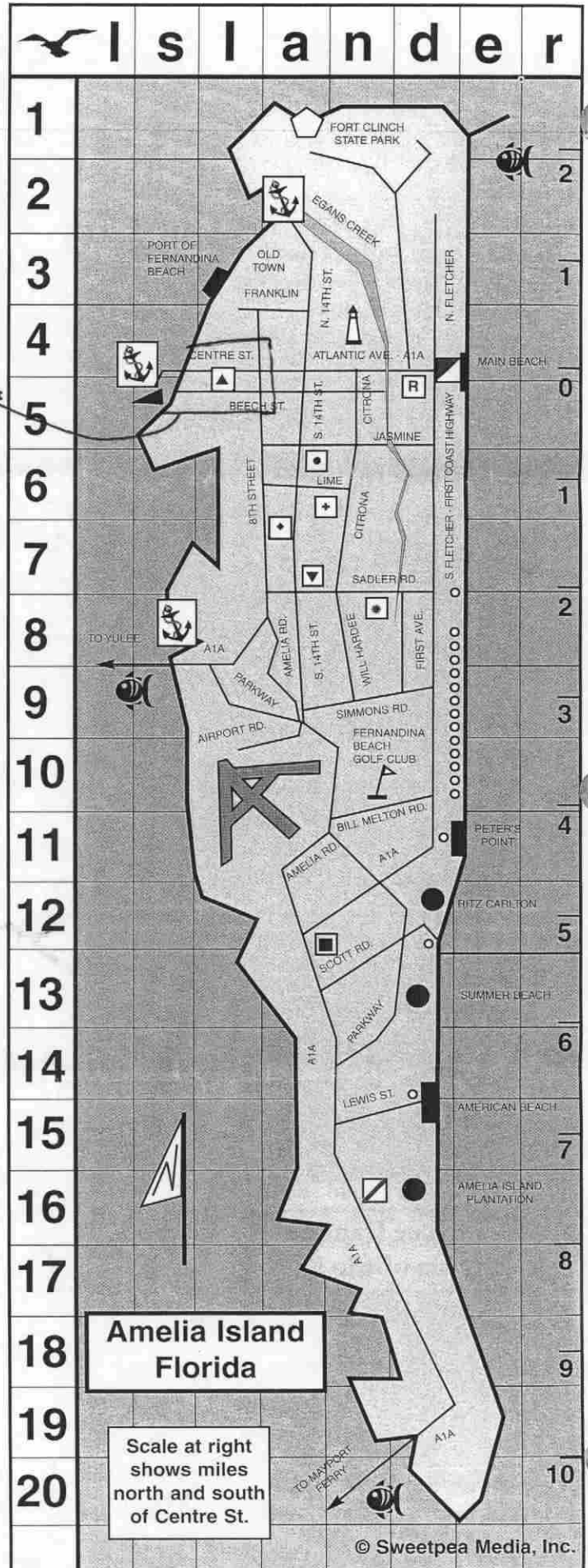
- 6 - St. Michael's Catholic Church - 261-3472
- 7 - First Baptist Church - 261-3617.
- 10 - First Presbyterian Church - 261 -3837
- 11 - Memorial United Methodist Church - 261-5769
- 12 - Trinity United Methodist - 277-6859
- 13 - St. Peter's Episcopal Church - 261-4293
- 14 - First Missionary Baptist Church - 261-4907
- 15 - New Zion Missionary Baptist Church - 261- 0010

Island Points of Interest

- A1 Fort Clinch State Park (277-7274)
- N4 Amelia Island Lighthouse
- D4 Recreation Center (277-7350)
- D10 Fernandina Beach Golf Club (277-7370)
- N6 Baptist Medical Center - Nassau (261-3627)
- 2A & 5S Boat ramps
- E1, I9 & N20 Fishing spots
- A2, S4 & S8 Marinas

Island Shopping

- L4 Historic Downtown
- D4 Beachside Commons
- N6 Eight Flags Shopping Center
- A7 Amelia Plaza Shopping Center
- A7 Island Walk Shopping Center
- N8 Sadler Square Shopping Center
- A12 Palmetto Walk
- D16 The Village Shops at Amelia Island Plantation
- Beach access with paved parking



RESTRICTED

Site#/Manuscript# NA 287 contained one or more of the following items:

☐ Drawings/diagrams depicting internal layout and/or structural elements including Floor Plans, Blueprints, building plans, or schematic drawings.

☐ Other, explain _____

The Site File has determined that the above marked material may be Restricted.
Restricted material is defined by one of the following marked categories:

☒ Florida Statute 119.071 § 3.3(b) & (c) (2007), which states:

(b)1. Building plans, blueprints, schematic drawings, and diagrams, including draft, preliminary, and final formats, which depict the internal layout and structural elements of a building, arena, stadium, water treatment facility, or other structure owned or operated by an agency are exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution.

2. This exemption applies to building plans, blueprints, schematic drawings, and diagrams, including draft, preliminary, and final formats, which depict the internal layout and structural elements of a building, arena, stadium, water treatment facility, or other structure owned or operated by an agency before, on, or after the effective date of this act.

(c) Building plans, blueprints, schematic drawings, and diagrams, including draft, preliminary, and final formats, which depict the internal layout or structural elements of an attractions and recreation facility, entertainment or resort complex, industrial complex, retail and service development, office development, or hotel or motel development, which documents are held by an agency are exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution. This exemption applies to any such documents held by an agency before, on, or after the effective date of this act. Information made exempt by this paragraph may be disclosed to another governmental entity if disclosure is necessary for the receiving entity to perform its duties and responsibilities; to the owner or owners of the structure in question or the owner's legal representative; or upon a showing of good cause before a court of competent jurisdiction.

☐ Other, explain _____

Materials indicated have been removed from the paper file and are housed in a secure location and available to authorized persons in the EDMS. If you need these materials, please see Site File staff.

November 27, 2009

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to send you the following announcements and actions on properties for the National Register of Historic Places. For further information contact Edson Beall via voice (202) 354-2255, or E-mail: <Edson.Beall@nps.gov> This and past Weekly Lists are also available here: <http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/nrlist.htm>

Our physical location address is:

National Park Service 2280, 8th floor
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW,
Washington D.C. 20005

Celebrate National American Indian Heritage Month:
<http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/feature/indian/Index.htm>

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 11/16/09 THROUGH 11/20/09

KEY: State, County, Property Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number, NHL, Action, Date, Multiple Name

ARIZONA, MARICOPA COUNTY,
Coronado Neighborhood Historic District, Roughly bounded by Virginia Ave.,
Fourteenth St., McDowell Rd., and Seventh St., Phoenix, 86000206, ADDITIONAL
DOCUMENTATION APPROVED, 11/18/09

CALIFORNIA, EL DORADO COUNTY,
Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Colony Farm,
941 Cold Springs Rd.,
Gold Hill vicinity, 09000397,
LISTED, 10/09/09

FLORIDA, DADE COUNTY,
North Shore Historic District,
Roughly by 87th St., Collins Ave., 73rd., and Hawthorne Ave., Miami Beach,
09000926, LISTED, 11/18/09 (North Beach Community (1919-1963), MPS)

FLORIDA, NASSAU COUNTY,
Nassau County Jail,
233 S. 3rd. St.,
Fernandina Beach, 09000927,
LISTED, 11/18/09

NA 287





City of Fernandina Beach

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

May 29, 2009

Mr. Bob Jones
Florida Department of State
Bureau of Historical Resources
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

Re: Nassau County Jail National Register Nomination

Dear Mr. Jones:

The Historic District Council (HDC) of Fernandina Beach serves as the certified local review board under the Certified Local Government Program. At the May 21, 2009 HDC meeting, Phyllis Davis of the Amelia Island Museum of History presented for the board's review a proposed nomination of the Nassau County Jail to the National Register. The HDC voted favorably in support of the National Register nomination. Attached is the Action Taken from the meeting recording this vote.

If you have any additional questions, please do not hesitate to contact me or HDC Staff, Adrienne Dessy, at the contact information below.

Sincerely,

Suanne Thamm
Chair, Historic District Council
City of Fernandina Beach
Community Development Department
204 Ash Street
Fernandina Beach, FL 32034
P: 904.277.7325
F: 904.277.7324
www.fbfl.us/historicdistrict

Enclosure: 5/21/09 HDC Action Taken

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
2009 JUN - 1 P 12:32



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Kurt S. Browning
Secretary of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

May 21, 2009

Adrienne Dessy
Planner II
City of Fernandina Beach
Community Development Department
204 Ash Street
Fernandina Beach, Florida 32034

Re: Nassau County Jail, 333 South Third Street, Fernandina Beach, Nassau County, Florida

Dear Ms. Dessy:

A Florida National Register Nomination Proposal for the above referenced property has been received by the State Historic Preservation Officer. We solicit your review and recommendation concerning eligibility in accordance with the procedures established by the National Historic Preservation Act [Title I, Section 101 (16 U.S.C. 470a) (c)(2)], which created the basis for the participation of Certified Local Governments in the Florida National Register of Historic Places nomination process.

Before a property within the jurisdiction of the Certified Local Government may be considered by the state to be nominated to the Secretary of the Interior for inclusion in the National Register, the State Historic Preservation Officer shall notify the owner, the applicable chief local elected official, and the local historic preservation commission. The commission, after reasonable opportunity for public comment, shall prepare a report as to whether or not such meets the eligibility criteria. Within sixty days of the notice from the State Historic Preservation Officer, the chief local elected official shall transmit the report of the commission and his recommendation to the State Historic Preservation Officer. If no such report and recommendation are received within sixty days, the State shall proceed with the nomination process. If either the preservation agency or the appropriate local officials support the nomination of the property, the proposal will be scheduled for consideration by the Florida National Register Review Board. If both the commission and the chief local elected official recommend that a property not be nominated to the National Register, the State Historic

500 S. Bronough Street • Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 • <http://www.flheritage.com>

☐ Director's Office
(850) 245-6300 • FAX: 245-6435

☐ Archaeological Research
(850) 245-6444 • FAX: 245-6452

☒ Historic Preservation
(850) 245-6333 • FAX: 245-6437

Dessy
May 21, 2009
Page Two

Preservation Officer shall take no further action, unless within thirty days of the receipt of such recommendation by the State Historic Preservation Officer an appeal is filed with the State. Any party may file an appeal with the State Historic Preservation Officer. If the State Historic Preservation Officer, after hearing the appeal, determines that the property is eligible, he shall proceed with the nomination process. The State Historic Preservation Officer shall include any reports and recommendations from any party along with the nomination submitted to the Keeper of the National Register.

We look forward to your recommendation and comments regarding this property. If we can be of any further assistance to you, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,



for Mrs. Barbara E. Mattick
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
for Survey and Registration



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Kurt S. Browning

Secretary of State

DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

May 20, 2009

Adrienne Dessy
Planner II
City of Fernandina Beach
Community Development Department
204 Ash Street
Fernandina Beach, Florida 32034

Re: Nassau County Jail, 333 South Third Street, Fernandina Beach, Nassau County, Florida

Dear Ms. Dessy:

A Florida National Register Nomination Proposal for the above referenced property has been received by the State Historic Preservation Officer. We solicit your review and recommendation concerning eligibility in accordance with the procedures established by the National Historic Preservation Act [Title I, Section 101 (16 U.S.C. 470a) (c)(2)], which created the basis for the participation of Certified Local Governments in the Florida National Register of Historic Places nomination process.

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Dessy
May 20, 2009
Page Two

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We look forward to your recommendation and comments regarding this property. If we can be of any further assistance to you, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,





Mrs. Barbara E. Mattick
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
for Survey and Registration

Enclosure



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Kurt S. Browning

Secretary of State

DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

May 20, 2009

Alex Buell, Director
Amelia Island Museum of History
333 South Third Street
Fernandina Beach, Florida 32034

Re: Nassau County Jail, 333 South Third Street, Fernandina Beach, Nassau County, Florida

Dear Ms. Buell:

We are pleased to advise you that the above property has been proposed for nomination for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

You are invited to attend the public meeting at which the nomination proposal will be reviewed by the Florida National Register Review Board. The Board will meet at June 30, 2009, at the R.A. Gray Building, 500 South Bronough Street, Tallahassee, Florida. A copy of the meeting agenda is enclosed. If the Review Board finds that this property meets the criteria for such listing, the State Historic Preservation Officer will submit a formal nomination to the Keeper of the National Register in Washington D.C., who will make the final decision whether or not to list the property.

It is very important to us that you understand the purpose of listing properties in the National Register and what this will mean to you as the owner of a listed property. In addition, you should be aware of your right to object to the listing if your property is privately owned, and how to register that objection if you desire to do so.

The National Register of Historic Places is the Federal government's official listing of historically significant properties throughout the country. It is maintained by the Keeper of the National Register, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. It includes sites and properties that have been identified and documented as having played a significant role in the prehistoric occupation or historical development of our nation, states, and local communities.

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There are three basic purposes for listing a property in the National Register. They are:

- 1) to provide official recognition of its historic significance and encourage consideration of its historic value in future development planning,
- 2) to provide the property limited protection from any Federally funded, licensed, or assisted projects that might adversely effect the historic property, and
- 3) to make the property eligible for Federal financial incentives for historic preservation.

Listing your property in the National Register will not, in itself, restrict your rights as a property owner to use and dispose of your property as you see fit. Public visitation rights are not required of owners. The Federal government will not attach restrictive covenants to the properties or seek to acquire them. However, if the future use or redevelopment of the property should require approval or assistance from a Federal agency, the plans for such use or redevelopment would be subject to review by the State Historic Preservation Office and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. In that event, we will be happy to furnish information and guidance to help you in planning your activities so as to provide for the preservation of the historic characteristics of the property. This review requirement would also apply to any Federally funded, licensed, or assisted projects undertaken by others that could have an adverse effect on the property.

The enclosed fact sheets explain the criteria for listing properties in the National Register and the results of listing in the National Register, with references to major laws and Federal regulations relating to listed properties. We will be happy to provide additional information and to discuss any questions you may have on protection provisions, financial incentives, or other aspects of the National Register program.

If your property is privately owned, you may object to its being listed in the National Register by sending a notarized statement addressed to me as Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer by June 30, 2009. The statement must certify that you are the sole or part owner, as appropriate, of the private property in question and that you object to its listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is not necessary to state the reason for your objection, but we would appreciate having that information if you wish to include it.

If the property in question is privately owned, and if you as sole owner, or a majority of the partial owners, object to the listing of their property, it will not be listed. If the majority of the property owners in a district object, the district will not be listed. However, the nomination will be forwarded to the Keeper of the National Register for a determination of eligibility of the property for listing in the National Register. A copy of your statement objecting to the listing of the property will be included. If the property is then determined eligible for listing, the protection from Federally funded, licensed, or assisted activities outlined above will become effective, but the property will not be eligible for the Federal financial incentives for preservation.

Buell
Page Three
May 20, 2009

If the owners of a publicly owned property object to the listing of the property, the nomination will be forwarded to the Keeper of the National Register with a copy of their statement objecting to the listing.

We would certainly like to have your active support for the nomination of your property, as we feel it reflects an important part of Florida's historic heritage. However, any comment you may wish to send me will be appreciated. We also hope that you may be able to attend the Review Board meeting on June 30, 2009.

In the meantime, please do not hesitate to write or call Bob Jones at (850) 245-6333 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

for 

Mrs. Barbara E. Mattick
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
for Survey and Registration

Enclosures



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Kurt S. Browning
Secretary of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

May 20, 2009

Michael J. Czymbor, City Manager
City of Fernandina Beach
City Manager's Office
204 Ash Street
Fernandina Beach, Florida 32304

Re: Nassau County Jail, 333 South Third Street, Fernandina Beach, Nassau County, Florida

Dear Mr. Czymbor:

We are pleased to advise you that the above referenced property has been proposed for nomination for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The nomination proposal will be reviewed by the Florida National Register Review Board in a public meeting on June 30, 2009. A copy of the meeting agenda is enclosed. If the Review Board finds that this property meets the criteria for listing established by the National Register, a formal nomination will be submitted to the Keeper of the National Register in Washington, D.C., who will make the final decision.

The enclosed fact sheets explain the criteria for listing and the results of listing in the National Register, with references to the major laws and Federal regulations relating to listed properties. A copy of the nomination and additional information on protection provisions, financial incentives, or other aspects of the National Register Program may be obtained by calling our Survey and Registration Section at (850) 245-6333.

If you wish to comment on whether or not this property should be nominated for listing in the National Register, please send me your comments by June 30, 2009.

Sincerely,

Laura A. Kammerer

for Mrs. Barbara E. Mattick
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
for Survey and Registration

Enclosures

500 S. Bronough Street • Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 • <http://www.flheritage.com>

☐ Director's Office
(850) 245-6300 • FAX: 245-6435

☐ Archaeological Research
(850) 245-6444 • FAX: 245-6452

☒ Historic Preservation
(850) 245-6333 • FAX: 245-6437



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Kurt S. Browning
Secretary of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

May 20, 2009

The Honorable Barry Holloway, Chairman
Nassau County Board of County Commissioners
96160 Nassau Place
Yulee, Florida 32097

Re: Nassau County Jail, 333 South Third Street, Fernandina Beach, Nassau County, Florida

Dear Commissioner Holloway:

We are pleased to advise you that the above referenced property has been proposed for nomination for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The nomination proposal will be reviewed by the Florida National Register Review Board in a public meeting on June 30, 2009. A copy of the meeting agenda is enclosed. If the Review Board finds that this property meets the criteria for listing established by the National Register, a formal nomination will be submitted to the Keeper of the National Register in Washington, D.C., who will make the final decision.

The enclosed fact sheets explain the criteria for listing and the results of listing in the National Register, with references to the major laws and Federal regulations relating to listed properties. A copy of the nomination and additional information on protection provisions, financial incentives, or other aspects of the National Register Program may be obtained by calling our Survey and Registration Section at (850) 245-6333.

If you wish to comment on whether or not this property should be nominated for listing in the National Register, please send me your comments by June 30, 2009.

Sincerely,

Laura A. Kammerer

for Mrs. Barbara E. Mattick
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
for Survey and Registration

Enclosures

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FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Kurt S. Browning
Secretary of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

July 6, 2009

Alex Buell, Director
Amelia Island Museum of History
333 South Third Street
Fernandina Beach, Florida 32034

Re: Nassau County Jail, 333 South Third Street, Fernandina Beach, Nassau County, Florida

Dear Ms. Buell:

It is a pleasure to advise you that the Florida National Register Review Board has recommended that the above referenced property be nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This recommendation was made at the June 30, 2009 meeting of the Board and is based on its review and evaluation of the nomination proposal.

The Board has returned the nomination proposal, with the review comments and suggestions of the individual members, to our Survey and Registration staff. The staff will review the comments of the Board and prepare a formal nomination to be submitted to the Keeper of the National Register for final consideration.

It may be necessary in preparing the formal nomination to ask you to help us revise some elements of the written material, or to provide some additional information or documentation. If so, we will let you know what is needed.

When the formal nomination has been submitted to and received by the Keeper of the National Register, that office will have forty-five days in which to approve or disapprove the nomination. If the nomination is approved, the property will be listed in the National Register as of the date of approval. The forty-five day review period may be extended, however, if the National Register staff finds technical deficiencies in the nomination requiring correction by our office.

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Buell
July 6, 2009
Page Two

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If the nomination is disapproved, the National Register staff will notify us and explain the reasons for disapproval. We will in turn notify you and advise you of any action that may be taken to pursue the matter further.

Any person or organization interested in a nomination may petition the Keeper of the National Register during the nomination process either to accept or to reject the nomination. Comments regarding the nomination should be addressed to:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Cultural Resources
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 2280, Suite 400
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240

On behalf of Secretary of Kurt S. Browning and the Historic Preservation staff, we appreciate your interest in Florida's historic heritage. Please let us know if you have any questions regarding the nomination process, or if we can be of any other assistance.

Sincerely,


for

Barbara E. Mattick
Chief, Bureau of Historic Preservation
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
for Survey & Registration
Interim State Historic Preservation Officer

pc: Sidney P. Johnston



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Kurt S. Browning

Secretary of State

DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

July 6, 2009

Michael J. Czymbor, City Manager
City of Fernandina Beach
City Manager's Office
204 Ash Street
Fernandina Beach, Florida 32304

Re: Nassau County Jail, 333 South Third Street, Fernandina Beach, Nassau County, Florida

Dear Mr. Czymbor:

It is a pleasure to advise you that the Florida National Register Review Board has recommended that the above referenced property be formally nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Board took this action at its regular meeting on June 30, 2009. We are now in the process of preparing a formal nomination for submission to the Keeper of the National Register in accordance with 36 CFR Part 60.6.

When the formal nomination has been submitted to and received by the Keeper of the National Register, that office will have forty-five days in which to approve or disapprove the nomination. If the nomination is approved, the property will be listed as of the date of approval. The forty-five day review period may be extended, however, if the National Register staff finds technical deficiencies in the nomination requiring correction in our office.

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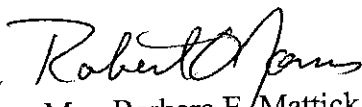
☒ Historic Preservation
(850) 245-6333 • FAX: 245-6437

Czymbor
July 6, 2009
Page Two

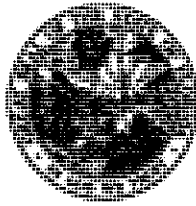
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Cultural Resources
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 2280
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240

On behalf of Secretary Kurt S. Browning and the Historic Preservation staff, we appreciate your interest in Florida's historic heritage. Please let us know if you have any questions regarding the nomination process, or if we can be of any other assistance.

Sincerely,


for Mrs. Barbara E. Mattick

Chief, Bureau of Historic Preservation
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
for Survey & Registration
Interim State Historic Preservation Officer



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Kurt S. Browning
Secretary of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

July 6, 2009

Adrienne Dessy
Planner II
City of Fernandina Beach
Community Development Department
204 Ash Street
Fernandina Beach, Florida 32034

Re: Nassau County Jail, 333 South Third Street, Fernandina Beach, Nassau County, Florida

Dear Ms. Dessy:

It is a pleasure to advise you that the Florida National Register Review Board has recommended that the above referenced property be formally nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Board took this action at its regular meeting on June 30, 2009. We are now in the process of preparing a formal nomination for submission to the Keeper of the National Register in accordance with 36 CFR Part 60.6.

When the formal nomination has been submitted to and received by the Keeper of the National Register, that office will have forty-five days in which to approve or disapprove the nomination. If the nomination is approved, the property will be listed as of the date of approval. The forty-five day review period may be extended, however, if the National Register staff finds technical deficiencies in the nomination requiring correction in our office.

If the nomination is disapproved, the National Register staff will notify us and explain the reasons for disapproval. We will in turn notify you of any action that may be taken to pursue the matter further.

Any person or organization interested in a nomination may petition the Keeper of the National Register during the nomination process either to accept or to reject the nomination. Comments regarding the nomination should be addressed to:

Dessy
July 6, 2009
Page Two

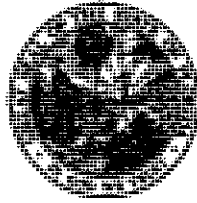
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Cultural Resources
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 2280
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240

On behalf of Secretary Kurt S. Browning and the Historic Preservation staff, we appreciate your interest in Florida's historic heritage. Please let us know if you have any questions regarding the nomination process, or if we can be of any other assistance.

Sincerely,


for Mrs. Barbara E. Mattick

Chief, Bureau of Historic Preservation
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
for Survey & Registration
Interim State Historic Preservation Officer



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Kurt S. Browning
Secretary of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

July 6, 2009

The Honorable Barry Holloway, Chairman
Nassau County Board of County Commissioners
96160 Nassau Place
Yulee, Florida 32097

Re: Nassau County Jail, 333 South Third Street, Fernandina Beach, Nassau County, Florida

Dear Commissioner Holloway:

It is a pleasure to advise you that the Florida National Register Review Board has recommended that the above referenced property be formally nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Board took this action at its regular meeting on . We are now in the process of preparing a formal nomination for submission to the Keeper of the National Register in accordance with 36 CFR Part 60.6.

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If the nomination is disapproved, the National Register staff will notify us and explain the reasons for disapproval. We will in turn notify you of any action that may be taken to pursue the matter further.

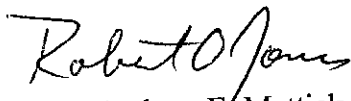
Any person or organization interested in a nomination may petition the Keeper of the National Register during the nomination process either to accept or to reject the nomination. Comments regarding the nomination should be addressed to:

Holloway
July 6, 2009
Page Two

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Cultural Resources
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 2280
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240

On behalf of Secretary Kurt S. Browning and the Historic Preservation staff, we appreciate your interest in Florida's historic heritage. Please let us know if you have any questions regarding the nomination process, or if we can be of any other assistance.

Sincerely,


for

Mrs. Barbara E. Mattick
Chief, Bureau of Historic Preservation
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
for Survey & Registration
Interim State Historic Preservation Officer



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Kurt S. Browning

Secretary of State

DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

February 7, 2007

Ms. Carmen Godwin
Amelia Island Museum of History
233 South 3rd Street
Fernandina Beach, Florida 32034

Dear Carmen:

I have read the transcript of the Annis Moore-Littles and Cindy Moore interviews. Their association with the jail and events described fall outside the historic period of significance (less than 50 years). However, some of what they relate may relate to earlier activities and ways of running the jail and sheriff's office. Let me review some of these possibilities in the order mentioned in the transcription.

Did a deputy or head deputy traditionally live at the jail with their families? The general description of the inmates as local "good people who had just done something foolish," is a nice characterization for most of the inmates. Is it fair to make that generalization back into the historic period? Did the wife of the deputy traditionally cook, and attend to the welfare and hygiene of the female inmates? Traditionally, did the jail house roughly about 75 people at a time? Traditionally did the inmates do handicrafts? Traditionally was the main hot meal reserved for Sunday? Was the designation of "trustee" a traditional one with work and work-release responsibilities? Traditionally did the sheriff's department gather every Monday to do report and eat together?

Due to time constraints, I will be unable to make major amendments to the proposal that we have already received. I encourage you to review and revise the sections #7 and #8, and email me the edited versions.

If you have any questions please call me at 850-245-6333.

Sincerely,

Robert O. Jones

Historic Preservationist

500 S. Bronough Street • Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 • <http://www.flheritage.com>

☐ Director's Office
(850) 245-6300 • FAX: 245-6436

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☐ Historic Preservation
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☐ Historical Museums
(850) 245-6400 • FAX: 245-6433

☐ Southeast Regional Office
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☐ Northeast Regional Office
(904) 825-5045 • FAX: 825-5044

☐ Central Florida Regional Office
(813) 272-3843 • FAX: 272-2340



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Sue M. Cobb

Secretary of State

DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

September 5, 2006

Ms. Carmen Godwin
Amelia Island Museum of History
233 South 3rd Street
Fernandina Beach, Florida 32034

RE: Nassau County Jail, Review of FNP submission

Dear Ms. Godwin:

The history of the county jail will make a good National Register nomination. We will need electronic versions of the narrative text to facilitate editing. You may email me the files for sections #7,8,9,10, and photo list if that is easiest. My address is Rjones@dos.state.fl.us. We also need a second set of black and white photos. ✓ or *Sent Sept 15 '06*

Sections #7 and 8 of the narratives are reversed. Section #7 is the physical description that contains the setting description. Section #8 is the history, historical contexts, and statement of significance. Some elements of 7 are in 8, and vice versa. I have tried to mark the text to this effect. Interior descriptions will need to be expanded. A short description of every room, starting with the main entrance, as usually how we do it. The photos you sent indicate variations in floor, wall, and ceiling surfaces.

Architectural Significance is claimed at the end of Section #7(8), but not on the form as criteria C. If architectural significance is claimed it would be as an example of the Moderne Style applied to a jail facility. Section #8 should then contain a narrative for "Architectural Context."

Floor plans are labeled with non-historic uses, while we need historic uses of the spaces. Some historic spaces appear to have been removed with the removal of walls. Please indicate those changes as best you can. Photo locations need to be indicated on floor plans (example enclosed).

If you have any questions please phone me at 850-245-6333.

Sincerely,

Bob Jones

Robert O. Jones

Historic Preservationist

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☐ Central Florida Regional Office
(813) 272-3843 • FAX: 272-2340

Dear Mr. Jones,

Per your request, here are
some basic floor plans with
outlines of the 2nd floor 1935
addition and the later 1955
additions. I hope this helps
in determining whether the
1935 or 1955 additions
truly define the building. I
appreciate your help. Thank
you - and if you need anything
else to help clarify, please
advise.

Yours,

Carmen Goshin

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
2005 MAR 18 10 31 AM



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Glenda E. Hood
Secretary of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

March 7, 2005

Ms. Carmen Godwin, Director
Amelia Island Museum of History
233 South Third Street
Fernandina Beach, Florida 32034

Dear Ms. Godwin:

I have received your preliminary form for National Register listing of the Nassau County Jail at 233 South Third Street. The jail was built in 1878, added on to in 1935, and again in 1955. From seeing the photographs sent I am having a difficult time judging if the 1935 building has a 1955 addition, or the 1955 addition defines the current building. I cannot tell from the photos what parts of the building I am looking at. Please send a sketch of the property with the footprint of the building. Mark what parts of the building are from 1935 and 1955.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bob Jones", is written over the typed name.

Robert O. Jones
Historic Preservationist

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FLORIDA NATIONAL REGISTER REVIEW BOARD COMMENT/VOTE SHEET

Name of Property Nassau County Jail

PART I. Initial Review Comments:

Identification and descriptive information

☒ adequately defines and describes the property
☐ needs

Significance information

☒ adequately identifies and explains areas of significance
☐ needs

Boundary description and Justification

☒ adequately delineates the resource(s) to be nominated
☐ needs

Documentation

☒ includes adequate photos, maps, bibliography and other supporting documents
☒ needs

Section # 8 p. 1 thru 5

PART II. Final Recommendations and Comments:

After formal consideration of the nomination proposal, it is my recommendation that:

☒ the property be nominated under NR Criteria

☒ A (Historic), ☐ B (Person), ☒ C (Architecture/Design), ☐ D (Potential to yield information) at the
☒ Local, ☐ State, ☐ National level(s) of significance.

☐ although the property appears to be eligible, the nomination proposal
should be revised and resubmitted for review by the Board.

☐ does not meet the eligibility criteria due to
☐ lack of documented historically significant associations
☐ loss of historic integrity

COMMENTS (use back if necessary):

Much of the materials in this docu needs to show proper citation throughout the proposal -

Titus Brown
Printed name of Board Member

[Signature]
Signature of Board Member

29 June 09
Date

FLORIDA NATIONAL REGISTER REVIEW BOARD COMMENT/VOTE SHEET

Name of Property Massau County Jail

PART I. Initial Review Comments:

Identification and descriptive information

☒ adequately defines and describes the property
☐ needs

Significance information

☒ adequately identifies and explains areas of significance
☐ needs

Boundary description and Justification

☒ adequately delineates the resource(s) to be nominated
☐ needs

Documentation

☒ includes adequate photos, maps, bibliography and other supporting documents
☐ needs

PART II. Final Recommendations and Comments:

After formal consideration of the nomination proposal, it is my recommendation that:

☒ the property **be nominated** under NR Criteria
☒ **A** (Historic), ☐ **B** (Person), ☒ **C** (Architecture/Design), ☐ **D** (Potential to yield information) at the
☒ **Local**, ☐ **State**, ☐ **National** level(s) of significance.

☐ although the property appears to be eligible, the nomination proposal
should be revised and resubmitted for review by the Board.

☐ **does not meet the eligibility criteria** due to
☐ lack of documented historically significant associations
☐ loss of historic integrity

COMMENTS (use back if necessary):

Marion M. Army
Printed name of Board Member

Marion M. Army
Signature of Board Member

6/30/09
Date

FLORIDA NATIONAL REGISTER REVIEW BOARD COMMENT/VOTE SHEET

Name of Property Nassau County Jail

PART I. Initial Review Comments:

Identification and descriptive information

☒ adequately defines and describes the property
☐ needs

Significance information

☒ adequately identifies and explains areas of significance
☐ needs

Boundary description and Justification

☒ adequately delineates the resource(s) to be nominated
☐ needs

Documentation

☐ includes adequate photos, maps, bibliography and other supporting documents
☒ needs **ADD ARCHITECTURAL STYLE** **ADD SECONDARY SOURCES**

PART II. Final Recommendations and Comments:

After formal consideration of the nomination proposal, it is my recommendation that:

☒ the property **be nominated** under NR Criteria
☒ **A** (Historic), ☐ **B** (Person), ☒ **C** (Architecture/Design), ☐ **D** (Potential to yield information) at the
☒ **Local**, ☐ **State**, ☐ **National** level(s) of significance.

☐ although the property appears to be eligible, the nomination proposal
should be revised and resubmitted for review by the Board.

☐ **does not meet the eligibility criteria** due to
☐ lack of documented historically significant associations
☐ loss of historic integrity

COMMENTS (use back if necessary):

JUDITH A BENSE
Printed name of Board Member

[Signature]
Signature of Board Member

6/30/09
Date

FLORIDA NATIONAL REGISTER REVIEW BOARD COMMENT/VOTE SHEET

Name of Property NASSAU Country Club

(2)

PART I. Initial Review Comments:

Amelia Island

Identification and descriptive information

adequately defines and describes the property
needs

A/C 1938

Significance information

adequately identifies and explains areas of significance
needs

ADDs - 1954/2007

Boundary description and Justification

adequately delineates the resource(s) to be nominated
needs

placed on a museum in 1986

Documentation

includes adequate photos, maps, bibliography and other supporting documents
needs

PART II. Final Recommendations and Comments:

After formal consideration of the nomination proposal, it is my recommendation that:

the property be nominated under NR Criteria

A (Historic), B (Person), C (Architecture/Design), D (Potential to yield information) at the
Local, State, National level(s) of significance.

although the property appears to be eligible, the nomination proposal should be revised and resubmitted for review by the Board.

does not meet the eligibility criteria due to

lack of documented historically significant associations
loss of historic integrity

COMMENTS (use back if necessary):

As usual Adam's research is
exhaustive - he goes beyond what is necessary
I especially appreciated the narrative on the evolution
of gasla (joints)
Thank you.

Printed name of Board Member

Signature of Board Member

Date

6-3-07

FLORIDA NATIONAL REGISTER REVIEW BOARD COMMENT/VOTE SHEET

Name of Property NASSAU COUNTY JAIL

PART I. Initial Review Comments:

Identification and descriptive information

☒ adequately defines and describes the property / *Modify description from "over" to*
needs *1938 Art Moderne*

Significance information

☒ adequately identifies and explains areas of significance
needs

Boundary description and Justification

☒ adequately delineates the resource(s) to be nominated
needs

Documentation

☒ includes adequate photos, maps, bibliography and other supporting
documents
needs

PART II. Final Recommendations and Comments:

After formal consideration of the nomination proposal, it is my recommendation that:

☒ the property be nominated under NR Criteria
☒ A (Historic), ☐ B (Person), ☒ C (Architecture/Design), ☐ D (Potential to yield information) at the
☒ Local, ☐ State, ☐ National level(s) of significance.

☐ although the property appears to be eligible, the nomination proposal
should be revised and resubmitted for review by the Board.

☐ does not meet the eligibility criteria due to
☐ lack of documented historically significant associations
☐ loss of historic integrity

COMMENTS (use back if necessary): *1870's - 1890's 1938 < 54 additions*

PICK GONZALEZ, AIA

Printed name of Board Member

[Signature]
Signature of Board Member

6.30.09

Date

FMSF NOTE TO IMAGE VIEWER

Some material contained in the corresponding paper manuscript has not been scanned.

Check material affected:

☐ Blueprints

☐ Map

☐ Site Forms

☒ Other, specify 2 pages Floor Plans

This material can be viewed at the Florida Master Site File.

**NASSAU COUNTY JAIL
1969-1977**

**Oral History Interview
November 4, 1999**

Interviewees: Annis Moore-Littles
Cindy Moore

Interviewers: Suanne Thamm
Marlene Schang

Background

In 1969 Nassau County Sheriff Herb McKendree (1969-1980) asked Deputy Bobby Moore to take charge of the Nassau County Jail. On January 7, 1969, Moore moved into the jail with his wife, Annis, and 8 year-old daughter, Cindy. In 1977 the Moores left and were replaced by Mr. & Mrs. Wendell Brooks. The new county jail was built a few years later in Yulee.

*head deputy &
family lived there
genealogy*

About 1979 a group attempted unsuccessfully to turn the former jail into a museum. In 1986 the building was transformed into the Amelia Island Museum of History under the leadership of Deon Lawrance Jaccard.

Both Mrs. Moore-Littles and her daughter spoke of their years at the jail with warmth and humor. They indicated that "times were different back then", and that for the most part the prisoners were good people who had just done something foolish - like getting drunk on a Saturday night. There were many "repeat customers". Cindy felt that the inmates looked out for her and protected her. She played on the grounds and had friends visit her, just like other children.

Mrs. Moore-Littles was cook for the inmates on Sundays and holidays and was matron presiding over the female prisoners. As matron, Mrs. Moore-Littles was required to deal with women of limited mental ability who possessed little knowledge of hygiene. This was a time before social workers, and the jail staff tried to fulfill that role in addition to seeing that prisoners completed their jail sentences.

Methodology

The interviewees provided significant detail on the jail building. They shared many interesting stories about life in the jail and described characters they encountered. The information presented is summarized here. Mrs. Moore-Littles and Cindy reviewed this transcript for its accuracy. An audio-tape of the session may be found in the collections of the Amelia Island Museum of History.

General Information on Prisoners

The Nassau County Jail housed generally 75-80 inmates at any given time. The highest number was 150 on a Sunday morning, following a raid on a poker party at American Beach. The jail only held prisoners who were sentenced to serve up to a year. Anyone sentenced to serve a longer term was transported to the correctional facility at Lake Butler. Prisoners were transported between the jail and the courthouse in patrol cars.

general

general

The most common offense of prisoners was drunk and disorderly conduct. There were some drug problems, mostly marijuana. Cindy recalled smelling marijuana in the jail. The prisoners did not wear uniforms.

general

The prisoners did handicrafts in jail to pass the time. Cindy has a stool that was made for her by an inmate. Another inmate made miniature covered wagons.

general

The prisoners behaved around the jailer's family, even looking out for Cindy. Cindy noted that she was not allowed to wear shorts around the jail.

Prison Meals

As wife of the jailer, Mrs. Moore-Littles prepared the Sunday and holiday meals. Mrs. Guest, who lived across Cedar Street from the jail, was the regular cook. The daily menu consisted of:

Breakfast:	scrambled eggs, grits, homemade biscuits, milk and coffee
Lunch:	dried lima beans, cornbread and water
Dinner:	sandwiches (ham, banana, bologna, peanut butter) and milk

On Sunday, fried chicken was served with turkey prepared on holidays. The Griffin Egg Company in Callahan provided eggs. Most of the food came from local grocery stores. Sometimes fresh produce was brought in from local farms.

Health and Spiritual Matters

Many of the prisoners were infested with lice or crabs. The matron had to scrub down the female inmates as they were booked. Local doctors attended the prisoners as required. Dr. Bayard Brittan and Dr. Bailey Dickens served as prison doctor at various times. Dr. Dickens was known as "Dr. Big Foot" by African Americans. If prisoners had dental problems, a dentist was summoned to pull (not fill) the teeth. Ministers visited the jail on Sundays. There were state inspectors to ensure the jailer provided a clean and healthy environment for the prisoners with clean sheets, a warm jail in the winter and good meals.

Trusties

Prisoners who were on good behavior were called "trusties" because they could be trusted. If prisoners did good deeds, they received "good time" toward an earlier release. The trusties were not locked in at night. The jailer could go to Judge Weatherford to lessen sentences. The trusties served meals, washed dishes, cleaned patrol cars and did laundry at the jail. They were also allowed to leave the jail on work-release programs during the week, returning to the jail on Saturday and Sunday. If trusties earned money, they were required to pay Nassau County \$3.00 daily for their keep.

general

Deputies

In 1969 Nassau County had 6 deputy sheriffs. Bobby Moore, as jailer, was the Chief Deputy. He later became First Lieutenant under Ronnie Daugherty (1981-1985). The new county jail is named after Bobby Moore. On Monday, the deputies reported to the jail to do their paperwork and eat together. There was no separate gun room or arsenal at the jail. The deputies kept their guns in their patrol cars with machine guns in the trunks.

general

Fernandina Beach - Nassau County Relations

The City and the County law enforcement people never got along well. The City had a small lock-up for its prisoners, but all female prisoners were held at the Nassau County Jail.

Segregation

The prisoners were segregated in the jail by sex and race. Two of the six deputies - Tim Albertie and Ben Sessions - were African American. Sheriff McKendree ended the practice of segregation of the deputies by race during meals.

Location and Grounds

When the Moores moved into the jail in 1969, the property was completely surrounded with a high fence topped with barbed wire. The area occupied by today's Museum parking lot was once a garage in which inmates worked on vehicles and washed patrol cars.

While the Moores lived in the jail, Cedar Street was opened west of Third Street because the Nassau County School Board took possession of a building behind the jail. The building was thought to have been a church before the School Board took it over. That building today houses the Amelia Community Theater. When Cedar Street was opened, a large fig tree was cut down, much to the dismay of Cindy Moore who used to play in it.

Murders

1. In the early 1970s, a Mr. Barber hired Leroy Fullard to kill Barber's wife. Fullard got the wrong house and thus killed the wrong woman. Both men were sentenced to serve in the state penitentiary. Barber died in prison. Whenever Fullard comes up for parole, the family of the murdered woman appears to speak against the parole. Fullard is still incarcerated.
2. A battered woman was brought to Mrs. Moore-Littles. Her face was all bruised. It was learned that she had killed her attacker, who was her husband. The court ruled it was self-defense.
3. In American Beach, a man by the name of Green killed a female by the name of Brown.

less than
50

Escapes 1969-1977

1. Three trusties were shelling peas and butter beans on the grounds one day. That night they just walked off - they were tired of shelling peas and beans. Because their time was almost up, they were not pursued.
2. A juvenile escaped via the bathroom window off the Dispatch Room.
3. A man in a wheel chair had been incarcerated. The deputies had to carry him and his chair up the jail stairs to his cell. When the man was carried to the courthouse, he rose from his wheel chair and literally ran away.
4. James Blount escaped from the courthouse but was later found.

less than
50

Scandals

1. There were 3 City Commissioners who were convicted of bribery and sentenced to 6 months which they served on the work release program. One of them took a dump truck of chicken manure and unloaded it at the *News Leader*.
2. Mercury Kavouklis was a "fine attorney" who was convicted of taking money from his clients' accounts.

less than
50

Shoot Out in Yulee - Sheriff McKendree's patrol car was an Oldsmobile. How he loved that Oldsmobile. The Tropic Motel in Yulee was robbed and McKendree gave chase. There was lots of gunfire. The robbers were caught but not before they had put 10-15 bullet holes in the Oldsmobile. The car was kept in the jail garage for awhile and was a local attraction.

American Beach - Although she was apologetic in stating it, Mrs. Moore-Littles said that problems at American Beach produced the most inmates. Weekends got very rowdy at the beach.

general trend

Female Prisoners

As matron, Mrs. Moore-Littles personally supervised all female prisoners. Personal hygiene among the new arrivals was a problem. Lice and crabs had to be dealt with regularly. Usually large women did not present a problem - they tended to be docile. However, small women could be exceptionally tough and put up fights at being jailed and

Deed recorded on January 10, 1922 states:

Lot 19 in Block 273 will be sold for \$100 by Fernandina Dock and Realty Company to
The Board of County Commissioners of and for Nassau County, Florida and their
successors in office.

DEED BOOK B-3 P 180

NO.

This Indenture, Made and entered into on this the Tenth day of January,
in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two,
THE FERNANDINA DOCK AND REALTY COMPANY, a body corporate under the laws of the State of Florida, having its principal
office in the City of Fernandina, County of Nassau, State of Florida, party of the first part, and
The Board of County Commissioners of and for Nassau County, Florida and their
successors in office, of the _____ of
County of Nassau and State of Florida, part ies of the second part.

Witnesseth, That the said party of the first part, for and consideration of
One hundred (\$100.) DOLLARS,
lawful money of the United States of America, to it in hand paid by the said part ies of the second part at or before the
enscailing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, has given, granted, aliened, bargained, sold,
transferred, conveyed and confirmed, and does by these presents give, grant, alien, bargain, sell, transfer, remise, release, convey
and confirm unto the said parties of the second part, and their successors and assigns forever, all that certain
lot or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of Fernandina, County of Nassau, and State of Florida,
and known and described on the official plat of said city (as lithographed and issued by the Florida Railroad Company in 1857,
and enlarged, revised and reissued by The Florida Town Improvement Company in 1887 and 1901) as
Lot numbered Nineteen (19), in Block TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THREE (273).

Internal Revenue Stamp affixed to Deed \$.50

To Have and to Hold The above-granted, bargained and described premises, together with all and singular the rights and
privileges, immunities, easements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, unto the said part ies of
the second part, and their successors and assigns, as their absolute property in
fee simple forever.

And the said THE FERNANDINA DOCK AND REALTY COMPANY, for itself and assigns, and for all others claiming by
through or under it, does covenant and agree, that at the time of the execution and delivery of these presents the said Company
is seized of a good and indefeasible fee simple in and to the above premises, and has good right to convey the same, as it has con-
veyed the same, free and discharged from all incumbrances and liens of any and every nature and description, and that the said
part ies of the second part, their successors and assigns, shall quietly and peaceably, and may at all
times hereafter, have, use, occupy, possess and enjoy the above-described premises against all persons whatsoever lawfully claiming
the same; and that it will at any and at all times make such further covenants, conveyances and assurances, at the expense of
the said part ies of the second part, as they the said parties of the second part their successors and assigns, or
counsel learned in the law may require.

In Witness Whereof, The said party of the first part has caused its corporate seal to be hereunto affixed, as the act and deed
of said Company, and these presents to be subscribed by its President, the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

H.D. Avery

M.M. Maner

Fred C. Winton

C.S. Binnicker

Witnesses as to W.E. Page, Secretary,

THE FERNANDINA DOCK AND REALTY COMPANY,

By Jno. G. McGiffin, Vice-President.

Attest: W. E. Page, Secretary.

(Corporate Seal)

State of Florida,
County of Nassau.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this day personally appeared before me W.E.
Page, to me well known and known to me to be the Secretary of the Fernandina
Dock and Realty Company, a corporation, and he acknowledged the attestation
of the foregoing conveyance as the Secretary of said Corporation, and af-
fixed the corporate seal thereto.

Witness my hand and official seal at Fernandina, Fla, in the County
of Nassau and State of Florida, this 12th day of January, A.D. 1922.

(Seal of Notary)

Fred C. Winton (SEAL)
Notary Public, State of Florida.
My commission expires July 21, 1924.

ution of the fore-
and deed of said

A.D. 1922.

(SEAL)

3.

andina Dock and
the public records

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand
of January, A.D. 1902.

(Seal)

J.E. Burgess
Clerk.

Deed recorded on June 21, 1937 states:

Fernandina Dock and Realty Company releases and assigns forever all those certain lots parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City of Fernandina, County of Nassau and State of Florida, and known and described on the official plat of said City (as lithographed and issued by the Florida Railroad Company in 1857, and enlarged, revised and reissued by the Florida Town Improvement Company in 1887 and 1901) as Lots 15, and 16, in block 273, subject to all outstanding liens, State and county and city Taxes. (assigns to Nassau County Commissioners).

DEED BOOK 63 - p. 280

THE FERNANDINA DOCK AND REALTY COMPANY,

TO

DEED.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

THIS INDENTURE, Made and entered into on this the Twenty-first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and Thirty-seven between the Fernandina Dock and Realty Company, a body corporate under the laws of the State of Florida, having its principal office in the City of Fernandina, County of Nassau, State of Florida, party of the first part, and ^{The} Board of County Commissioners, of Nassau County, Florida and their successors in office, County of Nassau and State of Florida, parties of the second part.

WITNESSETH: That the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of One Dollars, lawful money of the United States of America, to it in hand paid by the said parties of the second part at or before the ensealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, has given, granted, aliened, bargained, sold, transferred, conveyed and confirmed, and does by these presents give, grant, alien remise, release, convey and confirm unto the said parties of the second part, and its successors and assigns forever, all those certain lots parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City of Fernandina, County of Nassau and State of Florida, and known and described on the official plat of said City (as lithographed and issued by the Florida Railroad Company in 1857, and enlarged, revised and reissued by The Florida Town Improvement Company in 1887 and 1901) as Lots 15 and 16, in Block 273, subject to all outstanding liens, State and County and City Taxes.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD The above granted, bargained and described premises, together with all and singular the rights and privileges, immunities, easements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, unto the said parties of the second part, and its successors and assigns, as its absolute property in fee simple forever.

And the said The Fernandina Dock and Realty Company, for itself and assigns, and for all others claiming by, through or under it, does covenant and agree, that at the time of the execution and delivery of these presents the said Company is seized of a good and indefeasible fee simple in and to the above premises, and has good right to convey the same, as it has conveyed the same, free and discharged from all incumbrances and liens of any and every nature and description excepting the accrued taxes and that the said parties of the second part, its successors and assigns, shall quietly and peaceably, and may at all times hereafter, have, use, occupy, possess and enjoy the above-described premises against all persons whatsoever lawfully claiming the same; and that it will at any and at all times make such further covenants, conveyances and assurances, at the expense of the said parties of the second part, as it the said parties of the second part, its successors and assigns, or counsel learned in the law may require.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The said party of the first part has caused its corporate seal to be hereunto affixed, as the act and deed of said Company, and these presents to be subscribed by its President, the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered
in the presence of:

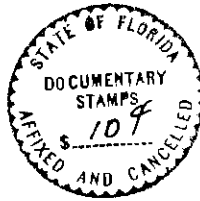
J. C. La Viere

Elizabeth P. Sares

THE FERNANDINA DOCK AND REALTY COMPANY,

By W. A. Davis
President.

ATTEST: Linwood Jeffreys
Secretary.



STATE OF FLORIDA, }
COUNTY OF NASSAU. } SS.

I HEREBY CERTIFY, That on this day before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the State of Florida at Large, duly commissioned and qualified, personally appeared W. A. Davis, President of The Fernandina Dock and Realty Company, a corporation, the corporate party of the first part in and to the above deed of conveyance or written instrument, and also personally appeared before me Linwood Jeffreys, the Secretary of the said corporation; the said persons being severally well known to me and known by me to be the same individuals who as such President and as such Secretary executed the above deed on behalf of said corporation; and he, the said president, acknowledged that as such President he subscribed the said corporate name to said deed or instrument on behalf and by authority of said corporation, and he, the said Secretary, acknowledged that he affixed the seal of said corporation to said deed and attested the same by subscribing his name as Secretary of said corporation, by authority and on behalf of said corporation, and each of the two persons above named acknowledged that they, as such President and Secretary, delivered said deed or instrument by authority and on behalf of said corporation and that all such acts were done freely and voluntarily and for the uses and purposes in said deed set forth and that such instrument is the free act and deed of said corporation, and each of said persons further acknowledged and declared that he knows the seal of said corporation, and that the seal affixed to said instrument is the corporate seal of the corporation aforesaid,

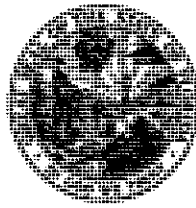
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this 25 day of June A. D. 1937, in the City of Fernandina, County of Nassau and State of Florida.

(Seal of Notary)

W. S. Whitney
Notary Public for the State of Florida at
Large.
My Commission expires Mar. 30, 1939.

Recorded June 25th, 1937.

G. C. Burgess.
CLERK.



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Kurt S. Browning

Secretary of State

DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

December 9, 2009

Michael J. Czymbor, City Manager
City of Fernandina Beach
City Manager's Office
204 Ash Street
Fernandina Beach, Florida 32304

Re: Nassau County Jail, 333 South Third Street, Fernandina Beach, Nassau County, Florida

Dear Mr. Czymbor:

It is a pleasure to advise you that the above referenced property was officially listed in the National Register of Historic Places on November 18, 2009.

The enclosed fact sheet outlines the results of listing in the National Register with reference to major Federal and State laws and regulations related to listed properties. Local planning agencies should be aware of the review requirements pertaining to any Federally or State assisted activities that may have an impact on listed properties. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Historic Preservationist Bob Jones at 850-245-6333 or 1-800-847-7278.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Scott M. Stroh III".

Mr. Scott M. Stroh III
State Historic Preservation Officer

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Barbara E. Mattick".

Mrs. Barbara E. Mattick, PhD.
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
for Survey & Registration

SMS/BEM/ajw

Enclosure

500 S. Bronough Street • Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 • <http://www.flheritage.com>

☐ Director's Office
(850) 245-6300 • FAX: 245-6435

☐ Archaeological Research
(850) 245-6444 • FAX: 245-6452

☒ Historic Preservation
(850) 245-6333 • FAX: 245-6437



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Kurt S. Browning

Secretary of State

DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

December 9, 2009

The Honorable Barry Holloway, Chairman
Nassau County Board of County Commissioners
96160 Nassau Place
Yulee, Florida 32097

Re: Nassau County Jail, 333 South Third Street, Fernandina Beach, Nassau County, Florida

Dear Commissioner Holloway:

It is a pleasure to advise you that the above referenced property was officially listed in the National Register of Historic Places on November 18, 2009.

The enclosed fact sheet outlines the results of listing in the National Register with reference to major Federal and State laws and regulations related to listed properties. Local planning agencies should be aware of the review requirements pertaining to any Federally or State assisted activities that may have an impact on listed properties. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Historic Preservationist Bob Jones at 850-245-6333 or 1-800-847-7278.

Sincerely,

Mr. Scott M. Stroh III
State Historic Preservation Officer

Mrs. Barbara E. Mattick, PhD.
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
for Survey & Registration

SMS/BEM/ajw

Enclosure

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FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Kurt S. Browning

Secretary of State

DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

December 9, 2009

Adrienne Dessy
City of Fernandina Beach
Community Development Department
204 Ash Street
Fernandina Beach, Florida 32034

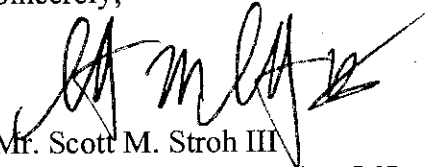
Re: Nassau County Jail, 333 South Third Street, Fernandina Beach, Nassau County, Florida

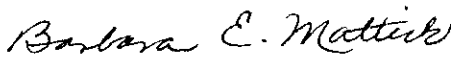
Dear Ms. Dessy:

It is a pleasure to advise you that the above referenced property was officially listed in the National Register of Historic Places on November 18, 2009.

The enclosed fact sheet outlines the results of listing in the National Register with reference to major Federal and State laws and regulations related to listed properties. Local planning agencies should be aware of the review requirements pertaining to any Federally or State assisted activities that may have an impact on listed properties. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Historic Preservationist Bob Jones at 850-245-6333 or 1-800-847-7278.

Sincerely,


Mr. Scott M. Stroh III
State Historic Preservation Officer


Mrs. Barbara E. Mattick, PhD.
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
for Survey & Registration

SMS/BEM/ajw

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FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Kurt S. Browning
Secretary of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

December 9, 2009

Phyllis Davis, Director
Amelia Island Museum of History
333 South Third Street
Fernandina Beach, Florida 32034

Re: Nassau County Jail, 333 South Third Street, Fernandina Beach, Nassau County, Florida

Dear Ms. Davis:

It is a pleasure to advise you that the above referenced site was officially listed in the National Register of Historic Places on November 18, 2009. The enclosed fact sheet outlines the results of listing in the National Register.

On behalf of Secretary of State Kurt S. Browning and our historic preservation staff, I congratulate you on achieving this formal recognition of the historic significance of this property. We appreciate your interest in preserving this important element of Florida's cultural resources.

Sincerely,

Mr. Scott M. Stroh III
State Historic Preservation Officer

Mrs. Barbara E. Mattick, PhD.
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
for Survey & Registration

SMS/BEM/ajw

pc: Sidney P. Johnston

Enclosure

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FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Kurt S. Browning

Secretary of State

DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

January 20, 2010

Mr. Walter J. Fufidio
Planning Director
Nassau County Growth Management Department
96161 Nassau Place
Yulee, Florida 32097

RE: Nassau County Jail, 233 South Third Street, Fernandina Beach, Florida

Dear Mr. Fufidio:

I am writing you to confirm that the actual address officially listed on the National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Nassau County Jail is 233 South Third Street and the previous address listed on prior correspondence was in error. Thank you for bringing this to our attention.

If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (850) 245-6333 or ajwaber@dos.state.fl.us. On behalf of Secretary of State Kurt S. Browning, we appreciate your continued interest in preserving Florida's historic heritage.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Andrew Waber". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Andrew" and last name "Waber" clearly distinguishable.

Andrew Waber
Historic Sites Specialist
Survey & Registration Section

pc: Adrienne Dessy
Phyllis Davis

500 S. Bronough Street • Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 • <http://www.flheritage.com>

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Nassau County Growth Management
Department
96161 Nassau Place
Yulee, Florida 32097

Walter J. Fufidio, AICP
Planning Director

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF
HISTORIC PRESERVATION

2010 JAN 20 A 10:45

January 14, 200

Adrienne Dessy, Planner
City of Fernandina Beach

RE: National Register of Historic Places

Dear Adrienne,

Enclosed please find a copy of correspondence from the Division of Historical Resources confirming that the Former Nassau County Jail – currently the Amelia Island Museum- has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. I believe the confirmation letter incorrectly lists the address as 333 South 3rd Street.

Please share this information with The Historic District Council and use as otherwise deemed necessary.

Sincerely,

Walter Fufidio
Nassau County Planning Director

Cc: Scott M. Stroh, Division of Historical Resources
Phyllis Davis, Amelia Island Museum
Daniel Salmon, Nassau County Building Maint.
Growth Management Staff

FERNANDINA
(904) 491-7328
FAX (904) 491-3611



S 2ND ST

BEECH ST

3rd Street

FERNANDINA

S 4TH ST

S 3RD ST

CEDAR ST

Copyright - Nassau County Florida

0.031mi



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Dawn K. Roberts
Interim Secretary of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

December 21, 2010

Ms. Phyllis Davis
Director
Amelia Island Museum of History
233 South Third Street
Fernandina Beach, Florida 32034

Dear Ms. Davis:

Congratulations! It is a pleasure to forward the enclosed certificate honoring the official listing of the Nassau County Jail in the National Register of Historic Places on November 18, 2009. This is a proper tribute to the historic significance of this property.

We hope that you will display this certificate in an appropriate location as a permanent reminder of the historical significance of this property. We will be happy to answer any questions you may have regarding the National Register program, and to work with you in any way we can to preserve this important cultural resource.

On behalf of Interim Secretary of State Dawn K. Roberts and our historic preservation staff, I salute you on achieving this formal acknowledgement. We appreciate your interest in preserving this important element of Florida's cultural resources.

Sincerely,

Barbara E. Mattick

Barbara E. Mattick, Ph.D.
Chief, Bureau of Historic Preservation
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
for Survey & Registration

BEM/ajw

Enclosure

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NASSAU
COUNTY

Nassau County
Museum of
History
Unlock the past



NASSAU
COUNTY

MUSEUM OF HISTORY

Museum of History
Nassau County Courthouse
1700 North Main Street
Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33304
(954) 761-1234
www.nassauhismuseum.com



65















Old Town Fernandina and Fort San Carlos - 1821



This scale model of the original town of Fernandina (Old Town) is an interpretation of a spring inventory and map of the town. The map was created just prior to the U.S. acquisition of Florida from Spain in 1821.

George J. F. Clarke planned the town in 1821, following the Spanish "Law of the Indies" (1763). This series of planning regulations prescribed the placement of fortifications and plazas, the arrangement of streets and the basic shape of town. In Old Town, two lot types, the still-used local planning ordinance, the plaza (48 1/2 feet by 93 feet) and the half-plaza (24 1/2 feet square). A person could sit a pig at least this size supports a better spread and the family with shelter, water, and food from crops and domesticated animals.

Fort San Carlos, located the western edge of the Plaza de la Independencia from Plaza San Carlos. It protected the town from attack and an important of eight cannons.

The Old Town model uses simple forms, and all open demonstration to emphasize the importance of the town plan over land value. Settlers carved the town from the wilderness, and although some towns would have shared the same land patterns in 1821, the model depicts the town as "a clearing in the woods."

As the town grew, created by the Spanish in the Western Hemisphere, Old Town Fernandina was placed on the National Registry of Historic Places in 1987.

Museum Shoppe



County

Tourism

Water

Timber

Boat Builders

Tools of the Trade

Netmakers and Shipbuilders

The Net House



Heritage Hall

Egans Creek Waterworks Co.

Yassini Co.
Jailhouse

CAUTION
CLOSED

Hall

Restrooms

Nassau Co.
Jailhouse

ks Co.







NOT AN EXIT
Door Will Sound Alarm

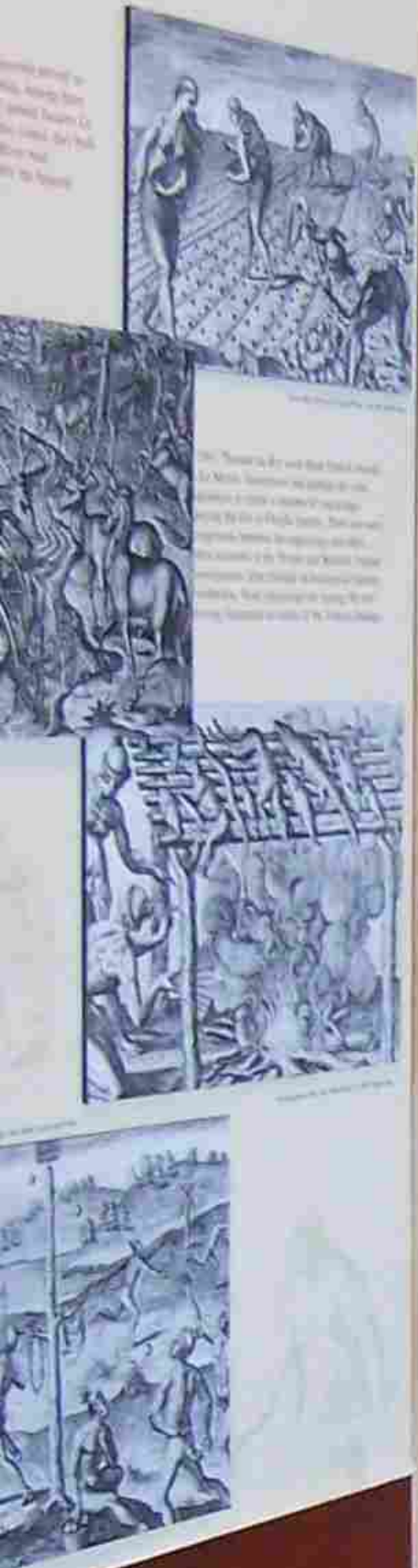
EXIT



CLOSED

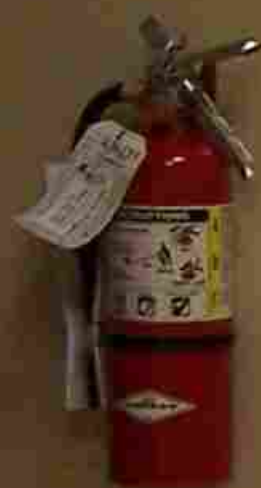


abious Depiction





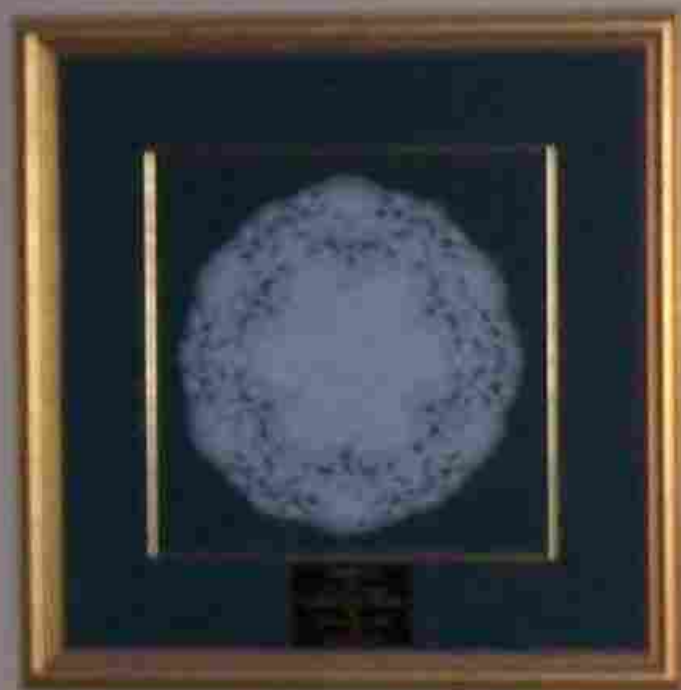
EXIT







EXIT







PROUD
TO BE
#3

FL
IT'S THE LAW!
The Law
LAURENCE & SONS
DISCRIMINATION

Occupational Safety & Health Notices
IT'S THE LAW!
WORKERS' COMP V

03325









EXIT

FIRE
PULL STATION











STAPLES

STAPLES

EXHIBIT

SMIRNOFF

DSP-MI-1
80 PROOF
10.5 LITERS

AVON

SKIN-SO-FAST Bug Guard Plus
Enter to win a Ford Expedition

CAMELOT

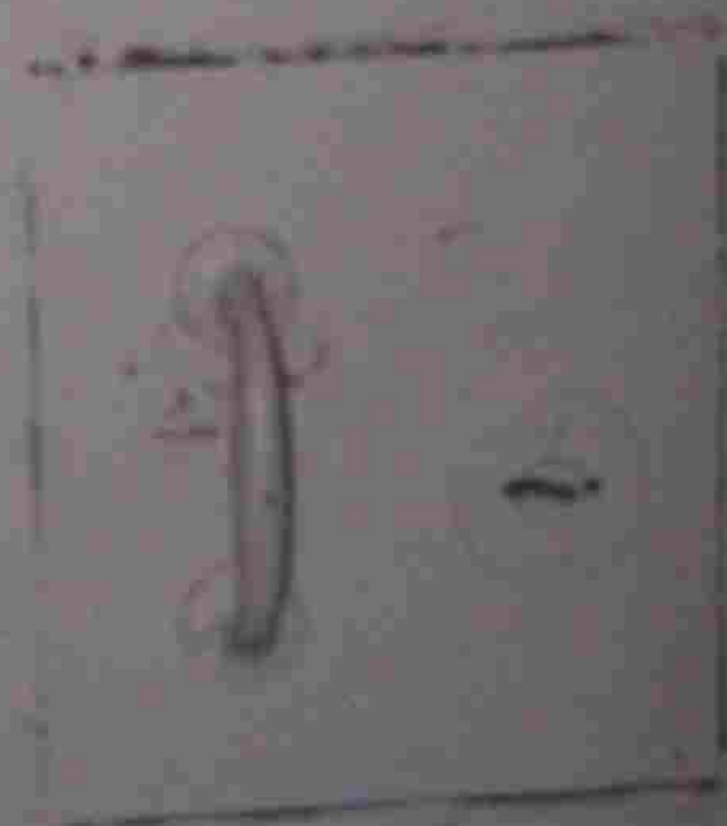
CAMELOT

APRILIA DELANEY MUSEUM OF CIVILIZATION

August 2007



DATE	TIME	LOCATION	ACTIVITY
1			
2			
3			
4			
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31			







OLD NASSAU County JAIL (2)

CAMERA FACING WEST

ORIGINAL JAIL FRONT DOOR

NASSAU

COUNTY JAIL



OLD NASSAU COUNTY JAIL (3)

LETTERS ABOVE OLD
FRONT DOOR - in
picture 2

CAMERA FACING WEST



④

OLD NASSAU COUNTY JAIL

ORIGINAL Building with
Small 1955 addition

CAMERA FACING SOUTH



⑤

OLD NASSAU County JAIL
Current MUSEUM ENTRANCE
ORIGINAL Building with
Second Floor addition
1955 WING on left
CAMERA facing NORTH



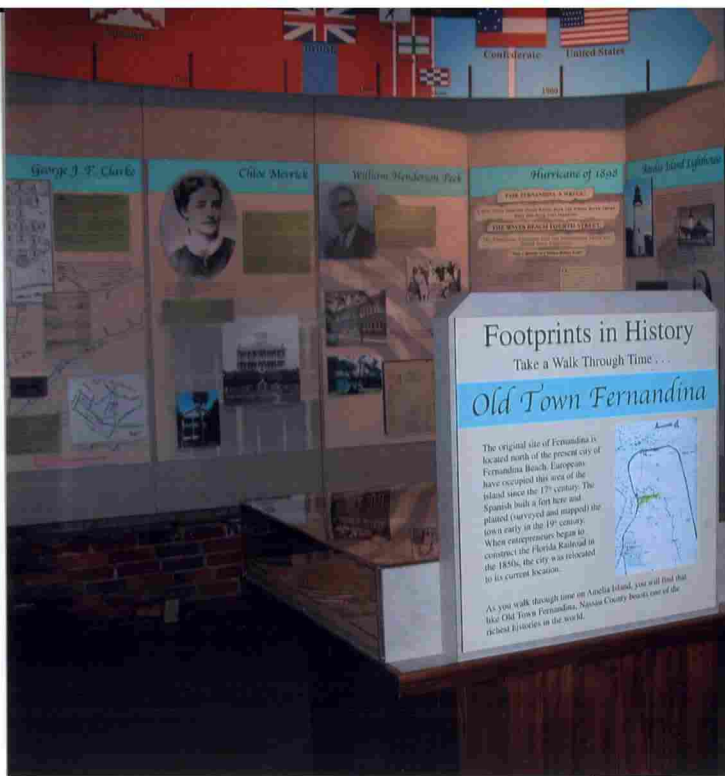
⑥
OLD NASSAU COUNTY JAIL

ABOVE MUSEUM ENTRANCE

ART MODERNE ADDED

IN 1935

CAMERA FACING NORTH



Footprints in History

Take a Walk Through Time . . .

Old Town Fernandina

The original site of Fernandina is located north of the present city of Fernandina Beach. Europeans have occupied this area of the island since the 17th century. The Spanish built a fort here and planted (surveyed and mapped) the town early in the 19th century. When entrepreneurs began to construct the Florida Railroad in the 1880s, the city was relocated to its current location.



As you walk through time on Annis Island, you will find that like Old Town Fernandina, Nassau County boasts one of the richest histories in the world.

⑦
Old NASSAU COUNTY JAIL

INSIDE ENTRANCE DOOR
1st floor

CAMERA FACING NORTHWEST

WAS JAIL Keeper's quarters



(8)

Old Nassau County Jail

2nd floor - cell door

camera facing NORTHWEST



⑨

OLD NASSAU COUNTY JAIL

2nd floor

jail cell

camera facing NORTH



Old NASSAU county JAIL (10)

2nd floor

Area for black male

Prisoners - now library/
archives

Camera facing Southeast



OLD NASSAU County JAIL ⑪

1st Floor -

Exposed brick from
original 1878 building.

Shows wooden pieces
every 9 layers of brick



00 NASSAU COUNTY JAIL ①

OVERVIEW SHOT

CAMERA FACING NORTHWEST



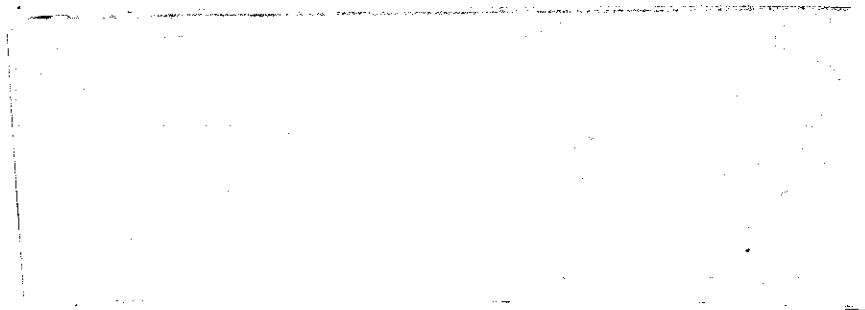
POINT OF INTEREST (12)

SAME BRICK WORKMANSHIP
IN OLD NASSAU County
Court House - circa 1892

located at CENTRE + 5th
Fernandina Beach



NA 287 Brick Structure sound. Windows
in desperate need



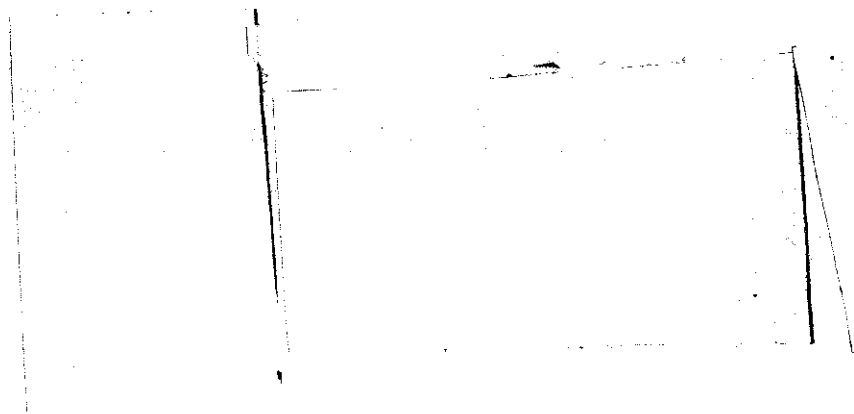


NA 287 Second Floor Exhibit Room
Ready For Rehabilitation



NA 287

Proposed Site of Restrooms



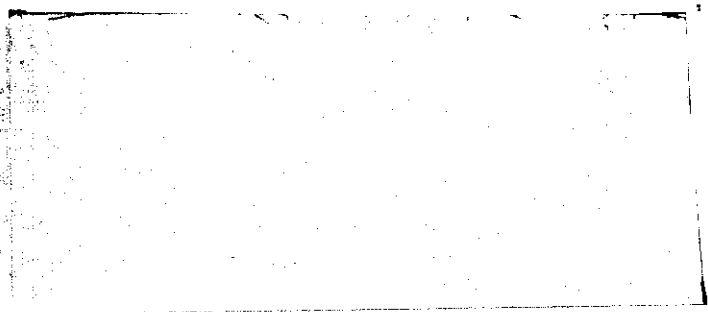


NA 287 Exterior metalwork needs to be
renewed.





NA287 1st Floor: 2nd Floor
hallways in need of Sand-
blasting see Attachment A.2





NA287 1st Floor & 2nd Floor
Hallways in Need of Sandblasting
See Attachment A-2



NA 287 Sandblasting of walls in exhibition room
completed. Sub-floor in need of covering.

Please see Attachment A-1.



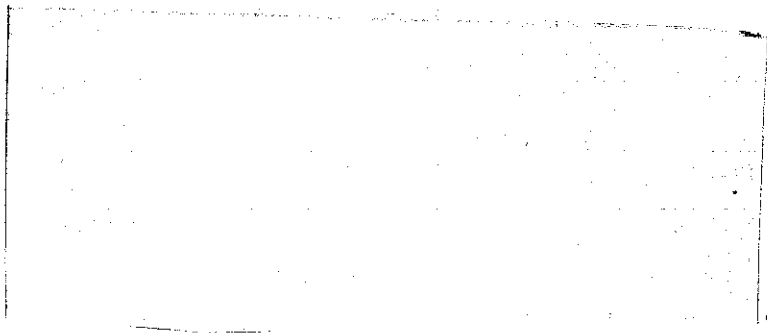
NA 287 Exterior metalwork
needs to be renewed.



NA 287 Sandblasting of walls
in exhibition room completed. Sub-
Floor in need of covering. Please
See Attachment A-I.



NA 287 1st Floor Ceilings painted
awaiting track lighting





Nassau Cty. Jail/
Fla. Museum Transp. History

NA 287













































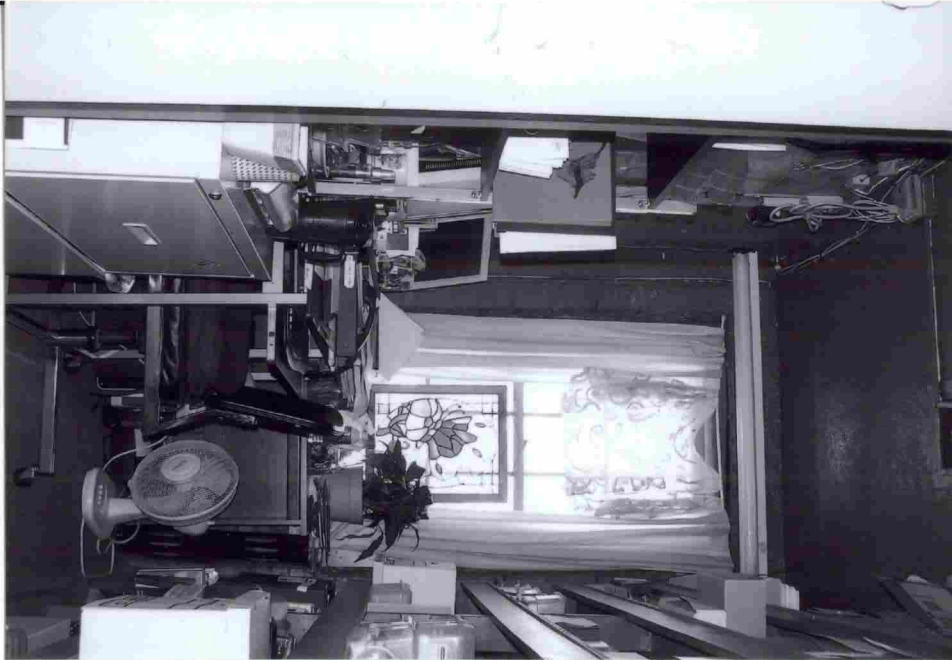




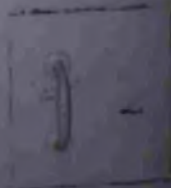






















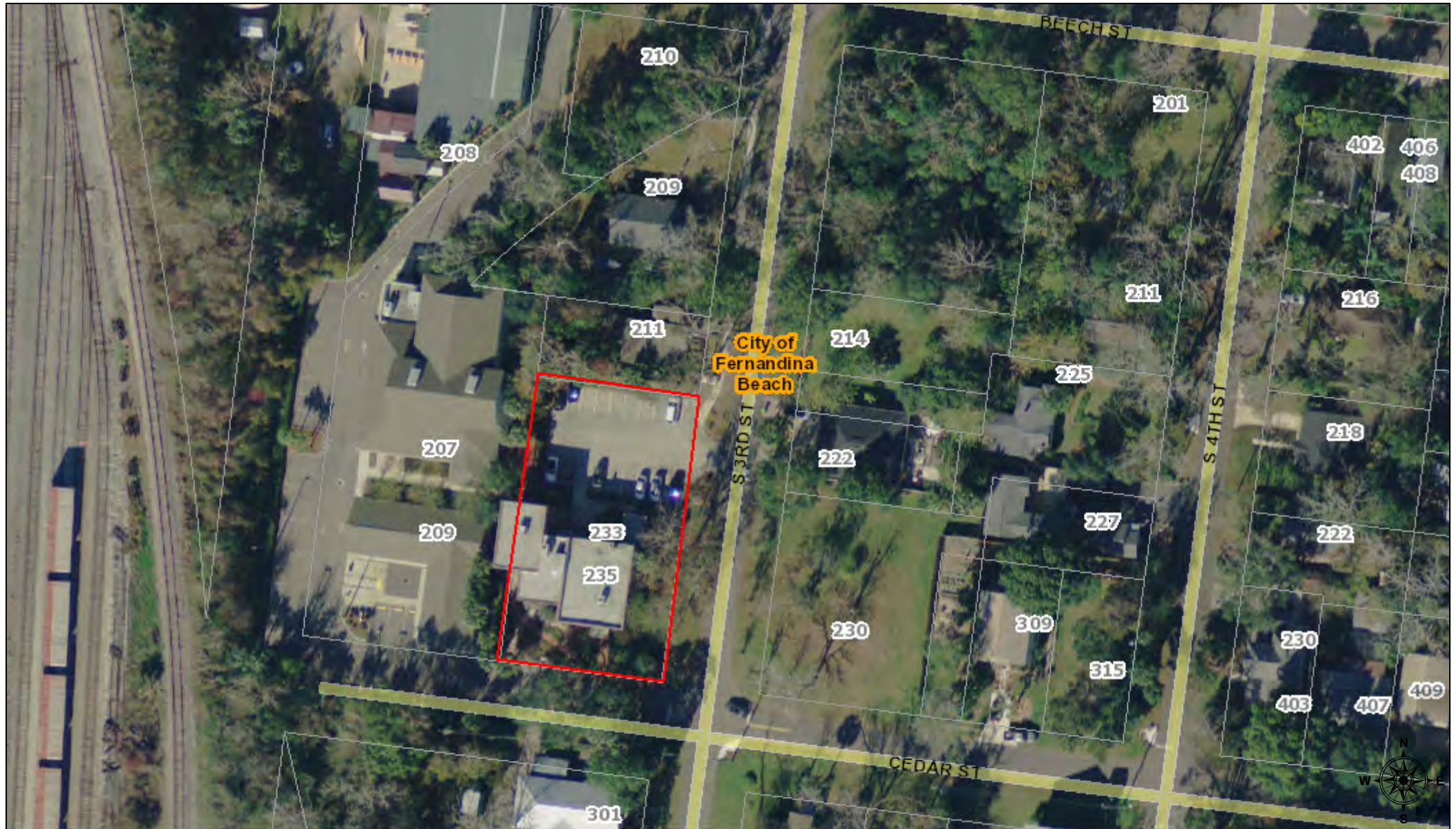


HDC 2019-32

EXHIBIT 2

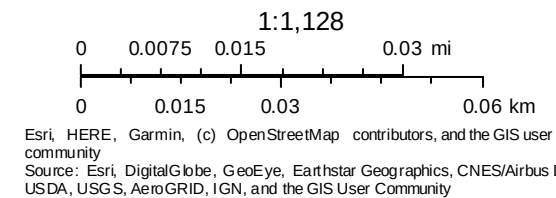
Locator Map/ Underlying Lots of Record Map

233 S. 3rd St Nassau County Jail



August 8, 2019

911 Address Labels

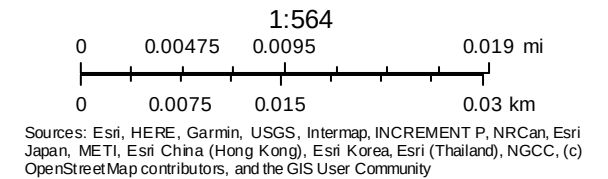


233 S. 3rd St Underlying Lots of Record



August 8, 2019

911 Address Labels



HDC 2019-32

EXHIBIT 3

Boundary Expansion Vote



Historic District Boundary Expansion Vote

INCLUSION OF THE NASSAU COUNTY JAIL/ AMELIA ISLAND MUSEUM OF HISTORY (233 S. 3RD STREET) INTO THE FERNANDINA BEACH DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

- The addition of this building as a non-contributing structure to the Downtown Historic District will impose design review on certain permitted activities.
- The ordinance adding this building to the Downtown Historic District will contain requirements which must be met in order to alter, renovate or demolish the building. These requirements are identified in Chapter 8 of the City of Fernandina Beach Land Development Code and the City of Fernandina Beach Downtown Historic District Design Guidelines.
- The owners of this property will have the right to vote as to whether they wish to have this building included in the historic district.
- At the hearing, the proposed historic district design guidelines for reviewing certain permitted activities will be discussed and voted on by the Historic District Council.
- If the building is included in the Historic District, owners shall be required to obtain a Certificate of Approval before certain work is done on the property.
- Per section 11.04.01 all testimony presented by the applicant, any affected party; any witness for a party, or the staff (other than legal advice given by the City attorney) shall be given under oath.
- A copy of the application may be inspected in the office of the Department of Planning & Conservation, City Hall, 204 Ash Street, between the hours of 8:00AM – 5:00PM, Monday through Friday. The application will be considered in a quasi-judicial proceeding. Copies of the quasi-judicial procedures are available at the Office of the City Clerk and will be available at the meeting. For information on the application, please contact the Department of Planning & Conservation at 310-3480.

As owner of the subject property I vote to:

☒ **INCLUDE** this property in the Fernandina Beach Downtown Historic District
or

☐ **NOT INCLUDE** this property in the Fernandina Beach Downtown Historic District

Susan E. Martin, Board Chair
Owner's Name Signed

Susan E. Martin
Owner's Name Printed

8/1/19
Date

STATE OF FLORIDA

COUNTY OF NASSAU

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1ST day of Aug, 2019

Linda Herron Linda Herron 4-21-20
Notary Public Signature Printed Name My Commission Expires

Personally Known ☒ OR Produced Identification FL DL

ID Produced: _____



204 Ash Street • Fernandina Beach, FL 32034 • (904) 310-3430 • TDD/TTY 711

www.fbfl.us

Equal Opportunity Employer

HDC 2019-32

EXHIBIT 4

Draft Ordinance

ORDINANCE 2019-~~XX~~

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA, EXPANDING THE BOUNDARY OF THE HISTORIC DISTRICT TO INCLUDE THE OLD NASSAU COUNTY JAIL; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the building known as the Old Nassau County Jail, located at 233 South 3rd Street was built circa 1938 and expanded in 1954; and

WHEREAS, the two-story Art Moderne styled building is noteworthy for its hard-fired red brick walls laid up in a modified Flemish bond, tripartite belt course, a glass block panel, decorative basket weave brick panels, fleur-de-lis cast stone ornamentation and iron cage at the south entrance ; and

WHEREAS, this site had been home to two previous versions of the Nassau County Jail beginning in 1878; and

WHEREAS, the structure served as Nassau County's jail until 1978 and was adapted in 1986 to house the Amelia Island Museum of History; and

WHEREAS, the Nassau County Jail was individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places in November of 2009; and

WHEREAS, on **Month Date, Year**, the Historic District Council of the City of Fernandina Beach recommended the City Commission take action on including the Old Nassau County Jail as a non-contributing resource in the local historic district to ensure its protection; and

WHEREAS, on **Month Date, Year**, the Planning Advisory Board of the City of Fernandina Beach recommended the City Commission take action on including the Old Nassau County Jail in the local historic district to ensure its protection; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ENACTED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA, AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. That the Historic District, as previously established by Ordinance No. 526, and expanded by Ordinance Nos. 749, 846, 95-12, 97-24, and 201-24, is hereby restated and amended to read as follows:

DISTRICT BOUNDARIES:

A) There is established a Historical District area in the city comprising all of the area within the city limits contained in the following boundaries: begin at the northeast corner of Front and Centre streets; then cross Centre Street and run south along the east curb line of Front Street to a point parallel with the south elevation of 102 Centre Street; then run east along the south property lines of the buildings fronting on the south side of Centre Street and South 2nd Street along the rear property lines of the buildings fronting on the south side of the 200 block of Centre Street to the point said line intersects the west property lines of the buildings fronting on the west side of South 3rd Street; then run south along said lines to the north curb of Ash Street; then crossing Ash Street to the south curb of Ash Street; then run west along the south curb of Ash Street to the east curb of Second Street; then run south to the south property line of 204 Ash Street; then run east along the south property line of 204 Ash Street; then run east along the south property line of 218 Ash Street; then run east along said line, crossing South 3rd Street and continue along the south property line of 302 Ash Street to the southeast corner of the property; then run north along the east property line of 302 Ash Street, continuing to the north curb of Ash Street; then run east along the north curb of Ash Street to the northeast corner of Ash and South 4th Streets; then run south along the east curb of South 4th Street, crossing Ash and Beech streets, to a point parallel with the south property line of 402 Beech Street; then run east along the south property lines of the structures fronting on the south side of Beech Street, continuing to the east curb of South 5th Street; then run south along the east curb of South 5th Street to the northeast corner of South 5th and Cedar streets; then run east along the north curb of Cedar Street to a point parallel with the west property line of 301 South 6th Street; then crossing Cedar Street, run along the west property lines of the buildings fronting on the west side of the 300 block of South 6th Street to the north curb of Date Street; then continuing across Date Street, run along the west property line of 401 South 6th Street to the southwest corner of the property; then run east along the south property line of 401 South 6th Street and continue to the east curb of South 6th Street; then run south along the east curb of 6th Street to a point parallel with the south property line of 602 Date Street; then run east along the south property line of 602 Date Street and continue east along the south property line of 606 Date Street to the southeast corner of said property; then run north along the east property line of 606 Date Street, continuing across Date Street to its north curb; then run north along the north curb of Date Street to the northeast corner of Date and South 7th streets; then run south along the east curb of South 7th Street to the northeast corner of South 7th and Elm Streets; then run east along the north curb of Elm Street to a point parallel with the east property line of 430 South 7th Street; then run north along the east property lines of the buildings fronting on the west side of the 400 block of South 7th Street to the south curb of Date Street; then continue north, crossing Date Street, along the east property lines of the buildings fronting on the east side of the 300 block of South 7th Street to the point said line intersects the southwest corner of the property line of 303 South 8th Street; then run east

along the south property line of 303 South 8th Street to the west curb of South 8th Street; then run north along the west curb of South 8th to the northwest corner of South 8th and Beech streets; then run east along the north curb of Beech Street to the southeast corner of the property line of 801 Beech Street; then run north along the east property line of 801 Beech Street and continue to a point parallel with the south property line of 115 South 9th Street; then run east along the south property line of 115 South 9th Street to the west curb of South 9th Street; then run north along the west curb of South 9th Street to a point parallel with the northeast corner of the property line of 115 South 9th Street; then run east, crossing South 9th Street and continuing along a line south of 112 South 9th Street; then continue across South 10th Street to the southwest corner of the property line of 116 South 10th Street; then run east along the south property line of 116 South 10th Street to the southeast corner of the said property; then run north along the east property lines of the buildings fronting on the east side of the 100 block of South 10th Street and continue north, crossing Ash Street and along the east property lines of the buildings fronting on the east side of the first block of South 10th Street to the south curb of Centre Street (Atlantic Avenue); then run west along the south curb of Atlantic Avenue to a point parallel with the east property line of 909 Atlantic Avenue; then run north, crossing Atlantic Avenue, along the east property line of 909 Atlantic Avenue to the northeast corner of the property; then run west along the north property line of 909 and 901 Atlantic Avenue and continue west across North 9th Street along the north property line of 801 Atlantic Avenue to the east curb of North 8th Street; then run south along the east curb of North 8th Street to the southeast corner of 8th Street and Atlantic Avenue; then run west, crossing 8th Street to the beginning of Centre Street and run west along the south curb of Centre Street to the southwest corner of Centre and 7th Streets; then run north along the west curb of North 7th Street to the southwest corner of North 7th and Alachua streets; then run west along the south curb of Alachua Street to a point parallel with the northeast corner of the property line of 30 North 6th Street; then run north, crossing Alachua Street along the east property lines of the buildings fronting on the east side of the 100 block of North 6th Street to the south curb of Broome Street; then run west along the south curb of Broome Street to the southwest corner of Broome and North 6th streets; then run north along the west curb of North 6th Street to a point parallel with the north property line of 515 Broome Street; then run west along said property line and continue west along the north property line of 511 Broome Street to its northwest corner; then run north along the east property line of 506 Calhoun Street to the south curb of Calhoun Street; then run west along the south curb of Calhoun Street to a point parallel with the northwest corner of the property line of 506 Calhoun Street; then run north, crossing Calhoun Street and continuing along the east property lines of the buildings fronting on the east side of the 300 block North of 5th Street to the northeast corner of the property line of 320 North 5th Street; then run west along the north property line of 320 North 5th Street to the east curb of North 5th street; then run south along the east

curb of North 5th Street to a point parallel with the north property line of 307 North 5th street; then run west, crossing North 5th Street, along the north property line of 307 North 5th Street to the northwest corner of the property; then run south along the west line of said property to the southwest corner of said property; then run west along the north property line of 304 Calhoun Street and continue to the west curb of North 4th street; then run north along the west curb of North 4th Street to the southwest corner of North 4th and Dade streets; then run west along the south curb of Dade Street to a point parallel with the east property line of 412 North 3rd Street; then run north, crossing Dade Street and continue along the east property lines of the buildings fronting on the east side of North 3rd Street to the southwest corner of the property line of 310 Escambia Street; then run east along the south line of said property; then run north along the east line of said property to the south curb of Escambia Street; then run west along the south curb of Escambia Street to the west curb of North 3rd Street; then run north along the west curb of North 3rd Street to a point parallel with the north property line of 501 North 3rd Street; then run west along said line to the northwest corner of the property; then run south along the west property lines of the buildings fronting on the west side of North 3rd Street to the northeast corner of the property line of 209 Dade Street; then run west along the north line of said property to its northwest corner; then run south along the west property line of 209 Dade Street to the north curb of Dade Street; then run east along the north curb of Dade Street to the northeast corner of Dade and North 3rd Streets; then run south along the east curb of North 3rd Street to a point parallel with the north property line of 227 North 3rd Street; then run west along said line to its northwest corner; then run south along the west property lines of the buildings fronting on the west side of the 200 block of North 3rd Street to the point where said line intersects the northeast corner of the property line of 211 Broome Street, then run west along the north property line of 211 Broome Street and continue along the north property line of 209 Broome Street to the northwest corner of said property; then run south along the west property line of 209 Broome Street to the north curb of Broome Street; then run east along the north curb of Broome Street to a point parallel with the southeast corner of the property line of 211 Broome Street; then run south, crossing Broome Street and continue along the west property lines of 121 and 117 North 3rd Street to the southwest corner of the property line of 117 3rd Street; then run east along the south property line of 117 North 3rd Street to the east curb of North 3rd Street; then run south along the east curb of North 3rd Street to the southeast corner of North 3rd and Alachua streets; then run west along the south curb of Alachua Street to the southeast corner of Alachua and Front streets; then run south along the east curb of Front Street to the northeast corner of Front and Centre streets, the point of the beginning.

(B) (1) The area of the Historic District, as established by division (A) above, is hereby restated and expanded to include the following tracts,

parcels or areas of land:

(a) Tract A: A portion of that certain property known as "Old Town", more particularly described as follows: All of San Carlos Plaza and all of blocks 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 30, 35, 37, and 222, and those portions of blocks 14, 22, and 31 lying west of North 14th Street; and that portion of water lots, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 extending westerly to the mean high water mark; all according to the official plat or plats of the City of Fernandina Beach, Nassau County, Florida.

(b) Tract B: Lot 1, block 244, in the City of Fernandina Beach, Florida.

(c) Tract C: Beginning at the southeast corner of lot 64 of Forrest Hill Subdivision and running west along the southerly property lines of lots 64 and 65 of Forrest Hill Subdivision to the northeast corner of lot 8 of Lighthouse Lane Subdivision; thence south along the easterly property lines of lots 8, 9, 10, and 11 of Lighthouse Lane subdivision to the northerly property line of lot 9 of Lighthouse Circle Subdivision; thence east along the northerly property lines of lots 9, 8, 7 and 6 of Lighthouse Circle Subdivision to the northeast corner of lot 6; thence north along the westerly shoreline of Egan's Creek to the point of beginning. All subdivisions listed are recorded in the Plat Books of Nassau County, Florida.

(d) Tract D: That certain property including the central portion of the downtown waterfront and part of the surrounding neighborhood including lots 2-14 of block 269, lots 6-28 of block 268, water lots 1 and 2, and water lots 25-29 in the City of Fernandina Beach, Florida.

(e) Tract E: That certain City property known as "The Peck Center", consisting of lots 1 through 8 of block 144 and lots 1 through 8 of block 145, inclusive of the intervening public right-of-way associated with Fir Street, in the City of Fernandina Beach, Florida.

(f) Tract F: That certain property known as the "Old Nassau County Jail", consisting of lots 15 through 21 of block 273 in the City of Fernandina Beach, Florida.

(2) The above expanded Historic District and additional parcels, tracts or areas of land shall henceforth be subject to all the provisions and

regulations established and set forth in the Land Development Code.

SECTION 2. SEVERABILITY. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase of this Ordinance, or the particular application thereof, shall be held invalid by any court, administrative agency or other body with appropriate jurisdiction, the remaining sections, subsections, sentences, clauses and phrases under application shall not be affected thereby.

SECTION 3. EFFECTIVE DATE. This Ordinance shall be deemed effective after its passage and approval upon second and final reading.

ADOPTED this **Xth** day of **MONTH**, 2019.

CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH

First Name Last Name
Commissioner - Mayor

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Caroline Best
City Clerk

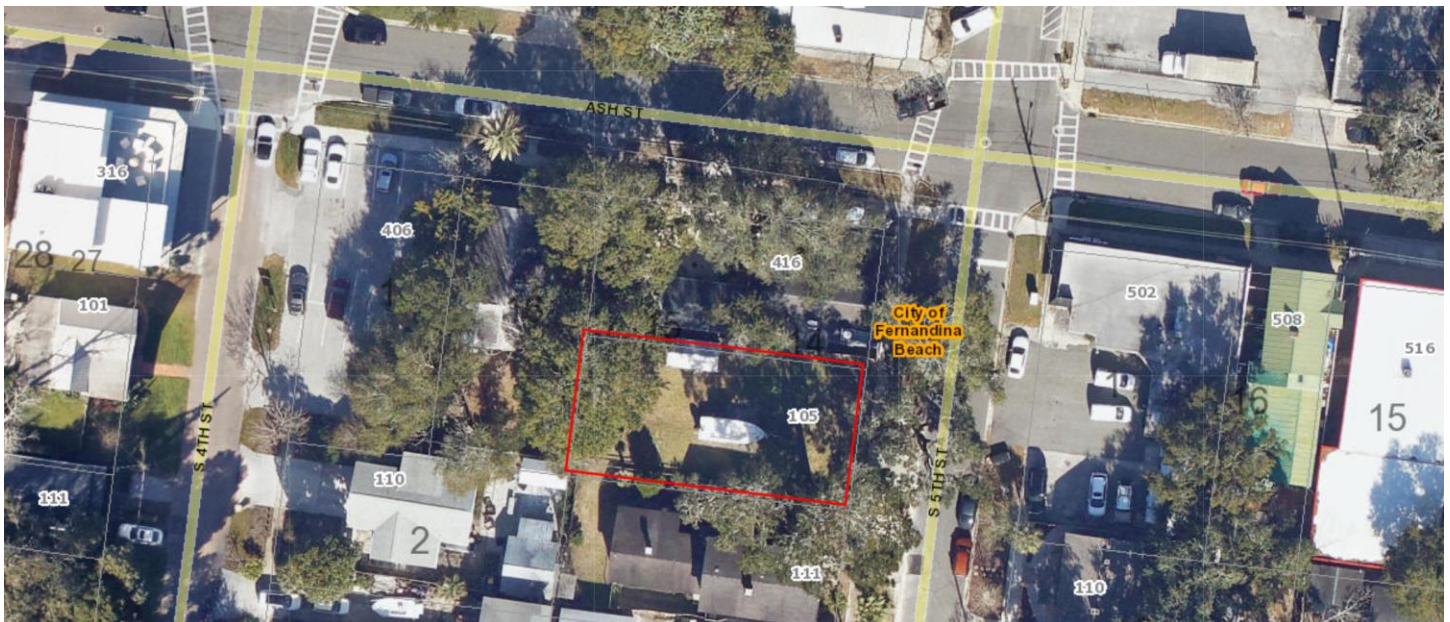
Tammi E. Bach
City Attorney



HISTORIC DISTRICT COUNCIL STAFF REPORT
HDCV 2019-03
NOVEMBER 20, 2019

Owner/Applicant:	Harold J. & Rozell Blackmore
Property Address:	105 S. 5 th Street
Requested action:	Variance from Land Development Code section 4.05.12(B) Types and Plant Requirements for Buffers.
Current zoning:	C-3
FLUM land use category:	Central Business District
Existing uses on the site:	Vacant
FL Master Site File #	N/A
Year Built:	N/A
Contributing Status:	Non-Contributing

All required application materials have been received. All fees have been paid. All required notices have been made.



SUMMARY OF REQUEST AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The applicant is seeking a Variance from Land Development Code section 4.05.12(B) Types and Plant Requirements for Buffers.

The parcel consists of the south half of lots 14 and 15 on block 25 and is currently a vacant parcel. As the property is zoned C-3 (Central Business District) and abuts R-2 (medium-density residential) zoned property to the south, a “type C” buffer is required per LDC 4.05.12(C). Per LDC table 4.05.12(B), Type-C buffers are required to be a minimum of 15 feet wide, and contain (per 100 linear feet of property line):

- 2 shade trees;
- 4 understory trees; and
- A continuous unbroken hedge, planted in a double-staggered row to form a solid visual screen within

one (1) year of planting.

The use of properly landscaped and maintained buffer areas can reduce the potential incompatibility of adjacent land uses, maintain open space, protect established residential neighborhoods, and enhance community identity. In order to minimize negative effects between adjacent zoning districts, landscape buffers area to be provided. The separation of land uses and the provision of landscaping along public rights-of-way through a buffer are designed to minimize potential nuisances, and to enhance community beautification.

A buffer shall not be used for any building, parking, storage or loading areas, per LDC 4.05.12(I).

The applicant is requesting a reduction in the required buffer in order allow for the parking.

APPLICABLE GUIDELINES:

[SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION](#)

[CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE](#)

[DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT GUIDELINES](#)

ANALYSIS:

10.02.02 Required Findings for a Grant of a Variance		
Criteria 1: Special Conditions Special conditions and circumstances exist which are peculiar to the land, structure, or building involved and which are not applicable to other lands, structures, or buildings in the same zoning district. Special conditions or circumstances do not result from actions of the applicant and are not based on a desire to reduce development costs		
Applicant Response	Staff Analysis	Meets Criteria
<i>"The 15' between the adjacent residential property to the left and where we will build our house, although C3 has been used as residential and has been and currently is being used as a driveway as evidenced by the "curb cut" and remaining brick from prior brick driveway, which people have removed over time (see photos) and the fact that it has been used to park cars for a very long time. Also, the purpose of the buffer is to provide separation between commercial and residential properties. Because the current commercial use is to the north and the current residential use is to the south of our property, a buffer to the north does not serve the residential/commercial buffer purpose.</i> <i>105 S. 5th Street was originally separated out from two C3 lots facing Ash Street to be used for residential purposes and parking. Historically, when the owners of 111 S. 5th Street purchased the parcel now designated as 105 S. 5th Street and separated it from the original platted lots facing Ash Street it was for residential purposes and to use the area in question as parking as evidenced by the existing "curb cut" that has been there for many years and the remains of a brick driveway (see photos) and the fact that the area has historically been used as a driveway by residents of 111 S. 5th as well as by us since we purchased the property in 2010. Given the number of years it has been used for parking it should be "Grandfathered" in for that use. We are not asking for anything different than what the area has been used for many, many years.</i> <i>The uniqueness of this property is that it was part of a C3 property that was sold and separated and has been used since that time as if it were an R2 property with a "Curb Cut" installed and used as if it was an R2 property with parking in the area of question and we want to keep it that way."</i>	Staff agrees that there are special conditions that exist on this property. A curb cut and driveway apron currently exist in the right of way. The remainder of the right of way is occupied by a large tree and a utility pole, making relocating the curb cut impossible without removal.	☒ YES ☐ NO

Criteria 2: Special Privilege Granting the variance does not confer upon the applicant a special privilege that is denied by the Land Development Code to other lands, structures, or buildings in the same zoning district		
Applicant Response	Staff Analysis	Meets Criteria
<i>"Ordinarily it may be considered a "special privilege" but it has been used this way for many years. That also keeps us in harmony with the other house on the street including the house on C3 lot directly across the street at 110 S. 5th Street."</i>	Granting this variance does confer upon the applicant a special privilege in that it would allow for a lesser buffer than would be required of other properties in the same zoning district which abut residential zoning districts.	☐ YES ☒ NO
Criteria 3: Literal Interpretation Literal interpretation of the provisions of the Land Development Code would deprive the applicant of rights commonly enjoyed by other properties in the same zoning district.		
Applicant Response	Staff Analysis	Meets Criteria
<i>"Code requires parking for two vehicles on the lot for a residence to be built, If parking in the 15' are in question is denied we will not be allowed per code to build our home. The drive cannot be placed on the north side due to existing utility pole and it would damage root system of old growth live oak tree."</i>	Literal interpretation of the LDC provisions would deprive the applicant of the rights enjoyed by other properties in the same zoning district. Installation of the full 15' buffer would eliminate the possibility of the existing curb cut and driveway apron being utilized to create a driveway. Relocating the curb cut elsewhere on the lot would require approval from the City to remove the tree in the right of way.	☒ YES ☐ NO
Criteria 4: Minimum Variance The variance requested is the minimum variance needed that will make possible the reasonable use of the land, structure, or building.		
Applicant Response	Staff Analysis	Meets Criteria
<i>"There simply is no other place to put the driveway other than in the 15' setback. The area is already used for parking. We will enhance the area with landscaping."</i>	The reduction of buffer is the minimum variance required to make construction of a single-family home possible on this parcel.	☒ YES ☐ NO

Criteria 5: General Harmony Granting the variance will be in harmony with the general intent and purpose of the Land Development Code and Comprehensive Plan		
Applicant Response	Staff Analysis	Meets Criteria
<i>"The house design and landscape will be in harmony with the other residence on the street (see photos). Mr. Blackmore has a B.S. in Horticulture and is a skilled landscape designer who will plan and implement a landscape design that will enhance the property and be in harmony with nature and surrounding properties."</i>	Allowing for the reduction in the buffer to achieve parking accessed from the existing curb cut would be in harmony with the general intent and purpose of the Land Development Code and the Comprehensive Plan. The buffer requirement is in place to minimize potential nuisances between differently zoned adjacent properties and to enhance community beautification. Although this property is a C-3 zoned parcel, the use is proposed to be single-family residential. The adjacent parcel to the south is also single-family residential in use, although it is zoned R-2. Any future change of use of the proposed property to commercial would trigger a review by the technical review committee. The landscape buffer would be required to be installed at that time.	☒ YES ☐ NO
Criteria 6: Public Interest Granting the variance is compatible with surrounding properties, will not cause injury to the area involved, or otherwise be detrimental to the public health, safety, welfare or environment.		
Applicant Response	Staff Analysis	Meets Criteria
<i>"The granting of the variance will not affect the use or attractiveness of either property to the north or south of the lot or any other location. The home design and landscape will be visually appealing and not affect any other adjacent properties in any way."</i>	Granting the variance would be compatible with the surrounding residential properties and would not be detrimental to the National Register of Historic Places Fernandina Beach Downtown Historic District.	☒ YES ☐ NO

Staff finds that the parcel has some unique circumstances in that:

1. The parcel consists of two halves of two separate underlying lots of record that were originally platted fronting Ash Street. As such, the buffer between zoning districts was designed to occur at what was the rear of the property.
2. The right of way contains an existing curb cut at the southern side of the parcel;
3. The right of way contains mature trees as well as a utility pole;
4. The 15' wide area where the landscape buffer is required has historically been utilized as a driveway.

Additionally, the proposed use of the property is the same as the adjoining property (single-family residential) even though they have different zoning districts. If the property were to be converted to a commercial use in the future, the change of use would trigger a review by the Technical Review Committee. At that time the buffer would be required to be installed.

Although, staff must recommend denial because the variance application does not meet all criteria, it should be noted that all criteria except *Special Privilege* have been met. All variances represent a special privilege being granted beyond what is allowable in the Land Development Code. The applicant has demonstrated that there are a number of unique factors that exist on the property, that this request is the minimum variance required to be able to provide a parking space on-site, and that granting the variance would not harm the character of the Historic District.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff finds that the requested action, as presented, is not consistent with the Land Development Code, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, and the Downtown Historic District Guidelines.

Staff recommends:

Denial of HDCV 2019-03

MOTION TO CONSIDER:

I move to **approve or deny** HDCV case number 2019-03 **with or without** conditions;

AND I move that the HDC make the following findings of fact and conclusions of law part of the record:

That HDCV case 2019-03, as presented, **is or is not** substantially compliant with the Land Development Code, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, and the Downtown Historic District Guidelines to warrant conceptual approval at this time.

LIST OF EXHIBITS:

EXHIBIT 1 HDCV 2019-03 Application and Backup Materials

Respectfully Submitted,



Salvatore J. Cumella
Historic Preservation Planner

HDCV2019-0003

REC'D: 10/14/19 BY: SR
INVOICE #: 4716
PAYMENT: 850 - TYPE: CK 3011
APPLICATION COMPLETE: Y ☐ N ☐
PRE-CONFERENCE: Y ☐ N ☐ DATE: _____

BOARD MEETING DATE: 11/21/19
PLANNER: _____ DATE: _____
☐ APPROVED ☐ DENIED

**APPLICATION FOR VARIANCE FROM THE LDC****APPLICANT INFORMATION**

Owner Name: HAROLD J BLACKMORE & ROZELL BLACKMORE
Mailing Address: PO BOX 432 FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32035
Telephone: 910-916-1031 or 910-740-2520 Fax: _____
Email: h_blackmore@bellsouth.net or rblackmore@bellsouth.net

Agent Name: RIVERSIDE HOMES (STEVE MORGAN)
Mailing Address: 12276 SAN JOSE BLVD JACKSONVILLE, FL 32223
Telephone: 904-476-4236 SUITE 120 Fax: _____
Email: ~~SMORGAN@RIVER~~ SMORGAN@myriversidehome.com

PROPERTY INFORMATION

Street Address: 105 S. 5TH STREET FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034
Parcel Identification Number(s): _____
Lot Number: _____ Block Number: _____

PROJECT INFORMATION

Variance(s) requested from LDC Section(s): Allow driveway in 15' Buffer

Brief description of work proposed (use additional sheets if necessary):

Construction of new Residence on lot

In order for an application for a variance to be approved or approved with conditions, the BOA or the HDC must make a positive finding with regard to each of the provisions below. The applicant has the burden of proof of demonstrating that the application for a variance complies with each of the requirements. Please explain in detail how your case meets the following requirements:

1. Special Conditions: Special conditions and circumstances exist which are peculiar to the land, structure, or building involved and which are not applicable to other lands, structures, or buildings in the same zoning district. Special conditions or circumstances do not result from actions of the applicant and are not based on a desire to reduce development costs.

The 15' between the adjacent residential property to the left and where we will build our house, Although C3 has been used as residential and has been and currently is used as a driveway as evidenced by the "curb cut" and remaining brick from prior driveways which people have removed over time (see photos) [Continued on separate page.]

2. Special Privilege: Granting the variance does not confer upon the applicant a special privilege that is denied by the Land Development Code to other lands, structures, or buildings in the same zoning district.

Ordinarily it may be considered a "special privilege" but it has been used this way for many years. That also keeps us in harmony with the other houses on the street including the house on C3 lot directly across the street at 110 S. 5th Street.

3. Literal Interpretation: Literal interpretation of the provisions of the Land Development Code would deprive the applicant of rights commonly enjoyed by other properties in the same zoning district.

Code requires parking for two vehicles on the lot for a residence to be built. If parking in the 15' area in question is denied we will not be allowed per code to build our home. The drive cannot be placed on the North side due to existing utility pole and it would damage root system of old growth Live Oak Tree.

4. Minimum Variance: The variance requested is the minimum variance needed that will make possible the reasonable use of the land, structure, or building.

There simply is no other place to put the driveway other than in the 15' setback. The area is already used for parking. We will enhance the area with landscaping.

5. General Harmony: Granting the variance will be in harmony with the general intent and purpose of the Land Development Code and Comprehensive Plan.

The house design and landscape will be in harmony with the other residences on the street (see photos). Mr. Blademore has a B.S. in Horticulture and is a skilled landscape designer who will plan and implement a landscape design that will enhance the property and be in harmony with nature and surrounding properties

6. Public Interest: Granting the variance is compatible with surrounding properties, will not cause injury to the area involved, or otherwise be detrimental to the public health, safety, welfare or environment.

The granting of the variance will not affect the use or attractiveness of either property to the north or south of the lot or any other location. The home design and landscape will be visually appealing and not affect any other adjacent properties in any way.

☐ If your property is located within the Historic Districts or the Community Redevelopment Area, please fill out responses to the supplemental variance criteria, attached as Appendix A, on a separate sheet of paper.

SIGNATURE/NOTARY

The undersigned states the above information is true and correct as (s)he is informed and believes.

Date Signature of Applicant

STATE OF FLORIDA }
COUNTY OF NASSAU }
SS }

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ____ day of _____, 20____, by _____.

Notary Public: Signature Printed Name My Commission Expires

Personally Known _____ OR Produced Identification _____ ID Produced: _____

Continuation of answer to question #1.

1. Special Conditions: Special conditions and circumstances exist which are peculiar to the land, structure, or building involved and which are not applicable to other lands, structures or buildings in the same zoning district. Special conditions or circumstances do not result from actions of the applicant and are not based on a desire to reduce development costs.

Answer: The 15' between the adjacent residential property to the left and where we will build our house, although C3 has been used as residential and has been and currently is being used as a driveway as evidenced by the "curb cut" and remaining brick from prior brick driveway, which people have removed over time (see photos) and the fact that it has been used to park cars for a very long time. Also, the purpose of the buffer is to provide separation between commercial and residential properties. Because the current commercial use is to the north and the current residential use is to the south of our property, a buffer to the north does not serve the residential/commercial buffer purpose.

105 S. 5th Street was originally separated out from two C3 lots facing Ash Street to be used for residential purposes and for parking. Historically, when the owners of 111 S. 5th Street purchased the parcel now designated as 105 S. 5th Street and separated it from the original platted lots facing Ash Street it was for residential purposes and to use the area in question as parking as evidenced by the existing "Curb Cut" that has been there for many years and the remains of a brick driveway (see photos) and the fact that that area has historically been used as a driveway by residents of 111 S. 5th as well as by us since we purchased the property in 2010. Given the number of years it has been used for parking it should be "Grandfathered" in for that use. We are not asking for anything different than what the area has been used for many, many years.

The uniqueness of this property is that it was part of a C3 property that was sold and separated and has been used since that time as if it were an R2 property with a "Curb Cut" installed and used as if it was an R2 property with parking in the area of question and we want to keep it that way.

















ICE OF
HEARING
NOT REMOVE





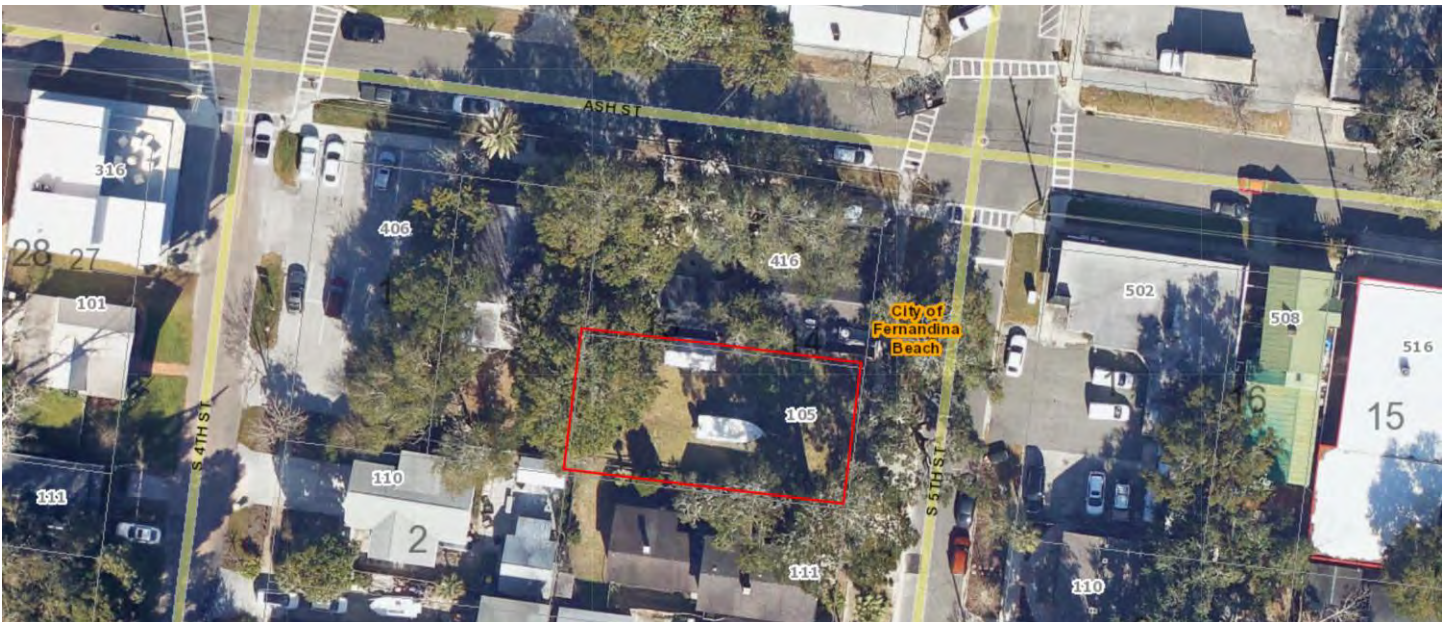




HISTORIC DISTRICT COUNCIL STAFF REPORT
HDC 2019-36
NOVEMBER 21, 2019

Owner/Applicant:	Riverside Homes, agent for Harold J. & Rozell Blackmore
Property Address:	105 S. 5 th Street
Requested action:	Certificate of Approval (COA) to Construct a one-story single-family residence.
Current zoning:	C-3
FLUM land use category:	Central Business District
Existing uses on the site:	Vacant
FL Master Site File #	N/A
Year Built:	N/A
Contributing Status:	Non-Contributing

All required application materials have been received. All fees have been paid. All required notices have been made.



SUMMARY OF REQUEST AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The applicant is seeking to construct a one-story single-family residence that will be 2,054 square feet under roof.

The parcel consists of the south half of lots 14 and 15 on block 25 and is currently a vacant parcel. As the property is zoned C-3 (Central Business District) and abuts R-2 (medium-density residential) zoned property to the south, a “type C” buffer is required per LDC 4.05.12(C). Per LDC table 4.05.12(B), Type-C buffers are required to be a minimum of 15 feet wide, and contain (per 100 linear feet of property line):

- 2 shade trees;
- 4 understory trees; and
- A continuous unbroken hedge, planted in a double-staggered row to form a solid visual screen within one (1) year of planting.

The use of properly landscaped and maintained buffer areas can reduce the potential incompatibility of adjacent land uses, maintain open space, protect established residential neighborhoods, and enhance community identity. In order to minimize negative effects between adjacent zoning districts, landscape buffers area to be provided. The separation of land uses and the provision of landscaping along public rights-of-way through a buffer are designed to minimize potential nuisances, and to enhance community beautification.

A buffer shall not be used for any building, parking, storage or loading areas, per LDC 4.05.12(I).

The applicant is concurrently applying for a variance (HDCV 2019-03) to allow for the reduction of a required 15-foot landscape buffer along the southern boundary of the parcel.

APPLICABLE GUIDELINES:

[SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR’S STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION](#)
[CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE](#)
[DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT GUIDELINES](#)

ANALYSIS:

Staff finds that the home design is compatible with the Downtown Historic District. The only noted issues relate to the driveway and the 15-foot landscape buffer that is required per LDC 4.05.12(C). The applicant has concurrently applied for a variance to allow for a reduction of the buffer (HDCV 2019-03).

Staff also recommends considering greater articulation of the stem-wall foundation.

Paint colors were not provided and will need to be submitted for staff approval before building permits can be issued.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff finds that the requested action, as presented, is consistent with the Land Development Code, the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards, and the Downtown Historic District Guidelines.

Staff recommends:

Approval of HDC 2019-36 with the condition:

1. HDCV 2019-03 Variance from Land Development Code section 4.05.12(B) *Types and Plant Requirements for Buffers* be granted concurrently.

MOTION TO CONSIDER:

I move to **approve or deny** HDC case number 2019-36 **with or without** conditions;

AND I move that the HDC make the following findings of fact and conclusions of law part of the record:

That HDCV case 2019-36, as presented, **is or is not** substantially compliant with the Land Development Code, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, and the Downtown Historic District Guidelines to warrant conceptual approval at this time.

LIST OF EXHIBITS:

EXHIBIT 1 HDC 2019-36 Application and Backup Materials

Respectfully Submitted,



Salvatore J. Cumella
Historic Preservation Planner

**HDC 2019-0036**REC'D: 9/19/19 BY: RBINVOICE #: 4126

PAYMENT: _____ TYPE: _____

APPLICATION COMPLETE: Y _____ N _____

PRE-CONFERENCE: Y _____ N _____ DATE _____

BOARD MEETING DATE: _____

PLANNER: _____ DATE: _____

_____**APPROVED** _____**DENIED****APPLICATION FOR HISTORIC DISTRICT COUNCIL****CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL (COA)****APPROVAL TYPE:**☐ Staff Approval☒ Board Approval: Conceptual _____ or Final ✓**PROJECT TYPE:**☒ New Construction ☐ Addition ☐ Alteration ☐ Relocation ☐ Demolition ☐ Variance☐ Repair ☐ Paint ☐ Fence ☐ Sign ☐ Re-roof ☐ Other: _____**PROPERTY INFORMATION** Property information can be found at the [Nassau County Property Appraiser's Website](#) → Map SearchStreet Address: 105 South 5th Street, Fernandina Beach, FL 32034Historic District: ☒ Downtown ☐ Old Town ☐ CRA WaterfrontParcel Identification Number(s): 00-00-31-1800-0025-0142Zoning District: _____ Lot / Block Number (optional) Block 25 5¹/₂ Lots 14¹/₅**Owner of Record**As recorded with the Nassau
County Property Appraiser

Owner(s) Name

Harold & Rozell Blackmore

Company (if applicable)

N/A

Street Address

103 South 10th Street

City State Zip

Fernandina Beach, FL 32034

Telephone Number

Rozell 910-740-2520

Email Address

RBLACKMORE@BELLSOUTH.NET**Applicant
or Agent**If other than owner. If an agent will be
representing the owner, an Owner's Authorization
For Agent Representation form must be included

Applicant Name

Steven Morgan

Company (if applicable)

Riverside Homes

Street Address

12276 San Jose Blvd, Suite 120,

City State Zip

Jacksonville, FL 32223

Telephone Number

904-476-4236

Email Address

Smorgan@myriversidehome.com

PROJECT DESCRIPTION (REQUIRED)

Part 1. Describe The Existing Conditions and Materials. Describe the existing structure(s) on the subject property in terms of the construction materials and site conditions, as well as the surrounding context.

Part 2. Describe The Proposed Project and Materials. Describe the proposed project in terms of size, affected architectural elements, materials, and relationship to the existing structure(s). Attach further description sheets, if needed.

* See attached further description sheet/design profile

List proposed materials and colors, as applicable (use additional sheet if necessary):

Project Scope	Manufacturer	Product Description	FL Product Approval #	Color (Name/Number)
Exterior Fabric	James Hardie	smooth lap siding	13192.2	TBD
Doors	Plast Pro	Fiberglass door	15215.6 → .8	TBD
Windows	Jeld Wen	Vinyl-simulated divided light	14108.6	white
Roofing	Owens Corning	architectural shingles oak ridge series	10674.1	TBD
Fascia/Trim	James Hardie	smooth Fiber cement	13192.4	TBD
Foundation	N/A	stem wall foundation w/ pier constructed front porch	N/A	N/A
Shutters	Custom	louvered cedar shutters	N/A	TBD
Porch/Deck	N/A	KDAT pine front porch poured concrete lanai	N/A	natural standard/grey
Fencing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Driveways/Sidewalks	N/A	poured concrete		standard/grey
Signage	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other				

PLEASE SUBMIT ALL PRODUCT BROCHURES, PAINT COLOR SAMPLES, AND MATERIAL SAMPLES WITH YOUR APPLICATION.



HISTORIC DISTRICT COUNCIL APPLICATION CHECKLIST

These requirements are not inclusive of the requirements for the proposed work. The Department of Planning & Conservation may require additional drawings, specifications or information in order to complete the application review.

CONCEPTUAL APPROVALS

Conceptual approvals are provided by the HDC as a courtesy to the applicant in an effort to allow comment from the historic district council and citizens during the conceptual design process. The HDC will provide the applicant with feedback and guidance relating to the proposal and take a vote to indicate whether the board feels the proposal is adequately appropriate to proceed. In all cases, the applicant must return to the HDC to seek final approval of their projects. There is no additional fee for this review above the Certificate of Approval fee.

STAFF REVIEW OR BOARD REVIEW FINAL APPROVAL

THE FOLLOWING MUST BE PROVIDED IN ORDER TO BE A COMPLETE APPLICATION FOR
STAFF APPROVAL OR FINAL APPROVAL BY THE BOARD:

Applicant (Initials)	Please submit 1 copy of each of the following:	Staff (Initials)
SM	Proof of ownership (copy of deed or tax statement)	
SM	11x17 signed, sealed, scaled survey of property. Completed within the last 2 years.	
SM	11x17 scaled site plan of the proposed work, including lot dimensions, setbacks, finished floor elevations, and any changes as a result of proposed building footprints	
SM	Site plan <u>must</u> show all trees greater than 5" diameter at breast height (DBH) and indicate any trees that are to be removed as part of the scope of work.	
SM	Photographs of the existing site and existing buildings if any, including views from the street.	
SM	11x17 drawings to scale showing ALL existing and proposed exterior elevations of primary <u>and/or</u> accessory buildings. Existing vs. proposed features should be clearly delineated with labels, shading, and/or hatching.	
SM	Elevations <u>must</u> include specific material and detail information with call outs that define all visible exterior elements, such as (but not limited to): wall finishes, foundation wall finish, corner-boards, water-tables, barge-boards, cornice trim, door trim, window trim, column elements, railings, roof fascia, balcony trim elements, supporting/decorative brackets, gable end decorative elements, shutters, roof finishes, chimney finish, privacy fences, picket fences, gates, utility yard screens, gazebos, outdoor shower screens, etc. Provide specific detail views of features that cannot be called out with notes on the elevations. Examples include porch details, pier elements, lattice infill components, soffit and cornice trim detailing, etc.	
SM	Elevations and/or site plan <u>must</u> show all proposed mechanical and plumbing equipment (HVAC, hood vents, backflow preventers, etc.)	
SM	Product/material details and specifications, including brochures or printouts, for any proposed material as applicable and not limited to: doors, windows, roofing, exterior fabric, fascia/trim, shutters, fencing, sidewalk/driveway, landscaping, foundation, porch/deck, sheds, and proposed colors for ALL surfaces to be painted/stained/treated.	
SM	New construction applications <u>must</u> show context of project within existing streetscape. <i>photos provided</i>	
N/A	For any fencing proposed to be located on a common property line, written consent of the adjacent property owners shall be provided as required by LDC 5.01.10(B).	

CERTIFICATION (REQUIRED)

By signing below, I certify that the information contained in this application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge at the time of the application. I acknowledge that I understand and have complied with all of the submittal requirements and procedures and have read and understand the following:

1. I/We hereby attest to the fact that the above supplied property address(es), parcel number(s) and legal description(s) is (are) the true and proper identification of the area of this petition.
2. I/We authorize staff from the Community Development Department to enter onto the property in question during regular city business hours in order to take photos which will be placed in the permanent file.
3. I/We understand that the COA review time period will not commence until the application is deemed complete by staff and may take up to 10 days to process. I further understand that an incomplete application submittal may cause my application to be deferred to the next posted deadline date.
4. I/We understand that, for Board review cases, an agenda and staff report will be available on the City's website approximately one week before the Historic District Council meeting.
5. I/We understand that the Historic District Council meetings are conducted in a quasi-judicial hearing and as such, ex-parte communications are prohibited (Communication about your project with a Historic District Council member).
6. I/We understand that the approval of this application by the Historic District Council or staff in no way constitutes approval of a Building Permit for construction from the City of Fernandina Beach Building Department.
7. I/We understand that all changes to the approved scope of work stated in a COA have to be approved by the HDC before work commences on those changes. There will be no charge for a revision to a COA. Making changes that have not been approved can result in a Stop Work Order being placed on the entire project and/or additional fees/penalties.
8. I/We understand that any decision of the HDC may be appealed to the City Commission, with the exception of variances, which may be appealed to a court of record as outlined in Section 10.02.04(D) of the Land Development Code. Petitions to appeal shall be presented within thirty (30) days after the decision of the HDC; otherwise the decision of the HDC will be final.
9. I/We understand that Certificates of Approval are only valid for **one year** from issuance. They are renewable for six months without cause, and for an additional six months, upon showing of good cause by the applicant. The applicant must submit all requests for extensions in writing and provide appropriate support documentation, if needed.

Date

9-19-19

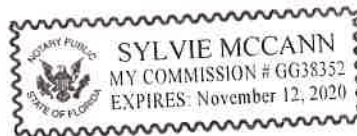
Signature of Applicant

[Handwritten Signature]

STATE OF FLORIDA

ss }

COUNTY OF NASSAU



Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19 day of September, 2019.

Notary Public: Signature

[Handwritten Signature]

Printed Name

SYLVIE MCCANN

My Commission Expires

11/12/20

Personally Known _____ OR Produced Identification ☒ ID Produced: FC DL

USE THIS FORM TO: Authorize an agent to make application and represent the owner of record.



OWNER'S AUTHORIZATION FOR AGENT REPRESENTATION

I /WE Rozell H. Blackmore
(print name of property owner(s))

hereby authorize: Steven A. Morgan
(print name of agent)

to represent me/us in processing an application for: H.D.C. and building of new construction
(type of application)

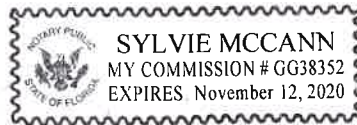
on our behalf. In authorizing the agent to represent me/us, I/we, as owner/owners, attest that the application is made in good faith and that any information contained in the application is accurate and complete.

Rozell H. Blackmore
(Signature of owner)

(Signature of owner)

Rozell H. Blackmore
(Print name of owner)

(Print name of owner)



STATE OF FLORIDA }
COUNTY OF NASSAU } ss

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19 day of Sept, 20 19.

Sylvie McCann
Notary Public: Signature

SYLVIE MCCANN
Printed Name

11/12/20
My Commission Expires

Personally Known _____ OR Produced Identification ✓ ID Produced: FL DL



A. Michael Hickox, CFA
Cert. Res. RD1941

NASSAU COUNTY
PROPERTY APPRAISER



PROPERTY INFORMATION

Parcel Number 00-00-31-1800-0025-0142

Owner Name BLACKMORE HAROLD III & ROZELL

Mailing Address PO BOX 432

Location Address FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32035

105 5TH ST S

FERNANDINA BEACH 32034

Tax District FERNANDINA BEACH

Millage 20.3245

Homestead No

Property Usage VAC. W/XFOB 0000001

Deed Acres 0

Short Legal BLOCK 25 S1/2 OF LOTS 14 & 15 IN OR 1689/845 CITY OF FDNA
BEACH

2019 Preliminary Values (Subject to Change)

Land Value \$100,000

(+) Improved Value \$1,329

(=) Market Value \$101,329

(-) Agricultural Classification \$0

(-) SOH or Non-HX* Capped Savings \$

(=) Assessed Value \$101,329

(-) Homestead \$0

(-) Additional Exemptions \$0

(=) School Taxable Value \$101,329

(-) Non-School HX & Other Exempt Value \$0

(=) County Taxable Value \$101,329

Note: *10% Cap does not apply to School Taxable Value



Map This Parcel



GIS Report

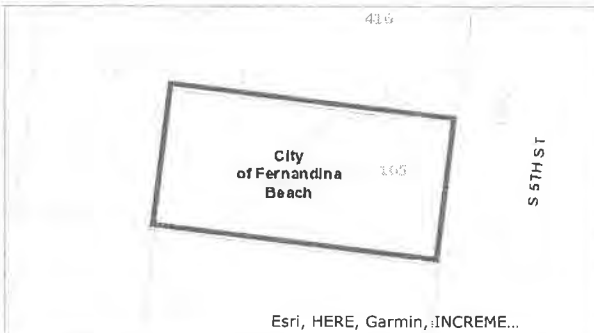


Property Record Card



Print Friendly Page

PARCEL MAP



2019 AERIAL MAP



PROPERTY PHOTO

If this picture is incorrect, please email info@nassaulpa.com

LOCATION MAP



BUILDING INFO.

Type	Total Area	Heated Area	Bedrooms	Baths	Primary Ex
------	------------	-------------	----------	-------	------------

SALES INFO

Sale Date	Book Page	Price	Instr	Qual	Imp
2010-07-16	1629 / 245	\$125,000	WD	Q	V

Grantor	Grantee
IVY DEBORAH	BLACKMORE HAROLD III & ROZELL



Historic District Council Windows List

As amended from time to time – Approved 1/18/18

*New products not on the list will be reviewed on a case by case basis.

APPROVED FOR USE ON HISTORIC STRUCTURE PROJECTS:

Note: If window muntins are used, they must match profile of existing historic muntins and must include exterior raised muntins (grilles).

Wood

Hurd

Jeld-wen

Marvin

Pella (Reserve)

Aluminum-Clad Wood

Hurd

Marvin

Pella (Architect, Designer, Reserve) Weather Shield

Vinyl-Clad Wood

Andersen (400 Series, Architectural, 200 Series)

Cellular PVC/Ultrex

Marvin (Integrity)

Windsor

APPROVED FOR USE ON NEW CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS ONLY:

Any product line approved for use on historic structures can also be used on new construction. Window style and light pattern are at the discretion of the applicant. Note: If window muntins are used, they must include exterior raised muntins (grilles).

Aluminum-Clad Wood

Pella (ProLine)

All Vinyl/Plastic/Fiberglass Jeld-wen

Pella (Impervia, 350 Series, Encompass) PGT



105 South 5th Street, Fernandina Beach, FL 32034

Historic District Plan for the Blackmore Residence – Design Profile

A Brief Description

The thought process for the design was to create the comforts of cottage living in the convenience of the historic district. A concept that is simple yet elegant, nestled harmoniously within its neighboring architecture.

The building stands quaint in stature but lives and breathes big to its respected proportions. As guests are welcomed inside, they are drawn in by the tall ceilings in the 'gallery' style living and dining room. Pocket doors open to a Study that feels like an extension of the Living room space.

Natural light is brought in from every corner of the building while maintaining the privacy of the right side of the house with small high glass windows.

A secondary bedroom is secluded away for the grandkids that can be flexed to fit your lifestyle sustaining its utilitarian purposes.

I hope you find this home to be peaceful, delightful and perfect for entertaining!

Front Elevation

There were around 8 architectural styles to choose from and based on the single-story cottage feel of the plan, I believe the Frame Vernacular/Folk Victorian style was the best suited in keeping with the design. The details are modest at most and the simplicity of the design speaks for itself. The massing stays true to its proportions by identifying each of its spaces (porch, living, secondary, etc.)

Front Porch

Slightly large in scale, the roof design for the front porch beaks up the space and delivers a welcoming approach drawing your attention directly to the large front door (A great idea by Hal!)

Living/Dining

Quite often referred to as a 'great room,' I consider the space to be gallery style living. Giving you the comforts of home furnishings with plenty of room for paintings and decorations. The 12' ceilings will be the focal point of the home drawing in additional natural lighting from the transom windows above. This space will feel open without disrupting the flow of transition between each room.

Study

I thought it was important to maintain the 12' ceiling height in the study to maintain a consistency. The French pocket doors will provide transparency between the rooms; allowing privacy when shut

and extending the spaces when open. With a closet, the room suggests additional storage and can be considered as a 3rd bedroom.

Bedroom 2

This space will be perfect for transitioning between recreation and/or guest living, all depending on how you wish to utilize it.

Kitchen

With an expansive amount of cabinets and counter space to work with, this kitchen proposes a large space for cooking while entertaining off the nook or peninsula.

As previously discussed, a space has been left for an antique island that will bring a wow factor while being budget conscious.

Nook

With the French Doors left wide open on a breezy day, the nook will feel almost as an outdoor eating space. The utility room hides the space away from the rest of the house.

Owner's Suite & Owner's Bath

This space has been privately tucked away from the rest of the house. When open, the French doors will feel like part of the bedroom that can be treated almost as a sitting room. High glass windows serve only the purpose of additional lighting while maintaining privacy.

The Owner's Bathroom lives bigger than it looks as a hallway breaks up the space leading to an oversized walk in closet. The linen closet can be removed if desired to be used as a space for an armoire.

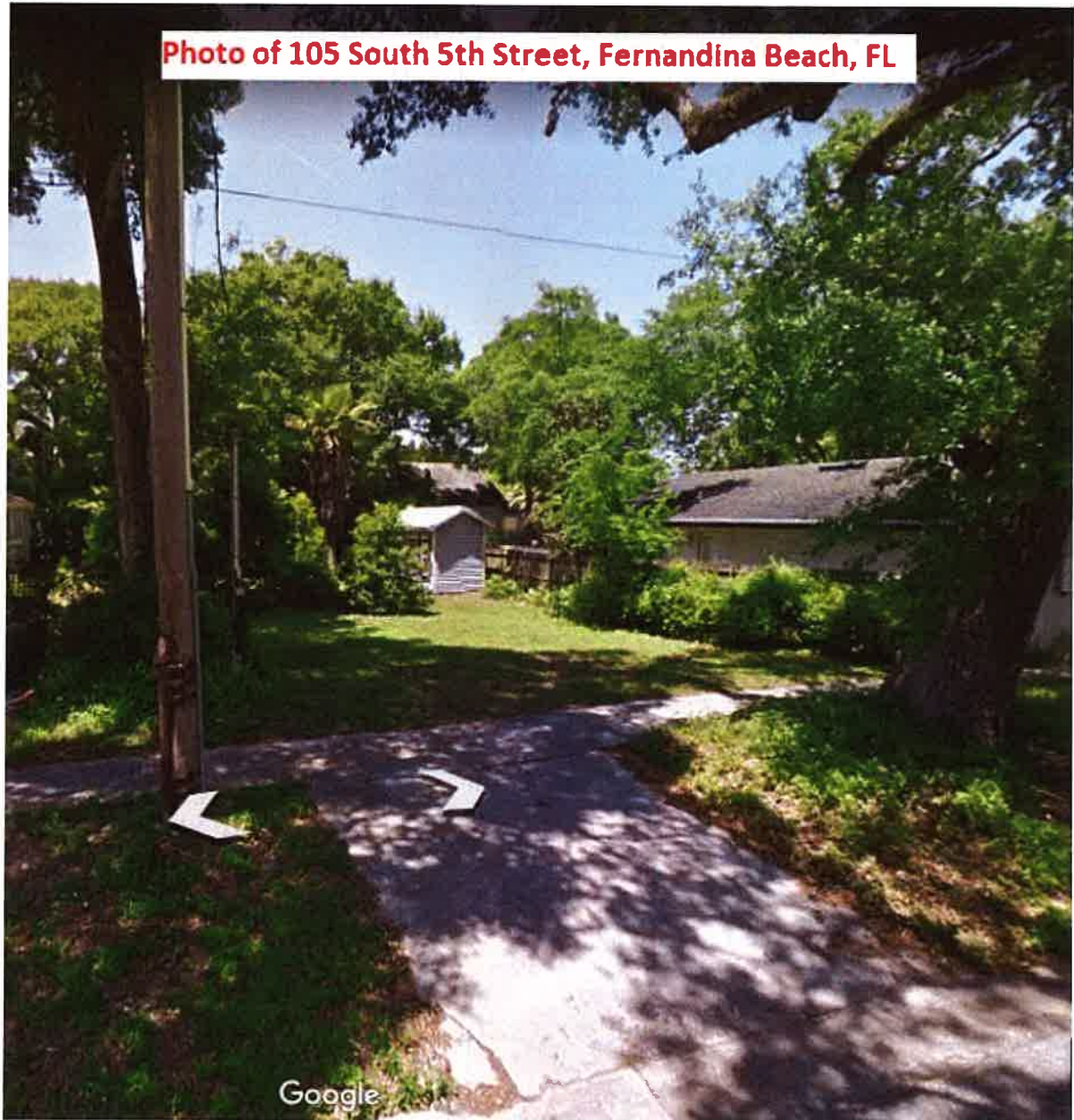
Back Porch

Perfect for entertaining, this space is big enough for plenty of patio furniture to enjoy the day.

May this home bring you joy and a lifetime of memories!

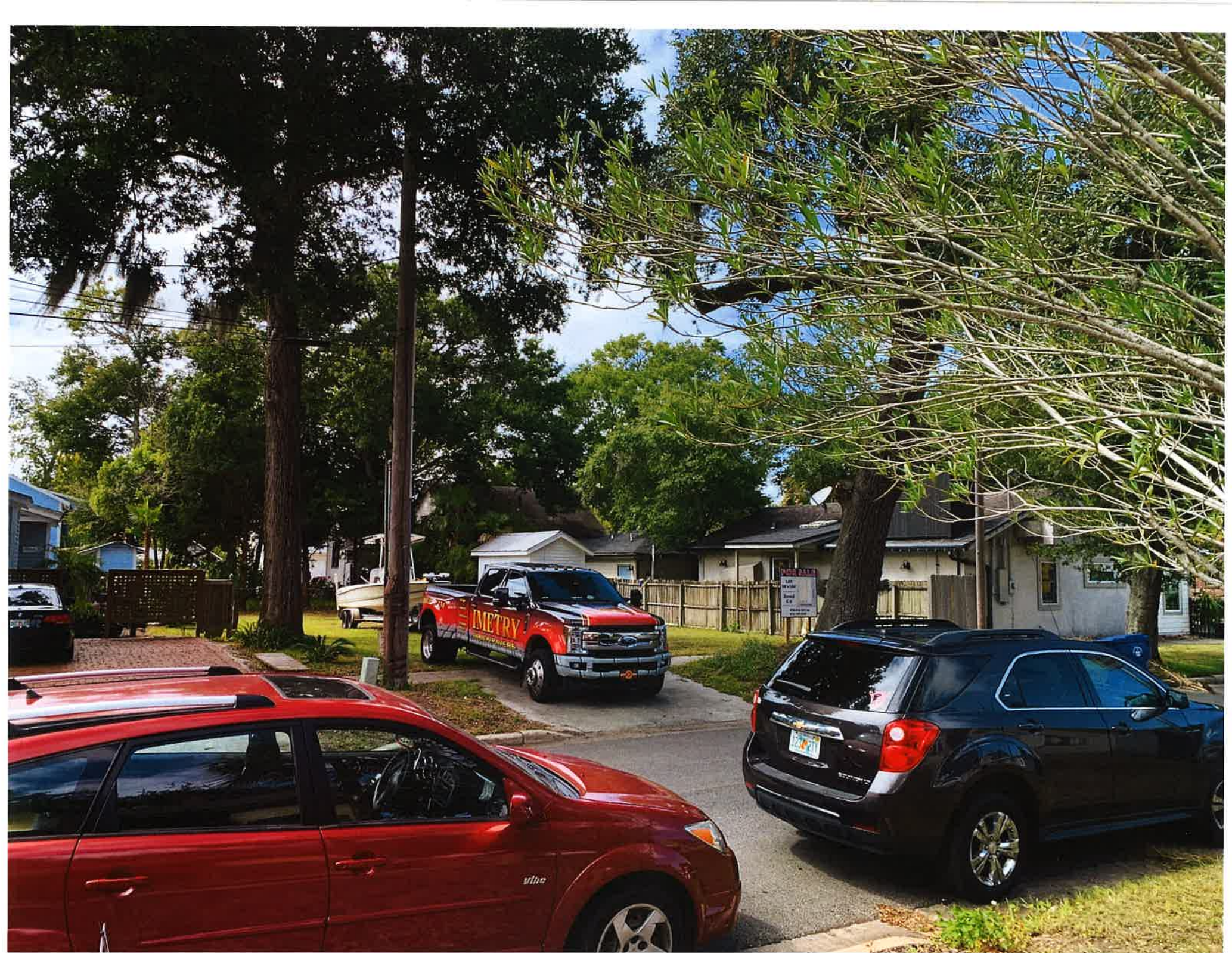
_Mike Lyke

Photo of 105 South 5th Street, Fernandina Beach, FL









HardiePlank® Lap Siding Product Description

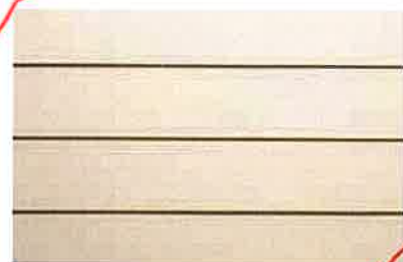
HardiePlank® lap siding is factory-primed fiber-cement lap siding available in a variety of styles and textures. Please see your local James Hardie® product dealer for product availability. HardiePlank lap siding comes in 12 ft. lengths. Nominal widths from 5 1/4 in to 12 in. create a range of exposures from 4 in to 10 3/4 in

HardiePlank lap siding is also available with ColorPlus® Technology as one of James Hardie's prefinished products. ColorPlus® Technology is a factory applied, oven-baked finish available on a variety of James Hardie siding and trim products. See your local dealer for details and availability of products, colors, and accessories.

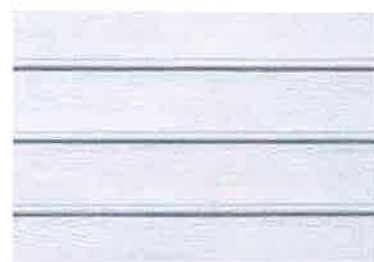
The HZ5® product line is right at home in climates with freezing temperatures, seasonal temperature variations, snow and ice. HZ5® boards are the result of our generational evolution of our time-tested products. We've evolved our substrate composition to be specifically designed to perform in conditions found in these climates. To ensure that its beauty matches its durability, we've engineered the surface for higher performance, giving it superior paint adhesion and moisture resistance. In addition, we've added a drip edge to the HardiePlank® HZ5® lap siding product to provide improved water management in conditions specific to HZ5® climates.



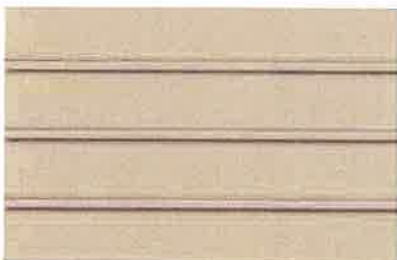
Select Cedarmill®



Smooth



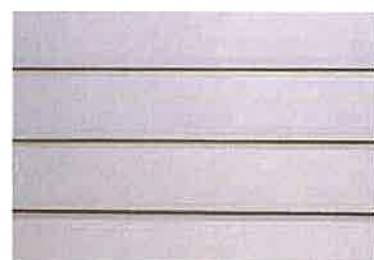
Beaded Cedarmill®



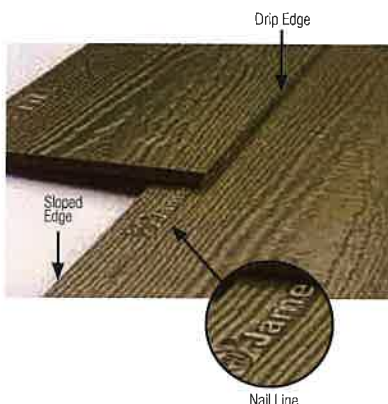
Beaded Smooth



Custom Colonial Roughsawn®



Custom Colonial Smooth®



ONELITE



OAK GRAIN

SMOOTH FINISH

MAHOGANY GRAIN

Our Onelite Series features a fine, flush glazed glass with a removable stop to allow the glass to be switched without changing the entire door. Doors are available in Double-Insulated Tempered Glass, LowE, Grid Between Glass (GBG), or MiniBlinds.

ALL ONELITE DOORS ARE SHOWN PRE-FINISHED

DOOR OVERVIEW



This model complies with ADA standards and can accommodate ADA required hardware for easy operation. Reinforced blocking and closures allow the following flexible hardware to be installed: panic bars, reinforced arm closures, and exit rim devices. These devices are easy to grasp with one hand and don't require tight grasping or twisting to operate.



SMOOTH ADA DOOR



SPECIAL ORDER
Sound Barrier Glass (STC:34) 3'6"
and 4'0" widths

● IN STOCK

● EXTENDED LEAD TIME

FEATURES & BENEFITS

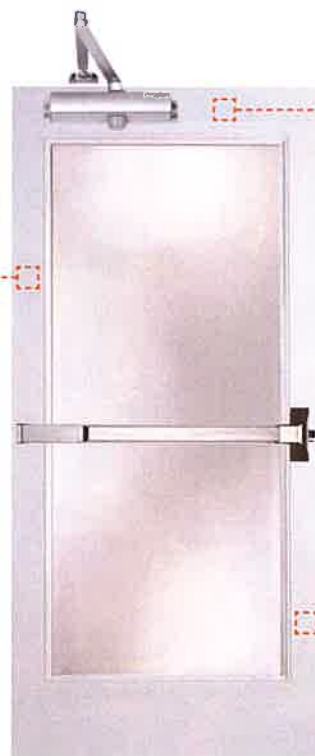
REINFORCED STILES
For Panic Bar hardware
and Exit Rim devices.

6.5" TOP RAIL

Accommodates regular and
parallel arm closer.

5.5" FACE STILES

Accommodates all types
of commercial hardware
(including 2-3/4" backset
161 prep and mortise locks).



OAK GRAIN

ONELITE FLUSH GLAZED HALF LITE DOOR



GLASS OPTIONS



● IN STOCK

● EXTENDED LEAD TIME

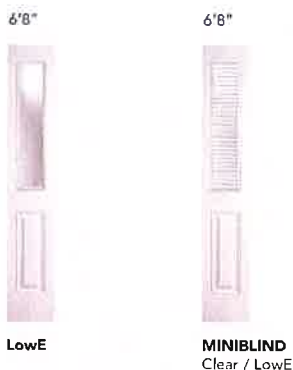
ONELITE

FLUSH GLAZED HALF LITE DOOR

SMOOTH



GLASS OPTIONS:



SMOOTH

ONELITE FLUSH GLAZE 3/4 LITE DOOR



GLASS OPTIONS



● IN STOCK

● EXTENDED LEAD TIME

ONTELITE SERIES

ONELITE FLUSH GLAZED 3/4 LITE DOOR

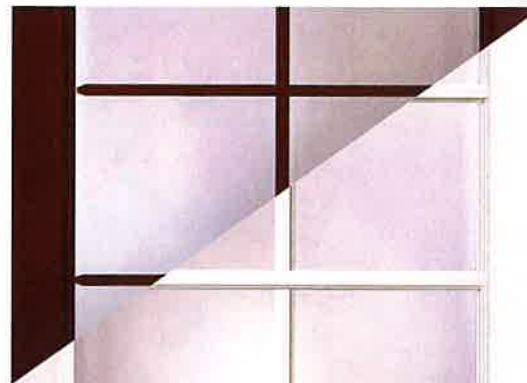
MAHOGANY



GLASS OPTIONS



ONELITE ACCESSORIES



AVAILABLE IN SMOOTH & MAHOGANY

8 & 10 Lite



6'8" ACSDM/S1368L08
8'0" ACSDM/S1380L10

9 Lite



6'8" ACSDM/S1368L09
8'0" ACSDM/S1380L09

SIMULATED DIVIDED LIGHTS "SDL" BARS

Plastpro Simulated Divided Lights (SDL Bars) can be used on the interior and exterior of our doors and help create personalized, unique looks. They are easy to install and will not rot or absorb moisture.

Sidelite



6'8" ACSDM/S1368L02
8'0" ACSDM/S1380L02

FEATURES & BENEFITS

- Easy installation using common wood working tools and equipment.
- Will not rot or absorb moisture, and resists the growth of fungus and mildew.
- Closed cellular structure prevents paint from peeling from the surface.
- Will not warp or crack when properly installed, or be affected by UV rays when properly coated.



6'8" 8'0"
DRM13C/L
ACSDM1368
L08 SLM13C/L
ACSDM1368
L02



8'0" 8'0"
DRM1380C/L
ACSDM1380
L10 SLM1380C/L
ACSDM1380
L02



6'8" 8'0"
DRM13C/L
ACSDM1368
L09 SLM13C/L
ACSDM1368
L02



8'0" 8'0"
DRM1380C/L
ACSDM1380
L09 SLM1380C/L
ACSDM1380
L02



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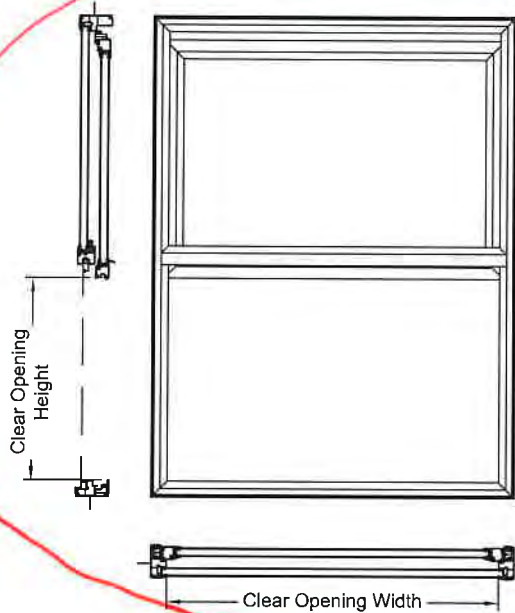
Sizing Details

Min-Max Sizing	15
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CLEAR OPENING LAYOUT

Even Divide



PG20:

Clear Opening Width = Frame Width - 3"

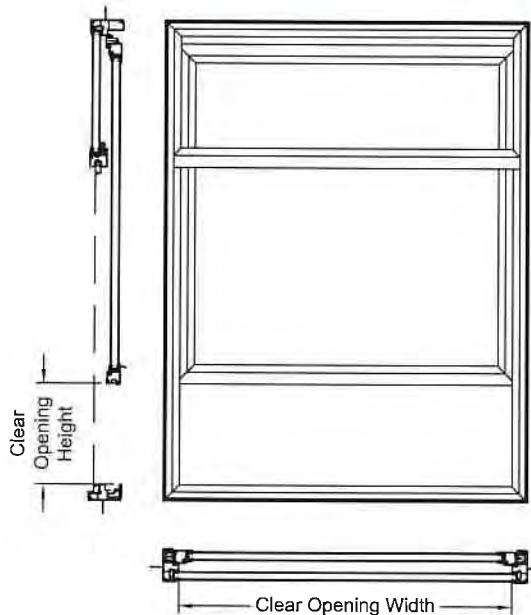
Clear Opening Height = (Frame Height / 2) - 3 1/2"

PG35 / PG50:

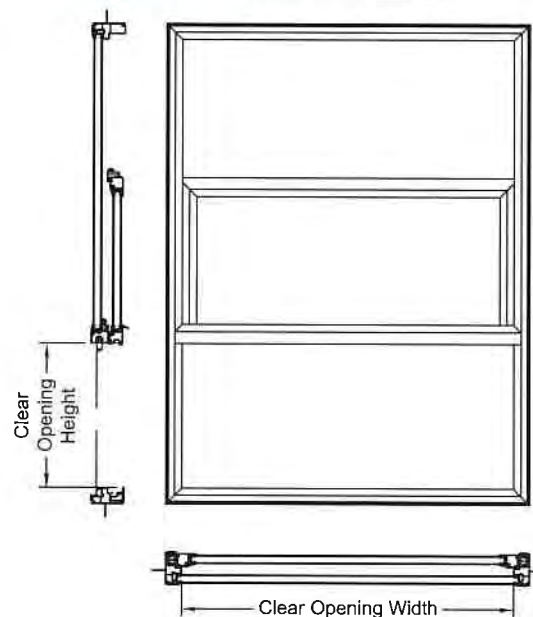
Clear Opening Width = Frame Width - 3"

Clear Opening Height = (Frame Height / 2) - 4"

Cottage



Reverse Cottage

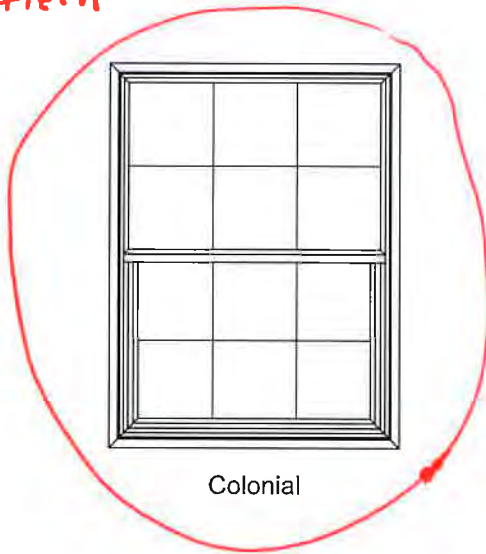


Note: Contact JELD-WEN customer service for Cottage and Reverse Cottage clear openings

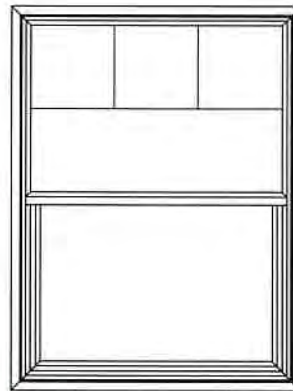


GRID PATTERNS

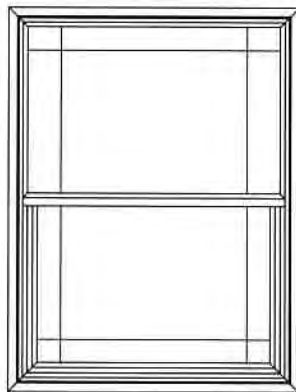
** See elevation for
actual grid pattern*



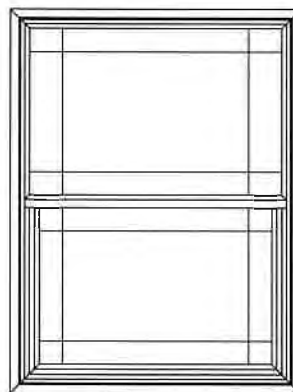
Colonial



Colonial from Top Down



Prairie Frame

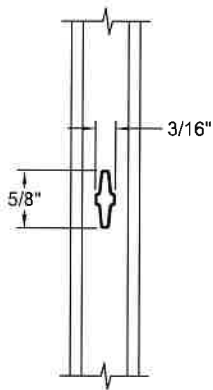


Prairie Glass

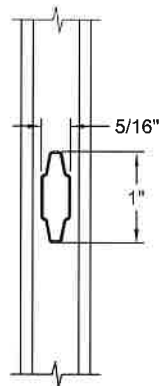
Note: Colonial, Prairie Frame, and Prairie Glass are available in both lites, top lite only, and bottom lite only.
Colonial from Top Down is only available in top lite only.



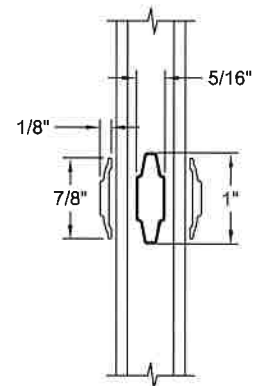
GRID OPTIONS



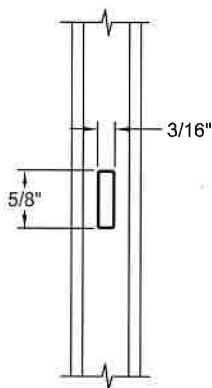
5/8" Contour GBG



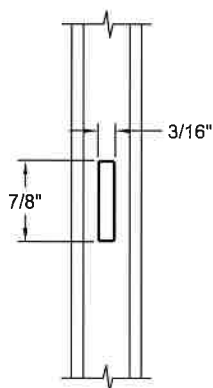
1" Contour GBG



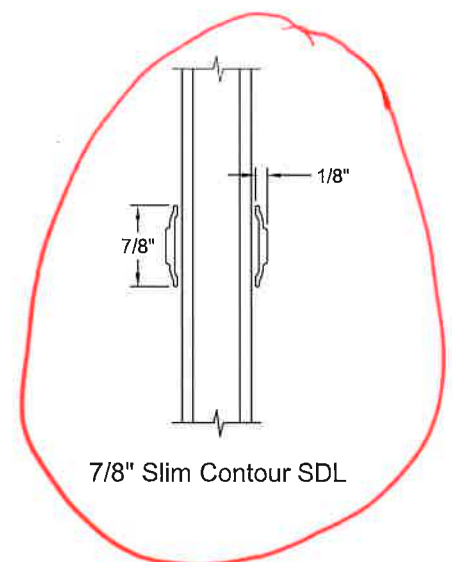
7/8" Slim Contour SDL /
1" Contour GBG



5/8" Flat GBG



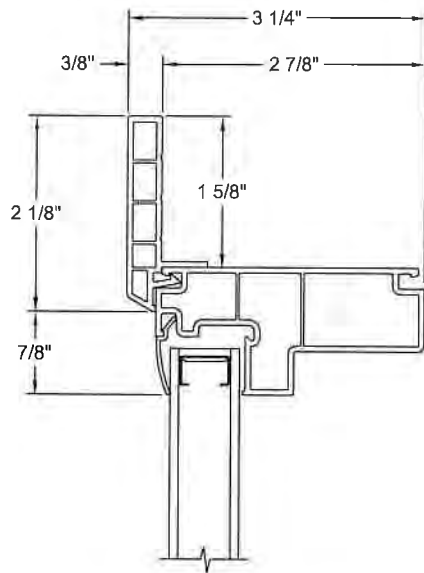
7/8" Flat GBG



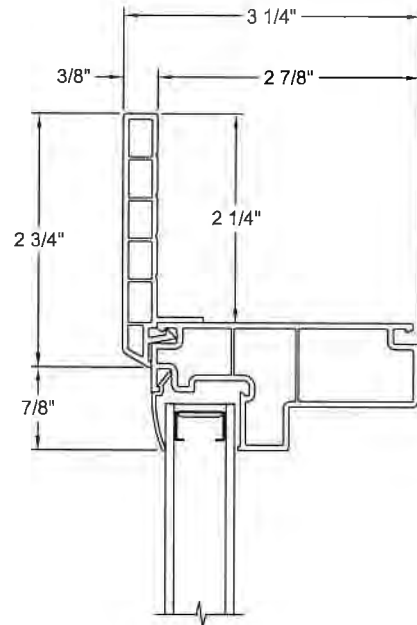
7/8" Slim Contour SDL



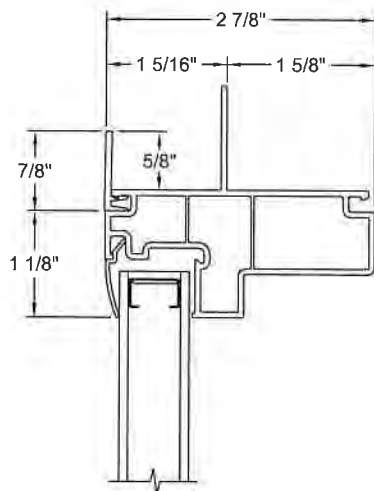
TRIM OPTIONS



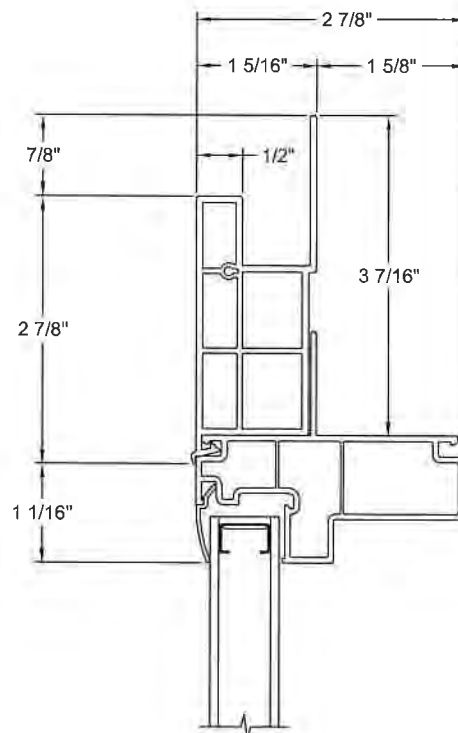
1 5/8" Flush Fin



2 1/4" Flush Fin



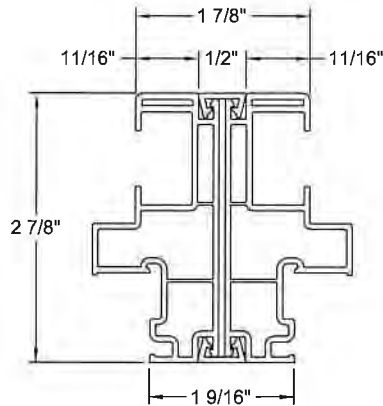
Florida Flange



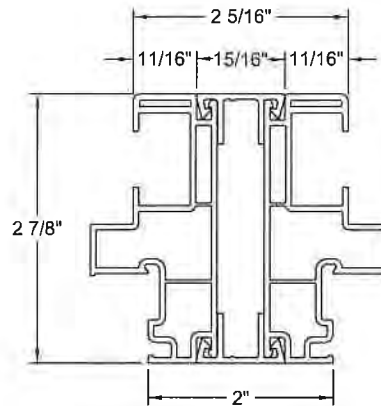
Flat Casing



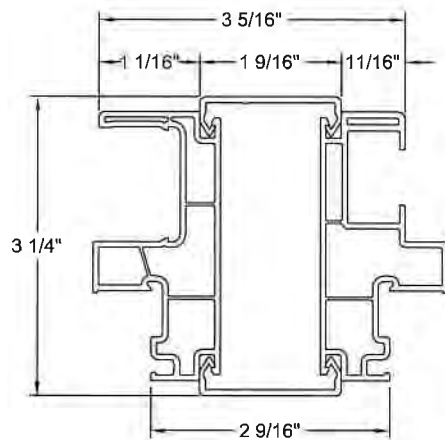
MULLION OPTIONS



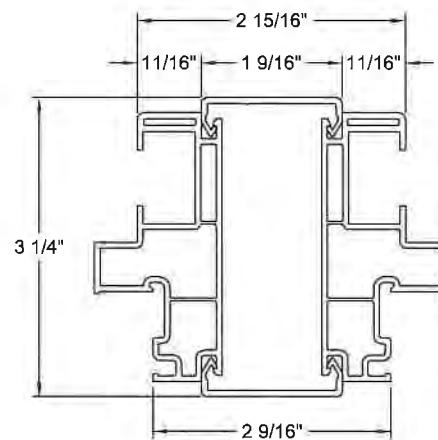
Operator / Operator
1/2" Clip



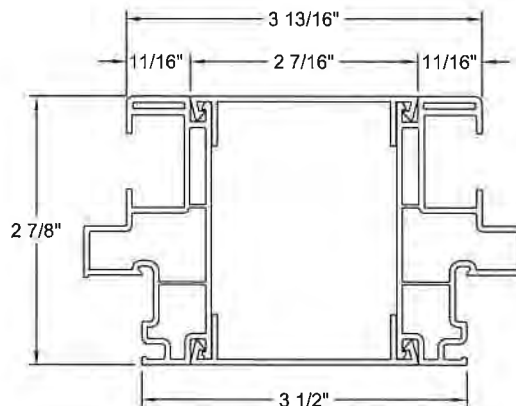
Operator / Operator
15/16" Clip



Horizontal Sliding / Operator
1 9/16" Clip



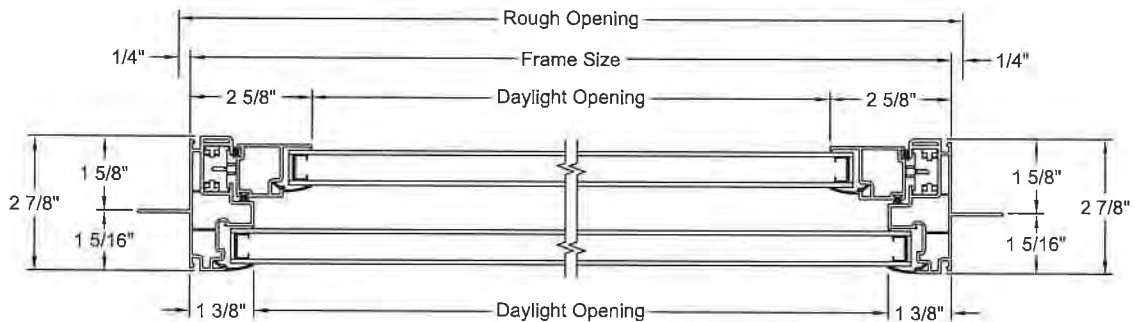
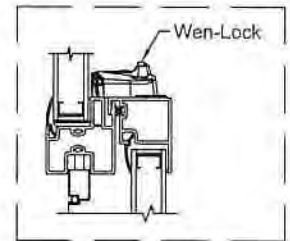
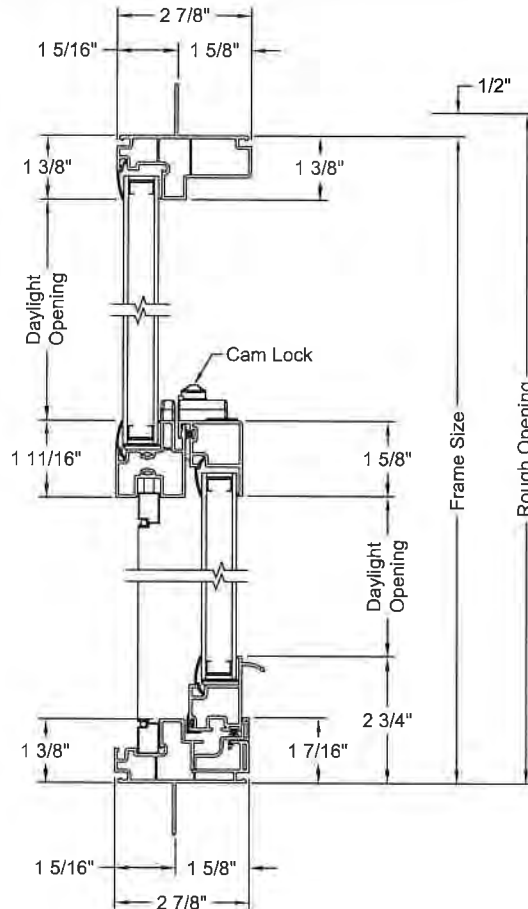
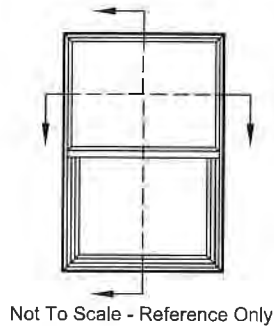
Operator / Operator
1 9/16" Clip



Operator / Operator
2 7/16" Clip

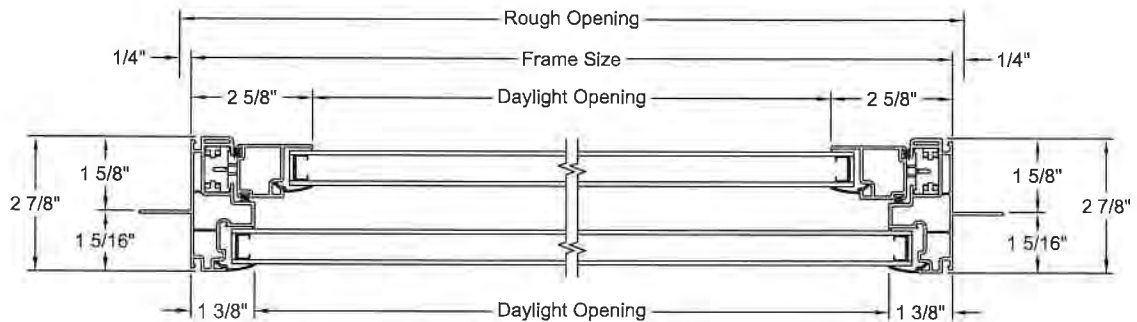
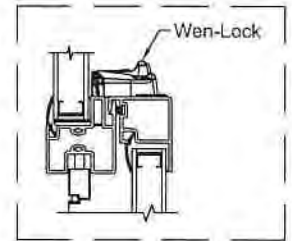
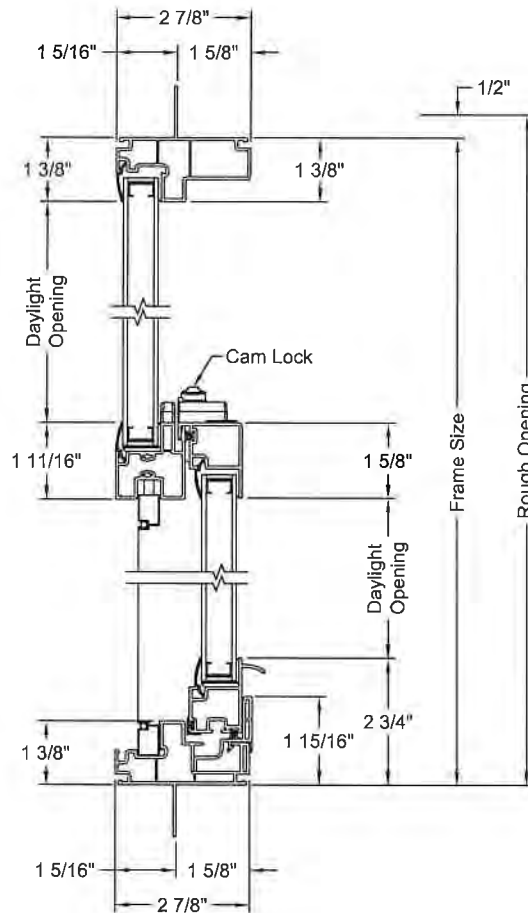
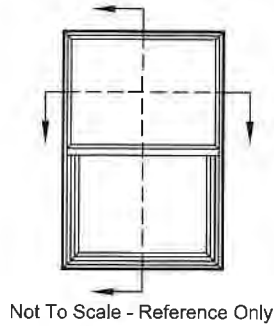


PG20 OPERATOR SECTIONS





PG50 OPERATOR SECTIONS

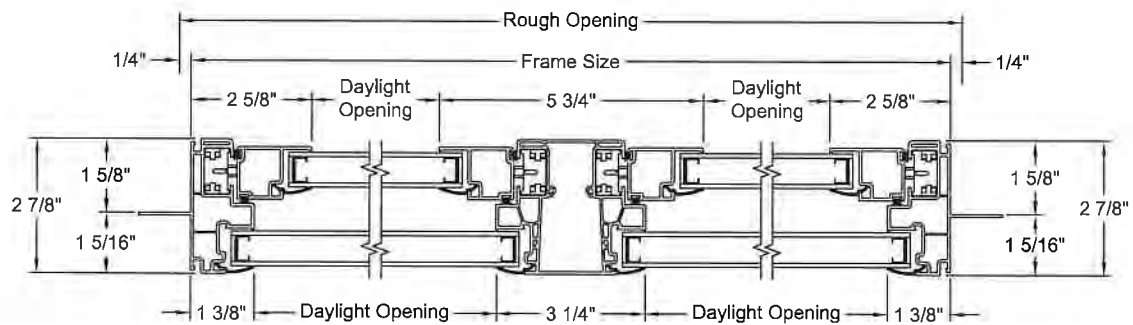




2 WIDE PG20 / PG50 OPERATOR SECTIONS



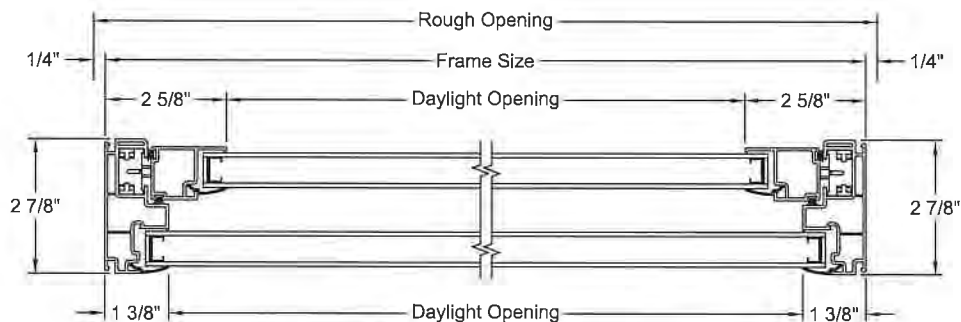
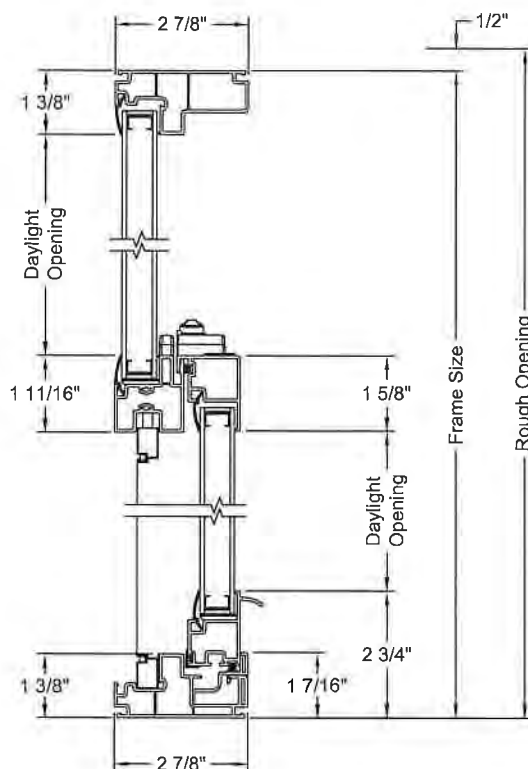
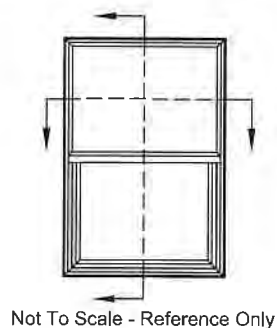
Not To Scale - Reference Only



Note: Internal reinforcements vary by performance grade

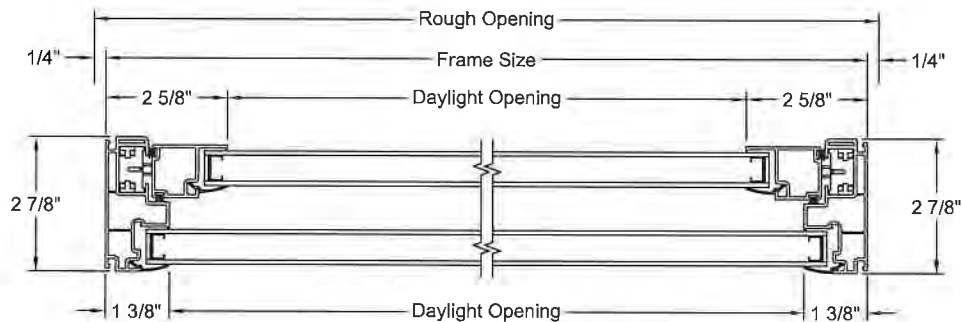
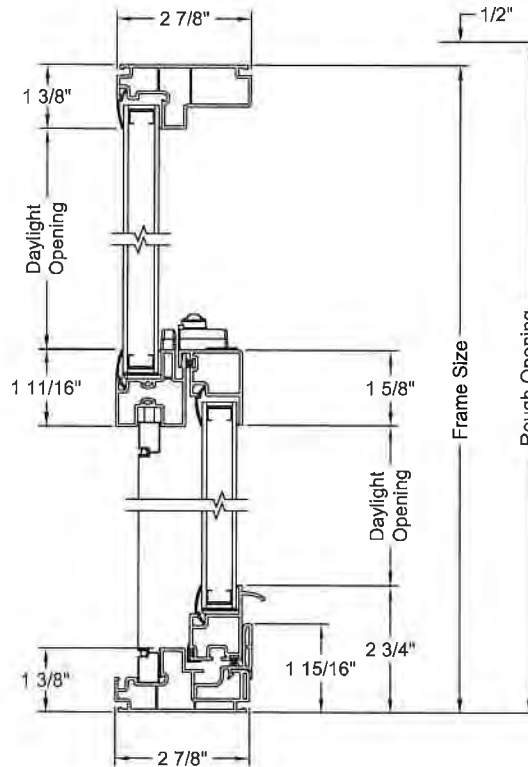
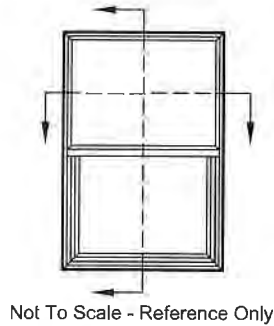


POCKET PG50 OPERATOR SECTIONS



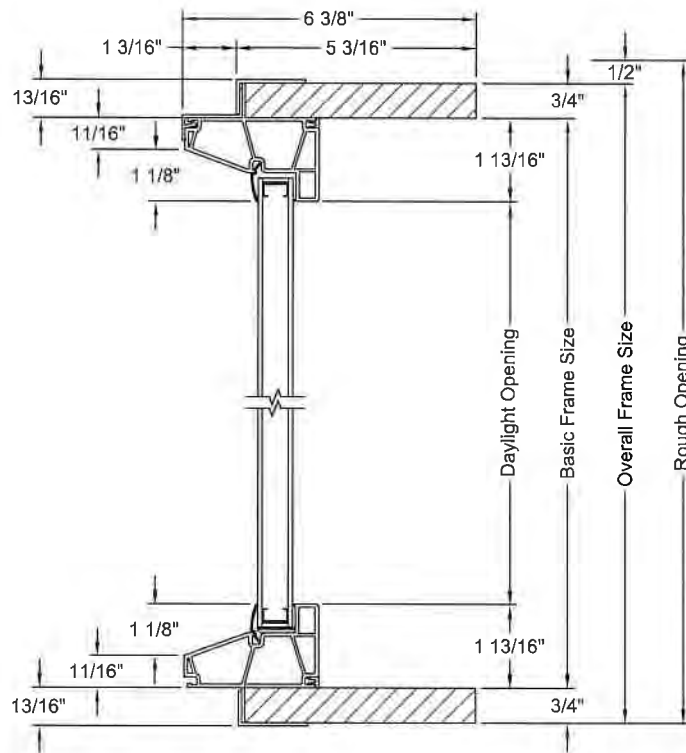


POCKET PG20 OPERATOR SECTIONS





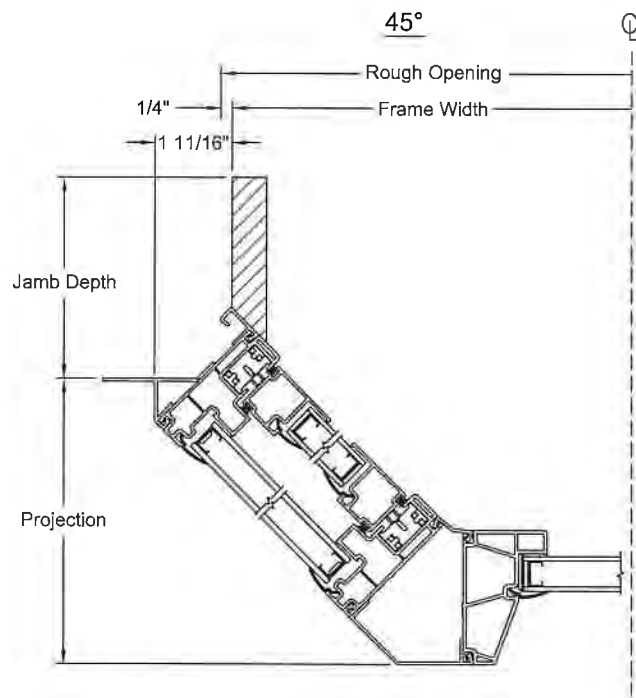
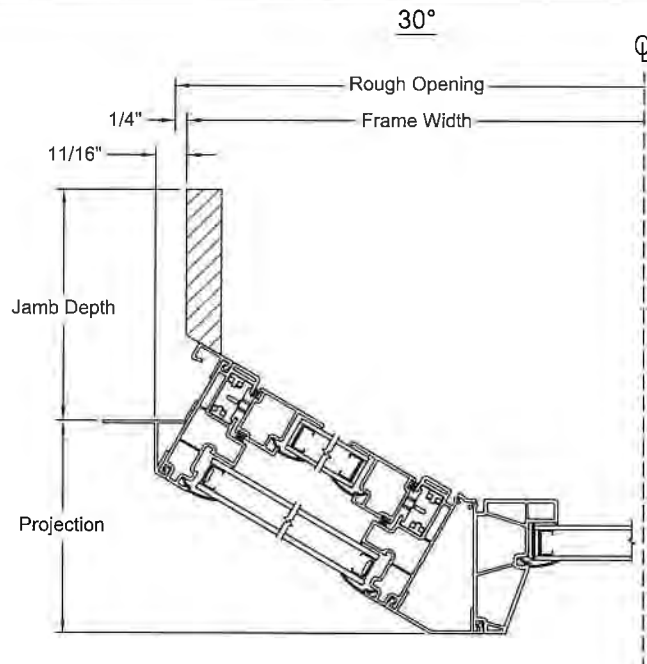
BAY & BOW - VERTICAL SECTION



Note: Dimensional details available upon ordering.
Fixed window frame shown, other frames available.



BAY - HORIZONTAL SECTIONS



Note: Dimensional details available upon ordering.

Jamb depths available in 4 9/16\"

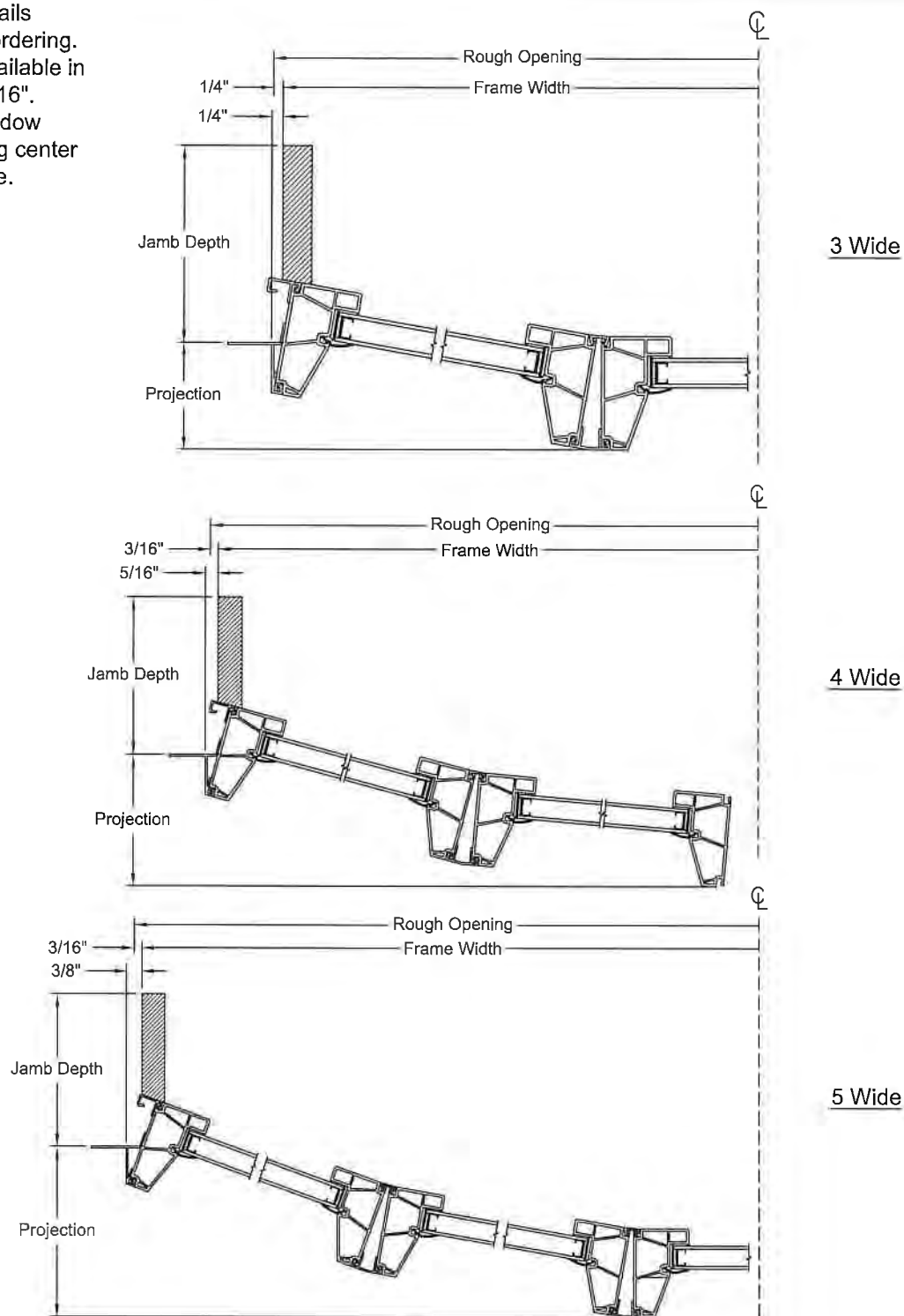
Picture frame shown for center window, Single-Hung Tilt frame with track filler also available.

Fixed center window shown, operating center window available.



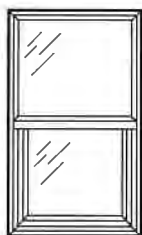
BOW - HORIZONTAL SECTIONS

Note: Dimensional details available upon ordering.
Jamb depths available in 4 9/16" and 6 9/16".
Fixed center window shown, operating center window available.

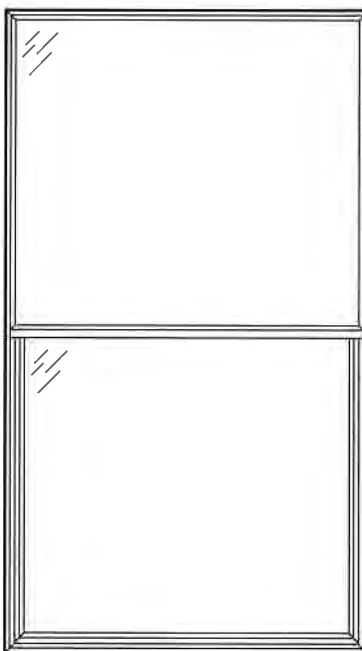




MIN-MAX SIZING



Minimum Size:
17 1/2" x 29 1/2"



Maximum Size:
47 1/2" x 83 1/2"

Operator Width			
17 1/2"	19 1/2"	21 1/2"	23 1/2"
25 1/2"	27 1/2"	29 1/2"	31 1/2"
33 1/2"	35 1/2"	37 1/2"	39 1/2"
41 1/2"	43 1/2"	45 1/2"	47 1/2"

Operator Height			
29 1/2"	33 1/2"	35 1/2"	36 1/2"
40 1/2"	41 1/2"	45 1/2"	47 1/2"
48 1/2"	52 1/2"	53 1/2"	56 1/2"
59 1/2"	61 1/2"	64 1/2"	65 1/2"
68 1/2"	71 1/2"	73 1/2"	76 1/2"
77 1/2"	83 1/2"		



OAKRIDGE[®]

Shingles



Flagstone[®]





Oakridge® Shingles

Make it your own.

When does a house become a home? When the place you live in begins to reflect the life you're living. When every change, both big and small, makes it more and more your own. Choosing a new roof is your opportunity to make a major impact on the look of your home — and we're here to help. Owens Corning has been a leader in the building materials industry for over 75 years. So you can be confident that your new roof will enhance and help protect your home for years to come.

The Right Choice.†

Oakridge® Shingles are The Right Choice® for long-lasting performance and striking beauty. In addition to a wide range of inviting, popular colors, they also offer:

- Limited Lifetime Warranty*/* (for as long as you own your home)
- 110/130** MPH Wind Resistance Limited Warranty*
- StreakGuard™ Protection with a 10-year Algae Resistance Limited Warranty*/†



Peppermill Gray



Desert Tan†

Your home is your canvas.

At Owens Corning Roofing, we're always looking for ways to help you express your sense of style through your home, which is why we've expanded the Oakridge® color palette with these inspiring selections.

Oakridge® shingles are specially designed to provide a unique blend of artistry and craftsmanship that will give your home a look that is anything but ordinary. Blacks and grays are rich and warm, earth tones capture the vibrancy of nature's brightest hues, and bold color combinations help enhance a wide variety of exterior accents and landscaping. Plus, every Oakridge® Color features great contrast and color depth to add drama and curb appeal to your entire home.



Aged Cedar®

Oakridge® Color Availability



Amber[†]
Not Available in Service Area 13 (see map).



Desert Tan^{†††}



Brownwood^{†††}



Teak^{†††}



Driftwood^{†††}



Onyx Black^{†††}



Estate Gray^{†††}



Sierra Gray^{†††}



Shasta White^{†††}



Aged Cedar^{†/††}



Flagstone^{†/††}



Black Walnut^{†/††}



Peppermill Gray^{†/††}

Color Availability Map



†† Available with StreakGuard[®] Protection to inhibit the growth of airborne blue-green algae* that can cause unsightly dark streaks on your roof in service area 13 (see map). Owens Corning provides a 10-year Algae Resistance Limited Warranty.*



The perfect finishing touch.

Owens Corning[®] Roofing Hip & Ridge Shingles do more than just deliver added protection to the most vulnerable areas of your roof — they enhance the roofline and help define the character of your entire home.

Don't accept a generic substitute. Be sure to choose the right Owens Corning[®] Roofing Hip & Ridge style and specially matched color to provide the perfect finishing touch to your new roof.

ENERGY STAR® is for roofs too.



Similar to the energy-efficient appliances in your home, roofing products can help provide energy-saving qualities. Owens Corning® Oakridge® Roofing Shingles in Shasta White can help reduce your heating and cooling bills when installed properly.

These shingles reflect solar energy, helping to decrease the amount of heat transferred to a home's interior — and the amount of air conditioning needed to keep it comfortable. Actual savings will vary based on geographic location and individual building characteristics. Call 1-800-GET-PINK® or 1-888-STAR-YES for more information.

Product Attributes

Warranty Length*

Limited Lifetime* (for as long as you own your home)

Wind Resistance Limited Warranty*

110/130** MPH

Algae Resistance Limited Warranty*

10 Years



Algae Resistance available
in areas shown in white.

TRU PROtection® Non-Prorated Limited Warranty* Period

10 Years

Product Specifications

Nominal Size	13 1/4" x 39 3/8"
Exposure	5 1/2"
Shingles per Square	64
Bundles per Square	3
Coverage per Square	98.4 sq. ft.

Applicable Standards and Codes

ASTM D228

ASTM D3018 (Type 1)

ASTM D3161 (Class F Wind Resistance)

ASTM D3462

ASTM D7158 (Class H Wind Resistance)

ASTM E108/UL 790 (Class A Fire Resistance)

ICC-ES AC438*

UL ER2453-01**

UL ER2453-02**

Shasta White color meets ENERGY STAR® requirements for initial solar reflectance of 0.25 and 3-year aged solar reflectance of 0.15; 2013 California Building Energy Efficiency Standards, Title 24, Part 6 requirements; rated by the Cool Roof Rating Council (CRRRC).



Total Protection Roofing System^{® ^}

TOTAL PROTECTION **SIMPLIFIED**[™]



Owens Corning[®] Total Protection Roofing System^{® ^} integrates engineered Owens Corning[®] components that work together to address these three primary performance areas, critical to a high-performance roof, while also making it easy to understand the importance of each. **With Owens Corning, it's easy to confidently deliver total protection, beauty and peace of mind.**



SEAL.

HELPS CREATE A WATER-PROOF BARRIER

Self-Adhered Ice & Water Barrier
Synthetic Underlayment



DEFEND.

HELPS PROTECT AGAINST NATURE'S ELEMENTS

Starter Shingles
Laminate Shingles
Hip & Ridge Shingles



BREATHE.

FOR BALANCED ATTIC VENTILATION

Intake Vents
Exhaust Vents

+ COMFORT.

Add comfort and energy performance
with proper attic insulation.



Home sweet home.

Owens Corning Roofing wants to help make your purchase of a new roof a positive experience. Not only can we help you choose the right shingle and roofing system components, but we can also help you select the right contractor for the job. Don't worry — we know this is a big decision. We're here to help you feel confident about choosing our roofing products. After all, we're America's most trusted roofing brand^{††} for a reason.

Want design assistance or more information
about Owens Corning® Roofing products?
Or want to find an Owens Corning
Roofing Preferred Contractor network member?

It's easy to reach us:

1-800-GET-PINK®
www.owenscorning.com/roofing

* See actual warranty for complete details, limitations and requirements.

** 110 MPH is standard with 4-nail application, 130 MPH is applicable only with 6-nail application and Owens Corning® Starter Shingle products application along eaves and rakes in accordance with installation instructions.

† Actual colors and granule blends may vary from the photo. We suggest that you view actual product on the roof to get a better idea of the finish color. Color availability subject to change without notice. Ask your professional roofing contractor for samples of colors available in your area.

‡ 40-year Limited Warranty on commercial projects.

†† 2018 Roofing Brand Awareness Study by Owens Corning Roofing and Asphalt, LLC.

International Code Council Evaluation Services Acceptance Criteria for Alternative Asphalt Shingles.

Underwriters Laboratories Evaluation Service Evaluation Report.

1 StreakGuard™ Algae Resistance Technology is not available in the Denver (12) service area.

ENERGY STAR and the ENERGY STAR mark are registered trademarks of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

^ Excludes non-Owens Corning® roofing products such as flashing, fasteners, pipe boots and wood decking.



**OWENS CORNING
ROOFING AND ASPHALT, LLC**
ONE OWENS CORNING PARKWAY
TOLEDO, OHIO, USA 43659
1-800-GET-PINK®
www.owenscorning.com/roofing

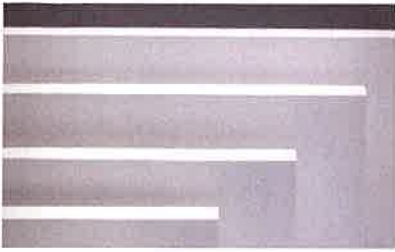
Pub.No. 10017746-G. Printed in U.S.A. September 2018.
THE PINK PANTHER™ & © 1964–2018 Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios Inc. All Rights Reserved. The color PINK is a registered trademark of Owens Corning. © 2018 Owens Corning. All Rights Reserved.



Owens Corning Roofing Preferred Contractors are independent contractors and are not affiliates of Owens Corning Roofing and Asphalt, LLC or its affiliated companies.

(Denver, Portland)

Flagstone®



HARDIETRIM® BOARDS

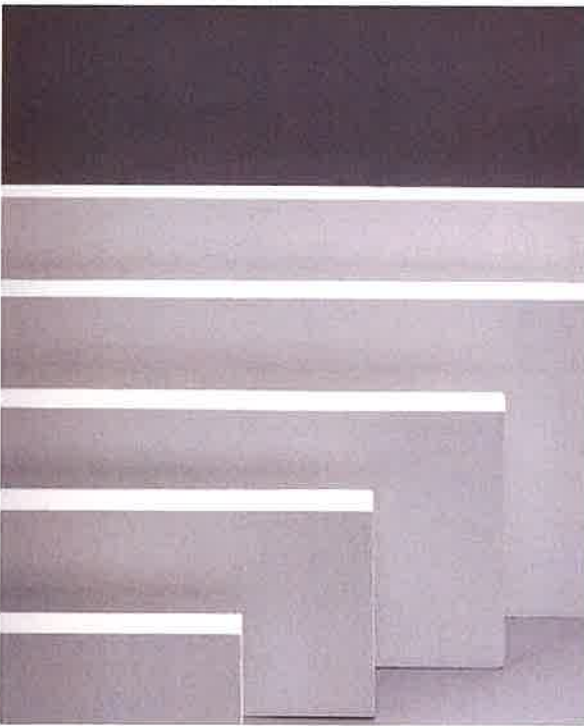
5/4 SMOOTH

With this crisp-looking trim, any home can become sleeker. It ties a home's color palette together too: Choose a ColorPlus® Technology color or primed for paint.



THE STATEMENT COLLECTION™

Classic shades—engineered with long-lasting ColorPlus® Technology—will make a statement that resonates for generations. The tried and true colors of James Hardie's Statement Collection™ products were designed for every home. They're our most popular hues. And they are readily available in your region.



TRIM COLORS

Monterey Taupe



[Request a Quote >](#)

[Request a Sample >](#)

Colors shown may vary due to screen resolution. Please see actual product sample for true color.

AVAILABLE SIZES

THICKNESS: 1"	WIDTHS: 3.5" 5.5"	
LENGTH: 144" boards	EXPOSURES: 3.5" 5.5"	

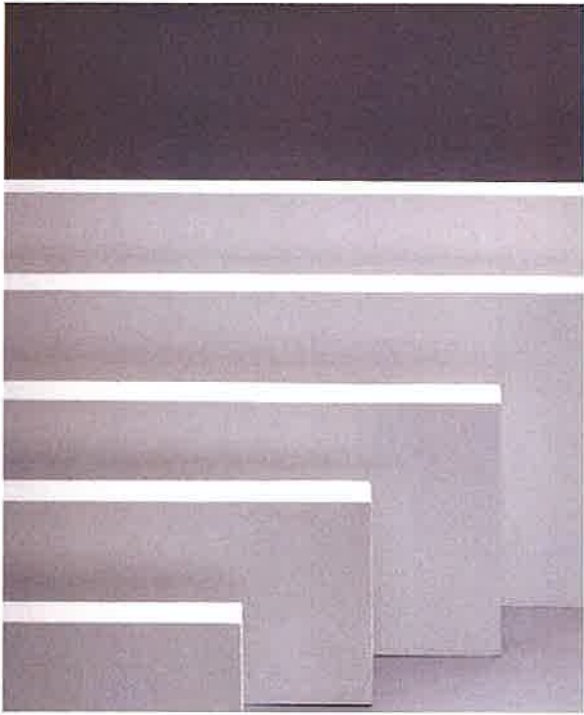
Warranty Information >

Not finding the color you're looking for?

+ See More Color Options

PRIMED FOR PAINT

James Hardie's primed for paint collection gives you the power to choose paint for your home's exterior. It's primed. It's ready for field painting. It's a durable, high-performance canvas.



AVAILABLE SIZES

THICKNESS:	1"	
LENGTH:	144" boards	
WIDTHS:	3.5"	5.5"
EXPOSURES:	3.5"	5.5"
	7.25"	9.25"
	7.25"	9.25"
	11.25"	
	11.25"	

Warranty Information >

Request a Quote >

Request a Sample >

Riverside Homes cedar shutter example



MAP SHOWING BOUNDARY AND TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF
THE SOUTH 1/2 OF LOTS 14 AND 15, BLOCK 25,

LYING AND BEING IN THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH (FORMERLY NAMED
FERNANDINA), IN THE COUNTY OF NASSAU AND THE STATE OF FLORIDA,
AND KNOWN AND DESCRIBED UPON AND ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL
PLAT OF SAID CITY (AS LITHOGRAPHED AND ISSUED BY THE FLORIDA
RAILROAD COMPANY IN 1857, AND ENLARGED, REVISED AND REISSUED
BY THE FLORIDA TOWN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY IN 1887 AND 1901).

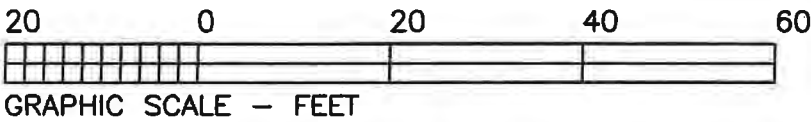
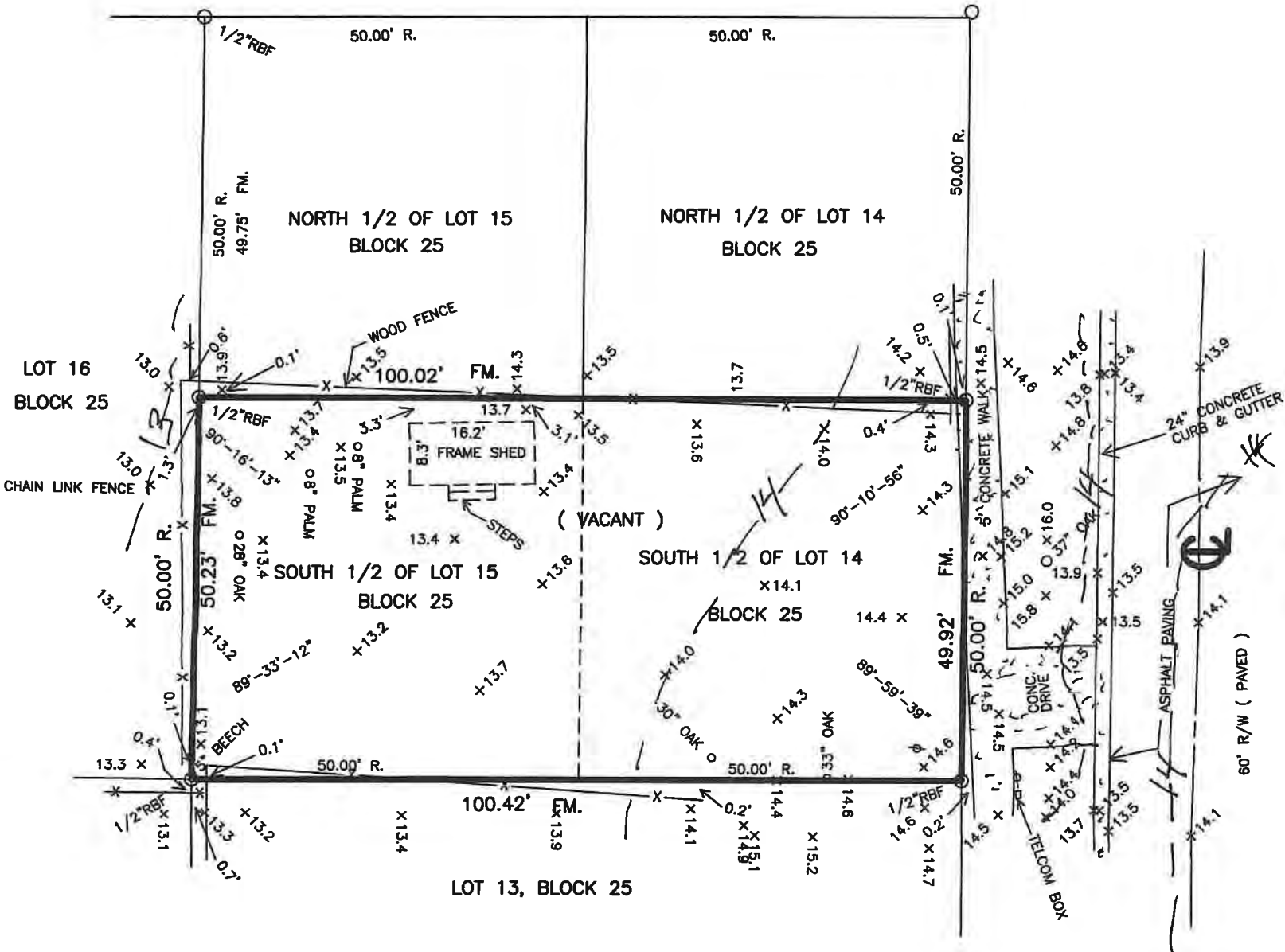
FOR:
HAROLD JOHN BLACKMORE, III AND ROZELL HUNT BLACKMORE,



ASH STREET

80' R/W (PAVED)

SOUTH 5TH STREET



COASTAL LAND SURVEYORS

& MAPPERS, INC.

34 NORTH FOURTEENTH STREET
FERNANDINA BEACH, FLORIDA 32032
TEL. 904-261-8950 FAX 904-277-6650

I HEREBY CERTIFY THE INFORMATION DEPICTED HEREON AS
MEETING THE MINIMUM TECHNICAL STANDARDS FOR LAND
SURVEYING, CHAPTER 61G17-6, FLORIDA ADMIN. CODE, AND/OR
CHAPTER 180-7, GEORGIA STATUTES.

[Signature] LICENSED BUSINESS NO. 6412
JAMES C. PEACOCK, PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR AND MAPPER
FLORIDA CERTIFICATE NO. 3718
GEORGIA CERTIFICATE NO. 2365
NOT VALID UNLESS EMBOSSED WITH SURVEYORS OFFICIAL SEAL

BEARINGS BASED ON N/A

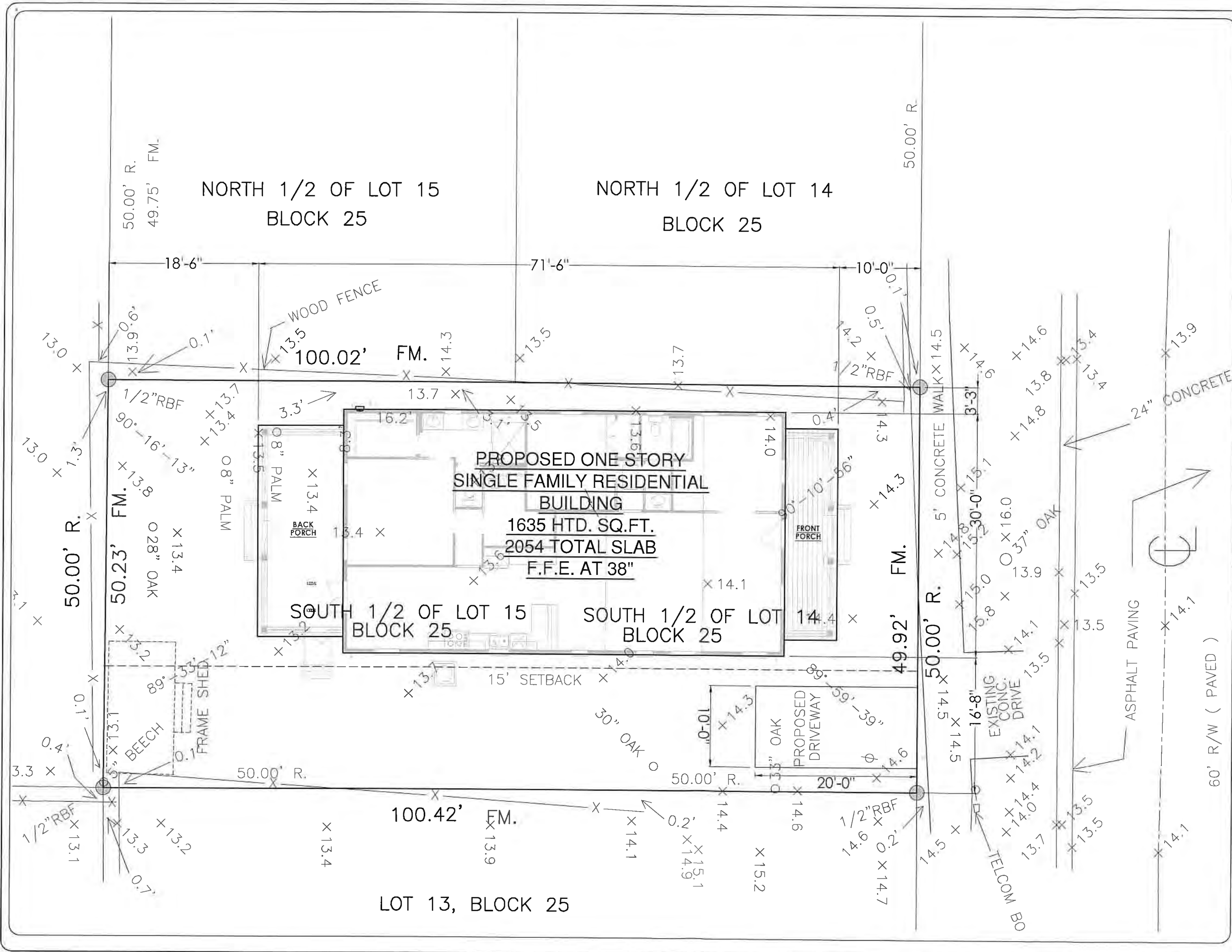
PROPERTY SHOWN HEREON LIES WITHIN
FLOOD ZONE X AS SHOWN ON

FEMA FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP,
COMMUNITY NO. 120172 PANEL NO. 0237G
DATED 8/2/17

DATE OF SURVEY: NOVEMBER 10, 2018
SCALE 1"=20'
JOB NO. 1007-02 F.B. 319, 349

CORNER MARKERS HAVE NO IDENTIFICATION U.N.O.
LEGEND:
IRON PIPE FOUND - IPF
IRON PIPE SET - IPS
RE/BAR FOUND - RBF
NOT TO SCALE - NTS
BUILDING RESTRICTION LINE - BRL
CONCRETE MONUMENT FOUND - CMF
STAINLESS STEEL PIPE FOUND - SSPF
RIGHT-OF-WAY - R/W
POINT OF CURVE - PC
CENTERLINE - C
POWER LINE - P
PLAT - P.
FIELD MEASURED - FM.
RECORD - R. DEED - D.
POWER POLE - O
CONCRETE - CONC.
FENCE - X
RIGHT-OF-WAY - R/W
POINT OF REVERSE CURVE - PRC
POINT OF TANGENCY - PT
OFFICIAL RECORDS BOOK - O.R.B.

THE SURVEY DEPICTED HERE IS NOT COVERED
BY PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY INSURANCE.



NOTES:

MASTER PLAN REVISIONS:

LOT SPECIFIC REVISIONS:

CLIENT:
BLACKMORE RESIDENCE

SITE:
105 South 5th Street,
Fernandina Beach, FL 32034

CONTRACTOR:

**RIVERSIDE
HOMES**
Build With Confidence

12276 San Jose Blvd., Suite 120
Jacksonville, FL 32223
Office: (904) 449-1650
www.myriversidehome.com

PLAN:
CUSTOM
ELEVATION
FOLK VICTORIAN

SHEET:
S1

SHEET TYPE:
SITE PLAN

DATE: 09/10/19	DRAWN: ML	CHECKED: ML
PROJECT: OFFSITE BLACKMORE	SCALE: 1:60 (24"X36" SHEET)	

NOTES:

MASTER PLAN REVISIONS:

LOT SPECIFIC REVISIONS:

CLIENT:
BLACKMORE RESIDENCE

SITE:
105 South 5th Street,
Fernandina Beach, FL 32034

CONTRACTOR:

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HOMES**
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Jacksonville, FL 32223
Office: (904) 447-1650
www.riversidehomes.com

PLAN:

CUSTOM
ELEVATION

FOLK VICTORIAN

SHEET:

A2

SHEET TYPE:
ELEVATIONS

DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:
09/10/19	ML	ML

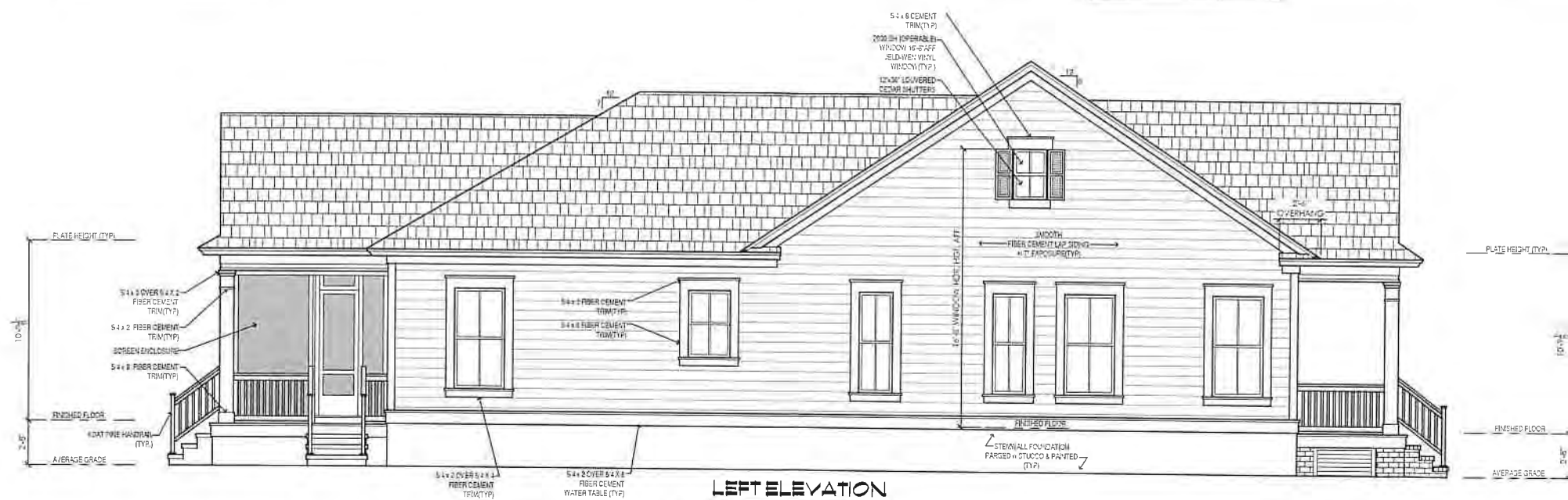
PROJECT:	SCALE:
OFFSITE BLACKMORE	1/4"=1'-0" (24"X36" SHEET)



FRONT ELEVATION



REAR ELEVATION

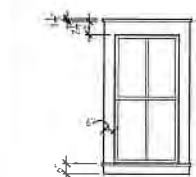


LEFT ELEVATION

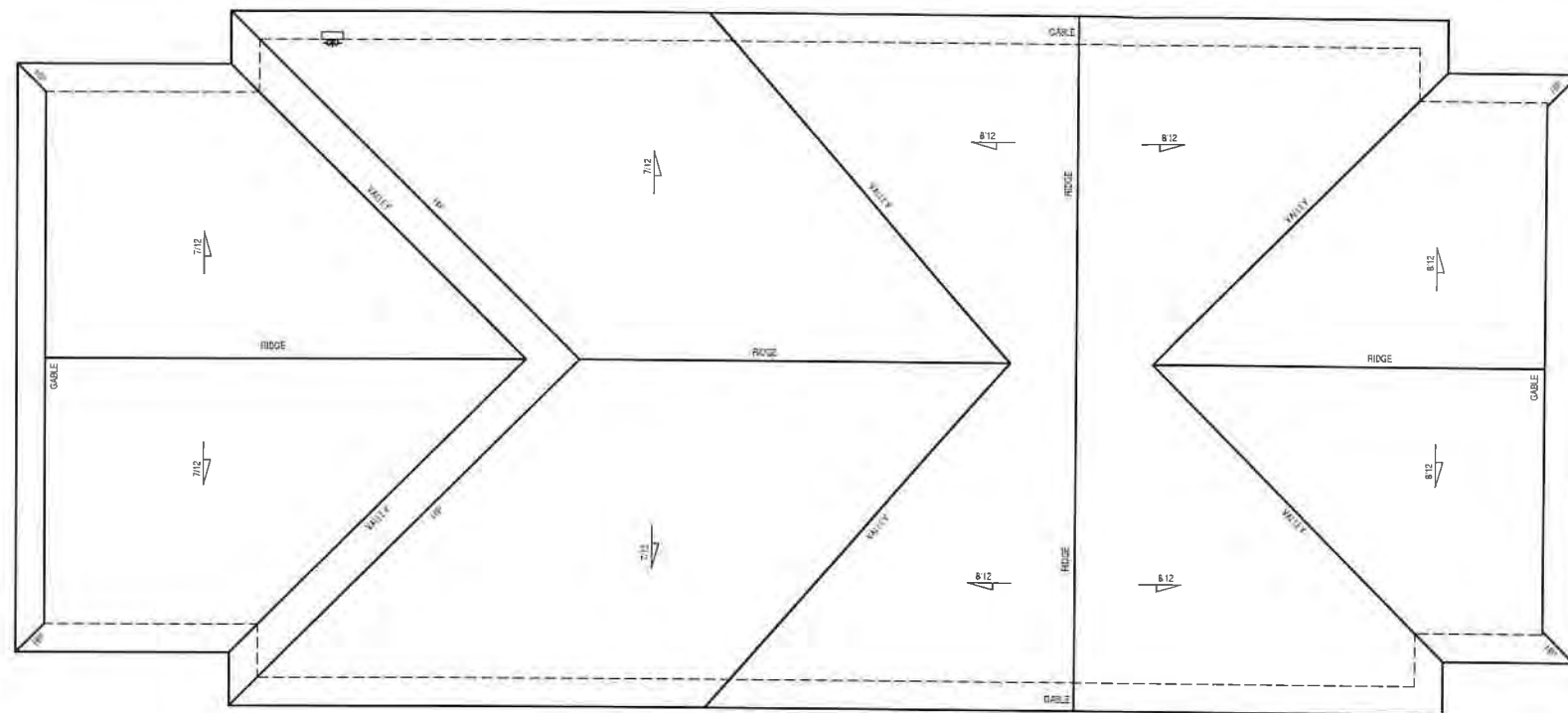


RIGHT ELEVATION

① COLUMN DETAIL
SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"



TYPICAL WINDOW
TRIM DETAIL
SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"



MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT NOTES:

FBC-R302.5.2: DUCTS IN GARAGE SHALL BE MIN 26 GAGE SHEET STEEL WITH NO OPENINGS INTO GARAGE ALLOWED.

FBC-R, M1305 1.1: MIN 4" CLEARANCE REQUIRED AROUND ALL SIDES OF MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS, INCLUDING DUCTS, WITH THE TOTAL WIDTH OF THE ENCLOSING SPACE BEING AT LEAST 12" WIDER THAN THE FURNACE OR AIR HANDLER

GROUND-MOUNTED MECHANICAL UNITS SHALL BE ANCHORED IN ACCORDANCE WITH FBC-R, SECTION M1307.2

NOTES:

MASTER PLAN REVISIONS:

LOT SPECIFIC REVISIONS:

CLIENT:
BLACKMORE RESIDENCE

SITE:
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Fernandina Beach, FL 32034

CONTRACTOR:



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Jacksonville, FL 32223
Office: (904) 440-1650
www.riversidehomes.com

PLAN:

CUSTOM

ELEVATION

FOLK VICTORIAN

SHEET:

A3

SHEET TYPE:

ROOF PLAN

DATE:

09/10/19

DRAWN:

ML

CHECKED:

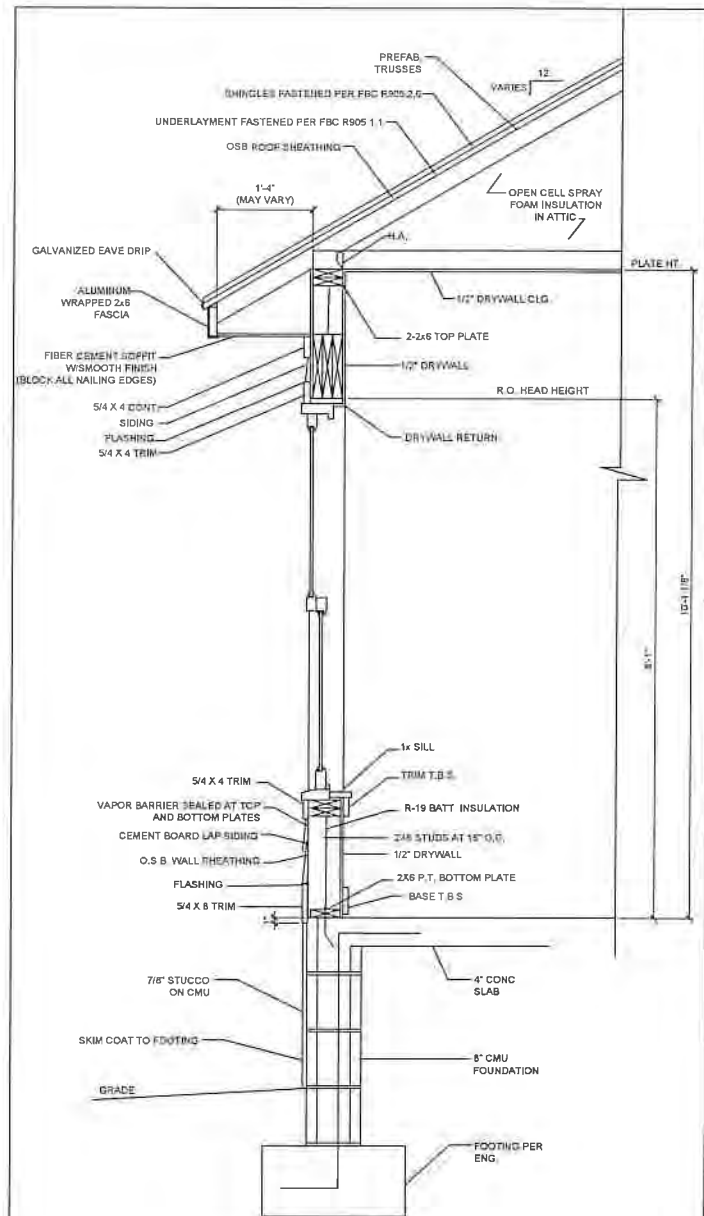
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PROJECT:

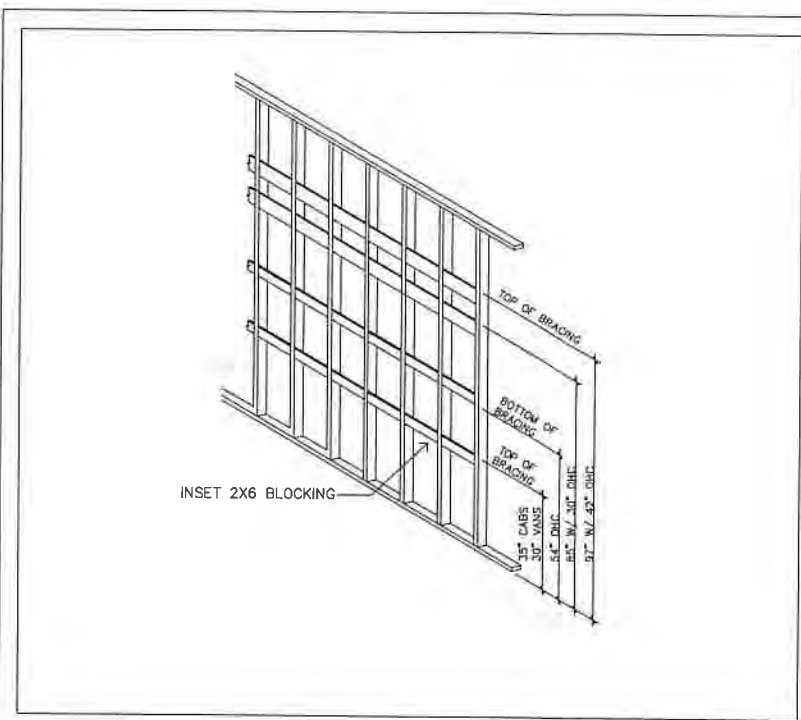
OFFSITE
BLACKMORE

SCALE:

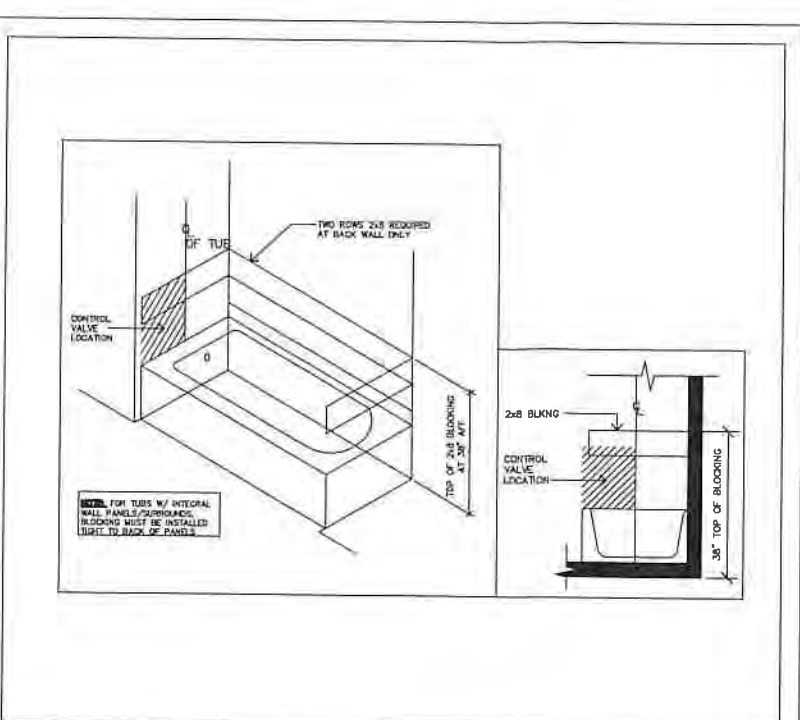
1/4"=1'-0" (24"X36" SHEET)



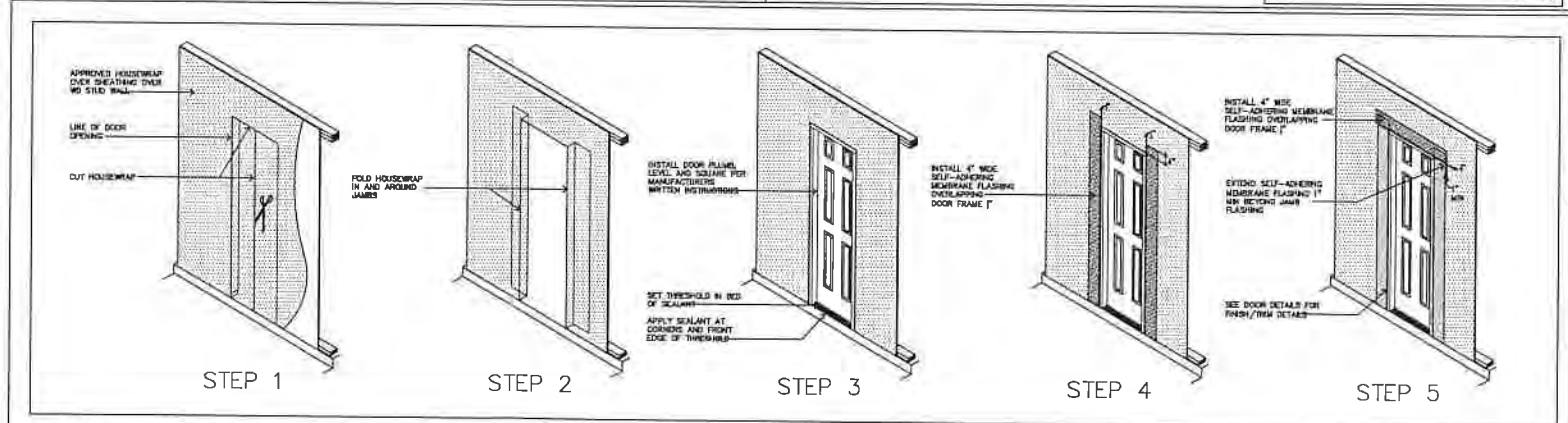
1 ONE STORY WALL FRAME
SCALE: 3/4"=1'-0"



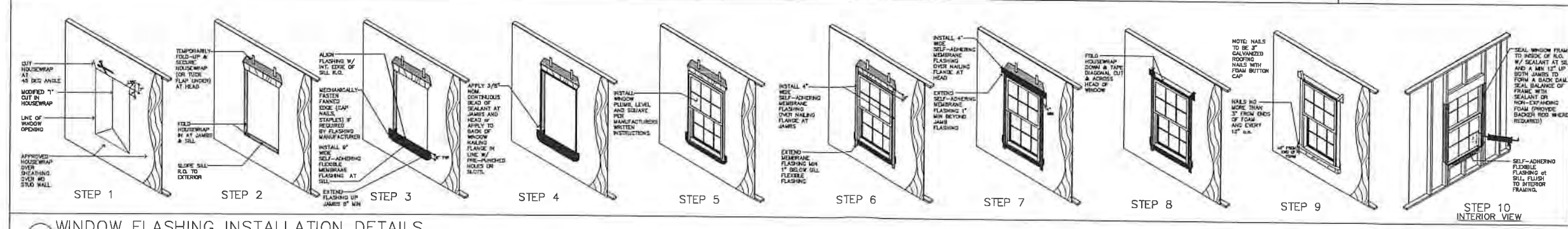
2 CABINET BLOCKING LOCATIONS
SCALE: NTS



3 TUB BLOCKING & CONTROL LOC.
SCALE: NTS



4 DOOR FLASHING INSTALLATION DETAILS
SCALE: NTS



5 WINDOW FLASHING INSTALLATION DETAILS
SCALE: NTS

NOTES:

MASTER PLAN REVISIONS:

LOT SPECIFIC REVISIONS:

CLIENT:
BLACKMORE RESIDENCE

SITE:
105 South 5th Street,
Fernandina Beach, FL 32034

CONTRACTOR:

RIVERSIDE HOMES
Build With Confidence

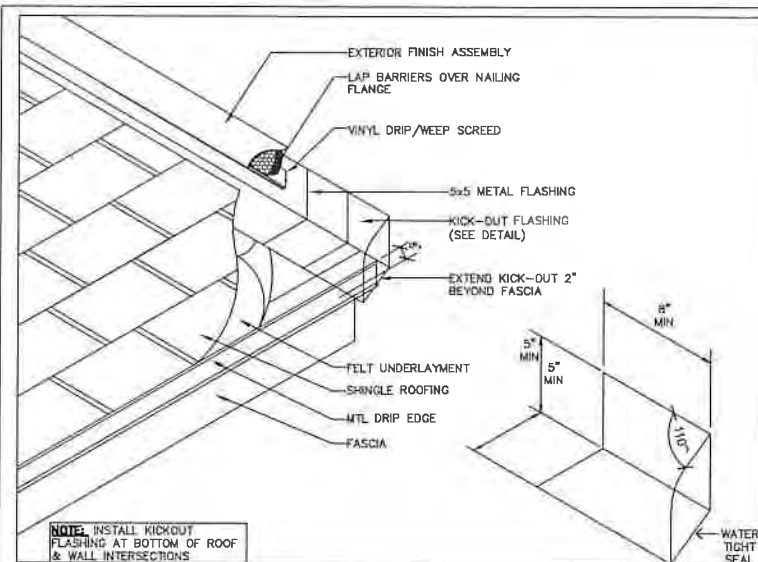
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Jacksonville, FL 32223
Office: (904) 449-1650
www.riversidehomes.com

PLAN:
CUSTOM
ELEVATION
FOLK VICTORIAN

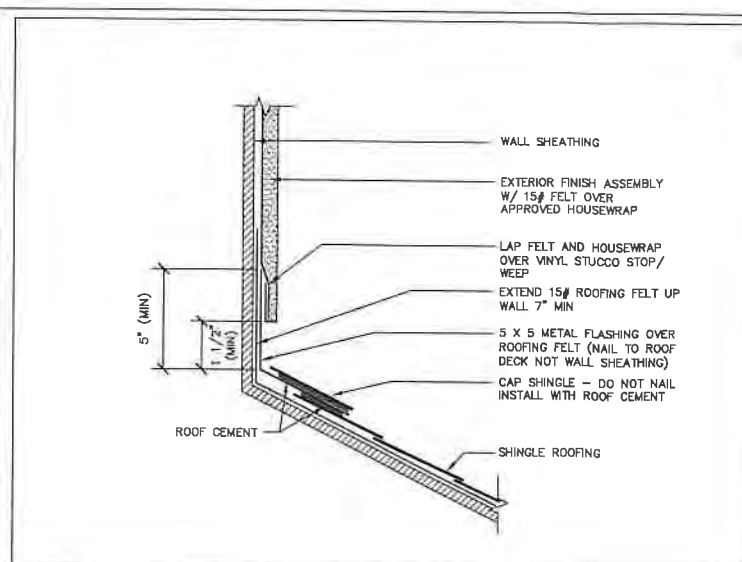
SHEET:
D1

SHEET TYPE:
DETAILS

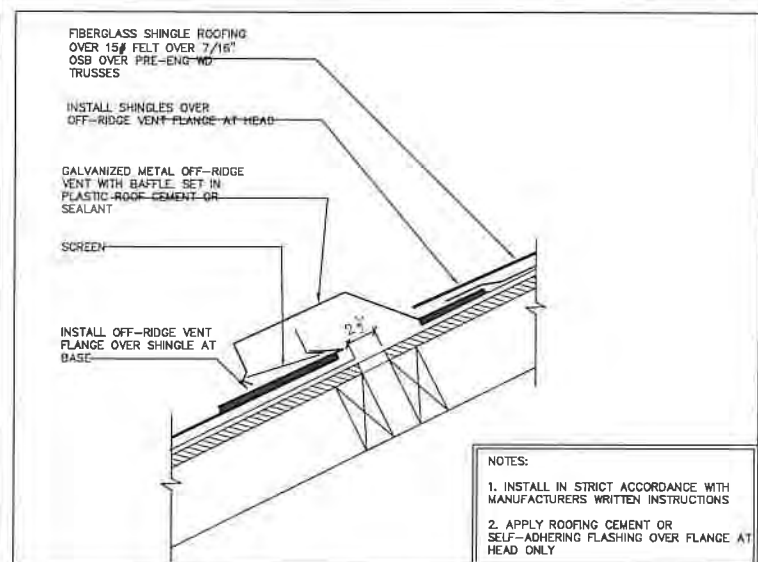
DATE: 09/10/19	DRAWN: ML	CHECKED: ML
PROJECT: OFFSITE BLACKMORE		SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0" (24"X36" SHEET)



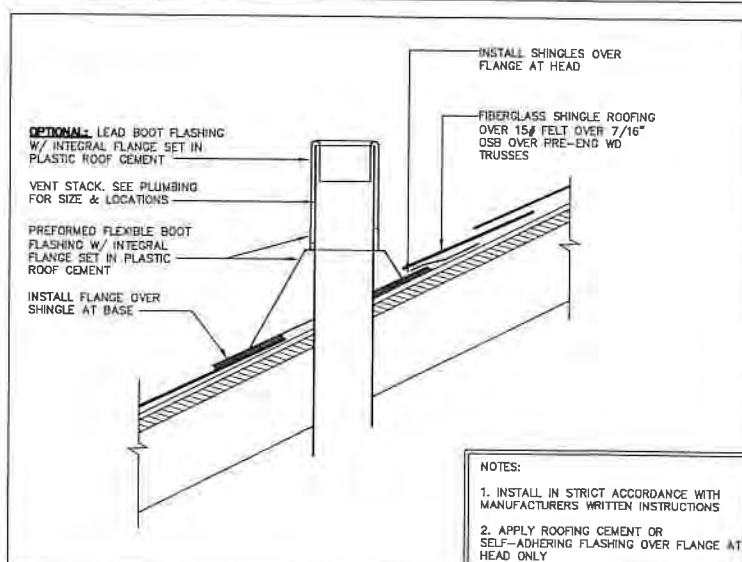
1 DETAIL-WALL/KICKOUT FLASHING
SCALE: NTS



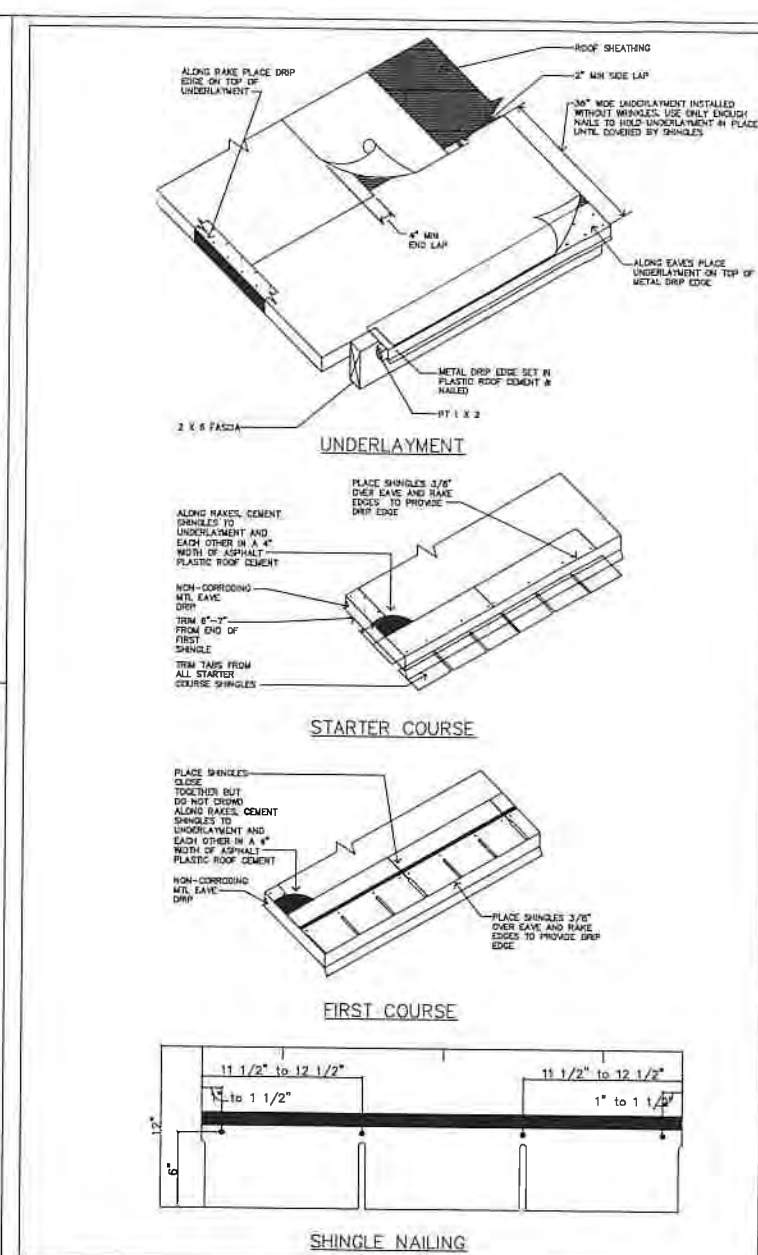
2 DETAIL - WALL FLASHING
SCALE: NTS



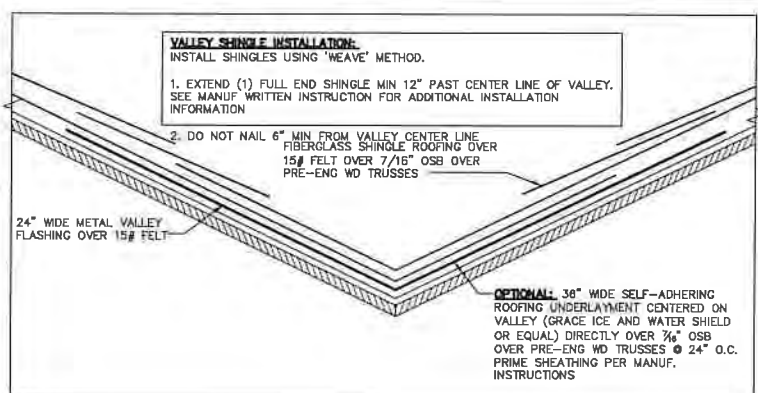
3 DETAIL - OFF-RIDGE VENT
SCALE: NTS



4 DETAIL - VENT STACK FLASHING
SCALE: NTS



5 ROOFING DETAILS
SCALE: NTS
3:12 or GREATER SLOPE (PER MANUFACTURERS SPECIFICATIONS)



6 DETAIL - VALLEY FLASHING
SCALE: NTS

NOTES:

MASTER PLAN REVISIONS

LOT SPECIFIC REVISIONS

CLIENT:
BLACKMORE RESIDENCE

SITE:
105 South 5th Street,
Fernandina Beach, FL 32034

CONTRACTOR:

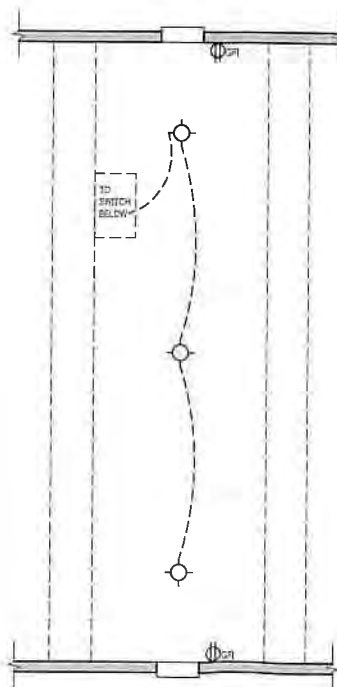
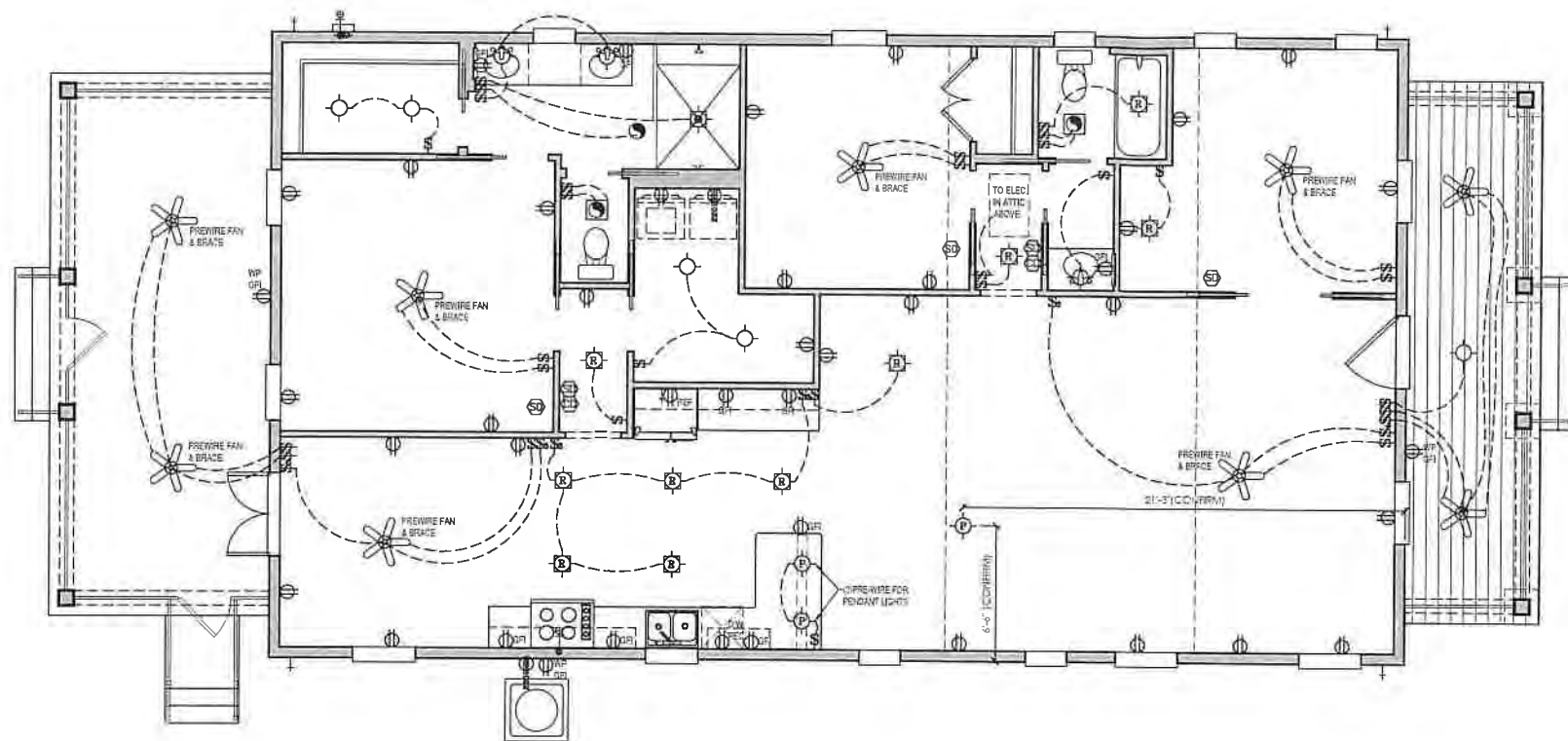
**RIVERSIDE
HOMES**
Build With Confidence

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Jacksonville, FL 32223
Office: (904) 449-1650
www.mvriversidehome.com

PLAN:
CUSTOM
ELEVATION
FOLK VICTORIAN

SHEET:
D1.1

SHEET TYPE:
DETAILS
DATE: 09/10/19 DRAWN: ML CHECKED: ML
PROJECT: SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0" (24"X36" SHEET)
OFFSITE: BLACKMORE



LIGHT FIXTURE NOTE:
ALL LIGHTING TO BE CIL, ECT, LED HIGH-EFFICIENCY BULBS
PER FBC-ENERGY CONSERVATION 8404.

EXHAUST VENT NOTE:
1. ALL EXHAUST FANS SHALL BE VENTED THROUGH THE ROOF.
2. ORYER VENT SHALL BE VENTED THROUGH THE ROOF OR THROUGH AN EXTERIOR WALL. (DO NOT VENT WITHIN 10' OF A/C CONDENSER).

NOTES TO ELECTRICIAN:
1. SMOKE DETECTORS ARE TO BE IN EACH BEDROOM, COMMON AREA NEAR BEDROOMS, ON EACH STORY, AND CLOSE TO STAIRS GOING UP; WIRED TO COMPLY WITH NFPA 72
2. CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTORS ARE TO BE WITHIN 10' OF SLEEPING ROOMS, COMBINATION UNITS MAY BE USED
3. ALL SHALL HAVE AFCI CIRCUITS & TAMPER PROOF RECP
4. USE UL LISTED SUPPORT BOX FOR ALL FAN PREWIRES
5. ELECTRICAL DESIGN SHALL COMPLY WITH THE 2011 NATIONAL ELECTRIC CODE WITH ANY APPLICABLE LOCAL CODES, RULES & ORDINANCES

ELECTRICAL SYMBOL LEGEND			
CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTOR		SMOKE DETECTOR	
SWITCH		EXHAUST FAN	
3-WAY SWITCH		WALL MOUNTED LIGHT FIXTURE	
4-WAY SWITCH		CEILING MOUNTED LIGHT FIXTURE	
FLOOR OUTLET		RECESSED CAN LIGHT FIXTURE	
110 V OUTLET		RECESSED VAPOR PROOF FIXTURE	
SWITCHED OUTLET		PENDANT LIGHT	
220 V OUTLET		PENDANT LIGHT	
DIRECT WIRE		FLOODLIGHT	
TV JACK		FLUORESCENT LIGHT	
PHONE JACK		UNDER CABINET LIGHTING	
SPEAKER PREWIRE		2 FLUORESCENT WALL/CeILING MOUNT FIXTURE	
CEILING FAN PREWIRE ONLY			

MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT NOTES:
FBC-R302.5.2: DUCTS IN GARAGE SHALL BE MIN 26 GAGE SHEET STEEL WITH NO OPENINGS INTO GARAGE ALLOWED.
FBC-R, M1305.1.1: MIN 4" CLEARANCE REQUIRED AROUND ALL SIDES OF MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS, INCLUDING DUCTS, WITH THE TOTAL WIDTH OF THE ENCLOSING SPACE BEING AT LEAST 12" WIDER THAN THE FURNACE OR AIR HANDLER
GROUND-MOUNTED MECHANICAL UNITS SHALL BE ANCHORED IN ACCORDANCE WITH FBC-R, SECTION M1307.2.

NOTES

MASTER PLAN REVISIONS

LOT SPECIFIC REVISIONS

CLIENT:
BLACKMORE RESIDENCE

SITE:
105 South 5th Street,
Fernandina Beach, FL 32034

CONTRACTOR:

Build With Confidence
12276 San Jose Blvd., Suite 120
Jacksonville, FL 32223
Office: (904) 440-1650
www.mriversidehome.com

PLAN:
CUSTOM

ELEVATION:
FOLK VICTORIAN

SHEET:
E1

SHEET TYPE:
ELECTRICAL PLAN

DATE:
09/10/19

DRAWN:
ML

CHECKED:
ML

PROJECT:
OFFSITE
BLACKMORE

SCALE:
1/4"=1'-0" (24"X36" SHEET)



HISTORIC DISTRICT COUNCIL STAFF REPORT
HDC 2019-37
NOVEMBER 21, 2019

Owner/Applicant:	Rice Architect, agent for First Presbyterian Church Fernandina Beach
Property Address:	515 Centre Street
Requested action:	Certificate of Approval (COA) to renovate the south and east elevations and add a rooftop terrace with canopy.
Current zoning:	C-3
FLUM land use category:	Central Business District
Existing uses on the site:	Commercial
FL Master Site File #	8NA01098
Year Built:	1957 (FMSF)
Contributing Status:	Non-Contributing

All required application materials have been received. All fees have been paid. All required notices have been made.



SUMMARY OF REQUEST AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The applicant is proposing to renovate the south and east elevations and add a rooftop terrace with canopy. Proposed alterations to the structure include: painting structure including brick, installation of railings at front landscape bed, conversion of landscape beds to reflecting pond, installation of boat shaped window at center street elevation, replacement of storefront windows, creation of round windows at east elevation, expansion of existing doorway at east elevation, and addition of a rooftop canopy with mechanical shaft and cable railing.

APPLICABLE GUIDELINES:

[SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION](#)

[CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE](#)

[DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT GUIDELINES](#)

[CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH COMPREHENSIVE PLAN](#)

ANALYSIS:

Constructed in 1957, this one-story mid-century modern commercial structure represents a shift in architectural styles in downtown Fernandina Beach and is indicative of architectural trends in the post WWII era.

The Florida Master Site File (8NA01098) indicates that this "...resource retains much of its historic integrity and stands within the historic district, it appears to be potentially eligible to the district." Although the building could not currently be included in the district because it falls outside the current period of significance, the opportunity exists to explore a second period of significance for downtown. This would take into account all of the mid-century resources that are indicative of this period of development. When assessing structures, integrity is a key factor in whether or not a structure contributes.

Staff is concerned that the level of alterations being proposed undermine the structures historic integrity. Many elements are being added to the structure which do not have any basis in the original design, which featured simple lines and emphasis on the horizontality. Utilizing the rooftop is allowable, but the proposed canopy does not relate to the architecture of the building and will be highly visible from multiple sides of the building. As designed, the rooftop canopy will be a visual detractor to the building and the district as a whole.

The applicant has applied for final approval of this project, but staff is recommending that the board take this opportunity to discuss this project, and our mid-century resources in general, allowing the applicant time to address the concerns and resubmit for final approval at a future date.

The Fernandina Beach 2030 Comprehensive Plan states in *Policy 11.08.01* that "the City shall encourage protection, preservation, and revitalization of historic non-designated structures and neighborhoods.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff finds that the requested action, as presented, is not consistent with the Comprehensive Plan, Land Development Code, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, and the Downtown Historic District Guidelines.

Staff recommends:

Denial of HDC 2019-37

Or

Continuation to Date Certain

MOTION TO CONSIDER:

I move to **approve or deny** HDC case number 2019-37 **with or without** conditions;

AND I move that the HDC make the following findings of fact and conclusions of law part of the record:

That HDC case 2019-37, as presented, **is or is not** substantially compliant with the Land Development Code, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, and the Downtown Historic District Guidelines to warrant approval at this time.

LIST OF EXHIBITS:

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| EXHIBIT 1 | HDC 2019-37 Application and Backup Materials |
| EXHIBIT 2 | Florida Master Site File 8NA01098 |
| EXHIBIT 3 | <i>Midcentury Commercial Design Evaluation and Preservation: An Opportunity for Commissions.</i> Carol J. Dyson, AIA. The Alliance Review. Spring 2017. |

Respectfully Submitted,



Salvatore J. Cumella
Historic Preservation Planner

HDC 2019-37

EXHIBIT 1

Application & Backup Materials



APPLICATION FOR HISTORIC DISTRICT COUNCIL CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL (COA)

HDC	2019-0037
REC'D: <u>10/17/19</u>	BY: <u>[Signature]</u>
INVOICE #: <u>4914</u>	
PAYMENT: <u>20000</u>	TYPE: <u>CH #3318</u>
APPLICATION COMPLETE: Y ___ N ___	
PRE-CONFERENCE: Y ___ N ___	DATE: _____

BOARD MEETING DATE: _____
PLANNER: _____ DATE: _____
<u>APPROVED</u> <u>DENIED</u>

APPROVAL TYPE:	☐ Staff Approval
	☒ Board Approval: Conceptual _____ or Final ☒
PROJECT TYPE:	
☐ New Construction	☒ Addition
☐ Repair	☐ Paint
☐ Fence	☐ Sign
☐ Relocation	☐ Re-roof
☒ Demolition	☐ Variance
☐ Other: _____	
PROPERTY INFORMATION Property information can be found at the Nassau County Property Appraiser's Website → Map Search	
Street Address: _____	
Historic District: ☒ Downtown ☐ Old Town ☐ CRA Waterfront	
Parcel Identification Number(s): <u>00-00-31-1800-0030-0140</u>	
Zoning District: <u>C-3</u> Lot / Block Number (optional) <u>BLOCK 30</u>	

Owner of Record	As recorded with the Nassau County Property Appraiser
Owner(s) Name	
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH FERNANDINA BEACH	
Company (if applicable)	
Street Address	
515 CENTRE ST	
City State Zip	
FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034	
Telephone Number	
904-261-3837	
Email Address	

Applicant or Agent	If other than owner. If an agent will be representing the owner, an Owner's Authorization For Agent Representation form must be included
Applicant Name	
MARK H. AKINS	
Company (if applicable)	
RICE ARCHITECT	
Street Address	
961687 GATEWAY BLVD SUITE 201H	
City State Zip	
AMELIA ISLAND, FLORIDA 32034	
Telephone Number	
904-491-0072	
Email Address	
MHAKINS@RICEARCHITECT.COM	

PROJECT DESCRIPTION (REQUIRED)

Part 1. Describe The Existing Conditions and Materials. Describe the existing structure(s) on the subject property in terms of the construction materials and site conditions, as well as the surrounding context.

The Current building is mid-century style with a brick finish, glass facade and corner common to the MCM movement.

Neighboring buildings include various styles such as Spanish Revival, Neo-Classical and Mediterranean Influence

Part 2. Describe The Proposed Project and Materials. Describe the proposed project in terms of size, affected architectural elements, materials, and relationship to the existing structure(s). Attach further description sheets, if needed.

The youth center (The Anchor) will be renovated, a new elevator will be installed with (3) stops main floor, classroom floor, rooftop terrace.

The new rooftop terrace is envisioned with an open canopy with steel columns and a metal roof giving a covered area of roughly 800 square feet. The staircase will be added within the existing footprint with a glass enclosure and steel railing in the interest of continuing the MCM style.

List proposed materials and colors, as applicable (use additional sheet if necessary):

Project Scope	Manufacturer	Product Description	FL Product Approval #	Color (Name/Number)
Exterior Fabric				
Doors	ANDERSON	ARCHITECTURAL SERIES		Black Anodized
Windows	ANDERSON	ARCHITECTURAL SERIES		Black Anodized
Roofing	1ST COAST METAL ROOF	STANDING SEAM		
Fascia/Trim				
Foundation				
Shutters				
Porch/Deck				
Fencing				
Driveways/Sidewalks				
Signage				
Other				

PLEASE SUBMIT ALL PRODUCT BROCHURES, PAINT COLOR SAMPLES, AND MATERIAL SAMPLES WITH YOUR APPLICATION.



HISTORIC DISTRICT COUNCIL APPLICATION CHECKLIST

These requirements are not inclusive of the requirements for the proposed work. The Department of Planning & Conservation may require additional drawings, specifications or information in order to complete the application review.

CONCEPTUAL APPROVALS

Conceptual approvals are provided by the HDC as a courtesy to the applicant in an effort to allow comment from the historic district council and citizens during the conceptual design process. The HDC will provide the applicant with feedback and guidance relating to the proposal and take a vote to indicate whether the board feels the proposal is adequately appropriate to proceed. In all cases, the applicant must return to the HDC to seek final approval of their projects. There is no additional fee for this review above the Certificate of Approval fee.

STAFF REVIEW OR BOARD REVIEW FINAL APPROVAL

THE FOLLOWING MUST BE PROVIDED IN ORDER TO BE A COMPLETE APPLICATION FOR
STAFF APPROVAL OR FINAL APPROVAL BY THE BOARD:

Applicant (Initials)	Please submit 1 copy of each of the following:	Staff (Initials)
NA	Proof of ownership (copy of deed or tax statement)	
NA	11x17 signed, sealed, scaled survey of property. Completed within the last 2 years.	
NA	11x17 scaled site plan of the proposed work, including lot dimensions, setbacks, finished floor elevations, and any changes as a result of proposed building footprints	
NA	Site plan <u>must</u> show all trees greater than 5" diameter at breast height (DBH) and indicate any trees that are to be removed as part of the scope of work.	
NA	Photographs of the existing site and existing buildings if any, including views from the street. EMAILED	
NA	11x17 drawings to scale showing ALL existing and proposed exterior elevations of primary <u>and/or</u> accessory buildings. Existing vs. proposed features should be clearly delineated with labels, shading, and/or hatching.	
NA	Elevations <u>must</u> include specific material and detail information with call outs that define all visible exterior elements, such as (but not limited to): wall finishes, foundation wall finish, corner-boards, water-tables, barge-boards, cornice trim, door trim, window trim, column elements, railings, roof fascia, balcony trim elements, supporting/decorative brackets, gable end decorative elements, shutters, roof finishes, chimney finish, privacy fences, picket fences, gates, utility yard screens, gazebos, outdoor shower screens, etc. Provide specific detail views of features that cannot be called out with notes on the elevations. Examples include porch details, pier elements, lattice infill components, soffit and cornice trim detailing, etc.	
NA	Elevations and/or site plan <u>must</u> show all proposed mechanical and plumbing equipment (HVAC, hood vents, backflow preventers, etc.)	
NA	Product/material details and specifications, including brochures or printouts, for any proposed material as applicable and not limited to: doors, windows, roofing, exterior fabric, fascia/trim, shutters, fencing, sidewalk/driveway, landscaping, foundation, porch/deck, sheds, and proposed colors for ALL surfaces to be painted/stained/treated.	
NA	New construction applications <u>must</u> show context of project within existing streetscape.	
NA	For any fencing proposed to be located on a common property line, written consent of the adjacent property owners shall be provided as required by LDC 5.01.10(B).	

CERTIFICATION (REQUIRED)

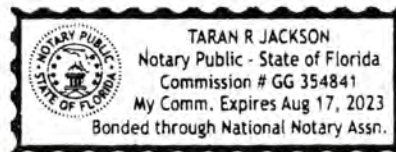
By signing below, I certify that the information contained in this application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge at the time of the application. I acknowledge that I understand and have complied with all of the submittal requirements and procedures and have read and understand the following:

1. I/We hereby attest to the fact that the above supplied property address(es), parcel number(s) and legal description(s) is (are) the true and proper identification of the area of this petition.
2. I/We authorize staff from the Community Development Department to enter onto the property in question during regular city business hours in order to take photos which will be placed in the permanent file.
3. I/We understand that the COA review time period will not commence until the application is deemed complete by staff and may take up to 10 days to process. I further understand that an incomplete application submittal may cause my application to be deferred to the next posted deadline date.
4. I/We understand that, for Board review cases, an agenda and staff report will be available on the City's website approximately one week before the Historic District Council meeting.
5. I/We understand that the Historic District Council meetings are conducted in a quasi-judicial hearing and as such, ex-parte communications are prohibited (Communication about your project with a Historic District Council member).
6. I/We understand that the approval of this application by the Historic District Council or staff in no way constitutes approval of a Building Permit for construction from the City of Fernandina Beach Building Department.
7. I/We understand that all changes to the approved scope of work stated in a COA have to be approved by the HDC before work commences on those changes. There will be no charge for a revision to a COA. Making changes that have not been approved can result in a Stop Work Order being placed on the entire project and/or additional fees/penalties.
8. I/We understand that any decision of the HDC may be appealed to the City Commission, with the exception of variances, which may be appealed to a court of record as outlined in Section 10.02.04(D) of the Land Development Code. Petitions to appeal shall be presented within thirty (30) days after the decision of the HDC; otherwise the decision of the HDC will be final.
9. I/We understand that Certificates of Approval are only valid for **one year** from issuance. They are renewable for six months without cause, and for an additional six months, upon showing of good cause by the applicant. The applicant must submit all requests for extensions in writing and provide appropriate support documentation, if needed.

10/16/2019
Date

[Signature]
Signature of Applicant

STATE OF FLORIDA }
COUNTY OF NASSAU } ss



Subscribed and sworn to in my presence this 17th day of October, 2019, by
Mark Glicks

[Signature]
Notary Public Signature

Taran Jackson
Printed Name

08/17/23
My Commission Expires

Personally Known [Signature] OR Produced Identification _____ ID Produced: _____

USE THIS FORM TO: Authorize an agent to make application and represent the owner of record.



OWNER'S AUTHORIZATION FOR AGENT REPRESENTATION

I /WE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH FERNANDINA BEACH - JOHN R. HAWLEY
(print name of property owner(s))

hereby authorize: MARK H AKINS (RICE ARCHITECT LLC.)
(print name of agent)

to represent me/us in processing an application for: HDC COA
(type of application)

on our behalf. In authorizing the agent to represent me/us, I/we, as owner/owners, attest that the application is made in good faith and that any information contained in the application is accurate and complete.

[Signature]
(Signature of owner)
JOHN R. HAWLEY
(Print name of owner)

[Signature]
(Signature of owner)
JOHN R. HAWLEY
(Print name of owner)

STATE OF FLORIDA }
COUNTY OF NASSAU } ss



Subscribed and sworn to in my presence this 17th day of October, 2019, by
John R. Hawley

[Signature]
Notary Public: Signature

Merena C. Jones
Printed Name

My Commission Expires

Personally Known _____ OR Produced Identification ☒ ID Produced: Drives Lic

[illegible]

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---EXTRA FEATURES---										FIELD CK:											
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 % . C-W% 14 ♦LOC: 515 CENTRE ST FERNANDINA BEACH
 INTW 05 DRYWALL HGHT 14 ♦
 % . PMTR ♦ +-----50-----+
 FLOR 14 CARPET STYS 1.0 ♦ IBAS1993 I
 % . ECON ♦ I I
 HTTP 04 AIR DUCTED FUNC ♦ I 1
 A/C 04 ROOF TOP SPCD ♦ I 5
 QUAL 03 CLASS DEPR 03 ♦ I I
 FNDN . SPRK ♦ 3 ++
 SIZE 02 L-SHAPED UD-2 . ♦ 3 II
 CEIL 01 FIN.SUSPD UD-3 . ♦ I 1I
 ARCH N/A UD-4 . ♦ I 21
 FRME 03 MASONRY UD-5 . ♦ I +-4+8
 KTCH . UD-6 . ♦ I 6CAN1993
 WNDO . UD-7 . ♦ I I I
 CLAS . UD-8 02 DIST F ♦ +-----45-----+-5-+
 OCC . UD-9 . ♦
 C . % . ♦
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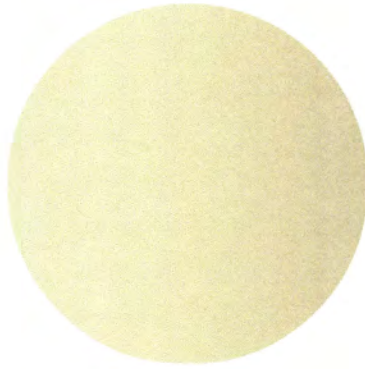
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 ♦ 02 437,957 EXPT
 ♦ TXDT 002 0 COTXBL

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 ♦ GRANTEE PAW PRINT PROPERTIES INC

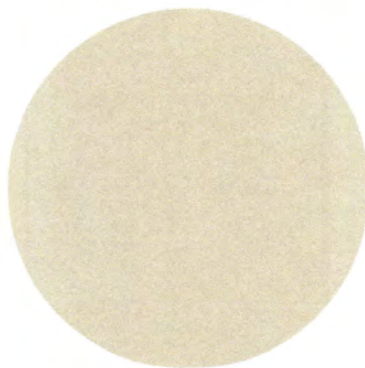




Champagne Met. SR .37



Antique Copper Met. SR .26



Ash Gray SR .39



CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH
HISTORIC DISTRICT COMMITTEE SUBMITTAL
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
ANCHOR YOUTH CENTER
515 CENTRE ST FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034

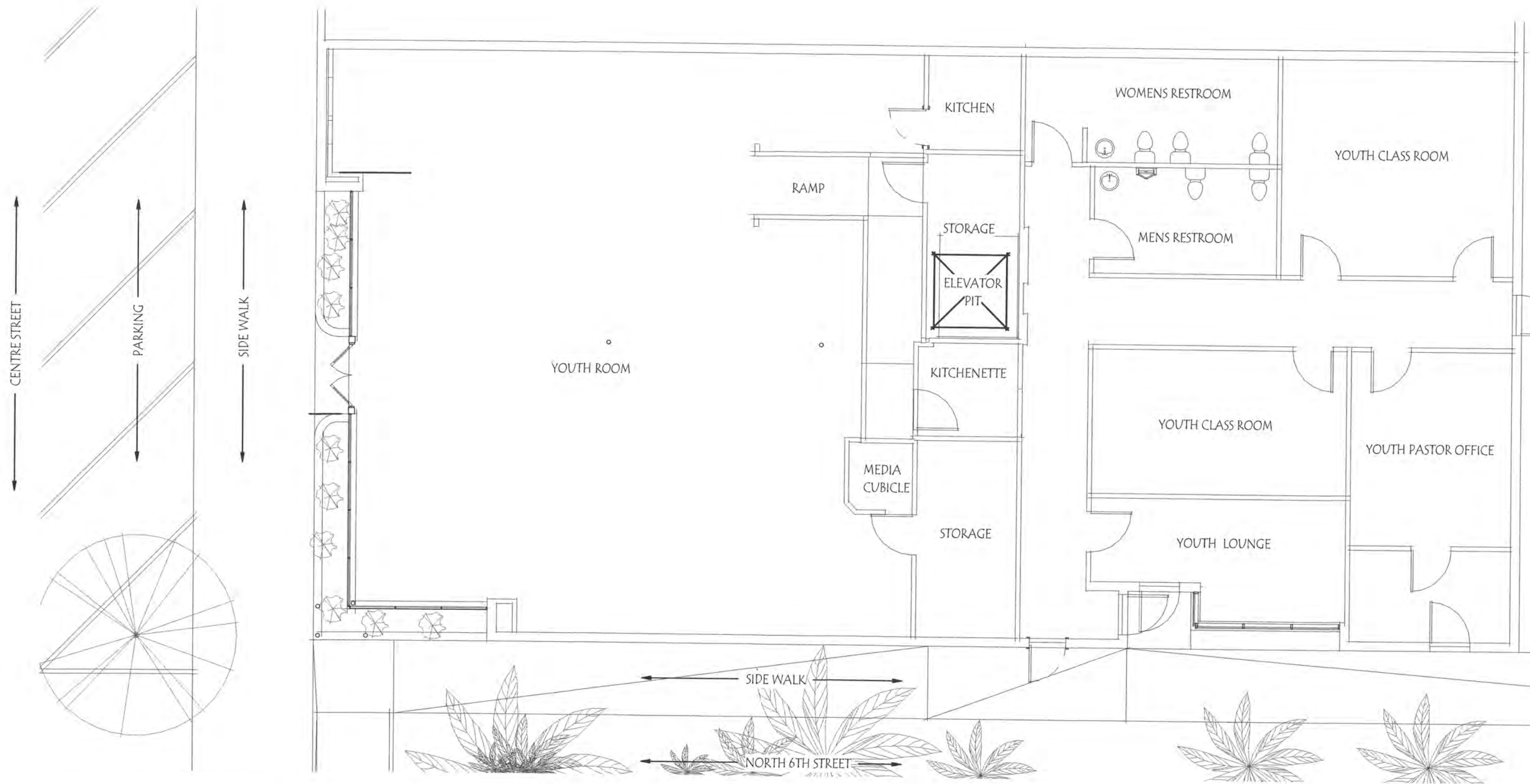
THE ANCHOR YOUTH CENTER

ISSUE DATE: 11/20/2019

A R C H I T E C T

515 CENTRE ST FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034

BO.O



EXISTING - FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

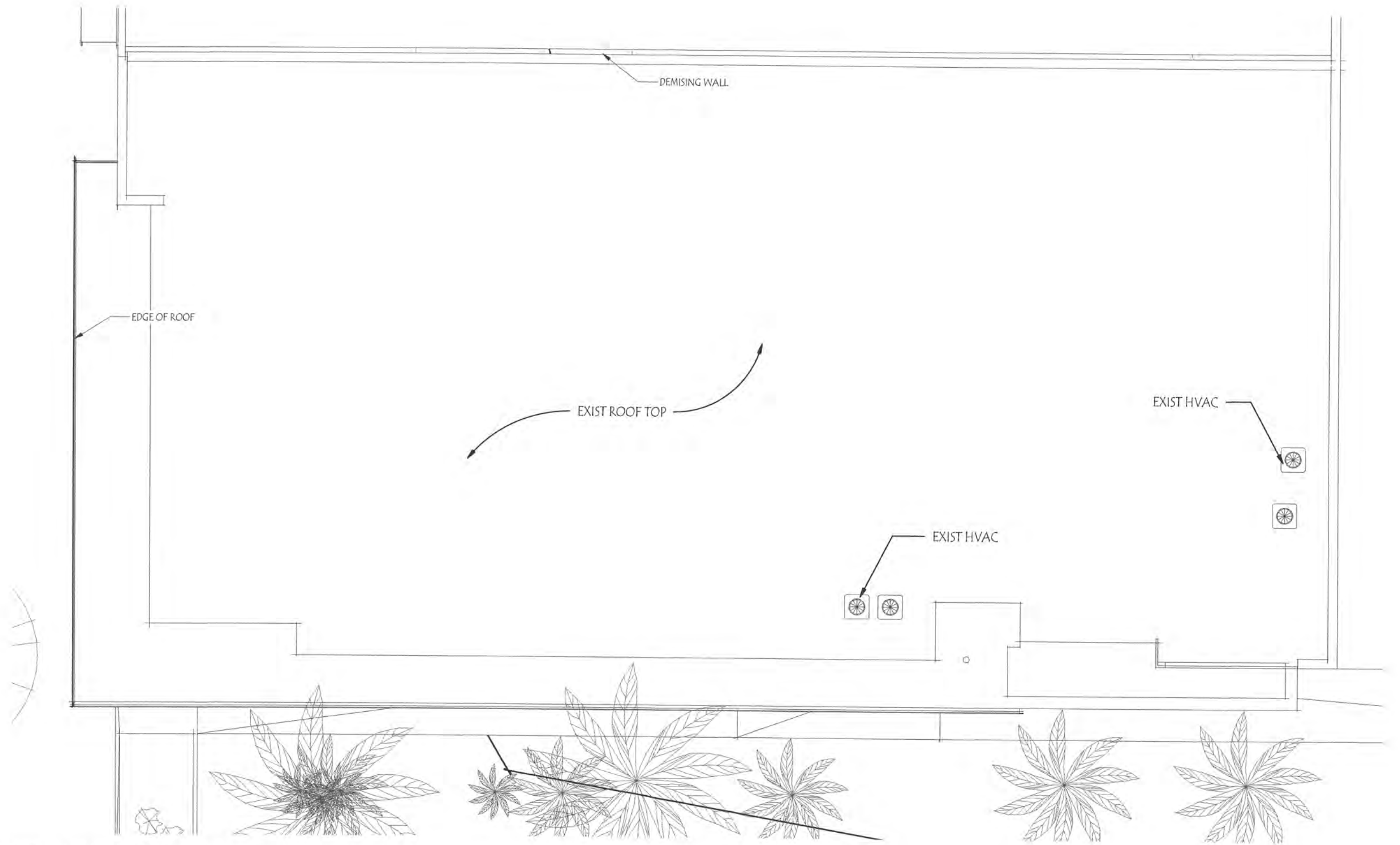
THE ANCHOR YOUTH CENTER

ISSUE DATE: 11/20/2019

ARCHITECT

515 CENTRE ST FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034

B1.0



EXISTING - ROOF PLAN M

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

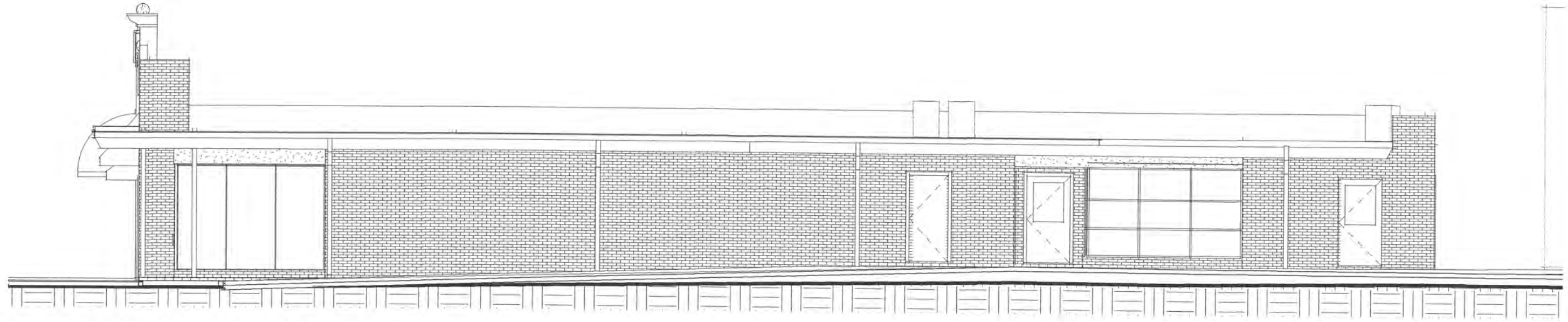
THE ANCHOR YOUTH CENTER

ISSUE DATE: 11/20/2019

A R C H I T E C T

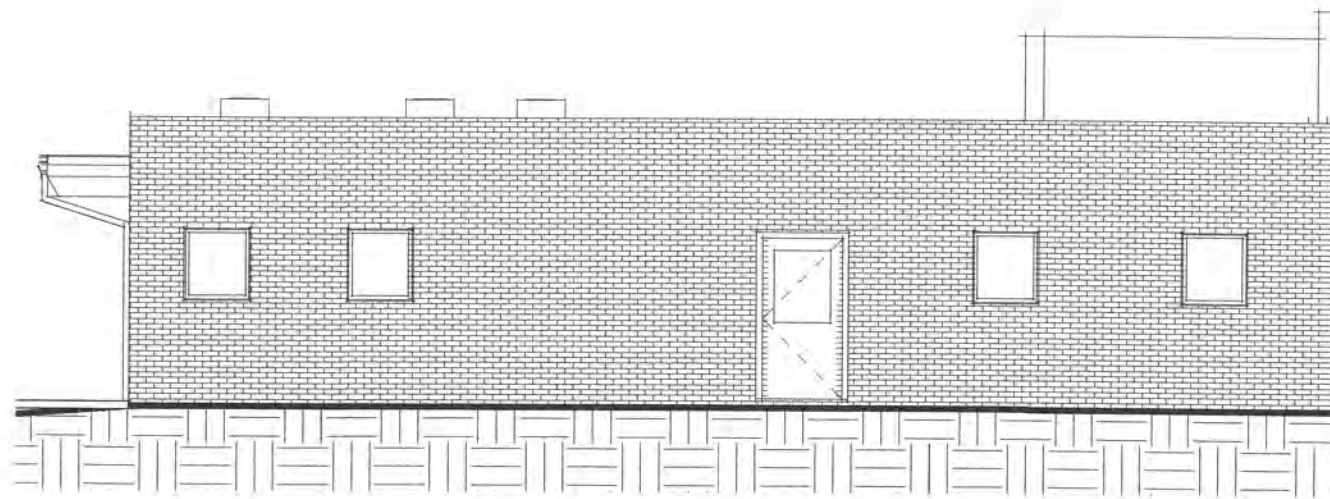
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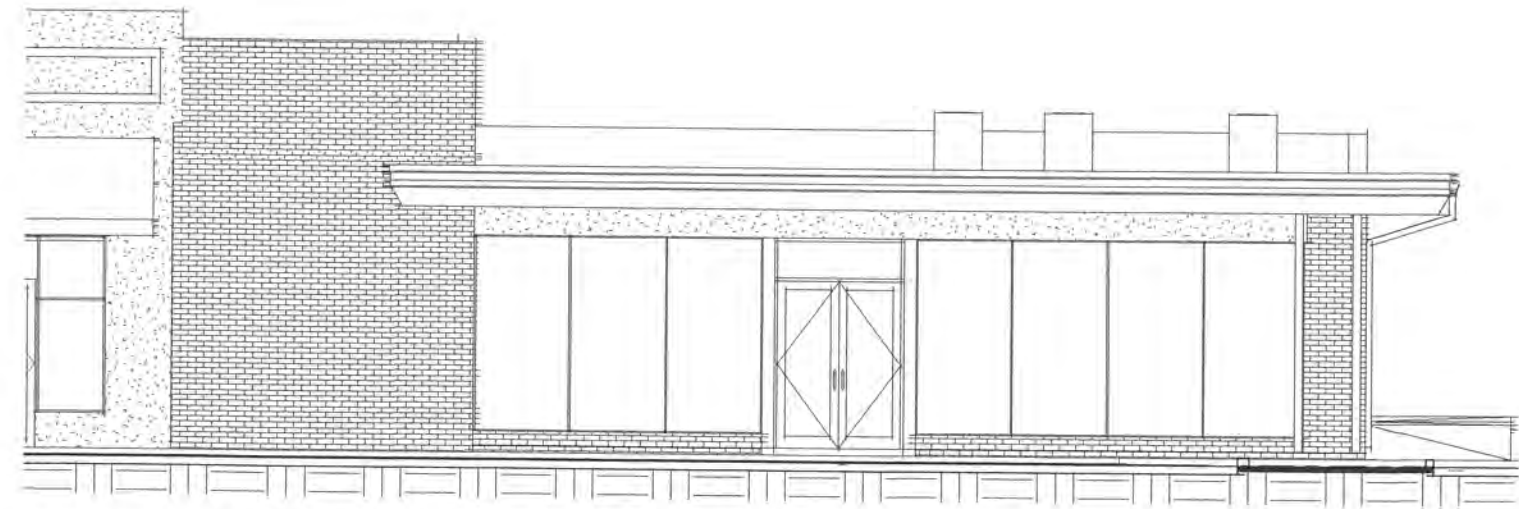
EXIST - NORTH 6TH STREET ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



EXIST - NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



EXIST - CENTRE STREET ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

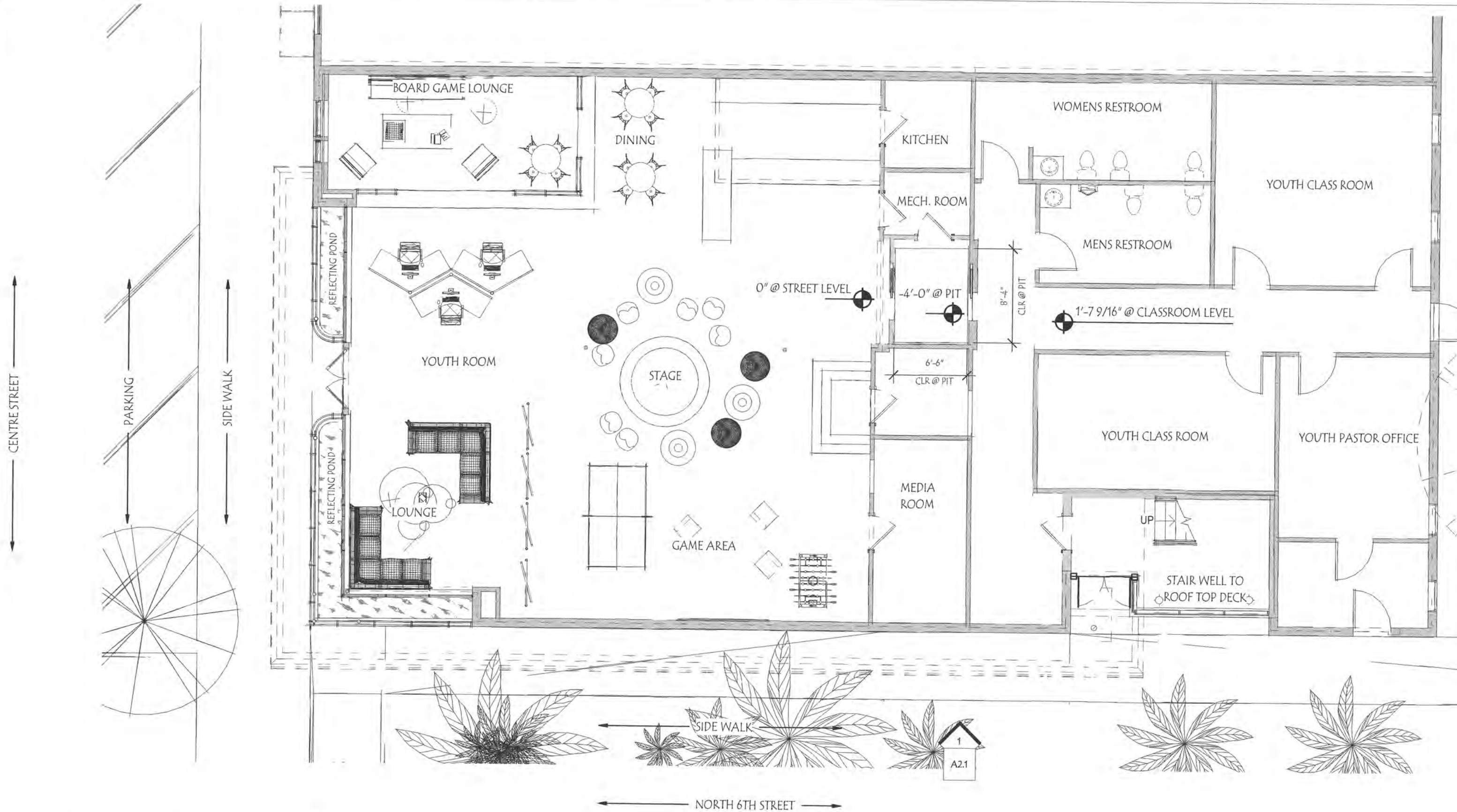
THE ANCHOR YOUTH CENTER

ISSUE DATE: 11/20/2019

ARCHITECT

515 CENTRE ST FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034

B3.0



PROPOSED - FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

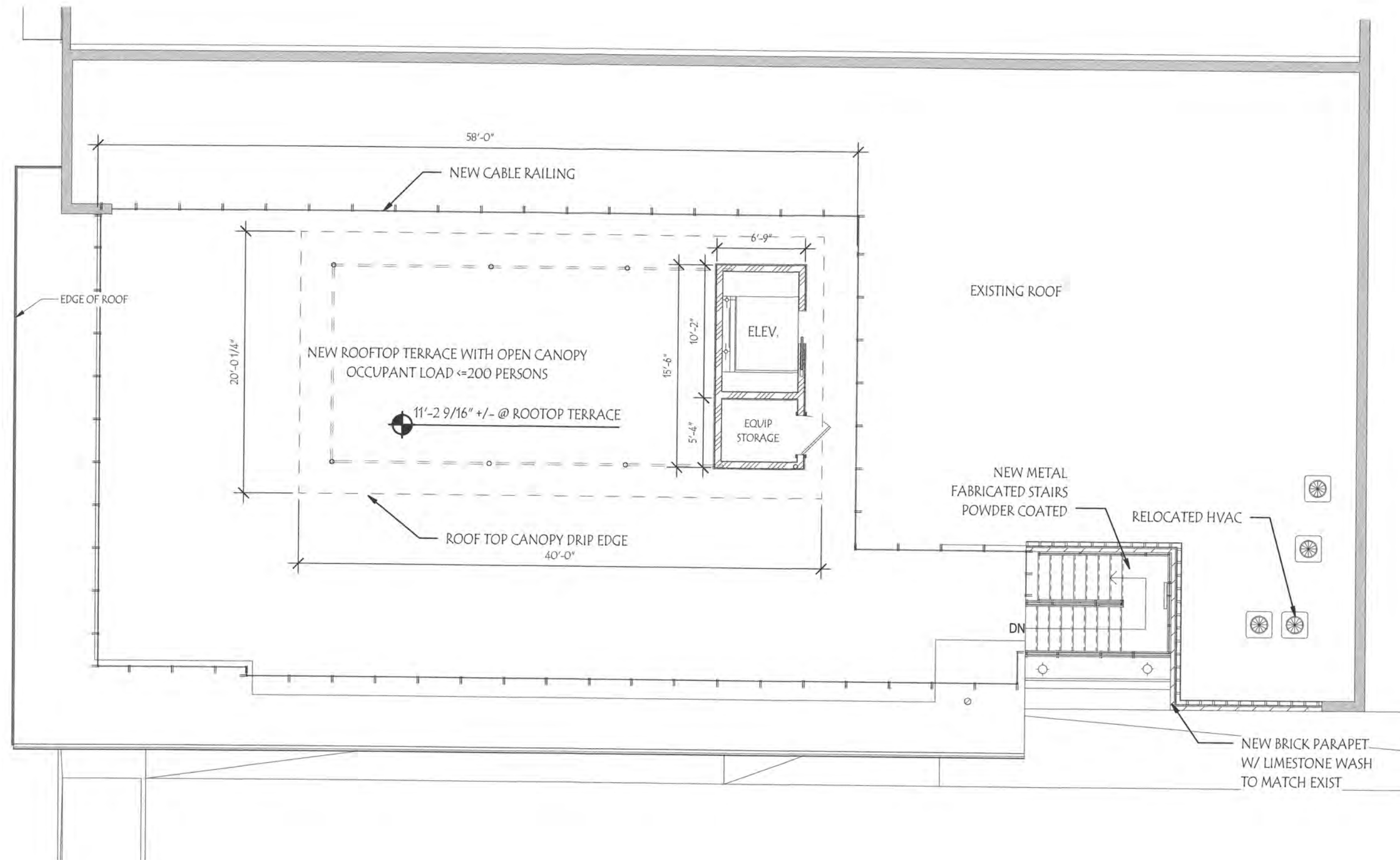
THE ANCHOR YOUTH CENTER

ISSUE DATE: 11/20/2019

ARCHITECT

515 CENTRE ST FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034

B4.0



PROPOSED - ROOF PLAN

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

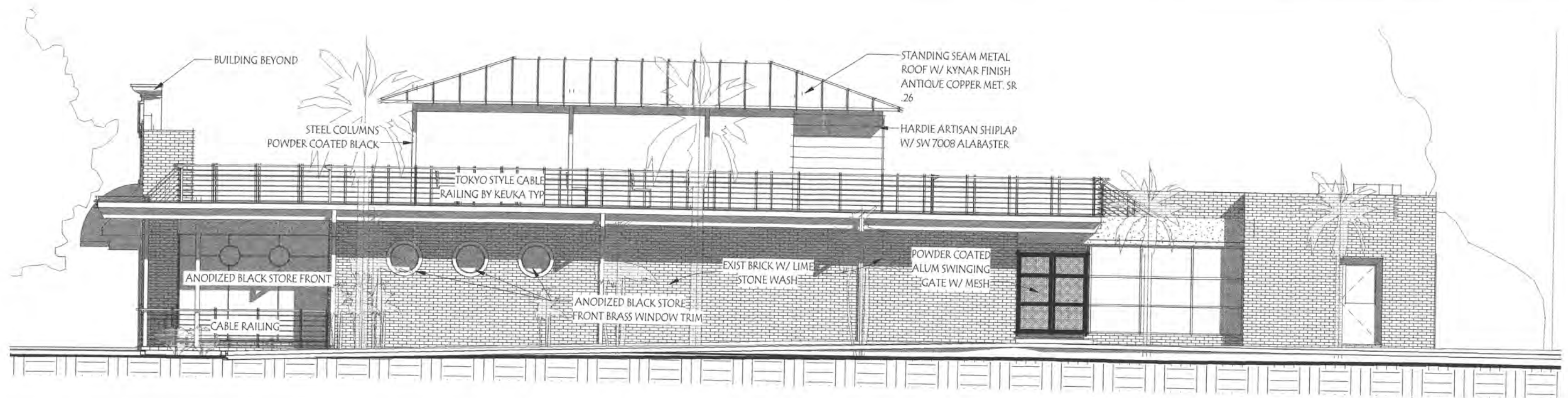
THE ANCHOR YOUTH CENTER

ISSUE DATE: 11/20/2019

ARCHITECT

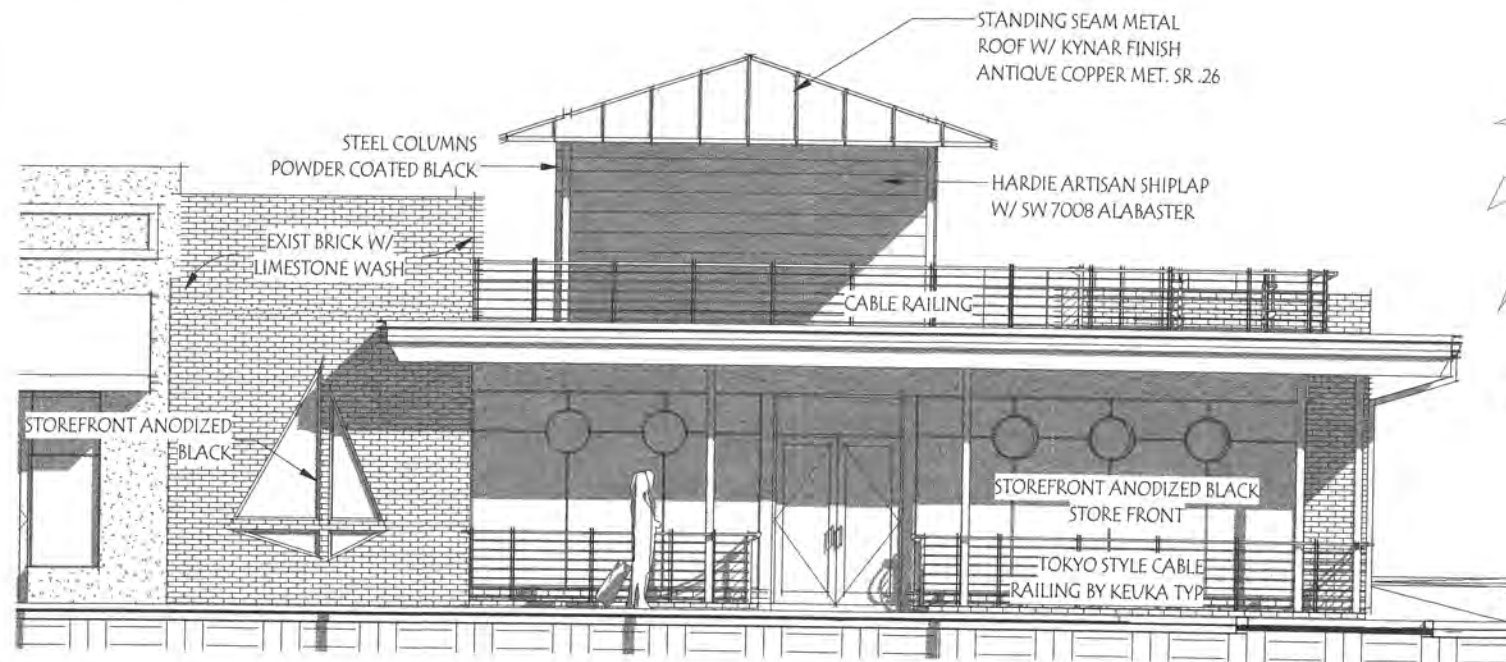
515 CENTRE ST FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034

B5.0



PROPOSED - NORTH 6TH STREET ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



PROPOSED - CENTRE STREET ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



PROPOSED - REAR ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

THE ANCHOR YOUTH CENTER

ISSUE DATE: 11/20/2019

A R C H I T E C T

515 CENTRE ST FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034

B6.0



EXISTING BUILDING PHOTOS

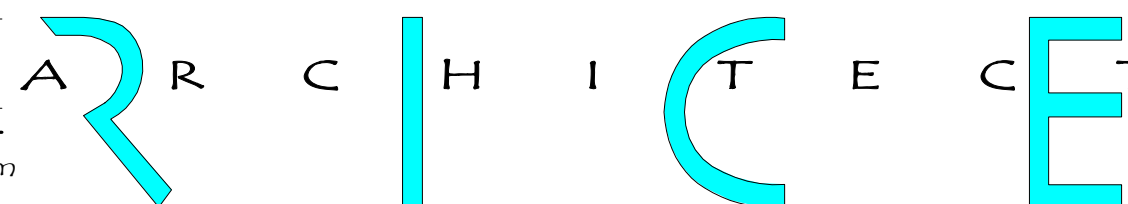
THE ANCHOR YOUTH CENTER

ISSUE DATE: 11/20/2019

515 CENTRE ST FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034

B6.1

PHONE: 904-491-0072 EMAIL: rrice@ricearchitect.com



961687 Gateway Blvd, Suite 201 H, Amelia Island, FL 32034

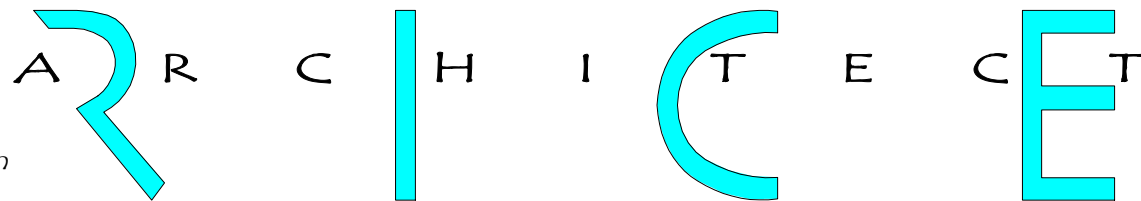


PROPOSED VIEW A

THE ANCHOR YOUTH CENTER

ISSUE DATE: 11/20/2019

PHONE: 904-491-0072 EMAIL: rrice@ricearchitect.com



515 CENTRE ST FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034

B7.0

961687 Gateway Blvd, Suite 201 H, Amelia Island, FL 32034

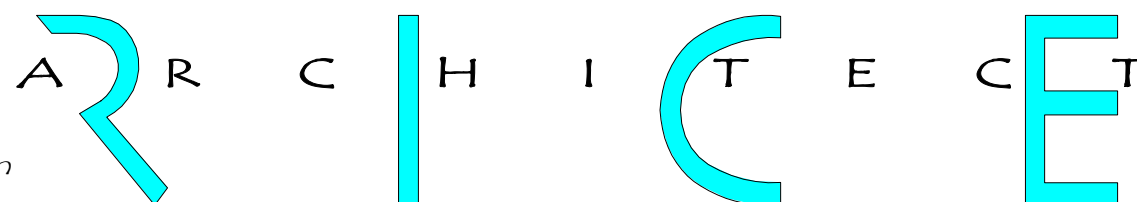


PROPOSED VIEW B

THE ANCHOR YOUTH CENTER

ISSUE DATE: 11/20/2019

PHONE: 904-491-0072 EMAIL: rrice@ricearchitect.com



515 CENTRE ST FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034

B8.0

961687 Gateway Blvd, Suite 201 H, Amelia Island, FL 32034



PROPOSED VIEW C

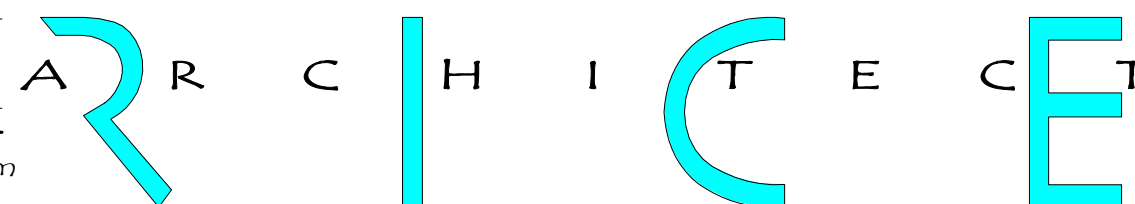
THE ANCHOR YOUTH CENTER

ISSUE DATE: 11/20/2019

515 CENTRE ST FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034

B9.0

PHONE: 904-491-0072 EMAIL: rrice@ricearchitect.com



961687 Gateway Blvd, Suite 201 H, Amelia Island, FL 32034



PROPOSED VIEW D

THE ANCHOR YOUTH CENTER

ISSUE DATE: 11/20/2019

515 CENTRE ST FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034

B10.0

PHONE: 904-491-0072 EMAIL: rrice@ricearchitect.com

A R C H I T E C T

961687 Gateway Blvd, Suite 201 H, Amelia Island, FL 32034



PROPOSED VIEW E

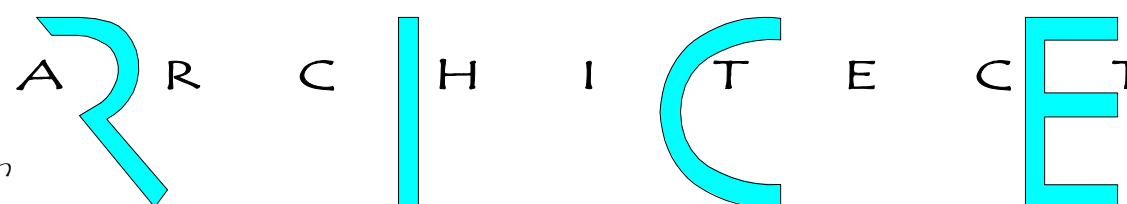
THE ANCHOR YOUTH CENTER

ISSUE DATE: 11/20/2019

515 CENTRE ST FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034

B10.1

PHONE: 904-491-0072 EMAIL: rrice@ricearchitect.com



961687 Gateway Blvd, Suite 201 H, Amelia Island, FL 32034

HDC 2019-37

EXHIBIT 2

FMSF 8NA01098



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Electronic Version 1.1.0

Site #8 **NA01098**

Recorder # **1**

Field Date **3/20/2007**

Form Date **3/30/2007**

FormNo **200703**

FormNo = Field Date (YYYYMM)

First Site Form Recorded for this Site? **NO**

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site Name (address if none) **1st Presbyterian Youth Center**

Multiple Listing (DHR only)

Other Names

>>

Survey or Project Name

Survey#

National Register Category **Building(s)**

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address

Street No.	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Direction Suffix
515		Centre	Street	

Cross Streets (nearest/ between)

City / Town (within 3 miles) **Fernandina Beach**

In Current City Limits? **YES**

County **Nassau**

Tax Parcel #(s)

Subdivision Name

Block

Lot

Ownership

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

Route to (especially if no street address)

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name

Publication Date

>> **FERNANDINA BEACH;2003**

Township:

Range:

Section:

1/4 section:

>> **3N ;28E ;22;UNSP**

Irregular Section Name:

Landgrant

UTM: Zone

Easting

Northing

Plat or Other Map (map's name, location)

DESCRIPTION

Style **Other**

Other Style **contemporary**

Exterior Plan **Rectangular**

Other Exterior Plan

Number of Stories **1**

Structural System(s)

>>

Post and beam

Other Structural System(s)

Foundation Type(s)

>>

Slab

Other Foundation Types

Foundation Material(s)

>>

Poured Concrete Footing

Other Foundation Material(s)

Exterior Fabric(s)

>>

Brick

Other Exterior Fabric(s)

Roof Type(s)

>>

Flat

Other Roof Type(s)

Roof Material(s)

>>

Tar & gravel

Other Roof Material(s)

Roof Secondary Structure(s) (dormers etc)

>>

Other Roof Secondary Structure(s)

Number of Chimneys

Chimney Material

Other Chimney Material(s)

Chimney Location(s)

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

8NA01098

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Window Descriptions fixed

Main Entrance Description (stylistic details)

Porches: #open _____ #closed _____ #incised _____ Location(s) _____

Porch Roof Types(s)

Exterior Ornament

Interior Plan

Other Interior Plan

Condition Good

Structure Surroundings

Commercial: MOSTly this category

Residential: _____

Institutional: _____

Undeveloped: _____

Ancillary Features (Number / type of outbuildings, major landscape features)

Archaeological Remains (describe): none

If archaeological remains are present, was an Archaeological Site Form completed? _____

Narrative Description (optional)

HISTORY

Construction year 1957

Architect (last name first): _____

Builder (last name first): _____

Changes in Locations or Conditions

Type of Change	Year of Change	Date Change Noted	Description of Changes
>>			

Structure Use History

Use _____ Year Use Started _____ Year Use Ended _____ >> Private residence;1957;

Other Structure Uses _____

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Methods >> FL Master Site File-Cultural Resources

Other research methods _____

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially Eligible for a Local Register?

Name of Local Register if Eligible _____

Individually Eligible for National Register? NO

Potential Contributor to NR District? YES

Area(s) of historical significance

>> Community planning & development

Other Historical Associations

Explanation of Evaluation (required) Because the resource retains much of its historic integrity and stands within the historic district, it appears to be potentially eligible as a contributor to the historic district.

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

8NA01098

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Photographic Negatives or Other Collections Not Filed with FMSF, Including Field Notes, Plans, other Important Documents.

Document type: _____

Maintaining Organization: _____

File or Accession #: _____

Descriptive Information: _____

>> _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name (Last, First) Bland, MylesRecorder Address / Phone 7035 Phillips HWY Ste. 5-129 Jacksonville, FL 904-448-4429Recorder Affiliation Bland & Associates, Inc Other Affiliation _____Is a Text-Only Supplement File Attached (Surveyor Only)? NO

***** MASTER SITE FILE USE ONLY *****

Cultural Resource Type: SSElectronic Form Used: S110Form Type Code: NORMForm Quality Ranking: NEWForm Status Code: SCAT

SHPO's Evaluation of Resource

Date _____

Supplement Information Status: NO SUPPLEMENTSupplement File Status: NO SUPPLEMENT FILE

FMSF Staffer: _____

Computer Entry Date: 6/14/2007Form Comments: _____

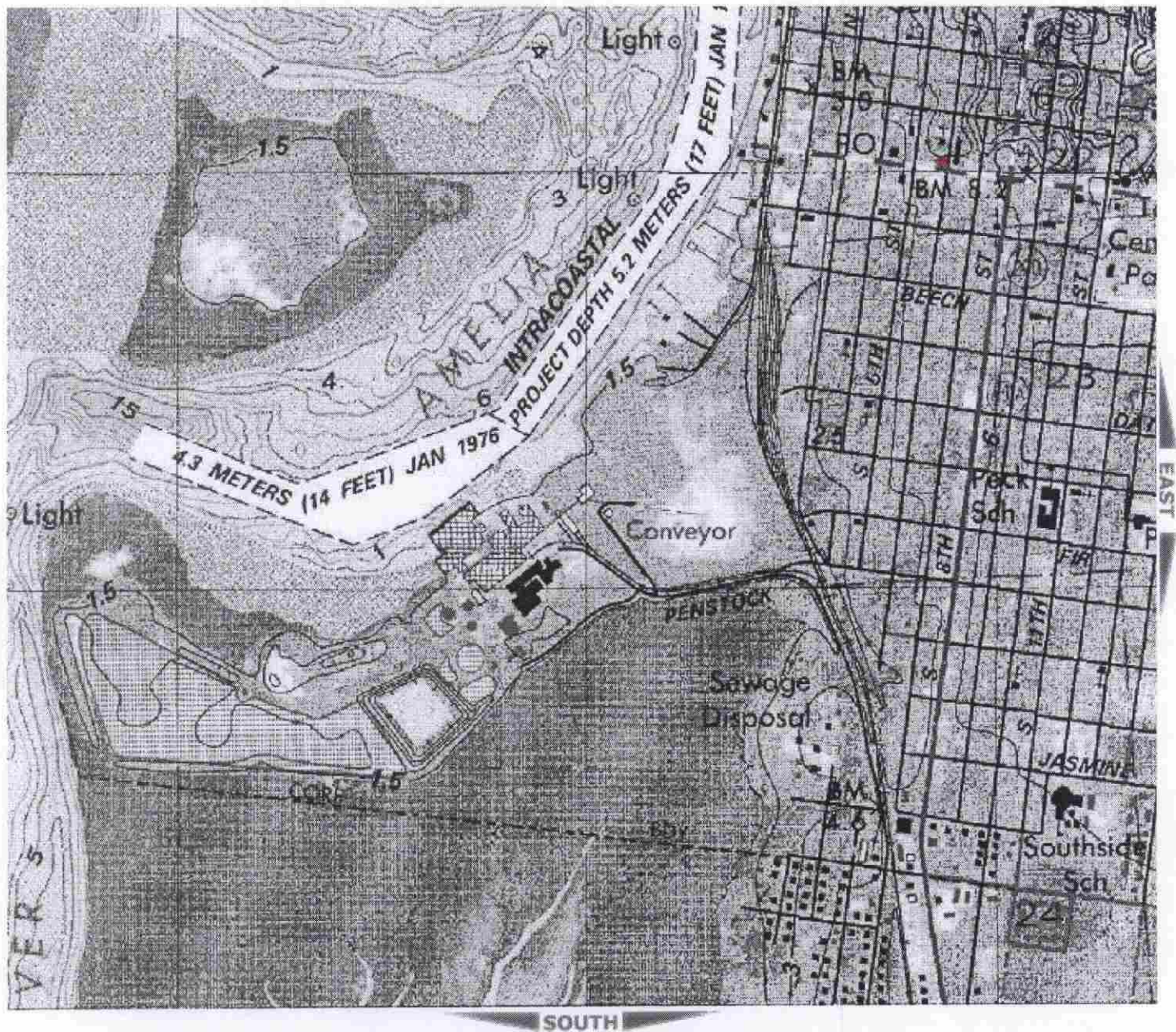
REQUIRED PAPER ATTACHMENTS

- (1) USGS 7.5" MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED
- (2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP
- (3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, B&W, AT LEAST 3"X5"

NA01098-200703

Supplementary Printout

- > **USGS map name/year of publication or revision:**
FERNANDINA BEACH;2003
- > **Township/Range/Section/Qtr:**
3N ;28E ;22;UNSP
- > **Structural system(s):**
Post and beam
- > **Foundation types:**
Slab
- > **Foundation materials:**
Poured Concrete Footing
- > **Exterior fabrics:**
Brick
Stucco
- > **Roof types:**
Flat
- > **Roof materials:**
Tar & gravel
- > **Roof secondary structures (dormers etc):**
- > **Change status/year changed/date noted/nature:**
- > **Original, intermediate, present uses/year started/year ended:**
Private residence;1957;
- > **Research methods:**
FL Master Site File-Cultural Resources
Examine local property records
Pedestrian
- > **Area(s) of historical significance:**
Community planning & development
- > **Repositories: Collection/Housed/Accession#/Describe**
- > **[Other name(s)]:**



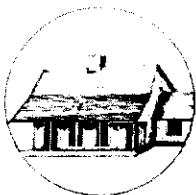
WA1098

1



PARCEL INFORMATION TABLE	
Selected Parcel	00-00-31-1800-0030-0140
GIS CALCULATED ACREAGE	0.11
Property Use	CHURCHES
Land Use	CHURCH
OWNERSHIP INFORMATION	
Name	FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF
Mailing Address	FERNANDINA BEACH INC 9 NORTH 6TH ST; FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034
Situs/Physical Address	515 CENTRE ST
2006 PROPOSED VALUES	
Land Value	357,500

☐ Original
☒ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **NA01098**
 Field Date 1-31-2018
 Form Date 1-31-2018
 Recorder # 1330

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) The Anchor (1st Presb. Youth Center) Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name Fernandina Beach Historic Resource Survey Update Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☒ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 515 Centre Street Street Suffix Direction
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5 Map Name FERNANDINA BEACH USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Fernandina Beach In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Nassau
 Township 3N Range 28E Section 22 1/4 section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 00-00-31-1800-0030-0140 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting Northing
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1957 ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Commercial From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Current Use Church/Temple/Synagogue From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Signage
 Additions: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Describe Downtown historic district

DESCRIPTION

Style Mid-Century Modern Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Tar & gravel 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (domers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
 Windows (types, materials, etc.) Fixed storefront

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Art brick surfacing; wide overhang; horizontal design w multiple material types/textures

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) _____

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

NR List Date _____	SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient info Date _____ Init. _____
☐ Owner Objection	KEEPER - Determined eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no Date _____
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d (see <i>National Register Bulletin</i> 15, p. 2)

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Masonry - General 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) Storefront window wall w glass & metal frame double doors w transom

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) _____

Condition (overall resource condition): ☒ excellent ☐ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource _____

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒ FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☒ library research ☐ building permits ☒ Sanborn maps
☐ FL State Archives/photo collection ☐ city directory ☐ occupant/owner interview ☒ plat maps
☐ property appraiser / tax records ☒ newspaper files ☐ neighbor interview ☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☒ cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☒ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☒ HABS/HAER record search
☐ other methods (describe) _____

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?

☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?

☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not, use separate sheet if needed) This is an update-the building is an average example of a common resource type in the region.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
 2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Sheldon Owens Affiliation Brockington and Assoc. Inc.
 Recorder Contact Information 498 Wando Park Blvd. Suite 700, Mt. Pleasant SC 29464; 843-881-3128
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

● USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED

● LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)

● PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

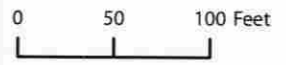
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



Brockington
CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSULTING

**Fernandina Beach
Survey Update 2018**

○ Historic Resource



* All numbers start with NA****.







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The Home Port Supply of
the Anchor Line for the past
more than 100 years
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FREE
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HDC 2019-37

EXHIBIT 3

*Midcentury Commercial Design Evaluation and
Preservation: An Opportunity for Commissions*

Carol J. Dyson, AIA is the Chief Architect and a Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer for the Illinois SHPO. Since 1999 she has also co-taught a course on the Recent Past for the School of the Art Institute of Chicago's Historic Preservation program. Carol has given frequent presentations on this topic and has written several articles on midcentury modernism.

Midcentury Commercial Design Evaluation and Preservation: An Opportunity for Commissions

By Carol J. Dyson, AIA

Commercial building design of the mid-20th century expressed a period of American optimism and economic prosperity. Sleek new materials and structural systems represented post-war America's unwavering belief in new technology and materials; glassy open storefronts showcased the 20th century's more open relationship between consumers and products; modern designs promised customers up-to-date goods and service within.

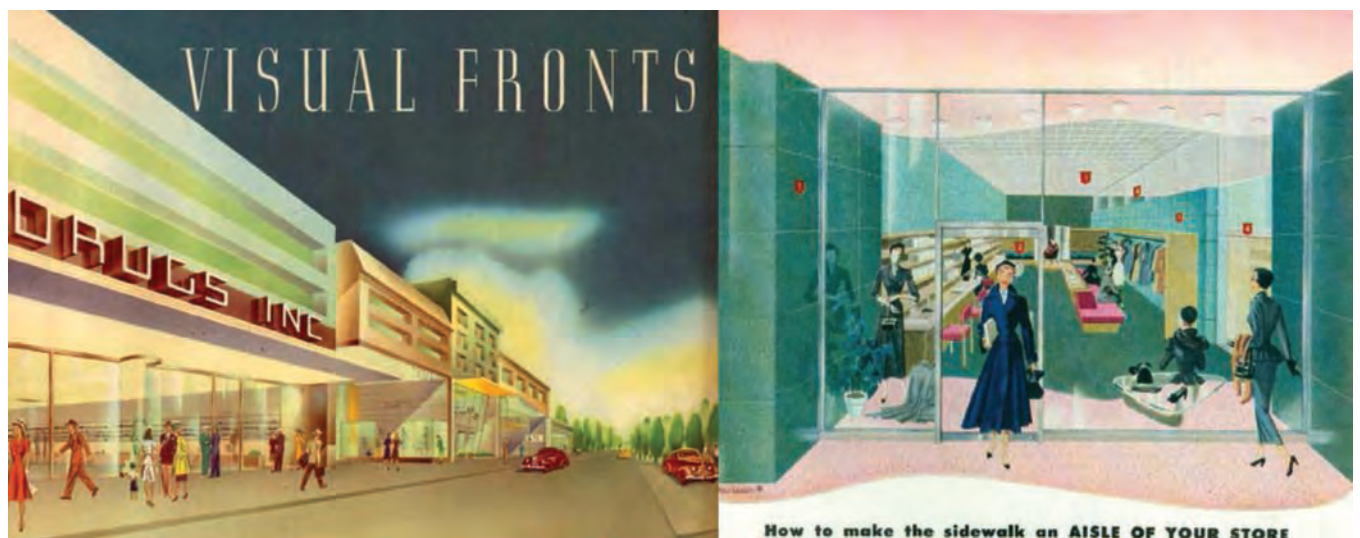


Figure 1: In the mid-20th century, the commercial facade was no longer two-dimensional, rather it combined an open glazed front with dynamic three-dimensional features to create a 'deconstructed' front facade. Steel lintels now easily spanned across an entire facade, transparent "open fronts" replaced earlier opaquely-backed display windows, and the well-lit store, theater lobby or restaurant seating itself became the display. Left, a Libbey Owens Ford Glass Co. brochure: Visual Fronts, 1942. Right, a Libbey Owens Ford advertisement in the Saturday Evening Post, October 15, 1949.

Figure 2: Other postwar design components that occurred parallel with, or as part of open-front designs were asymmetrical and angled fronts. On the left in Freeport, Illinois, angled rustic-stone pylons combine with a deep overhang to shield the open storefront windows from glare. On the right, in Moline, Illinois, is an example of a common postwar open storefront plan, shown here with structural glass surrounding large plate glass display windows that asymmetrically angle into the entrance.



Photos: IHPA archives

Yet these once-elegant buildings may now be showing their age. Although the aluminum, steel and glass components may still be sound, minor damage from signage alterations or impact damage to bulkheads may discourage building owners. Designs may be hard to appreciate because they were once heavily integrated with dramatic script, neon or individual cast letter signs long gone due to business changes. Finally, the aesthetic may still be too new for some owners, preservationists or commissioners to fully appreciate. Yet to consider a postwar bank as an intrusion into the historic fabric of an older downtown is no different than how an Italianate building was negatively viewed in the 1920s, or how Romanesque Revival Buildings were reviled in the 1940s, or an Art Deco post office was ignored in the 1960s. The full appreciation of more recent resources has always taken time and the time to recognize our midcentury has arrived.

Today, historic preservation commissions, state historic preservation review staff, and the National Park Service are all learning to evaluate resources from the mid-20th century. This is appropriate, for most of the commercial buildings of the 1950s and 1960s are now over fifty years old, and are really no longer our “recent” past. These commercial resources may include downtown buildings built in the midcentury, such as savings and loans or automobile dealerships, as well as earlier commercial buildings with postwar modernizations. The commercial building with a midcentury shop-

front on the first floor or the entire facade “slipcovered” can provide preservation challenges related to periods of significance and physical integrity.

These buildings tell an important story about architecture, commerce and 20th century mercantile history and as preservationists we should strive to make sure these resources do not disappear from our downtowns. Yet, too often owners may wish to scrape away an authentic midcentury modernization from their building to return to a “historicized” recreation of an older type of storefront.

When commissions evaluate these resources it is important to remember that downtowns were never static. Downtowns were dependent on style, and diversity prevailed, particularly at the ground level. If we strive to have downtowns uniformly fit a picturesque nineteenth century aesthetic, we can create a static appearance that never existed. At the end of World War II, as a post-war economy burst into action, modern commercial designs utilizing new materials vigorously filled architectural journals, design books, and storefront manufacturers’ advertising. Dramatic commercial building and storefront designs by well-known designers such as Raymond Loewy, Morris Lapidus, Victor Gruen, and Morris Ketchum Jr., were widely published and promoted to architects and building owners. These advances in materials and design, combined with intense material marketing all had a decisive impact on downtowns. Downtowns changed; new buildings were built; business



Illustration: Kawneer publication, 1946. Photo: Carol Dyson

Figure 3: Signage was often a critical component of midcentury commercial design. The Ramble's Hardware Store design by Ketchum, Gina and Sharp combines dramatic signage with linear display boxes that run from the exterior through the open front and on into the store. The Hub Clothiers, formerly in Springfield, Illinois, displayed equally dramatic porcelain enamel graphics and signage on a granite-textured porcelain enamel backdrop above a stone veneer and plate glass lower floor.

owners updated their buildings; retailers wanted the latest styles; downtown service businesses became more customer-focused. Midcentury changed Main Street and those changes deserve evaluation.

WHAT DO YOUR DESIGN GUIDELINES SAY?

Most local preservation ordinances, particularly in Certified Local Government communities, are based on the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. Standard 4 is the most relevant standard cited in evaluating later changes to historic buildings: "Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved." Basically, a feature does not have to be original to be significant, and in fact those changes may tell an important story

about the building's history and the timeline of your community. Standard 5 tells us that "Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved." Thus, we need to look at mid-20th century design, materials, and alterations that have acquired significance.

But every community and its resources are different. A not atypical situation is when a building owner comes to a commission with a request to demolish a midcentury storefront and create an earlier-appearing historically-inspired storefront. Has the midcentury storefront acquired significance? The next section discusses factors that commissioners may find useful to consider



Irene Burke photo: Design for Modern Merchandizing, April 1948. Other photos: IHPA archives

Figure 4: Cantilevered display cases in outdoor lobbies helped deconstruct the front plane of retail buildings. On the left is a 1948 design in Long Beach, California. In the center are similar displays in Bloomington, Illinois. On the right, the former Bakers Shoes in Chicago had a free-standing display "table," well-lit cantilevered display cases, and a curved open-front display window on the second floor.

when evaluating the significance of midcentury resources.

WHAT IS THIS BUILDING'S HISTORY?

When was the building built? Was it constructed during the post-war period or was it an earlier building with post-war updates? Does the date of the midcentury resource or alteration fall within the period of significance of the historic district? If not, is it over 50 years old or of exceptional significance? Is it time to evaluate, and perhaps expand the period of significance for the historic district? Or might the building be individually eligible to become a local landmark as a good example of midcentury design?

Was this commercial structure built in the post-war period? If so, then it is real and authentic. Evaluate its significance and integrity, and promote retention of what makes it historic. It's true to its time, tells the story of the downtown's continuum of change and makes your Main Street much livelier. Commissions may wish to promote that these buildings be kept true to their midcentury nature.

If a building is a midcentury modernization of an

earlier building, was most of the earlier storefront or front facade removed or damaged during installation? If so, consider whether it follows Standards 4 and 5 to demolish an authentic 1950s design only to put back a reconstruction of an earlier period style storefront in new materials? Did the midcentury design carry through to the interior? If so, does any of that continuity of design remain? That can be an important factor for tax credit projects where designation and review includes interiors, but may be a less important one for local commissions whose consideration may be limited to the exterior.

WHAT IS THE CONDITION OF MATERIALS?

Are the materials in good, or easily repairable, condition? In most cases, the structural glass, tile, spandrel, stone-panel systems, and plate-glass storefronts, are relatively durable. However, materials used at bulkheads and near door frames were often susceptible to impact damage. Those areas in the signage zone are also subject to damage from alterations. When these materials are impacted, business owners are often at a loss with how to deal with these materials. There is a growing amount of information out there regarding the repair of modern-era materials. Commissions



Photos: l. - IHPA archives; m. - Ann V. Swallow; r. - John Van Scheltema

Figure 5: Structural innovations and dramatic space-age-inspired design also appeared on Main Street in a style named Exaggerated Modern by Chester Leibs in his seminal book *Main Street to Miracle Mile*. On the left the Taylorville, Illinois cinema was completely refaced in the mid-century with polychrome porcelain enamel panels, swooping stainless steel and aluminum canopy and cornice, and dramatic pylon. In the middle, the elegant Oklahoma City Central Motor Bank drive-up, built in 1959, combines a thin-shell concrete roof with bright blue mosaic tile encased piers. On the right, precast concrete columns surround a darkly glazed curtain wall on this Moline, Illinois bank, designed by John Van Scheltema, of the Illinois Bank Building Corporation in the 1970s.



Figure 6: On the left is “The Art of Refacing the New Art in Architecture” Julius Blum & Co.’s JB Curtainscreen, 1965. On the right, Burnside and Co., in Danville, Illinois, is an excellent example of an unusually intact design with gold anodized aluminum slipcover, cantilevered display case, decoratively tiled storefront, and period signage and deserves preservation.

can assist property owners with materials and methods for repair.

WHAT IS THE DESIGN?

What is the integrity of midcentury design? Can you still understand the design intent? Does the building still tell the story with most components, display windows, and materials still remaining? For many of these buildings loss of design impact may be due to the loss of the historic signage. Business or aesthetic changes may have caused removal of the original postwar signage and replaced it with either neutral or incompatibly designed signage. Many of these building designs were co-dependent on their midcentury modern signage. It is likely that the period signage does not remain and should not be given undue weight in evaluation. If it is missing, new signs can usually be designed that work with the midcentury storefront and help revive the design aesthetic (See Figures 8 and 9).

Is this an older building with a midcentury shopfront at the ground level? This is a relatively common feature in downtowns. It reflects the dynamic nature of downtown design history. Buildings, especially storefronts, were periodically refreshed. Or is this an older building with an entirely new facade. Some commercial building refacings completely removed or irretrievably altered the entire original front facade of the building (such as the Taylorville, Illinois cinema in Figure 5). The midcentury tile, glass, metal, or masonry facades may be the only significant features of the facade with nothing other than structure beneath. If the facade is a good example of the later period with most elements intact or repairable, then it has significance. Retention of this authentic historic midcentury facade would be more in keeping with Standards 4 and 5 than demolition and replacement with a completely new neo-historic facade. The midcentury facade is real, authentic and a part of the history of the building. It will always have more historic integrity

than a recreation of something that is long-gone.

Is the building merely “slipcovered?” Rather than completely refaced was the building covered with a lightweight aluminum, plastic or steel facade, often with a screen or panelized motif? Does this building represent a good example of a midcentury design (such as the Danville, Illinois example in Figure 6)? Many slipcovers or facade alterations were well thought out designs to showcase an up-to-date style. In contrast, some buildings were inexpensively covered in the last part of the 20th century with panels or corrugated siding devoid of design or signage simply to avoid repainting or repointing, and may retain little significance. If it appears that this situation exists, first try to determine what the original slipcover (complete with signage) looked like before making an evaluation. Historic photos, or ghosting of earlier signage on the facade can be very useful.

What is the condition of the slipcover itself? If damaged can it be repaired? Does the associated midcentury storefront remain as well? It is also important to once again study what is hidden beneath the slipcover. Is there any original historic fabric left? Even with slipcovers often much of the facade was severely damaged or removed to flatten the original facade during installation of the later design. The owner may not have the economic

resources necessary to repair demolished cornices, windows, and belt-courses, and any slipcover may be better than what is left behind after some removals. An additional factor should be the intended use of the building. If a building is being rehabilitated for upper floor housing then the removal or at least alteration of a midcentury slipcover that covers the windows may become necessary.

WHAT IS THE CONTEXT?

Is this building a stand-alone design, or is it a post-war modernization of only one bay of a multi-bay building? If so, are the proposed changes part of an integrated effort to restore the entire building across multiple bays to its original design? How much of that original building fabric exists beneath the newer midcentury design?

WHAT ARE SOME DESIGN SOLUTIONS?

These buildings often reflect high quality materials, design and cohesive display and lighting. If an owner or his architect works with signage and lighting that accentuates the modern aesthetic, the overall design can work better. Often with a return to historic colors, compatible signage, or original materials, these commercial buildings can be refreshed to their midcentury design intent with a minimum of cost. There is the added bonus that business owners can also be content they have “updated” their buildings.



Photos: IHPA archives

Figure 7: This black mid-twentieth century structural glass storefront was the third modernizing storefront for this mid-nineteenth century building in Rockford Illinois. The storefront was originally slated for demolition and replacement with an earlier neo-historic-style storefront. However, as part of the historic tax credit project the structural glass midcentury storefront was deemed a significant alteration and was retained, the sign damage was repaired and where necessary replaced by salvaged glass. The recessed terrazzo entrance lobby flooring was also retained. New signage was installed onto the storefront clear glass and did not damage the newly repaired structural glass transoms.



Photos: IHPA archives

Figure 8: These before and after images show a design solution for a midcentury storefront in Springfield, Illinois. IHPA Project Designer, Anna Margaret Barris' design transformed this storefront with compatible signage and a new paint scheme. The original design intent became clear and attractive once more, and the owners now agree that it is worthy of retention.

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Education is also key to building a recognition of midcentury resources. Often the more people learn about these midcentury facades, the easier it is for them to appreciate these resources. Commissions can be instrumental in encouraging the study of midcentury designs using examples from period advertising, contemporary design books, or current secondary sources. The elegance and beauty of these designs becomes more recognizable once one understands the aesthetic, historic and stylistic sources. Examples of rehabilitation designs that work with the resources can also be shared by the commission.

Furthermore, some commissions are looking for ways to connect with the next generation of preservationists. Many people in their teens, twenties and thirties demonstrate an appreciation for mid-century design. Midcentury furniture, facades and designs are all old enough to feel historic to them. Local educational efforts, building tours and public recognition of midcentury resources may serve as a bridge to a new generation of preservationists.

CONCLUSION

In the midcentury there was a desire to create fresh new building styles that reflected the post war's growing economy and manufacturing



Photos: IHPA archives

Figure 9: This angled, white-metal midcentury storefront in Vandalia, Illinois was surrounded by simple (now painted) brick but embellished with a spectacular neon sign that advertised a mid-century jewelry store complete with a neon-illuminated diamond. Although the new tenant, Celebrations, initially wanted to remove the neon sign and storefront, they realized that the sign had community significance and that it could also reinforce the location identity for their new business. The new Celebrations signage was applied to the glass based on a drawing by IHPA Project Designers Darius Bryjka and Anthony Rubano and kept at the pedestrian level, so it that didn't have to compete with the historic neon "Jane Isbell" sign up in the transom area.

prowess. The commercial buildings and storefront modifications of the midcentury exhibited an exuberance, drama, and elegance, as they showcased up-to-date businesses within. These modifications were just one more step in the continuum of change exhibited in our dynamic downtowns. They are an important part of our past, and are old enough to no longer be our "recent past." As such they deserve our study, survey, careful evaluation, and in many cases, preservation

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

- Dyson, C.J. "How to Work With Storefronts of the Mid-Twentieth Century: A Mid-Twentieth Century Storefronts Components Guide," published for National Main Street Meeting, Philadelphia, PA, April 2, 2008, and on the web: <https://www.illinois.gov/ihpa/Preserve/mid-century/Documents/modern-storefront-glossary.pdf>.
- Dyson, C.J. "Mid-Century Commercial Modernism: Materials and Design," in Proceedings of the Mid-Century Modern Structures: Materials and Preservation Symposium, Doyle, K., Ferrell, A., Sanchis III, F.E., Striegel, M.F., Eds., NCPTT, St. Louis, Missouri, April 13-16, 2015.
- Dyson, C.J. "Selling to the Future: Preservation of the Post-War Downtown Commercial Building," in Symposium: Identification, Advocacy and Protection of Post-World War II Heritage, Proceedings of ICOMOS Joint Scientific Committee Meeting, Kelley, S.J. and Harboe, T.G., Eds. IIT, Chicago, IL, 21-23 June 2007, 65-113.
- Espardy, G. Modernizing Main Street: Architecture and Consumer Culture in the New Deal, University of Chicago Press, Chicago IL, 2008.
- Gruen, V., Ketchum, M., Lapidus, M., Welch, K., Schwartzman, D. "The Vanishing Store Front," Architectural Forum, 1950, v7, 64-66.
- Heller, S. "Essay," Shop America: Midcentury Storefront Design 1938-1950, Heimann, J. Ed., Taschen Press, Koln, 2007.
- Illinois Historic Preservation Agency. Recent Past on Main Street: Mid-Century Modern Commercial Resources: <https://www2.illinois.gov/ihpa/Preserve/mid-century/Pages/midcentury.aspx>.
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- Jackson, M. "Main Street Meets Mid-Century Design," Main Street Now, Chicago, IL, Summer 2014, 6-53.
- Jackson, M. "Storefronts of Tomorrow: American Storefront Design from 1940 to 1970," in Preserving the Recent Past 2, Slaton, D. and Foulks, W. G., Eds. Historic Preservation Education Foundation, National Park Service, and Association for Preservation Technology International, Washington, DC, 2000, 2-57-78.
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- Leibs, C. J. Main Street to Miracle Mile: American Roadside Architecture, John Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, 1995, 59-64.
- Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. 52 Designs to Modernize Main Street with Glass, Toledo, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co., Ohio, 1935.
- Reid, K., Ed. "Store Fronts of Tomorrow," The New Pencil Points Magazine, Reinhold Publishing Corporation, East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, February 1943, 30-70.
- Treu, M. Signs, Streets, and Storefronts, Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, 2012.



Photo: Illinois Historic Preservation Agency Archives

Figure 3: The early 20th century Booth Building in Springfield, Illinois received an elegant stone midcentury storefront ca. 1955.



Photo: Illinois Historic Preservation Agency Archives

Figure 4: The Booth Building was clad in a panelized slipcover by the early 1970s concealing part of the storefront.



Photo: Illinois Historic Preservation Agency Archives

Figure 5: As part of an historic preservation tax credit project, the non-historic-period slipcover was removed to expose the original upper floors, and the midcentury storefront was preserved and retained.



Photo: Illinois Historic Preservation Agency Archives

Figure 6: This ca. 1890 building in Rockford, Illinois received a number of alterations during the period of significance of the historic district, including the installation of an angled midcentury stone veneer storefront. Sometime after the period of significance the midcentury storefront window frames were painted dark and a later door installed.



Illustration: Illinois Historic Preservation Agency Archives

Figure 7: The rendering shows the design the owner first proposed, which included demolition of the historic midcentury storefront and installation of a completely new storefront.



Photo: Google Street View

Figure 8: For purposes of the federal historic tax credit project the SHPO explained that the midcentury storefront was historic and required its retention. The owner kept the midcentury storefront and installed a compatible clear-view door, restored the white metal window framing and added a canvas awning.

A Quarterly Journal of
the National Alliance of
Preservation Commissions
Spring 2017

Alliance
the
review

Evaluating Newer Facades and Storefronts

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- 26** A Recipe for Restoration: Removing an Alpine Facade on a Historic Bakery
- 33** Spotlight on a Preservation Organization: National Main Street Center



HISTORIC DISTRICT COUNCIL STAFF REPORT
HDC 2019-38
NOVEMBER 21, 2019

Owner/Applicant:	Miranda Architects, agent for St. Michael Catholic Church
Property Address:	201 N. 4 th Street
Requested action:	Certificate of Approval (COA) to add ADA-compliant parking, ramp; relocate existing rear porch.
Current zoning:	R-2
FLUM land use category:	Medium Density Residential
Existing uses on the site:	Single-Family Residential
FL Master Site File #	8NA00300
Year Built:	1909 (FMSF)
Contributing Status:	Contributing

All required application materials have been received. All fees have been paid. All required notices have been made.



SUMMARY OF REQUEST AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Constructed in 1909, this two-story frame vernacular residence is noteworthy for its Neo-Classical style porch, center gable, and bay window. It was originally the residence of John L. Villalonga, a decedent of Domingo Fernandez.

The use of the building will be changing to serve as office space for St. Michael Catholic Church. As such, the owners wish to make alterations to make the structure more ADA compliant. These alterations include: addition of ADA-compliant on-site parking space (concrete); addition of ADA-compliant handicapped ramp (p.t. wood decking, painted wood railing/balusters); relocation of existing rear porch steps; replacement of rear door to ADA-compliant door unit.

APPLICABLE GUIDELINES:

[SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION](#)

[CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE](#)

[DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT GUIDELINES](#)

[CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH COMPREHENSIVE PLAN](#)

ANALYSIS:

Staff finds that the proposed changes occur at the north and east elevation. This area is a later addition to the historic home. Alterations and replacement of the northeast porch will utilize materials found on the historic portion of the property. Creation of the ADA driveway and parking space will require approval of a right of way use permit.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff finds that the requested action, as presented, is consistent with the Land Development Code, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, and the Downtown Historic District Guidelines.

Staff recommends:

APPROVAL of HDC 2019-38

MOTION TO CONSIDER:

I move to **approve or deny** HDC case number 2019-38 **with or without** conditions;

AND I move that the HDC make the following findings of fact and conclusions of law part of the record:

That HDC case 2019-38, as presented, **is or is not** substantially compliant with the Land Development Code, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, and the Downtown Historic District Guidelines to warrant approval at this time.

LIST OF EXHIBITS:

EXHIBIT 1 HDC 2019-38 Application and Backup Materials

Respectfully Submitted,



Salvatore J. Cumella
Historic Preservation Planner

INV # 49.1



OFFICE USE ONLY

REC'D

BY:

PAYMENT: \$

TYPE

APPLICATION #:

HDC CASE #:

APPLICATION COMPLETE: Y ___ N ___

PRE-CONFERENCE: Y ___ N ___ DATE

APPLICATION FOR HISTORIC DISTRICT COUNCIL CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL (COA)

BOARD MEETING DATE:

PLANNER:

DATE:

___ APPROVED ___ DENIED

APPROVAL TYPE:



Staff Approval

Board Approval: Conceptual ___ or Final X

PROJECT TYPE:

☐ New Construction☐ Addition☐ Alteration☐ Relocation☐ Demolition☐ Variance☐ Repair☐ Paint☐ Fence☐ Sign☐ Re-roof☒ Other: _____

PROPERTY INFORMATION

Property information can be found at the [Nassau County Property Appraiser's Website](#) → Map Search

Street Address: 201 North 4th Street

Historic District:



Downtown



Old Town



CRA Waterfront

Parcel Identification Number(s): 00-00-31-1800-0016-0270

Zoning District: R-2, Medium Density Residential

Lot / Block Number (optional) Lots 27-31, Block 16

Owner of Record

As recorded with the Nassau
County Property Appraiser

Owner(s) Name

Diocese of St Augustine

Company (if applicable)

c/o St Michael Catholic Church

Street Address

505 Broome Street

City State Zip

Fernandina Beach, FL 32034

Telephone Number

261-3472

Email Address

Applicant
or AgentIf other than owner. If an agent will be
representing the owner, an Owner's Authorization
For Agent Representation form must be included

Applicant Name

Jose Miranda

Company (if applicable)

Miranda Architects

Street Address

309 1/2 Centre St., Suite 206

City State Zip

Fernandina Beach, FL 32034

Telephone Number

261-4586

Email Address

jmirandaarch@gmail.com

PROJECT DESCRIPTION (REQUIRED)

Part 1. Describe The Existing Conditions and Materials. Describe the existing structure(s) on the subject property in terms of the construction materials and site conditions, as well as the surrounding context.

Existing circa 1918, 2-story building and associated outbuildings.

Part 2. Describe The Proposed Project and Materials. Describe the proposed project in terms of size, affected architectural elements, materials, and relationship to the existing structure(s). Attach further description sheets, if needed.

Addition of ADA-compliant on-site parking space (concrete)

Addition of ADA-compliant handicapped ramp (p.t. wood decking, painted wood railing/balusters)

Relocation of existing rear porch steps

Replacement of rear door to ADA-compliant door unit

List proposed materials and colors, as applicable (use additional sheet if necessary):

Project Scope	Manufacturer	Product Description	FL Product Approval #	Color (Name/Number)
Exterior Fabric				
Doors		Wood Door w/ clear glass and muntins		painted to match existing house rear doors
Windows				
Roofing				
Fascia/Trim				
Foundation				
Shutters				
Porch/Deck				
Fencing				
Driveways/Sidewalks		plain concrete		
Signage				
Other		ada ramp railings in wood, painted to match existing house railings		
PLEASE SUBMIT ALL PRODUCT BROCHURES, PAINT COLOR SAMPLES, AND MATERIAL SAMPLES WITH YOUR APPLICATION.				

CERTIFICATION (REQUIRED)

By signing below, I certify that the information contained in this application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge at the time of the application. I acknowledge that I understand and have complied with all of the submittal requirements and procedures and have read and understand the following:

1. I/We hereby attest to the fact that the above supplied property address(es), parcel number(s) and legal description(s) is (are) the true and proper identification of the area of this petition.
2. I/We authorize staff from the Community Development Department to enter onto the property in question during regular city business hours in order to take photos which will be placed in the permanent file.
3. I/We understand that the COA review time period will not commence until the application is deemed complete by staff and may take up to 10 days to process. I further understand that an incomplete application submittal may cause my application to be deferred to the next posted deadline date.
4. I/We understand that, for Board review cases, an agenda and staff report will be available on the City's website approximately one week before the Historic District Council meeting.
5. I/We understand that the Historic District Council meetings are conducted in a quasi-judicial hearing and as such, ex-parte communications are prohibited (Communication about your project with a Historic District Council member).
6. I/We understand that the approval of this application by the Historic District Council or staff in no way constitutes approval of a Building Permit for construction from the City of Fernandina Beach Building Department.
7. I/We understand that all changes to the approved scope of work stated in a COA have to be approved by the HDC before work commences on those changes. There will be no charge for a revision to a COA. Making changes that have not been approved can result in a Stop Work Order being placed on the entire project and/or additional fees/penalties.
8. I/We understand that any decision of the HDC may be appealed to the City Commission, with the exception of variances, which may be appealed to a court of record as outlined in Section 10.02.04(D) of the Land Development Code. Petitions to appeal shall be presented within thirty (30) days after the decision of the HDC; otherwise the decision of the HDC will be final.
9. I/We understand that Certificates of Approval are only valid for **one year** from issuance. They are renewable for six months without cause, and for an additional six months, upon showing of good cause by the applicant. The applicant must submit all requests for extensions in writing and provide appropriate support documentation, if needed.

10/15/19
Date

[Signature]
Signature of Applicant

STATE OF FLORIDA }
COUNTY OF NASSAU } ss

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of October, 2019.

Leah Hall
Notary Public: Signature

LEAH HALL
Printed Name



LEAH HALL
MY COMMISSION # FF 929201
EXPIRES: February 20, 2020
Bonded Thru Budget Notary Services

My Commission Expires

Personally Known X OR Produced Identification _____ ID Produced: _____

USE THIS FORM TO: Authorize an agent to make application and represent the owner of record.



OWNER'S AUTHORIZATION FOR AGENT REPRESENTATION

I /WE Father Jose Kallakalum/St Michael Catholic Church

(print name of property owner(s))

hereby authorize: Jose Miranda/Miranda Architects

(print name of agent)

to represent me/us in processing an application for: HDC COA

(type of application)

on our behalf. In authorizing the agent to represent me/us, I/we, as owner/owners, attest that the application is made in good faith and that any information contained in the application is accurate and complete.

J Kallakalum
(Signature of owner)

(Signature of owner)

FR. JOSE KALLUKALAM,
(Print name of owner) PASTOR

(Print name of owner)

STATE OF FLORIDA

COUNTY OF NASSAU



ROSE PAUL MADASSERY
Notary Public, State of Florida
My Comm. Expires August 21, 2023
Commission No. GG 368095

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8 day of October, 2019.

Rose Paul Madassery
Notary Public: Signature

ROSE PAUL MADASSERY
Printed Name

08/21/2023
My Commission Expires

Personally Known ☒ OR Produced Identification ☐ ID Produced: ☐

PROPERTY INFORMATION

Parcel Number 00-00-31-1800-0016-0270

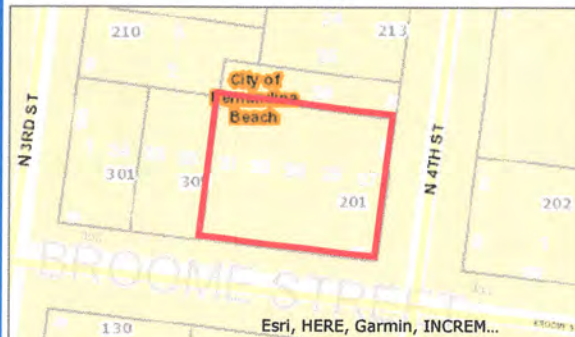
Owner Name DIOCESE OF ST AUGUSTINE
Mailing Address ESTEVEZ FELIPE J BISHOP
11625 OLD ST AGUSTINE RD
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32258
Location Address 201 4TH ST N
FERNANDINA BEACH 32034
Tax District FERNANDINA BEACH
Milage 20.3245
Homestead Yes
Property Usage SINGLE FAM 000100
Deed Acres 0
Short Legal BLOCK 16 LOTS 27 THRU 31

2019 Preliminary Values (Subject to Change)

Land Value \$152,600
(+) Improved Value \$513,421
(=) Market Value \$666,021
(-) Agricultural Classification \$0
(-) SOH or Non-Hx* Capped Savings \$74,188
(=) Assessed Value \$591,833
(-) Homestead \$25,000
(-) Additional Exemptions \$0
(=) School Taxable Value \$566,833
(-) Non-School HX & Other Exempt Value \$25,000
(=) County Taxable Value \$541,833

Note - *10% Cap does not apply to School Taxable Value

PARCEL MAP



2019 AERIAL MAP



PROPERTY PHOTO



If this picture is incorrect, please email info@nassauflpa.com

LOCATION MAP



BUILDING INFORMATION

Type	Total Area	Heated Area	Bedrooms	Baths	Primary Exterior	Secondary Exterior	Heating	Cooling	Actual Year Built
SNGL FAM	6651	4008	4	5.5	ABOVE AVG.		AIR DUCTED	FORCED AIR	1918

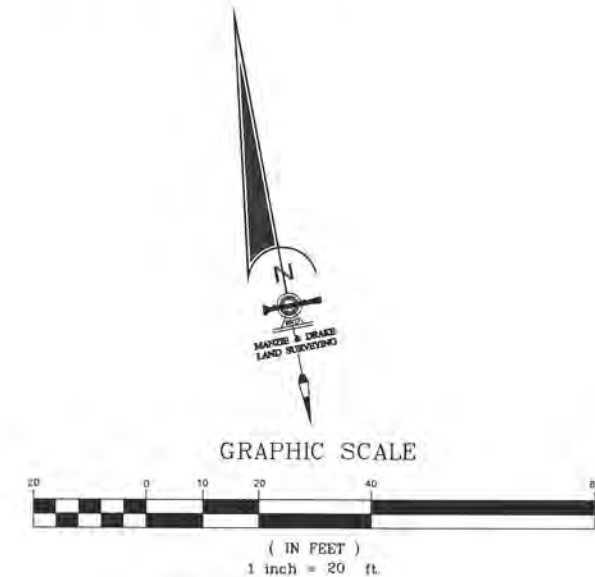
SALES INFORMATION

Sale Date	Book Page	Price	Instr	Qual	Imp	Grantor	Grantee
2019-09-17	2304 / 648	\$1,410,000	WD	U	Y	BERNHARD BERL & KAREN W	DIOCESE OF ST. AUGUSTINE
2010-01-06	1657 / 444	\$1,100,000	WD	U	Y	CUTAJAR JOSEPH J & DAWN M	BERNHARD BERL & KAREN W
1999-06-04	885 / 1768	\$242,000	WD	Q	Y	BRADLEY PEYTON JAMES & GLORIA LOUISE	CUTAJAR JOSEPH J & DAWN M

MAP OF BOUNDARY & TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

ALL THAT CERTAIN LOT, PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND SITUATE, LYING AND BEING IN THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, (FORMERLY NAMED FERNANDINA), COUNTY OF NASSAU AND STATE, AND BEING FURTHER DESCRIBED ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL MAP OR PLAT OF SAID CITY (AS LITHOGRAPHED AND ISSUED BY THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY IN 1857 AND ENLARGED, REVISED AND REISSUED BY THE FLORIDA TOWN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY IN 1887 AND 1901), AS:

LOTS 27, 28, 29, 30 AND 31 IN BLOCK 16.



TREE LEGEND

GTALLOW = CHINESE TALLOW TREE

PM = PALM TREE

TREE DISCLOSURE

NUMBER OF TREES SHOWN ON SURVEY: 6

SPECIES OF TREES HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, HOWEVER MANZIE & DRAKE LAND SURVEYING WILL ASSUME NO LIABILITY, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, FOR THE CORRECTNESS OF SAID SPECIES IDENTIFICATION.

TREES HAVE BEEN LOCATED AS ACCURATELY AS POSSIBLE UNDER CURRENT CONDITIONS AND HAVE A POSITIONAL TOLERANCE OF APPROXIMATELY 2 TO 3 FEET. CRITICAL TREES SHOULD BE VERIFIED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

SURVEY NOTES:

- 1) The "Legal Description" hereon is in accord with the description provided by the client.
- 2) Underground improvements were not located or shown.
- 3) Lands shown hereon were not abstracted by this office for easements, rights-of-way, ownership or other instruments of record.
- 4) Bearings shown hereon are based on an assumed Bearing of N07°28'00"E for the Easterly right-of-way line of North Fifth Street. The bearing reference line is indicated as thus (BR).
- 5) "Unless it bears the signature and the original raised seal of a Florida licensed surveyor and mapper, this map/report is for informational purposes only and is not valid."
- 6) The property shown hereon lies within flood zone "X" as per F.E.M.A. Flood Insurance Rate Map, Panel 12089C 0237G, Dated 08/02/2012. Flood Zone information listed above and shown on this survey is provided as a courtesy and is approximate at best. All data should be verified by Nassau County Building Department for accuracy. We assume no liability for its accuracy. Flood Zone information is not covered by the certification hereon and is not required to be shown per Chapter 5J-17, Florida Administrative Code, pursuant to Section 472.027, Florida Statutes.
- 7) Site Benchmark is as shown hereon.
- 8) Elevations shown hereon refer to North American Vertical Datum of 1988. (N.A.V.D. '88).
- 9) The Reference Benchmark is Nail & Disk "Manzie LB 7039" found at the Northeast Corner of intersection of Broome Street & North Fifth Street. (Elevation = 21.30' NAVD '88).
- 10) This survey is protected by copyright and is certified only to the entities listed and only for this particular transaction. Any use or reproduction of this survey without the express written permission of the surveyor is prohibited. Use of this survey in any subsequent transactions is expressly prohibited and is not authorized. The surveyor expressly disclaims any certification to any parties in future transactions. No entity other than those listed should rely upon this survey.

LEGEND

A/C = AIR CONDITIONER
E = CENTERLINE
— = CHAIN LINK FENCE
— = CONCRETE FLATWORK
— = LIGHT POLE
— = COVERED AREA
(M) = MEASURED
(P) = PLAT
— = WOOD FENCE
— = METAL RAIL FENCE

THE INFORMATION SHOWN HEREON MEETS THE STANDARDS OF PRACTICE SET FORTH BY THE FLORIDA BOARD OF PROFESSIONAL SURVEYORS AND MAPPERS IN CHAPTER 5J-17, FLORIDA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, PURSUANT TO SECTION 472.027, FLORIDA STATUTES.

MICHAEL A. MANZIE, P.L.S. 4069

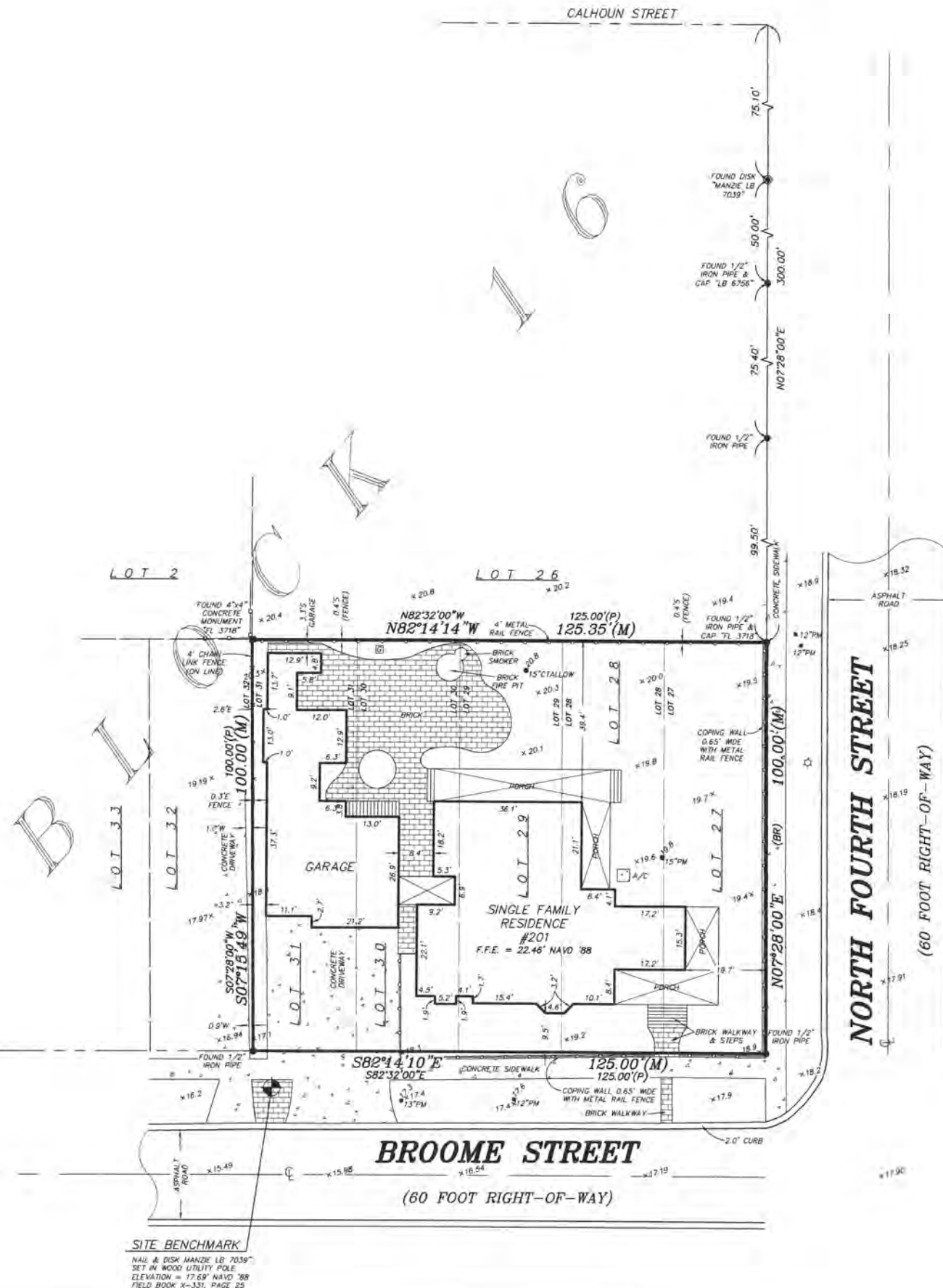
MANZIE & DRAKE LAND SURVEYING

117 South Ninth Street, Fernandina Beach, FL 32034
(904) 491-5700 www.ManzieAndDrake.com
Certificate of Authorization Number "LB 7039"

"OUR SIGHTS ARE ON THE FUTURE,
SET YOUR SITES ON US."

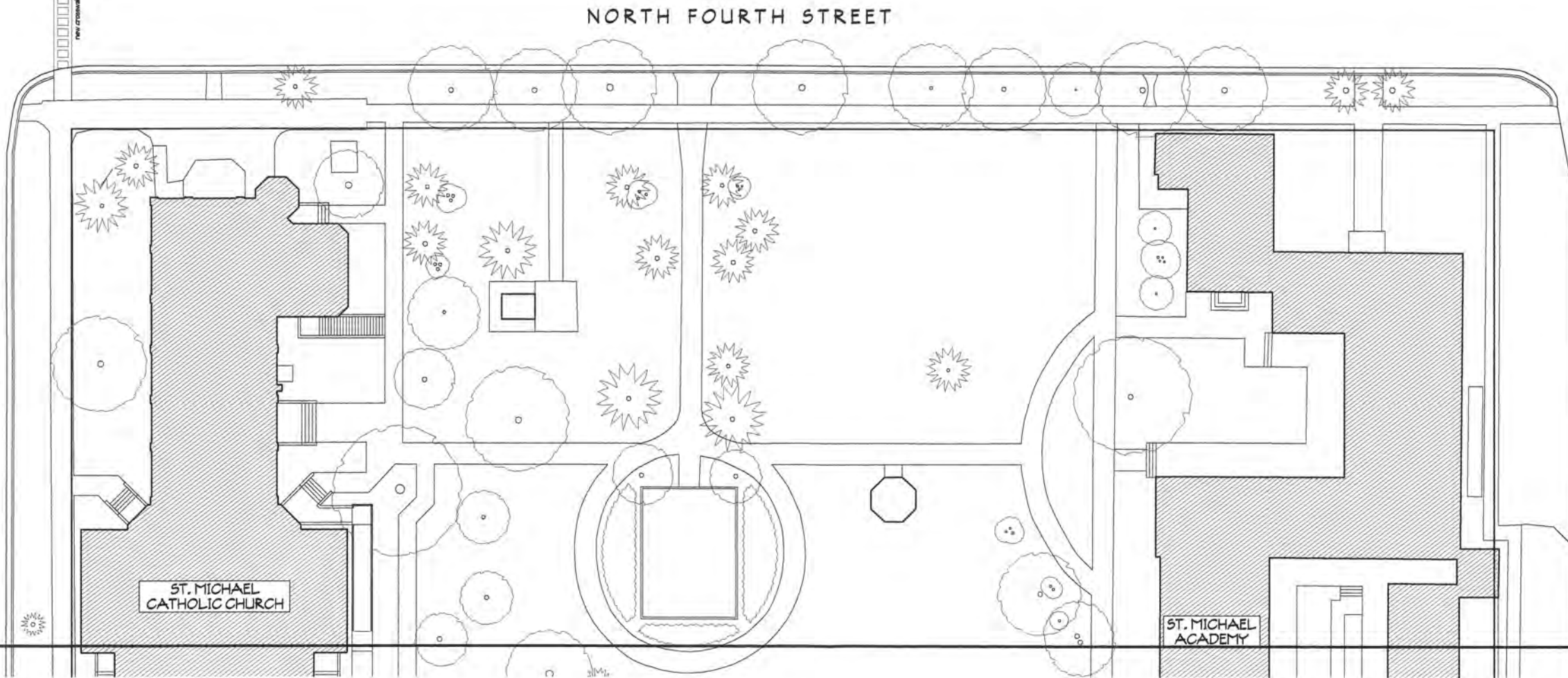
COPYRIGHT © 2019 BY MANZIE AND DRAKE LAND SURVEYING

SCALE: 1"=20' JOB NO: 15133 DATE: 10/01/2019 CADD: BH
F.B. NO: X-331 PAGE NO: 25 FIELD CREW: SS FILE NO: B-1372



$$1/16'' = 1' - 0''$$

This drawing and the design ideas and concepts it represents is the property of Jose L. Miranda, Jr., Architect, P.A., and is not to be reproduced or copied in whole or in part. It is not to be used on any other project and is to be returned on request.



BROOME STREET

CALHOUN STREET

SITE PLAN
PROJECT # 5190626
DRAWN BY -- JLM
CHECKED BY -- JLM
DATE -- 10-15-19

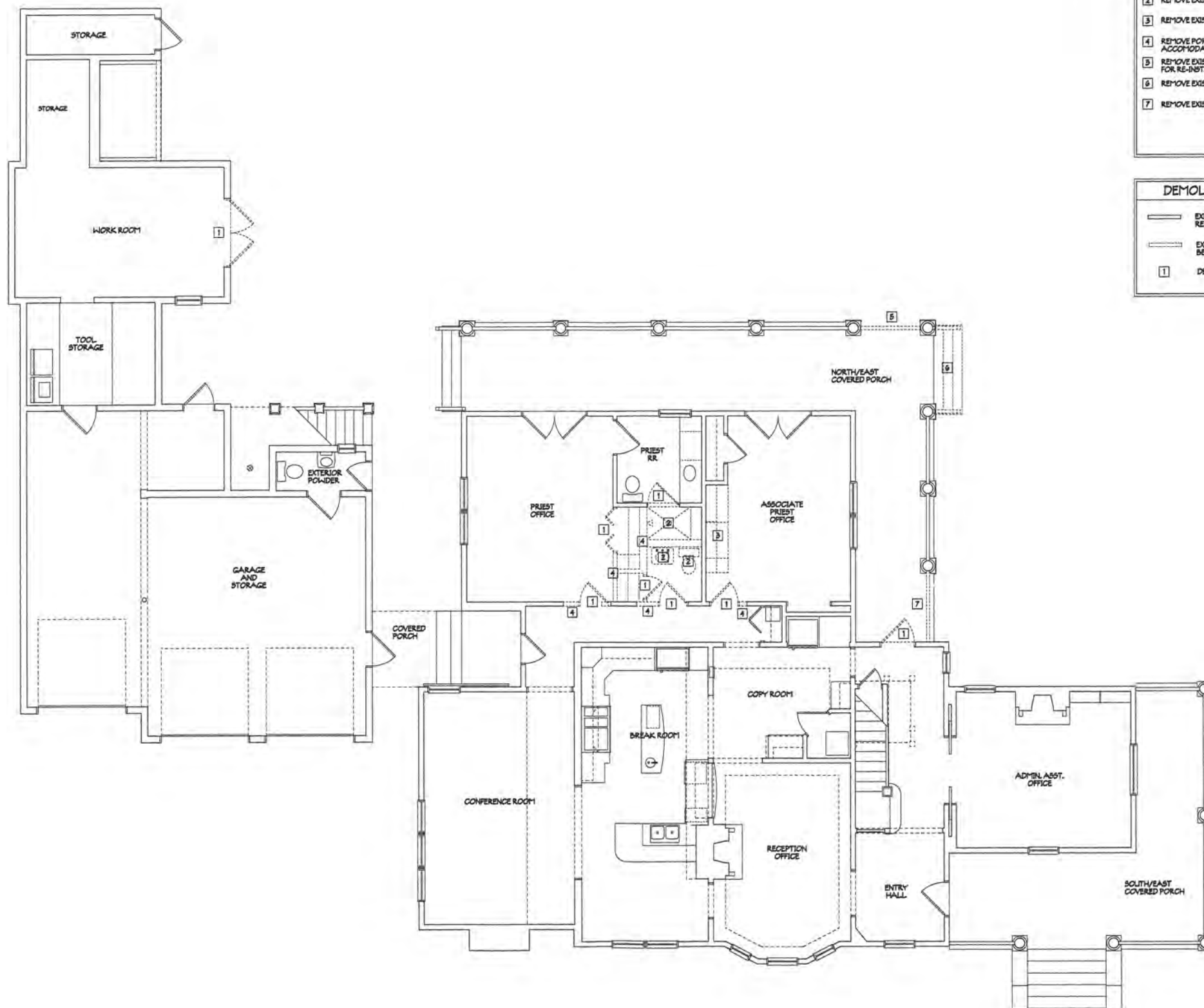
**MIRANDA
ARCHITECTS**
308 1/2 CENTRE STREET, SUITE 208
FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034
904.261.4586 TEL
FL REG. NO. A-140028



PROPOSED DESIGN FOR
ST. MICHAEL CATHOLIC CHURCH
PARISH OFFICE RENOVATION
201 NORTH 4TH STREET
FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32304

CONCEPTUAL SITE PLAN	
REVISIONS	DATE

P2



FIRST FLOOR DEMOLITION PLAN

1/4"=1'-0"

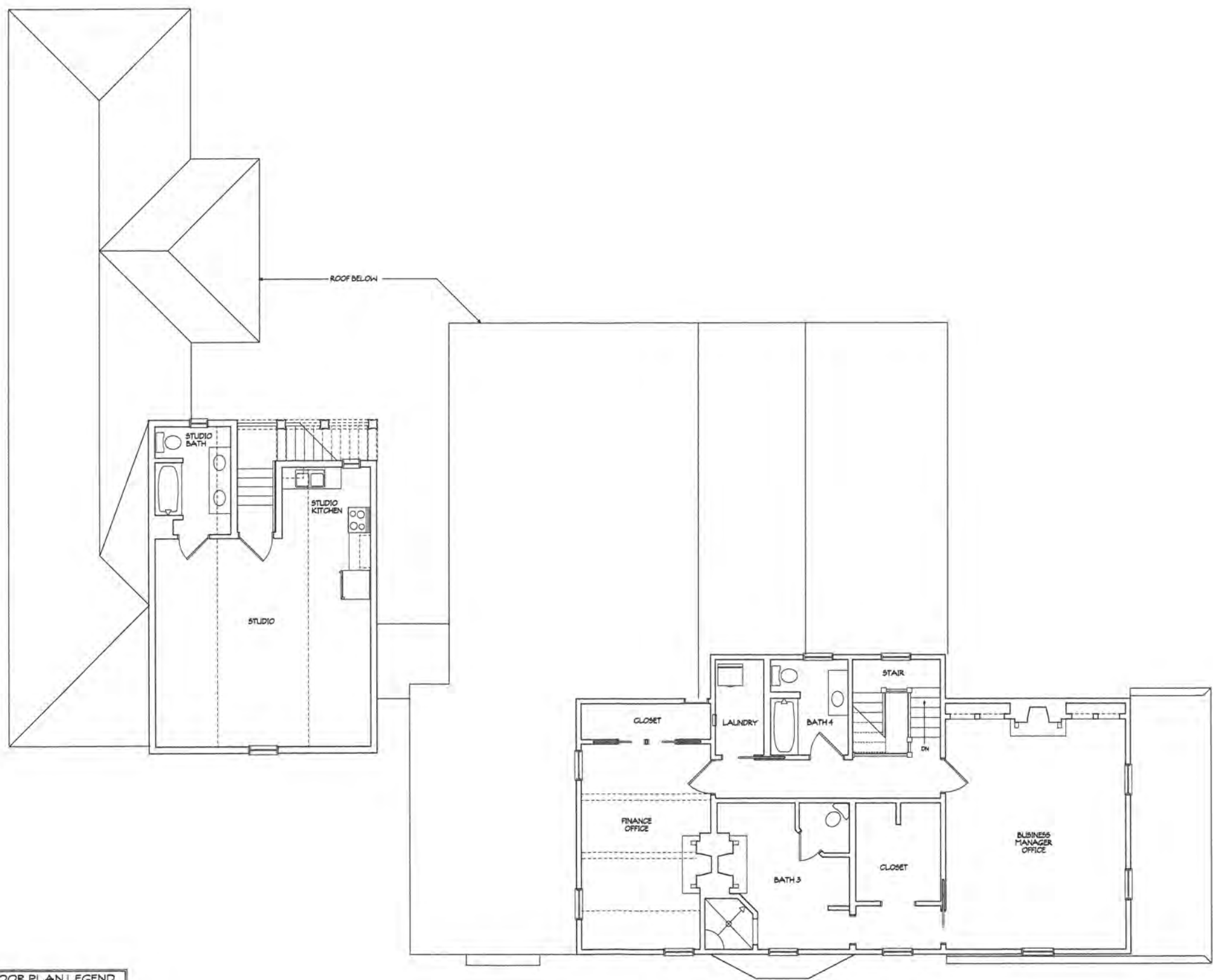
This drawing is the property of the Architect and is not to be reproduced, copied, or used in any way without the written consent of the Architect.			
A2 S.M.C.C. PARISH RENOVATION FLOOR PLAN	JOB NO. - 5110626	DRAWN BY - JLT	DATE - 10-14-14
		CHECKED BY - JLT	

MIRANDA ARCHITECTS
 80 ATLANTIC AVENUE SUITE E
 FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034
 904.255.1111
 WWW.MIRANDA-ARCHITECTS.COM

RENOVATION TO THE
S.M.C.C. PARISH OFFICE
 201 NORTH 4TH STREET
 FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034

FIRST FLOOR DEMOLITION PLAN	
REVISIONS	DATE





FLOOR PLAN LEGEND	
	EXISTING WALL
	NEW WALL
	WINDOW SYMBOL
	DOOR SYMBOL

RENOVATION SECOND FLOOR PLAN 1/4"=1'-0"

A3 SECOND FLOOR RENOV FLOOR PLAN			
JOB NO. - 9190226	DRAWN BY - JLT	CHKD BY - JLT	DATE - 10-14-19



MIRANDA
ARCHITECTS
904 ATLANTIC AVENUE, SUITE E
FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034
904.280.4588 TEL.
www.mirandaarchitects.com

The drawings and the design here are prepared by the architect and are not to be used for any other purpose without the written consent of the architect.

April L. Miranda, AIA
P.L. No. 119897

SECOND FLOOR PLAN	
REVISIONS	DATE



EAST ELEVATION

1/4"=1'-0"



NORTH ELEVATION

1/4"=1'-0"

AS PREPARED BY OFFICE ELEVATIONS			
JOB NO. - 5100226	DRAWN BY - JLT	CHECKED BY - JLT	DATE - 10-14-19


MIRANDA ARCHITECTS
 201 NORTH 4TH STREET
 FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034
 904.381.4588 TEL.

RENOVATION TO THE
S.M.C.C. PARISH OFFICE
 201 NORTH 4TH STREET
 FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034

ELEVATIONS	REVISIONS	DATE



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Electronic Version 1.1.0

Site #8 NAO0300

Recorder # 115

Field Date 3/20/2007

Form Date 3/30/2007

FormNo 200703

FormNo = Field Date (YYYYMM)

First Site Form Recorded for this Site? NO

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site Name (address if none) 201 North 4th St

Multiple Listing (DHR only)

Other Names

>>

Survey or Project Name

Survey#

National Register Category Building(s)

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address

Street No.	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Direction Suffix
201	North	4th	Street	

Cross Streets (nearest/ between)

City / Town (within 3 miles) Fernandina Beach

In Current City Limits? YES

County Nassau

Tax Parcel #(s)

Subdivision Name

Block

Lot

Ownership

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

Route to (especially if no street address)

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name

Publication Date

>> FERNANDINA BEACH; 2003

Township:

Range:

Section:

1/4 section:

>> 3N ; 28E ; 22 ; UNSP

Irregular Section Name:

Landgrant

UTM: Zone

Easting

Northing

Plat or Other Map (map's name, location)

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular

Other Style

Exterior Plan Irregular

Other Exterior Plan

Number of Stories 2.5

Structural System(s)

>>

Wood frame

Other Structural System(s)

Foundation Type(s)

>>

Piers

Other Foundation Types

Foundation Material(s)

>>

Brick

Other Foundation Material(s)

Exterior Fabric(s)

>>

Drop siding

Other Exterior Fabric(s) false beveling

Roof Type(s)

>>

Hip

Other Roof Type(s)

Roof Material(s)

>>

Composition shingles

Other Roof Material(s)

Roof Secondary Structure(s) (dormers etc)

>>

Gable extension

Other Roof Secondary Structure(s)

Number of Chimneys

Chimney Material

Other Chimney Material(s)

Chimney Location(s)

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

8NA00300

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Window Descriptions 2/2 light fixed, 1/1

Main Entrance Description (stylistic details)

Porches: #open 1 #closed #incised Location(s) east

Porch Roof Type(s) hip

Exterior Ornament

Interior Plan

Other Interior Plan

Condition Good

Structure Surroundings

Commercial:

Residential: MOSTly this category

Institutional:

Undeveloped:

Ancillary Features (Number / type of outbuildings, major landscape features) garage

Archaeological Remains (describe): none

If archaeological remains are present, was an Archaeological Site Form completed?

Narrative Description (optional)

HISTORY

Construction year 1918

Architect (last name first):

Builder (last name first):

Changes in Locations or Conditions

Type of Change	Year of Change	Date Change Noted	Description of Changes
>>			

Structure Use History

Use	Year Use Started	Year Use Ended	
			>> <u>Private residence; 1918;</u>

Other Structure Uses

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Methods

>> FL Master Site File-Cultural Resources

Other research methods

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially Eligible for a Local Register?

Name of Local Register if Eligible

Individually Eligible for National Register? NO

Potential Contributor to NR District? YES

Area(s) of historical significance

>> Community planning & development

Other Historical Associations

Explanation of Evaluation (required) The resource contributes to the Fernandina Beach Historic District, which was listed in the NRHP in 1973 with a district boundary expansion in 1987.

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

8NA00300

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Photographic Negatives or Other Collections Not Filed with FMSF including Field Notes, Plans, other Important Documents

Document type: _____

Maintaining Organization: _____

File or Accession #: _____

Descriptive Information: _____

>> _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name (Last, First) Bland, MylesRecorder Address / Phone 7035 Phillips HWY Ste. 5-129 Jacksonville, FL 904-448-4429Recorder Affiliation Bland & Associates, Inc Other Affiliation _____Is a Text-Only Supplement File Attached (Surveyor Only)? NO

***** MASTER SITE FILE USE ONLY *****

Cultural Resource Type: SSElectronic Form Used: S110Form Type Code: NORMForm Quality Ranking: NEWForm Status Code: SCATSupplement Information Status: NO SUPPLEMENTSupplement File Status: NO SUPPLEMENT FILE

FMSF Staffer: _____

Computer Entry Date: 5/13/2007

Form Comments: _____

SHPO's Evaluation of Resource

Date _____

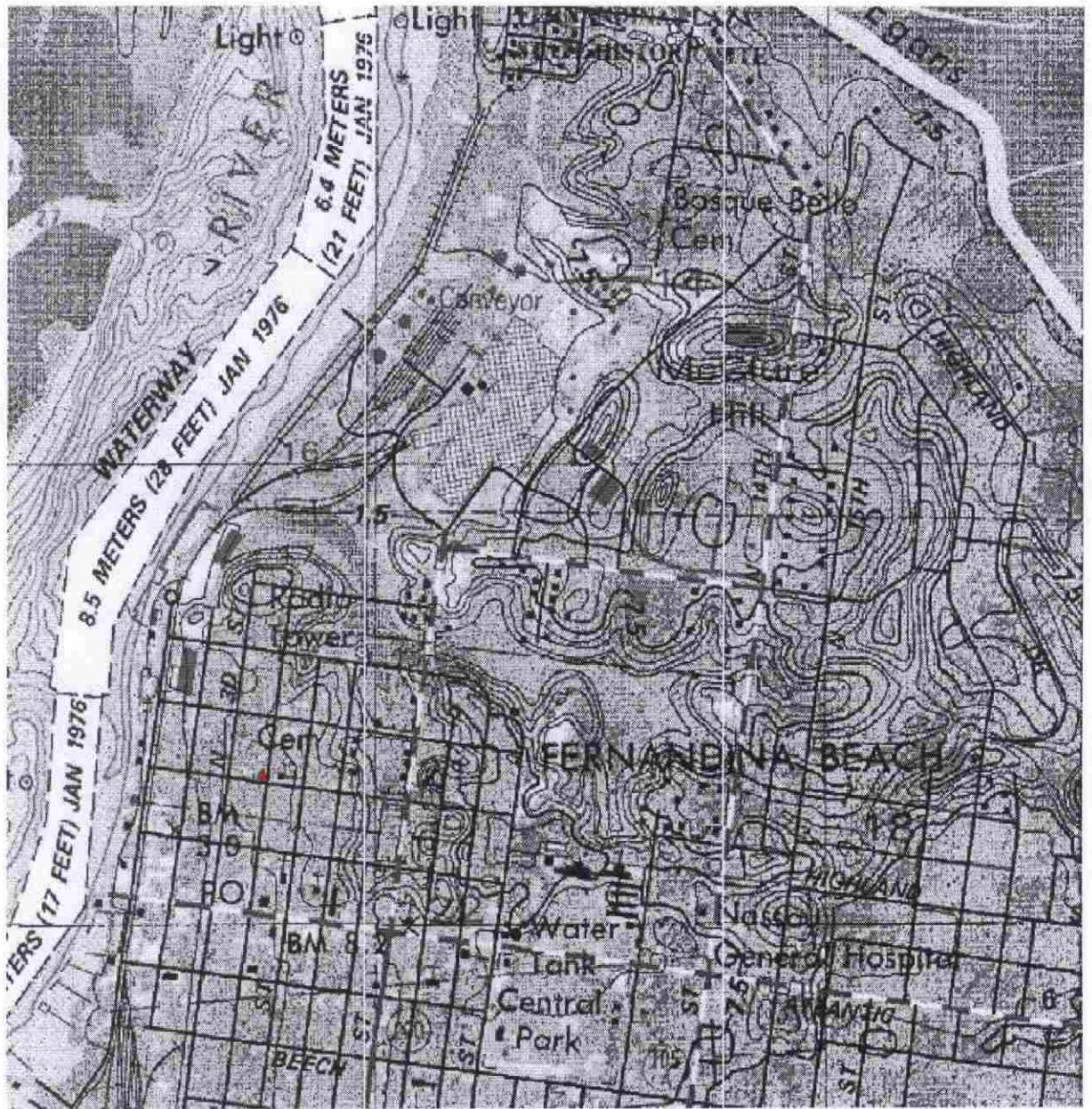
REQUIRED PAPER ATTACHMENTS

- (1) USGS 7.5" MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED
- (2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP
- (3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, B&W, AT LEAST 3"X5"

NA00300-200703

Supplementary Printout

- > **USGS map name/year of publication or revision:**
FERNANDINA BEACH;2003
- > **Township/Range/Section/Qtr:**
3N ;28E ;22;UNSP
- > **Structural system(s):**
Wood frame
- > **Foundation types:**
Piers
- > **Foundation materials:**
Brick
- > **Exterior fabrics:**
Drop siding
Wood shingles
Other
- > **Roof types:**
Hip
- > **Roof materials:**
Composition shingles
- > **Roof secondary structures (dormers etc):**
Gable extension
Shed extension
Cross gable
- > **Change status/year changed/date noted/nature:**
- > **Original, intermediate, present uses/year started/year ended:**
Private residence;1918;
- > **Research methods:**
FL Master Site File-Cultural Resources
Examine local property records
Pedestrian
- > **Area(s) of historical significance:**
Community planning & development
- > **Repositories: Collection/Housed/Accession#/Describe**
- > **[Other name(s)]:**



NA300

115



PARCEL INFORMATION TABLE	
Selected Parcel	00-00-31-1800-0016-0270
GIS CALCULATED ACREAGE	0.29
Property Use	SINGLE FAM
Land Use	SFR
OWNERSHIP INFORMATION	
Name	CUTAJAR JOSEPH J & DAWN M
Mailing Address	201 NORTH 4TH ST FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034
Situs/Physical Address	201 NORTH 4TH ST
2006 PROPOSED VALUES	
Land Value	130,800
Ag Land Value	0

**SEE SITE FILE STAFF FOR
ORIGINAL PHOTO(S) OR MAP(S)**

**FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Site inventory Form**

SITE NO. *8 NA 300*

SITE NAME: 201 N. 4th St.
ADDRESS OF SITE: 201 N. 4th St.
INSTRUCTION FOR LOCATING: N/A

SURVEY DATE: 09/30/85

LOCATION: City of Fernandina Beach 16 2
Subdivision Name Block No. Lot No.

COUNTY: Nassau

DISTRICT NAME IF APPLICABLE: Fernandina Beach Historic

OWNER OF SITE: NAME: Bruni, Rachel & Peyton, James B.

ADDRESS: 201 N. 4th St.

ADDRESS: Fernandina Beach, FL 32034

TYPE OF OWNERSHIP: private

RECORDING DATE: / /

RECORDER: NAME & TITLE: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

ADDRESS: P. O. Box 1002

St. Augustine, FL 32084

CONDITION OF SITE: INTEGRITY OF SITE:
Check One Check one or more

EXCELLENT

x ALTERED

ORIGINAL USE pvt.residence

x GOOD

UNALTERED

PRESENT USE pvt.residence

FAIR

x ORIGINAL SITE

DATES c.+ 1909

DETERIORATED

RESTORED: / /

CULTURE/PHASE American

MOVED: / /

PERIOD: 20th Century

NR CLASSIFICATION CATEGORY: building

DATE LISTED ON NR: / /

THREATS TO SITE: Check one or more

ZONING

TRANSPORTATION

DEVELOPMENT

FILL

DETERIORATION

DREDGE

BORROWING

OTHER (See Remarks Below)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: architecture

SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NUMBER 51

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

STYLE AND/OR PERIOD: frame vernacular#Folk Victorian#Neoclassical

PLAN TYPE: rectangular

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): wood: shingles, novelty siding

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): wood frame: balloon

PORCHES: E&S/1-story veranda, 3-bay, access S, fluted columns;
ornamental balustrade; built-in porch, south; shed roof, east
ORIENTATION: E

FOUNDATION: piers: brick, concrete block, lattice

ROOF TYPE: hip

SECONDARY ROOF STRUCTURE(S):

CHIMNEY LOCATION: S:offset:lateral slope # rear addition, ext. end

WINDOW TYPE: DHS, 2/2, wood; bay; 1-story, octagonal #
DHS, 1/1, DHS, wood
CHIMNEY: brick

ROOF SURFACING: composition shingles: butt

ORNAMENT EXTERIOR: wood

NO. OF CHIMNEYS 2

NO. OF STORIES 2

NO. OF DORMERS: 0

OUTBUILDINGS:

SURROUNDINGS:

SITE SIZE (approx. acreage) LT1

TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTION
3N	28E	22

UTM ZONE	UTM EASTING	UTM NORTHING
----------	-------------	--------------

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS NUMBERS:

CONTINUATION SHEET:

201 N. 4th St. is located within a subdivision known as the City of Fernandina. The subdivision was laid-out on a series of Spanish land grants acquired by Domingo Fernandez, a ships captain and planter, and his family during the early nineteenth century. Following the acquisition of Florida by the United States in 1821, the heirs of Domingo Fernandez sold the land grants which contained the Eliza or Louisa and Yellow Bluff Plantations to David Levy Yulee, President of the Florida Railroad Company and the first United States Senator from Florida. The Florida Railroad Company recorded the plat of the City of Fernandina in 1857 and the Florida Town Improvement Company revised it in 1887 and 1901.

Constructed c. 1909, it is a two-story frame vernacular residential building. It is noteworthy for its Neo-Classical style porch, center gable, and bay window. It has been significantly altered by the construction of frame additions to the rear. It was originally the residence of John L. Villalonga, a descendant of Domingo Fernandez.

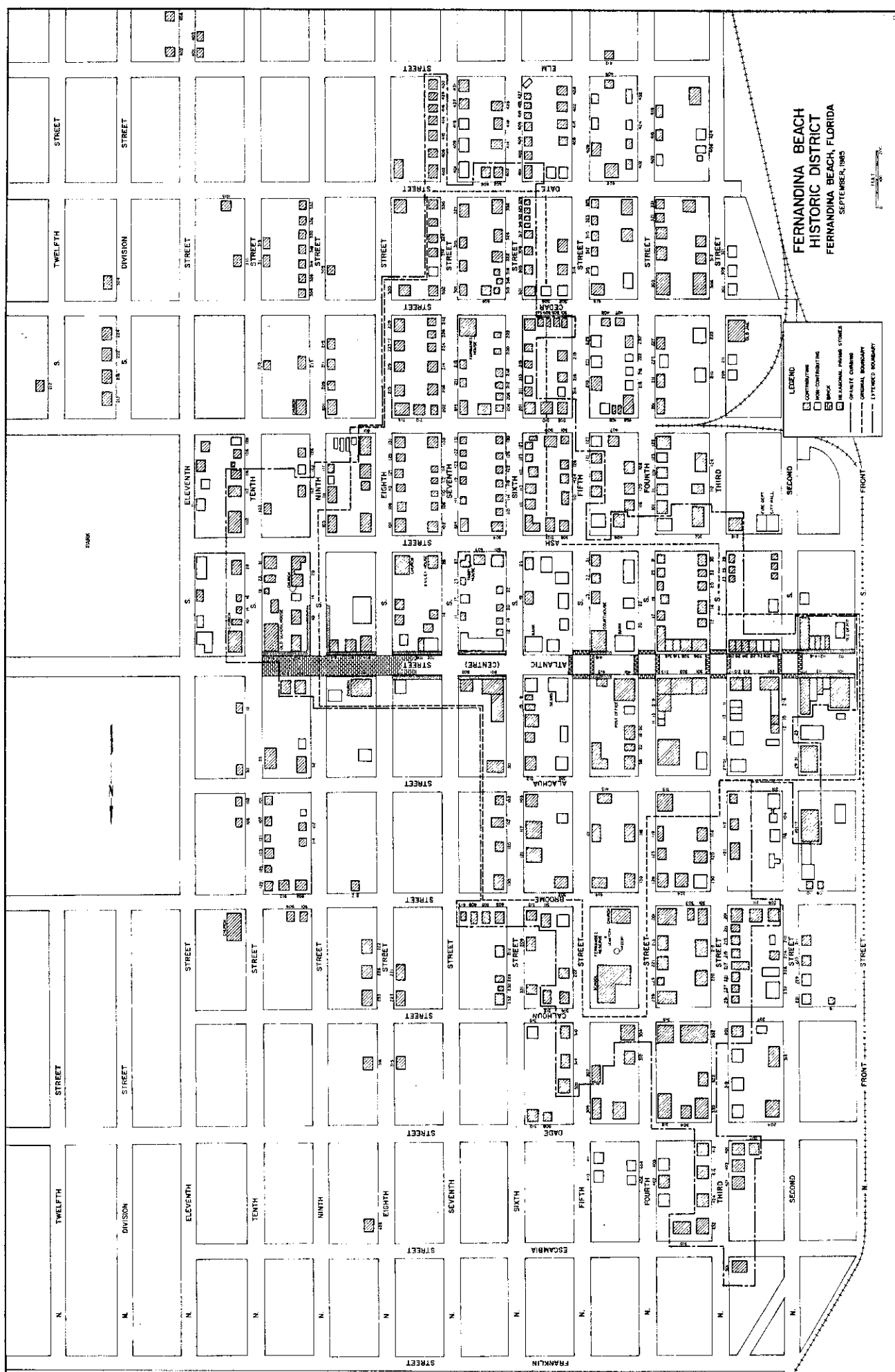
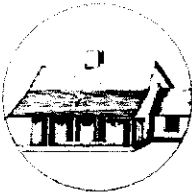


Figure 24

☐ Original
☒ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site # **NA00300**
 Field Date 2-2-2018
 Form Date 2-2-2018
 Recorder # _____

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 201 N. 4th St. Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name Fernandina Beach Historic Resource Survey Update Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 201 N 4th Street Street Suffix Direction
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5 Map Name FERNANDINA BEACH USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Fernandina Beach In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Nassau
 Township 3N Range 28E Section 22 1/4 section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 00-00-31-1800-0016-0270 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting Northing
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1918 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Some windows
 Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Rear gable and side shed extensions
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Describe Downtown historic district

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 2
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Weatherboard 2. Wood shingles 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Hip 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Gable dormer 2. _____
 Windows (types, materials, etc.) 2/2 Dhs, paired; bay

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Neoclassical porch details; low roof pitch with wide overhang; dormers; bay windows

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Modern garage

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

NR List Date _____	SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient info	Date _____	Init. _____
☐ Owner Objection	KEEPER - Determined eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no	Date _____	
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d (see <i>National Register Bulletin</i> 15, p. 2)		

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Brick 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Balloon wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Brick 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) Half light door w transom

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Entry/E & S, partially incised, open, simple column supports w turned balustrade, wrap around, shed; Rear/N, simple column supports, on extension, shed, open

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource _____

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒ FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☒ library research ☐ building permits ☒ Sanborn maps
☐ FL State Archives/photo collection ☐ city directory ☐ occupant/owner interview ☒ plat maps
☐ property appraiser / tax records ☒ newspaper files ☐ neighbor interview ☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☒ cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☒ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☒ HABS/HAER record search
☐ other methods (describe) _____
 Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information
 Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient information
 Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not, use separate sheet if needed) This is an update-the building has been deemed a contributing resource to the Fernandina Beach Historic District, which was listed in the NRHP in 1973 with a district boundary expansion in 1987.
 Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
 1. Community planning & development 3. _____ 5. _____
 2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Sheldon Owens Affiliation Brockington and Assoc. Inc.
 Recorder Contact Information 498 Wando Park Blvd. Suite 700, Mt. Pleasant SC 29464; 843-881-3128
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED**
- **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
 If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



Brockington
CULTURAL RESOURCES CONSULTING

Fernandina Beach Survey Update 2018

○ Historic Resource

0 50 100 Feet

* All numbers start with NA****.





Broome St
North 4th St







HISTORIC DISTRICT COUNCIL STAFF REPORT
HDC 2019-39
NOVEMBER 21, 2019

Owner/Applicant:	Joel V. Reitzer Jr. & Judith L. Reitzer
Property Address:	1132 White Street
Requested action:	Certificate of Approval (COA) to Construct a one-story single-family residence and accessory structure.
Current zoning:	OT-2
FLUM land use category:	High Density Residential
Existing uses on the site:	Vacant
FL Master Site File #	N/A
Year Built:	N/A
Contributing Status:	Non-Contributing

All required application materials have been received. All fees have been paid. All required notices have been made.



SUMMARY OF REQUEST AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The applicant is seeking to construct a one-story single-family residence with accessory structure and picket fencing.

APPLICABLE GUIDELINES:

[SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION](#)
[CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE](#)
[OLD TOWN PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES](#)

ANALYSIS:

Staff finds that the overall design of the home is compatible with the Old Town Historic District with few noted issues:

Fencing is indicated to be white aluminum. While aluminum is an appropriate material, Staff recommends black, which is more historically appropriate.

The porch off the utility room on the west side of the structure encroaches into the required 5' side yard visibility corridor per LDC 8.01.01.02 (K)(2). This direction is contradicted further down in Section 8.01.01.02 (K)(4). The discrepancy between the two sections has been a topic of several Board discussions and text amendments to the Land Development Code are in process to correct the error.

The accent trim on the stem wall foundation does not achieve the desired appearance of piers.

Archaeological Sensitivity – Old Town Fernandina represents an area of high archeological potential. As such, the applicant should be mindful of Secretary of the Interior Standard number 8, which states that “significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.” If archeological resources are discovered on site at any point in the project, the applicant should consult the appropriate organizations to assist in identifying a mitigation strategy.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff finds that the requested action, as presented, is consistent with the Land Development Code, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, and the Old Town Preservation and Development Guidelines.

Staff recommends:

Approval of HDC 2019-39

MOTION TO CONSIDER:

I move to **approve or deny** HDC case number 2019-39 **with or without** conditions;

AND I move that the HDC make the following findings of fact and conclusions of law part of the record:

That HDC case 2019-39, as presented, **is or is not** substantially compliant with the Land Development Code, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, and the Old Town Preservation and Development Guidelines to warrant approval at this time.

LIST OF EXHIBITS:

EXHIBIT 1 HDC 2019-39 Application and Backup Materials

Respectfully Submitted,



Samantha N. Rogic
Planning Technician

Reviewed By,



Salvatore J. Cumella
Historic Preservation Planner



APPLICATION FOR HISTORIC DISTRICT COUNCIL CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL (COA)

HDC 2019-0 039

REC'D: 10/16/19 BY: [Signature]

INVOICE #: 4919

PAYMENT: \$200.00 TYPE: CH #1102

APPLICATION COMPLETE: Y___ N___

PRE-CONFERENCE: Y___ N___ DATE: _____

BOARD MEETING DATE: _____

PLANNER: _____ DATE: _____

___ APPROVED ___ DENIED

APPROVAL TYPE:	☐ Staff Approval ☒ Board Approval: Conceptual _____ or Final _____
PROJECT TYPE:	
☒ New Construction ☐ Addition ☐ Alteration ☐ Relocation ☐ Demolition ☐ Variance ☐ Repair ☐ Paint ☐ Fence ☐ Sign ☐ Re-roof ☐ Other: _____	
PROPERTY INFORMATION Property information can be found at the Nassau County Property Appraiser's Website → Map Search	
Street Address: <u>1132 WHITE ST</u>	
Historic District: ☐ Downtown ☒ Old Town ☐ CRA Waterfront	
Parcel Identification Number(s): <u>00-00-31-1580-0023-0010</u>	
Zoning District: <u>OT-2</u> Lot / Block Number (optional) <u>L1 / BLK 23</u>	

Owner of Record	As recorded with the Nassau County Property Appraiser
Owner(s) Name <u>JOEL V. REITZER JR</u> <u>& JUDITH L. REITZER</u>	
Company (if applicable) <u>R4 DEVELOPMENT CO, LLC</u> <u>JOEL REITZER, ARCHITECT</u>	
Street Address <u>1305 MANLY RD.</u>	
City State Zip <u>FERNANDINA BCH, FL 32034</u>	
Telephone Number <u>904-607-3636</u>	
Email Address <u>joelreitzer@r4development.com</u>	

Applicant or Agent	If other than owner. If an agent will be representing the owner, an Owner's Authorization For Agent Representation form must be included
Applicant Name	
Company (if applicable)	
Street Address	
City State Zip	
Telephone Number	
Email Address	

PROJECT DESCRIPTION (REQUIRED)

Part 1. Describe The Existing Conditions and Materials. Describe the existing structure(s) on the subject property in terms of the construction materials and site conditions, as well as the surrounding context.

WE PROPOSE TO BUILD A NEW HOME ON THIS VACANT LOT. THE HOME WILL HAVE 1683 S.F. OF HEATED AREA, WITH A TOTAL AREA OF 2155 S.F. (INCLUDING PORCHES AND STORAGE). ALL SETBACKS AND VIEW CORRIDORS ARE OBSERVED. NEW HOMES RECENTLY BUILT ON 3 SIDES OF THE PROPERTY ARE OBSERVED AND PROTECTED, IN TERMS OF WINDOWS AND MATERIALS. HDC AND "OLD TOWN" GUIDELINES ARE RECOGNIZED.

Part 2. Describe The Proposed Project and Materials. Describe the proposed project in terms of size, affected architectural elements, materials, and relationship to the existing structure(s). Attach further description sheets, if needed.

HOME TO BE BUILT ON CONCRETE SLAB FOUNDATION, 2X6 EXT. WALLS, BOARD & BATT CEMENT SIDING, STANDING SEAM METAL ROOFING, CLAD WOOD WINDOWS, PORCHES W/COMPOSITE COLUMNS, WOOD SOFFITS, ALUMINUM PICKET FENCING. ACCESSORY STRUCTURE TO BE OF SAME MATERIALS AS MAIN HOUSE. 3BR, 1/2 BATHS WITH SINGLE LIVING/DINING/KITCHEN SPACE. SEE FLOOR PLAN AND SITE PLAN.

List proposed materials and colors, as applicable (use additional sheet if necessary):

Project Scope	Manufacturer	Product Description	FL Product Approval #	Color (Name/Number)
Exterior Fabric	JAMES HARDIE	CEMENT SIDING	FL 19901-R2	WHITE ACCENT WOOD
		W/CEMENT BATTENS		
Doors	ANDERSEN	WOOD	FL 1097-R14	
	JELD-WEN		FL 10963-R6	
Windows or	ANDERSEN	400 SERIES (SEE A2) (ALT)	FL-1091-R17	BLACK FRAME
	JELD-WEN			
Roofing	S.S. MTL. OR EVEE	GALVALUME	FL 11560-R3	SILVER GALVALUME
Fascia/Trim	ALUM	GALVALUME	FL 11560-R3	GALVALUME SILVER
Foundation	CONC.	SLAB ON GRADE		PAINT - COLOR #1 SEE PT SCH
		STEM - WALL		
Shutters	N/A			
Porch/Deck	N/A	BRICK PAVERS		TAN/BROWN/GRAY
		CONC. EDGES		
Fencing	BEST	ALUM PICKET		WHITE - SEE ELEV/NOTES
Driveways/Sidewalks	GRAVEL	GRAVEL		
	CONC. EDGES	CONC. EDGES		
Signage				
Other				

PLEASE SUBMIT ALL PRODUCT BROCHURES, PAINT COLOR SAMPLES, AND MATERIAL SAMPLES WITH YOUR APPLICATION.



HISTORIC DISTRICT COUNCIL APPLICATION CHECKLIST

These requirements are not inclusive of the requirements for the proposed work. The Department of Planning & Conservation may require additional drawings, specifications or information in order to complete the application review.

CONCEPTUAL APPROVALS

Conceptual approvals are provided by the HDC as a courtesy to the applicant in an effort to allow comment from the historic district council and citizens during the conceptual design process. The HDC will provide the applicant with feedback and guidance relating to the proposal and take a vote to indicate whether the board feels the proposal is adequately appropriate to proceed. In all cases, the applicant must return to the HDC to seek final approval of their projects. There is no additional fee for this review above the Certificate of Approval fee.

STAFF REVIEW OR BOARD REVIEW FINAL APPROVAL

THE FOLLOWING MUST BE PROVIDED IN ORDER TO BE A COMPLETE APPLICATION FOR
STAFF APPROVAL OR FINAL APPROVAL BY THE BOARD:

Applicant (Initials)	Please submit 1 copy of each of the following:	Staff (Initials)
gn	Proof of ownership (copy of deed or tax statement)	
gn	11x17 signed, sealed, scaled survey of property. Completed within the last 2 years.	
gn	11x17 scaled site plan of the proposed work, including lot dimensions, setbacks, finished floor elevations, and any changes as a result of proposed building footprints	
gn	Site plan <u>must</u> show all trees greater than 5" diameter at breast height (DBH) and indicate any trees that are to be removed as part of the scope of work.	
	Photographs of the existing site and existing buildings if any, including views from the street.	
gn	11x17 drawings to scale showing ALL existing and proposed exterior elevations of primary <u>and/or</u> accessory buildings. Existing vs. proposed features should be clearly delineated with labels, shading, and/or hatching.	
gn	Elevations <u>must</u> include specific material and detail information with call outs that define all visible exterior elements, such as (but not limited to): wall finishes, foundation wall finish, corner-boards, water-tables, barge-boards, cornice trim, door trim, window trim, column elements, railings, roof fascia, balcony trim elements, supporting/decorative brackets, gable end decorative elements, shutters, roof finishes, chimney finish, privacy fences, picket fences, gates, utility yard screens, gazebos, outdoor shower screens, etc. Provide specific detail views of features that cannot be called out with notes on the elevations. Examples include porch details, pier elements, lattice infill components, soffit and cornice trim detailing, etc.	
gn	Elevations and/or site plan <u>must</u> show all proposed mechanical and plumbing equipment (HVAC, hood vents, backflow preventers, etc.)	
gn	Product/material details and specifications, including brochures or printouts, for any proposed material as applicable and not limited to: doors, windows, roofing, exterior fabric, fascia/trim, shutters, fencing, sidewalk/driveway, landscaping, foundation, porch/deck, sheds, and proposed colors for ALL surfaces to be painted/stained/treated.	
gn	New construction applications <u>must</u> show context of project within existing streetscape.	
	For any fencing proposed to be located on a common property line, written consent of the adjacent property owners shall be provided as required by LDC 5.01.10(B).	

CERTIFICATION (REQUIRED)

By signing below, I certify that the information contained in this application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge at the time of the application. I acknowledge that I understand and have complied with all of the submittal requirements and procedures and have read and understand the following:

1. I/We hereby attest to the fact that the above supplied property address(es), parcel number(s) and legal description(s) is (are) the true and proper identification of the area of this petition.
2. I/We authorize staff from the Community Development Department to enter onto the property in question during regular city business hours in order to take photos which will be placed in the permanent file.
3. I/We understand that the COA review time period will not commence until the application is deemed complete by staff and may take up to 10 days to process. I further understand that an incomplete application submittal may cause my application to be deferred to the next posted deadline date.
4. I/We understand that, for Board review cases, an agenda and staff report will be available on the City's website approximately one week before the Historic District Council meeting.
5. I/We understand that the Historic District Council meetings are conducted in a quasi-judicial hearing and as such, ex-parte communications are prohibited (Communication about your project with a Historic District Council member).
6. I/We understand that the approval of this application by the Historic District Council or staff in no way constitutes approval of a Building Permit for construction from the City of Fernandina Beach Building Department.
7. I/We understand that all changes to the approved scope of work stated in a COA have to be approved by the HDC before work commences on those changes. There will be no charge for a revision to a COA. Making changes that have not been approved can result in a Stop Work Order being placed on the entire project and/or additional fees/penalties.
8. I/We understand that any decision of the HDC may be appealed to the City Commission, with the exception of variances, which may be appealed to a court of record as outlined in Section 10.02.04(D) of the Land Development Code. Petitions to appeal shall be presented within thirty (30) days after the decision of the HDC; otherwise the decision of the HDC will be final.
9. I/We understand that Certificates of Approval are only valid for one year from issuance. They are renewable for six months without cause, and for an additional six months, upon showing of good cause by the applicant. The applicant must submit all requests for extensions in writing and provide appropriate support documentation, if needed.

10-16-2019

Date

Signature of Applicant

STATE OF FLORIDA

COUNTY OF NASSAU

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16 day of OCTOBER, 2019.

Notary Public: Signature

Printed Name

My Commission Expires

Personally Known _____ OR Produced Identification ☒ ID Produced: FCDL



Record and Return to:
Andrea F. Lennon, P.A.
3391 South Fletcher Avenue
Fernandina Beach, Florida 32034

File Number: 19-005

Inst: 201945004613 Date: 02/14/2019 Time: 12:36PM
Page 1 of 2 B: 2255 P: 796, Doc Type: D
John A. Crawford, Clerk of Court, Nassau County,
By: TP, Deputy Clerk
Doc Stamp-Deed: 539.00

General Warranty Deed

Made this February 12, 2019 A.D. By Martin A. Pauls and Deborah A. Pauls, husband and wife, whose post office address is: 335 North Fletcher Avenue, Fernandina Beach, Florida 32034, hereinafter called the grantor, to Judith L. Reitzer and Joel V. Reitzer, Jr. wife and husband, whose post office address is: 1365 Manucy Road, Fernandina Beach, Florida 32034, hereinafter called the grantee:

(Whenever used herein the term "grantor" and "grantee" include all the parties to this instrument and the heirs, legal representatives and assigns of individuals, and the successors and assigns of corporations)

Witnesseth, that the grantor, for and in consideration of the sum of Ten Dollars, (\$10.00) and other valuable considerations, receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hereby grants, bargains, sells, aliens, remises, releases, conveys and confirms unto the grantee, all that certain land situate in Nassau County, Florida, viz:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Fernandina Beach, (formerly named Fernandina), County of Nassau and State of Florida and being further described according to the official map or plat of said City (as lithographed and issued by the Florida Railroad Company in 1857 and enlarged, revised and reissued by the Florida Town Improvement Company in 1887 and 1901) as:

Lots 1, Block 23, OLD TOWN, of the Public Records of Nassau County, Florida.

Parcel ID Number: 00-00-31-1580-0023-0010

Together with all the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

To Have and to Hold, the same in fee simple forever.

And the grantor hereby covenants with said grantee that the grantor is lawfully seized of said land in fee simple; that the grantor has good right and lawful authority to sell and convey said land; that the grantor hereby fully warrants the title to said land and will defend the same against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever; and that said land is free of all encumbrances except taxes accruing subsequent to December 31, 2018.

Record and Return to:
Andrea F. Lennon, P.A.
3391 South Fletcher Avenue
Fernandina Beach, Florida 32034

File Number: 19-005

In Witness Whereof, the said grantor has signed and sealed these presents the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in our presence:

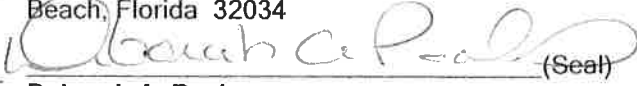

Witness
Printed Name: Frankie M Wright


Witness
Printed Name: Ann M Hay



(Seal)

Martin A. Pauls
Address: 335 North Fletcher Avenue, Fernandina
Beach, Florida 32034



(Seal)

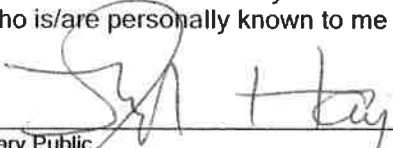
Deborah A. Pauls
Address:

State of Florida

County of Nassau

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 12th day of February, 2019, by Martin A. Pauls and Deborah A. Pauls, husband and wife, who is/are personally known to me or who has produced a Driver's License as identification.





Notary Public
Print Name: _____

My Commission Expires:



A. Michael Hickox
Nassau County Property Appraiser

Land Use Report	Results	
Zoning	OT-2	Note: (Must be verified with Municipality)
Future Land Use	HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	Note: (Must be verified with Municipality)
Community Development District	No	
Community Redevelopment Area	No	Note: (Must be verified with City of Fernandina Beach)
Historic District	YES - Old Town Historic District	Note: (Must be verified with City of Fernandina Beach)
Municipal Service Benefit Unit (MSBU)	No	
Mobility Fee Zone	Zone 1	

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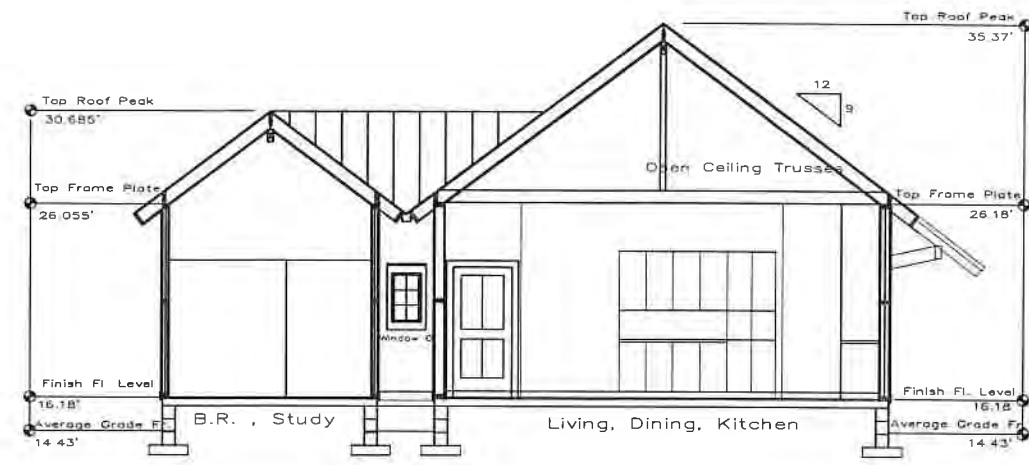


DESIGN...DEVELOPMENT-1132...WHITE..ST.
CITY..OF..FERNANDINA.. BEACH

R4 DEVELOPMENT CO. LLC
JOEL REITZER ARCHITECT
FL LICENSE # AR91309
1365 MANUQUY ROAD
FERNANDINA BEACH FL 32034
E • REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT



34
DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAM MANAGEMENT • ARCHITECTURE



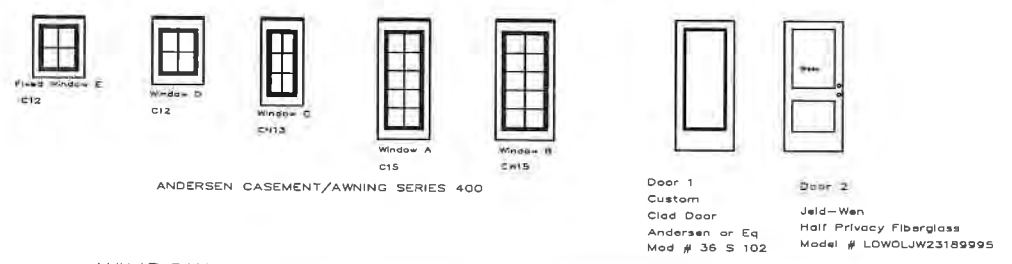
CROSS SECTION



FRONT / NORTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



WINDOW AND DOOR TYPES

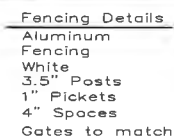
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CITY..OF..FERNANDINA..BEACH
HISTORIC..REVIEW..OLD..TOWN..RESIDENCE

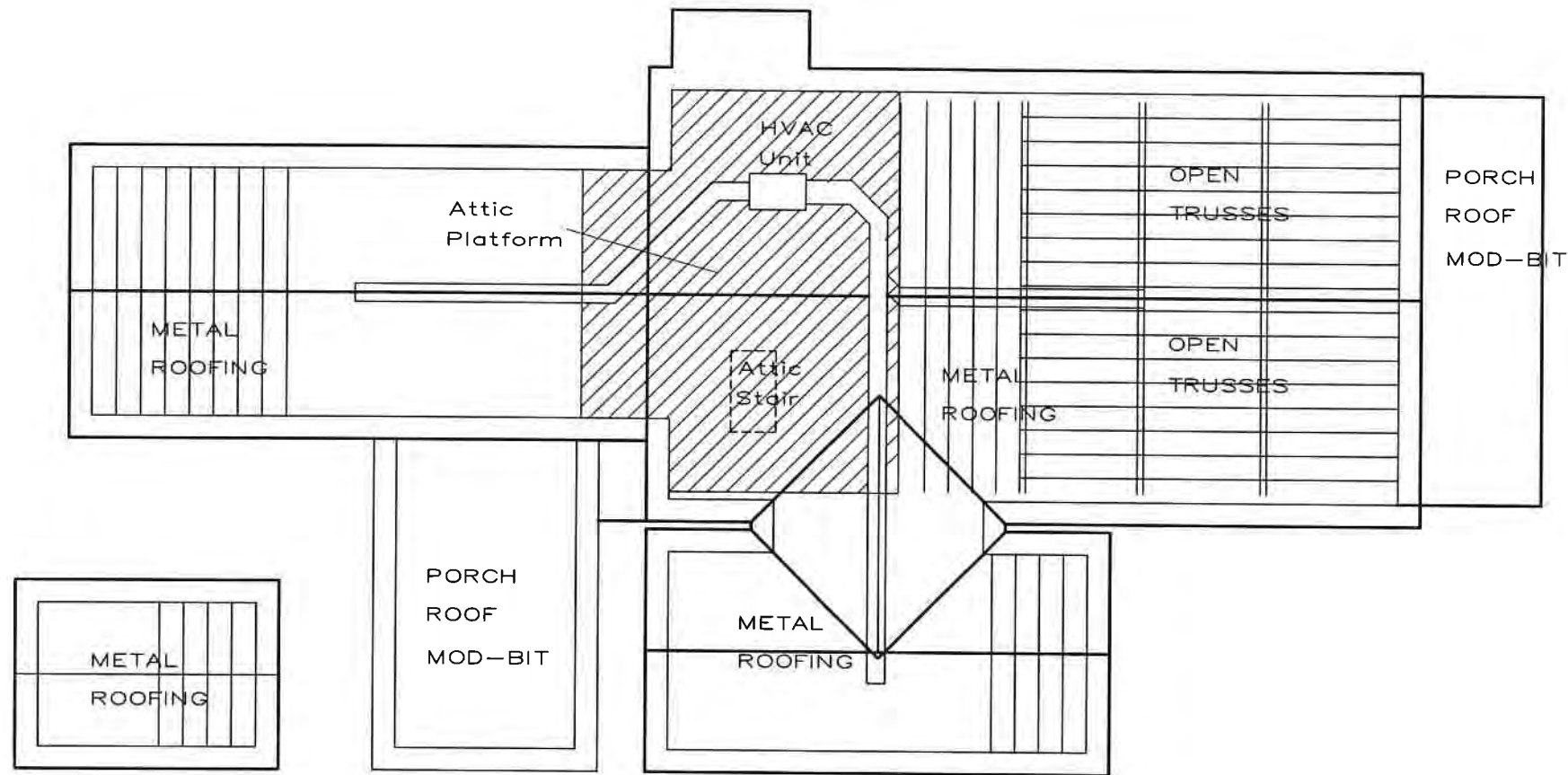
RA DEVELOPMENT CO. LLC
JDEI REITZER ARCHITECT
FL LICENSE # AR03009
FERNANDINA BEACH FL 32034
PROGRAM MANAGEMENT • ARCHITECTURE • REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT



DATE	BY	REVISION
10-15-2019	JVR	1.00
10-15-2019	JVR	1.01
10-15-2019	JVR	1.02
10-15-2019	JVR	1.03
10-15-2019	JVR	1.04
10-15-2019	JVR	1.05
10-15-2019	JVR	1.06
10-15-2019	JVR	1.07
10-15-2019	JVR	1.08
10-15-2019	JVR	1.09
10-15-2019	JVR	1.10

Date 10-15-2019
Scale SCALE-VARIES
Drawn JVR
Checked By JR
Job JOB_NO
Sheet





ROOF PLAN

SCALE



DESIGN..DEVELOPMENT-1132..WHITE..ST..
CITY..OF..FERNANDINA..BEACH

HISTORIC..REVIEW..OLD..TOWN..RESIDENCE

RA DEVELOPMENT CO. LLC
JOEL REITZLER ARCHITECT
1355 MANLY ROAD
FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT • ARCHITECTURE • REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT

RA
DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAM MANAGEMENT • ARCHITECTURE • REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT

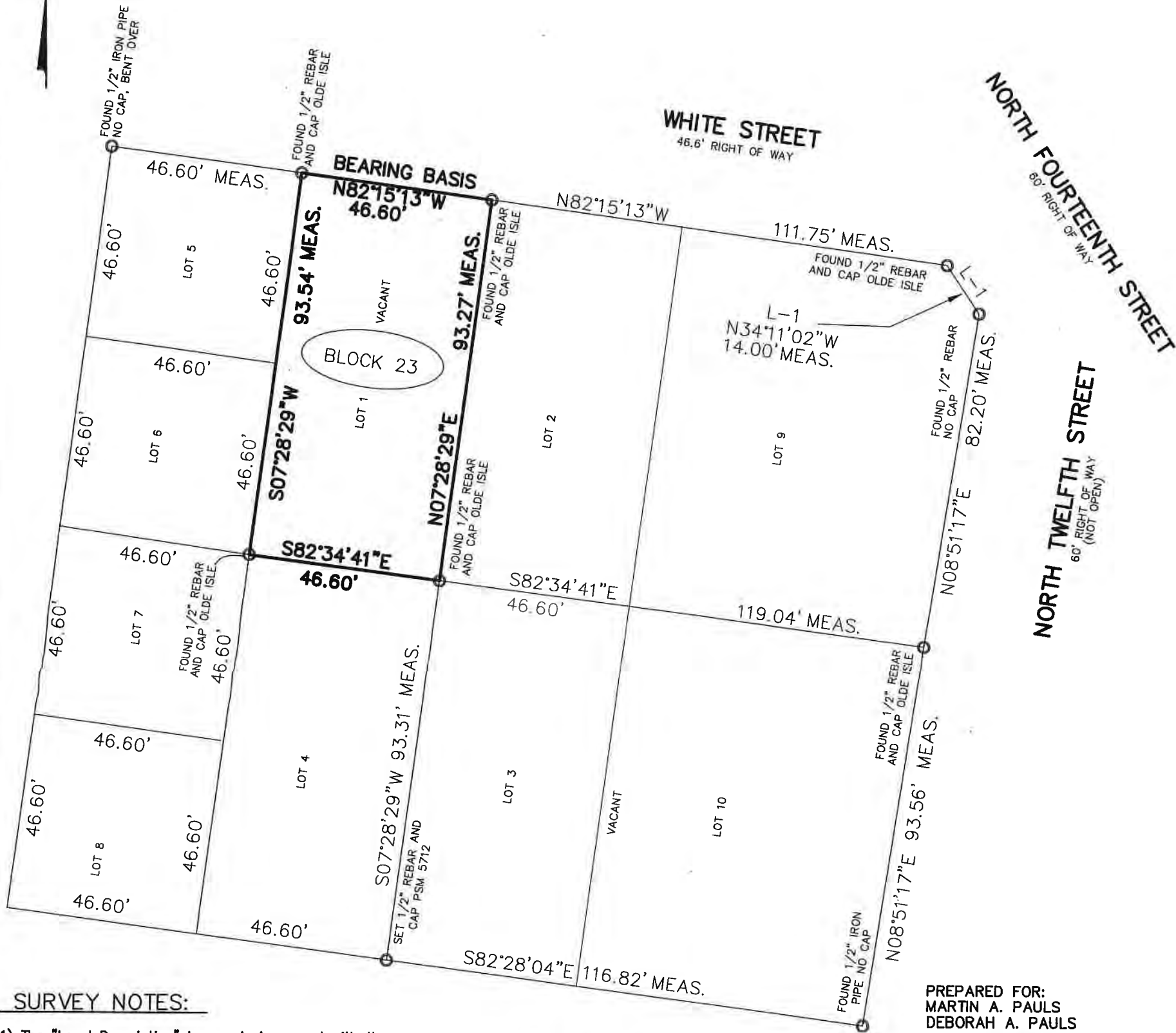
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JVR	10-15-2019		2
JVR	10-15-2019		3
JVR	10-15-2019		4
JVR	10-15-2019		5
JVR	10-15-2019		6
JVR	10-15-2019		7
JVR	10-15-2019		8
JVR	10-15-2019		9
JVR	10-15-2019		10
JVR	10-15-2019		11
JVR	10-15-2019		12
JVR	10-15-2019		13
JVR	10-15-2019		14
JVR	10-15-2019		15
JVR	10-15-2019		16
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JVR	10-15-2019		22
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JVR	10-15-2019		24
JVR	10-15-2019		25
JVR	10-15-2019		26
JVR	10-15-2019		27
JVR	10-15-2019		28
JVR	10-15-2019		29
JVR	10-15-2019		30

A-4

MAP OF BOUNDARY SURVEY

ALL THAT CERTAIN LOT, PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND SITUATE, LYING AND BEING IN THE CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH, (FORMERLY NAMED FERNANDINA), COUNTY OF NASSAU AND STATE OF FLORIDA AND BEING FURTHER DESCRIBED ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL MAP OR PLAT OF SAID CITY (AS LITHOGRAPHED AND ISSUED BY THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY IN 1857 AND ENLARGED, REVISED AND REISSUED BY THE FLORIDA TOWN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY IN 1887 AND 1901) AS:

LOT 1, BLOCK 23, OLD TOWN



SURVEY NOTES:

- 1) The "Legal Description" hereon is in accord with the description provided by the client.
- 2) Underground Improvements were not located or shown.
- 3) Lands shown hereon were not abstracted by this office for easements, rights-of-way, ownership or other instruments of record.
- 4) Bearings based on N 82°15'13" E" W for the South right of way line of White Street, Nassau County, Florida. Assumed).
- 5) Fence ownership, if applicable, has not been determined by this office. Fences are drawn out of scale in order to accentuate their relationship to property lines. Fences are not deemed to be encroachments unless ownership is apparent.
- 6) "Unless it bears the signature and the original raised seal of a Florida licensed surveyor and mapper, this map/report is for informational purposes only and is not valid.
- 7) The property shown hereon lies within flood zone " X " as per F.E.M.A. Flood Insurance Rate Map, Panel 12089C0229F Dated DECEMBER 17, 2010.
- 8) Unless otherwise noted Measured angles and distances are the same as Plat or Deed angles and distances.

SOMERUELUS STREET
46.6' RIGHT OF WAY
(NOT OPEN)

- 9) This survey has been performed according to the standard of care to achieve the following accuracies for the following surveyed
Surveyed Accuracy - 1 foot in 17678 feet
Commercial/High Risk Linear - 1 foot in 10000 feet
SOP rule 5J-17.051(3) (B) (15) b.ii

- 10) 24.00' EASEMENT PER DEED, OFFICIAL RECORD BOOK 936, PAGES 1304-1306
WAS VACATED PER DEED, OFFICIAL RECORD BOOK 1064, PAGES 1556-1565

LEGEND

—E—E— = AERIAL UTILITY WIRES
A/C = AIR CONDITIONER
AKA = ALSO KNOWN AS
B.R.L. = BUILDING RESTRICTION LINE
TV = CABLE TELEVISION PEDESTAL
Δ = CENTRAL ANGLE
C = CENTERLINE
-X-X- = CHAIN LINK FENCE
CB = CHORD BEARING
CD = CHORD DISTANCE

CONC. = CONCRETE
C.F. = CONCRETE FLATWORK
CMP = CORRUGATED METAL PIPE
E = ELECTRICITY METER
ELEV. = ELEVATION
F.F. = FINISHED FLOOR
F.H. = FIRE HYDRANT
G = GAS METER
L = ARC LENGTH
LP = LIGHT POLE

MEAS. = MEASURED
N.G.V.D. = NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM
O.R.B. = OFFICIAL RECORD BOOK
P.I.N. = PARCEL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
P.O.B. = POINT OF BEGINNING
P.O.C. = POINT OF COMMENCEMENT
R = RADIUS
RCP = REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
R/W = RIGHT-OF-WAY
S = SEWER CLEANOUT
SM = SEWER MANHOLE

SM = STORM MANHOLE
TP = TELEPHONE PEDESTAL
W = WOOD FENCE
WP = WOOD POWER POLE
WM = WATER METER
W = WELL

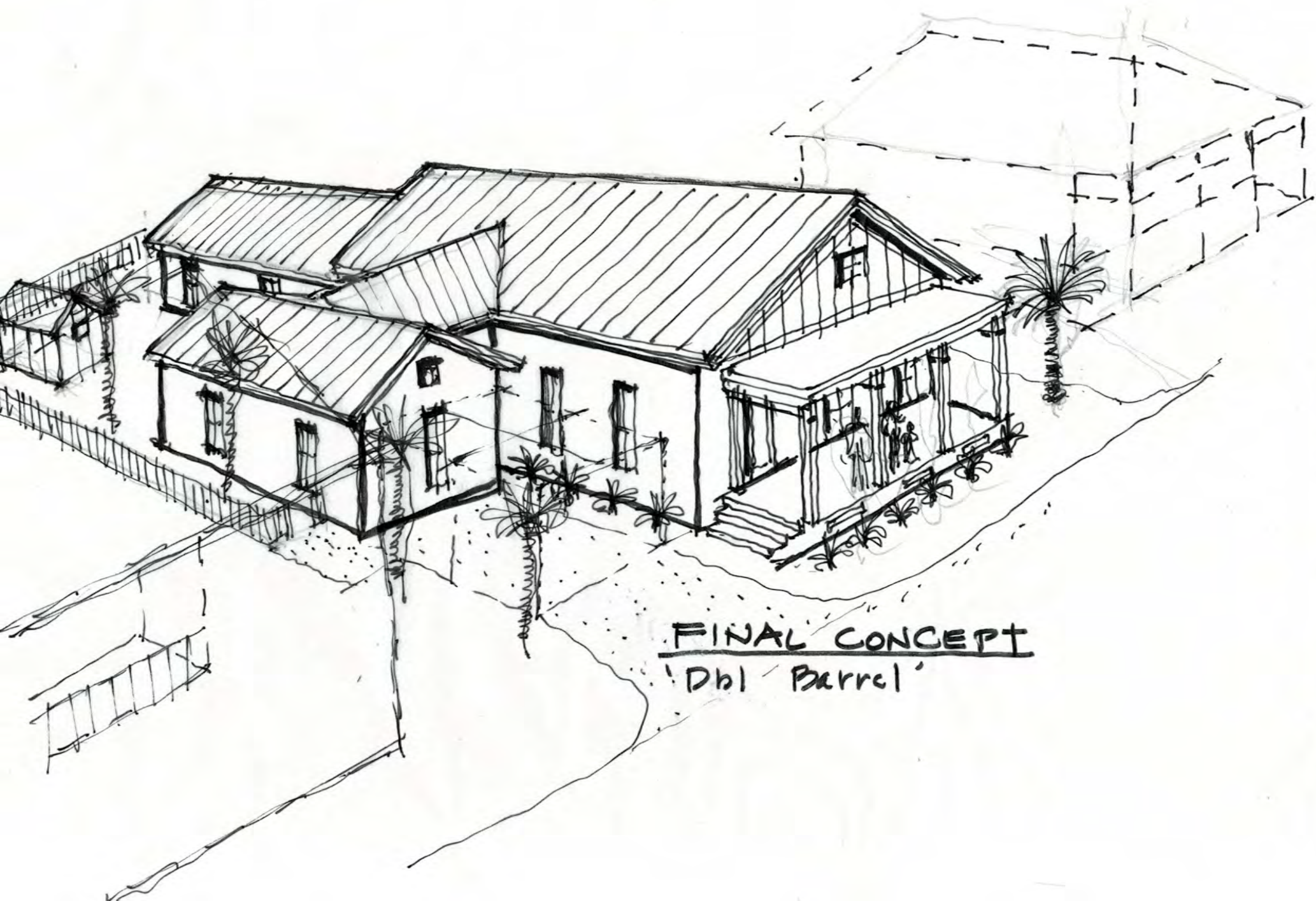
THE INFORMATION SHOWN HEREON MEETS THE MINIMUM TECHNICAL STANDARDS SET FORTH BY THE FLORIDA BOARD OF PROFESSIONAL SURVEYORS AND MAPPERS IN CHAPTER 61G17-6, FLORIDA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, PURSUANT TO SECTION 472.027, FLORIDA STATUTES.

BY: ALAN FRANKLIN GLASS
FLORIDA REGISTERED SURVEYOR
MAPPER CERTIFICATE No. 5712

COASTLINE SURVEY, PLLC

COASTLINE SURVEY, PLLC
114 S. HELSEMA ROAD, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32220
(904) 693-8644 * CELL (904) 370-0318
LICENSE BUSINESS NO. 8118

SCALE: 1" = 30'
DATE: 7-8-17
DRN BY: WWG
CKD BY: AFG
JOB NO: CS-17085
F.B. NO: DC
PAGE NO: DC



FINAL CONCEPT
'Dbl Barrel'



CONCEPT #2
'L' Plan + 'Shotgun'

COLOR SCHEDULE 1132 WHITE ST. – OLD TOWN

COLOR 1

FIELD COLOR – EXTERIOR WALLS

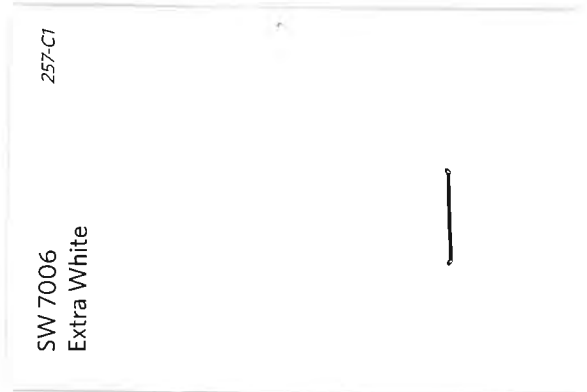
SHERWIN WILLIAMS- SW 7648, "BIG CHILL"



COLOR 2

TRIM COLOR- EXTERIOR DOORS, WINDOWS, CORNERS, TRIM

SHERWIN WILLIAMS- SW 7006, "EXTRA WHITE"



COLOR 3

EXTERIOR DOORS AND WINDOWS

ANDERSEN AND PAINT TO MATCH

SHERWIN WILLIAMS SW 7069, IRON ORE



WINDOW AND DOOR SCHEDULE 1132 WHITE ST. – OLD TOWN

WINDOW A

Andersen Casement Window C 15 – 2'-0-1/8" X 4'-11-7/8" Straight Arm

Exterior Color- Black

WINDOW B

Andersen Casement Window CW 15 – 2'-4-3/8" X 4'-11-7/8" - Straight Arm

Exterior Color- Black (Bedroom Egress Windows)

WINDOW C

Andersen Casement Window CN 13 – 1'-8-1/2" X 2'-11-1/16"- Straight Arm

Exterior Color- Black

WINDOW D

Andersen Awning Window C 12 – 2'-0-1/8" X 2'-0-1/8"- Awning

Exterior Color- Black

WINDOW E

Andersen Fixed Glass (like Awning) C 12 – 2'-0-1/8" X 2'-0-1/8"- Fixed Glass w/ lites

Exterior Color- Black

DOOR 1

Andersen Clad Door- Swing-in, Model # 36 S 102- Full Tempered Glass – 36" X 82"

Exterior Color- Black

DOOR 2

Jeld Wen , Half Glass Privacy Fiberglass – 36" X 80 X 1/3/4" w/ Closer

Exterior Color- Black (Match SW-7069 (Iron Ore)

Model # LOWOLJW23189995

Custom/Replacement Window Size Range

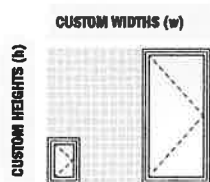


Available in 1/8" (3) increments between minimum and maximum widths and heights. Windows can also be custom sized to match standard sizes ending in a sixteenth of an inch. Some restrictions apply, contact your Andersen supplier.

Custom sizing is available for single windows only. To achieve custom-size double or triple combinations, join custom-size single windows. For minimum rough opening dimensions for joined windows see specific joining instruction guides.

Measurement guide for custom sized windows can be found at andersenwindows.com/measure.

Minimum and maximum widths and heights.



Casement Stationary/Venting

(w) 1'-5" (432) to 2'-11 15/16" (913) X (h) 2'-0 1/8" (613) to 5'-11 7/8" (1826)

Casement/Awning Transom (CTR)

(w) 1'-5" (432) to 7'-0 5/8" (2150) X (h) 1'-0" (305)

Custom/Replacement Casement Window Opening Specifications

Clear Opg.	Width = window width - 5.81" (148) = (window width - 9.66" (245)) X 1.07 = window width - 9.70" (246) Height = window height - 4.43" (113) = window height - 4.85" (123)	Width ≥ 24 1/8" (613) with straight arm operator Width ≥ 28 3/8" (721) with straight arm operator & control bracket Width ≥ 17" (432) with split arm operator Height ≥ 40 13/16" (1037) and < 48" (1219); Width ≥ 28 3/8" (721) and < 31 1/2" (800) All other window heights	Min. R.O.	Width = window width + 1/2" (13) Height = window height + 1/2" (13)
Vent Opg.	Width = window width - 5.81" (148) = window width - 6.10" (155) Height = window height - 4.43" (113) = window height - 4.85" (123)	Width ≥ 24 1/8" (613) with straight arm operator Width ≥ 17" (432) with split arm operator Height ≥ 40 13/16" (1037) and < 48" (1219); Width ≥ 28 3/8" (721) and < 31 1/2" (800) All other window heights	Unobstr.	Width = window width - 4.40" (112) Height = window height - 4.95" (126)

• Dimensions in parentheses are in millimeters.

• Refer to andersenwindows.com/measure for detailed instructions on how to properly measure for custom-size windows.

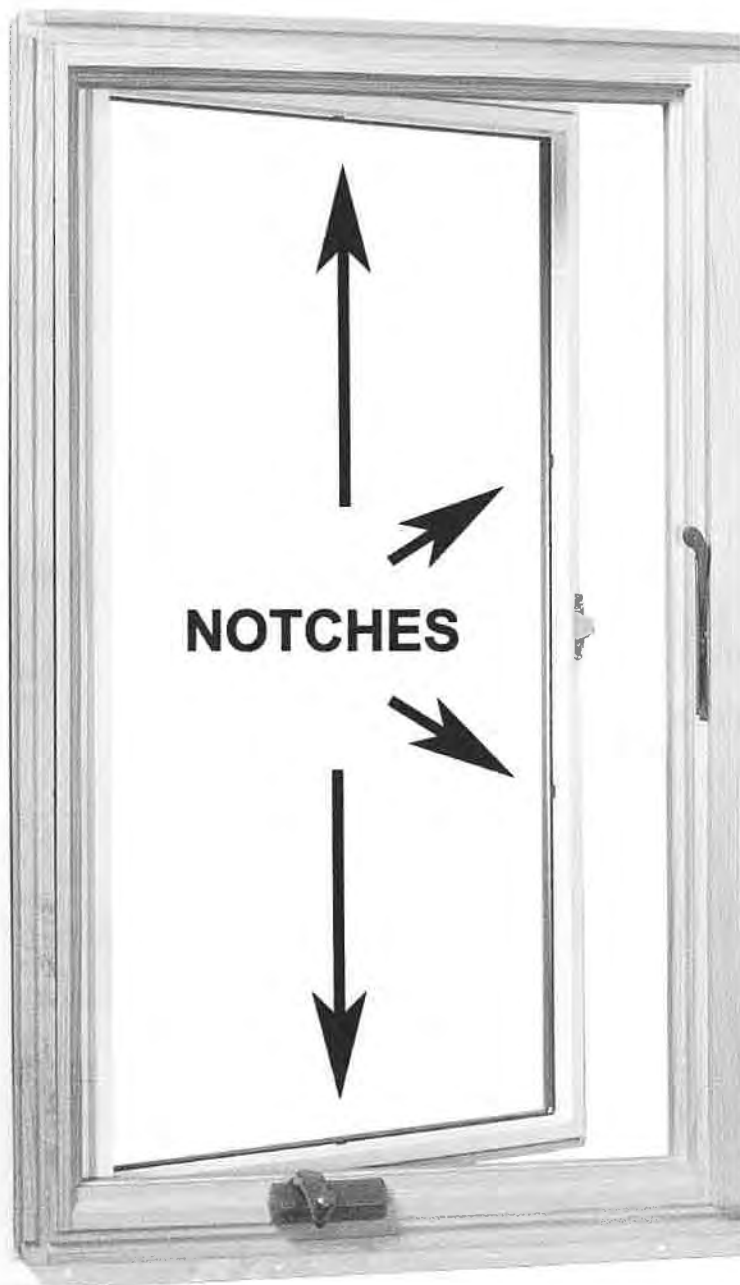
400 Series Perma-Shield® Improved/E-Z Casement Windows (1999 to Present)

Standard, Transom and Picture Windows

Sash

Sash Illustration - Notched (1999 - 12/2012)

Note:



CASEMENT/AWNING WINDOWS

Table of Casement and Transom Window Sizes

Scale 1/8" (3) = 1'-0" (305) – 1:96

Window Dimension	1'-5"	1'-8 1/2"	2'-0 1/8"	2'-4 3/8"	2'-7 1/2"	2'-11 15/16"	2'-9 3/4"	3'-4 3/4"	4'-0"	4'-8 1/2"
	(432)	(521)	(613)	(721)	(800)	(913)	(857)	(1035)	(1219)	(1435)
Minimum Rough Opening	1'-5 1/2"	1'-9"	2'-0 5/8"	2'-4 7/8"	2'-8"	3'-0 1/2"	2'-10 1/4"	3'-5 1/4"	4'-0 1/2"	4'-9"
	(445)	(533)	(625)	(733)	(813)	(927)	(870)	(1048)	(1232)	(1448)
Unobstructed Glass (casement, single sash only)	12 5/8"	16 1/8"	19 3/4"	24"	27 1/8"	31 9/16"	12 5/8"	16 1/8"	19 3/4"	24"
	(321)	(410)	(502)	(610)	(689)	(802)	(321)	(410)	(502)	(610)
Unobstructed Glass (transom, single sash only)	12 3/16"	15 11/16"	19 5/16"	23 9/16"	26 11/16"	31 1/8"	28 15/16"	35 15/16"	43 3/16"	51 11/16"
	(310)	(398)	(491)	(599)	(678)	(791)	(735)	(913)	(1097)	(1313)

CUSTOM WIDTHS – 1'-5" to 7'-0 5/8"									
1'-0" (305)	1'-0 1/2" (318)	1'-0" (305)	1'-0 1/2" (318)	1'-0" (305)	1'-0 1/2" (318)	1'-0" (305)	1'-0 1/2" (318)	1'-0" (305)	1'-0 1/2" (318)
CTR1510	CTR1810	CTR2010	CTR2410	CTR2810	CTR3010	CTR2910	CTR3410	CTR4010	CTR4810
1'-0" (305)	1'-0 1/2" (318)	1'-0" (305)	1'-0 1/2" (318)	1'-0" (305)	1'-0 1/2" (318)	1'-0" (305)	1'-0 1/2" (318)	1'-0" (305)	1'-0 1/2" (318)
CTR1510	CTR1810	CTR2010	CTR2410	CTR2810	CTR3010	CTR2910	CTR3410	CTR4010	CTR4810

CUSTOM HEIGHTS – 2'-0 1/8" to 5'-11 7/8"									
2'-0 1/8" (613)	2'-0 5/8" (625)	2'-0 1/8" (613)	2'-0 5/8" (625)	2'-0 1/8" (613)	2'-0 5/8" (625)	2'-0 1/8" (613)	2'-0 5/8" (625)	2'-0 1/8" (613)	2'-0 5/8" (625)
CR12	CN12	C12	CW12*	CR12	CN12	C12	CW12*	CR12	CN12
2'-4 3/8" (721)	2'-4 7/8" (733)	2'-4 3/8" (721)	2'-4 7/8" (733)	2'-4 3/8" (721)	2'-4 7/8" (733)	2'-4 3/8" (721)	2'-4 7/8" (733)	2'-4 3/8" (721)	2'-4 7/8" (733)
CR125	CN125	C125	CW125*	CR125	CN125	C125	CW125*	CR125	CN125
2'-11 15/16" (913)	3'-0 1/2" (927)	2'-11 15/16" (913)	3'-0 1/2" (927)	2'-11 15/16" (913)	3'-0 1/2" (927)	2'-11 15/16" (913)	3'-0 1/2" (927)	2'-11 15/16" (913)	3'-0 1/2" (927)
CR13	CN13	C13	CW13*	CR13	CN13	C13	CW13*	CR13	CN13
3'-4 13/16" (1037)	3'-5 3/8" (1051)	3'-4 13/16" (1037)	3'-5 3/8" (1051)	3'-4 13/16" (1037)	3'-5 3/8" (1051)	3'-4 13/16" (1037)	3'-5 3/8" (1051)	3'-4 13/16" (1037)	3'-5 3/8" (1051)
CR135	CN135	C135	CW135*	CR135	CN135	C135	CW135*	CR135	CN135
4'-0" (1219)	4'-0 1/2" (1232)	4'-0" (1219)	4'-0 1/2" (1232)	4'-0" (1219)	4'-0 1/2" (1232)	4'-0" (1219)	4'-0 1/2" (1232)	4'-0" (1219)	4'-0 1/2" (1232)
CR14	CN14	C14	CW14*	CR14	CN14	C14	CW14*	CR14	CN14
4'-4 13/16" (1341)	4'-5 3/8" (1356)	4'-4 13/16" (1341)	4'-5 3/8" (1356)	4'-4 13/16" (1341)	4'-5 3/8" (1356)	4'-4 13/16" (1341)	4'-5 3/8" (1356)	4'-4 13/16" (1341)	4'-5 3/8" (1356)
CR145	CN145	C145	CW145*	CR145	CN145	C145	CW145*	CR145	CN145
4'-11 7/8" (1521)	5'-0 3/8" (1534)	4'-11 7/8" (1521)	5'-0 3/8" (1534)	4'-11 7/8" (1521)	5'-0 3/8" (1534)	4'-11 7/8" (1521)	5'-0 3/8" (1534)	4'-11 7/8" (1521)	5'-0 3/8" (1534)
CR15	CN15	C15	CW15*	CR15	CN15	C15	CW15*	CR15	CN15
5'-4 13/16" (1646)	5'-5 3/8" (1660)	5'-4 13/16" (1646)	5'-5 3/8" (1660)	5'-4 13/16" (1646)	5'-5 3/8" (1660)	5'-4 13/16" (1646)	5'-5 3/8" (1660)	5'-4 13/16" (1646)	5'-5 3/8" (1660)
CR155	CN155	C155	CW155*	CR155	CN155	C155	CW155*	CR155	CN155
5'-11 7/8" (1826)	6'-0 3/8" (1838)	5'-11 7/8" (1826)	6'-0 3/8" (1838)	5'-11 7/8" (1826)	6'-0 3/8" (1838)	5'-11 7/8" (1826)	6'-0 3/8" (1838)	5'-11 7/8" (1826)	6'-0 3/8" (1838)
CR16	CN16	C16	CW16*	CR16	CN16	C16	CW16*	CR16	CN16

• "Window Dimension" always refers to outside frame to frame dimension.

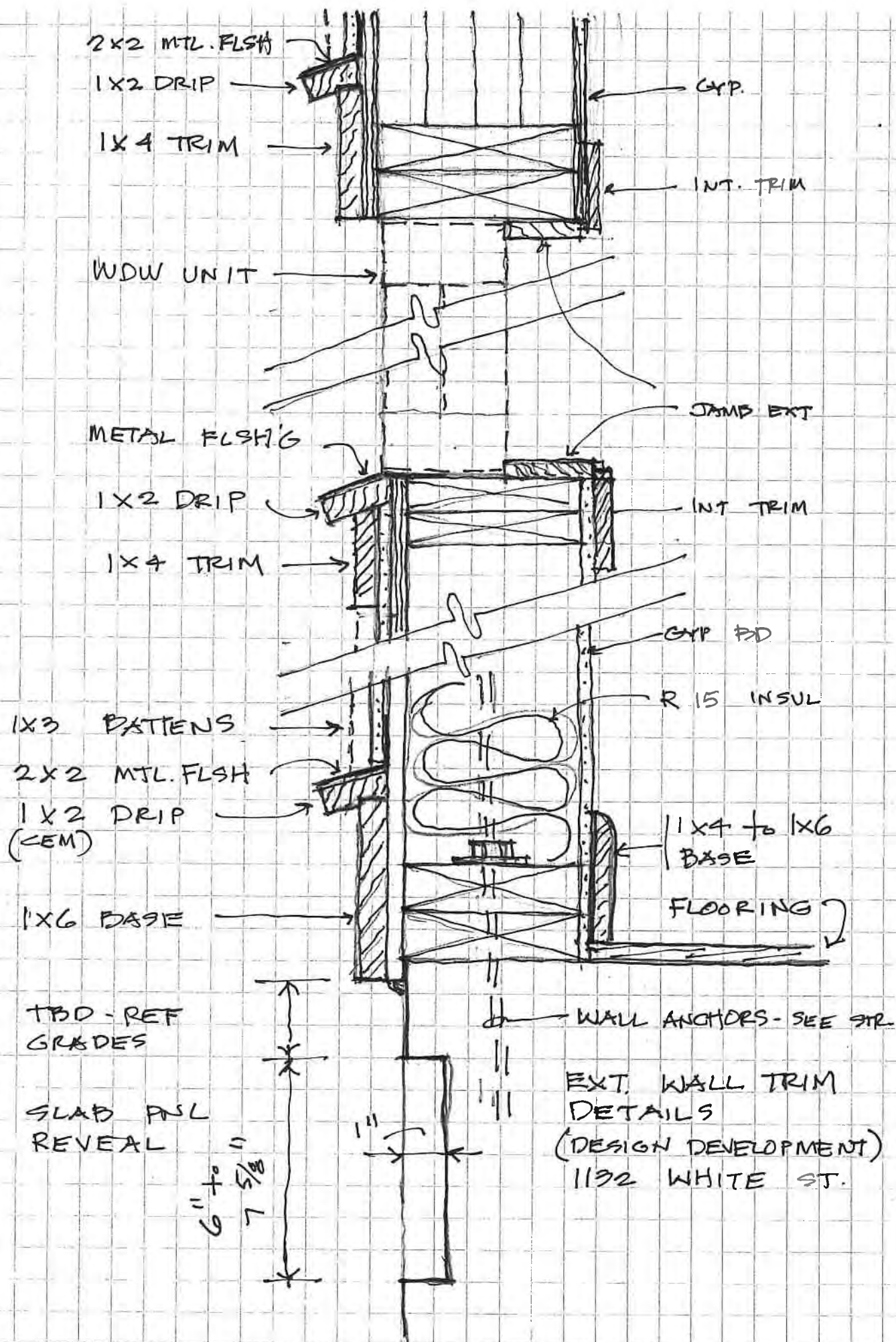
• "Minimum Rough Opening" dimensions may need to be increased to allow for use of building wraps, flashing, sill panning, brackets, fasteners or other items.

• Dimensions in parentheses are in millimeters.

◊ Meet or exceed clear opening area of 5.7 sq.ft. or 0.53 m², clear opening width of 20" (508) and clear opening height of 24" (610) with appropriate hardware, straight or split arm operator, specified.

* Meet clear opening width of 20" (508) using sill hinge control bracket with split arm operator specified (bracket can be pivoted for cleaning position) and meet clear opening width of 22" (559) with straight arm operator specified.

** Available with straight arm operators only.





HISTORIC DISTRICT COUNCIL STAFF REPORT
HDC 2019-40
NOVEMBER 21, 2019

Owner/Applicant:	Steve Johnson, agent for 418 South 6 th LLC
Property Address:	818 San Fernando St. (Capt. Lasserre House)
Requested action:	Certificate of Approval (COA) to construct porches at north and east elevations.
Current zoning:	OT-1
FLUM land use category:	Old Town 1
Existing uses on the site:	Single-Family Residential
FL Master Site File #	8NA1324
Year Built:	1910 (NCPA) 1868 (FMSF)
Contributing Status:	Contributing

All required application materials have been received. All fees have been paid. All required notices have been made.



SUMMARY OF REQUEST AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Applicant seeks a Certificate of Approval (COA) to construct porches at the north and east elevations. The home is currently undergoing renovations.

APPLICABLE GUIDELINES:

[SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION](#)

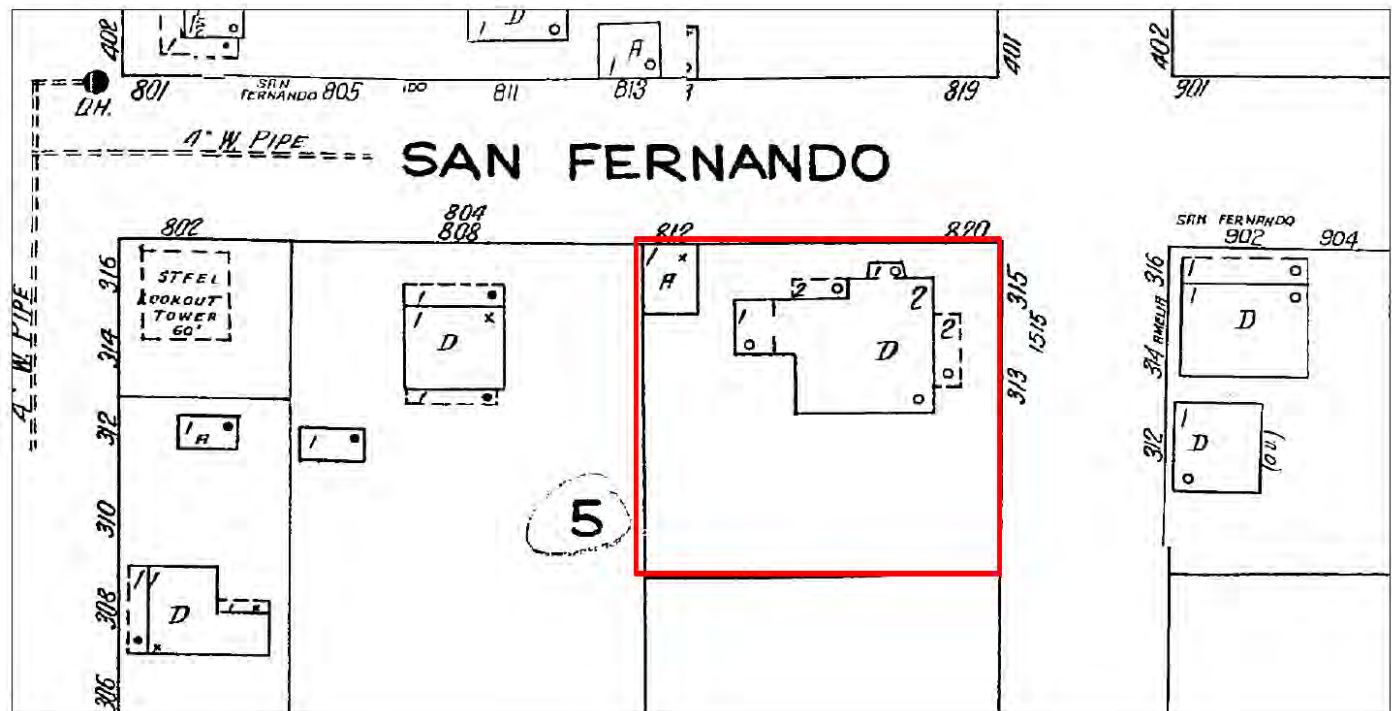
[CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE](#)

[OLD TOWN FERNANDINA PRESERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES](#)

ANALYSIS:

The Captain Lasserre House was built in 1868 according to the Florida Master Site File (8NA01324). The home is currently undergoing a renovation and the owner would like to add a one-story porch at the front and side elevations of the home. Over the years, the home underwent several changes, one being the removal of the home's original porches. Although no photos of the home were found to determine the design of the porches, the 1949 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows a two-story front porch as well as a two-story side porch. The applicant wishes to recreate porches at these locations as one-story porches.

1949 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map



A = Auto (Garage)

D = Dwelling

1 = 1-Story

2 = 2-Story

Other Notes –

- **Archaeological Sensitivity** – Old Town Fernandina represents an area of high archeological potential. As such, the applicant should be mindful of Secretary of the Interior Standard number 8, which states that “significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.” If archeological resources are discovered on site at any point in the project, the applicant should consult the appropriate organizations to assist in identifying a mitigation strategy.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff finds that the requested action, as presented, is consistent with the Land Development Code, the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards, and the Old Town Preservation and Development Guidelines.

Staff recommends:

APPROVAL of HDC 2019-40

MOTION TO CONSIDER:

I move to **approve or deny** HDC case number 2019-40 **with or without** conditions;

AND I move that the HDC make the following findings of fact and conclusions of law part of the record:

That HDC case 2019-40, as presented, **is or is not** substantially compliant with the Land Development Code, the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards, and the Old Town Preservation and Development Guidelines to warrant approval at this time.

LIST OF EXHIBITS:

EXHIBIT 1 HDC 2019-40 Application and Backup Materials

Respectfully Submitted,



Salvatore J. Cumella
Historic Preservation Planner



APPLICATION FOR HISTORIC DISTRICT COUNCIL CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL (COA)

040
BY: 8
TYPE: _____
COMPLETE: Y _____ N _____
DATE: Y _____ N _____ DATE _____
MEETING DATE: _____
APPROVED _____ DENIED _____

APPROVAL TYPE: ☐ Staff Approval ☐ Board Approval: Conceptual _____ or Final _____

PROJECT TYPE:
☐ New Construction ☒ Addition ☐ Alteration ☐ Relocation ☐ Demolition ☐ Variance
☐ Repair ☐ Paint ☐ Fence ☐ Sign ☐ Re-roof ☐ Other: _____

PROPERTY INFORMATION Property information can be found at the [Nassau County Property Appraiser's Website](#) → Map Search
Street Address: 818 San Fernando Dr. Fernandina Beach FL
Historic District: ☐ Downtown ☒ Old Town ☐ CRA Waterfront
Parcel Identification Number(s): 00-00-31-1580-0005-0010
Zoning District: _____ Lot / Block Number (optional) _____

Owner of Record	As recorded with the Nassau County Property Appraiser
Owner(s) Name	
Company (if applicable)	
Street Address	
City State Zip	
Telephone Number	
Email Address	

418 South 6th, LLC
701 Seneca St Ste 641
Buffalo NY 14210
716.583.5353
jakirch@real-info.com

Applicant or Agent	If other than owner. If an agent will be representing the owner, an Owner's Authorization For Agent Representation form must be included
Applicant Name	
Company (if applicable)	
Street Address	
City State Zip	
Telephone Number	
Email Address	

Steve Johnson
98091 Estate Dr.
Yulee FL 32097
904-237-8045



Historic District Council Windows List

As amended from time to time – Approved 1/18/18

*New products not on the list will be reviewed on a case by case basis.

APPROVED FOR USE ON HISTORIC STRUCTURE PROJECTS:

Note: If window muntins are used, they must match profile of existing historic muntins and must include exterior raised muntins (grilles).

Wood

Hurd

Jeld-wen

Marvin

Pella (Reserve)

Aluminum-Clad Wood

Hurd

Marvin

Pella (Architect, Designer, Reserve) Weather Shield

Vinyl-Clad Wood

Andersen (400 Series, Architectural, 200 Series)

Cellular PVC/Ultrex

Marvin (Integrity)

Windsor

APPROVED FOR USE ON NEW CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS ONLY:

Any product line approved for use on historic structures can also be used on new construction. Window style and light pattern are at the discretion of the applicant. Note: If window muntins are used, they must include exterior raised muntins (grilles).

Aluminum-Clad Wood

Pella (ProLine)

All Vinyl/Plastic/Fiberglass Jeld-wen

Pella (Impervia, 350 Series, Encompass) PGT

PROJECT DESCRIPTION (REQUIRED)

Part 1. Describe The Existing Conditions and Materials. Describe the existing structure(s) on the subject property in terms of the construction materials and site conditions, as well as the surrounding context.

Historic front and side porches were removed.
We are planning to rebuild them to match existing.

Part 2. Describe The Proposed Project and Materials. Describe the proposed project in terms of size, affected architectural elements, materials, and relationship to the existing structure(s). Attach further description sheets, if needed.

match existing house materials for porches.

List proposed materials and colors, as applicable (use additional sheet if necessary):

Project Scope	Manufacturer	Product Description	FL Product Approval #	Color (Name/Number)
Exterior Fabric	N/A			
Doors	N/A			
Windows	N/A			
Roofing	Landmark Certified	Arch. Asphalt Shingles		Weatherwood
Fascia/Trim	N/A	Baral		
Foundation	Block's Brick	Piers to match		
Shutters	N/A			
Porch/Deck	Pressure Treated			
Fencing	N/A			
Driveways/Sidewalks	N/A	Oyster shell driveway over existing		
Signage	N/A			
Other	N/A			

PLEASE SUBMIT ALL PRODUCT BROCHURES, PAINT COLOR SAMPLES, AND MATERIAL SAMPLES WITH YOUR APPLICATION.



HISTORIC DISTRICT COUNCIL APPLICATION CHECKLIST

These requirements are not inclusive of the requirements for the proposed work. The Department of Planning & Conservation may require additional drawings, specifications or information in order to complete the application review.

CONCEPTUAL APPROVALS

Conceptual approvals are provided by the HDC as a courtesy to the applicant in an effort to allow comment from the historic district council and citizens during the conceptual design process. The HDC will provide the applicant with feedback and guidance relating to the proposal and take a vote to indicate whether the board feels the proposal is adequately appropriate to proceed. In all cases, the applicant must return to the HDC to seek final approval of their projects. There is no additional fee for this review above the Certificate of Approval fee.

STAFF REVIEW OR BOARD REVIEW FINAL APPROVAL

THE FOLLOWING MUST BE PROVIDED IN ORDER TO BE A COMPLETE APPLICATION FOR
STAFF APPROVAL OR FINAL APPROVAL BY THE BOARD:

Applicant (Initials)	Please submit 1 copy of each of the following:	Staff (Initials)
8/	Proof of ownership (copy of deed or tax statement)	
8/	11x17 signed, sealed, scaled survey of property. Completed within the last 2 years.	
—	11x17 scaled site plan of the proposed work, including lot dimensions, setbacks, finished floor elevations, and any changes as a result of proposed building footprints	
—	Site plan <u>must</u> show all trees greater than 5" diameter at breast height (DBH) and indicate any trees that are to be removed as part of the scope of work.	
8/	Photographs of the existing site and existing buildings if any, including views from the street.	
—	11x17 drawings to scale showing ALL existing and proposed exterior elevations of primary <u>and/or</u> accessory buildings. Existing vs. proposed features should be clearly delineated with labels, shading, and/or hatching.	
—	Elevations <u>must</u> include specific material and detail information with call outs that define all visible exterior elements, such as (but not limited to): wall finishes, foundation wall finish, corner-boards, water-tables, barge-boards, cornice trim, door trim, window trim, column elements, railings, roof fascia, balcony trim elements, supporting/decorative brackets, gable end decorative elements, shutters, roof finishes, chimney finish, privacy fences, picket fences, gates, utility yard screens, gazebos, outdoor shower screens, etc. Provide specific detail views of features that cannot be called out with notes on the elevations. Examples include porch details, pier elements, lattice infill components, soffit and cornice trim detailing, etc.	
—	Elevations and/or site plan <u>must</u> show all proposed mechanical and plumbing equipment (HVAC, hood vents, backflow preventers, etc.)	
8/	Product/material details and specifications, including brochures or printouts, for any proposed material as applicable and not limited to: doors, windows, roofing, exterior fabric, fascia/trim, shutters, fencing, sidewalk/driveway, landscaping, foundation, porch/deck, sheds, and proposed colors for ALL surfaces to be painted/stained/treated.	
8/	New construction applications <u>must</u> show context of project within existing streetscape.	
—	For any fencing proposed to be located on a common property line, written consent of the adjacent property owners shall be provided as required by LDC 5.01.10(B).	

CERTIFICATION (REQUIRED)

By signing below, I certify that the information contained in this application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge at the time of the application. I acknowledge that I understand and have complied with all of the submittal requirements and procedures and have read and understand the following:

1. I/We hereby attest to the fact that the above supplied property address(es), parcel number(s) and legal description(s) is (are) the true and proper identification of the area of this petition.
2. I/We authorize staff from the Community Development Department to enter onto the property in question during regular city business hours in order to take photos which will be placed in the permanent file.
3. I/We understand that the COA review time period will not commence until the application is deemed complete by staff and may take up to 10 days to process. I further understand that an incomplete application submittal may cause my application to be deferred to the next posted deadline date.
4. I/We understand that, for Board review cases, an agenda and staff report will be available on the City's website approximately one week before the Historic District Council meeting.
5. I/We understand that the Historic District Council meetings are conducted in a quasi-judicial hearing and as such, ex-parte communications are prohibited (Communication about your project with a Historic District Council member).
6. I/We understand that the approval of this application by the Historic District Council or staff in no way constitutes approval of a Building Permit for construction from the City of Fernandina Beach Building Department.
7. I/We understand that all changes to the approved scope of work stated in a COA have to be approved by the HDC before work commences on those changes. There will be no charge for a revision to a COA. Making changes that have not been approved can result in a Stop Work Order being placed on the entire project and/or additional fees/penalties.
8. I/We understand that any decision of the HDC may be appealed to the City Commission, with the exception of variances, which may be appealed to a court of record as outlined in Section 10.02.04(D) of the Land Development Code. Petitions to appeal shall be presented within thirty (30) days after the decision of the HDC; otherwise the decision of the HDC will be final.
9. I/We understand that Certificates of Approval are only valid for **one year** from issuance. They are renewable for six months without cause, and for an additional six months, upon showing of good cause by the applicant. The applicant must submit all requests for extensions in writing and provide appropriate support documentation, if needed.

Date

10/17/19

Signature of Applicant

STATE OF FLORIDA

ss }

COUNTY OF NASSAU



Subscribed and sworn to in my presence this 17 day of October, 2019, by

James Kirchmeyer

Notary Public: Signature

Printed Name

SYLVIE MCCANN

My Commission Expires

11/12/20

Personally Known _____ OR Produced Identification ☒ ID Produced: FL DL

USE THIS FORM TO: Authorize an agent to make application and represent the owner of record.



OWNER'S AUTHORIZATION FOR AGENT REPRESENTATION

I /WE _____
(print name of property owner(s))

hereby authorize: _____
(print name of agent)

to represent me/us in processing an application for: _____
(type of application)

on our behalf. In authorizing the agent to represent me/us, I/we, as owner/owners, attest that the application is made in good faith and that any information contained in the application is accurate and complete.

(Signature of owner)

(Signature of owner)

(Print name of owner)

(Print name of owner)

STATE OF FLORIDA }
COUNTY OF NASSAU }
ss }

Subscribed and sworn to in my presence this ____ day of _____, 20____, by
_____.

Notary Public: Signature

Printed Name

My Commission Expires

Personally Known _____ OR Produced Identification _____ ID Produced: _____



A. Michael Hickox, CFA
Cert. Res. RD1941

NASSAU COUNTY
PROPERTY APPRAISER



PROPERTY INFORMATION

Parcel Number 00-00-31-1580-0005-0010

Owner Name 418 SOUTH 6TH ST LLC
Mailing Address 1067 SCHOPPER RD
EAST AURORA, NY 14052
Location Address 818 SAN FERNANDO ST
FERNANDINA BEACH 32034
Tax District FERNANDINA BEACH
Millage 20.3245
Homestead No
Property Usage SINGLE FAM 000100
Deed Acres 0
Short Legal BLK 5 LOTS 1,2 & 5 IN OR 2300/837 OLD TOWN S/D UNR

2019 Preliminary Values (Subject to Change)

Land Value \$114,869
(+) Improved Value \$92,769
(=) Market Value \$207,638
(-) Agricultural Classification \$0
(-) SOH or Non-Hx* Capped Savings \$
(=) Assessed Value \$207,638
(-) Homestead \$0
(-) Additional Exemptions \$0
(=) School Taxable Value \$207,638
(-) Non-School HX & Other Exempt Value \$0
(=) County Taxable Value \$207,638

Note: *10% Cap does not apply to School Taxable Value



Property Search



Map This Parcel



GIS Report



Property Record Card



Print Friendly Page

PARCEL MAP



2019 AERIAL MAP



PROPERTY PHOTO

If this picture is incorrect, please email info@nassaulpa.com

LOCATION MAP



BUILDING INFO

Type	Total Area	Heated Area	Bedrooms	Baths	Primary Ext
SINGLE FAM	2741	2666	4	2	WD SHING

SALES INFO

Sale Date	Book Page	Price	Instr	Qual		
2019-08-23	2300 / 837	\$380,000	WD	Q	Y	FLIP THE SPRINGS LLC
2018-12-03	2242 / 150	\$275,000	WD	Q	Y	HAIR STEVEN & DALE
2017-08-03	2141 / 1501	\$100	QC	U	Y	HAIR DALE & TONY & STEVEN ET AL

418 SOUTH 6TH ST LLC
FLIP THE SPRINGS LLC
HAIR STEVEN & DALE ET AL

NYS Department of State

Division of Corporations

Entity Information

The information contained in this database is current through October 16, 2019.

Selected Entity Name: 418 SOUTH 6TH, LLC

Selected Entity Status Information

Current Entity Name: 418 SOUTH 6TH, LLC

DOS ID #: 4856133

Initial DOS Filing Date: NOVEMBER 30, 2015

County: ERIE

Jurisdiction: NEW YORK

Entity Type: DOMESTIC LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

Current Entity Status: ACTIVE

Selected Entity Address Information

DOS Process (Address to which DOS will mail process if accepted on behalf of the entity)

418 SOUTH 6TH, LLC

1067 SCHOPPER ROAD

EAST AURORA, NEW YORK, 14052

Registered Agent

NONE

This office does not require or maintain information regarding the names and addresses of members or managers of nonprofessional limited liability companies. Professional limited liability companies must include the name(s) and address(es) of the original members, however this information is not recorded and only available by viewing the certificate.

***Stock Information**

of Shares

Type of Stock

\$ Value per Share

No Information Available

*Stock information is applicable to domestic business corporations.

Name History

Filing Date	Name Type	Entity Name
NOV 30, 2015	Actual	418 SOUTH 6TH, LLC

A **Fictitious** name must be used when the **Actual** name of a foreign entity is unavailable for use in New York State. The entity must use the fictitious name when conducting its activities or business in New York State.

NOTE: New York State does not issue organizational identification numbers.

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CONSTRUCTION NOTES

GENERAL NOTES:

- ALL CONSTRUCTION SHALL COMPLY WITH ALL APPLICABLE STATE AND LOCAL CODES.
- ALL SITE WORK AND LANDSCAPING SHALL BE ESTABLISHED AND DESIGNED BY OTHERS.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR CONSTRUCTION MEANS, TECHNIQUES, SEQUENCES AND PROCEDURES REQUIRED FOR SAFE EXECUTION AND COMPLETION OF WORK AND FOR INITIATION, MAINTAINING, AND SUPERVISING ALL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS AND PROGRAMS IN CONNECTION WITH THE WORK HEREIN.
- ALL DIMENSIONS SHALL BE VERIFIED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION AND DISCREPANCIES SHALL BE REPORTED BY THE CONTRACTOR TO THE ENGINEER PRIOR TO ORDERING MATERIAL AND PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK, ANY OMISSIONS OR INCONSISTENCIES ON THESE DRAWINGS OR ANY VARIATION OR AMBIGUITIES BETWEEN THESE DRAWINGS AND ACTUAL SITE AND CONSTRUCTION CONDITIONS AND/OR REQUIREMENTS SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ENGINEER IN WRITING AND RESOLVED AND DOCUMENTED IN WRITING BEFORE CONTINUING OF WORK IN QUESTION.
- IN THE EVENT A DISCREPANCY IS FOUND IN THESE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS THE ENGINEER, CONTRACTOR, AND OWNER SHALL BE CONTACTED IMMEDIATELY.
- ALL WORK AND EQUIPMENT SHALL BE CLEANED TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE OWNER BEFORE TURNING SAME OVER TO OWNERS.
- THE GENERAL BUILDING PERMIT(S) SHALL BE OBTAINED AND PAID FOR BY THE OWNER OR CONTRACTOR.
- THERE SHALL BE NO DEVIATION FROM SPECIFICATIONS WITHOUT THE WRITTEN APPROVAL OF THE CONTRACTOR AND ENGINEER.
- DRYWALL INSTALLATION SHALL BE IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE GYPSUM ASSOCIATIONS RECOMMENDED PRACTICES FOR THICKNESS, NAILING, TAPING AND STUD SPACING.
- ALL FRAMING TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LOCAL BUILDING CODE.
- ALL LUMBER SHALL BE GRADED AND MARKED PER PLAN NOTES AND DETAILS.
- UPON COMPLETION OF ALL WORK REMOVE ALL TOOLS, EQUIPMENT, TEMPORARY PROTECTION, AND EXCESS MATERIAL FROM THE SITE. CLEAN/POLISH ALL HARDWARE AND FIXTURES, CLEAN/REMOVE ALL PAINT DRIPS/SPLATTERS AND STAINS. REMOVE ALL APPLIANCE PROTECTIONS AND LEAVE INTERIOR AREA BROOM CLEAN, FREE OF STAINS, FILM AND FOREIGN SUBSTANCES.
- ALL MATERIAL FINISH AND COLOR SELECTIONS SHALL BE DETERMINED BY CONTRACTOR OR OWNER PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BEAR RESPONSIBILITY FOR, AND SHALL REPAIR ANY DAMAGE TO EXISTING UNDERGROUND UTILITIES, PIPING, CONDUIT OR EQUIVALENT.
- ALL MATERIAL SHALL BE APPROVED BY CODE AND SHALL BE INSTALLED IN STRICT CONFORMANCE WITH MANUFACTURERS INSTRUCTIONS AND/OR RECOMMENDATIONS.

CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

- NO FRAMING AT ANY TIME IS TO BE CONCEALED PRIOR TO INSPECTION BY GOVERNING AUTHORITIES.
- ALL STUD WALLS DIMENSIONS ARE 3-1/2", 5-1/2", OR 7-1/2" (UON)
- ALL PLUMBING WALLS SHALL BE FRAMED WITH 2X6 OR 2X8 STUDS (UON)
- REFER TO FLOOR PLANS FOR LOCATION OF 2X6 WALLS, REFER TO STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS FOR UNUSUAL OR SPECIAL FRAMING CONDITIONS.
- ALL PATIOS, PORCHES, AND BALCONIES ARE TO BE SLOPED MIN. 1" PER 1'-0" IN DIRECTION INDICATED OR TO EXTERIOR.
- ROOFING SHALL BE CLASS-C OR BETTER, INSTALL PER MANUFACTURERS RECOMMENDATIONS.
- ALL WOOD SILLS IN CONTACT WITH CONCRETE SHALL BE PRESSURE TREATED AND HAVE A CONTINUOUS SILL SEALER. PROVIDE TERMITE SHIELD AT CONCEALED UNDER FLOOR SPACES.
- ALL CHIMNEY'S SHALL BE TERMINATED 2'-0" MINIMUM HEIGHT ABOVE A POINT MEASURED 10'-0" HORIZONTALLY FROM THE NEAREST BUILDING OR ROOF.
- WATER RESISTANCE 1/2" CERAMIC TILE BACK BOARD SHALL BE INSTALLED IN BOTH TUB AND SHOWER SURROUNDINGS.
- FLASHING SHALL BE INSTALLED AROUND ALL WINDOWS AND ROOF OPENINGS AND AT THE INTERSECTIONS OF CHIMNEYS, WOOD CONSTRUCTION AND FRAME WALLS TO MAKE WEATHER TIGHT.
- CAULK ALL EXTERIOR JOINTS, AROUND WINDOWS, AND DOOR FRAMING. CAULK BETWEEN WALL CAVITIES AND WINDOW/DOOR FRAMES, BETWEEN WALL TERMINATION AND FOUNDATION.
- ALL WALL STUD SHALL BE SPPF2 SPACED PER PLAN, ALL SOLE PLATES SHALL BE PRESSURE TREATED MATERIAL, ALL TOP PLATE SHALL BE HARD PINE MATERIAL PER F.B.C.
- ALL WOOD IN CONTACT WITH CONCRETE OR MASONRY SHALL BE PRESSURE TREATED MATERIAL.

CONCRETE NOTES:

- ALL CONCRETE WORK SHALL COMPLY WITH THE FLORIDA BUILDING CODE 2017
- ALL CONCRETE SLABS SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM DEPTH OF 4" THICK AND 3" COVERAGE OVER ANY REBAR.
- ALL CONCRETE SLABS SHALL HAVE MINIMUM OF 2500 PSI RATING.
- ALL CONCRETE SLABS SHALL CONTAIN FIBERMESH REINFORCEMENT OR 6X6 W.W.M. PLACED OVER 6" MIL POLYETHYLENE VAPOR BARRIER ON CLEAN SOIL.
- SITE WORK SOIL SHALL BE CLEAN TERMITE TREATED SOIL WITH MINIMUM DENSITY COMPACTION OF 95%.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL PIPING, CONDUIT, PLUMBING, OR LINES BELOW SLAB PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
- VERIFY, LOCATE, AND PROVIDE ALL INTERIOR LOAD BEARING FOOTINGS IN COORDINATION WITH TRUSS ENGINEERING PLAN REQUIREMENTS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR LOAD BEARING WALLS.
- STRUCTURE FINISH FLOOR ELEVATION AND PRESSURE TREATED SILL PLATE SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 8" ABOVE GRADE.
- ALL CONCRETE SIDEWALKS, BARRIERS, AND PARKING IS NOT SHOWN ON PLANS FOR CLARITY.

ELECTRICAL NOTES:

- ALL ELECTRICAL WORK SHALL COMPLY WITH THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE 2014.
- ALL ALL RECEPTACLES IN BATHROOM , GARAGES, OR OUTDOORS SHALL BE PROTECTED BY A GROUND FAULT CIRCUIT INTERRUPTION SYSTEM (GFCI) AND AS NOTED ON THE DRAWINGS.
- OUTLET BOXES IN WALLS BETWEEN LIVING AREA AND THE GARAGE SHALL BE METAL OR U.I APPROVED PLASTIC.
- RECEPTACLES SHALL BE SPACED ALONG WALLS IN ACCORDANCE WITH CODE SO THAT NO POINT ALONG THE FLOOR LINE IS MORE THAN 6'-0" FROM ANY OUTLET. NO SPACES FURTHER THAN 12'-0" UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED OR PER ANY SPECIFIC CODES.
- SWITCH PLATES SHALL BE PLACED AT 42" ABOVE FINISH FLOOR ELEVATION TO CENTER OF SWITCH (TYP.)
- ALL LIGHTING FIXTURES LOCATED IN CLOSETS OR STORAGE AREAS SHALL BE LOCATED A MINIMUM OF 18" FROM ALL SHELVING.
- ALL BRANCH CIRCUITS THAT SUPPLY 125-VOLT, SINGLE PHASE 15 AND 20 AMPERE RECEPTACLE OUTLETS INSTALLED IN DWELLING UNIT BEDROOMS SHALL BE PROTECTED BY AN ARC-FAULT CIRCUIT INTERRUPTER.
- SMOKE DETECTORS SHALL BE PLACED NO MORE THAN 12" FROM CLG, 3'-0 FROM DUCT OPENINGS, AND 10'-0" FROM INSIDE AND OUTSIDE OF DWELLING SLEEPING UNITS.
- CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTORS SHALL BE PRESENT WITH IN 10'-0" OF THE EXTERIOR SIDE OF ANY SLEEPING COMPARTMENT DOOR IF A RESIDENCE HAS AN ATTACHED GARAGE OR GAS APPLIANCES.
- PROVIDE A DISCONNECT SWITCH FOR A/C AIR HANDLER OR COMPRESSOR AS REQUIRED BY F.B.C.

ROOF NOTES:

- ALL ROOFING MATERIAL SHALL MEET CHAPTER 15 OF THE 2017 FLORIDA BUILDING CODE AND THE 2017 FLORIDA RESIDENTIAL CODE, CHAPTER 9.
- ALL ROOF VENTS SHALL & PLUMBING STACKS SHALL EXIT AT THE REAR OF ROOF.
- ALL BATH VENTS SHALL TERMINATE TO OUTSIDE AIR w/ GRILL OR SCREEN, THROUGH EAVE.
- ALL ROOF SHEATHING SHALL BE ATTACHED WITH 8d RING SHANK NAILS 6" O.C. EDGE & 6" O.C. FIELD
- VENTILATION FOR GABLE AND HIPPED ROOFS PER F.B.C. SECTION R906: VENTILATION SHALL BE PROVIDED TO FURNISH CROSS VENTILATION OF EACH INDIVIDUAL ATTIC SPACE WITH WEATHER PROTECTED VENTS. ALL VENTS SHALL BE SCREENED TO PROTECT THE INTERIOR FROM INTRUSION OF BIRDS.
- THE RATION TOTAL NET FREE VENTILATING AREA TO THE ARE OF THE CEILING SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN 1/150, THAT RATIO MAY BE REDUCED TO 1/200 PROVIDED: 1) A VAPOR BARRIER RETARDANT HAVING A PERFORMANCE NOT EXCEEDING 1 PERM INSTALLED ON THE WARM SIDE OF THE CEILING, OR 2) AT LEAST 50 PERCENT OF THE REQUIRED VENTILATING ARE ID PROVIDED BY VENTILATORS LOCATED IN THE UPPER PORTION OF THE SPACE TO BE VENTILATED. (AT LEAST 3 FT (914mm) ABOVE EAVE OR CORNICE VENT) WITH THE BALANCE OF THE REQUIRED VENTILATION PROVIDED BY EAVE OR CORNICE VENTS. INDICATE LOCATION OR VENT AREA AND REQUIRED.
- FLASHING SHALL BE INSTALLED IN SUCH A MANNER SO AS TO PREVENT MOISTURE ENTERING THE WALL AND ROOF THROUGH JOINTS AND COPINGS, THROUGH MOISTURE PERMEABLE MATERIAL, AND THE INTERSECTIONS WITH PARAPET WALLS AND OTHER PENETRATIONS THROUGH THE ROOF PLANE PER F.B.C. SECTION R903.2.
- FLASHING SHALL BE INSTALLED AT WALL AND ROOF INTERSECTION: WHEREVER THERE IS A CHANCE ROOF SLOPE AND DIRECTION:AND AROUND ROOF OPENINGS. WHERE FLASHING IS OF METAL, THE METAL SHALL BE CORROSION RESISTANT WITH A THICKNESS NOT LESS THAN PROVIDED IN TABLE R903.1 PER F.B.C. SECTION R903.2.1.
- ALL MEMBRANE FLASHING SHALL BE INSTALLED ACCORDING TO THE ROOF ASSEMBLY MANUFACTURE PUBLISHED LITERATURE PER F.B.C. SECTION R903.2.2.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

PROJECT OWNER

OWNER
RESIDENCE

PROJECT CONTRACTOR / BUILDER



PROJECT DESIGN PROFESSIONAL

MICHAEL G. HOLDER INC.(P.E.)

PROJECT ADDRESS

818 SAN FERNADO DR.
FERNANDINA BEACH, FL.
32034

CODE SUMMARY

- * FLORIDA BUILDING CODE - 2017
- * FLORIDA RESIDENTIAL BUILDING CODE - 2017
- * FLORIDA MECHANICAL CODE - 2017
- * FLORIDA PLUMBING CODE - 2017
- * FLORIDA BUILDING CODE ENERGY CONSERVATION - 2017
- * NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE - 2014 (NFPA 70)

DESIGN CRITERIA

* BASIC WIND SPEED (3 SECOND GUST) -	130
* WIND EXPOSURE CATEGORY -	B
* BUILDING CATEGORY -	II
* WIND IMPORTANCE FACTOR -	1.0
* INTERNAL PRESSURE COEFFICIENT -	+/- .18
* LEVEL OF ALTERATION (IF APPLICABLE) -	

ROOF:		FLOORS:	
LIVE LOADS:	20#/sf	LIVE LOADS:	40#/sf
DEAD LOAD/SHINGLES:	7#/sf	DEAD LOAD w/CEILING:	12#/sf
DEAD LOAD/TILE:	20#/sf	DURATION FACTOR:	1.25
DURATION FACTOR:	1.25		

CEILING ATTIC:		WIND:	
LIVE LOADS:	10#/sf	LOADING:	PER TABLES
(NO STORAGE)	(NON-CONCURRENT)	DURATION FACTOR:	1.60
LIVE LOADS:	20#/sf		
(STORAGE)	(CONCURRENT)		
DEAD LOAD:	5#/sf	SEISMIC:	N/A

COMPONENT & CLADDING (P.S.F.) - END ZONE: 3				
SIZE (S.F.)	END ZONE (5)		INTERIOR ZONE (4)	
	POS. +	NEG. -	POS. +	NEG. -
0-20	30.4	40.7	30.4	33
20-50	29	38	29	31.6
50-100	27.2	34.3	27.2	29.8
>100	25.9	31.6	25.9	28.4

NOTE: THIS STRUCTURE HAS BEEN DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AND MEETS ALL REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 1609 OF THE 2017 FLORIDA BUILDING CODE

PROJECT INFO

* CONDITIONED SPACED -	0 sq.ft.
* UNCONDITIONED SPACE -	0 sq.ft.
* UNENCLOSED SPACE -	168 sq.ft.
* LOT SIZE (ACRE) -	

* CONDITIONED SPACE (VOLUME)	0 cu.ft
------------------------------	---------

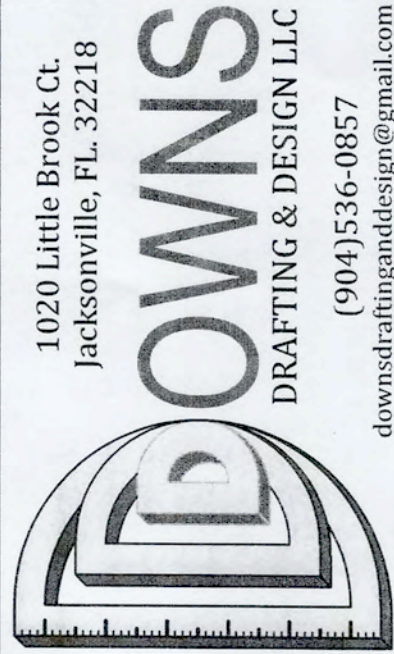
* TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION -	VB
* OCCUPANCY CATEGORY -	R3
* SPRINKLED	NO
* MAX HEIGHT OF STRUCTURE -	35'-0"
* NUMBER OF STORIES -	1

PLAN INDEX

COVER SHEET / PROJECT INFORMATION	C1.0
ELEVATIONS	B2.0
FOUNDATION & ROOF PLAN	B3.0
FRAMING & ELECTRICAL PLAN	B4.0
STRUCTURAL DETAILS	D5.0
FLASHING DETAILS	D5.1

C1.0

SHEET #: (1) OF (6)
PROJECT NAME: 818 SAN FERNANDO
PROJECT #: 19.09.06
DRAWN BY: WMD
CHECKED BY: MGH
SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"
DATE: 10.24.19



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OWNER/ BUILDER

OWNER
RESIDENCE

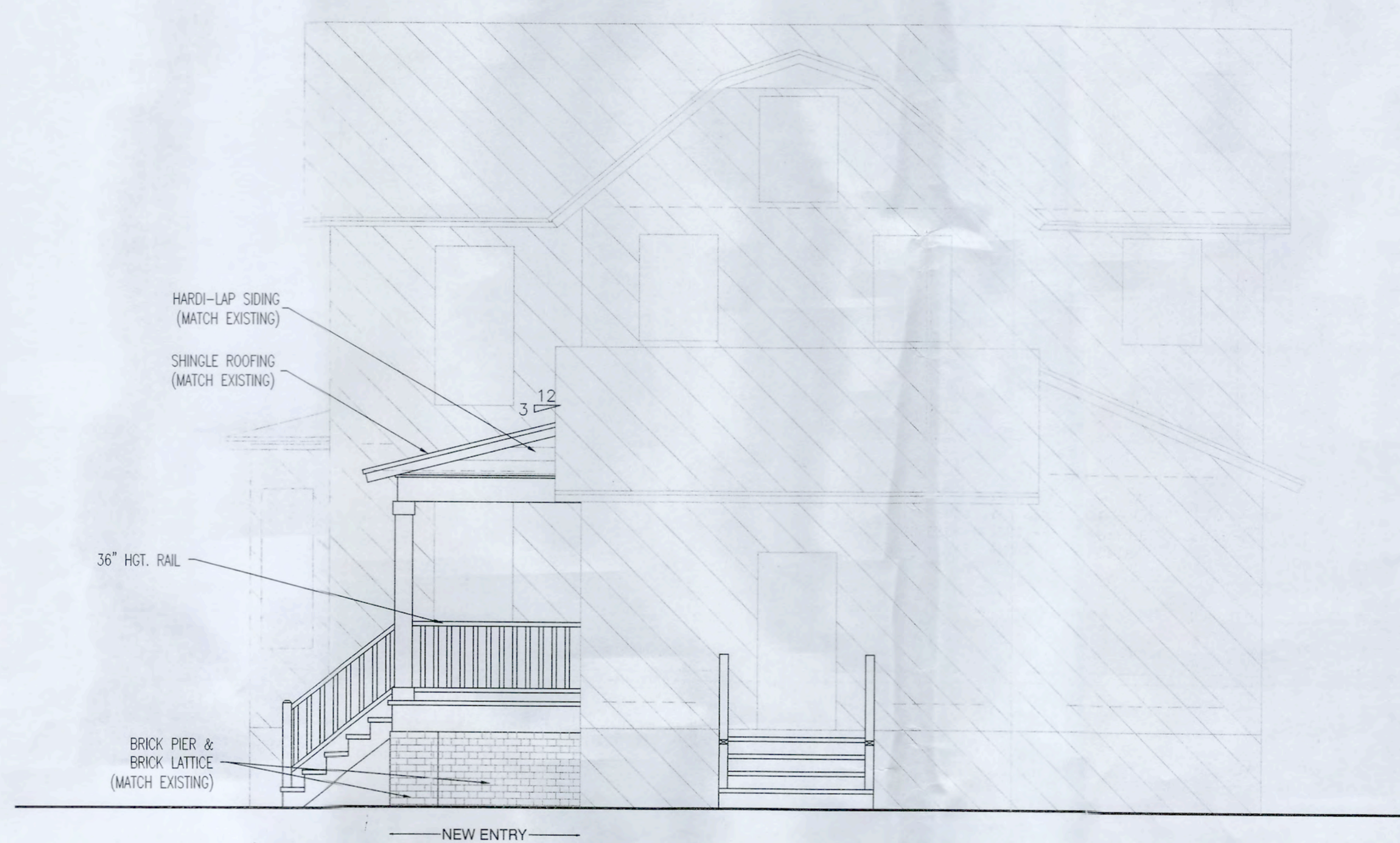
818 SAN FERNANDO DR.
FERNANDINA BEACH, FL.
32034

MICHAEL G. HOLDER
PE# 16215

7441-2 SILVER LAKE TERRACE
JACKSONVILLE, FL. 32216
PHONE: (904)721-7676
FAX: (904)721-7685

10.24.19
ENGINEER OF RECORD

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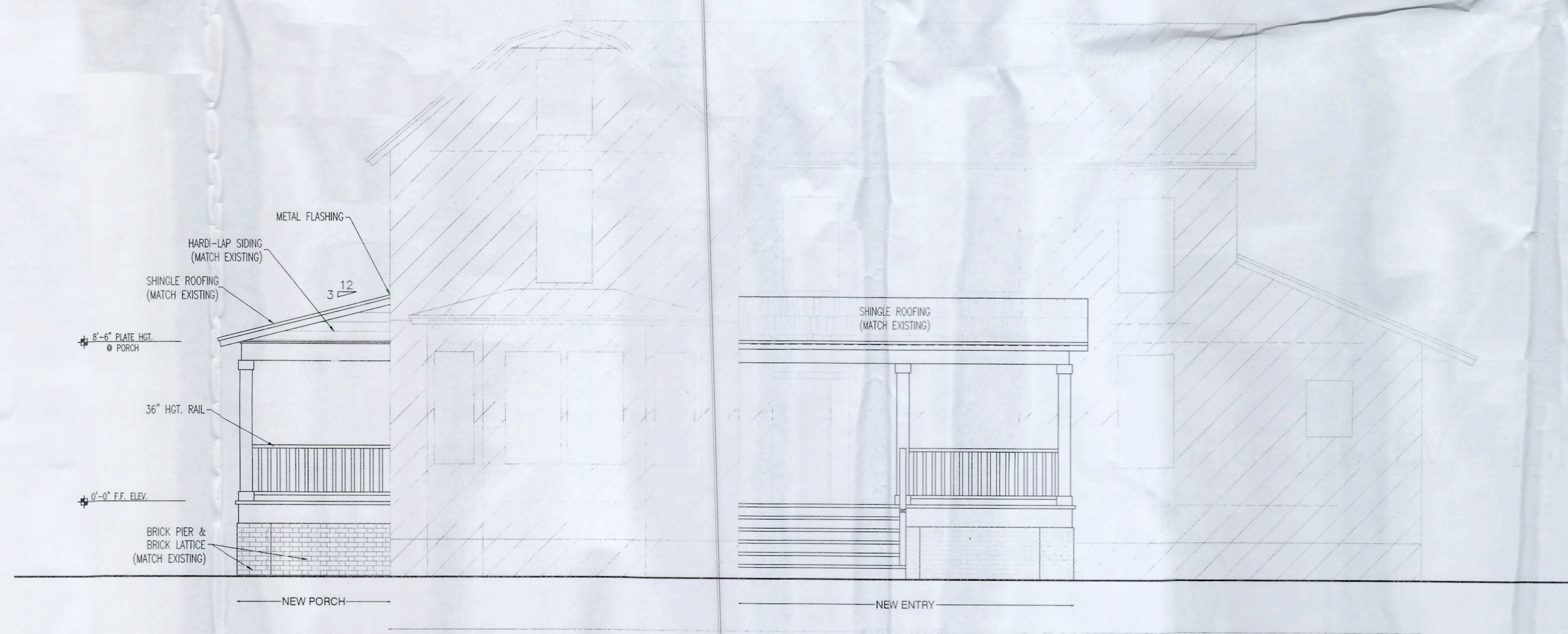
RIGHT ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/4"=1'



LEFT ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/4"=1'



FRONT ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/4"=1'



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OWNER
RESIDENCE

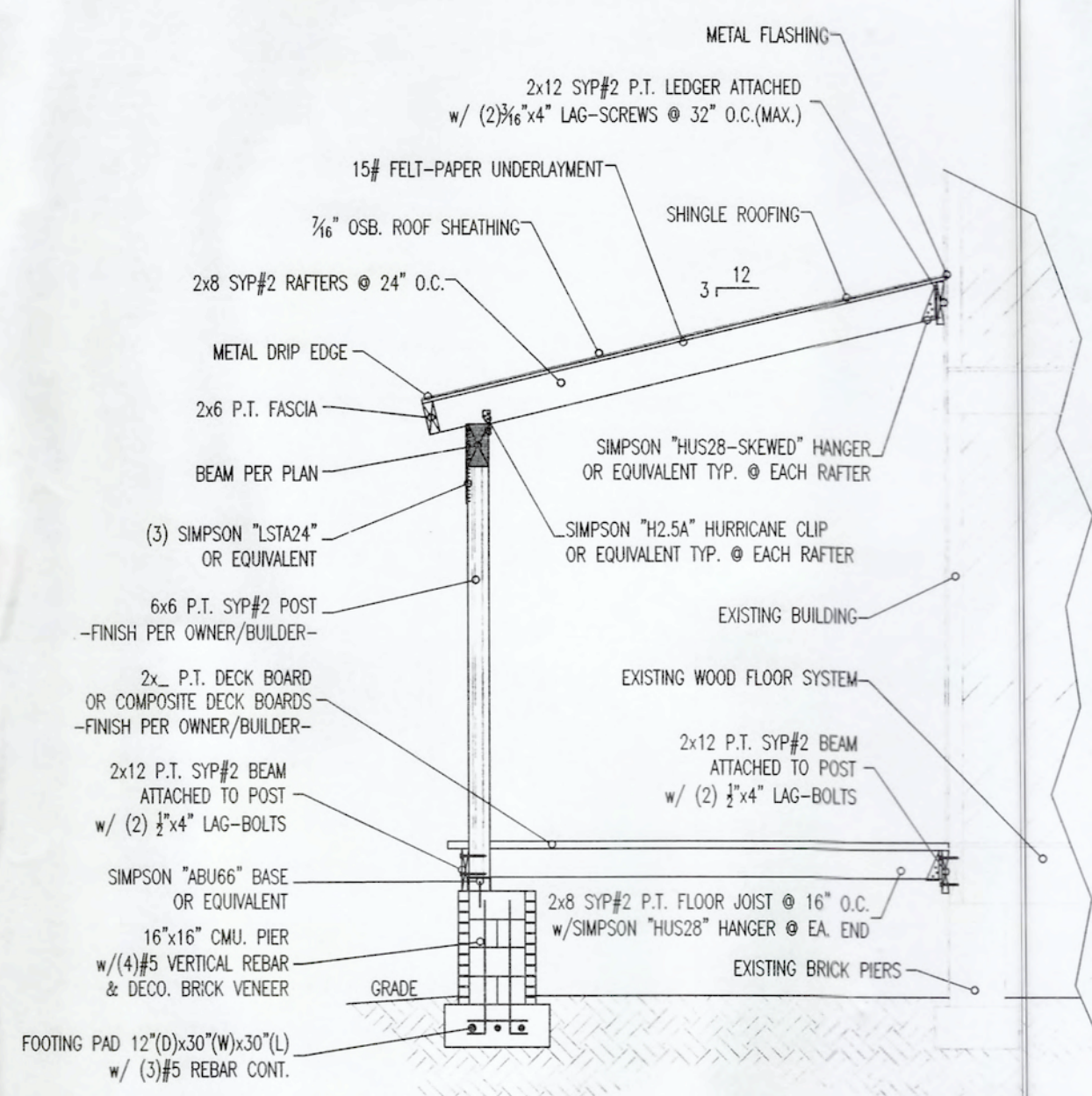
PROJECT ADDRESS

818 SAN FERNANDO DR.
FERNANDINA BEACH, FL.
32034

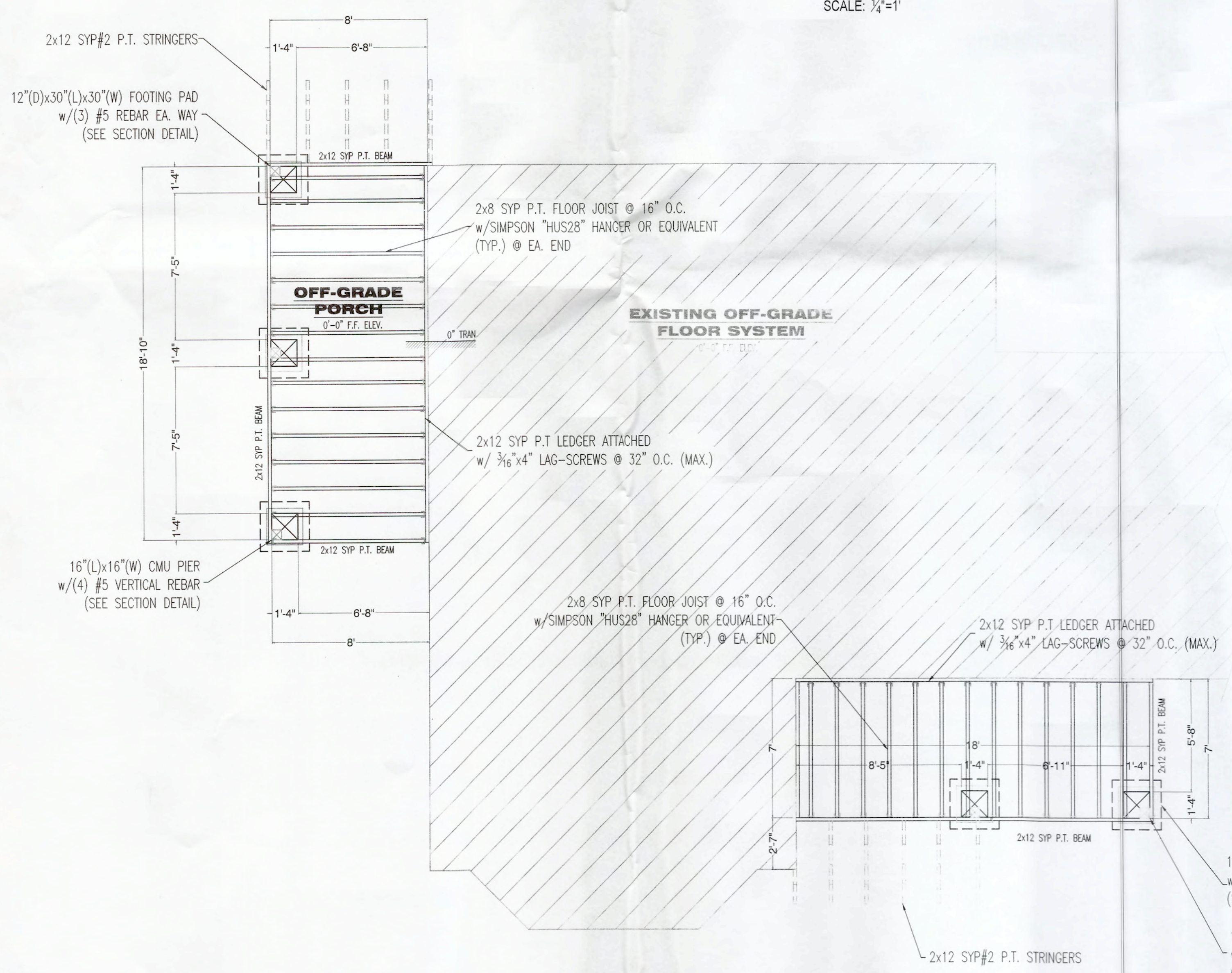
MICHAEL G. HOLDER
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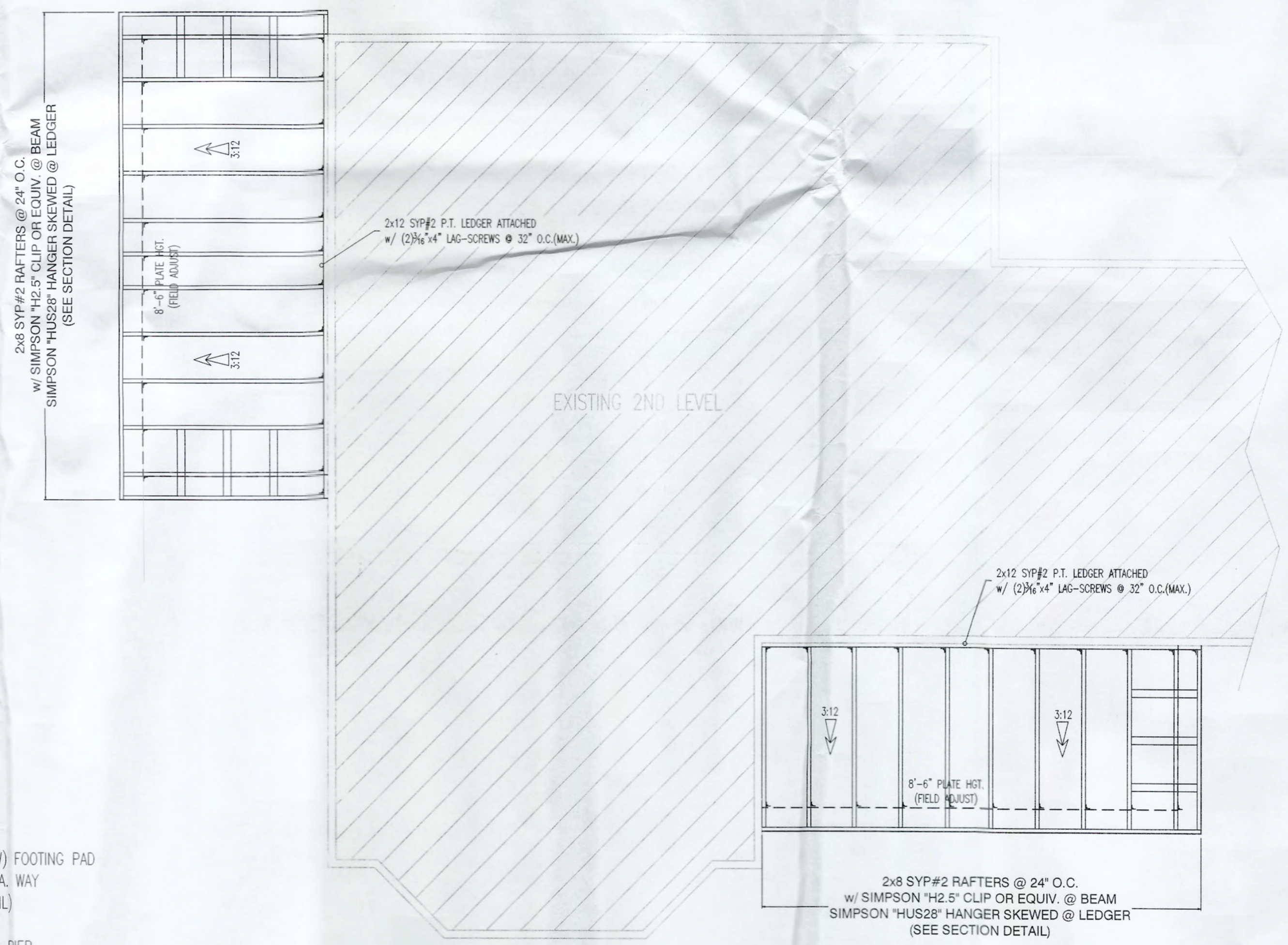


SECTION DETAIL
SCALE: 1/4"=1'



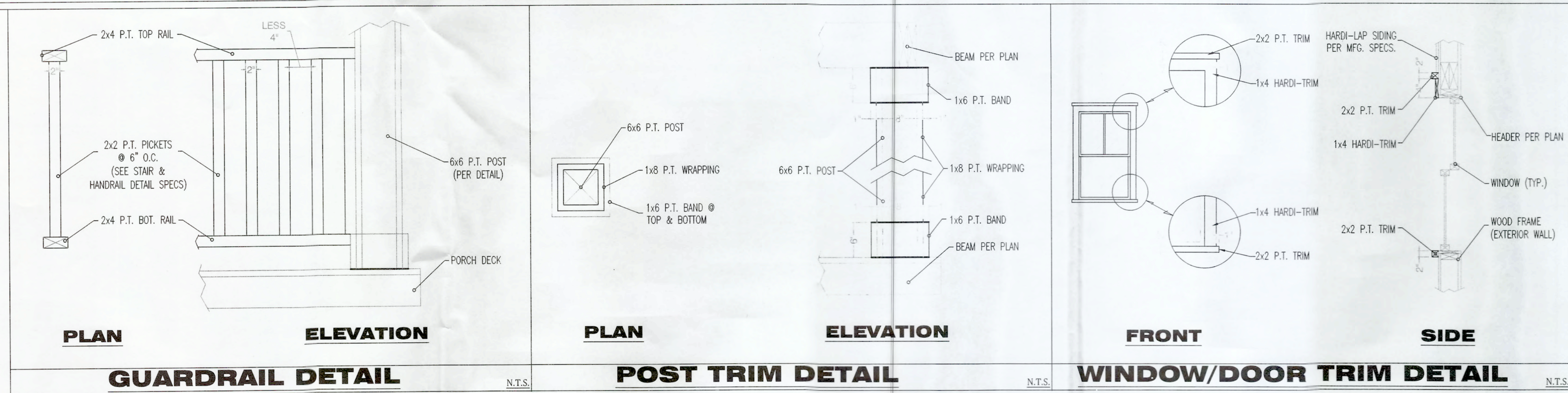
FOUNDATION PLAN
SCALE: 1/4"=1'

ROOF NOTES:
ROOF PITCH: 5:12 & 3:12 (SEE ELEVATIONS)
ROOF TYPE: CONVENTIONAL FRAME ROOF SYSTEM
ROOF MATERIAL: SHINGLE ROOFING (MATCH EXISTING)
ROOF MEMBRANE: 15# FELT-PAPER (OR EQUIV.)
SHEATHING MATERIAL: 7/16" A.P.A. RATED OSB SHEATHING (MIN.)
NAIL PATTERN: 8d RING-SHANK NAILS SPACED 6" O.C. @ EDGE & 6" O.C. @ FIELD
ROOF PLATE: 10'-0" PLATE (TYP.) (SEE ELEVATIONS & ROOF PLAN)
ROOF EAVE: 16" (TYP.) 12" @ GABLE
SOFFIT MATERIAL: VINYL SOFFIT (VENTED) VINYL FASCIA w/ METAL DRIP EDGE (MATCH EXISTING)
ROOF VENTILATION CALCULATION: OPEN CEILING - NO VENTS REQUIRED
-EACH ROOF VENT WILL VENTILATE (2) SQ.FT. = (0) VENTS TOTAL-
* ALL ROOF VENTS SHALL COMPLY WITH F.B.C. (SEC.R806)
* ALL ROOF FLASHING SHALL COMPLY WITH F.B.C. (SEC. R903.2)
* ALL ROOF VENTS SHALL EXIT @ REAR OF ROOF



ROOF PLAN
SCALE: 1/4"=1'

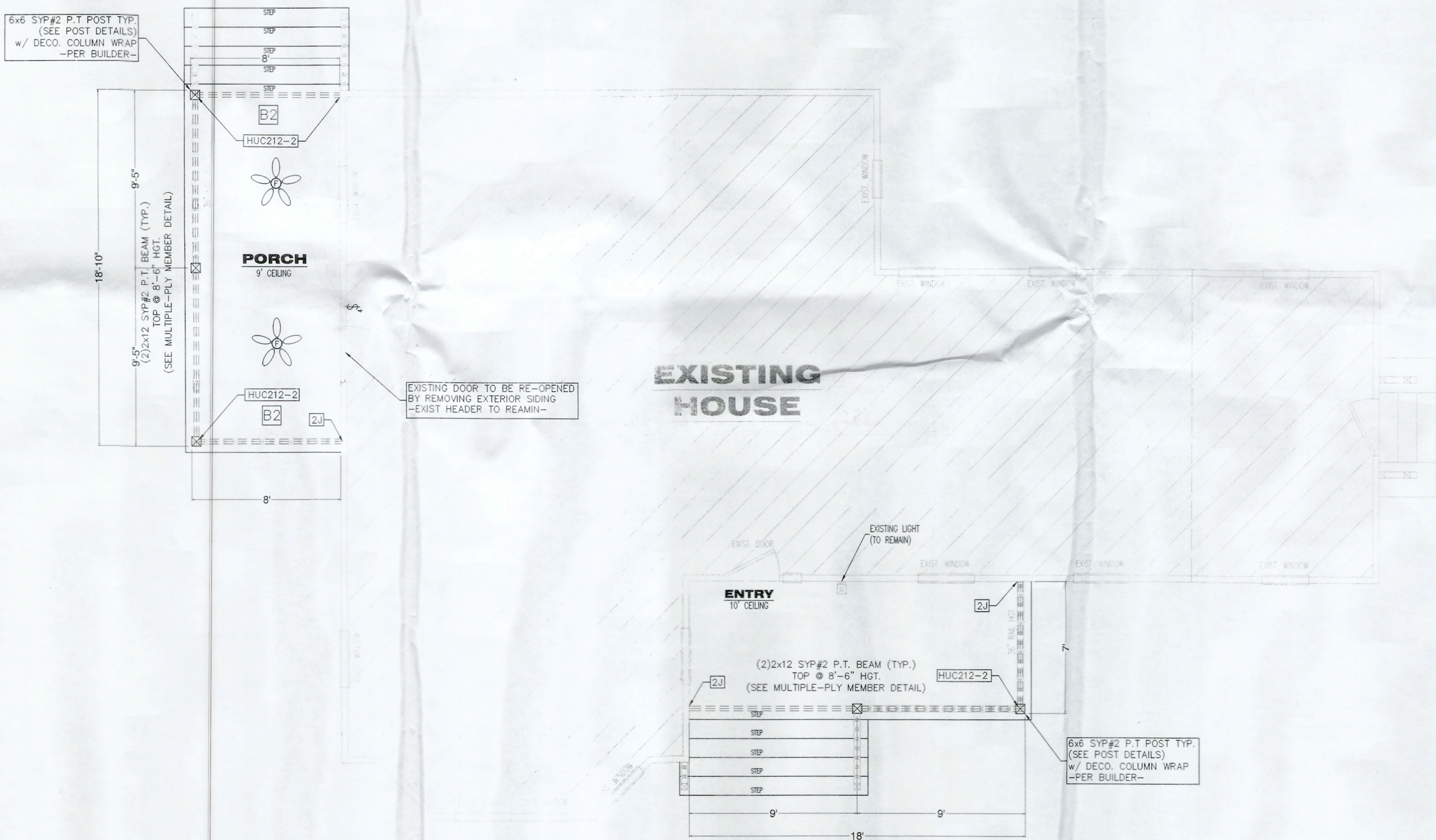
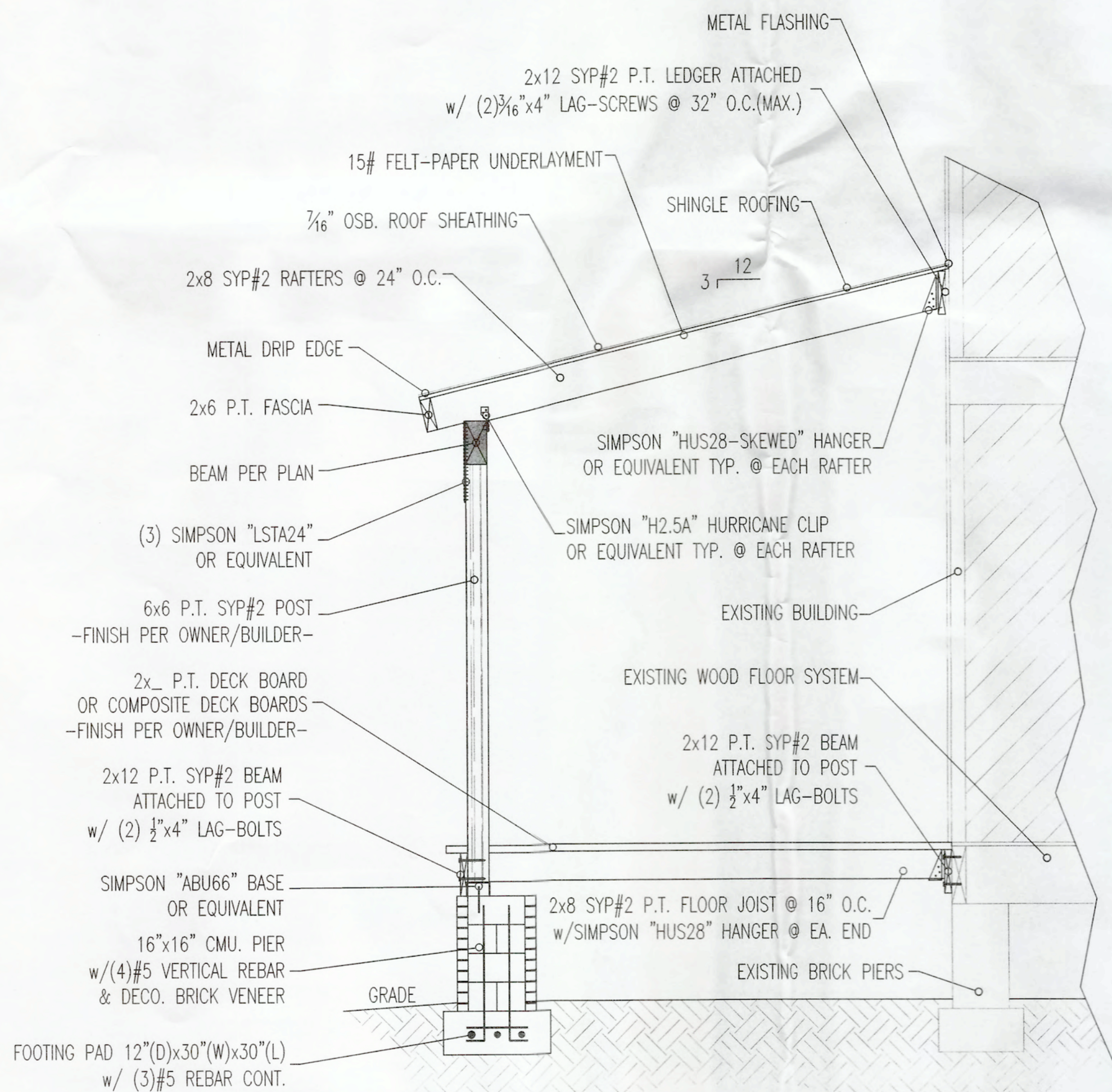




SQUARE FOOTAGE		
AREA	TYPE	FOOTAGE
PORCH	UNENCLOSED	150 sq.ft.
ENTRY	UNENCLOSED	18 sq.ft.
TOTAL A/C		0 sq.ft.
TOTAL U/R		168 sq.ft.

ELECTRICAL LEGEND	
SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	MULTIPLE POLE SWITCH
	CEILING HUNG FAN W/ LIGHT (REMOTE)

- ELECTRICAL NOTES:**
- ALL ELECTRICAL WORK SHALL COMPLY WITH THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE 2014.
 - ALL SECURITY CAMERAS, MONITORS, AND WIRES SHALL BE LOCATED PER BUILDER.
 - ALL INTERNET / TELEVISION CABLE WIRING TYPES AND LOCATIONS SHALL BE SPECIFIED BY BUILDER.
 - 100% ALL LIGHTING FIXTURES SHALL BE "HIGH EFFICIENCY" LIGHT FIXTURES.



B4.0
SHEET # (4) OF (6)
PROJECT NAME: **818 SAN FERNANDO**
PROJECT #: **19.09.06**
DRAWN BY: **WMD**
CHECKED BY: **MGH**
SCALE: **1/4" = 1'-0"**
DATE: **10.24.19**

1020 Little Brook Ct.
Jacksonville, FL 32218

OWNS
DRAFTING & DESIGN LLC
(904) 536-0857
downsdraftinganddesign@gmail.com

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OWNER / BUILDER
OWNER RESIDENCE
818 SAN FERNANDO DR. FL. FERNANDINA BEACH, 32034

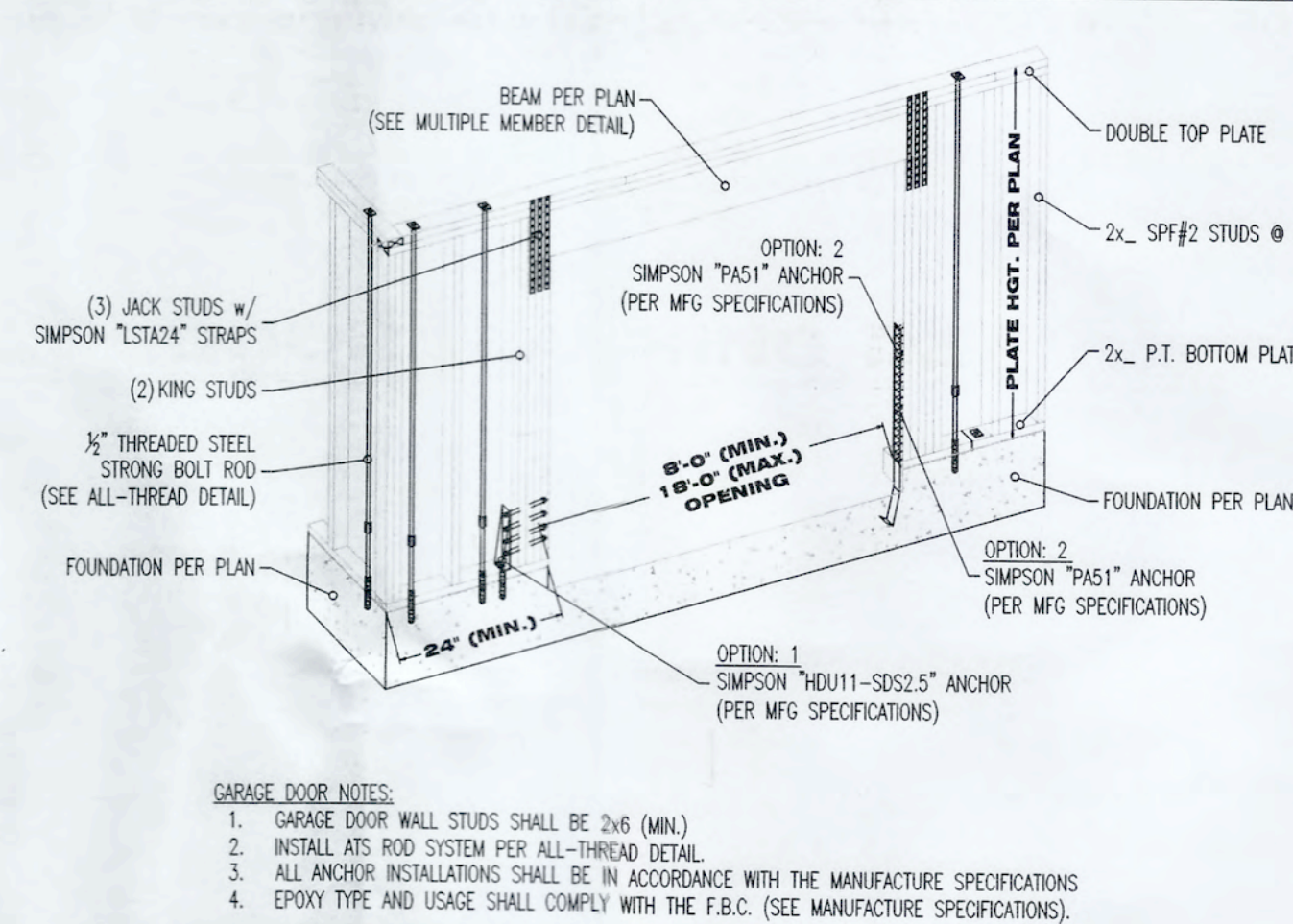
PROJECT ADDRESS
MICHAEL G. HOLDER
PE# 16215
7441-2 SILVER LAKE TERRACE
JACKSONVILLE FL 32216
PHONE: (904) 721-7676
FAX: (904) 721-7685



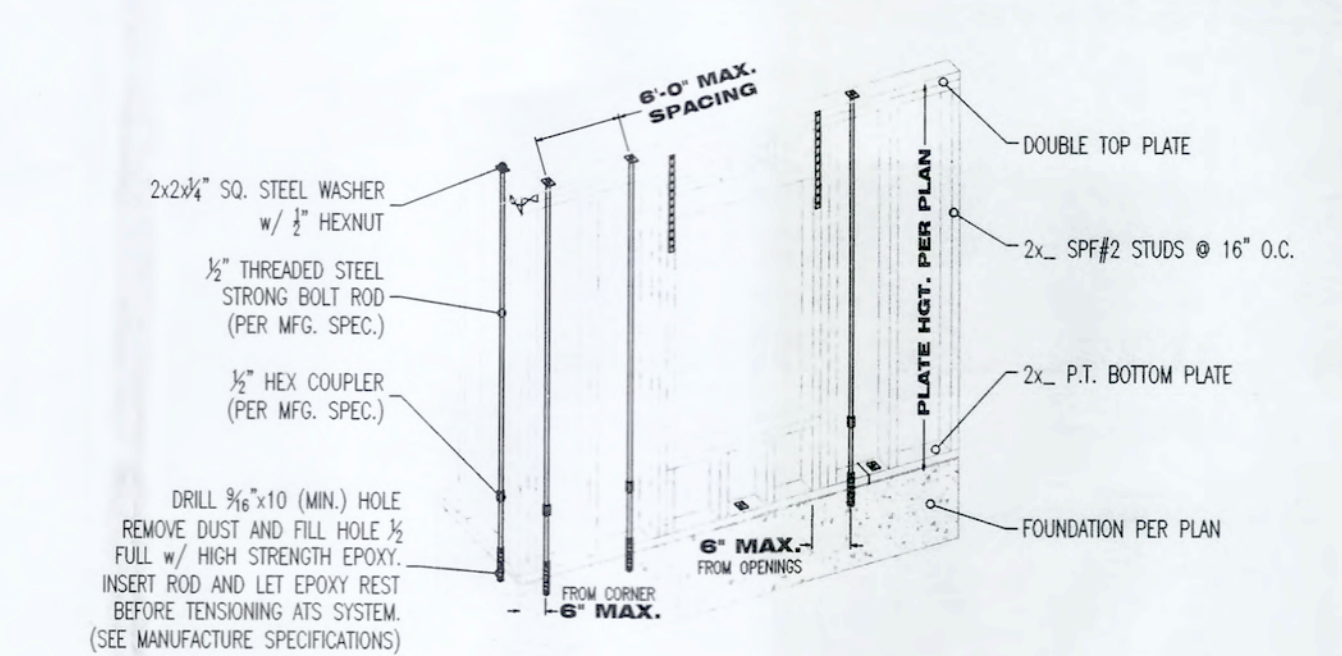
10.24.19
ENGINEER OF RECORD

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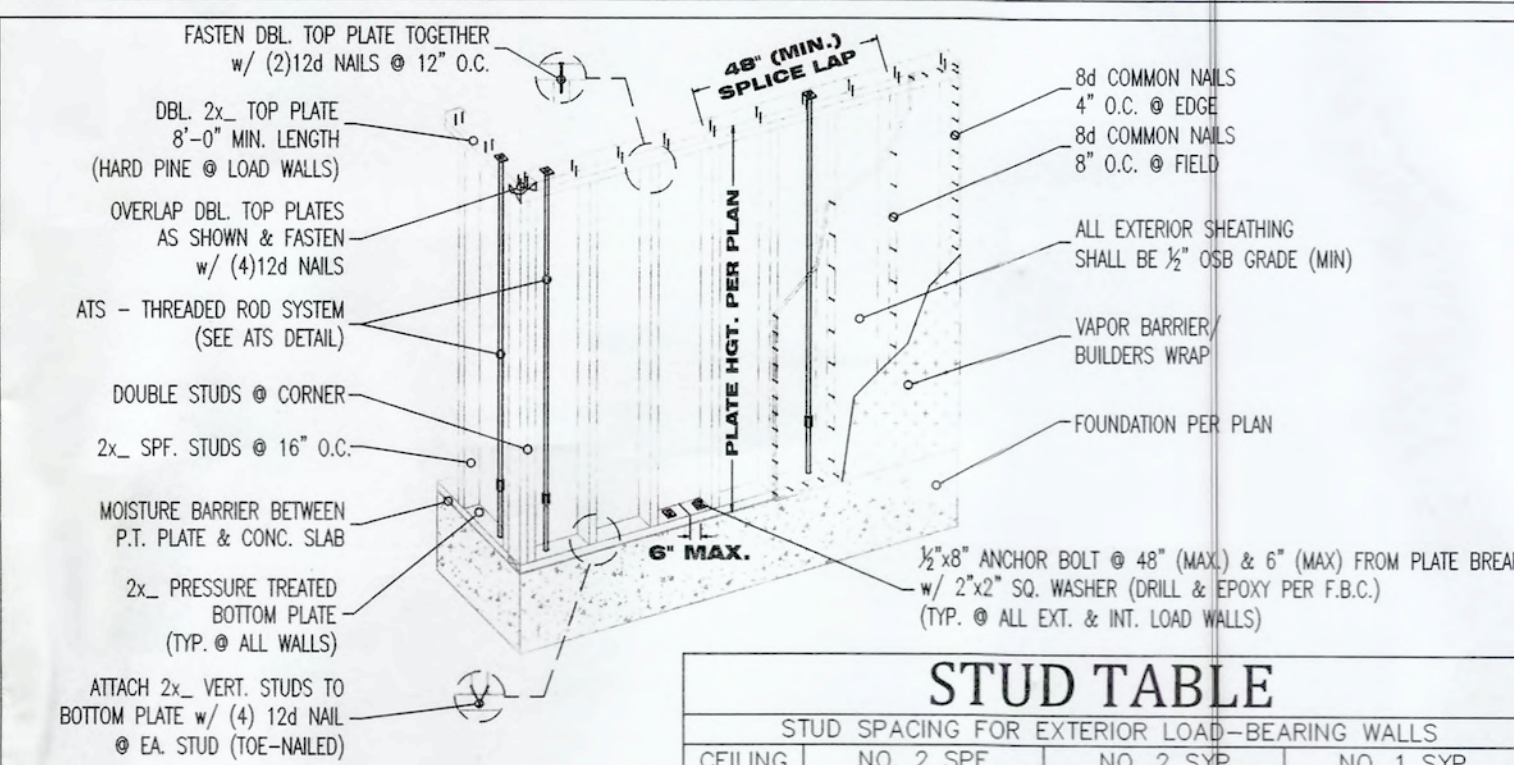


- GARAGE DOOR NOTES:**
1. GARAGE DOOR WALL STUDS SHALL BE 2x6 (MIN).
 2. INSTALL ATS ROD SYSTEM PER ALL-THREAD DETAIL.
 3. ALL ANCHOR INSTALLATIONS SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANUFACTURE SPECIFICATIONS.
 4. EPOXY TYPE AND USAGE SHALL COMPLY WITH THE F.B.C. (SEE MANUFACTURE SPECIFICATIONS).



- PLAN LEGEND**
- = (1) STORY ROD
 - ⊙ = (2) STORY ROD
 - ⊠ = (1) STORY ROD 2nd LEVEL ONLY
- FRAMING NOTES:**
1. ATS ROD MAY SUBSTITUTE FOR 1/2" BOTTOM PLATE ANCHOR. (SEE WALL FRAMING DETAIL)
 2. INSTALL ATS ROD SYSTEM AND ALL HARDWARE PER THIS DETAIL & MANUFACTURE SPECIFICATION / RECOMMENDATIONS.
 3. ATS ROD SYSTEM SHALL BE PRESENT IN ALL EXTERIOR & TRUSS LOAD BEARING WALLS.
 4. EPOXY TYPE AND USAGE SHALL COMPLY WITH THE F.B.C. (SEE MANUFACTURE SPECIFICATIONS).
 5. ALL THREADED STEEL RODS SHALL CONFORM TO THE "ASTM-A35 THREADED STEEL" SECTION.

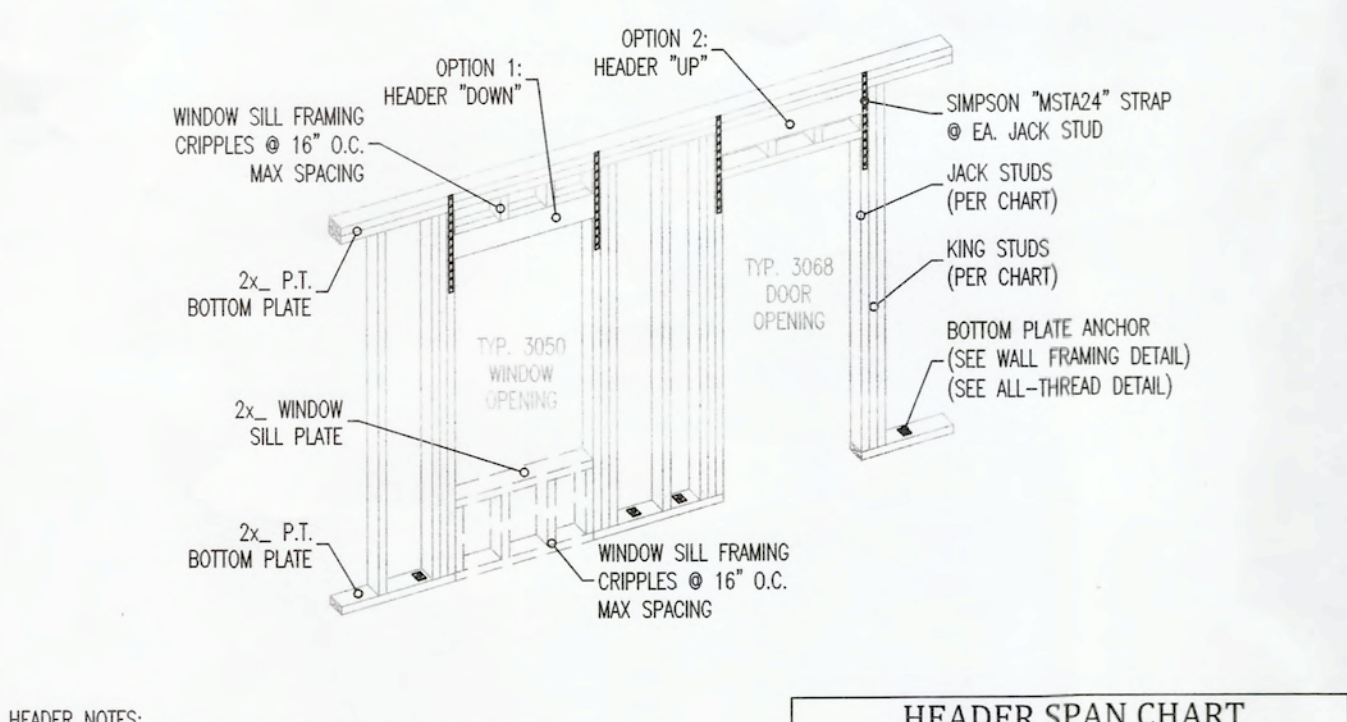
ALL-THREAD ROD SYSTEM DETAIL



- FRAMING NOTES:**
1. ALL BOTTOM PLATES SHALL PRESSURE TREATED MATERIAL.
 2. ALL WALL STUDS SHALL SPRUCE PINE TR #2 MATERIAL.
 3. LOAD BEARING DOUBLE TOP PLATE SHALL BE HARD PINE MATERIAL.
 4. ALL INTERIOR NON-LOAD BEARING WALL SHALL BE FASTENED TO CONC. SLAB w/ 0.145"x25" SHOT PIN OR EQUIVALENT.

STUD SPACING FOR EXTERIOR LOAD-BEARING WALLS					
CEILING HEIGHT	NO. 2 SYP	NO. 2 SYP	NO. 2 SYP	NO. 1 SYP	NO. 1 SYP
9 FT.	16" O.C.	24" O.C.	16" O.C.	24" O.C.	24" O.C.
10 FT.	12" O.C.	24" O.C.	16" O.C.	24" O.C.	24" O.C.
11 FT.	N/A	16" O.C.	N/A	16" O.C.	16" O.C.
12 FT.	N/A	16" O.C.	N/A	16" O.C.	16" O.C.
13 FT.	N/A	12" O.C.	N/A	16" O.C.	N/A
14 FT.	N/A	12" O.C.	N/A	12" O.C.	16" O.C.

WALL FRAMING DETAIL

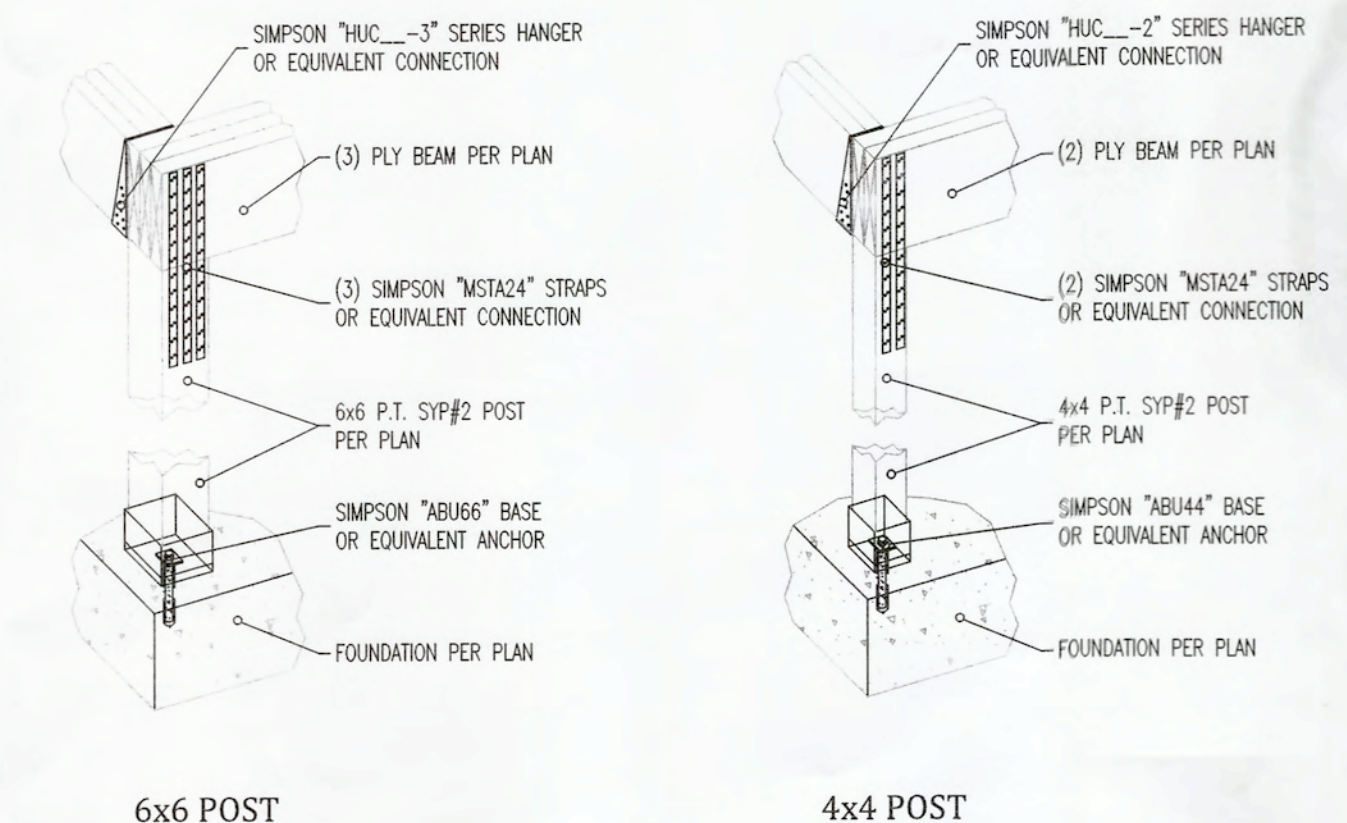


- HEADER NOTES:**
1. ALL HEADERS SHALL BE SYP#2 GRADE OR EQUIVALENT.
 2. SEE MULTIPLE PLY MEMBER DETAIL FOR NAILING SPECIFICATIONS.
 3. SEE WALL FRAMING DETAIL FOR BOTTOM PLATE ANCHOR.
 4. SEE ALL-THREAD DETAIL FOR OPTIONAL BOTTOM PLATE ANCHOR.
 5. HEADER HEIGHT SHALL BE DETERMINED BY DOOR SPECIFICATIONS.

HEADER SPAN CHART			
HDR. SIZE	SPAN	# OF JACKS	# OF KINGS
(2)2x6	3'-0"	1	2
(2)2x8	6'-0"	2	2
(2)2x10	9'-0"	2	2
(2)2x12	12'-0"	3	2

HEADER DETAIL

N.T.S.



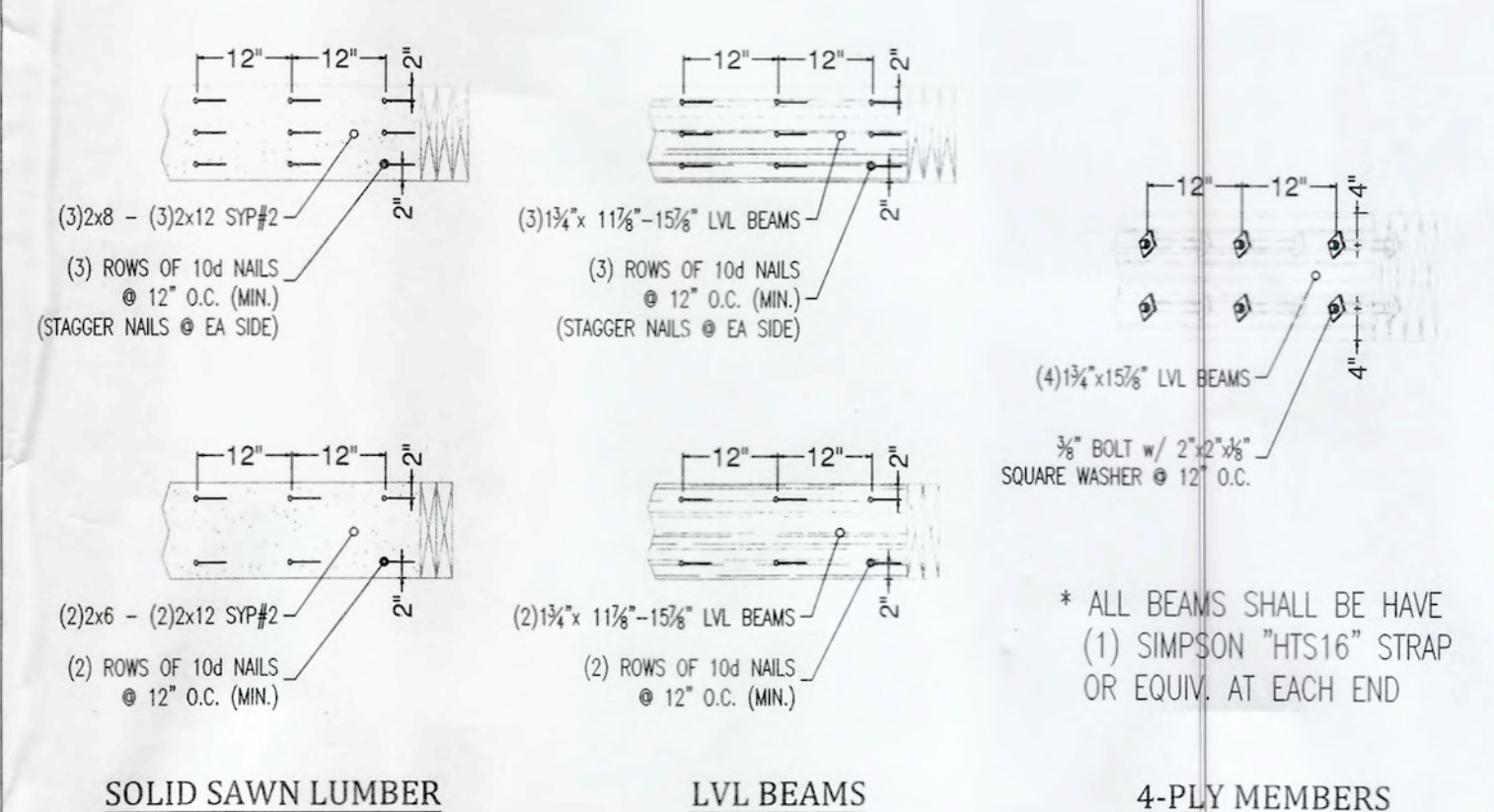
6x6 POST

4x4 POST

- POST NOTES:**
1. ALL HARDWARE PRODUCTS ARE SIMPSON STRONG TIE - ALL HARDWARE SHALL BE INSTALLED PER MANUFACTURE SPECIFICATIONS.
 2. ALL HARDWARE CAN BE SUBSTITUTED BY OTHER HARDWARE MANUFACTURERS. (MUST HAVE EQUIVALENT LOAD APPLICATION - BY OTHERS)
 3. HARDWARE THAT IS GOING TO BE EXPOSED TO EXTERIOR ELEMENTS MUST HAVE CORROSION RESISTANT COATING.
 4. USE MANUFACTURE RECOMMENDATIONS TO ACHIEVE PROPER UTILIZATION OF HARDWARE.

POST DETAIL

N.T.S.



SOLID SAWN LUMBER

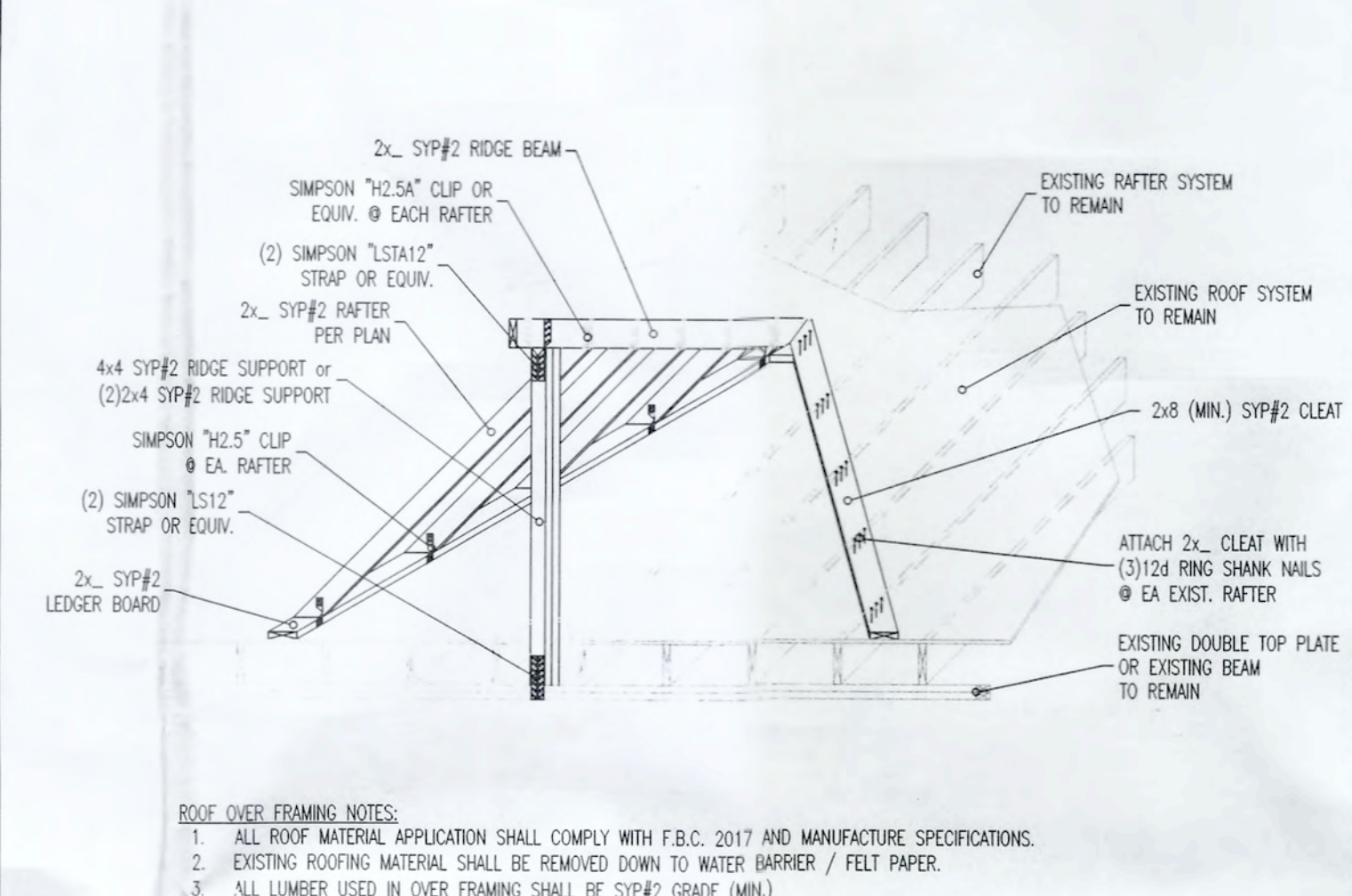
LVL BEAMS

4-PLY MEMBERS

- MULTI-PLY MEMBER NOTES:**
1. ALL ROOF MATERIAL APPLICATION SHALL COMPLY WITH F.B.C. 2017 AND MANUFACTURE SPECIFICATIONS.
 2. EXISTING ROOFING MATERIAL SHALL BE REMOVED DOWN TO WATER BARRIER / FELT PAPER.
 3. ALL LUMBER USED IN OVER FRAMING SHALL BE SYP#2 GRADE (MIN).

MULTI-PLY MEMBER DETAIL

N.T.S.



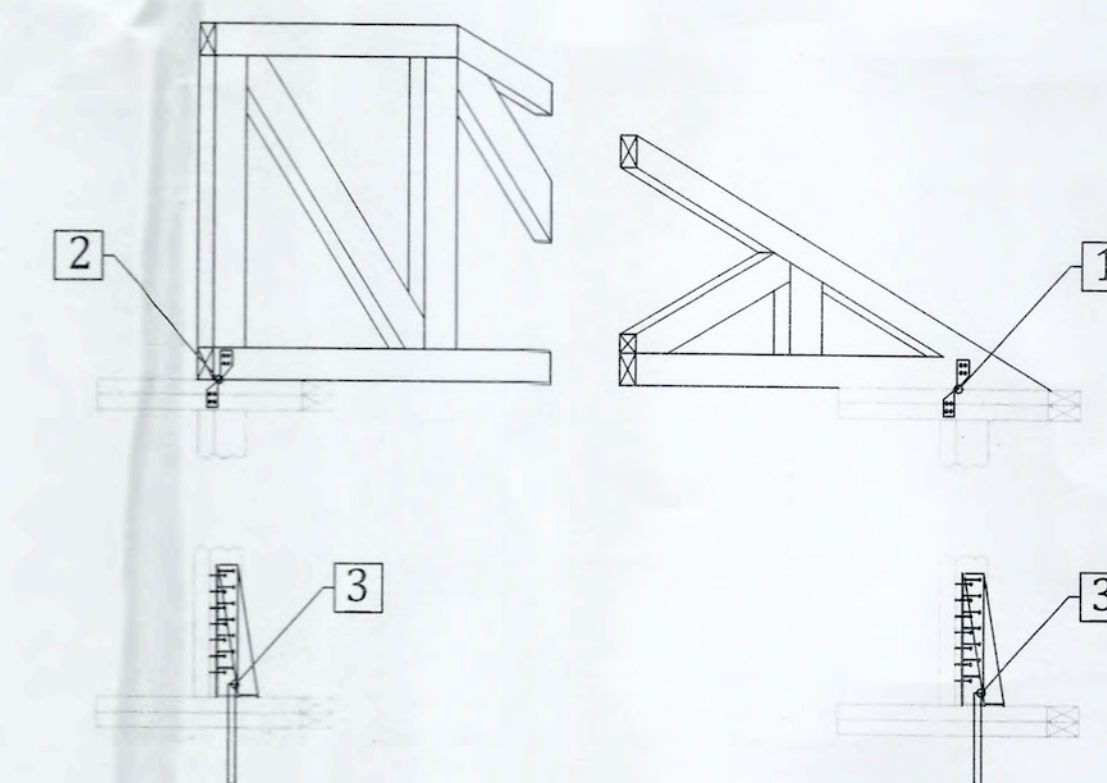
- ROOF OVER FRAMING NOTES:**
1. ALL ROOF MATERIAL APPLICATION SHALL COMPLY WITH F.B.C. 2017 AND MANUFACTURE SPECIFICATIONS.
 2. EXISTING ROOFING MATERIAL SHALL BE REMOVED DOWN TO WATER BARRIER / FELT PAPER.
 3. ALL LUMBER USED IN OVER FRAMING SHALL BE SYP#2 GRADE (MIN).

ROOF OVER FRAME DETAIL

N.T.S.

TRUSS FASTENERS

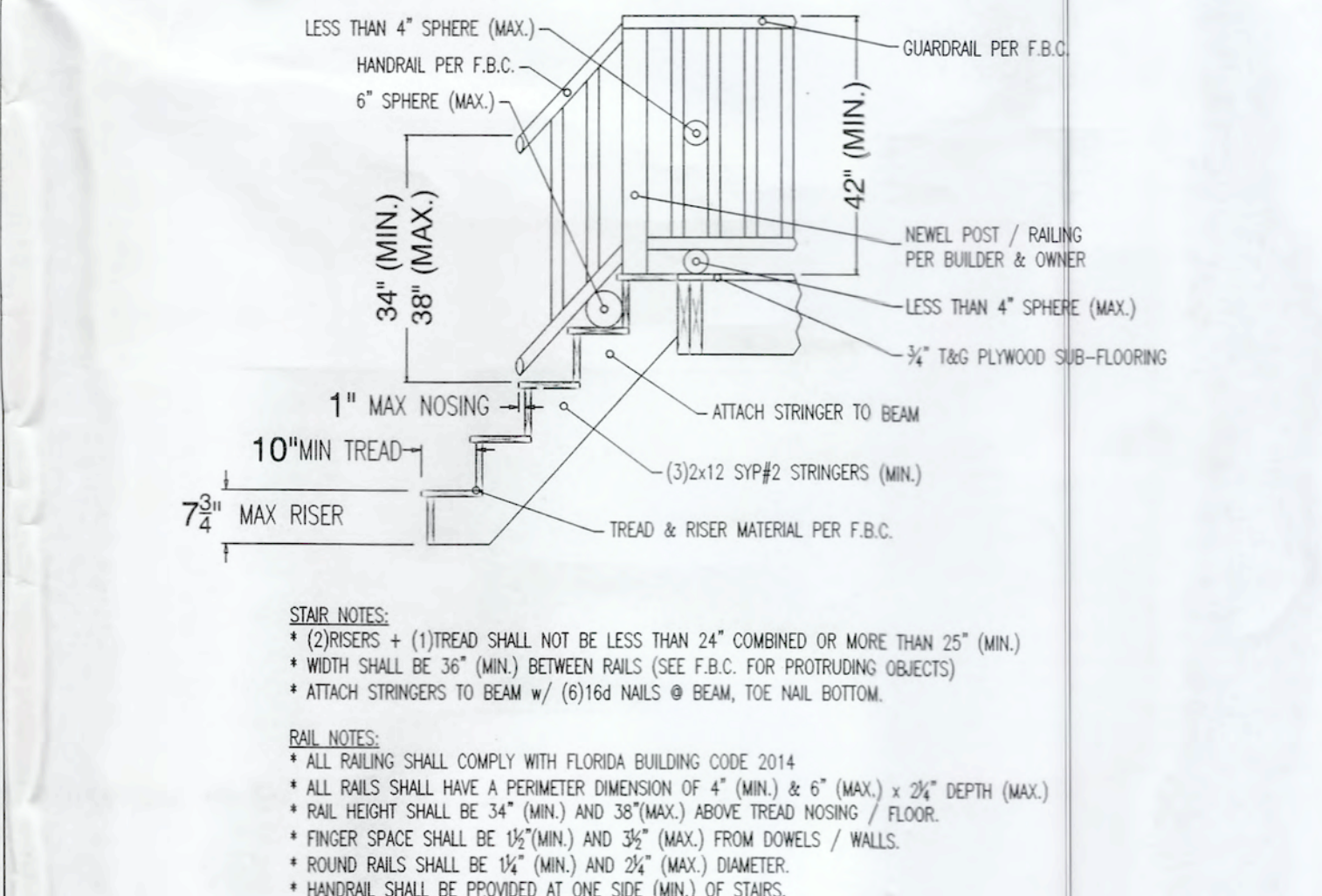
1 GIRDER TRUSS STRAPPING - BOTTOM CHORD			
0-400#		H2.5	
400#-800#		(2) H2.5	
800#-1200#		H16	
1200-1700#		LG2 (2 PLY)	
1700#-6400#		HGT2 (2 PLY)	
2 GIRDER TRUSS STRAPPING - VERTICAL NODE			
0-400#		H2.5	
400#-1200#		LST24	
1200#-2800#		(2) MSTA24	
2800#-6600#		HST3	
6600#-13300#		HST6	
3 GIRDER TRUSS STRAPPING - ANCHORING			
0-5600#		HDU8-SDS2.5	
5600#-8000#		HDU11-SDS2.5	
8000#-10000#		HDU14-SDS2.5	



- TRUSS ANCHOR NOTES:**
1. ALL HARDWARE PRODUCTS ARE SIMPSON STRONG TIE - ALL HARDWARE SHALL BE INSTALLED PER MANUFACTURE SPECIFICATIONS.
 2. ALL HARDWARE CAN BE SUBSTITUTED BY OTHER HARDWARE MANUFACTURERS. (MUST HAVE EQUIVALENT LOAD APPLICATION - BY OTHERS)
 3. HARDWARE THAT IS GOING TO BE EXPOSED TO EXTERIOR ELEMENTS MUST HAVE CORROSION RESISTANT COATING.
 4. USE MANUFACTURE RECOMMENDATIONS TO ACHIEVE PROPER UTILIZATION OF HARDWARE.

TRUSS ANCHOR DETAIL

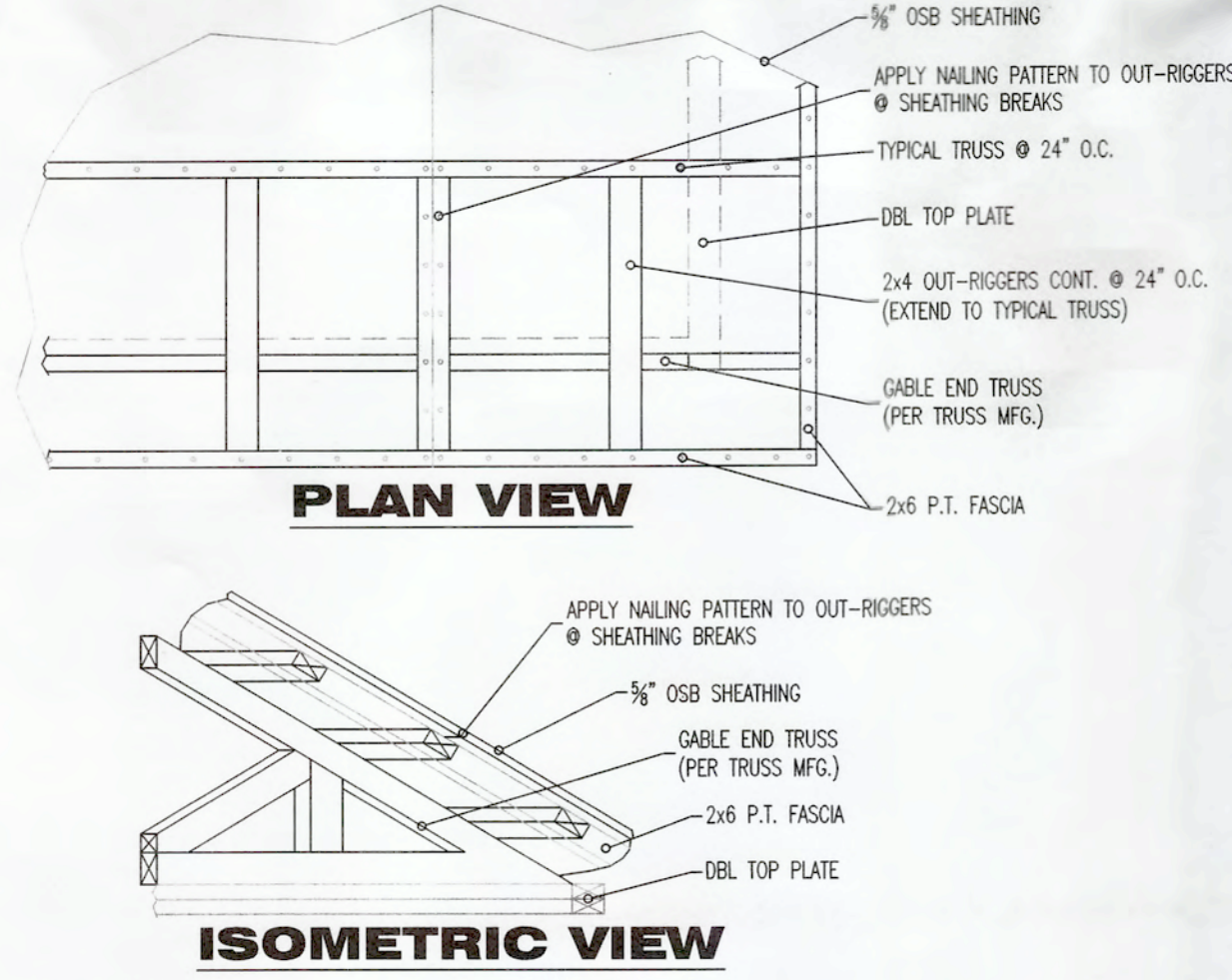
N.T.S.



- STAIR NOTES:**
- (2)RISERS + (1)TREAD SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN 24" COMBINED OR MORE THAN 25" (MIN.)
 - WIDTH SHALL BE 36" (MIN.) BETWEEN RAILS (SEE F.B.C. FOR PROTRUDING OBJECTS)
 - ATTACH STRINGERS TO BEAM w/ (6)16d NAILS @ BEAM TOE NAIL BOTTOM.
- RAIL NOTES:**
- ALL RAILING SHALL COMPLY WITH FLORIDA BUILDING CODE 2014
 - ALL RAILS SHALL HAVE A PERIMETER DIMENSION OF 4" (MIN.) & 6" (MAX.) x 2 1/2" DEPTH (MAX.)
 - RAIL HEIGHT SHALL BE 34" (MIN.) AND 38" (MAX.) ABOVE TREAD NOSING / FLOOR.
 - FINGER SPACE SHALL BE 1 1/2" (MIN.) AND 3/4" (MAX.) FROM DOWELS / WALLS.
 - ROUND RAILS SHALL BE 1 1/2" (MIN.) AND 2 1/4" (MAX.) DIAMETER.
 - HANDRAIL SHALL BE PROVIDED AT ONE SIDE (MIN.) OF STAIRS.

STAIR DETAIL

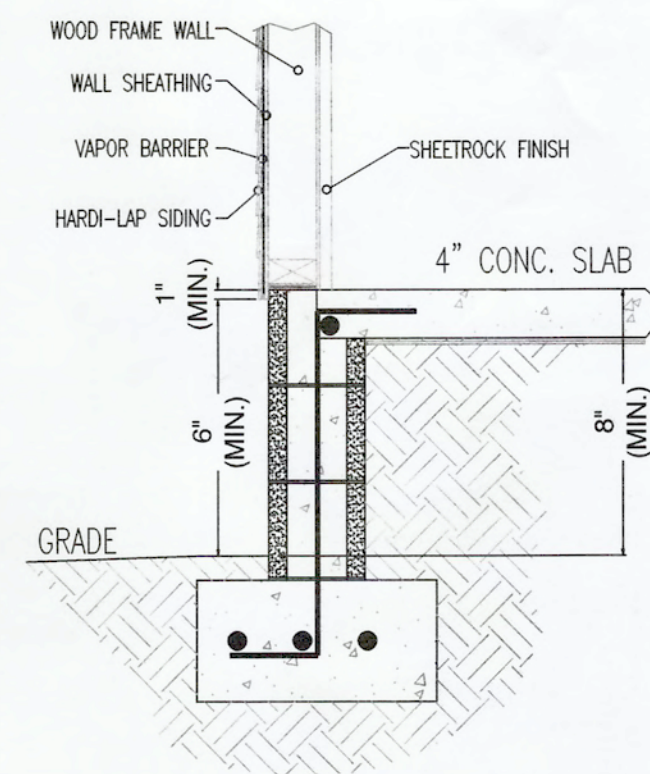
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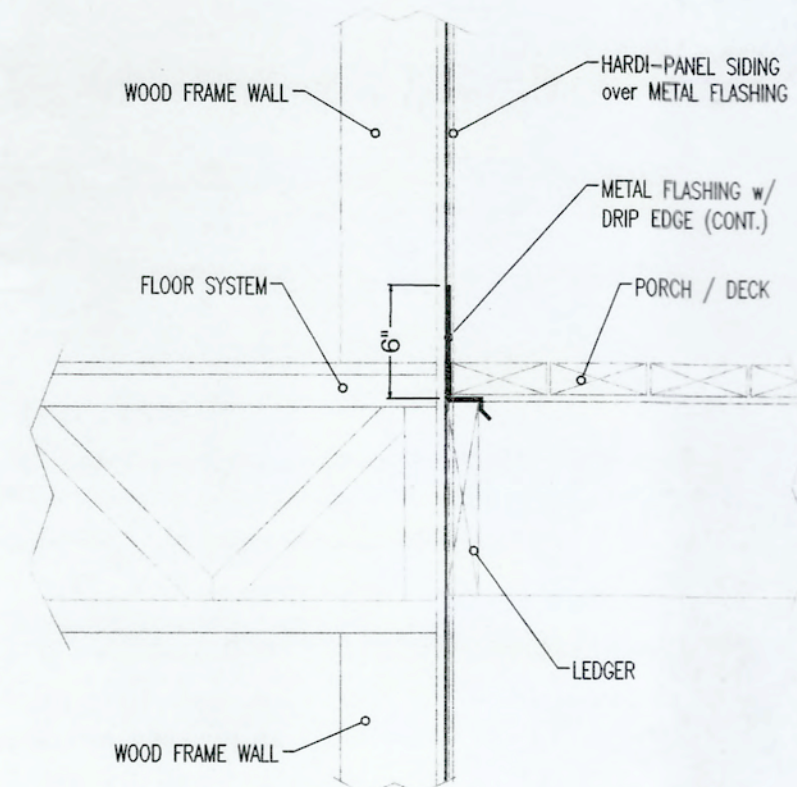
- SECTION NOTES:**
1. DROP CHORD CABLE CONSTRUCTION SHALL COMPLY WITH F.B.C. 2017 FBC-R 107.3.5

DROP GABLE DETAIL

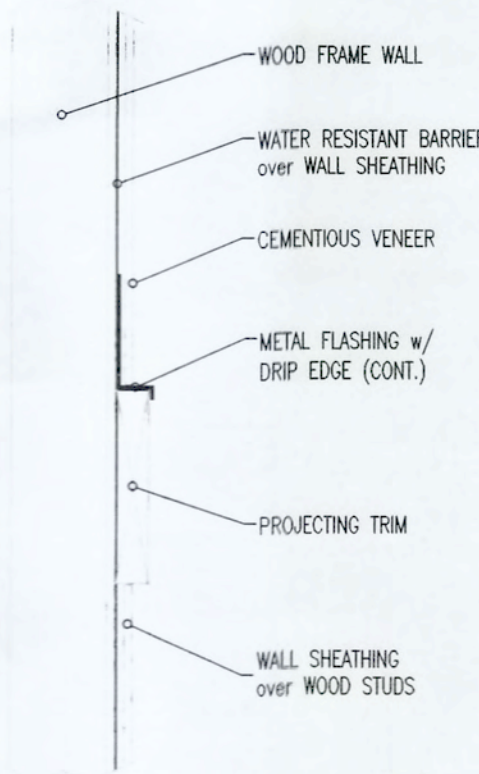
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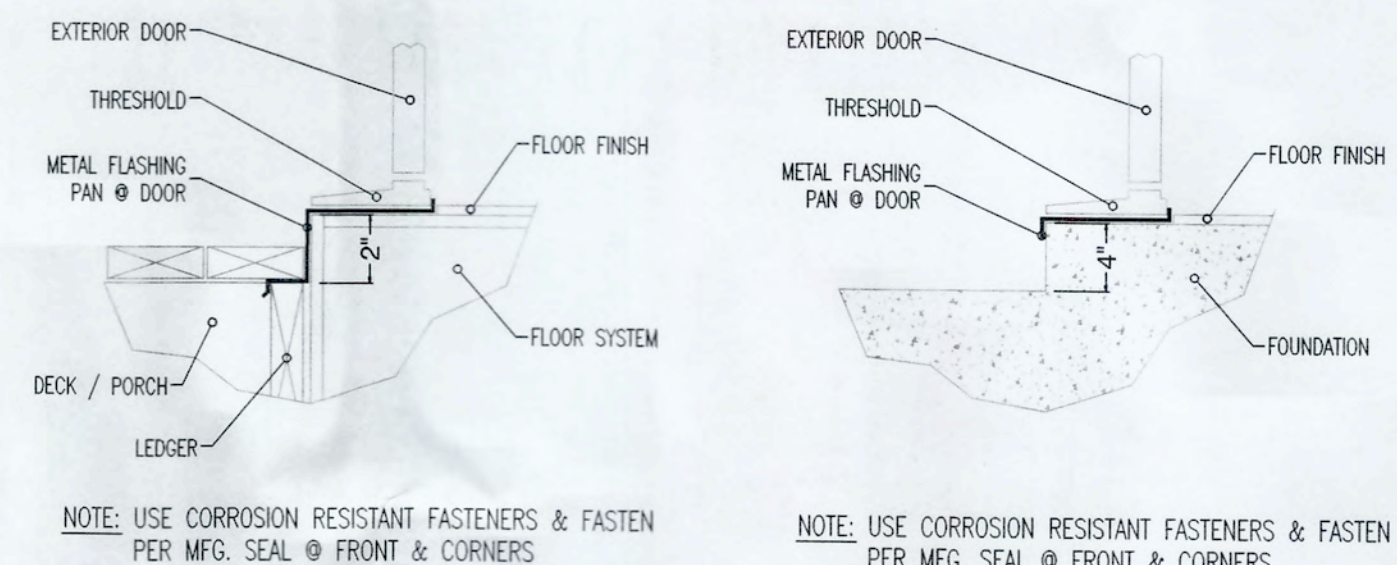
HARDI-LAP FLASHING DETAIL



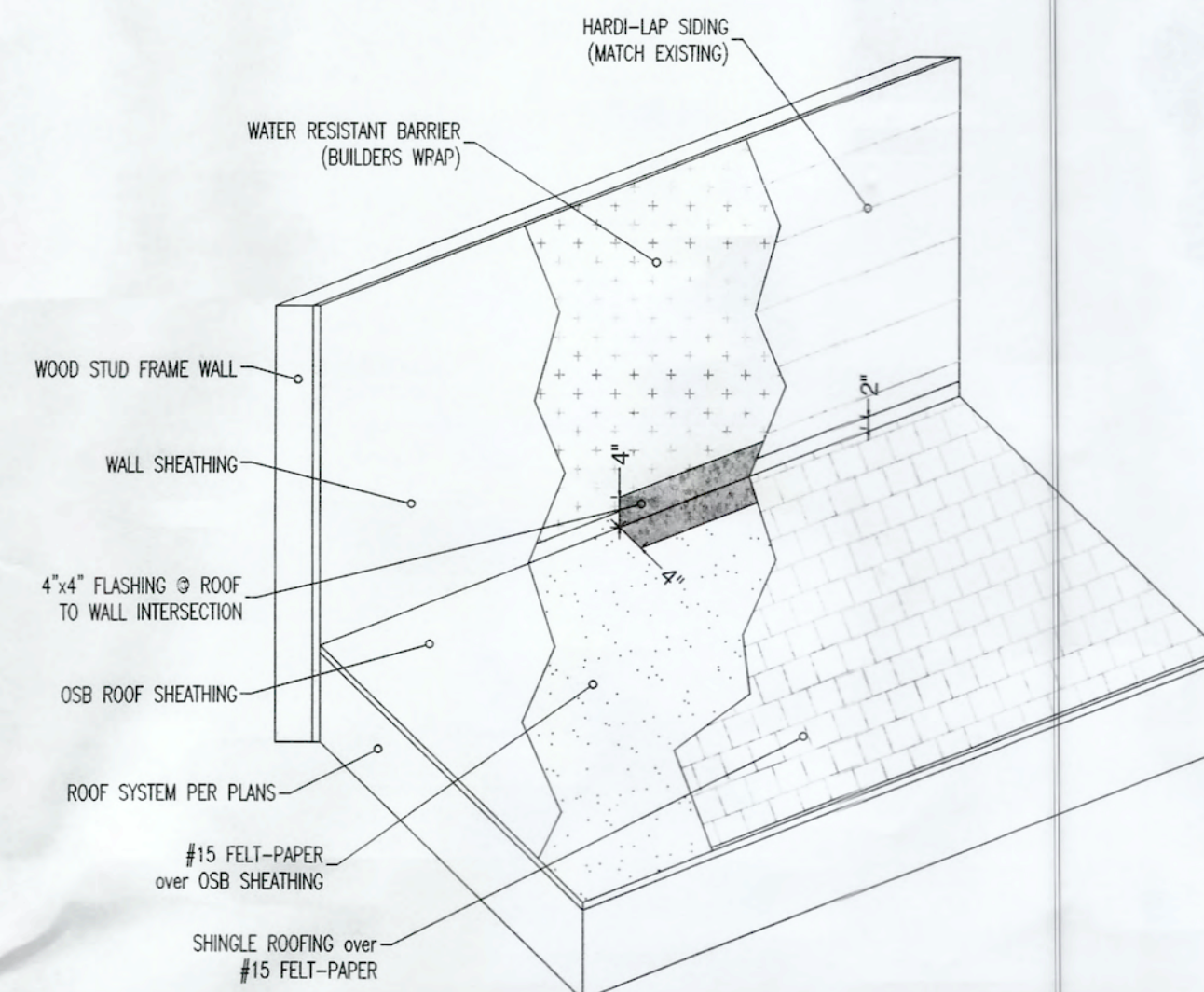
DECK FLASHING DETAIL



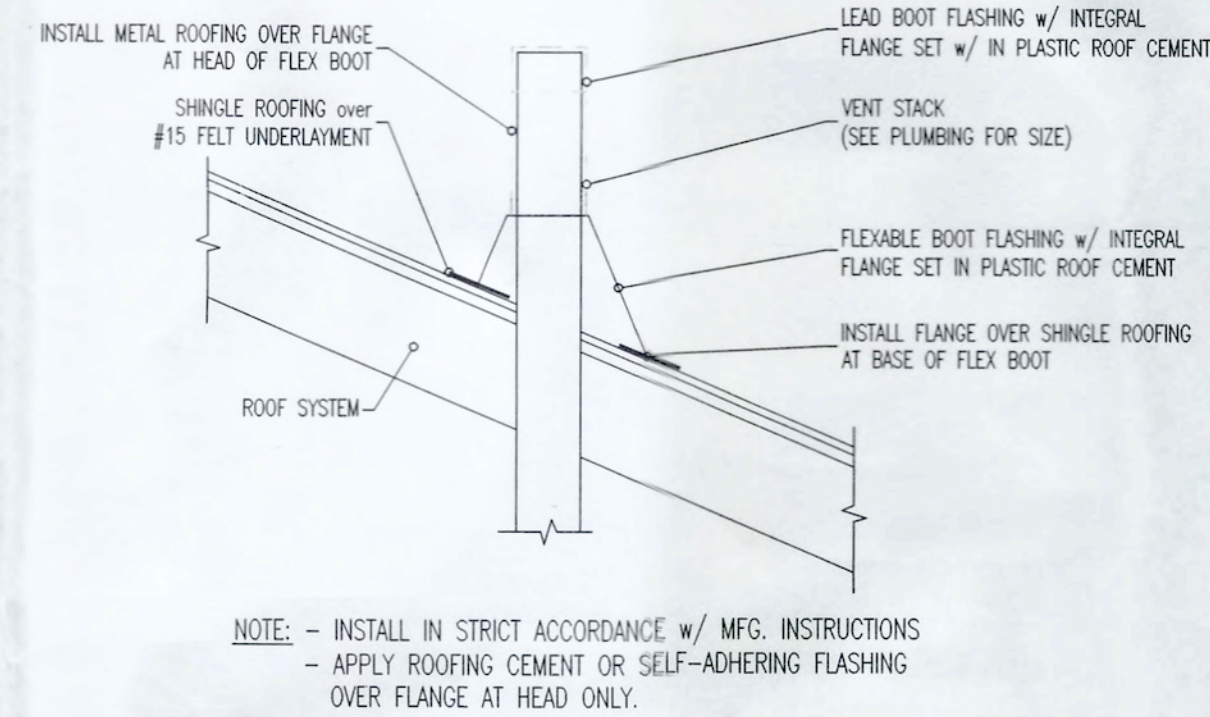
PROJECTING TRIM DETAIL



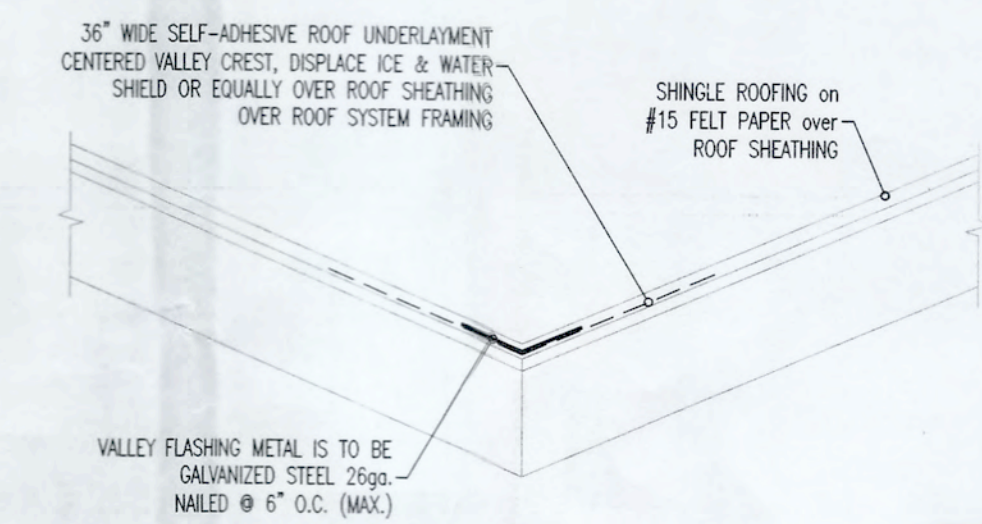
DOOR THRESHOLD DETAIL



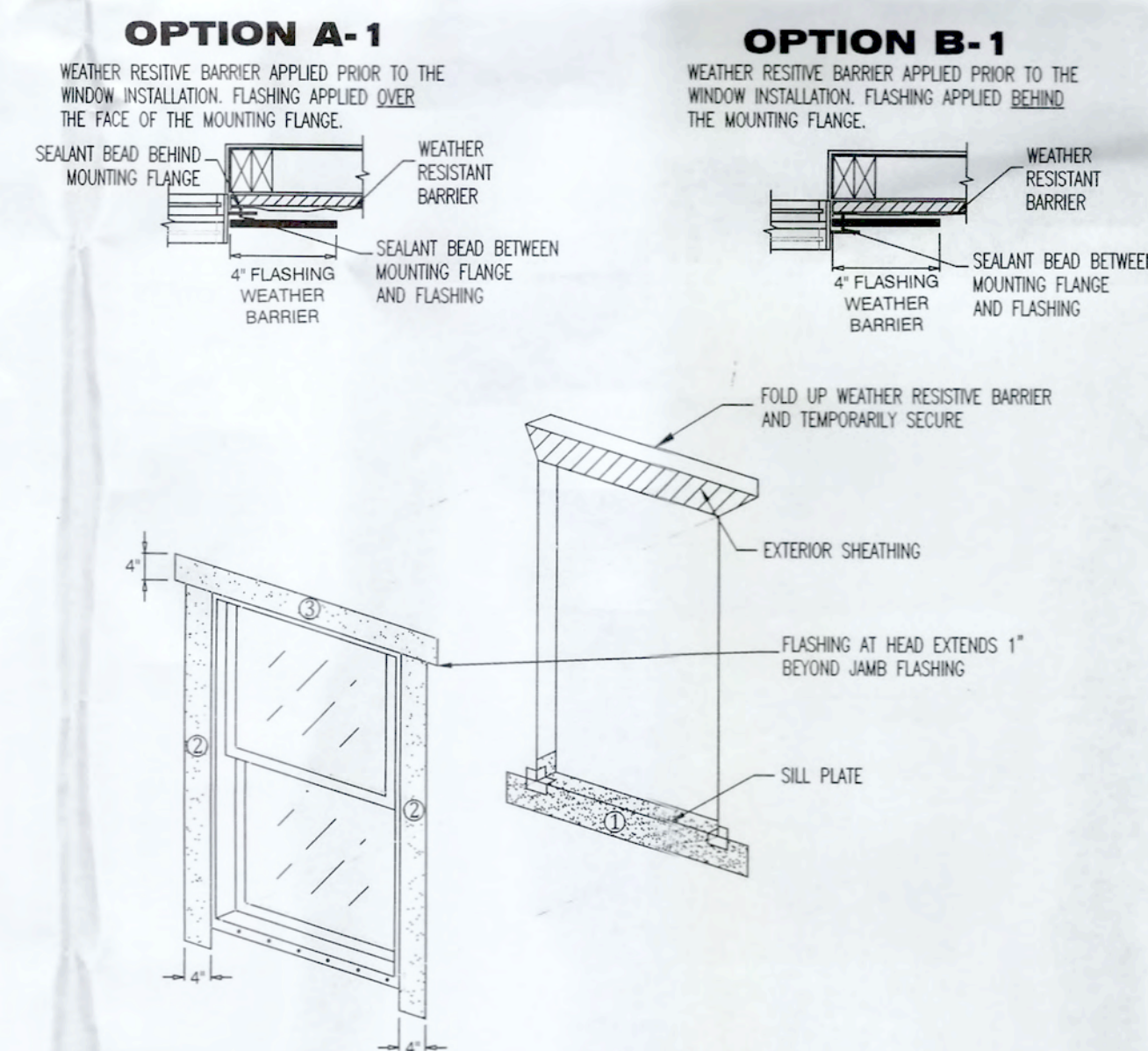
ROOF TO WALL DETAIL



ROOF VENT DETAIL



VALLEY FLASHING DETAIL



JAMB FLASHING:
EXTEND JAMB FLASHING TO OVER LAP SILL FLASHING. EXTEND JAMB FLASHING 4" ABOVE ROUGH OPENING AT HEAD. TUCK TOP OF JAMB FLASHING UNDER THE FLAP OF WR@ AT THE HEAD.

JAMB SEALANT:
APPLY CONTINUOUS SEALANT TO THE MOUNTING FLANGES AT THE TOP (HEAD) AND SIDES (JAMBS) OF WINDOW
EXTEND SEALANT AT JAMBS 4" ABOVE THE ROUGH OPENING AT HEAD. EMBED JAMB FLASHING INTO SEALANT
AND FASTEN IN PLACE. (FLASHING GOES OVER SEALANT)

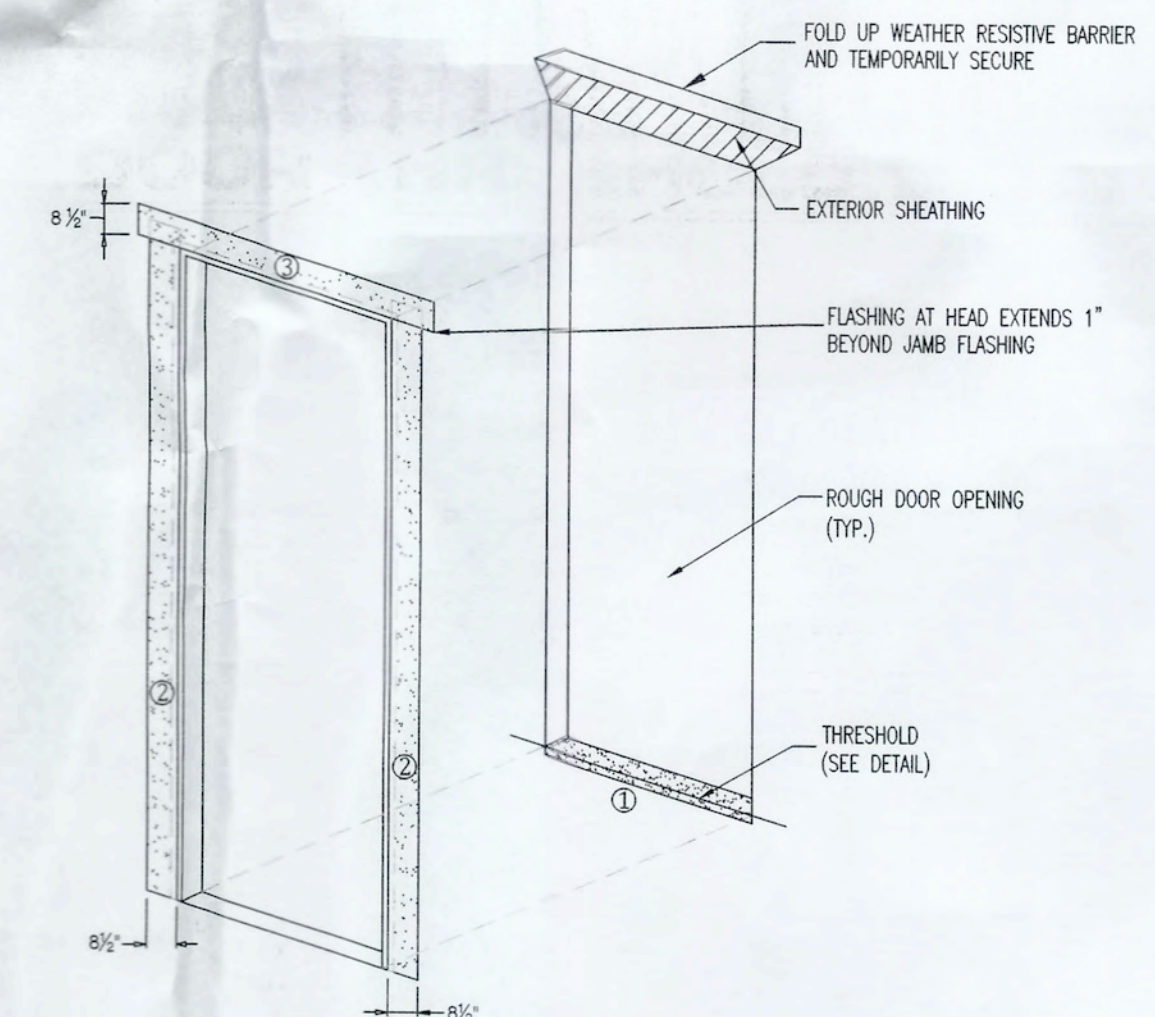
HEAD FLASHING:
 EMBED BOTTOM OF THE HEAD FLASHING AGAINST THE PREVIOUSLY APPLIED SEALANT (FLASHING GOES OVER THE SEALANT). EXTEND HEAD FLASHING BEYOND EACH JAMB FLASHING, FASTEN IN PLACE.
 AT HEAD, TUCK TOP OF JAMB FLASHING UNDER THE FLAP OF WATER RESISTANT BARRIER AT THE HEAD.

NOTE:
8.11.1.4 USE THE FLASHING OUT FORMULAS TO DETERMINE THE LENGTH OF EACH STRIP OF FLASHING FOR EACH WINDOW. THE ASTM STANDARD REQUIRES A FLEXIBLE FLASHING MINIMUM ROLL WIDTH OF 9 IN. (230 MM). WINDOW FLASHING MATERIALS, (FOR EXAMPLE, 12 IN. (300 MM)) MAY BE USED, HOWEVER THE ACTUAL CUT LENGTHS FIGURED BY USING THE CHART WILL INCREASE. THE USE OF SELF-ADHESIVE TYPE FLASHING IS ACCEPTABLE. (FOR FUTURE DISCUSSION: SELF-ADHESIVE FLASHINGS CAN BE EFFECTIVE WITH WIDTHS LESS THAN 9 IN. (230 MM). SELF-ADHESIVE TYPE FLASHING SAILS ITSELF TO THE WEATHER RESISTANT BARRIER AND TO THE MOUNTING FLANGE WITHOUT THE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL SEALANT APPLIED TO THE EXTERIOR FACE OF THE WINDOW. SELF-ADHESIVE TYPE FLASHING MATERIALS MUST PROPERLY ADHERE, (CREATING A WATER TIGHT JOINT) TO THE (W/RB) AND TO THE MOUNTING FLANGE MATERIAL IN ORDER TO BE ACCEPTABLE FOR USE.

SEAL THE WINDOW FRAME TO OPENING. APPLY A 3/8" NOM. DIA. TO THE BACKSIDE (INTERIOR) OF THE WINDOW FLANGE. IN LINE WITH ANY PRE-PUNCHED HOLES OR SLOTS

SHIM AND ADJUST WINDOW TO ACHIEVE SQUARE, PLUMB, AND LEVEL CONDITION. USE CORROSION RESISTANT FASTENERS. FASTEN WINDOWS PER WINDOW MANUFACTURERS SPECIFICATIONS.

WINDOW FLASHING DETAIL



JAMB FLASHING:
EXTEND JAMB FLASHING TO OVER LAP SILL FLASHING. EXTEND JAMB FLASHING 8 1/2" ABOVE ROUGH OPENING AT HEAD. TUCK TOP OF JAMB FLASHING UNDER THE FLAP OF WRB AT THE HEAD.

JAMB SEALANT:
APPLY CONTINUOUS SEALANT TO THE MOUNTING FLANGES AT THE TOP (HEAD) AND SIDES (JAMBS) OF DOOR UNIT.
EXTEND SEALANT AT JAMBS 8 1/2" ABOVE THE ROUGH OPENING AT HEAD. EMBED JAMB FLASHING INTO SEALANT
AND FASTEN IN PLACE. (FLASHING GOES OVER SEALANT)

HEAD FLASHING:
EMBED BOTTOM OF THE HEAD FLASHING AGAINST THE PREVIOUSLY APPLIED SEALANT (FLASHING GOES OVER THE SEALANT). EXTEND HEAD FLASHING BEYOND EACH JAMB FLASHING. FASTEN IN PLACE.
AT HEAD, TUCK TOP OF JAMB FLASHING UNDER THE FLAP OF WATER RESISTANT BARRIER AT THE HEAD.

NOTE:
8.1.1.1.4 USE THE FLASHING CUT FORMULAS TO DETERMINE THE LENGTH OF EACH STRIP OF FLASHING FOR EACH DOOR. THE ASTM STANDARD REQUIRES A FLEXIBLE FLASHING MINIMUM ROLL WIDTH OF 9 IN. (230 MM). WATER PLASING MATERIALS (FOR EXAMPLE 12 IN. (300 MM)) MAY BE USED, HOWEVER THE ACTUAL CUT LENGTHS FIGURED BY USING THE CHART WILL INCREASE. THE USE OF SELF-ADHESIVE TYPE FLASHING IS ACCEPTABLE. (FOR FUTURE DISCUSSION: SELF-ADHESIVE FLASHINGS CAN BE EFFECTIVE WITH WIDTHS LESS THAN 9 IN. (230 MM). SELF-ADHESIVE TYPE FLASHING SEALS SUCH TO THE WEATHER RESISTANT BARRIER AND TO THE MOUNTING FLANGE WITHOUT THE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL SEALANT APPLIED TO THE EXTERIOR FACE OF THE FLANGE. SELF-ADHESIVE TYPE FLASHING MATERIALS MUST PROPERLY ADHESIVE (CREATING A WATER TIGHT JOINT) TO THE (WRS) AND TO THE MOUNTING FLANGE MATERIAL IN ORDER TO BE ACCEPTABLE FOR USE.

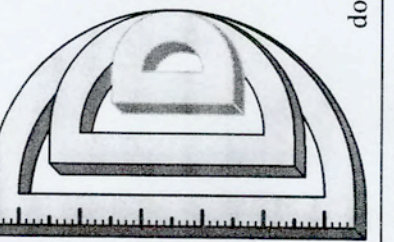
SHIM AND ADJUST DOOR TO ACHIEVE SQUARE, PLUMB, AND LEVEL CONDITION. USE CORROSION RESISTANT FASTENERS. FASTEN DOOR PER DOOR MANUFACTURERS SPECIFICATIONS.

DOOR FLASHING DETAIL

D7.1

HEET #:	(8) OF (6)
PROJECT NAME:	818 SAN FERNANDO
PROJECT #:	19.09.06
RAWN BY:	WMD
CHECKED BY:	MGH
SCALE:	1/4" = 1'-0"
DATE:	10.24.19

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Jacksonville, FL 32218
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RAFTING & DESIGN LLC
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OWNER / BUILDER

**818 SAN FERNANDO DR.
FERNANDINA BEACH, FL.
32034**

MICHAEL G. HOLDER
PE# 16215

7441-2 SILVER LAKE TERRACE
JACKSONVILLE, FL. 32216
PHONE: (904) 721-7676
FAX: (904) 721-7685

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10.24.19
ENGINEER OF RECORD



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #81 **NA01324**
 Field Date 3-13-2018
 Form Date 3-13-2018
 Recorder #

☒ Original
☐ Update

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
 Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) Captain Lasserre House Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name Fernandina Beach Historic Resource Survey Update Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 818 Direction _____ Street Name San Fernando Street Type Street Suffix Direction _____
 Address: _____
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5 Map Name FERNANDINA BEACH USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Fernandina Beach In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Nassau
 Township 3N Range 28E Section 14 1/4 section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 00-00-31-1580-0005-0010 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting Northing
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year 1868 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Some windows; some siding; porch
 Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature End shed
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Describe Old town district

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan T-shaped Number of Stories 2.5
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Composition Board 2. Wood shingles 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-gabled 2. Clipped gable 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (domers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
 Windows (types, materials, etc.) 1/1 & 2/2 dhs; 3/2, horizontal; metal awning

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Bay window; T plan; end returns; transom; decorative shingles

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) _____

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATION		DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date	SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient info	Date	Init.		
☐ Owner Objection	KEEPER - Determined eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no	Date			
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d (see <i>National Register Bulletin</i> 15, p. 2)				

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Balloon wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Brick 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) Wood panel door w side and transom lights

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Entry/NW, at wall intersection, rounded masonry stairs, shed open, bracket supports

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☐ good ☐ fair ☒ deteriorated ☐ ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource _____

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒ FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐ library research ☐ building permits ☒ Sanborn maps
☐ FL State Archives/photo collection ☐ city directory ☐ occupant/owner interview ☒ plat maps
☐ property appraiser / tax records ☒ newspaper files ☐ neighbor interview ☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☒ cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☒ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☒ HABS/HAER record search
☐ other methods (describe) _____

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building has been heavily altered and lacks historic integrity.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
 2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Sheldon Owens Affiliation Brockington and Assc. Inc.

Recorder Contact Information 498 Wando Park Blvd. Suite 700, Mt. Pleasant SC 29464; 843-881-3128
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
 If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



Brockington
CULTURAL RESOURCES CONSULTING

**Fernandina Beach
Survey Update 2018**

○ Historic Resource

0 50 100 Feet

* All numbers start with NA****.





PLANS COMPLETED BY TYPE (10/01/2019 TO 10/31/2019)

Plan Case #	Type	Workclass	Status		Main Address		Project	District	Parcel
			Complete Date	Approval Expire Date	Applicant	Assigned To			
	Zone	Sq Ft	Valuation	Fee Total					
HDC2019-0034	C-3 Central Business District	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	Salvatore Cumella				
	Description: Certificate of Approval (COA) to construct two 3-story mixed-use structures.								
	HDC - Board Review	Residential	Approved	11/22/2019	1122 San Fernando St, Fernandina Beach, FL 32034	Not Assigned	Default	00-00-31-1580-0015-010	
HDC2019-0026	OT-1 Old Town 1	0	\$0.00	\$200.00	Roland Boardman Salvatore Cumella				
	Description: Certificate of Approval (COA) to construct a two story accessory structure with the condition that prior to construction the applicant submit site plan with location of all e								
	HDC - Board Review	Residential	Approved	10/17/2019	112 S 9Th St, Fernandina Beach, FL 32034	Not Assigned	Default	00-00-31-1800-0049-010	
HDC2019-0026	C-3 Central Business District	0	\$0.00	\$200.00	Cecilia Davis-Taylor Salvatore Cumella				
	Description: Certificate of Approval (COA) to demolish an accessory structure with the condition that all materials be salvaged/recycled to the extent feasible.								
	HDC - Staff Review	HDC Staff Review	Approved	10/17/2019	112 S 9Th St, Fernandina Beach, FL 32034	Not Assigned	Default	00-00-31-1800-0049-010	

PLANS COMPLETED FOR HDC - BOARD REVIEW: 3

HDCSA2019-0081	HDC - Staff Review	HDC Staff Review	Approved	325 S 6Th St, Fernandina Beach, FL 32034	Not Assigned	Default	00-00-31-1800-0126-080
	R-2 Medium Density Residential	10/23/2019	10/14/2019	10/13/2020	Catherine Crook Salvatore Cumella		
	Description: Certificate of Approval (COA) to repaint exterior in Sunflower Seed P270-3; construct/stain wooden rear deck; install 6' wood fence along sides and rear; install 4' wood						
HDCSA2019-0086	HDC - Staff Review	HDC Staff Review	Approved	29 S 3Rd St, Fernandina Beach, FL 32034	Not Assigned	Default	00-00-31-1800-0269-0150
	C-3 Central Business District	11/06/2019	10/14/2019	10/13/2020	Patrick Keogh & Frances P Clark Samantha Rogic		
	Description: Certificate of Approval (COA) to repair rotten wood siding using like material; repaint exterior: Base- SW6800 Something Blue, Trim- SW7006 Extra White, Window Tri						
HDCSA2019-0087	HDC - Staff Review	HDC Staff Review	Approved	201 Alachua St, Fernandina Beach, FL 32034	Not Assigned	Default	00-00-31-1800-0009-010
	R-2 Medium Density Residential	11/07/2019	10/15/2019	10/14/2020	ALACHUA GROUP LLC Salvatore Cumella		
	Description: Certificate of Approval (COA) to install one wall sign (40" x 47 1/2")						

PLANS COMPLETED BY TYPE (10/01/2019 TO 10/31/2019)

Plan Case #	Type	Workclass	Status	Main Address	Project	District	Parcel
	Application Date	Expiration Date	Complete Date	Approval Expire Date	Applicant		
	Zone	Sq Ft	Valuation	Fee Total	Assigned To		
HDCSA2019-0088	HDC - Staff Review 10/14/2019	HDC Staff Review 11/13/2019	Approved 10/15/2019	125 S 8Th St, Fernandina Beach, FL 32034 10/14/2020	Not Assigned	Default	00-00-31-1800-0041-0 051
	C-3 Central Business District	0	\$0.00	\$20.00	L. W & Beverly A French Samantha Rogic		
Description: Certificate of Approval (COA) to install 24"x46" sandwich board sign.							
HDCSA2019-0089	HDC - Staff Review 10/14/2019	HDC Staff Review 11/13/2019	Approved 10/15/2019	131 S 8Th St, Fernandina Beach, FL 32034 10/14/2020	Not Assigned	Default	00-00-31-1800-0041-0 052
	C-3 Central Business District	0	\$0.00	\$20.00	L. W & Beverly A French Samantha Rogic		
Description: Certificate of Approval (COA) to install 24"x46" sandwich board sign.							
HDCSA2019-0084	HDC - Staff Review 10/02/2019	HDC Staff Review 11/01/2019	Approved 10/17/2019	6 N 2Nd St, Fernandina Beach, FL 32034 10/16/2020	Not Assigned	Default	00-00-31-1800-0010-0 010
	C-3 Central Business District	0	\$0.00	\$20.00	Brent Knott Samantha Rogic		
Description: Certificate of Approval (COA) to install projecting sign on existing bracket - MAIN STREET							
HDCSA2019-0090	HDC - Staff Review 10/15/2019	HDC Staff Review 11/28/2019	Approved 10/24/2019	212 Centre St, Fernandina Beach, FL 32034 10/23/2020	Not Assigned	Default	00-00-31-1800-0269-0 300
	C-3 Central Business District	0	\$0.00	\$20.00	Sharon Palmer Samantha Rogic		
Description: Certificate of Approval (COA) to install projecting sign and bracket. (Harbor View)							
HDCSA2019-0092	HDC - Staff Review 10/29/2019	HDC Staff Review 11/28/2019	Approved 10/29/2019	23 S 3Rd St, Fernandina Beach, FL 32034 10/28/2020	Not Assigned	Default	00-00-31-1800-0269-0 210
	C-3 Central Business District	0	\$0.00	\$20.00	Salvatore Cumella		
Description: Certificate of Approval (COA) to repair/replace weathered material of front & rear porches using same materials and footprint as existing.							
HDCSA2019-0093	HDC - Staff Review 10/29/2019	HDC Staff Review 11/28/2019	Approved 10/29/2019	318 S 6Th St, Fernandina Beach, FL 32034 10/28/2020	Not Assigned	Default	00-00-31-1800-0127-0 031
	R-2 Medium Density Residential	0	\$0.00	\$20.00	Leanore Gallardo Salvatore Cumella		
Description: Certificate of Approval (COA) to construct the addition of a lean to greenhouse to the north wall of existing shed.							

PLANS COMPLETED BY TYPE (10/01/2019 TO 10/31/2019)

Plan Case #	Type	Application Date Zone	Workclass Expiration Date Sq Ft	Status Complete Date Valuation	Main Address		Project	District	Parcel
					Approval	Applicant			
HDCSA2019-0080	HDC - Staff Review	09/20/2019	HDC Staff Review 10/21/2019	Approved 10/31/2019	6 N 2nd St, Fernandina Beach, FL 32034	Design It Wraps & Graphics, LLC	Not Assigned	Default	00-00-31-1800-0010-0
	C-3 Central Business District		0	\$0.00	\$20.00	Samantha Rogic			
	Description: Certificate of Approval (COA) to install projecting sign on existing bracket - Therapy Partner Solutions								
HDCSA2019-0079	HDC - Staff Review	09/20/2019	HDC Staff Review 10/21/2019	Approved 10/31/2019	6 N 2nd St, Fernandina Beach, FL 32034	Design It Wraps & Graphics, LLC	Not Assigned	Default	00-00-31-1800-0010-0
	C-3 Central Business District		0	\$0.00	\$20.00	Salvatore Cumella			
	Description: Certificate of Approval (COA) to install projecting sign on existing bracket - Insurance Off of America Unit #202								
HDCSA2019-0094	HDC - Staff Review	10/31/2019	HDC Staff Review 12/02/2019	Approved 10/31/2019	309 Centre St, Fernandina Beach, FL 32034	Brent Knott	Not Assigned	Default	00-00-31-1800-0014-0
	C-3 Central Business District		0	\$0.00	\$20.00	Salvatore Cumella			
	Description: Certificate of Approval (COA) to install projecting sign on existing bracket.								

PLANS COMPLETED FOR HDC - STAFF REVIEW: 12

PLANNING ADMIN REVIEW									
ADMIN2019-0015	Planning Admin Review	09/12/2019	Lot Line Adjustment/Minor Subdivision	Approved 10/01/2019	102 N 6Th St, Fernandina Beach, FL 32034	Elwin Kavanaugh Samantha Rogic	Not Assigned	Default	00-00-31-1800-0035-0
	R-2 Medium Density Residential		0	\$0.00	\$400.00				
	Description: Lot Line Adjustment - 102 N 6th St								
ADMIN2019-0014	Planning Admin Review	09/11/2019	Context Sensitive Review	Approved 10/01/2019	521 S 6Th St, Fernandina Beach, FL 32034	Alexander Betke	Not Assigned	Default	00-00-31-1800-0139-0
	R-2 Medium Density Residential		0	\$0.00	\$400.00	Not Assigned			
	Description: Context Sensitive Review - 521 S 6th St								

AIRPORT

Ground Lease Rental Rate (annually)

Aeronautical

- North Area unimproved land with utilities available
- North Area improved land, site ready with utilities available
- East Area unimproved land with utilities available
- East Area improved land with utilities available
- East Area improved land to include taxi lane/roadway and utilities available

Non-Aeronautical

- North or East Area unimproved land with utilities available
- North or East Area improved land with utilities available

Current Fee:

- \$0.20 Per Square Foot (Annually)
- \$0.22 Per Square Foot (Annually)
- \$0.20 Per Square Foot (Annually)
- \$0.22 Per Square Foot (Annually)
- \$0.25 Per Square Foot (Annually)

- \$0.30 Per Square Foot (Annually)
- \$0.35 Per Square Foot (Annually)

Existing Commercial Facility Rental Rate

- Commercial Hangar SpaceAs Negotiated
- Professional Office SpaceAs Negotiated

FBO and SASO Fee Schedule

Facility Leasehold (FBO or SASO)	
Requires lease, monthly facility rent per square foot and leaseholder provides improvements within facility.	Facility Rent Charge or as negotiated
Ground Leasehold (FBO or SASO)	
Requires lease, monthly ground rent per square foot based on land area rented and leaseholder provides improvements on land.	Facility Rent Charge or as negotiated
Sublease to FBO	
Aeronautical Sublease as specifically permitted under FBO Lease – agreement between the FBO and sub-lessee and requires City approval	Included in FBO lease
Aeronautical Sublease but not specifically permitted under FBO Lease – for sub-lessee SASO requires an annual airport operating permit and approval from the City in addition to agreement between the FBO and SASO sub-lessee. The sub-lessee SASO must meet Airport Minimum Standards for Commercial Activities.	\$150.00/yr
Non-Aeronautical Sublease if not specifically permitted under FBO lease – the sub-lessee requires approval and an agreement with the City in addition to any agreement between the FBO and sub-lessee. City would normally receive revenue from non-aeronautical sub-lease.	As negotiated
Sublease to SASO by leasehold SASO	
Must meet Airport Minimum Standards for Commercial Activities for the SASO to be operated. The sub-lessee SASO requires an annual airport operating permit and approval from the City in addition to agreement between SASO leasehold and SASO sub-lessee	\$150.00/yr
Independent Aeronautical Operator or Mobile Service Provider With Employees and/or advertises via signs, website, publications, or telephone directory	
This is a business and requires an annual airport operating permit and approval from the City. Must meet the applicable Airport Minimum Standards for Commercial Activities.	\$150.00/yr

Current Fee:	
Independent Aeronautical Operator or Mobile Service Provider Doing Annual Business on the Airport	
Either full time presence as a tenant or local based operator or occasional or part-time presence – requires an annual airport operating permit and approval from the City. Must meet the applicable Airport Minimum Standards for Commercial Activities. Example: Free-lance flight instructor.	\$150.00/yr
Independent Aeronautical Operator or Mobile Service Provider Who Does Five (5) Days or Less of Annual Business on the Airport to no more than One (1) Airport Client	
Requires an annual airport operating permit and approval from the City. Must meet the applicable Airport Minimum Standards for Commercial Activities. NOTE: client must be specifically named and also sign permit.	\$50.00/yr*
NOTE: The City desires to help an Independent Aeronautical Operator or Mobile Service Provider to establish a business, prosper and convert to a leasehold business. Operating as Independent Aeronautical Operator/Mobile Service Provider is allowed by the City only to assist in the establishment of a business toward becoming a leasehold tenant. Such operators/providers are not guaranteed continued operation if leasehold tenant is doing similar business on the airport.	

*=Annual is January 1 - December 31 / Must obtain a City Business License

Note: Sales tax applies when Applicable

Display Signage Fee at Airport Entrance	\$20.00/day or \$10.00 per side+
Special Use Permit (non based aircraft)	
Banner Pickup	\$300.00/yr*
Flight Training or other non-transit commercial use	\$300.00/yr*
Balloon/Blimp Mooring – Per Visit (up to five days)	\$135.00
Balloon/Blimp Mooring – Each Additional Day	\$25.00
NOTE: Requires evidence of insurance, appropriate equipment and appropriate licenses	
Ultralight Aircraft Permit	
Registration and Facility Use Permit	\$125.00/Year
Aircraft Tie-down Fee for City Owned Ramp Parking Area (managed by FBO)	
	Parking fee established by FBO and concurred upon by City Manager. The parking fee is to be collected by the FBO and 30% remitted to the Airport.
Single engine/helicopter	"
Multi-engine	"
Light Turbine Aircraft	"
Light Turbine Aircraft	"
Heavy Turbine Aircraft	"
Overnight parking, single engine/helicopter/multi-engine	"
Overnight parking turbine aircraft	"
Aircraft Daily/Monthly Bulk Hangar Rates	
Overnight Bulk Hangar Single Engine Less than 40' Wingspan	\$30.00
Overnight Bulk Hangar Multi-Engine 48' or Less Wingspan; or Single Engine Greater than 40' Wingspan	\$65.00
Overnight Bulk Hangar Multi-Engine greater than 48' Wingspan; or Turbine Engine	\$100.00
Monthly Bulk Hangar Single Engine Less than 40' Wingspan	\$250.00

	<u>Current Fee:</u>
Monthly Bulk Hangar Multi-Engine 48' or Less Wingspan; or Single Engine Greater than 40' Wingspan	\$325.00
Monthly Bulk Hangar Multi-Engine greater than 48' Wingspan; or Turbine Engine	\$500.00
Note: Monthly Bulk Hangar rates CPI adjust in accordance with rental agreements.	

Vehicle Parking/Storage Fee

Parking in the Airport long-term parking lot (paved lot) is at no charge for personal vehicle (not to exceed normal auto, SUV or small truck size) parking up to 30 days. Any personal vehicle parking 30 consecutive days or longer requires registering with Airport Director and a pre-pay charge of \$70 for each additional month or less and must be aviation user related. NOTE: storage/long term parking not permitted within airport perimeter fence.
Short term parking of vehicles such as RVs, campers, trailers, large trucks, etc. in the Airport long-term parking lot (paved parking lot) for a use related to aviation may be permitted for up to 15 days with registering with Airport Manager and a pre-pay charge of \$60. Longer term parking not to exceed a maximum of five months MAY be permitted with registering and pre-pay charge of \$125 for each month or less. NOTE: storage/long term parking not permitted within airport perimeter fence.
Parking in the Airport daily parking lot (unpaved lot) is at no charge for personal vehicle (not to exceed normal auto, SUV or small truck size) parking to not exceed 24 consecutive hours. Use of the long-term parking lot is required to park longer than 24 hours.

NOTE: improperly parked vehicles will be subject to tow at owner's expense.

Terminal Observation Deck (Max Capacity - 115 Individuals)	
<u>Airport Tenant (Has leasehold or rental on Airport) or City Employee</u>	<u>Other Users</u>
\$50/hr w/\$\$250 daily max	\$100/hour w/\$500 max
* Free to governmental agencies when hosting events. Open to public access at no cost sunrise to sunset. Fee above would reserve space for event/function and restrict access by others during that time period. Cleaning fee assessed at the discretion of the Airport Director for events where one-time cleaning by a professional agency may be required following completion of an event.The fee for rental of observation deck or conference room space during the week prior and week of Concours d'Elegance will be as negotiated by the Airport Director.	
Terminal Conference Room (Max Capacity - 46 Individuals)	
<u>Airport Tenant (Has leasehold or rental on Airport) or City Employee</u>	<u>Other Users</u>
\$10/hr with 2-hour minimum;	\$35/hour with 2-hour minimum; \$200 per day
* Free to governmental agencies when hosting events. Open to public access at no cost sunrise to sunset. Cleaning fee assessed at the discretion of the Airport Director for events where one-time cleaning by a professional agency may be required following completion of the event. The fee for rental of observation deck or conference room space during the week prior and week of Concours d'Elegance will be as negotiated by the Airport Director.	
Building	
Monthly Rent/Unit (Pre-Tax)	
Building 1	\$300.00/Month
Building 2	\$300.00/Month
Building 3	\$300.00/Month
Building 4	\$300.00/Month
Building 5	\$300.00/Month

	<u>Current Fee:</u>
Building 6	\$300.00/Month
Building 7 Units Without Additional Space	\$300.00/Month
Building 8 Units Without Additional Space	\$400.00/Month
Building 9	\$575.00/Month
Buildings 1 - 7 Units With Additional Space	\$335.00/Month
Building 8 Units With Additional Space	\$435.00/Month
Storage Units B,C,D,E,F & H	\$5.60 Annual Rent/Square Foot
Storage Units A & G	\$12.00 Annual Rent/Square Foot
*Note: These base rates were established in 2018 and will be annually adjusted by CPI or following a market rate analysis in accordance with the rental agreement provisions.	

+ Corresponds to the charge for use of other City signs

NOTE: All fees and rents plus applicable state sales tax and any required applicable ad valorem taxes.

BUILDING

Administrative

Letters of code determination for building or code/administrative issues provided by the Building Official	\$50.00
Certificate of Occupancy re-issuance for existing structures (inspection required)	\$25.00
Flood Zone Determination Letter	\$50.00
Renew expired/revoked permit	25% of original permit fee
Oversize Building plans (for drop-off to Printer)	\$15.00 flat fee + cost of copies

NSF Check Fees

Face Value of Check less than \$50.00	\$25.00
Face Value of Check \$50.00 to \$299.99	\$30.00
\$300 and up	\$40 or 5% of Face Value (whichever is greater)

Building Code, residential/commercial:

Jobs less than \$1,000 (no plan review and non-structural)	\$50.00
First \$1,000 of job cost	\$80.00
Plus for each additional \$1,000 of job cost	\$7.00

Remodeling

Jobs less than \$1,000 (no plan review and non-structural)	\$50.00
First \$1,000 of job cost	\$80.00
Plus for each additional \$1,000 of job cost	\$7.00

Plan Review

50% of Building Permit cost

Foundation Only Permit (no deduction from permit fee)

25% of Building Permit cost

Fence (structural)

First \$1,000 of job cost	\$50.00
Plus for each additional \$1,000 of job cost	\$7.00

Roofing residential/commercial

Roofing permits for new construction are separate from the building permit	
Exemption: 1 Sq does not require a permit	
Re-roofing or New Roof (all materials)	
First \$2,000 of job cost	\$80.00
Plus for each additional \$1,000 of job cost	\$7.00

Misc Permits

Siding up to 10 sq.	\$80.00
(over \$1000.00 cost revert to permit schedule fee)	80.00 + 7.00 each additional \$1000
Pre-fab Accessory structures (between 151 SF to 250 SF non-aluminum)	Per ICC Data + Plan Review Fee
Pre-fab Accessory structures (between 250 SF + non-aluminum)	Per ICC Data + Plan Review Fee
After the Fact fee - up to 4 times the Building Permit Fee only	

Foundation Only	25% of new building permit fee
Plan Review Fee on 4th submission (per F.S. 553.80)	Quadruple Fee
Cell Tower Co - Location Of Structure	\$400.00

Plan Revision

Commercial (1-5 Sheets)	\$50.00
-------------------------	---------

Each Additional Sheet	<u>Current Fee:</u> \$5.00
Residential	\$40.00

<u>Pre-Review</u>	
Residential	\$150.00
Commercial	\$250.00

Fire or Storm Damage Determination for power reconnection	\$35.00
Stocking Permit (no occupancy merely stocking merchandise/inventory)	\$50.00

<u>Construction Trailer Inspection</u>	\$100.00
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<u>Demolition</u>	
Up to \$2,000 job cost	\$100.00
Plus for each additional \$1,000 of job cost	\$7.00

<u>Electrical Code</u>	
Single Phase:	
Below 100 Amps	\$60.00
100 Amps	\$70.00
150 Amps	\$80.00
200 Amps	\$90.00
300 Amps	\$105.00
400 Amps	\$115.00
600 Amps	\$125.00
800 Amps	\$140.00
1000 Amps	\$200.00
Three Phase:	
0-150 Amps	\$155.00
151-200 Amps	\$165.00
201-400 Amps	\$195.00
401-600 Amps	\$255.00
601-800 Amps	\$295.00
801-1000 Amps	\$325.00
Interior Wiring or Rewiring:	
Residential	\$80.00
Commercial	\$100.00
Interior Wiring or Rewiring Low Voltage:	
Residential	\$50.00
Commercial	\$50.00
Changeout/Repair - Same Amperage:	
Residential	\$80.00
Commercial	\$100.00
Swimming Pool Wiring:	
Residential	\$50.00
Commercial	\$100.00
Reconnect of Disconnected Service	\$75.00
Temporary Pole	\$75.00
Electrical Safety Inspection (structures without power > 6 months or if requested by utilities)	\$50.00

<u>Gas Code</u>	
First \$1,000 of job cost	\$80.00
Installation of tanks	\$75.00

Mechanical Code

	<u>Current Fee:</u>
Change out equipment only - First \$1,000 of job cost (per unit)	\$80.00
New construction or with duct work	\$160.00
Coolers (per unit)	\$160.00
<u>Plumbing Code</u>	
Jobs less than \$1,000 (no plan review and requiring only 1 inspection)	\$50.00
First \$1,000 of job cost	\$80.00
Plus:	
Each roughed or plugged waste outlet	\$7.00
Each fixture or appliance set on new or old roughed	\$7.00
Water heater changeout	\$54.00
<u>Re-inspection Fees</u>	
Fee for all permit types listed:	
First	\$35.00
Second	\$70.00
Third	\$140.00
Partial Inspections	\$35.00
<u>Building Permit Refunds</u>	
Prior to 1st Inspection (not including Notice of Commencement)	50% of fee
After 1st Inspection	No Refund
<u>Plan Copies</u>	
Oversize Building plans (Black and White)	\$5.00 per page
<u>Private Provider</u>	
Residential New Buildings - F.S. 553.791 (2) (a)	Refund \$35.00 per inspection if using Private Provider for inspection.
Private Provider - Commercial - New buildings and Additions -	Refund 15% if using Private Provider for plan review.
Add New Inspector to a Private Provider	\$100.00
<u>After Hours Inspections - Temporary CO's</u>	
Residential	\$100.00
Commercial	\$150.00
<u>After Hour Inspections (M-F after 5 pm or Weekends)</u>	\$75.00 per hour (minimum of four hours)
<u>New Construction (other than buildings)</u>	\$4.00/\$1,000.00 of estimated cost or fractional part thereof

BUSINESS/CODE ENFORCEMENT

Current Fee:

Dining with Dogs

Dining with Dogs Initial Permit

\$40.00 one time fee

Duplicate Copy of Dining with Dogs Permit

\$25.00

Local Business Tax Receipt

LBTR Fees

See Code Section 74-80

Duplicate LBTR

\$5.00

Penalty for opening a business without application of LBTR

\$250.00 + cost of LBTR

Right of Way Encroachment

\$35.00 annually

Resort Rental Dwelling Permit

New application

\$300.00

Annual Renewal

\$200.00

Duplicate Permit

\$5.00

Penalty for Short Term Rental without a Permit

\$1,000.00

Vehicle for Hire

Vehicle for Hire: Fernandina Beach-based or Not Permitted by Another Jurisdiction (Medallion, Drivers ID Card, and Permit per vehicle/per driver)

\$150.00 initial application per vehicle

Renewals for Vehicle for Hire: Fernandina Beach-based or Not Permitted by Another Jurisdiction (Medallion, Drivers ID Card, and Permit per vehicle/per driver)

\$150.00 annually per vehicle

Vehicle for Hire: Permitted in another jurisdiction (registration and

\$75.00 initial application per vehicle

Renewals for Vehicle for Hire: Permitted in another jurisdiction (registration and medallion)

\$75.00 per vehicle annually

Driver ID Card

\$50.00 per driver annually

Duplicate Medallion

\$40.00 per vehicle

Duplicate Permit

\$35.00 per vehicle

Duplicate Driver ID Cards

\$35.00 per driver

Street Performers

Individual or Group

\$300.00

Renewals

\$300.00 annually

Street Artist

\$300.00

Renewals

\$300.00 annually

Signs

Pickup of Illegal Signs

\$25.00

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE

Current Fee:

Photocopies:

8½X 11	\$.15 per page	\$
8½X 11 (Double-sided)	\$.20 per page	\$
8½X 14	\$.15 per page	\$
8½X 14 (Double-sided)	\$.20 per page	\$
11 x 17	\$.25 per page	\$
Certified Copies	\$1.00 per copy	\$
CD	\$0.50	
DVD	\$2.00	
Cassette Tape	\$1.00	

Lien Letters

Regular request (within 5 business days)	\$20.00	
Rush request (within 2 business days)	\$40.00	C

Miscellaneous:

Public Records Request	Cost per page above
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Public Records Request Extensive Use Fee:

Calculated when the nature or volume of requested

public records is such to require

extensive use of

information technology resources, or

extensive use of

clerical or supervisory assistance, or

both:

Actual Cost Incurred

*(+/- City's cost)

FIRE

		<u>Current Fee:</u>
General Plan Review:		
Commercial/Multi Family Structures		45% of Bldg Permit Fee
Site Plan Review (Technical Review Committee)		\$100.00
Fire Sprinkler System:		
Minimum fee for systems with up to 50 heads		\$80.00
Fee for systems with over 50 heads		\$80.00 plus \$1.00 per head over 50
Private Fire Service Water Mains (Note: If permitted separately from Fire Sprinkler System)		\$100.00
Additional Hydrostatic Test Inspections		\$54.00 each
<i>(Note: Above Fees include cost of review, one hydrostatic test inspection, and one final inspection.)</i>		
Fire Pumps		\$60.00
Stand pipes (Note: If permitted separately from Fire Sprinkler System)		\$100.00
Fire Alarm:		
Minimum fee for FACP & 10 devices on the system		\$60.00
Systems with a FACP & more than 10 initiating or notification devices		\$60.00 plus \$1.50 per device
Commercial Kitchen Exhaust Hoods		\$60.00
Hood Fire Suppression System		\$60.00
Plans Re-Submittal fee:		
First re-submittal		N/C
Second re-submittal		\$110.00
Third re-submittal		4 x Original
Minor Revised Plan Review Following Approval:		\$40.00
Review of NEW Plans after approval		\$68.00
Penalty for starting work without a Fire Marshal Permit		2 X permit fee
Re-inspection for unprepared sites:		
First re-inspection		\$55.00
Each additional unprepared re-inspection		\$110.00
After hours, weekend, or holiday inspection:		
Minimum fee paid in advance – 2 hours minimum		\$110.00
Additional per hour fee (after initial 2 hours)		\$55.00
(Note: Subject to availability)		

		<u>Current Fee:</u>
Annual Fire Inspections (for facilities required to hold a license to operate):		

Annual, Periodic & Mandated State Inspections (Group homes, daycare, counseling centers, restaurants, gas stations, etc.)		\$50.00 min.
Facility > 3,000 sq ft		\$50.00+ \$7.00/1,000 sq ft
		\$300.00 Max.
Permits for Operations/Events/Other Services		
Address Assignments		\$10.00
Address Assignment Verification Letter		\$10.00
Aircraft Hangars		\$50.00
Aircraft Refueling Vehicles		\$50.00
Bonfires		\$100.00
Carnivals and Fairs		\$50.00
Cutting and Welding Operations		\$50.00
Explosives (blasting operations)		\$100.00
Fire Insurance Rating Verification Letter		\$10.00
Fireworks public displays		\$100.00
Hot Work Operations		\$50.00
Local Business Tax Receipt (LBTR) Inspection		\$25.00
Misc. Construction/Installation Permits (Tanks, Compressed Gas Systems, Pipelines, etc.)		\$50.00
Temporary Sale of Consumer Fireworks		\$50.00
Tents, Canopies, and Membrane structures		\$25.00
Other required permits (Florida Fire Prevention Code)		\$50.00
Special Event Services: (3 Hour Minimum for all personnel)		
Fire Engine		\$60.00/hour
Ambulance		\$40.00/hour
Firefighter/Paramedic/EMT		\$35.00/hour
Ocean Rescue Lifeguard (2 Guard Minimum)		\$15.00/hour
<i>(Note: 1 guard per 35 swimmers during events)</i>		
EMS Transport Billing		
Basic Life Support (BLS)		\$470.00
Advanced Life Support (ALS) 1		\$635.00
Advanced Life Support (ALS) 2		\$660.00
Mileage		\$10.00/mile

FERNANDINA BEACH GOLF CLUB:

	<u>Current Fee:</u>	<u>With 7% Tax</u>
<u>Daily Fees</u>		
Member Walk Fee (Per 9)	\$4.50	\$4.82
Member Walk Fee (Per 18)	\$9.00	\$9.63
<u>Daily Greens Fees</u>		
Junior Green Fee (Per 18)	\$12.00	\$12.84
Junior Green Fee (Per 9)	\$6.00	\$6.42
Weekday (Per 9)	\$19.00	\$20.33
Weekday (Per 18)	\$24.00	\$25.68
Weekend (Per 9)	\$23.00	\$24.61
Weekend (Per 18)	\$28.00	\$29.96
<u>Driving Range</u>		
Small	\$6.00	\$6.42
Medium		
Large	\$9.00	\$9.63
<u>Club Rentals</u>		
Junior	\$15.00	\$16.05
9 Holes	\$20.00	\$21.40
18 Holes	\$30.00	\$32.10
<u>Membership (A)</u>		
· Reserve tee times 14 days prior to playing		
· \$21.00 member fee (18 holes)	\$21.00	\$22.47
· \$16.00 Twilight Member Fee	\$16.00	\$17.12
· \$10.50 member fee (9 holes)	\$10.50	\$11.24
· \$9.00 walking fee (18 holes)	\$9.00	\$9.63
· \$4.50 walking fee (9 holes)	\$4.50	\$4.82
· 10% off non-sale items in Pro Shop (Soft Goods)		
· 10% off non-sale items in Pro Shop (Hard Goods)		
· 10% off Food & Beverage		
· 2 Free Guest Passes		
· 50% off Range Balls		
· Monthly Member Loyalty Calendar		
· Member Event Calendar		
Junior / City Resident (Annual)	\$150.00	\$160.50
Senior / City Resident (Annual)	\$650.00	\$695.50
(Monthly dues)	\$59.00	\$63.13
Single / City Resident (Annual)	\$725.00	\$775.75
(Monthly dues)	\$65.00	\$69.55
Couple City Resident (Annual)	\$1,125.00	\$1,203.75
(Monthly dues)	\$99.00	\$105.93
Senior Couple City Resident (Annual)	\$1,025.00	\$1,096.75
(Monthly dues)	\$90.00	\$96.30
Junior / Non Resident (Annual)	\$200.00	\$214.00
Senior / Non Resident (Annual)	\$750.00	\$802.50
(Monthly dues)	\$67.00	\$71.69
Single / Non Resident (Annual)	\$825.00	\$882.75
(Monthly dues)	\$74.00	\$79.18
Couple Non Resident (Annual)	\$1,225.00	\$1,310.75

	<u>Current Fee:</u>	<u>With 7% Tax</u>
(Monthly dues)	\$107.00	\$114.49
Senior Couple Non Resident (Annual)	\$1,125.00	\$1,203.75
(Monthly dues)	\$99.00	\$105.93
(Monthly dues requires one year contract)		

Membership (B)

Beach Card	\$69.99	\$74.89
· Reserve tee times 7 days in advance of playing		
· 18 holes/cart - \$29.00		
· 18 holes/cart after twilight (1 PM) - \$24.00		
· 18 holes walking - \$18.00		
· 9 holes/cart - \$20.00		
· 9 holes walking - \$12.00		

Membership (C)

Unlimited Golf	\$3,000.00	\$3,210.00
Unlimited Range Balls		
Monthly dues (with 12 month contract)	\$255.00	\$272.85
Monthly dues (with 5 month contract)	\$295.00	\$315.65

Membership (D)

Player Development Program		
· Unlimited Range Balls everyday		
· \$14 cart fee only golf everyday after twilight		
Single (billed monthly)	\$29.99	\$32.09
Member Pricing (Unlimited Range balls) Annually	\$120.00	\$128.40

Membership Family

<u>City Resident</u>	\$1,250.00	\$1,337.50
<u>Non-City Resident</u>	\$1,350.00	\$1,444.50

Families all living at the same address

Children up to the age of 24 years old at the time of purchase

- Reserve tee times 14 days prior to playing
- \$21.00 Member Cart fee (18 holes)
- \$16.00 Twilight Member Cart Fee
- \$10.50 Member Cart fee (9 holes)
- \$9.00 Walking fee (18 holes)
- \$4.50 Walking fee (9 holes)
- 10% off non-sale items in Pro Shop (Soft Goods)
- 10% off non-sale items in Pro Shop (Hard Goods)
- 10% off Food & Beverage
- 2 Free Guest Passes
- 50% off Range Balls
- Monthly Member Loyalty Calendar
- Member Event Calendar

Cart Fees

Cart Fee (Per 9)	\$10.50	\$11.24
Cart Fee (Per 18)	\$21.00	\$22.47

Employee Fees

City Employee Fee (Per 9)	\$12.00	\$12.84
City Employee Fee (Per 18)	\$21.00	\$22.47
City Employee Walking Fee (per 9)	\$5.00	\$5.35

All regular full-time employees and retired employees with 25 years of service are eligible to play golf (w/cart) at the City Course with a surcharge per eighteen holes played. This privilege is subject to availability.

Current Fee:

With 7% Tax

Banquet Facility Rental:

Up to 50 People	\$350.00	\$374.50
51 to 100 people	\$450.00	\$481.50
Over 100 people	\$550.00	\$588.50

Conference Room:

½ day rental (4 hours or less)	\$75.00	\$80.25
Full day (4 hours more)	\$125.00	\$133.75

Dance Floor

\$150.00	\$160.50
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Ceremony Fee

\$500.00	\$535.00
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IMPACT FEES

Current Fees:

Type of Development	Residential Development Per FT² of Heated Area	Non-Residential Development per FT² of Floor Area
Fire Protection	\$0.36	\$0.36
Police Protection	\$0.26	\$0.26
Parks & Recreation	\$2.89	\$0.00
Public Facilities	\$0.44	\$0.44
Total	\$3.95	\$1.06

CITY MANAGER'S OFFICE

Horseback Riding Permits

Current Fee:

\$25.00

FERNANDINA HARBOR MARINA

<u>Recreational Vessel Dockage Rates:</u>		<u>Current Fee:</u>
Daily – Internal Slips Dock 2S / 3S		\$1.50/foot
Daily – Breakwater Dock 1N / 1S / 2N /3N		\$2.50/foot
Short-term up to three hours - vessels < 25 feet Dock 3S		\$10.00
Short-term up to three hours - vessels > 25 feet Dock 3S		\$15.00
Weekly – Internal Slips Dock 2S / 3S		\$7.50
Weekly – Breakwater Dock 1N / 1S / 2N /3N		\$12.00
Monthly - Internal Slips Dock 2S / 3S		\$15.50
** Premium Locations		\$19.25
*Monthly - Seasonal Docks 1N / 1S / 2N /3N		\$21.25

**Only available in the off-season determined by Marina Management*

*** Locations determined by Marina Management - Current Dock 1, 2N, 3N and first 3 sections of Dock 2S*

<u>Mooring Fees:</u>		<u>Current Fee:</u>
Daily:		\$25.00
Weekly:		\$150.00
Monthly:		\$495.00

<u>Commercial Access Fee (for, pick-up and drop-off):</u>		<u>Current Fee:</u>
Vessels up to 45 feet		\$35.00/per day
Vessels 46 feet and over		\$2.75/foot/per day
Annual Pick Up/Drop Off for Vessels < 45 feet		\$1,500.00 per fiscal year

<u>Live Aboard:</u>		<u>Current Fee:</u>
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Monthly (two-person maximum)	\$300.00/month
Additional cost per person	\$150.00/month

<u>Dingy Dockage:</u>	<u>Current Fee:</u>	
(Vessels up to 10 feet maximum)	Daily	Weekly
Dockage Only	\$4.00	\$20.00
With Showers	\$8.00	\$50.00
With Captain's Lounge Access	\$12.00	\$60.00

<u>ELECTRICITY</u>	<u>*Current Fee:</u>		
	110volt/30amp	220v/50a	220v/100a
Daily	\$6.00	\$12.00	\$25.00
Weekly	\$30.00	\$72.00	\$125.00
Monthly	\$60.00	\$125.00	\$350.00
Live-Aboard	\$110.00 Monthly	\$195.00 Monthly	\$450.00 Monthly
* Fees are minimum amounts. Excessive electrical usage, as determined by Marina Management, will be billed appropriately. Electric charges for long term vessels registered with the State of Florida for Commercial Use will be charged for electricity consumed or a minimum of \$10.00 per month whichever is greater.			

Merchandise/Docking Agreement/Events:

The City Manager or his designee shall be authorized, and is responsible for the establishment of operational procedures for marina services, merchandise, and berthing agreements that are not otherwise provided herein, including the following:

1. Fuel prices and quantity discounts;
2. Concession and mooring pricing;
3. Dockage and mooring agreements and seasonal discount pricing;
4. Special events, holidays, and high demand daily and weekly dockage and mooring pricing;
5. Special commercial activity, not defined in the standard fees;
6. Merchandise pricing and incentive discount pricing;
7. Live-aboard surcharge;

8. All other items not specifically addressed herein, necessary for the effective and profitable operation of market-based business.

SECTION 1.

Vessels will be assessed, and shall pay, the approved fees and rates as described herein, unless otherwise exempted by the City Commission with a franchise agreement.

SECTION 2.

All dockage and mooring rates and fees shall be determined increase annually, based on the CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI), Southern Region. All other fees, (including, but not limited to electricity) shall be increased based on current market and economic conditions.

PARKS AND RECREATION

Program:

AQUATICS

Pool

Daily public swim:	\$3.00 City \$5.00 Non-City
Daily lap swim	\$3.00 City \$5.00 Non-City
Individual monthly pool pass	\$30.00 City \$38.00 Non-City
Couples monthly pool pass	\$50.00 City \$63.00 Non-City
Family monthly pool pass	\$65.00 City \$81.00 Non-City
Individual 4 month pool pass	\$90.00 City \$113.00 Non-City
Couples 4 month pool pass	\$150.00 City \$188.00 Non-City
Family 4 month pool pass	\$195.00 City \$244.00 Non-City
Individual 12 month pool pass	\$225.00 City \$281.00 Non-City
Couple 12 month pool pass	\$375.00 City \$469.00 Non-City
Family 12 month pool pass	\$488.00 City \$610.00 Non-City

Pool Rental

Private pool rental, 2hrs	City \$90.00 (\$35.00 each addl. Hr) 1 guard City \$110.00 (\$45.00 each addl. Hr) 2 guards City \$130.00 (\$55.00 each addl. Hr) 3 guards
Private pool rental, 2hrs	Non-City \$113.00 (\$46.00 each addl. Hr) 1 guard Non-City \$138.00 (\$59.00 each addl. Hr) 2 guards Non-City \$163.00 (\$71.00 each addl. Hr) 3 guards

Swim Lessons

Swim lessons, levels 1 and 2 and stroke clinics (1 wk.)	\$45.00 City \$56.00 Non-City
Swim lessons, levels 3 and 4 (2 wks.)	\$65.00 City \$81.00 Non-City
Private swim lessons, 1 session	\$25.00 City \$31.00 Non-City
Private swim lessons, 4 sessions	\$75.00 City \$94.00 Non-City

Aquatic Camps

Water Aerobics

Daily water aerobics, 1 class	\$5.00 City \$6.00 Non-City
Monthly water aerobics (1 class per day, any class)	\$50.00 City \$63.00 Non-City
Monthly water aerobics (2 classes per day, any classes)	\$65.00 City \$81.00 Non-City
Monthly water aerobics, MW pm classes only	\$30.00 City \$38.00 Non-City

POOL/WEIGHT ROOM COMBINATIONS

Fitness-Weight Room/Pool Pass 1 Month Individual	\$45.00 City \$56.00 Non-City
Fitness-Weight Room/Pool Pass 1 Month Couple	\$65.00 City

<u>Program:</u>	<u>Current Fee:</u>
Fitness-Weight Room/Pool Pass 1 Month Family	\$74.00 Non-City \$85.00 City
Fitness-Weight Room/Pool Pass 4 Month Individual	\$105.00 Non-City \$135.00 City
Fitness-Weight Room/Pool Pass 4 Month Couple	\$169.00 Non-City \$225.00 City
Fitness-Weight Room/Pool Pass 4 Month Family	\$281.00 Non-City \$275.00 City
Fitness-Weight Room/Pool Pass 12 Month Individual	\$344.00 Non-City \$338.00 City
Fitness-Weight Room/Pool Pass 12 Month Couple	\$423.00 Non-City \$563.00 City
Fitness-Weight Room/Pool Pass 12 Month Family	\$704.00 Non-City \$735.00 City \$919.00 Non-City
WATER AEROBIC/WEIGHT ROOM COMBINATIONS	
Monthly Water Aerobic/Weight Room Pass	\$65.00 City \$81.00 Non-City
Monthly Water Aerobic(2)/Weight Room Pass	\$80.00 City \$100.00 Non-City
Monthly Water Aerobic/Weight Room Pass M/W ONLY	\$45.00 City
Monthly Water Aerobic/Weight Room Pass M/W ONLY	\$56.00 Non-City
FITNESS ROOMS	
Atlantic Fitness Room/Peck weight room daily use	\$3.00 City \$5.00 Non-City
Atlantic Fitness Room/Peck Weight Room 1 Month Individual	\$25.00 City \$31.00 Non-City
Atlantic Fitness Room/Peck Weight Room 1 Month Couple	\$33.00 City \$41.00 Non-City
Atlantic Fitness Room/Peck Weight Room 1 Month Family	\$45.00 City \$56.00 Non-City
Atlantic Fitness Room/Peck Weight Room 4 Month Individual	\$75.00 City \$94.00 Non-City
Atlantic Fitness Room/Peck Weight Room 4 Month Couple	\$99.00 City \$124.00 Non-City
Atlantic Fitness Room/Peck Weight Room 4 Month Family	\$135.00 City \$169.00 Non-City
Atlantic Fitness Room/Peck Weight Room 12 Month Individual	\$188.00 City \$235.00 Non-City
Atlantic Fitness Room/Peck Weight Room 12 Month Couple	\$248.00 City \$310.00 Non-City
Atlantic Fitness Room/ Peck Weight Room 12 Month Family	\$338.00 City \$423.00 Non-City
Scuba	
Try Diving Experience, Individual	\$50.00 City \$62.00 Non-City
Try Diving Experience, Couple (friend or family)	\$80.00 City \$100.00 Non-City
Try Diving Experience, Group, up to 6 (friend or family)	\$150.00 City \$188.00 Non-City
PADI Open Water Scuba, eLearner	\$120.00 all
CEMETERY	
Cemetery lots	\$1,300.00 City \$1,625.00 Non-City
Tree Lot (for cremated interments only)	\$435.00 City \$544.00 Non-City
Deed Transfer Fee	\$75.00

<u>Program:</u>	<u>Current Fee:</u>
Burial Permits (includes disinterment)	\$40.00
Monument Permits	\$40.00
Perpetual Care fee in ancient section	\$455.00
GYM/BASKETBALL CLINICS	
Daily gym use	\$2.00 City \$5.00 Non-City
RENTALS	
Rooms (Wifi Included)	
Atlantic auditorium commercial full day	\$1,250.00/includes kitchen
Atlantic auditorium commercial half day	\$625.00/includes kitchen
Atlantic auditorium private full day	\$700.00/includes kitchen \$876.00/includes kitchen
Atlantic auditorium private half day	\$350.00/includes kitchen \$438.00/includes kitchen
Atlantic auditorium civic full day	\$450.00/includes kitchen
Atlantic auditorium civic half day	\$225.00/includes kitchen
MLK auditorium commercial full day	\$790.00/includes kitchen
MLK auditorium commercial half day	\$395.00/includes kitchen
MLK auditorium private full day	\$420.00/includes kitchen \$526.00/includes kitchen
MLK auditorium private half day	\$210.00 City/includes kitchen \$263.00 Non-City/includes kitchen
MLK auditorium civic full day	\$262.00/includes kitchen
MLK auditorium civic half day	\$131.00/includes kitchen
Peck gym commercial full day	\$800.00/includes kitchen
Peck gym commercial half day	\$350.00
Peck gym private full day	\$600.00 City \$720.00 Non-City
Peck gym private half day	\$300.00 City \$360.00 Non-City
Peck gym civic full day	\$350.00
Peck gym civic half day	\$175.00
Peck reception commercial full day	\$450.00
Peck reception commercial half day	\$225.00
Peck reception private full day	\$300.00 City \$360.00 Non-City
Peck reception private half day	\$150.00 City \$180.00 Non-City
Peck reception civic full day	\$150.00
Peck reception civic half day	\$75.00
Peck auditorium commercial full day	\$650.00
Peck auditorium commercial half day	\$325.00
Peck auditorium private full day	\$400.00 City \$540.00 Non-City
Peck auditorium private half day	\$225.00 City \$270.00 Non-City
Peck auditorium civic full day	\$300.00
Peck auditorium civic half day	\$150.00
Attendant fee	\$20.00/hour
Additional rental time	\$100.00/hr
Kitchen	
Sound system (Atlantic and Peck Auditorium)	\$50.00/day
Athletic Fields	
Civic Rate	\$75.00
Commercial rate	\$200.00
Private use day	\$100.00 \$125.00
Private use night	\$150.00 City/field includes lights

<u>Program:</u>	<u>Current Fee:</u>
Civic Rate night	\$188.00 Non-City/field includes lights
Lights	\$150.00/field lights included
Field Prep	\$20.00/hour
Marquee	\$100.00
Marquee (renter)	\$20.00/day/side (upon availability only)
Marquee (commercial advertising)	\$15.00/day/side (upon availability only)
Attendant fee	\$50.00/day/side (upon availability only)
	\$20.00/hour

Park Pavilions, Green Space, Parking Lots	
Park pavilions full day	\$50.00 City
	\$63.00 Non-City
Park pavilion full day (with available electricity)	\$75.00 City
	\$93.75 Non-City
Park pavilions half day	\$25.00 City
	\$31.00 Non-City
Park pavilion half day (with available electricity)	\$50.00 City
	\$62.50 Non-City
Open/Green Space Half Day Private Use	\$100.00 City
	\$125.00 Non-City
Open/Green Space Full Day Private Use	\$200.00 City
	\$250.00 Non-City
Open/Green Space Half Day Commercial Use	\$500.00 City
Open/Green Space Full Day Commercial Use	\$750.00 Non-City
Open/Green Space Half Day Non-Profit (free public event)	\$150.00 City
Open/Green Space Full Day Non-Profit (free public event)	\$31.00 Non-City
Open/Green Space Half Day City Non-Profit (free public event)	\$100.00 City
	\$125.00 Non-City
Open/Green Space Full Day City Non-Profit (free public event)	\$150.00 City
	\$188.00 Non-City
Open/Green Space Half Day Non-Profit Fundraiser	\$200.00
Open/Green Space Full Day Non-Profit Fundraiser	\$300.00

<u>SCHOOL, AFTER SCHOOL AND CAMP</u>	
After School Program - 3 or more days	\$60.00 City/wk
	\$50.00 City/wk additional siblings
	\$74.00 Non-City/wk
	\$64.00 Non-City/wk additional siblings
After School - Daily Rate	\$23.00 City/day
	\$15.00 City/day additional siblings
	\$31.00 Non-City/day
	\$21.00 Non-City/day additional siblings
After School tutoring center	\$20.00/week
	\$15.00/week additional siblings
Summer Learning Center	\$100.00/per session
Full-time day care/Pre-K- 3 or more days	\$100.00/wk. City
	\$90.00/wk Additional Siblings City
	\$125.00/wk. Non-City
	\$115.00/wk Additional Siblings Non-City
Pre-K Full Day Daily Rate	\$33.00 City
	\$23.00 City/additional siblings
	\$41.00 Non-City
	\$31.00 Non-City/additional siblings

Program:	Current Fee:
Pre K Half Day / -3 days or more	\$50.00/wk. City \$40.00 /wk Additional Siblings City \$63.00/wk. Non-City \$53.00/wk Additional Siblings Non-City
Half Day Pre-School/Pre-K- Daily Rate	\$23.00 City \$15.00/additional siblings \$31.00 Non-City \$21.00 Non-City/additional siblings
Summer camp	\$90.00 City/wk \$80.00 City/additional siblings \$112.00 Non-City/wk \$102.00/additional siblings
Summer camp drop-in Daily Rate	\$33.00 City/day \$23.00/additional siblings \$41.00 Non-City/day \$31.00/additional siblings
<u>SPECIAL EVENTS</u>	
Special Events Permit	\$100.00
Banner Permit (Center/8th; Lime/8th; Pole)	\$50.00 for up to 3 locations
Banner Hanging Fee (Centre and 8th)	\$75.00
Banner Hanging Fee (Lime and 8th)	\$50.00
Pole Banner Hanging Fee	\$10.00/pole
Tent Permit	\$40.00 for up to 4 Tents
Parking Lot Half Day Private Use	\$100.00 City \$125.00 Non-City
Parking Lot Full Day Private Use	\$150.00 City \$188.00 Non-City
Parking Lot Half Day Commercial Use	\$500.00
Parking Lot Full Day Commercial Use	\$750.00
Parking Lot Half Day Non-Profit (free public event)	\$150.00
Parking Lot Full Day Non-Profit (free public event)	\$225.00
Parking Lot Half Day City Non-Profit (free public event)	Free
Parking Lot Full Day City Non-Profit (free public event)	Free
Parking Lot Half Day Non-Profit Fundraiser	\$200.00
Parking Lot Full Day Non-Profit Fundraiser	\$300.00
Barricades	\$17.00/barricade
Cones	\$2.00/cone
Water Usage for Parks	\$75.00/day City \$94.00/day Non-City
Power Usage Fee	Usage Amount (\$75.00/day minimum) City Usage Amount (\$94.00/day minimum) Non-City
Commercial running/biking events	\$5.00/person
Overnight Parking Fee	\$25.00/vehicle
Restroom Cleaning	\$25.00/hour
<u>TENNIS</u>	
Tennis league	\$40.00 City/season \$50.00 Non-City /season \$10.00 City/match \$13.00 Non-City/match
Tennis tournament	20% of net profit from tennis pro
Tennis Court Key	\$20.00
City Resident ID Card	1 Free/ \$5.00 per duplicate

<u>Program:</u>	<u>Current Fee:</u>
<u>LIGHTHOUSE TOUR & FEES</u>	
Lighthouse Tour	\$5.00/adult
	\$3.00/12 & under
Lighthouse Filming Fee	\$200.00/2 hours
Lighthouse Filming Fee - additional hours	\$100.00/hour

Active and Retired US Military and their immediate family may receive the City rate on all fees.
City Residents may bring up to four visiting family members for a daily use.

Financial assistance is available to City residents only.

The following fees are set by the instructors/coaches/coordinators providing the programs, are based on the numbers of games per season or are determined by outside providers (i.e. tours, overnight stays, meals).

Karate, Tennis, Youth Soccer Camps, Adult Athletic Tournaments, Senior Trips, Adventure

Camps, Kids Night Out, Athletic Leagues, Teen Trips, Aquatic Trips (tubing, manatee swim, diving, etc.), Infant Survival Swimming.

PLANNING

Board of Adjustment

Administrative Appeal	\$450.00
Variance - Residential	\$850.00
Variance - Non-Residential	\$1,000.00

Historic District Council

Certificate of Approval: Staff	\$20.00
Certificate of Approval Board - Residential	\$200.00
Certificate of Approval Board - Commercial	\$250.00
Demolition of Primary Structure - Non-Contributing	\$300.00
Demolition of Primary Structure - Contributing	\$1,200.00
Variance - Residential	\$850.00
Variance - Non-Residential	\$1,000.00
After-the-fact approval for Board C.O.A.	\$1,000.00
After-the-fact approval for Staff C.O.A.	\$80.00
Newsrack Fee (New Location)	\$15.00
Newsrack Fee (Annual Renewal)	\$15.00

Planning Advisory Board

Large Scale Future Land Use Map Amendment	\$2,000.00
Small Scale Future Land Use Map Amendment	\$1,000.00
Comprehensive Plan Text Amendment	\$1,700.00
Change of Zoning Designation: Large Scale	\$2,000.00
Change of Zoning Designation: Small Scale	\$1,000.00
Change of Use Determination Letter	\$50.00
Land Development Code Text Amendment	\$1,000.00
Water/ Sewer Agreement	\$300.00
Voluntary Annexation	\$1,500.00
Development of Regional Impact: Amend Development Order	

Re-Plat / Preliminary Plat (less than 20 units)	\$1,000.00
Re-Plat / Preliminary Plat (20+ units)	\$1,600.00
Re-Plat / Final Plat	\$850.00

Vacate/ Open Public right-of-way	\$1,700.00
New Telecommunications Structure	\$2,000.00
Collocation or Modification of Existing Structure	\$1,000.00
Small Cell outside ROW (per application)	\$500.00

Application Fee for Each Revision to PAB Applications (offset of additional display ad fees)	\$400.00
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Technical Review Committee

TRC Engineering Review (consultant hourly rate)	\$125.00
TRC Staff Review Application Fee:	No fee for Pre-application submittals
Initial Submittal + 2 resubmittals	\$400.00 + 2% of project construction cost (maximum \$3,000.00)
3 rd and subsequent resubmittals	\$400 each

Site Infrastructure Permit

First \$1,000 of job cost	\$160.00
Plus for each additional \$1,000 of job cost	\$14.00

Tree Protection and Site Inspection Fee	<u>Current Fee:</u> \$25.00
<u>Tree Removal Permit Fees</u>	
<u>Fees:</u>	
Base Fee, up to 3 trees	\$300.00
Each Additional Tree	\$85.00
Maximum Fee (less than 5 acres)	\$15,000.00
Maximum Fee (greater than 5 acres)	\$30,000.00
In Lieu Fee	\$85 per inch (based on planting a 3" tree = \$255)
<u>Zoning Review Permit</u>	
Non-structural fence	\$50.00
Exempted accessory structures (< 12' ridge ht, ≤ 150 s.f., non-aluminum)	\$100.00 (all others require General Building Permit + fees)
Exempted Residential Deck (≤ 12" above grade and ≤ 150 s.f.)	\$100.00 (all others require General Building Permit + fees)
After-the-Fact Zoning Permit	\$200.00
<u>Administrative</u>	
Plan Review (as connected to issuance of building permits)	\$100.00
Expedited Plan Review - as connected to issuance of building permits (5 business days)	\$300.00
DEP Letter plus 1 Revision	\$100.00
DEP Letter – 2nd and later Revisions	\$25.00
Zoning sign off for alcoholic beverage license	\$25.00
Zoning Certification Letter	\$75.00
Due Diligence Letter	\$250.00
Minor Subdivision/ Lot Line Adjustment	\$400.00
Context Sensitive Review Determination	\$400.00
NSF Check Fee (up to)	\$40.00
<u>Plan Copies</u>	
Hard Copy of Comprehensive Plan	\$25.00
Land Development Code	\$35.00
CRA Design Guidelines	\$25.00
Design Guidelines for Downtown or Old Town	\$25.00
Oversize Building plans (for delivery to copier)	\$25.00 flat fee + cost of copies
<u>Maps</u>	
Map: 8 ½ x 11	\$2.00
Map: 11 x 17	\$5.00
Map: 17 x 22 (black and white only)	\$10.00
Map: 24 x 36 (black and white only)	\$20.00
Map: 34 x 42 (black and white only)	\$40.00
Additional Map copies	1/2 Price
SHAPE Files	\$35.00
<u>Miscellaneous Fees</u>	
Administrative Waiver	\$400.00
Administrative Waiver (Tree Protection)	\$25.00

*Replace with code requirement to obtain a traffic study prepared by applicant and reviewed by appropriate agencies including Nassau County and FDOT.

Amendment to Development Order	<u>Current Fee:</u> 1/2 of original application fee
Planning/Zoning Construction Plan Review	\$150.00
Parking in Lieu Fee (surface space)*payment to be made at time of building permit issuance	\$2,000.00
Parking in Lieu Fee (structured space)*payment to be made at time of building permit issuance	\$9,000.00

Temporary Use

As provided in LDC Section 5.02.00	
Seasonal Sales	\$100.00
Movable Module Storage Units (PODs) (15 day permit)	\$25.00
Construction Trailer / Model Home / Sales Office	\$100.00
Tent Permit (includes Seasonal Fee + Tent Fee + Fire Marshal Fee)	\$100.00 + \$35.00 + \$25.00

Signs

Value of sign:	
\$0-\$100.00	\$60.00
\$101.00-\$500.00	\$70.00
\$501.00-\$1,000.00	\$80.00
plus for each \$1,000.00	\$7.00
30-Day Temporary Banner	\$30.00
Pickup of Illegal Signs	\$25.00
Centre Street Directional Sign	\$20.00

POLICE

	<u>Current Fee:</u>
Copy of Accident or Police Reports	\$2.00
Fingerprints	\$5.00

SANITATION:

City of Fernandina Beach							
Effective September 1, 2019							
Monthly Commercial Sanitation Rate Schedule ⁽¹⁾							
Service Description	1 pulls per	2 pulls per week	3 pulls per week	4 pulls per week	5 pull per week	6 pulls per week	7 pulls per week
Toters	\$17.11	\$34.22	\$51.33	\$68.44	\$85.55	\$102.66	\$119.77
2 Yard Dumpsters	\$51.80	\$103.60	\$155.40	\$207.20	\$259.00	\$310.80	\$362.60
4 Yard Dumpsters	\$103.57	\$207.14	\$310.71	\$414.28	\$517.85	\$621.42	\$724.99
6 Yard Dumpsters	\$155.37	\$310.74	\$466.11	\$621.48	\$776.85	\$932.22	\$1,087.59
8 Yard Dumpsters	\$207.15	\$414.30	\$621.45	\$828.60	\$1,035.75	\$1,242.90	\$1,450.05
Extra Pulls	Per Toter	2 Yard Dumpster	4 Yard Dumpster	6 Yard Dumpster	8 Yard Dumpster		
Fee	\$3.99	\$11.69	\$23.38	\$35.07	\$46.76		
Larger Dumpsters Available				Prices Upon Request			
Permanent Roll-Off Service Rate				\$281.71 per pull plus disposal charges			
Compactor Service Rate				\$304.49 per pull plus disposal charges			
Monthly Residential Sanitation Rate Schedule ⁽¹⁾							
Service Description	Price includes 2 pulls per week, recycle, and yard waste						
1 Toter	\$21.59						
2 Toter	\$43.18						
1 Toter with Roll Out/ In Service	\$35.61						
2 Toters with Roll Out/ In Service	\$71.22						
Excess Charges							
Appliances and White Goods per item	\$15.95						

⁽¹⁾ The refuse contract between the City and Advanced Disposal allows for an annual increase.

STORMWATER**STORMWATER SERVICE MISCELLANEOUS SERVICE CHARGES**

<u>Description</u>	<u>Application</u>	<u>Current Fee:</u>
Customer Deposit	New Applicants or delinquent customers	3 Months of service
Residential Single Family	Per residential unit	\$12.00
Residential Single Family w/ Private stormwater system	Per residential unit	\$6.00
Residential Multi-Family	Per residential unit	\$6.00
Residential Multi-Family w/ Private stormwater system	Per residential unit	\$3.00
Commercial	Per commercial unit	\$12.00
Commercial w/ Private stormwater system	Per commercial unit	\$6.00
Multi-unit commercial	Per commercial unit	\$6.00
Multi-unit commercial w/ Private stormwater system	Per commercial unit	\$3.00
Late Payment Fee	Amount of Unpaid Utility Bill	1.5% Rate Monthly

STREETS**Current Fee:**

Extended Downtown Public Parking Permit
for permitted construction projects \$15.00/day or \$75.00/week

Driveway Permit \$35.00

Right of Way Encroachment \$35.00 annually

Right of Way Use Permits

Underground Cable \$50.00

Poles (each) \$5.00

Paved Pavement Cuts \$100.00

Unpaved Pavement Cuts \$50.00

Jack and Bore \$100.00

Landscaping \$35.00

**Right of Way Removal Fee -
Unpermitted Items in ROW** \$100.00 flat fee
(not including signs)

WASTEWATER

Base Facility Charges:

<u>Meter Size</u>	<u>Current Fee:</u>	
	<u>Single Family</u>	<u>General ⁽³⁾</u>
5/8 Inch	\$35.09	\$35.09
1.0 Inch	\$84.58	\$84.58
2.0 Inch	\$266.12	\$266.12
3.0 Inch	\$530.16	\$530.16
4.0 Inch	\$937.02	\$937.02
Multi-Family (Service Size Rate)		
+ #units Per		
Dwelling Unit		\$33.01
Sewer only residential		
Per Dwelling Unit		\$57.61
Multi-Commercial (Service Size Rate) + #business		
Per Business w/fixtures		\$35.09

Commodity Charges: Rate Per 100 Cubic Feet

<u>Usage Block</u>	<u>Monthly Usage (CCF)</u>	<u>Current Fee:</u>	
		<u>Residential</u>	<u>General ⁽³⁾</u>
1	0 – 10	\$2.25	\$2.25
2	>10		\$2.25

Industrial Facilities:

Only domestic type wastewater will be accepted from industrial sites. All industrial wastewater shall be metered at the discharge of the industrial customer's lift station. This meter will be accessible and read monthly by the City and yearly check by the customer and city for accuracy.

Monthly Usage (gallons)	
Domestic sewage	
Per 12,775 gallons	\$59.63

Septic Tank Waste Disposal:

Private or Commercial Vehicle disposing of Domestic septic Tank waste at City's Wastewater treatment plant. 0.046 per gal

Sample and analysis for BOD at the request of the City Manager
and subject to same Requirements of 82-181. \$58.35 per analysis

(1) Rates represent charges for inside the City customers. Outside the City customers are charged an additional 25% surcharge.

(2) General service customers represent customers that are not single family residential.

<u>Customer Connection Charge:</u>	<u>Current Fee:</u>	
Low Pressure 2 inch service	Per New Connection	\$1,000.00
Larger than 2" tap	Per New Connection	Actual Cost
Road Bore 2 inch line		\$500.00
Core Manhole for service		\$500.00
2" Force main extensions		\$10.00/ft

WATER

WATER SERVICE MISCELLANEOUS SERVICE CHARGES^(1,2)

<u>Description</u>	<u>Application</u>	<u>Current Fee:</u>
Customer Deposit	New Applicants or delinquent customers	3 Months of service
Returned Check Charge	Per Occurrence	\$29.00
Turn on / Turn off for Non-payment	Per Occurrence	\$65.00
Hydrant Flow test	Per Hydrant	\$100.00
Backflow device testing	Per Backflow	\$100.00
Account Processing Fee	Per Occurrence	\$10.00
Service Call	Per Occurrence	\$45.00
Late Payment Fee	Amount of Unpaid Utility Bill	18% Rate Annually

Meter Installation:

5/8 Inch x 3/4 Inch Meter	Per New Connection	\$100.00
1.0 Inch Meter	Per New Connection	\$165.00
Larger Meters	Per New Connection	Actual Cost 20%

Customer Connection Charge:

- 2" or smaller service tap	Per New Connection	\$1,000.00
Larger than 2" tap	Per New Connection	Actual Cost

Road Bore 3" and smaller	\$500.00
2" Water Main Extension	\$10.00/ft
4" to 8" Water Main Extension	\$50.00/ft
Fire Hydrant Installation	\$3,500.00
Second Meter Box next to existing	Per 3/4" Connection \$250.00

Current Fee:

Base Facility Charges:

<u>Meter Size</u>	<u>Single Family</u>	<u>General ⁽³⁾</u>
5/8 Inch	\$11.96	\$11.96
1.0 Inch	\$27.59	\$27.59
2.0 Inch	\$84.89	\$84.89
3.0 Inch	\$168.24	\$168.24
4.0 Inch	N/A	\$262.01
6.0 Inch	N/A	\$522.54

Multi-Family (Service Size Rate) +
Per Dwelling Unit plus Base Facility \$10.42

Multi-Comm (Service Size Rate)+
Per Business \$11.96

Commodity Charges: Rate Per 100 Cubic Feet

<u>Usage Block</u>	<u>Residential</u>	<u>General ⁽³⁾</u>
1	\$1.18	\$1.58
2	\$1.58	\$1.58
3	\$1.67	\$1.58
4	\$1.87	\$1.58
5	\$2.28	\$1.58

Fire Line & Hydrant Charges Monthly:

2 Inch	\$6.55
4 Inch	\$20.46
6 Inch	\$40.92
8 Inch	\$65.48
10 Inch	\$94.11

Hydrant per month (connection only) \$37.00

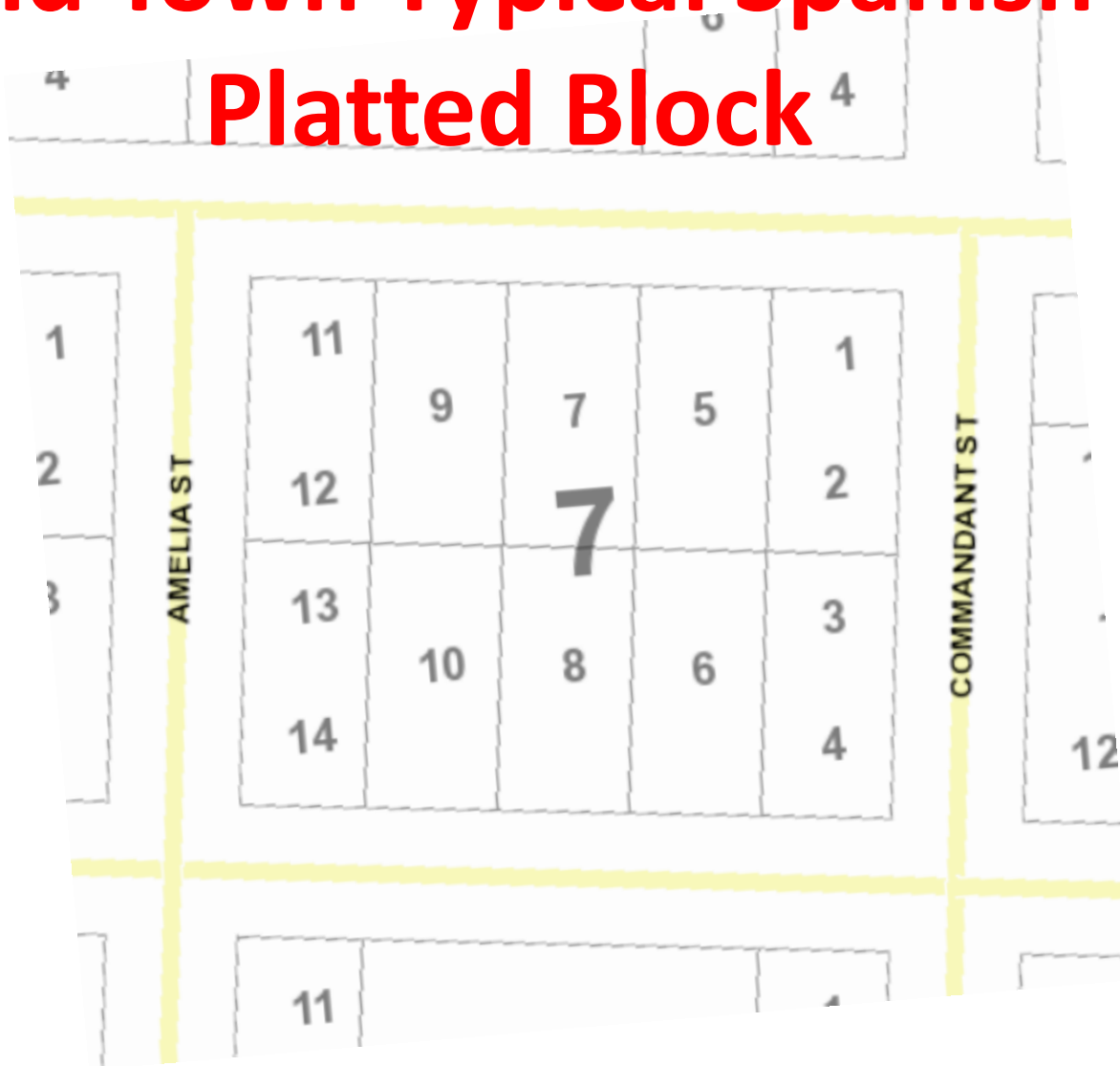
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(2) General service customers represent all customers that are not single family residential.

[illegible]

Plat of Old Town Fernandina, Florida, 1811.

Old Town Typical Spanish Platted Block



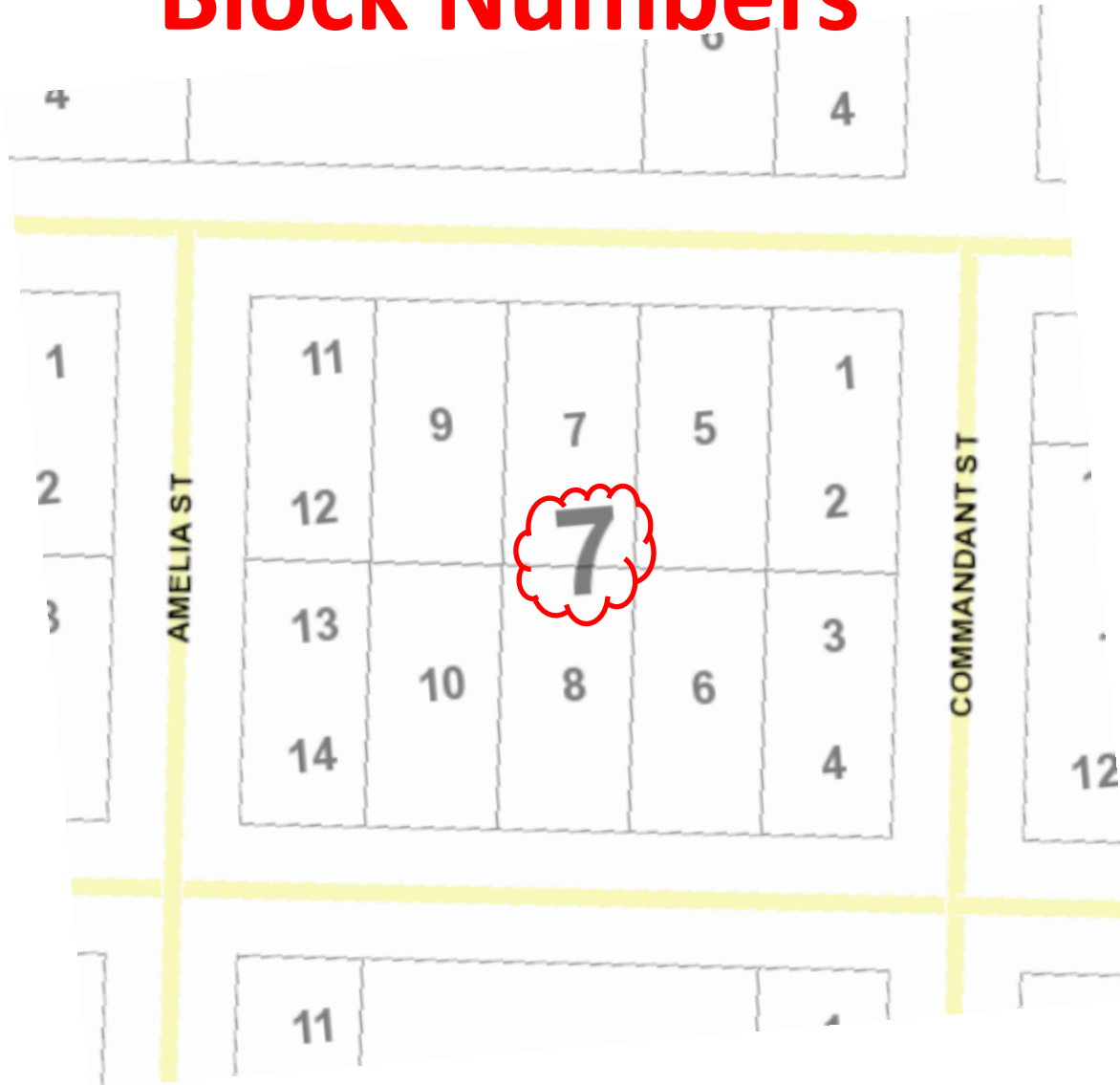
Peonia



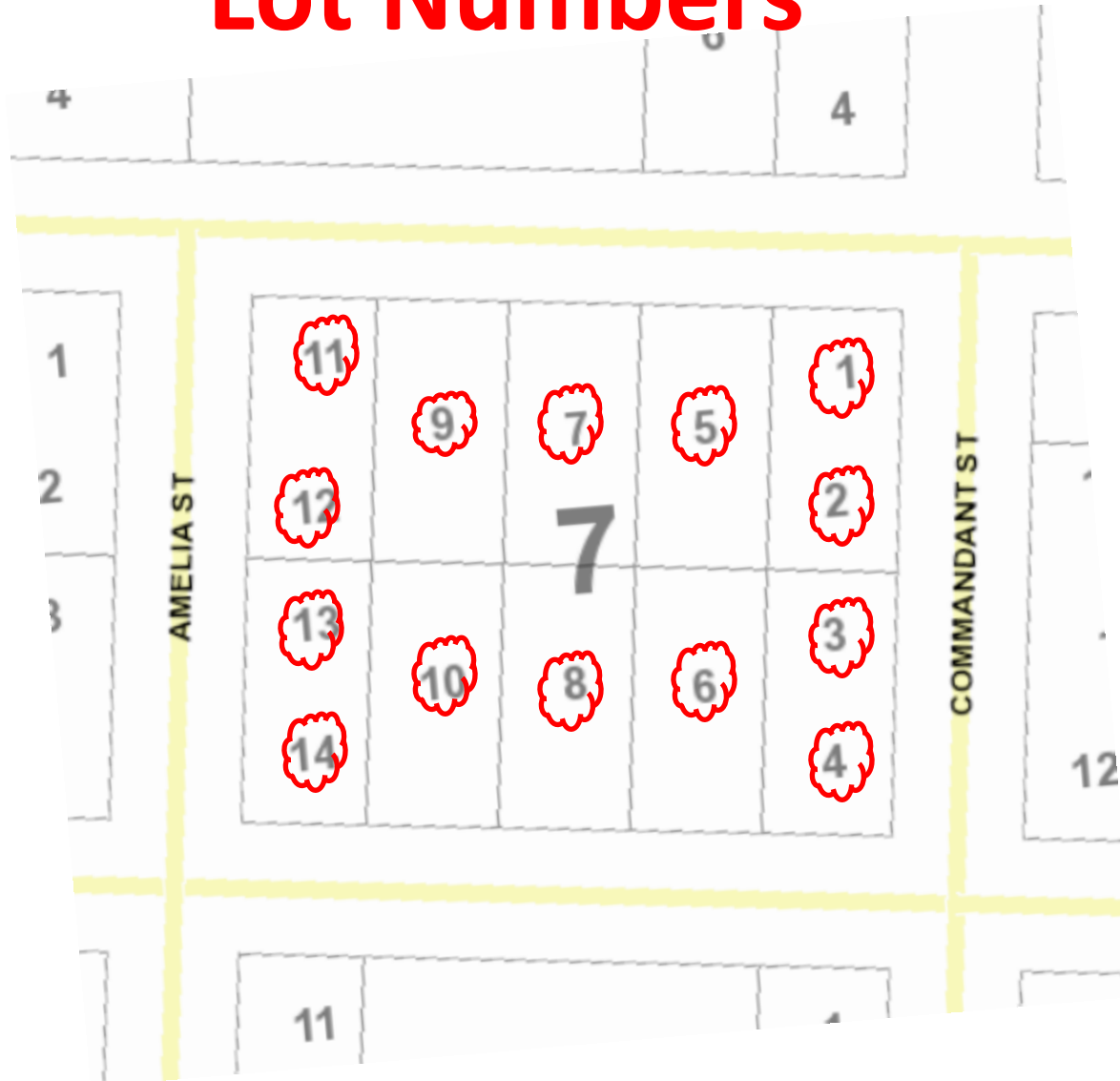
Media Peonia



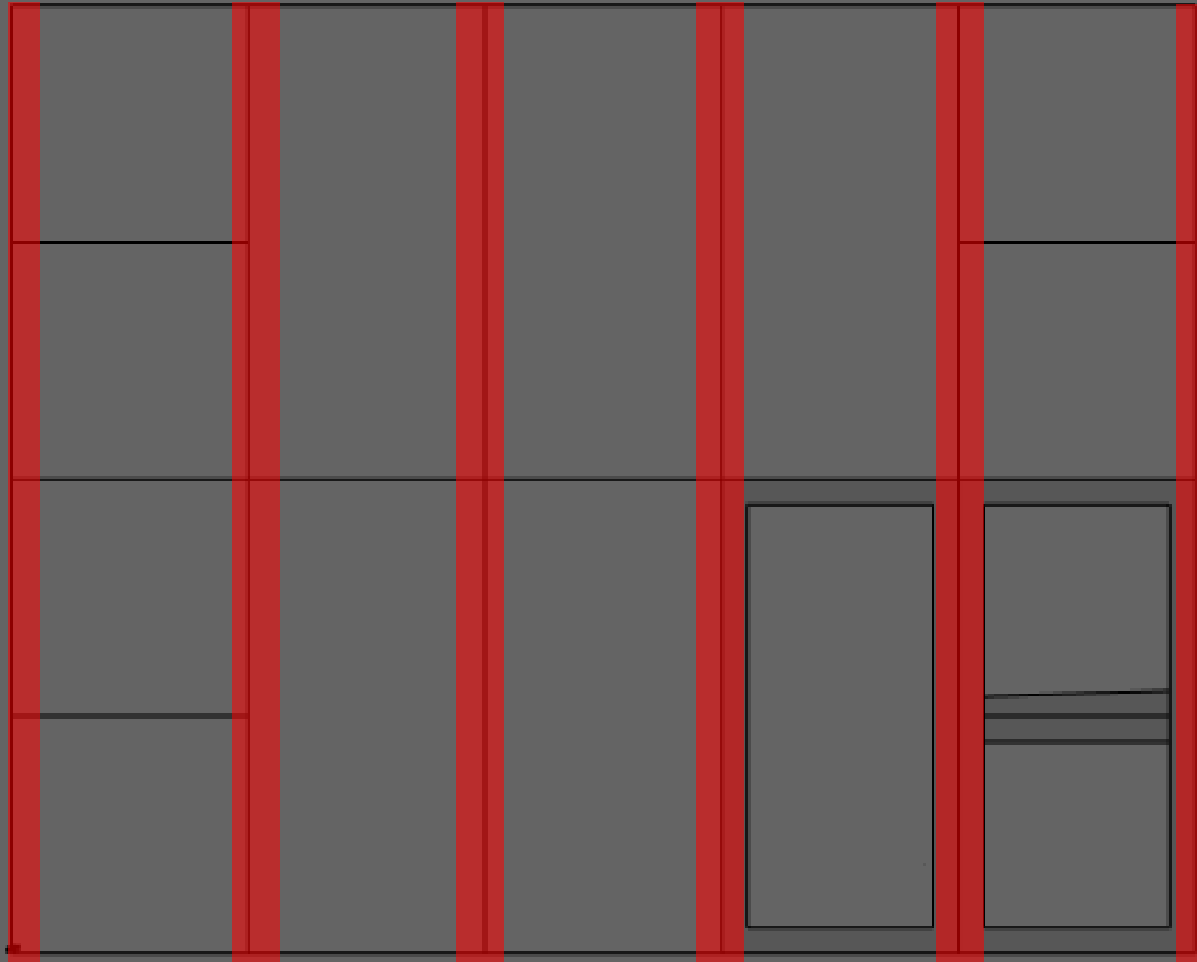
Block Numbers



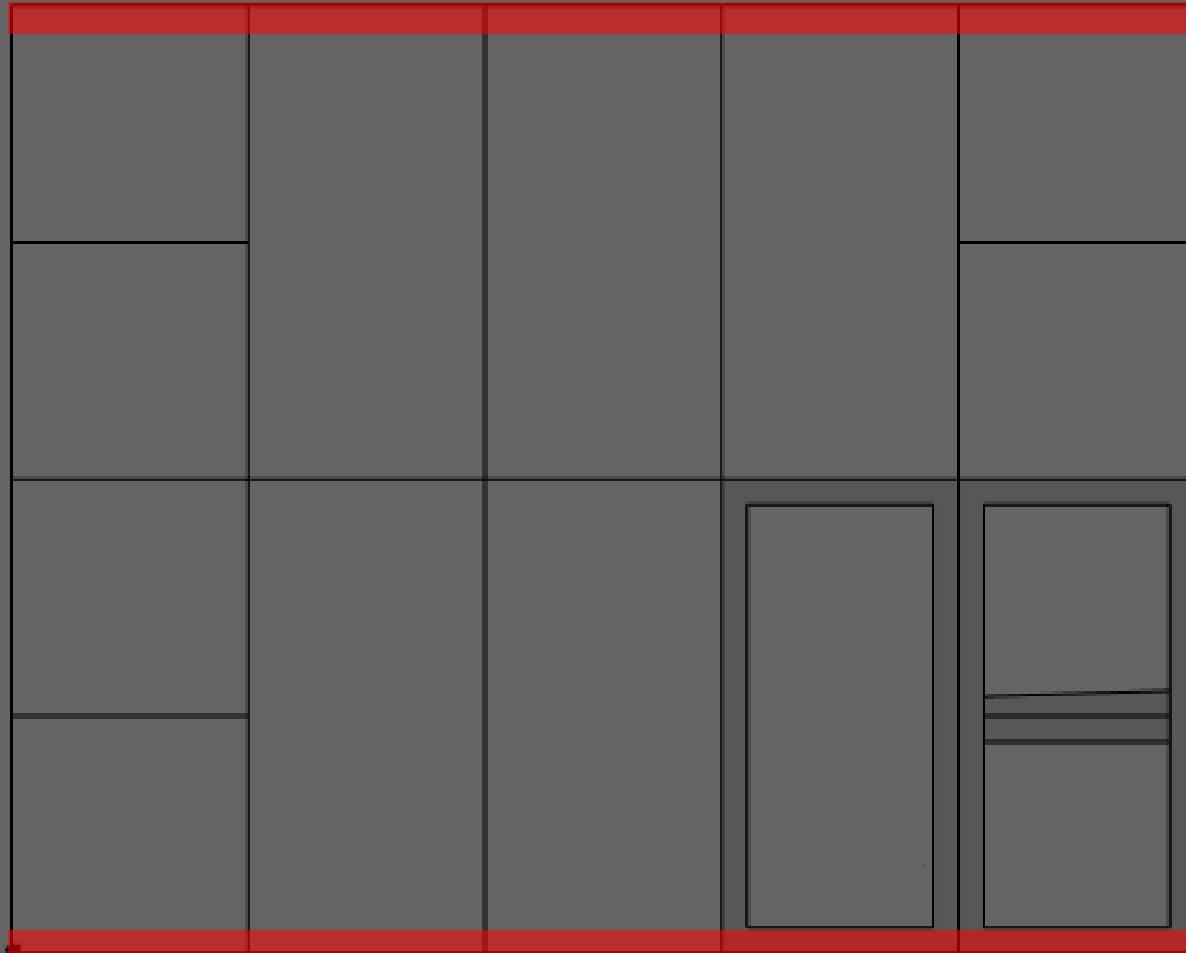
Lot Numbers



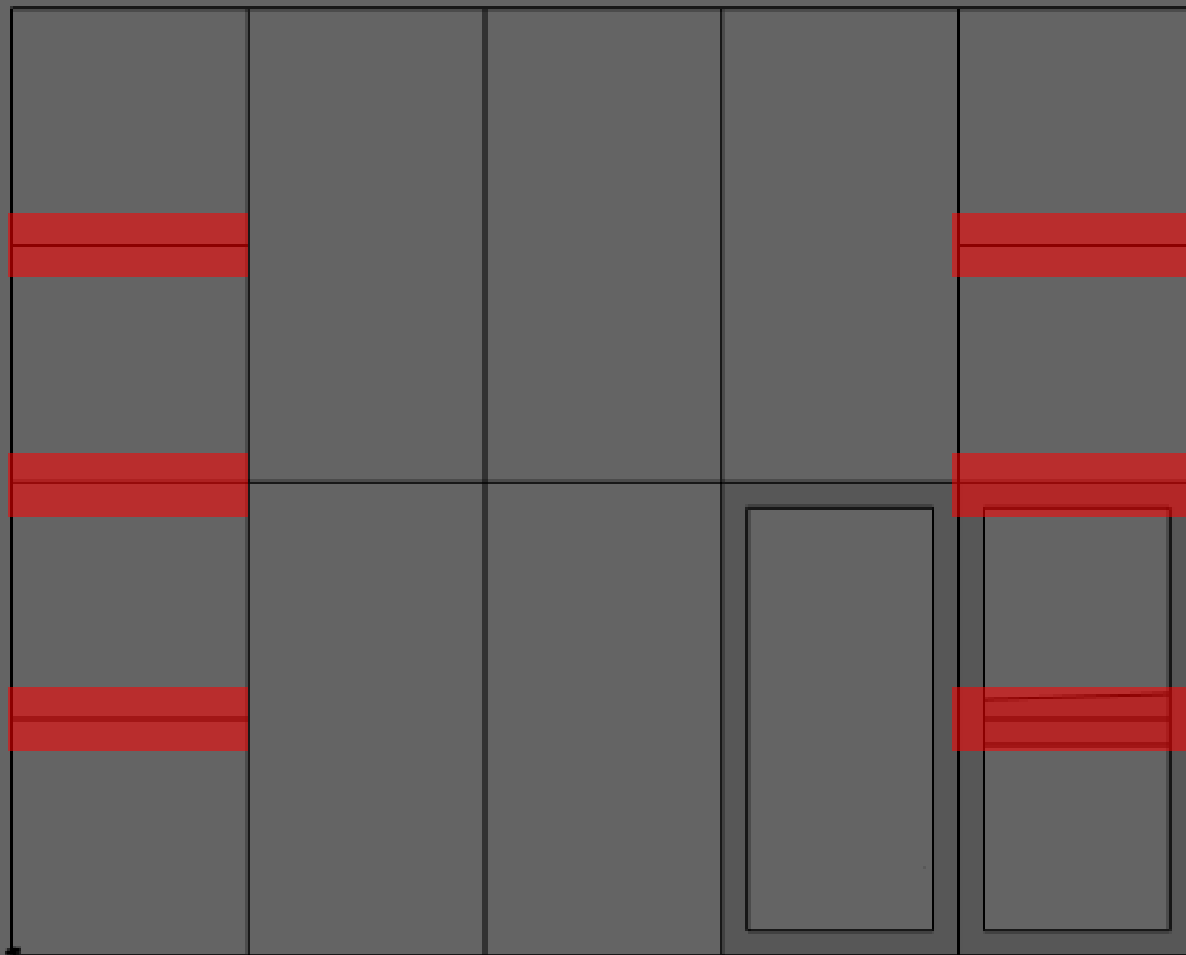
Side-yard Corridors



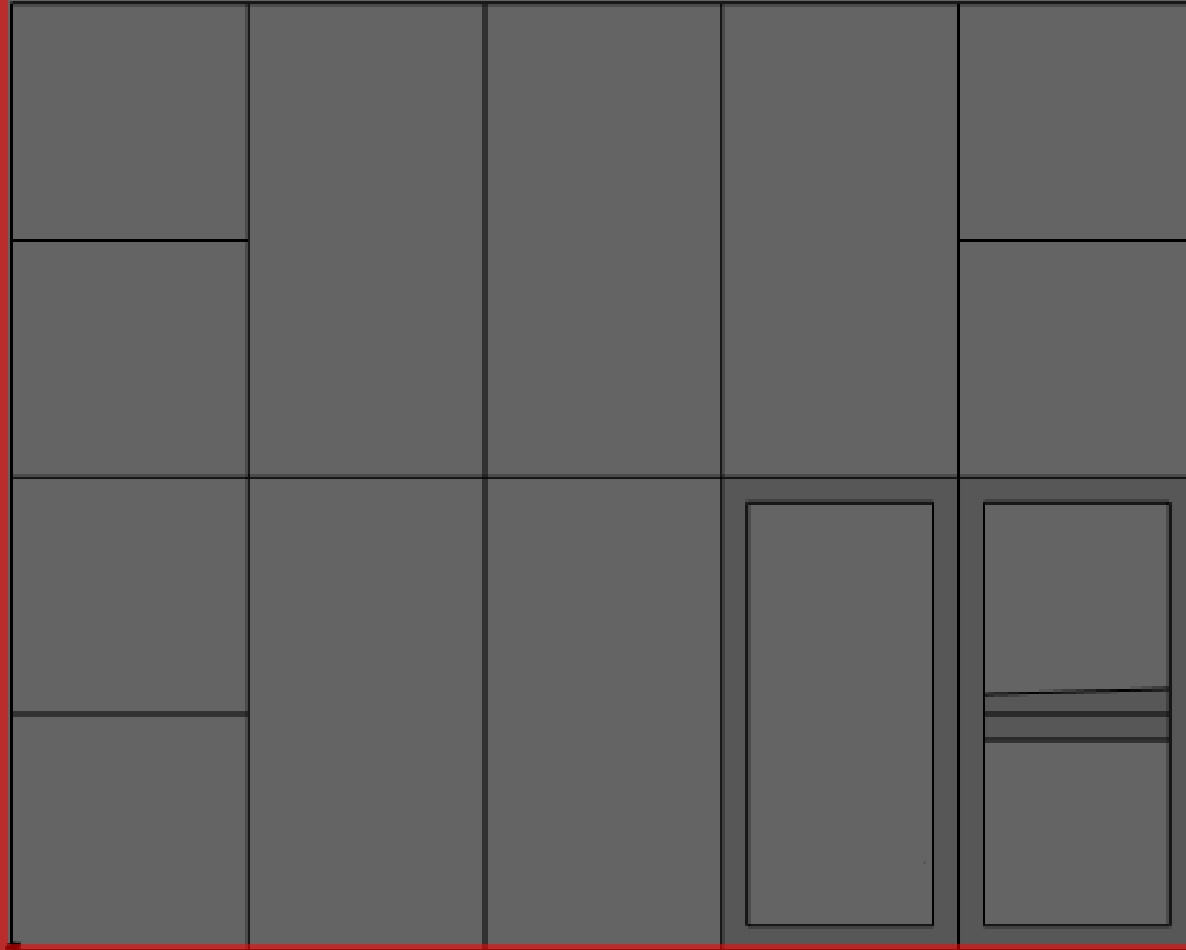
Frontage Corridors

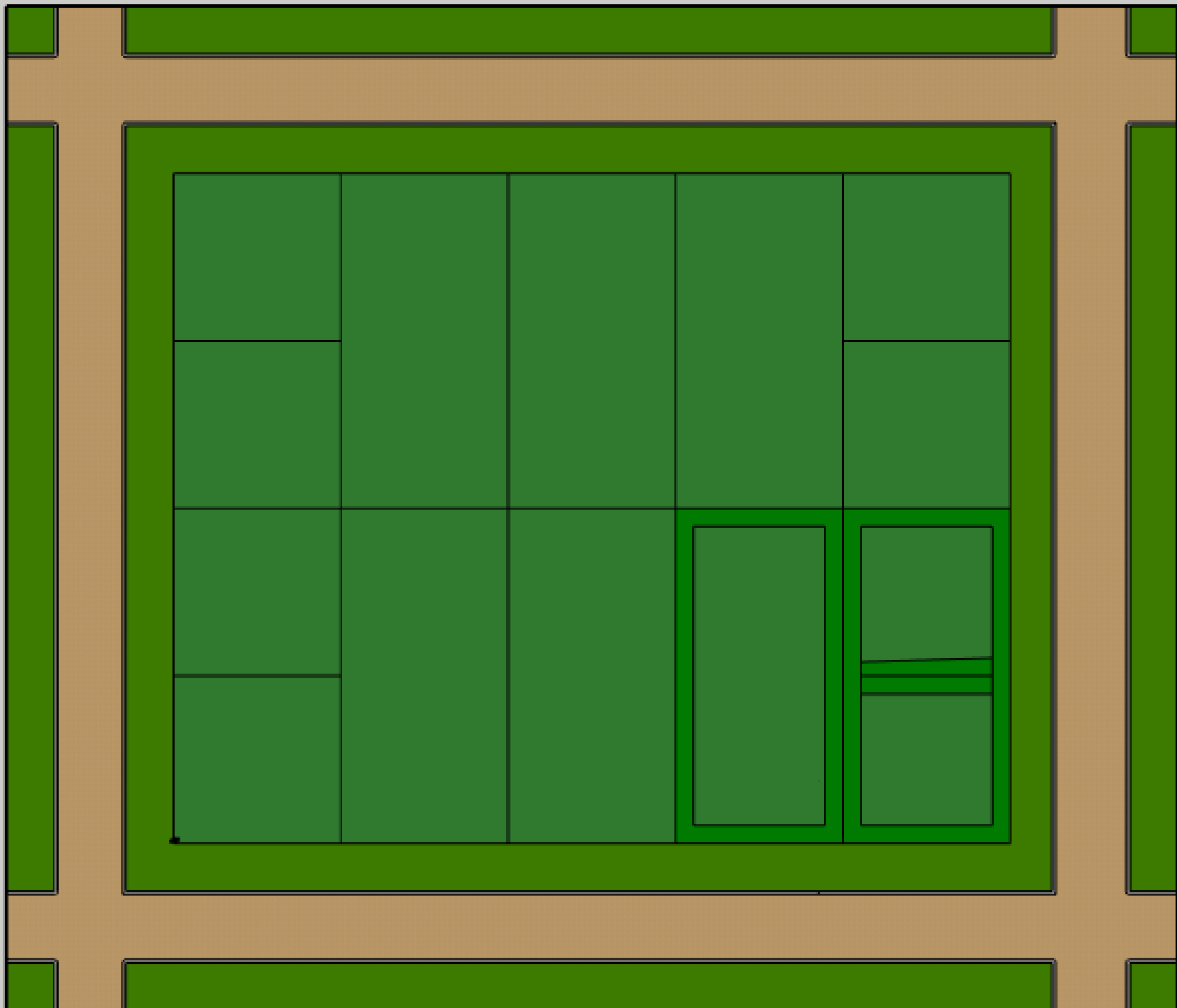


Mid-Lot Corridors



Rights of Way





Side-yard Corridors

Recommended Change

~~K. J.~~ Lot visibility corridors

The term "visibility corridor" is used in place of "setbacks" to emphasize the spatial effect of building placement. Careful siting of properly scaled building elements on a lot ensures that the historic lot divisions remain visible regardless of the architectural style or number of buildings that exist within the City at any given time. The visibility corridors are subdivided into frontage corridors, side yard corridors and mid-lot corridors.

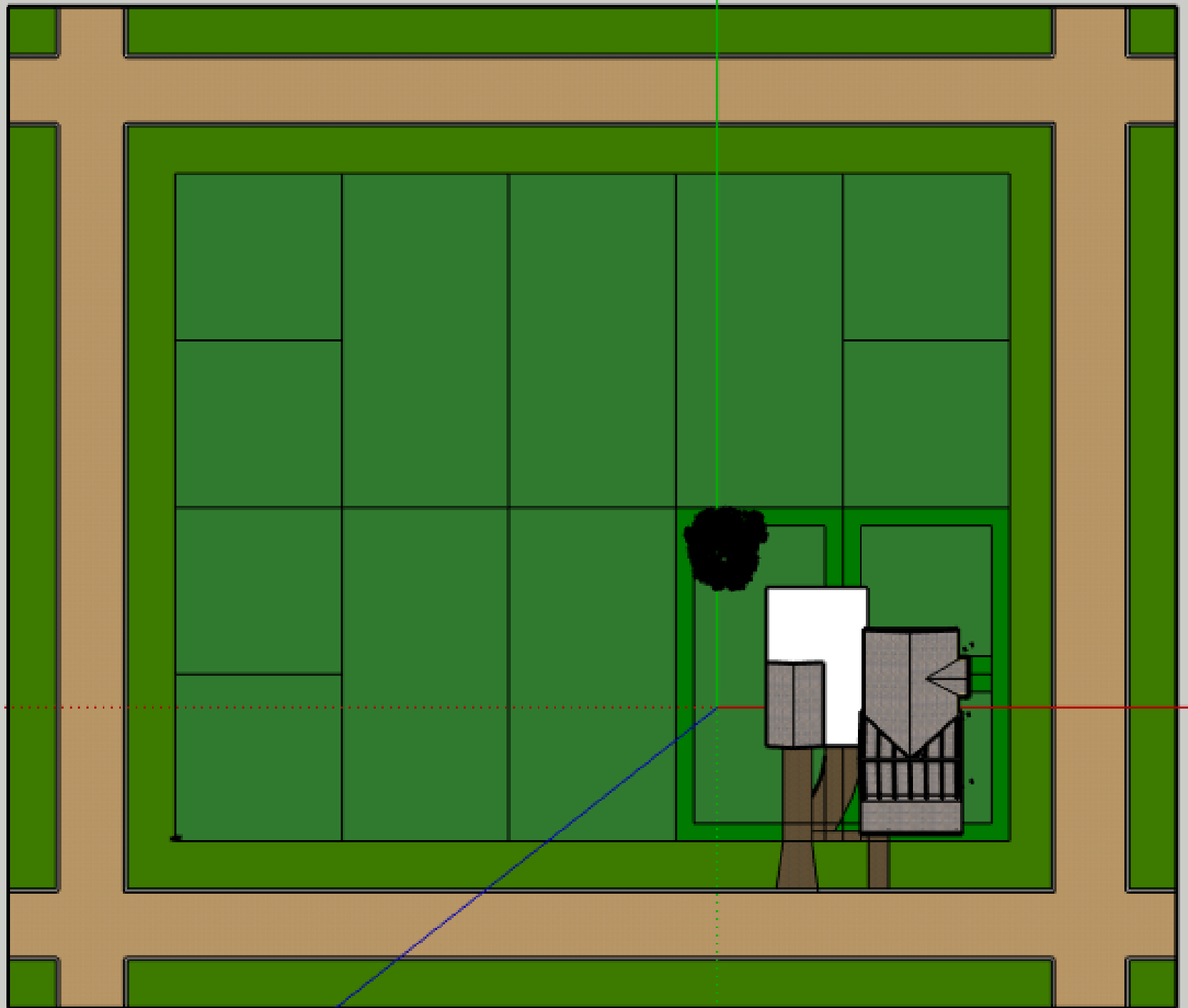
1. The frontage corridor is a lot line with minimum setback of five (5) feet. This encourages the use to define the private space of the lot and the public space of the street. Outbuildings shall not be located on the frontage portion of peonias or the corner media peonia lots.
2. For side yard corridors there shall be a required minimum setback of five (5) feet separating lots on the north-south orientation. If two (2) or more adjacent properties are owned, then the corridor dimensions are cumulative. Primary and outbuildings shall not cross lot lines ~~without the use of an open space or connecting element that maintains the dimensions of the side yard corridor.~~
3. Mid-lot corridors shall have a minimum setback of five (5) feet. This setback makes the historic lot division visible along the east-west orientation. Mid-lot corridors on frontage lots make the media peonia lots visible and are required regardless of ownership. On interior peonia lots, this corridor appears at mid-block. If an aggregate of peonias extends from street to street, a visibility corridor shall be present in the design of the buildings indicating the mid-block dimension. Primary and outbuildings shall not cross lot lines without the use of an open space or connecting element that maintains the dimensions of the mid-lot corridors. For example, if an owner holds an entire row of media peonias along a north-south street and plans to build the maximum allowable percentage of lot coverage, then all building elements shall demonstrate a mid-lot visibility corridor at the lot lines.
4. Every point of the required corridors shall be open from its lowest point to the sky unobstructed, except for the ordinary projection of sills, belt courses, buttresses, ornamental features, chimneys, and eaves, provided that none of such projections shall project into a side yard any more than twenty-four (24) inches. Connecting elements such as balconies, porches, or bay windows may also be allowed as projections under these dimensional restrictions. Landscape elements are not covered under this restriction.
5. In instances where media-peonias are owned in aggregate or assembled to meet the minimum density or area requirements, the visibility corridor may be crossed by an enclosed primary structure or connecting element which clearly indicates the existence of the visibility corridor (i.e., substantial changes in the roof elevation, substantial indentions or breaks in exterior wall elements and similar architectural features) as may be approved by the Historic District Council (HDC).

2. For side yard corridors there shall be a required minimum setback of five (5) feet separating lots on the north-south orientation. If two (2) or more adjacent properties are owned, then the corridor dimensions are cumulative. Primary and outbuildings shall not cross lot lines. ~~without the use of an open space or connecting element that maintains the dimensions of the side yard corridor.~~

4. Every point of the required corridors shall be open from its lowest point to the sky unobstructed, except for the ordinary projection of sills, belt courses, buttresses, ornamental features, chimneys, and eaves, provided that none of such projections shall project into a side yard any more than twenty-four (24) inches. Connecting elements such as balconies, porches, or bay windows may also be allowed as projections under these dimensional restrictions. Landscape elements are not covered under this restriction.

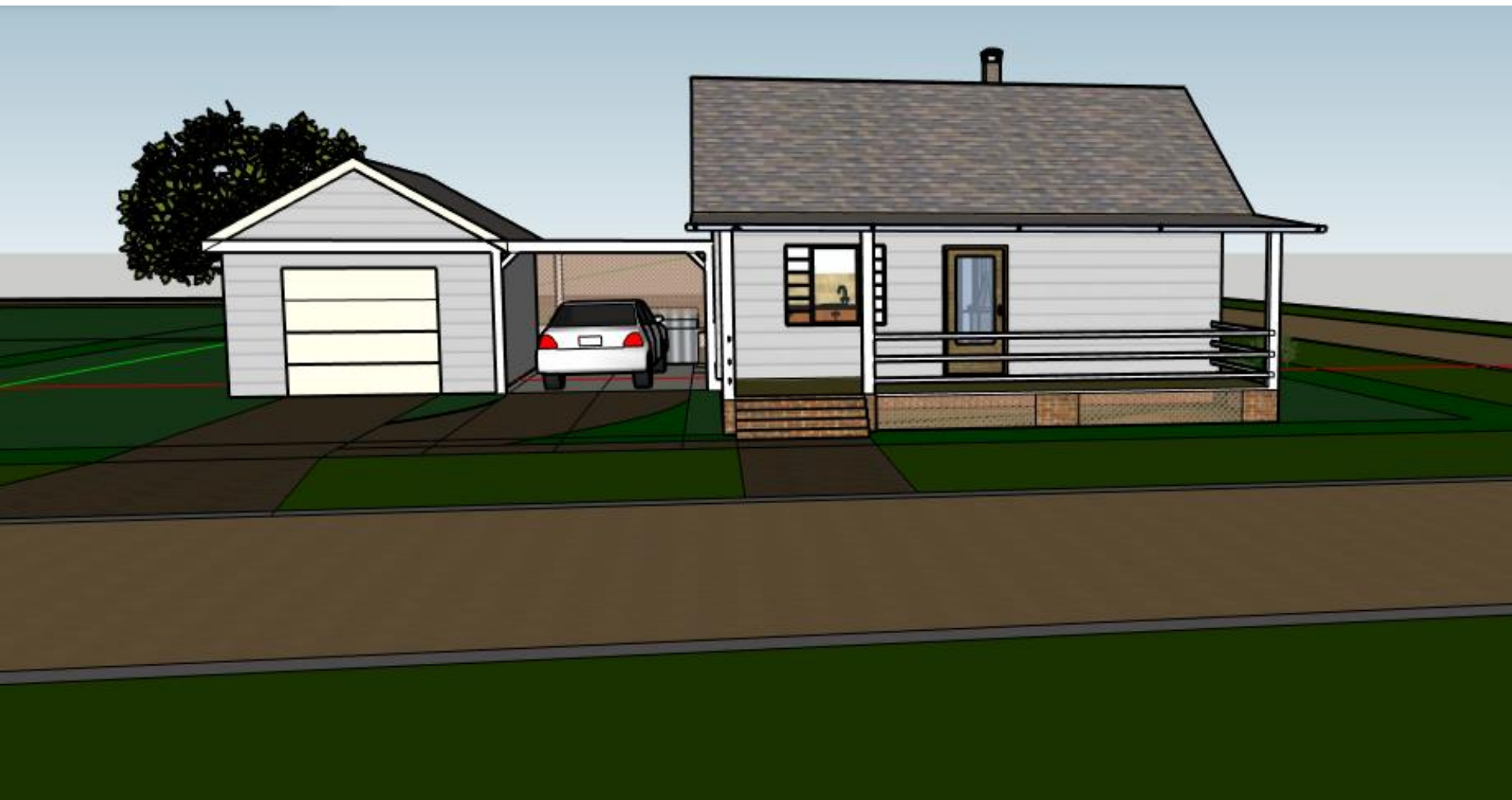
Side-yard Corridors

Example allowing connecting
elements in side-yard corridor



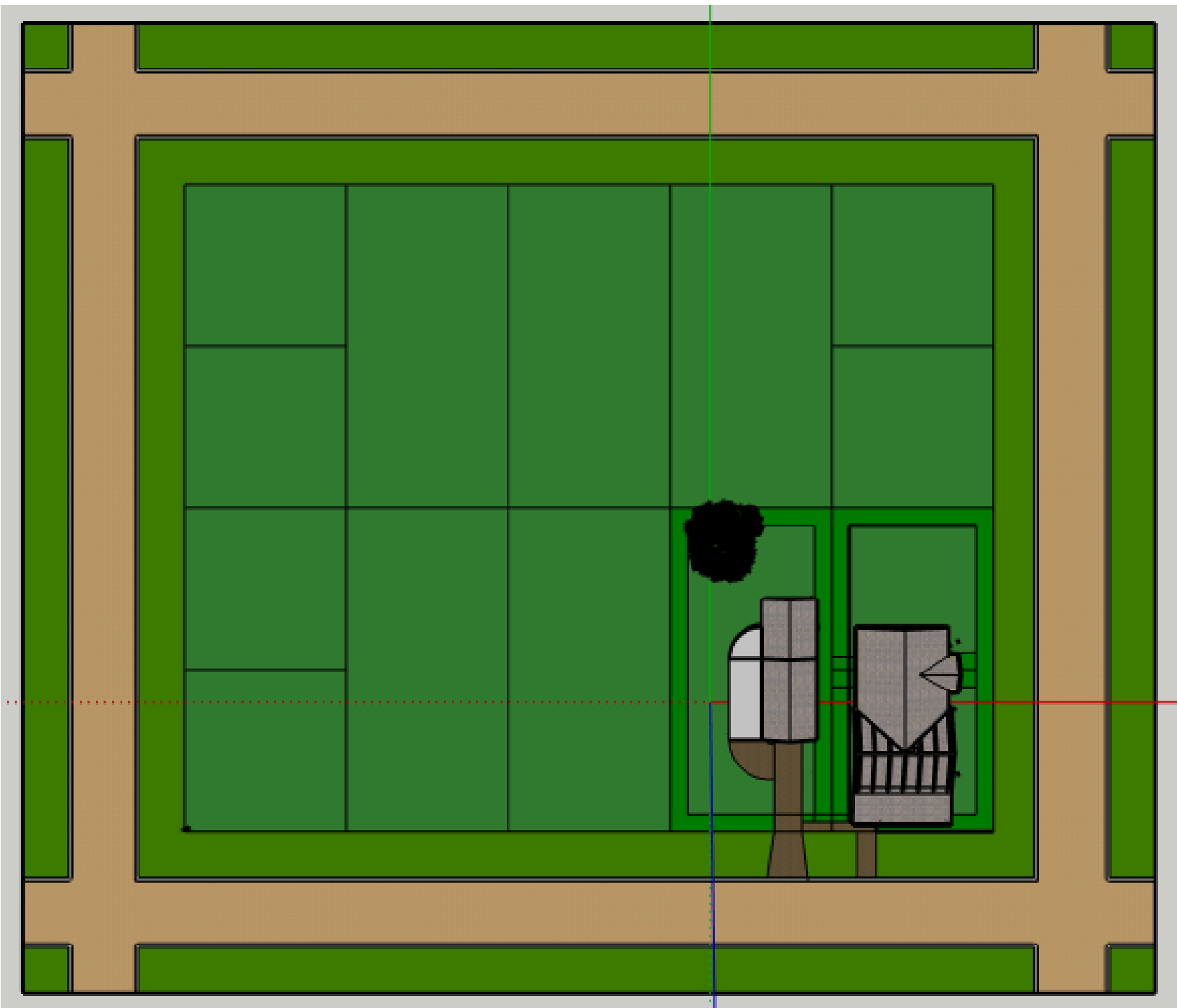






Side-yard Corridors

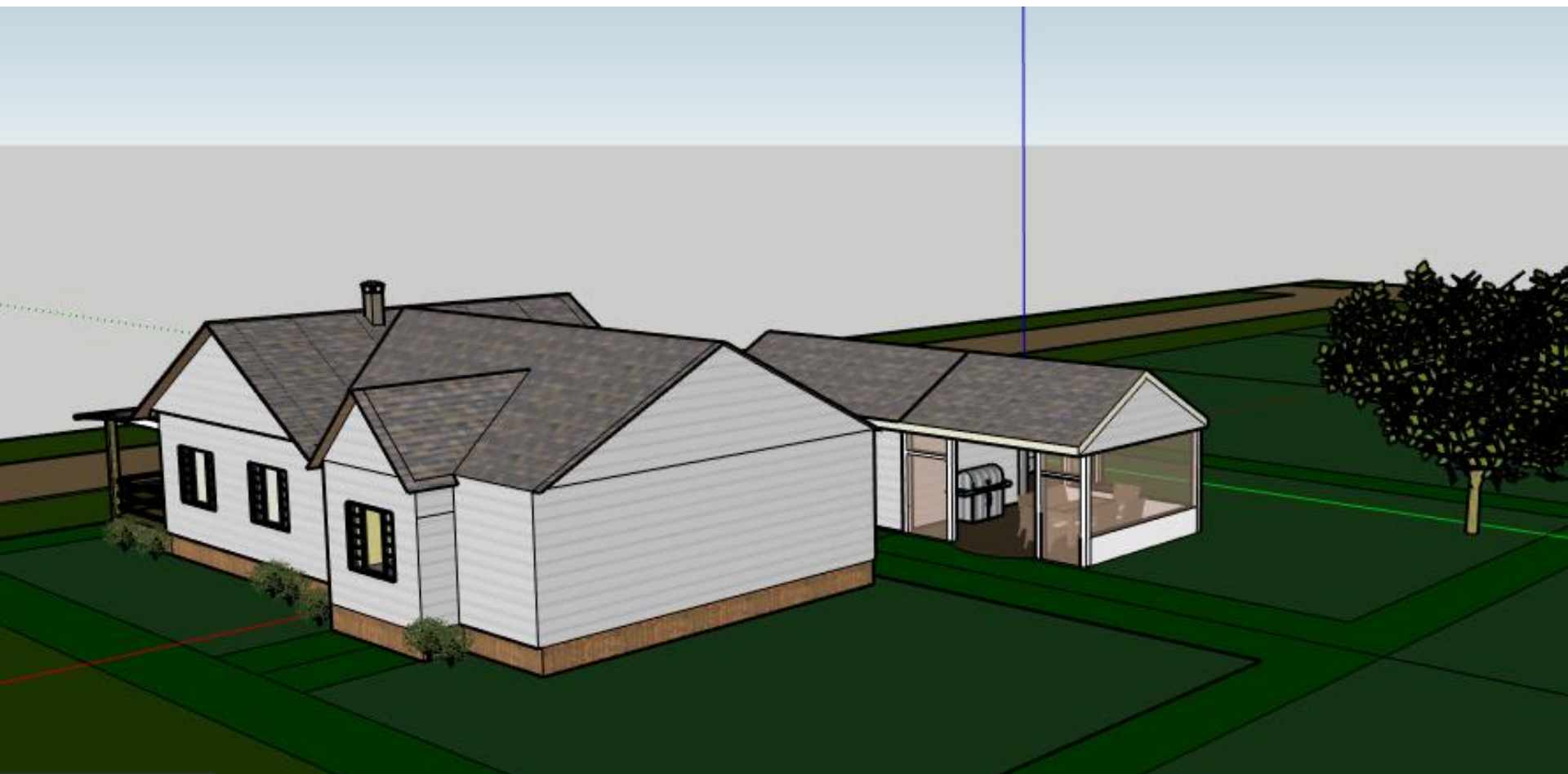
Example not allowing connecting
elements in side-yard corridor



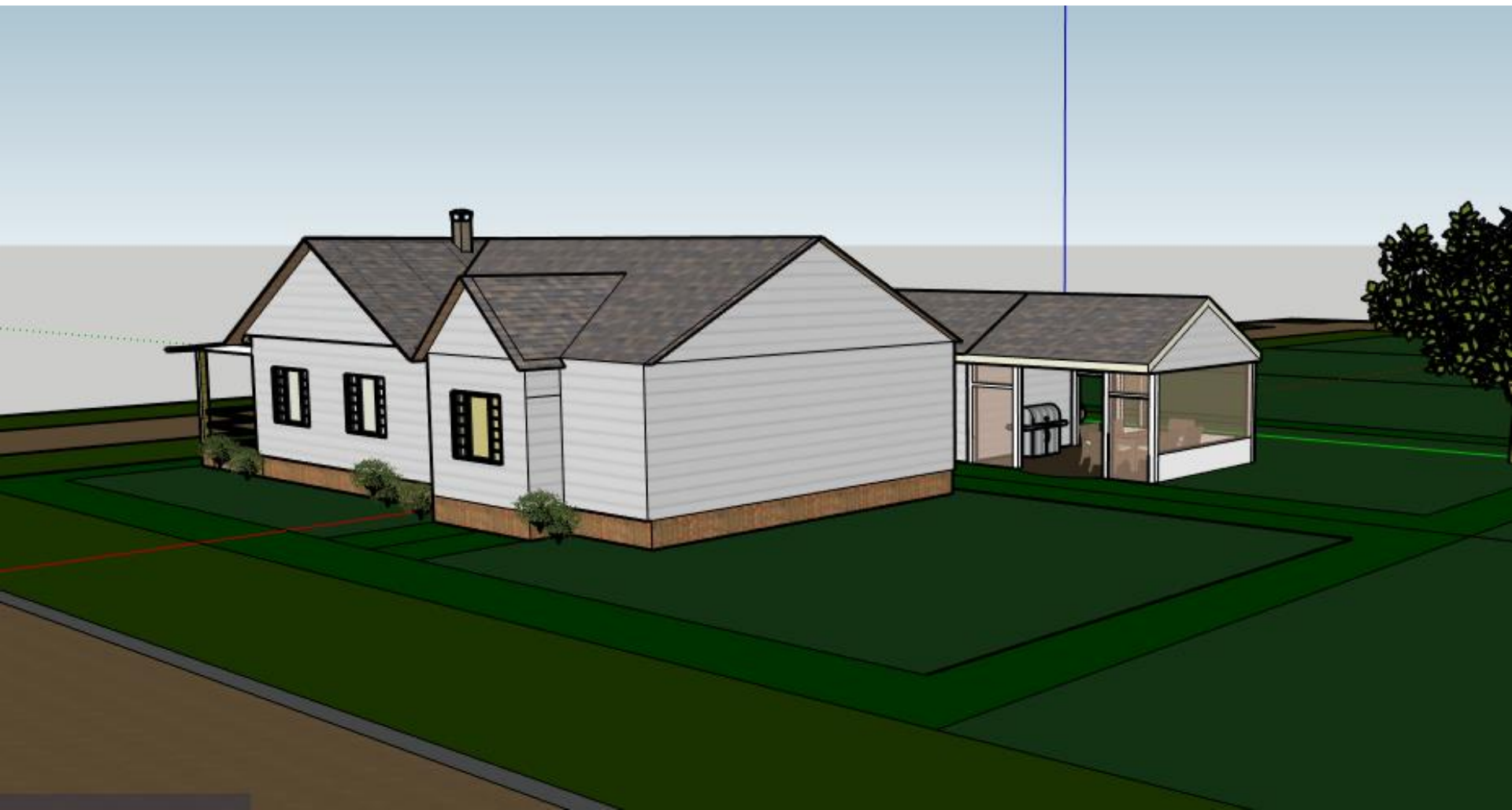








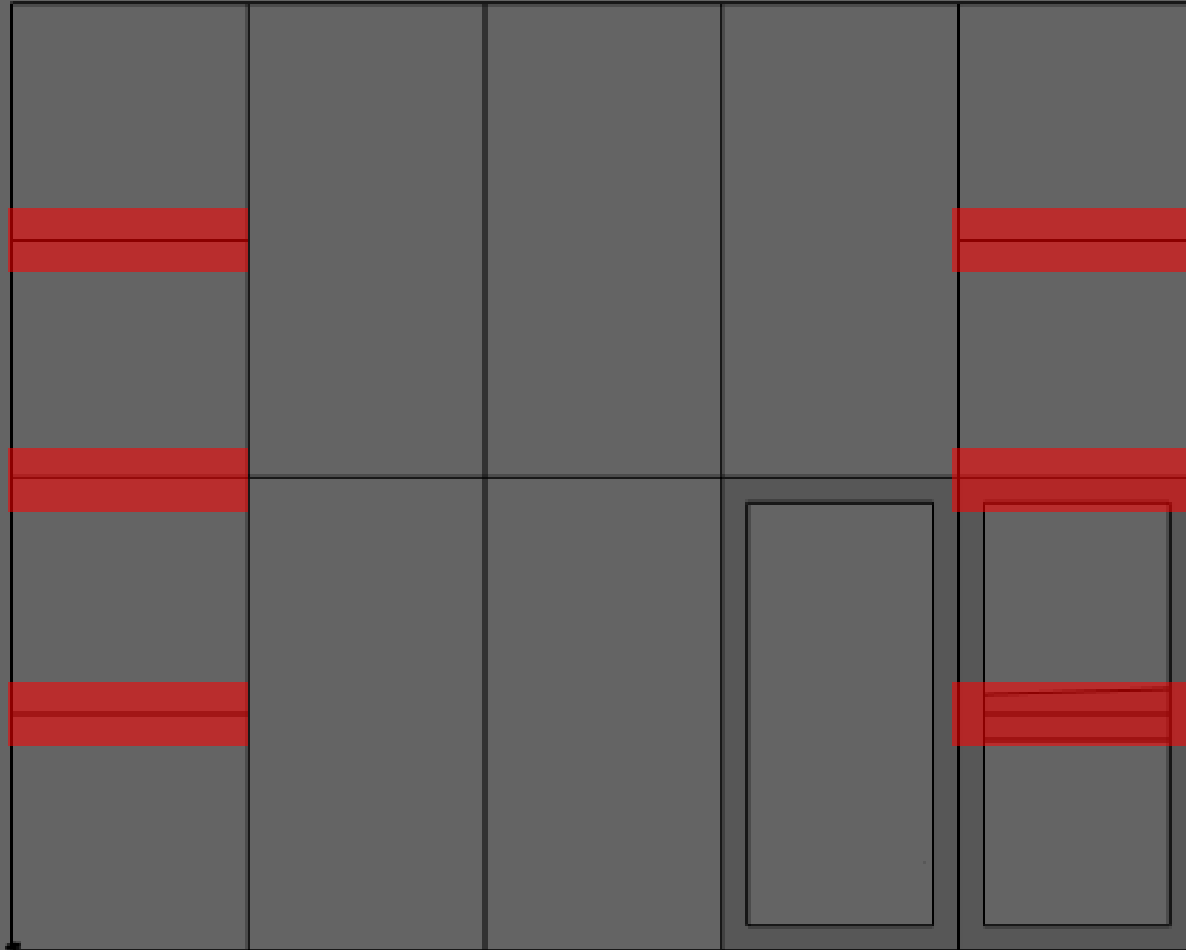




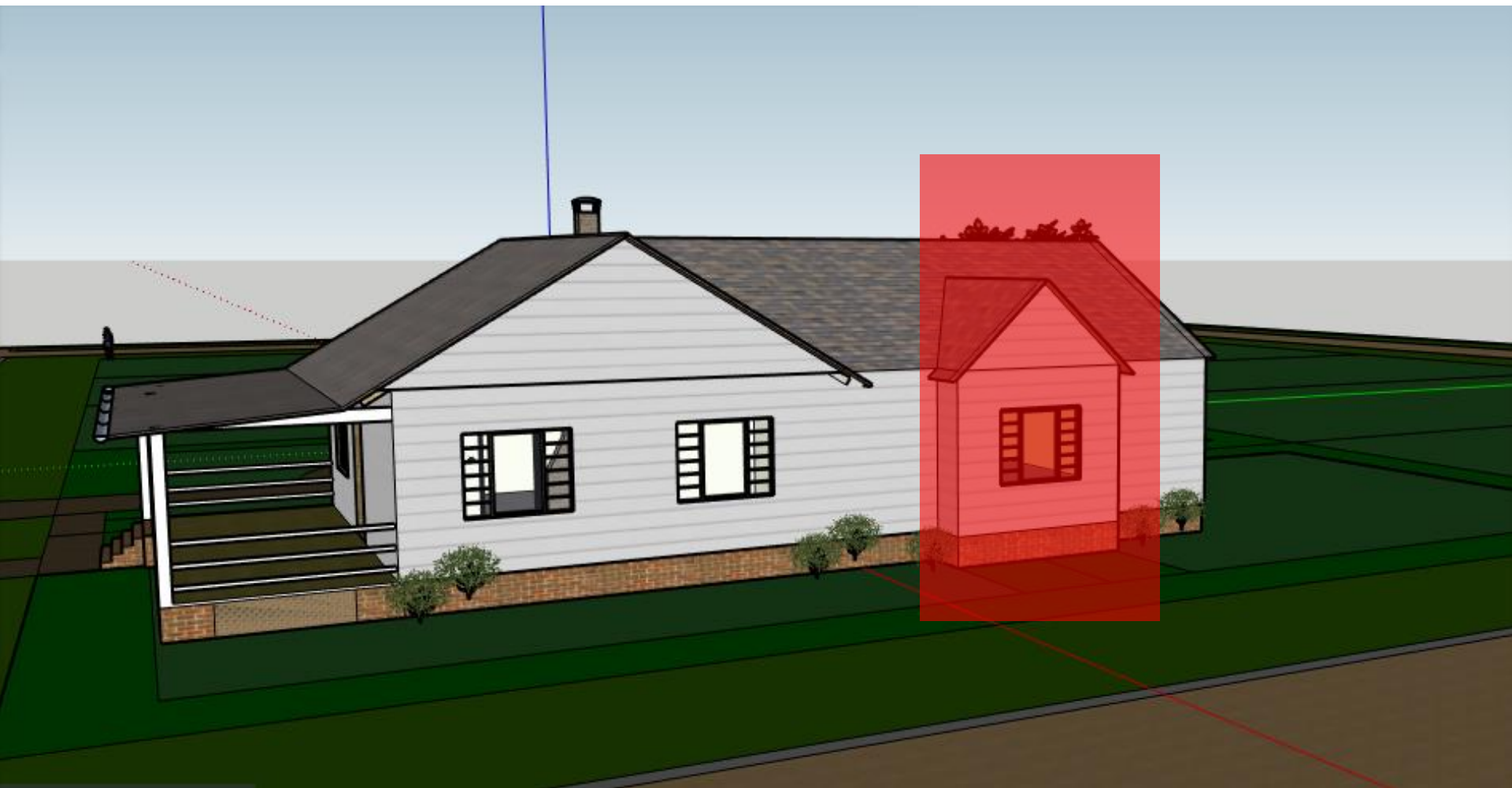
Mid-lot Corridors

5. In instances where media-peonias are owned in aggregate or assembled to meet the minimum density or area requirements, **the visibility corridor may be crossed** by an enclosed primary structure or connecting element **which clearly indicates the existence of the visibility corridor (i.e., substantial changes in the roof elevation, substantial indentions or breaks in exterior wall elements and similar architectural features)** as may be approved by the Historic District Council (HDC).

Mid-Lot Corridors









HISTORIC DISTRICT COUNCIL APPLICATION CHECKLIST

These requirements are not inclusive of the requirements for the proposed work. The Department of Planning & Conservation may require additional drawings, specifications or information in order to complete the application review.

CONCEPTUAL APPROVALS

Conceptual approvals are provided by the HDC as a courtesy to the applicant in an effort to allow comment from the historic district council and citizens during the conceptual design process. The HDC will provide the applicant with feedback and guidance relating to the proposal and take a vote to indicate whether the board feels the proposal is adequately appropriate to proceed. In all cases, the applicant must return to the HDC to seek final approval of their projects. There is no additional fee for this review above the Certificate of Approval fee.

STAFF REVIEW OR BOARD REVIEW FINAL APPROVAL

THE FOLLOWING MUST BE PROVIDED IN ORDER TO BE A COMPLETE APPLICATION FOR
STAFF APPROVAL OR FINAL APPROVAL BY THE BOARD:

Applicant (Initials)	Please submit 1 copy of each of the following:	Staff (Initials)
	Proof of ownership (copy of deed or tax statement)	
	11x17 signed, sealed, scaled survey of property. Completed within the last 2 years.	
	11x17 scaled site plan of the proposed work, including lot dimensions, setbacks, finished floor elevations, and any changes as a result of proposed building footprints	
	Site plan must show all trees greater than 5" diameter at breast height (DBH) and indicate any trees that are to be removed as part of the scope of work.	
	Photographs of the existing site and existing buildings if any, including views from the street.	
	11x17 drawings to scale showing ALL existing and proposed exterior elevations of primary <u>and/or</u> accessory buildings. Existing vs. proposed features should be clearly delineated with labels, shading, and/or hatching.	
	Elevations must include specific material and detail information with call outs that define all visible exterior elements, such as (but not limited to): wall finishes, foundation wall finish, corner-boards, water-tables, barge-boards, cornice trim, door trim, window trim, column elements, railings, roof fascia, balcony trim elements, supporting/decorative brackets, gable end decorative elements, shutters, roof finishes, chimney finish, privacy fences, picket fences, gates, utility yard screens, gazebos, outdoor shower screens, etc. Provide specific detail views of features that cannot be called out with notes on the elevations. Examples include porch details, pier elements, lattice infill components, soffit and cornice trim detailing, etc.	
	Elevations and/or site plan must show all proposed mechanical and plumbing equipment (HVAC, hood vents, backflow preventers, etc.) All rooftop mechanical equipment shall be screened from view to adjacent properties and rights-of-way by utilizing parapets or other screening elements that are integrated into the overall architecture of the structure and constructed using materials and methods that are consistent with those used on the building.	
	Product/material details and specifications, including brochures or printouts, for any proposed material as applicable and not limited to: doors, windows, roofing, exterior fabric, fascia/trim, shutters, fencing, sidewalk/driveway, landscaping, foundation, porch/deck, sheds, and proposed colors for ALL surfaces to be painted/stained/treated.	
	New construction applications must show context of project within existing streetscape.	
	For any fencing proposed to be located on a common property line, written consent of the adjacent property owners shall be provided as required by LDC 5.01.10(B).	