



AGENDA
HISTORIC DISTRICT COUNCIL/ PLANNING ADVISORY BOARD
JOINT SPECIAL MEETING
APRIL 26, 2023
5:00 PM
CITY HALL COMMISSION CHAMBERS
204 ASH STREET
FERNANDINA BEACH, FL 32034

- 1. CALL TO ORDER**
- 2. ROLL CALL**
- 3. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**
- 4. DISCUSSION/ACTION ITEMS**
 - 4.1 FOLLOW UP ON PAB/CC JOINT ACTION ITEMS**
 - 4.2 HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN**
 - 4.3 CONTINUATION OF JOINT MEETINGS**
- 5. OTHER DISCUSSION ITEMS**
- 6. PUBLIC COMMENT**
- 7. ADJOURNMENT**

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.

PAB + CC JOINT MEETING – 02/22/2023

ACTION ITEMS

1. Fees
2. Comprehensive Plan: Transportation options
3. Commercial Redevelopment: Parking standards, commercial PUD
4. LDC Code Clarification: Correct inconsistencies
5. Affordable Housing
6. Annual Joint Meetings



2017
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2021

PRESERVING FLORIDA'S HERITAGE

Florida's Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan

Florida Department of State | Division of Historical Resources



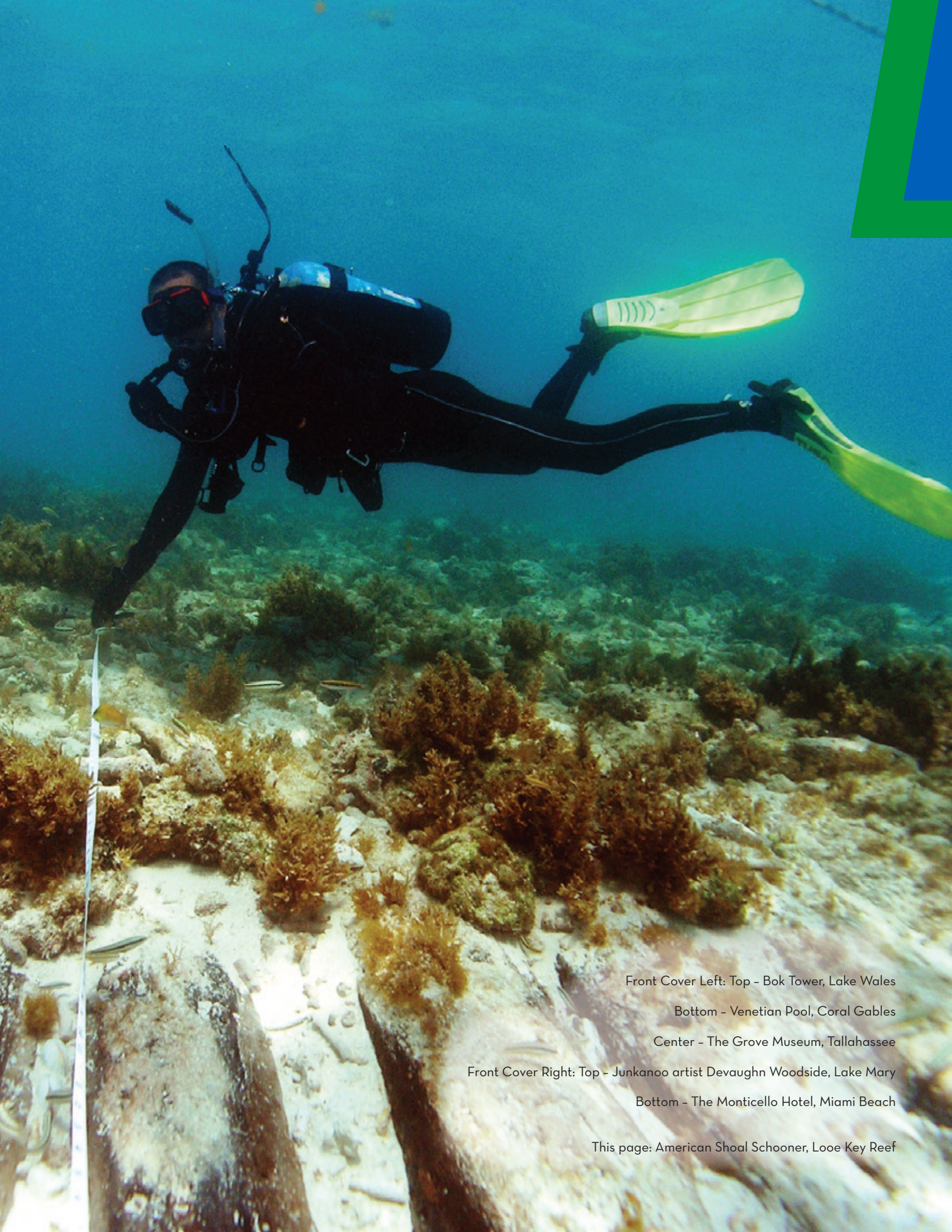


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Front Cover Left: Top – Bok Tower, Lake Wales

Bottom – Venetian Pool, Coral Gables

Center – The Grove Museum, Tallahassee

Front Cover Right: Top – Junkanoo artist Devaughn Woodside, Lake Mary

Bottom – The Monticello Hotel, Miami Beach

This page: American Shoal Schooner, Looe Key Reef



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Florida's Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan for 2017-2021 serves as a blueprint for charting the direction of historic preservation policy and action during the five-year planning cycle. Fulfilling requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the Florida Division of Historical Resources, serving as the State Historic Preservation Office, is responsible for developing the Plan. However, implementation of the plan is a shared initiative that includes the Division, but also encompasses the efforts of a wide range of shareholders including individuals, organizations, businesses, and government entities.

The previous State Historic Preservation Plan, *More than Orange Marmalade*, was successful in providing a strong framework for establishing historic preservation as a community development tool and as a key component of state and local economic development strategies. This document seeks to build upon that success through refining the goals and objectives presented in the 2012-2016 document, and to take a future-focused approach on the relationship between historic preservation, economic development, and the diverse and cultural rich constituency of Florida's citizens. In an effort to address the needs of a dynamic state and to solicit broad input, the Division engaged preservation professionals and the public to receive feedback and direction for this plan. Three recurring themes were noted during the outreach process: sea level rise impacts and planning efforts, the need to involve millennials and other young people in historic preservation, and the need to enhance the Certified Local Government (CLG) program. To address these specific concerns and the needs of the preservation world more broadly, this plan outlines four broad goals for the consideration of Florida's historic preservation stakeholders:

- **Identify, Document, and Preserve Florida's Historic Places**
- **Expand and Encourage Public Participation in Historic Preservation**
- **Foster Pride in Florida's History and Build a Preservation Ethic**
- **Promote Historic Preservation at the Local and Regional Levels**

LETTER FROM STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

Historic preservation is more than just making old things look new again. Florida's historic resources – buildings, districts, shipwrecks, archaeological sites, and more – are not just static reflections of the past. These places enrich and bring meaning to our lives and communities. Sometimes that meaning is cultural, religious, or social. A building might be the fabric that ties a neighborhood together, or an archaeological site may be spiritually important to Florida's indigenous people.

Preservation is about people. Florida's historic places reflect our population: diverse and growing. With every passing year, more of the places important to us are recognized for their historical significance. Without the voices of local support from those closest to them, many historical sites will disappear every year: lost to development pressure, natural disasters, frequent flooding, and neglect.

Historic preservation also serves as an economic driver. Programs like Florida Main Street and the Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit have resulted in billions of dollars of reinvestment in Florida's economy over the last 30 years. In a state where our economy is largely driven by development, we must constantly encourage and reinforce the economic viability of adaptive reuse, restoration, and rehabilitation.

In this document, the Division of Historical Resources describes where we've been and where we're going in the next five years. I invite all of Florida's citizens to help and guide us – tell us what is important to you and your community, and help us document it. Your history, and your important places, can be used to revitalize your neighborhood, teach children about our collective past, and preserve that past for future generations.

Sincerely,

Tim Parsons

Division Director, State Historic Preservation Officer



Left page: The Grove Museum undergoing restoration, Tallahassee

This page: The Grove Museum restoration completed, Tallahassee



INTRODUCTION

Since the National Historic Preservation Act was passed in 1966, Florida's historic preservation movement has made significant progress. With 50 years of hindsight, the 2017-2021 Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan provides an opportunity to commemorate preservation successes in Florida, highlight the important role that preservation plans in economic development and revitalization, and outline a forward-thinking plan for the future of historic preservation in Florida. As one of the most culturally and economically diverse of the United States, Florida has a unique opportunity to demonstrate how appreciation and preservation of a rich past can form part of a foundation for an economically and culturally dynamic future.

Although they form the backbone of what we do as preservation advocates, an appreciation of the past and vision for the future are not entirely sufficient to maintain historic preservation as a sustainable movement. Our recognition of significant elements of shared history must be diverse and inclusive, and our vision must be innovative and appealing to a younger generation who value history and preservation differently than their predecessors. As a movement, historic preservation must reach out in new ways, using new technology, and with a vocabulary that speaks to traditional stakeholders, those newly engaged in preservation, and especially younger and successive generations. Preservation must, in other words, step into an ever-broadening and diversifying Florida, United States, and world.

The 2017-2021 Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan is not meant to be a prescriptive or limiting set of rules for the Florida Division of Historical Resources or for Florida's stakeholders and partners in preservation. Instead, this document should serve both as an introduction and invitation to the world of historic preservation, and on another level it should provide a robust set of goals and recommendations for those already interested and invested in preservation efforts. Historic preservation in Florida should reflect our state's constituency – diverse, multi-cultural, and growing – and should at the same time remain grounded in tradition and the appreciation of the past that supports education, economic growth, and the transformational community benefits of a historic preservation ethic.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Division of Historical Resources, Florida Department of State prepared this document in accordance with National Park Service requirements for states to participate in the National Historic Preservation Program, and in accordance with state requirements that the Division of Historical Resources develop a comprehensive statewide preservation plan (Chapter 267.031(5)(b), Florida Statutes).

This publication has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior.

This program receives Federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability, or age in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20240.



Left page: Eh Do Paw, Karen backstrap weaving, Jacksonville

This page: Norman Studios Silent Film Museum, Jacksonville

THE STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN:

The Past, Present, and Future of Preservation in Florida

The Florida Division of Historical Resources (“Division”) is Florida’s State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and is located within the Florida Department of State. Every five years, the Division prepares a statewide historic preservation plan to provide direction for the preservation, protection, and promotion of historical and archaeological resources in Florida. The National Historic Preservation Act directs every SHPO to periodically engage in a statewide planning process that examines historic preservation practices across the state. Importantly, the Statewide Historic Preservation Plan sets a series of goals, objectives, and strategies that a pantheon of partners – including federal and state agencies, local governments, Native American Tribes, academic institutions, nonprofit partners, and others – can use as a framework for their efforts and initiatives.

Like the world of historic preservation itself, Statewide Comprehensive Plans reflect the period of time in which they are developed. The 2006-2010 plan was developed in the midst of a Florida land boom and during a period of strong economic performance. Following the collapse of the boom and the Great Recession, non-profits that supported historic preservation were diminished and annual legislative appropriations for the state’s historic preservation grant funding were considerably decreased. Florida’s Division of Historical Resources closed its three regional offices, and centralized in Tallahassee. Many historic preservation jobs in local governments throughout the state were eliminated, and many of the non-profit organizations that supported historic properties and preservation advocacy throughout the state found it difficult to raise and retain financial support. As a result, preservationists throughout the state recognized the importance of identifying and cultivating other sources of financial, political, and popular support.

The 2012-2016 Plan was an outgrowth of the continuing economic struggles that affected the world, the United States, and the State of Florida. Despite the challenges levied upon the preservation community by the Great Recession, the plan established a strong framework for the integration of preservation efforts at the local, state and federal levels, and emphasized the critical importance of cooperation and collaboration among preservation partners. As a next step, the 2017-2021 plan reinforces the

importance of multi-level preservation efforts, and refines and expands the Florida SHPO’s vision for the future. It emphasizes the need to integrate historic and cultural resources into all phases of planning and development, and to instill pride in Florida’s past through inclusive outreach and documentation efforts.

The present plan reflects the changing world of historic preservation in the 21st Century. Although the economy has improved and the funding situation for preservation is more stable, historic preservation struggles to find a foothold in the present economic and political discourse. Clearly, many of the issues remain the same: development; better historic preservation education for children, policy makers, and property owners; and better communication of the economic and community benefits of historic preservation to legislators and local officials. The preservation world must, however, consider contemporary challenges to maintain relevance: outreach to younger generations; the creative use of new technologies; the need to recognize the contributions of a multi-cultural and diverse constituency, and to draw a broad base of supporters into the world of historic preservation.

This plan provides a framework for preservationists, archaeologists, historians, and other interested people in Florida to participate in historic preservation with a broad set of possibilities, objectives, and outcomes in mind. Preservation not only instills a sense of place to communities and fosters appreciation of the past, it can include Floridians from all walks of life joining forces to make our state a better place to work, live, and play, and is a true form of civic engagement. Historic preservation in Florida is about education, employment, environment, development, investment, and empowerment. Far from being an impediment to growth, preservation can – and should – be a key component of planning and development. This plan aims to further preservation activities through engagement of existing stakeholders as well as new audiences. It outlines a set of broad goals, refined into more specific objectives and strategies that are accessible to a wide range of people, places, and circumstances; these include:



Identify, Document and Preserve Florida’s Historic Places

- Bolster Identification and Evaluation of Historical Resources
- Enhance Recognition and Contributions of Under-Represented Groups in Florida History
- Encourage Cooperation and Collaboration to Enhance Historic Preservation
- Improve the Management of Archaeological Resources
- Address Long Term Threats to Historic Properties

Expand and Encourage Public Participation in Historic Preservation

- Encourage Preservation Outreach Efforts
- Promote and Facilitate Economic Benefits of Historic Preservation
- Expand Geographic Outreach Efforts

Foster Pride in Florida’s History and Build a Preservation Ethic

- Share a Positive and Enabling Preservation Message
- Encourage Hands-on Strategies for Teaching Florida History
- Recognize Preservation Success Stories

Promote Historic Preservation at the Local and Regional Levels

- Integrate Historic Preservation into Local and Regional Planning and Decision Making
- Build Support for Historic Preservation Among Officials and Developers
- Foster a Network of Preservation Advocates and Allies

Timeframe for the Plan and Revisions

This preservation plan (2017-2021) provides statewide direction and guidance for preservation professionals, stakeholders, and interested individuals on how to best preserve Florida’s archaeological and historical resources over the next five years. It will be revised and updated in 2022.

The plan will be posted on the Division’s website, with notifications sent to public and academic libraries, local governments, and preservation partners. During the next five years, the Division will conduct regional meetings of the state’s preservation partners and the public to gather feedback and prepare updates on the progress made in achieving the goals laid out in this document.

Making historic preservation a fundamental part of our lives and communities will foster a sense of pride in Florida’s past and instill a greater sense of Floridian identity among the state’s citizens – whether they have been here for generations or have just arrived in the Sunshine State. The goals and objectives included in this plan reflect the issues and opportunities available to Floridians as they plan for the preservation of our shared cultural heritage in the 21st century.

Above: 2017 Artists-in-Residence David Luca and Pierre Ramos from Sunrise, with Director Rasheen Jamison and Legacy School of Performing Arts students in Quincy.

THE PAST AND FUTURE IN PERSPECTIVE

Although the roots of the preservation movement in America can be traced to the Antiquities Act of 1906 or even earlier, it was the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) that formally established preservation as federal and state policy. Signed into law by President Lyndon Johnson, the NHPA recognized that post-World War II infrastructure projects and the spread of suburbs around large cities was contributing to the loss of America’s physical past at an alarming rate. The Act established State Historic Preservation Offices, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and established consultation processes that encouraged federal agencies, and states utilizing federal funds for projects, to preserve significant historical resources whenever possible. Later amendments to the NHPA established the Certified Local Government program, Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, and made other changes that further established preservation as a priority in federal, state, and community planning.

One year after the passage of the NHPA in 1966, the Florida Legislature passed The Florida Archives and History Act (Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes*, later became the Florida Historical Resources Act). Chapter 267 established preservation as an element of state policy, and encouraged public and private preservation and utilization of Florida’s historical environment. In concert with other statutes and policies, Chapter 267 guides the Division in its efforts to cooperate with and assist federal, state, local, and private organizations in the identification, management, and promotion of Florida’s rich historic and cultural environment. Furthermore, the Division is committed to providing value to the people of the State of Florida through its preservation activities.

For over 50 years, the NHPA and the Florida Historical Resources Act have guided the Division and the Florida SHPO in its mission and activities. The preservation world has evolved during that half century.

Historic preservation has developed out of a focus on the aesthetics of the built environment to redefine the concept of “significance” through the inclusion of archaeological sites, historic districts, cultural landscapes, vernacular architecture, and – most recently – an emerging focus on properties associated with social movements and underrepresented groups. In Florida, this progression is represented through the National Register recognition of the Kennedy Space Center historic district at Cape Canaveral, the “Bro Bowl” skate park in Tampa, and the Greektown traditional cultural property in Tarpon Springs, among many other historic properties. By 2021, when the Florida SHPO will publish its next Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan, preservationists will be considering if resources dating to in the early 1970s are eligible for listing the National Register. Like the state of Florida itself, our definition of “historic” is constantly evolving as time goes by.

Just as the definition of “historic” has broadened, historic preservation has turned into an engine for community reinvestment, job creation, educational initiatives, and redevelopment. Although not yet universally recognized as such, historic preservation is a valuable planning tool that can contribute not only to historical appreciation and a sense of pride in place and community, it can also benefit the bottom line for developers and local governments to provide the initial investment into preservation activities. Simultaneously, Florida and the rest of the United States

have faced new sets of challenges affecting preservation ranging from urban sprawl to the proliferation of communications towers to the threat of rising sea levels. Already, coastal cities such as Miami face more frequent episodes of flooding. Coastal archaeological sites such as shell mounds and middens are eroding into the state’s bays and rivers due to both rising seas and the ever increasing popularity of boating and water sports. Some changes are unavoidable and even desirable, meaning that historic preservation advocates and stakeholders must be positive, creative, and flexible in meeting familiar and unfamiliar challenges.

FLORIDA: *A Snapshot in Time*

During the last several years Florida’s economy has rebounded from the Great Recession with an over 5% growth in the construction sector and an over 4.6% growth in the leisure and hospitality sectors in 2016 alone, according to the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity. This outpaces the country as a whole and reinforces Florida as a great place to live, work, play, and learn. It also demonstrates that Florida continues to grow and develop. Florida’s robust tourism and development economies come with both benefits and challenges for historic preservation. More than six in ten visitors to our state participate in heritage tourism activities. According to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, heritage visitors spend more money per day, stay longer, and visit more places than tourists in general. That said, the rapid development driven by Florida’s population increase of nearly two million people since 2010 can lead to the loss of historic buildings, archaeological sites, and other historic properties. Cumulatively, the current economic situation in Florida emphasizes the need for cooperation, collaboration, and consideration of historic properties at the state, regional, and local levels.

Florida’s population continues to grow and diversify. According to the 2010 census, Florida’s population reached 18.8 million, making it the most populous of the Southeastern United States and third most populous state overall. While some of Florida’s modern population are descendants of settlers from the 19th century who immigrated to the state as farmers, the majority of Floridians arrived later. Florida is a magnet for immigrants, especially those from Latin America and the Caribbean. In particular, a sizable ethnic community of Cubans resides in South Florida resulting from migrations following the Cuban revolution of the mid-20th century. More than 20% of Florida’s population speaks Spanish, especially in the metropolitan areas of Miami-Dade County and Tampa. Florida also boasts vibrant Haitian, Puerto Rican, Columbian, and Dominican populations. Florida’s African American population continues to grow, and maintains deep traditional roots throughout the state. It is difficult to underestimate the contributions of African Americans in Florida’s history, and the tapestry of black culture continues to influence the arts, culture, and industry of the state.

Florida’s Native American culture runs deep, spanning over 14,000 years of occupation. With over 4,000 members of the Seminole Tribe of Florida and over 400 members of the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida living in the state, mostly south of Lake Okeechobee, the native imprint on Florida life is indelible and undeniable. Since being formally recognized by the American government in 1957 and 1962 respectively, Florida’s two federally recognized tribes have established robust business and economic models, while simultaneously maintaining their traditional practices, beliefs, and values.

Florida’s population is diverse, dynamic, and growing. It is impossible to represent the totality of the Florida cultural and ethnic experience in just a few paragraphs, but it is important to emphasize that the historic preservation efforts in the state, and the kinds of resources saved, recorded, and rehabilitated, should be a reflection of the state’s population.



Bro Bowl, circa 1970s, Tampa

FLORIDA'S RESOURCES:

A Portrait of Diversity

Representing over 14,000 years of human occupation, Florida's historic and archaeological resources reflect the long and varied history of settlement here. From Paleoindian archaeological sites to Space Shuttle launch facilities, a smorgasbord of sites in the built environment and archaeological record give Florida its extraordinary identity, its unique character, and a sense of place like no other.

Notable examples of Florida's significant resources include the over 14,000-year-old Page-Ladson site in Jefferson County's Aucilla River; the Archaic Windover Site near Titusville, which dates from 5,500 B.C.; Crystal River Indian Mounds (500 B.C. - A.D. 200); Castillo de San Marcos in St. Augustine, constructed between 1672 and 1696 (and the oldest masonry fort in the United States); the Town of Eatonville, established in 1887 as the first all-black incorporated town in Florida; Florida's Historic Capitol in Tallahassee, restored to its 1902 configuration; the Miami Beach Art Deco Architectural District, a world renowned tourist destination; and Kennedy Space Center, site of the U.S. manned space flights and the launches that put Americans in orbit, on the moon, and delivered them to the International Space Station aboard the Space Shuttle.

Florida's tangible and intangible heritage is represented by the over 205,000 resources recorded in the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) - the state's inventory and archive of information on archaeological sites, including underwater cultural heritage such as shipwrecks, cultural landscapes, and historical standing buildings and structures.

Resources of the Recent Past

Due to the explosion of population growth following World War II, Florida has many significant resources dating from the recent past. Many communities were established in the post-war period, and in the 1950s and 1960s many neighborhoods were created or expanded as Mid-Century Modern homes and commercial



buildings were constructed. Because of the large number of these resources, preservationists have struggled with evaluating these properties for National Register eligibility.

Multiple difficulties face the preservation of postwar properties. Largest among these is the public's perception of these properties as non-historic, as many properties were designed, constructed, and utilized in living memory. Historians and preservationists need to develop new contexts that address the widespread transformations in not only architectural design during the period, but in how people lived, worked, traveled, played, and interacted with one another. In addition, multiple layers of historical meaning must be addressed. Widespread social and political movements, such as the Civil Rights movements for African Americans, Native Americans, Hispanic Americans, and LGBTQ Americans, imprinted additional significance and meaning upon properties beyond their architectural design or construction, which itself may not be recognized as important due to its ubiquity or plainness. Identifying these substantial events, at every level of significance, requires more thorough investigation beyond the simple windshield survey. Preservationists must now, more so than before, involve the public in the survey and designation of resources of the recent past to assure that these multiple layers of meaning are documented and that the importance of these properties are impressed upon owners, residents, elected officials, and other members of the community.

Despite these challenges, National Register listings of mid-20th century properties have increased and such resources are more frequently included in the discussion when communities plan redevelopment projects or consider demolition. However, designation is not enough, especially since many postwar resources, from residential properties dating to the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s to examples of high style postwar modernist schools such as the Sarasota School of Architecture, are threatened with demolition. The next five years will be a key period for educating the public and municipal leaders about the significance of these resources, and how their preservation can benefit their local communities.

Military Resources

For over 500 years, during war and peace-time, military activities have dotted the Florida landscape. The State's military resources span the history of European and American colonization and settlement, and include archaeological sites and standing structures from the American Revolution, Seminole Wars, Civil War, Spanish-American War, World Wars I and II, and the Cold War. Florida features a number of significant coastal forts, such as Fort Jefferson at Dry Tortugas National Park in the Florida Keys, Fort Zachary Taylor in Key West, Fort Clinch on Amelia Island, the remains of Fort San Marcos de Apalache on the central north Gulf Coast, Fort Pickens at Gulf Islands National Seashore near Pensacola, and Fort Barrancas at Naval Air Station Pensacola.

The Division has produced heritage trail publications that identify and discuss Florida's Seminole War, Civil War, and World War II resources. For the World War I centennial in 2017, the state is participating in nationwide efforts to recognize resources from that war, including the development of a website in partnership with the World War I Centennial Commission.

Military resources are not limited to battlefields or forts. The state contains a number of commemorative properties memorializing both battles and the soldiers that fought in those conflicts that have now achieved significance on their own. War memorials and monuments speak to the importance of public memory and how its created, passed on, and interpreted. Historians should work to identify and contextualize monuments and memorials to facilitate conversations over their preservation and interpretation.

African American Resources

The significance of resources important to Florida's African American communities has been recognized since the early 1970s with the National Register listing of the Civil War-era Olustee Battlefield, in which U.S. Colored Troops played a prominent role during and after the battle. At Olustee, the 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiment and the 35th U.S. Colored Troops served as the Union rear guard, preventing a complete rout of the Union army as it retreated to Jacksonville following a failed march across north Florida to capture the state capital.



Castillo at Mission San Luis, Tallahassee

Left page: Spring House, Tallahassee

In 2017, there are approximately 73 listings in the National Register related to Florida’s black history. A few recent notable examples include the Jackson Rooming House (1905-1957) in Tampa, St. Rita’s Colored Catholic Mission (1899-1924, 1956-1969) in New Smyrna Beach, Holden-Parramore Historic District (1921-1953) in Orlando, the A. Quinn Jones House (1925-1957) in Gainesville, and the Women’s Working Band House (1921-1950) in Tallahassee. Over the last four years alone, the following properties have been listed on the National Register: ACE Theatre in Miami, the National Historic Landmark Norman Studios in Jacksonville, the Rogers Park Golf Course in Tampa, the Taylor House in Tallahassee, Bethel AME Church in Palatka, Hopper Academy in Stanford, and the St. Augustine Miniature Golf Course in St. Augustine. These resources represent the wide range of contributions African Americans made to the religious, educational, and economic development and character of Florida, often in trying conditions.

While historic properties associated with African Americans in Florida are similar to the broader pattern of types of buildings associated with specific periods of development in Florida, they form a distinct subset of the state’s resources. Unfortunately, there are proportionally fewer extant historic properties associated with African Americans. This is due not only to a historical lack of documentation, but in large part to the fact that many properties important to black communities have been lost to demolition, neglect, or development. Fortunately, as historic properties associated with underreported communities are more thoroughly documented going forward, more properties associated with Florida’s African American history will be documented and preserved.

Hispanic Resources

Florida’s Spanish heritage is reflected in everything from its place names to its state flag. Many of the state’s most significant archaeological resources date to the First Spanish Period (1513-1763). Many of these resources are the remains of shipwrecks from the Spanish Plate Fleets and the 17th Century Catholic mission that once stretched from St. Augustine to Tallahassee. Many 19th Century Hispanic heritage sites relate to Spanish and Cuban cigar makers, primarily in Key West and Tampa. Florida’s modern Hispanic period is probably best represented by the Freedom Tower (El Refugio), a National Historic Landmark building in Miami that served Cuban refugees who fled Cuba beginning in 1959. As more recent buildings and sites are identified and evaluated, this important

aspect of Florida’s history and heritage will be better represented in the Florida Master Site File. Awareness of Florida’s Hispanic heritage has been enhanced with the publication of the Spanish Colonial Heritage Trail, with the fifth printing in April 2017, and the Florida Cuban Heritage Trail.



Maritime Resources

With over 8,000 statute miles of tidal shorelines, Floridians have lived and worked on the coast for thousands of years. In doing so, they have left a legacy of remains and reminders of our shared past. In 2002, the Division published Florida’s Maritime Heritage Trail, which focuses on coastal communities, coastal environments, coastal forts, historic ports, historic shipwrecks, and historic lighthouses. Resources from all periods of Florida’s history are represented, making the state’s maritime properties some of the most diverse, significant, and fascinating within our borders.

Numerous shipwrecks dating from early Spanish exploration lie embedded in Florida’s submerged lands just offshore, many of which are listed in the National Register. These include the Emmanuel Point shipwrecks in Pensacola, which date to the 1559 expedition of Tristán de Luna y Arellano and his establishment of Santa Maria de Ochuse overlooking Pensacola Bay – six years prior to the founding of St. Augustine in 1565. The remains of the 1715 and 1733 Spanish Plate Fleets were lost in hurricanes off of Florida’s coast while transporting New World riches to Spain. Some shipwreck resources, such as the City of Hawkinsville steamboat and Civil War steamboat Maple Leaf are in rivers. Many of these resources are maintained as underwater preserves, accessible to scuba and skin divers, as well as virtual divers who visit the Division’s website, “Museums in the Sea.” Florida’s maritime resources are some of the most vulnerable and most significant, making their documentation, investigation, and preservation all the more important.

Recreation and Tourism Resources

Florida is a place of wonder that is rich with natural resources and a welcoming climate. This has been true since well before the first Europeans wrote of their

experiences in the 16th century. The allure remains today, and tourism plays a vital role in the state’s economy.

Archaeological evidence demonstrates that Florida’s many natural springs have drawn people for over 14,000 years (e.g. Little Salt Springs, Warm Mineral Springs, and Wakulla Springs). Florida’s springs later became tourist attractions, drawing people who sought their “healing” waters. The remains of 19th and early 20th century spring houses attest to the popularity of this once-thriving industry (e.g. White Springs, Hampton Springs, Wakulla Springs, and Green Cove Springs).

As railroads and paved roads were built across the state, Florida became more accessible for new residents and visitors. Winter visitors soon became a major boon to the economy, and spas, resorts, and special attractions became a regular part of the Florida experience. St. Augustine’s Alligator Farm (listed in the National Register in 1992) is the longest-lived tourist attraction in the state, and the city of St. Augustine continues to draw millions of tourists every year.

Many “old Florida” attractions vanished from the landscape following Disney World’s opening in 1971 and the construction of the interstate highway system that destroyed or bypasses many old roadside attractions. Some surviving “old time” attractions are now under the management of local governments or have become state



Left page: Castillo de San Marcos, St. Augustine

This page: Goofy Golf, Panama City

parks (Weeki Watchi Springs, north of Tampa, and Silver Springs in Ocala).

In urban areas, historic hotels have often been demolished in order to meet modern expectations for comfort and convenience, or to make room for new development. A recent example of such a loss is the demolition of the National Register listed Bellview Biltmore hotel in Bellair, a massive wood frame hotel built c. 1896 by Henry Plant. However, even when facing loss there is opportunity for preservation and compromise. The central portion of Bellview Biltmore was moved, rehabilitated, and will be reused as a boutique hotel and special events venue. Preservation can be a dynamic and economically beneficial element of development in urban areas. Even when complete preservation is not an option, adaptive reuse of a historic structure is preferable to outright demolition.

Florida Folklife

The history of the state is preserved in Florida’s traditional cultures or folklife. Elements of Florida’s folklife include ways of making objects, such as maritime and ranching equipment, domestic and decorative items, religious and festival arts, and musical instruments; beliefs and customs; traditional occupations; music and dance; celebrations; and narrative traditions. The individuals who practice these folk arts are often greatly admired in their communities. Their creative work facilitates the accomplishment of practical tasks, while expressing group values and aesthetics.

Some important places associated with Florida’s diverse folk cultural heritage include Tarpon Springs, which has the highest percentage of residences with Greek heritage per capita in the United States; and fishing communities along Florida’s Gulf and Atlantic coasts that contain historical resources demonstrating the commercial fishing industry’s important role in Florida’s development over the centuries. Cattle ranches provide an opportunity to recognize not only a significant type of rural landscape in Florida; but also a way of life that remains a vital part of the state’s economy. Immigration and migration has historically played an important role in

Florida’s cultural heritage and continues to do so as newcomers from the Caribbean, Latin America, and Asia settle in Florida and share their cultures and traditions.

The Florida Folklife Program, within the Division of Historical Resources, is unique in that it is closely linked with the state historic preservation program rather than the state arts program. This relationship makes it particularly suited to helping us understand and appreciate our multicultural heritage both past and present.

Historic Landscapes

Traditionally, historic landscapes are underrepresented in the FMSF and in Florida’s contributions to the National Register. Primarily, those that are listed are farms or ranches. Agricultural farmland, cattle pastureland, and horse farms and groves, particularly in Central and South Florida, continue to be threatened. Fortunately, landscapes have received increasing attention in recent years. Recognizing a need for proper identification and protection of these resources, the Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) was established by the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA), the National Park Service, and the Library of Congress in 2000. In Florida, HALS efforts identified 20 historic landscapes. Some of these resources, such as Cummer Gardens in Jacksonville and Florida Caverns State Park in Marianna are listed in the National Register, but many are not. By their nature, historic landscapes are vulnerable to development pressures and

often face a lack of local awareness. As part of an ongoing and growing effort to recognize Florida’s historic landscapes, the Division and our preservation partners should engage with the ASLA, HALS, and the NPS to prioritize historic landscape listings in the National Register and raise awareness of the importance of historic landscapes. In addition, a more holistic approach should be utilized in identifying and evaluating resources through formal and informal survey to ensure that the landscape component is addressed.

Traditional Cultural Properties

Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) are a way of considering and evaluating properties that has received increasing attention in recent years. Since initial guidance was published by the National Park Service in National Register Bulletin 38 in 1990, the identification and documentation of TCPs has been an avenue for Native American tribes and other groups to identify, document, and preserve properties eligible for the National Register because of association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that are rooted in the community’s history, and are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.

TCPs helped preservationists view properties from different perspectives, and encouraged evaluators to involve communities in the process. No TCPs in Florida were listed on the National Register until 2012 when the Council Oak on the Hollywood Seminole Reservation was nominated by the Seminole Tribe of Florida Tribal Historic Preservation Office. In 2014, the Tarpon Springs Greektown Historic District was listed on the National Register, recognized for its significance in ethnic heritage and maritime history. Evaluating some properties for their relationship with traditional cultures and practices has been underutilized in Florida, and there is great potential to apply TCP status to National Register eligible and listed landscapes, structures, and other historic properties of significance to living communities. More than any other classification associated with the National Register, TCPs forge a link between people in the past and living communities, clearly demonstrating the dynamic and relevant connection between ancestors and those living in the present day.

PRESERVATION PARTNERS

Introduction

The preservation of Florida’s historical and cultural resources can only be achieved through cooperation among federal, state, and local governments, and private individuals and organizations. This statewide comprehensive plan provides a common vision for the organizations, agencies, and individuals that administer or implement historic preservation programs in Florida. What follows is an overview of preservation partners in the state, with descriptions of their roles, responsibilities, and backgrounds.

Division of Historical Resources

Since Florida’s historic preservation program began with the passage of the Florida Archives and History Act (Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes*), the Florida Department of State has housed Florida’s state government historic preservation programs. The Director of the Division of Historical Resources serves as Florida’s State Historic Preservation Officer, acting as the liaison with the National Park Service’s Historic Preservation Program. The Division consists of two bureaus, with some functions housed in the Office of the Director.

Office of the Director

The federal **Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) Grant** is apportioned each year by the National Park Service to assist SHPO offices in carrying out federally mandated activities. Ten percent of the annual appropriation must be awarded as pass-through grants to CLGs. The balance of HPF funds are used to support programs in the Bureau of Historic Preservation.

The **Historic Preservation Grants Program** administers grants for rehabilitation, restoration, and acquisition of historic buildings, survey of historical resources, excavation and study of archaeological materials, and funding for preservation education and museum exhibit programs. Funding levels depend on annual legislative appropriations. State funded Small Matching Grants (up to \$50,000) and Special Category Grants (up to \$500,000) provide financial assistance for local preservation initiatives. Eligible applicants include state and federal agencies, local governments, and nonprofit organizations registered with the Florida Department of State’s Division of Corporations.



2017 Florida Folk Heritage Awardee Lilly Carrasquillo creates traditional Puerto Rican vejigante masks, Occoee

The **Florida Historical Marker Program** recognizes persons, events, and resources significant in Florida architecture, archaeology, history, and traditional Florida cultures by erecting historical markers at sites around the states. Applications for historical markers are reviewed by the Division, assisted by the State Historical Markers Council. Matching grant funds are available to governmental agencies and nonprofit organizations to help defray the cost of historical markers. Since the program's inception in 1960, over 900 markers have been placed throughout the state.



The **Florida Folklife Program (FFP)** serves to increase awareness about Florida's traditional cultures by identifying traditional artists in communities throughout the state, and supporting the presentation of their work. Each year, the FFP surveys and documents one area of the state from which it draws talent presented at the Florida Folk Festival, held since 1954 at the Stephen Foster Folk Culture Center State Park in White Springs. The Folklife Apprenticeship Program and the Florida Folk Heritage Awards celebrate and preserve the achievements of the state's foremost tradition bearers.

The **Outreach Programs** staff coordinates Division social media efforts and maintains the Division website. They facilitate the production, marketing, and distribution of Division publications, including the popular **Florida Heritage Trails**. Titles produced by the Division since the 2012-2016 Comprehensive Plan was published include the *Florida British Heritage Trail* (2014), *Florida French Heritage Trail* (2014), *Florida Seminole Wars Heritage Trail* (2015), and *Florida Historic Golf Trail* (2015). In the past five years, nearly 150,000 copies of the 12 Heritage Trail titles have been distributed free upon request to teachers, visitor centers, local museums, historical societies and groups, and interested citizens around Florida and the United States.

Bureau of Historic Preservation

The Bureau of Historic Preservation (BHP) conducts historic preservation programs to identify, evaluate, preserve, and interpret Florida's historic and cultural resources. BHP carries out most of the State Historic Preservation Office responsibilities for the state.

The **Compliance and Review** staff evaluates and comments on the impacts of federal, state, and some local projects on the state's historical resources to facilitate compliance with federal and state preservation laws. The **Florida Master Site File** maintains the federally mandated inventory of Florida's historic resources. As of March 2017, it included over 205,000 records including over 165,000 structures, over 35,000 archaeological sites, and thousands of bridges, cemeteries, resource groups, and other resources.

The Survey and Registration staff coordinates the National Park Service's **National Register of Historic Places Program** for Florida. In March 2017, Florida had over 1,700 National Register listings encompassing over 50,000 individual resources.

Recognizing the importance of support and participation in historic preservation policy and programs at the community level, the **Certified Local Government (CLG)** programs throughout the state benefit from efforts by the Division to encourage and support the participation of municipalities in this federal program.

The **Architectural Preservation Services (APS) Section** at the Division consists of two registered architects who provide technical assistance in preserving buildings and interpreting the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. The architects provide technical assistance to the Compliance and Review section and make recommendations concerning appropriateness of Historic Preservation Grant funded work. APS reviews and makes recommendations to the SHPO and Deputy SHPO for the

Federal Historic Tax Incentive Program, which encourages property owners and developers to rehabilitate historic buildings rather than tear them down. Over the past five years, 40 projects were completed and approved for income tax credit by the National Park Service in the state of Florida. As of March 2017, expenses certified under the Historic Tax Incentive Program totaled \$281,782,605.

The **Florida Main Street Program** supports local action that builds economic vitality, quality of life, and community pride centered in a city's traditional commercial core. The program was developed by the National Trust for Historic Preservation in 1980 and became a major part of historic preservation in Florida in 1985. The program concentrates on cities with populations between 5,000 and 50,000 people with traditional historic downtowns, although the program has been tailored to smaller communities and to historic commercial areas of larger cities. The Florida Main Street Program assists local private-public partnerships by providing technical and financial assistance and training in the comprehensive Main Street Approach: Organization, Promotion, Design, and Economic Vitality. Since 1985, Florida Main Street has offered manager training, consultant team visits, and design and other technical assistance.

Bureau of Archaeological Research

The state's archaeology program is the responsibility of the Division's Bureau of Archaeological Research (BAR). State archaeologists provide leadership in the identification, preservation, and interpretation of archaeological sites, primarily on state-owned lands. They also provide technical assistance to private consultants, law enforcement personnel, and government planners, including training courses that focus on the management of public sites and common law enforcement issues. Archaeologists in all sections of BAR produce publications for magazines and peer reviewed academic journals, and present the results of their research at state, regional, and national conferences. BAR also manages several public archaeological sites, including one National Historic Landmark: the **Miami Circle**.

The **Public Lands Archaeology (PLA)** program surveys state owned conservation lands and provide management guidance for archaeological sites on these properties. Archaeologists in PLA also evaluate new properties for acquisition by the Florida Forever land acquisition program, and conduct compelling archaeological research around the state.

The **Underwater Archaeology** program leads management of the state's historic shipwrecks and submerged archaeological sites on Florida's sovereignty submerged lands. Some of these are among the oldest recorded archaeological sites in the Americas, and were occupied over 10,000 years ago when sea levels were much lower than they are today. BAR's underwater archaeologists not only investigate the state's rivers, bays, and open ocean. They also work with local divers and communities to develop Underwater Archaeological Preserves that protect and



Left page: Historic Marker dedication, Tallahassee Garden Club, Tallahassee

This page: Main Street Melbourne Farmers Market, Melbourne

St. Augustine Lighthouse Archaeological Maritime Program (LAMP) recovers artifacts from a 1700s ship, Storm Wreck, off St. Augustine (Photo courtesy of St. Augustine Lighthouse Maritime Program)



interpret significant sites for the public. Currently, 12 preserves have been designated with more under consideration. The **Florida Panhandle Shipwreck Trail** highlights 12 historic shipwreck in the Florida Panhandle near Pensacola, Destin, Panama City Beach, and Port St. Joe, which encourages heritage tourism at the local level and benefits local dive shops and other merchants.

The **Conservation Laboratory** specializes in the cleaning and conservation of metal and wooden artifacts, including very large objects like dugout canoes, cannons, and anchors. The Bureau's **Archaeological Collections** facility houses and actively manages a diverse cross-section of artifacts, primarily from state-owned lands, ranging from 12,000-year-old projectile points and prehistoric pottery vessels, to Civil War objects and objects from 17th century Spanish shipwrecks. The Division's archaeological collections are open to all qualified people for research, and thousands of objects are on loan to museums throughout the state. The Division regularly offers public tours of both the conservation laboratory and the archaeological collections facility.

Advisory Boards and Support Organizations

To enhance public participation and involvement in the preservation and protection of the state's historic and

archaeological sites and properties, the Florida Legislature authorizes advisory bodies to advise and assist the Division: The Florida Folklife Council; the Florida Historical Markers Council; and the citizen support organization, Friends of Florida History, Inc.

In 2001, the Florida Legislature established the **Florida Historical Commission** (FHC) to advise and assist the Division in carrying out its programs, duties, and responsibilities. The Commission consists of 11 members; seven members are appointed by the Governor in consultation with the Secretary of State, two are appointed by the President of the Florida Senate, and two are appointed by the Speaker of the Florida House of Representatives.

The commissioners are responsible for reviewing and ranking Special Category Historic Preservation Grant applications. Five of the members appointed by the Governor, representing the disciplines of history, architecture, architectural history, prehistoric archaeology, and historic archaeology, also meet as Florida's National Register Review Board to review and make recommendations on proposed nominations to the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, the Commission exists to receive public input and provide advice with regard to policy and preservation needs.

Related Department of State Programs

Mission San Luis, the seventeenth century western capital of Spanish Florida, is now the site of a living history museum, including costumed interpreters and reconstructed Spanish and indigenous buildings. The site is a National Historic Landmark, with buildings reconstructed through archaeological investigation and historical research, at their original locations. The site includes the reconstructed church, convento, fort, and Spanish house, and the iconic Apalachee council house with its conical thatched roof. The Mission visitor center and the grounds are available as a venue for special events.

Set atop a commanding hill surrounded by towering magnolias and sprawling live oaks stands **The Grove** – the gem of Tallahassee's historic places. From slavery to civil rights and from private home to public house, the story told at The Grove Museum speaks to critical moments that define the American experience. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1972, the ca. 1840 Call/Collins House at The Grove is one of the best preserved examples of Greek Revival architecture in Florida. The house and grounds underwent an extensive five-year rehabilitation under the leadership of the Florida Department of State and is open to the public as The Grove Museum.

The Museum of Florida History (MFH) is the official state history museum, chartered by the Legislature in 1967 and opened in 1977. It exists to collect, preserve, exhibit, and interpret the material record of human culture in Florida, and to promote and encourage, throughout the state, knowledge and appreciation of Florida history. It is concerned primarily with interpreting events and conditions that are unique to Florida's population, but also those events in which Floridians are part of larger national and global communities. Open every day of the year except Christmas and Thanksgiving, the Museum offers regular tours and both permanent and changing exhibits.

Florida History Day is a major annual statewide event, sponsored by the Museum of Florida History to enhance the teaching and learning of history at elementary and secondary levels. The 2015-2016 Florida History Day activities engaged 69,219 students from 33 Florida counties who participated across the state. As an affiliate of National History Day, Florida History Day augments classroom instruction by offering students the means and encouragement to do original research and presentations in a variety of formats. In 2016, in honor

of the Preservation50 initiative, the DHR sponsored the first ever special prize for a historic preservation related project, which will continue each year.

The **Florida Memory Project** website is hosted by the **State Library and Archives of Florida**. The oldest part of the program is the nationally recognized Florida Photographic Collection established in 1952 at Florida State University. Florida Memory provides free online access to significant photographs, films, sound recordings and original documents from the collections of the State Library and Archives of Florida. With over seven million visitors per month worldwide, Florida Memory chooses materials for digitization that illuminate significant events and individuals in the state's history and help educate Floridians and millions of people around the world about Florida history and culture. Florida Memory is funded under the provisions of the Library Services and Technology Act, from the Institute of Museum and Library Services, administered by the Florida Department of State's Division of Library and Information Services.

Other State Government Agencies and Programs

The Division of Historical Resources is the primary agency for directing historic preservation in Florida, but other state agencies and offices play important roles that integrate with the Division's mission.

Florida State Parks

The state park system, administered by the Division of Recreation and Parks in the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is the largest steward of public historic properties in the state. Florida State Parks manages 161 state parks, nearly 100 of which contain significant historic properties, including several hundred recorded historic structures and nearly 2,000 known archaeological sites.

Under the Florida Historical Resources Act (Chapter 267, Florida Statutes), the Division of Historical Resources and the DEP's Division of Recreation and Parks are directed to coordinate, in their respective roles, historic preservation activities. Historic properties managed and interpreted by Florida State Parks range from Paleoindian sites to fort structures modified for use during World War II. The park system provides first and third person interpretation, administers numerous historic house and specialty museums, actively manages cultural landscapes

associated with significant periods of history, and works to preserve habitats and landscapes as they existed in history and prehistory.

Florida Forever and the Acquisition and Restoration Council

Florida Forever is the state’s blueprint for conserving natural resources, and for acquiring conservation and recreation lands. The Florida Forever Act, implemented in 2000, reinforced Florida’s commitment to conserve its natural and cultural heritage, provide urban open space, and better manage the land acquired by the state. The blueprint encompasses a wide range of goals including: environmental restoration; water resource development and supply; increased public access; public lands management and maintenance; and increased protection of land by acquisition of conservation easements.

The 11-member Acquisition and Restoration Council (ARC) makes recommendations about acquisition, management and disposal of state lands. This advisory group includes private citizen members with backgrounds in scientific disciplines of land, water, or environmental sciences as well as wildlife management, forestry management, and outdoor recreation, in addition to five state agency representatives including the Director of the Division of Historical Resources. In 2011, the ARC created the Critical Historical Resource classification raising the visibility of important preservation projects and enabling them to compete against each other for acquisition, rather than against the biologically and environmentally oriented projects. As of 2017, nearly 1,000 archaeological and historical sites have been conserved through the Florida Forever program.

Department of Economic Opportunity

Through its Competitive Florida Partnership, the Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO) engages with communities seeking to develop a competitive economic advantage by leveraging local assets. The partnership is a technical assistance program that creates innovative strategies that promote partnerships, community design, and a viable economy. DEO collaborates with the Division, especially the Florida

Main Street Program, on the identification of community assets that foster economic development – including historical resources. Through its Community Asset Mapping process, DEO helps communities identify historical resources for preservation that could contribute to economic development at the local level.

As part of the Rural Economic Development Initiative (REDI), housed within DEO, the Division waives Small Matching Historic Preservation Grant match requirements for qualified Rural Areas of Opportunity. The REDI program serves Florida’s rural communities by providing a focused and coordinated effort among state and regional agencies that administer programs and provide services for rural areas.

Federal Government

Since the passage of the Antiquities Act of 1906, federal laws have laid the groundwork for historic preservation throughout the United States. The federal government plays an important role in historic preservation, as federal

agencies are largely responsible for meeting requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act through their planning and permitting process.

Federal involvement in historic preservation in Florida dates to 1916, when money was appropriated for the restoration of Fort Matanzas and the Castillo de San Marco in St. Augustine. It was the first time federal money was ever used for the stated purpose of preserving a historic resource. Both resources were declared National Monuments in 1924 and have been under National Park Service Management since 1933.

As a major landowner in Florida, the federal government manages many of the state’s historic and archaeological resources. The National Park Service, which also oversees the national historic preservation program, manages 11 National Park units in Florida, in addition to its Southeast Archeological Center which is located in Tallahassee. Other significant federal land managers include the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service); the Federal Highway Administration; the Department of Defense; and the Department of Homeland Security (specifically the U.S. Coast Guard).

Seminole Tribe of Florida, Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO)

Approximately 4,000 members of the Seminole Tribe of Florida live in South Florida on seven reservations: Big Cypress, Brighton, Coconut Creek, Fort Pierce, Hollywood, Immokalee, and Tampa, encompassing approximately 90,000 acres of land. In 2006, the Seminole Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) was established adjunct to the Ah-Tah-Thi-Ki Museum. Since that time, the THPO has recorded hundreds of properties in its inventory and has established a Tribal Register of Historic Places to recognize historic properties of particular significance to members of the Seminole Tribe, in addition to reviewing federally sponsored and permitted projects pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The Seminole THPO has the distinction of listing the first Traditional Cultural Property in Florida: The Council Oak, in Hollywood.

Local Governments

The greatest power to preserve Florida’s historical and cultural resources lies at the local level. Across the state, individuals are taking action to preserve the unique historic characteristics of their local communities. Through the enactment of historic preservation ordinances and the establishment of historic preservation boards, governments and individuals at the local level can have a direct and lasting impact on the historical, archaeological, architectural, and other cultural resources that are important and character defining at the local level. Preservation action and advocacy at the local level can lead to opportunities for economic development, reinvestment in the community, heritage tourism, and educational opportunities. Participation in programs such as the National Park Service’s Certified Local Government program, Florida Main Street, and Preserve America can advance preservation at the local level and return real value to the community.

An effective local historic preservation program begins with the enactment of a historic preservation ordinance and the creation of a qualified historic preservation board. A community with such programs may apply to the National Park Service for designation as a Certified Local Government (CLG). The CLG program, administered by the Division, encourages direct local government participation in federal and state historic preservation programs. The program links federal, state, and local levels of government in a preservation partnership for the identification, evaluation, and protection of historic properties. CLGs are guaranteed at least 10% of the total federal funds received by the Division each year from the Historic Preservation Fund grant from the National Park Service.

Non-Profit Organizations

Non-profit organizations are critical partners in historic preservation in terms of advocacy, education, and promotion. The many local neighborhood associates and non-profits often have the most direct impact on historic preservation within their respective communities and are crucial in raising historic preservation awareness locally. Private statewide organizations can also provide essential leadership and have the ability to coordinate activities and initiatives at regional and statewide levels. What follows is a short list of only some of our private and non-profit partners throughout the state.



Quincy Main Street Program, Courthouse Square, Quincy

Statewide Partners

- Florida African American Heritage Preservation Network
- Florida Anthropological Society
- Florida Archaeological Council
- Florida Association of Counties
- Florida Association of Museums
- Florida Folklore Society
- Florida Genealogical Society
- Florida Historical Society
- Florida History Network
- Florida Humanities Council
- Florida League of Cities
- Florida Public Archaeology Network
- Florida Trust for Historic Preservation
- Friends of Florida History, Inc.
- Trail of Florida’s Indian Heritage
- 1000 Friends of Florida
- Trust for Public Land
- VISIT FLORIDA

Academic Institutions

Many people discover their passion for history and preservation while attending one of Florida’s many colleges and universities. Nearly every institution of higher learning in the state offers either academic programs or coursework focusing on historic preservation and preservation related fields, including history, public history, archaeology, public archaeology, anthropology, folklore, architectural history, landscape architecture and urban and regional planning. Additionally, several universities and colleges are caretakers of historic properties, with six of them managing National Register listed resources.

The University of Florida began offering historic preservation coursework in 1968, and was one of the first universities in the country to do so. While the creation of the program is closely tied to the University’s architecture school, it has expanded into a multidisciplinary program encompassing architecture, building construction, interior design, planning, museum studies, and journalism.

Since the late 1970s, the Masters of Arts in History with a Major in Public History program at Florida State University has prepared students to enter careers in fields like cultural resources management, historic preservation, museums, archives, and information and records management. This program blends theory and practice, encouraging students to engage in internships with local area public history institutions such as the Museum of Florida History, the Florida State Archives, the Tallahassee Trust for Historic Preservation, and Mission San Luis, among others.

The University of South Florida (USF) and the University of West Florida (UWF) have the most notable public archaeology programs in the state. The USF public archaeology program, founded in 1974, is the first of its kind in the nation. The anthropology department was also the first in the country to offer a Ph.D. in Applied Archaeology. UWF’s program, an extension of the University’s Archaeology Institute, is notable for the lead it took in the creation of the Florida Public Archaeology Network. Additionally, UWF’s outreach work in the Pensacola community is notable, and has resulted in the identification, preservation, and study of several significant

archaeological sites, including the shipwrecks and terrestrial settlement of early Spanish explorer Tristán de Luna y Arellano.

An ancillary field with close connections to historic preservation is landscape architecture. As a comprehensive field concerned with land analysis, planning, design, management, preservation, and rehabilitation, landscape architects are often advocates and custodians of historic landscapes. Several universities in Florida offer programs in landscape architecture, including the University of Florida, Florida A&M University, and Florida International University.

The Planning Process

Introduction

Every five years, the National Park Service requires Florida’s State Historic Preservation Office to update its Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan. This process is intended to be rational and systematic, through which the SHPO develops a vision and goals for historic preservation throughout the state. The SHPO then seeks to achieve that vision over the course of the planning horizon through its own actions and through influencing the actions of others, to guide effective decision making, for coordinating preservation activities, and for communicating cohesive preservation policy, goals, and values to the preservation constituency, decision-makers, and interested and affected parties. The Statewide Historic Preservation Planning Process must:

1. Meet Florida’s specific circumstances
2. Achieve broad-based public and professional involvement throughout the state
3. Take into consideration issues affecting the broad spectrum of historic and cultural resources within the state
4. Be based on analyses of resource data and user needs
5. Encourage consideration of historic preservation concerns within broader planning environments at the federal, state, and local levels
6. Be implemented by SHPO operations

The Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan document itself must:

1. Summarize the planning process and describe public participation
2. Summarize and assess the full range of historic and cultural resources throughout the state, including current important issues, threats, and opportunities to historic preservation
3. Provide guidance for the management of historic and cultural resources throughout the state, expressed in policies, strategies, goals, and objectives, that provide a vision for the state as a whole
4. Provide a bibliography of studies and other support documents used in preparing the plan

Professional and Public Engagement

The statewide preservation planning process engaged preservation professionals, the public, and other stakeholders in providing feedback and direction for the five-year comprehensive plan update. Engagement was solicited in several ways: onsite meetings, webinars, and an online survey. The Division also maintained and linked to a website explaining the comprehensive plan process, the online survey, and how stakeholders could participate.

Public Meetings

In February and March of 2016, Division staff organized public meetings in seven cities: Davie, DeFuniak Springs, Deland, Kissimmee, Lake City, Palm Beach, Palmetto, St. Petersburg, and Tallahassee. Two Division staff members travelled to each meeting to present information about historic preservation in Florida, Division programs, to solicit feedback on proposed initiatives, and to answer questions and address concerns brought forth at the meetings.

Email notifications concerning meeting times and dates were sent to staff of Certified Local Governments, Florida Main Street managers, the Florida Historical Commission, the Florida Trust for Historic Preservation, the Florida Public Archaeology Network and archaeology advocacy groups, the Florida Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA), the Florida Chapter of the American Planning Association, and Florida Realtors. The majority of the attendees of the meetings were staff and board members of Certified Local Governments, and members of the general public interested in historic preservation. Although public turnout was generally low, the small groups allowed for meaningful conversation among the participants, on a much wider range of topics than anticipated.



Bureau of Archaeological Research staff conducting site condition assessment exercise, Charlotte Harbor

Master balsa surfboard
builder, George Robinson,
with apprentice Cristian
Robinson, Melbourne

Right page:
Annie Pfeiffer Chapel
designed by Frank Lloyd
Wright, Florida Southern
Campus, Lakeland



Webinars

In May of 2016, the Division held two public webinars that presented information very similar to what was presented at the public meetings of the previous months. Although numerous people registered for the webinars, feedback was very limited.

Online Survey

The Division used Survey Monkey to create an online survey that was accessible for more than seven months between January and August 2016. An electronic notification about the survey, including a web link, was sent to more than 5,651 email addresses through Mail Chimp service. The lists of recipients included 72 Certified Local Government staff; 920 people interested in Florida Main Street; 197 archaeology stakeholders; 2,006 people who requested to receive information about federal and state historic preservation grants; and 2,456 stakeholders who participated in the Viva Florida 500 initiative leading up to Florida's 500th anniversary in 2013. The Viva Florida list included nearly every partner in the state interested in preservation. In addition to these ebasts using Mail Chimp, the survey was shared many times through social media on the Division's active Facebook page. The survey included 14 questions plus optional contact information. Though all of the avenues to publicize the survey were exhausted, we received only 274 responses to the survey over the seven months the link was active.

Outreach and Public Involvement Results

Feedback received at the onsite meetings, during the webinars, and through the online survey was consistent. Three themes emerged repeatedly during the course of outreach activities:

1. **Sea level rise:** Historic preservation professionals and member of the general public asked for information, training, and guidance on how to plan for sea level rise impacts. This topic was identified as an area of concern in seven of the nine onsite meetings.
2. **Attracting millennials and young people to historic preservation:** Historic preservation, generally, has failed to attract the attention of young people. Without engaging millennials and children, historic preservation as a field risks losing relevance. This topic was also identified in seven of the nine onsite meetings.
3. **Enhance the Certified Local Government (CLG) Program:** Respondents requested that more grant funding and greater benefits be provided to local governments that are certified. Additionally, more training and meetings for CLG coordinators and board members were identified as needs. Training and meetings would allow for collaboration between certified government employees and board members, leading to cross-pollination and the open exchange of ideas.

Based on the nine regional meetings, two webinars, and online survey, the Division developed the following vision and goals for this Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan.



2017-2021 GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND STRATEGIES

Vision for Historic Preservation in Florida

The goals, objectives, and strategies presented here are intended to guide preservation efforts throughout Florida over the next five years. They are guideposts for general decision making, and are not intended to provide place-specific or resource-specific guidance. Individuals, organizations, and communities can use this framework to tailor their activities to their specific needs, while operating within the broader context of a statewide preservation effort.

By presenting this broad framework for a vision of preservation, the Florida SHPO feels that Floridians and visitors to the state will become increasingly aware of Florida’s long, rich, and important history that includes at least 14,000 years of indigenous American occupation and the establishment of the first permanent European settlements in North America. Furthermore, Florida’s past and present are diverse, multi-cultural, and unique. The broad heritage of our state is relevant to all living Floridians and visitors. Even if new to the state, Floridians should be inspired and take pride in Florida’s heritage. By employing an inclusive and open-minded approach, they will develop an effective, broadly based, statewide network of well-informed historic-preservation minded people. Property owners, government officials at all levels, developers, and other professionals will steward Florida’s significant prehistoric, historic, and folk resources as highly valued assets. The state’s present-day cultural, economic, and environmental well-being will be enhanced as Florida’s heritage is preserved for future generations.

Building upon the Florida’s worldwide recognition as a place of rich history and heritage, and in the spirit of collaboration and cooperation, the Division offers the following goals for consideration:

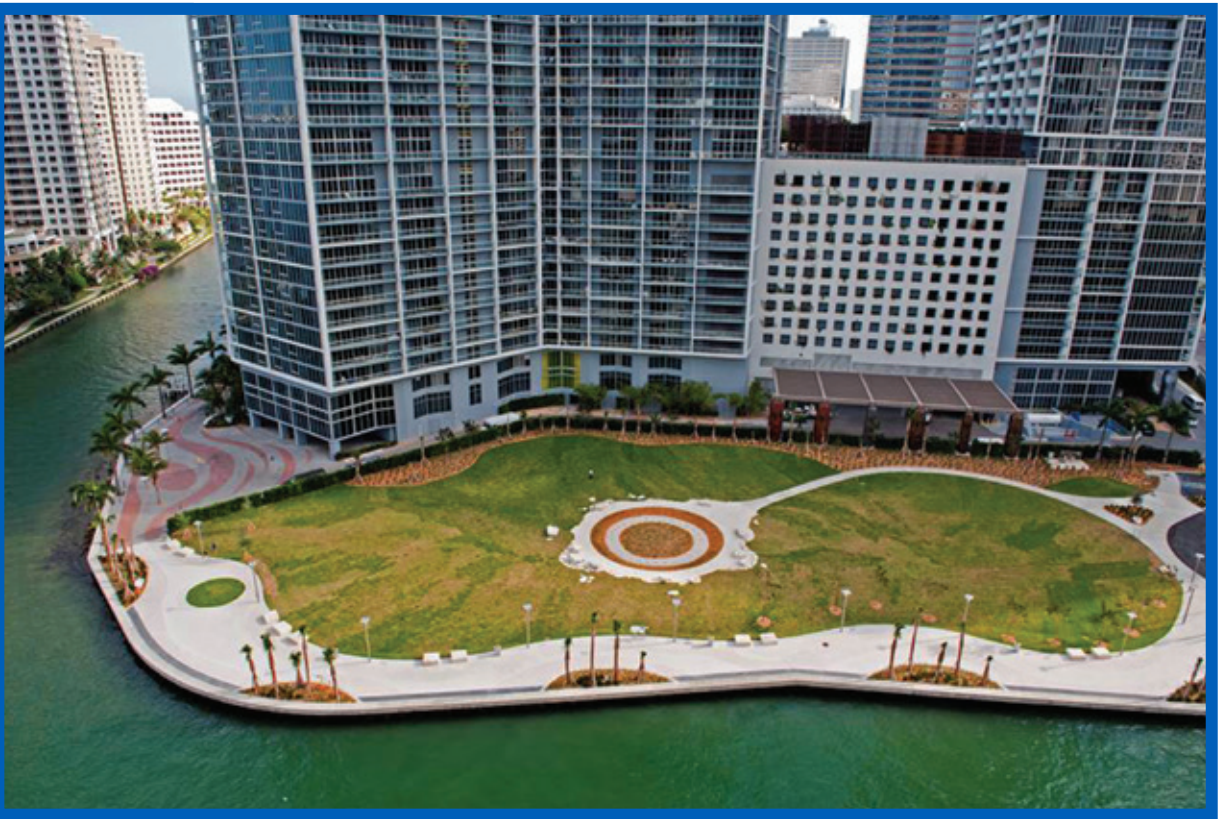
Goal 1: Identify, Document, and Preserve Florida’s Historic Places

- **Objective 1-A: Bolster Identification and Evaluation of Historical Resources**
 - o Conduct surveys at the municipal level to identify historic properties important in Florida history.
 - o Reevaluate previously surveyed areas, and update records as necessary.
 - o Encourage the incorporation of modern technologies and techniques in historic resource survey, including oral histories
 - o Expand the scope of historic resource survey beyond architecture to identify rural and urban landscapes, traditional cultural properties, and other under-represented resources
- **Objective 1-B: Enhance Recognition and Contributions of Under-Represented Groups in Florida History**
 - o Produce multilingual publications on historic preservation.
 - o Produce multilingual historic markers.
 - o Develop historical contexts that address underrepresented groups in Florida.
 - o Identify and designate Traditional Cultural Properties in Florida, and list them on the National Register of Historic Places.
 - o Increase identification efforts for historic properties associated with African Americans, Native Americans, Latinos, Asian Americans, the LGBT community, religious minorities, and other underrepresented groups.
- **Objective 1-C: Encourage Cooperation and Collaboration to Enhance Historic Preservation**
 - o Provide easy, online access to National Register nominations, surveys, site files, historic contexts, and other information through an online Geographic Information System portal.
 - o Utilize new technology and social media platforms to facilitate collection and distribution of preservation information.
 - o Conduct training and outreach on preservation concepts, techniques, strategies, and benefits.
 - o Incorporate traditional building skills into concepts of Florida Folkways.
 - o Distribute informational materials that address timely and specific preservation issues.

Goal 1: Identify, Document, and Preserve Florida’s Historic Places (cont.)

- **Objective 1-D: Improve the Management of Archaeological Resources**
 - o Survey aquatic preserves and other Florida submerged lands to identify and document sites.
 - o Establish archaeological preserves, in conjunction with appropriate historic designations, to protect significant archaeological sites.
 - o Strengthen public understanding of archaeology as a tool to interpret and preserve cultural heritage.
 - o Train land managers and law enforcement officials on the management and protection of archaeological sites on public lands.
 - o Provide greater assistance and public involvement of site management throughout Florida, through collaboration with volunteer groups, avocational organizations, and professional organizations.

- o Increase public awareness of, and access to, archaeological resources through digitization of artifacts and sites, made available via interactive educational websites.
- o Promote knowledge of submerged archaeological sites as cultural heritage and patrimony, rather than resources for personal or commercial gain.
- **Objective 1-E: Address Long Term Threats to Historic Properties**
 - o Incorporate historic preservation into disaster response plans at the state, county, and local levels, including through the expansion of Certified Local Government Programs.
 - o Digitize and securely back up planning and preservation documents to improve resiliency and facilitate the timely distribution of information in a disaster scenario.
 - o Establish long term planning strategies for mitigating and adapting to sea level rise, and incorporate them into response plans and comprehensive plans at all planning levels.
 - o Survey sea level rise adaptation and mitigation efforts of other coastal states, and adopt relevant strategies.



The Miami Circle, 2011, Miami

Goal 2: Expand and Encourage Public Participation in Historic Preservation

- **Objective 2-A: Encourage Preservation Outreach Efforts**
- **Objective 2-B: Promote and Facilitate Economic Benefits of Historic Preservation**
 - Promote historic sites as economic engines as well as tourism assets.
 - Clearly identify, describe, and promulgate the benefits of heritage tourism.
 - Update *Economic Benefits of Historic Preservation in Florida*.
 - Grow the Florida Main Street Program.
 - Increase the number of tax credit projects within commercial downtowns and Main Street communities
- **Objective 2-C: Expand Geographic Outreach Efforts**
 - Hold Florida Historical Commission and National Register Review Board meetings in locations throughout Florida to encourage public attendance and participation.
 - Establish Certified Local Government regional trainings and informational meetings.
 - Participate in onsite workshops and webinars to publicize opportunities for historic preservation grants and tax credits.

Goal 3: Foster Pride in Florida’s History and Build a Preservation Ethic

- **Objective 3-A: Share a Positive and Enabling Preservation Message**
 - Organize informational sessions to educate property owners, developers, insurers, and others on the positive impact of preservation.
 - Increase social media presence to showcase preservation projects, people, and events.
- **Objective 3-B: Encourage Hands-on and Interactive Strategies for Teaching Florida History**
 - Partner with colleges and universities in the development of historic contexts.
 - Continue development of thematic heritage trails across Florida.
 - Involve local residents in preservation efforts such as historic surveys and National Register nominations.
 - Participate in National History Day activities.
 - Provide materials in a teacher-friendly format for use in schools.
 - Develop activities for children and young adults, with local and state preservation organizations.
- **Objective 3-C: Recognize Preservation Success Stories**
 - Identify and share local and regional successes in historic preservation planning practices.
 - Recognize model Certified Local Governments and utilize their efforts to train and improve other CLGs.
 - Highlight model preservation projects.
 - Celebrate preservation milestones at the state and local levels.
 - Promote Preservation Month and Archaeology month through hands-on programming.
 - Honor individuals and organizations, cities, and counties that have made significant contributions to preservation in Florida.

Goal 4: Promote Historic Preservation at the Local and Regional Levels

- **Objective 4-A: Integrate Historic Preservation into Local and Regional Planning and Decision Making**
 - Grow the Certified Local Government program.
 - Increase Certified Local Government program benefits by improving and expanding training and technical assistance.
 - Adopt preservation ordinances at the municipal level.
- **Objective 4-B: Build Support for Historic Preservation Among Officials and Developers**
 - Expand participation in the Historic Preservation Tax Credit program.
 - Promote historic rehabilitation and adaptive reuse as environmentally-friendly development.
 - Inform legislators and local officials of the positive impacts of preservation projects within their districts.
 - Encourage Floridians to become engaged in state and national preservation advocacy efforts.
- **Objective 4-C: Foster a Network of Preservation Advocates and Allies**
 - Promote preservation through local events and publications.
 - Provide preservation education and training through Main Street communities and Certified Local Governments.
 - Coordinate with the Florida Trust for Historic Preservation and the Florida Public Archaeology Network on outreach, preservation projects, and public involvement.
 - Provide grant funding opportunities to support local and regional preservation efforts.
 - Develop a directory of preservation related organizations in Florida.
 - Partner with university programs to cultivate new preservation talent.
 - Expand the number of internships available for students in preservation and related fields.

Lake Munson canoe being transported to DHR for conservation, Tallahassee



A BRIEF TIMELINE OF FLORIDA HISTORY

(Items in blue indicate events in Florida’s historic preservation history)

10,000+ B.C.	Hunting and gathering Paleoindians present in Florida, as at Warm Mineral Springs in Sarasota Co. and Page/Ladson Site in Jefferson County
9000 B.C.	Glaciers began to melt and sea levels began to rise
7500 B.C.	Early Archaic Period, people hunted and gathered but began to gather near wetlands
6000-5000 B.C.	Human burials placed under water, as at Windover Site in Brevard County, also evidence of manufacture of cordage and fabrics
5000 B.C.	First semi-permanent settlements in Florida
5000-3000 B.C.	Middle Archaic sites along St. Johns River, and along Hillsborough River north of Tampa, modern environments established
3000 B.C.	Late Archaic, marked by shell middens on coasts and rivers
2000 B.C.	First fired clay pottery
500 B.C.	Mound building, as at Crystal River Indian Mounds in Citrus County
A.D. 700	Beginning of tribes and chiefdoms eventually met by the Spaniards: Timucuans, Apalachee, Calusa, Tequesta
1498-1502	Europeans first saw Florida coast
1513	Juan Ponce de León landed north of Cape Canaveral and named Florida
1528	Pánfilo de Narváez visited Tampa and Tallahassee areas
1539	Hernando de Soto landed in Tampa Bay area and wintered in Tallahassee while on trek throughout the Southeast
1559	Tristán de Luna established a colony on the shores of Pensacola Bay, abandoned two years later
1562	Jean Ribault searched for a site for a French Huguenot colony near mouth of St. Johns River
1564	Laudonnière returned to mouth of St. Johns to establish a French colony and built Fort Caroline, where first recorded birth of a white child in North America took place
1565	Pedro Menéndez established St. Augustine, the first permanent settlement by Europeans in North America
1570	First citrus groves in Florida planted in St. Augustine
1586	Sir Francis Drake sacked and burned St. Augustine
1590	Franciscan missionaries active near St. Augustine
1603	Mission chain started along coast and across peninsula toward the Apalachee
1650	Missions extended to the Apalachicola River
1650	Fort Matanzas built
1672-1698	Castillo de San Marcos completed
1702-1704	British raided Spanish settlements and destroy missions
1715	Spanish Plate Fleet wrecked off southeast Florida coast
1733	Spanish Plate Fleet wrecked off Florida Keys
1738-1740	Fort Mose established, first legally sanctioned free black community in what is now the United States
1740	British invaded Florida, native populations diminished

1763	Treaty of Paris ended French and Indian War, Spain ceded Florida to Britain
1768	British sugar, citrus, rice, and indigo plantations established
1768	Turnbull Colony at New Smyrna established, but abandoned in 1777
1770s	Creeks from Georgia and Alabama, later called Seminoles, entered Florida
1774	Naturalist William Bartram described archaeological sites like Mt. Royal
1776-81	Florida colonies remained loyal to Britain during the American Revolution
1783	Florida returned to Spain, in exchange for Bahamas and Gibraltar
1783-1821	Border disputes between Spain and United States
1810	British occupied Pensacola, but were driven out by Andrew Jackson in 1813
1817-1818	First Seminole War
1821	United States acquired Florida from Spain by treaty
1824	Tallahassee established as territorial capital
1830s	Steamboats brought settlers
1834-1837	Florida’s first railroads began operation
1835-1842	Second Seminole War, first reservations established
1845	Florida admitted to the Union as a state
1856-1858	Third Seminole War ceased, ending Wars of Indian Removal east of the Mississippi River
1858	Florida Historical Society founded
1861-1865	Civil War, Florida was part of the Confederacy, Battle of Olustee fought in 1864
1860s-70s	Jeffries Wyman determined archaeological shell heaps were made by humans
1880s	Development of new industries: railroads, citrus, phosphate, timber, truck farming, and tourism
1887	Eatonville, oldest intact incorporated black community in the United States, established
1890s	Clarence Moore excavated archaeological sites throughout Florida
1894-95	Freezes destroyed citrus crops, and citrus cultivation moves south
1896	Frank Cushing discovered Key Marco Site in Collier County
1898	Spanish-American War; Florida was major embarkation point
1900s	Greek immigrants arrived and settled mostly in Tarpon Springs
1901	Great Fire destroyed downtown Jacksonville
1905	State University System created
1905-1912	Construction of Henry Flagler’s Overseas Railroad to Key West
1914	Pensacola Naval Air Station established
1914	First regularly scheduled commercial airline between two U.S. cities, St. Petersburg and Tampa, established
1917-1918	World War I, Florida was site for military training and shipbuilding
1918	First international flight, Key West to Havana
1924	Castillo de San Marcos and Fort Matanzas were both designated as National Monuments

A BRIEF TIMELINE OF FLORIDA HISTORY (cont.)

(Items in blue indicate events in Florida’s historic preservation history)

1925-1926	Early 20 th century Florida Land Boom
1927	First international air mail service, Pan American flights from Key West to Havana, Cuba
1928	Devastating hurricane hit South Florida
1928	Tamiami Trail, from Miami to the Gulf Coast, officially opened
1930	Eastern Airlines started Miami to New York service
1935	Overseas Railroad converted to highway
1937	Amelia Earhart took off from Miami on fatal round-the-world flight
1941-1945	World War II, Florida again was a major site for military training and shipbuilding
1946	Florida Park Service established
1946	First State Archaeologist appointed
1947	Florida Anthropological Society founded
1950	Florida has 20 th largest state population
1950	First American rocket launch from Cape Canaveral
1952	First Florida Folk Festival held
1954-60	School desegregation and civil rights tensions
1955	Florida Turnpike authorized
1958	Free World’s first earth satellite, Explorer I, launched from Cape Canaveral
1959-1961	First wave of Cuban immigrants
1961	Junior College System established
1961	First American manned space travel, from Cape Canaveral
1962	Cuban Missile Crisis
1965-1973	Second wave of Cuban immigrants
1966	National Historic Preservation Act passed
1966	First State Historic Preservation Officer appointed
1966	First Florida properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places
1967	The Florida Historic Resources Act passed
1967	State Archives officially established
1967	Florida Department of State given historic preservation responsibilities
1969	Apollo 11, launched from Kennedy Space Center, landed first men on the moon
1970	Florida Master Site File begun
1971	Museum of Florida History chartered
1971	Disney World opened
1973	Research and Conservation Laboratory for artifacts established
1977	Museum of Florida History opened in the R.A. Gray Building, Tallahassee
1978	Florida Trust for Historic Preservation founded
1978	Florida’s first project under Federal Tax Credit Program completed
1979	Florida Archaeological Council founded
1979	Conservation and Recreation Lands FCT Fund (CARL) established
1979	Florida Folklife Program established

1980	First State Folklorist appointed
1980	Third wave of Cuban immigrants, the “Mariel Boatlift,” brought 120,000 Cubans to Key West
1980s	Rehabilitation of Art Deco hotels in Miami Beach began
1981	The first space shuttle, Columbia, launched from Kennedy Space Center
1980s-90s	Political unrest in Central and South America and the Caribbean leads to major influx of immigrants to South Florida
1982	Five-year restoration of the Old Capitol to its 1902 appearance completed
1983	Florida Folklife Apprenticeship Program started
1983	State Historic Preservation Grants-In-Aid Program started, evolves into nation’s largest program in 1990s
1985	Florida Main Street Program established
1985	Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Growth Management Act requires local plans, including identification and preservation of historic resources
1985	Florida Folk Heritage Awards Program established
1986	Miami became Florida’s first Certified Local Government
1986	Florida Historical Resources Act created Division of Historical Resources
1987	Florida Underwater Preserve program established
1987	Archaeologists uncovered the first evidence of De Soto’s 1539 winter encampment in Tallahassee.
1990	Florida has the 4 th largest state population in the United States.
1992	Hurricane Andrew hits South Florida
1992	Emanuel Point Shipwreck, from the 1559 Luna expedition, discovered
1993	Florida Heritage Education Program started
1993	First issue of Florida Heritage magazine published, renamed Florida History & the Arts in 2000
1994	Florida Historic Marker Program re-authorized and enhanced
1997	DeLand received Great American Main Street Award
2000	Presidential election put world focus on Florida
2000	Newnan’s Lake Canoes (largest known collection of prehistoric canoes) discovered
2001	Florida Forever created
2004	Florida Public Archaeology Network created
2004-05	Major hurricanes (Charley, Frances, Ivan, Jeanne, Dennis, Katrina, and Wilma) struck Florida
2006	Mission San Luis received Presidential Award
2007	History & the Arts ceased publication due to budget cuts
2007	Eight regional offices for Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN) established
2007	Crash of the early 21 st century Florida Land Boom, resulting in major state budget deficits and the cutting back of state and local preservation programs
2008	Elimination of DHR regional offices

A BRIEF TIMELINE OF FLORIDA HISTORY *(cont.)*

(Items in blue indicate events in Florida’s historic preservation history)

2010	Florida State Folklorist position re-established after being eliminated in 2009
2010	Gulf Oil Spill further impacted state economy
2010	End of the Space Shuttle Program at Kennedy Space Center in Cape Canaveral
2011	Community Planning Act shifts many review responsibilities of state projects to local governments
2011	Miami Circle Park dedicated
2011	Ft. Pierce received Great American Main Street Award
2011	The Grove restoration began
2011	Launch of Viva Florida
2012	Frank Lloyd Wright designed Florida Southern College Historic District designated as a National Historic Landmark
2013	Commemoration of the 500 th Anniversary of Ponce De León’s arrival in Florida
2014	Tarpon Springs Greektown is listed in the National Register as a Traditional Cultural Property, the first non-Native American property in the state to receive this designation
2014	Maitland Art Center in Maitland is designated as Florida’s 44 th National Historic Landmark
2015	Marjory Stoneman Douglas House in Miami is designated as Florida’s 45 th National Historic Landmark
2015	St. Augustine celebrates its 450 th anniversary on September 8, 2015, as the nation’s oldest continuously inhabited European settlement, founded in 1565 by Pedro Menéndez de Avilés
2016	Florida joins the nation in celebrating the 50 th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act on October 15, 2016
2016	Norman Studios is designated as Florida’s 46 th National Historic Landmark
2016	Archaeologists at the University of West Florida announce the discovery of a third Emmanuel Point shipwreck and a terrestrial site associated with Tristán de Luna y Arellano.

The Bacardi Building,
Midtown Miami



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Vintage linen postcard from the State Archives of Florida’s Florida Memory collection. Winter Park golf course circa 1920s.

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achp.gov

Florida Office of Cultural and Historical Programs (with links to the Division of Historical Resources and the Bureau of Historic Preservation)
flheritage.com

Florida Department of Transportation
fdot.gov

Florida Forever land acquisition program
dep.state.fl.us

Florida African American Heritage Preservation Network
faahpn.com/faaphn

Florida Public Archaeology Network
flpublicarchaeology.org

Florida State Parks
floridastateparks.org

Florida Trust for Historic Preservation
floridatrust.org

National Alliance of Preservation Commissions
napcommissions.org

National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places
cr.nps.gov/nr

National Park Service, Southeast Archeological Center
nps.gov/seac/

National Park Service, Links to the Past
cr.nps.gov

National Park Service, Heritage Preservation Services (Preservation Planning and Tax Act Programs)
cr.nps.gov/hps

National Trust for Historic Preservation
nationaltrust.org

National Trust Main Street Center
mainstreet.org

1000 Friends of Florida
1000friendsofflorida.org

University of West Florida Next Exit History Program
uwf.edu/nextexit/

National Park Service Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor
gullahgeecheecorridor.org



Adams Country Store built in 1865, White Springs

Left page: Jude Thegenus performs at the 2016 Florida Folk Festival with Haitian music group, Papaloko and Loray Mistik, White Springs



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

R.A. Gray Building
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Tel: 850.245.6333
flheritage@dos.myflorida.com
www.flheritage.com



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Above, Left to right:
Bridge of Lions, St. Augustine

Dennis McDaniel from Naples, demonstrates
net making at the Florida Folk Festival

Monument of States, completed in 1943, Kissimmee

Preservation Plan Resources

(Click Links Below)

