



## Historic Preservation Board Agenda January 8<sup>th</sup>, 2015 - 4:00 PM

1. Roll Call
2. Approval of the December 18<sup>th</sup>, 2014 Minutes
3. Appeals Procedures
4. Old Business
5. New Business
  - A. **Case:** 14-41  
**Location:** 923 Laurel St  
**Applicant:** John Nelson, Palatka Housing Authority  
**Request:** Request for a Certificate of Appropriateness for the demolition of one condemned dwelling 923 Laurel St. (South Historic District)
  - B. **Case:** 14-42  
**Location:** 220 S 4<sup>th</sup> St  
**Applicant:** John & Patti Vogt  
**Request:** Request for a Certificate of Appropriateness to add a 12X16 wooden shed (South Historic District)
6. Other Business
7. Adjourn

ANY PERSON WISHING TO APPEAL ANY DECISION MADE BY THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD WITH RESPECT TO ANY MATTER CONSIDERED AT SUCH MEETING WILL NEED A RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS THAT INCLUDES THE TESTIMONY AND EVIDENCE UPON WHICH THE APPEAL IS TO BE BASED, AT THE EXPENSE OF THE APPELLANT. F.S. 286.0105 PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES REQUIRING ACCOMMODATIONS IN ORDER TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS MEETING SHOULD CONTACT THE CITY BUILDING DEPARTMENT AT 329-0103 AT LEAST 24 HOURS IN ADVANCE TO REQUEST SUCH ACCOMMODATIONS.



# HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD

## CITY OF PALATKA

DRAFT Meeting Minutes December 18<sup>th</sup>, 2014

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Roberta Correa at 4:01 pm. Other members present included Larry Beaton, Elizabeth van Rensburg, Meri Rees and Laura Schoenberger. Absent: Gilbert Evans Jr., Robert Goodwin and Lynda Crabill. Staff present: Planning Director Thad Crowe and Recording Secretary Ke'Ondra Wright.

### APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Motion made by Ms. Van Rensburg to approve the December 4<sup>th</sup>, 2014 minutes, seconded by Mr. Beaton. Motion passed unanimously.

### APPEALS PROCEDURE

Chairperson Correa read the appeals procedures.

### NEW BUSINESS

**Case:** HB 14-39

**Locations:** 1.) 4015 Reid St; Unit 7

**Applicant:** Administrative Request

**Request:** Preliminary determination of Historic Status

Mr. Crowe summarized this case, which was carried over from the last meeting. He said there was no new information from staff since the original staff report was issued. Staff's recommendation was still to confirm the finding that the structure was not eligible for historic nomination. Staff recognized Michael Czymbor, City Manager and John Youell, Airport Manager.

### Board Discussion

Ms. van Rensburg said that she went to the airport with her husband, Coenraad van Rensburg where they spoke with John Youell. Ms. van Rensburg examined the inside and outside of the Quonset Hut, and it seemed fairly solid. After looking at the sandbags Ms. van Rensburg suspected the structure might have been built out of WWII surplus material after the war was over. She said that while it was a "groovy" structure, it has no use and stands in the way of building additional hangers that would generate revenue. If there were an organization that wanted to start a Quonset Hut museum, an airport pilot association that wanted to use it as a club house, or an individual/ private entity that would of wanted to turn it into a hub that would be great, but none of these options are available. Maybe years from now someone may say that the Quonset Hut may have been historic, but at this time the determination is that it is not historic in nature and the additional hanger space would be a better option.

Chairperson Correa said she went out to look at the Quonset Hut with Mike Gagnon (who is a retired contractor) it is very solid and "cool." Chairperson Correa does think it has historic merit in its own right, but questioned if this was enough to maintain and retain it. She said that she has mixed feelings, but understands the need to expand if that in fact that brings in revenue for the airport and the City.

# HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD

## CITY OF PALATKA

DRAFT Meeting Minutes December 18<sup>th</sup>, 2014

Mr. Beaton said that he too looked at the Quonset Hut and found it to be very unique. There is some question about where it was put up as part of WWII use by the military or if it was actually surplused and moved there at a later time. It would be nice to be able to determine if it was used as part of a facility. One problem in collecting information is that it would have to come from the navy because the newspaper articles of that period had restrictions on photography or reporting of military facilities. Another possibility was the relocation of the structure to another area in the airport. It is a difficult decision to decide to either destroy something that can't be replaced or to expand the hangers.

Mike Czymbor, City Manager, said that just because something is dated or old doesn't mean it is historically significant. In this case the City has a structure with unknown origins, which makes it difficult to declare it historical. City officials have a fiduciary responsibility to make the airport enterprise fund self-sustaining. The expansion of the airport resulted in a \$100,000-plus deficit. One of the City's duties is to make sure taxpayer dollars aren't supporting a business unit that not all taxpayers utilize, because not everybody owns an airplane. The airport is an economic driver for the city but at the same point those resources could be used to benefit other programs. If you talk about two to three hangers that could be built there each hanger could produce \$300 to \$400 per month for the 30 to 35-year useful life of the hangers. This is a significant amount of money that could be used to offset airport expenses. Staff strongly urges the Board to determine that the structure is not historically significant. He said that Staff would be willing to see if the structure could be disassembled for possible future use.

Chairperson Correa asked if all the current hangers occupied. Mr. Czymbor answered in the affirmative and added that there was a waiting list. He said there were a several main things that make the airport self-sufficient: more hangers, more fuel sales, and sale of land or aviation related business.

Mr. Beaton asked if the building could be placed somewhere until it could be reassembled and restored. Mr. Czymbor answered that the City could look into this. The City opened bids today for the hanger construction and is in the process of determining a bid award. The City would do all due diligence to see if disassembly and storage is a viable option. Mr. Beaton stated with historic structures the best possibility leave it in place but when you start moving it around it's never the same, but under the circumstances with what's going on as far as the hangar space if just the fabric itself could just be stored until funding becomes available to relocate the structure. Chairperson Correa advised the board that the task is to determine if the structure rises to the level of being nominated for the national and local historic register. Ms. Van Rensburg advised the board to keep in mind that if the structure is disassembled and moved it will not qualify for most historic renovation grants.

Ms. Rees said she has a nostalgic association with quonset huts as she went to school in one in Germany. She observed that they were not meant to be permanent structures, but were made to be disposable. She did not think the hut has that much historical significance. Chairperson Correa thinks the nostalgic factor makes them more significant to people. Chairperson Correa said that the first Quonset Hut was first built in Rhode Island, her home state.

# HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD

## CITY OF PALATKA

DRAFT Meeting Minutes December 18<sup>th</sup>, 2014

**Motion** made by Ms. Van Rensburg to find that the airport Quonset Hut is not eligible for inclusion in the Historic District Overlay zoning as recommended by staff. The motion was seconded by Mr. Beaton.

Ms. Rees asked if there was any way to reach out to an individual or clubs to see if they are interested in the Quonset Hut. Chairperson Correa asked if anyone would like to add something to the motion regarding disassembly.

Mr. Beaton asked Ms. Van Rensburg if she would like to amend the motion to include a request that Staff attempt to save the components for the possibility of later reassembly into a building in another location. Ms. van Rensburg agreed to amend her motion. The motion was approved unanimously.

### Public Comments

No Public Comments.

**OTHER BUSINESS** – Mr. Crowe told the Board he was seeking their direction on a shed at the corner of Laurel & S. 3<sup>rd</sup> St. It is a metal accessory building constructed around 1930. It has original features such as some wood siding in the rear, a metal roof and walls, and metal beams, but it is an undistinguished building with no real utility at this time. It is owned by a private property owner who wishes to remove it. There have been problems with homeless people living in it in the past. There is the possibility of moving it to a site behind the Tilghman House, which is close by. Chairperson Correa advised Mr. Crowe the shed could also be moved to the back of Hammock Hall. Mr. Beaton said he believes it was used to house the hearses and other materials for a nearby funeral home. Chairperson Correa asked the Board for some consensus on whether this item should be placed on the next agenda for determination of historical significance. The Board agreed that they were comfortable with staff making the decision on whether to demolish it or relocate it to a nearby site.

Ms. van Rensburg told the Board that the St Marks Episcopal Church has a new vestry and it appears that they no longer want to part company with the lot at the corner of Main and 4<sup>th</sup> that the James House was to be located to. Mr. Crowe said that all parties were close to agreeing on the moving of the house and the partition of the lot. Mr. Crowe added that the City has in the past held off on code enforcement fines thinking the church was working in good faith to save the building. Ms. Scheonberger asked if such fines could be retroactive. Mr. Crowe replied in the negative.

Chairperson Correa advised the board that the houses on the 900 block of Laurel St have been demolished. Mr. Crowe advised the board that the houses were a life and safety hazard and the retroactive approval will come before the board at the January meeting. Mr. Beaton asked if the foundation on the house on Laurel St was salvageable. Mr. Crowe advised the board that the building was a total loss. Chairperson Correa advised the board that the flooring that was in the house is now in Patti and John Vogt's house on South 4<sup>th</sup> St. in their kitchen and looks very nice. The previous owners removed the flooring from the house.

# **HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD**

**CITY OF PALATKA**

**DRAFT Meeting Minutes December 18<sup>th</sup>, 2014**

**ADJOURNMENT - Motion** to adjourn made by Ms. Van Rensburg to adjourn the meeting, at 4:33 pm.

the 1990s, the number of people with a diagnosis of schizophrenia has increased in many countries (1).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the quality of life of people with schizophrenia. This has led to a focus on the development of psychosocial interventions, which aim to help people with schizophrenia to live more independently and to participate more fully in society (2).

One of the most common psychosocial interventions is cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT). CBT is a form of therapy that helps people to change their thoughts and behaviours. It is based on the idea that our thoughts, feelings and behaviours are all interconnected and can influence each other (3).

CBT has been shown to be effective in helping people with schizophrenia to manage their symptoms and to improve their quality of life. It can help people to develop coping strategies, to challenge negative thoughts and to build self-esteem (4).

There are a number of reasons why CBT might be effective in helping people with schizophrenia. One reason is that it helps people to develop a more realistic view of the world. People with schizophrenia often have distorted thoughts and beliefs, and CBT helps them to challenge these and to develop a more balanced perspective (5).

Another reason why CBT might be effective is that it helps people to develop better coping strategies. People with schizophrenia often experience a range of symptoms, such as hallucinations and delusions, and CBT helps them to develop strategies to deal with these symptoms (6).

Finally, CBT helps people to build self-esteem and to develop a more positive outlook on life. People with schizophrenia often experience a loss of self-esteem and a sense of hopelessness, and CBT helps them to challenge these feelings and to develop a more positive attitude (7).

There are a number of limitations to CBT. One limitation is that it is not a cure for schizophrenia. It is a form of therapy that helps people to manage their symptoms and to improve their quality of life, but it does not eliminate the underlying condition (8).

Another limitation is that CBT is not suitable for everyone. Some people may find it difficult to engage in CBT, and some may not respond to it. It is important to assess each individual's needs and to tailor the intervention accordingly (9).

Despite these limitations, CBT remains one of the most effective psychosocial interventions for schizophrenia. It helps people to manage their symptoms and to improve their quality of life, and it is a valuable tool for mental health professionals (10).

There are a number of ways in which CBT can be delivered. It can be delivered in individual sessions, in group sessions or through self-help materials. The most common way of delivering CBT is through individual sessions (11).

Individual sessions of CBT typically last for 45-60 minutes and are conducted once a week for 12-16 weeks. The therapist and the client work together to identify the client's problems and to develop strategies to deal with them (12).

Group sessions of CBT are typically conducted once a week for 12-16 weeks. The therapist and the clients work together to identify the clients' problems and to develop strategies to deal with them (13).

Self-help materials for CBT are typically available in the form of books, pamphlets or audio tapes. They provide information about CBT and help people to identify their problems and to develop strategies to deal with them (14).

There are a number of factors that can influence the effectiveness of CBT. One factor is the quality of the therapist. A therapist who is skilled in CBT and who has a good relationship with the client is more likely to be effective (15).

Another factor is the client's motivation. A client who is motivated to engage in CBT is more likely to benefit from it. It is important to assess the client's motivation and to provide support and encouragement (16).

Finally, the setting in which CBT is delivered can influence its effectiveness. CBT is more likely to be effective if it is delivered in a supportive and structured environment (17).

There are a number of ways in which the effectiveness of CBT can be measured. One way is to measure the client's symptoms. CBT should help to reduce the client's symptoms and to improve their quality of life (18).

Another way is to measure the client's self-esteem and their outlook on life. CBT should help to improve the client's self-esteem and to develop a more positive outlook on life (19).

Finally, the effectiveness of CBT can be measured by the client's ability to manage their symptoms and to live more independently. CBT should help the client to develop coping strategies and to live more independently (20).

There are a number of challenges to the implementation of CBT. One challenge is the lack of training in CBT for mental health professionals. It is important to provide training in CBT for mental health professionals (21).

Another challenge is the lack of resources. CBT is often a time-consuming intervention, and it may be difficult to implement in a resource-poor setting (22).

Finally, there is a need for more research on the effectiveness of CBT. There is a need to evaluate the effectiveness of CBT in different settings and for different populations (23).

Despite these challenges, CBT remains a valuable tool for helping people with schizophrenia to manage their symptoms and to improve their quality of life. It is a form of therapy that is based on sound principles and that has been shown to be effective (24).

There are a number of ways in which CBT can be improved. One way is to develop more structured and manualized versions of CBT. This would help to ensure that CBT is delivered consistently and effectively (25).

Another way is to develop more self-help materials. This would help to make CBT more accessible to people who are unable to attend individual or group sessions (26).

Finally, there is a need for more research on the effectiveness of CBT. This would help to identify the most effective components of CBT and to develop more targeted interventions (27).

**Certificate of Appropriateness (Demolition)**  
**HPB 14-41**  
**923 Laurel St.**

# STAFF REPORT

**DATE:** December 22, 2014

**TO:** Chairperson and Historic Preservation Board members

**FROM:** Thad Crowe, AICP  
Planning Director

## APPLICATION REQUEST

This application is to approve the after-the-fact demolition of a contributing single-family home at the above location. Required public notice included property posting and letters to nearby property owners (within 150 feet).

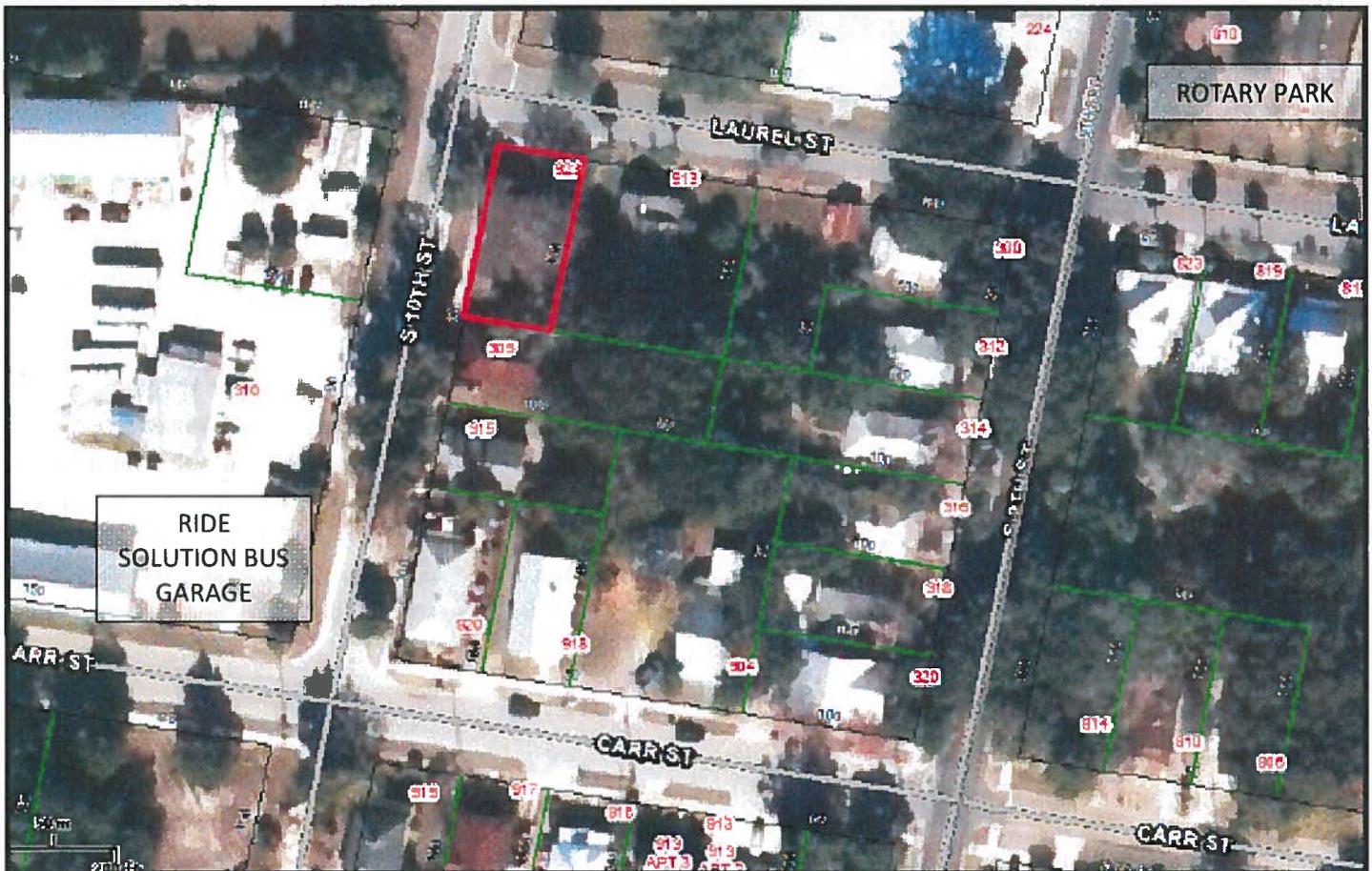


Figure 1: Property Location

## **APPLICATION BACKGROUND**

The property in question is located in the western terminus of the South Historic District, located in the single block that is west of S. 9<sup>th</sup> St. (also State Road 20, a busy two-lane thoroughfare). This is an “after-the-fact” application, as Staff allowed demolition to proceed due to the life and safety threat presented by this structurally unsound, burned-out building. The structure to the east, 913 Laurel was also demolished for the same reasons, this structure is classified as a noncontributing structure within the historic district.



Figure 2: early 1980s photo of structure



Figure 3: 2013 photo of structure

As stated in the Florida Master Site File (attached), this structure was a very good example of a locally early, 1909 to 1915 period Bungalow. Distinguishing features included intersecting main gables over a gabled porch, rusticated block porch wall and piers supporting tapered columns, ornamental rafter tails, and half-timbering on the front gable ends.

This dwelling had historical significance as the home of two prominent Palatkans, Rosa Kennebrew Ragsdale and Clint Snyder. Mr. Snyder served as a county commissioner in the 1960s and was then elected as county Property Appraiser. He later joined forces with other citizens to form the Conlee-Snyder Mural Committee, which worked over the years to transfer many blank walls on downtown buildings to expansive representations of Palatka history. Mrs. Ragsdale came to Palatka in 1916, later received her bachelor's and master's degrees at Spellman College, Atlanta, and taught mathematics for many years at Central Academy High School. She was also a founder of the Woman's Education, Social, Civic Art Club (WESCA), an organization of college and university trained women.

## **APPLICATION ANALYSIS**

The Board is guided in the consideration of this application by the City's Comprehensive Plan and Municipal Code, with relevant policies and code provisions listed below.

### **1. Comprehensive Plan – Protection of Historic Resources**

The City's adopted Comprehensive Plan and Municipal Code provide guidance for exterior alterations, including demolition, in local historic districts. Comprehensive Plan *Policy A.1.5.1 states that:*

*Historic resources shall be protected through designation as historic sites by the State or City. Such designated sites shall require plan review procedures for proposed alterations or remodeling that will ensure, through the permitting process that the proposed activity will not degrade or destroy the historical / archaeological significance of the site.*

This building was classified as contributing to the historic district, and was further significant as a good example of the Craftsman Bungalow movement and the home of Mrs. Ragsdale and Mr. Snyder, prominent Palatkans.

2. Municipal Code (Planning) - COA Criteria –Considerations to Immediate Surroundings and the District

Under Section 54-78(a) of the Municipal Code, Article III Historic Districts, a Certificate of Appropriateness (COA) is required to erect, construct or alter a structure or sign located in a historic district. Demolition is of course an alteration of a building. Section 54-79(a) also requires that the decision include consideration to the immediate surroundings and to the district in which it is located or to be located. Given the contributing status of the building, losing the building was a detriment to the district.

3. Municipal Code (Planning) Historic Structure Demolition Criterion

Section 54-79(b)(4) states that:

*In the case of the proposed demolition of an existing structure, that the removal of such structure will not be detrimental to the historic and architectural character of the district, or that, balancing the interest of the city in preserving the integrity of the district and the interest of the owner of the property, approval of the plans for demolition is required by considerations of reasonable justice and equity;*

Staff has combined these criteria as considerations to surroundings and the district (Criterion #4) is really the same as the first part of Criterion # 5. Staff has broken out Criterion # 5 into two elements which must be balanced against each other: 1) detrimental impacts to district, and 2) reasonable justice and equity for the property owner.

Detrimental Impacts to the Historic District

While it is on the western fringe of the South Historic District, this historic home provided a clear gateway to the district with its distinctive Craftsman Bungalow architectural style. While it is understood that a new building on the property would be reviewed by the Board for compatibility with the historic district standards, it will still be a new building and thus noncontributing to the District.

A historic district is a sum greater than its parts. Its character derives from the cumulative impact of many historic buildings maintained with sensitivity to their architecture and surroundings. As stated in the *Cultural Resource Survey*:

*No single building in them (historic districts) may be significant but together the structures create a harmonious scene. In such cases it is often necessary to preserve the individual elements to maintain the harmony of all...The loss of familiar surroundings disrupts the sense of continuity in community life and contributes to feelings of personal and social disorder. The buildings associated with a community*

*over a long time develop an agreeable character, and that alone is reason enough for their preservation.*

**Reasonable Justice and Equity for the Property Owner**

While it is important to recognize the benefits and importance of historic preservation it is also important to consider impacts to the property owner, as noted in Section 54-79(b)(4). The building was essentially destroyed, therefore reconstruction would not only be prohibitively expensive considering the original materials and building form, but more importantly it would violate the Secretary of the Interior Standard steering reconstruction away from “mimicry” – i.e. the need to differentiate new construction from the old.

**STAFF RECOMMENDATION**

While this building was notable due to its architecture and its occupancy by two prominent Palatkans, the building was destroyed beyond the point of restoration, and would in fact require new construction. Staff recommends approval of the demolition request, based on the recognition that salvage was impossible and also based on the need for reasonable justice and equity for the property owner.

Attachments: Florida Master Site File

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE  
 Site Inventory Form

FDAHRM 802 = =  
 1009 = =

Site Name 923 Laurel St., Palatka, FL 830 = = Site No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Survey Date 8012 820 = =  
 Address of Site: 923 Laurel St., Palatka, FL 32077 905 = =  
 Instruction for locating \_\_\_\_\_

Location: Palatka Development Co. 156 pts. 1 and 2 813 = =  
subdivision name block no. lot no. 868 = =

County: Putnam 808 = =

Owner of Site: Name: Ragsdale, Rosa K.  
 Address: 923 Laurel St., Palatka, FL 32077

Type of Ownership private 848 = = Recording Date \_\_\_\_\_ 902 = =  
 Recorder: \_\_\_\_\_ 832 = =

Name & Title: Historic Property Associates  
 Address: 120 Lobelia Rd., St. Augustine, FL 32084

Condition of Site: Integrity of Site: Original Use priv. residence 838 = =

Check One	Check One or More	Present Use <u>priv. residence</u> 850 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent 863 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered 858 = =	Dates: Beginning <u>+1915</u> 844 = =
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good 863 = =	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered 858 = =	Culture/Phase <u>American</u> 840 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Fair 863 = =	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site 858 = =	Period <u>20th Century</u> 845 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated 863 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Restored ( ) (Date: ) ( ) 858 = =	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved ( ) (Date: ) ( ) 858 = =	

NR Classification Category: Building 916 = =

Threats to Site:

Check One or More

<input type="checkbox"/> Zoning ( ) ( ) 878 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation ( ) ( ) 878 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Development ( ) ( ) 878 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Fill ( ) ( ) 878 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Deterioration ( ) ( ) 878 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Dredge ( ) ( ) 878 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Borrowing ( ) ( ) 878 = =	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (See Remarks Below): _____ 878 = =	

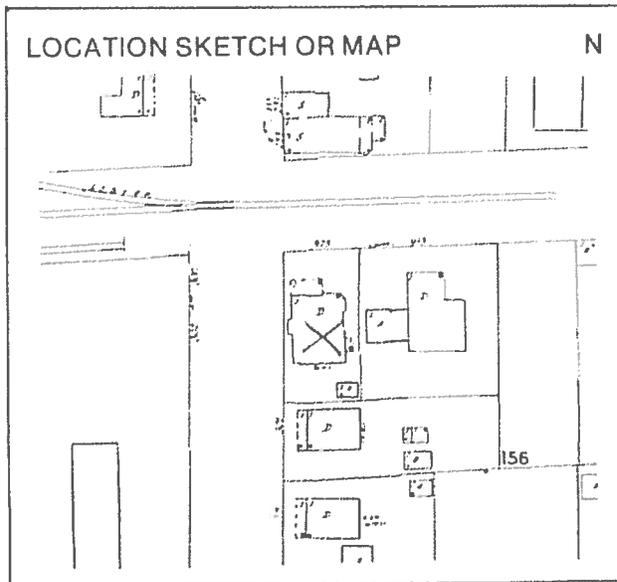
Areas of Significance: Architecture 910 = =

Significance: A very good example of a locally early, 1909 to 1915 period, Bungalow. Intersecting main gables over a gabled porch. Rusticated block porch wall and piers support short, tapered columns. Rafter tails are ornamental, and half-timbering is applied as ornament to the front gable ends. Occupying a corner location, this residence is part of a full block of Bungalowoid homes.

Source: Sanborn

911 = =

ARCHITECT \_\_\_\_\_ 872 ==  
 BUILDER \_\_\_\_\_ 874 ==  
 STYLE AND/OR PERIOD Bungalow 964 ==  
 PLAN TYPE rectangular 966 ==  
 EXTERIOR FABRIC(S) wood: weatherboard with cornerboards#stucco 854 ==  
 STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S) wood frame: balloon 856 ==  
 PORCHES N/1-story porch with short, tapered piers atop rusticated  
block piers, single bay 942 ==  
 FOUNDATION: piers: concrete block, rusticated, wood lattice 942 ==  
 ROOF TYPE: intersecting gables 942 ==  
 SECONDARY ROOF STRUCTURE(S): gable over porch 942 ==  
 CHIMNEY LOCATION: W:end, ext.#E:lateral slope, interior 942 ==  
 WINDOW TYPE: DHS, 1.5/1, wood # bay on E 942 ==  
 CHIMNEY: brick 882 ==  
 ROOF SURFACING: composition shingles 882 ==  
 ORNAMENT EXTERIOR: wood # rusticated block 882 ==  
 NO. OF CHIMNEYS 2 952 == NO. OF STORIES 1 950 ==  
 NO. OF DORMERS \_\_\_\_\_ 954 ==  
 Map Reference (incl. scale & date) USGS Palatka 7.5MIN 1968  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 809 ==  
 Latitude and Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_ 800 ==  
 \_\_\_\_\_ " " " " " " \_\_\_\_\_  
 Site Size (Approx. Acreage of Property): \_\_\_\_\_ 833 ==



Township	Range	Section	
T10S	R27E	42	812 ==

UTM Coordinates:

17	438140	3279440	890 ==
Zone	Easting	Northing	

Photographic Records Numbers \_\_\_\_\_ 860 ==

Contact Print



# STAFF REPORT

DATE: December 24, 2014

TO: Chairperson and Historic Preservation Board members

FROM: Thad Crowe, AICP  
Planning Director

## APPLICATION REQUEST

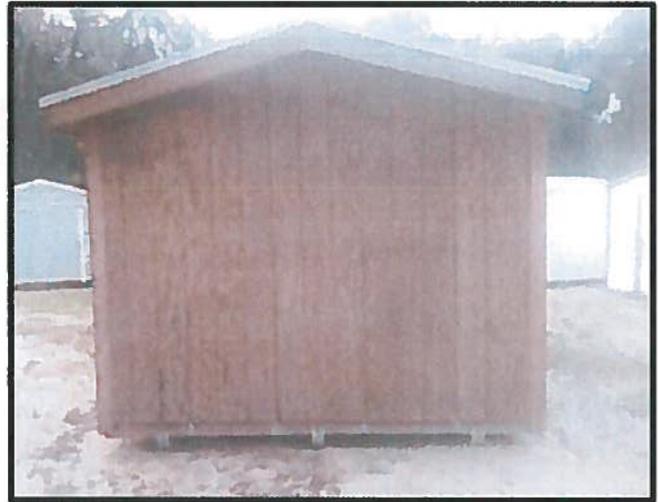
This Certificate of Appropriateness (COA) application is for a new storage shed and fence. Public notice included letters to adjacent property owners within 150 feet and posting of the property.

## APPLICATION BACKGROUND

The proposed shed is located on the property occupied by the principal single-family residential structure, the Seavers House, which is a contributing historic structure within the South Historic District. As the attached Master Site File indicates this frame vernacular home, built in 1871 (according to Putnam Co. Property Appraiser) is significant as one of the City's oldest homes. The home was a boardinghouse prior to the turn-of-the-century, then a residence for a clothing store merchant, and under a long time occupation by a boat builder.



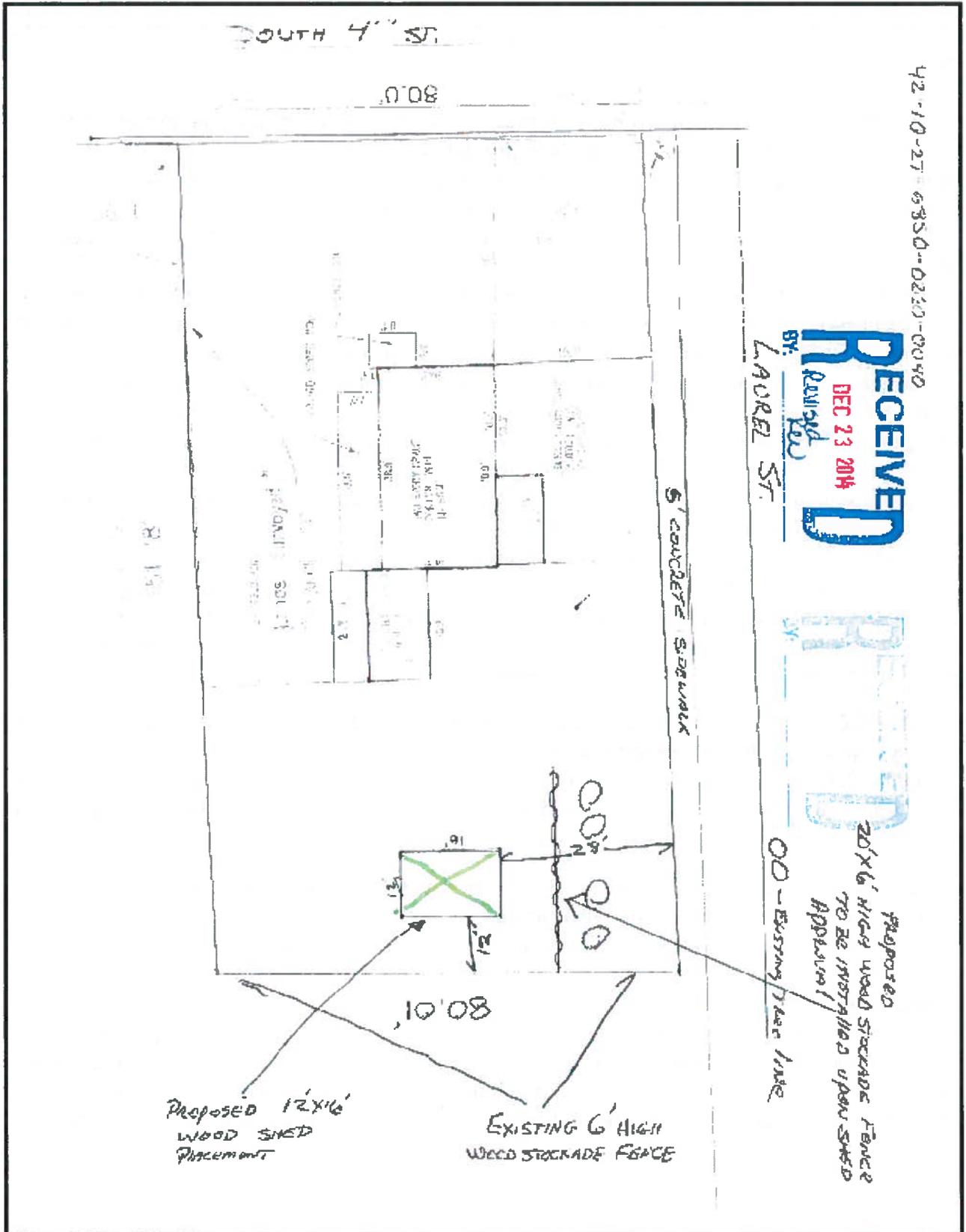
*Figure 1: Property location – shed to rear of house, in treed area*



The proposed 11 ½ by 16 square foot shed would be located in the rear of the lot (see next page for sketch plan). It has vertical wood siding and the two partial elevations above (one side which shows a small part of the front, and the rear) are all that were provided, even after specifically requesting elevations for all four sides. From examining the framing plans, it appears that the front door is a wide or double door with no windows. The side elevation has one small centered window, it is unknown if the other side also has a window. The Applicant also proposes to construct a 20-foot section of stockade fence between the Laurel St. sidewalk and the shed to screen the structure from the street.



*Figure 2: Property from Laurel St. (from south) – shed location in rear center of yard (12') from rear property line and approximately equidistant between side property lines. Screening will be assisted by existing vegetation*



Per Sec. 54-78(a) of the Palatka Code, under Article III Historic Districts, a Certificate of Appropriateness (COA) is required to erect, construct or alter a structure or sign located in a historic district. The shed and fence are structures and are subject to the COA process.

**Section 54-79(a), General considerations, also bases issuance of COAs on conformance of the proposed work to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.**

*Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation # 9: New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.*

STAFF COMMENTS: The Applicant's actions will not destroy historic materials. While the proposed shed is compatible in terms of materials (wood siding and metal roof), the appearance is incompatible due to the vertical siding, which clashes with the predominant horizontal siding, the unpainted wood, and the low roof pitch. However these visual impacts will be mitigated with screening by vegetation and fence.

*(# 9 cont'd) Fence: applicable parts of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards regarding Building and Site Design apply to "designing and constructing a new feature of a building or site when the historic feature is completely missing, such as an outbuilding, terrace, or driveway." Ideally this design should be based on historical, pictorial, and physical documentation; if not it should be a new design that is compatible with the historic character of the building and site.*

STAFF COMMENTS: As noted, the replacement privacy fence is incompatible. The Board has as a matter of policy allowed modern stockade and other privacy fences in rear or side yards, but not in front yards and along streets due to the increased visibility of such fences and their jarring contrast to the historic streetscape. Staff recommends a wood picket fence (painted white, as has been required by the Board in the past) with the pickets located close together to maximize screening.

**Section 54-79(a) also requires that the decision include consideration to the immediate surroundings and to the district in which it is located or to be located.**

STAFF COMMENTS: the shed will only present a visual impact to Laurel St. and the home immediately across Laurel St. This visual impact can be minimized with effective screening from public view by a fence running east-west along Laurel St. for a distance of around 20 feet.

**In the case of a proposed new structure, that such structure will not be injurious to the general visual character of the district in which it is to be located.**

STAFF COMMENTS: as stated, effective screening will minimize visual impacts.

**STAFF RECOMMENDATION**

Staff recommends approval of COA HB 14-42 for a storage shed and fence in the rear yard of 220 S. 4<sup>th</sup> Street, with the condition that the proposed fence be a six-foot tall wood picket fence, painted white, with the pickets positioned close together to ensure maximum screening effect. Fence to be supplemented (when determined necessary by Staff) with vegetation, including a shrub planted at the eastern terminus of the fence.

gone

STATE OF FLORIDA  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Division of Archives, History  
and Records Management  
DS-HSP-3AAA Rev. 3-79

# FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE Site Inventory Form

FDAH RM 802 = =  
1009 = =

Site Name Captain Gray House 830 = = Site No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Address of Site: 200 S. Fourth St., Palatka, FL 32077 Survey Date 3012 820 = =  
Instruction for locating \_\_\_\_\_ 905 = =

Location: Palatka 26 pt. 6 813 = =  
subdivision name block no. lot no. 868 = =

County: Putnam 808 = =

Owner of Site: Name: Turner, John L., Jr. and Tallulah A.  
Address: P.O. Box 924, Palatka, FL 32077 902 = =

Type of Ownership private 848 = = Recording Date \_\_\_\_\_ 832 = =

Recorder:  
Name & Title: Historic Property Associates  
Address: 120 Lobelia Rd., St. Augustine, FL 32084 818 = =

Condition of Site: Integrity of Site: Original Use priv. residence 838 = =

Check One	Check One or More	Present Use: <u>vacant</u> 850 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent 863 = =	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered 858 = =	Dates: Beginning <u>+1860</u> 844 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Good 863 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered 858 = =	Culture/Phase <u>American</u> 840 = =
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair 863 = =	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site 858 = =	Period <u>19th Century</u> 845 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated 863 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Restored ( ) (Date: ) ( ) 858 = =	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved ( ) (Date: ) ( ) 858 = =	

NR Classification Category: Building 916 = =

### Threats to Site:

Check One or More

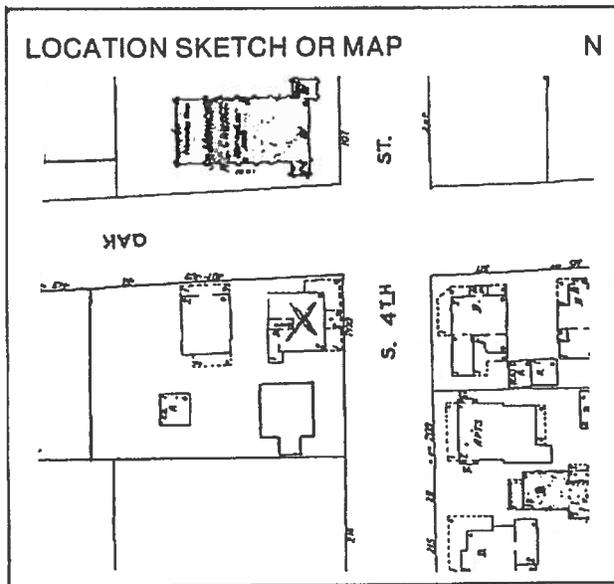
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Zoning ( ) ( ) 878 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation ( ) ( ) 878 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Development ( ) ( ) 878 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Fill ( ) ( ) 878 = =
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deterioration ( ) ( ) 878 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Dredge ( ) ( ) 878 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Borrowing ( ) ( ) 878 = =	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (See Remarks Below): 878 = =	

Areas of Significance: Architecture 910 = =

**Significance:** The Captain Gray House is one of nine surviving pre-Civil War structures in Palatka. A Frame Vernacular with classical detailing this house from the 1857-1860 period could have originally been built with a central hall plan. A one-story Greek Revival verandah wraps the east and north sides and an upper story portico has been removed above the door opening to the verandah's upper level. Paired eave brackets support the pavilion roof overhang.

The building is located on a lot sold in 1857 by Henry Teasdale, a future Mayor of Palatka, and Robert R. Reid, Jr., son of Florida Governor Robert Reid, to Henry Gray, who was later Captain of the steamboat Marion. Apparently Captain Gray built his residence between the date the lot was purchased and the beginning of the Civil War because accounts describe his home as being shelled during the occupation of Palatka by Union forces. After his death Captain Gray's home became the property of his daughter, Fannie Ackerman, the wife of Frank J. Ackerman, a Palatka druggist. In 1920 Mrs. Ackerman sold the building to Martha Hoyt and her husband William who lived there (see cont. sheet) 911 = =

ARCHITECT \_\_\_\_\_ 872 ==  
 BUILDER \_\_\_\_\_ 874 ==  
 STYLE AND/OR PERIOD Frame Vernacular 964 ==  
 PLAN TYPE rectangular 966 ==  
 EXTERIOR FABRIC(S) wood: weatherboard with cornerboards 854 ==  
 STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S) wood frame 856 ==  
 PORCHES E&N/1-story verandah with 8 unfluted doric columns forming 4 east bays and 3 north bays, principal access on E; (see cont. sheet) 942 ==  
 FOUNDATION: continuous: brick 942 ==  
 ROOF TYPE: pavilion 942 ==  
 SECONDARY ROOF STRUCTURE(S): \_\_\_\_\_ 942 ==  
 CHIMNEY LOCATION: N: lateral slope, exterior 942 ==  
 WINDOW TYPE: DHS, 6/6, wood 942 ==  
 CHIMNEY: brick 882 ==  
 ROOF SURFACING: \_\_\_\_\_ 882 ==  
 ORNAMENT EXTERIOR: wood 882 ==  
 NO. OF CHIMNEYS 1 952 == NO. OF STORIES 2 950 ==  
 NO. OF DORMERS \_\_\_\_\_ 954 ==  
 Map Reference (incl. scale & date) USGS Palatka 7.5MIN 1968 809 ==  
 Latitude and Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_ 800 ==  
 Site Size (Approx. Acreage of Property): \_\_\_\_\_ 833 ==



Township	Range	Section	
T10S	R27E	42	812 ==

UTM Coordinates:

17 438700 3279460 890 ==  
Zone Easting Northing

Photographic Records Numbers \_\_\_\_\_ 860 ==

Contact Print

CONTINUATION SHEET

SIGNIFICANCE CONTINUED:

through the decade of the twenties. Since it was sold by the Hoyts, the building has been a residence for several owners and served as apartments for a number of tenants. This significant building is presently abandoned and is in danger of being condemned.

911= =

Sources: Deed Book E, p.171; City Directories

PORCHES CONTINUED:

upper, single bay portico over terrace door removed

942= =