

Historic Preservation for Museums and Cultural Institutions

Florida Association of Museums

Wednesday, April 25, 2018, 9:00 am - 4:30 pm
Lightner Museum, St. Augustine



Agenda

9:00 am	Welcome	Carmen Godwin, FAMF Program Manager
	FAM Overview	Malinda Horton, FAM Executive Director
9:20 am	Preservation Planning	Jenny Wolfe, Historic Preservation Officer City of St. Augustine
		Kathy Fleming, Executive Director St. Augustine Lighthouse and Maritime Museum, Inc.
10:20 am	BREAK	
10:35 am	Let's get Technical: Masonry	Patricia Davenport-Jacobs, Historic Resources Specialist, Environmental Services, Inc.
11:35 am	BREAK	
11:45 pm	LUNCH Rising Waters:	Emily Jane Murray, Public Archaeology Coordinator, Florida Public Archaeology Network
		Rick Cain, Director Museum Services Division, St. Augustine Lighthouse and Maritime Museum, Inc.

12:45 pm	Museum Tour:	Robert Harper, Executive Director, and Barry Myers, Curator, The Lightner Museum
2:00 pm	Let's get Technical: Wood and Windows	Jodi Rubin, Business Development Manager – Restoration, Specialized Property Services
3:00 am	BREAK	
3:15 pm	DHR Programs and Resources	Eric Case, DHR Historic Preservation Grants Specialist
		Ruben Acosta, DHR Survey & Registration Supervisor
4:15 pm	WRAP UP & Q&A	
5:00 pm	FAM Member Mixer St. Augustine Lighthouse Museum	



Partners



Florida Association of Museums Overview

Malinda Horton, Executive Director



Preservation Planning

Jenny Wolfe, Historic Preservation Officer
City of St. Augustine





HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLANNING:

How your local municipality may regulate and promote historic preservation in your community

Presented to Florida Association of
Museums
Preservation Training for Museums and
Cultural Institutions
April 25, 2018

Jenny Wolfe

Historic Preservation Officer
Historic Preservation Division
City of St. Augustine Planning and Building Department



Our Tangible Heritage



“Maintain and enhance the historic integrity and ambiance within the City of St. Augustine while encouraging economic growth and the identification, preservation, continued use and adaptive reuse of existing historic structures.”

City of St. Augustine Historic Preservation Element



HISTORIC PRESERVATIONISTS



What Developers
Think We Do



What Our Parents
Think We Do



What Our Supporters
Think we CAN Do



What My Friends
Think I Do



What I Think I Do



What I Really Do



Overview

Historic Preservation as the City of St. Augustine:

1. *Regulatory authority for development activity*
2. *Promote historic preservation, heritage tourism, economic development*
3. *Evaluate and update regulations and planning strategies*
4. *Honor Certified Local Government designation*

Tools: National Register of Historic Places, Secretary of the Interior's Standards, and local guidelines and planning documents

What does a local regulatory entity do?

When communicating with your local government, keep in mind they are here to serve all their constituents. In St. Augustine, the Historic Preservation Division is housed in the Planning and Building Department. The local office for historic preservation cannot represent the state office, National Register, or other regulating authorities but can provide you with recommendations and contacts. (p.s. the local government is not the historical society)

Other agencies of a local government include Public Works, Legal, Finance, Administration, City Clerk, Police, and Fire as well as human resources and facility management. The COSA Planning and Building Department is responsible for reviewing building permits, tree removal permits, archaeological permits, new business applications, sign permits, enforcing related ordinances, administering the Planning and Zoning Board, Historic Architectural Review Board, Code Enforcement and Adjustments Board, and the Technical Review Committee meetings.



1. Regulatory Authority for Development Activity: Archaeological Ordinance



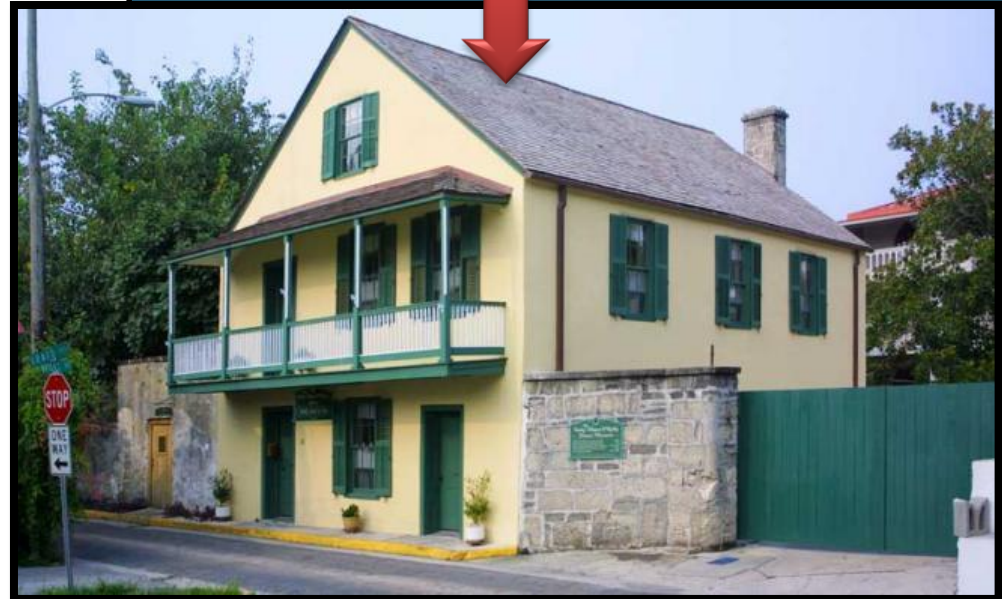
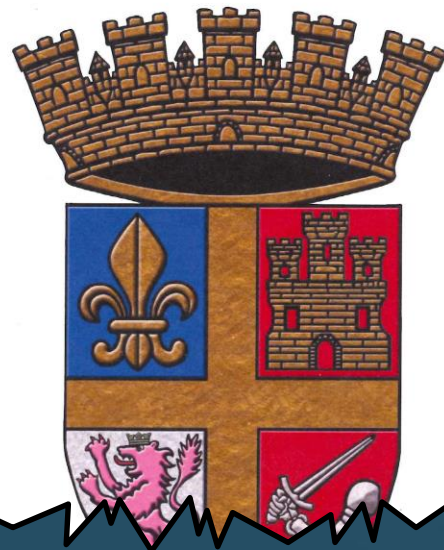
1. Regulatory Authority for Development Activity: Historic Preservation Ordinance

"You've got to preserve it and yet you've got to have people use it. The two things are always at odds."

Albert Manney

Architectural Guidelines for Historic Preservation

Prepared by the Planning and Building Division
City of St. Augustine, Florida
Fourth Edition, October, 2011



The Local Historic Preservation Commission

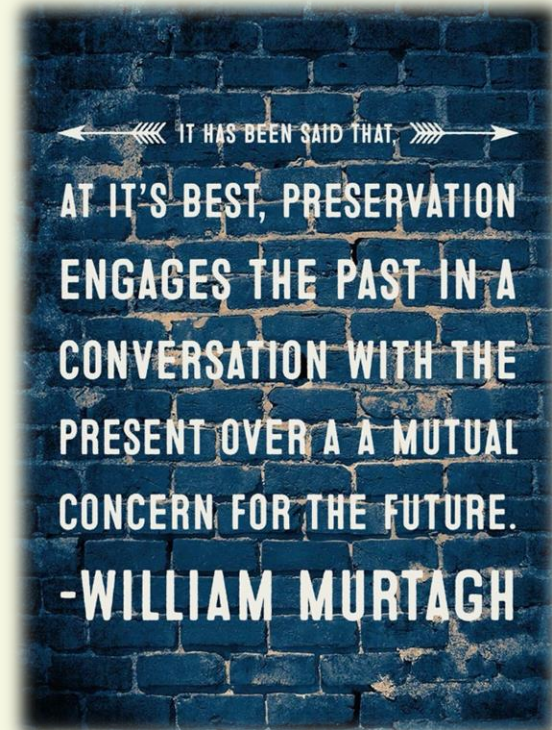
“Historic Architectural Review Commission”

“Historic Architectural Review Board”

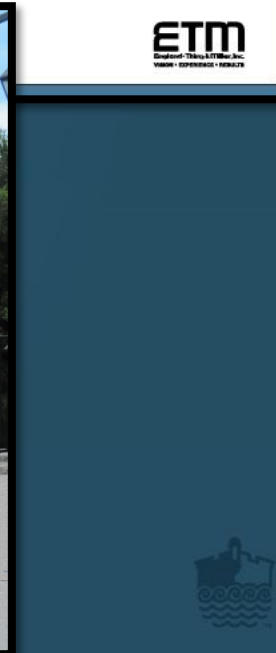
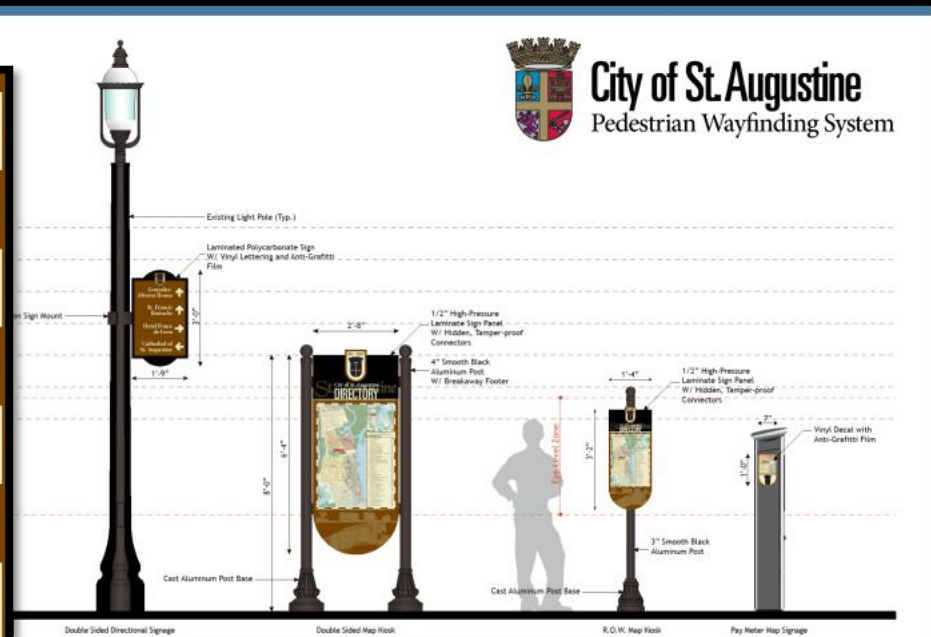
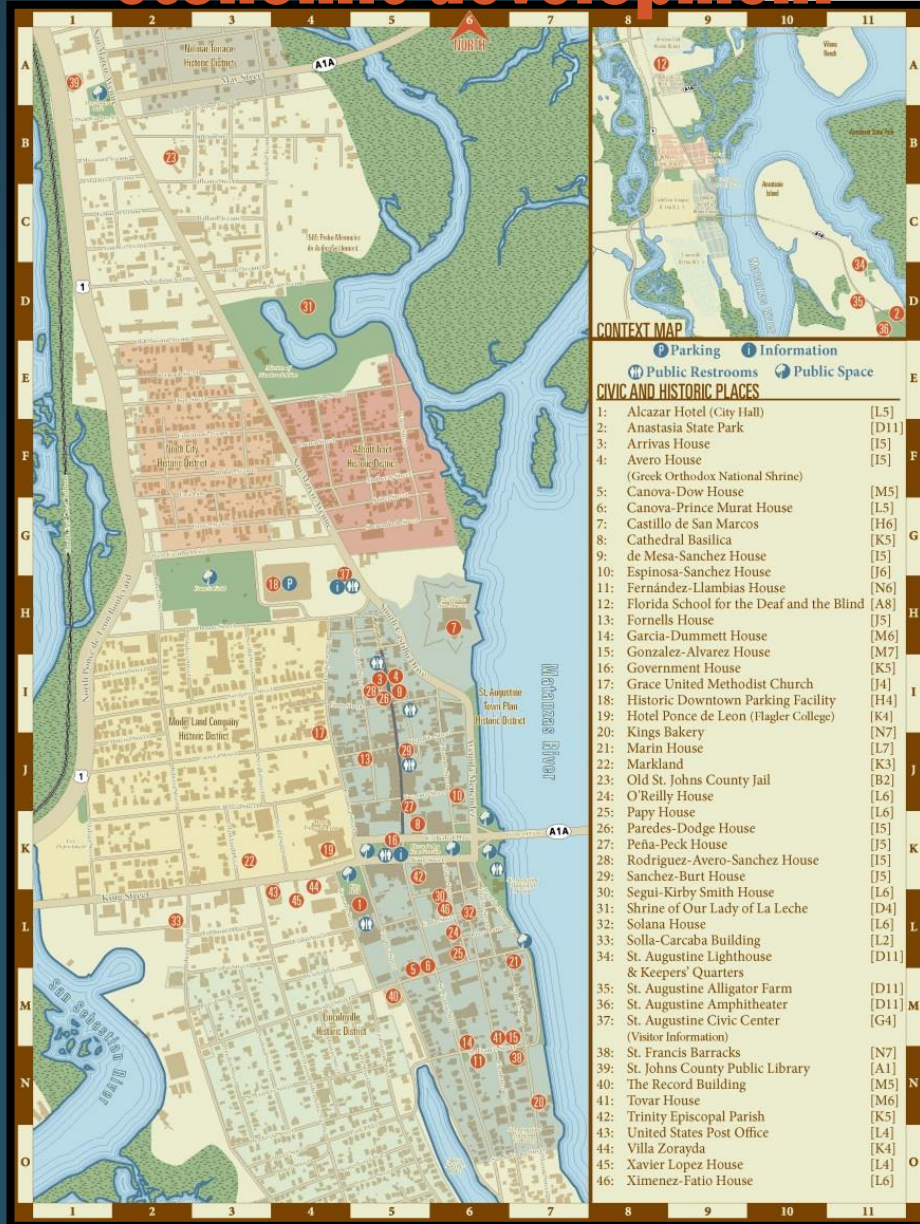
“Historic Preservation Board”

If you've heard of these or heard of them by their affectionate acronyms you need to be prepared for your project to undergo a public review process! Remember that you are a steward of a historic resource and the rule of thumb is first, do no harm ☺

1. Discuss your project with city staff to determine what type of application(s) are necessary and how your project may be affected by other city regulations
2. File an application (typically called a Certificate of Appropriateness)
3. Submit existing and proposed renderings along with material details and specifications
4. Describe a project summary using the local design guidelines as a reference to indicate that your project meets the local/applicable design standards
5. Talk to your neighbors and get their input and support
6. Ask for the staff report prior to the public meeting to prepare your comments
7. Be open to recommendations from the local board and respectful of the public process
8. Invite staff members and board members to visit your project once its complete!



2. Promote historic preservation, heritage tourism, economic development



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LINCOLNVILLE
REDEVELOPMENT PLAN AMENDMENT



Lincolnville Community Redevelopment Area includes a Rehabilitation Program:

- Down payment assistance program
- Rehabilitation program: residential properties and historic institutional properties

Community Redevelopment Areas generate funds for the designated area using tax increment financing and fund projects listed in the plan.



3. Evaluate and update regulations and planning strategies



1. City-Wide Planning initiatives
2. Historic Preservation Inventory
3. Historic Preservation, Conservation, and Zoning
4. Reducing Historic Building Demolition
5. Economics
6. Hazard Mitigation
7. Archaeology
8. Education and Advocacy

Draft plan has been developed following multiple SWOT analyses with citizen boards, individual members of the public, neighborhood workshops, and online surveys.



Grant Projects:

1. Alcazar roof restoration (managed by General Services) (\$750k)



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2. Stabilization of Waterworks Building (aka Garden Center) (\$400k)



Grant Projects

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2. Stabilization of Waterworks Building (aka Garden Center) (\$400k)
3. Recorded 75 years of archaeology on state inventory forms (\$75k)

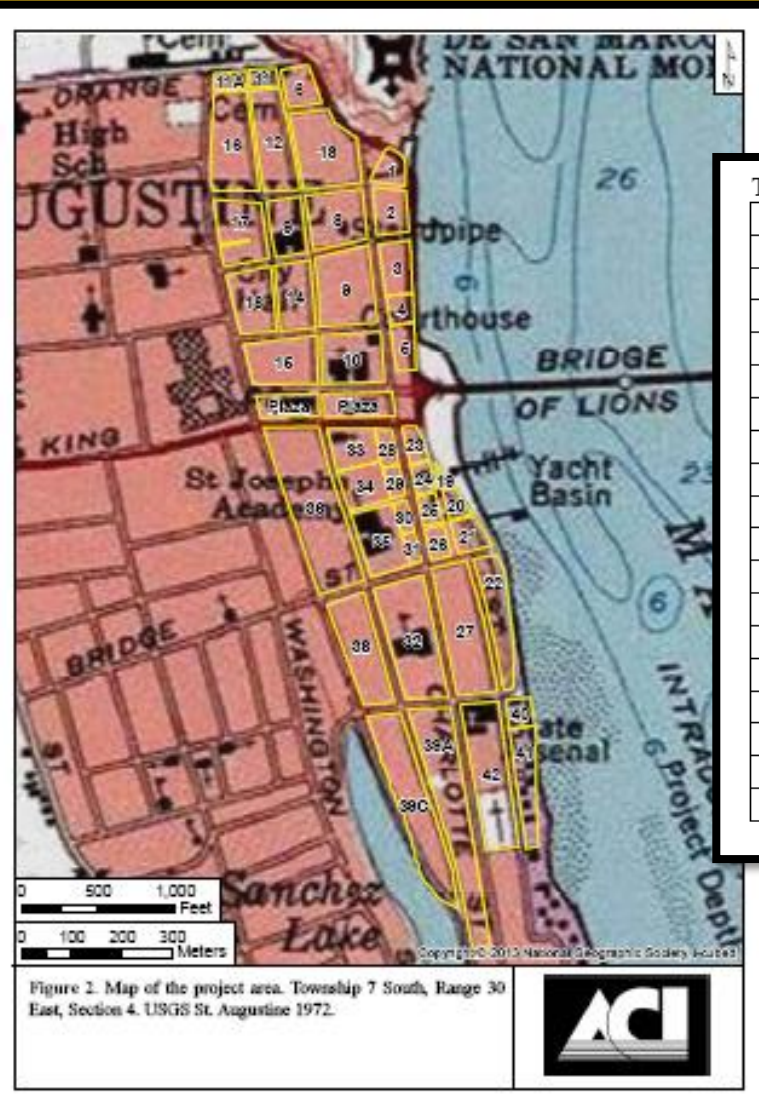


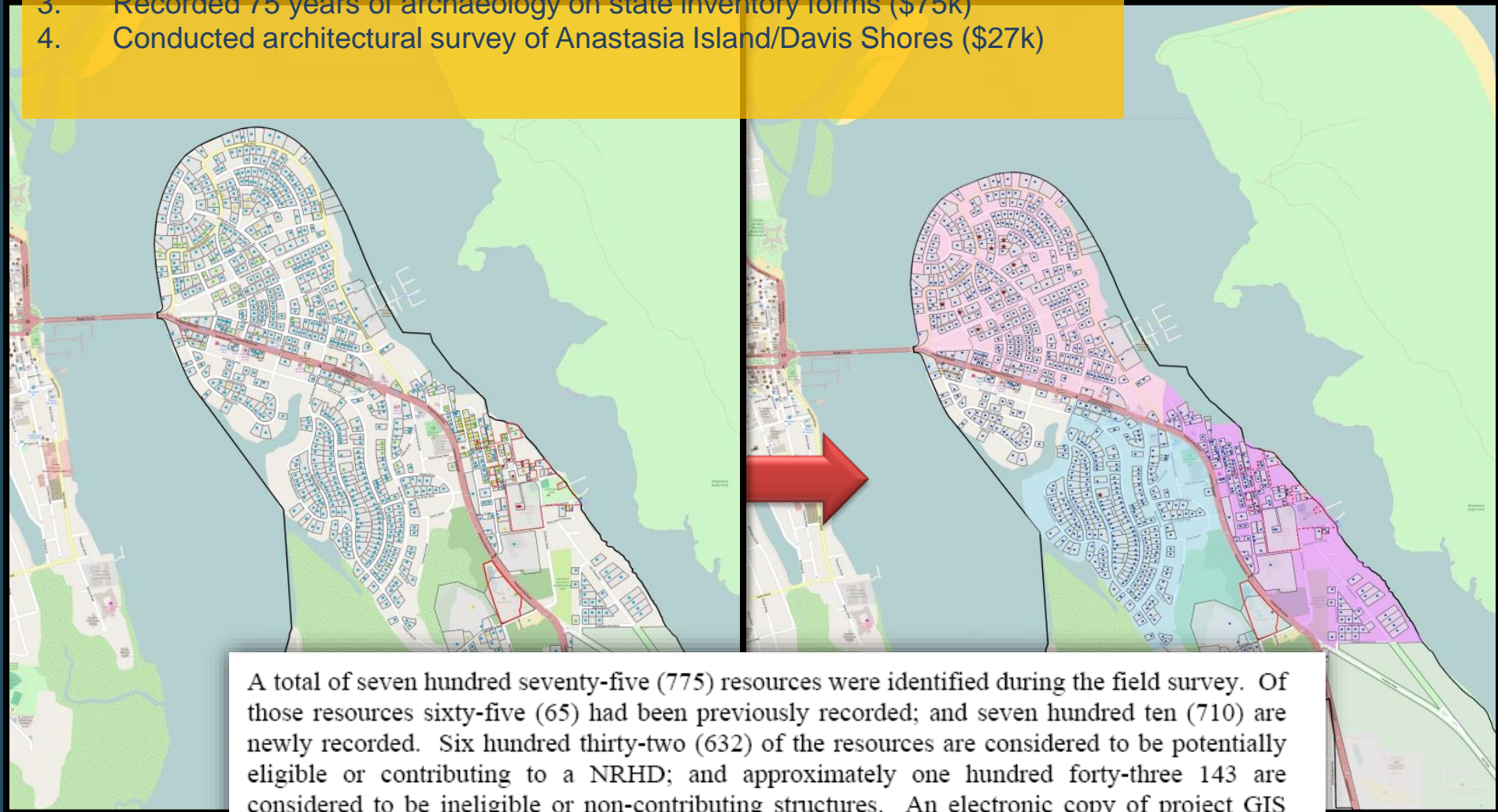
Table 1. Sites Included in the St. Augustine Inventory.

8SJ05590 - Cubo Line	8SJ05667 - Block 20	8SJ05686 - Block 39C
8SJ05649 - Block 1	8SJ05668 - Block 21	8SJ05687 - Block 41
8SJ05650 - Block 2	8SJ05669 - Block 22	8SJ05688 - Block 42
8SJ05651 - Block 3, 4	8SJ05670 - Block 23	8SJ05689 - Plaza East
8SJ05653 - Block 5	8SJ05671 - Block 24	8SJ05690 - Plaza West
8SJ05654 - Block 6	8SJ05672 - Block 25	8SJ05691 - Aviles Street
8SJ05655 - Block 7	8SJ05673 - Block 26	8SJ05692 - Artillery Lane
8SJ05656 - Block 8	8SJ05674 - Block 27	8SJ05693 - Cadiz Street
8SJ05657 - Block 9	8SJ05675 - Block 28	8SJ05694 - Castillo Drive
8SJ05658 - Block 10	8SJ05676 - Block 29	8SJ05695 - Charlotte Street
8SJ05659 - Block 11	8SJ05677 - Block 30	8SJ05696 - Seawall/Avenida Menendez
8SJ05660 - Block 12	8SJ05678 - Block 31	8SJ05697 - Hypolita Street
8SJ05661 - Block 13	8SJ05679 - Block 32	8SJ05698 - Marine Street
8SJ05662 - Block 14	8SJ05680 - Block 33	8SJ05699 - San Salvador Street
8SJ05663 - Block 15	8SJ05681 - Block 34	8SJ05700 - Spanish Street
8SJ05664 - Block 16	8SJ05682 - Block 35	8SJ05701 - St. George Street
8SJ05665 - Block 17	8SJ05683 - Block 36	8SJ05702 - Treasury Street
8SJ05652 - Block 18	8SJ05684 - Block 38	8SJ05703 - Anderson and Ponce Circles
8SJ05666 - Block 19	8SJ05685 - Block 39A	8SJ05704 - Block 11A



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4. Conducted architectural survey of Anastasia Island/Davis Shores (\$27k)



A total of seven hundred seventy-five (775) resources were identified during the field survey. Of those resources sixty-five (65) had been previously recorded; and seven hundred ten (710) are newly recorded. Six hundred thirty-two (632) of the resources are considered to be potentially eligible or contributing to a NRHD; and approximately one hundred forty-three 143 are considered to be ineligible or non-contributing structures. An electronic copy of project GIS data layers showing newly surveyed structures at least 50 years of age and a color overlay map depicting the newly surveyed structures and the previously recorded structures are on file with the City of St. Augustine. Furthermore, certain resources were identified as having potential as a Multiple Property listing and are highlighted as well.



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4. Conducted architectural survey of Anastasia Island/Davis Shores (\$27k)
5. New mobile website for public access to inventory forms (\$20k)

staugustineexplorers.com

back Map Search filter

Map Satellite

SJ02490

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

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

1. Name of Property

historic name CONSTITUTION OBELISK

other names/site number Constitution Monument FMSF# SJ2490

2. Location

street & number Plaza de la Constitution n/a not for publication

city or town St. Augustine n/a vicinity

state Florida code FL county St. Johns code 109 zip code 32084

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Bonita C. Mettich/DSHPO 11/6/2012
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

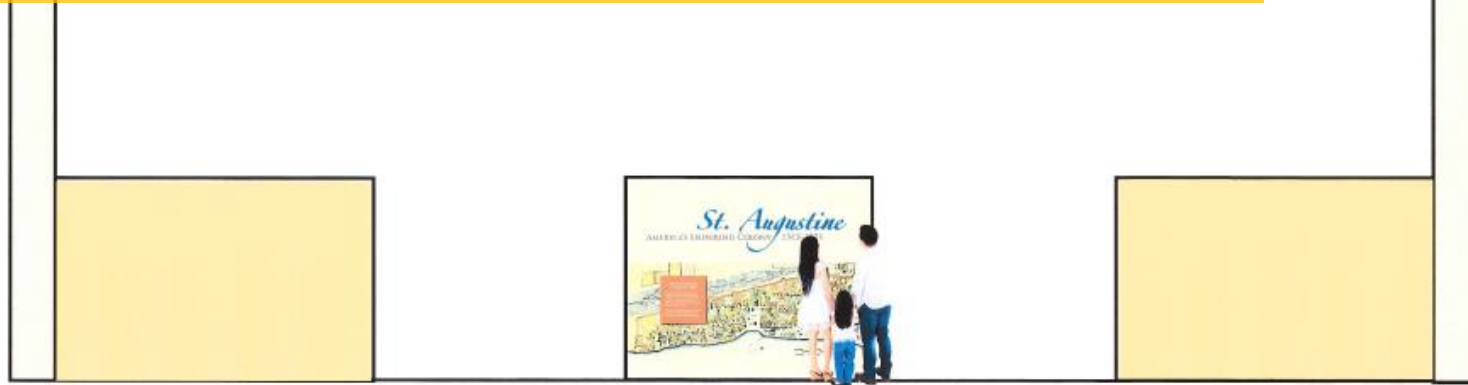
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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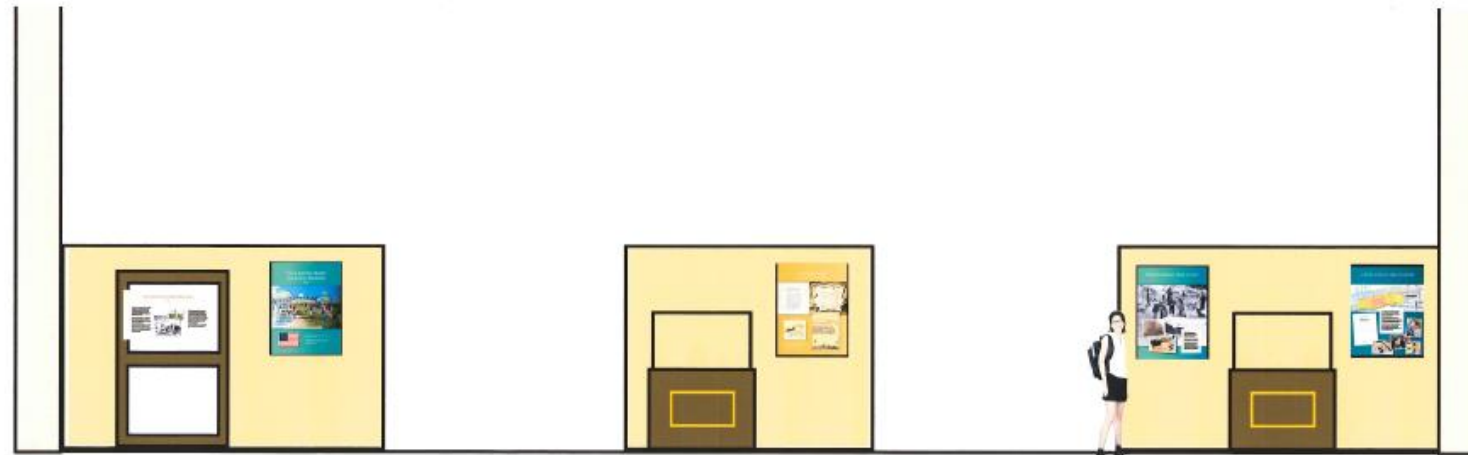
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6. Archaeology exhibit in Visitor Information Center (\$42.5k)



Entry from Visitor Information desk

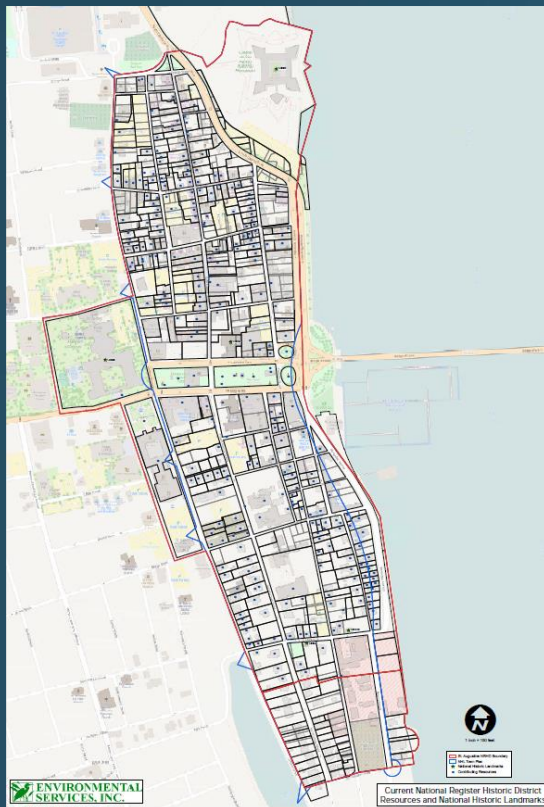


West Elevation



Grant Projects:

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4. Conducted architectural survey of Anastasia Island/Davis Shores (\$27k)
5. New mobile website for public access to inventory forms (\$20k)
6. Archaeology exhibit in Visitor Information Center (\$42.5k)
7. **Architectural survey update for the downtown historic district (\$50k)**
8. **Expansion of the wayfinding program (\$50k)**
9. **National Register nomination of sites and buildings significant to the Civil Rights Movement (grant earned #1 ranking by state panel) (\$50k)**



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-0018

Historic Contexts
Name of Property
St. Johns County, Florida
County and State
St. Augustine Civil Rights
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number E Page 1

St. Augustine Civil Rights, 1954-1965, Multiple Property Submission

E. STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Introduction

"One has not only a legal but a moral responsibility to obey just laws. Conversely, one has a moral responsibility to disobey unjust laws. I would agree with St. Augustine that 'an unjust law is no law at all'" (Martin Luther King - Letter from Birmingham Jail, Alabama, April 3, 1963)

How ironic was it that Dr. King would find himself in the city name for St. Augustine of Hippo less than a year later leading civil rights protests. The Civil Rights Movement occurred in St. Augustine, Florida during the years 1954-1965. It was part of a wider, national African-American Civil Rights Movement. It was a major event in St. Augustine's long history and had a significant role in the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The churches, community centers, commercial buildings, private residences and other historic properties associated with the movement embody the social and political history of the period where important leaders and foot soldiers in the struggle fought for their rights with non-violent protest. During the years 1963-1964, St. Augustine became the focal point in the national fight for Civil Rights. Civil rights protesters galvanized national support for civil rights legislation and desegregation of public accommodations while attracting international attention to the injustice of a segregated society. The Civil Rights era of St. Augustine, and the many extant historic properties associated with that history, are locally and nationally significant and provide physical evidence to the ability of the nation to finally meet its promise of equal rights for all.

There are two significant periods in the history of the Civil Rights Movement in St. Augustine. The first dates from 1954 to 1963, when the struggle was a local movement focused on issues of voting rights, access to better education, and economic opportunity. Beginning in 1954 with the Brown vs. Board of Education decision followed in 1957 with the formation of the local branch of the NAACP Civil Rights became an important theme in the history of St. Augustine. St. Augustine since the late nineteenth century had been part of the Jim Crow South. Black residents had been denied the vote, been barred from white public accommodations and their children had been forced to attend segregated, second class schools. As was true in communities throughout the South, civil right advocates fought through the local legal system and in the public spaces of St. Augustine for racial equality.

In early 1963, with the formation of the St. Augustine Quadricentennial Commission appointed by President John F. Kennedy, the second period began when the local movement became national. While St. Augustine had a longstanding policy of segregation, the city became the focus of civil rights protests in large part because of the 400th celebration as the nation's oldest continuous European settlement. The white community sought to promote St. Augustine's long standing history while the black community pointed out an inconvenient truth: blacks were treated as second class citizens, denied opportunities for employment and access to government facilities and public accommodations such as hotels, motels and restaurants, and assigned to separate facilities in hospital and

<https://teilhadd.com/2014/01/20/happy-martin-luther-king-day/>

4. Honor Certified Local Government Designation

Designation established by the National Park Service and managed by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)

- a) **Review and comment on all National Register nominations within the jurisdiction**
 - Constitution Obelisk
 - St. Augustine Waterworks
 - St. Augustine Mini-Golf
 - Father Lopez statue at the Mission Nombre de Dios
 - Government House
 - Menendez Encampment Site at FOY
 - National Cemetery
 - Pending: St. Augustine Civil Rights Sites (multiple property designation)
- b) **Review and comment on projects with Federal funding/permitting requirements as solicited by the state/federal agency**
- c) **Submit annual reports to Florida DHR and National Park Service**
- d) **Enforce local preservation regulations, maintain a reviewing authority, provide public participation (HARB and professional staff)**
- e) **Maintain and update historic resource inventory**



Tools

Communicating the significance of your site and knowing how to identify and preserve the significant aspects of your site are key to maintaining an authentic sense of place (and be eligible for preservation funding!)

National Register of Historic Places Criteria of Significance:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. That are associated with the lives of significant persons in our past; or

C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Generally properties must be 50 years of age or older to qualify. Reconstructed or relocated properties are generally not eligible, as well as cemeteries, graves, religious properties, and commemorative properties unless they meet established “Criteria Considerations.”



Tools

National Register of Historic Places 7 Aspects of Integrity:

1. **Location** is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
2. **Design** is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
3. **Setting** is the physical environment of a historic property.
4. **Materials** are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
5. **Workmanship** is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
6. **Feeling** is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
7. **Association** is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

Does the property look similar to the way it did during the height of its historic time period?



Tools

Secretary of the Interior's Standards:

Choosing an appropriate treatment for a historic building or landscape is critical:

Preservation focuses on the maintenance and repair of existing historic materials and retention of a property's form as it has evolved over time. *See Drayton Hall.*

Rehabilitation acknowledges the need to alter or add to a historic property to meet continuing or changing uses while retaining the property's historic character. *See St. Augustine Lighthouse Keepers Quarters.*

Restoration depicts a property at a particular period of time in its history, while removing evidence of other periods. *See Kingsley Plantation site.*

Reconstruction re-creates vanished or non-surviving portions of a property for interpretive purposes. *Few properties are entirely reconstructed, refers most often to individual features.*



Images from television shows are shown for reference to support presence of broad national interests in building renovations



Standards for Rehabilitation

1. **A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use** that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces and spatial relationships.
2. **The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved.** The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
3. Each property will be **recognized as a physical record of its time**, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.
4. **Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance** in their own right will be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property **will be preserved.**
6. Deteriorated historic features will be **repaired rather than replaced.** Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the **gentlest means possible.** Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
8. **Archeological resources will be protected** and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations or related new construction **will not destroy historic** materials, features and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The **new work will be differentiated** from the old and will be **compatible** with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, **the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.**



Local Design Regulations

- **Design guidelines and standards may apply to your project**
- **Overlay zoning regulations may apply to your project**

Application deadlines and permit expirations may apply

These are separate and distinct from any state or federal requirements if your project is grant funded or federally permitted



Incentives to participate in your community's preservation efforts:

- **Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credits**
- **State Grants**
- **Heritage Tourism**
- **Stable/increasing property values**
- **Local economic incentives (CRAs, property tax exemption, façade grants)**
- **Conservation easements**
- **Florida Main Streets**
- **Honorary designations**
- **Community Pride**

***Some incentives do not directly benefit or are not applicable to non-profit institutions, however; preservation of a site contributes to the overall historic landscape of the community and viability of economic benefits to private investors**





JENNY WOLFE

Historic Preservation Officer

City of St. Augustine Planning and Building Dept.

75 King Street

St. Augustine, FL 32084

jwolfe@citystaug.com

904.209.4326



Preservation Planning

Kathy Fleming, Executive Director
St. Augustine Lighthouse and Maritime
Museum, Inc.



HISTORIC PRESERVATION: THE FUNDRAISING AND ORGANIZATION SIDE

The past has been there all along, reminding us: This time--maybe, hopefully, against all odds, we will get it right.”

— [Leslie T. Chang](#)

National Park Service Definition of Historic Preservation

Historic preservation is a conversation with our past about our future. **It provides us with opportunities to ask, "What is important in our history?" and "What parts of our past can we preserve for the future?"**

When we ask these questions, we answer them not alone but in a community. In any community stakeholders have different ideas. And some in the community will support us. But some won't.

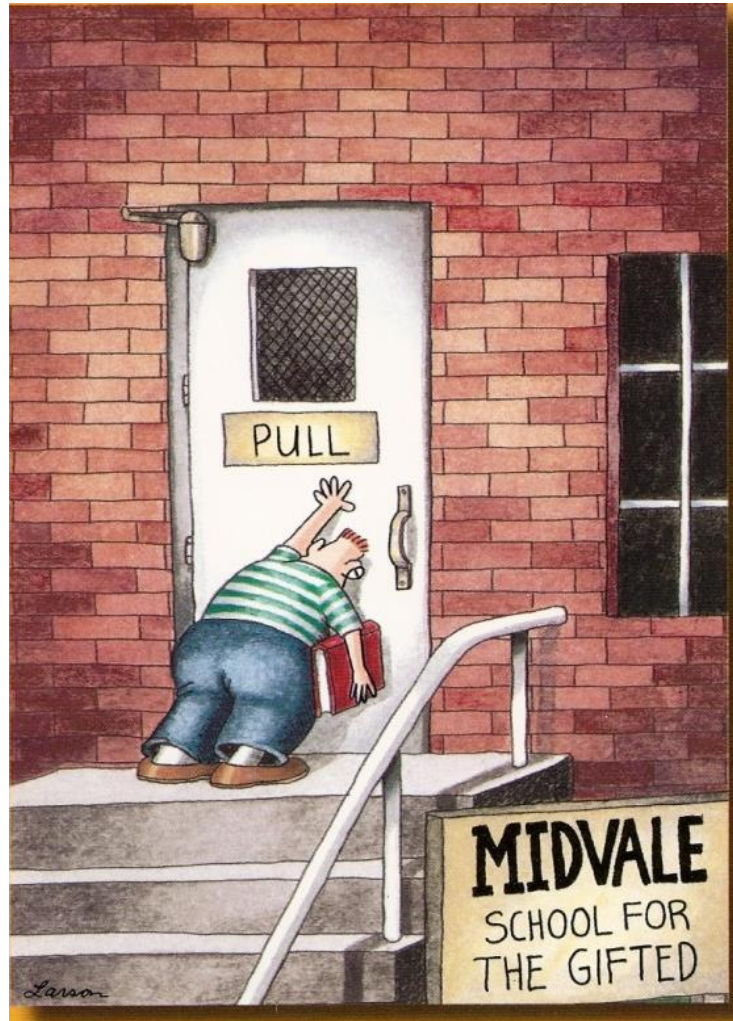
The techniques of historic preservation both support and are supported by building friendships, raising funds and

The Path you Take toward a Preservation Project will be unique to your historic site, structure, and resources.



Expect some curves and surprises along the way. That is normal during a preservation project of any type.

The Real World of Planning



Different aspects of Preservation

- **Designation** of historic sites (includes federally, state, and privately owned properties).
- **Documentation** (includes written, photographic, and technical documentation, as well as oral histories)
- **Physical preservation** (includes stabilization, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction)
- <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/historicpreservation/what-is-historic-preservation.htm>

A Preservation Plan

1. Is a community project: Involves Stakeholders and the Public, your community, volunteers, governments and others
2. Assists with Raises friends, awareness and money.
3. Helps Determine best practices in ongoing preservation
4. Helps you document historic context existing conditions and important features
5. Identifies the expert help you need.
6. Considers worse case and best case scenarios
7. Helps to provide economic and other community benefits
8. Help you budget and phase the work.

9. A living breathing document that can be changed

START WITH A “A BIG” VISION

Why are you doing it?

- To create places for small business
- To preserve a sense of place
- To preserve the significant story of a person or movement.
- To attract tourism
- To provide green spaces for local business.
- To create local jobs
- Other Adaptive uses – museum, hotel, housing...

What are you doing?

- Save a building
- Save an historic district
- Preserve a cultural or historic landscape
- Stimulate the economy.



Your Vision Needs to be Shared

There are many ways to share. You can share outcomes and pieces of your vision. Give talks, gather like minded groups.



Your Vision Needs to be Tested

Get Bids, Run the Numbers, find someone to craft a business plan for you.

Thinking about Planning

Typical Plan Process



Gather Inputs

- From all Stakeholders
- Customer analysis
- Competitor analysis
- Industry analysis
- Environmental
- Company performance
- Company strategies

SWOT Analysis

- External Analysis
 - Opportunities
 - Threats
- Internal Analysis
 - Strengths
 - Weaknesses
- Strategic Questions
- Strategic Issues

Review Inputs

- All Stakeholders
- Review Inputs
- Review SWOT Analysis
- Define 3-4 key statements

Strategic Matrix

- All Stakeholders
- Define Strategies to address SWOT combinations:
 - Opportunities vs Strengths
 - Opportunities vs Weaknesses
 - Threats vs Strengths
 - Threats vs Weaknesses

Define Strategies

- Objectives
- Key Strategies
- Short and Long Term Goals
- Operational Plans

Final Reviews

- All Stakeholders
- Review Strategies
- Review Goals
- Review Plans
- Adjust as necessary

Gather Facts

(Decide who will do this work best...it will inform your stakeholders, volunteer support requests.)

- Historic Photographs
- Oral Histories
- Survey's
- Land records
- Histories of the area, associated industry, state
- Associated people
- Influences
- Archaeological or Architectural drawings.

SWOT ANALYSIS



Review Inputs, Facts, SWOT

- Define Three Key Statements
 - 1. This place is significant in the following way.
 - 2. We need to raise \$ and # Support because
 - 3. We have identified the following resources.
 - For immediate action.
 - For future action.

CRAFT STRATEGIES

1. **Strategies:** Very Broad Goals/ Big Picture Thinking.

Phases That divide your Plan into manageable parts.

1. Strategies may help shape your time line.
2. Involving Stakeholders and the public is important early in the process

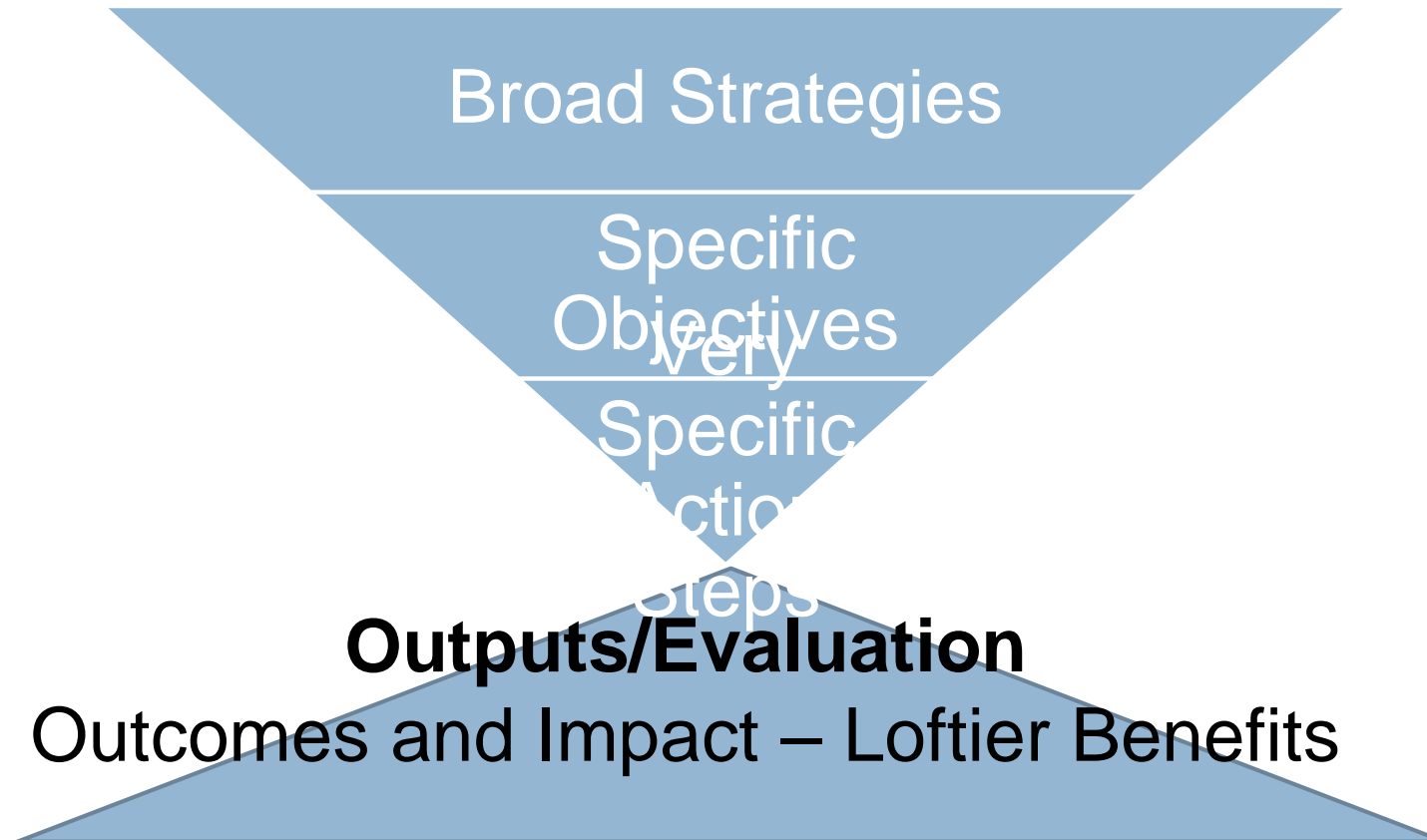
1. **Objectives:** The specific results or desired outcomes that one intends to achieve under each Strategy

2. **Action Steps or Tactics:** What you will do to get there?

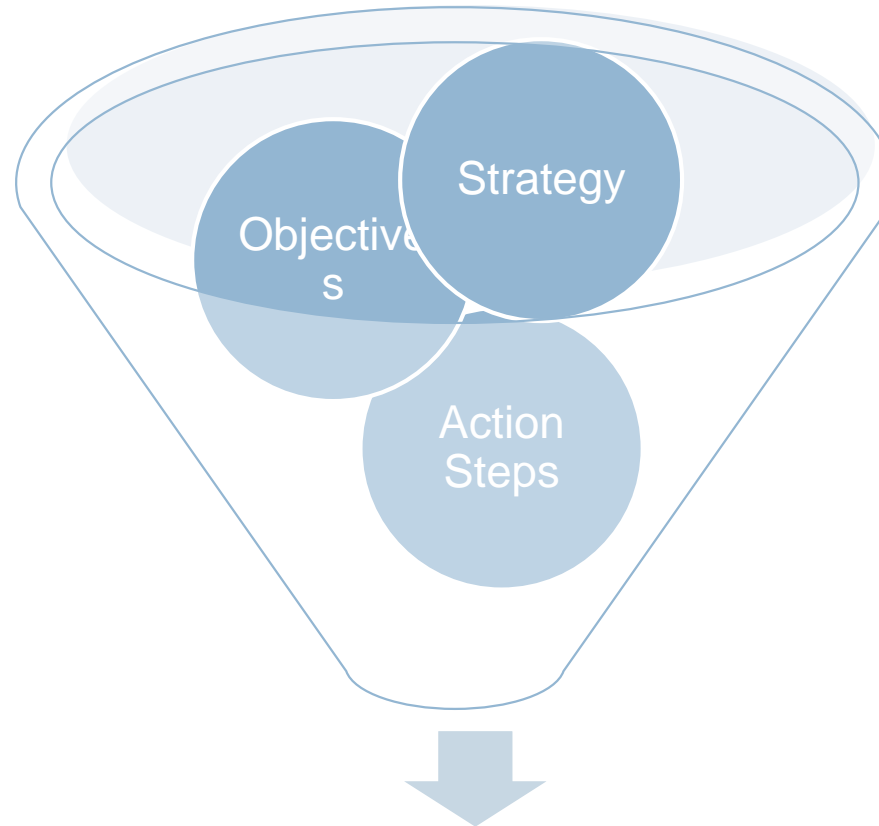
Resources to learn From

<https://www.nps.gov/preservation-planning/guidance.html>

Your Plan will have three Action levels:

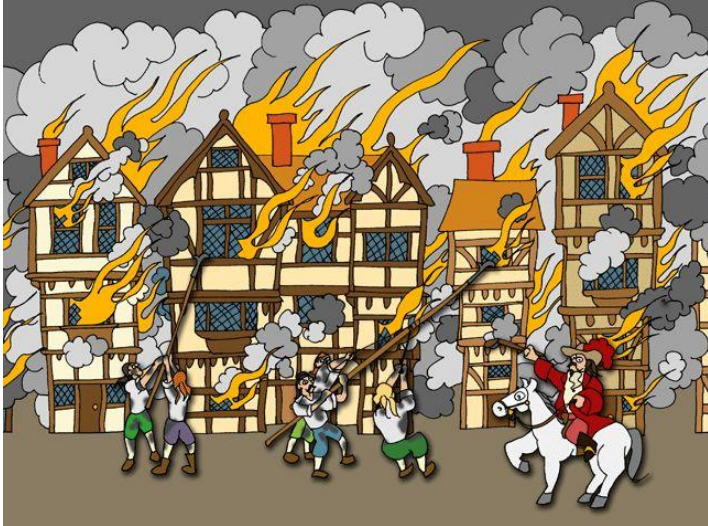


Real Life Hierarchy



Demanding your Attention

Stop the Fires from Burning



Fire Fighting is an Act of
the Leadership and Will

□ What's on fire?

- Is the building envelope water tight?
 - Water intrusion?
 - Pests?
- Is there Vandalism?
- Are Stakeholders Concerned?

If yes? Respond accordingly.

Discuss, Envision, Ask for help.
Partner, Fundraise...establish a time
line.

- Low Cost. Volunteers make a difference.
- Reversible.
- Public problems may take a long time.
- Public Education requires patience, trust and credibility.

Fire Fighting Techniques: Mothballing

- Mothballing: The temporary closing of a structure to preserve it from the weather, reduce deterioration and secure it from vandalism.



Community Involvement and if needed, Conflict Resolution

NO SURPRISES.

- Identify Stakeholders early.
- Reach out to them first.
- Craft mutual benefit
 - Economic
 - Green
 - Adaptive Reuse
- Surprise is deadly.

First Do no Harm...

- Involving
- **Listening**
- Understanding
- **Communicating Mutual Benefit**
- Brainstorming Solutions
- **Agreement/Compromise**



Strategy Examples and Key Points

STRATEGY A: No \$\$\$ Margin; No Mission.

Objectives:

1. Build Friends, Expertise, Volunteers
2. Set a Timeline – Fundraising may be a marathon
3. Find Expert Help when it's needed.
4. Diversify your options.
5. Develop a Case for Support

Objective A. 1. Build Friends and Support

A. 1. A. Build your Team:

Identify Key Stakeholders – Partners, Owners, Municipalities.

Gather volunteers, be very formal about it. Reach out specifically to people you want.

1. B. Put them to Work

- A. Assign a specific volunteer to coordinate social media, do grant writing, maybe even help with documenting. etc.
- B. Meet individually with key stakeholders and invite participation.
- C. Other Strategies...such as writing press releases.
- D. Develop Job Descriptions for volunteers

Objective A. 2. Set an Objective Timeline

- Your timeline will depend on the scale of your project
- On how readily money is available, and what resources you have to start.
- Upon available expertise
 - Architects
 - Builders
 - The economy
- You May need to Phase your project.

Campaign Fundraising can take 5-10 years. Federal Government Projects can take longer.

Don't Give UP.

Protect the envelope first. Stop Water intrusion, Vandals, etc.

Use Documents provided by Experts for Grant and Foundation Requests. But leave a year for the process.

State grants can fund planning and preservation

Small Matching – 1 year up to \$50K

Development Projects in Special Categories. Up to \$500K over two years.

Objective A. 3. Find Expert Help

A. 3. 1. Find Expert Help

Historic Preservation Experience is needed to document condition and craft appropriate actions.

- Architects
- Bids
- Historians
- Contractors and Craftspeople
- Elected officials
- Community Support
- Even the act of getting an estimate gives you information and documentation you can use

Objective A. 4. Create a Diverse Fundraising Plan

A. 4. 1. Identify all possible Funding Streams

- Earned Income
 - Community events – Kiss the Pig, Race for the Cure.
 - A. T-Shirts, Programs, Events.
- Other Income
 - A. Research and Apply for Grants: State, Local, Foundation
 - A. Pay Attention to FIT
 - B. Corporate gifts
 - A. Foundations
 - B. Marketing
 - B. Donations: Most Money still comes from Individuals.
 - A. Friend building, partnerships, etc.
 - B. Create naming opportunities at all levels.**
 - A. Windows, Doors, Rooms, Bricks.

Sample Giving Pyramid



Sample Giving Pyramid

Campaign Gift Calculator - BlackBaud

Gift Range	No. Gifts required	No. Prospects required	Subtotal	Cumulative total	Cumulative percentage
100,000.00	1	4	100,000.00	100,000.00	10%
75,000.00	1	4	75,000.00	175,000.00	18%
50,000.00	2	8	100,000.00	275,000.00	28%
38,000.00	3	12	114,000.00	389,000.00	39%
25,000.00	5	20	125,000.00	514,000.00	51%
19,000.00	8	32	152,000.00	666,000.00	67%
13,000.00	10	40	130,000.00	796,000.00	80%
6,300.00	12	48	75,600.00	871,600.00	87%
2,500.00	12	48	30,000.00	901,600.00	90%
Under 2,500.00	78	314	98,400.00	1,000,000.00	100%
Totals	132	528		1,000,000.00	

Objective A. 5. Develop a Case for Support

- 1. Gather The Right Information – See Strategy B.
- 2. Write down your case, then have someone else read it who will tell you the truth. Be ruthless.
 - A Good case is about emotional appeal AND logic.
 - A fancy printed version with pictures can work but it can also back fire. Keep it simple.
 - Develop an Elevator Case. – You have five minutes in the elevator with a Senator who can support your case.
 - What will you say?
 - Video, Social Media, etc. makes a great case sharing opportunity.
 - Practice.

Case for Support Example.

- This Place Matters, started 2008.
 - https://nthp-savingplaces.s3.amazonaws.com/2017/04/26/16/35/14/991/TPM_FB_PromoShare.jpg
 - <https://nextcity.org/daily/entry/this-place-matters-national-trust-historic-preservation-tweets>

Go Fund Me

- This mom raised \$1,629 to get her daughter to the national championship.
- The Detroit community raised \$2,155 to get this peanut vendor back on his feet.
- [Read More](#) Watch Video
- Neighbors raised \$50,877 to help the Cobles after fire destroyed their house.
- [Read More](#) Watch Video

Case For Support Should Convey

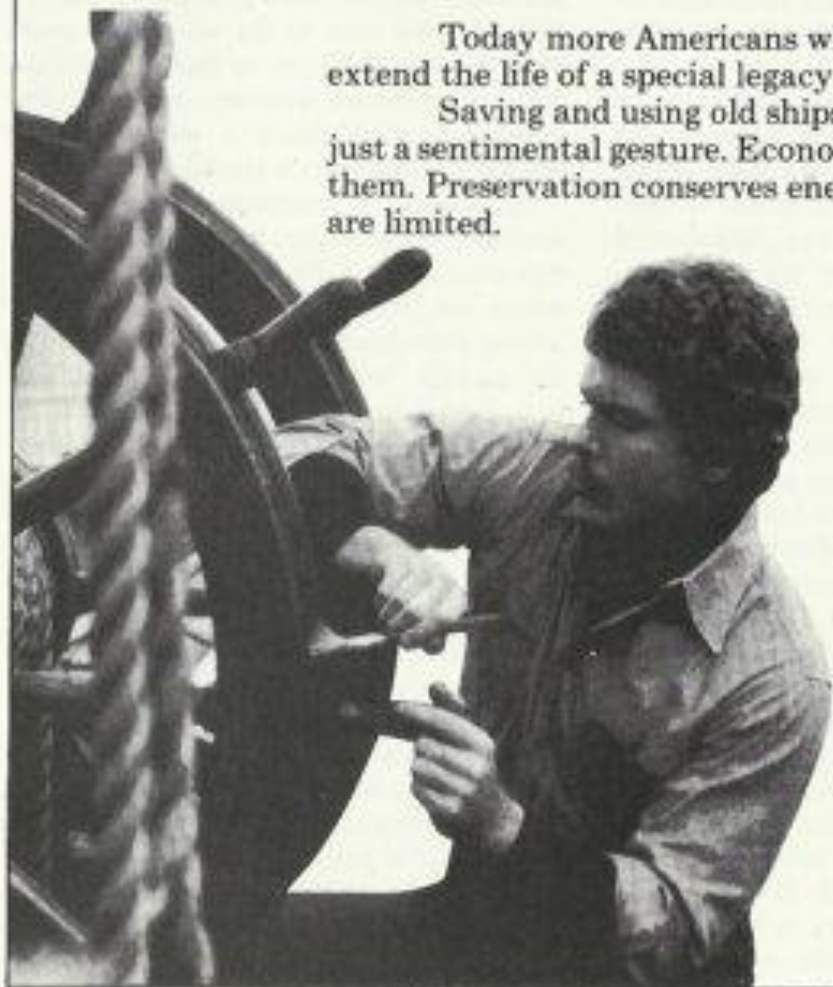
- Significance
- Competence
- Benefit to the Public
- Authentic Truth

- Emotional Tug – Need or Excellence, Fear of Loss, Love for Place or Community.
 - Use powerful images.
 - Be real.

There's a lot worth saving in this country.

Today more Americans who value the best of yesterday are working to extend the life of a special legacy.

Saving and using old ships, docks and urban waterfront areas is more than just a sentimental gesture. Economically it makes good sense to restore and revitalize them. Preservation conserves energy and materials at a time when our resources are limited.

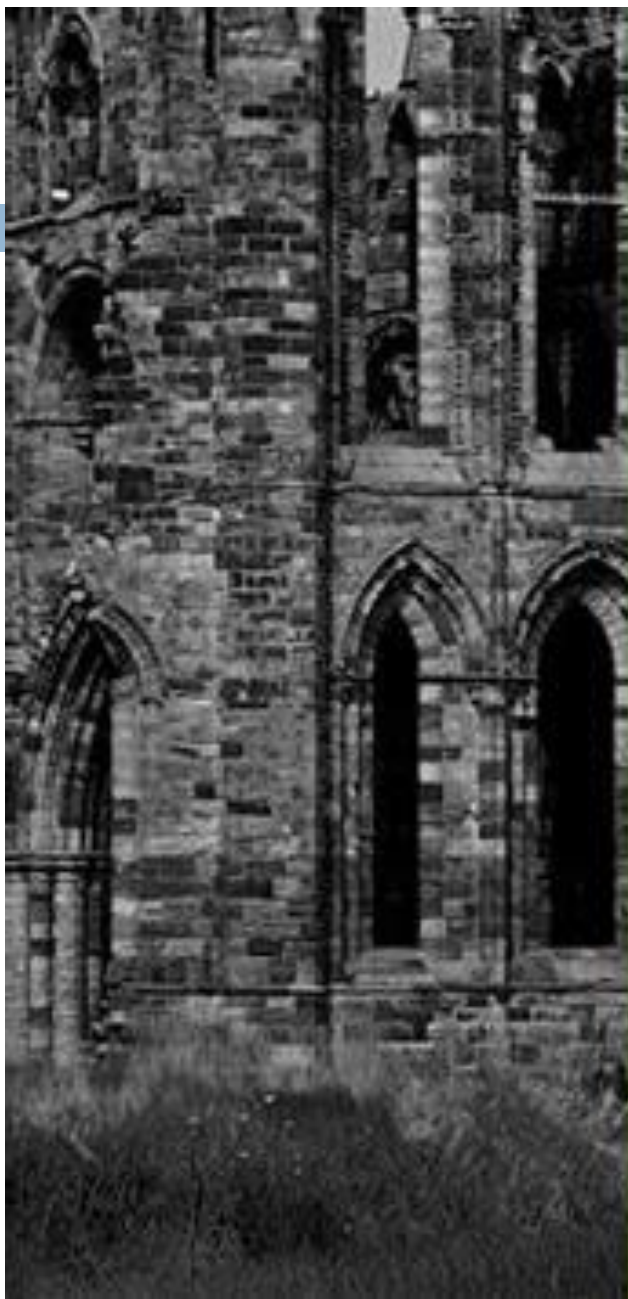


We can also appreciate the artistry and design of our historic maritime resources, which are as much a part of our unique culture as the art and music we have given the world.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation—in cities, towns, and neighborhoods—is helping to keep our architectural and maritime heritage alive for us and for our children.

Help preserve what's worth saving in your community. Contact the National Trust, P.O. Box 2800, Washington, D.C. 20013.


**National Trust for
Historic Preservation**
Preservation builds the nation



I FEEL INVISIBLE. NO ONE NOTICES ME. WHY DO I ALWAYS FEEL GUILTY? HOW AM I GOING TO PAY THE RENT? I WISH I HAD MORE TIME. I NEED TO GET OUT OF THIS TOWN. I WISH I COULD HAVE DONE BETTER IN SCHOOL. I'M NOT AS ACTIVE ANYMORE. WHAT HAPPENED TO THE OLD ME? MY GOODNESS. A GREEN GRASS FLOOR FOR THIS ANCIENT ABBEY—IT LOOKS LIKE THE SKELETON OF

AN ANGEL SPROUTING FROM THE GROUND

Consider Fit for Fundraising

- Marketing departments offer dollars in return for press
- Philanthropic Organizations pick a subject to give to.
 - If they care about historic preservation or history then you have fit.
 - If they care about animals or health care, then they are less likely to give to your cause, even if you think they should.
- Knowing the economic benefits of your program or project can help.

Gather the Facts

Immediately: Identify and Document Condition: Significance, Historic Context and Features.

If donors see the need and know where their funding is going, it makes a difference.

If they know you are utilizing expertise and doing it right, it makes a difference.

Mid-Term Propose a Designation of a property or group of Properties to the National Register of Historic Places.

Mid-Term Use your Reports and Designations for Fundraising or Grant Documentation and Support

Objective B. 1. Documentation of Context
Significance and Condition

**B .1. Determine the Historic Context and
Historic Features**

**B. 1. A. Evaluate the Structure(s) inside
it's historic context based on NPS
Criteria.**

**B. 1. B. Have a scholar or architect
Develop a Condition Assessment Report
and/or a Historic Structures Report
listing context features and proposed**

Objective B. 1 Determine the Property's *Historic Context* and Important *Features*

- Major decisions about identifying, evaluating, registering and treating historic properties are most reliably made in the context of other related properties.
– NPS
- A single historic context describes one or more aspects of the historic development of an area, considering history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture and identifies the **significant patterns** that individual historic properties represent...
- https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/nrb15_5.htm - To help the Beginning Understand Historic Context.

Five Points of Historic Context

1. What **facet of** prehistory or history (Local, State, Nation?) does the property represent?
2. Is that **facet significant**?
3. Does the property have **relevance and importance** in illustrating that facet of history or prehistory?
4. If yes, how does it do so?
5. Whether the property possesses the physical **features** necessary to convey the aspect of prehistory or history with which it is associated?

What is a Feature?

What is a Feature? A feature is a distinct element or a separately identifiable part of the structure such as windows, roof structure, mullions, decks, cornices...

Preserve and identify original historic features.

Windows are critical features of most buildings and must be treated properly.

Evaluate Historic Context re: NPS

Criteria (Important to grantors or the NPS, Community and Donors)

1. An event, a series of events or activities, or patterns of an area's development (Criterion A);
2. Association with the life of an important person (Criterion B);
3. A building form, architectural style, engineering technique, or artistic values, based on a stage of physical development, or the use of a material or method of construction that shaped the historic identity of an area (Criterion C); or
4. A research topic (Criterion D). **Contributes information important to history or pre-history.**

Document Your findings: Two Different Written Reports:

I. Historic Structures Report

- The NPS primary guide to treatment and use of an historic structure and may also be used in managing a prehistoric structure...groups of similar structures may be addressed in one report.
- 1. Management Summary
- 2. Scholarly Development History
- 3. Treatment and Use – Emphasis on preserving extant historical materials and resolving conflicts
- 4. Concludes by recommending Specific

2. Condition Assessment Report

- **Major Assessments** are a special type of condition assessment that are usually conducted by experienced professionals with a focus on identifying and documenting long range repair, restoration, major modifications, and improvement requirements for historic structures and their features.
 - Knowledge of the Secretary's Standards for Historic Preservation
 - Knowledge of local life safety or fire codes and ADA requirements for historic buildings is a must
 - Experience in historic preservation.

And a Third Operational Report

3. Scheduled Assessment

- Conducted by staff and volunteers at the local level. Staff and volunteers should be well trained and the intent is to develop an annual maintenance plan for the structure.
- Do this monthly after your restoration is “finished.”
- Hint: it’s never finished.

Resources.

- Guidelines for treatment of Wood, Brick, Metal, and choosing an appropriate method of rehabilitation, restoration or preservation
- <https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/treatment-guidelines-2017.pdf>

Helpful Hints

- It can be very helpful to involve a local historian, or architectural historian in Documentation.

- Documentation can be used to
 - Secure a National Register Nomination
 - Begin to tell your story to the press
 - Build Credibility for your project.
 - **Support grants, or other funding streams.**

- Working with a recognized historian or architect will help you.

Strategy: Do the Work

Lowest bidder projects and historic preservation don't always jive.

Sole Source if needed.

1. Do the Design Work
2. Don't pay too much. But don't pay too little.
3. Use an architect experienced in historic preservation.
 - A. Hiring the right contractor, building codes, Historic Preservation experience.
 - B. Safety Considerations doing the work, for visitors or users.
 - C. Change Orders

Let's Get Technical: Restoration of Masonry

Patricia Davenport-Jacobs, Historic Resources
Specialist, Environmental Services, Inc.



MASONRY: PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION

PRESENTED BY:

PATRICIA DAVENPORT-JACOBS

HISTORIC RESOURCES SPECIALIST

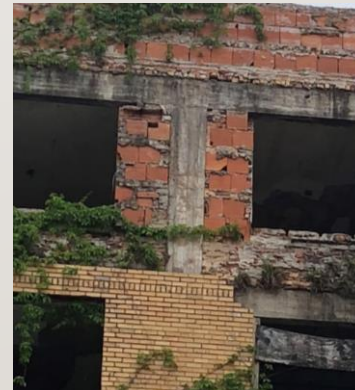


JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

TYPES OF MASONRY

WHAT IS IT AND HOW IS IT MADE?

- Brick
- Concrete
- Cast Stone
- Limestone
- Sandstone
- Granite
- Terra cotta
- Marble
- Coquina
- Tabby
- Slate
- Adobe
- Sod
- Architectural / glazed tile



WHAT IS THE PROBLEM? ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS ON MASONRY

Water/water
pressure –
Humidity Levels

Wind and Air
circulation/pressure

Sun and heat levels

Carbonation and
carbon deposits

Flora and Fauna

Etc. How to identify
the problem/cause?

SIMPLE CLEANING? IS IT REALLY THAT EASY?

- Understand your material
 - Identify prior treatments
 - Plan an approach
 - Choose the appropriate cleaning method
- Cleaning methods
 - Water
 - Soaking
 - Low pressure washing
 - Steam and pressurized cleaning (drip system)
 - Chemical cleaning
 - Acidic and alkaline Cleaners
 - Organic solvents
 - Abrasives
 - Laser cleaning
 - Biocides



PROTECTION?

- Water-Repellent Coatings
- Waterproof Coatings
- Air circulation
- De-humidifier
- Solid masonry joints
- Routine assessments and maintenance



RESOURCES AND REFERENCE MATERIAL

National Park Service – Technical Preservation Services

Preservation Brief 1: Assessing Cleaning and Water-Repellent Treatments for Historic Masonry Buildings

Preservation Brief 2: Repointing Mortar Joints in Historic Brick Buildings

Tech Notes: Masonry 1-4

USACE

Unified Facilities Guide Specifications: Division 4 – Masonry: Restoration and Cleaning of Masonry in Historic Structures

American Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works (AIC)

Association for Preservation Technology International

National Center for Preservation Technology and Training

*Various trades groups

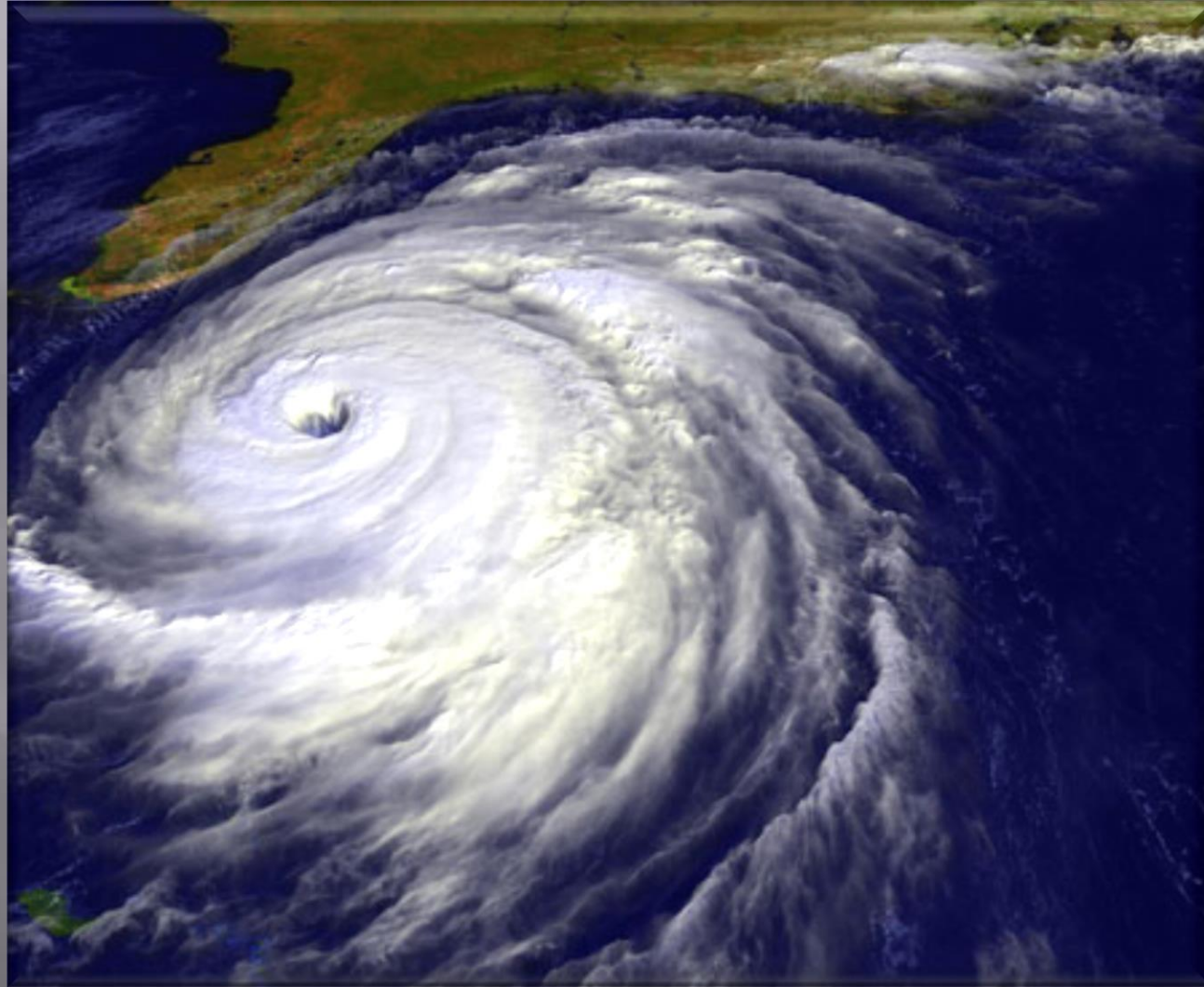


Rising Waters: Disaster Mitigation in the Sunshine State

Rick Cain, Director Museum Services Division,
St. Augustine Lighthouse and Maritime Museum,
Inc.



Disaster Mitigation



Identify Threats to Life & Property

- ▣ Fire
- ▣ Flood
- ▣ Wind
- ▣ Power grid malfunction
- ▣ Drinking water supply compromise
- ▣ Sewer system compromise
- ▣ Civil unrest
- ▣ Active shooter
- ▣ Bombing or Bomb threat



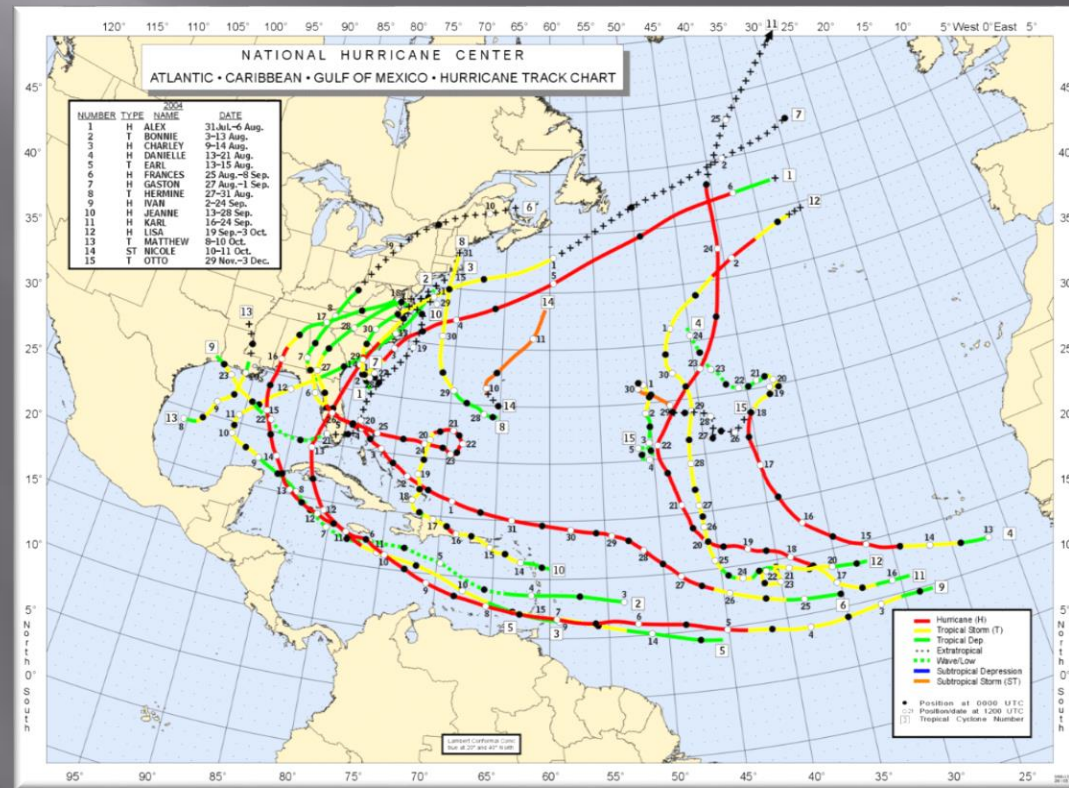
Identify What You Can Control

- ▣ Disaster Plan
- ▣ Determine chain of command
- ▣ Assess for safe space on property
- ▣ Identify routes of emergency egress
- ▣ Develop a code system
- ▣ Assembly of supplies
- ▣ Staff & volunteer education
- ▣ Continual monitoring of conditions
- ▣ Budget considerations
- ▣ Film your site/collections

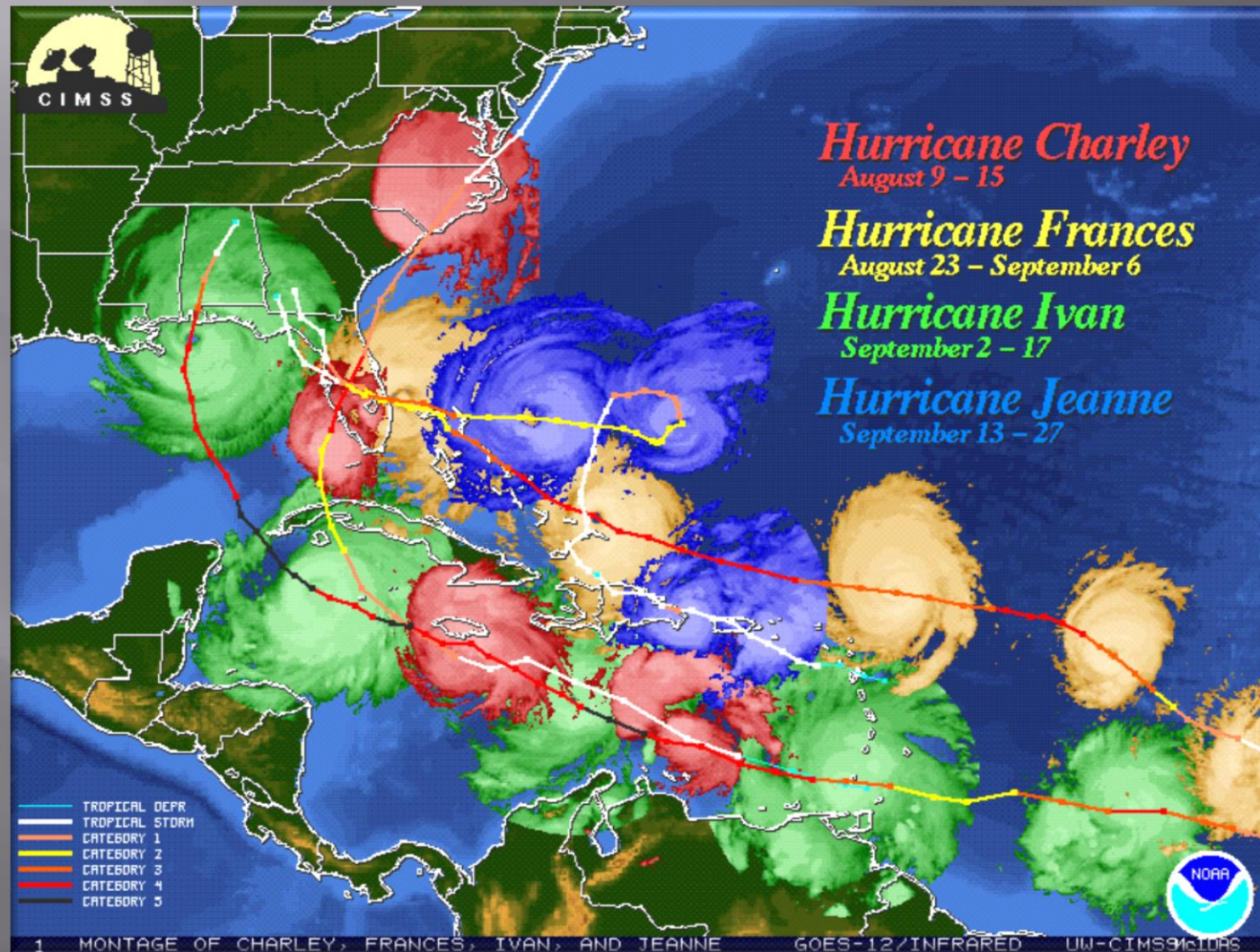


2004 Record Breaking Year

- ▣ Fifteen named storms
- ▣ Six major hurricanes



One of the most devastating seasons for Florida on record



Matthew 2016

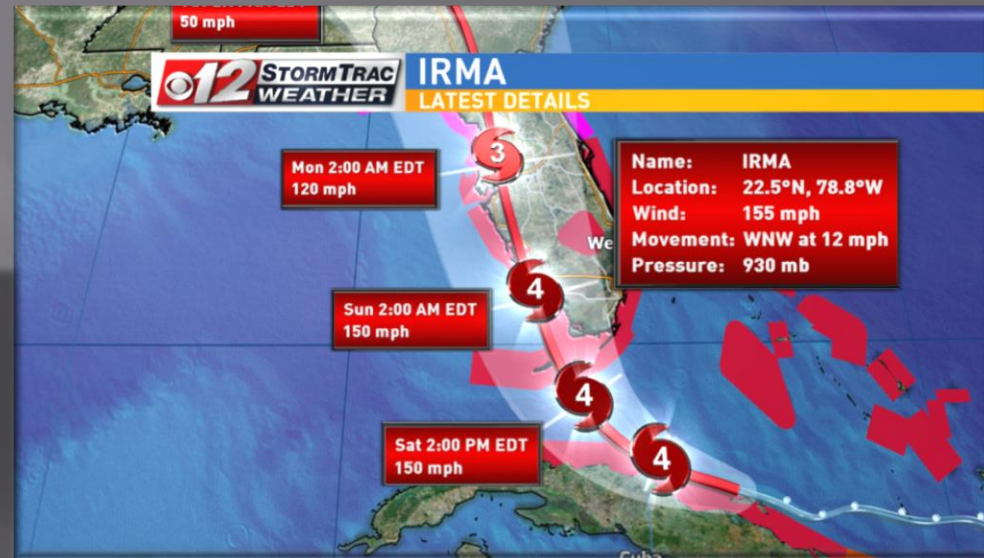


2 Billion dollars in property and infrastructure damage

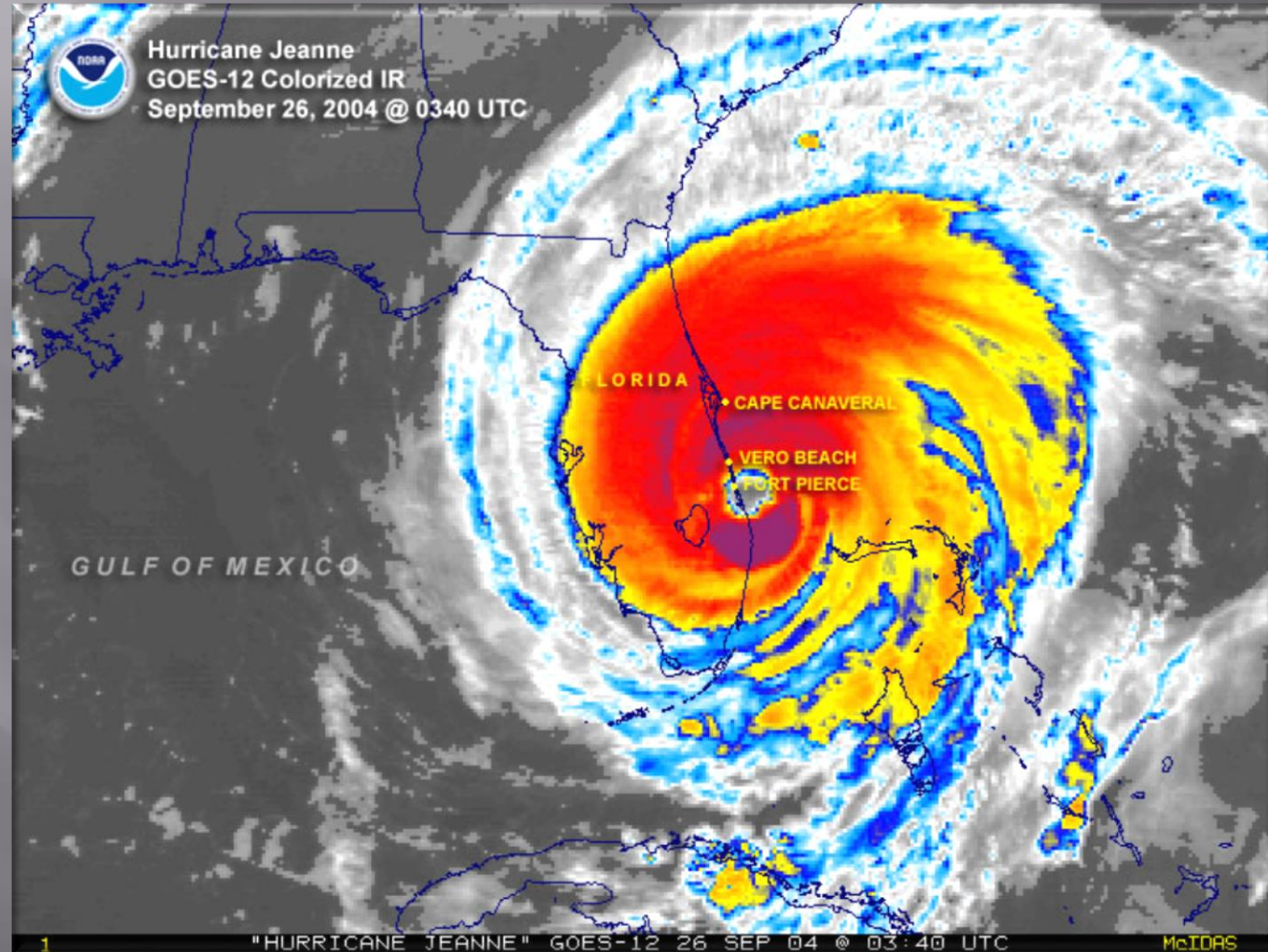
7 - Foot storm surge on Anastasia Island



Irma 2017



What Have We Learned



Write a Usable Disaster Plan



Staff Training is Key

- ▣ Clearly communicate to staff and volunteers your expectations.
- ▣ Start before hurricane season with review of procedures.
- ▣ Teach packing principles for collection.
- ▣ Review safety procedures for using drills, tractors, etc.



Clear Communication of Expectations



Review Procedures Frequently



Take your important stuff with you

- ▣ Film your property & collections
- ▣ Get hand-carry backups of your server and IT files
- ▣ Get copies of your insurance policies
- ▣ Add your company call list
- ▣ Take everything with you or multiple copies with you with different individuals



Teach Packing Principles



Collections Protection



Inventory & Prep Equipment



Determine Areas with High Potential for Damage



Where is it Safe?



Making the Call?

When to initiate the plan is inherently difficult and usually leaves little time to secure the site.



Maintaining Contact

- ❑ Staff contact list with phone numbers and evacuation location.
- ❑ County emergency management numbers.
- ❑ Insurance companies and policy list.
- ❑ Media contacts list to update public on status.



The Public Interface

- ▣ Appoint one person to be PR Coordinator.
- ▣ Post clear signage at your site.
- ▣ Post periodic PSA's as to your status.
- ▣ Maintain current status information on your website.
- ▣ Utilize social media.



Markets are People

- ▣ Those people want to know what it is like to prepare a lighthouse for a storm. They could be stuck in a cubicle in East Wakeeney, Kansas.
- ▣ They want honest dialogue.
- ▣ They don't want mission statements and three-color, tri-fold brochures.
- ▣ Your people already like you. Tell them what is going on in your life. If you don't they will quickly find new friends who will.

Return and Recovery

- ▣ Perform a site assessment upon return prior to calling in staff.
- ▣ Debris clean up and organize repairs.
- ▣ Open for business.





Wrap Up

- ▣ Identify threats.
- ▣ Identify what you can control.
- ▣ Write a usable plan.
- ▣ Educate your staff and volunteers.
- ▣ Pack and prepare your site.
- ▣ Maintain excellent safety practices.
- ▣ Maintain open lines of communication.
- ▣ Keep everyone safe.



Thank you



Rising Waters: Disaster Mitigation in the Sunshine State

Emily Jane Murray, Public Archaeology
Coordinator, Florida Public Archaeology
Network



Rising Waters: Disaster Mitigation in the Sunshine State



April 25, 2018

Preservation Training for Museums
and Cultural Institutes

Florida Associations of Museums

Emily Jane Murray

FPAN.us/HMSFlorida

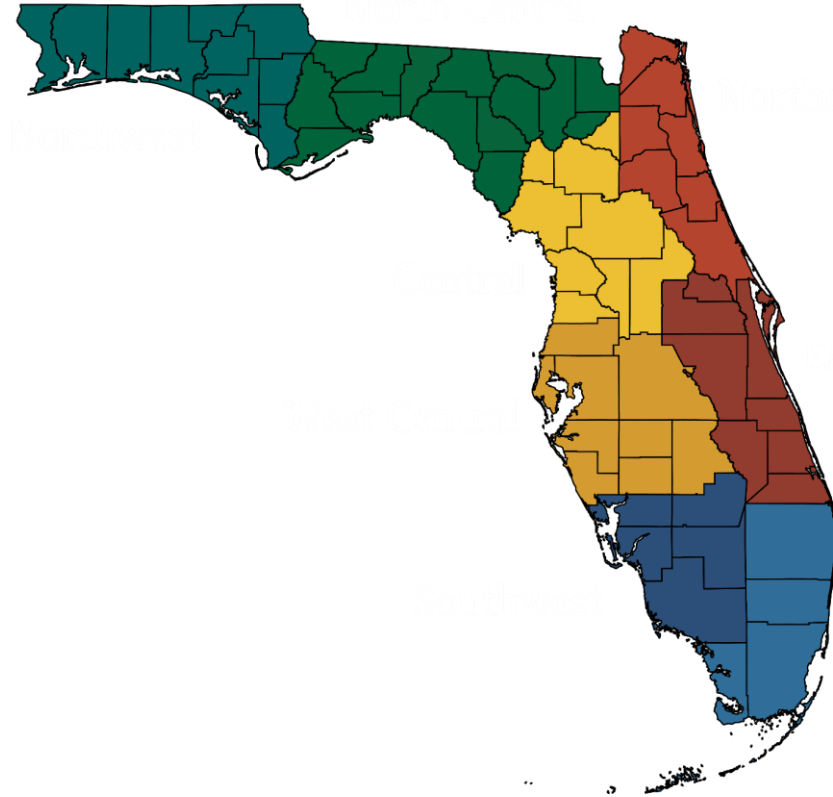
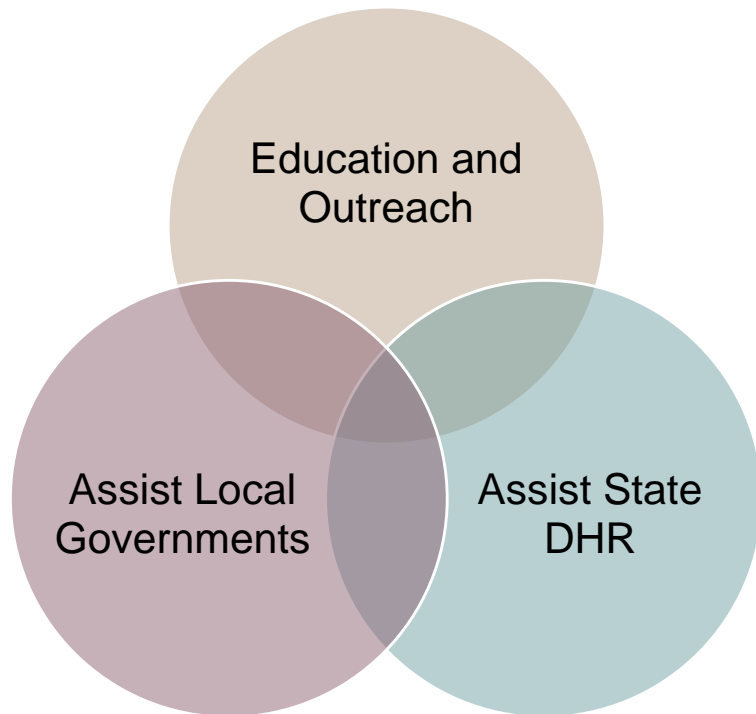
[#HMSFlorida](https://twitter.com/HMSFlorida)

FLORIDA PUBLIC
ARCHAEOLOGY
NETWORK

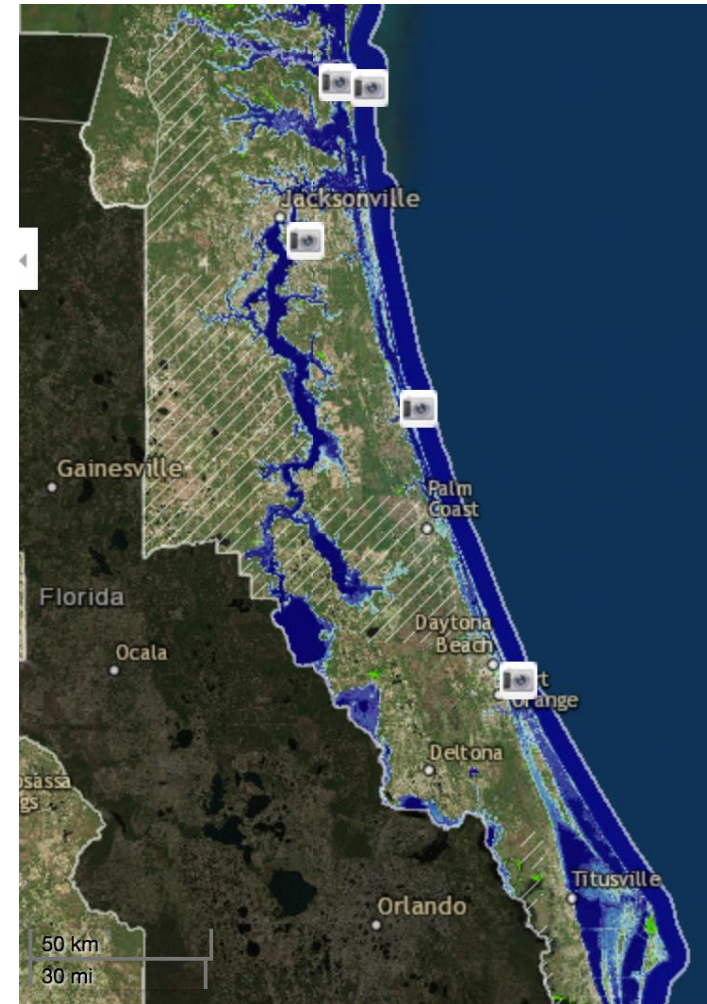
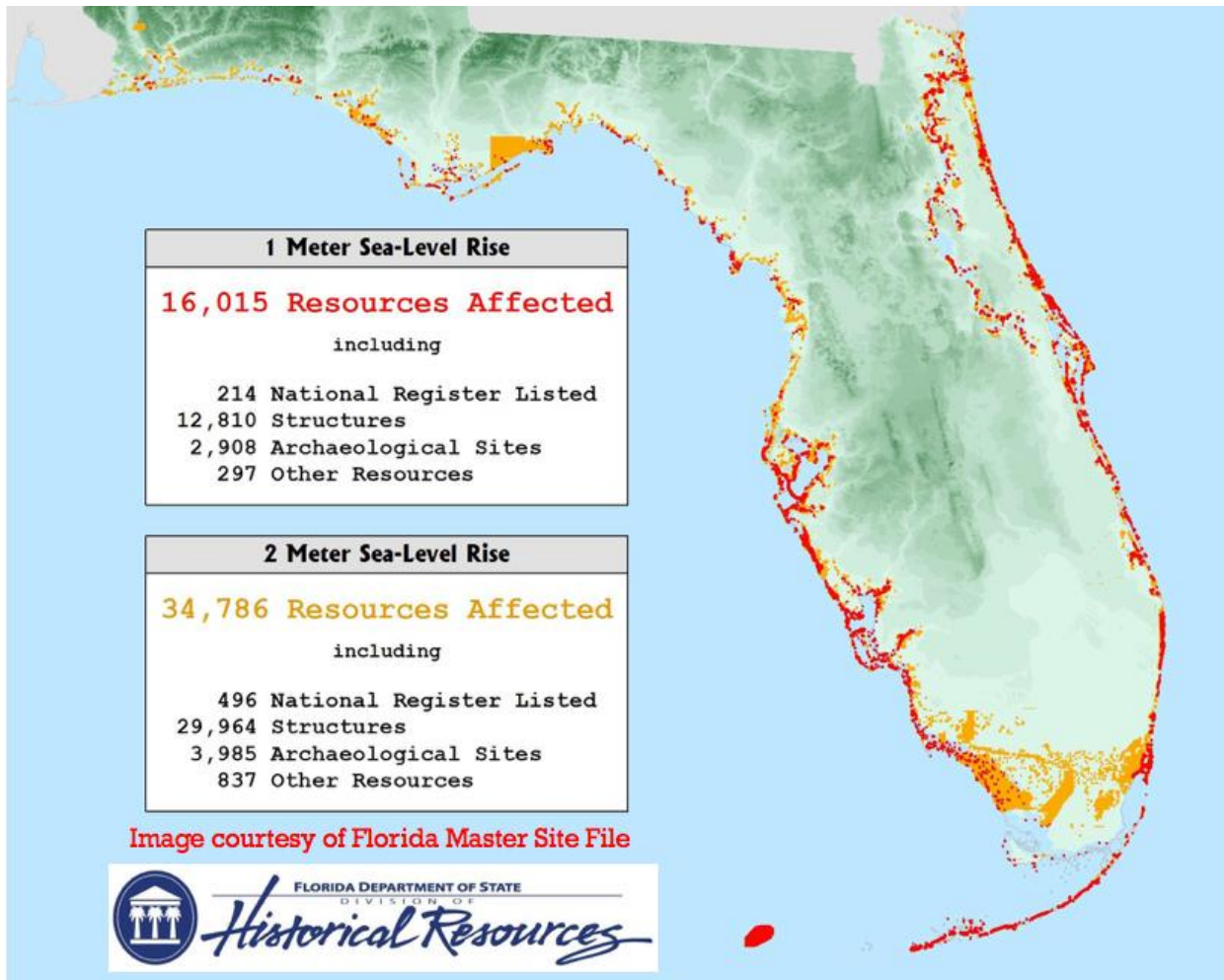
A PROGRAM OF THE UNIVERSITY of WEST FLORIDA

FPAN MISSION

“To promote and facilitate the stewardship, public appreciation, and value of Florida's archaeological heritage through regional centers, partnerships, and community engagement.”



Climate Change Impacts: Sea Level Rise



6 foot rise (light and dark blue shaded areas)
NOAA Sea Level Rise Viewer: <https://coast.noaa.gov/slr/>

Flooding and Storm Surge

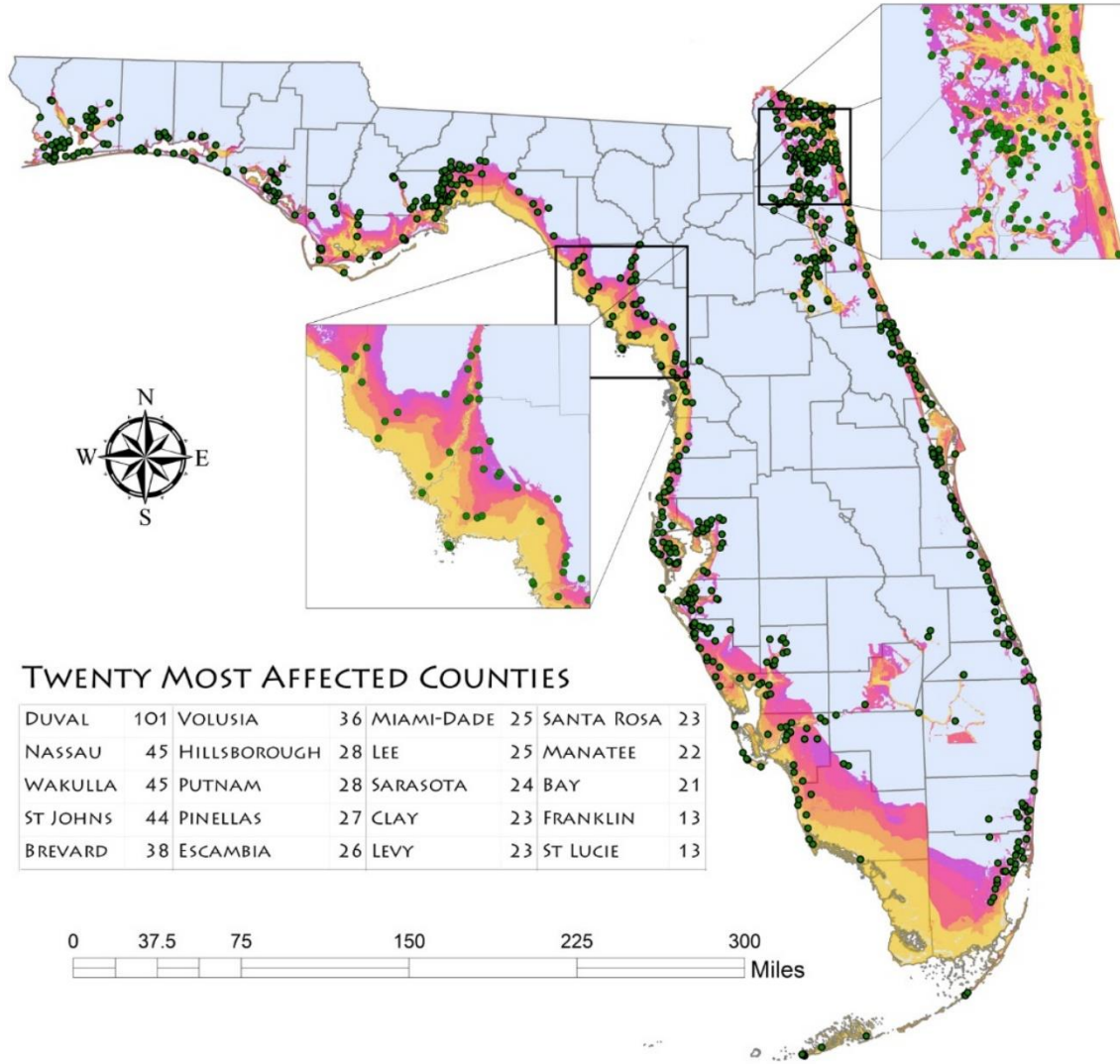


Image courtesy Ed Gonzalez-Tennant



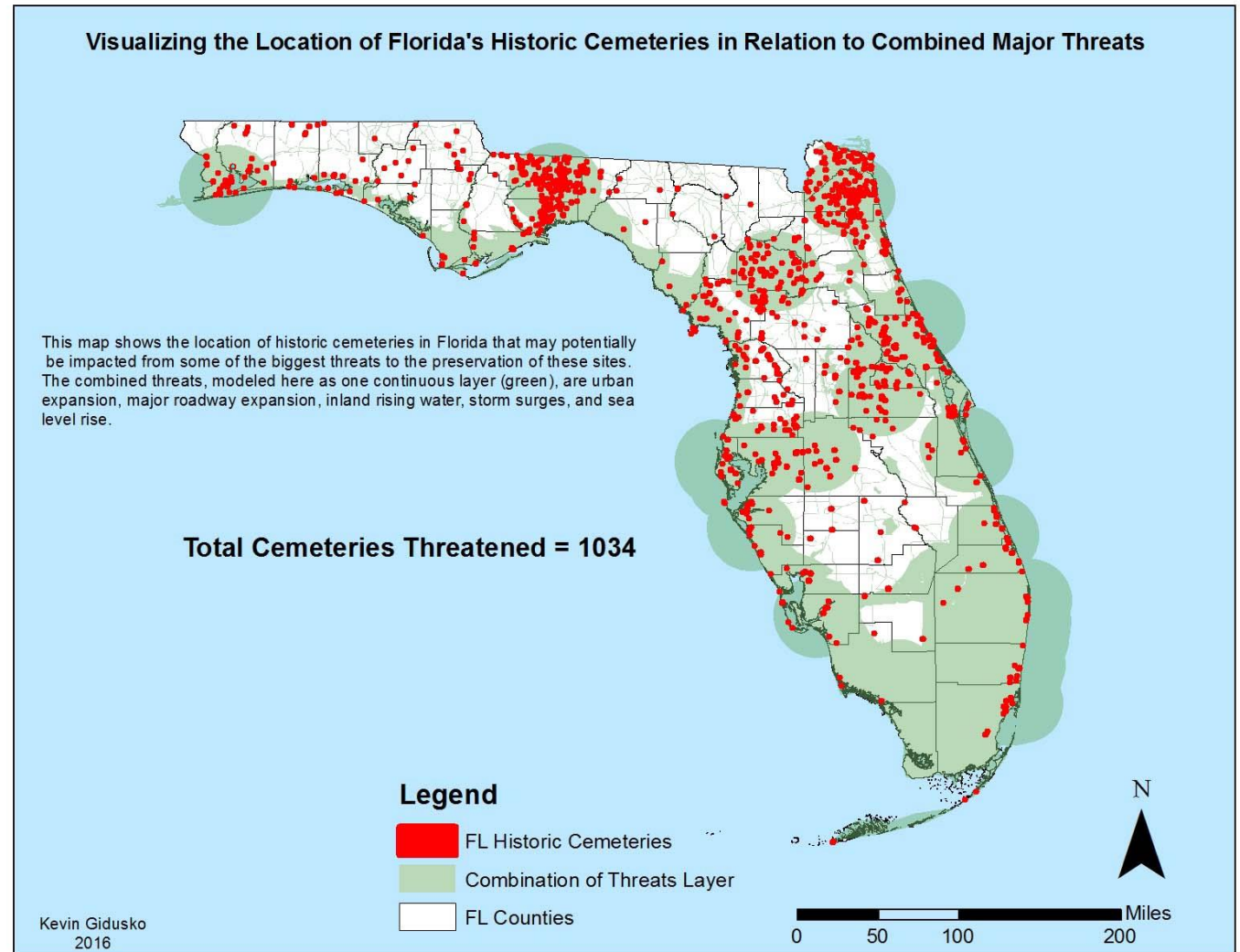
A1A wash out after Matthew



Ft. Lauderdale during a King Tide

Threats Level for Cemeteries

- Major Road Expansion: 465
- Inland Rising Waters: 55
- Urban Expansion: 736
- Sea Level Rise: up to 207
- Storm Surge: 457



Sea Level Rise and Cultural Resources



Sea Level Rise: Understanding Impacts on Cultural and Environmental Resources

Join the Florida Public Archaeology Network, the Florida Trust for Historic Preservation and the City of Fernandina Beach to learn how sea level rise could affect historic structures, archaeological sites and other cultural resources. Learn about ongoing research and modeling efforts, discuss options for mitigation and try your hand at planning for rising waters in our area.

Register online at <http://fpan-slr-fernandina.eventbrite.com>.

For more information, contact Emily Jane Murray at EMurray@flagler.edu or 904-392-7874 or Adrienne Burke at aburke@fbfl.org or 904-310-3142.

Friday, November 6
9am - 3pm
Fort Clinch State Park

Scan here to register!



FLORIDA PUBLIC
ARCHAEOLOGY
NETWORK

A PROGRAM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WEST FLORIDA



What is HMS Florida?

- Statewide citizen science program for monitoring heritage at risk
- Confirming basic site information in FMSF
- Assessing impacts and threats
 - Natural: climate change, sea level rise, erosion
 - Human: development, vandalism
- Add to knowledge on sites
- Collect data
 - Prioritize sites and threats
 - Inform management and planning



Basics of Monitoring

Florida Master Site File

Florida Master Site File **HISTORICAL CEMETERY FORM** Site # 8 SJ00074
 Recorder Site # 7 Field Date 6/9/2004 Form Date 9/13/2004 Form No. 200404
 Electronic Version 1.1.0 Form No. = Field Date (YYYYMM)

Original? NO

GENERAL INFORMATION

Cemetery Name Huguenot Cemetery Multiple Listing (DHR only) Public Burial Ground
 Alternate Names Public Burial Ground
 Project Name St. Johns Cemetery Survey FMSF Survey # 10711
 County St. Johns Ownership Type Private Individual National Register Category Site

Mapping

USGS 7.5' Map Name _____ Publication Date >> ST. AUGUSTINE
 Township: _____ Range: _____ Section: _____ 1/4 section: _____ >> 7N : 30W : 18: NW
 Irregular Section Name: _____

Landgrant _____ Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 mi.) St. Augustine In Current City Limits? YES Tax Parcel # (s) _____
 Address / Vicinity of / Route to San Marco Ave at Orange Street

Name of Public Tract Enclosing Cemetery, if any (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Year Cemetery Established 1821 Ownership History (especially original owners) J. Barrare, 1817 to L. Capella, 1819 to Rev. Thomas Alexander, 1819 to Presbyterian Church for public burying ground.
 Year Burials Ceased, if applicable 1884 Reason(s) Burials Ceased Huguenot & Tolomato closed to burials by city because of health/sanitary reasons, in 1884.
 Range of Death Dates: Earliest 1821 Most Recent 1884
 Acreage Expansions / Dates: _____

List People Important in Local, State, or National History Buried in Cemetery victims of yellow fever epidemic, 1821; Charles Bulow, other Americans who arrived during the US territorial period.
 Previous Attempts at Repair, Cleaning, or Restoration? see additional information attached.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Cemetery Type Community
 Other (explain) _____
 Ethnic Group(s) Interred _____
 Native American Tribe/Other Ethnic Groups _____
 Current Status Maintained but not used Size (if length by width, specify "ft", if acres, specify "ac") .6107 ac
 Total # of Graves 140 Does Total # Include Unmarked Graves? NO
 Evidence / Number of Unmarked Graves yes

Cemetery Condition Well Maintained
 If Not Identifiable, Explain _____

Cemetery Boundary Type Fence Other Boundary Type wall
 Describe Cemetery Boundary (e.g., cast iron fence, stone or brick wall, etc.) low masonry wall and metal picket fencing

Historical Vegetation (trees, shrubs, flowers) _____

Florida Master Site File **ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM** Site # 8 SJ00003
 Recorder Site # C. Newman Field Date 4/28/2004 Form Date 3/1/2005 Form No. 200404
 Electronic Version 1.1.0 Form No. = Field Date (YYYYMM)

Original? NO

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site Name Wright's Landing Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Alternate Names _____
 Project Name CARL Archaeological Program FMSF Survey # _____
 County St. Johns Ownership Type State National Register Category Site

Mapping

USGS 7.5' Map Name _____ Publication Date >> ST. AUGUSTINE
 Township: _____ Range: _____ Section: _____ 1/4 section: _____ >> 6S : 29E : 42: Irrelevant-Irregular
 Irregular Section Name: _____

Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel # (s) _____
 City / Town (within 3 mi.) St. Augustine In Current City Limits? NO
 UTM: Zone 17 Easting 468000 Northing 3318480
 Address / Vicinity of / Route to Site is located along southwestern edge of Guana Peninsula. Much of site has eroded into river.
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) GRONWER

FUNCTIONAL AND CULTURAL INFORMATION

Type of Site (select all that apply) _____ >> Historic mission
 Other Site Type _____

Historic Contexts (select all that apply) _____ >> St. Johns I
 Other (Less common phases are not check-listed. For historic sites, also give specific dates if known.) _____

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially Eligible for a Local Register? YES Name of Local Register if Eligible: _____
 Individually Eligible for National Register? YES
 Potential Contributor to an NR District? YES

Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; limit to 3 lines; attach full justification) _____
NOTE: An evaluation shall not exist without record of completion using the Florida Standard Research Form (FMSRF) prepared by the Florida Department of Cultural Resources and the National Park Service.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action Protection and preservation. Area is experiencing severe erosion. Stabilization, testing and/or excavation should be discussed.

FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

Site Detection Methods _____ >> Exposed Ground Inspection
 Site Boundary Methods _____ >> Exposed Ground Inspection
 Other Methods; Number, Size, Depth, Pattern of Units, Screen Size (attach site plan) No testing was conducted.

FLORIDA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Site No. Sj 32
 Site Name Shell Bluff Landing
 Photo Nos. _____

Location Lies on the east shore of North River about 10 miles N. of St. Augustine.
 Recorded on _____
 Owner _____ Address _____
 Local history _____
 Plowing history _____ Vegetation _____
 Type of soil _____ Erosion _____
 Part of Sec. SW 1/4 10v 20 Sec. _____ Twn. 6S Rng. 29E Long 30°00'57" Lat. 81°20'12"
 Remarks: Eroded into cut face along water. Some hole and pottery on surface due to modern occupation. Grassed surface, scattered cedar and other trees.

Sketch Map

Show relationship to nearby sites, access roads, streams, and major landmarks.

Observer J.M. Goggin Date 7/21/59

91

How to Monitor a Site

- FPAN.us/HMSFlorida
- Apply to become a Scout (general info and ethics statement)
- Use the online form to enter site information!
 - Can enter using a mobile device or print and enter later
 - Asks simple questions about the state of the site and any threats you see, like visitor traffic, erosion, etc.
- Take photos and submit to HMSflorida@fpan.us



Apply to Become a Scout!

Scout Monitoring Form

Why? Florida Sites at Risk

As of 2013, the State of Florida identified 16,015 historical resources to be impacted by a 1-meter rise in sea level and numbers reaching 34,786 given a 2-meter rise scenario. Of these, 2,908 resources are archaeological sites (3,985 in the 2-meter scenario). Additionally, 630 historic cemeteries are estimated to be at risk from storm surge. More information is needed to identify and manage the threat of erosion on archaeological sites.

Who? Heritage Monitoring Scouts

The public is encouraged to apply for the Heritage Monitoring Scouts (HMS) Florida program to help monitor archaeological sites across the state. Ideal scout candidates are environmentally friendly volunteers interested in Florida's past ready to help FPAN staff and land managers. As scouts rise to the level of Master Scouts, their responsibilities will grow as they work independently monitoring sites and areas selected by mentors. Some Scouts may visit the same site multiple times, others may want to visit different sites each time.

Where? Shoreline and State-managed Sites



Site Monitoring Form

Master Scout ID:

Site Name:

Site Number (if known, i.e. 8SJ405):

Time:

Date:

Site Location

Mission location verified

Site found but in different location (note corrected location in comment field below)

Site could not be found

Visit

Initial

Follow up

Overall Site Condition

Good = Stable (structural stability, no obvious or predicted deterioration)

Fair = Declining (discernible decline, wholeness or physical integrity threatened by normal wear)

Poor = Unstable (palpable, accelerating decline, physical integrity is being compromised quickly)

Threats Observed (check all that apply: link to illustrative examples forthcoming)

Active erosion

Storm surge

Wind

Flooding

Wave action

Vegetation growth

Animal disturbance

Visitor traffic

Vehicle damage

Development

Other:

Priority - include justification in comments section below

High - threats pose immediate risk, recommend urgent follow up

Medium - threats pose a moderate risk, continue to monitor after storm events or on annual basis

Low - site at minimal risk, monitor after storm events or every 5 years

Comments on site impacts:

Artifacts visible (photograph in place, do not move)

Prehistoric pottery

Lithics

Shell tool

Historic ceramics

Glass

Architectural (nails, wire, bricks)

Other:

Recommendation (repeat visit, defense, FMSF update, other comments):

Supplementary reporting

Please enter the information on this form into the online reporting system found at FPAN.us/HMSFlorida and then send select/representative pictures of site conditions and any other documentation or questions to HMSflorida@fpan.us.

ARCHES – Coming August 2018

The screenshot displays the ARCHES web application interface. At the top left is a search bar with the text "Find a resource..." and a "Search" button. To the right of the search bar are links for "Scout Login", "State Manager Login", and a help icon. Below the search bar is a list of search results, each with a "Map" button. The results include:

- LAUREL HILL CEMETERY (AL03027)
- DAYSVILLE COMMUNITY CEMETERY (AL03283)
- LAUREL GROVE CEMETERY (AL03738)
- Davis Cemetery (AL04992)
- Unmarked Black Cemetery (AL05204)

On the right side of the interface is a map of Florida. A popup window is open over the map, displaying details for "Nombre de Dios Cemetery (SJ00034A)". The popup contains the following information:

- Nombre de Dios Cemetery (SJ00034A)
- Resource ID: a53b2d23-a057-43cd-ba9c-c934fafcc593
- Resource Model: Historic Cemetery

Below the popup are buttons for "Report" and "Map". The map itself shows various locations in Florida, including Jacksonville, Palm Coast, Ocala, Daytona Beach, Orlando, Kissimmee, Cocoa, Spring Hill, Winter Haven, Melbourne, Tampa, Sarasota, Port St. Lucie, and Palm Beach. A search bar on the map says "Locate a Place or Address".

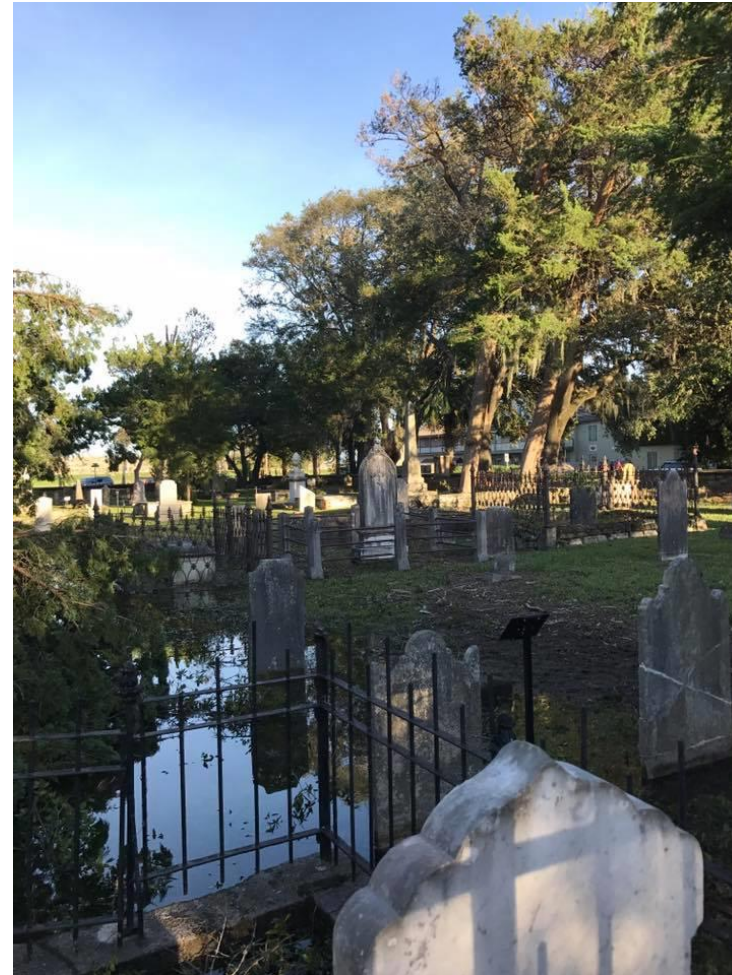
HMS Florida in Action

Hurricanes and Pilot Programs

City of St. Augustine Assessments



St. Johns County Cemeteries



GTM Research Reserve Pilot Program

- 4 public workshops, training 30 individuals
- Hand-on classroom portion with artifact identification
- Afternoon in field monitoring
- Documented impacts of 2 hurricanes in less than 1 year



September 28, 2016



October 12, 2016



September 15, 2017



September 20, 2017

Pilot Program in Fernandina Beach



HMS Florida at a Glance

- From 2016-2017 Annual Report
- 233 Scout Reports registered
 - 76 Active (monitored a site)
 - 7 scouts monitored 10+ site
- 312 Site Locations
 - 180 Archaeological sites
 - 104 Cemeteries
 - 18 Historic Structures

Questions?



Facility Tour

Robert Harper, Executive Director

Barry Myers, Curator

The Lightner Museum



Let's Get Technical: Restoration of Wood and Wood Windows

Jodi Rubin

Business Development Manager - Restoration
Specialized Property Services



State of Florida, DHR Preservation Programs & Resources

Eric Case, DHR
Historic Preservation Grants Specialist

Ruben Acosta, DHR
Survey & Registration Supervisor



Programs of the Florida Division of Historical Resources



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT *of* STATE

Florida Association of Museums

Historic Preservation for Cultural Institutions Workshop

Ruben A. Acosta

- Survey and Registration Supervisor,
Bureau of Historic Preservation
- Formerly National Register and Certified Local Governments
Coordinator, Nebraska State Historical Society

Ruben.Acosta@DOS.MyFlorida.com

850.245.6364 (direct)

850.245.6333 (main)





FLORIDA DIVISION OF

Historical Resources

Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes*, directs the Division of Historical Resources (DHR) to identify, document, protect, preserve, interpret and promote Florida's historical, archaeological, and folklife resources.

Division programs are designed to nurture an understanding of Florida's diverse cultural fabric; and promote Florida's role in regional, national, and international history.



- Division of Historical Resources is the State Historic Preservation Office
- Director of the Division of Historical Resources is the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Dr. Timothy Parsons
- Each state is federal mandated by the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 to have a State Historic Preservation Office



R.A. Gray Building, Tallahassee





Bureau of Archaeological Research



Bureau of Historic Preservation



Division of Historical Resources Programs

- Florida Master Site File
- National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)
- Compliance & Review
- Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives
- Certified Local Government (CLG) Program
- Historic Preservation Grants
- Main Street Program
- State Historical Marker Program
- Heritage Trail Series
- Florida Folklife Program



Norman Film Studios, Jacksonville
National Historic Landmark





Florida Master Site File



Site File Resource Counts

Cultural Resources – **210,083***

169,056 Historic Structures
35,770 Archaeological Sites
1,316 Historic Cemeteries
1,313 Historic Bridges
2,628 Resource Groups

Manuscripts – **24,745**

- Field Survey Reports from Archaeologists or Historians
- Excavation Reports
- Other Unpublished Preservation Documents

1996 – 100,895 cultural resources recorded

*Compiled April 10, 2018



Who Uses the Site File?

- Division of Historical Resources
- Other Government Agencies, Federal, State and Local
- Cultural Resource Management Consultants
- Academic Researchers
- Real Estate Agents
- Homeowners and Private Citizens
- The Site File responds to about 5,000 requests for information annually



- Archaeological Site locations and Building Plans are Exempt from Sunshine Law



Site File Eligibility Requirements

50 Years Old

- There is no historical significance requirement.
- Inclusion in the Site File inventory does not convey any protections or restrictions.
- Resource management tool that raises awareness of a potential historic resource.

Completed Site File Forms

- A complete form includes a map and a photo.
- Anyone may submit a form, not just for historic preservation professionals.
- We rely on user submissions.
- Updates are encouraged.



Page 1 HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE Version 4.0 107

Site # GD01077 Field Date 0-1-2015 Form Date 1-1-2015 Recorder #

Site Name(s) ... Survey Project Name ... National Register Category ... Ownership ...

LOCATION & MAPPING Address: 518 ... USGS 7.5 Map Name ... Township ... Tax Parcel # ... UTM Coordinates ...

HISTORY Construction Year: 1914 ... Original Use ... Current Use ... Alterations ... Additions ...

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ...

DESCRIPTION Style ... Exterior Finish ... Roof Type ... Roof Material ... Windows ... Distinguishing Architectural Features ...

Auxiliary Features / Outbuildings ...

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Rows include NR/L Date, SHPO, Keeper, NR Criteria for Evaluation.

1401 GADSDEN Florida Master Site File / Division of Historical Resources / R.A. Gray Building 1505 South Broadway Street Tallahassee, FL 32304-3050

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney No. ... Foundation type(s) ... Main Entrance ... Porch Description ...

Condition (overall resource condition) ... Narrative Description of Resource ... Archaeological Remains ...

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply) ... Bibliographic Reference ...

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ... Expansion of Evaluation ... Area(s) of Historical Significance ...

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File ...

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name ... Recorder Contact Information ...

Required Attachments 1 USGS 7.5 MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP ...



Table with 2 columns: Name, Value. Rows include HENLEY RAY & LINDA, 518 CHATTAHOOCHEE ST, 100 sq ft 1999 Remodeled Cabin, 518 CHATTAHOOCHEE ST, CHATTAHOOCHEE, FL 32324.

The Gadsden County Property Appraiser's Office makes every effort to produce the most accurate information possible. No warranties, expressed or implied, are provided for the data herein, its use or interpretation.





Vincent “Chip” Birdsong
Supervisor, Florida Master Site File

Duty Staff
FMSFile@DOS.MyFlorida.com
850.245.6440



National Register of Historic Places

- Nation's list of historically significant places
- Provides a standardized framework for evaluating and designating historic properties
- Identifies properties significant in local, state, or national history
- Established in 1966 by the National Historic Preservation Act
- Maintained by the Keeper of the National Register at the National Park Service (NPS)



Norman Studios, Jacksonville



Historic Building

- Freedom Tower
Miami

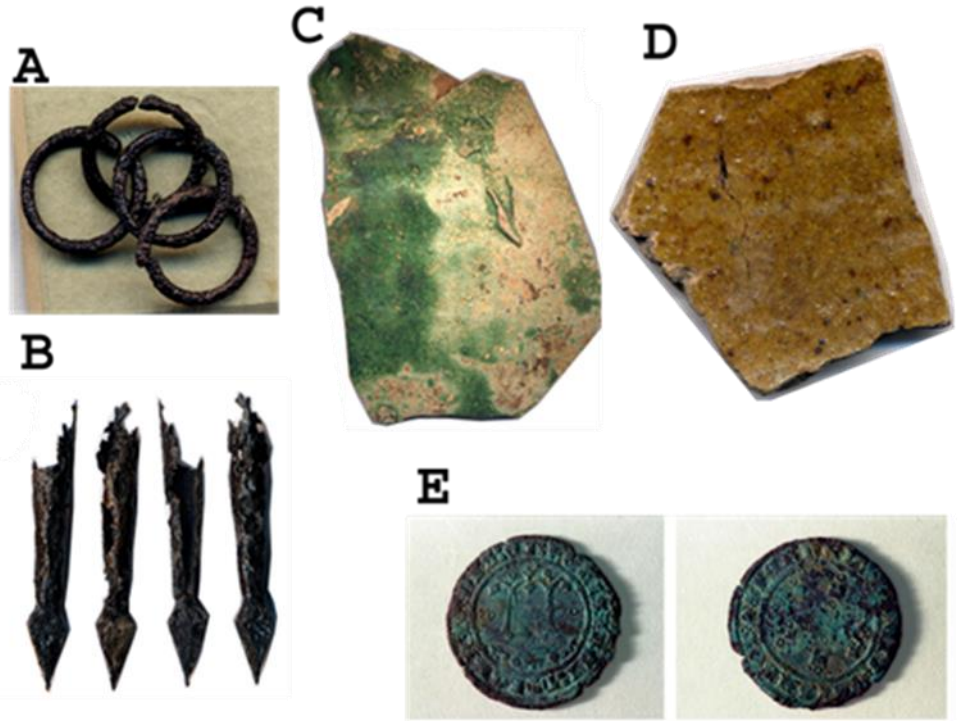


Historic Structure

- Old Bahia Honda Bridge
Florida Keys



Archaeological Site



- Hernando de Soto 1539-1540 Winter Encampment – Tallahassee

Historic Object

- Mizner Fountain,
Palm Beach



Historic Landscape

- Commer Gardens
Jacksonville, NR listed 2010



Historic District



- Los Robles Historic District - Tallahassee

National Register Criteria

Three broad categories: AGE, SIGNIFICANCE and INTEGRITY

- Age: At least 50 years old
- Significance falls into one or more categories:
 - A: Events
 - B: Person
 - C: Design/Construction
 - D: Information Potential



Clouser Avenue, Orlando





Criterion A: Events

Recreation & Culture

Monument of the States

Kissimmee, Osceola County

NR Listed 2015



Criterion B: People

John G. Riley House

Tallahassee, Leon County

NR Listed 1978





Criterion C: Design/Construction

Sunrise Theatre

Fort Pierce, St. Lucie County

NR Listed 2001



Criterion D: Information Potential

African Cemetery at Higgs Beach

Key West, Monroe County

NR Listed 2012



The Importance of Integrity – 7 aspects

- 1) Location
- 2) Setting
- 3) Design
- 4) Materials
- 5) Workmanship
- 6) Feeling
- 7) Association



Examples from Lincolnville Historic District, St. Augustine



National Register Nomination Process

- Collaborative process between author and SHPO staff
- All nominations in Florida are reviewed by the National Register Review Board
- Verifies the nomination meets the NR criteria and is adequately documented
- Votes to forward nominations to National Park Service



Smoky Hollow Historic District, Tallahassee



North Florida Projects

Andrew Waber

Historic Preservationist

Andrew.Waber@DOS.MyFlorida.com

850.245.6430

South Florida Projects

Max Imberman

Historic Preservationist

Max.Imberman@DOS.MyFlorida.com

850.245.6341

Ruben Acosta

Supervisor, Survey & Registration

Ruben.Acosta@DOS.MyFlorida.com

850.245.6364



Benefits of National Register Designation

- Production of a written history
- Public awareness of a property
- Access to historic preservation tax incentives & grants
- Review of federal and state projects that may impact the property



I-4 and I-75 Interchange, Tampa 1965



National Historic Preservation Act of 1966



Before October 15, 1966, historic properties had few protections from federal actions.

The 1963 demolition of New York's **Penn Station** - designed in 1910 by the noted architectural firm of McKim, Mead, & White - propelled the preservation movement to the forefront of the nation's consciousness.



National Historic Preservation Act

- Establishes
 - ACHP – Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
 - SHPO – State Historic Preservation Officers
 - THPO – Tribal Historic Preservation Officers
- **Section 106 of the Act**

...seeks to accommodate historic preservation concerns with the needs of Federal undertakings through consultation... commencing at the early stages of project planning. - 36 CFR 800.1(a)



Compliance & Review

Reviews federal and state projects that may impact historic and archaeological resources under:

- **Section 106, *National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)***
- **Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes***



Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act

- "The head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed **federal or federally assisted** undertaking in any State and the head of any Federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking, **prior to the approval** of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, shall **take into account** the effect of the undertaking on any historic property. The head of the Federal agency shall afford the Council a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to the undertaking."



36 CFR Part 800 – *Protection of Historic Properties*

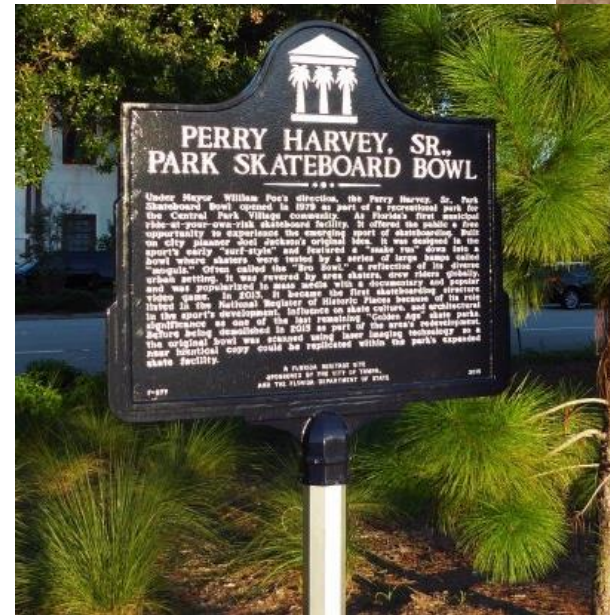
- 36 CFR (Code of Federal Regulations) Part 800 governs the Section 106 process and outlines how Federal agencies:
 1. Consult with SHPOs, THPOs, and other interested parties
 2. Identify historic properties
 3. Determine whether and how historic properties may be affected
 4. Resolve adverse effects to historic properties



Section 106 – Who Completes the Process?

- The federal agency that is funding or permitting the project is responsible for initiating and completing the process, but may delegate some responsibilities to others:

- Federal Agencies
- State Agencies
- Local Government
- Permit Applicants
- Grant Applicants



Central Avenue, Tampa



Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes*

- Based on the National Historic Preservation Act
- Known at the *Florida Historical Resources Act*
- Establishes responsibilities of state agencies regarding the treatment of historic properties.
- “Each state agency of the executive branch having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed state or state-assisted undertaking shall, in accordance with state policy and prior to the approval of expenditure of any state funds on the undertaking, consider the effect of the undertaking on any historic property that is included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places. Each such agency shall afford the division a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such an undertaking.”

- 267.061(2)(a), *Florida Statutes*



Example Sidewalk and Trail Project



Examples of Projects/Permitting Reviews

Federal

- FHWA
- USDA
- FDIC
- EPA
- FRA
- FERC (pipelines)
- US Forrest Service
- Corp of Engineers Permits

State

- Florida Department of Transportation
- State Lands (including Florida Parks)
- Water Management District Permits
- Department of Environment Protection Permits

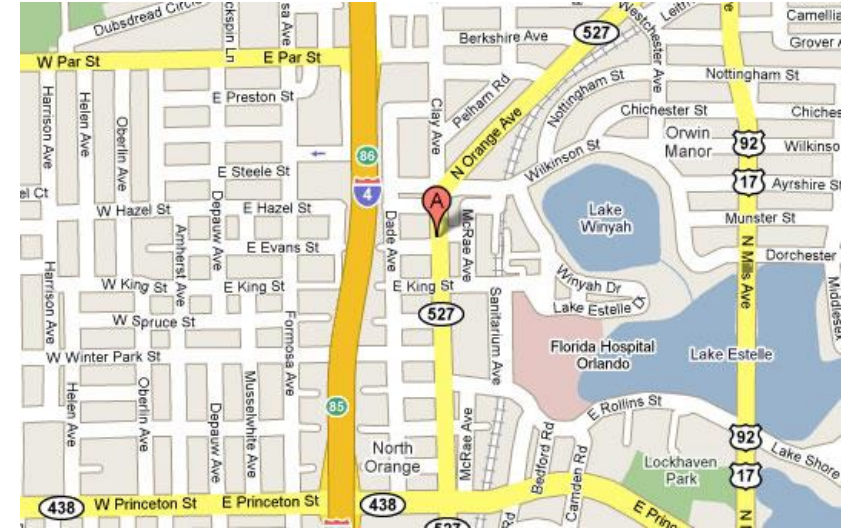
Local

- Local Ordinance Reviews
- Upon Request by Local Governments



What to Submit for Compliance Review

- Name of federal, state, or local authority requiring review
- Project address/ Location
- Color location map of project area
- History and dates of construction, if applicable
- Photographs
- Records Search
 - County and City historical societies or preservation office
 - Florida Master Site File, 850-245-6440 or sitefile@dos.myflorida.com



***Note:** Review time is approximately **30 days** from the time we receive **sufficient** information to complete our review.



Compliance and Review Staff

Supervisor

- Jason Aldridge

DOT Project Review

- Ginny Jones
- Alyssa McManus

Architectural Review

- Scott Edwards

DEP, WMD, and Corps Review

- Robin Jackson
- Rachel Thompson

State Lands Review

- Deena Woodward

Survey Review

- Lindsay Smith



Compliance Review

CompliancePermits@DOS.MyFlorida.com

850.245.6333

State Historic Preservation Officer
Compliance & Review Section
500 South Bronough Street – 4th Floor
R. A. Gray Building – MS #8
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250



Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program

- An **income tax deduction** lowers the amount of income subject to taxation
- A **tax credit** lowers the amount of tax owed
- In general, a dollar of tax credit reduces the amount of income tax owed from an income-producing rehabilitated property by one dollar
- One of the federal government's most successful and cost-effective community revitalization programs



B Sharps, Tallahassee



Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program

- 20% tax credit for the certified rehabilitation of income generating certified historic structures



Kosich Apartments, Daytona Beach



Fontainebleau, Miami Beach



Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program



Athens Theatre, Deland – ca. 1970s
Tax credit project to restore the historic appearance covered over

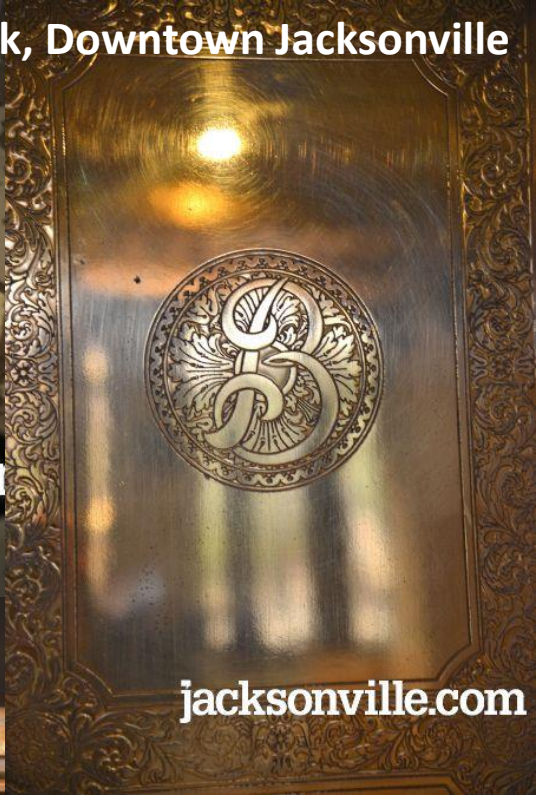


Athens Theatre, Deland - current
The mid-century 'modernized' front was removed to reveal historic brickwork





Barnett Bank, Downtown Jacksonville





Architectural Preservation Services

Richard Hilburn, R.A.

Historic Preservation Architect

Richard.Hilburn@DOS.MyFlorida.com

850.245.6363





What is a Certified Local Government?

The CLG program links **federal**, **state**, and **local** governments into a preservation partnership. The program is administered by the National Park Service.

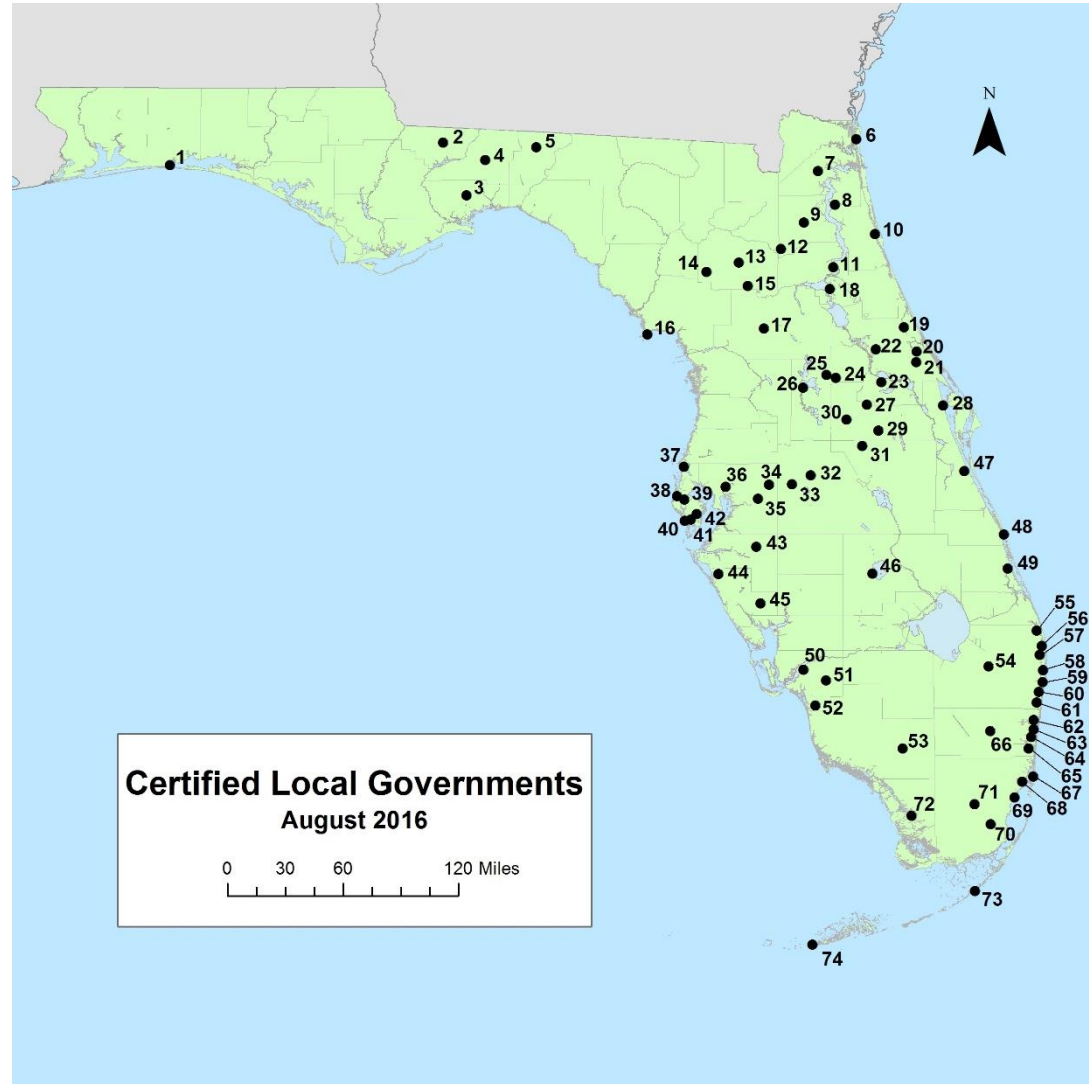
Requirements for CLG certification include:

1. Historic preservation ordinance and a qualified local review commission.
2. A system for historic property survey and inventory.
3. Provisions for public participation in local historic preservation programs, including a process to accept recommendations for nomination to the National Register.
4. Submit a yearly progress report to the SHPO.

Florida's Certified Local Government Program – 74 strong

Certified Local Governments

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 CITY OF FORT WALTON BEACH | 38 TOWN OF BELLEAIR |
| 2 CITY OF QUINCY | 39 PINELLAS COUNTY |
| 3 WAKULLA COUNTY | 40 CITY OF ST. PETE BEACH |
| 4 CITY OF TALLAHASSEE/LEON COUNTY | 41 CITY OF GULFPORT |
| 5 CITY OF MONTICELLO | 42 CITY OF ST. PETERSBURG |
| 6 CITY OF FERNANDINA BEACH | 43 MANATEE COUNTY |
| 7 CITY OF JACKSONVILLE | 44 CITY OF SARASOTA |
| 8 ST. JOHNS COUNTY | 45 SARASOTA COUNTY |
| 9 CLAY COUNTY | 46 HIGHLANDS COUNTY |
| 10 CITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE | 47 CITY OF MELBOURNE |
| 11 CITY OF PALATKA | 48 CITY OF VERO BEACH |
| 12 CITY OF KEYSTONE HEIGHTS | 49 CITY OF FORT PIERCE |
| 13 CITY OF GAINESVILLE | 50 CITY OF FORT MYERS |
| 14 CITY OF NEWBERRY | 51 LEE COUNTY |
| 15 TOWN OF MICANOPY | 52 CITY OF BONITA SPRINGS |
| 16 CITY OF CEDAR KEY | 53 COLLIER COUNTY |
| 17 CITY OF OCALA | 54 PALM BEACH COUNTY |
| 18 TOWN OF WELAKA | 55 TOWN OF JUPITER |
| 19 CITY OF DAYTONA BEACH | 56 TOWN OF LAKE PARK |
| 20 CITY OF NEW SMYRNA BEACH | 57 CITY OF WEST PALM BEACH |
| 21 VOLUSIA COUNTY | 58 CITY OF LAKE WORTH |
| 22 CITY OF DELAND | 59 CITY OF BOYNTON BEACH |
| 23 CITY OF SANFORD | 60 CITY OF DELRAY BEACH |
| 24 CITY OF MOUNT DORA | 61 TOWN OF PALM BEACH |
| 25 CITY OF EUSTIS | 62 CITY OF POMPANO BEACH |
| 26 CITY OF LEESBURG | 63 CITY OF OAKLAND PARK |
| 27 TOWN OF EATONVILLE | 64 CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE |
| 28 CITY OF TITUSVILLE | 65 CITY OF HOLLYWOOD |
| 29 CITY OF ORLANDO | 66 BROWARD COUNTY |
| 30 TOWN OF WINDERMERE | 67 CITY OF MIAMI BEACH |
| 31 CITY OF KISSIMMEE | 68 CITY OF MIAMI |
| 32 CITY OF AUBURNDALE | 69 CITY OF CORAL GABLES |
| 33 CITY OF LAKELAND | 70 CITY OF HOMESTEAD |
| 34 CITY OF PLANT CITY | 71 MIAMI-DADE COUNTY |
| 35 HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY | 72 MONROE COUNTY |
| 36 CITY OF TAMPA | 73 VILLAGE OF ISLAMORADA |
| 37 CITY OF TARPON SPRINGS | 74 CITY OF KEY WEST |



CLG Inquiries should be directed to:

Ruben Acosta

Supervisor, Survey & Registration

Ruben.Acosta@DOS.MyFlorida.com

850.245.6364



Florida Main Street

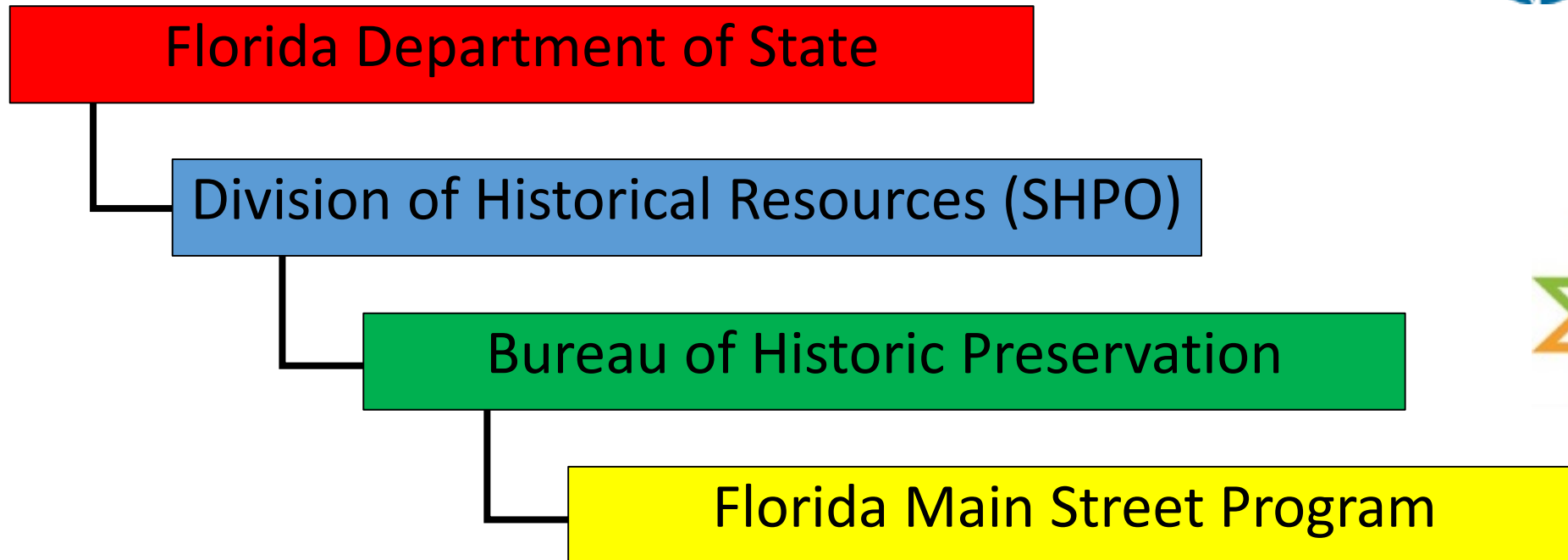
- Technical assistance program for historic downtowns
- Encourages revitalization of commercial districts
- Community focused
- Based on Main Street Four Point Approach
 - Design
 - Organization
 - Promotion
 - Economic Vitality





FLORIDA DEPARTMENT *of* STATE

What is the Florida Department of State's Relationship to Florida Main Street?



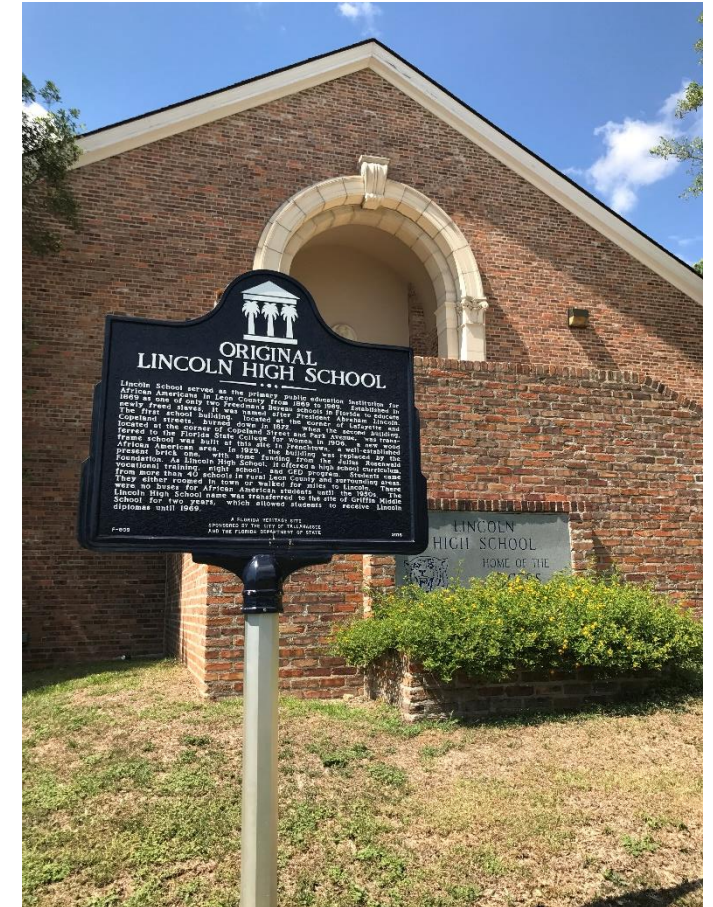
National Trust *for* Historic Preservation®



MAIN STREET AMERICA™

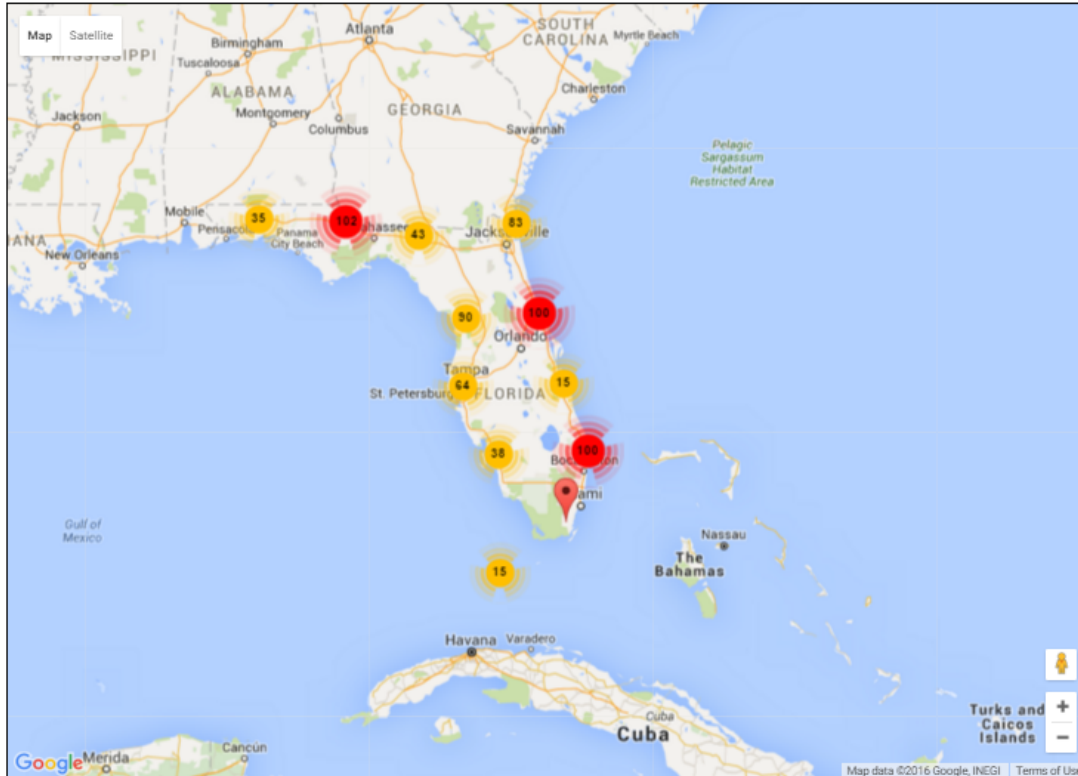
Florida Historical Markers

- Approved by the Florida Historical Marker Council
- Structures and sites at least 30 years old
- Events took place at least 30 years ago
- Maintained by the Department of State



Florida Historical Marker Interactive Map

You are currently looking at all 686 markers.



Select a county from the list or use the search box below to filter the markers displayed. Results will include all markers installed as of 2011 except those that have been removed or destroyed. You can also view a [text version of our marker list](#).

Note: Counties not listed do not currently have markers.

- [View All Markers](#)
- | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Alachua | Hendry | Okeechobee |
| Baker | Hemando | Orange |
| Bay | Highlands | Osceola |
| Bradford | Hillsborough | Palm Beach |
| Brevard | Holmes | Pasco |
| Broward | Indian River | Pinellas |
| Calhoun | Jackson | Polk |
| Charlotte | Jefferson | Putnam |
| Citrus | Lafayette | Santa Rosa |
| Clay | Lake | Sarasota |
| Collier | Lee | Seminole |
| Columbia | Leon | St. Johns |
| DeSoto | Levy | St. Lucie |
| Dixie | Liberty | Sumter |
| Duval | Madison | Suwannee |
| Escambia | Manatee | Taylor |
| Flagler | Marion | Union |
| Franklin | Martin | Volusia |
| Gadsden | Miami-Dade | Wakulla |
| Glades | Monroe | Walton |
| Gulf | Nassau | Washington |
| Hamilton | Okaloosa | |

FloridaHistoricalMarkers.com



Florida Historical Markers

- \$1,900 (single-sided)
- \$2,200 (double-sided)
- Small Matching Grants available for ½ marker cost
- Marker text must be approved by the Historical Marker Council before submitting a grant application.
- Can be sponsored by an organization, individual, or business

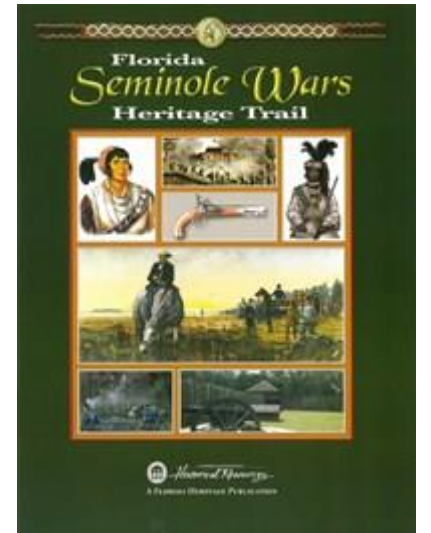
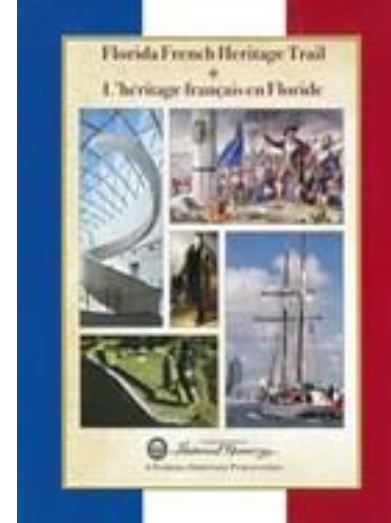
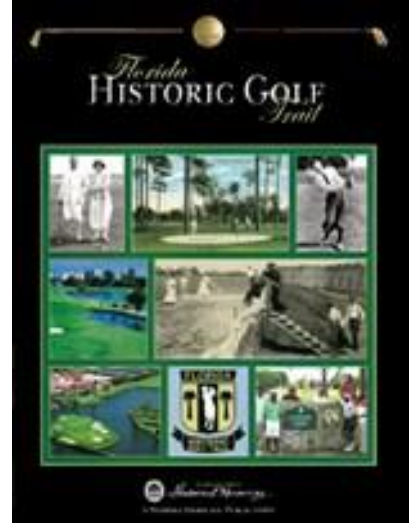
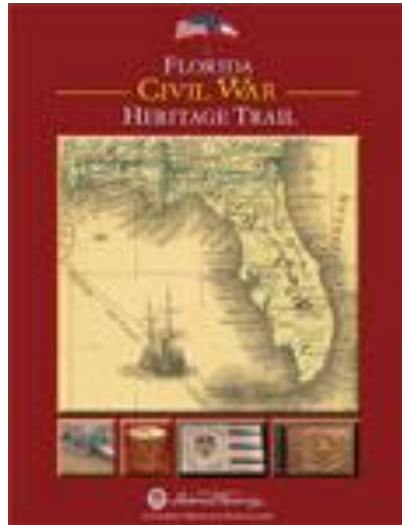
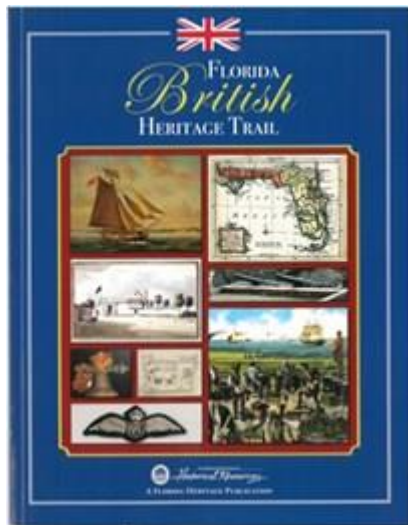


FloridaHistoricalMarkers.com



Florida Heritage Trail Publications

FLheritage.com/preservation/publications



Florida Folklife Program

Florida Folklife is...

...traditional expressive culture shared within the various groups in Florida: familial, ethnic, occupational, religious, and regional. Expressive culture includes a wide range of creative and symbolic forms such as custom, belief, technical skill, language, literature, art, architecture, music, play, dance, drama, ritual, pageantry, and handicraft, which forms are generally learned orally, by imitation, or in performance, and are maintained or perpetuated without formal instruction or institutional direction.

— Section 267.021(6), Florida Statutes

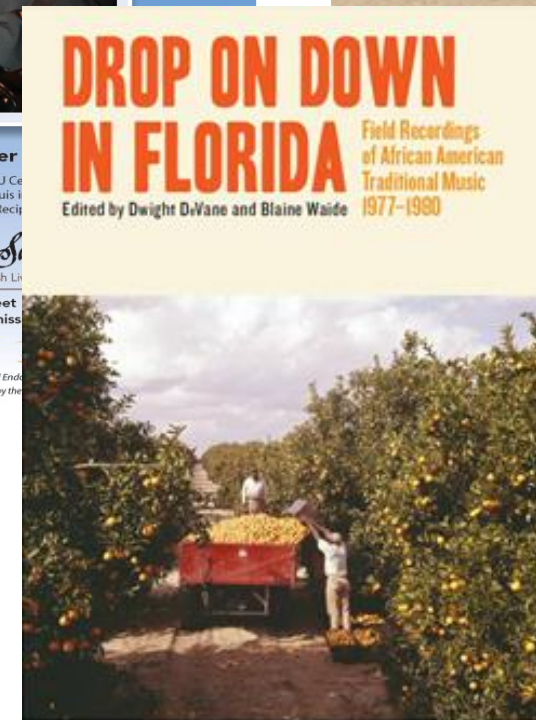


(right) 2017 Master Artist, Quilting, “Miss Sue” Dennis, Sebring




The Florida Folklife Program:

- Documents and presents the folklife, folklore, and folk arts of Florida
- Coordinates activities and projects to increase awareness of traditional culture
- Performs a regional or thematic survey each year to document folklife
- Hosts artists in residency
- Holds folklife forums



FLORIDA FOLK FESTIVAL
MUSIC. HERITAGE. LEGEND.





LIVINGSTON TAYLOR
TOM CHAPIN
MELANIE
LES DUDEK

BILLY DEAN
JIM STAFFORD
THE CURRYS
BEN PRESTAGE
THE KRICKETS
FRANK THOMAS
PAPALOKO & LORAY MISTIK
RED HENRY & HIS ALL STAR BAND
JEANIE FITCHEN
LARRY MANGUM
AND MORE

TIME TRAVEL BY MIAMI ARTIST JUDE PAPALOKO THEGENUS

MAY 26, 27 & 28, 2017

WWW.FLORIDAFOLKFESTIVAL.COM

STEPHEN FOSTER FOLK CULTURE CENTER STATE PARK
 **FLORIDA State Parks**  *...the Real Florida*
 11016 LILLIAN SAUNDERS DRIVE
 WHITE SPRINGS, FL 32096

- Coordinates a stage at the annual **Florida Folk Festival** in White Springs each year during Memorial Day Weekend
- For the first time in 2016, Florida Folklife artists were featured on the main stage at the festival



Papaloko & Loray Mistik, Florida Folk Festival 2016



Florida Folklife Apprenticeships



2017 – Junkanoo Artist DeV Vaughan Woodside

- Fosters preservation of the state's folk and traditional arts
- These arts are usually learned informally
- Supports *Masters* who pass their knowledge, skills, stories and techniques to apprentices
- Master is known in their community as an expert
- Apprentice must demonstrate aptitude for the art
- Master works with apprentice(s) up to 8 months
- Program includes a small honoraria for masters and apprentices to cover lessons and supplies



2017 FLORIDA FOLK HERITAGE AWARDS



FLheritage.com/Preservation/Florida-Folklife-Program



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Amanda Hardeman

State Folklorist

Amanda.Hardeman@DOS.MyFlorida.com

850.245.6427



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[Facebook.com/FloridaDivisionofHistoricalResources](https://www.facebook.com/FloridaDivisionofHistoricalResources)

[Facebook.com/FloridaMainStreet](https://www.facebook.com/FloridaMainStreet)

[Facebook.com/FloridaFolklifeProgram](https://www.facebook.com/FloridaFolklifeProgram)

[Facebook.com/FloridaHistoricGolfTrail](https://www.facebook.com/FloridaHistoricGolfTrail)

[Instagram.com/FloridaMainStreet](https://www.instagram.com/FloridaMainStreet)

[Instagram.com/FLheritage](https://www.instagram.com/FLheritage)



The screenshot shows the Facebook profile for Florida Main Street. At the top, a banner features a group photo of people holding a sign that says 'MAIN STREET'. Text on the banner reads 'Florida Main Street is on Facebook. To connect with Florida Main Street, sign up for Facebook today.' Below the banner is the profile picture, a logo with a palm tree and the text 'FLORIDA Main Street'. The page name is 'Florida Main Street' with the tagline 'Community & Government · Shopping & Retail'. Navigation tabs for 'Timeline', 'About', 'Photos', 'Reviews', and 'More' are visible. The 'PEOPLE' section shows a 5-star rating, 1,192 likes, and 6 visits. The 'ABOUT' section includes a map of downtown Tallahassee, the address 'RA Gray Building, 500 South Bronough Street, Tallahassee, Florida', the phone number '(800) 847-7278', and the website 'http://www.floridamainstreet.com/'. A post from February 1st at 7:53am is visible, featuring a photo of a river scene and the text: 'Happy February, Main Streeters!! Check out the beautiful images Charlie Johnson from Wood & Partners took while on the resource team for Crystal River Main Street!'.



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CONTACT:

1.800.847.7278 or 850.245.6364

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FLORIDA DEPARTMENT *of* STATE
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

**DIVISION OF HISTORICAL
RESOURCES
GRANTS OVERVIEW**

The Division of Historical Resources Grants Program is governed by

Chapter 267.0617, *Florida Statutes*

Chapter 1A-39, *Florida Administrative Code*

Small Matching Grant Guidelines

Special Category Grant Guidelines

The guidelines can be found at their respective pages on our website

<http://dos.myflorida.com/historical/>

Grant Application Cycle

Submission Period Opens:

April 1, 2018

Submission Period Closes:

June 1, 2018, **5:00 P.M. Eastern**

Funding Availability:

Applications will be evaluated on a competitive basis and the selected projects will be awarded funds for the following fiscal year (July 1, 2019).

Funding for state Small Matching and Special Category grants is contingent upon an annual appropriation by the Florida Legislature.

Application Website:

The DOS Grants online system can be accessed at www.DOSgrants.com.

Online Grants Portal – DOSgrants.com



Florida Department of State Grants System

Welcome to DOS Grants, the Florida Department of State's online Grants system



DOS Grants allows Floridians to apply for and manage grants offered by the Department of State through the Divisions of Cultural Affairs, Elections, Historical Resources and Library and Information Services. These grants support Florida's position as the recognized national leader in arts and culture, information management and history and heritage while creating opportunities for every Floridian to participate in Florida's culture, history, information, business and electoral process.

Select "Grants" in the menu above to see the available applications or create an account and add your organization to get started.

Upcoming Events

DHR application cycle Date(s): 4/1/2018 to 6/1/2018

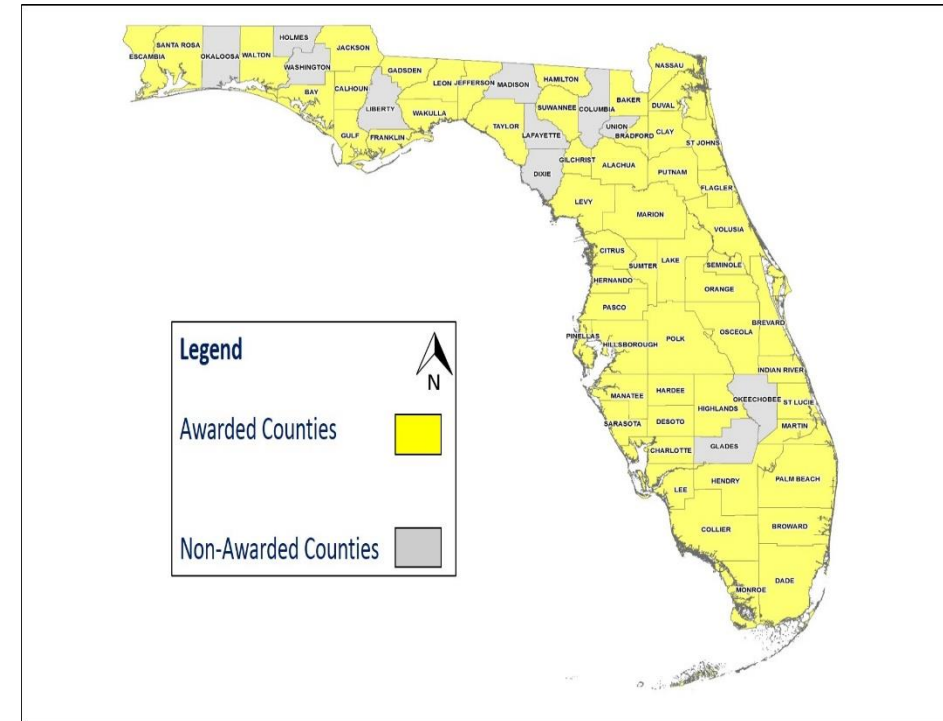
DHR's next application cycle is scheduled to open April 1, 2018 (for both Small Matching and Special Category). Make sure to have your organization's SW9 form at the time of application.

DCA Application Period Date(s): 4/1/2018 to 6/1/2018

DCA applications for General Program Support, Specific Cultural Projects, and Cultural Facilities will be available April 1 - June 1, 2018 for 2019-2020 grants. Make sure to have your organization's substitute W-9 form at the time of application.

Who we fund

- Public entities such as
 - counties or municipalities
 - school districts
 - state colleges or universities
 - agencies of state government
- Non-profit organizations (active at sunbiz.org)



Not only must the Applicant Organization be eligible but when the proposed project relates to a site, building or structures, the project site has to be open and accessible to the general public. In addition, the proposed project must be one the Division can fund.

Grant Categories

- **Small Matching**

One-year grant (July 1 to June 30)

Provides assistance depending on project type

Grant amount and required match must be spent and project completed within the fiscal year.

- **Special Category**

Two-year grant (July 1 to June 30 of the second fiscal year)

Provides assistance to a maximum of \$500,000

Grant amount and required match must be spent and project completed within the two fiscal years.

What we fund

Small Matching Grants

- **Survey** (of historical or archaeological resources, including re-surveying)
- **Planning** (such as design guidelines or preservation guides)
- **Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places** of eligible resources
- **Education and Publication** (such as brochures, web site updates, exhibits)
- **Main Street Start-up Grants** (\$25,000) **Main Street Re-Start up Grants** (\$20,000)
- **Historical Markers** (pre-approved text, \$1,900 or \$2,200, with half of the amount covered by DHR)

Special Category Grants

- **Acquisition** of a Historical Property or Archaeological Site
- **Development** (such as Restoration, Stabilization, Assessments)
- **Archaeological Research** (terrestrial or underwater)
- **Museum Exhibits** (major permanent exhibits for established history museums)

Recent Legislative Appropriations

Small Matching Grants

FY2019	\$2.5 Million
FY2018	\$3.1 Million
FY2017	\$1.77 Million
FY2016	\$1.9 Million
FY2015	\$1.8 Million
FY2014	\$1.6 Million

Special Category Grants

FY2019	\$2 Million
FY2018	\$6.1 Million
FY2017	\$14 Million
FY2016	\$8.28 Million
FY2015	\$14 Million
FY2014	\$1.89 Million



What are the match requirements?

Small Matching Grants

- One-to-one match required and 25% of this match must be cash-on-hand
- Exceptions:
 - Main Street Start-up and Re-Start-up Grants do not require a match
 - Certified Local Government Applicant Organizations do not require a match
 - Established Main Street local programs do not require a match
 - Projects located in Rural Economic Development Initiative counties or communities do not require a match

Special Category Grants

- One-to-one match required and 25% of this match must be cash-on-hand
- Exception:
 - Projects located in Rural Economic Development Initiative counties require a 25% of the grant award as match. Of this, 25% must be cash-on-hand

Sample Projects



Sample Projects



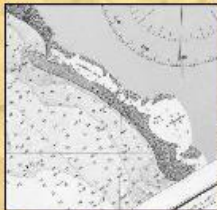
Daytona Bandshell



Colonial Archaeology Trail

THE HISTORY OF MATANZAS PASS


Estero Island is a barrier island surrounded by San Carlos Bay to the northwest and Estero Bay to the southeast. Matanzas Pass connects the two bays along the island's eastern shore.




1766 U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey of San Carlos Bay #2011
Matanzas Pass and other related points.

THE NAMING OF MATANZAS PASS

According to some Spanish accounts, Juan Ponce de León's fleet anchored nearby in early June 1513 when they encountered the Calusa who approached in twenty canoes. A conflict followed, during which the Spaniards captured five canoes, killed several Calusa, and took four Calusa women as captives. The Calusa killed one Spaniard. The area derives its name from the Spanish word *matanza* meaning killing or slaughter.




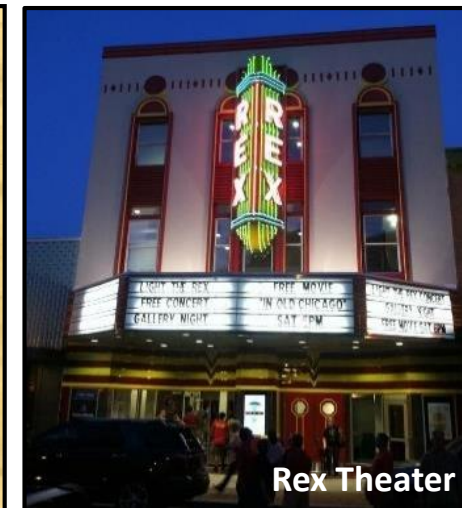


The bridge connecting San Carlos Bay to Estero Bay's Fort Myers Beach and Fort Myers is a 1920s wooden trestle built over the Matanzas Pass. It was destroyed by a hurricane the same year it was built.

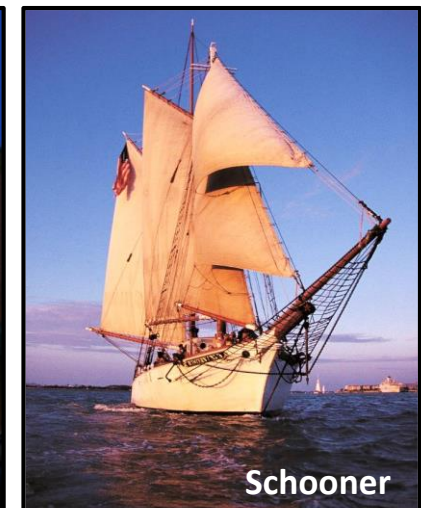
TRAVEL ON THE PASS

Many different types of vessels have been used to travel around the island or cross the Pass. The Calusa made dugout canoes, the Spanish explorers had large sailing ships, and early settlers brought their belongings and supplies by boats and barges. At one point there were steamers and ferries on these waters. In the early 1920s, a bridge was built from the mainland to the island and cars could access Estero Island.





Rex Theater



Schooner

Sample Projects



Fort Clinch



St. Marks Lighthouse Lamproom



Cuscaden Pool

Phase 1 Archaeological Survey Report and Preservation Plan,
Stanley Mound Site (8MA127),
Wingate Creek State Park, Manatee County, Florida



By

Kendal Jackson, Thomas J. Pluckhahn, and Jeffrey T. Moates
with an Appendix by: Bill William Burger



Stanley Mound

For more information on how to apply for the DHR grants and the information and documents that must be submitted, please download the pdf versions of webinars “**How to Apply for a Small Matching Grant**” and “**How to Apply for a Special Category Grant**” accessible at: FLheritage.com or <http://dos.myflorida.com/historical/grants>.



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT *of* STATE
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

**HOW TO APPLY FOR A
SMALL MATCHING GRANT**

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION
GRANTS PROGRAM**



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT *of* STATE
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

**HOW TO APPLY FOR A
SPECIAL CATEGORY GRANT**

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION
GRANTS PROGRAM**

Scoring Criteria

All applications will be judged by 10 criteria, on a 10 point scale each 80 points for funding.

A. Criteria relating to Project site/area

- Historic significance

- Endangerment (threat to the site, property, artifacts, or other)

- Appropriateness of project proposal

B. Criteria relative to the Applicant Organization

- Administrative capabilities

- Adequate financial resources

- Availability of professional and technical resources

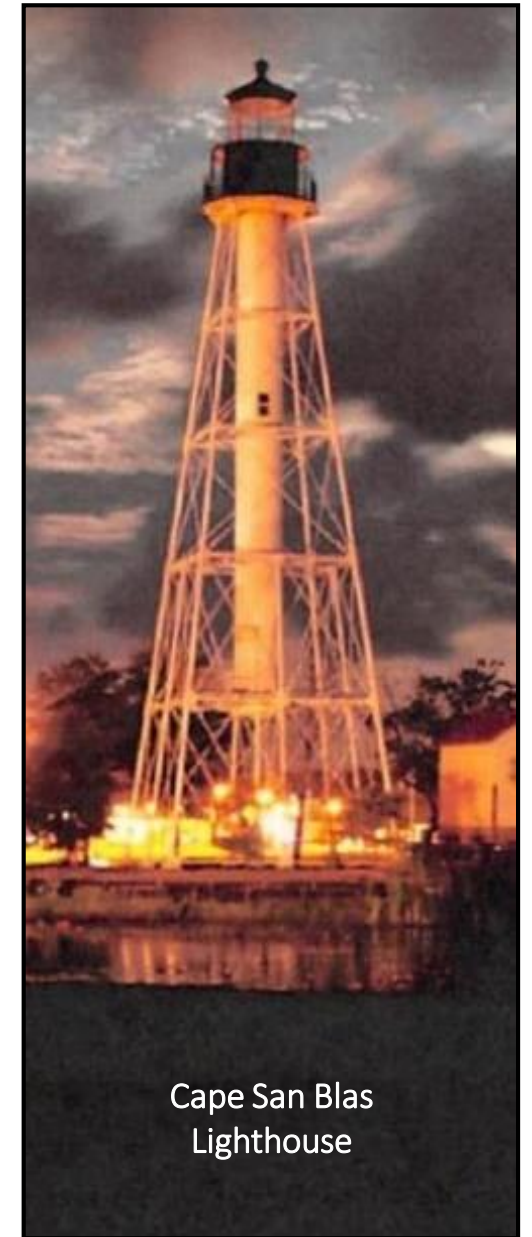
C. Criteria related to Public Benefit

- Compatibility with statewide historic preservation priorities (as per our solicitation notice)

- Educational potential

- Economic benefit

- Public use or benefit



Cape San Blas
Lighthouse

Submitting the Application

- The system will allow the user to stop and save at any time.
- Once the application is complete, and the user is satisfied, the button marked “Submit” will allow for the actual submission of the application.
- The online system will identify errors or issues and prompt the user to address them prior to a successful submission.
- An Applicant Organization **may submit only one (1)** Small Matching and Special Category application in a single application submission period (exceptions exist for different budgetary units of universities and local governments and for CLGs).
- CLGs **may submit two (2)** Small Matching applications. Federal funds can only be applied toward Survey, Planning, or National Register Nomination projects and State funds can only be applied toward Education & Publication and Historical Marker projects.

Division Staff Review

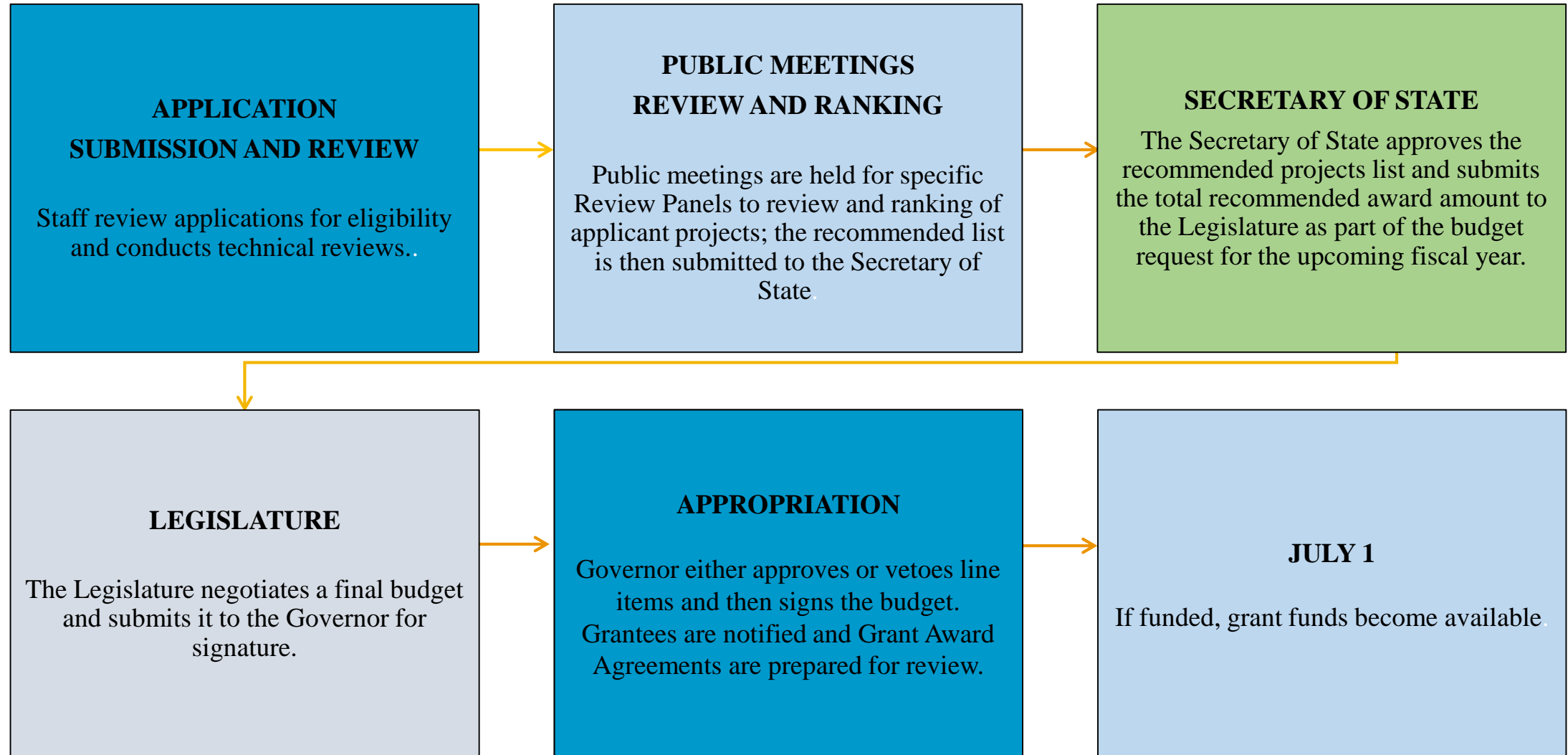
- Determines eligibility of the applicant and the proposed project, as well as compliance with the Historic Preservation Program and the Small Matching Guidelines.
- Reviews Scope of Work and determines conformity to the standards such as the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation
- Reviews Budget to confirm eligibility / appropriateness of expenses and Budget correlation to the Scope of Work.
- Reviews appropriateness of the Tentative Project Timeline.
- Prepares an assessment of each eligible application and provides these to the Review Panel or the Florida Historical Commission for their consideration.

Note: If clarification is needed, Division staff will contact the Project Contact via the online system. If the Project Contact does not reply within the specified time frame, the assessment will include a note to that effect.

Review and Scoring

- The Review Panel for Small Matching applications, or the Florida Historical Commission for Special Category Applications, is provided access to all eligible applications via the online system.
- Panelists are able to review remotely all eligible applications and staff assessments. Each panelist completes preliminary scoring remotely.
- The Panel and Commission meet at the public Scoring and Ranking Meetings. Panelists can change their evaluations after discussing each application during the meeting, and finalize scores after all application discussions are complete.
- The scores are averaged per application and those that receive **80 or above** move forward for funding consideration.
- Applications are then ranked and ties broken by submission order. The final ranked list is read for record at the public meetings and posted in the Grants Program's website.
- The final ranked list will be submitted to the Secretary of State for approval and then to the Legislature for funding consideration.

Funding Timeline



Contact Information

Division Contact:

1.800.847.7278 or 850.245.6333

Grants Staff Contact:

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500 S. Bronough St.
Tallahassee, Florida 32399

Historic Preservation Grants Program Email:

DHRgrants@dos.myflorida.com

Department of State

Online Application

and Grants System:

DOSgrants.com



Thank You!

