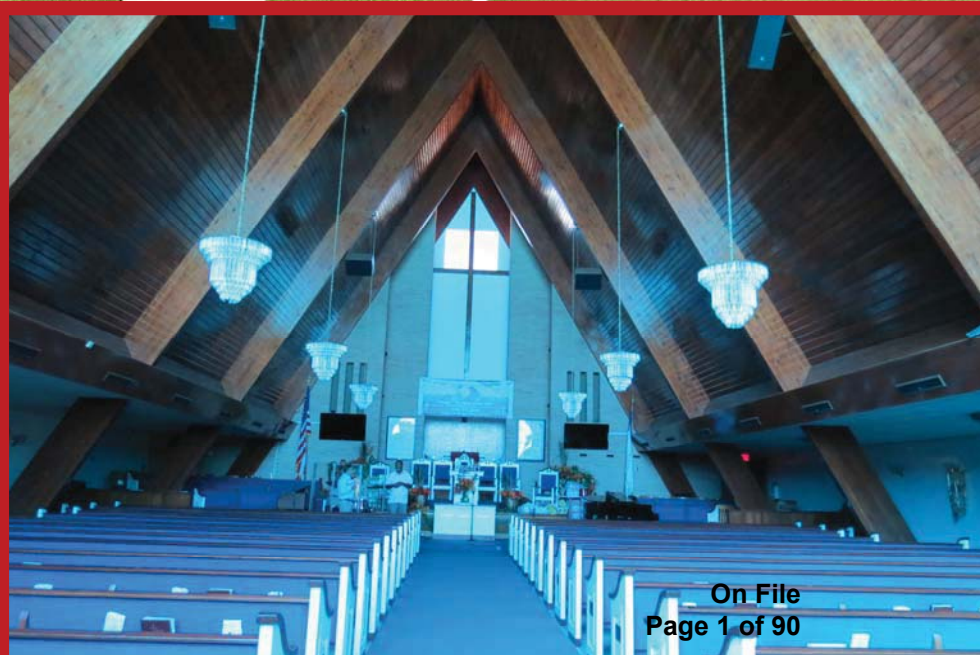


**Designation Application and Report Planning and Development Department
of the City of Jacksonville regarding:**

**Proposed Designation of
Mount Sinai Missionary Baptist Church
2036 Silver Street
LM-19-02**



**Submitted by Joel McEachin
Prepared in accordance with Chapter 307,
City of Jacksonville Ordinance Code
January 23, 2019**

**On File
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I.

**PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT - FINDINGS,
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

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**REPORT OF THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
APPLICATION FOR DESIGNATION
AS A CITY OF JACKSONVILLE LANDMARK**

LM-18-02

**Mount Sinai Missionary Baptist Church
(Former First Seventh Day Adventist Church)
2036 Silver Street**

GENERAL LOCATION: Fronting east along Silver Street, the church and its associated properties occupy the south half of Block 128, Lots 9 to 14 and Lots 1 & 2 of the north half, Northern Portion Springfield (Plat Book 2, Page 40). Located in the northwest quadrant of Springfield, Block 128 is defined by Silver Street on the east, Cottage Avenue on the south, West 11th Street on the north and North Pearl Street on the west.

Prepared in accordance with the JACKSONVILLE ORDINANCE CODE, SECTION 307.104, the Jacksonville Planning and Development Department hereby forwards to the Jacksonville Historic Preservation Commission, its "Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations" on the Landmark Designation, **LM-18-02**, sponsored by the Mount Sinai Missionary Baptist Church.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

- (A) Consistent with action of the Jacksonville Historic Preservation Commission, the Jacksonville Planning and Development Department began preparing a designation application for the property located at 2036 Silver Street.
- (B) Consistent with the JACKSONVILLE ORDINANCE CODE, SECTION 307.104(d), the Planning and Development Department determined that the application for designation of the property at 2036 Silver Street as a Landmark was complete. As required, the Planning and Development Department had signs posted in front of the property being considered for designation, as well as sent notices by U.S. Mail to each owner of real property within three hundred and fifty (350) feet of the proposed site. Notice of the public hearing on the designation of the property at 2036 Silver Street as a Landmark was published in the *Financial News and Daily Report*. Proof of publication is attached to this report.
- (C) If designated, any activity affecting the exterior and site of Mount Sinai Missionary Baptist Church will require a Certificate of Appropriateness (COA) from the Jacksonville Historic Preservation Commission. Before issuing the Certificate of Appropriateness, the Commission will review the proposed activity for consistency with the *Secretary of the*

Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings. Routine repairs and maintenance, alterations, and new construction not seen from the public right-of-way and other projects consistent with the Secretary's Standards can be pre-approved by the Jacksonville Planning and Development Department. However, the following activities will require a review by the Jacksonville Historic Preservation Commission.

1. Additions to historic buildings or structures.
2. Window replacement or major changes to or addition of door and window openings.
3. Demolition of all or part of historic buildings.
4. New construction and additions.
5. Enclosure of porch, porte-cochere, or garage.
6. Porch replacement.
7. Relocation of historic buildings.
8. Roof replacement with material different from existing or change in roof form.
9. Storefront restoration or replacement.
10. Mothballing the building per Chapter 307.303
11. Other work the Planning and Development Department has determined to be in conflict or potentially in conflict with the Secretary's Standards.

(D) In preparing the application, the Planning and Development Department has found the application to meet three of the seven criteria. The three criteria include the following;

A. Its value as a significant reminder of the cultural, historical, architectural, or archaeological heritage of the City, state or nation.

The building currently housing Mount Sinai Missionary Church was built in 1959 by the First Seventh Day Adventist Church. Coming to Springfield in c.1942, the First Seventh Day Adventist Church represents one of the many denominations that established churches in the popular Springfield neighborhood, usually starting as missions of downtown churches. With the decline of the neighborhood and changing demographics, most of the mainline churches, including the Presbyterian, Methodist, Catholic, Seventh Day Adventist, Baptist (North Main Street Baptist Church), Church of Christ Scientist and the Jewish synagogue (Congregation

B'nai Israel) have left the neighborhood.¹ The historic sanctuaries remained and were occupied by other denominations or by independent churches.

Coming to the neighborhood in c.1942, this pattern occurred at a much later time with regard to the First Seventh Day Adventist Church which left a distinctive mid-modern sanctuary different in age and style with the more traditional churches in the neighborhood. In addition to being one of the few mid-modern buildings in the district, the church is one of the most representative examples of Mid-Modern architecture in Springfield. Other examples of Mid-Modern architecture in or along the boundaries of the Springfield Historic District include the Robert Kennedy Community Center (1133 Ionia Street), the Boys & Girls Club of America (301 – 313 East 10th Street), Duval County Health Department (515 West 6th Street), Jacksonville Speech & Hearing Center (1128 North Laura Street), SPAR Council Building (1321 North Main Street), the Wells Fargo Bank (1601 North Main Street) and the Mary Singleton Senior Citizens' Center (150 East First Street).

The First Seventh Day Adventist Church was established in 1900 and met in a nearby Methodist Episcopal Church until a new wood framed sanctuary was constructed in 1909 at 574 Chelsea Street in Riverside (northwest corner of Chelsea Street and Rosselle Street). The first minister was Reverend G.E. Chrisler, 1900 – 1902, who attended the Battle Creek College in Battle Creek, Michigan. In 1942, the first Seventh Day Adventist Church pulled a building permit for the construction of a one-story frame church at 2021 North Pearl Street (241 Cottage Avenue). In 1949, a masonry two-story Art Moderne Style building was constructed at 2049 North Pearl Street (246-248 West 11th Street) to house a private school associated with the First Seventh Day Adventist Church.²

In 1959, the current sanctuary, now owned and used by Mount Sinai Primitive Baptist Church, was constructed and was expanded by 1972 with an addition connecting to the west or rear wall. The old original wood framed church facing North Pearl Street was demolished in 1980 to provide additional parking. On a large parcel immediately to the south of the new sanctuary, the First Seventh Day Adventist Church utilized an existing residence at 2010 Silver Street (202 Cottage Avenue) for Sunday school with the rest of the parcel being used for parking. This building was demolished in 1973.³ The First Seventh Day Adventist Church also used the residence at 2055 Silver Street (southeast corner of Silver Street and West 11th Street) as a welfare Center. With the sale of the Springfield properties, the First Seventh Day Adventist church moved to a new sanctuary at 7951 Lenox Avenue in west Jacksonville.⁴

¹ Springfield Baptist Church (1937, 1106 North Liberty Street), St. John's Lutheran Church (1926, 1952 Silver Street) and the Central Christian Church (1909, West 9th Street) started in Springfield during the historic period and are still in operation at their original location. Two other churches from the historic period that have changed denominations are the First Evangelical Church (1927, 1903 North Market Street) and the Pillar of Fire Church (1918, North Market Street).

² Florida Historical Records Survey, *Guide to Supplemental Vital Statistics from Church Records in Florida*, Volume I. (Jacksonville, Florida: Works Projects Administration, 1942), p. 209.
1913 & 1970 Sanborn Maps

Jacksonville Building Permit Record, 1942 - #276

Jacksonville Building Permit Record, 1949 - #1484

Jacksonville City Directory - 1944

³ *The 1942 Dolph & Steward Lot & Block Atlas of Jacksonville, Florida*, identified the house as being a library.

⁴ Jacksonville Building Permit Records, #340 – 1959 & #697- 1972.

The former sanctuary of the First Seventh Day Adventist Church at 2036 Silver Street was purchased and occupied in September of 1981 by Mount Sinai Missionary Baptist Church. Six days after an organizational meeting on April 29, 1908 in the White Springs Baptist Church, the first members of the proposed new church met on May 5th with representatives from Day Spring Baptist, Harmony Baptist Church and the Philadelphia Baptist Church in a small residence on North Davis Street to form Mount Sinai Missionary Baptist Church. Reverend James Davis was called by the members to serve as the first pastor. During his time as minister, 1908 – 1931, the church moved from North Davis Street to 1551 Lee Street in the old Sugar Hill neighborhood. Responsible for establishing the basic organizational structure of the church, Reverend Davis passed away and was replaced by Reverend H. Hinton Robinson who served from 1931 – 1962. Building on the foundation of Reverend Davis, Reverend Robinson was able to increase membership while expanding church property and starting a kindergarten and nursery.⁵

After the short ministries of Reverend B.F. Addison (1962 – 1966) and Reverend Vernal Thompson (1966 1967), Reverend Benjamin J. Lane was called and served from 1967 to 1995. During his time, the new Springfield sanctuary was purchased in September of 1981, as well as adjacent lots for parking. With the death of Reverend Lane, Reverend Richard H. Curry was appointed and served from 1995 to 1999. Reverend Curry added new ministries, increased funding and attendance and improved facilities to enhance operations. In March of 1999, the current minister, Reverend Reginald Leroy Gundy, was called as pastor. His list of accomplishments since 1999 is long and impressive. A few of his achievements included major church renovations, numerous administrative changes in personnel and financing, technical upgrades, purchase and rehabilitation of an adjacent 8,000 square foot building for economic and educational training, increased membership by 256, served in leadership roles in local social organizations such as chairman of the Jacksonville Strengthen Families Network which involves over 50 organizations, served on Community, Faith, and Race Relations committee for the City of Jacksonville, and was elected and inaugurated as the Florida State President for the Southern Leadership Conference.⁶

B Its location is the site of a significant local, state or national event.

It is the determination of the Planning and Development Department that the subject property at 2036 Silver Street, Mount Sinai Missionary Baptist Church, does not meet this landmark criterion.

C It is identified with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the City, state or nation.

Jacksonville Building Permit Records, 1980 - #941
Jacksonville Building Permit Records, 1973 - #3048
1970 Sanborn Map

⁵ *Mount Sinai Missionary Baptist Church, 109th Anniversary Celebration, 1908 – 2017.*

⁶ *Ibid.*

It is the determination of the Planning and Development Department that the subject property at 2036 Silver Street, Mount Sinai Missionary Baptist Church, does not meet this landmark criterion.

D *It is identified as the work of a master builder, designer, or architect whose individual work has influenced the development of the City, state or nation.*

It is the determination of the Planning and Development Department that the subject property at 2036 Silver Street, Mount Sinai Missionary Baptist Church, does not meet this landmark criterion.

E *Its value as a building is recognized for the quality of its architecture, and it retains sufficient elements showing its architectural significance.*

It is the determination of the Planning and Development Department that the subject property at 2036 Silver Street, Mount Sinai Missionary Baptist Church, does not meet this landmark criterion.

F *It has distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials.*

Although still used in church design, the large A-frame of the old First Seventh Day Adventist Church, now Mount Sinai Missionary Baptist Church, was particularly popular in church architecture during the 1960s and 70s as part of the Mid-Modern Movement. A-frame designs were also used in residential construction particularly associated with resorts and vacation homes.⁷ The primary element of the design is the massive A-frame roof usually covered with composition shingles or more contemporary metal standing seam with a roof support system commonly incorporated as a decorative feature of the interior. The walls of the side elevations are usually short accommodating limited to no fenestration. The front gable end and sometimes the back is reserved for a full height decorative window that fills the sanctuary with natural light. In many examples, the visibility of the tall A-frame roof is partially restricted by raised screen walls and towers. The roofs usually form a narrow ridge line along the peak, however in some cases they can be rounded or flatten at the peak. The use of prow roofs is also common. Primary entryways can be centered on the front elevation or accessed in the rear or on the sides. Another common treatment is to have the roof flare out at the ends to cover one-story sections usually with a flat or shed roof that parallels the sides.

The First Seventh Day Adventist Church, now the Mount Sinai Missionary Church, was designed by the architectural partnership of Clyde Eugene Harris (1910 – 2010) and Harvey D. Frye (1900 – 1969). A graduate of Andrew Jackson High School in 1928, Clyde Harris received a degree in architecture from the University of Florida in 1932. After serving an apprenticeship with pioneer Jacksonville architect, Mellen C. Greeley, he went into private practice. During World War II, Harris served in the Army Corp of Engineers working on

⁷ Virginia & Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. (New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1984), pp 497-499.

projects in Florida and North Carolina, one being designing a program to camouflage potential targets of enemy fire. Called “the dean of Jacksonville residential architects” by Jacksonville architect, Richard Skinner, Harris completed 1400 projects during his long career. In addition to numerous residences, schools and churches, some of his more noted designs include Florida’s Original Welcome Stations, Timuquana Country Club, Beau Rivage condominiums, H.C. Hare Company Building, Bartram School for Girls (now part of Bolles School), River Shore Village and Grace Episcopal Church in Orange Park. In 2002, the Jacksonville Chapter of the American Institute of Architects awarded Harris the Henry John Klutho Lifetime Achievement Award.⁸

Less is known about the architectural training and other designs in Jacksonville by Harvey Dean Frye. Born in Kansas City, Kansas, Frye was accepted to the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis in 1918, but resigned in 1920. Coming to Jacksonville in 1946 or 1947, Frye designed at least two churches in the area, including the Woodstock Baptist Church (1953, 912 St. Clair Street) in a mid-modern style and the First Baptist Church of St. Marys, Georgia (177 West Weed Street) having a more traditional appearance. His son, Allen Dean Frye, also was an architect, who designed the original part of Orange Park High School and the Clay County Courthouse (1970 – 1972).⁹

The builder of the church was the Hillyer & Fleming Construction Company which originated from the Charles E. Hillyer Company that has worked on projects in Jacksonville since the turn of the twentieth century. The Charles E. Hillyer Company was designing and building residences in Springfield as early as 1912 (154 West 6th Street). Over the years, the company was involved in the construction of the original Gator Bowl, the Jacksonville Shipyards, the Hudson Paper Mill in Palatka, Penney Farms Retirement Center, warehouses at the Naval Air Station Jacksonville, the Lee and Duval Street viaducts in Jacksonville, the Davis Causeway between Tampa and Clearwater and numerous residences, particularly in Ortega Forest. Active in the company until sold in 1965 was Charles Edward Hillyer II (1922 – 2005). A graduate of Robert E. Lee High School, he attended the University of Florida’s School of Construction and Engineering. During World War II, Charles Hillyer served in the Army Air Corp.¹⁰

There are numerous variations of the large A-frame church design found in Jacksonville predominately from the 1960s. Three designed by Jacksonville architect, Robert Broward include Glynlea United Methodist Church, 6429 Atlantic Boulevard, 1964; Atonement Lutheran Church, (Mother of God of the Zunoro Syrian Orthodox Church), 802 Mandalay Road, 1961 and Unitarian Universalist Church, 7405 Arlington Expressway, 1965. Other examples include the Cecil Field Chapel, 1965, Spring Glen United Methodist Church, 6007 Beach Boulevard, 1969; and St. Matthew Evangelical Lutheran Church, 6801 Merrill Road, 1987.

⁸ *Florida Times Union*, January 23, 2010 & January 24, 2010.

⁹ *Florida Times Union*, January 4, 1969, B-8

The Daily Oklahoman, March 10, 1918, p.4 & June 15, 1918, p.4

Jacksonville Building Permit Record, 1953 - #899, 912 St. Clair Street)

<http://fbcstmarys.com/templates/system/details.asp?id=23784&PID78794>.

¹⁰ *Florida Times Union*, September 14, 2005, F-1.

G. *Its suitability for preservation or restoration.*

In utilizing this criterion, it has been the practice of the Planning and Development Department to evaluate proposed landmarks based on evidence of significant exterior alterations that have negatively impacted character-defining features, as well as represent alterations difficult, costly, or impossible to reverse. Further, the degree and nature of any exterior deterioration, as well as the evidence of long term and potentially on-going neglect are also a factor in evaluating potential landmarks for their suitability for preservation or restoration.

The former First Seventh Day Adventist Church, now Mount Sinai Missionary Baptist Church, has no visible evidence of significant deterioration. The building has been well maintained over the years and has had mainly interior upgrades and repairs. Although visually less evident on the exterior, the tower structure at the front of the church has some issues. Setting on a reinforced concrete base, the rectangular tower, 9'-2" x 4', is constructed of reinforced concrete block with a brick veneer and covered with a flat asphalt roof. According to a recent assessment of the 40-foot high tower there is evidence of damage to a section of the top row of bricks from a lighting strike. Also, there is evidence of some cracking of the brick joints probably caused by the age of the mortar and control joints but may also reflect damage from the lighting strike. Although no signs of imminent collapse, concern has been expressed about the cracks allowing moisture penetration resulting over time in the brick veneer pulling away from the concrete block.¹¹

The majority of the original historic fabric remains including the windows, doors and exterior wall treatment. The major alterations of the exterior include the enclosing of windows on the north side elevation of the sanctuary and the replacement of the original tinted glass in the gable end of the east elevation with blue stain glass enhanced with the image of three doves. The enclosure of the windows on the north side elevation is on a secondary elevation fronting the inside of the block, as well as behind a projection of the front elevation, thus having more limited visibility. The open breeze way between the sanctuary and the 1972 addition was enclosed with a doorway on the south elevation and a masonry infill on the north. However, most of the character-defining features of the exterior remain, thus reflecting most of the building's original design.

RECOMMENDATION

Based on the findings of this report, the Jacksonville Planning and Development Department recommends that the Jacksonville Historic Preservation Commission **APPROVE** the designation of 2036 Silver Street, Mount Sinai Missionary Baptist Church, **(LM-18-02)** as a City of Jacksonville Landmark.

¹¹ Cleve E. Dryden, P.E. *Evaluation of Tower Structure*. Tallahassee, Florida: Consolidated Design Professionals, L.L.C., 2018.

II.

DESIGNATION APPLICATION

**JACKSONVILLE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION DESIGNATION
APPLICATION FOR LANDMARK OR LANDMARK SITE**

Jacksonville Ordinance Code, Sections 307.103 and 307.104

Landmark Designation No: LM-19-02

Site Name: Mount Sinai Missionary Baptist Church (former First Seventh Day Adventist Church)

Site Address: 2036 Silver Street

Legal Description: NORTHERN PORTION OF SPRINGFIELD, Lots 9 to 14, Block 128.

Real Estate Assessment Number: 073155-0110

Panel Map Number(s): 183

Florida Master Site File Number (if available): None

Property Owner: Mount Sinai Missionary Baptist Church
2036 Silver Street
Jacksonville, Florida 32206

Type of Ownership: Non-profit - Religious

Application Sponsored By: Mount Sinai Missionary Baptist Church
2036 Silver Street
Jacksonville, Florida 32206

Date of Construction: Original – 1959, Addition - 1972

Original Architect: Harris & Frye

Original Builder: Hillyer & Fleming Construction Company

Period of Significance: 1959-2019

Historic Use: Church

Current Use: Church

Applicable Criteria for Designation, 90-706-486, Ordinance Code, Section 307.104, Page 15:

- (1) Its value as a significant reminder of the cultural, historical, architectural, or archaeological heritage of the City, state or nation.
- (2) Its location is the site of a significant local, state or national event.
- (3) It is identified with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the City, state or nation.
- (4) It is identified as the work of a master builder, designer, or architect whose individual work has influenced the development of the City, state or nation.
- (5) Its value as a building is recognized for the quality of its architecture, and it retains sufficient elements showing its architectural significance.
- (6) It has distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials.
- (7) Its suitability for preservation or restoration.

I. HISTORIC AND PRESENT PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE LANDMARK OR LANDMARK SITE: MOUNT SINAI MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH

Summary:

Located in the northwest quadrant of the Springfield Historic District, Mount Sinai Missionary Baptist Church at 2036 Silver Street was built in 1959 to serve the congregation of the First Seventh Day Adventist Church. Fronting east along Silver Street, the church occupies the south half of Block 128, Lots 9 to 14, Northern Portion Springfield (Plat Book 2, Page 40). Block 128 is defined by Silver Street on the east, Cottage Avenue on the south, West 11th Street on the north and North Pearl Street on the west. **(Photo 1)** In 1972, a major addition was added to the rear or west elevation of the sanctuary.

The design of the church includes a large A-frame sanctuary originally surrounded on four sides by one-story projections covered with a flat roof. The building rests on a slightly raised concrete slab foundation. **(Photo 2 & 3)** The soffits of the flat-roof sections are wooden planks running parallel with the fascia. In the center of the soffits runs an open screened vent the same width as a single plank. **(Photo 4)** The one-story section of the rear or west elevation was expanded in 1972. Both the original building and the addition are sheathed in a tan brick with the one-story sections being covered by a flat built-up roof and the steep A-frame of the sanctuary protected by composition shingles. Two distinctive elements of the building's design are the glass filled gable

ends of the sanctuary and the tall detached tower setting in a raised planter bed in the front of the building. **(Photos 5, 6 & 7)** Located predominately on the south side elevations, the windows are square fixed panes with metallic aluminum framing. **(Photo 8)**

Physical Description of the Front or East Elevation:

The one-story sections of the east or primary elevation frame centrally placed doorways that line-up vertically with the recessed A-frame of the sanctuary. Providing access to the lobby, the entryway is composed of four pairs of full glass doors each topped with a rectangular fixed glass transom window. The doors and transom also have metallic aluminum framing. The right or north one-story section of the front elevation has no fenestration. This section also has a corner stone at the north end identifying the date the current church was formed, as well as listing pastors and church officers. Consistent with the south side of the east elevation, the north section projects beyond the sanctuary and provides a roof covering a pair of full width doors with single transom leading to the lobby of the sanctuary. Not visible from the primary elevation, the corner of the open porch, which faces north, is supported by a round metal pole. **(Photos 9, 10 & 11)** Although mimicking the size and design of the one on the north, the roof of the left or south one-story section is extended to cover a recessed corner entrance composed of a pair of full light aluminum doors with single transom. Visible from the primary elevation, the open porch is supported at the corner with a round metal pole. Facing south, these doors lead into the lobby of the sanctuary with the wall section of the recessed entryway facing east having no fenestration. **(Photos 12, 13 & 14)**

The gable ends of the A-frame of the sanctuary have a grid of vertically oriented fixed glass panes in six horizontal rows. The central mullion and the bottom muntin of the second row of windows from the apex of the gable end have a wider dimension creating a cross design. Originally the glass panels of both gable ends had a dark tint, but the glass in the east gable end was recently replaced with ones having a more blueish tint with flying doves on three of the panels. **(Photo 15)** Surrounded by a raised planter box and constructed of concrete block with a tan brick veneer, the rectangular shaped, 9'-2" x 4' detached tower sets off centered to the left or south of the primary entryway. At 40 feet in height, the tower is taller than the adjacent A-frame roof of the sanctuary. In addition to a small marble plaque in the east corner of the north side of the planter box, both the north and south sides of the tower have a message board. The small plaque in the planter box, dated 1936, was relocated from the original sanctuary of Mount Sinai Missionary Baptist Church. **(Photos 16, 17, 18)**¹

Physical Description of the South Side Elevation:

Paralleling Cottage Avenue, the facade of the one-story south side elevation is composed of a mixture of square, fixed pane windows located high on the exterior wall. The metallic aluminum windows rest on a sill of header brick with window pairs and groupings being separated by tan brick mullions. **(Photos 19 & 20)** The fenestration pattern going from east to west is composed of a grouping of three windows, a grouping of four, another grouping of four, a pair, a single window, a grouping of three followed by a pair of non-original metal doors with half-moon lights. At this point, the addition starts as evident by the original rear exterior wall being exposed on the east side of the interior hallway. **(Photo 21)** Continuing west from the pair of

¹ The 1936 plaque was carved by noted African-American stonecutter, George Leaphart who is responsible for numerous church markers in the area.

doors is a grouping of four windows, a single metal door, followed by another grouping of four windows. Containing classrooms, the addition is identified on the outside as the Reverend B.J. Lane Educational Annex. **(Photos 22, 23, 24, 25 & 26)**

Physical Description of the North Side Elevation and the Rear or West Elevation:

Stepping in from the north or right one-story section on the front elevation, the north side elevation starts with a pair of metallic aluminum doors with a single transom. The open recess is covered by wide overhanging eaves and supported at the corner by a metal pole placed at the corner of a brick planter box. **(Photo 27)** The doorway provides additional access to the lobby of the sanctuary. The remaining wall of the north side elevation, which runs parallel to the alley, has been altered with the enclosure of all window openings with a tan brick. The location of the original windows is evident by a variation in the color of the brick when compared to the original walls. A sidewalk runs flush to the wall of the north side elevation until reaching a single flush metal door used as an emergency exit. The start of the addition is clearly demarcated by a vertical line but has no window or door openings. **(Photos 28, 29 & 30)** Part of the 1972 addition, the rear or west elevation projects out starting at the corner with the north side elevation, but recesses in as it continues along the wall plane to the south corner. The small projection has a single metal flush door and square window pair. The longer recessed section of the rear elevation has pairs of square fixed windows, as well as a flush metal door centered in the elevation and another one close to the corner with the south side elevation. The eaves of the addition are not as wide as those found on the original building. **(Photos 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 & 37)**

Physical Description – Interior of the Sanctuary:

Located under the tall A-frame roof, the sanctuary runs on an east-west axis with the chancel on the west end. Access to the lobby on the east end of the sanctuary is through the centrally placed main entrance and through door pairs on the north and south sides. **(Photos 38, 39, 40 & 41)** The two most significant design features in the sanctuary are the glass filled gable end of the east elevation that floods the interior with blue light and the large wood roof beams that supports the open wood ceiling **(Photos 42, 43 & 44)**. Also framing a large cross, the interior view of the west gable end is more restricted by tall recessed brick walls on each side that are connected at the base by the rear wall of the chancel. The remaining interior sections of the west gable have an opaque treatment. **(Photo 45)** Running down from the apex of the ceiling, the beams penetrate the flooring and are secured with metal braces. Running horizontally along the beams is a faux wood chase accommodating HVAC ducts. Hanging from the beams on each side are chandeliers. **(Photos 46 & 47)** The rear wall of the chancel has a tan brick veneer matching that found on the exterior. **(Photos 48 & 49)**

Additional Properties Associated with the Mount Sinai Missionary Baptist Church:

Another building on a separate lot but historically associated with the church is the two-story stucco building at 2049 North Pearl Street (246 – 248 West 11th Street, Lots 1 & 2, Block 128). Reflecting elements of the Art Moderne style, the building was constructed in 1949 from plans by Jacksonville architect, A.M. Gieseke. It was built as a private school for the First Seventh Day Adventist Church that later constructed the 1959 sanctuary currently used by the Mount Sinai Missionary Baptist Church..² **(Photos 50 & 51)** Vacant properties along North Pearl Street

² Jacksonville Building Permit Record, 1949 – 1484.

to the west of the church have a playground close to the addition with the remaining parcels used for parking (Lots 15 & 16, Block 128). Immediately to the north of the sanctuary and across the alley is another large vacant parcel at the southwest corner of Silver Street and West 11th Street also used for parking (Lots 7 & 8, Block 128). To the south of the sanctuary is an additional parking area that has frontage on Silver Street, Cottage Avenue and West 10th Street (Lots, 7, 8 & 9, Block 124). **(Photos 52 & 53)** Please note only Lots 9 to 14, Block 128 is being included in the proposed landmark designation since it contains the properties occupied by the 1959 sanctuary and 1972 addition.

II. HISTORIC, ARCHITECTURAL OR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF LANDMARK OR LANDMARK SITE AS RELATED TO APPLICATION CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION

Historic Context – Northwest Part of Springfield:

Springfield is composed of three major plats, the large original 1882 plat, the Northern Portion of Springfield and the Town of Warren, as well as multiply replats. Mount Sinai Missionary Baptist Church at 2036 Silver Street is located on the south half of Block 28 in the Northern Portion of Springfield. To the north of the original 1882 plat of Springfield, the Northern Portion of Springfield, platted in 1905 (Plat Book 2, Page 40), is generally located between West 10th Street north to the tracks of the old Seaboard Airline Railway, later the Jacksonville Terminal Railroad, and from Boulevard east to a 100 feet west of North Main Street. The lots between the Northern Portion of Springfield and the west side of North Main Street are part of the pre-1901 Town of Warren (Plat AG) located East 10th Street north to East 13th Street and the railroad tracks and both sides of North Main Street east to the old Seaboard Airline Railway running north – south from Panama Park to downtown. In the North Portion of Springfield between Perry Street on the west to near North Main Street on the east and from West 10th Street north to West 12th Streets, are eight rectangular blocks divided by an alley creating predominately eight lots facing south and eight facing north. The south end of the North Portion of Springfield ends at an angle at its juncture with the original 1882 plat which created four irregular blocks, 122 to 125, with seven to twelve lots varying in size between Perry Street to near North Main Street and south from West 10th Street north to Cottage Avenue.

On Blocks 124 & 125 the lots cut through the block creating frontage on both West 10th Street and Cottage Avenue. Three partial blocks are located along both sides of West 12th Street east of Boulevard. Between 1913 and 1921, three replats of the Northern Portion of Springfield were filed including J. S. Halsema's Replat of Lots 1 and 2 of Block 126 (Plat Book 5, Page 91, 1913); G.S. Young & L.W. Johnson's Replat of the South 100 feet of Block 137 (Plat Book 6, Page 11, 1914) and Hattie B. Wetmore's Replat of the South Part of Block 135 (Plat 7, Page 38, 1921).³

³ Hattie Wetmore's Replat of the South Part of Block 135 (North side of West 11th Street between North Pearl Street and Boulevard), identified the lots as being owned by J. Douglas Wetmore, Ernest Wetmore and Hattie B. Wetmore. Ernest Wetmore was the step brother and Hattie B. Wetmore, the step mother of noted African American lawyer and close friend of James Weldon Johnson, J. Douglas Wetmore. 1942 *Dolph & Stewart Lot & Block Atlas, Jacksonville, Florida*. (New York: Dolph & Stewart, 1942).

The Northern Portion of Springfield was platted in 1905 by real estate developer and funeral director, George W. Clark. ⁴ George W. Clark and his brother, Charles A. Clark came to Jacksonville in 1873 from their home in Campbellford, Ontario, Canada. Their parents purchased a large parcel in northwest Springfield where the family started a small farm. Both brothers were undertakers and started working with Calvin Oak, who operated a funeral home as well as sold monuments, furniture and ironically, guns. George and Charles Clark purchased the business from Calvin Oak, with George selling his part of the company to Charles before returning to Canada for a short time. On returning to Jacksonville, George W. Clark started his own funeral home under the name, Clark & Burns⁵.

George W. Clark established a real estate company in 1886 that first developed family property around northwest Springfield before investing in Panama Park along the Trout River. He also developed the popular Oriental Gardens along Craig's Creek in South Jacksonville. In 1907, He built the five-story Clark Building at the northeast corner of North Main Street and East Monroe Street in Downtown Jacksonville. This multi-use building was designed by noted Jacksonville architect, Henry John Klutho, who also designed Clark's Prairie Style residence at 2059 Riverside Avenue in 1911. Both landmark buildings have been demolished.⁶ George W. Clark promoted his new Springfield subdivision in a c.1907 brochure which described the development as west of Main Street and north of West 9th Street. In addition to being the most desirable and beautiful section of Springfield, the new plat was described as the "*only portion that is restricted as to the class of dwellings to be erected*". 52' x 105' lots were available for \$1,300 for interior lots and \$1,500 for those located on corners. Offering a one-year guarantee, the lots could be purchased with ¼ down and the balance paid in one, two or three years at a 6% interest rate. The drawing of the plat in the brochure depicted the streetcar line running west from North Main Street along West 11th Street and south along North Pearl Street.⁷

⁴ Duval County County Courthouse, Plat Book 2, page 40.

The Florida Times Union, March 14, 1939.

The demolished residence at 2112 Silver Street may have been the old Clark homestead based on location and positioning on the plat, as well as style and materials. It may also have been the residence of Gabriel Gato, owner and operator of the El Modelo Cigar Factory. In 1897, Gato's daughter, Marie Louise Gato, was fatally shot in front the residence resulting in one of Jacksonville's most sensational murder trials.

⁵ George W. Clark Company, Clark Building (real estate brochure, c. 1907).

Prim W. Fisher, *History of the Rotary Club of Jacksonville*. (Jacksonville, Florida, 1962), pp. 1& 2.

The Florida Times Union, March 14, 1939, p. 1.

Wayne W. Wood, *Jacksonville's Architectural Heritage Landmarks for the Future*. (Jacksonville, Florida: University of North Florida Press, 1989), pp 83.

Later sold by Charles Clark to S.A. Kyle and Harry A. Moulton, the funeral home, which had moved to 17 West Union Street, was at one time recognized as the oldest business in continuous operation in Jacksonville. It was opened by Calvin Oak in 1856, continued under the ownership of Charles Clark, and eventually becoming Moulton & Kyle before closing.

⁶ Robert C. Broward, *The Architecture of Henry John Klutho, The Prairie School in Jacksonville*. (Jacksonville, FL; University of North Florida Press, 1983), pp.73 -75, 120.

George W. Clark Company, Clark Building (real estate brochure, c. 1907)

The Florida Times Union, March 14, 1939.

⁷ Wood, 59, 83, 216 & 372.

George W. Clark Company, Clark Building (real estate brochure, c. 1907)

Significance of Proposed Landmark as Related to Designation criteria:

A. Its value as a significant reminder of the cultural, historical, architectural, or archaeological heritage of the City, state or nation.

The building currently housing Mount Sinai Missionary Church was built in 1959 by the First Seventh Day Adventist Church. Coming to Springfield in c.1942, the First Seventh Day Adventist Church represents one of the many denominations that established churches in the popular Springfield neighborhood, usually starting as missions of downtown churches. With the decline of the neighborhood and changing demographics, most of the mainline churches, including the Presbyterian, Methodist, Catholic, Seventh Day Adventist, Baptist (North Main Street Baptist Church), Church of Christ Scientist and the Jewish synagogue (Congregation B'nai Israel) have left the neighborhood.⁸ The historic sanctuaries remained and were occupied by other denominations or by independent churches.

Coming to the neighborhood in c.1942, this pattern occurred at a much later time with regard to the First Seventh Day Adventist Church which left a distinctive mid-modern sanctuary different in age and style with the more traditional churches in the Springfield neighborhood. In addition to being one of the few mid-modern buildings in the district, the church is one of the most representative examples of Mid-Modern architecture in Springfield. Other examples of Mid-Modern architecture in or along the boundaries of the Springfield Historic District include the Robert Kennedy Community Center (1133 Ionia Street), the Boys & Girls Club of America (301 – 313 East 10th Street), Duval County Health Department (515 West 6th Street), Jacksonville Speech & Hearing Center (1128 North Laura Street), SPAR Council Building (1321 North Main Street), the Wells Fargo Bank (1601 North Main Street) and the Mary Singleton Senior Citizens' Center (150 East First Street).

The First Seventh Day Adventist Church was established in 1900 and met in a Methodist Episcopal Church until a new wood framed sanctuary was constructed in 1909 at 574 Chelsea Street in Riverside (northwest corner of Chelsea Street and Rosselle Street). The first minister was Reverend G.E. Chrisler, 1900 – 1902, who attended the Battle Creek College in Battle Creek, Michigan. In 1942, the first Seventh Day Adventist Church pulled a building permit for the construction of a one-story frame church at 2021 North Pearl Street (241 Cottage Avenue). In 1949, a masonry two-story Art Moderne Style building was constructed at 2049 North Pearl Street (246-248 West 11th Street) to house a private school associated with the First Seventh Day Adventist Church.⁹

⁸ St. Mary's Episcopal Church (1912, 1918 North Laura Street), Springfield Baptist Church (1937, 1106 North Liberty Street), St. John's Lutheran Church (1926, 1952 Silver Street) and the Central Christian Church (1909, West 9th Street) started in Springfield during the historic period and are still in operation at their original location. In addition to the Presbyterian, Methodist, Catholic, Seventh Day Adventist, Baptist (North Main Street Baptist Church), Church of Christ Scientist and the Jewish synagogue (Congregation B'nai Israel), two other churches from the historic period that have changed denominations are the First Evangelical Church (1927, 1903 North Market Street) and the Pillar of Fire Church (1918, North Market Street).

⁹ Florida Historical Records Survey, *Guide to Supplemental Vital Statistics from Church Records in Florida*, Volume I. (Jacksonville, Florida: Works Projects Administration, 1942), p. 209.

1913 & 1970 Sanborn Maps

Jacksonville Building Permit Record, 1942 - #276

In 1959, the current sanctuary, now owned and used by Mount Sinai Missionary Baptist Church, was constructed and expanded in 1972 with an addition connecting to the west or rear wall. The old original wood framed church facing North Pearl Street was demolished in 1980 to provide additional parking. On a large parcel immediately to the south of the new sanctuary, the First Seventh Day Adventist Church utilized an existing residence at 2010 Silver Street (202 Cottage Avenue) for Sunday school with the rest of the parcel being used for parking. This building was demolished in 1973.¹⁰ The First Seventh Day Adventist Church also used the residence at 2055 Silver Street (southeast corner of Silver Street and West 11th Street) as a welfare Center. With the sale of the Springfield properties, the First Seventh Day Adventist church moved to a new sanctuary at 7951 Lenox Avenue in west Jacksonville.¹¹

The Springfield properties of the First Seventh Day Adventist Church at 2036 Silver Street was purchased and occupied in September of 1981 by Mount Sinai Missionary Baptist Church. Six days after an organizational meeting on April 29, 1908 in the White Springs Baptist Church, the first members of a proposed new church met on May 5th with representatives from Day Spring Baptist, Harmony Baptist Church and the Philadelphia Baptist Church in a small residence on North Davis Street to form Mount Sinai Missionary Baptist Church. Reverend James Davis was called by the members to serve as the first pastor. During his time as minister, 1908 – 1931, the church moved from North Davis Street to 1551 Lee Street in the old Sugar Hill neighborhood. Responsible for establishing the basic organizational structure of the church, Reverend Davis passed away and was replaced by Reverend H. Hinton Robinson who served from 1931 – 1962. Building on the foundation of Reverend Davis, Reverend Robinson was able to increase membership while expanding church property and starting a kindergarten and nursery.¹²

After the short ministries of Reverend B.F. Addison (1962 – 1966) and Reverend Vernal Thompson (1966 1967), Reverend Benjamin J. Lane was called and served from 1967 to 1995. During his time, the Springfield sanctuary was purchased in September of 1981 along with adjacent lots for parking. In addition, during Reverend Lane's tenure, membership was increased, a bus ministry started, many physical and technological upgrades completed, as well as a liquidation of all mortgage debt. With the death of Reverend Lane, Reverend Richard H. Curry was appointed and served from 1995 to 1999. Reverend Curry added new ministries, increased funding and attendance and improved facilities to enhance operations. In March of 1999, the current minister, Reverend Reginald Leroy Gundy, was called as pastor. His list of accomplishments since 1999 is long and impressive. A few of his achievements included major church renovations, numerous administrative changes in personnel and financing, technical upgrades, purchase and rehabilitation of an adjacent 8,000 square foot building for economic and educational training, increased membership by 256, served in leadership roles in local social organizations such as chairman of the Jacksonville Strengthen Families Network which involves

Jacksonville Building Permit Record, 1949 – #1484

Jacksonville City Directory - 1944

¹⁰ *The 1942 Dolph & Steward Lot & Block Atlas of Jacksonville, Florida*, identified the house as being a library.

¹¹ Jacksonville Building Permit Records, #340 – 1959 & #697- 1972.

Jacksonville Building Permit Records, 1980 - #941

Jacksonville Building Permit Records, 1973 - #3048

1970 Sanborn Map

¹² *Mount Sinai Missionary Baptist Church, 109th Anniversary Celebration, 1908 – 2017.*

over 50 organizations, served on Community, Faith, and Race Relations Committee for the City of Jacksonville, and was elected and inaugurated as the Florida State President for the Southern Leadership Conference.¹³

F It has distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials.

Although still used in church design, the large A-frame of the former First Seventh Day Adventist Church, now Mount Sinai Missionary Baptist Church, was particularly popular in church architecture during the 1960s and 70s as part of the Mid-Modern Movement. A-frame designs were also used in residential construction particularly associated with resorts and vacation homes.¹⁴ The primary elements of the design are the massive A-frame roof usually covered with composition shingles or more contemporary metal standing seam panels with a roof support system commonly incorporated as a decorative feature of the interior. The walls of the side elevations are usually short accommodating limited to no fenestration. The front gable end and sometimes the back is reserved for a full height decorative window that fills the sanctuary with natural light. In many examples, the visibility of the tall A-frame roof is partially restricted by raised screen walls and towers. The roofs usually form a narrow ridge line along the peak, however in some cases they can be rounded or flatten at the peak. The use of prow roofs is also common. Primary entryways can be centered on the front elevation or accessed in the rear or on the sides. Another common treatment is to have the roof flare out at the ends to cover one-story sections usually with a flat or shed roof that parallels the sides.

The former First Seventh Day Adventist Church, now the Mount Sinai Missionary Church, was designed by the architectural partnership of Clyde Eugene Harris (1910 – 2010) and Harvey D. Frye (1900 – 1969). A graduate of Andrew Jackson High School in 1928, Clyde Harris received a degree in architecture from the University of Florida in 1932. After serving an apprenticeship with pioneer Jacksonville architect, Mellen C. Greeley, he went into private practice. During World War II, Harris served in the Army Corp of Engineers working on projects in Florida and North Carolina, one being designing a program to camouflage potential targets of enemy fire. Called “the dean of Jacksonville residential architects” by Jacksonville architect and former associate, Richard Skinner, Harris completed 1400 projects during his long career. In addition to numerous residences, schools and churches, some of his more noted designs include Florida’s Original Welcome Stations, Timuquana Country Club, Beau Rivage condominiums, H.C. Hare Company Building, Bartram School for Girls (now part of Bolles School), River Shore Village and Grace Episcopal Church in Orange Park. In 2002, the Jacksonville Chapter of the American Institute of Architects awarded Harris the Henry John Klutho Lifetime Achievement Award.¹⁵

Less is known about the architectural training and other designs in Jacksonville by Harvey

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Virginia & Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. (New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1984), pp 497-499.

¹⁵ *Florida Times Union*, January 23, 2010 & January 24, 2010.

Dean Frye. Born in Kansas City, Kansas, Frye was accepted to the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis in 1918, but resigned in 1920. Coming to Jacksonville in 1946 or 1947, Frye designed at least two churches in the area, including the Woodstock Baptist Church (1953, 912 St. Clair Street) in a mid-modern style and the First Baptist Church of St. Marys, Georgia (177 West Weed Street) having a more traditional appearance. His son, Allen Dean Frye, also was an architect, who designed the original part of Orange Park High School and the Clay County Courthouse (1970 – 1972).¹⁶

The builder of the church was the Hillyer & Fleming Construction Company which originated from the Charles E. Hillyer Company that has worked on projects in Jacksonville since the turn of the twentieth century. The Charles E. Hillyer Company was designing and building residences in Springfield as early as 1912 (154 West 6th Street). Over the years, the company was involved in the construction of the original Gator Bowl, the Jacksonville Shipyards, the Hudson Paper Mill in Palatka, Penney Farms Retirement Center, warehouses at the Naval Air Station Jacksonville, the Lee and Duval Street viaducts in Jacksonville, the Davis Causeway between Tampa and Clearwater and numerous residences, particularly in Ortega Forest. Active in the company until sold in 1965 was Charles Edward Hillyer II (1922 – 2005). A graduate of Robert E. Lee High School, he attended the University of Florida's School of Construction and Engineering. During World War II, Charles Hillyer served in the Army Air Corp.¹⁷

There are numerous variations of the large A-frame church design found in Jacksonville predominately from the 1960s. Three designed by Jacksonville architect, Robert Broward include Glynlea United Methodist Church, 6429 Atlantic Boulevard, 1964; Atonement Lutheran Church, (Mother of God of the Zunoro Syrian Orthodox Church), 802 Mandalay Road, 1961 and Unitarian Universalist Church, 7405 Arlington Expressway, 1965. Other examples include the Cecil Field Chapel, 1965, Spring Glen United Methodist Church, 6007 Beach Boulevard, 1969; and St. Matthew Evangelical Lutheran Church, 6801 Merrill Road, 1987.

G. Its suitability for preservation or restoration.

In utilizing this criterion, it has been the practice of the Planning and Development Department to evaluate proposed landmarks based on evidence of significant exterior alterations that have negatively impacted character-defining features, as well as represent alterations difficult, costly, or impossible to reverse. Further, the degree and nature of any exterior deterioration, as well as the evidence of long term and potentially on-going neglect are also a factor in evaluating potential landmarks for their suitability for preservation or restoration.

The former First Seventh Day Adventist Church, now Mount Sinai Missionary Baptist Church, has no visible evidence of significant deterioration. The building has been well

¹⁶ *Florida Times Union*, January 4, 1969, B-8
The Daily Oklahoman, March 10, 1918, p.4 & June 15, 1918, p.4
Jacksonville Building Permit Record, 1953 - #899, 912 St. Clair Street)
<http://fbcstmarys.com/templates/system/details.asp?id=23784&PID78794>.

¹⁷ *Florida Times Union*, September 14, 2005, F-1.

maintained over the years and has had mainly interior upgrades and repairs. Although visually less evident on the exterior, the tower structure at the front of the church has some issues. Setting on a reinforced concrete base, the rectangular tower, 9'-2" x 4', is constructed of reinforced concrete block with a brick veneer and covered with a flat asphalt roof. According to a recent assessment of the 40-foot high tower there is evidence of damage to a section of the top row of bricks from a lighting strike. Also, there is evidence of some cracking of the brick joints probably caused by the age of the mortar and control joints but may also reflect damage from the lighting strike. Although no signs of imminent collapse, concern has been expressed about the cracks allowing moisture penetration resulting over time in the brick veneer pulling away from the concrete block.¹⁸

The majority of the original historic fabric remains including the windows, doors and exterior wall treatment. The major alterations of the exterior include the enclosing of windows on the north side elevation of the sanctuary and the replacement of the original tinted glass in the gable end of the east elevation with blue stain glass enhanced with the image of three flying doves. The enclosure of the windows on the north side elevation is on a secondary elevation fronting the inside of the block, as well as behind a projection of the front elevation, thus having more limited visibility. The open breeze way between the sanctuary and the 1972 addition was enclosed with a doorway on the south elevation and a masonry infill on the north. However, most of the character-defining features of the exterior remain, thus reflecting most of the building's original design.

¹⁸ Cleve E. Dryden, P.E. *Evaluation of Tower Structure*. Tallahassee, Florida: Consolidated Design Professionals, L.L.C., 2018.

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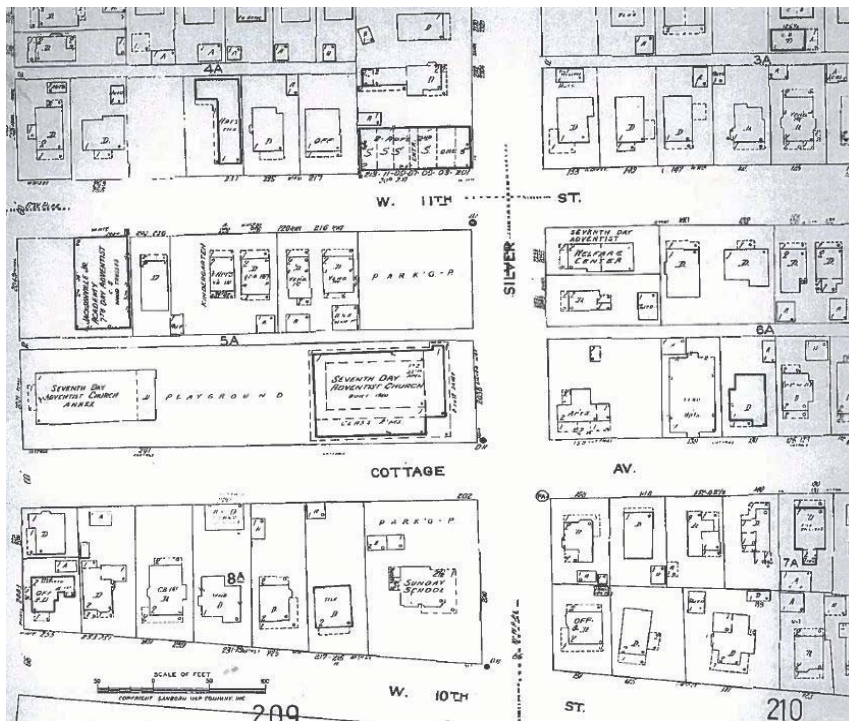
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MOUNT SINAI MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH, LM-18-02
2036 SILVER STREET
PHOTO # 1, OCTOBER 30, 2018



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MOUNT SINAI MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH, LM-18-02
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PHOTO # 2, OCTOBER 30, 2018



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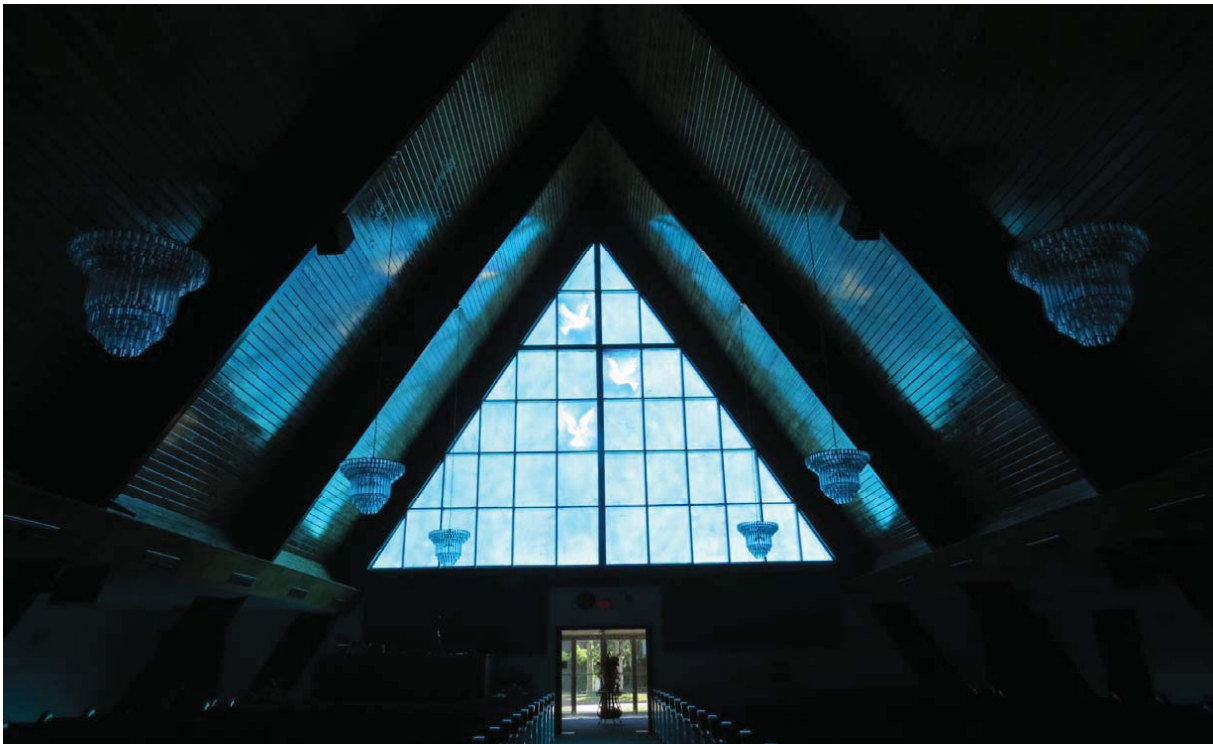
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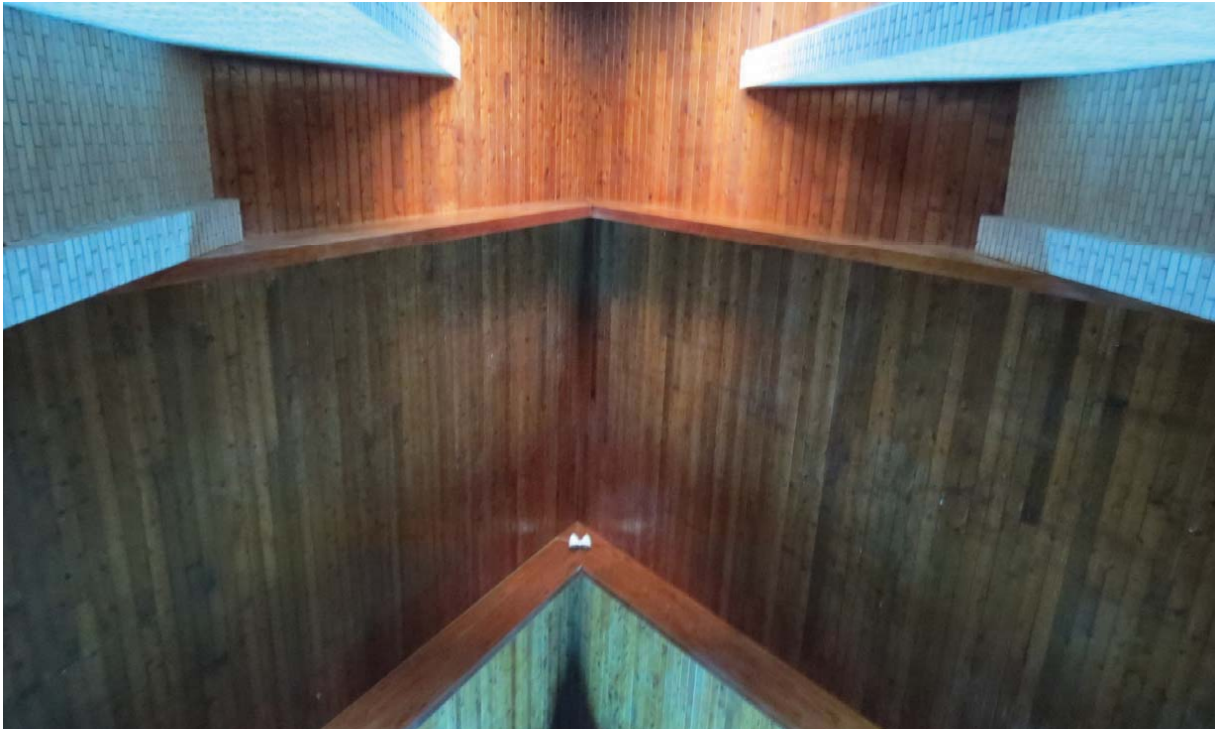
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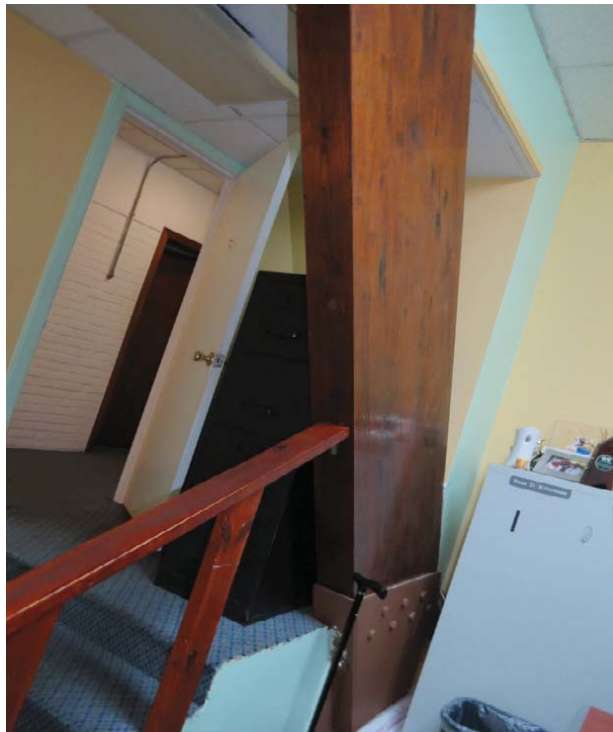
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III.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION AND MAP

JACKSONVILLE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

LM-19-02

The Jacksonville Historic Preservation Commission will hold a Public Hearing, pursuant to Section 307.104, *City of Jacksonville Ordinance Code* on **Application No.: LM-19-02** regarding the proposed designation of the Mount Sinai Missionary Baptist Church, 2036 Silver Street, as a City of Jacksonville Landmark as noted below:

Date: Wednesday, January 23, 2019

Time; 3:00 P. M.

Place: Conference Room 1002
1st Floor
Ed Ball Building
214 North Hogan Street
Jacksonville, Florida

Information concerning the proposed designation is on file with the Jacksonville Historic Preservation Commission and available for inspection from 8:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. Monday through Friday at the Offices of the Planning and Development Department, Suite 300, 214 North Hogan Street, Jacksonville, Florida, (904) 255-7835.

PLEASE NOTE: You have received this notice as owner of real property located within 350 feet of the proposed landmark per Section 307.104(f). Only the property associated with the proposed landmark as identified above is impacted by the historic designation.

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED ARE NOTIFIED TO BE PRESENT AT SAID TIME AND PLACE, AND THEY MAY BE HEARD WITH RESPECT TO THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION.

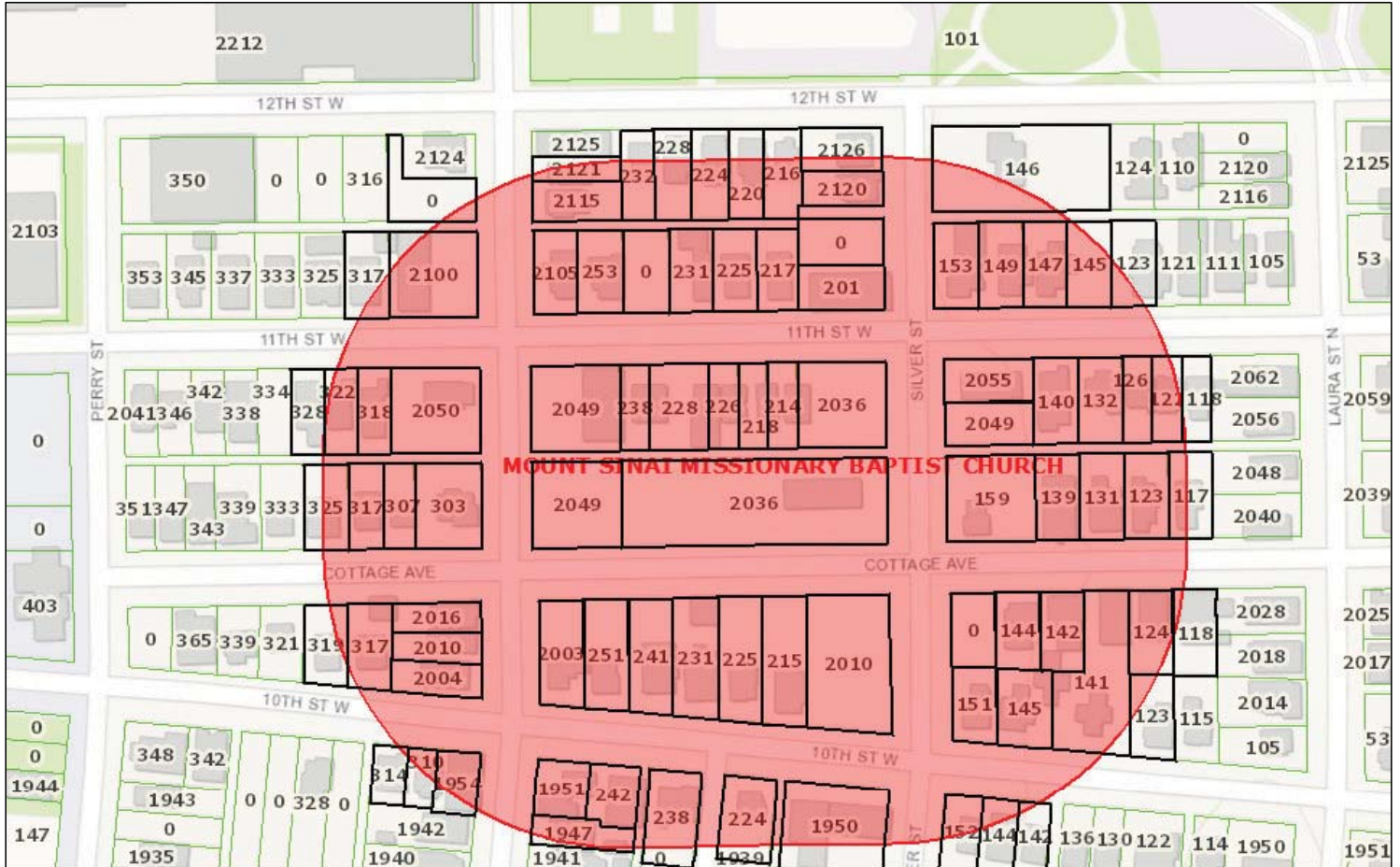
The Commission will make a recommendation as to whether the referenced property should or should not be designated as a Local Landmark. The recommendation will be forwarded to the Jacksonville City Council for final action.

If a person decides to appeal a decision of the Jacksonville Historic Preservation Commission with respect to any matter considered at such meeting, he will need a record of the proceedings, and that, for such purpose, he may need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceedings is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based. § 286.0106, Florida Statutes


Exhibit A
LEGAL DESCRIPTION

2-40 12-2S-26E .716, SPRINGFIELD, LOTS 9 TO 14, BLOCK 128. RE:
073155-0110

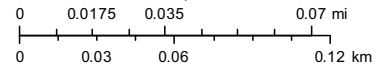
Land Development Review



January 8, 2019

 Parcels

1:2,257



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri

IV.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION OF PUBLIC NOTICE

(Published daily except Saturday, Sunday and legal holidays)
Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida

STATE OF FLORIDA, }
 } S.S.
COUNTY OF DUVAL, }

Before the undersigned authority personally appeared Rhonda Fisher, who on oath says that she is the Publisher's Representative of JACKSONVILLE DAILY RECORD, a daily (except Saturday, Sunday and legal holidays) newspaper published at Jacksonville, in Duval County, Florida; that the attached copy of advertisement, being a


Notice of Public Hearing on Application to Designate a City of Jacksonville Historic Landmark

in the matter of LS-19-02 Mount Sinai Missionary Baptist Church

in the Court of Duval County, Florida, was published in said newspaper in the issues of January 9, 2019

Affiant further says that the said JACKSONVILLE DAILY RECORD is a newspaper at Jacksonville, in said Duval County, Florida, and that the said newspaper has heretofore been continuously published in said Duval County, Florida, each day (except Saturday, Sunday and legal holidays) and has been entered as periodicals matter at the post office in Jacksonville, in said Duval County, Florida, for a period of one year next preceding the first publication of the attached copy of advertisement; and affiant further says that she has neither paid nor promised any person, firm or corporation any discount, rebate, commission or refund for the purpose of securing this advertisement for publication in said newspaper.

*This notice was placed on the newspaper's website and floridapublicnotices.com on the same day the notice appeared in the newspaper.


Rhonda Fisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 9th day of January, 2019 A.D. by Rhonda Fisher who is personally known to me.

JANET MOHR
Notary Public, State of Florida
My Comm. Expires 12/18/2020
Commission No. GG55826


Notary Public, State of Florida

Seal

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON APPLICATION TO DESIGNATE THE MOUNT SINAI MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH AS A CITY OF JACKSONVILLE HISTORIC LANDMARK
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 28th day of January, 2019 A.D. at 3:00 P.M., the Jacksonville Historic Preservation Commission of the City of Jacksonville will hold a *Public Hearing* in Conference Room 1002, 1st Floor, Ed Ball Building, 214 North Hogan Street, Jacksonville, for the consideration of the Mount Sinai Missionary Baptist Church, 2038 Silver Street, as a City of Jacksonville Historic Landmark, pursuant to Jacksonville Ordinance Code 307.104.
Exhibit A
Legal Description
2-40 12-23-26E .718, SPRINGFIELD, LOTS 9 TO 14, BLOCK 128. RE: 073155-0110
This application (LM-19-02) is being sponsored by the Mount Sinai Missionary Baptist Church. A copy of the application may be examined in the Offices of the Planning and Development Department, 3rd Floor, Ed Ball Building, 214 North Hogan Street, Jacksonville, Florida (904) 255-7834. All interested parties are notified to be present and will be heard at the *Public Hearing*.
DATED this 9th day of January, 2019 A.D.
Jack C. Demetree, III
Chairman
Jacksonville Historic Preservation Commission
City of Jacksonville
Jan. 9 00(19-00620D)

V.

**LIST OF PROPERTY OWNERS LOCATED
WITHIN THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY FEET
OF THE PROPOSED LANDMARK SITE**

Landmark Mail Outs (LM-19-02) / JHPC Notice of Public Hearing (1/23/19)

11TH & SILVER LLC
1354 LAURA ST N
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

11TH 132 TRUST
10250 NORMANDY BV STE 103
JACKSONVILLE FL 32221

2055 SILVER ST LAND TRUST
1827 BURGESS HILL DR E
JACKSONVILLE FL 32246

ALIM GEORGE K
9477 KELLS RD
JACKSONVILLE FL 32257

ANDERSON ROBERT C
2105 N PEARL ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

ARROYAVE BRYAN
3671 NORTH COOK RD
POWDER SPRINGS GA 30127

ATTARHA BARRETT O
2003 N PEARL ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

BLACKSHEAR MORRIS H
232 W 12TH ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

CICCONE JENNIFER M
354 LEIGH RD
JACKSONVILLE FL 32205

CITY OF JACKSONVILLE
C O REAL ESTATE DIVISION
214 N HOGAN ST 10TH FLOOR
JACKSONVILLE FL 32202

CLAIRMONT PHILLIP G
251 W 10TH ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

COBB CHARLES
214 W 11TH ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

COPELAND YOLANDA Y
149 11TH ST W
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

COUEY WILLIAM JEFF
325 COTTAGE AVE
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

Landmark Mail Outs (LM-19-02) / JHPC Notice of Public Hearing (1/23/19)

COWART GERALDINE T ET A
241 W 10TH ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

DEMARINO DARREN A TRUST
C/O DARREN A DEMARINO
231 W 10TH ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

FLEURANVIL FABIOLA
745 143RD ST NE
MIAMI FL 33161

FLORIDA LAND TRUST
PO BOX 50013
JACKSONVILLE FL 32240

GIBBONS TIMOTHY J
126 11TH ST W
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

GIBBS SHIRKIA ET AL
144 W 10TH ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

GOMEZ MARCO
1214 JAMES ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32205

GORDON ASTON A ET AL
5741 LAKE LUCINA DR N
JACKSONVILLE FL 32211

GUZMAN JAIME CANCEL
317 COTTAGE AVE
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

HARRIS CATHERINE R
2115 N PEARL ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

HENDON MARTHA
131 COTTAGE AVE
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

JACKSON TITIA A
1947 N PEARL ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

JAMES L QUINBY AND CAROLE L
QUIMBY TRUST
8768 E WESLEY DR
DENVER CO 80231

JAX SFH PROPERTIES LLC
5 W FORSYTH ST #200
JACKSONVILLE FL 32202

Landmark Mail Outs (LM-19-02) / JHPC Notice of Public Hearing (1/23/19)

JOHNSON MARI MCKENZY
224 W 10TH ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

JOHNSON PATRICIA A
311 COTTAGE AVE
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

JOHNSON ROMIA
215 W 10TH ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

KASCO CHARITABLE REMAINDER
UNITRUST
1458 EL MONTE DR
THOUSAND OAKS CA 91362

KNIGHT ELIZABETH
2004 N PEARL ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

KNIGHT GARFIELD S
146 W 12TH ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

LAVOILE LUCKNER
124 COTTAGE AVE
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

LAWSON HERBERT ET AL
225 W 11TH ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

LEE JOY M
144 COTTAGE AVE
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

LINEBERRY LAURA N
2010 N PEARL ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

LYTLE ROBERT J ET AL
141 W 10TH ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

M & M ESTATE I LLC
1651 WALNUT ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

MARGIN REHAB 1 LLC
125 SHERWOOD AVE
ST AUGUSTINE FL 32084

MARSHALL RALPH R
303 COTTAGE AVE
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

Landmark Mail Outs (LM-19-02) / JHPC Notice of Public Hearing (1/23/19)

MCCAIN ANDREA L
322 WEST 11TH STREET
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

MCCARTY LARRY SHAWN
142 W 10TH ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

MCDONALD EDWARD L
11057 CLAIRE CT
JACKSONVILLE FL 32223

MCGARIGAL PAUL ET AL
5333 GREENSIDE CT
ORLANDO FL 32819

MERCADO BENNETT J
159 COTTAGE AVE
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

MERRITT MARIONETTE O
140 W 11TH ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

MITCHELL STEPHANIE D
145 10TH ST W
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

MORGAN WILLIAM R
2050 N PEARL ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

MOUNT SANAI MISSIONARY BAPTIST
CHURCH
2036 SILVER ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

NETTLES EDWARD
4909 DUNDEE RD
JACKSONVILLE FL 32210

OATES JULIA ESTATE ET AL
2120 SILVER ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

PAULK KENNETH W ET AL
12302 MARBLEHEAD DR
TAMPA FL 33626

PEARCE SPRINGFIELD LLC
221 N HOGAN ST #405
JACKSONVILLE FL 32224

PRESERVATION SOS, INC
NICOLE LOPEZ
2720 PARK ST SUITE 200
JACKSONVILLE FL 32205

Landmark Mail Outs (LM-19-02) / JHPC Notice of Public Hearing (1/23/19)

REO PORTFOLIO 2 LLC
10660 NW 26 PLACE
SUNRISE FL 33322

RETTIG JESSICA ET AL
319 W 10TH ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

RIVERA JASON IKAIKA
153 W 11TH ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

ROBBINS LINDA F
123 W 10TH ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

ROBINSON LUELA L
310 W 10TH ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

ROLANDO RANDY S
319 W 11TH ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

RP9 LLC
47 HIGH ST SUITE 421
MEDFORD MA 02155

RULIFFSON JENNIFER
122 W 11TH ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

SALIH IZZALDIN
228 W 11TH ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

SANDERS SHERRY L
225 W 10TH ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

SHERMETARO JOHN CHARLES
238 W 11TH ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

SMITH LARTREYE JENKINS
331 NE 48TH TER
MIAMI FL 33137

SPAR
1351 MAIN ST N
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

SPRINGFIELD AREA MERCHANTS ASSOC
1244 HUBBARD ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

Landmark Mail Outs (LM-19-02) / JHPC Notice of Public Hearing (1/23/19)

SPRINGFIELD CIVIC ASSOCIATION
LOUISE DESPAIN
1321 MAIN ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

PRINGFIELD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION
ADAM HALSTED
210 7TH ST W
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

ST JOHNS EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN
CHURCH
1950 SILVER ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

SUMMERS NAOMI E
PO BOX 2723
JACKSONVILLE FL 32203

SUSTAINABLE SPRINGFIELD
ALISON GOOD
454 EAST 3RD ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

SWANSON J ROBERT
151 W 10TH ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

THOMPSON DEBRA R ET AL
331 E 9TH ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

URBAN CORE
MICHELLE TAPPOUNI
1434 LAURA ST N
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

VARGAS ERNESTO ET AL
7927 VIVERA CT
JACKSONVILLE FL 32244

WIDENER ALIYA F
123 W 11TH ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

WILLIAMS ADRIAN F
1951 N PEARL ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

WILLIAMS MARCIA
253 W 11TH ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

WRIGHT MESCHELL L
2121 N PEARL ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206

WRIGHT MICHAEL E
226 W 11TH ST
JACKSONVILLE FL 32206