Jacksonville Historical Society's 2017 List of Most Endangered Buildings:

Post-Civil War Cottage - 328 Chelsea Street (originally Cedar Street, and then Charles Street)

LaVilla Shotgun Houses -- Jefferson and Church Streets (moved from 612, 614 & 616 North Lee Street)

The city spent over \$100,000.00 to move those houses to that location. These "shotgun" houses were under construction near the Cleveland Fiber Factory when the Great Fire of May 3, 1901 broke out. They were damaged by the fire, but survived. These three survivors represent a distinctive architectural style and are stored for future restoration, yet they are rapidly deteriorating. Working people lived in these practical one-story homes in which one could shoot a shotgun straight down the long interior hallway and out the front door.

Dr. Horace Drew Mansion – 245 West Third Street

Circa 1909. Dr. Horace Drew, member of pioneer Jax family. Now owned by contractor Michael Bourre.

Laura Street Trio

- Marble Bank Building 51 West Forsyth Street
 - Built in 1902 as the Mercantile Exchange Bank, addition 1906. Later Florida National Bank
 - Bisbee Building 47 West Forsyth Street
 - Built in 1909, architect Klutho, ten-story height
- Florida Life Building 117 North Laura Street
 - o Built in 1912, Klutho architect, eleven-story height

Fire Station No. 5 – 347 Riverside Avenue

Built in 1910. It has been shuttered since 2008. Fidelity National Financial acquired it from the city in 2010. As part of the swap, Fidelity built a riverfront park and gave the city more land for the Northbank Riverwalk.

Claude Nolan Cadillac Building – 937 North Main Street

Built in 1912, Klutho architect. In 1949 it was covered up in a dismal remodeling. It served as the Cadillac dealership's home until 1985. Then EH Thompson occupied it for many years. The adjacent building must be demolished and the soil walled off due to contamination issues.

JAX Brewing Company manufacturing plant - 1429 West 16th Street

Opened in 1913. It was the second brewery ever opened in the state, after <u>Tampa</u>'s Florida Brewing Company. It was the last brewery to open in the U.S. before Prohibition, and it was the first brewery in Florida to be ready for business after Prohibition -- they distributed their first beers just a week after the Prohibition Amendment passed in 1935. It is near Stanton High School.

Moulton & Kyle Funeral Home – 17 West Union Street

1914 by Mark & Sheftall architects, who also designed the 1926 garage addition. In 1856, Oak went into the marble and mortuary business, and his company later merged with the Moulton & Kyle, making this Jacksonville's longest operating business until it closed in the 1990s. It was abandoned in 2013

Old Duval County Armory – 851 North Market Street

1916 – Talley & Summer, architects. In 1973, the building became the City of Jacksonville's Parks and Recreation Department. In 2010, the Parks and Recreation Department relocated to the Ed Ball Building, leaving the building abandoned for the first time in its history.

Annie Lytle Public School – 1011 Peninsular Place

1918 -architect Rutledge Holmes. It was condemned in 1971 and abandoned. I-95 & I-10 interchange was built only a few hundred feet from the second story windows. Annie Lytle Preservation group has waged a brave fight to stabilize the building. It was sold for taxes \$106,800 on May 17, 2017.

Ford Motor Company Assembly Plant -- Wambolt Street at the St. Johns River.

1924 -- architect Albert Kahn, who also designed the 1926 addition. The building is 200-ft. by 800-ft., making it one of the largest industrial buildings in Jacksonville.

Florida Baptist Convention Building – 218 West Church Street

1924 -- designed by H.J. Klutho. A fifth floor was added a year after its completion. Empty for almost 30 years, this reinforced concrete structure is in desperate need of restoration.

Jones Brothers Furniture Building – 520 North Hogan Street

1926 - Jefferson Powell, architect. It is 7-stories. Vacant since 1987.

Barnett Bank Building – 112 West Adams Street

1926 by architects Mowbray & Uffinger from New York. At 18 stories, it was the tallest building in Jacksonville until the Prudential Building was constructed in 1954.

San Marco Historic District – 1925 to 1938

Trophy Center Building – 339 Park Street

Closed 2011, this is one of the best remaining Art Deco commercial buildings in Jacksonville.

Former YWCA Building – 325 East Duval Street

1949, Jefferson Powell – L-shaped original part being preserved, Chase Properties Inc

Greyhound Bus Station – 10 North Pearl Street. Completed in 1956.

JEA/ Universal Marion Building – 21 West Church Street

1963 -- Ketchum & Sharp architects from New York. It once contained the revolving restaurant called The Embers.

Wesley Manor (now Westminster Woods on Julington Creek) – 25 State Road 13

1964 - designed by architect Robert C. Broward. It was the largest commission of his career and one of his most innovative. A St. Johns County PUD from 2015 indicates the demolition and replacement of nearly all of the Broward structures

Chart House Restaurant - 1501 Riverplace Blvd.

1982 – architect Kendrick Bangs Kellogg from California. This is one of Florida's best example of modern organic architecture. The American Institute of Architects Florida named it as one of the state's top 100 buildings. Last September South Florida investor Ramon Llorens purchased the riverfront acreage in front of the Lexington Hotel & Conference Center. This 6.14-acre site includes the Chart House restaurant. He also purchased the Ford Motor Company Assembly Plant.

Previously listed, now saved:

- o Seminole Club
- Old YMCA/Haverty's
- Bostwick Building (Guaranty Trust & Savings Bank)
- Haydon Burns Library
- Panama Park School (Lola Culver)
- Spanish American War gun emplacements
- o ACL locomotive 1504
- Western-Union Building
- Monroe Post Office and Federal Court Building
- Friendship Fountain
- Covington-Churchwell Building
- Elena Flats Apartments
- Norman Film Studios
- St. Johns River Ferry (Mayport Ferry)
- Old Brewster Hospital