

RESOLUTION NO. 07-87

A RESOLUTION OF THE MAYOR AND VILLAGE COUNCIL OF THE VILLAGE OF PALMETTO BAY, FLORIDA; ACCEPTING THE EVALUATION REPORTS FOR THE THALATTA PARK PROPERTY; APPROVING THE CONCEPT DESIGN FOR THE SITE AS DEVELOPED BY GURRI-MATUTE, P.A.; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the Village of Palmetto Bay recently acquired the property located at 17301 Old Cutler Road to preserve the historically-significant 1926 Mediterranean home and redevelop the property into a public park; and,

WHEREAS, shortly thereafter, the Village hired the architectural firm of Gurri-Matute, P.A. to complete evaluation reports and a concept design and evaluation reports for the Thalatta Park property; and,

WHEREAS, on February 2, 2007, representatives from Gurri-Matute, P.A. made a presentation before the Council, to present the findings of the historic and structural evaluation reports and the concept design for the site; and,

and,

WHEREAS, the information presented will guide the redevelopment of the property;

WHEREAS, acceptance of the reports and particularly the concept design will allow the Village to move forward with the re-use designation for the property.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND VILLAGE COUNCIL OF THE VILLAGE OF PALMETTO BAY, FLORIDA, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The structural and evaluation reports for Thalatta Park, included herein as Exhibit 1, are hereby accepted.

Section 2.
approved.

The concept design for Thalatta Park, included as Exhibit 2, is hereby

Section 3.

This resolution shall take effect immediately upon approval.

PASSED and ADOPTED this 6'h day of August, 200/

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Me'zghan ader Bnge~. Flinn, J t.

Village Clerk Mayor

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APPROVED AS TO FORM:

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FINAL VOTE AT ADOPTION:

Council Member Ed Feller YES

. Council Member Paul Neidhart YES

Council Member Shelley Stanczyk YES

Vice Mayor Linda Robinson YES

Mayor Eugene P. . Flinn, Jr. YES

Page 2 of2

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PROJECT EVALUATION REPORT
Existing Structures at Village of Palmetto Bay's

THALA TT A ESTATE
PARK BY THE BA Y
(Former Connett and Haas Residences)

17301 Old Cutler Road
PALMETTO BAY, FLORIDA

Village of Palmetto Bay
8950 SW 152nd Street
Palmetto Bay, Florida 33157

Gurri Matute PA
November 17, 2006

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Why THALATTA ESTATE - PARK BY THE BAY?

THALLA T A is a Latin variation on the Greek word "thalassa", meaning "the sea". This is the name given to this property by the Connett family, original owners and builders of the now historical structures. Thus, an apt name for this park:

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The Village of Palmetto Bay's

THALA TTA ESTA TE - PARK BY THE BA Y.

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1. Directories
- 2 Architect's Project Summary
- 3 Civil Engineer's Due Diligence Report
4. Structural Evaluation Report
5. MEP Evaluation Report
6. Historical Evaluation Report (separate volume)
7. Architect's Drawings (separate attachment)
 - a. Existing Conditions
 - b. Concept Design

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Project Directory

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Village of Palmetto Bay

Eugene P Flinn, Jr.
Mayor

Linda Robinson
Vice-Mayor

Commissioners.
Seat 1 - Ed Feller.MD
Seat 2 - Paul Neidhart
Seat 3 - Shelley Stanczyk

Charles O Scurr
Village Manager

Ana M. Garcia. CPRP
Director of Community Services

Olga Cadaval
Assistant to Village Manager/ Project Manager
Village of Palmetto Bay
8959 SW 152 Street
Palmetto Bay, Florida 33157

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Tel. 305/259-1234
Fax: 305/259-1290

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Consultant Team

Gurri Matute PA
Architects
2701 Ponce de Leon Blvd
Coral Gables, Florida 33134
Phone 305/445-5611
Fax 305/445-0656

Heritage Architectural Associates
Historical Preservation Consultants
4770 Alton Road
Miami Beach, Florida 33140
Phone (305) 674-7665
Fax

EAc Consulting Inc
Civil Consultants
815 NW 57th Avenue
Suite 402
Miami, Florida 33126
Phone:
Fax

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Douglas Wood Associates. Inc
Structural Consultants
299 Alhambra Circle
Suite 510
Coral Gables, Florida 33134
Phone 305/461-3450
Fax: 305/461-3650

Gariel Engineering Consultants
MEP Consultants
7210 SW 39th Terrace
Miami, Florida 33155
Phone: 305/266-8997
Fax 305/264-9496

Savino .~ Miller Design Studio
Landscape Architecture
4014 N Chase Ave
SUlte219
North Miami, FL 33140
Phone 305/538-9062
Fax 305/534-9062

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Architect's Project Summary

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APPENDIX 2
SUNSHINE INFORMATION - ALL UTILITY CONTACT(S) REPORT

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FAX 305-229-7957

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,APPENDIX :3
UTILITY LETTERS

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September 15, 2006

Philip Torrcs
Miami Dade Water & Sewer Dept
3575 S. Lejeune Rd
Miami, FL 33133

Re: Village of Palmetto Bay - Park Oil the B:n Project

Dear Mr. Torrcs:

I am writing to you regarding the proposed oil and gas lease in the Palmetto Bay area. The lease is for a period of 10 years and is subject to certain conditions. I am sure you will find this information helpful.

I am sure you will find this information helpful.

I am sure you will find this information helpful.

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I am sure you will find this information helpful.

We thank you for your attention to this request.

Sincerely,
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September IS. 2006

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September 15, 2006

Juan-Carlos Vega
Florida Citv Cas
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APPENDIX 4
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Virginia Natural Gas
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MIAMI

October 4, 2006

M I' Rodnev Devera
CAC Consultim~__ IIK
8! 5 NW s ih A ~cnuc, SUite 402
rvliami, I-L 33126

Re VilLigc uf [Ja!mctto Day - Park DII the Bay Projcct

Dear Mr Devera

Florida City Gas has existing facilities in the limits of the above-mentioned project PCI' your request, please find enclosed your site plan showing approximate locations ofFCG facilities which consists of a 4" high pressure gas main along Old Cutler Road.

If YOll ha!C any questions or need additic)llal information, please contact me at (9] 2) 239-6505

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Sincerely,

Cld\O~,-_

Craig M rv1cGalliard
M.anager - Engineering Services
Coastal Region CAGLC & FCG)

Enclosure

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APPENDIX 5
EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY SURVEY

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APPENDIX G
FEMA FLOOD RISK MAP
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Section D8 - Water Supply

1.

Fire flows are determined on the basis of structural conditions and population of buildings. See Table I for required fire flows by zoning classification.

TABLE I

REQUIRED FIRE FLOWS BY ZONING CLASSIFICATION

EU-1
EU-2

The system, shall deliver not less than 500 GPM at 20 psi residual on the fire system. Each fire hydrant shall deliver not less than 150 GPM.

EU-S

ELI-I

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F i:-

The fire system shall deliver not less than 1500 GPM at 20 PSI residual on the fire system. Each fire hydrant shall deliver not less than 200 GPM.

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F U- ;,
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R II- 3

The fire system shall deliver not less than 1500 GPM at 20 PSI residual on the fire system. Each fire hydrant shall deliver not less than 200 GPM.

PU-4L
p,U- 4)
RLi-4
HOS?1 t21s
Schools

The fire system shall deliver not less than 2000 GPM at 20 psi residual on the fire system. Each fire hydrant shall deliver not less than 750 GPM.

RU- 5:"

The system shall deliver not less than 1500 GPM at 20 psi residual on the system. Each fire hydrant shall deliver not less than 750 GPM.

RL- 5

The system shall deliver not less than 2000 GPM at 20 psi residual on the system, Each fire hydrant shall deliver not less than 750 GPM.

BU-IA
BU-I
BLI- 2
BU-3

The system shall deliver not less than 3000 GPM at 20 psi residual on the system. Each fire hydrant shall deliver not less than 1000 GPM.

BU-1
BU-2
BU-3
BU-C

The system shall deliver not less than 3000 GPM at 20 psi residual on the system. Each fire hydrant shall deliver not less than 1000 GPM.

The system shall deliver not less than 3000 GPM at 20 psi residual on the system. Each fire hydrant shall deliver not less than 1000 GPM.

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Section DB - Water Supply

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Hydrant Spacing.;

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(8) Single story residential - hydrants shall be so located that the maximum hose travel distance, measured in streets rights-of-way, will not exceed 500 feet to the center of the lot or to the edge of the structure being protected, and no more than 500 feet apart.

(b) Single story residential - hydrant spacing along a main shall not exceed 300 feet, nor shall a hydrant be more than 30 feet from the street curb in the protection.

(c) Commercial and industrial - hydrant spacing along all main shall not exceed 300 feet nor shall a hydrant be more than 30 feet from the structure being protected.

(c) Schools, hospitals, institutions, prisons and nursing homes - hydrants not more than 300 feet apart must be provided to protect each structure.

b. Fire hydrant branches (from main to hydrant) shall be not less than six inches in diameter and as short as possible with a maximum possible length of 50 feet. Each branch will be individually gate valved. Except where intermediate hydrants may be required on a long block, fire hydrants shall be at street intersections and located as shown in General Detail G2.1, "Utility Placement Within Right-of-Way".

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c. All fire hydrants shall be of the break-away design, or as approved by the Fire Department having jurisdiction over the area under design. In commercial areas, but not in residential areas, fire hydrants shall be protected by guard posts from vehicular damage, as shown in Detail WS 6.2, except where traffic safety or lack of clear space will not allow their installation.

1. Hydrants to be serviced by the Dade County Fire Department shall have 2 - 1/2 inch hose connections with 1 1/2 inch diameter pumper connection. Threads shall be American National Standard. The operating nut shall be National Standard 1 1/2 inch point to flat. Drains will not be required.

2. Fire hydrants to be serviced by department other than Dade County Fire Department require slight modifications to the requirements listed above in 1.

d. Hydrants shall not be located within three feet of HOV obstruction
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k- ::Cirin('ctions .:ill ~e !Lac1c tc hydrants or hydrant lines, either fc,!
pe~aner,t or te!!:pc-rar;,' ese, except under emerge>:c)' conditions by
5recif:::c auth:::ri::: of the Dace Count)' Fire Department.

Section DB - Water Supply

HYDRANT SPACING (Continued)

e. Unless otherwise approved by the County, all fire hydrants shall be conveyed to Dade County by plat or an approved instrument of dedication; and all maintenance and operation costs of fire hydrants, after acceptance of said dedication, shall be the responsibility of Dade County.

f. Where required fire hydrants lie within private property, appropriate easements and accessibility shall be dedicated to the utility serving the property.

D8.05 - VALVES [ES]

a.

Valves shall be installed at intervals of not more than 5,000 feet in inter-city transmission mains; at intervals of not more than 1300 feet in inter-city distribution loops or feeders; and on all private branch mains connected to these lines. In high value areas valves shall be installed 50 feet that the average length of pipe affected by a valve shall not exceed ten blocks or 1320 feet.

Except in cases of long blocks where additional valves will be required, valves shall be installed at street intersections. Typical valve locations shall be as shown on General Detail G2.J, "Utility Placement Within A Right-of-Way". Details of valve installation shall be as shown on Standard Water Supply Detail S 1.1, "Typical Valve Setting".

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b. Air release and vacuum break valves shall be installed at prominent peaks or long supply mains only. Air valves shall not be installed in the grid distribution system where air accumulations may be released through service lines. See Standard Detail S 2.1, "Air Relief Valve and Vault".

c. Services

The following suggested sizes of water meter and taps are listed as a guide:

5/8" ,

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20 gallons
50 gallons

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160 gallons
3CiCJ gallons
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4" Heter or 1~S5
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Structural Evaluation Report

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Evaluation Report of Existing Structural
Systems for the Residential Buildings at Park
by the Bay, Palmetto Bay, Florida

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August 28, 2006

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EVALUATION REPORT OF EXISTING STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS FOR THE
RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS AT PARK BY THE BAY, PALMETTO BAY, FLORIDA

AUGUST 28, 2006

I. INTRODUCTION

A General

As requested, we have conducted a preliminary evaluation of the present condition of the existing primary structural systems for the residential buildings at Park by the Bay Palmetto Bay, Florida

B Purpose

The purpose of this investigation was to provide a general assessment of the present condition of the existing structural systems for the two existing buildings at this point in time. This investigation also includes some recommendations for possible structural repairs and enhancements. This report also addresses some issues concerning future restoration and renovation to the buildings.

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Scope

This investigation includes the primary structural systems for the existing buildings. Primary structural systems include the following:

Roof framing and sheathing,
Ceiling framing, where the ceiling joists are used in lieu of collar ties for the roof rafters or where ceiling joists provide structural support for the roof rafters and/or assist in providing lateral support for the walls,
Wood floor framing and sheathing,
Exterior masonry bearing walls and columns,
Wood stud bearing walls (interior and exterior).
Concrete slabs on ground,
Concrete and wood steps and stairs, and
Foundations

Primary structural systems do not include roofing or other waterproofing systems, doors, windows, non-bearing partitions, non-stabilizing/supporting ceiling joists, decorative elements, fixtures, cabinetry and architectural finishes. However, where issues related to these items may have been observed, they may be reported herein for the Village's information.

Roofing, insect infestations (including termites and other wood-destroying insects), mechanical and electrical systems, environmental issues (including radon and ground contamination) and hazardous materials (including lead paint and asbestos) are not included in the scope of this structural assessment. The age of the building and the observation of certain material types indicate that environmental and hazardous materials issues could be present. If it has not already been done, the Village should consider hiring appropriate testing laboratories to investigate and address these issues as needed.

o Methodology and Limitations

This investigation was conducted by visual observations. Since these are completed buildings, most of the structural members and/or their connections could not be directly observed and, at the time of this investigation, we did not remove existing finishes or other construction to gain visual access to existing structural members. Where structural members could not be directly observed, a sampling of members was observed, or observations were directed at secondary signs of structural distress such as cracks, staining and deflections. Also, due to the constraint of time, investigations did not include an exhaustive member-by-member inspection. Therefore, it must be expected that during future renovations and at other times, deteriorated or distressed structural components that were not observed or reported during this investigation, may be found. Calculations were not performed (and adequate information is not available at this time) to verify the adequacy of the original design and construction, and this office assumes no responsibility for the structural design or construction of this building. The findings presented in this report do not imply any warranty on the performance or Building Code conformance of the existing structural systems.

No construction drawings for these buildings were made available to us for this investigation.

It must be noted that portions of these buildings are quite old and are considered to be historical. The building codes (if existent at all), materials, products and practices at the times of the original construction and also of the subsequent renovations and additions vary considerably from those of today. This is particularly true for the design of wind resistance, but also for gravity loads. Therefore, it should be remembered that there are many aspects of the existing structural systems, which do not conform to today's standards and codes. It is usually assumed, however, that older structures have withstood the test of time and proven to be generally adequate for their intended use. This investigation is primarily directed at determining within the limits of visual observation, the presence of significant deterioration or failure.

II. DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS

A General

The primary existing residence appears to have been constructed in at least three major phases. There is the original two-story residence and tower (Refer to Photographs No.'s 1 (middle area), 2 (left), 3 and 4 (tower)), a two-story addition at the north side (kitchen and floor above) (Photographs No.'s 1 (right, rear) and 45 (left)) and the one-story rear Florida room addition (Refer to Photographs No.'s 1 (foreground) and 2 (right, rear)). The two-story addition appears to have been an early addition, and the Florida room appears to be a later addition.

It appears that the kitchen, Florida room, the tower (third floor-level addition area above the kitchen of the main residence) were being renovated at the time of the Village's purchase (Refer to Photographs No.'s 83 through 90, 109 (background), 118 (background), 119, 120 and 121). No permit records for this work have been provided to us at the time of this writing. The renovation work in these areas was not completed.

It is assumed (though no records have been provided to us at the time of this writing) that both buildings were repaired and renovated to some extent after Hurricane Andrew (therefore, some time after August of 1992).

It appears that the auxiliary building was originally a garage with some type of occupied space on the second floor above the garage. Additions were made to the east and west sides of the original building (a one-story two-car garage to the west and a one-story three-car garage to the east) (Refer to Photographs No.'s 39 and 44). The original ground floor area has been converted to a small apartment. The original second floor has also been made into an apartment.

B Roofs

1) Main Residence

The roof structure above the original second floor and above the southeast tower consists of wood board sheathing on conventional wood rafters (Refer to Photographs No.'s 64 through 78). At the roof ridges (main and hip), the rafters meet at a ridge board. In general, each rafter is connected to the ridge board with two to four toe nails (refer to Photographs No.'s 75 and (6)). There are several 1 x wood posts, most likely used during construction (Refer to Photographs No.'s 64 through 66, 70 through 74 and 76 through (8)).

There are also wood ceiling joists spanning in the east-west direction (Refer to Photographs No's 64 through 68). These bear on the exterior walls and on interior partitions at the main part of the house. These joists do not align with and are not directly connected to the roof rafters (Refer to Photographs No.'s 65 through 67).

There are no access panels to the flat roofs over the additions. These roofs have not, therefore, been directly observed. It is believed, however, that these roofs consist of wood board or plywood sheathing on wood rafters.

2)

Auxiliary Building

The roofs of the auxiliary buildings are flat. There is no access to the upper roof, and the two-car garage addition was not open at the time of our site visit. Therefore, these two roof areas could not be observed. It is assumed, however, that they consist of wood board or plywood sheathing over wood rafters.

The roof of the three-car garage (east side of the building) is exposed to view on the inside. The roof structure consists of wood board sheathing on wood rafters (Refer to Photographs No's 17 through 32). The rafters are generally supported on the exterior masonry bearing walls or on interior wood plates over steel beams (Refer to Photographs No.'s 17 through 19, 21 and 30 through 32). The steel beams are in turn supported on the exterior rear wall and front concrete beams and columns (Refer to Photographs No.'s 18, 22 and 32).

C Second Floor

1) Main Residence

The structure of the existing second floor is not observable at this time. In most areas, it is assumed to consist of wood finish floor over wood board sheathing on wood joists. The joists span typically between the exterior bearing walls and interior bearing partitions. In the bathroom area, there is tile instead of wood finish, and in the renovation area, a Portland cement board underlayment had been placed.

The third floor in the southeast tower is also wood-framed, but with plywood sheathing. The ceiling height in this room is very low.

2)

Auxiliary Building

The second floor of the auxiliary building consists of plywood over wood joists.

o Ground Floor

1) Main Residence

The ground floors of the main residence appear to be concrete slabs-on-ground. This could not be directly observed since the floors are covered with Cuban tile in the original sections (Refer to Photographs No.'s 81, 82, 87, 93, 95, 99, 102, 104, 106, 107, 109 (foreground) and 110) and ceramic tiles in the other sections (Refer to Photographs No's 82, 85, 86, 87 (foreground), 89, 91 and 109 (background))

2) Auxiliary Building

The ground floors of the auxiliary building also appear to be concrete slabs-on-ground

E Bearing Walls

1) Main Residence

The bearing walls of the original residence and of the early two-story addition are constructed of wood studs. Although they could not be directly observed, this conclusion was reached by tapping on the walls in many areas. This stud construction applies to both interior and exterior bearing walls. Since both sides of these bearing walls are finished with plaster/stucco, it was not possible to determine the presence and type of wood sheathing, nor was it possible to determine the size and spacing of studs, nor was it possible to observe the condition of these concealed members.

The exterior bearing walls of the Florida room addition are constructed of concrete block, which were observable in a couple of small areas where the interior gypsum board finish had been removed.

The chimney walls appear to be constructed of masonry.

The stem walls below the ground floor level appear to be masonry or concrete.

2) Auxiliary Building

The bearing walls of the original garage building appear to be masonry, probably concrete block, at the ground floor and wood studs at the second floor-

The bearing walls of the eastern one-story, three-car garage addition are constructed of concrete block (Refer to Photographs No's 27 through 29). It is assumed, at this time, that the walls of the western garage addition are also constructed of concrete block.

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There is a small shed on the north side of the two-car garage addition. The walls of this shed are also constructed of concrete block

F

Stairs

1) Main Residence

There is one stairway in the main residence connecting the ground floor and second floor. The structure of the stair is covered and could not be directly observed. The stair is, however, apparently constructed of wood framing (Refer to Photographs Nos 104, 110 and 114)

From the second floor to the third floor in the southeast tower, there is a steel spiral stair (Refer to Photographs Nos 54, 57, 58 and 59)

2) Auxiliary Building

There is an exterior concrete stair on the north side of the auxiliary building.

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Foundations

1) Main Residence

Except in one small area where the writer unearthed the top of the existing footing (south side of main residence), the existing foundations are buried and not directly observable. In the area which was unearthed, it appears that the existing footing is a shallow concrete wall footing, probably approximately 16 to 18 inches wide

It is assumed, at this time, that the remaining foundations are also shallow concrete wall footings

It appears that the footing for the Florida room wall addition may be a monolithic footing (i.e. thickened slab edge)

2) Auxiliary Building

On the east side of the eastern garage addition, there is a small area of what appears to be the exposed top of the continuous concrete wall footing. It protrudes approximately five inches from the face of the wall above. Therefore, it is assumed that footings for this addition are 16 to 18 inches wide. Otherwise, the existing foundations are buried and are not directly observable. At this time, it is assumed that they are also shallow continuous concrete wall footings

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III.

NOTED OBSERVATIONS AND EVALUATIONS OF SPECIFIC CONDITIONS OF EXISTING PRIMARY STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS (AND SOME OTHER ITEMS AS MAY HAVE BEEN OBSERVED AND REPORTED BELOW)

A Roof Structures

1) Main Residence

a) The observed wood board roof sheathing does not provide verifiable in-plane shear capacity for use as horizontal diaphragms. At a minimum to meet current Code requirements it would be necessary to remove the existing roofing systems and install plywood sheathing.

b) The observed toe nailing of the rafters to the ridge boards does not provide sufficient uplift resistance. At a minimum, appropriate straps would need to be added.

c) The sloped roof rafters and horizontal ceiling joists (at sloped roofs) also appear to be fastened with toe nails. These connections are not adequate relative to current requirements. At a minimum, appropriate connections (combinations of straps and clips) would need to be added.

d) The size and spacing of rafters is probably not adequate relative to current Code requirements. Additional rafters would need to be installed.

e) There is some insect damage to at least one rafter in the southeast tower roof. This would need to be repaired by installing a replacement rafter.

f) There are some broken and some missing roof tiles (Refer to Photographs No. 's 61 through 63).

g) The cornice of the original portion of the residence appears that it may have been covered with plywood and stucco (hollow sound when tapped). The exact construction and anchorage for this area could not be observed. There are no ventilation openings in this cornice, and there do not appear to be (any other provisions for ventilation). The Building Code requires ventilation of attic spaces. It will be necessary to add ventilation.

h) There is HVAC equipment which is supported from the rafters in the roof over the second floor (Refer to Photograph No. 76) These rafters appear to be overstressed. Rafters may need to be added and the existing may need to be replaced with larger rafters

21 Auxiliary Building

a) There is a wood-framed roof over the exterior stair. As with the other roofs, the rafter connections do not appear to be adequate relative to the Building Code requirements. Also, the connection of the wood beams at the steel post at the transition from the horizontal to the sloped area does not appear to be adequate (Refer to Photograph No 11) The horizontal beam is not anchored and the slope beam is notched and connected with only two small lag screws. The connections will have to be improved by installing combinations of straps, clips and designing an adequate connection for the steel posts

b) The connection of the steel post described in Item a) to the stair guard wall below has only two small-diameter anchors (Refer to Photographs Nos 10 and 12) and probably is, therefore, inadequate. An adequate connection must be analyzed and designed

c)

The roof of the shed on the north side is inadequate in a few respects. The rafter connection devices are improperly oriented and inadequate for combined loads (Refer to Photographs No. 's 13 and 16) The plate at the north side does not appear to have any anchorage (Refer to Photographs No_'s 13 and 14). The ledger at the south side of the shed is inadequately anchored with nails into the concrete block (Refer to Photographs No 's15 and 16). This roof will need to be reconstructed

d)

The roof of the eastern three-car garage addition also appears to have many deficiencies including improperly used and installed joist hangers (Refer to Photographs No's 17 and 22), inadequately sized wood beam (Refer to Photographs Nos 17 and 22) and inadequate anchorages (Refer to Photographs No's 19 through 23 through 27, 30 and 31) The wide roof overhang, in particular, results in high wind

uplift reactions which are not adequately resisted. It also appears that the steel roof beams may be undersized and/or insufficiently braced, particularly for wind uplift resistance. This roof will need to be analyzed and portions may need to be replaced and reconstructed,

B Second Floors

1) Main Residence

All of the second floor areas in the main residence feel rather flexible under foot. This is probably in general due to insufficient sizing and spacing of the floor joists for deflection (current Code limit for deflection under live load is $\frac{\text{span}}{360}$) and possibly for strength.

It is possible that deterioration (rot and/or insect damage) of the joists and other framing may contribute to this condition but the joists are all covered at this time, and they could not be directly observed.

The second floor structures should be strengthened by installing additional framing members.

It appears that the spiral stairs to the third floor of the tower was set directly on the previously existing second floor and lag-screwed (Refer to Photographs No's 54 and 55). It is unlikely that the previously existing floor was adequately framed for this load. It is also possible that the lag screws only penetrate the finish floor and sheathing. In which case the anchorages would also be inadequate.

The unfinished bathroom on the second floor has Portland cement board underlayment with no floor finish. Of course, the floor will need to be finished (Refer to Photographs No. 's 118 and 119). Also, it does not appear that there are a sufficient number of screws anchoring the underlayment (Refer to Photograph No 119).

2) Auxiliary Building

The sheathing on the second floor of the auxiliary building is rotted in one area (Refer to Photograph No.8). The floor joists in this area and also towards the middle of the floor are also rotted. There is a noticeable deformation of the floor in the midspan region and also in the rotted area of the northeast corner. It also appears that in addition to the deterioration, the floor joists are inadequate for deflection and probably also for strength.

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The second floor of the auxiliary building needs to be largely reconstructed

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Ground Floor

1) Main Residence

The ground floor of the Florida room is flush with the dining room, hall and original Florida room (Refer to Photographs No's 87, 89 and 90), but there is a small step down from the kitchen (Refer to Photograph No. 85) This small step is somewhat awkward and could be a tripping hazard. It appears that to create this step the Florida room floor slopes down toward the north end of the room.

The floors should be leveled

2) Auxiliary Building

The ground floor of the auxiliary building appears to slope somewhat in the kitchen area of the apartment. The reason for this slope is not apparent.

The floors should be leveled

Bearing Walls

1) Main Residence

As previously discussed, the interior and exterior bearing walls of the original house and of the older addition appear to be constructed of wood studs. None of the wood studs nor any wall sheathing (if present) were observed since both sides of all of these walls were covered with plaster or stucco.

Also, as previously stated, we assume that this residence must have undergone some level of repair and renovation after Hurricane Andrew in 1992. At this point in time, however, we do not have any records indicating what might have been done. In general, it appears to this writer that most of the exterior stucco may be original since it has a similar texture and profile throughout the original house and early addition. One of the exceptions to this is around the windows which were replaced (Refer to Photographs No. S 5 through 7) This would be expected where the stucco was probably damaged by the removal of the previous windows. The interior plaster however appears that it may

be relatively new. Therefore, if significant repairs or enhancements were done to the walls, the work was most likely done from the interior side. If this is the case, then it is unlikely that significant enhancement to wall sheathing (if present) was made. In general, it should be noted that to meet current Code requirements and structural engineering practices, it is somewhat difficult to design and construct a two-story, exterior wood-stud bearing wall. This is particularly true due to design wind forces perpendicular to the walls, parallel to the wall horizontally and parallel to the wall vertically. Therefore, we assume at this time that the existing bearing walls particularly the exterior ones are structurally inadequate relative to current Code practice. Generally speaking, to enhance older wood stud bearing walls to meet current Code and practices it would be necessary to completely remove the exterior stucco and wall sheathing (if present), install more studs and many connecting devices, install adequate plywood v/a lath sheathing and finish with metal lath and stucco.

These existing wood stud walls are also probably most deficient adjacent to wide window openings (such as at the third floor of the tower (Refer to Photographs No. 's 1, 4, and 61) and at the narrow columns between wall openings (Refer to Photographs No.'s 3, 50 and 92)) There may not be room to install a sufficient amount of wood in these narrow column areas.

The concrete block bearing walls of the Florida room addition are also most likely deficient relative to current Code and practices. Again this is most true adjacent to the large sliding glass door openings (Refer to Photographs No 1), where concrete block was observed. It was not possible to determine by observation alone if any of the concrete block cells are grouted and reinforced. Most likely, significant reinforcement of the Florida room addition walls is necessary to meet current Code and practices.

There are what appear to be some large previously patched horizontal cracks on the east wall of the second floor of the early addition (Refer to Photographs No's 36 through 38). This wall is above a beam soffit in the ceiling of the kitchen below (Refer to Photographs No's 83 through 86). It is the writer's belief that perhaps a previous bearing wall was removed without proper shoring until a beam was constructed or that beam deflected due to inadequate capacity or the beam deformed under constant dead load. It should be assumed until further investigation of the beam

can be conducted, that this beam is inadequate relative to current Code and practice.

2)

Auxiliary Building

The exterior wood stud bearing walls for the second floor have all of the same issues as discussed for these types of walls in the main residence. There is also a wood-framed and partially stuccoed wall at the top of the north stair. Some of the wood in this area looks like there was some sort of pass-through window here. This area is most definitely deficient.

Similarly, it is assumed that the concrete block walls of the ground floor are inadequate relative to current Code and practice. This is almost certainly true for the 8x16" concrete block columns between the garage door openings of the eastern addition. It is also most certainly true for the long expanses of block turned sideways to create ventilation in the eastern addition (Refer to Photographs No.'s 28, 29 and 40). Obviously, there is no vertical reinforcement in these areas.

The walls of the shed on the north side of the auxiliary building appear to have been unprofessionally constructed and without a building permit. There is no tie beam at the top of the wall (Refer to Photograph No. 14) and there do not appear to be any reinforced cells. Also, part of the south wall of the shed (shared wall with north side of western garage addition) appears to have been unprofessionally filled in with concrete block (Refer to Photograph No.'s 15 and 16).

It must be assumed at this time that there are significant deficiencies relative to current Code and practices of all of the bearing walls of this building.

E Stairs

1) Main Residence

The main wood stair feels somewhat weak under foot. We assume, therefore, that its framing is inadequate relative to current Code and practice. It will, therefore, be necessary to enhance this stair with additional framing.

The likely deficiency of the support and anchorage of the spiral stair was previously discussed.

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The exterior concrete stair appears to be structurally stable at this time.

F. Foundations

1) Main Residence

The small area of the footing which was unearthed appears to be relatively small for a two-story residence. For a very long time the building codes in South Florida have required a minimum wall footing width of 24 inches for two-story construction. Although calculations have not yet been performed, it is possible that a narrow, shallow wall footing may not provide adequate resistance to wind uplift and/or overturning particularly with the relatively lightweight wood stud wall construction. Further investigation and analysis relative to the footing adequacy is necessary.

2) Auxiliary Building

Sufficient information is available at this time to perform any evaluation.

G

Non-Structural Items

1) Main Residence

There are several deficiencies and potential deficiencies of non-structural items. These include:

a) Windows

Most of the windows are aluminum-framed single-hung windows. At this time, their capacities to resist wind pressures and impact are not known to the writer. There are no present provisions for hurricane shutters. This requires further investigation.

On the third floor of the tower, the windows are aluminum-framed sliders, and bear a fairly recent Miami-Dade County NOA number. Again, the adequacy of the windows needs to be further investigated.

The large sliding glass doors at the Florida room addition also require further investigation.

The arc-topped window at the stair landing appears to have been unprofessionally fabricated from an older

wood French door. We assume that this window IS inadequate and will need to be replaced

b)

Doors

The front entrance doors are relatively short. They also appear to have been unprofessionally modified. The locking bolts appears to be weak (Refer to Photograph No. 103). It should be assumed that these doors are inadequate

There IS a large drop from the rear- door of the second floor to the adjacent Florida room addition roof (Refer to Photographs Nos 50 through 52)

C) Roofing

There are some missing loose or damaged roof tiles

d) Miscellaneous

1. There are three protruding ducts or pipes on the sides of the tower (Refer to Photographs Nos 4 and 51) which appear to have been stuccoed over. The present or past purpose of these items is unknown

2., It appears that an air-conditioning duct enclosure was constructed on top of the Florida room addition roof (Refer to Photographs No.'s 37 through 52). The construction and anchorage of this enclosure is unknown

3

There is an uncapped exposed conduit end below the rear, second floor door to the Florida room addition roof (Refer to Photograph No 53). This open-ended conduit may allow rain water infiltration

4

The railings of both stairs appear to be relatively weak. The railing of the main stair appear to be low

5.

The existing elevator is certainly not intended for public use,

6

There is an awkward step up to the second floor bathroom (Refer to Photograph No 125), This step is a potential tripping hazard and, of course is not ADA compliant

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The unfinished renovation work was, if permitted at all, most likely not closed out. If there was a permit, it has most likely expired by the time of this writing. Therefore, it may be necessary to recreate design and obtain appropriate re-inspections, and it may be necessary to remove some of this work.

2) Auxiliary Building

a) Some of the windows in this building are older-aluminum awning and single-hung types, and are assumed to be deficient in both wind pressure and impact resistance. The east side window on the second floor is missing and the 'Nail opening is open, partially covered with plywood and a piece of corrugated metal (Refer to Photograph No. 2-n).

One of the small windows on the west side of the west garage addition is also missing. The opening has been filled-in on the inside of the walls. There is also a missing window on the north side of the second floor. This wall opening has been enclosed with plywood on the inside. These improperly enclosed wall openings need to be corrected.

b) The personnel doors are old and some areas of the doors and frames are deteriorated.

c) There is no personnel door access to the western garage addition.

d) The ventilation openings at the floor level of the west garage addition have been closed from the inside. Such ventilation is currently a Code requirement for garages.

IV. GENERAL ISSUES RELATING TO REPAIRS, RESTORATION AND RENOVATION

A

General Discussions

1) In general these buildings have withstood the "test of time and proven to have structural systems that are generally adequate for their intended purposes. However, it must be recognized that the building standards, methods, products and practices of the times these buildings and their subsequent renovations and additions were built vary considerably from those of today. It must also be recognized that structural design for older historical buildings was generally performed by the architects and/or builders and based on "rules of thumb." Resistance to high wind forces in older buildings is almost always deficient relative to current standards. In general, this includes inadequate fastening and anchoring of roof structures to the bearing walls, inadequate bending and in-plane capacity in the exterior walls, inadequate resistance to wind uplift (and possibly overturning) throughout the structure, and inadequate protection of wall openings (doors and windows). All of these general deficiencies relative to present-day wind resistance design exist in these buildings.

Also, it must be recognized that structural systems in older buildings also tend to lack adequate capacities to resist present day design gravity loads (live loads, superimposed dead loads and building material weight) and to meet present deflection criteria. Capacities of older structural systems are also most often somewhat lessened by age and by deterioration.

2)

The original buildings were constructed to be a single family residence and a detached garage with an occupied space above. Additions were added to the main residence and to the garage building and the lower floor of the original garage was converted to living space. Therefore, the use of these buildings has always been residential. If it is intended to use these buildings for any use other than residential, the requirements of Section 807 of the Florida Existing Building Code 2004 will apply. This section requires that all structural systems subject to higher design gravity loads be made adequate for those loads. This Code

section will require appropriate repair and enhancement to all second and third floor structures.

Section 202 of the Florida Existing Building Code 2004 gives specific definitions of "dangerous" conditions. Generally speaking, a structural member is considered "dangerous" if it is one third overstressed relative to current Code requirements for gravity loads, one half overstressed relative to current Code requirements for wind pressures or obviously severely weakened or unstable.

It must be assumed that the work required for the second floor structures will uncover many "dangerous" conditions. The total of this work then (also in conjunction with other necessary work) will, most likely, lead to classification of the work as an Alteration Level 3 (Chapter 7 of the Florida Existing Building Code, 2004). Alteration Level 3 is applied when the "work area" exceeds 50 percent of the building floor area. Of course, if any additions are proposed, they would also tend toward the application of Alteration Level 3. Alteration Level 3 requires a structural engineering evaluation and analysis of the existing structural systems. If more than 30 percent of the total sum of floor and roof areas is involved in structural alteration, the building structure needs to be made to comply with current Building Code requirements. If less than 30 percent of the existing floor and roof areas is involved in structural alteration, the building structure needs to be made to comply with the Code requirements of the time they were built. For these buildings, there probably was no building code in strict effect at the time the original portions were built. The City of Miami and City of Coral Gables had codes in the mid-1920's, but they were probably not enforced in unincorporated County areas. Assuming that it would be reasonable to apply these Codes now, however, their requirements were for a 30 pound per square foot wind load.

Generally speaking, we believe that more than 30 percent of the existing floor and roof areas will be involved in structural alterations. Therefore, it will most likely be required that all structural systems meet current Code requirements for gravity and wind loads. Even if less than 30 percent of the structural floor and roof area is involved in structural alteration, we believe, at this point in time, that the existing structures are most likely significantly deficient relative to the 30 pounds per square foot wind load.

As mentioned in previous sections of this report to achieve Current Code compliance will require the removal of all roofing, roof sheathing, exterior wall finishes and wall sheathing. This

will, most likely, be followed by substantial amounts of addition of structural framing, connection devices, plywood roof sheathing, plywood wall sheathing, concrete block wall reinforcing and many other repairs and enhancements. This, of course, would also require reroofing, re-stuccoing, repainting, etc. Of course, many if not most or all of the exterior doors and windows will need to be replaced. Further investigation may also show that some of the foundations are inadequate. This will result in additional work. In the end, the building will be largely new. It should be noted that Chapter 10 (Historical Buildings) of the Florida Existing Building Code, 2004, does not allow application of lesser design loads for historical buildings (even where historical materials may be lost). It only allows for solutions which provide "equivalency" to Code-prescribed techniques and materials. Therefore, very little relief from the Building Code requirements is afforded to historical buildings.

This level of work is often warranted for important historical buildings and we have accomplished it for buildings such as the Richmond Inn at the Charles Deering Estate, Dice House, Old Miami High, Seybold Canal House and Sundry Feed. The Village must recognize, however, that the process is time consuming and costly. The Village will need to consider the historical importance of these buildings, the Village's commitment to their restoration, the usefulness of the restored buildings, the availability of substantial funds for construction and acceptable time schedules for obtaining funds and accomplishing the work.

If it is determined that the Village is committed to the restoration and adaptive re-use of these buildings, it will be necessary to conduct extensive investigation of the existing structural systems. This will include further research for previous permit documents and drawings at the County Building Department, removal of existing architectural finishes in many areas, soils exploration and analysis, excavations to expose footings, concrete sampling and testing, metal detection and other testing as may be deemed appropriate.

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PHOTOGRAPH NO. 21

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## MEP Evaluation Report

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Gartek

Gartek Engineering Corporation ~  
7210 SW 39th Terrace / Miami, Florida 33155/ (305) 266-8997 / Fax (305) 264-9496/ www.gartek-engineering.com

FIELD REPORT

PROJECT:  
CLIENT:  
OBSERVER:  
PROJECT No:

City of Palmetto Bay  
Gum Matute. PA  
J C fJereyra, Eric Shea  
2347 00

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ITENT:

Tills field VISit was performed at the request of the architectural firm Gum Matute In order to evaluate the eXisting structures for code compliance, to determine the extent of work required to convert the structures from a residential application to commercial use

OBSERVATIONS:

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The field visit was performed on Aug 18, 2006 at 1000 am The site CCJrlSISts of tvvo separate structures and a swirnmflg pool area

Mechanical

The main structure (house) is two stories tall with a small loft type observation area on the upper floor. The air conditioning for the house is provided by two, 5 ton OX split system Trane air conditioning units, manufactured in October of 2002. One air handling unit (AHU) is located on the first floor in a utility closet (also housing the water heater), and the second AHU is located in the ceiling space of the second floor (this unit was inaccessible at the time of the visit).

Due to the occupancy change of the building both units would have to be replaced and a heat load calculation will have to be performed once a revised floor plan design has been completed in order to select new filters to serve the new air filter use.

The second structure on this property consists of two car garages.

The two units

apartment building has a three car garage. The sets of garages are naturally ventilated through

perforated block walls. The two units are conditioned with split AHU located on the first floor.

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Gartek

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August 25, 2006

FIELD REPORT

Re City of Palmetto Bay

Page 2 of 3

Due to the occupancy change of this building, the unit would have to be replaced, and a heat load calculation will have to be performed once a revised floor plan design has been completed, in order to select new units to serve the building. In its new intended use it is also recommended that the perimeter block walls be sealed and a forced air mechanical ventilation system be installed for both garages. In order to minimize insect/rodent intrusion and to seal the building from the elements.

#### Electrical

We have performed a visual inspection of the electrical system of this facility. For the purpose of identifying electrical panels and services, Gartek selected the designations indicated on this report. The nomenclature shown does not necessarily reflect any particular order or location.

This facility consists of a main house, a guest house and a 3-car garage. The 3-car garage is attached to the main house by a connecting corridor with a roof.

The facility has two electrical services. Service #1 located at the guest house is an overhead 200 A 120/240V, single phase 3 wire. Service #1 feeds existing Panel A.

Service #2 is an overhead 450 A 120/240V, single phase, 3 wire located in the connecting corridor between the 3-car garage and the main house. This lateral consists of two service breakers: a 2P 175 A enclosed circuit breaker which feeds Panel B, and a 2P 200A enclosed circuit breaker feeds Panel C.

There exists a load gutter adjacent to the 2P 200A circuit breaker which has been used to route the branch circuits to what appears to be the main house electrical distribution system, and consisting of (10.1) conduits. This gutter is serviced by circuits from both Panel B and Panel C.

The electrical installation appears to have been recently upgraded. Visible equipment seems to be in good condition. The condition of the metering within the main house and guest house cannot be determined without additional investigation which can be better performed by a licensed electrician, but given that all circuits are provided feed from the existing gutter in the connecting corridor one can deduce that for at least this portion of the electrical distribution system the electrical installation does not have any potential bad wiring conditions.

Gartek

August 25th, 2006  
FIELD REPORT  
Re City of Palmetto Bay

Page 3 of 3

Relevant Items to be considered for the proposed renovation

1. The present use of the facility has been for single family residential use. It is our understanding that the City intends to change that to Business use. This will affect the

3000 circuit conductor sizes

replacement of all #14 AWG conductors

to #12 AWG and the output of 115V, 15A, 13 to 200V AC. Some disconnects, switches, and replacement as well. Also as indicated in the HVAC portion of the report the electrical system will be affected by the new HVAC load

2. The facility presently exhibits two separate electrical services. This is only allowed by the NEC under very specific conditions - large electrical load. In a large facility, different voltage requirements - none of which the present facility appears to meet. Under special conditions, the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) may waive that requirement. It is our recommendation, however, that part of the renovation process include conversion to a single service

3

With the proposed changes to Business Use the electrical load of the facility may increase beyond the present service capacity. This cannot be verified until the program is finalized. It will need to be studied further at that time

4. The attached photographs indicate the electrical location and position of the main electrical distribution equipment. Gartek prepared a simple schematic layout of the electrical system and the relative locations of the electrical equipment within the spaces. Gartek also prepared a basic electrical riser diagram showing principal inter-connections. All drawings are attached to this report for easy reference

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"THALATTA" EVALUATION REPORT  
(For fQrnlCrHaasResidence)

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VILLAGE OF PALM BEACH  
PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

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Submitted To:

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L u rri-Na tu le  
2701 Ponce De Leon Blvd  
Suite 203  
Coral Gables, FL 33134

NC:VCHiber to, 2006

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"THALATTA" EVALUATION REPORT  
(For former Haas Residence)

VILLAGE OF PALMETTO BAY  
PALMETTO BAY, FLORIDA

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Submitted To:

Gurri-Ilatute  
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Coral Gables, FL 33134

November 10, 2006

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Introduction,

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## STATEMENT OF INTENT

Heritage Architectural Associates was retained by Gum Matute Architects of Coral Gables, Florida to conduct an Historic Preservation Assessment of the property located in the Village of Palmetto Bay, Florida on Old Cutler Road. This report was intended to provide the Village of Palmetto Bay with the following:

1. Identify significant features that contribute to the historic character of the site, residence, and carriage house and identify non-contributing feature that detract from the historic character of the property.
2. Identify regulations that could effect the proposed rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of the property depending upon the funding source.
3. Undertake an assessment of the property in terms of code and accessibility issues, including identification of current code and accessibility provisions pertaining to Certified Historic Structures.
4. Undertake a visual survey of the exterior and interior conditions of the architectural elements of the residence and carriage house.

## SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The property is located in the Village of Palmetto Bay in southern Miami-Dade County on a flat and narrow parcel adjacent Biscayne Bay. The parcel is configured with its length oriented in a general east-west direction. Old Cutler Road defines the western edge of the property, and serves as the main vehicular route and entrance to the property. The northern boundary of the site is the C-100 drainage canal, and the site is bounded on the south by a private residence. The property is bounded on the east by Biscayne Bay.

The main structures on the site consist of a two-story residential building with a three-story tower, and a two-story Carriage House with one-story flanking wings. These buildings are located towards the western end of the site. Southeast of the Residence is a rectangular, in-ground swimming pool surrounded by fencing. The southern boundary of the property is defined by a chain-link fence from the coral rock wall east to Biscayne Bay. To the east of the Residence the site is a level open lawn, which extends to Biscayne Bay with a vista that is significant.

The residential structure appears to date from the early part of the Twentieth Century. The structure is a representative example of Mediterranean Revival style, which was prevalent in south Florida from 1917 through the 1930s. Typical stylistic elements that are evident include the use of twisted columns, arched openings, a low hip roof that is clad in clay tile, the use of a terrace and balcony, and the three-story tower located at the southeastern corner of the Residence. The main block of the Residence is two stories in height, three bays in width, and has a one bay recessed extension at the northern end.

The Residence is connected to the Carriage House located to the northwest with a flat roof with sloped tile fascia similar to that of the rear terrace. This connection forms an open breezeway, which leads to the rear of the property.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Special thanks are offered to Rick A. Ferrer of the Miami-Dade County Office of Historic Preservation for his investment of time and his expert guidance and decoding of the many Miami-area resources. Other people who assisted with this research project include Olga Cadaval, Chief of Staff with the Village of Palmcetto Bay, who shared what information and contacts had been gathered prior to our work, Professor Aristides L. Villas of the University of Miami who shared his knowledge and passion, and helped provide historic context, the staff at the Historical Museum of Southern Florida and Dawn Hugh in particular, who helped locate Rose Connett Richards, and Bonnie Dearborn of the Southeast Preservation Office of the Florida State Historic Preservation Office. Thanks also to Carlos Dunn of the Miami-Dade County Office of Historic Preservation for providing a detailed tour of the Charles Deering Estate and discussing issues associated with its restoration.

This report is dedicated to Rose Connett Richards and George Pedersen .If., both former residents of Thalatta, who Kathy Mast Kane had the good fortune to interview. They were patient with her many questions and their willingness to cull from and share their personal family collections helped to vividly interpret the interesting story that Thalatta has to tell. Both are genuinely interested in learning how the next chapter of the Thalatta story unfolds.

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## Executive Summary

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Heritage Architectural Associates was retained by Gurri Matute Architects of Coral Gables, Florida to conduct a Historic Preservation Assessment of the property located in the Village of Palmetto Bay, Florida on Old Cutler Road. This report was intended to provide the Village of Palmetto Bay with the following:

1. Identify significant features that contribute to the historic character of the site, Residence, and Carriage House and identify non-contributing feature that detract from the historic character of the property.
2. Identify regulations that could effect the proposed rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of the property depending upon the funding source.
3. Undertake an assessment of the property in terms of code and accessibility issues, including identification of current code and accessibility provisions pertaining to Certified Historic Structures.
4. Undertake a visual survey of the exterior and interior conditions of the architectural elements of the Residence and Carriage House.

### General Description

The property, historically known as "Thalatta", is located in the Village of Palmetto Bay on a flat and narrow parcel adjacent Biscayne Bay. The parcel is configured with its length oriented in a general east-west direction. Old Cutler Road defines the western edge of the property, and serves as the main vehicular route and entrance to the property. The northern boundary of the site is the C-100 drainage canal, and the site is bounded on the south by a private residence. The property is bounded on the east by Biscayne Bay. A pedestrian walkway is located adjacent Old Cutler Road. A rubble-laid coral rock wall approximately 8 feet high appears to define the western boundary of the site and contains a gateway at the southern end to provide vehicular access to the property. To the north of the gateway is an arched opening for pedestrian access to the property. Mature trees provide visual screening to the property and are located immediately adjacent the western face of the coral rock wall. At the southern edge of the property the wall extends to the east along the southern property line to a depth that is adjacent the Residence. An asphalt drive provides vehicular access to the property adjacent the Residence and Carriage House and loops around a large banyan tree, which is one of the western site's most significant landscape features. Between the coral rock wall and the Residence the site consists of an open grass lawn.

The main structures on the site consist of a two-story residential building and a two-story Carriage House, with one-story flanking wings. These buildings are located towards the western end of the site. Southeast of the Residence is a rectangular, in-ground swimming pool surrounded by fencing. The southern boundary of the property is defined by a

chain-link fence from the coral rock wall east to Biscayne Bay. To the east of the residence the site is a level open lawn, which extends to Biscayne Bay with a vista that is significant. Two trees are located in the lawn near the pool area, but there is a stunning view to the bay from the rear terrace of the residence.

The residential structure appears to date from the early part of the Twentieth Century. The structure is a representative example of Mediterranean Revival style, which was prevalent in south Florida from 1917 through the 1930s. Typical stylistic elements that are evident include the use of twisted columns, arched openings, a low hip roof that is clad in clay tile, the use of a terrace and balcony, and the three-story tower located at the southeastern corner of the residence. The main block of the Residence is two stories in height, three bays in width, and had a one bay recessed extension at the northern end. It appears that the northern bay originally housed a Kitchen. The main entrance to the residence is located in the central bay. The Residence is clad in a rough trowel stucco finish. The First Floor level is slightly elevated above grade. The original outdoor terrace has been enclosed with a one-story addition with a flat roof and a parapet with a continuous sloped tile fascia. A non-original exterior patio extends to the east from the enclosed terrace. The northern end of the Residence is connected to the Carriage House located to the northwest with a flat roof with sloped tile fascia similar to that of the rear terrace. This connection forms an open breezeway, which leads to the rear of the property.

The residential structure retains the general integrity of the original plan configuration with alterations that have occurred most significantly at the Second Floor Level. The internal plan is essentially organized around a central Stair Hall that is oriented in an east-west axis. On the First Floor Level south of the Stair Hall is a Living Room with a Florida Room to the east. North of the Stair Hall is a Vestibule that leads to a Dining Room to the east. To the north of the Dining Room is the former Kitchen space, which has been opened at the eastern end to the enclosed terrace. Access to the rear terrace is provided from the northern end of the Florida Room and from the open eastern end of the former Kitchen space. The Second Floor plan configuration is essentially organized the same as the First Floor Level. The main stairs lead to a Second Floor Landing. To the south is the Master Bedroom suite with non-original modifications at the western end, which include closet space and a Master Bath. At the eastern end of the Master Bedroom is located a Chamber with a spiral stair, which provides access to the Third Floor Level tower space. To the north of the hall are two bedrooms. At the northern end of the Northeastern Bedroom an opening provides access to a Chamber with a level that is lower than that of the Second Floor Level.

#### Historic Character

The historic character of the exterior of the residence is generally intact with some modifications. The original cladding is rough trowel stucco finish, which has been painted a salmon color. The windows at the First Floor Level have been modified, as the original sills were lower and the tops of the windows had flattened arches with smooth

stucco surrounds. The original windows, which appear to have been easement, have been replaced by modern aluminum windows with divided lights. The rear terrace has been enclosed, and the sloped tile fascia appears to have been added at that time.

In addition to the retention of the general plan configuration much of the significant interior materials and finishes have been retained. Floors in the Living Room, Florida Room, Stair Hall, Vestibule, and Dining Room are clad in ornamental clay tile. The tile has been laid in an ornamental manner with borders and fields of alternating decorative and solid tiles. At the center of the fields are smooth finished concrete rectangular panels in the Living Room and Dining Room. Ornamental iron railings and natural finished woodwork provide a distinct character to the Stair Hall. The ceilings in the Stair Hall and the Living Room feature natural finished wood beams that extend at regularly spaced intervals in both directions of the room. The main entrance door and the door between the Vestibule and the Dining Room are all the only original doors which have been retained, and they have original door hardware. The Second Floor Level has had more alterations to the original plan configuration and materials. A caged residential elevator has been incorporated in the Stair Hall, with a new wood trim element projecting from the Second Floor landing. The Master Bedroom Suite including Bath and Storage has been modified substantially.

The Carriage House is located to the northwest of the Residence and is oriented in a perpendicular configuration. The structure consists of a main two-story central block with a flat roof that is flanked by one-story garage additions that project from the eastern and western sides. Access to the Second Floor Level is provided by a stair adjacent to the northern facade. The Carriage House is situated at the extreme northern edge of the property with the rear of the building located near the canal. The one-story eastern bays consist of open garage space, which is accessed from the south by large garage doors. The building is clad in rough rowel stucco, and has a flat roof with sloped fascias defined by clay tiles. The Carriage House has lost the general integrity of its original configuration due to significant alterations, as both floors of the main two-story block of the building have been subdivided into apartments. Both apartments include numerous non-original modifications including partitions, a Bathroom, a Kitchen, and suspended ceiling systems.

The following recommendations are provided as suggestions to improve the overall integrity of the historic character of the site, Residence, and Carriage House:

Protect and retain the viewshed to and from Thalatta, in particular, the open vista to Biscayne Bay, which is one of the site's most significant resources.

2 Provide landscape screening as required at the southern edge of the property from the bay to the east end of the coral rock wall to visually screen the contemporary residence under construction.

] Protect and retain the significant original landscape elements including the mature live oak, banyan, mangrove, and other significant trees located on the site.

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Provide appropriate landscape treatment at the base of the perimeter of the Residence in order to visually soften the composition.

5 Retain significant original site elements including the coral rock wall that extends along the western and southern boundaries of the property.

6 Repair and repoint the coral rock wall, gateways, gatehouse and fountain grotto, as necessary.

7 Preserve the historic decorative ironwork features.

~ Provide paving materials for vehicular and pedestrian circulation that are sympathetic to the era and style of the structures on the property.

) Preserve, at a minimum, the original "footprint" of the swimming pool.

1 () Document the historic natural and cultural landscape features and preserve or restore where possible.

11 Utilize the historic images and research for design cues for landscaping and any new construction on the site.

12

Where original doors have been removed, provide new doors of the same material, detail, profile, and finish as per the remaining original exterior and interior doors.

13

Re-establish the vertical proportion, dimension, and profile of the original First Floor Level window openings per historic photographic documentation.

14

Provide new casement windows per historic photographic documentation typical of the Mediterranean Revival style.

15

Conduct paint analysis to determine original colors and finish treatment for exterior and interior.

16

Reestablish the one-story rear terrace as an open space with finishes and details based upon historic photographic documentation that are appropriate to the period

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and style of the Residence. Retain original detail adjacent to east entrance to Stair Hall.

17

Remove non-original floor finishes from the former Kitchen and enclosed terrace space. Refinish original Kitchen floor or replace with in-kind as required. Provide new terrace flooring appropriate for Mediterranean Revival style.

i)

Retain original and significant interior finishes including tile floor, natural finished woodwork, ceiling coffers in Hall and Living Room, original mantelpiece, wall finishes of the First Floor Level, door hardware, and light fixtures.

19 Remove non-original non-contributing alterations to the Second Floor Level including the Master Bedroom storage and bath suite. Remove non-original light fixtures and door hardware, and finishes. Replace with new to match detail of original.

20 Reinstall doors and hardware where missing and removed, including the door opening between the Living Room and Florida Room, the Florida Room and the terrace, and the Dining Room and terrace.

21 Provide new underground electrical service. Remove all conduit from the exterior LICC of the building, and provide new service in concealed chasing.

22 In order to maintain climate control in a sensitive manner, provide a new HV AC system that does not intrude on the interior nor exterior significant spaces and elements of the building.

23 Incorporate new programming including conference space, reception space, and historic exhibit display space in a manner that respects the original plan configuration and the historic significant finishes.

24

Future use required by the program of the Village can be incorporated within the Carriage House with the spaces modified as required to suit the program.

#### Regulatory Review

If the property is locally designated as an historic property, any improvements will be subject to review by the Miami-Dade County Office of Historic Preservation and subject to approval by the Historic Preservation Review Board. If the property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, work on the property could be subject to review depending upon the funding sources utilized for work on the site by the Village. Federal funding provided to the project would be subject to Section 106 Review, a regulatory process involving the State Historic Preservation Office and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

All work utilizing state or federal funds would be subject to review by the Florida State Historic Preservation Office. The review would be conducted in accordance with The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, which are standard federal guidelines utilized to ensure that work undertaken is in accordance with the historic character of the property. If the building is determined to be eligible for listing, but is not listed the same Section 106 requirements would be enforced. Thus it is not



necessary to list the property to be subject to 106 compliance if federal funds are utilized. If federal funding is involved, the Davis Bacon Wage Act covers the wages used for undertaking rehabilitation work. Additionally, if work involves partial funding from the source, the work is still subject to the above referenced wage rate requirements. Private funding sources such as individual donations and foundations do not require compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards nor review through the State Historic Preservation Office. However, utilizing the U. S. Department of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation is highly recommended even if not required.

If the property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, provisions developed for use in historic buildings within the Florida Building Code could be utilized. Equivalency provisions in the code allow for flexibility in achieving compliance to the general intent of the code. Likewise, with regards to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), listing in the National Register provides flexibility in achieving compliance. The general intent in both the building code and ADA is that the general compliance is achieved without adverse effect upon the historic character of the structures.

Due to the aforementioned advantages of historic building code and accessibility criteria, listing in the National Register of Historic Places could provide the property with flexibility in code compliance. Significantly, designation could enhance funding opportunities and credibility for competitive local, state, and federal sources as well as private foundations. Therefore, it is recommended that "Thalatta" be locally designated in Miami-Dade County as an historic property and also be listed in the National Register for Historic Places.

#### Code and Accessibility

Although the structure has been historically a residential use, the discussed program with the Village includes the possibility of a public use. If the use of the building is changed, the rehabilitation will have to comply with code for the revised use. Accessibility to the First Floor of the structure would be required with an accessible route leading from an accessible parking space. Accessible toilet room, accessible door hardware, and room signage would also be required. Depending upon the future use of the Second Floor Level, the provision of accessibility of that level may be required. The structural load of the building would need to be reviewed for compliance with the new use. Additional life safety provisions including emergency lighting, exiting, and alarm systems would be required. Sprinklering of the structure may be a desirable way to provide compliance and flexibility in order to satisfy life safety requirements.

#### Existing Conditions

A visual field investigation was conducted during numerous visits to the site from July 2006 through September 2006. Based upon this field investigation, it appears that the buildings are in generally sound physical condition. The highest level of priority of

physical rehabilitation is the provision of hurricane compliance to the performance of the building's exterior envelope. The second level of priority includes interior issues and the accommodation of programmatic requirements for the future use of the structure. It is recommended that the Carriage House is utilized to provide support space for programmatic requirements for the activities and uses to occur in the Residence. Additionally, if new construction would be required on the site, it should be detached from the Residence, and should correspond to the general scale and massing of the existing structures. New construction should also be contemporary in architectural character reflecting that it is of its own time, and should be clearly distinguishable from the existing buildings.

## Recommendations

Based upon the assessment of the information gathered from the pre-field and on-site research, a series of general recommendations has been developed to govern the future rehabilitation and reuse of "Thalatta". Specific information relating to the recommendations can be found in the related sections of the report. General recommendations regarding the condition, rehabilitation and adaptive use of the buildings and site include the following:

1. Expand the scope of the investigation and design to include the entire property.
2. Additional pre-construction investigation should be undertaken including a lead paint and hazardous materials investigation, and termite and pest inspection.
3. Provide limited on-site parking in existing front lawn space to the west of the residence and to the east of the coral rock wall. Provide parking for large events in the existing lot to the north of the C-100 canal.
4. Provide an accessible route from the accessible on-site parking space to the First Floor Levels of the Residence and Carriage House.
5. Provide identification signage that relates to the scale and original building materials of the site and/or Residence.
6. Involve design professionals experienced in working with the rehabilitation and preservation of historic building when planning and implementing any adaptive use for Thalatta. All rehabilitation work should comply with the U. S. Department of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.
7. Prepare a Preservation Maintenance Plan for Thalatta regardless of its future use. Investment in cyclical and long-term maintenance of this historic complex should remain a priority and not be deferred. A maintenance plan would help establish priorities, guidelines, a schedule and a budget. A Preservation Maintenance Plan will enable the Village to be proactive rather than reactive with regard to maintaining the property.

8. Explore adaptive uses that build on the interests and passions of the former owners, for example:

**Horticulture** - The Connetts promoted the protection of the natural landscape and orchid cultivation. Although the landscape of Thalatta has been significantly altered, efforts should be undertaken to investigate what, if any, of the landscape components remain from when it was nurtured in the 1920s \_n 1940s. Furthermore, where practical, efforts should be made to document and reconstruct this natural setting.

**Literary Arts** - Virginia Connett was a published poet. Consider establishing a Poet-in-Residence Program, hosting public poetry readings, or offering poetry-writing classes.

**Visual Arts** - Rose Connett Richards was a painter and recent owner Charles Heol1anowski was a fine art collector. Consider establishing gallery space for art exhibitions or offering art classes.

**History** - Rose Connett Richards was a published writer, researcher, and historian of south Florida history. Consider establishing a public museum for interpretation of South Dade County local history. Topics of interest could include, for example, the Old Cutler Road, the town of Cutler, Biscayne Bay, the canal system, homesteading pioneers, and the agricultural foundation of the area.

9. Develop a heritage tourism plan, building on the historic and architectural significance of Thalatta as a marketable asset further promoting the Village of Palmetto Bay. Thalatta's location on Old Cutler Road, a state scenic highway, and its close proximity to other attractions such as the Charles Deering Estate at Cutler and Fairchild Tropical Gardens enhance its tourism potential.

General recommendations regarding historic documentation and preservation of the buildings and site include the following:

1.

Conduct additional research to evaluate the significance of Thalatta in the context of other existing early twentieth century residences still standing within a defined geographic area, such as in Palmetto Bay, along Old Cutler Road of in southern Dade County'.

I.

Pursue historic site designation with the Miami-Dade County's Office of Historic Preservation and the state registry. Listing in the county and state's historic registries may open up additional opportunities for funding the rehabilitation.

J.

Complete a PSIQ (Preliminary Site Information Questionnaire) for the Florida Division of Historical Resources; Bureau of Historic Preservation; Survey and



Registration Section. This will provide a preliminary reading from the staff regarding the eligibility of the property for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Listing in the National Register may open up additional opportunities for funding the rehabilitation.

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4. Explore tools such as deed covenants and conservation easements, in addition to historic designation, to help protect Thalatta in perpetuity.

5. Nurture partnerships with the preservation community at the local, county, state and federal levels, as caretakers of Thalatta. The Village of Palmetto Bay is to be commended for their vision and investment in Thalatta, for recognizing the value in its rehabilitation and adaptive use, and for planning for a revived future for this historic property.

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## METHODOLOGY

### PRE-FIELD RESEARCH

Research for this project began at the Miami-Dade County Office of Historic Preservation. In addition to utilizing the archives from this office, research was also conducted on location at the Miami-Dade Public Library, the Historical Museum of Southern Florida, the Charles Deering Estate at Cutler, the Miami-Dade County Courthouse, the South Dade County Government Center, and the Fairchild Tropical Gardens. Other archives contacted include the Florida State Historic Preservation Office (Tallahassee) and the University of Miami Otto G. Richter Library Florida Collection. Other resources utilized included the internet and oral interviews with former residents of Thalatta.

This pre-field research provided the project team with historic information pertinent to the immediate site and the adjacent local community. Information consisted of documents, aerial photos, maps, historic photos, and tax records. As a result of this effort, the history of the site and its context was developed and utilized as a basis for the consideration of eligibility of historic designation for the property. These efforts also served as the baseline for the existing conditions survey of the structures and site.

### ON-SITE RESEARCH

Steven A. Vdackm, (Jordan Loader, and Kathy Mast Kane of Heritage Architectural Associates visited the site on multiple occasions from July 2006 through September 2006. During these visits, existing field conditions were reviewed and photographed. The on-site investigation was limited to the evaluation of visible conditions of the site, the Residence, and the Carriage House. No non-original finishes which concealed original historic finishes or structural elements were removed. No destructive or intrusive evaluation techniques of investigation were utilized, and no selective demolition was undertaken. No materials were tested for performance or their material properties. The scope was limited to the investigation of architectural elements only. All other building systems including but not limited to civil, structural, mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems were beyond the scope of this work.

### ASSESSMENT

Heritage Architectural Associates has prepared a written assessment regarding historic architectural features and the existing conditions of architectural elements of the site, Residence, and Carriage House. This analysis includes a description of visual observation, evaluation, and supplementary graphic and photographic documentation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon the assessment of the information gathered from the pre-field and on-site research, a series of recommendations has been developed regarding the future rehabilitation of the site, Residence, and Carriage House.

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History of Thalatta

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THALATTA  
17301 Old Cutler Road

"The First World War created a renaissance in South Florida, and the Miami area in particular, with a new affluent class fostering a demand for extravagant dwellings in harmony with climate and background. At the beginning, architects conceived a flamboyant style known as Florida-Mediterranean, and the boom era (1919-1926) building here resulted in a conglomerate of true and distorted Italian, Spanish and Moorish designs. Cement block, coral rock, alld stucco Oil lath, wire, and wallboard were the pre-ailing materials; paint pots of the 1900s were dredged for fantastic colors. Old tile roofs were stripped from buildings ill Cuba and Central American countries; floor and wall tiles, statuar:r and ornamental urns were brought from Spain and Italy. Full grown exotic shrub.'l, palms, and other trees, many imported from the JVest Indies, trall.-formed the flat, desolate sand and scrub land into a garden .-pot." (Federal JYriter's Project, pp. 2/ 1-2/2)

Connett Famil~' Ownership

"Thalatta:' named by the Connett family who built the house, is set on a 3 li acre parcel Cronting the Biscayne Bay in an area once known as Cutler. Thalatta is a Latin variation of the Greek \word "thalassa," meaning "the sea." The property is significant as a representative rural bayfront residential complex constructed in South Dade County at the conclusion of the boom era of real estate development and into the era of depressed economy resu1ting from the devastation of the 1926 hillTicane and later, the Great Depression. Unlike the many architect-designed homes constmcted between 192 l and 1926 during the boom time of south Florida development, the buildings that \VerT part of the Thalatta complex \,'ere largely designed and built by the owner. Alan Ford Conllett and his hired help. Original construction dates assigned to Thalatta range between 1925 and 1930. depending on the source. The buildings in the complex were a work in progress through these years, The complex today consists of a main Residence and a Carriage House. The stucco-covered two-story Residence is a modest interpretation of the Mediterranean Revival style. Unusual to the houses of this period and style in this locale is the third story tower, a feature the owners built to take advantage of the view of the bay over the verdant natured vegetation OIICC cO\ering the rear of the parcel.

Characteristics of the Mediterranean Revival style contributing to the architectural significance of the Residence include the red clay-tiled roof, stuccoed walls, symmetrical faade, representative round-arched openings, varied window sizes with broad expanses of wall between them, doorways emphasized with pilasters, random examples of carved and cast ornament, wrought iron balconies and light fixtures and the former open terrace to the rear (where the one story east addition stands).

Significant Illtcrior characteristics include the wrought iron stair rail, decorative/tile floors and insets, ornamental mantelL carved wood entry doors and moldings, round-arched openings (including \windows, doors and built-in bookcases), faux ashlar plaster wall treatment, wood ceiling beams and decorative cast plaster brackets. Original wood multiple light window sash and wood trim are character-defining elements that were replaced following hurricane damage.

The c()ral rock walls with assorted hand-carved insets that line the front of the parcel, the coral rock gatehouse, the fountain grot10 with sculpted face, the vehicular and pedestrian gateways off of Old Cutler Road, and the drive that circles in front of the Residence and Carriage House are

significant cultural landscape features. Formerly there was a drive leading from the Residence to the bay as well. Other landscape components that are no longer extant include three fish-ponds, one west of the greenhouse, one elevated in the circle of the drive, and one in the former rear patio.

The natural landscape of the property was also of significance historically. Not unlike others settling into the South Florida area in the 1920s, both Alan Ford Connett and his wife, Virginia Neill Connett, were avid naturalists. Mrs. Connett was keenly interested in maintaining the landscape of the Thalatta property in its natural state, particularly between the house and the bay. Multiple natural systems are represented in the area, including the coastal mangrove, the upland (hammock) and the pine rockland. The Connetts' daughter, Rose Connett Richards, recalls the "native stand of persimmon, bay, stoppers, and palms that blocked a view of the water from the house." She also writes of exploring the "natural jungle gym of mangroves" and the "endless tracts of pines and palmetto where we picked bouquets of purple liatris spikes in the fall. Closer to the bay, dense tracts of native trees bordered by scarlet coral bean harbored an abundance of small creatures." (Richards, "Life in Cutler With Mrs. Deering As a Neighbor") The area between the house and Old Cutler Road was more formally landscaped. The parcel on which Thalatta was built was originally seven acres, but later reduced to half that size after Connett ownership. The acreage historically associated with Thalatta contributes to the setting of the complex.

Virginia Neill, born in 1892, lived in the south Florida area with her parents from Nashville Tennessee ca. 1900. Alan Connett, born in 1853, moved to the Homestead area of South Florida from Montclair, New Jersey with his mother ca. 1905-1906. Alan, who had worked with his father, a patent attorney, abandoned his education at Princeton and moved to Florida. Alan's mother, Rose Caplinger Connett, moved after her husband's death, together with her siblings Samuel and Mattie, ca. 1905-1906. "Samuel and two sisters moved to south Florida in the early 1900's [sic] and settled about 25 miles southwest of Miami on the south side of Avocado Drive. Mattie Caplinger and her husband Fred Thomas settled on the east side of Richard Road, while Samuel Caplinger settled next east. Rose Caplinger and her son Alan Connett settled southwest of them on King's Highway." (Bonawit, p,118) The Caplingers were a noteworthy early pioneer family that made a significant contribution to the early settlement of south Florida.

In 1917 Alan Connett and Virginia Neill married. The Connetts lived on 25 acres west of Homestead where their two daughters, Rose and Isabelle ("Dolly"), were born. It is believed that this house is still standing. In addition to Alan's mother, Virginia's mother and aunt also lived in this area.

The Connetts moved to Old Cutler Road where they built Thalatta over eighty years ago. The property they acquired is in Township 55 Range 40 Section 35, in the north half of Blocks 103 and 104 of Richmonds Survey of Cutler recorded at the Miami-Dade County Recorder's Office in Plat Book B-17. Tax records indicate ownership as early as 1925. Rose Connett Richards believes the reason for their move was so that Mrs. Connett could be closer to the social life of Miami, such as the concerts and shows at Bay Front Park. Upon arrival to Old Cutler Road, the Connetts lived in a long low frame house that was located to the right of the drive on the property. This building, built by Alan Connett, is no longer standing. While they lived there, the



two-story Carriage House was built. The parents moved into the apartment above the garage (Carriage House), and the girls lived with a nanny in the frame house. The main Residence was then built, with much of the design and labor being done by Alan Connett and his hired help. One helper, Fred Clark, walked from Perrine to assist Mr. Connett. Connett and his help constructed the coral rock wall, the carved decorative insets, the carved wood doors and wood trim, the wood ceiling beams and cast concrete brackets, the wrought iron stair rail, light fixtures, cast concrete balustrade at the rear patio, and small spider web leaded glass in the front doors. The barrel tile roof on the Connett house was salvaged from the Ponce de Leon School nearby. The Cuban tiles used in the 1100rs and as decorative insets were purchased in odd lots.

The garage (CalTiage House) served as Mr. Connett's workshop for his many projects at Thalatta. Other outbuildings on the property included a coral rock boat house that Connett built. It once stood near the bay on the north side of the property. There was also a greenhouse on the property, west of the garage, where Mrs. Connett cultivated orchids and Mr. Connett grew vegetables. Other features once on the site include a water storage tank on top of the garage, a gasoline tank underground west of the garage and a generator in the garage that was turned off in the evening. Richards remembers that windows needed to be kept closed due to the insects that could get through the screens and that the house got very hot on summer nights. There was no electricity or telephones at the property until the 1930s.

The Connetts lived at Thalatta for approximately 20 years, selling it in 1945, when Mr. Connett could no longer get help caring for the property due to World War II. Richards remembers the flooded living room following the 1945 hurricane. The Connetts moved to Sunset Drive for a few years and then to the French Village in Coral Gables where they lived for 18 years. After Alan died in 1955 and Virginia in 1970, the daughters moved to Long Boat Key in the Sarasota area together. They later left inland, due to the fear of hurricanes.

Virginia Neill Connett was Secretary of the Humane Society, a charter member of the Fairchild Tropical Garden and long-term member of the South Florida Garden Club. She was also a published poet and a member of the National League of American Pen Women. The Connett children attended the Perrine Elementary School. Virginia and Alan Connett are both buried in Palm Cemetery near Naranja. Their daughter Isabelle, who died in 2006, is buried there as well. Rose Connett Richards lives in the Miami area with her daughter and son-in-law.

Thalatta is located on a parcel immediately south of the Charles Deering Estate at Cutler. Charles Deering was buying land in south Dade County by 1913. By 1916 he had started transforming the old Richmond Cottage into his winter home and by 1920 he had purchased 380 acres of bayfront property in Cutler. By 1922, he had begun constructing the Stone House, and by May of 1923 his furnishings were being shipped to this location. Mr. Deering died soon after the completion of the Charles Deering Estate at Cutler in 1927. According to Richards, the Connetts did not know the Deerings prior to their move to Old Cutler Road. While living there, however, the family developed neighborly relations, with Mrs. Deering in particular. A small cluster of families that lived in this area at the same time as the Connetts included the Canneys, Bodleys, and "Stelly" Stellwagon.

## Pedersen Family Ownership

George C. and Pasqualina Pedersen purchased the property from the Connetts in 1945 and owned it for over 30 years, until it sold out of the estate of Mrs. Pedersen after her death in 1976. George Sr. and Pasqualina Trombetta met in the tomato growing and packing business and became business partners. They married ca. 1938. They were active in local civic affairs, including the library, the Perrine Women's Club, Perrine Civic Club, the Perrine Elementary PT A, and they helped build the first Youth Center in the area. They had four children, Marietta and Martine (7/2/1939), George Christopher (12/9/1940), and Johanna (12/17/1942). Prior to moving to Old Cutler Road, the Pedersens lived near 15211(j and U. S. 1 in a large log house. It was due to the successful tomato-growing season of 1944-1945 that Mr. Pedersen was able to payoff his debts of four years to the fertilizer companies and purchase this property. The family moved in a later the 1945 hurricane. Mr. Pedersen also grew potatoes for the war effort and traveled extensively during World War II. He had runs in South Carolina, Maryland and Florida. After World War II, the Pedersen property was the social center of South Dade County, according to George Pedersen Jr. George Pedersen Sr. died in 1969 and the property transferred into his wife's name. Upon Pasqualina Pedersen's death in 1976, the property was sold as part of her estate.

Changes made to the house during the Pedersen occupation include the installation of an attic fan in the late 1940s and the installation of air conditioning in one room and an elevator in 1958 (after Mr. Pedersen had a heart attack). The window openings in the third floor of the tower, now enclosed, were open when the Pedersens lived here. In addition, there were carved and painted wooden moldings surrounding the openings. Casement windows in the Carriage House were changed to modern aluminum windows ca. 1970.

During the Pedersen family's ownership, the acreage of the parcel was reduced to its current 3.52-acre size and extensive vegetation was removed. Also, a modest canal was constructed ca. 1948 to aid mosquito control and provide better access to the waterfront. The carport was built ca. 1954 and garage doors have since been added, enclosing it. The pool was built ca. 1955, purportedly one of the first private pools built south of Miami. At high tide, water would come to within 10' of the pool. As components that have been associated with the property for over fifty years now, the carport and pool contribute to the significance of Thalatta.

There was a large chicken house west of the garage (Carriage House) on the property, possibly converted from Connetts' former greenhouse. Near the chicken house was also a large sapadillo tree. The Pedersens' source of fresh water was a well approximately 8' deep at the east end of the pool. The large oak trees by the pool were the scene of weekly family gatherings. George Pedersen Jr. recalls that there were also mahogany trees and hundreds of coconut palms. Many of these palms were donated to the Homestead Air Force Base when it was constructed ca. 1958. The Pedersens would hunt on the property to the north, where the canal is today.

Canal 100 was built on the north side of the property ca. 1960. The legal description of the property now excludes the Canal right-of-way. The dredging, blasting and filling-in of the waterfront involved in the construction of this canal were destructive and the fresh water supply to the property was disrupted.

More recent owners of 17301 Old Cutler Road include Charles C. Hennenowski, former American executive, from ca. 1976 to 2003 and Edward Haas from 2003 to 2004. Changes made by Hennenowski, a fine art collector, include the addition of a large one-story living room to the rear of the house, ca. 1979, where the open terrace was located. A small building (approximately 10' X 20') was built at the west end of the pool, but it was later demolished, perhaps when the pool was extensively remodeled ca. 1987. In 1988 the Carriage House was modified and enlarged to the west.

Thalatta suffered extensive damage as a result of Hurricane Andrew in 1992 and subsequent ones in 2000 and 2005, most notably to the roof and original windows. The windows and interior trim were subsequently replaced with inferior substitutions. The facade windows of the main Residence, once extending to the ground level, have been shortened and the segmental arches squared off. The date of this alteration may coincide with this wholesale window replacement.

The Residence and Carriage House interiors were remodeled ca. 1995 and 2003. The rectangular central hall plan of the house is largely intact, however, with the exception of the one-story 1979 addition and reconfiguring of the second floor master suite with an expanded bath and large closets. The Carriage House, once a (one-car garage/workshop on the first floor and apartment on the second, has been converted to two unfinished apartments. In December 2004, the Village of Palmetto Bay acquired this property with the assistance of the Trust for Public Lands.

#### Old Cutler Road

The road that forms the western boundary of Thalatta was formerly called Cutler Road, then Ingraham Highway and after 1935, Old Cutler Road. The Florida legislature designated Old Cutler Road as State Route #271 in 1935. The original path for the road was cut by William Fuzzard in 1883 between Coconut Grove and the Fuzzard property, where Cutler was founded. It was the first overland route to connect the two communities. This path that ran along the coastal ridge was improved and declared a public road (Cutler Road) in 1895 and extended south and west of Cutler in 1901. When extended south, the road would have traversed the parcel where Thalatta stands today, running south to north between the house and the bay. In the early twentieth century, the road ran in front of the Richmond Inn, now of the Deering Estate. By 1918 Charles Deering had the road relocated to run outside the wall surrounding the Deering Estate. Upon the founding of Fairchild Gardens in 1935, the road was moved again to the west and renamed Old Cutler Road. It was designated a state historic highway in May 1974. (Laws of Florida Chapter 74-400, Senate Bill No. 340)

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## Existing Conditions & Recommendations

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## SITE

The Thalatta site is situated in Miami-Dade County to the east of Old Cutler Road and to the south of the Charles Deering Estate in southern Miami-Dade County on the shore of the Atlantic Ocean. The site is located in the Village of Palmetto Bay on a flat, narrow, rectangular parcel of land of approximately 3.5 acres that is oriented in an east-west manner. Old Cutler Road borders the western edge of the property and serves as the vehicular route to the property. A pedestrian walkway that parallels Old Cutler Road extends along the western edge of the property outside a coral rock wall that defines the western edge of the property. The northern boundary of the site is the C-100 drainage canal and a private residence borders the property on the south.

The principal structures on the site are a two-story Residence and a two-story Carriage House with flanking one-story wings, the original sections of which were both built ca. 1926. These buildings are situated on the ridge, toward the western end of the site. The Residence is oriented to the west although sited to take full advantage of the view of the bay to the east and the Carriage House sits perpendicular to the house, to the northwest. The placement of the house divides the parcel and from when originally built, the western portion was developed with more formal landscaping while the eastern portion was left in a more natural state.

An historic rubble-laid coral rock wall defines the western boundary of the site. The wall, ranging in height from seven to eight-and-one-half feet, has a generally flat top. The wall is continuous except where interrupted by an opening for vehicular access near the southern end. This opening is enclosed with a modern metal gate. To the north of the vehicular gate is a narrow vertical arched opening with a gate providing pedestrian entrance to the site. Flanking the vehicular gate entrance is a pair of lanterns mounted on the face of the wall. On the northern side of the entrance gate is an embossed 'C' for Connett, the original builders of the property. North of the gateway on the interior side of the wall is a gatehouse, also of coral rock construction, with a small arched opening and a fountain grotto on its northern side. The coral rock wall returns to the single width thick wall north of this feature. Mature trees, including live oak, provide visual screening to the property and are located immediately adjacent the western face of the coral rock wall. The coral rock wall extends around the northeast corner and continues briefly to the east along the northern boundary.

The western portion of the site is comprised of a grassy lawn that slopes up in the northwestern corner, near Old Cutler Road. At the northern and western edge of this lawn there are ground-plantings that are defined by coral rock borders. Mature trees are located at the western edge of the property inside the coral rock wall. Additionally, miscellaneous trees are scattered throughout the front lawn. Vehicular access to the site is provided by an asphalt paved drive, which enters the site from the gate and extends due east to the Residence. The drive loops towards the primary Residence and around to the north at the Carriage House where it returns back towards the southeast to the main drive. The drive forms a loop around a banyan tree, which is the most prominent feature of the front lawn. This tree is located to the west of the main entrance of the Residence.

The eastern portion of the site is one of the most stunning features of the property as it is open with a view to Biscayne Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. The site slopes down from the ridge, immediately east of the Residence, and extends to the ocean in a flat, uninterrupted expanse of green grass lawn. At the base of the slope, two large live oak trees frame the view from the Residence to the bay. At the extreme eastern edge of the site the lawn is terminated with large rocks that border the ocean. The rocky slope expanse is only approximately five feet in width and slopes down approximately three feet. Located at the extreme southeast and northeast corners of the site are clumps of mangroves. At the northeastern corner of the site a concrete ramp slopes into the canal at its juncture with the ocean.

The northern edge of the property is bounded by the C-100 Canal. Adjacent the canal, the site is bordered by a five feet tall chain-link fence, which jogs slightly into the site as it defines the canal's right-of-way. This fence extends to the canal flood control gate, which is located approximately midpoint in the lot. The chain-link fence extends to the west and passes within three-and-one-half feet of the Carriage House, connecting with the small section of coral rock wall at the northwest corner.

The southern end of the property is bordered, in part, by a flat top coral rock wall that is shorter than the western wall, at approximately four-and-one-half feet tall. The wall extends from the southwest corner of the property east to a point that is approximately even with the front face of the Residence. From where this wall stops, the southern edge of the property is defined by a row of smaller trees and vegetation, and then east of that, a concrete block wall extends to the eastern edge of the property. East of the driveway and south of the residence is an area of grassy lawn where a rectangular in-ground swimming pool was built in the 1950s. The pool is approximately thirty feet wide by fifty five feet long, and has an east-west orientation. The pool was remodeled and a Jacuzzi was added ca. 1987. Around the perimeter of the pool is a concrete deck that is formed in the manner of a stone terrace with cementitious joints, which is bordered by a four-foot high chain-link fence. At the northern end of the pool is a landscaped area of groundcover that is bordered by a coral rock edge. Mature live oak trees are located at the northwestern edge of the pool, contributing to the setting of the property.

The site, setting and landscape of Thalatta have been altered from when the complex was constructed. One major alteration to the site includes the removal and change of the cultivated and natural landscape. The eastern portion of the site was formerly all natural vegetation with a road leading from the house to the bay. A large number of palm trees also were removed ca. 1958. Other changes include the addition of a pool ca. 1955 that was then remodeled ca. 1987. The construction of the C-100 Canal ca. 1960 reduced the acreage of the parcel and changed the viewshed and setting to the north. The northern view is now framed by the canal and dominated by the flood control gates. Immediately north of the canal is a large open space with parking and access to the water and north of that is undisturbed hammock. This acreage north of Thalatta is all part of the Charles Dering Estate, which is a park that is managed by Miami-Dade County. A large new

house is being constructed within the viewshed to the south. The siting and scale of this residence adversely impacts the viewshed from Thalarta toward the bay. Additionally, chain link fencing has been added along the property lines and the pool. A modern gate has been installed at the vehicular entrance and the circular drive paved in asphalt.

Most significant about the setting of Thalatta is its expansive view of the ocean. Further contributing to the context of the property is its location along Old Cutler Road, a route that is important in the history of South Dade County.

#### Historic Character Assessment

Features of the site that are historically significant include:

1 The viewshed to and from the house. in particular the view from the house to the bay.

2 The mature trees.

3 The coral rock wall, gateways, gatehouse and fountain grotto with carved and cast decorative insets constructed by the original owner.

4

Decorative ironwork, such as light fixtures, brackets, gates, and railings on site that are at least fifty years old. The original owner made features such as these.

5 The circular drive.

6 The pool, although an addition, as one of the first private in-ground swimming pools constructed in South Dade County. The pool has achieved significance in its own right as being associated with Thalatta for at least fifty years.

#### Condition Assessment

The site, in general, is being well-maintained in its present configuration.

The coral rock wall has been inappropriately repointed with cementitious mortar.

2 Some of the decorative stone insets in the coral rock wall are in deteriorated condition.

3 Some of the decorative ironwork has been replaced with modern components.

4

The pool was remodeled ca. 1987, including the addition of a Jacuzzi and stone terrace.

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#### Recommendations

Protect and retain the viewshed to and from Thalatta, in particular, the open vista to Biscayne Bay, which is one of the site's most significant resources.

2 Provide landscape screening as required at the southern edge of the property from the bay to the east end of the coral rock wall to visually screen the contemporary residence under construction.

3 Protect and retain the significant original landscape elements including the mature live oak, banyan, mangrove, and other significant trees located on the site.

4 Provide appropriate landscape treatment at the base of the perimeter or the residence in order to visually soften the composition.

5 Retain significant original site elements including the coral rock wall that extends along the western and southern boundaries of the property.

6

Repair and repoint the coral rock wall, gateposts, gatehouse and fountain grotto, as necessary.

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7 Preserve the historic decorative ironwork features.

8 Provide paving materials for vehicular and pedestrian circulation that are sympathetic to the era and style of the structures on the property.

9 Preserve, at a minimum, the original "footprint" of the swimming pool.

10 Document the historic natural and cultural landscape features and preserve or restore where possible.

11 Utilize the historic images and research for design cues for landscaping and any new construction on the site.

12 Expand the scope of the design and investigation to include the entire property, including the manmade landscape features, the plantings, the shoreline, the setting, the Old Cutler Road streetscape, and the views to and from the Residence.

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Provide limited on-site parking in existing front lawn space to the west of the residence and to the east of the coral rock wall. Provide parking for large events in the existing lot to the north of the C-100 canal.

14 Provide an accessible route from the accessible parking space to the First Floor Level of the Residence and Carriage House.

15 Provide identification signage that relates to the scale and original building materials of the site and/or Residence.

## RESIDENCE - EXTERIOR

The western facade of the residence joining Old Cutler Road is the most significant elevation. The main block of the residence consists of three bays, punctuated by five window openings and one door opening in the lower central bay of the facade. Extending across the base of this entire facade and interrupted only at the entrance is a planter two feet in height that is capped in a concrete coping. Between the planter and the asphalt drive is an area of coarse gravel that is approximately four feet in width. The entrance terrace is paved with a tile border, an aqua colored field, and four inset ornamental tiles. The entry consists of a pair of original ornate wooden doors which were carved by the first owner of the Residence. Each leaf has five panels, which consist of four inset carved rosette panels and a top panel with a ornamental carved vineyard. The top rosette panel is inset with small round lights of custom glazing with a golden casing. The entrance also has a protective iron security door, which is non-original. The entrance bay is flanked by two engaged concrete pilasters with ornamental capitals. Each pilaster has two surface mounted sconces. The entrance composition is capped by a hipped barrel tile roof. The bays flanking the entrance have non-original vertically proportioned rectangular aluminum windows with six-over-six lights. The original window openings in these areas at the First Floor Level were more vertical in proportion with large sills, the tops were capped by flattened arches. The original sills of these windows are evident and are located slightly above the finished floor of the First Floor Level. At the Second Floor Level, the outer two bays consist of non-original six-over-six aluminum windows, which are square in proportion and appear to be located in original window openings. In the central bay above the main entrance is a non-original rectangular sliding aluminum window. Beneath this window opening is an ornamental iron balconet that appears to be original. Ornamental elements on the western facade include relief panels at the southernmost bay of the Second Floor Level, and a relief ornament in an irregular shape above the roof of the entrance. The face of the western facade is covered in a rough-trough stucco finish. The entire facade is crowned with a sloped soffit that extends up to the eave of the tile roof, and is capped by a non-original tile hipped roof.

The architectural character of the southern facade is defined by vertical features. The facade of the main block of the residence is three bays wide, with an attached three-story tower located at the southeastern corner. The center of this facade is defined by the vertical form of an engaged chimney that extends well above the hipped roof. The chimney is flanked by non-original vertically proportioned rectangular six-over-six aluminum single-hung windows. As per the western facade, the window openings at the First Floor Level have been altered, as they had a lower sill height and flattened arch tops. The windows at the Second Floor Level have head heights at the sloped soffit and ornamental projecting sills. The tower at the southeastern corner projects from the southern facade approximately four feet from the face of the residence, and its vertical proportion provides a counterbalance to the central vertical form of the chimney. At the First Floor Level of the tower the windows consist of a pair of vertically proportioned non-original aluminum windows with arched tops. The windows have eight lights and four-light transom panels. The Second Floor Level window openings are vertically proportioned paired non-original aluminum sliding windows with eight lights. The original sill is evident extending underneath both original openings. At the top level of this tower is a continuous horizontally proportioned opening that is not glazed originally and has been infilled with a pair of sliding windows. The opening extends nearly to the sloping soffit of the tower roof and there is a continuous sill underneath. At the base of the southern facade is an irregularly configured landscaped planting area that is bordered with individual coral rock stones.

The eastern facade includes a three-story tower. This elevation is defined by the tower, which projects significantly from the main block of the two-story building. At the First Floor Level, the tower has two sets of paired round-top arched window openings that have eight-light non-original aluminum windows with four-light transoms in each opening. A continuous sill extends beneath the paired openings. At the Second Floor Level are two horizontal rectangular openings with non-original aluminum sliding windows. The original sill is located under each opening. At the top level of the tower, as per the southern facade, there is a pair of non-original aluminum sliding windows that have infilled the original opening. The First Floor Level of the eastern facade has been significantly altered. Originally there was an open terrace enclosed with a cast concrete balustrade made by the first owner that extended to the rear of this facade. The terrace was subsequently enclosed with a one-story addition with a flat roof in the 1970s. The one-story addition at the terrace is dominated by two large horizontal openings consisting of modern aluminum sliding patio doors. The surface of the addition and the original facade is rough-trowel stucco. Capping the facade of the one-story addition is sloped tile fascia. Extending to the east, twelve feet from the face of the addition is a clay tile terrace. At the northeastern corner of the addition the terrace extends out an additional four feet. Inside the terrace, the northernmost opening to the residence has been modified with a flattened arch opening that leads into the Dining Room. The opening to the south retains its original ornamental features and consists of a round-top opening that is flanked by engaged columns with a decorative roping detail and composite capitals. Capping the arched opening is a sloped hood. The wall surfaces in this First Floor Level have been covered with drywall. At the Second Floor Level, it appears that the original openings have been maintained. The northernmost opening consists of a pair of six-over-six light

non-original aluminum windows in a rectangular horizontal opening. The head height of these windows aligns with the sloped soffit above, and there is an original continuous sill beneath the entire opening. To the south is a single vertical opening with a flattened arch top with a projecting hood. At the northern end of this facade is a recessed two-story attachment. The First Floor Level of this attachment has been modified and is covered in drywall with its opening significantly altered. The Second Floor Level maintains the original window opening, which has a non-original rectangular four-over-four single hung aluminum window. Projecting forward from this two-story attachment is a one-story addition that is integrated with the enclosed terrace addition to the south. It is defined with a sliding glass aluminum patio door, and is capped with sloped tile fascia capped in flashing.

The northern elevation of the Residence is its least important facade and it has been significantly altered by the one-story terrace addition which projects from the northeastern corner. Additionally at the northwestern corner, a one-story covered attachment to the Carriage House directly abuts the northern facade. The main two-story attachment to the northern facade consists of a wall with small vertically proportioned window openings. Adjacent to the First Floor Level window is a non-original single leaf four-panel wooden door that provides access to the Kitchen. At the top of the two-story attachment is a sloped roof which drains to the northern side, and a parapet with sloping elements continues around the eastern and western sides of the attachment. At the base of this facade are air handling units surrounded by gravel. At the tower located at the southeastern corner of the residence there is a First Floor Level facade that has been altered significantly and is covered with drywall. There originally was an entrance with a door that opened to the terrace. The Second Floor Level northern facade of the tower consists of a vertically proportioned opening with a non-original sliding aluminum windows, and an opening adjacent to the west, which has been modified and converted into a door that provides access to the roof of the non-original terrace to the north. The upper level as per the other facades has a horizontal rectangular opening that has been infilled by two modern aluminum sliding windows. Capping the tower is a hipped tile roof with sloped soffit.

#### Wall Finish Systems

The exterior walls are clad in a rough trowel stucco finish, which is painted in a salmon color. Trim colors include the tan color of the smooth stucco flattened arch window hoods over the original window openings, and the cream colored ornamental medallions at the southern and central bays of the western facade. The column capitals at the entrance and the recess finish around the entrance have been painted cream and sand colors. Additionally, the window sills at the southern side of the Second Floor Level and the round top elements that flank the chimney are tan colored.

## Roof System

It appears that the entire roof of the two-and-one-half story block of the house was replaced following Hurricane Andrew. Cementitious barrel tiles have been installed. The color of the tile and its appearance detract from the historic architectural character of the Mediterranean Revival style of the residence.

## Terrace Roof

The roof of the one-story terrace appears to be a built-up roof. The drainage is provided with scuppers located regularly around the perimeter of the roof. It is an elevated base flashing system located approximately two feet from the eastern face of the original two-and-one-half story residential block.

## Doors and Windows

The doors at the main entrance of the Residence are original. However, they have been covered by an ornamental iron security gate system that appears to be non-original. All other doors to the residence are non-original.

All windows have been replaced by aluminum single hung or sliding units. The non-original doors and windows do not maintain the integrity of the architectural historic character. The replacement windows differ significantly from the original casement windows that are evidenced in historical photographs. There are no shutters evident.

## Historic Character Assessment

Features of the Main House Exterior that are historically significant include:

1 The red clay-tiled roof

2 The sloped soffit.

3 The rough-trowel stuccoed wall finish.

4 The symmetry of the facade.

5 Original window and door openings, including the round-arched openings and projecting sills.

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The decorative front entry, including pilasters, tiled approach, hipped barrel-tiled hood, and pair of original front doors carved by the first owner.

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The decorative former rear round-arched entry with roped columns and capitals (now an interior passage).

7 Random carved and cast ornament imbedded in the stucco.

8 Decorative wrought iron features, including the balcony.

9 The three-story tower and chimneys.

10 The planter along the west side.

#### Condition Assessment

1. The roof is in fair to poor condition. There appears to be areas where the roof has been patched as is evidenced by the application of asphaltic tar and cement. There are broken and missing ridge tiles at the southeastern and southwestern hip ridge, and individual tile units in the field of the roof have also been broken.

2.

Overall the exterior walls appear to be in generally good condition. The structural stability of the walls appear to be sound as there is no discernable evidence of cracking, settling, or leaning of the walls. It must be noted that this assessment is based on visual observation only and does include any structural investigation.

3. Assessment of the concealed wall framing and sheathing has not been made at this time and is beyond the scope of this effort. It would be prudent to undertake some selective demolition testing to ascertain the construction and condition of these concealed elements.

4. The doors and windows are in generally good condition.

#### Recommendations

1.

Replace the tile roof with new clay tile to match the original per historic photographic documentation.

Remove the modern metal security gate.

Where original doors have been removed, provide new doors of the same material, detail, profile, and finish as per the remaining original exterior door.

4.

Re-establish the vertical proportion, dimension, and profile of the original First Floor Level window openings.

5.

Provide new casement windows typical of the Mediterranean Revival style, referring to historic photographs to best replicate original windows.

6. Provide new underground electrical service. Remove all conduit from the exterior face of the building.

7. Conduct paint analysis to determine original colors and finish treatment for exterior and interior and repaint.

#### RESIDENCE - PLAN CONFIGURATION

The Residence retains the general integrity of the original plan configuration with some alterations. The internal plan is essentially organized around a central Stair Hall that is oriented about an east-west axis and serves as the main entrance and circulation space of the residence. On the First Floor Level south of the Stair Hall is a Living Room with a Florida Room to the east. North of the Stair Hall is a vestibule that leads to the Dining Room to the east. The northern wall of the Dining Room leads to the former Kitchen space. A major modification to the original plan is a one-story enclosed terrace addition immediately to the east of the main block of the Residence. Access to the rear terrace is provided from opening at the northern side of the Florida Room, the original opening at the eastern end of the Stair hall, and from the open eastern side of the Dining Room. The eastern side of the Kitchen area is completely open to the terrace.

The Second Floor plan configuration is essentially organized the same as that of the First Floor Level. Stairs in the Main Hall lead up to a Second Floor Hall landing. To the south of the Hall is the Master Bedroom suite with several modifications at the western end including closet space. At the eastern end of the Master Bedroom within the tower section of the residence is a Chamber with a spiral stair which provides access to the Third Floor tower space. Extending to the west of the Hall is the Master Bath Suite. Access to the bath is provided from both the Hall and the Master Bedroom. The Master Bath contains a shower, tub, water closet, and lavatory. To the north of the Hall are two bedrooms. At the northern end of the Northeastern Bedroom an opening provides access to a Chamber above the Kitchen space. The floor level of this addition is lower than that of the Second Floor Level.

## Historic Character Assessment

Features of the Plan Configuration that are historically significant include:

1. The original floor plan organized around the central Stair Hall.

## Condition Assessment

1. The original open exterior rear terrace has been enclosed with a one-story enclosed terrace addition immediately to the east at the First Floor Level of the Residence.

2. The Second Floor Level has experienced significant alterations to the plan configuration including the Master Bath to the west of the Stair Hall, modifications at the western end of the Master Bedroom suite, and the Bath and Chamber at the northern recessed bay.

## Recommendations

1.

Reestablish the one-story rear terrace that once graced the east elevation as an open space with continuous finishes that are appropriate to the period and style of the Residence.

2. Re-establish the general plan configuration of the Second Floor Level spaces which have been altered as necessary to accommodate future programmatic requirements.

## RESIDENCE- INTERIOR FINISHES

### Stair Hall

The Stair Hall is rectangular in configuration and features an open staircase. The stairs have naturally finished wood treads and risers and an ornamental iron railing. The staircase is attached to the northern wall of the Stair Hall, and has a landing at the eastern end of the Hall. Below the landing is a storage closet which is accessed from an opening at the eastern end of the Stair Hall. A non-original metal cage elevator has been incorporated into the Stair Hall adjacent the intermediate landing at the eastern end of the hall. The main entrance to the Residence is centered on the western wall of the Stair Hall.

The main entry door has a high gloss non-original finish, and hardware is brass with bolts and four hinges. At the western sides of the northern and southern walls are arched openings flanked with projecting stucco casings that provide access to the Vestibule to the north and the Living Room to the south. At the extreme eastern end of the hall is an opening cased in natural finished wood with ornamental carvings on the arch. The opening is original and had a door which once provided access to an exterior rear terrace. However, the door has been removed and the opening now provides access to the non-original terrace structure. On the exterior side of this opening are original spiral columns with engaged composite capitals and an arched opening hood.

The floor in the Stair Hall is laid in tan Cuban tile with nine dark green ornamental tile insets. All of the walls of the Stair Hall are covered in a plaster finish, which has been scored to replicate ashlar masonry. At the base of the walls the stucco surface projects approximately an inch and forms a base with joints located approximately every three feet. There is a natural finish wood base with a rounded edge on the wall, adjacent to the stairs that is continuous to the landing above. At the perimeter of the ceiling are engaged ornamental cast plaster brackets with a glazed finish to match the muted color of the scored walls. The brackets visually support four natural finish wood box beams, which span in a north/south direction at regularly spaced intervals above the Stair Hall. There is also a box beam that extends to the underside of the landing of the stair above. In the center of the Stair Hall ceiling is a box beam that spans in an east-west direction and is less deep than the north-south beams. The intersections of the beams are decorated with carved wood rosettes. One existing black suspended candelabra is suspended from the central box beam, which appears to be non-original. Based upon visual evidence, it appears that there was another original fixture centered over the Stair Hall which has been removed. The field of the ceiling is sand finish plaster, which has been painted white to contrast with the natural grain finish of the wood beams and the mustard color of the walls per the design of the Stair Hall.

Finishes in the Stair Hall maintain the general integrity of the historic character. The elevator does not meet current accessibility requirements.

### Living Room

At the southern end of the First Floor Level, the Living Room is the most ornate space within the residence. Floors are clad in ornamental Cuban tile. There is a band of red tiles around the entire perimeter of the room, and the field of the room consists of a checkerboard pattern of dark red and cream colored tiles with inset ornamental tiles. In the center of the room is a rectangular inset of smooth concrete that is finished in a red color. All walls in the Living Room are scored plaster in an ashlar manner similar in appearance and color to the walls of the Stair Hall. As in the Stair Hall, all walls have a continuous plaster base seven inches high. The most pronounced feature on the wall of

the Living Room is an ornamental cast mantelpiece and chimney breast centered on the southern wall. The mantel is 5' -4" in height and 6' -0" in width. The fireplace opening has a flattened arch top, and has a continuous moulding around the perimeter of the opening. Adjacent to the fireplace is a concrete hearth which projects into the room. On the face of the mantel is a carved frieze, and capping the mantel is a cornice moulding. Above the mantelpiece is a plaster chimney breast which is clad in an ashlar pattern per the other walls of the Living Room. On each side of the mantel are scars in the plaster finish indicating where wall sconces were once located. Flanking the fireplace and mantel are rectangular windows, with non-original naturally finished wood casings. At the western wall is another rectangular window with non-original naturally finished wood casings. At the eastern wall is an original natural finish wood cased opening to the rear Florida Room that appears to have originally had French doors as there are hinge marks evident on each jamb. The original casing at this opening is different than those of the windows. Atop the northern and southern walls are six ornamental cast brackets with a glazed finish per those in the Stair Hall. These brackets visually support six regularly spaced natural finished wood box beams, which span in a north-south direction. Additionally, atop the eastern and western walls are two similar ornamental cast brackets, which visually support the two natural wood boxed beams which span east-west at the ceiling level. Attached to the east-west beams are non-original spotlights. It appears that there were two light fixtures that have been removed from the north-south beams. The field of the ceiling is the same finished plaster painted white to contrast the natural grain finish of the wood beams and the mustard color of the walls

Floor tiles, wall finishes and casings to the room to the east, ornamental brackets, box beams, and ceiling finish appear to be original. Alteration has occurred to the windows and window casing, and light fixtures, which have been added to the ceilings. Additionally, the doors that opened to the Florida Room to the east have been removed.

#### Florida Room

The Florida Room is located at the southeastern corner of the house and occupies the entire First Floor Level of the tower element. The space is accessed from the west through a cased opening from the Living Room and from an opening to the north, which originally led to an exterior terrace. However, the space to the north is now a one-story enclosed addition. The floor in the Florida Room is slightly higher than the floor elevation of the Living Room, and appears to be at approximately the same elevation as the original terrace floor to the north. There is a threshold that separates the Florida Room from the terrace. The floor material consists of Cuban 8x8 maroon and white tile. As in the Living Room, there is a two-tile wide band of maroon tile, which runs around the perimeter of the room. Inset from the perimeter band are three rows of tile arranged in checkerboard pattern with ornament tile insets in the central row. In the center of the room is an ornamental tile inset that is seven tiles in width by fourteen tiles in length,

and has an ornamental floral motif band around an inset panel of individual floral rosettes on a gray field. The walls in the Florida Room are covered in a rough trowel stucco finish that is painted white. The windows are paired arched, vertical openings with four-over-four non-original aluminum windows. There are no casings, but there is a continuous sill that extends beneath each of the openings. At the southern facade, there is one pair of openings and there are two pairs of openings on the eastern facade. Between the arches of each paired opening system are ornamental clay tiles, which consist of two tiles with a floral motif in a diamond pattern that are vertically aligned. Additionally, there is a pair of diamond-tiled insets over the opening that leads to the enclosed terrace. The ceiling in the room appears to be rough trowel plaster. There are non-original light fixtures arranged around the perimeter of the ceiling and the wiring for a fanner light existing in the center of the space.

Window openings are original, and the rough trowel stucco finish contributes to the character of the space. The entrance to the terrace at the northern end of the Florida Room appears to have been modified with a non-original threshold. Additionally an air conditioning grille has been added at the western end of the ceiling, and light fixtures are non-original.

#### Vestibule

The Vestibule is located immediately to north of the Stair Hall at the western side of the residence. The floor is ochre and tan eight-inch-by-eight-inch ornamental Cuban tile, and there is no border around the perimeter. Additionally, there is a colored concrete insert with two ornamental tiles located in the panel. Wall finishes in the Vestibule consist of the ashlar patterned plaster per the Stair Hall and Living Room. There is a seven inch high base with joints spaced evenly around the perimeter. The ceiling of the Vestibule appears to be non-original plaster that is finished in a rough-trowel manner. There are four non-original recessed light fixtures around the perimeter of the ceiling, and it appears that there is an original opening in the center for a light fixture. At the southern end of the space is an arched opening which provides unimpeded access to the Stair Hall. There are plaster surrounds that project two inches from the adjacent wall and provide significant depth to the opening. A significant feature of the Vestibule is the chamfered corner at the southwestern wall adjacent the Stair Hall. At the eastern side, the door opening to the Dining Room is an original wooden round top door with original hardware. The door has ten glass panels and the original casing contains a crest attached at the top of the arch, but it appears that part of the motif at the top has been damaged. At the northern end of the room is a pair of arched openings. Originally these arched areas were not open and were used as bookcases. The westernmost opening has been converted into a janitor's closet as there are non-original faucets located on the wall, and the floor has been raised to accommodate a drain. Additionally, fixtures and non-original fuses have been incorporated into this space. In the upper section of the northern wall

there is a stained glass window surrounded by a natural wood finish casing which appears to be original. In the arched opening in the northeastern corner of the Vestibule, a non-original HV AC unit and water heater have been installed into the space. An electrical panel is located along the western wall of the space.

The Vestibule and its elements have had some modification of finishes. The window on the western wall as well as the spaces with the arched openings to the north have been modified significantly.

### Dining Room

The Dining Room is located to the north of the Stair Hall at the eastern side of the residence adjacent the Vestibule. On the western wall is an original natural finish wood arched door with eight rectangular lights and two round top lights. The original door-knob has been retained in octagonal abstract element, and the original ball top hinges remain. The frame of the door and its casing are natural finished wood, and the round-top casing has a scrolled motif at the arch. The opening to the Kitchen space to the north is a rectangular opening without a door. Centered on the eastern wall is an opening, with a flattened arch top which provides an unimpeded view of the lawn and bay to the east. It appears that this opening is original and once provided access to the former exterior terrace. However, the doors and casings have been removed. The floor in the Dining Room is original eight-inch-by-eight-inch Cuban tile. There is a two-tile wide band of burgundy tile around the entire perimeter of the room. Inset in the field of the tile are tan and ochre colored tiles. There are eight inset ornamental panels within the field that are four tiles each which are orange, blue, and green. At the center of the floor is a rectangular smooth concrete panel that has been finished in a salmon color. The wall finish in the Dining Room consists of an ashlar patterned plaster, and per the Stair Hall, Vestibule, and Living Room there is a continuous base seven-inches high that has joints approximately three feet apart. The ceiling in the Dining Room appears to be non-original rough coat plaster, and there are no ornamental brackets or beams per the Stair Hall and Living Room. There is a non-original light fixture above the central part of the room, and outlet receptacles have been incorporated into each of the walls.

The floor and wall finishes of the Dining Room generally retain their integrity, and the door hardware and casing at the western wall are original and provide unique character to the space. However, the openings to the east and north have been modified, and the ceiling and lighting have also been altered.

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## Kitchen

In the recessed bay at the northern end of the two-story main block is the former Kitchen space. The space has been altered significantly, and there are no remaining cabinets or plumbing fixtures. The existing floor finish is hexagonal tile with an ivory color finish per the northeastern terrace. It appears that the floor in this area was originally rectangular clay tile based upon evidence from an area where the hexagonal tiles have been removed. A cased opening in a natural wood finish provides access to the Dining Room to the south. The walls in the Kitchen have been covered in non-original drywall. On the western wall is a sliding ornamental window, centered in the space. At the western edge of the northern wall is a non-original four panel wood door and a rectangular single hung aluminum window with eight lights. There is no wall at the eastern end of this space as it has been removed at some point during the alteration of the residence. There is an electric six-inch-by-six-inch bulkhead at the ceiling which defines the eastern edge of the original space of the Kitchen. The ceiling consists of unfinished drywall and there are non-original recessed lights.

The Kitchen and its corresponding elements have been significantly altered and retain no historic character. The eastern wall has been completely removed and the other walls and ceiling have non-original gypsum drywall finishes. There are unfinished electrical outlets on the southern wall of the Kitchen with cables extended out. Additionally, there is a water supply with trap located on the southern wall. Floors, doors, and windows in this space are also non-original.

## Enclosed Terrace

The enclosed rear terrace is a non-original space, which has been added on to the eastern side, north of the Florida Room. Existing floor finish consists of ivory colored tile in a hexagonal pattern. The original ornamental columns and casings surrounding the arched entrance (originally an exterior doorway) at the rear of the Stair Hall retain integrity. However, the walls of the space have been covered in drywall. At the eastern end of the terrace are two large openings with sliding glass aluminum doors. The ceiling has also had drywall installed and there are recessed light fixtures around the perimeter of the center running in a north-south axis. Additionally, there are detection devices installed in this space at the ceiling. There is a large opening with a flat arch at the southern end of the western wall, which provides access to the original Dining Room.

The enclosed rear terrace and its corresponding elements detract from the historic integrity of the residence. This enclosed terrace replaced an open terrace that is a characteristic feature of Mediterranean Revival residences. Walls have an unfinished quality and simply have drywall screwed over the original surface. Additionally the ceiling is unfinished drywall,

To the north of the east-enclosed terrace and to the east of the Kitchen is a small rectangular terrace, which has the same floor elevation as the terrace to the south. The northern end of the terrace is an open space where a wall apparently was removed as there is evidence in the floor where the tile has been interrupted. As per the enclosed terrace, the floor of this area has been covered in non-original hexagonal tile with an ivory pattern. However, in the northeastern terrace there is a four-inch riser to the north elevation at the Kitchen level. The floor pattern continues in this elevation higher floor elevation. The walls and ceilings in this space are covered in non-original unfinished drywall, and non-original recessed light fixtures are located around the perimeter of the ceiling. The eastern side of this space is dominated by a large rectangular opening with aluminum sliding glass patio doors, which provide an unimpeded view of the eastern lawn and the bay beyond. This space is non-contributing to the historic character of the residence. The unfinished condition and non-original configuration detract from the appearance of the property.

## SECOND FLOOR LEVEL

### Stair Hall Landing

The Second Floor Level is accessed from the First Floor Level by the stair in the Stair Hall. The Stair Hall on the second floor is open with an ornamental iron railing that is thirty-two inches in height. The stairs are clad in natural finish oak. There is an oak base that is seven inches high and continuous around the perimeter of the stairs.

At the top of the lower run of stairs is an intermediate Stair Hall Landing that is finished with 2-1/4" wide strip oak flooring. The floorboards span east-west, and there is a clear space three feet between the upper and lower run of stairs. On the eastern wall of the landing is a window opening with a flattened arched top. The window has ten lights and appears to retain the original sash and operable casement. The opening is framed by a 4-1/2" natural finish wood casing that also has a round top and is curved at the uppermost point. The faux ashlar pattern of the plaster wall finish extends from the First Floor Level of the Stair Hall up to the finish floor elevation of the Second Floor Level. Above the ashlar pattern plaster, the walls consist of a rough trim plaster finish from finished floor to the ceiling. Supports for the non-original elevator are located adjacent the lower carriage and extend to the ceiling above the stairs treads. The track extends up to the height of the Second Floor Level railing. The ceiling above the stair is a rough trowel plaster finish without any moldings at the perimeter, and there are two non-original recessed lights that have been installed over the Stair Hall Landing.

Changes to the Stair Hall Landings include the addition of the elevator and alterations to the ceiling and its fixtures.

## Stair Hall

The Second Floor Stair Hall surface is clad in 2-1/4" oak flooring that spans east-west. The ornamental iron stair railing continues as a guardrail at the landing above the northern edge of the Stair Hall. The Stair Hall has the general configuration of the Stair Hall on the floor below. At the western edge of the Stair Hall, an opening with smooth non-original four inch wood casings provides access to what appears to be a non-original Master Bathroom. There was a single door that has been removed, as there is visual evidence of hinge and hardware marks. At the southern end of the Stair Hall is a pair of openings. The westernmost opening has no door and leads to a closet space. However, there is visual evidence that a door once existed, as there are recessed hinge marks on the jamb. There is also a non-original four inch casing around the frame of the door per the entrance to the Master Bathroom to the west. The opening to the east provides access to the Master Bedroom. This opening also once had a door, as there is visual evidence of recessed hinge marks. There are 4" non-original casings which surround the opening. There is a 7-1/2" high painted wood base with quarter-round around the perimeter of the Stair Hall. This detail appears to be non-original as its top edge has a sharper corner than the rounded edge of the original natural finish wood base that extends down the stairs to the landing in the hall below. At the northern edge of the Stair Hall is a pair of openings that lead to the Northeastern and Northwestern Bedrooms. These openings have modern four-inch casings per the other openings in the Stair Hall, and doors are also missing. The ceiling in the Stair Hall is a rough trowel plaster finish. Recessed lights have been added, and there is also a rectangular grill for air supply over the western edge of the Stair Hall. The wall surfaces are rough trowel plaster finish painted white.

There is a small room at the southwest side of the Stair Hall that appears to have been a linen closet. There are supports for four shelving units, however, the shelves have been removed. Flooring in this space consists of 2-1/4" strip oak flooring that spans in an east-west direction. There is no base trim in the closet, and the walls and the ceiling of the closet are drywall. There is a light switch on the eastern wall, and a socket for a light fixture above the door head in the interior of the space. The space appears to be non-original and non-contributing to the configuration of the Residence.

The historic integrity of the Stair Hall has been diminished due to the alterations to the openings with non-original casings alternating around the perimeter, the removal of doors, the addition of a linen closet, and modifications to the ceiling along with the non-original light fixtures and a mechanical grill.

## Master Bedroom Suite

To the south of the Stair Hall is the Master Bedroom Suite. The Master Bedroom Suite consists of a Master Bedroom, Dressing Area, Master Bathroom and Chamber. The Master Bedroom is located adjacent to the entrance from the Stair Hall. The flooring consists of 2-1/4" strip oak flooring that spans east-west. The wall finishes of the Master Bedroom are rough trowel plaster finish, and there is a non-original 3-1/2" high base around the perimeter of the room that has been partially removed at the southern wall. The southern wall of the Master Bedroom has a non-original aluminum window with six lights and non-original wood casing. At the eastern end of the Master Bedroom is a cased opening that provides access to the Chamber that occupies the Second Floor Level of the tower. At the western end of the Master Bedroom is a cased opening that provides access to the Dressing Area. The ceiling in the Master Bedroom Suite is finished with swirled skim coat plaster and has four recessed lights and an HV AC grill located at the western end. There is also non-original wallpaper in this area.

## Dressing Area

The Dressing Area is west of the Master Bedroom. At the southern end of the Dressing Area is a pair of walk-in closets. The exteriors of the closets are lined with mirrors, and have glass doorknobs. In the easternmost closet space the original floor pattern is evident, and it appears that the original plan configuration has been modified as is evidenced by the change in direction of the flooring. The flooring in the eastern edge of this closet runs in a north-south direction and shifts direction to east-west. The closets have no baseboards, walls are smooth plaster, and the ceilings are rough finish plaster. In the western closet, there is a window with non-original natural finish wood casing, and the walls are a smooth plaster finish with no base. The ceiling is rough finish plaster and there is a surface mounted light fixture and louvered grill. At the western end of the Dressing Area is a pair of aluminum windows with six-over-six lights, and the walls have been covered with gypsum board. At the northern side of the Dressing Area is a counter with a sink and mirror, and a base cabinet. The cabinet is bounded to the east by a deep walk-in closet which has wiring and an alarm system incorporated into it. Access to the Attic is provided through a ceiling hatch in the closet. To the west of the counter is a door with modern casings that provides access to the Master Bathroom.

## Master Bathroom

Located to the west of the Stair Hall and north of the Dressing Area, is a space that has been modified to function as a Master Bathroom. The floor in this space is covered in non-original ceramic tile that is elevated approximately 6- 1/2" above the finish floor elevation of the Stair Hall. The Master Bathroom has a four inch ceramic tile base around the perimeter. A non-original elevated Roman Tub with ornamental swan faucets and

brass hardware has been installed, and ceramic tile that matches the floor has been incorporated on the western and southern walls of the space. Other wall finishes include wallpaper, which has been partially removed from the eastern and western walls. On the western wall above the exterior central balcony is a non-original sliding aluminum window. A glass shower unit has been installed adjacent the tub, and there is a small linen closet on the eastern wall with louvered doors. The ceiling consists of a skim coat of plaster with a rough finish, and there are recessed light fixtures. At the northern wall there is a lavatory and water closet.

#### Tower Chamber

The Tower Chamber, located to the east of the Master Bedroom, occupies the Second Floor Level of the tower. It is accessed by a cased opening through the Master Bedroom. There are vertically paired openings with sliding window units located on the southern wall of the space. On the eastern wall, a pair of sliding aluminum windows provides a view to the rear lawn and the bay to the east. On the northern wall there is a pair of window openings. The western opening has been converted to a door that is framed by non-original casings and provides access to the roof of the non-original terrace addition. The walls and ceiling are covered in a rough trowel plaster finish, and there are no baseboards. At the southwestern corner of the room is a metal spiral stair which provides access to the Third Floor Level Tower space. Wall outlets are evident, and a surface-mounted light fixture has been removed.

The integrity of the plan of the Master Bedroom Suite appears to have been altered, as evidenced by the change of direction of the flooring in the southeastern closet space. Additionally the modern glass finishes, non-original wallpaper, casings, doors, plumbing fixtures, finishes, and light fixtures adversely impact the historic character of the Second Floor Level. Due to the loss of historic character, there is flexibility in how these spaces can be modified for an adaptive reuse.

#### Northwestern Bedroom

This space, which is a narrow rectangular space oriented in a north-south direction, is located to the north of the Stair Hall at the western side of the Second Floor Level. Access to the Northwestern Bedroom is provided by a door opening at the Stair Hall. There is a pair of six-over-six non-original aluminum windows centered on the western wall. The floor consists of 2-1/4" strip natural finish wood flooring, and there is a 3-1/2" non-original natural finished wood base. The walls and ceiling have a rough trowel plaster finish. Wall outlets have been installed on the eastern and western walls, and a surface mounted light fixture and HV AC grill are evident. At the northern end of the

space is a cedar-lined walk-in closet that is non-original, with natural finish wood flooring and mirrored sliding glass doors.

The architectural character of the Northwestern Bedroom has been altered due to the modern finishes and base, and the addition of the bathroom to the north.

#### Bathroom

At the northern end of the Northwestern Bedroom is a cased opening that provides access to a Bathroom space. The Bathroom is unfinished, and the floor level steps down from the floor level of the Bedroom by approximately 13-1/2". The flooring, walls, and ceilings consist of unfinished green board. There is an exposed plastic PVC drain in the eastern corner of the space, and there is evidence of both a shower drain and a toilet drain at the northern end of the space. Located in the western wall is a 1' T x 4" aluminum rectangular light fixture, and there are recessed light fixtures around the perimeter of the ceiling. There is one tread ten inches deep that provides access to the space, and the riser heights are uneven. Hot and cold water plumbing is evident in the southeastern corner.

#### Northeastern Bedroom

This space is located to the north of the Stair Hall at the eastern side of the Second Floor Level. Access to this bedroom is provided by a door opening at the Stair Hall. The door has been removed, and the opening has modern wood casings. The Northeastern Bedroom is almost twice as wide as the Northwestern Bedroom. The floors consist of 2-1/4" natural finish wood strip flooring that spans east-west, and there are no bases. The walls and ceiling have a rough trowel plaster finish. Centered on the eastern wall is a pair of six-over-six aluminum windows, which are framed by non-original wood casings and sills. At the northern wall is a pair of closets, which have had their doors removed. The westernmost closet has a light switch with a ceiling mounted light fixture. To the west of the closets is a cased door opening which once had a door. The opening provides access to a Chamber to the north, which has a finished floor elevation that is approximately fourteen inches lower than the finished floor level of the Northeastern Bedroom.

#### Chamber

The floor in Chamber consists of 2-1/4" natural finish wood strip flooring that spans north-south. Wall and ceiling finishes have a rough trowel stucco skim coat. On the eastern wall is a vertically proportioned aluminum window with four-over-four lights that

is surrounded by a non-original wood casing. On the northern wall is a smaller vertically proportioned aluminum window with four-over-four lights that is framed by a non-original wood casing. The western wall of this chamber contains an opening which once had a door that leads to the northern Bathroom space. In the Chamber there is a ceiling mounted light fixture, modern wall outlets, and light switches, and a mechanical grill on the southern wall.

#### Third Floor Level Tower

The Third Floor Level Tower is accessed by a metal spiral stair in the southwestern corner of the space. There is a metal railing that is 35" high adjacent the opening of the spiral stair. The floor of the Third Floor Level Tower consists of plywood decking, the walls have a rough trowel plaster finish, and there is no base. The ceiling, which is only 6' -6" in height, has a rough trowel plaster finish like the walls, windows have been incorporated into the horizontal rectangular openings located on all four sides of the tower. These were once open according to historic photographic documentation. An HV AC grill has been added to the western wall.

#### Historic Character Assessment

Features of the Main House Interior that are historically significant include:

1. Wrought iron stair rail in the Stair Hall made by the original owner.
2. Decorative tile floors and wall insets in the Stair Hall, Living Room, Florida Room, Vestibule and Dining Room.
3. Ornamental mantel in the Living Room.
4. Wood front entry doors and other door trim carved by the original owner in the Stair Hall, Vestibule and Dining Room.
5. Original natural finished woodwork and stairs in the Stair Hall, living Room, Vestibule and Dining Room.
6. Round-arched openings.
7. Faux ashlar plaster wall treatment in the Stair Hall, Stair Hall Landing, Living Room, Dining Room, and Vestibule.

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8. Wood ceiling beams in the Living Room and Stair Hall.

9.

Decorative cast plaster brackets in Living Room and Stair Hall.

10. Stuccoed plaster base in the Stair Hall, Living Room, Vestibule, and Dining Room.

11. Original tile kitchen noor (beneath modern flooring).

12. Original light fixtures.

13. Original door har(hvare.

14. Stained glass \window in the Vestibule.

1 S. Original wood casement window in the Stair Hall Landing

l ( ). Natural finish 2 l/~" oak strip flooring on the 2nd floor level

#### Condition Assessment

The Stair Hall, Living Room, Florida Room, Vestibule, and Dining Room of the First Floor Level and their finishes appear to be good condition. Based upon visual observation there appear to be no areas of physical deterioration evident.

2

The Kitchen, the Enclosed Rear Terrace, and the Northeastern Enclosed Terrace of the First Floor Level and their corresponding elements are in an unfinished state of remodeling.

3

The Stair Hall Landing, Stair Hall of the Second Floor Level and their corresponding elements appear to be in good condition. There are minimal water stains on the intermediate Stair Hall Landing and the plaster in this area has very little cracking.

4

The Master Bedroom Suite, Northwestern Bedroom, and Northeastern Bedroom of the Second Floor Level are in fair condition.

5

The Bathroom and Chamber of the Second Floor Level are in poor and unfinished condition.

6

The Third Floor Level Tower is in fair condition with an unfinished plywood floor.

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7 The elevator in the Stair Hall does not meet code requirements.

#### Recommendations

Retain original significant interior finishes including the wrought iron stair railing, tile floors and decorative tiles inset in walls, natural finished woodwork, ceiling coffers, original mantel, faux ashlar wall treatment, original door hardware, original light fixtures, and original windows.

2 Remove non-original floor finishes from Kitchen and enclosed terrace space. Refinish original Kitchen floor or replace with in-kind as required. Provide new terrace flooring appropriate for Mediterranean Revival style.

3 Remove non-original non-contributing alterations to the Second Floor Level including the Master Bedroom storage and bath suite.

4 Remove non-original light fixtures and door hardware, and finishes. Replace with new to match detail of original.

5 Reinstall doors and hardware where missing and removed, including the door opening between the Living Room and Florida Room, and between the Florida Room and the Terrace.

6

Provide new electrical service in concealed chasing.

7 In order to maintain climate control in a sensitive manner, provide a new HVAC system that does not intrude on the interior nor exterior significant spaces and elements of the building.

8 Incorporate new programming including conference space, reception space, and historic exhibit display space in a manner that respects the original plan configuration and the historic significant finishes.

#### CARRIAGE HOUSE EXTERIOR

The Carriage House consists of three distinct components. The original building consists of a two-story rectangular block that is clad in rough trowel stucco finish, capped by a flat roof with a parapet faced with sloped concrete barrel tile. The exterior of the southern facade of this block contains two vertically proportioned window openings with continuous sills with four-over-four aluminum windows. There is a single door located

adjacent the westernmost window opening that is capped by a sloped concrete tile shed roof. At the Second Floor Level is a pair of rectangular window openings that have non-original aluminum awning windows.

To the east of the main two-story block is a three bay garage constructed of concrete block. This element was added to the Carriage House in the 1950s and extends to the west nearly to the northwest corner of the original Residence. At the eastern end of this addition is a covered breezeway that provides a direct attachment to the westernmost end of the northern facade of the original Residence. Beneath the breezeway is a terrace covered in twelve inch tiles. The eaves of the eastern garage addition are deep and extend to the east and north approximately four feet. The walls are constructed of three-cell blocks. The main electrical service weatherhead is located on the eastern facade of this garage extension. The garage is clad in rough trowel stucco finish, and has a man-door located at the southernmost edge of the eastern wall. The garage addition at the east projects forward from the base of the original Carriage House approximately 4'-6". To the west of the Carriage House is a one-story garage addition built in 1979 and constructed of block with a flat roof and a parapet capped in sloping concrete barrel tile. Access to the western garage is provided by coarse gravel, and the southern face of the western addition is flush with the southern facade of the original Carriage House. The asphalt of the cul-de-sac extends to the base of the eastern garage, and there is a paved extension to the entrance of the original Carriage House. At the base of the main Carriage House is a planter that is lined with coral blocks at the perimeter, and is covered with mulch and groundcover plantings.

#### Exterior Wall System

The exterior walls of the Carriage House are covered with a rough trowel stucco finish, which has been painted a salmon color. Examination of the concealed wall framing and sheathing has not been made at this time and is beyond the scope of this effort.

#### Roofing System

The Carriage House has flat roofs at all three sections. The eastern garage roof extends 4'-0" beyond the walls at the northern and eastern sides of the building. This section of roof is defined by a sloping concrete tile fascia around the perimeter, which extends to the northern face of the original Residence. The flat roof of the one-story western garage addition is bordered with a sloping concrete tile parapet.

## Doors and Windows

All doors and windows in the Carriage House appear to be non-original. On the southern facade of the main two-story block of the Carriage House is a pair of four-over-four aluminum windows on the First Floor Level, and there are aluminum awning windows at the Second Floor Level. The door to the First Floor Level apartment is a steel door with non-original brass hardware, and an ornamental iron gate that appears to be non-original has been added in front of this door. The window opening at the Second Floor Level of the eastern facade is boarded with plywood. An awning window is evident on the exterior of the western facade at the Second Floor Level. However, at the interior of the adjacent apartment the window opening has been enclosed. There are small non-original windows in the northern bays of the two-story block, and the main entrance to the Second Floor Level apartment is located on the northern facade. On the southern facade of the eastern garage addition there are three modern paneled overhead garage doors. There are no windows on this addition but there are three-hole concrete blocks, which have been turned sideways to allow ventilation to the garage space on the eastern and northern facade. There is a small aluminum window on the rearm of the western face of the garage adjacent the original two-story building. The western garage addition has one paneled overhead garage door with no lights.

## CARRIAGE HOUSE - INTERIOR

### First Floor Level

The configuration of the two-story block of the Carriage House appears to have substantial modification as it has been converted into apartments on both the First and Second Floor Levels. The First Floor Level plan consists of a Kitchen at the northern side of this building directly across from the main entrance. The floor is covered in six inch non-original tile, and there is a suspended ceiling system. A mechanical unit has been added into a closet, and there is an adjacent closet. A corridor provides access from the Living Room to a Bedroom at the southeastern corner of the First Floor Level. The Bedroom has non-original finishes that include six inch floor tiles, suspended acoustical ceiling, and painted drywall. At the eastern end of the Corridor, is a non-original Bathroom with base cabinet, sink, medicine cabinet, and shower. The floors have non-original finishes that include six inch tiles, drywall, and the suspended acoustical ceilings.

The original configuration is not evident on this level and there are no historic finishes that remain. Due to the loss of historic architectural character, these spaces can be modified for future adaptive use.

## Second Floor Level

The Second Floor Level apartment is accessed on the northern side by way of an exterior concrete stair. The Second Floor access to the apartment is provided by a step with a concrete wall railing. The wall is only twenty-nine inches high. There is a canopy above the stairs that is supported by steel pipe columns. There is no paved access to the stair. Access to the Second Floor apartment is provided through a non-original paneled door, which leads to a small Vestibule. The floor is covered in non-original hexagonal tile, and the walls are finished with skim-coated drywall with contemporary 3-1/2" high wood base. There is a 3-1/2" high wood base, and the ceiling is finished with skim-coated plaster.

To the west of the Vestibule is access to the main Living Room, which has a floor finished with non-original hexagonal tile. At the western wall of the Living Room is a window opening that has been enclosed. Significant damage to the floor in the western corner of this space is evidenced as the tile is loose and has been removed from a section that is approximately 8'-0" x 4'-0".

Adjacent to the Living Room is a small galley Kitchen with an opening and counter that provided a visual link to the Living Room. In the Kitchen are non-original base cabinets, wall cabinets, counter, appliances, and sink. The floors are covered with non-original twelve-inch tile and the walls and ceilings are finished with non-original skim-coated drywall.

At the eastern end of the Living Room is a small walk-in closet, which contains HVAC ductwork connected to the apartment below.

To the west of the Vestibule is the Bedroom, which is located in the southeastern corner of the apartment. The floor is covered in non-original hexagonal tile and bordered with a 3-1/2" high wood base. The walls and ceiling are finished with non-original skim coated drywall. On the southern wall there is a large opening with a non-original window and at the eastern wall is exposed drywall that appears to cover a window opening that was enclosed. Adjacent to the Bedroom is a closet, and there are shelving units at the northwestern corner of the Bedroom.

At the eastern end of the COITidor is a Bathroom. In the northeastern corner is a walk-in shower finished with non-original ceramic tile, and a water closet and lavatory are located adjacent the northern wall. There is a vertically proportioned opening with a non-original aluminum awning window located adjacent the shower on the northern wall. The Bathroom floor is covered in four inch ceramic tile, and walls and ceilings are skim coated plaster over drywall. There is a large exhaust Em/light unit located in the center of the ceiling.

The historic integrity of the CalTiage House interior has been lost due to the alterations of the space and finishes. Due to the loss of historic architectural character, these spaces can be modified for future adaptive use.

#### Historic Character Assessment

Features of the CalTiage House that are historically significant include:

1 The two-story stuccoed envelope of the original CalTiage House.

2 The 1950s one-story concrete block eastern carport addition.

#### Condition Assessment

The exterior walls of the CalTiage House appear to be in generally good condition. It must be stressed that this assessment is based on visual observation only and does not include any structural investigation. The structural stability of the walls appear to be sound as there is no evidence of cracking, settling, bowing or leaning of the walls. It would be prudent to undertake some selective demolition to ascertain the construction and condition of these concealed structural elements.

2

The condition of the roof was undetectable due to limited access of the CalTiage House. It appears that damage has occurred to the northwestern corner of the two-story section of the Carriage House.

3 The exterior access to the Second Floor Level apartment does not meet code requirements.

4 The plan configuration of the Carriage House has been substantially altered.

5 The First Floor Level apartment space in the CalTiage House is in poor condition. There is evidence of water infiltration from above in the northwestern corner of the apartment. In this area the suspended ceiling has collapsed and there is evidence of moisture related damage in the wood framing.

6 The Second Floor Level apartment space in the Carriage House is in poor condition. The floor has significant water-related damage, and window openings have been boarded over in the Living Room and Bedroom.

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## Recommendations

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Future use required by the program of the Village can be incorporated within the existing building with the spaces modified as required to suit the program.

2 Retain the two-story stuccoed envelope of the original CalTiagc House.

3 Retain the 1950s eastern carport addition.

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## REGULATORY REVIEW

There are several sets of Local, County, State and federal regulations that will apply or impact works at Thalatta. This overview reviews the more important or significant ones that will apply to future rehabilitation work, but does not address those associated with operations, management or day-to-day use. The number, type, and applicability of the various regulations will ultimately depend on the particularities of the specific program adopted and implemented.

The principal regulatory areas affecting the property can be broadly classified as Zoning, Building & Life Safety, Historic Preservation, and Site/Environmental. These may overlap in some instances and on occasion be contradictory.

### Zoning

Zoning ordinances will affect the types and intensity of uses for the buildings and property. Once a use or uses is identified, the specifics of how these are applied will be crucial in identifying parking and traffic requirements, 'as of right' conditions, setbacks, site coverage, and landscaping. As the property is now in governmental Ownership, re-zoning may be appropriate to ensure that the public purposes envisaged for the property can be realized. Zoning will be administered by the Village of Palmetto Bay.

### Building and Life Safety

The 2004 Florida Building Code (FBC) is the principal regulatory instrument to which the rehabilitation of existing buildings and new construction will have to comply. The specifics of how the FBC will be interpreted and applied will also depend upon the particularities of the existing construction systems (which have not yet been fully identified), and the specific changes required of electrical, mechanical, plumbing, networks, distribution, fittings and fixtures, fire protection and exiting, and accessibility to meet the needs of the historic buildings. Some of the more obvious specific issues that will require careful consideration are reviewed below.

Significantly, the FBC gives some guidelines regarding buildings that have been designated as historic by local preservation agencies and / or have been listed in the National Register of Historic Places. With regard to historic buildings, the FBC gives the local Building Official considerable scope for assessing appropriate solutions based upon equivalencies. While the FBC does not provide detailed equivalencies, there are many other building codes throughout the United States that do. These provide examples of equivalencies and or guidelines that could serve as a basis for developing local solutions for these buildings.

Resolution of each of the issues below will be dependent upon the specifics of the final option/scheme adopted.

1.

Handicapped Accessibility will be required, regardless of the scope of work being undertaken. However, the extent of changes required for accessibility will depend on historic designation and the uses to which the second floors, in particular, are put. Accessibility to the First Floor of both the Residence and the Carriage House would be required with an accessible route leading from an accessible parking space. An accessible toilet room, accessible door hardware (where not original), and room signage would also be required in both structures.

The extent of alteration carried out [Level 1, Level 2, or Level 3], will impact the amount of upgrading required under the FRC. The extent and scope will in turn be dependent upon the specific uses of each room.

3

A change of use typically triggers an automatic requirement to upgrade the whole building to current FBC requirements. However, an historic building may be brought into compliance by the use of equivalency and the use of performance standards. Once a specific program is adopted, then a more comprehensive review of the building fabric and construction systems will need to take place.

4.

An important aspect of compliance with the FBC relates to wind and storm resistance. In this case, particular attention will need to be paid to the windows, doors, and the structural components - roof exterior walls and associated components; these will need to be more carefully studied and appropriate solutions developed to secure the buildings. Currently, it is understood that the Residence apparently is a wood frame structure and the Carriage House is apparently a masonry block structure, with traditional framing for the roof, floor plates and interior walls. The degree of upgrading will depend upon the level of alteration, and equivalency and performance options. It is anticipated with respect to the replaced windows and doors that the openings would be protected to 146 mph and that products will meet the necessary Miami-Dade County Notice of Acceptance (NOA) requirements. The strengthening of sills, lintels and jambs represents a particular challenge and will require careful review under the equivalency and performance criteria.

5. Floor loadings based upon a change from residential use may require upgrading the floor plates. However, programming for uses that limit the axial loads, especially for the Second Floor Level combined with the historic building relief may well eliminate or minimize this requirement.

6. Fire warnings and protection systems for life and property will require improvement. Once again, the historic listing may enable upgrades to be

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based more upon performance standards in preserving life and property than slavish application of the specifics of the Codes; the FBC & NFP A are the principal applicable ones.

7.

There are a number of other issues associated with Flood elevations, electrical, mechanical, plumbing, storm water, engineering, bathroom loads, and so on, that will also need to be addressed in more detail as the project is more clearly articulated and a specific scheme adopted.

8

All new structures will be required to fully meet current codes.

Agencies typically having input and administration of the FBC and other Codes related to the rehabilitation of Thalatta include the Village of Palmetto Bay Building Department, Public Works, Fire Department, the Miami-Dade County Office of Historic Preservation, the State of Florida Division of Historic Preservation, and FEMA.

Historic Preservation

The property has been recorded by Miami-Dade County as part of a countywide Historic Site Survey. A Florida Master Site File Form also has been completed. The property is historically significant in the context of the Village of Palmetto Bay and the Miami-Dade County as a whole. From a simple pragmatic and practical perspective, taking advantage of the full range of incentives for historic buildings makes a lot of sense. The best way of doing so is for the buildings and property be listed in the National Register of Historic Places with the National Park Service and to be locally designated as historic by Miami-Dade County. The advantages address the complex regulatory environment, and provide relief from many of the specific code requirements that are inappropriate for these buildings. Significantly, listing and designation provide access to substantial additional funding, including the Miami-Dade County General Obligation Bond (GOB), the State of Florida Special Category (Preservation) Grants, federal Scenic Byway Grants, federal Transportation Enhancement Grants, and programs from numerous private foundations. Historic designation is a requirement for eligibility for most of the above-listed programs, which can be utilized for both design and "bricks and mortar" costs associated with rehabilitation. Additionally, historic designation provides access to more specialized consulting resources, and facilitates recognition that can enhance the marketability of the project. For all of the above reasons, historic designation of Thalatta is strongly recommended.

From the regulatory standpoint, a very substantial gain from historic designation is in the application of alternate solutions in meeting the requirements of the FBC and of Federal and State Agency requirements, primarily with the use of equivalencies and the use of performance standards. Although these should not be considered a panacea, they can make a very substantial difference, not only in the way the building is modified, but in the associated costs. In some instances actual relief of a specific requirement can be



available. Historic designation also enables access to the skilled resources of the State Historic Preservation Office in dealing with historic buildings and property.

Use of these resources, code relief and equivalencies is dependent upon compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation (The Secretary's Standards). These guidelines have been developed by the federal government to govern rehabilitation work on listed historic properties which have received federal funding or federal historic tax credits. The Secretary's Standards are utilized by the State Historic Preservation Office and the local historic preservation office, and are as follows:

1. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment

2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.

3. Each property shall 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 architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.

4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.

5.

Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.

6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.

7. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.

R. Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.

9.

New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.

10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall 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.

Compliance with The Secretary's Standards is not particularly onerous when major physical changes are not proposed, as in this case. Additionally, restoration of missing components that contribute to the overall significance and historic character are clearly supported under this process. The Secretary's Standards are interpreted on a case by case basis, and generally recommend minimal loss of original building materials and finishes, layouts and building organization, minimal impacts where intervention is required for code upgrades and compliance, typically maintenance rather than repair, repair rather than restoration, restoration rather than replacement; and clarity between new and old.

If the property is locally designated as an historic property, any improvements would be subject to review by the Miami-Dade County Office of Historic Preservation and subject to approval by the Historic Preservation Review Board. If the property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, work on the property could be subject to review depending upon the funding sources utilized for work on the site by the Village. Federal funding provided to the project would be subject to Section 106 Review, a regulatory process involving the State Historic Preservation Office and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

All work utilizing state or federal funds would be subject to review by the Florida State Historic Preservation Office. The review would be conducted in accordance with The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. If the building is determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register, but in fact is not listed, the same Section 106 requirements would be enforced. Thus it is not necessary to list the property to be subject to 106 compliance if federal funds are utilized. If federal funding is involved, the Davis Bacon Wage Act covers the wages used for undertaking rehabilitation work. Additionally, if work involves partial funding from the source, the work is still subject to the above referenced Wage rate requirements. Private funding sources such as Individual donations and foundations are not subject to compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards nor review through the State Historic Preservation Office. However, utilizing the U.S. Department of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation is highly recommended even if not required.

## Environmental/Site

Under this general umbrella there are a number of issues that will require coordination and approvals by the various and several agencies that have jurisdiction. These include, but are not limited to the following.

I. Water supply ~ review of supply requirements will need to be reviewed with both Miami-Dade County Department of Environmental Resources Management (DERM) and Miami-Dade County Water and Sewer Authority (WASA).

J Sewage - It is unclear at the time of writing whether waste-water is discharged to municipal sewage, uses a septic system, and or separates black and gray water. Review and compliance will be through DERM, WASA, and Department Of Health ~ Septic).

K. Stormwater run-off is currently on site and without any special treatment or collection. As works are proposed, and especially site works additional measures may be required. Review and compliance will be through Village of Palmetto Bay Public Works and Building Dept and DERM.

4.

The land/water interface at both the canal and bay will require careful review with both agencies having jurisdiction DERM and South Florida Water Management District. Particular issues that affect the proposals probably lie with sight line maintenance to the Bay, access by and for the agencies, and landscaping at the waters edges.

5. Trees & canopy coverage. Landscaping will require careful management and need to be developed co-operatively between DERM, Village of Palmetto Bay Zoning/Building Departments, State of Florida Historic Preservation Division, and Miami-Dade County Office of Historic Preservation.

6. Electrical power supply requirements will probably require upgrading and will need to be reviewed and agreed with Florida Power and Light (FPL).

7 Old Cutler Road is a state road and a designated Florida scenic highway. Any proposed modifications regarding widening site access, traffic queuing, sightlines, sidewalks, landscaping, signage and so on, will all need to be reviewed and approved by Florida Department of Transportation and Village of Palmetto Bay Engineering.

8. Utilizing the existing parking area to the north of the canal will require review and approval by the FL Dept of Natural Resources.

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Figure 3. 1919 Map of Dade County (detail). Site is south of Cutler in Section 35 (T 55 - R40).

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Figure 2. 1914 Map of Dade County (detail). Site is south of Cutler in Section 15 (T 55 - R 40).

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Figure 5, 1936 Map of Dade County (detail), Site is south of Cutler in Section 35 (T 55 - R 40).

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Figure 7. 2006 Map of Thalatta Site on Old Cutler Road.

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Appendix B:
Aerial Photographs

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Thalatta site

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Plate 1. Ca. 1926 Aerial Photograph (detail)

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Plote 3 1940 Aerial Photograph (detail)

Thalatta site

Plate 4. 1950 Aerial Photograph (detail)

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Appendix C:
Historic Photographs

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HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS

Sources:

MDCOI IP - Miami-Dade County ()jjj, c.' \ 1/ li I ~\)Ik Plt'~t'\ ,II ì)II-\,^III \CS

RCR - Rose Connett Richards Pel\)\II:il C)I k,{ 1\11

SDCGC - South Dade County C;(1\ t'111II1'111 C,'II{I', 1:1\ J:k'h-,!

PB - Village of Palmetto Bay (\1<1 Pri\,Ile C)\k,-II\fl~i

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Plate 3, If()u\(' I ~(\VIII I' k\, I - NE, 1955, SDCGC

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Plate 4. HOLse - front door detail - E, ca,
1926, !\1DCOHP

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Flme 5. House (east eJev.) (uncler construction) - S\V, ca. 1920, .MDCOHP

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Plufe 6. HOLLse (east elev.) - S\V. ca. 1926. rvfDCOHP

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Pld(C HOllse (cast elev.) (po.st] 926 hurricane'l) - \V, ca. 1927, RCR

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Plate 8. HOllse (east & south ele\ .)
& Pool - NW, post 1955, PB

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PInfe 9. House (cast ele\.) & Pool
- N\|, post 1955, PB

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P1C!C'10. HOLise (east eJev.) - \\\, ca. post 1980, SDCGC

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Plare 11. Interior - dining room detail - S.
n.d., MDCOHP

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//lfe /2. Interior - SE. 1955. PB

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Plare 13. Interior - original wincJe)\
detail - n.el.. PH

Plare 14. Interior - \vall finish
detail - n.d.. PH

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Plote IV. (. illl, l~L' !i1)LISC - NE.] 955. SDCGC

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Plu{e 22. Carp\)!t - :i\IV. 1<)55. PB

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Plme 23. Carriage HI1I\c/LIIdV'apC - \\. j 955, PE

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Plme 24. Carriage HOIle/Lanc!scdpe . I;\V. ! 9.'15, PB

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Plu!C 25. Carriage HOllse/Ll!1dscape - NE. n.d.. FB

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Plu!e 26 Carriage House/Landscape - NE. 1964. f)j

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Plate 27. Carriage House - NW, ca. 1970, SDCGC

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Plate 28. Carriage House - N, ca. post 1988, SDCGC

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Plate 29. Boat House (Rose Connett on \\aJ)
\\V. ca. 1940, RCR

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Plate 30, Rose Connett Richards' map shOving location of hoat flOLhe
(no longer standing). 2006

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Plille 31, Outbuildillg - SV. ca. post 19xO, SDCC;C

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Plute 32, Front (v'est) Yard (Virgilla Connett on kft) .. \V, Cd,] 'nos, RCR

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Plate 33. Landscape - E, n.d., PB

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Plu(c 35. Re;!! Patio/Small PoolfBalustracie - E 1958. PB

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Plote 36. Rear (East) Yard/Balustrade - NV. n.el., PB

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Plate 42, Bcach/!\L.tngr()\t's (Virjinj(l C(1111IW[[1 - l'd. ji),=(),. 1<(1<

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Plate 43, Deering yacht. "Calabash" - ll.d., RCR

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Plme 44. Alan & Virginia Connett _
ca. ! 920, MDCOHP

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,Appendix D:
Existing Conditions Photographs

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Plote 4. Detail of cural rock \\all dl (tOil! (1jslte adJal'cJlt Old <- utlct RU:ILL September 2006,

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Plufe' () \1(\ oj main entrance to SJtc looking east. Septcmber .:'()(),

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Plate 9. Detail of lantern at entrance gate. August 2006.

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Plufc J n. Detail 01 Ornal1IClt at mal!1 gate, August 2006.

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Pic:!, l: Detat! ul ornamcnt at mall gate, September 2011(1

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Plore 13. View of dri\C IUOKII1g west to\:\:lrds g~ltc.IIII\ 21)(lh

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Plote 15 Vie\\' of cul-de sac and banyan tree II1 hont of Residence looking east. Juh 2006

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Plute 16 Vie\\ oCResidence & Can-iage House looking east. July 200e)

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P!orc J 8 VIC\\ of coral rock \\all at suuthclll boundary of SlcC. Juh' 2006.

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Fluc' _' - Vie\ or ca.;tem edge or property ;t(B Da\ !ookln,~ s()uth tu\arc!s
Bisca\nc National Park. July 2n(i(1.

Plale 28

Vie\" of eastern edge of property at Bi')cayne Ray lookln~ north
to\lard Charles Deerlll.2 Estale, Ju!\ 2(J(J(.

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Plate 32, Vicw of northern edge of
property at Carriage House, September
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Plure 3.~ ViC\\ \11' western facade of RCSIdcl1lc' [ook1l1g to southeast, September 20()6

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Plate 36 Vie\\! of recessed northern bay
of western facade of Residence,
September 2006.

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Plate 37. Detail of main entrance at
western facade of Residence, July 2006.

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Plate 38. Detail of main entrance at
western facade of Residence, July 2006.

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Plate 43 Detail of ornamental railing and
medallion above main entrance on western facade
of Residence, July 2006.

Plate 44. Detail of ornamental medallion on
western facade of Residence, August 2006.

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Plote 48. Detail of window at First Floor Level
of southern facade showing original sill and
flattened arch detail, July 2000

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Plate 49, Detail of eave at southern facade of tower, July 2006,

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Plate 50, Detail of eave at southern facade of tower, July 2006,

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Plu/(' 51 Detail of chimney, September 200())

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PI,!!(, ,l \lc:\ (11' castc:lll t:l cadc (If Residence, September 2006,

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Plate 53. View of tower of Residence looking to south, July 2006.

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Plate 54. View of tower of Residence looking to south, September 2006.

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PIC/c 55. Detail of paired arched windows on eastern facade of tower, July 2006.

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Flate nO, View of northern facade of Residence
looking southwcst, July 2006,
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Plate 63. View of side entrance at
northern facade of Residence. September
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Plate 66. Detail of damaged ridge tile at southeastern corner of Residence, July 2006.

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Plate 68 Vinv of fascia of terrace roof
looking to north. July 2006.

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I'llle' (C) \1(\ \l k'l[dCC 1\1(>1 1()okll1f.'- to south, July 2006

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Plate 70. View of terrace roof at
interface with original Residence, July
2006.

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1" III!,!. to\ard entrance. July 2006.

Plate 72. Detail of entrance door ill
Hal L July 2006.

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Place n View of Hall looking
towards east. July 2006.

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I Jill"1/1"1 Ik 111 Hall. July 2006,

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Plate 77. Detail of stair of Hall.
Jul\ 2006.

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Plate 71{ Detail of storage under stair 111
Hall. July 2006.

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Plate 79 Detail of ornamental bracket
in Hall. July 2006.

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Plate 79 (SI) Detail of ornamental bracket in Hall, August 2006

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Piotr' 8 J Detail of ornamental beams
\\ith non-original light fixture in Hall.
JIII\ 2006.

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PLate 82 View of Living Room looking
northeast, July 2006.

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Flute 83 Detail of entrance to Hall from
Living Room. July 2006.

Plate 84. View of Living Room looking
southeast, July 2006.

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Plure (19 Dctad of jamb \\itl1 hinge
marks at entrance to r/onda Room from
Li\\ing Room, July 2006

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Plare 90, View of Florida Room
lookll1g southeast, July 2006.

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Plure C) j, View of Florida Room
looking northeast to\wards enclosed
terrace. July 2006

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Plate 93. Detail of ornamental tile in
J. O'Leary Room. July 2006.

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Plate 94. View of entrance to Hall from
Vestibule, July 2006.

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Plate 95. View of Vestibule looking north. July 2006.

Plate 96. View of original art glass window in closet of Vestibule, July 2006.

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Plate 97. View of entrance to Dining Room, July 2006

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Plate 98. Detail of original ornamental wood casing at door to Dining Room, July 2006.

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Plate 101. Detail of original door at
Dining Room, July 2006

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I. _ !:U I cl)o!" hardware at Dining Room, July 2006.
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Plate 104 View of Dining Room
looking towards Kitchen, July 2006.

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Plate 107. View of Kitchen looking southwest. July 2006.

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Plate 108. View of Kitchen looking north\vest, July 2006.

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Plo/e J 13, Detail of original castem
exterior entrance to Stair 11all froll
terrace, July 200t),

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Plate 1 J 6. View of enclosed terrace
looking northwest, July 2006

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Plure j j -, View up main statr to Lllldlllc'.1111 ~lllll

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Plore //8 Oct"il at stair landing. Juh 21/(1(;

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Plate j J 9. View of Hall at Second Floor Level looking east towards landing with original window, July 2006

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Plate 120. View of Hall at Second Floor Level looking west towards Master Bath, July 2006.
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Plufc' l_! \ 1\ "jJall at Second Floor Le\elllooking south towards
\ Lister Ekdro()J 11 J II h : ' O()(1

Plate J 2-' \1, \ " I \ 1

Bedroom looking nOI1hwst ((mal-de, I Lli i Juh 2006

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Cl1~III1ber. Juh 2006.

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Plate 124. View of Master Bedroom
Suite looking southwest, July 2006.

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Plote 125. View' oflvaster Bedroom
Suite looking n0l1hwesL July 2006.

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of i\1JstCl' 8(\.111)\111 SUite looking west, July 2006.
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Plate j 31. View of Master Bath
looking south towards Master
Bedroom, July 2006,

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Plate 132 View of Master Bath
looking north, July 2006,

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Plote 135 View of Bathroom looking
south to Northwest Bedroom, July
2006.

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Plate 136. View of Bathroom looking
southeast to shower, July 2006.

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Flure 13" \IC\ of NO1hca;t Bcdn)OIII looking southwcest to ILdl. .IIIh 21J06

PIOle J 38 Vic\l' or NOt1hCil;t Bcdroom looking northca~;t. .fIII\ 2006

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Plure 139 Vicw of Chamber adjacent
Northeast Bedroom looking southeast.
July 2006

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Plate 140 View of Chamber adjacent
NOliheast Bedroom looking north,
July 2006.

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Plate J 46 Detail of entrance to First
Floor Level of Carriage House, July
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s Plare J 50. View of northwestern corner
of Carnage House looking east. .luly
2006.

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Plate 1"1 View of deterioration of Second Floor Level at Carriage House: 1e. t\arch 20()(1,

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:Appendix E:
!Vlianli - Dade County Tax Jacket Contents
17301 Old Cutler Road
Folio # 33 5035 001 0120

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South Dade County Government Center
Property Appraisal Department

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VALUE INQUIRY ~ * * * ~

PTx:H0175

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FOLto33 5035 001 OI~O
09/06(2006 LAST INSP
NAME AND LEGM
TRUST POR PUBLIC LAND
306 N MONROK ST
TALLARABSKE IPL

PROP ADDR 17301 OLD CUTLER
OS/~005 ZNG 2700 CLue 0001
PREV CHG 07/20/2005
YEAR
LAND
BLDG
MARKET

1004
1416815
226310
16431~5

RD MCD 3300
BLDG YR 1925 SLue OIOO
VALUE HISTORY RES YR
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32301

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N1/2 OP BLKS 103 & 104 LRSS C-100
CANAL R/W
2.2902-13~4
MUNICIPAL TAX
STRP#/LOC
XF
BDR
ADJFT
NBHD
PP1-ADCTL ADDR
PF2-LGL PF3-SP

STATUS: EXEKPT

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orBT 04
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DIST PF4-FOLIO

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BDR
ADJFT
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PF2-LGL FF3-SP DIST PF4~FCLIO SEARCH

FOLIO 33 5035 001 0120 PROP ADDR '17301 OLD
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NAME AND LEGAL PREV CHG 08/25/2004
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LAND
SLOG
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PF8-INrJ MENu PF9-R/C p1EtW PF10-EXIT

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PROP ADDR 17301 OLD CUTLER RD
NO 25271 CALCULATED FOLIO VALUE
SrTED BY FOLIO SITE VALUE
RiSIDENTIAL - SINGL! FAMILY 1NSP 02 2002 MAINT
BLDG SITE VALVE
153331.20 SO FT PERMIT 0000000000 BLDG VALUE
01 RATE KEY 01 ROOM BLOC X-FEATURES VALUE
CONST CD 2 A/c Y
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ADJUST CD 1 EFF AGE 1955
FLOORS 1 IBR
LIV UNITS 1 2BDR
BEDROOMS 5 3BDR
BATHS 3 EFF!APT
1/2 BATHS RM/OFC
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, Ki4';~tl';~' TOTAL ADJUSTED SQUARE FEET
BASE RATE 67.00 TOTAL RAT.E:6~OO BATH ADJ REPL COST
PC COMP 100 FIJN 15 ECO ~y IS)MKT 80 PC GD 58 ADJUST
TOTAL ~EPR VALUE 109049 1rTf'E~IS 1.00 TOTAL RATE KEY VALUE

~UL~U jJ ~UJ5 001 0120
TYPE PUB DATE 08452004
LAST .CHGE OTE 0101~005
XF 4 CLue 0001 SLue 0100

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PLUMBING
INTERIOR
FL_FINISH
ROOF TYPE

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PROP ADDR 17301 OLD CUTLER RD
NO 25271 CALCULATED FOLIO VALUE
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RATE CD B YR BLT 1925
ADJUST CD 1 EFF AGE 1955
FLOORS 1 IER
LIV UNITS 1 2BDR
BEDROOMS 2 3BDR
BATHS 1 EFF!APT
1./2 BATHS PYI/OFC
STORES
TOTAL .~JUSTED SQUARE FEET
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LAST CHGE DTE 01012005
XF 4 CLue 0001 SLue C100

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I ADJUST CD 1 EFF AGE
FLOORS 1 IBR
LrV UNITS 2BDR
BEDROOMS 3BDR
BATHS EFF/APT
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XF 4 CLue 0001 SLue 0100

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Appendix F:
Miami-Oade County Historic Survey

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DADE COUNTY HISTORIC SURVEY

PRELIMINARY DATA

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Historical, cultural, scientific, educational, archaeological, and historic

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,Appendix G:
Florida Master Site File

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Appendix H:
Connett Family Docunlentation

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Alan Fortl Connett Obituary
February 16, 1955, The Miami Herald, p. Xc.

Alan r. Connett

Mr. Alan R. Connett, 67, of 1030 Hardee St., Coral Gables, died Tuesday. A retired engineer, he was born in Miami, Fla. He was a member of the St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Rose Ann Connett; two daughters, Miss Susan Connett and Miss Mary Connett; and Mrs. Rose Ann Connett. Services will be at 10 a.m. Tuesday in the chapel of the St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 1030 Hardee St., Coral Gables.

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.l anuary 14, 1970, The Miami ,l.;;Jra/d.

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A.ppendix I:
ConnettRichards~ Rose. ~~ Life in Cutler
with JVis. Deering as a Neighbor"

The Historical Association or Southern Florida
Update
Volun1e 13~ Number 2
l\Ta~: 1986
pp. 3-5

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"Life in Cutler \With \Mrs. Deering As a Neighbor~~

--

by Rose Connett Richards

.
The Historical Association of Southern Florida

Update

Volume 13~ Number 2

\May 1986

pp. 3-5

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Life in Cu,tlu
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