1298

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-90%). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.
1. Name of Property
historic name ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK ANNEX
other names/site number
2. Location
street & number 118 West Adams Street N/A not for publication
city or town <u>Jacksonville</u> <u>N/A</u> vicinity
state FLORIDA code FL county Duval code 031 zip code 32202
3. State/Federal Agency Certification
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this important on the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property important on the National Register of Historic Places and meets the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant inationally is statewide in locally. (I see Continuation sheet for additional comments.) Signature of certifying official/Title Date Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources State or Federal agency and bureau In my opinion, the property important important of the National Register criteria. (I see Continuation sheet for additional comments.) Signature of certifying official/Title Date State or Federal agency and bureau
4. National Park Service Certification I hereby certify that the property is:
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register ☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ removed from the National Register.
□ other, (explain)

Atlantic National Bank Annex	Duval Co., FL					
Name of Property			Co	ounty and State		
5. Classification						
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)					
☑ private ☐ public-local	buildings □ district	Contributing		Noncontributing		
☐ public-State ☐ public-Federal	☐ site ☐ structure	<u></u>	1	0	buildings	
	□ object		0	0	sites	
			0	0	structures	
			0	0	objects	
			1	0	total	
Name of related multiple pro (Enter "N/A" if property is not part o				ting resources p al Register	oreviously	
Downtown Jacksonville	Multiple Property Cover	-	0			
6. Function or Use	and the second s					
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)		Current Fund (Enter categories		ons)		
COMMERCE: financial institution	on	COMMERCE: professional				
7. Description						
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)		Materials (Enter category	ories from ins	tructions)		
LATE 19 TH & EARLY 20 TH CEN	TURY AMERCIAN		n <u>CONCRI</u>		·	
MOVEMENTS: skyscraper		walls <u>TE</u>	RRA-COT	TA, CONCRETE		
			PHALT			
		other				

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Atlantic National Bank Annex	Duval Co., FL
Name of Property	County and State
8. Statement of Significance	
Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)	Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
M. & Despertive is appealed with events that have made	COMMERCE
A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.	ARCHITECTURE
■ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.	
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.	Period of Significance
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.	
Criteria Considerations (Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)	Significant Dates 1925
Property is:	
□ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.	Significant Person N/A
☐ B removed from its original location.	Cultural Affiliation
C a birthplace or grave.	N/A
☐ D a cemetery.	
☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.	Architect/Builder
☐ F a commemorative property.	Marsh & Saxelbye, architects
☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years	
Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)	
9. Major Bibliographical References	
Bibliography Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or r Previous documentation on file (NPS):	more continuation sheets.) Primary location of additional data:
 □ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 36) has been requested □ previously listed in the National Register □ previously determined eligible by the National Register □ designated a National Historic Landmark □ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey 	State Historic Preservation Office ☐ Other State Agency ☐ Federal agency ☐ Local government ☐ University ☐ Other Name of Repository
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record	#

Atlantic National Bank Annex Name of Property		Duval Co., FL County and State
		County and Class
10. Geographical Data		
Acreage of Property less than one		
UTM References (Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)		
1 1 7 4 3 6 5 6 0 3 3 5 5 1 2 0 Zone Easting Northing 2	Zone Easting See continuation s	Northing Northing Sheet
Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)		
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)		
11. Form Prepared By		
name/title Stephen A. Olausen/Robert O. Jones, Historic Sites S	pecialist	
organization Bureau of Historic Preservation		date October 1997
street & number R.A. Gray Building, 500 S. Bronough Street	te	lephone (904) 487-2333
city or town Tallahassee	state <u>Florida</u>	zip code <u>32399-0250</u>
Additional Documentation		
Submit the following items with the completed form:		
Continuation Sheets		
Maps	•	
A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the	e property's location.	
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties h	aving large acreage or n	umerous resources.
Photographs		
Representative black and white photographs of t	ne property.	
Additional items (check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)		
Property Owner		
(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)		
name Michael J. Lucas, Jr.		
street & number 118 West Adams Street	telei	phone
city or town Jacksonville	state <u>FL</u>	zip code 32202

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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SUMMARY

The Atlantic National Bank Annex is a ten-story steel frame commercial building located at 118 West Adams Street in downtown Jacksonville, Duval County Florida. It contributes to the Historic Buildings of Downtown Jacksonville multiple property group under property type F.2., Historic Skyscrapers of Downtown Jacksonville, 1901-1927. Completed in 1926, the Annex features a three-part facade with Classical ornamentation and a terra-cotta surface.

SETTING

Located on the south side, and in the middle, of the 100 block of West Adams Street, the Atlantic National Bank Annex is surrounded by tall commercial buildings that form the heart of Jacksonville's historic downtown area. Most of the buildings in that area were constructed in the period between 1901 and 1927 and have a high degree of architectural ornamentation. Those buildings continue to house a variety of commercial, office and institutional functions.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION Exterior

The Atlantic National Bank Annex exhibits a single, north elevation (photo 1). It features a three-part facade design that was common to the skyscrapers built in Jacksonville during the historic period. The building is rectangular in shape and has a flat, built up roof. The structural system is steel frame with curtain walls of brick with white glazed terra-cotta surfacing. The facade is divided into three bays that are delineated by paired windows. Like other Jacksonville skyscrapers, the facade has a three-part design composed of a base, the upper stories, and a cornice. The first three stories compose the base. The first two stories have a cast concrete surface, and are divided from the upper stories by the original white glazed terra-cotta entablature and dentil cornice (Photo #2). The base is divided into three bays with fixed window in each bay and at each story, except the first story center which contains double glass doors

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and full length sidelights. The windows are fixed glass in aluminum/bronze frames, divided vertically in the middle. On either corner of the building are pilasters with capitals. From the third story, up, the original white glazed terra-cotta surface remains. The third story is topped by two cornices and an entablature. Shield cartouches flank the central bay, and pilasters with capitals are on the outer corners. Shield cartouches are on the outer corners of the fourth story. Circular relief ornaments are on each spandrel beam beneath each window. A cornice tops the ninth and tenth story with modillions and a balustrade at the tenth. Shield cartouches flank the central window on the tenth story.

Interior

The glass enclosed lobby is reached through two sets of double doors. The floor is modern tile (Photo #3). The lobby ceiling is at the second floor level with original exposed wooden beams. Openings lead west to a storage area, which originally served as a vault and office space (Photo #4). To the east are the original elevators and a stairwell in the northeast corner of the building (Photo #5). Original marble wainscoting remains on the entry area exterior walls. The marble stairway has steel urn newel posts and turned balusters (Photos #6&7). A plaster band of Classical egg-and-dart ornamentation exists above the elevator doors at the second floor. The arrangement of the recently remodeled third floor is repeated on the first and second floor (Photo #8). It has seven offices, a conference room, reception area, copier room, break room, and two bathrooms. The fourth floor and above has been cleared for remodeling (Photo #9). The upper floors were originally designed to serve as flexible office space and were initially left open.

ALTERATIONS

Originally, the first two stories were divided into three bays by four large fluted Doric columns. The center bay framed a pair of doors leading into the lobby. The doors were surrounded by an ornate entryway capped with a cartouche. Behind the entryway and cartouche were plate glass windows. The original fenestration consisted of double-hung sash windows with 1/1

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lights. The other two bays flanking the entrance originally had plate glass windows with the first and second floor windows divided by decorative spandrel beams with consoles. Soon after Clifford G. Shultz acquired the building in 1950, the original facade of the ground floor was removed. Marble resurfaced the first story and ceramic tile the second, the windows were replaced with aluminum display windows and doors.

Current renovations refinished the first and second story in cast stone more sympathetic to the historic terra-cotta. The windows are new but fit within the original openings. Most of the flooring, trim, and spatial arrangements have been removed in the current renovation except for the lobby arrangement and ceiling, elevators and stairwell. Previous tenants had altered most original arrangements.

BANK ANNEX,

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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SUMMARY

The Atlantic National Bank Annex is significant under National Register criteria A and C locally in the areas of Commerce and Architecture. Under criterion A, the Atlantic National Bank Annex is associated with the rapid commercial development of downtown Jacksonville during the first three decades of the twentieth century. It was constructed in 1925-1926 as the first major expansion of the Atlantic National Bank, which was founded in Jacksonville in 1903. Construction of the annex also reflects both the significant growth of the Atlantic National Bank and the development of the city into an important regional financial center during the early twentieth century. Under criterion C, the building possesses significance as a historic skyscraper, a relatively rare architectural type in Florida. It was designed by the prominent architectural firm of The building contributes to the Historic Marsh & Saxelbye. Buildings of Downtown Jacksonville multiple property group under historic context, Jacksonville During the Great Florida Land Boom, 1921-1927, and associated property type F.2, Historic Skyscrapers of Downtown Jacksonville 1901-1927. The period of significance is 1925-1945.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The impressive growth that Jacksonville experienced after a devastating fire razed much of downtown Jacksonville in 1901 attracted a significant number of new businesses to the city. Among the first established was the Atlantic National Bank, which was organized on April 30, 1903, and officially chartered on July 16, 1903. The idea for a new national bank in Jacksonville originated with M.B. Lane, President of the Citizen and Southern Bank of Savannah. Lane installed his brother, Edward, as president of the new bank, a position Edward held until 1942. Other officers included F.W. Hoyt, vice president and Thomas P. Denham, cashier. The principal initial subscribers of the Atlantic National Bank were Edward Lane, B.F. Bullard, W.C. Powell and Alex Sessoms. With stock subscription of \$200,000, the Atlantic National Bank officially opened on August 1, 1903, in the Dyal-Upchurch Building on East Bay Street. In October of 1909, the Atlantic National Bank moved into a new ten-story

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skyscraper at 121 West Forsyth Street.

By the early 1920s, the bank had outgrown its facilities on West Forsyth Street and moved some of its offices into the Professional Building at 126 West Adams Street. In 1925, at the height of the Florida Land Boom, the Atlantic National Bank opened branch offices in the Springfield, Fairfield and Riverside areas of Jacksonville and initiated plans to construct an annex to the original bank building. In 1925, a building permit was issued for the construction of the ten-story Atlantic National Bank Annex at 118 West Adams Street. By the time the annex was opened in 1926, Atlantic National Bank had capital, surplus and undivided profits totaling nearly \$3 million with \$1,450,000 paid in cash dividends.

The annex was designed by the Jacksonville architectural firm of Marsh & Saxelbye and constructed by George A. Fuller Company of New York at a cost of \$500,000. Besides the Atlantic National Bank Annex, the Fuller Company's most prestigious work in Jacksonville was the construction in 1927 of the grandiose Florida Theatre Building at 128 East Forsyth Street (NR 1982).

A native of Jacksonville, William Mulford Marsh (1889-1946) began his architectural practice around 1912. Prior to joining in partnership with Harold Saxelbye in 1919, Marsh designed several Prairie-style buildings in Jacksonville. Born in Hull, England, Harold Frederick Saxelbye (1885-1964) came to New York to practice architecture in 1904. In 1913 he moved to Jacksonville to design the Mason Hotel (later known as the Mayflower). After a brief association with local architects Talley & Sumner, Saxelbye entered a partnership with Marsh that lasted twenty-seven years.

During the years between 1919 and 1946, Marsh & Saxelbye was the most prolific architectural firm in Jacksonville, and was especially active during the Florida Land Boom of the 1920s. The firm is noted for numerous excellent commercial, institutional, and residential designs in Jacksonville and other parts of the state. Many of the most elaborate residential designs found in the suburbs of San Marco, San Jose Estates, Avondale and Ortega were designed by the firm. Other noted commercial and institutional designs by Marsh & Saxelbye include the Levy Building, 135 West Adams Street (1927); Hildebrandt Building, 300 West Adams Street (1926-27); Taliaferro Memorial Building, 256 East Church Street (1923-24); Title & Trust Company of Florida,

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200 East Forsyth Street (1928-29) (NR 1990); Hamby Building, 325 West Forsyth Street (1925); Greenleaf & Crosby Building, 208 North Laura Street (1927); Western Union Telegraph Corporation Building, 333 North Laura Street (1930-31); Olmstead Motor Company Building, 802 North Laura Street (1927-28); Old Jacksonville Police Headquarters, 711 North Liberty Street (1926); Groover-Stewart Drug Company Building, 25 North Market Street (1925) (NR 1992); Buckman & Ulmer Building, 29-33 West Monroe Street (1925) (NR 1992); South Atlantic Investment Building, 37-41 West Monroe Street (1925) (NR 1992); U.S. Post Office & Courthouse, 311 West Monroe Street, in association with Paul P. Cret of Philadelphia and James D. Wetmore of Washington D.C. (1932-33); Crane Company Building, 1007 West Bay Street (1930); and First Church of Christ Scientist, 1116 North Laura Street (1921).

Described in local papers as, "another monument to the progress of Florida's largest financial institution", the Atlantic National Bank Annex was completed in March of 1926 with a formal opening on April 10, 1926. According to newspaper accounts, the interior of the upper offices were designed to allow for removal or rearrangement of office partitions to accommodate the specific needs of each tenant. Newspaper articles also described the public halls and corridors of the building as having marble wainscoting and rubber tile floors, as well as bronze elevator doors. Connected to the Atlantic National Bank on West Forsyth Street, the annex housed the savings department, the proof department, and the transit department, with printing facilities in the basement. The annex also originally housed an elaborate conference room for the bank that featured coffered ceilings and a fireplace. Various professional offices leased facilities on floors four through ten.

The annex was sold at the end of World War II to Telfair Stockton, the city's leading real estate developer of the early twentieth century, who in turn sold it to Jack D. Weiler of New York. In 1950, Weiler sold the annex to Clifford G. Schultz, who intended to convert the building for commercial retail and office functions. The George D. Auchter Company was contracted to alter the first three floors after designs by Marsh & Saxelbye. These alterations included the removal of four large Doric columns and the facade of the original first two stories.

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HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

The Atlantic National Bank Annex possesses significance under criterion A for its association with the early development of Jacksonville as one of the southeastern United States' leading commercial and financial centers. It was one of several large office buildings constructed along West Adams Street during the Land Boom years of the mid 1920s. Together with the neighboring Carling Hotel (1925-1926, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1991), the Barnett National Bank Building (1926), the Greenleaf & Crosby Building (1927), and the Hildebrandt Building (1926-1927), the annex was part of a second, and final wave of high-rise construction that occurred in the downtown area of Jacksonville during the historic period. Construction of those new skyscrapers reflected a shift in Jacksonville's commercial and financial core from the West Forsyth Street area to West Adams Street. The annex also symbolized the financial success of the Atlantic National Bank which was established in 1903 as Jacksonville's second major bank after Barnett Bank, which was founded in 1877. The annex has been for the most part continuously occupied since constructed in 1925 and 1926.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

As an example of a historic skyscraper, the Atlantic National Bank Annex is relatively rare in the context of Florida history. The American technical innovation of high-rise architecture was made possible by steel skeletal and reinforced concrete framing.

The ten-story building's facade three-zone design, was typical of the commercial skyscrapers constructed in downtown Jacksonville. Built with a steel skeletal frame and brick and terra cotta curtain walls, the annex exhibits a significant amount of architectural embellishment, including a molded cornice with dentils and modillions, elaborate cartouches, and pilasters that divide the bays of the facade. The building possesses further significance as a representative work of Marsh & Saxelbye, Jacksonville's most prolific and artistic architectural firm during the period between World Wars I and II.

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The Atlantic National Bank Annex retains most of its original exterior detailing in the upper stories. Current exterior alterations on the first two stories maintain the historic character of the building.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

Public Records

City of Jacksonville, Building Permit Records, 1925, no. 751; 1951, no. 1050.

Duval County Courthouse: Official Records, Vol. 5693, P. 184.

Newspapers

Florida Times Union. July 19, 1925; December 6, 1925; November 10, 1949; December 27, 1950; February 18, 1951; May 6, 1983; November 9, 1993.

Jacksonville Journal. October 10, 1925; April 10, 1926.

Books and Articles

- Davis, T. Frederick. <u>History of Early Jacksonville and Vicinity</u>, 1513-1924. St. Augustine, Florida: The Record Company, 1924.
- Polk, R.L. Polk's Jacksonville City Directory. Jacksonville: R.L. Polk & Co., 1926.
- Wood, Wayne W. <u>Jacksonville's Architectural Heritage: Landmarks</u> for the Future. Jacksonville: University of North Florida 1989.

Miscellaneous Sources

Jacksonville Historic Preservation Commission, n.d. Vertical Files.

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Jacksonville Planning and Development Department. Designation Application and Report of the Planning and Development Department of the City of Jacksonville to the Jacksonville Historic Preservation Commission Regarding Proposed Designation of the Atlantic National Bank Annex, 118 West Adams Street as a City of Jacksonville Landmark. Report, September 1994.

Jacksonville Public Library, n.d. Vertical Files.

Olausen, Stephen, et al. "Historic Building Survey of Downtown Jacksonville," Jacksonville Downtown Development Authority, 1991.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

A portion of the East one-half (E 1/2) of lot five (5), block thirty-seven (37) of Hart's Map of Jacksonville, Florida, more particularly described as follows:

Begin at a point on Adams Street 165.91 feet east of Hogan Street. Run south a distance of 105.077 feet, more or less, to a point in the line separating Lots 5 and 2 in block 37; then run east along the line separating those lots a distance of 44.7 feet, more or less, to the west edge of the property occupied by the three (3) story portion of the Barnett Bank Building. Then north a distance of 105.075 feet, more or less, to the south side of Adams Street. Then run West along Adams Street a distance of 44.67 feet to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary encompasses the "footprint" of the lot upon which the Atlantic National Bank Annex was constructed. The building occupies the entire space of the lot.

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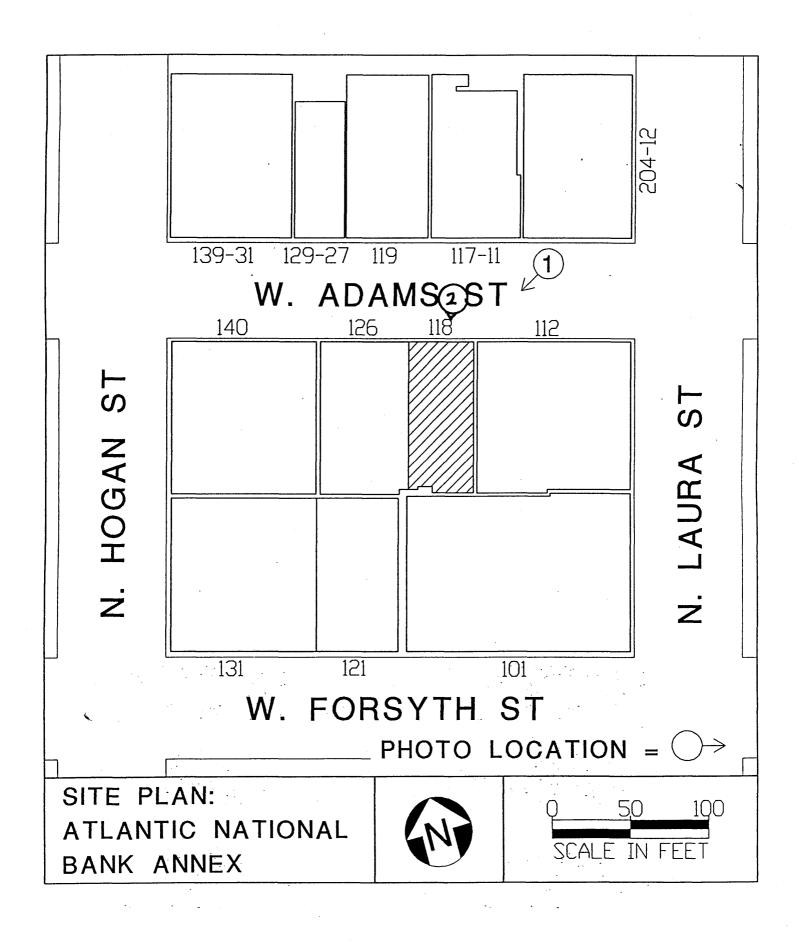
ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK ANNEX, JACKSONVILLE, DUVAL CO., FL

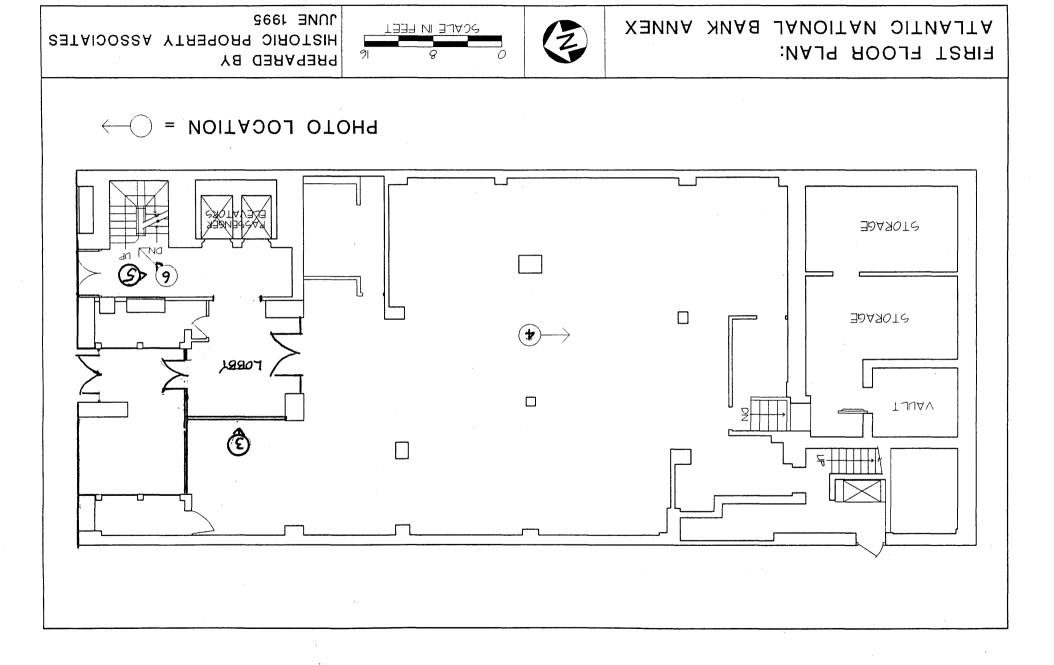
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

- 1. Atlantic National Bank Annex, 118 West Adams Street
- 2. Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida
- 3. Stephen Olausen
- 4. 1996
- 5. Historic Property Associates, Inc., St. Augustine, FL
- 6. View of main (north) facade, facing west
- 7. Photo #1 of 9

Items 1-5 are the same for the remaining photographs.

- 6. Main facade, first three stories, facing south
- 7. Photo #2 of 9
- 6. Interior lobby, facing east
- 7. Photo #3 of 9
- 6. Interior view of first floor, facing south
- 7. Photo #4 of 9
- 6. Interior of lobby by elevators, facing south
- 7. Photo #5 of 9
- 6. Interior view of first floor stairwell, facing northeast
- 7. Photo #6 of 9
- 6. Interior view of third floor stairwell, facing southwest
- 7. Photo #7 of 9
- 6. Interior view of third floor hall, facing south
- 7. Photo #8 of 9
- 6. Interior view of fourth floor, facing south
- 7. Photo #9 of 9





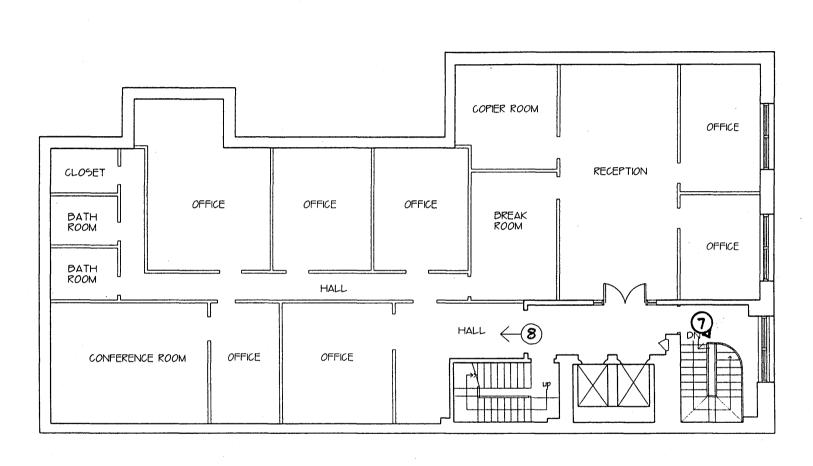
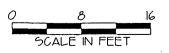


PHOTO LOCATION = >

THIRD FLOOR PLAN: ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK ANNEX





PREPARED BY HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSOCIATES JUNE 1995