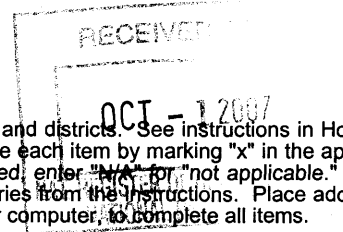


07001029

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 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name HUTCHINSON-SUDDATH BUILDING

other names/site number FMSF# DU5572

2. Location

street & number 315-319 East Bay Street

N/A not for publication

city or town Jacksonville

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

Barbara C. Mattick / DSHPO 8/10/2007
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain) _____

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

10.3.07
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	total

Name of related multiple property listings
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

"Historic Buildings of Downtown Jacksonville"

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE: speciality store, storage

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE: office

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Commercial

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
walls BRICK
roof ASPHALT
other CAST IRON
CAST STONE

Narrative Description

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

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.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- 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.
- 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.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1910

1931-1957

Significant Dates

1910

1931

Significant Person

Suddath, Carl & Suddath, Richard H.

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

McClure and Holmes: Architects

Southern Ferro Concrete: Builder

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 more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- 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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of Repository

Hutchinson-Suddath Building
Name of Property

Duval Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	7	4	3	7	1	2	0	3	3	5	4	8	4	0
	Zone		Easting						Northing						
2															

3															
	Zone		Easting						Northing						
4															

See continuation 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 Weaver, Paul/Robert O. Jones, Historic Preservationist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date July 2007

street & number 500 South Brounough Street telephone 850-245-6333

city or town Tallahassee state FL zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the 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 Bay Street Warehousing LLC; co: Julia A. Suddath-Ranne

street & number 815 South Main Street, Suite 100 telephone 904-390-7173

city or town Jacksonville state FL zip code 32207-8140

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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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1 **HUTCHINSON-SUDDATH BUILDING
JACKSONVILLE, DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

The Hutchinson-Suddath Building is located at 315-319 East Bay Street in downtown Jacksonville. The building was completed about 1910. It is a four-story building designed in the two-part block Commercial Style with Renaissance elements. It has a rectangular ground plan, a continuous poured concrete foundation, a reinforced concrete structural system and floor plates, a buff brick exterior finish and a flat built-up roof with parapet. The building is well-maintained and, with the exception of show windows and several doors at the first floor level, is largely unaltered. The building is nominated under the *Historic Buildings of Downtown Jacksonville* multiple property cover, under the historic context *The Jacksonville Renaissance, 1901-1920*, and associated property type F.1, *Historic Commercial buildings of Downtown Jacksonville 1901-1927*.

SETTING

The Hutchinson-Suddath Building is located on East Bay Street in block 1 of Hart's Map, the original plat of the town of Jacksonville. Because of its close proximity to the waterfront, Bay Street was historically the center of the downtown business district. After World War II the area became a center of local government with the construction of the new Jacksonville City Hall and the Duval County Courthouse on the south side of Bay Street. Currently both the City of Jacksonville and private developers are undertaking major redevelopment projects along East Bay Street.

The Hutchinson-Suddath Building occupies the center of the block (Photo #1). The building is sited on the east, south and west property lines. A small strip of land, which provides access to the rear service areas of the building, is located adjacent the north elevation. Attached to the west elevation is the historic Covington Company Building, more recently known as the Churchwell Building. To the east is another attached, older building. The buildings surrounding the Hutchinson-Suddath Building provide it a typical later nineteenth-early twentieth century urban commercial context.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Exterior

The south facade rises four stories and is the most architecturally detailed. It consists

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Section number 7 Page 2 **HUTCHINSON-SUDDATH BUILDING
JACKSONVILLE, DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

of two parts in three design zones (Photo #2). The first story consists of six storefront bays (Photo #3). The organization of the storefronts is balanced and symmetrical. Although the storefronts are the most altered feature, they retain much of their original detailing. Originally, the storefronts consisted of brick kick walls, wooden doors, show windows and multi-light glass transoms. The storefronts were framed with cast iron elements that resemble classical pilasters. The pilasters have a pedestal, a molded base, a shaft with raised panels, and a capital. Resting on the pilaster is a full entablature. The entablature consists of a frieze with raised panels and a raked cornice. In addition to the cast iron features, original portions of the brick kick walls and two original doors in the far west bay remain (Photo #4). The original display windows, doors, and portions of the kick walls have been restored based on historic photographs and physical evidence.

The upper two zones of the south elevation are finished with buff brick in a common bond pattern. The central zone is two stories in height and is defined by the cornice above the storefronts and a belt course below the upper zone. A central structural pier, covered with brick, vertically divides the zone. All original windows remain. The fenestration of the central zone is symmetrical and consists of eight regularly placed openings with individual, 2/2 double-hung sashes in each opening (Photo #5). The windows are framed by cast stone sills and headers and brick curtain walls set back from the reinforced concrete structure. The upper zone of the south elevation is one story in height and rises from a belt course above the third floor. The fenestration of the upper zones is balanced and symmetrical and consists of four regularly placed openings with 2/2 double-hung sashes grouped in threes. The windows are framed by cast stone sills, arched headers with ornamental keystones and brick curtain walls set back from the reinforced concrete structure. The central structural pier extends vertically through the zone to the roof plane. The roof is flat with built-up type surface, and a brick parapet. Below the parapet is a full entablature with a cast stone cornice and modillions and a brick frieze.

The east elevation is only partially exposed above the second floor level of the adjacent building. It consists of unrelieved, unfinished structural brick laid in a common bond pattern (Photo #6).

The north elevation provides service access to the interior of the building (Photo #7). It is constructed of structural brick in a running bond pattern. At the first floor level five regularly placed windows and a door open onto a service area at the rear/north of the storefronts. At the upper floor levels are regularly placed, 2/2 wooden sash windows (Photo #8).

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JACKSONVILLE, DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

The west elevation of the Hutchinson-Suddath Building is obscured by the Covington Company Building, a masonry commercial structure at 301 E. Bay Street, that is in close proximity to the west elevation. The elevation is constructed of unrelieved, unfinished structural brick laid in a common bond pattern (Photo #9).

Interior

The first floor interior was originally designed for wholesale use, office space, and organized into six bays (Photo #10). The interior has been subject to numerous remodelings. The western bays provided access to the upper floors through a freight elevator. The freight elevator has been replaced by a modern elevator to the upper floors but the original doors remain. The east three bays housed the administrative offices of the Suddath Company for most of the history of the building. For the last several decades the eastern bays have housed the Desert Rider Restaurant. Non-historic partition walls in this part of the building have been recently removed and the open floor plan of the interior has been restored. Historic features such as the sprinkler system and rear windows have been retained.

The upper three floors were designed as warehouse space, initially for the Hutchinson Shoe Company and later for Suddath Moving and Storage. The upper floors remain open bays as originally designed. Floors, ceilings, and piers are reinforced concrete and walls are reinforced concrete and brick. The second floor retains brick structural walls, windows, concrete structural columns, and part of the historic sprinkler system (Photo #11). At the rear/north end of the second floor are historic windows. The second, third, and fourth floors have had partitions installed in 2007 to accommodate an office (Photo #12). Original arched headed windows are located on the fourth floor (Photo #13). A historic balustrade is at the northeast corner fourth floor landing (Photo #14).

ALTERATIONS

Exterior

The Hutchinson-Suddath Building retains the majority of its original features and is well maintained. The first floor storefronts were the most altered feature of the building. During the

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JACKSONVILLE, DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

1950s and 1960s original windows, doors, awnings and portions of brick kick walls were removed and replaced with steel frame commercial doors, show windows, and wooden kick panels. On the north elevation many of the original windows were removed, and the openings in-filled with brick and concrete block. Recent renovations have retained existing historic exterior features, restoration of first floor storefronts, and most of the north elevation windows to their original appearance.

Interior

Recent renovations removed most non-historic features and partition walls. The interior has been returned to its original volume. Original interior finishes such as original concrete and brick have been renewed. In 2007 the second, third and fourth floors were leased to an architectural firm that has installed partitions.

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Section number 8 Page 1 **HUTCHINSON-SUDDATH BUILDING
JACKSONVILLE, DUVAL COUNTY,
FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

The 1910 Hutchinson-Suddath Building is significant under National Register Criterion B at the state level, and Criterion C at the local level. It is significant under Criterion B for its commercial association from 1931 to 1960 with businessmen Carl Z. and Richard H. Suddath, who by the 1980s developed Suddath Moving and Storage into the largest business of its type in Florida. They were innovators who developed new transportation and moving techniques that changed the industry. It significant under Criterion C as a good example of a two-part block Commercial construction with Renaissance elements of architectural design. The 1910 building is one of the earliest examples of reinforced concrete construction in Florida. The builder was the Southern Ferro Concrete Company, a regionally important contracting firm, and the architects were the pioneering firm of McClure and Holmes. The building contributes to the *Historic Buildings of Downtown Jacksonville* multiple property group under historic context, *The Jacksonville Renaissance, 1901-1920*, and associated property type F.1, *Historic Commercial Buildings of Downtown Jacksonville 1901-1927*.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Construction of the Hutchinson-Suddath Building was part of the Jacksonville Renaissance that followed the Great Fire of 1901. Based on City of Jacksonville building permit records, the Hutchinson-Suddath Building, was begun in December, 1909 and completed the following year.¹ The building was constructed for the Hutchinson Shoe Company at a cost of \$31,500.² The president of the Hutchinson Shoe Company was E.L. Hutchinson. The Hutchinson Shoe Company occupied the building until about 1930. The first floor provided retail space for the company and the upper floors storage for shoes and other inventory. Characteristic of this new age of construction, the building was constructed of reinforced concrete and promoted for its fireproof materials.³

In 1931 Carl Z. Suddath purchased the building and operated his moving and storage business from it. The Suddath Company and its successor, Suddath Van Lines, Inc. are among Jacksonville's oldest continuously operated businesses. During the 1980s the Suddath Van Lines became the largest van line in Florida. The Suddath family still retains ownership of the building.⁴

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JACKSONVILLE, DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

Hutchinson-Suddath Building is significantly associated with Carl Z. Suddath, founder of the Suddath Moving and Storage Company and his son and successor, Richard Harvey Suddath, two of Jacksonville's most prominent businessmen. Carl Z. Suddath was born on June 14, 1891, on a farm in Banks County, Georgia. After working on his father's farm and brick mill, Suddath studied for two years at Georgia Normal College. He eventually moved to Jacksonville in 1913 and worked for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. In 1919 he became office manager of Ellis-Elder Trucking Company, a small moving company based in the city.⁵

After the owner left the Ellis-Elder Company in bankruptcy, Carl Suddath worked as custodian for the bankruptcy court. In 1921 Suddath was able to purchase the business for a down payment of \$400 on the courthouse steps. The assets of the company were modest: a desk and chair, a typewriter, an adding machine, three Republic one-ton trucks, a wagon, a set of harnesses and two gray mules. The wagon and mules were often needed for delivery on unpaved roads that were common until 1925. He operated the business under his own name until 1938 and thereafter as Suddath Storage Warehouse Company, Inc., and Suddath Moving and Storage, Inc. with Suddath's "Great White Vans" becoming the company symbol. Under Carl Suddath's guidance the company developed a solid reputation among home owners and commercial shippers, and grew rapidly throughout the 1920s.⁶

In 1931, Carl Suddath purchased the Hutchinson Building, a structure noteworthy at the time for its fireproof construction. The Hutchinson Building was the first real estate asset the company owned, having previously leased office and warehouse space. In 1935, Suddath obtained the right to operate his business in 38 states under terms of the Interstate Commerce Act. In 1938, he incorporated the business and opened an office in Orlando. He later established offices in Miami and Key West and signed agents in the major cities of the Southeast. By the time of his death in 1944, Carl Suddath had built a regionally important business. For two years following his death, John Perry and Gordon Hill, two loyal employees, managed the company until 1946 when Suddath's son, Richard Harvey Suddath, could take over the business.⁷

Richard Harvey Suddath was born in Jacksonville April 22, 1919. Richard spent much of his youth working in the offices, warehouses and trucks of the company. He graduated from Robert E. Lee High School and the University of Colorado, Boulder in 1941. Richard was serving in the United States Army when his father died. Nonetheless, the company elected him president, a position he actively assumed upon his discharge from

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JACKSONVILLE, DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

the military in 1946. Under his direction, Suddath Moving and Storage grew quickly and was responsible for a number of innovations and accomplishments in the field of household goods transportation. In 1949 the Suddath Company became the first moving company in United States history to ship household goods by air. The shipment was from Miami to Cuba.⁸ In 1956, Suddath arranged for whole trailers to be shipped to Puerto Rico, bypassing the customary crating and uncrating of goods. He also pioneered the use of cranes to remove contents of high rise buildings, and cranes to elevate and move truck trailers.

By the 1980s, the Suddath Company had become the largest van line in Florida. Its business was international in scope. The company operated in more than 50 countries with a majority of its business in Japan, Germany and England. The company's revenues had grown from \$250,000 in 1946 when Richard Suddath assumed the presidency to more than \$70 million by 1984. The company's major clients included the United States Navy and Walt Disney World. Richard Suddath retired in 1989. At its peak Suddath Van Lines had income of \$200 million, 1400 employees and 250 trucks. Until 1960, its general offices were located at 315-319 East Bay Street. The building, the company's first real estate asset, remains in family ownership.⁹

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Architect: McClure and Holmes/Builder: Southern Ferro Concrete Company

The architects of the Hutchinson-Suddath Building were Alfred E. McClure and George O. Holmes of the pioneering firm of McClure and Holmes. Alfred E. McClure was one of the first professional architects in Florida. A Civil War veteran, McClure initially practiced with Robert Naudain Ellis in the firm of Ellis & McClure. Ellis & McClure became among the most prominent in Florida during the 1870s and 1880s. They designed many prominent buildings in Florida, including parts of the state university campus at Lake City, which became the University of Florida, and the Nassau County Courthouse in Fernandina Beach. Following Jacksonville's 1901 Fire, McClure, by then the dean of Jacksonville architects, formed a partnership with George O. Holmes. McClure and Holmes retained their partnership until 1912. Holmes went on to serve as the first president of the Florida Association of Architects in 1915, and for eight years was president of the Florida Board of Architects.¹⁰

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JACKSONVILLE, DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

McClure and Holmes's contributions to the historic heritage of Jacksonville have been recognized in the 1989 book, **Jacksonville's Architectural Heritage, Landmarks for the Future**. Buildings designed by the firm which have been recognized as being architecturally and historically significant include the Catherine Street Fire Station (NR 72), the Holmes Block, Old Jacksonville Women's Club (demolished), the Corse Building (demolished), and the Charles C. Bettes Residence in the Ortega neighborhood.¹¹

Materials and Method of Construction: Reinforced Concrete

The Hutchinson-Suddath Building was erected by the Southern Ferro Concrete Company, a prominent contracting firm based in Atlanta, but active throughout the Southeast.¹² The Southern Ferro Concrete Company also constructed a number of other local landmarks. These include the Carling Hotel (NR 1991), the Morocco Temple (NR 1979), the Southern Bell Telephone Company Building, the Bisbee Building, the Heard National Bank Building, the Old Federal Reserve Bank Building, the YWCA Building, and the Woolworth Building.¹³

A very significant aspect of the Hutchinson-Suddath Building is its materials and method of construction. The building is a good and early example of the use of reinforced concrete construction in Jacksonville, the state of Florida, and the nation as a whole. The development of reinforced concrete is generally credited to a French gardener, Joseph Monnier. During the second half of the nineteenth century, two Frenchmen, Francois Coignet and Francois Hennebique, perfected reinforced concrete construction in France. A.F. Berne, one of the founders of the Southern Ferro Concrete Company, the contractor of the Hutchinson-Suddath Building, reportedly worked with Francois Hennebeque. Hennebeque patented his reinforced construction techniques in 1892.¹⁵ In 1902 the first reinforced concrete skyscraper, the Ingalls Building in Cincinnati, was constructed. Many feared that the building would collapse because of winds or concrete shrinkage, but it has remained in constant use until the present.¹⁶

There were many doubters about the use of reinforced concrete in Jacksonville as well. The earliest documented reinforced concrete building in Florida was the Bisbee Building constructed between 1908 and 1909 in downtown Jacksonville. Reinforced concrete was so new that the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company would not provide a construction loan until its in-house architect could meet with Henry J. Klutho, the building's architect,

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JACKSONVILLE, DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

and the Southern Ferro Concrete Company, the contractor. Southern Ferro Concrete Company was also the contractor for the Hutchinson-Suddath Building whose construction in 1909 soon followed that of the Bisbee Building.¹⁷

Architectural Style

The Hutchinson-Suddath Building is a good example of the two-block Commercial Style with Renaissance elements. The Commercial Style includes a building type known as the Two-Part Commercial Block that was common with small-scale masonry commercial buildings in the United States between 1850 and 1950. The building's façades, whether of two, three, or four stories are clearly delineated into two zones of use: the store-fronts for retail on the first story, and banks of sash-filled windows at the upper stories, indicative of office, domestic, or other use. The first story included expanses of plate glass display store fronts, with transoms often included. The buildings typically rely on an eclectic selection of historic stylistic references rather than a unified historic style to provide architectural distinction. Ornamental elements are provided with distinctive brick work, parapets often sculpted or stepped, and windows with groupings of sashes, or the use of artistic sashes.

Constructed in 1910, the Hutchinson-Suddath Building is a good and early example of the style in Florida. It has a rectangular plan and a primary façade where all entrances, windows and decorative elements are located. At the first floor level are storefronts with plate glass show windows framed by kick panels, cast iron pilasters, and cornices. Belt courses define the various zones of the facade. The fenestration of the upper floors consists of singly placed and grouped double-hung sash windows within rectangular and arched openings. The fourth story cast stone arched windows with keystones. The roofline is defined by a broad cornice with dentils. The building retains its historical integrity, and its interior spaces reflect their historic uses.

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JACKSONVILLE, DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA

ENDNOTES

1. Bldg. Specs. 12-29-09; Microfilm plans at B & Z; Permit #6329 (12-29-09).
2. Florida Times Union, December 30, 1909, p. 5.
3. Jacksonville City Directory, 1910-1932. (Jacksonville, 1910-1932), passim.
4. Junius E. Dovell. *Florida. Historic Dramatic Contemporary*. (New York, 1952), III: 220-221; *Florida Times-Union*, January 31, 1984, p. B-2; Jacksonville Historic Preservation Commission, n.d. Vertical Files-Hutchinson-Suddath Building.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid.
9. Ibid.
10. Wayne W. Wood, Jacksonville's Architectural Heritage: Landmarks for the Future, (Jacksonville, 1989), pp. 10-11.
11. Wood, pp. 10-11,32,33,35,37,39,51-52,60,64-65,72,74,82, 352.
12. Microfilm plans at City of Jacksonville Building & Zoning Department.
13. Wood, pp. 33,35,37,60, 62,65,72,74,82.
15. Planning and Development Department, "Rhodes-Futch-Collins Building," n.p.
16. Ibid.
17. Ibid.

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JACKSONVILLE, DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

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Paul L. Weaver. Personal Interview with Richard Harvey Suddath. St. Augustine, August 14, 2002.

State of Florida. Report of the Secretary of State, 1905-1906. Tallahassee, State of Florida, 1906.

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JACKSONVILLE, DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

Sanborn Map Company. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1913, p. 152.

Newspapers

Florida Times-Union, December 30, 1909, p. 5,; January 31, 1984, p. B-2.

Jacksonville Metropolis, April 20, 1910, p. 31.

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Section number 10 Page 1

**HUTCHINSON-SUDDATH BUILDING
JACKSONVILLE, DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The property borders East Bay Street on the south. The legal description of the property is: 38-2S-26E JAX DOGGETTS MAP W1/2 LOT 2 BLOCK 1. The parcel is #073361 0000.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary encompasses the property historically associated with the Hutchinson-Suddath Building.

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National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number Photos Page 1 **HUTCHINSON-SUDDATH BUILDING
JACKSONVILLE, DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

1. Hutchinson-Suddath Building, 315-319 East Bay Street, Jacksonville
2. Duval County, Florida
3. Paul Weaver
4. 2006
5. Historic Property Associates
6. South façade, facing northwest
7. Photo #1 of 14

Items 1-5 are the same for the remaining photographs except where noted.

6. South facade, facing northwest
7. Photo #2 of 14

6. South facade, storefronts, facing north
7. Photo #3 of 14

6. South facade, original doors, facing northeast
7. Photo #4 of 14

6. South facade, upper two stories, facing north
7. Photo #5 of 14

6. East elevation, facing west
7. Photo #6 of 14

6. North elevation, facing southeast
7. Photo #7 of 14

6. North elevation, upper two stories, facing southeast
7. Photo #8 of 14

6. Wide view of north elevation, facing southeast
7. Photo #9 of 14

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number Photos Page 2 HUTCHINSON-SUDDATH BUILDING
JACKSONVILLE, DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA

6. Interior, first floor entrance, original doors, transom, facing south
7. Photo #10 of 14

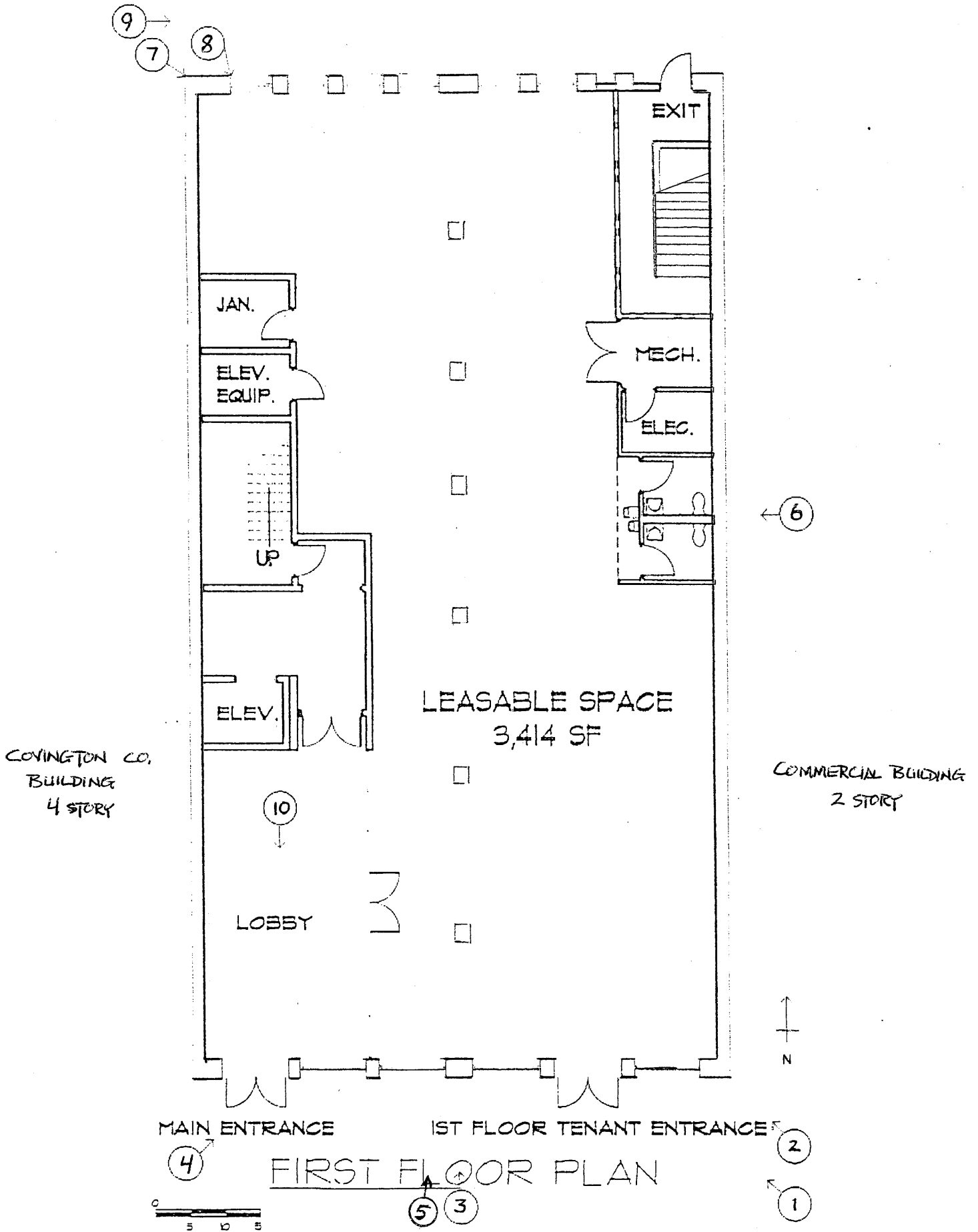
4. 2007
6. Interior, second floor, facing east
7. Photo #11 of 14

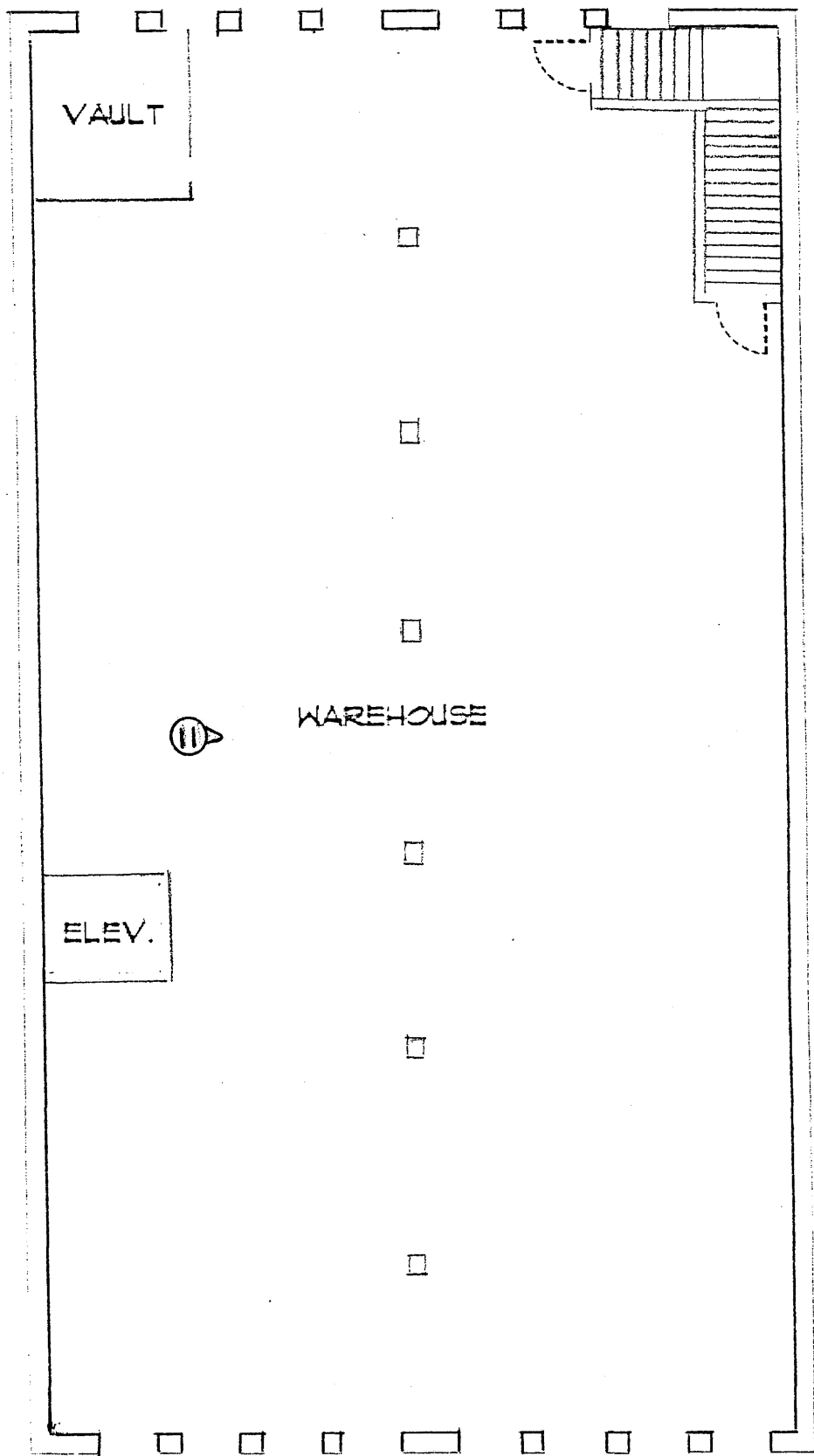
4. 2007
6. Fourth floor, facing north
7. Photo #12 of 14

4. 2007
6. Fourth floor windows, facing southeast
7. Photo #13 of 20

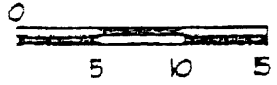
6. Fourth floor balustrade, facing northeast
7. Photo #14 of 14

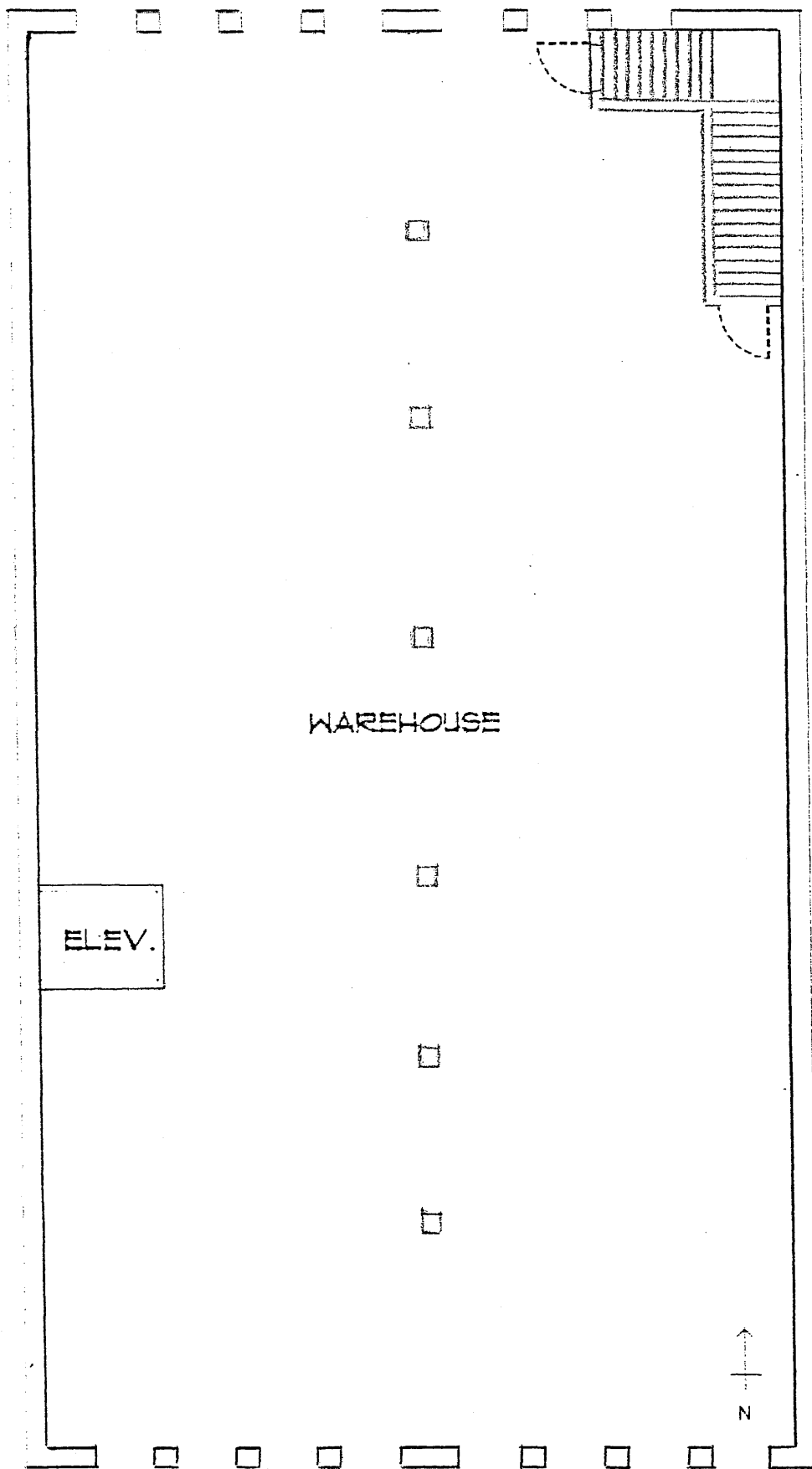
Hutchinson-Suddath Building





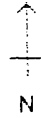
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



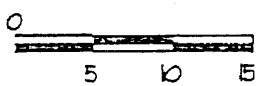


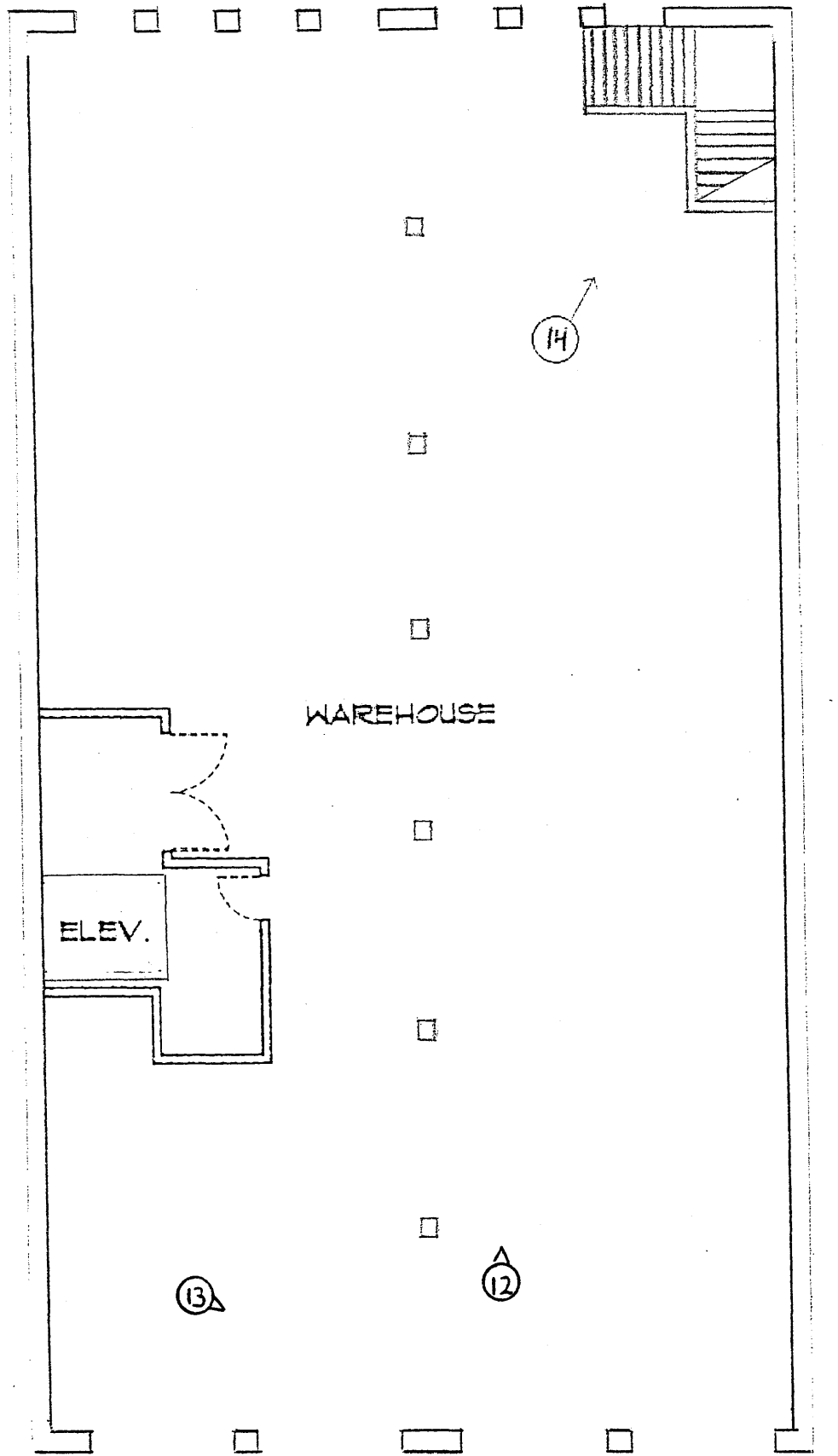
WAREHOUSE

ELEV.

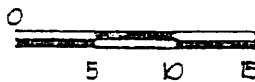


THIRD FLOOR PLAN

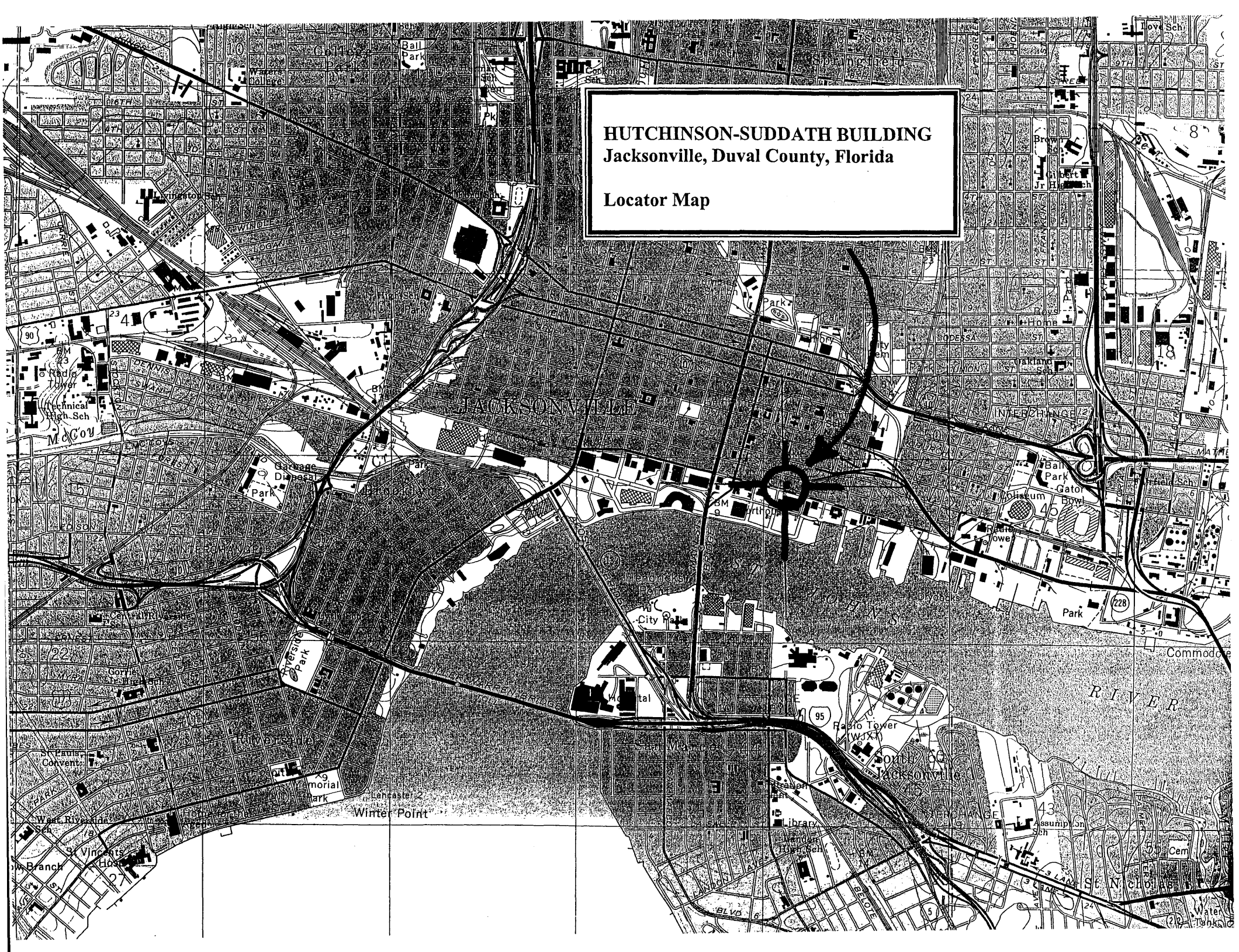


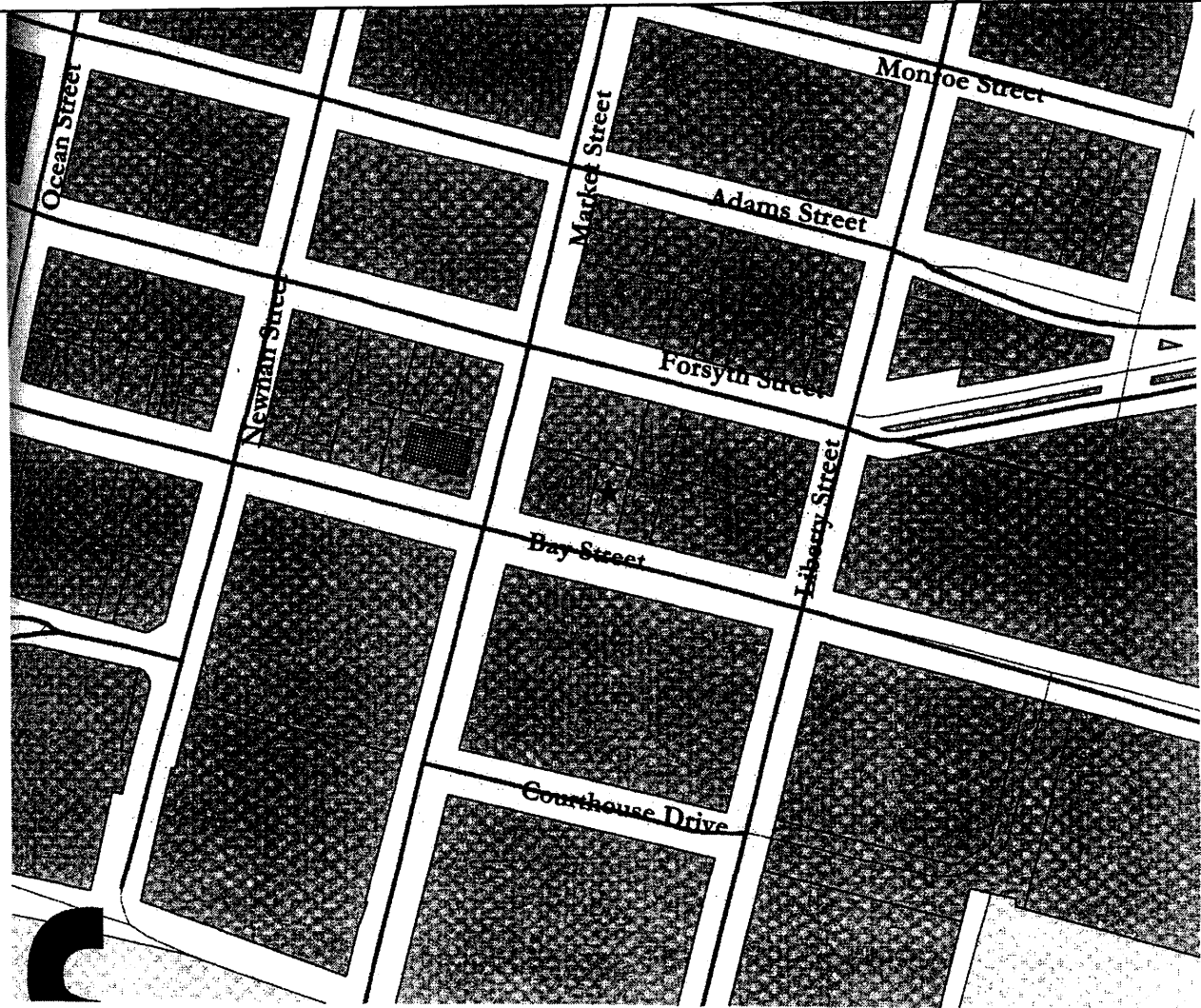


FOURTH FLOOR PLAN

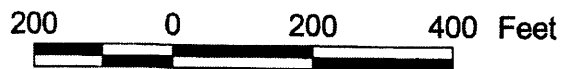


HUTCHINSON-SUDDATH BUILDING
Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida
Locator Map





Hutchinson/Suddath Building
315-319 East Bay Street



Hutchinson/Suddath Building
Nomination Proposal Site Map