



## **CITY OF MIAMI SPRINGS, FLORIDA**

**Chair Dr. James Watson**

**Vice Chair Ken Wilde  
Committee Member Juan Calvo**

**Committee Member Vivian Isla-Rey  
Committee Member Melinda McNichols**

### **HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD REGULAR MEETING AGENDA Thursday, January 22, 2026 – 6:00 PM Council Chambers, 201 Westward Drive, Miami Springs, Florida**

- 1. Call to Order/Roll Call**
- 2. Approval of Minutes**
  - A) November 13, 2025 – Regular Meeting
- 3. Public Comments:** Each person will have a maximum of three (3) minutes to speak.
- 4. Update from City Leadership/Council Liaison**
- 5. Old Business**
  - A) Discussion and possible action regarding Historic Designation for 567 Hunting Lodge Drive.
  - B) Discussion regarding recognition of 100-year-old homes.
  - C) **Discussion on progress and preparation of historical marker applications for the following sites:**
    - Clune Stadnik Building
    - Curtiss Mansion
    - Parker Vertical Lift Bridge
    - Pony Swing Bridge
    - Fairhavens Rehab
    - Golf Course
- 6. New Business**
- 7. Updates from the Committee Members & Preparation of Agenda for the Next Meeting**
- 8. Adjourn**



## **City of Miami Springs, Florida**

Historic Preservation Board

Regular Meeting Minutes

Thursday, November 13, 2025, at 6:00 P.M.

Miami Springs Adult Community Center

101 Apache Street, Miami Springs, FL

### **1. Call to Order/Roll Call**

The meeting was called to order at 06:10 P.M.

Present: Chair James Watson, Ph.D.  
Board Member Vivian Isla-Rey  
Board Member Melinda McNichols

Absent: Vice Chair Ken Wilde  
Board Member Juan Calvo

Also Present: Attorney Roger Pou  
Board Secretary Sandra Duarte

### **2. Public Comments**

Chair Watson opened the floor for public comments. No comments were made at this time.

### **3. Approval of Minutes:**

a. October 23, 2025 – Regular Minutes

**Board Member McNichols moved to approve the minutes as written for the October 23, 2025 meeting. Board Member Isla-Rey seconded the motion which carried 3-0 on voice vote. Board Member Isla-Rey, Board Member McNichols and Chair Watson voted YES.**

### **4. Old Business**

a. Certificate for Appropriateness: 201 Curtiss Parkway

Attorney Roger Pou swore everyone in who will speak on this item. Chair Watson opened the floor for public comment on this item. No comments were made at this time.

The following speakers addressed the Board: Graham Penn, Roberto Alvarez, John Adams, Arthur Marcus and Duane Hathaway from the project staff.

Attorney Graham presented the updated window schedule and briefly explained the locations of each elevation shown. Architect Adams went into an in-depth explanation of each window elevation and noted what the schedule reflected in comparison, and he further explained that each and every window will have the light dividing look that the Board requested. He added that the closest color for the windows would be the bronze color, and that any stucco that would be replaced would be mimicking the same detail from the original building.

Architect Marcus addressed the Board and explained the color choices that were collected for the buildings. He noted that he started comparing colors by using the color the Curtiss Mansion uses for the building. He invited the Board Members to review the color gradients he provided, and they were labeled 'A' through 'G.'

The Board reviewed the available color gradients and reached consensus to select swatch "A," Benjamin Moore Monarch Gold (color #1109), for the historic building, consistent with the existing color of the Curtiss Mansion. The Board also reached consensus to use swatch "E," Benjamin Moore Durango Dust (color #2165-60), for the remaining buildings.

**Board Member Isla-Rey moved to approve the window schedule and to approve the use of swatch "A", Benjamin Moore Monarch Gold (#1109) for the historic 201 Curtiss Parkway building, and swatch "E", Benjamin Moore Durango Dust (#2165-60) for the remaining buildings. Board Member McNichols seconded the motion which carried 3-0 via voice vote. Board Member Isla-Rey, Board Member McNichols and Chair Watson voted YES.**

b. Possible Historic Designation: 567 Hunting Lodge Drive

Secretary Duarte shared the current final draft of the designation report. Board Member Isla-Rey questioned if Vice Chair Wilde sent over any additional information about the homeowners after Mr. Latham and Mr. Curtiss Jr. Secretary Duarte confirmed nothing else had been received for the report and she stated that this report could be approved via a motion at any time and it would begin the process of designation. A short discussion was held in regard to approval, but the Board decided to table it for the next meeting to hear the Vice Chair's input. Chair Watson would like to approve the Designation at the next meeting.

c. Historical Marker Process

The Board reviewed the current text available for the Clune-Stadnick building and the Golf course. Changes were made as needed and Secretary Duarte created application numbers for each submittal. Chair Watson presented some possible marker locations for the Golf Course, and he noted that the best location would be by the entry of the existing building by the brick road nearest the swale.

Secretary Duarte requested the Board Members to visit the Clune-Stadnick building for a possible location of the historic marker. She noted this one would be the toughest location, because the marker can not be placed on the building and it would have to be placed on the surrounding area which has heavy traffic.

d. Recognition of Homes reaching 100-Year Anniversary

Tabled for further discussion.

**5. New Business**

None.

**6. Update from Board Members and preparation of the agenda for the next meeting:**

The next regular meeting will be held on January 15, 2026.

**7. ADJOURN**

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at 7:13 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

\_\_\_\_\_  
Sandra Duarte, Board Secretary

Adopted by the Board on  
this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Dr. James Watson, Chair

Words ~~stricken through~~ have been deleted. Underscored words represent changes. All other words remain unchanged.

**The comments, discussions, recommendations, and proposed actions of City Citizen Advisory Boards do not constitute the policy, position, or prospective action of the City, which may only be established and authorized by an appropriate vote or other action of the City Council.**

## Clune-Stadnik Building Marker Application - Draft

### Part 1: Resource Information

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#### Name and Location

What is the Historic Name of the Resource?

**Clune Stadnik Building**

Address **45 Curtiss Parkway**

If an exact address is not possible, please describe the location of the resource.

City **Miami Springs**

Zip Code **33166**

#### Details

What type of resource will you be marking?

- **Building** (e.g., commercial, educational, religious, residential)
- District (e.g., military, industrial, architectural)
- Site (e.g., archaeological, historic, cemetery, battlefield)
- Structure (e.g., bridge, railroad)
- Object (e.g., monument, statue, work of art)
- Other

If other, please explain:

Is the resource listed in the National Register of Historic Places?

- **Yes**
- No
- I haven't answered this question yet

#### Description and Significance

Please describe the resource

Include a description of the resource's physical condition and any relevant historical information.

The Clune-Stadnik Building at 45 Curtiss Parkway is a historic Pueblo Revival-style landmark in Miami Springs, Florida, built in 1925 and listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

### **1925 – Construction and Civic Vision**

The building was constructed by the Curtiss-Bright Company, part of aviation pioneer Glenn Curtiss's master plan for the city of Miami Springs (then known as Country Club Estates).

It was designed in the Pueblo Revival style, a rare architectural choice in South Florida, intended to echo the Southwestern U.S. aesthetic Curtiss admired.

### **1925–1930s – Clune Era**

Daniel Clune, Chief Engineer of the Curtiss-Bright Company, used the building as his office. Clune played a key role in planning Miami Springs, Hialeah, and Opa-Locka.

The building was part of the original Civic Center, which included a bandstand and other administrative structures, now lost.

### **1930s–1940s – Commercial Use**

The first floor was leased to various small businesses, including a luncheonette, a photo shop, an Eastern Air Lines ticket office, and offices for the Michaels and Wheeler Insurance Company, reflecting the city's growing commercial activity.'

Oleeta Lodge # 145, a Masonic Order, used the second floor as a meeting place from the 1930s to the 1950s.

### **1946 – Stadnik Pharmacy**

John Stadnik, a pharmacist and WWII veteran, purchased the building and opened Miami Springs' first pharmacy.

### **1985 – National Register of Historic Places**

The building was officially listed on the U.S. National Register of Historic Places on November 1, 1985, under the name "Clune Building" (Ref. No. 85003467).

### **1989 – Local Historic Designation**

Designated a Miami Springs Historic Site, recognizing its architectural and civic importance to the city.

### **2000s – Museum and Preservation**

The Miami Springs Historical Museum was housed on the second floor for several years before relocating in 2006.

The building remains a privately owned structure with preserved architectural features and is used for office space today

Provide a statement explaining the significance of the resource

Explain why the resource is significant to your community, the State of Florida, or the United States. Make sure to include information on use and association with important historical events or people.

### **Historical Significance**

Built in 1925 by the Curtiss-Bright Company, the building was part of the original “Civic Center” envisioned by aviation pioneer and developer Glenn Curtiss.

It is the only surviving structure from that original civic complex, which once included a bandstand and other administrative buildings.

The building was added to the U.S. National Register of Historic Places on November 1, 1985 (Ref. No. 85003467).

It was also designated a Miami Springs Historic Site in 1989.

### **Architecture & Design**

The building features Pueblo Revival-style architecture, a rarity in South Florida, with many original exterior elements still intact.

It stands prominently “on the Circle” in Miami Springs, giving it a distinctive and central presence in the city’s layout.

### **Original Use & Tenant**

Initially housed the offices of Daniel Clune, Chief Engineer of the Curtiss-Bright Company, who was instrumental in planning Miami Springs, Hialeah, and Opa-Locka.

Over the years, the first floor hosted various small businesses, including:

- A luncheonette

- An Eastern Air Lines ticket office

- A photo shop

In 1946, John Stadnik, a pharmacist, purchased the building and opened Miami Springs' first pharmacy, which operated for decades.

## Part 2: Marker Information

---

### Marker Details & Location

Will this be a new or replacement marker?

- **New Marker**
- Replacement
- I haven't answered this question yet

Will this be a single or double-sided marker?

- **Single-sided marker (identical text on both sides)**
- Double-sided marker (text that wraps or continues from side one to side two)
- I haven't answered this question yet

Will the marker be located at the resource?

- **Yes**
- No
- I haven't answered this question yet

If no, please explain:

In which county will the marker be located?

What are the **geographic coordinates** of the proposed marker location?

Please use decimal fractions. (Example: 30.438659 or -84.284451). See [How to Determine Marker Coordinates](#) for instructions.

Longitude **-80.290° W Longitude**

Latitude **25.822° N Latitude**

What days and times will the marker accessible to the public?

**The marker will be accessible at all times**

## Marker Text

What is your proposed Marker Title

The title will appear at the top of the marker and does not count towards the marker text limit.

### **“Clune-Stadnik Building”**

Please provide your proposed **Marker Text**

The marker text may not exceed 1,235 characters per side. This character limit includes punctuation and spaces. See [Tips for Writing Marker Text](#) for additional instruction.

Side One **Characters left: 1235**

### **Clune / Stadnik Building**

**Built in 1925 by the Curtiss-Bright Company, this Pueblo Revival-style structure is the last surviving element of the original “Civic Center” envisioned by aviation pioneer and city founder Glenn H. Curtiss. Designed to reflect the Southwestern aesthetic Curtiss admired, the building once stood alongside a bandstand and other civic buildings that anchored the early development of Miami Springs (then Country Club Estates).**

**The building first served as the office of Daniel Clune, Chief Engineer of the Curtiss-Bright Company, who helped plan Miami Springs, Hialeah, and Opa-Locka. Over the decades, its ground floor hosted a variety of small businesses, including a luncheonette, a photo shop, and an Eastern Airlines ticket office. Oleeta Lodge # 145, a Masonic Order, used the second floor as a meeting place from the 1930s to the 1950s.**

**In 1946, pharmacist and WWII veteran John Stadnik purchased the building and opened Miami Springs’ first pharmacy, which operated for decades.**

**Recognized for its architectural and civic significance, the Clune / Stadnik Building was added to the U.S. National Register of Historic Places in 1985 and designated a Miami Springs Historic Site in 1989. (Word Count with Spaces – 1,215)**

What organization(s) and or individual(s) are sponsoring the marker?

The marker sponsors will appear at the bottom of the marker and do not count towards the marker text limit.

**City of Miami Springs/Miami Dade County**

### Part 3: Contact Information

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#### Resource Owner

If the resource is owned by an organization, provide the name and information of a contact person in that organization.

What is the name of the resource owner or organization contact?

First name

Last name

Organization name (if owned by an organization)

What is the address of the resource owner?

Address

City

State Florida

Zip Code

Phone number of owner

Email address of owner

Will the resource owner also be responsible for installation and maintenance of the marker?

- Yes
- **No**
- I haven't answered this question yet

Is the resource owner also the person that prepared this application?

- Yes
- **No**
- I haven't answered this question yet

### Marker Caretaker

Please provide the contact information for the person responsible for installing and maintaining the marker if different from the resource owner. If this will be an organization, provide the name and information of a contact person in that organization.

What is the name of the of the marker caretaker?

First name

Last name

Organization name (If an organization will be the marker caretaker)

### City of Miami Springs

What is the address of the marker caretaker?

Street Address **201 Westward Drive**

City Miami Springs

State **Florida** Zip Code **33166**

Phone number of caretaker

Email address of caretaker

Person That Prepared the Application

Please provide the contact information for the person that prepared the content of this application (if different from resource owner).

What is the name of the of the person that prepared the application?

First name

Last name

What is the address of the of the person that prepared the application?

Street Address

City

State Florida

Zip Code

Phone number of preparer

Email address of preparer

**Application for a Florida Historical Marker (Duarte Format)**

(Draft)

**1. Historic Name of Resource (site/event/person):**

Clune – Stadnik Building

**2. Suggested Marker Title:**

“Clune-Stadnik Building”

**3. Location of Resource:**

Street & Number: 45 Curtiss Parkway

City: Miami Springs

County: Miami-Dade

Zip Code: 33166

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates - 25.822° N Latitude and -80.290° W Longitude

**4. Sponsor’s Name and Contact Information:**

Sponsor Organization: City of Miami Springs

Contact Person: [name]

Street & Number: [address]

City/State/Zip Code: [insert]

Telephone: [insert]

Email: [insert]

**5. Property Owner (if applicable):**

Owner Name:

Street & Number: 201 Westward Drive

City/State/Zip Code: Miami Springs, FL 33166

Telephone: 305-805-5000

Email: [insert]

**6. Resource Description (brief):**

The Clune-Stadnik Building at 45 Curtiss Parkway is a historic Pueblo Revival-style landmark in Miami Springs, Florida, built in 1925 and listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

## **7. Statement of Significance:**

### **Historical Significance**

Built in 1925 by the Curtiss-Bright Company, the building was part of the original “Civic Center” envisioned by aviation pioneer and developer Glenn Curtiss.

It is the only surviving structure from that original civic complex, which once included a bandstand and other administrative buildings.

The building was added to the U.S. National Register of Historic Places on November 1, 1985 (Ref. No. 85003467).

It was also designated a Miami Springs Historic Site in 1989.

### **Architecture & Design**

The building features Pueblo Revival-style architecture, a rarity in South Florida, with many original exterior elements still intact.

It stands prominently “on the Circle” in Miami Springs, giving it a distinctive and central presence in the city’s layout.

### **Original Use & Tenant**

Initially housed the offices of Daniel Clune, Chief Engineer of the Curtiss-Bright Company, who was instrumental in planning Miami Springs, Hialeah, and Opa-Locka.

Over the years, the first floor hosted various small businesses, including:

- A luncheonette

- An Eastern Air Lines ticket office

- A photo shop

In 1946, John Stadnik, a pharmacist, purchased the building and opened Miami Springs’ first pharmacy, which operated for decades.

## **8. Proposed Marker Text:**

Clune / Stadnik Building

Built in 1925 by the Curtiss-Bright Company, this Pueblo Revival-style structure is the last surviving element of the original “Civic Center” envisioned by aviation pioneer and city founder

Glenn H. Curtiss. Designed to reflect the Southwestern aesthetic Curtiss admired, the building once stood alongside a bandstand and other civic buildings that anchored the early development of Miami Springs (then Country Club Estates).

The building first served as the office of Daniel Clune, Chief Engineer of the Curtiss-Bright Company, who helped plan Miami Springs, Hialeah, and Opa-Locka. Over the decades, its ground floor hosted a variety of small businesses, including a luncheonette, a photo shop, and an Eastern Airlines ticket office. Oleeta Lodge # 145, a Masonic Order, used the second floor as a meeting place from the 1930s to the 1950s.

In 1946, pharmacist and WWII veteran John Stadnik purchased the building and opened Miami Springs' first pharmacy, which operated for decades.

Recognized for its architectural and civic significance, the Clune / Stadnik Building was added to the U.S. National Register of Historic Places in 1985 and designated a Miami Springs Historic Site in 1989. (Word Count with Spaces – 1,215)

(Character count and layout will be adjusted to marker standards.)

## **9. Date(s) of Construction, Event or Use:**

### **1925 – Construction and Civic Vision**

The building was constructed by the Curtiss-Bright Company, part of aviation pioneer Glenn Curtiss's master plan for the city of Miami Springs (then known as Country Club Estates).

It was designed in the Pueblo Revival style, a rare architectural choice in South Florida, intended to echo the Southwestern U.S. aesthetic Curtiss admired.

### **1925–1930s – Clune Era**

Daniel Clune, Chief Engineer of the Curtiss-Bright Company, used the building as his office. Clune played a key role in planning Miami Springs, Hialeah, and Opa-Locka.

The building was part of the original Civic Center, which included a bandstand and other administrative structures, now lost.

### **1930s–1940s – Commercial Use**

The first floor was leased to various small businesses, including a luncheonette, a photo shop, an Eastern Airlines ticket office, and offices for the Michaels and Wheeler Insurance Company, reflecting the city's growing commercial activity.'

Oleeta Lodge # 145, a Masonic Order, used the second floor as a meeting place from the 1930s to the 1950s.

### **1946 – Stadnik Pharmacy**

John Stadnik, a pharmacist and WWII veteran, purchased the building and opened Miami Springs' first pharmacy.

### **1985 – National Register of Historic Places**

The building was officially listed on the U.S. National Register of Historic Places on November 1, 1985, under the name "Clune Building" (Ref. No. 85003467).

### **1989 – Local Historic Designation**

Designated a Miami Springs Historic Site, recognizing its architectural and civic importance to the city.

### **2000s – Museum and Preservation**

The Miami Springs Historical Museum was housed on the second floor for several years before relocating in 2006.

The building remains a privately owned structure with preserved architectural features and is used for office space today

### **10. Bibliography / Sources (partial):**

- National Park Service – NRHP Database ([npgallery.nps.gov](http://npgallery.nps.gov) in Bing)
- City of Miami Springs Historic Sites ([miamisprings-fl.gov](http://miamisprings-fl.gov) in Bing)
- National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form – Clune Building ([npgallery.nps.gov](http://npgallery.nps.gov) in Bing)
- Miami Springs Historical Society

### **11. Eligibility Statement:**

The resource exceeds 50 years of age, and has regional/statewide significance in architecture/planning, archaeology, Florida history (municipal utilities, recreation) and social history (civil rights) and thus qualifies as a Florida Heritage Landmark under the program guidelines. Florida Department of State+1

It visibly retains its historic open-space character and location, and the community remains built around its core feature.

### **12. Marker Location & Installation:**

Proposed placement: along the curve of The Circle facing out from the structure, easily visible from street.

Coordinates: 25.822° N Latitude and -80.290° W Longitude

Installation will comply with Florida Department of State specifications and local permitting requirements.

**13. Photographs & Map:**

Current photograph of the structure . . . . .

(Will submit as separate files per application instructions.)

**14. Additional Considerations / Dedication:**

A dedication ceremony is proposed, in coordination with the City of Miami Springs and local historical organizations.

Sponsors will coordinate invitations, press release, and event logistics.

## Hotel Country Club Building Marker Application - Draft

### Part 1: Resource Information

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#### Name and Location

What is the Historic Name of the Resource?

**Hotel Country Club**

Address **201 Curtiss Parkway**

If an exact address is not possible, please describe the location of the resource.

City **Miami Springs**

Zip Code **33166**

#### Details

What type of resource will you be marking?

- **Building** (e.g., commercial, educational, religious, residential)
- District (e.g., military, industrial, architectural)
- Site (e.g., archaeological, historic, cemetery, battlefield)
- Structure (e.g., bridge, railroad)
- Object (e.g., monument, statue, work of art)
- Other

If other, please explain:

Is the resource listed in the National Register of Historic Places?

- **Yes**
- No
- I haven't answered this question yet

#### Description and Significance

Please describe the resource

Include a description of the resource's physical condition and any relevant historical information.

The Country Club Hotel at 201 Curtiss Parkway is a historic Pueblo Revival-style landmark in Miami Springs, Florida, built in 1927 and listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

- **December 1927** – Hotel Country Club opens to rave reviews.
  - Built at a cost of \$275,000.
  - Pueblo Revival style chosen by Glenn Curtiss to promote his Country Club Estates.
  - Lavish landscaping overseen by botanist David Fairchild.
- **Late 1920s** – Distinctive architectural features include textured stucco walls, irregular parapets, domes (one now missing), exposed log beams, ladders, trellises, and Thunderbird motifs. Interiors feature mosaic tile floors, mahogany furniture, Pueblo rugs, and American Indian symbols.
- **July 1930** – Curtiss sells the hotel for \$10 to Dr. John Harvey Kellogg.
  - Reopens as the **Miami Battle Creek Sanitarium**, modeled after Kellogg's Michigan facility.
  - Kellogg treats patients, develops soy-based foods, writes extensively, and raises his adopted family.
  - The sanitarium becomes a social hub for Country Club Estates and Hialeah.
- **World War II (1940s)** – Facility leased to the U.S. Air Transport Command for recuperating military personnel.
  - After the war, it reverts to Kellogg's operation.
- **1959** – Sold to the **Palms Spa Corporation**, continuing as a wellness facility.
- **1960s–1980s** – Operated by **Lutheran Services for the Elderly**, then **Fairhavens Realty Corp.**, serving as a senior home.
- **2019** – Purchased by **Fair Havens PropCo LLC**, operating today as the **Miami Springs Nursing & Rehabilitation Center**.
- **Architects** – Collins & Sheffield, with associate V.H. Nellenbogen.

- **Social Note** – Original deed restricted ownership to “persons of the caucasian race,” but unusually allowed guests and patients of other races—progressive for segregated Miami.

The building remains a privately owned structure with preserved architectural features and is used for office space today

Provide a statement explaining the significance of the resource

Explain why the resource is significant to your community, the State of Florida, or the United States. Make sure to include information on use and association with important historical events or people.

### **Historical Significance**

The Hotel Country Club, later known as the Miami Battle Creek Sanitarium, stands as one of the most distinctive landmarks in Miami Springs. Constructed in 1927 at a cost of \$275,000, the building exemplifies the rare Pueblo Revival style in South Florida, chosen by aviation pioneer Glenn Curtiss to lend uniqueness and market appeal to his Country Club Estates development. Its textured stucco walls, irregular parapets, domes, exposed log beams, and Thunderbird motifs created a strikingly foreign aesthetic, while lavish landscaping by renowned botanist David Fairchild elevated the site into a horticultural showplace.

Beyond its architectural novelty, the building embodies layers of social and cultural history. In 1930, Curtiss sold the property to Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, who transformed it into the Miami Battle Creek Sanitarium. Kellogg’s work in nutrition, soy-based food innovation, and holistic health practices made the facility a regional center for wellness and community life. During World War II, the U.S. Air Transport Command leased the building to house recuperating military personnel, linking it to the nation’s wartime efforts.

The property’s deed reflected the racial restrictions typical of its era but unusually permitted guests and patients of all races, a progressive stance in segregated Miami. Subsequent decades saw the building continue its wellness legacy under various owners, ultimately serving as a senior care facility and, since 2019, as the Miami Springs Nursing & Rehabilitation Center.

Designed by architects Collins & Sheffield with associate V.H. Nellenbogen, the Hotel Country Club is significant for its architectural rarity, its association with Glenn Curtiss and Dr. Kellogg, and its enduring role as a social, medical, and cultural institution in Miami Springs. It remains a tangible reminder of the city’s development, innovation, and evolving values across nearly a century.

## Part 2: Marker Information

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### Marker Details & Location

Will this be a new or replacement marker?

- **New Marker**
- Replacement
- I haven't answered this question yet

Will this be a single or double-sided marker?

- **Single-sided marker (identical text on both sides)**
- Double-sided marker (text that wraps or continues from side one to side two)
- I haven't answered this question yet

Will the marker be located at the resource?

- **Yes**
- No
- I haven't answered this question yet

If no, please explain:

In which county will the marker be located?

What are the **geographic coordinates** of the proposed marker location?

Please use decimal fractions. (Example: 30.438659 or -84.284451). See [How to Determine Marker Coordinates](#) for instructions.

Longitude **-80.283219 W Longitude**

Latitude **25.818993 N Latitude**

What days and times will the marker accessible to the public?

**The marker will be accessible at all times**

### Marker Text

What is your proposed Marker Title

The title will appear at the top of the marker and does not count towards the marker text limit.

### **“Hotel Country Club”**

Please provide your proposed **Marker Text**

The marker text may not exceed 1,235 characters per side. This character limit includes punctuation and spaces. See [Tips for Writing Marker Text](#) for additional instruction.

Side One **Characters left: 1235**

### **Hotel Country Club**

**The Hotel Country Club opened in December 1927 as the centerpiece of Glenn Curtiss’s Country Club Estates. Built at a cost of \$275,000, it showcased the rare Pueblo Revival style in South Florida, with textured stucco walls, irregular parapets, exposed log beams, trellises, and twin domes. Lavish landscaping was directed by famed botanist David Fairchild, creating a horticultural showplace. Inside, mosaic tile floors, heavy beams and custom woodwork gave the lobby its distinctive character. In 1930 Curtiss sold the hotel to his friend Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, who reopened it as the Miami Battle Creek Sanitarium. Kellogg treated patients, experimented with soy foods and wrote extensively. During World War II the U.S. Air Transport Command leased the building for recuperating military personnel. After the war it returned to Kellogg’s operation, later sold in 1959 to Palms Spa Corporation, then to Lutheran Services and next to Fairhavens Realty Corp. In 2019 it became the Miami Springs Nursing & Rehabilitation Center. Designed by Collins & Sheffield with V.H. Nellenbogen associate and built by the St. John Construction Company, the building remains notable for its architecture, landscaping and history.**

(Word Count with Spaces – 1,220)

What organization(s) and or individual(s) are sponsoring the marker?

The marker sponsors will appear at the bottom of the marker and do not count towards the marker text limit.

**City of Miami Springs**

### **Part 3: Contact Information**

---

**Resource Owner**

If the resource is owned by an organization, provide the name and information of a contact person in that organization.

What is the name of the resource owner or organization contact?

First name

Last name

Organization name (if owned by an organization)

What is the address of the resource owner?

Address

City

State Florida

Zip Code

Phone number of owner

Email address of owner

Will the resource owner also be responsible for installation and maintenance of the marker?

- Yes
- **No**
- I haven't answered this question yet

Is the resource owner also the person that prepared this application?

- Yes
- **No**
- I haven't answered this question yet

### Marker Caretaker

Please provide the contact information for the person responsible for installing and maintaining the marker if different from the resource owner. If this will be an organization, provide the name and information of a contact person in that organization.

What is the name of the of the marker caretaker?

First name

Last name [REDACTED]

Organization name (If an organization will be the marker caretaker)

**City of Miami Springs**

What is the address of the marker caretaker?

Street Address **201 Westward Drive**

City **Miami Springs**

State **Florida** Zip Code **33166**

Phone number of caretaker [REDACTED]

Email address of caretaker [REDACTED]

Person That Prepared the Application [REDACTED]

Please provide the contact information for the person that prepared the content of this application (if different from resource owner).

What is the name of the of the person that prepared the application?

First name [REDACTED]

Last name [REDACTED]

What is the address of the of the person that prepared the application?

Street Address [REDACTED]

City [REDACTED]

State Florida

Zip Code [REDACTED]

Phone number of preparer [REDACTED]

Email address of preparer [REDACTED]

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1) National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form, April 22, 1986
- 2) From Wilderness to Metropolis, The History and Architecture of Dade County. (1825 - 1940), Second Edition 1982

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