

ADDRESS: 820 NE 3RD STREET

Folio Number: 504202020250
 Year Built: 1926
 Style: Spanish Revival
 Architect: Francis Abreu
 FMSF Number: BD01887

820 NE 3rd Street is a two-story school building with an irregular plan. The structure is clad with stucco and has a hipped roof topped with terracotta barrel tile. Character defining features include the multi-level roof design; cast concrete designs; arcade entrances; and stucco exterior wall fabric (from original FMSF Historic Structures Form).

Windows: Double/Single-Hung; Fixed
 Alterations: None known

Spanish Revival: The Spanish Revival style and the Italian Renaissance Revival style are often referred to collectively as the Mediterranean Revival style and were the most popular styles during the Florida land boom of the 1920s. In Florida, the Spanish Revival style was introduced by Henry Flagler to help promote tourism and was adapted by Addison Mizner and Maurice Fatio to give it a more regional flair. The Spanish Revival style is noted for having terra-cotta barrel-tile roofing, spiral columns, decorative door surrounds, arcading, decorative tiles, and ornate iron work.

Location Map



Reference Photo



Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)

This property appears eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the early subdivision development of Fort Lauderdale and Criterion C in the area of architecture as an intact example of its style. The structure retains a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

ADDRESS: 401 – 403 NE 14TH AVENUE

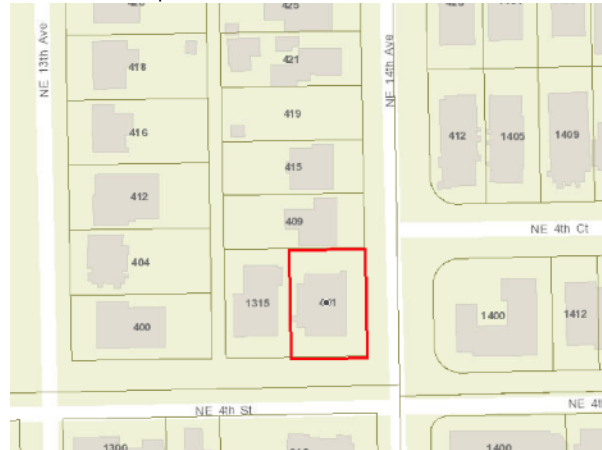
Folio Number: 504202031512
Year Built: 1938
Style: Streamline Moderne
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD01895

401-403 NE 14th Avenue is a 1-story residential structure with a U-shaped plan. The home is clad in stucco with a flat roof with a membrane coating. Character defining features include the concrete window eyebrows, coping, incised horizontal stucco detail, corner windows.

Windows: Historic Jalousie
Alterations: None known

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)
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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 201 – 203 NE 14TH AVENUE

Folio Number: 504202060050
Year Built: 1958
Style: Streamline Moderne
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD01898

201-203 NE 14th Avenue is a 1-story residential structure with a rectangular plan. The home is clad in stucco with a flat roof with a membrane coating. Character defining features include the concrete window eyebrows, coping, incised horizontal stucco detail, corner windows.

Windows: Replacement Sliding
Alterations: None known

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)
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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 1004 NE 3RD STREET

Folio Number: 504202060710
Year Built: 1939
Style: Spanish Revival
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD01907

1004 NE 3rd Street is a 1-story residential structure with a rectangular plan. The home is clad in stucco with a flat roof with a membrane coating. Character defining features include the flat roof; shed extension with barrel tile surfacing and arched openings; paired canales; chimney; stucco exterior wall fabric; and sash windows (from original FMSF Historic Structures Form).

Windows: Replacement Awning; Double/Single-Hung

Alterations: Replacement windows and doors; construction of detached duplex in rear in 1972

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)

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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 1205 NE 3RD STREET

Folio Number: 504202060310
Year Built: 1938
Style: Streamline Moderne
Architect: M. J. Nadel
FMSF Number: BD01908

1205 NE 3rd Street is a 1-story residential structure with a rectangular plan. The home is clad in stucco with a flat roof with a membrane coating. Character defining features include the flat roof; shed extension with barrel tile surfacing and louvered windows; decorative stucco stringcoursing; cantilevers shading windows; canales; and stucco exterior wall fabric (from original FMSF Historic Structures Form).

Windows: Replacement Casement
Alterations: Replacement windows and doors; 2-Car garage added in 1946 (Architect M.J. Nadel)

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)
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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 1313 NE 3RD STREET

Folio Number: 504202060120
Year Built: 1940
Style: Craftsman
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD01909

1313 NE 3rd Street is a 1-story residential structure with a rectangular plan. The home has a wood siding exterior and a front gable roof topped with asphalt shingles. Character defining features include the nested front gable roofline, front porch, slatted gable vent.

Windows: Double/Single-Hung
Alterations: Replacement windows and doors

Craftsman: The Craftsman style was popular beginning in the early 1900s through the 1930s. The style was the predominant fashion for smaller houses and spread throughout the country via pattern books and magazines. It typically features a low-pitched gable or clipped-gable (jerkinhead) roof, exposed rafters or beams, and porches with square battered columns or piers.

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)
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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 1415 NE 4TH PLACE

Folio Number: 504202110460
Year Built: 1924
Style: Spanish Revival
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD01913

1415 NE 4th Place is a 1-story residential structure with a rectangular plan. The home is clad in stucco with a flat roof with a membrane coating. Character defining features include the front porch arcade, flat roof, wood screen door.

Windows: Historic Double/Single-Hung
Alterations: None known

Spanish Revival: The Spanish Revival style and the Italian Renaissance Revival style are often referred to collectively as the Mediterranean Revival style and were the most popular styles during the Florida land boom of the 1920s. In Florida, the Spanish Revival style was introduced by Henry Flagler to help promote tourism and was adapted by Addison Mizner and Maurice Fatio to give it a more regional flair. The Spanish Revival style is noted for having terra-cotta barrel-tile roofing, spiral columns, decorative door surrounds, arcading, decorative tiles, and ornate iron work.

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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 317 NE 16TH AVENUE

Folio Number: 504202150400
Year Built: 1924
Style: Mission
Architect: Likely Courtney Stewart
FMSF Number: BD01921

317 NE 16th Avenue is a 1-story residential structure with an irregular plan. The home is clad in stucco with a flat roof with a membrane coating. Character defining features include the decorative parapet, scuppers, stucco cladding, simple plan.

Windows: Historic Double/Single-Hung
Alterations: Addition in 2016 (not visible from right-of-way)

Mission: The Mission style rose in popularity beginning in the 1890s and continued being used into the 1920s. The style, which was used less frequently in Florida than Spanish and Italian Renaissance-revival styles, began in California as a reflection of that area’s colonial past. Although plan books often included examples of the Mission style, it was rarely used outside of the southwestern states. Typical features of the style include decorative roof parapet, prominent coping, and bell-tower inspired chimney caps.

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)
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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 1515 NE 2ND STREET

Folio Number: 504202150320
Year Built: 1941
Style: Streamline Moderne
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD01923

1515 NE 2nd Street is a 1-story residential structure with an irregular plan. The home is clad in stucco with a flat roof with a membrane coating. Character defining features include the concrete window eyebrows, coping, incised horizontal stucco detail.

Windows: Replacement Double/Single-Hung;
Fixed
Alterations: Replacement windows and doors

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)
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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 1633 NE 5TH STREET

Folio Number: 504202110540
Year Built: 1935
Style: Mission
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD01925

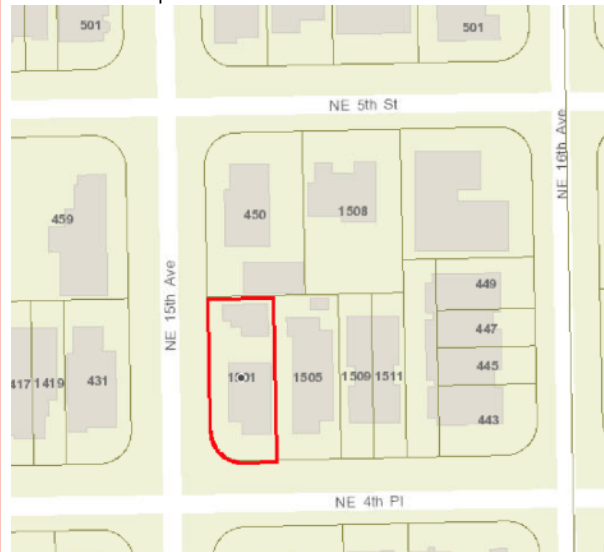
1628 NE 5th Court is a 1-story residential structure with a L-Shaped plan. The home is clad in stucco with a flat roof with a membrane coating. Character defining features include the decorative parapet, scuppers, stucco cladding, simple plan.

Windows: Casement
Alterations: None known

Mission: The Mission style rose in popularity beginning in the 1890s and continued being used into the 1920s. The style, which was used less frequently in Florida than Spanish and Italian Renaissance-revival styles, began in California as a reflection of that area’s colonial past. Although plan books often included examples of the Mission style, it was rarely used outside of the southwestern states. Typical features of the style include decorative roof parapet, prominent coping, and bell-tower inspired chimney caps.

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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 1628 NE 5TH COURT

Folio Number: 504202100280
Year Built: 1945
Style: Spanish Revival
Architect: Rectangular
FMSF Number: BD01927

1628 NE 5th Court is a 1-story residential structure with a rectangular plan. The home is clad in stucco with a flat roof with a membrane coating. Character defining features include the textured stucco, integrated chimney, attached carport.

Windows: Replacement Double/Single-Hung
Alterations: Addition in 1982; conversion of garage to bedroom and bathroom in 1982; addition of bathroom in 1986

Spanish Revival: The Spanish Revival style and the Italian Renaissance Revival style are often referred to collectively as the Mediterranean Revival style and were the most popular styles during the Florida land boom of the 1920s. In Florida, the Spanish Revival style was introduced by Henry Flagler to help promote tourism and was adapted by Addison Mizner and Maurice Fatio to give it a more regional flair. The Spanish Revival style is noted for having terra-cotta barrel-tile roofing, spiral columns, decorative door surrounds, arcading, decorative tiles, and ornate iron work.

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)
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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 1605 NE 5TH STREET

Folio Number: 504202100400

Year Built: 1924

Style: Mission

Architect: Unknown

FMSF Number: BD01929

1605 NE 5th Street is a 1-story residential structure with a rectangular plan. The home is clad in stucco with a flat roof with a membrane coating. Character defining features include the decorative parapet, scuppers, stucco cladding, simple plan.

Windows: Unknown

Alterations: Bathroom addition in 1952

Mission: The Mission style rose in popularity beginning in the 1890s and continued being used into the 1920s. The style, which was used less frequently in Florida than Spanish and Italian Renaissance-revival styles, began in California as a reflection of that area's colonial past. Although plan books often included examples of the Mission style, it was rarely used outside of the southwestern states. Typical features of the style include decorative roof parapet, prominent coping, and bell-tower inspired chimney caps.

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)

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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 1633 NE 5TH STREET

Folio Number: 504202100341
Year Built: 1929
Style: Mission
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD01930

1633 NE 5th Street is a 1-story residential structure with a rectangular plan. The home is clad in stucco with a flat roof with a membrane coating. Character defining features include the arcaded front porch, attached porte cochere, decorative parapet.

Windows:
Alterations: None known

Mission: The Mission style rose in popularity beginning in the 1890s and continued being used into the 1920s. The style, which was used less frequently in Florida than Spanish and Italian Renaissance-revival styles, began in California as a reflection of that area’s colonial past. Although plan books often included examples of the Mission style, it was rarely used outside of the southwestern states. Typical features of the style include decorative roof parapet, prominent coping, and bell-tower inspired chimney caps.

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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 525 NE 17TH WAY

Folio Number: 504202152170
Year Built: 1958
Style: Streamline Moderne
Architect: Morton T. Ironmonger
FMSF Number: BD01949

525 NE 17th Way is a 1-story residential structure with a rectangular plan. The home is clad in stucco with a flat roof with a membrane coating. Character defining features include the concrete window eyebrows, coping, incised horizontal stucco detail.

Windows: Historic Awning
Alterations: Storm shutters

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)
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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 431 N VICTORIA PARK ROAD

Folio Number: 504202151700
Year Built: 1924
Style: Craftsman
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD01951

431 N Victoria Park Road is a 1-story residential structure with an irregular plan. The home is clad with stucco and has an intersecting gable roof topped with asphalt shingles. Character defining features include the slatted gable vent, cross-gable roofline, shed-roof porch.

Windows: Double/Single-Hung
Alterations: Replacement windows and doors
Craftsman: The Craftsman style was popular beginning in the early 1900s through the 1930s. The style was the predominant fashion for smaller houses and spread throughout the country via pattern books and magazines. It typically features a low-pitched gable or clipped-gable (jerkinhead) roof, exposed rafters or beams, and porches with square battered columns or piers.

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)
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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 455 N VICTORIA PARK ROAD

Folio Number: 504202151740
Year Built: 1924
Style: Spanish Revival
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD01952

455 N Victoria Park Road is a two-story residential structure with a rectangular plan. The home is clad in stucco and has a flat roof with a membrane coating. Character defining features include the decorative balusters, texture stucco cladding, scuppers, attached porte cochere.

Windows: Awning
Alterations: Replacement windows

Spanish Revival: The Spanish Revival style and the Italian Renaissance Revival style are often referred to collectively as the Mediterranean Revival style and were the most popular styles during the Florida land boom of the 1920s. In Florida, the Spanish Revival style was introduced by Henry Flagler to help promote tourism and was adapted by Addison Mizner and Maurice Fatio to give it a more regional flair. The Spanish Revival style is noted for having terra-cotta barrel-tile roofing, spiral columns, decorative door surrounds, arcading, decorative tiles, and ornate iron work.

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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 543 N VICTORIA PARK ROAD

Folio Number: 504202152020
Year Built: 1931
Style: Craftsman
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD01955

543 N Victoria Park Road is a 1-story residential structure with an L-shaped plan. The home has a wood siding exterior with a cross gable roof topped with asphalt shingles. Character defining features include the triangle knee braces, hip-roof porch, exterior brick chimney.

Windows: Replacement Double/Single-Hung
Alterations: Replacement windows and doors; addition of bedroom, playroom, and bathroom in 1937

Craftsman: The Craftsman style was popular beginning in the early 1900s through the 1930s. The style was the predominant fashion for smaller houses and spread throughout the country via pattern books and magazines. It typically features a low-pitched gable or clipped-gable (jerkinhead) roof, exposed rafters or beams, and porches with square battered columns or piers.

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)
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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 901 NE 2ND STREET

Folio Number: 504202020010

Year Built: 1947-49

Style: Romanesque Revival

Architect: Barry and Kay Architects

FMSF Number: BD04223

901 NE 2nd Street is a 2-story religious building with a T-Shaped plan. The structure is clad in stucco and has a front gable roof topped with terracotta barrel tile. Church: Character defining features include the pierced cast-stone window brise soleil fronting ground-level stained glass windows; pilaster-like false buttresses; 5-story campanile; main entrance details with Della-Robbia style bas relief tympanum over double wooden doors within recessed voussoir-decorated rounded arch surmounted by a wheel window; Rectory: rounded arch open-air vestibule with a Gibbs surround on the principal south facade (from original FMSF Historic Structures Form).

Windows: Historic Fixed

Alterations: None known

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)

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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 15 N VICTORIA PARK ROAD

Folio Number: 504202151390
Year Built: 1941
Style: Mediterranean Revival
Architect: Courtney Stewart
FMSF Number: BD07611

15 N Victoria Park Road is a 2-story residence with a rectangular plan and a front facing two-car garage. The house is clad with stucco and has a hipped roof topped with terra cotta barrel tile. Character defining features included hipped roof covered entry with stone surround, symmetrical plan, wide roof overhang and supporting brackets, and stone quoins.

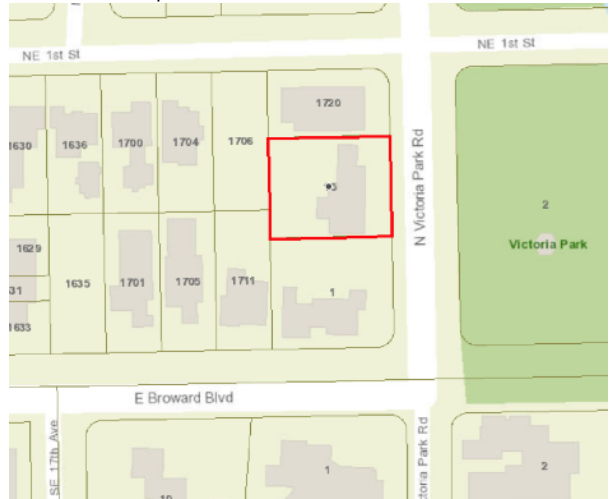
Windows: Replacement Casement
Alterations: New windows and doors

Mediterranean Revival

In Florida, the myth of Ponce de Leon’s search for the Fountain of Youth established the first reference to the Spanish exploration, an inspiration that found its expression in Florida’s architecture. Henry Flagler’s Florida East Coast Railway made its way down the east coast of Florida in the 1890s, and popularized a grand Spanish architecture beginning with the Hotel Ponce de Leon in Saint Augustine, the Royal Poinciana and the Breakers in Palm Beach and the Royal Palm Hotel in Miami.

In more modest residential architecture, the design included flat roofs, parapets that extend beyond the roof lines, surface ornament, loggias, port cochere’s and a combination of one and two stories. Homes were generally of masonry construction with a stucco, and where there were roof slopes, clay barrel tiles were popular.

Location Map



Reference Photo



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ADDRESS: 1616 NE 8TH STREET

Folio Number: 504202250250
Year Built: 1948
Style: Ranch
Architect: Lester Avery
FMSF Number: BD07644

1616 NE 8th Street is a 1-story residence with a rectangular plan. The home is clad in masonry and stucco and has a hipped Bermuda roof. Character defining features include asymmetrical plan, recessed front entrance with entrance door set to the side, masonry cladding on select portions of the front facade, low masonry planter wall along front facade, Bermuda roof, and masonry chimney.

Windows: Replacement Double/Single-Hung
Alterations: New windows and doors

Ranch: The Ranch style first developed in the 1930s in California, and was embraced by builders and homeowners in the 1950s and 1960s. The type took hold as FHA financing was revised to allow for larger loans and large house sizes compared with depression- and wartime-era guidelines. The Ranch style is defined by its broad one-story shape, and low-pitched roof. It typically features moderate or wide eave overhangs, large picture windows, and off-centered sheltered entrance. It often incorporates an attached garage that is a visible component of the facade.

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)
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Location Map



Reference Photo



Lester Avery (1891-1973), was born in Montana and graduated from St. John's Academy in British Honduras where he studied architecture. His career began in Clearwater, Florida, but later moved to South Florida, actively designing in building types within various modern styles. He is primarily known for single-family residences in the modern vernacular and minimal traditional styles, and later in his career, he designed several mid-century modern and modern vernacular motels, hotels, and apartment buildings.

ADDRESS: 409 NE 8TH AVENUE

Folio Number: 504202011140
Year Built: 1935
Style: Minimal Traditional
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD01946

409 NE 8th Avenue is a 1-story residence with a L-Shaped plan. The home is clad with wood siding and has a cross gable roof topped with asphalt shingles. Character defining features include side porch entry, exposed rafter tails, original front door, three-over-one wood sash windows.

Windows: Historic Double/Single-Hung
Alterations: Addition of carport and one bedroom in 1951

Minimal Traditional: The Minimal Traditional style exemplified the Depression-era and Post-World War II 'instant communities.' During the 1930s and 1940s, the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) limited the maximum sales price of houses they would insure. The houses, defined by simplicity, needed to maximize floor plans and minimize ornamentation, as both of these impacted costs. The style often featured a small house, typically one-story, with minimal architectural details, and often featured a gabled roof and was popularized by a flood of house plans and pattern books published between 1935 and 1950.

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)
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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 318 NE 8TH AVENUE

Folio Number: 504202020210
Year Built: 1959
Style: Minimal Traditional
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD07647

318 NE 8th Avenue is a 1-story residence with a rectangular plan. The home is clad in wood siding and has a front gable roof topped with asphalt shingles. Character defining features include the wood siding, covered entrance way with steep gable roof, wood detailing at gable, and vent at gable roof.

Windows: Mix of Historic and Replacement Sliding; Awning

Alterations: New windows and doors

Minimal Traditional: The Minimal Traditional style exemplified the Depression-era and Post-World War II 'instant communities.' During the 1930s and 1940s, the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) limited the maximum sales price of houses they would insure. The houses, defined by simplicity, needed to maximize floor plans and minimize ornamentation, as both of these impacted costs. The style often featured a small house, typically one-story, with minimal architectural details, and often featured a gabled roof and was popularized by a flood of house plans and pattern books published between 1935 and 1950.

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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 811 NE 3RD STREET

Folio Number: 504202020150

Year Built: 1931

Style: Craftsman

Architect: Owner (Phillip Richards)

FMSF Number: BD07648

811 NE 3rd Street is a 1-story residence with a rectangular plan. The home is clad with wood siding and has a side gable standing seam sheet metal roof. Character defining features include a window lined porch, wood siding, roof line, recessed entryway, and masonry chimney.

Windows: Replacement Double/Single-Hung

Alterations: Addition of porch and carport in 1938; Construction of accessory building in 1946; addition of front entrance with steps in 1989

Craftsman: The Craftsman style was popular beginning in the early 1900s through the 1930s. The style was the predominant fashion for smaller houses and spread throughout the country via pattern books and magazines. It typically features a low-pitched gable or clipped-gable (jerkinhead) roof, exposed rafters or beams, and porches with square battered columns or piers. Within Tarpon River, the examples often include wood siding, slatted gable vents, and exposed rafter tails, and knee braces. Typically some, if not all, of the windows have been replaced.

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)

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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 800 NE 2ND STREET

Folio Number: 504202050160
Year Built: 1931
Style: Minimal Traditional
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD07649

800 NE 2nd Street is a 1-story residence with an irregular plan. The home is clad with wood siding and has a cross gable roof with a membrane coating. Character defining features include symmetrical plan, covered entrance and porch with decorative metal railing and columns, and roof line.

Windows: Historic Double/Single-Hung
Alterations: Enclosure of garage for room in 1946

Minimal Traditional: The Minimal Traditional style exemplified the Depression-era and Post-World War II 'instant communities.' During the 1930s and 1940s, the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) limited the maximum sales price of houses they would insure. The houses, defined by simplicity, needed to maximize floor plans and minimize ornamentation, as both of these impacted costs. The style often featured a small house, typically one-story, with minimal architectural details, and often featured a gabled roof and was popularized by a flood of house plans and pattern books published between 1935 and 1950.

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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 116 NE 8TH AVENUE

Folio Number: 504202050161
Year Built: 1926
Style: Craftsman
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD07650

116 NE 8th Avenue is a 1-story residence with a rectangular plan. The home is clad in wood siding and has a front gable roof topped with asphalt shingles. Character defining features include asymmetrical front facade, covered entrance, wood siding, and simple plan.

Windows: Historic Double/Single-Hung
Alterations: None known

Craftsman: The Craftsman style was popular beginning in the early 1900s through the 1930s. The style was the predominant fashion for smaller houses and spread throughout the country via pattern books and magazines. It typically features a low-pitched gable or clipped-gable (jerkinhead) roof, exposed rafters or beams, and porches with square battered columns or piers. Within Tarpon River, the examples often include wood siding, slatted gable vents, and exposed rafter tails, and knee braces. Typically some, if not all, of the windows have been replaced.

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)

This property appears eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the early subdivision development of Fort Lauderdale and Criterion C in the area of architecture as an intact example of its style. The structure retains a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 815 NE 1ST STREET

Folio Number: 504202050190
Year Built: 1924
Style: Craftsman
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD07651

815 NE 1st Street is a 1-story residence with a rectangular plan with an attached carport. The home is clad with wood siding and has a front gable roof topped with asphalt shingles. Character defining features include a symmetrical front facade, brick detail at lower half of front facade, window lined front porch, roof vent detail in front gable, and chimney.

Windows: Replacement Awning
Alterations: New windows; addition of kitchen in 1960; installation of aluminum siding in 1967

Craftsman: The Craftsman style was popular beginning in the early 1900s through the 1930s. The style was the predominant fashion for smaller houses and spread throughout the country via pattern books and magazines. It typically features a low-pitched gable or clipped-gable (jerkinhead) roof, exposed rafters or beams, and porches with square battered columns or piers. Within Tarpon River, the examples often include wood siding, slatted gable vents, and exposed rafter tails, and knee braces. Typically some, if not all, of the windows have been replaced.

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)
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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 516 NE 9TH AVENUE

Folio Number: 504202010150
Year Built: 1939
Style: Minimal Traditional
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD07652

516 NE 9th Avenue is a 1-story residence with an irregular plan. The residence is clad in stucco and has a cross gable roof topped with asphalt shingles. Character defining features include an asymmetrical front facade, covered entrance, wood siding detail at front gable, and chimney.

Windows: Replacement Double/Single-Hung
Alterations: Addition of bedroom and bathroom in 1946; installation of aluminum siding in 1964

Minimal Traditional: The Minimal Traditional style exemplified the Depression-era and Post-World War II 'instant communities.' During the 1930s and 1940s, the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) limited the maximum sales price of houses they would insure. The houses, defined by simplicity, needed to maximize floor plans and minimize ornamentation, as both of these impacted costs. The style often featured a small house, typically one-story, with minimal architectural details, and often featured a gabled roof and was popularized by a flood of house plans and pattern books published between 1935 and 1950.

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)
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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 1003 NE 3RD STREET

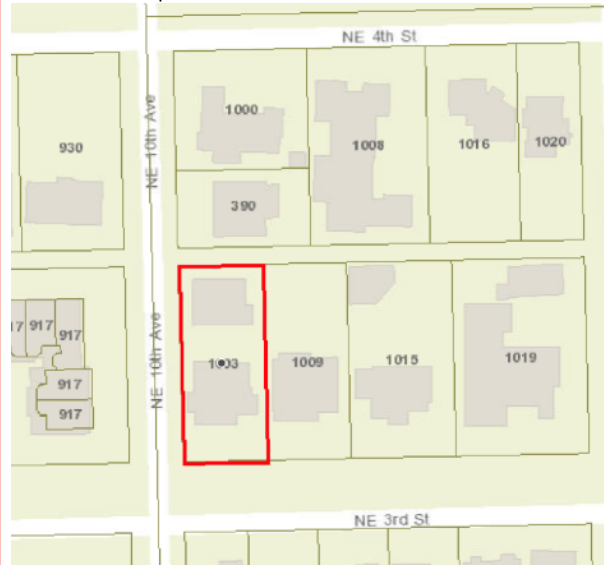
Folio Number: 504202060730
Year Built: 1945
Style: Transitional Ranch
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD07653

1003 NE 3rd Street is a 1-story residence with a rectangular plan. The home is clad with stucco and has a side gable terra cotta barrel tile roof. Character defining features include a symmetrical facade, enclosed porch with central door, and chimney.

Windows: Mix of Historic and Replacement Casement; Jalousie
Alterations: None known

Transitional Ranch: The Transitional Ranch (sometimes "minimal Ranch") style is represented by the later houses in the neighborhood built in the late 1930s and early 1940s. They bridge the gap between the small Minimal Traditional style of the 1930s and 1940s and the sprawling Ranch homes of the 1950s and 1960s. Their small scale is a vestige of the planning and financing guidelines developed by the FHA during the Great Depression and World War II, but incorporate modern design elements of the Ranch style. The Transitional Ranch is one-story high with a low-pitched or flat roof and typically features moderate or wide eave overhangs, large picture windows, and sheltered entrances. The type typically has a carport which is frequently integrated into the roofline of the house.

Location Map



Reference Photo



Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)

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ADDRESS: 1016 NE 3RD STREET

Folio Number: 504202060680
Year Built: 1959
Style: Minimal Traditional
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD07654

1016 NE 3rd Street is a 1-story residence with a rectangular plan. The home is clad in stucco and has a side gable terra cotta barrel tile roof. Character defining features include symmetrical plan mirrored duplex plan, semicircular step at entrance, covered entryways with extension of roof plane, raised stucco planters flanking entryways, and roof line.

Windows: Double/Single-Hung
Alterations: Garage addition in 2003

Minimal Traditional: The Minimal Traditional style exemplified the Depression-era and Post-World War II 'instant communities.' During the 1930s and 1940s, the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) limited the maximum sales price of houses they would insure. The houses, defined by simplicity, needed to maximize floor plans and minimize ornamentation, as both of these impacted costs. The style often featured a small house, typically one-story, with minimal architectural details, and often featured a gabled roof and was popularized by a flood of house plans and pattern books published between 1935 and 1950.

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)

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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 1180 NE 1ST STREET

Folio Number: 504202070050
Year Built: 1969
Style: MiMo; Contemporary
Architect: Frank Rowland
FMSF Number: BD07655

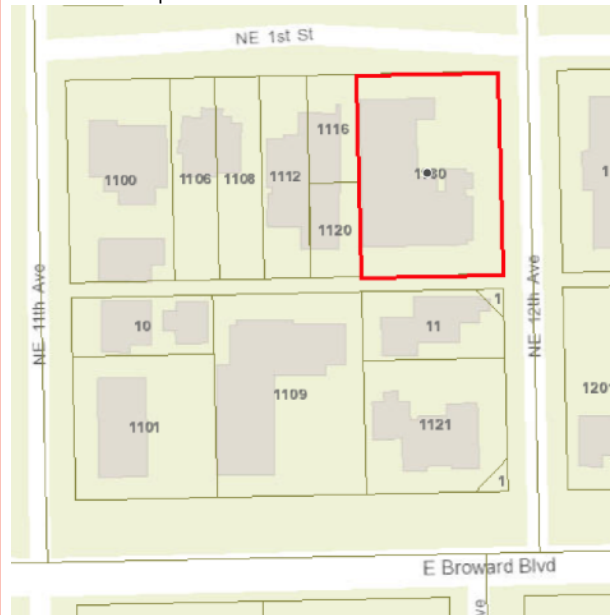
1180 NE 1st Street is a 3-story multi-family residence with a L-Shaped plan. The structure is clad in stucco and cast stone and has a flat membrane roof. Character defining features include breeze block, cast stone, site planning with two wings surround central pool.

Windows: Historic Awning
Alterations: New windows and doors

Miami Modern (MiMo): The Miami Modern style emerged in post-war South Florida as widespread automobile infrastructure, air conditioning, and jet travel lead to tourism, glamour, and prosperity in the area as the International style and the modern movement reached its mid-century zenith. Playful space-aged futurism and tropical design considerations like cross-ventilation and sun-shading were applied to modernist trends to create the flamboyant local style. MiMo buildings often have courtyards and exterior corridors to take advantage of ocean breezes. Hotels and high-rises often have a pedestal and superstructure configuration. They often feature groupings or ribbons of windows and dramatic roof shapes often involving deep shading overhangs. Other typical features are tray balconies, textured masonry or stucco, concrete block or metal screens, brise-soleils, eave cutouts, boomerang and delta wing shapes, murals and mosaics, dramatic vertical signage, exposed concrete, and curtain wall construction.

Contemporary: The contemporary style was inspired by the modern movement and Frank Lloyd Wright's Usonian house paradigm. The Contemporary style is defined by its widely overhanging eaves, roof beams, obscured or recessed entries, and windows located in gable ends or tucked under the eaves. The style has many variants in plan and roof forms, but typically include either a low-pitched, flat, and/or slanted

Location Map



Reference Photo



roof. Window placement is generally dictated by intentional views or light access, rather than symmetry or traditional convention.

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)

This property appears eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the early subdivision development of Fort Lauderdale and Criterion C in the area of architecture as an intact example of its style. The structure retains a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

ADDRESS: 1101 NE 1ST STREET

Folio Number: 504202070090
Year Built: 1938
Style: Colonial Revival
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD07656

1101 NE 1st Street is a 2-story residence with an irregular plan. The home is clad with aluminum or vinyl siding and has a side gable roof topped with asphalt shingles. Character defining features include symmetrical plan, entry door surround, colonial detailing, wood siding, and chimney.

Windows: Historic Double/Single-Hung
Alterations: Addition of two car garage in 1975; conversion of garage to storage room in 1995
Colonial Revival: While some one –story homes were built with their form and decoration reminiscent of the Colonial Revival style, two story homes allowed for the classic porch across the façade often supported by columns. The style called for an emphasis on the center bay, and a symmetrical balance of the flanking sides. The designs relate to the earlier Georgian and Adam prototypes.

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)
This property appears eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the early subdivision development of Fort Lauderdale and Criterion C in the area of architecture as an intact example of its style. The structure retains a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 1117 NE 2ND STREET

Folio Number: 50420206044
Year Built: 1938
Style: Minimal Traditional
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD07657

1117 NE 2nd Street is a 1-story residence with a L-Shaped plan. The home is clad in stucco and has a cross gable roof topped with asphalt shingles. Character defining features include front porch and side entrance, chimney, scuppers, and simple plan.

Windows: Mix of Historic and Replacement
Awning; Double/Single-Hung
Alterations: None known, possibly enclosed front porch or new windows in this location

Minimal Traditional: The Minimal Traditional style exemplified the Depression-era and Post-World War II 'instant communities.' During the 1930s and 1940s, the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) limited the maximum sales price of houses they would insure. The houses, defined by simplicity, needed to maximize floor plans and minimize ornamentation, as both of these impacted costs. The style often featured a small house, typically one-story, with minimal architectural details, and often featured a gabled roof and was popularized by a flood of house plans and pattern books published between 1935 and 1950.

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)
This property appears eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the early subdivision development of Fort Lauderdale and Criterion C in the area of architecture as an intact example of its style. The structure retains a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 1217 NE 3RD STREET

Folio Number: 504202060340

Year Built: 1938

Style: Minimal Traditional

Architect: Owner (Magnus Olsen Jr.)

FMSF Number: BD07658

1217 NE 3rd Street is a 1-story residence with a L-Shaped plan and a carport. The home is clad with wood siding and brick and has a cross gable roof topped with asphalt shingles. Character defining features include asymmetrical plan, side facing entryway, masonry detailing, louvers at front porch, wood siding, and chimney.

Windows: Mix of Historic and Replacement Casement; Fixed

Alterations: Conversion of garage to apartment in 1991

Minimal Traditional: The Minimal Traditional style exemplified the Depression-era and Post-World War II 'instant communities.' During the 1930s and 1940s, the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) limited the maximum sales price of houses they would insure. The houses, defined by simplicity, needed to maximize floor plans and minimize ornamentation, as both of these impacted costs. The style often featured a small house, typically one-story, with minimal architectural details, and often featured a gabled roof and was popularized by a flood of house plans and pattern books published between 1935 and 1950.

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)

This property appears eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the early subdivision development of Fort Lauderdale and Criterion C in the area of architecture as an intact example of its style. The structure retains a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 1201 NE 1ST STREET

Folio Number: 504202080120

Year Built: 1939

Style: Craftsman; Classical Revival

Architect: Unknown

FMSF Number: BD07659

1201 NE 1st Street is a 1-story residence with an rectangular plan. The home is clad with wood siding and has a cross gable roof topped standing seam sheet metal panels. Character defining features include asymmetrical front facade, fanlight above window openings, wood siding, raised front entrance, prominent chimney, circular roof vent at gable, wood dentil detailing, and roof line.

Windows: Mix of Historic and Replacement Double/Single-Hung; Fixed

Alterations: Addition of guest house in rear with porte cochere in 1941 by owner; porch addition in 1950 by owner; addition of bedroom and bathroom on rear in 1988 by owner; enclosure of carport in 1993 by owner; select new windows and doors

Craftsman: The Craftsman style was popular beginning in the early 1900s through the 1930s. The style was the predominant fashion for smaller houses and spread throughout the country via pattern books and magazines. It typically features a low-pitched gable or clipped-gable (jerkinhead) roof, exposed rafters or beams, and porches with square battered columns or piers. Within Tarpon River, the examples often include wood siding, slatted gable vents, and exposed rafter tails, and knee braces. Typically some, if not all, of the windows have been replaced.

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)

This property appears eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the early subdivision development of Fort Lauderdale and

Location Map



Reference Photo



Criterion C in the area of architecture as an intact example of its style. The structure retains a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

ADDRESS: 12 NE 12TH AVENUE

Folio Number: 504202080110
Year Built: 1957
Style: Contemporary
Architect: J.E. Frederick
FMSF Number: BD07660

12 NE 12th Avenue is a 1-story commercial building with a rectangular plan. This structure is clad in stucco and wood and has a flat roof with a membrane coating. Character defining features include symmetrical plan and facade, raised protruding entryway with centered entry door flanked by two full height sidelites that match the width of the entry door, coping detail along projecting edge of flat roof line, enclosed seating area immediately in front of main entrance, vertical wood board siding, stucco detailing at window sills, and disguised ramping being protruding entryway.

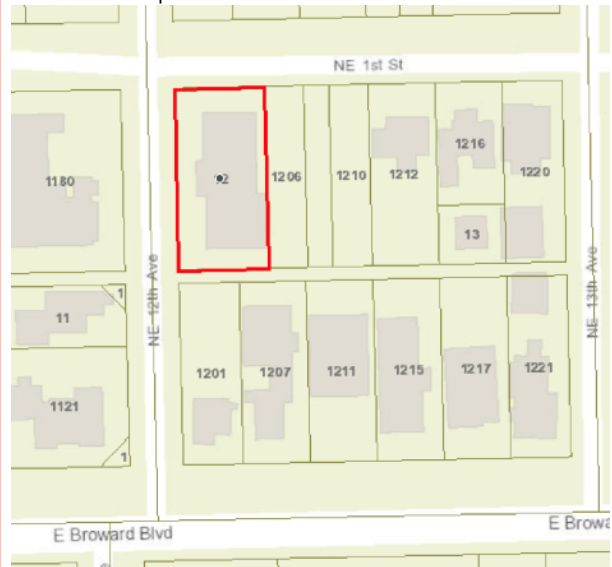
Windows: Historic Awning; Fixed
Alterations: None known

Contemporary: The contemporary style was inspired by the modern movement and Frank Lloyd Wright's Usonian house paradigm. The Contemporary style is defined by its widely overhanging eaves, roof beams, obscured or recessed entries, and windows located in gable ends or tucked under the eaves. The style has many variants in plan and roof forms, but typically include either a low-pitched, flat, and/or slanted roof. Window placement is generally dictated by intentional views or light access, rather than symmetry or traditional convention.

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)

This property appears eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the early subdivision development of Fort Lauderdale and Criterion C in the area of architecture as an intact example of its style. The structure retains a high

Location Map



Reference Photo



degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

ADDRESS: 1308 NE 2ND STREET

Folio Number: 504202090180

Year Built: 1953

Style: Transitional Ranch; Craftsman

Architect: Carlos Schaeppel

FMSF Number: BD07661

1308 NE 2nd Street is a 1-story residence with a rectangular plan. The home is clad in stucco and has a hipped roof topped with asphalt shingles. Character defining features exposed rafter tails, hipped roof, simple plan.

Windows: Historic Casement

Alterations: None known

Transitional Ranch: The Transitional Ranch (sometimes "minimal Ranch") style is represented by the later houses in the neighborhood built in the late 1930s and early 1940s. They bridge the gap between the small Minimal Traditional style of the 1930s and 1940s and the sprawling Ranch homes of the 1950s and 1960s. Their small scale is a vestige of the planning and financing guidelines developed by the FHA during the Great Depression and World War II, but incorporate modern design elements of the Ranch style. The Transitional Ranch is one-story high with a low-pitched or flat roof and typically features moderate or wide eave overhangs, large picture windows, and sheltered entrances. The type typically has a carport which is frequently integrated into the roofline of the house.

Craftsman: The Craftsman style was popular beginning in the early 1900s through the 1930s. The style was the predominant fashion for smaller houses and spread throughout the country via pattern books and magazines. It typically features a low-pitched gable or clipped-gable (jerkinhead) roof, exposed rafters or beams, and porches with square battered columns or piers. Within Tarpon River, the examples often include wood siding, slatted gable vents, and exposed rafter tails, and

Location Map



Reference Photo



knee braces. Typically some, if not all, of the windows have been replaced.

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)

This property appears eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the early subdivision development of Fort Lauderdale and Criterion C in the area of architecture as an intact example of its style. The structure retains a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

ADDRESS: 1300 NE 3RD STREET

Folio Number: 504202060080
Year Built: 1967
Style: Contemporary
Architect: Herman Hostettler
FMSF Number: BD07662

1300 NE 3rd Street is a 2-story multi-family residence with a U-Shaped plan. The structure is clad with stucco and brick and has a mansard roof lined with a terra cotta barrel tile overhang. Character defining features include breeze block, site plan with building surrounding pool, mansard roof.

Windows: Historic Double/Single-Hung
Alterations: None known

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)

This property appears eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the early subdivision development of Fort Lauderdale and Criterion C in the area of architecture as an intact example of its style. The structure retains a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 303 NE 14TH AVENUE

Folio Number: 504202060130
Year Built: 1954
Style: Minimal Traditional
Architect: Owner (F.G. Senger)
FMSF Number: BD07663

303 NE 14th Avenue is a 1-story residence with an L-Shaped plan. The home is clad with stucco and has an intersecting gable terra cotta tile roof. Character defining features include attached carport with hairpin supports, simple plan, original metal window awnings.

Windows: Historic Double/Single-Hung
Alterations: None known

Minimal Traditional: The Minimal Traditional style exemplified the Depression-era and Post-World War II 'instant communities.' During the 1930s and 1940s, the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) limited the maximum sales price of houses they would insure. The houses, defined by simplicity, needed to maximize floor plans and minimize ornamentation, as both of these impacted costs. The style often featured a small house, typically one-story, with minimal architectural details, and often featured a gabled roof and was popularized by a flood of house plans and pattern books published between 1935 and 1950.

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)
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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 308 NE 14TH AVENUE

Folio Number: 504202150030

Year Built: 1940

Style: Transitional Ranch; Neoclassical

Architect: F.M. Franel

FMSF Number: BD07665

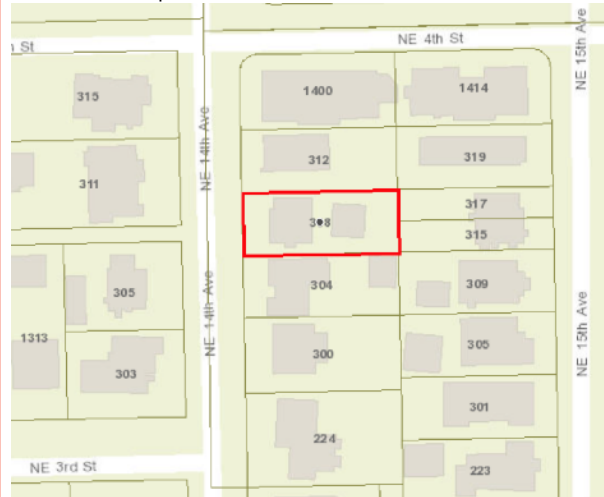
308 NE 14th Avenue is a 1-story resident with a L-Shaped plan with a central front porch. The home is clad with wood siding and brick and has an intersecting gable roof topped with asphalt shingles. Character defining features include ionic porch supports, wood siding, gable-and-wing plan.

Windows: Historic Double/Single-Hung

Alterations: None known

Transitional Ranch: The Transitional Ranch (sometimes "minimal Ranch") style is represented by the later houses in the neighborhood built in the late 1930s and early 1940s. They bridge the gap between the small Minimal Traditional style of the 1930s and 1940s and the sprawling Ranch homes of the 1950s and 1960s. Their small scale is a vestige of the planning and financing guidelines developed by the FHA during the Great Depression and World War II, but incorporate modern design elements of the Ranch style. The Transitional Ranch is one-story high with a low-pitched or flat roof and typically features moderate or wide eave overhangs, large picture windows, and sheltered entrances. The type typically has a carport which is frequently integrated into the roofline of the house.

Location Map



Reference Photo



Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)

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ADDRESS: 301 NE 16TH AVENUE

Folio Number: 504202150370
Year Built: 1950
Style: Craftsman
Architect: Morton Ironmonger
FMSF Number: BD07666

301 NE 16th Avenue is a 1-story residence with a rectangular plan with a covered front porch. The home is clad with stucco and brick with a front gable roof topped with terra cotta barrel tile. Character defining features include exposed rafter tails, nested front gable roof, simple plan.

Windows: Historic Awning
Alterations: Addition of bedroom and bathroom in 1955 by original architect; select window replacement

Craftsman: The Craftsman style was popular beginning in the early 1900s through the 1930s. The style was the predominant fashion for smaller houses and spread throughout the country via pattern books and magazines. It typically features a low-pitched gable or clipped-gable (jerkinhead) roof, exposed rafters or beams, and porches with square battered columns or piers. Within Tarpon River, the examples often include wood siding, slatted gable vents, and exposed rafter tails, and knee braces. Typically some, if not all, of the windows have been replaced.

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)
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Location Map



Reference Photo



Morton T. Ironmonger received his architectural degree at Cornell University, as did so many other local architects. He was first mentioned as an architect working in Fort Lauderdale in 1942 and last listed in the local telephone directory in 1962. He designed numerous homes in the Colee Hammock North and Beverly Heights neighborhoods and also in Sailboat Bend. Within the survey district, Ironmonger designed the Mayan Beach Club Co-op, the Ocean Lane Villas Co-op, and the La Coquina Condominium.

ADDRESS: 305 NE 16TH AVENUE

Folio Number: 504202150380
Year Built: 1951
Style: Transitional Ranch
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD07667

305 NE 16th Avenue is a 1-story residence with a rectangular plan. The home is clad in stucco and has a hipped roof topped with asphalt shingles. Character defining features include attached carport with hairpin supports, simple plan, original metal window sash.

Windows: Historic Awning
Alterations: Guest house added in 1952

Transitional Ranch: The Transitional Ranch (sometimes "minimal Ranch") style is represented by the later houses in the neighborhood built in the late 1930s and early 1940s. They bridge the gap between the small Minimal Traditional style of the 1930s and 1940s and the sprawling Ranch homes of the 1950s and 1960s. Their small scale is a vestige of the planning and financing guidelines developed by the FHA during the Great Depression and World War II, but incorporate modern design elements of the Ranch style. The Transitional Ranch is one-story high with a low-pitched or flat roof and typically features moderate or wide eave overhangs, large picture windows, and sheltered entrances. The type typically has a carport which is frequently integrated into the roofline of the house.

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)
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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 311 NE 16TH AVENUE

Folio Number: 504202150390
Year Built: 1940
Style: Ranch
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD07668

311 NE 16th Avenue is a 1-story residence with a rectangular plan. The house is clad in stucco and has a hipped roof topped with terra cotta tile. Character defining features include attached one-stall garage, integrated porch, original casement windows.

Windows: Historic Casement
Alterations: Addition of Florida Room in 1976 by architect Herman Hostettler

Ranch: The Ranch style first developed in the 1930s in California, and was embraced by builders and homeowners in the 1950s and 1960s. The type took hold as FHA financing was revised to allow for larger loans and large house sizes compared with depression- and wartime-era guidelines. The Ranch style is defined by its broad one-story shape, and low-pitched roof. It typically features moderate or wide eave overhangs, large picture windows, and off-centered sheltered entrance. It often incorporates an attached garage that is a visible component of the facade. Other features found on examples within Tarpon River include awning and jalousie windows, masonry and brick veneer wall texture variation, and long primary facade.

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)
This property appears eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the early subdivision development of Fort Lauderdale and Criterion C in the area of architecture as an intact example of its style. The structure retains a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 312 NE 15TH AVENUE

Folio Number: 50420215024
Year Built: 1968
Style: Contemporary
Architect: Frank Rowland
FMSF Number: BD07669

312 NE 15th Avenue is a 2-story multi-family residence with a L-Shaped plan. The structure is clad with stucco and cast stone with a hipped roof topped with asphalt shingles. Character defining features include low-pitched hipped roof, breeze block railing, floating stairs, site plan.

Windows: Historic Awning
Alterations: None known

Contemporary: The contemporary style was inspired by the modern movement and Frank Lloyd Wright's Usonian house paradigm. The Contemporary style is defined by its widely overhanging eaves, roof beams, obscured or recessed entries, and windows located in gable ends or tucked under the eaves. The style has many variants in plan and roof forms, but typically include either a low-pitched, flat, and/or slanted roof. Window placement is generally dictated by intentional views or light access, rather than symmetry or traditional convention.

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)
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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 1500 NE 4TH PLACE

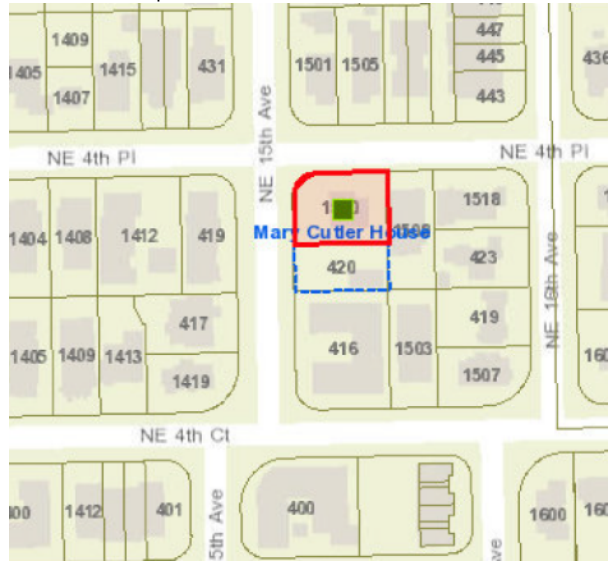
Folio Number: 504202110550
Year Built: 1941
Style: Colonial Revival/Frame Vernacular
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD07670

1500 NE 4th Place is a 1-story residence with a rectangular plan and a front porch. The home is clad with wood siding and has a side gable roof topped with asphalt shingles. Character defining features include covered entry with pediment and columns, integrated porch, wood siding. This property is a designated Historic Landmark in the City of Fort Lauderdale.

Windows: Historic Double/Single-Hung
Alterations: New screened in porch in 1945; Two-story former garage and apartment in rear, now used as two rental units
Colonial Revival: While some one –story homes were built with their form and decoration reminiscent of the Colonial Revival style, two story homes allowed for the classic porch across the façade often supported by columns. The style called for an emphasis on the center bay, and a symmetrical balance of the flanking sides. The designs relate to the earlier Georgian and Adam prototypes.

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)
This property appears eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the early subdivision development of Fort Lauderdale and Criterion C in the area of architecture as an intact example of its style. The structure retains a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 521 NE 16TH AVENUE

Folio Number: 504202110230
Year Built: 1945
Style: Ranch; Neoclassical
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD07671

521 NE 16th Avenue is a 1-story residence with a rectangular plan and a small entry porch. The home is clad with wood siding and has a hipped roof topped with asphalt shingles. Character defining features include integrated porch, cupola, wood siding.
Windows: Historic Double/Single-Hung
Alterations: None known

Ranch: The Ranch style first developed in the 1930s in California, and was embraced by builders and homeowners in the 1950s and 1960s. The type took hold as FHA financing was revised to allow for larger loans and large house sizes compared with depression- and wartime-era guidelines. The Ranch style is defined by its broad one-story shape, and low-pitched roof. It typically features moderate or wide eave overhangs, large picture windows, and off-centered sheltered entrance. It often incorporates an attached garage that is a visible component of the facade. Other features found on examples within Tarpon River include awning and jalousie windows, masonry and brick veneer wall texture variation, and long primary facade.

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)
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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 515 NE 17TH AVENUE

Folio Number: 504202100310
Year Built: 1957
Style: Contemporary
Architect: William T. Vaughn
FMSF Number: BD07672

515 NE 17th Avenue is a 2-story multi-family residence with a rectangular plan and a first floor patio covered by the second story balcony. The structure is clad in brick and wood with a hipped roof with a membrane coating. Character defining features include deep overhanging roofline, battered second floor, angled porch supports.

Windows: Mix of Historic and Replacement
Awning; Sliding
Alterations: None known

Contemporary: The contemporary style was inspired by the modern movement and Frank Lloyd Wright's Usonian house paradigm. The Contemporary style is defined by its widely overhanging eaves, roof beams, obscured or recessed entries, and windows located in gable ends or tucked under the eaves. The style has many variants in plan and roof forms, but typically include either a low-pitched, flat, and/or slanted roof. Window placement is generally dictated by intentional views or light access, rather than symmetry or traditional convention.

William T. Vaughn, AIA (Unknown), Vaughn is noted as having opened an architecture office in Fort Lauderdale in 1940.

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)
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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 405 N VICTORIA PARK ROAD

Folio Number: 504202151530
Year Built: 1943
Style: Craftsman
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD07673

405 N Victoria Park Road is a 1-story residence with a rectangular plan. The home is clad with wood siding and has a front gable roof topped with asphalt shingles. Character defining features include wood siding, jerkinhead, slatted gable vent.

Windows: Awning
Alterations: New windows and doors; accessory building added in 1936

Craftsman: The Craftsman style was popular beginning in the early 1900s through the 1930s. The style was the predominant fashion for smaller houses and spread throughout the country via pattern books and magazines. It typically features a low-pitched gable or clipped-gable (jerkinhead) roof, exposed rafters or beams, and porches with square battered columns or piers. Within Tarpon River, the examples often include wood siding, slatted gable vents, and exposed rafter tails, and knee braces. Typically some, if not all, of the windows have been replaced.

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)
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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 451 NE 17TH WAY

Folio Number: 504202151650

Year Built: 1950

Style: Transitional Ranch; Craftsman

Architect: Robert Hansen

FMSF Number: BD07675

Narrative Description of Resource

451 NE 17th Way is an L-Shaped 1-story residence. The home is clad in stucco with a flat roof that has a membrane coating. Character defining features include deep eaves, exposed rafter tails, simple plan.

Windows: Mix of historic and replacement

Double/Single-Hung; Fixed

Alterations: New windows and doors

Transitional Ranch: The Transitional Ranch (sometimes "minimal Ranch") style is represented by the later houses in the neighborhood built in the late 1930s and early 1940s. They bridge the gap between the small Minimal Traditional style of the 1930s and 1940s and the sprawling Ranch homes of the 1950s and 1960s. Their small scale is a vestige of the planning and financing guidelines developed by the FHA during the Great Depression and World War II, but incorporate modern design elements of the Ranch style. The Transitional Ranch is one-story high with a low-pitched or flat roof and typically features moderate or wide eave overhangs, large picture windows, and sheltered entrances. The type typically has a carport which is frequently integrated into the roofline of the house.

Craftsman: The Craftsman style was popular beginning in the early 1900s through the 1930s. The style was the predominant fashion for smaller houses and spread throughout the country via pattern books and magazines. It typically features a low-pitched gable or clipped-gable (jerkinhead) roof, exposed rafters or beams, and porches with square battered columns or piers. Within Tarpon

Location Map



Reference Photo



River, the examples often include wood siding, slatted gable vents, and exposed rafter tails, and knee braces. Typically some, if not all, of the windows have been replaced.

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)

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ADDRESS: 459 NE 17TH WAY

Folio Number: 504202151660
Year Built: 1939
Style: Ranch
Architect: William T. Vaughn
FMSF Number: BD07676

Narrative Description of Resource
459 NE 17th Way is a 1-story residence with an L-Shaped plan. The home is clad with stucco and has a side gable roof topped with terra cotta barrel tile. Character defining features include simple plan, picture window, side gable roof.

Windows: Historic Awning; Fixed
Alterations: Conversion of garage to bedroom in 1960 by original architect

Ranch: The Ranch style first developed in the 1930s in California, and was embraced by builders and homeowners in the 1950s and 1960s. The type took hold as FHA financing was revised to allow for larger loans and large house sizes compared with depression- and wartime-era guidelines. The Ranch style is defined by its broad one-story shape, and low-pitched roof. It typically features moderate or wide eave overhangs, large picture windows, and off-centered sheltered entrance. It often incorporates an attached garage that is a visible component of the facade. Other features found on examples within Tarpon River include awning and jalousie windows, masonry and brick veneer wall texture variation, and long primary facade.

William T. Vaughn, AIA (Unknown), Vaughn is noted as having opened an architecture office in Fort Lauderdale in 1940.

Location Map



Reference Photo



Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)

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ADDRESS: 501 NE 17TH WAY

Folio Number: 504202152110
Year Built: 1943
Style: Ranch
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD07677

501 NE 17th Way is a 1-story residence with an irregular plan and a garage. The home has an intersecting gable roof topped with terra cotta barrel tile. Character defining features include decorative gable vent, long plan, stucco cladding.

Windows: Unknown
Alterations: New windows and doors

Ranch: The Ranch style first developed in the 1930s in California, and was embraced by builders and homeowners in the 1950s and 1960s. The type took hold as FHA financing was revised to allow for larger loans and large house sizes compared with depression- and wartime-era guidelines. The Ranch style is defined by its broad one-story shape, and low-pitched roof. It typically features moderate or wide eave overhangs, large picture windows, and off-centered sheltered entrance. It often incorporates an attached garage that is a visible component of the facade. Other features found on examples within Tarpon River include awning and jalousie windows, masonry and brick veneer wall texture variation, and long primary facade.

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)
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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 515 NE 17TH WAY

Folio Number: 504202152120
Year Built: 1931
Style: Transitional Ranch
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD07678

515 NE 17th Road is a 1-story residence with an irregular plan. The house is clad with stucco and has a front gable roof topped with terra cotta barrel tile. Character defining features include nestled side entrance and patio with covered roof, stepped front gables, and simple plan.

Windows: Horizontal sliding windows
Alterations: Addition of carport in 1948 by architect Theodore Meyer; addition to porch in 1949 by architect Theodore Meyer

Transitional Ranch: The Transitional Ranch (sometimes "minimal Ranch") style is represented by the later houses in the neighborhood built in the late 1930s and early 1940s. They bridge the gap between the small Minimal Traditional style of the 1930s and 1940s and the sprawling Ranch homes of the 1950s and 1960s. Their small scale is a vestige of the planning and financing guidelines developed by the FHA during the Great Depression and World War II, but incorporate modern design elements of the Ranch style. The Transitional Ranch is one-story high with a low-pitched or flat roof and typically features moderate or wide eave overhangs, large picture windows, and sheltered entrances. The type typically has a carport which is frequently integrated into the roofline of the house.

Location Map



Reference Photo



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