

ADDRESS: 510 SW 3RD AVENUE

Folio Number: 504210010520
 Year Built: 1932
 Style: Craftsman
 Architect: Unknown
 FMSF Number: BD01127

510 SW 3rd Avenue is a 1-story residential structure with a rectangular plan. The home has a wood siding exterior and a clipped gable/ Jerkinhead roof topped with asphalt shingles. Character defining features include the clipped gable roof; wood siding exterior wall fabric; roof vent; front porch.

Windows: Replacement Double/Single-Hung
 Alterations: Enclosed front porch with single-hung windows and replacement or new door at porch entrance

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 the Elva A. Truax Historic District, 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.

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. Its location within Tarpon River represents the earliest years of incorporated Fort Lauderdale development through the 1920s and World War I. The structure retains a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

ADDRESS: 517 SW 3RD AVENUE

Folio Number: 504210014740
Year Built: 1924
Style: Craftsman
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD01130

517 SW 3rd Avenue is a 1-story residential structure with a rectangular plan. The home has a wood siding exterior with a hipped roof topped with asphalt shingles. Character defining features include a hipped roof with extension over front entryway; symmetrical plan; wide roof overhang; and simple plan.

Windows: Replacement Double/Single-Hung/Casement
Alterations: Replacement asbestos siding

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 the Elva A. Truax Historic District, 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.

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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 516 SW 4TH AVENUE

Folio Number: 504210014640
Year Built: 1928
Style: Craftsman
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD01162

516 SW 4th Avenue is a 1-story residential structure with a rectangular plan. The home has a wood siding exterior with a hipped roof topped with asphalt shingles. Character defining features include a hipped roof with dormers; wide roof overhang; wood siding exterior wall fabric; and simple plan.

Windows: Replacement Fixed; 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. Within the Elva A. Truax Historic District, 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.

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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 517 SW 4TH AVENUE

Folio Number: 504210014880
Year Built: 1937
Style: Vernacular/Craftsman
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD01163

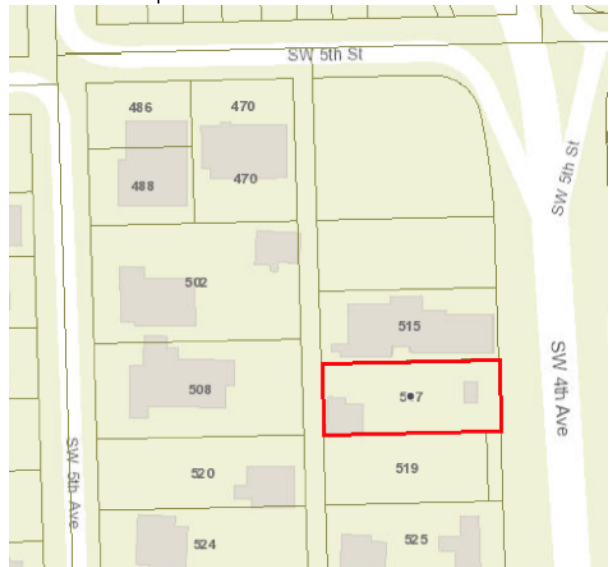
517 SW 4th Avenue is a two-story residential structure with a rectangular plan. The home has a wood siding exterior and a flat roof with a membrane coating. Character defining features include a craftsman-style elements including brackets and exposed rafters.

Windows: Double/Single-Hung
Alterations: Aluminum/vinyl siding in 1996

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 the Elva A. Truax Historic District, 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.

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Location Map



Reference Photo



**ADDRESS: 625 SW 5TH PLACE
AKA NEW RIVER CASTLE**

Folio Number: 504210430070
Year Built: 1924
Style: Vernacular
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD01197

625 SW 5th Place is a 1-story structure with an irregular plan. The home is clad with stone and has a flat roof with a membrane coating. Character defining features include the coral rock exterior fabric; flat roof with parapet; conical shaped turrets above windows and at corners; integrated arched gate and wall using coral rock material; exterior staircase with arched opening topped by conical shaped turret; and unique siting at corner of lot.

Windows: Double/Single-Hung/Casement
Alterations: Replacement windows

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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 509 SW 8TH STREET

Folio Number: 504210670020

Year Built: 1937

Style: Craftsman

Architect: Likely Guy Platt Johnson

FMSF Number: BD01283

509 SW 8th Street is a 1-story structure with a rectangular plan. The home has a wood siding exterior with a front gable roof topped with asphalt shingles. Character defining features include front gable roof; support brackets at roof; roof vent; wood siding exterior wall fabric; and exterior chimney stack.

Windows: Double/Single-Hung

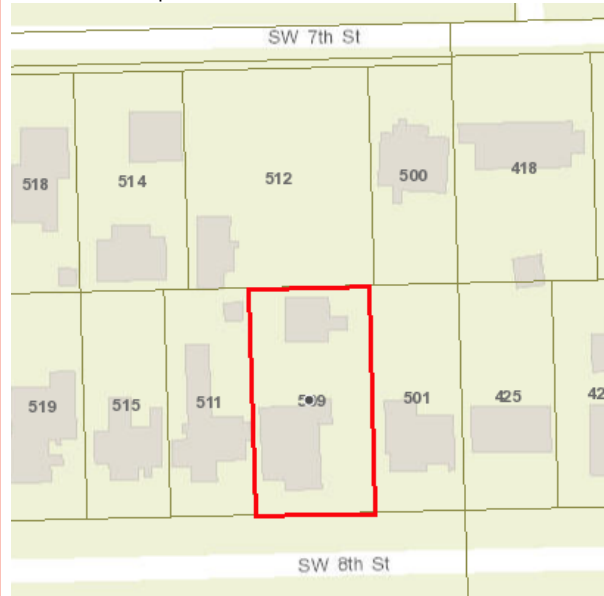
Alterations: Replacement doors

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 the Elva A. Truax Historic District, 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.

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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 600 SW 9TH STREET

Folio Number: 504215011070
Year Built: 1918
Style: Craftsman
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD02048

600 SW 9th Street is a 1-story residential structure with a rectangular plan. The home is clad with stucco and has a hipped roof topped with pressed metal tile. Character defining features include the prominent hipped roof with shed extension covered in pressed metal shingles; gabled dormers; and veranda porch (now enclosed).

Windows: Replacement Fixed; Awning
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. 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.

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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 1008 SW 7TH STREET

Folio Number: 504209100180
Year Built: c. 1925
Style: Mission
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD02758

1008 SW 7th Street is a 1-story residential structure with a rectangular plan. The home is clad in stucco with a flat roof and a membrane coating. Character defining features include a flat roof with parapet and scuppers; shed extension over porch that is covered in barrel tiles; shed extension over front window bay with barrel tiles; open porch with arched openings; raised pattern on stucco; low stucco wall surround front yard; and exterior chimney stack.

Windows: Replacement Double/Single-Hung
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. Within the Colee Hammock Northwest Historic District, the style was used for approximately 20% of the buildings. Typical features of the style include decorative roof parapet, prominent coping, and bell-tower inspired chimney caps.

Location Map



Reference Photo



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ADDRESS: 607 SW 10TH STREET

Folio Number: 504215011130
Year Built: 1946
Style: Transitional Ranch
Architect: Clinton Gamble
FMSF Number: BD07612

Narrative Description of Resource

607 SW 10th Street is a 1-story residence with a rectangular plan. The home is clad in stucco and brick and has a hipped membrane roof. Character defining features include asymmetrical entrance, integrated carport with simplistic metal supports, masonry detailing at lower half of wall along front facade, brick window sill detail, and low hipped roof line.

Windows: Double/Single-Hung; Casement
Alterations: Accessory building added in 1950

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 does not typically have a garage, but is often accompanied by a carport which is frequently integrated into the roofline of the house.

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)

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Location Map



Reference Photo



example of its style. Its location within Tarpon River represents the earliest years of incorporated Fort Lauderdale development through the 1920s and World War I. The structure retains a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Clinton Gamble (1911-1994), besides his work on the Sunrise Mall, Clinton had a thriving practice, and clearly understood the new language of Modernism. His All Saints Episcopal Church has none of the elements one would usually associate with a religious building, e.g. steeple, bell tower, etc. The church was completed in 1958. Gamble was also a prolific designer of residential units.

ADDRESS: 611 SW 11TH COURT

Folio Number: 504215191320
Year Built: 1946
Style: Transitional Ranch
Architect: Wallace Baxter
FMSF Number: BD07613

611 SW 11th Court is a 1-story residence with a rectangular plan. The home is clad in brick and as a side gable roof topped with terra cotta tile. Character defining features include raised front patio with asymmetrical entryway, brick detailing at irregular false piers and false arch above garage door entrance, projecting flat roof along garage and front entryway supported by simple decorative wood brackets, and decorative front door

Windows: Historic awning
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 does not typically have a garage, but is often accompanied by a carport which is frequently integrated into the roofline of the house.

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Reference Photo



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ADDRESS: 800 SW 8TH TERRACE

Folio Number: 504210410370
Year Built: 1950
Style: Contemporary
Architect: William Redden
FMSF Number: BD07614

Narrative Description of Resource

800 SW 8th Terrace is a 1-story residence with a rectangular plan with a garage. The home is clad with stucco and has a flat membrane roof. Character defining features include an irregular roof line and coping detail, recessed covered entryway supported by single masonry clad column, and low masonry planter wall lining the front facade.

Windows: Unknown

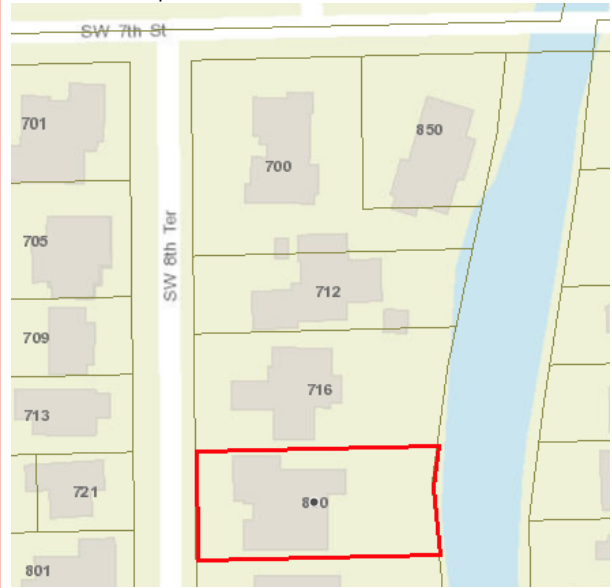
Alterations: Garage addition in 1956; storm shutters

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.

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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 919 COCONUT DRIVE

Folio Number: 504209160010
Year Built: 1949
Style: Contemporary
Architect: Lester Avery
FMSF Number: BD07615

919 Coconut Drive is a 1-story residence with an irregular plan. The home is clad in stucco and has a shed roof with a membrane coating. Character defining features include irregular roof line, integrated carport submitted by columns, and recessed entryway.

Windows: Replacement Casement; Sliding
Alterations: Addition of dining room in 1950 by Lester Avery; new windows and doors

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.

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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: 639 COCONUT DRIVE

Folio Number: 504209100061
Year Built: 1939
Style: Streamline Moderne
Architect: Owner
FMSF Number: BD07616

639 Coconut Drive is a 1-story residence with an irregular plan. The home is clad in stucco and has a flat membrane roof. Character defining features include twin simple plan structures with entrances facing inward towards each other, covered entryway/integrated carport supported by simple metal columns, and simple pipe railing on roof line.

Windows: Double/Single-Hung
Alterations: New windows and doors; demolition of carport in 1977

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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 1002 COCONUT DRIVE

Folio Number: 504209100091
Year Built: 1938
Style: Minimal Traditional
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD07617

1002 Coconut Drive is a 1-story residence with an irregular plan. The home is clad with wood siding and has a front gable roof topped with asphalt shingles. Character defining features include simple plan, wood cladding, roof vent detail, integrated shed roofed awning over window, and symmetrical facade.

Windows: Replacement 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: 1000 COCONUT DRIVE

Folio Number: 504209100090

Year Built: 1923

Style: Minimal Traditional; Craftsman

Architect: Unknown

FMSF Number: BD07618

1000 Coconut Drive 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 simple plan, wood cladding, roof vent detail, and asymmetrical covered entrance.

Windows: Replacement 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.

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.

Location Map



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ADDRESS: 515 SW 4TH AVENUE

Folio Number: 504210014890
Year Built: 1924
Style: Vernacular
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD07619

515 SW 4th Avenue is a 1-story residence with a rectangular plan. The home is clad with stucco and has a front gable roof topped with asphalt shingles. Character defining features include slatted gable vent, front gable roof, and simple plan with deep porch.

Windows: Historic casement
Alterations: Addition in 1932; guest house constructed in 1966; addition of bedroom to front of house in 1984

Vernacular: Unlike other architectural styles, the Vernacular style tends to be simpler or without embellishment and constructed without the use of an architect. The forms are simple and often have a covered porch with unadorned supports and railings. They are typically built of one dominant material, and in Tarpon River the examples are either wood-clad or concrete block with stucco.

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)
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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 525 SW 4TH AVENUE

Folio Number: 504210014860
Year Built: 1924
Style: Vernacular; Craftsman
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD07621

525 SW 4th Avenue is a 1-story residence with a rectangular plan and attached carport. The home is clad in wood siding and has a hipped roof topped with asphalt shingles. Character defining features include: wood siding, screened-in front and rear porches, and slightly overhanging roofline

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

Vernacular: Unlike other architectural styles, the Vernacular style tends to be simpler or without embellishment and constructed without the use of an architect. The forms are simple and often have a covered porch with unadorned supports and railings. They are typically built of one dominant material, and in Tarpon River the examples are either wood-clad or concrete block with stucco.

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.

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ADDRESS: 525 SW 5TH STREET

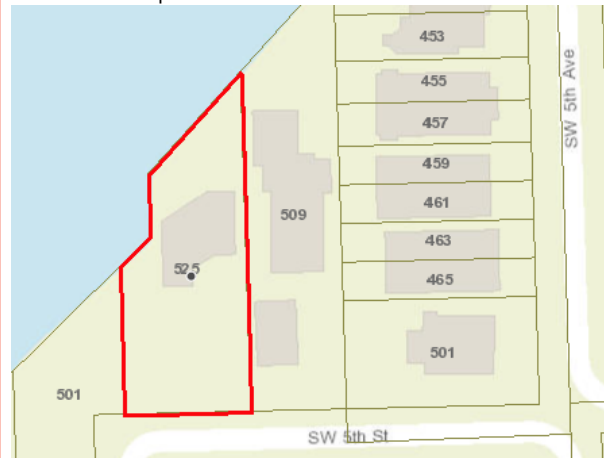
Folio Number: 504210430020
Year Built: 1958
Style: Mid-Century Modern
Architect: William J. Redden/C.A. Seberly
FMSF Number: BD07622

525 SW 5th Street is a 1-story residence with an irregular plan. The home is clad in stucco and has a flat membrane roof. Character defining features include irregular plan and roofline, diagonal entryway with asymmetrical entry door and surrounding window wall, clearstory windows lining projecting of shed roof.

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

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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 636 SW 7TH AVENUE

Folio Number: 504210540330
Year Built: 1924
Style: Vernacular
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD07624

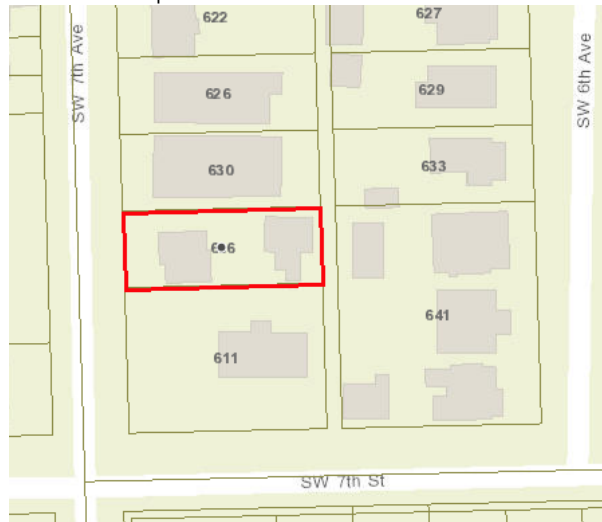
636 SW 7th Avenue is a 1-story residence with a L-Shaped plan. The home is clad with wood siding and has a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. Character defining features include wood detailing at front and side facing gables, side facing entryway, wood siding, asymmetrical facade and fenestration pattern, and simple plan.

Windows: Double/Single-Hung
Alterations: Addition in 1945; addition of bathroom in 1963

Vernacular: Unlike other architectural styles, the Vernacular style tends to be simpler or without embellishment and constructed without the use of an architect. The forms are simple and often have a covered porch with unadorned supports and railings. They are typically built of one dominant material, and in Tarpon River the examples are either wood-clad or concrete block with stucco.

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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 613 SW 8TH STREET

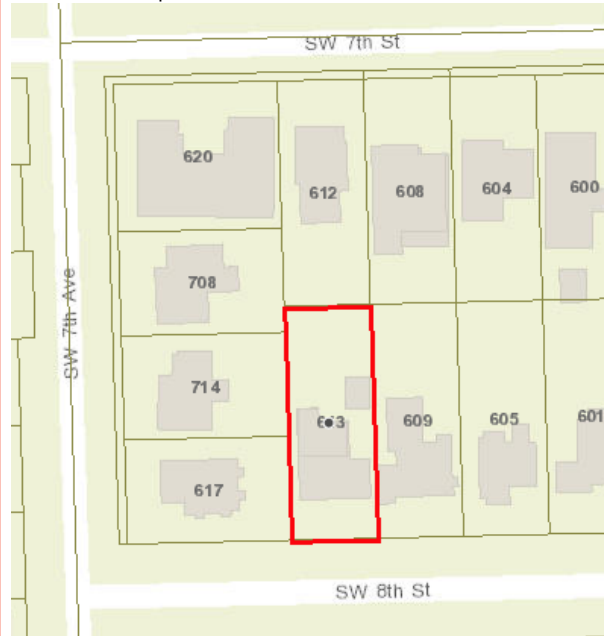
Folio Number: 504210670140
Year Built: 1946
Style: Transitional Ranch
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD07626

613 SW 8th Street is a 1-story residence with a rectangular plan. The home is clad in stucco and brick and has a side gable roof topped with asphalt shingles. Character defining features include masonry detailing on front facade, integrated carport with masonry columns, side facing entryway, louvers along front porch, and dramatic sloping roof line.

Windows: Historic Awning
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)

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. Its location within Tarpon River represents the earliest years of incorporated Fort Lauderdale development through the 1920s and World War I. The structure retains a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

ADDRESS: 510 SW 8TH STREET

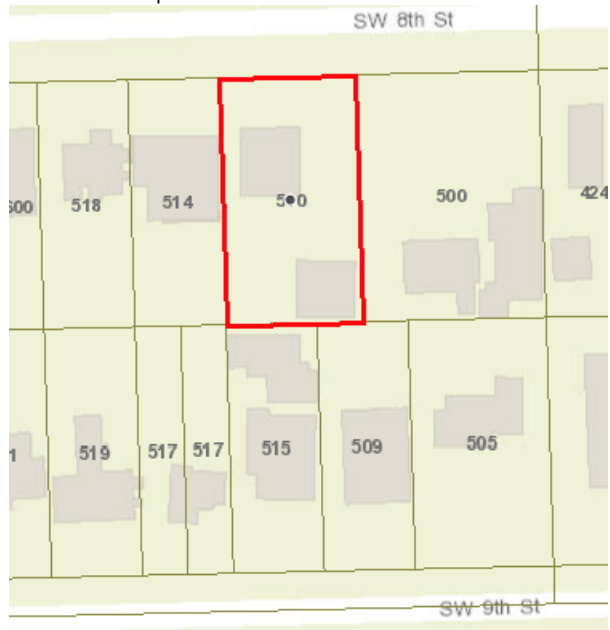
Folio Number: 504210670240
Year Built: 1954
Style: Transitional Ranch
Architect: American Plans
FMSF Number: BD07627

510 SW 8th 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 asymmetrical facade, recessed covered entryway and patio, and masonry detailing at front facing gable.

Windows: Unknown casement
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.

Location Map



Reference Photo



Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)

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ADDRESS: 521 SW 9TH STREET

Folio Number: 504210670360
Year Built: 1957
Style: Contemporary
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD07628

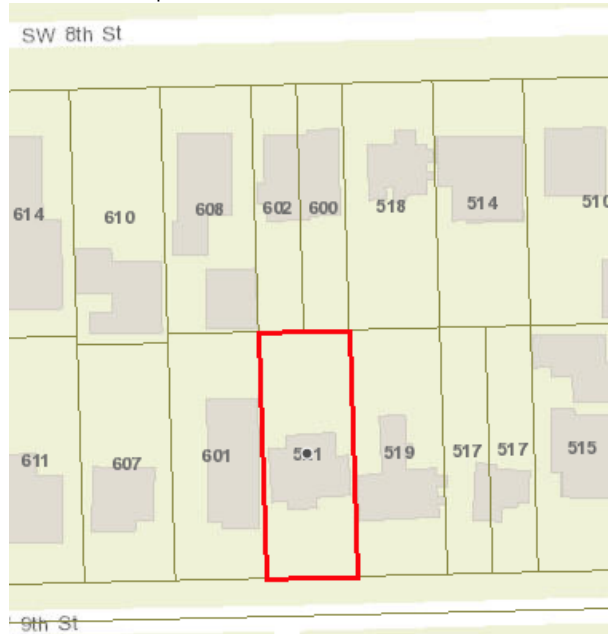
521 SW 9th Street is a 1-story residence with a rectangular plan. The home is clad in stucco and has a front gable terra cotta barrel tile roof. Character defining features include symmetrical facade with integrated carport supported by decorative metal columns, masonry detailing at center of front facing gable, and simple 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)
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. Its location within Tarpon River represents the earliest years of incorporated Fort Lauderdale development through the 1920s and World War I. The structure retains a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 410 SW 10TH STREET

Folio Number: 504215011410
Year Built: 1950
Style: Transitional Ranch
Architect: Guy Platt Johnson
FMSF Number: BD07629

410 SW 10th Street is a 1-story residence with a L-Shaped plan. The home is clad in stucco and has a hipped roof topped with asphalt shingles. Character defining features include asymmetrical facade with gabled covered entrance and patio supported by simple metal columns, semi-circular masonry detailing at window surround on front facade, and decorative door with diamond shaped window to match the style of the house.

Windows: Replacement Double/Single-Hung; Fixed
Alterations: Conversion of garage to apartment in 1975

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)
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. Its location within Tarpon River represents the earliest years of incorporated Fort Lauderdale development through the 1920s and World War I. The structure retains a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

ADDRESS: 410 SW 11TH STREET

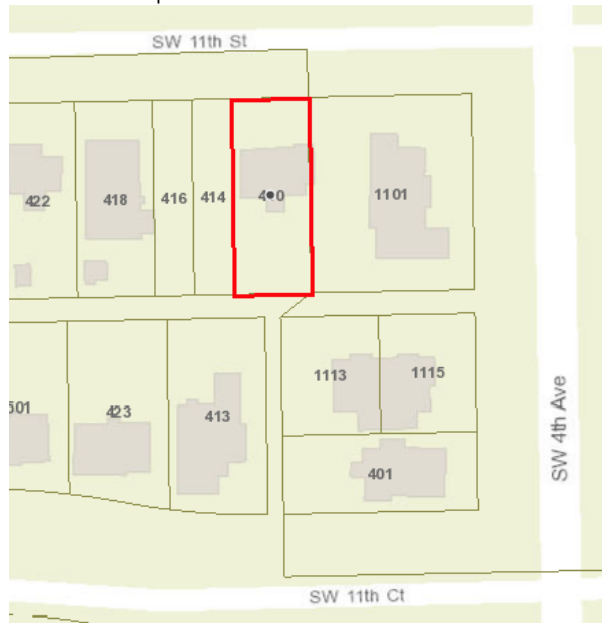
Folio Number: 504215191110
Year Built: 1940
Style: Transitional Ranch
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD07630

410 SW 11th Street is a -story residence with a rectangular plan. The home is clad in asbestos tile and stucco and has a side gable roof topped with asphalt shingles. Character defining features include asymmetrical facade with shed roofed covered entrance and patio, side facing entryway, integrated carport supported by simple wood columns, large picture window with two smaller flanking awning windows, and dramatic sloping roof line

Windows: Historic Double/Single-Hung; Awning
Alterations: Addition of carport in 1954

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: 304 SW 11TH COURT

Folio Number: 504215191670
Year Built: 1950
Style: Contemporary
Architect: Frank Rowland
FMSF Number: BD07631

304 SW 11th Court is a 1-story residence with an irregular plan. The home is clad in stucco and brick and has a flat membrane roof. Character defining features include irregular roof line and front facade, slatted openings at a clearstory level along the front facade, masonry details along portion of front facade, coping detail along roof line, and low masonry planter wall along portion of front façade.

Windows: Historic Awning; Sliding
Alterations: New windows and doors

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: 312 SW 11TH COURT

Folio Number: 504215191680
Year Built: 1946
Style: Contemporary
Architect: Robert Jahelka and Eckhoff
FMSF Number: BD07632

312 SW 11th Court is a two-story residence with an irregular plan. The home is clad with wood siding and has a hipped flat tile roof. Character defining features include irregular roof line and front facade, wood siding, exposed rafters, screened in front patio, chimney, and recessed front entrance.

Windows: Double/Single-Hung
Alterations: New windows and doors; porte cochere addition by original architects

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.

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Location Map



Reference Photo



Robert Jahelka (1906-1981), was born in New York City and graduated from Columbia University in 1934. He moved to Fort Lauderdale in 1935. Jahelka designed the Church-By-The-sea on Mayan Drive in southeast Fort Lauderdale but was also notable for his architectural contributions in Deerfield Beach. He was chairman of Fort Lauderdale’s Housing Codes Committee and also served on the Deerfield Beach Planning and Zoning Board.

ADDRESS: 311 SW 11TH COURT

Folio Number: 504215011810
Year Built: 1946
Style: Ranch
Architect: Igor B. Polevitzky
FMSF Number: BD07633

311 SW 11th Court is a 1-story residence with a rectangular plan. The home is clad with stucco and brick and has a flat membrane roof. Character defining features include linear floor plan, integrated carport, flat roofline and coping details, masonry details on lower portion of front facade and at door surround, breezeblock detail on carport wall, and chimney.

Windows: Historic Sliding
Alterations: Addition for bedroom and bathroom in 1955 by original architect; addition of Florida Room in 1951 by original architect; construction of accessory building for garage and utilities and a breezeway in 1951 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.

Location Map



Reference Photo



Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)
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ADDRESS: 161 COCONUT DRIVE

Folio Number: 504209100040
Year Built: 1955
Style: Transitional Ranch
Architect: Victor Larson
FMSF Number: BD07634

161 Coconut Drive is a 1-story residence with an irregular plan. The home is clad in stucco and has a front gable roof topped with asphalt shingles. Character defining features include irregular floor plan and roof line, integrated carport, recessed entryway connected to carport through a breezeway supported by decorative metal columns.

Windows: Unknown
Alterations: Addition of Florida Room in 1957 by original architect

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: 927 SW 7TH STREET

Folio Number: 504209100100
Year Built: 1941
Style: Craftsman
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD07635

is a 1-story residence with a rectangular plan. The home is clad with wood siding and has a hipped asphalt shingle roof. Character defining features include symmetrical facade with integrated carport, wood siding, pyramidal roof volume, and chimney.

Windows: Replacement 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)

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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 920 SW 7TH STREET

Folio Number: 504209100130
Year Built: 1941
Style: Vernacular
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD07637

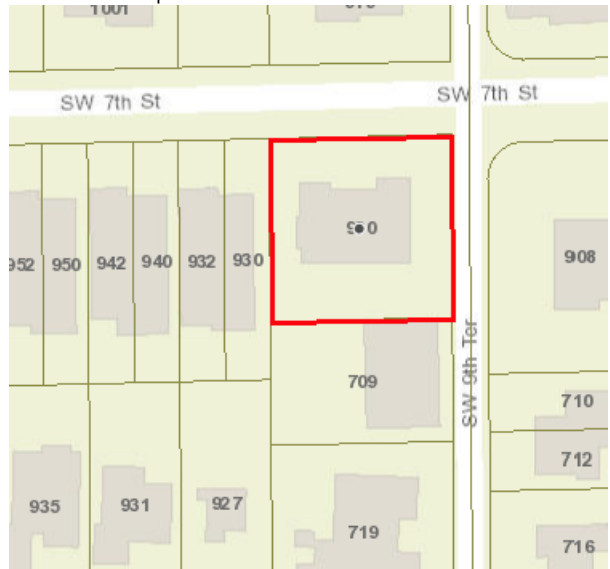
920 SW 7th Street is a 1-story residence with an irregular plan. The home is clad in wood siding and has an intersecting gables roof topped with asphalt shingles. Character defining features include symmetrical facade, recessed front entryway and porch with decorative wood railing and supporting brackets, vent in gabled roof, wood siding, dramatic roof slope.

Windows: Double/Single-Hung
Alterations: Construction of accessory building in 1948

Vernacular: Unlike other architectural styles, the Vernacular style tends to be simpler or without embellishment and constructed without the use of an architect. The forms are simple and often have a covered porch with unadorned supports and railings. They are typically built of one dominant material, and in Tarpon River the examples are either wood-clad or concrete block with stucco.

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. Its location within Tarpon River represents the earliest years of incorporated Fort Lauderdale development through the 1920s and World War I. The structure retains a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 945 SW 8TH STREET

Folio Number: 504209100240
Year Built: 1936
Style: Vernacular
Architect: Unknown
FMSF Number: BD07639

945 SW 8th Street is a 1-story residence with a L-Shaped plan. The home is clad in Permastone and has a side gable standing seam sheet metal roof. Character defining features include asymmetrical facade; dramatic roof line; full-length front porch with columns and decorative support brackets; and Permastone cladding.

Windows: Double/Single-Hung
Alterations: Addition of porch in 1950; addition of Florida Room in 1951; re clad exterior with permastone in 1951; addition of detached porte cochere in 1955

Vernacular: Unlike other architectural styles, the Vernacular style tends to be simpler or without embellishment and constructed without the use of an architect. The forms are simple and often have a covered porch with unadorned supports and railings. They are typically built of one dominant material, and in Tarpon River the examples are either wood-clad or concrete block with stucco.

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)
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Location Map



Reference Photo



ADDRESS: 716 COCONUT DRIVE

Folio Number: 504209100200

Year Built: 1951

Style: Contemporary; Spanish Revival

Architect: Guy Platt Johnson

FMSF Number: BD07640

716 Coconut Drive is a 1-story residence with an irregular plan. The home is clad in stucco and has a front gable terra cotta barrel tile roof. Character defining features include triple arched covered front entrance and patio (added in 1978 by original architect) lined with masonry detailing interior edges of arch, brick window sills, asymmetrical front facade, and breezeblock fencing.

Windows: Replacement Double/Single-Hung; Sliding

Alterations: New windows and doors; decorative arches added in 1978 by original architect; addition of carport in 1980 that was converted to a den in the same year - both by original architect

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.

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

Location Map



Reference Photo



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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ADDRESS: 910 COCONUT DRIVE

Folio Number: 504209200220
Year Built: 1946
Style: Transitional Ranch
Architect: Unknown (possibly Guy Platt Johnson)
FMSF Number: BD07641

910 Coconut Drive is a 1-story residence with a L-Shaped plan. The home is clad in stucco with a cross gable terra cotta tile roof. Character defining features include L-shaped plan, integrated carport, and front entrance nestled in corner covered with projecting eyebrow

Windows: Historic Awning
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.

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. Its location within Tarpon River represents the earliest years of incorporated Fort Lauderdale development through the 1920s

Location Map



Reference Photo



and World War I. The structure retains a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

ADDRESS: 815 COCONUT DRIVE

Folio Number: 504209150050
Year Built: 1957
Style: Contemporary
Architect: Guy Platt Johnson
FMSF Number: BD07642

815 Coconut Drive is a 1-story residence with an irregular plan. The home is clad in stucco and has a hipped terra cotta barrel tile roof. Character defining features include irregular plan, integrated carport with projecting flat roof supported by slender metal columns, recessed windows on front facade, and front entrance nestled in corner.

Windows: Sliding
Alterations: Addition of Florida Room in 1963 by original architect; addition of bathroom and bedroom in 1987 by original architect; replacement roof

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.

Location Map



Reference Photo



Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)

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ADDRESS: 905 COCONUT DRIVE

Folio Number: 504209200240

Year Built: 1955

Style: Ranch

Architect: Unknown (likely Charles F. McKirahan)

FMSF Number: BD07643

905 Coconut Drive is a 1-story residence with an irregular plan. The home is clad in stucco and has an intersecting gable Bermuda roof. Character defining features include irregular plan and asymmetrical plan, Bermuda roof with pyramidal chimney, masonry detailing below window opening, brick window sills, and wood detailing in front facing gable.

Windows: Historic Awning

Alterations: Bath house added in 1949, second story to bath house added in 1961; Florida Room added in 1962; addition of two bedrooms and bathrooms in 1969

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

Location Map



Reference Photo



example of its style. Its location within Tarpon River represents the earliest years of incorporated Fort Lauderdale development through the 1920s and World War I. The structure retains a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.