

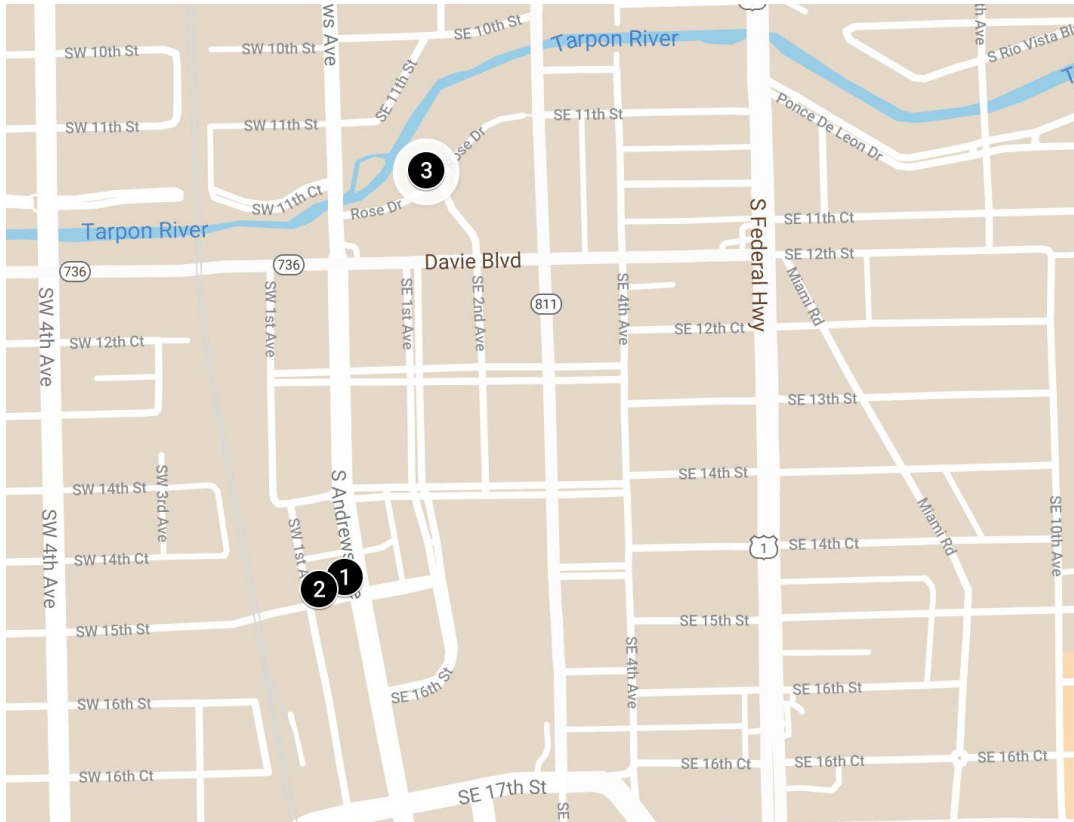


C POTENTIAL
HISTORIC
LANDMARKS



Designated Historic Landmarks and Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

MAP OF PROPERTIES DESIGNATED AS A
LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK AND LISTED IN THE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES



- 1** Site Number: BD02042
Address: 1421 S ANDREWS AVE
- 2** Site Number: BD01999
Address: 11 SW 15 ST
- 3** Site Number: BD02016
Address: 119 ROSE DR

1

DESIGNATED AS A LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK AND LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Site Number: BD02042
Address: 1421 S ANDREWS AVE
Folio: 504215101450
Date of Construction: 1923
Architect: ABREAU, FRANCIS (Presumed)
Original Owner: CROISSANT, FRANK / WOODS, HOSKINS, AND YOUNG
Architectural Style: Mediterranean Revival

Narrative Description: Built as the Placidena Administration building; two-stories with a one-story extension, stucco over concrete block, flat roof with parapet, chamfered corner (two-story section) stepped parapet connecting one and two story sections and a toweret at the northeast corner of the second story parapet.

Alterations: Addition in 1944; Replacement windows and doors in 1950; Remodel storefront in 1952; Convert storefront to entrance in 1972

Mediterranean 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 Mediterranean Revival style is noted for having terracotta barrel-tile roofing, spiral columns, decorative door surrounds, arcading, decorative tiles, and ornate iron work.



LOCATION MAP



REFERENCE PHOTO

2

DESIGNATED AS A LOCAL
HISTORIC LANDMARK AND LISTED
IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF
HISTORIC PLACES

Site Number: BD01999

Address: 11 SW 15 ST

Folio: 504215101460

Date of Construction: 1923

Architect: UNKNOWN

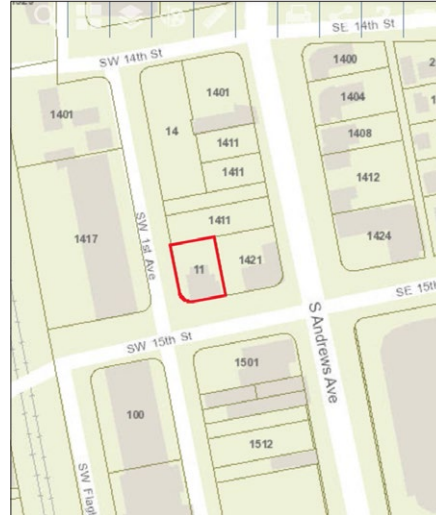
Original Owner: SAM GILLIAM

Architectural Style: Mission

Narrative Description: The structure was built for lumberyard owner Sam Gilliam, one of the few members of the Republican Party among prominent Fort Lauderdaleians in the early days of the town. It is a fine example of the Florida Mission Style. The house was moved from its original site to save it from demolition.

Alterations: House moved to current location in 1998 (originally located at SE 3rd Avenue and SE 9th Street); Replacement windows and doors in 1998 *Locally designated and listed on the NR

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 Victoria Park, typical features of the style include decorative roof parapet, prominent coping, bell-tower inspired chimney caps and roof scuppers.



LOCATION MAP



REFERENCE PHOTO

3

DESIGNATED AS A LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK AND LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Site Number: BD02016
Address: 119 ROSE DR
Folio: 504210710310
Date of Construction: c. 1926
Architect: Courtney Stewart
Original Owner: Williams Family
Architectural Style: Mediterranean Revival

Narrative Description: Mediterranean Revival in style it was owned by Mrs. Anna C. Williams and later owned by E. Gex Williams, who was then president of the Williams-McWilliams Ice Cream Company. The house is presently owned by Gilda's Club of South Florida, a not-for-profit cancer patient support group.

Alterations: Remodel in 1993; Conversion of residence to office in 1997; New tile roof in 2002

Mediterranean 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 Mediterranean Revival style is noted for having terracotta barrel-tile roofing, spiral columns, decorative door surrounds, arcading, decorative tiles, and ornate iron work.



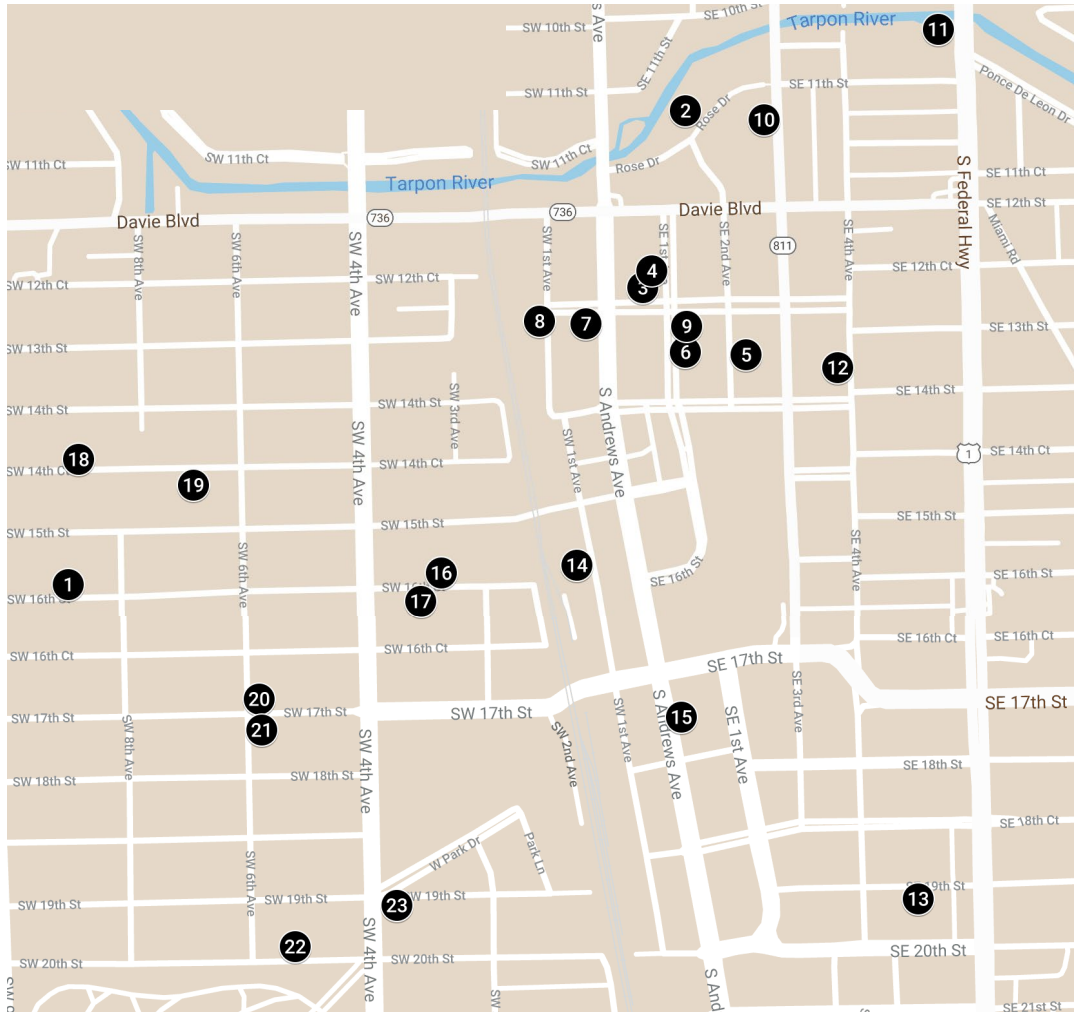
LOCATION MAP



REFERENCE PHOTO

Potential Historic Landmarks

MAP OF POTENTIAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS



- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 Site Number: BD02084
Address: 815 SW 16 ST | 8 Site Number: BD04320
Address: 1301 SW 1 AVE | 15 Site Number: BD08185
Address: 1710 S ANDREWS AVE | 22 Site Number: BD07801
Address: 509 SW 20 ST |
| 2 Site Number: BD02017
Address: 121 ROSE DR | 9 Site Number: BD04324
Address: 1300 SE 1 AVE | 16 Site Number: BD08193
Address: 317 SW 16 ST | 23 Site Number: BD02069
Address: 340 SW 19 ST |
| 3 Site Number: BD02027
Address: 11 SE 13 ST | 10 Site Number: BD04366
Address: 1111 SE 3 AVE | 17 Site Number: BD08194
Address: 324 SW 16 ST #1-3 | |
| 4 Site Number: BD02028
Address: 1217 SE 1 AVE #1-4 | 11 Site Number: BD04673
Address: 1005 S FEDERAL HWY | 18 Site Number: BD08196
Address: 823 SW 14 CT | |
| 5 Site Number: BD02038
Address: 1314 SE 2 AVE | 12 Site Number: BD08179
Address: 1323 SE 4 AVE | 19 Site Number: BD08197
Address: 620 SW 14 CT | |
| 6 Site Number: BD02040
Address: 1314 SE 1 AVE | 13 Site Number: BD08180
Address: 420 SE 19 ST | 20 Site Number: BD08200
Address: 521 SW 17 ST | |
| 7 Site Number: BD02041
Address: 1301 S. ANDREWS AVE
(AKA 1317 S. ANDREWS AVE) | 14 Site Number: BD08182
Address: 1527 SW 1 AVE | 21 Site Number: BD08201
Address: 520 SW 17 ST | |

1

POTENTIAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Site Number: BD02084

Address: 815 SW 16 ST

Folio: 504215290060

Date of Construction: 1935

Architect: UNKNOWN

Original Owner: UNKNOWN

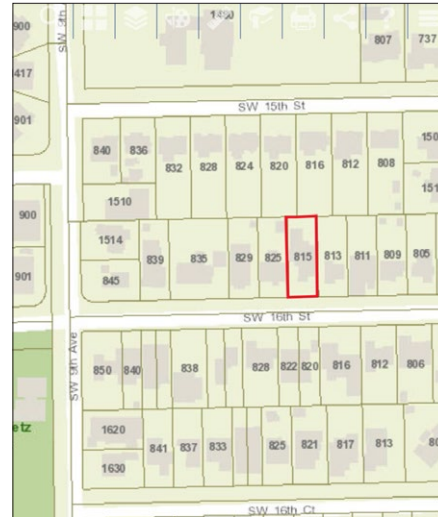
Architectural Style: Mission

Narrative Description: 815 SW 16 Street is a one-story residential structure with a rectangular plan. It has a textured stucco exterior with a flat roof. Character defining features include its two-bay facade, its sculpted parapet with a thick coping, roof scuppers, the central front entrance approved by a series of risers and framed by a low wall, and the arched window openings.

Alterations: Addition in 1953; Addition of carport in 1954; Addition in 1987; Replacement of windows in 1995; Replacement of windows in 2012; Addition in 2015

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 Victoria Park, typical features of the style include decorative roof parapet, prominent coping, bell-tower inspired chimney caps and roof scuppers.

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



LOCATION MAP



REFERENCE PHOTO

POTENTIAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Site Number: BD02017

Address: 121 ROSE DR

Folio: 504210710320

Date of Construction: c. 1928

Architect: UNKNOWN

Original Owner: UNKNOWN

Architectural Style: Mediterranean Revival

Narrative Description: 121 Rose Drive is a two-story residential structure with an irregular plan. It has a textured stucco exterior and a combination of a flat and hipped roof. Its character defining features include its asymmetrical facade, its U-shaped entrance courtyard that is formed by two one-story flat roofed projecting wings that connected along the front facade with the use of a wall punctuated with slender archways, and its textured stucco. Enclosing the property is a decorative low stucco wall and gate. There is also a secondary structure located to the east of the main house.

Alterations: None known

Mediterranean 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 Mediterranean Revival style is noted for having terracotta barrel-tile roofing, spiral columns, decorative door surrounds, arcading, decorative tiles, and ornate iron work.

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



LOCATION MAP



REFERENCE PHOTO

3

POTENTIAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Site Number: BD02027
Address: 11 SE 13 ST
Folio: 504215100300
Date of Construction: 1922
Architect: UNKNOWN
Original Owner: UNKNOWN
Architectural Style: Mediterranean Revival

Narrative Description: 11 SE 13 Street is a one-story residential structure with a flat roof. It has a textured stucco exterior with a flat roof. Its character defining features include its three-bay asymmetrical facade, the gabled roof parapet with barrel tile lining the coping, the sculpted roof parapet, the roof scuppers, the triple arches lining the front porch, the front entrance approached by a series of risers and a low wall that creates a small entry porch.

Alterations: Roof and screen porch in 1957; Addition of utility and bathroom in 1959

Mediterranean 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 Mediterranean Revival style is noted for having terracotta barrel-tile roofing, spiral columns, decorative door surrounds, arcading, decorative tiles, and ornate iron work.

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



LOCATION MAP



REFERENCE PHOTO

POTENTIAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Site Number: BD02028
Address: 1217 SE 1 AVE #1-4
Folio: 504215100320
Date of Construction: c. 1925
Architect: UNKNOWN
Original Owner: UNKNOWN
Architectural Style: Mediterranean Revival

Narrative Description: 1217 SE 1 Avenue is a two-story multi-family residential structure with a U-shaped plan. It has a textured stucco exterior and a flat roof. Character defining features include its three-bay symmetrical front elevation, the front entrance portico that is created by a shed barrel tile roof overhang with decorative trim, the sculpted parapet, its textured stucco exterior, prominent window sills, and its prominent chimney.

Alterations: New garage and wash room in 1945; Repair and remodel porch in 1945; Replacement of windows in 2009

Mediterranean 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 Mediterranean Revival style is noted for having terracotta barrel-tile roofing, spiral columns, decorative door surrounds, arcading, decorative tiles, and ornate iron work.

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



LOCATION MAP



REFERENCE PHOTO

5

POTENTIAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

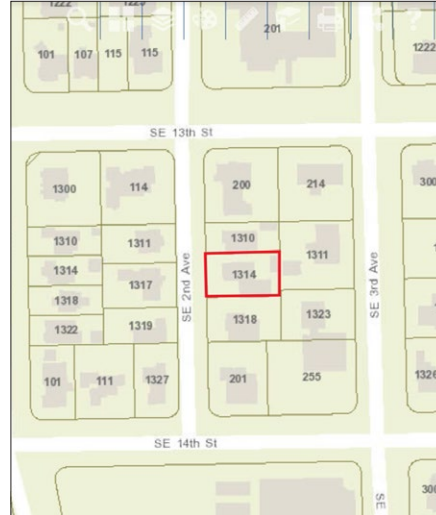
Site Number: BD02038
Address: 1314 SE 2 AVE
Folio: 504215100880
Date of Construction: 1925
Architect: UNKNOWN
Original Owner: UNKNOWN
Architectural Style: Mediterranean Revival

Narrative Description: 1314 SE 2 Avenue is a one-story residential structure with a commercial use and an irregular plan. It has a textured stucco exterior and a flat roof. Character defining features include its two-bay asymmetrical front elevation, its decorative lace-like parapet, its prominent chimney, and the front entrance on the side of the structure approached by a series of risers and a low wall that creates a small entry porch.

Alterations: Addition of storage room in 1991;
 Replacement of windows in 2015

Mediterranean 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 Mediterranean Revival style is noted for having terracotta barrel-tile roofing, spiral columns, decorative door surrounds, arcading, decorative tiles, and ornate iron work.

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



LOCATION MAP



REFERENCE PHOTO

POTENTIAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

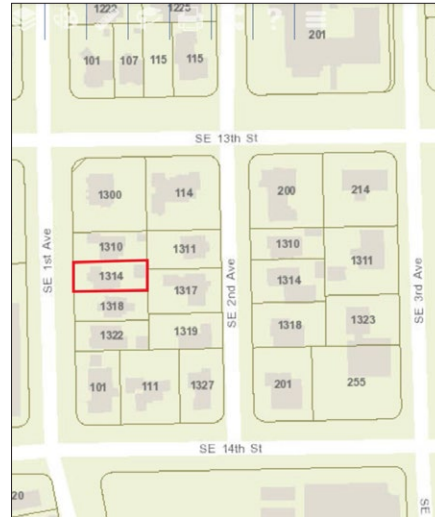
Site Number: BD02040
Address: 1314 SE 1 AVE
Folio: 504215100970
Date of Construction: 1925 (1926 in permit record)
Architect: HOME BUILDERS
Original Owner: ATWELL,LARRY E
Architectural Style: Mediterranean Revival

Narrative Description: 1314 SE 1 Avenue is a one-story residential structure with an irregular plan. It has a textured stucco exterior and a flat roof. Character defining features include its two-bay asymmetrical front elevation, the projecting front bay with a decorative parapet including barrel tile and a decorative tile panel in the center, its prominent chimney, and open carport that is integrated into the design of the structure.

Alterations: None known

Mediterranean 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 Mediterranean Revival style is noted for having terracotta barrel-tile roofing, spiral columns, decorative door surrounds, arcading, decorative tiles, and ornate iron work.

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



LOCATION MAP



REFERENCE PHOTO

POTENTIAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

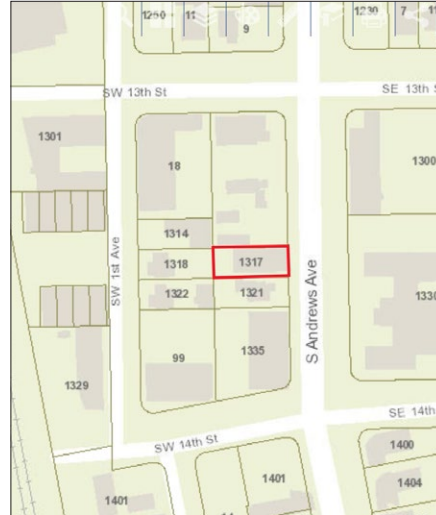
Site Number: BD02041
Address: 1301 S. ANDREWS AVE
(AKA 1317 S. ANDREWS AVE)
Folio: 504215AA0010
Date of Construction: c.1925
Architect: ABREAU, FRANCIS
Original Owner: CROISSANT, FRANK
Architectural Style: Mediterranean Revival

Narrative Description: 1301 S. Andrews Avenue is a two-story residential structure, now with a commercial use, with an irregular plan. It has a stucco exterior with a combination of a flat roof and gable barrel tile roof. Character defining features include its three-bay asymmetrical facade, central entrance bay setback on the facade that is approached by a series of risers and framed by low stucco walls, the ornamental door surround at the front entrance, its Juliette balconies, prominent chimney, and wide window sills, and barrel tile roof and details at parapet coping. The home sits on a parcel that contains a commercial office building.

Alterations: None known

Mediterranean 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 Mediterranean Revival style is noted for having terracotta barrel-tile roofing, spiral columns, decorative door surrounds, arcading, decorative tiles, and ornate iron work.

Significance (Explanation of Evaluation) This property appears eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B as the personal home of Frank Croissant, the developer responsible for the early subdivision development of Croissant Park in Fort Lauderdale and Criterion C in the area of architecture as an intact example of its style. The house retains a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting,



LOCATION MAP



REFERENCE PHOTO

POTENTIAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Site Number: BD04320
Address: 1301 SW 1 AVE
Folio: 504215101260
Date of Construction: 1958 (1945 in permit record)
Architect: GUY PLATT JOHNSON
Original Owner: FLORIDA INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE
INS
Architectural Style: Streamline Moderne

Narrative Description: 1301 SW 1 Avenue is a one-story commercial structure with a rectangular plan. Exterior cladding includes stucco and decorative tile, and is topped with a flat roof. Character defining features include the symmetrical front elevation, the curvilinear parapet and deep eyebrow, the decorative tile adorning the facade and the parapet, and the curved corners with curved glass block.

Alterations: Addition in 1947; Storage building and office in 1946; Enclosure of walls and installation of a door in 1995

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



LOCATION MAP



REFERENCE PHOTO

POTENTIAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Site Number: BD04324
Address: 1300 SE 1 AVE
Folio: 504215100950
Date of Construction: 1937 (1959 in BCPA)
Architect: SAMUEL OGREN
Original Owner: MARIN, FLORENE S
Architectural Style: Art Deco

Narrative Description: 1300 SW 1 Avenue is a one-story multi-family residential structure with a rectangular plan. It has a stucco exterior and a flat roof. Character defining features include its asymmetrical front facade on a corner lot, the parapet wall scored stucco creating a decorative element that is regularly pierce with a roof gutter spout, the corner windows, the entry doors with circular porthole windows, the curvilinear eyebrow covering the entrances, and the curved stucco planters that wrap around the raised front entry porches.

Alterations: Replacement windows in 2008

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



LOCATION MAP



REFERENCE PHOTO

POTENTIAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Site Number: BD04366
Address: 1111 SE 3 AVE
Folio: 504210710250
Date of Construction: 1939 (1946 in BCPA)
Architect: WILLIAM T VAUGHN
Original Owner: WILLIAMSON, GEORGE A
Architectural Style: Frame Vernacular

Narrative Description: 1111 SE 3 Avenue is a one-story residential structure, now with a commercial use, with a rectangular plan. Its exterior is wood clapboard siding with a saltbox barrel tile roof. Character defining features include its asymmetrical front facade, the front entrance setback from the primary elevation approached by an overhang of the saltbox roof that is supported by a series of columns, the exposed roof outriggers, the prominent chimney, the wide window and doors surrounds, and the wood siding.

Alterations: New tile roof in 2005; Replacement of windows in 1960

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



LOCATION MAP



REFERENCE PHOTO

POTENTIAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Site Number: BD04673
Address: 1005 S FEDERAL HWY
Folio: 504215020010
Date of Construction: 1946
Architect: Robert Fitch Smith
Original Owner: UNKNOWN
Architectural Style: Neoclassical Revival

Narrative Description: 1005 S Federal Highway is a one and one half story religious structure with an irregular plan. Its exterior is stucco with a flat roof. Character defining features include its prominent corner entrance with a semi-circular covered portico supported by a series of ionic columns, the banding that defines the streamlined entablatures, the elongated stained glass windows, the framing of secondary entrances with the use of sculpted stucco, and the modern classical detailing at the window and door surrounds.

Alterations: None Known

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



LOCATION MAP



REFERENCE PHOTO

POTENTIAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Site Number: BD08179
Address: 1323 SE 4 AVE
Folio: 504215100820
Date of Construction: 1924
Architect: UNKNOWN
Original Owner: UNKNOWN
Architectural Style: Mediterranean Revival

Narrative Description: 1323 SE 4 Avenue is a one-story residential structure with an irregular plan. Its exterior is a textured stucco with a flat roof covering the majority of the structure and a front bay with a saltbox barrel tile roof. Character defining features include the two-bay asymmetrical facade, the sculpted parapet with decorative barrel tile puncturing portions of the coping, the protruding front bay covered by a saltbox barrel tile roof and containing an opening into the front entrance portico approached by a series of risers, the front entry courtyard enclosed by a low stucco wall mimicking the shape of the roof parapet, the roof scuppers, and the decorative roof vent. There is a secondary structure located in the rear of the parcel.

Alterations: New garage in 1963; Remodel exterior in 1983

Mediterranean 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 Mediterranean Revival style is noted for having terracotta barrel-tile roofing, spiral columns, decorative door surrounds, arcading, decorative tiles, and ornate iron work.

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



LOCATION MAP



REFERENCE PHOTO

POTENTIAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

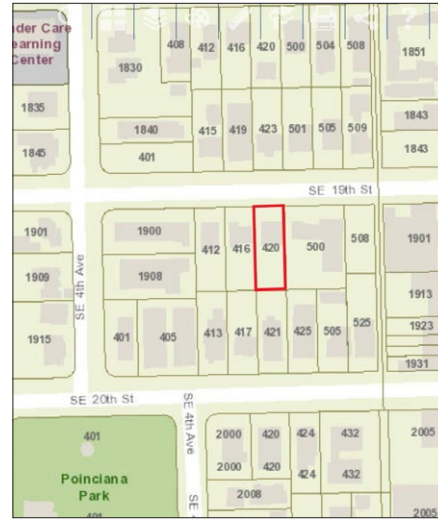
Site Number: BD08180
Address: 420 SE 19 ST
Folio: 504215104660
Date of Construction: 1926
Architect: UNKNOWN
Original Owner: UNKNOWN
Architectural Style: Mediterranean Revival

Narrative Description: 420 SE 19 Street is a one-story residential structure with a rectangular plan. It has a textured stucco exterior with a side gable barrel tile roof. Character defining features include its asymmetrical front facade, its steep gable barrel tile roof, its textured stucco and decorative stucco detailing.

Alterations: Utility room and shed in 1957; New tile roof in 2014; Replacement of windows in 2015

Mediterranean 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 Mediterranean Revival style is noted for having terracotta barrel-tile roofing, spiral columns, decorative door surrounds, arcing, decorative tiles, and ornate iron work.

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 house retains a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.



LOCATION MAP



REFERENCE PHOTO

POTENTIAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Site Number: BD08182
Address: 1527 SW 1 AVE
Folio: 504215102310
Date of Construction: 1950 (1945 in permit record)
Architect: UNKNOWN
Original Owner: STONE, ARTHUR O & SHIRLEY
Architectural Style: Art Moderne

Narrative Description: 1527 SW 1 Avenue contains three connected structures including a one-story commercial structure with a flat roof, and two one and one-half story structures each with a cylindrical shaped metal roof - one on each end of the one-story commercial structure. The exterior of all of the structures is stucco. Character defining features include its complex formation, the sculpted parapet with circular cutouts and neon lighting, the stucco support brackets with circular cutouts lining the underside of the eyebrow, the cylindrical shape metal roofs, Art Moderne detailing, and the fenestration pattern with glass block windows. This structure is home to the Fort Lauderdale Antique Car Museum.

Alterations: Addition for storage in 1986;
 Addition of carport in 1958

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



LOCATION MAP



REFERENCE PHOTO

POTENTIAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Site Number: BD08185
Address: 1710 S ANDREWS AVE
Folio: 504215450010
Date of Construction: 1962 (1955 in permit record)
Architect: EDWARD S WORTMAN
Original Owner: SOUTHEAST EVERGLADES BANK
Architectural Style: Mid-Century Modern

Narrative Description: 1710 S. Andrews Avenue is a one and one half story commercial structure with a rectangular plan. Its exterior is stucco with Roman brick veneer and a flat roof. Character defining features include modern style represented through its plain exterior facade segmented into two parts by a wave-like sculptural awning that lines the facade supported by a series of fanned columns. This awning creates a covered walkway along the side of the structure and a covered front entrance where the wave flips upward. The upper portion of the facade is unadorned and has the appearance of a large parapet. In 1961 the exterior of this structure was remodeled from its original 1955 appearance.

Alterations: Remodel second floor in 1971; Demolish bank teller booth in 1971; Remodel first floor; Alterations in 1961; Installation of new storefront for remodel in 2005

Mid-Century Modern: The architecture of the period, which spans the years directly after WWII and the beginning of the 1970s (1945-1970) began a new aesthetic which capitalized on minimalism and the rejection of ornament. In its place, architects turned to the design of geometric and angular forms and their relationship to one another and the illusion of the outdoors brought inside. To do this architects employed large expanses of glass and open floor plan to maximize the interior light.

Following on the heels of the likes of Frank Lloyd Wright and Mies van der Rohe flat planes and clean lines became the desirable aesthetic. In Florida's domestic architecture there was a proliferation of ranch style and Minimal Traditional homes which emphasized the connection between the interior and exterior spaces, acknowledging that living included backyard space.

Raw materials such as brick and wood were featured in many of the designs, sometimes in geometric patterns, and often in abstract patterns. Mass production standardized many of the options in house design and led to an affordability in home ownership illustrating the prosperity of the new middle class.

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



LOCATION MAP



REFERENCE PHOTO

POTENTIAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Site Number: BD08193
Address: 317 SW 16 ST
Folio: 504215013460
Date of Construction: 1926 (1937 in permit record)
Architect: UNKNOWN
Original Owner: HAVEN, CHARLES E
Architectural Style: Mediterranean Revival

Narrative Description: 317 SW 16 Street is a one-story residential structure with an irregular plan. It has a textured stucco exterior with a flat roof. Character defining features include its irregular asymmetrical three-bay front elevation, the front entrance that is offset to one side of the front elevation that is approached by a series of risers, the curvilinear parapet wall with a flat coping lining the top, the visible lintels and fenestration pattern, the textured stucco exterior wall surface, and the prominent chimney.

Alterations: Replacement of windows and doors in 1986

Mediterranean 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 Mediterranean Revival style is noted for having terracotta barrel-tile roofing, spiral columns, decorative door surrounds, arcing, decorative tiles, and ornate iron work.

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



LOCATION MAP



REFERENCE PHOTO

POTENTIAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Site Number: BD08194
Address: 324 SW 16 ST #1-3
Folio: 504215030630
Date of Construction: 1937 (1941 in permit record)
Architect: UNKNOWN
Original Owner: I B KOVALCIN & SON
Architectural Style: Minimal Traditional

Narrative Description: 324 SW 16 Street is a one-story residential structure with a “L” shaped facade. It has a wood clapboard exterior with an intersecting gable asphalt shingle roof. Character defining features include its two-bay asymmetrical composition of the front elevation, the wood clapboard siding, its front entrance that is set in the corner of the “L” approached by a series of risers and covered by a small extension of the main roof line, its prominent chimney, and wood shutters that frame the windows.

Alterations: None known

Minimal Traditional: The Minimal Traditional style exemplified the Depression-era and PostWorld War II ‘instant communities.’ During the 25 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 C in the area of architecture as an intact example of its style. The house retains a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.



LOCATION MAP



REFERENCE PHOTO

POTENTIAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Site Number: BD08196
Address: 823 SW 14 CT
Folio: 504215330090
Date of Construction: 1952
Architect: AMERICAN PLANS SERVICE
Original Owner: RHEES, RICHARD & JOANNE
Architectural Style: Mid-Century Modern

Narrative Description: 823 SW 14 Court is a one-story residential structure with a rectangular plan. It has a stucco exterior with a multi-leveled flat roof. Its character defining features include the three-bay asymmetrical composition of the front elevation, the juxtaposition of the flat roof lines with one set at an angle creating movement in the facade, the prominent chimney, the roof line that projects over the front entrance to create a porch that is supported by a series of slump brick columns, the low decorative masonry wall lining the front entry porch, the wide roof eaves, and the open carport with a breeze block wing wall.

Alterations: Addition in 1971; Addition in 1958

Mid-Century Modern: The architecture of the period, which spans the years directly after WWII and the beginning of the 1970s (1945-1970) began a new aesthetic which capitalized on minimalism and the rejection of ornament. In its place, architects turned to the design of geometric and angular forms and their relationship to one another and the illusion of the outdoors brought inside. To do this architects employed large expanses of glass and open floor plan to maximize the interior light.

Following on the heels of the likes of Frank Lloyd Wright and Mies van der Rohe flat planes and clean lines became the desirable aesthetic. In Florida's domestic architecture there was a proliferation of ranch style and Minimal Traditional homes which emphasized the connection between the interior and exterior spaces, acknowledging that living included backyard space.

Raw materials such as brick and wood were featured in many of the designs, sometimes in geometric patterns, and often in abstract patterns. Mass production standardized many of the options in house design and led to an affordability in home ownership illustrating the prosperity of the new middle class.

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



LOCATION MAP



REFERENCE PHOTO

POTENTIAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

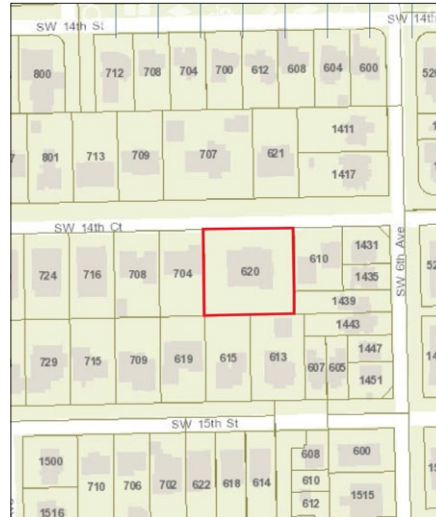
Site Number: BD08197
Address: 620 SW 14 CT
Folio: 504215330310
Date of Construction: 1963
Architect: HERMAN HOSTETTLER
Original Owner: LYNCH,SHIRLEY A
Architectural Style: Ranch

Narrative Description: 620 SW 14 Court is a one-story residential structure with a rectangular plan. It has a stucco and brick veneer exterior with an intersecting gable barrel tile roof. Character defining features include its elongated asymmetrical facade, its entrance porch that is created by an overhang of a gabled roof projection from the main roof line that is supported by a series of columns with a brick base, the brick veneer detailing that lines the lower half of the facade, and the wooden shutters that frame the windows.

Alterations: Replacement of windows and doors in 2012 and 2013

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 27 broad one-story shape, and low-pitched roof. It typically features moderate or wide eave overhangs, large picture windows, and offcentered sheltered entrance. It often incorporates an attached garage that is a visible component of the facade.

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



LOCATION MAP



REFERENCE PHOTO

POTENTIAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Site Number: BD08200
Address: 521 SW 17 ST
Folio: 504215014020
Date of Construction: 1953
Architect: FRANK J ROWLAND
Original Owner: PINCK, MARCIA
Architectural Style: Mid-Century Modern

Narrative Description: 521 SW 17 Street is a one-story residential structure with a “L” shaped plan. It has a stucco exterior with a combination of a hipped and gable asphalt shingle roof. Its character defining features include the juxtaposition of two wings of the house with the gabled roof carport structure projecting forward from the primary facade, the open carport adds visual interest and is supported by wide stucco walls and a single slender metal column, and its wide roof eaves.

Alterations: Addition in 1958

Mid-Century Modern: The architecture of the period, which spans the years directly after WWII and the beginning of the 1970s (1945-1970) began a new aesthetic which capitalized on minimalism and the rejection of ornament. In its place, architects turned to the design of geometric and angular forms and their relationship to one another and the illusion of the outdoors brought inside. To do this architects employed large expanses of glass and open floor plan to maximize the interior light.

Following on the heels of the likes of Frank Lloyd Wright and Mies van der Rohe flat planes and clean lines became the desirable aesthetic. In Florida’s domestic architecture there was a proliferation of ranch style and Minimal Traditional homes which emphasized the connection between the interior and exterior spaces, acknowledging that living included backyard space.

Raw materials such as brick and wood were featured in many of the designs, sometimes in geometric patterns, and often in abstract patterns. Mass production standardized many of the options in house design and led to an affordability in home ownership illustrating the prosperity of the new middle class.

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



LOCATION MAP



REFERENCE PHOTO

POTENTIAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Site Number: BD08201
Address: 520 SW 17 ST
Folio: 504215014560
Date of Construction: 1948 (1946 in permit record)
Architect: THEODORE MEYER
Original Owner: RIDGE, T S III & JOAN
Architectural Style: Transitional Ranch

Narrative Description: 520 SW 17 Street is a one-story residential structure with a U-shaped plan. It has a concrete block exterior with a combination of a flat tile gable roof and flat roof covering the side wings of the structure. Character defining features include its three-bay composition with the center bay acting as an entry portico, its prominent chimney, its wide roof overhang with decorative fascia and outriggers lining the roof edge, the visible concrete block structural element, and brick veneer detailing. It appears that the original carport may have been enclosed, however its location and opening remains visible and the structure maintains a high degree of architectural integrity.

Alterations: Replacement of windows and doors in 2015

Transitional Ranch: The Transitional Ranch (sometimes "minimal Ranch") style is represented by the earlier houses in the neighborhood built in the late 1940s and early 1950s. 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) This property appears eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with post war subdivision development of Fort Lauderdale and Criterion C in the area of architecture as an intact example of its style. The house retains a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.



LOCATION MAP



REFERENCE PHOTO

POTENTIAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Site Number: BD07801
Address: 509 SW 20 ST
Folio: 504215015030
Date of Construction: 1951 (1949 in permit record)
Architect: GUY PLATT JOHNSON
Original Owner: SANNER, PAULINE V
Architectural Style: Mid-Century Modern

Narrative Description: 509 SW 20 Street is a one-story residential structure with a rectangular plan. It has a stucco exterior with a multi-level flat roof. Character defining features include its three-bay composition with the center bay containing an entrance portico that is defined by its recessed entryway and windows set at an angle covered by a roof overhang supported by a series of decorative metal columns, the wide roof eaves, and the low planter that lines the front elevation. Although the carport is now enclosed its location and opening remains visible and the structure maintains a high degree of architectural integrity. A secondary structure is offset to the rear of the lot and is visible from the right-of-way.

Alterations: Accessory structure in 1950; Replacement of windows and doors in 2011; Enclosure of carport in 2011

Mid-Century Modern: The architecture of the period, which spans the years directly after WWII and the beginning of the 1970s (1945-1970) began a new aesthetic which capitalized on minimalism and the rejection of ornament. In its place, architects turned to the design of geometric and angular forms and their relationship to one another and the illusion of the outdoors brought inside. To do this architects employed large expanses of glass and open floor plan to maximize the interior light.

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Raw materials such as brick and wood were featured in many of the designs, sometimes in geometric patterns, and often in abstract patterns. Mass production standardized many of the options in house design and led to an affordability in home ownership illustrating the prosperity of the new middle class.

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



LOCATION MAP



REFERENCE PHOTO

POTENTIAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Site Number: BD02069
Address: 340 SW 19 ST
Folio: 504215440010
Date of Construction: 1952
Architect: UNKNOWN
Original Owner: UNKNOWN
Architectural Style: Mid-Century Modern

Narrative Description: 340 SW 19 Street is a one-story residential structure with a rectangular plan. It has a stucco exterior with a combination of a front facing gable asphalt shingle roof and flat roof. Character defining features include its complexity that comes from a series of bays that possess gable or flat roofs and the movement created by the projection and recession of each of the bays, semicircular bay with floor to ceiling windows leads to a two car garage and helps to establish the size and scale of the home, and the decorative elements include oculus windows and the use of buff brick in patterns.

Alterations: None known

Mid-Century Modern: The architecture of the period, which spans the years directly after WWII and the beginning of the 1970s (1945-1970) began a new aesthetic which capitalized on minimalism and the rejection of ornament. In its place, architects turned to the design of geometric and angular forms and their relationship to one another and the illusion of the outdoors brought inside. To do this architects employed large expanses of glass and open floor plan to maximize the interior light.

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LOCATION MAP



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July 2021

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