Cultural Resource Assessment Survey

SR 9/I-95 @ SR 842/Broward Boulevard (Broward Boulevard from West of SW 24th Avenue to East of NW/SW 18th Avenue) Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study

Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) No.: 14226

Broward County, Florida
Financial Project ID Number: 435513-1-22-02

DRAFT

Prepared for:
Florida Department of Transportation, District Four
3400 West Commercial Boulevard
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309

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The environmental review, consultation, and other actions required by applicable federal environmental laws for this project are being or have been carried out by FDOT pursuant to 23 U.S.C. §327 and a Memorandum of Understanding dated December 14, 2016 and executed by FHWA and FDOT.

Executive Summary

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District Four, is currently conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study that is evaluating potential improvements to the SR-9/I-95 and SR-842/Broward Boulevard (Blvd.) Interchange in the City of Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, Florida. The primary purpose of this study is to develop and evaluate design concepts to improve traffic flow to and from I-95 and along Broward Blvd., connectivity between the 95 Express Lanes and Broward Blvd., and intermodal connectivity. The primary need for this project is to enhance system linkage and modal interrelationships at the I-95/Broward Blvd. interchange. The objective of this cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) was to identify cultural resources and assess their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) according to the criteria set forth in 36 CFR Section 60.4.

This assessment complies with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966* (Public Law 89-665, as amended), as implemented by 36 CFR 800 -- *Protection of Historic Properties* (incorporating amendments effective August 5, 2004); Stipulation VII of the *Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), the Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR), the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the FDOT Regarding Implementation of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in Florida* (Section 106 Programmatic Agreement, effective March 2016, amended June 7, 2017); Section 102 of the *National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969*, as amended (42 USC 4321 et seq.), as implemented by the regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508); Section 4(f) of the *Department of Transportation Act of 1966*, as amended (49 USC 303 and 23 USC 138); the revised Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes (F.S.)*; and the standards embodied in the FDHR's *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* (February 2003), and Chapter 1A-46 (*Archaeological and Historical Report Standards and Guidelines*), *Florida Administrative Code*. In addition, this report was prepared in conformity with standards set forth in Part 2, Chapter 8 (*Archaeological and Historical Resources*) of the FDOT *Project Development and Environment Manual* (effective June 14, 2017). All work also conforms to professional guidelines set forth in the *Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 44716, as amended and annotated).

Principal Investigators meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (48 FR 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture. Archaeological investigations were conducted under the direction of James P. Pepe, M.A., RPA. Historic resource investigations were conducted under the direction of Amy Groover Streelman, M.H.P.

No newly or previously recorded archaeological sites were identified within the archaeological area of potential effect (APE). Background research and a reconnaissance survey determined that the APE has a low probability for archaeological sites. Subsurface testing was not feasible within the archaeological APE due to the presence of existing pavement, sidewalks, landscaping, berms, and buried utilities.

The CRAS identified a total of 52 historic resources within the historic APE. The identified historic resources include one cemetery (North Woodlawn Cemetery–8BD4879), two resource groups (Seaboard Air Line [CSX] Railroad–8BD4649 and the Salvation Army Complex–8BD6346), and 49 buildings (8BD1452 and 8BD6298–8BD6344). Four of the historic resources were previously recorded (8BD1452, 8BD3414, 8BD4649, and 8BD4879), and 48 are newly recorded (8BD6298–8BD6344 and 8BD6347).

Three historic resources, Seaboard Airline Railroad Station at 200 SW 21st Terrace (8BD1452), Seaboard Air Line (CSX) Railroad (8BD4649), and North Woodlawn Cemetery (8BD4879), were previously determined National Register–eligible by the SHPO. The Seaboard Airline Railroad Station (8BD1452) was determined eligible for the National Register in 1999. The portion of the Seaboard Air Line (CSX) Railroad (8BD4649) within the current APE was previously documented and found National Register–eligible as a result of the *CRAS of the SR 9/I-95 PD&E Study from Stirling Road to North of Oakland Park Boulevard*, conducted by Janus Research in 2013. North Woodlawn Cemetery (8BD4879) was also determined National Register–eligible by the SHPO as a result of the 2013 CRAS. The cemetery has already passed the state review board and is currently being reviewed for listing in the National Register by the national review board as of the time of this report. The field survey conducted as part of the current CRAS found that no notable alterations have taken place to any of these three significant historic resources since the time of their previous evaluations. Therefore, all three remain eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

All other historic resources located within the current APE are considered individually ineligible for inclusion in the National Register. Almost all the newly recorded historic buildings are representative of common postwar constructed architecture that does not possess sufficient significance for individual listing in the National Register. Many of these buildings also exhibit exterior modifications that compromise their historic integrity. The majority of the buildings are Masonry Vernacular in style, with few notable architectural features. The fieldwork found that the neighborhoods within the APE also contain a large number of demolitions and vacant lots, non-historic infill, and substantial alternations on many of the historic homes that do remain. Therefore, there is no potential for a National Register historic district anywhere within the current project APE.

All newly identified historic resources received Florida Master Site File (FMSF) forms. FMSF forms were not updated for the three National Register–eligible resources, as their physical characteristics and eligibility status remains unchanged. The FMSF form was updated for the previously recorded house located at 2015 NW 3rd Court (8BD3414), and this resource is still considered ineligible for the National Register. The previous forms for the three National Register–eligible resources, as well as all of the newly completed FMSF forms, are contained in **Appendix A**.

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Abbreviations

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE	Area of Potential Effect
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CFR	Code of Federal Regulation
CRAS	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
FDHR	Florida Department of Historic Resources
FDOT	Florida Department of Transportation
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FMSF	Florida Master Site File
FS	Florida Statutes
FY	Fiscal Year
GLO	General Land Office
GPS	Global Positioning System
HOV	High Occupancy Vehicles
LOS	Level of Service
LDCA	Location and Design Concept Acceptance
LRTP	Long Range Transportation Plan
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
PD&E	Project Development and Environment Study
ROW	Right of Way
SFRC	South Florida Rail Corridor

SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SIS	Strategic Intermodal System
TIP	Transportation Improvement Program
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
WAAS	Wide Area Augmentation System

1.0 Introduction

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District Four, is currently conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study that is evaluating potential improvements to the SR-9/I-95 and SR-842/Broward Boulevard (Blvd.) Interchange in the City of Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, Florida. The primary purpose of this study is to develop and evaluate design concepts to improve traffic flow to and from I-95 and along Broward Blvd., connectivity between the 95 Express Lanes and Broward Blvd., and intermodal connectivity. The primary need for this project is to enhance system linkage and modal interrelationships at the I-95/Broward Blvd. interchange.

The project area extends along SR-9/I-95 from just south of Dave Blvd. to just south of Sunrise Blvd., a distance of approximately two miles, and along Broward Blvd. from NW 24th Avenue (Ave.) to NW 18th Ave., a distance of approximately one half mile. The study area includes the median ramp connections to the Park-and-Ride lots from I-95 north and south of Broward Blvd. These study limits are shown in **Figure 1**.

A PD&E Study is a process followed by the FDOT to evaluate social, economic and environmental impacts associated with a planned transportation improvement project. FDOT established the PD&E process as the state's procedure for complying with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969. The goal of a PD&E Study is to obtain Location and Design Concept Acceptance (LDCA) from the project's lead federal agency, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) in the case of this study.

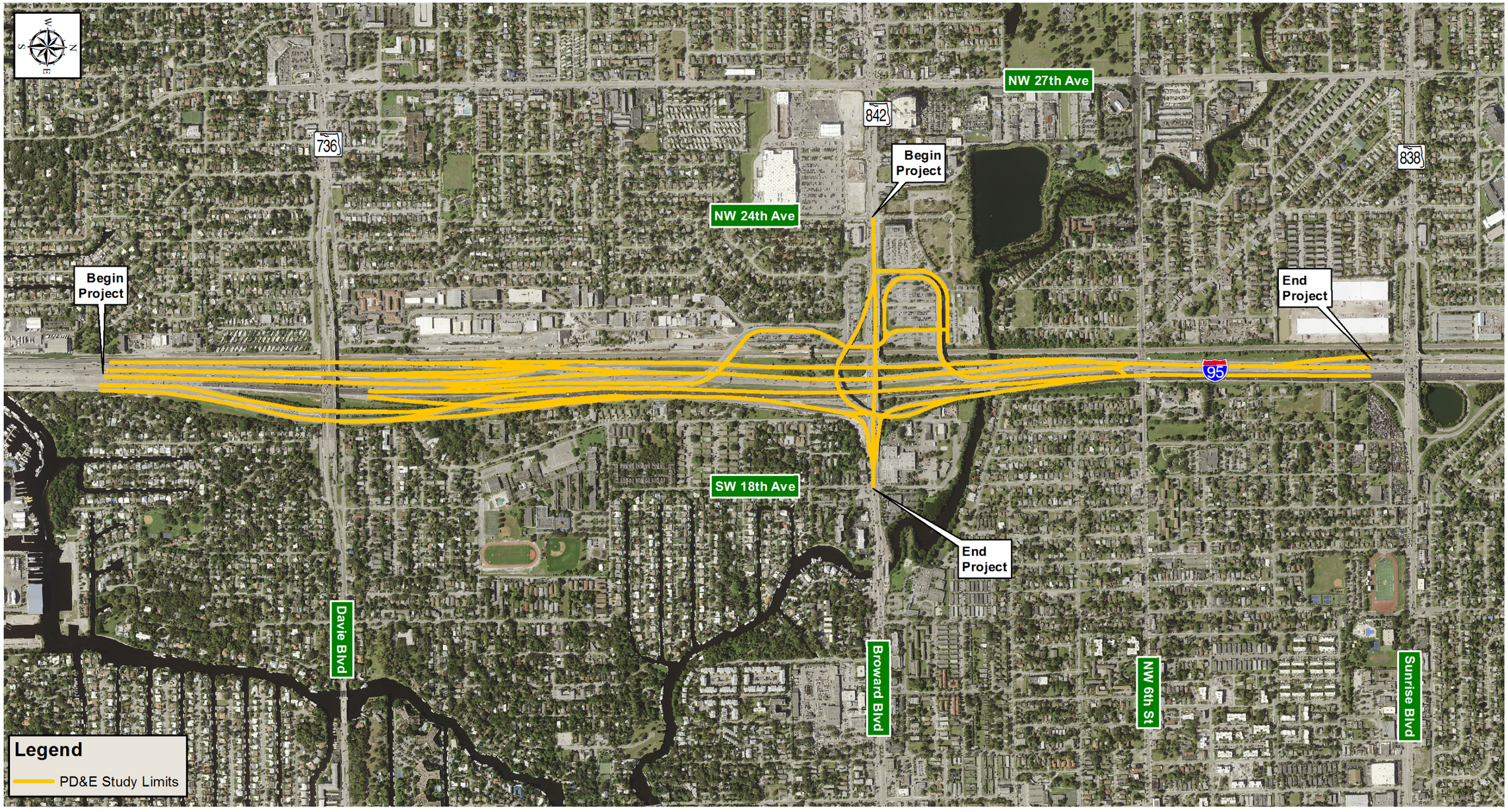
The purpose of this CRAS is to identify cultural resources and asses their eligibility for listing in the National Register according to the criteria set forth in 36 CFR Section 60.4.

This assessment complies with Section 106 of the *NHPA of 1966* (Public Law 89-665, as amended), as implemented by 36 CFR 800 -- *Protection of Historic Properties* (incorporating amendments effective August 5, 2004); Stipulation VII of the *Programmatic Agreement among the FHWA, the ACHP, the FDHR, the SHPO, and the FDOT Regarding Implementation of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in Florida* (Section 106 Programmatic Agreement, effective March 2016, amended June 7, 2017); Section 102 of the *NEPA of 1969*, as amended (42 USC 4321 et seq.), as implemented by the regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508); Section 4(f) of the *Department of Transportation Act of 1966*, as amended (49 USC 303 and 23 USC 138); the revised Chapter 267, *F.S.*; and the standards embodied in the FDHR's *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* (February 2003), and Chapter 1A-46 (*Archaeological and Historical Report Standards and Guidelines*), *Florida Administrative Code*. In addition, this report was prepared in conformity with standards set forth in Part 2, Chapter 8 (*Archaeological and Historical Resources*) of the FDOT *Project Development and Environment Manual* (effective June 14, 2017). All work also conforms to professional guidelines set forth in the *Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 44716, as amended and annotated).

Principal investigators meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (48 FR 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture. Archaeological

investigations were conducted under the direction of James P. Pepe, MA, RPA, and historic resource investigations were conducted under the direction of Amy Groover Streelman, MHP.

Figure 1 | Study Limits



2.0 Project Summary

2.1 Description of Existing Facilities

The Interchange of I-95 at Broward Blvd. is located in central Broward County in the City of Fort Lauderdale, between the Sunrise Blvd. Interchange (one mile to the north) and the Davie Blvd. Interchange (one mile to the south). The South Florida Rail Corridor (SFRC)/CSX Railroad is adjacent to and runs parallel along the west side of I-95 in this area. The limits for this report extend from just south of Dave Blvd. to just south of Sunrise Blvd. along I-95 and from NW 24th Ave. to NW 18th Ave. along Broward Blvd.

The typical section of I-95 within the study area varies. From the Davie Blvd. interchange to SW 5th Pl. the typical section of I-95 is an eight-lane facility comprised of three General Purpose Lanes in each direction and one Special Use Lane (previously designated for High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) use and in transition to managed toll lanes) in each direction. From the vicinity of SW 5th Place (Pl.), where the northbound Collector-Distributor (CD) road ramp system merges traffic from I-595 into the General Purpose Lanes, and through to the Sunrise Blvd. interchange, I-95 is a 10-lane facility comprised of four General Purpose Lanes in each direction and one Special Use Lane in each direction. Southbound ingress to I-95 from Broward Blvd. is provided at the western terminal intersection by a single lane access ramp from eastbound Broward Blvd. and a double left turn lane from westbound Broward Blvd. Egress from southbound I-95 to Broward Blvd. is provided by a ramp with a single right turn lane for traffic heading west on Broward Blvd. and a double left turn lane for traffic heading east on Broward Blvd.

Currently, northbound ingress to I-95 from Broward Blvd. is provided by a single lane access ramp from westbound Broward Blvd. at the eastern terminal intersection and a single lane flyover from eastbound Broward Blvd. at the western terminal intersection. Egress to Broward Blvd. from northbound I-95 is provided by a ramp, which is part of the northbound CD road ramp system, that was recently reconstructed to include triple right turn lanes for traffic heading eastbound on Broward Blvd. and double left turn lanes for traffic heading westbound on Broward Blvd. Additional ingress and egress to I-95 is provided through the Park-and-Ride lot. For both directions of travel along I-95 ingress and egress is provided by single lane ramps that cross over the southbound lanes of I-95 and connect with the Special Use Lanes located in the center of I-95.

SR-842/Broward Blvd. is a six-lane urban divided roadway with a raised median within the vicinity of the I-95 Interchange. In its current configuration there are no provisions for bicycle traffic within these limits outside of the general travel lanes. Six foot wide sidewalks are provided on both sides of Broward Blvd. from NW/SW 22nd Ave. to NW/SW 18th Ave. West of NW/SW 22nd Ave. the sidewalk is eight feet in width. It provides the main entry way to the downtown Fort Lauderdale Central Business District from I-95 and the east-west connection between US-1 and SR-817/University Drive in the City of Plantation.

There are a number of transit options on Broward Blvd. that provide direct service and transfer connections along the corridor. These include passenger rails service (Tri-Rail and Amtrak) and bus service (Broward County Transit, Breeze, Sun Trolley, 95 Express Bus, Tri-Rail Shuttle and Tri-Rail NW

Community Link). There is a Park-and-Ride lot located within the interchange area. The existing conditions at the Park-and-Ride lot include the provision of 794 parking spaces throughout five parking lots, shown in **Figure 2**. Spaces in Lot 5 are designated for Amtrak and Tri-Rail parking only while the spaces in Lots 1-4 are available for any purpose, including car pools and 95 Express Bus. There are no designated bicycle facilities within the Park-and-Ride lot and minimal sidewalk facilities. Access to the Park-and-Ride lots is provided via Broward Blvd. and I-95. Ingress from eastbound Broward Blvd. is provided via a left turn lane at NW 24th Ave. and via right turn lane at SW 22nd Ave/SW 1st St. Ingress from westbound Broward Blvd. is provided via right turn lanes at NW 22nd Ave. and NW 24th Ave. Egress to westbound Broward Blvd. is provided via the intersections with NW 22nd Ave. and NW 24th Ave., requiring drivers coming from the south to circulate through the northern parking areas. Egress to eastbound Broward Blvd. is provided via SW 22nd Ave/SW 1st St and NW 24th Ave.

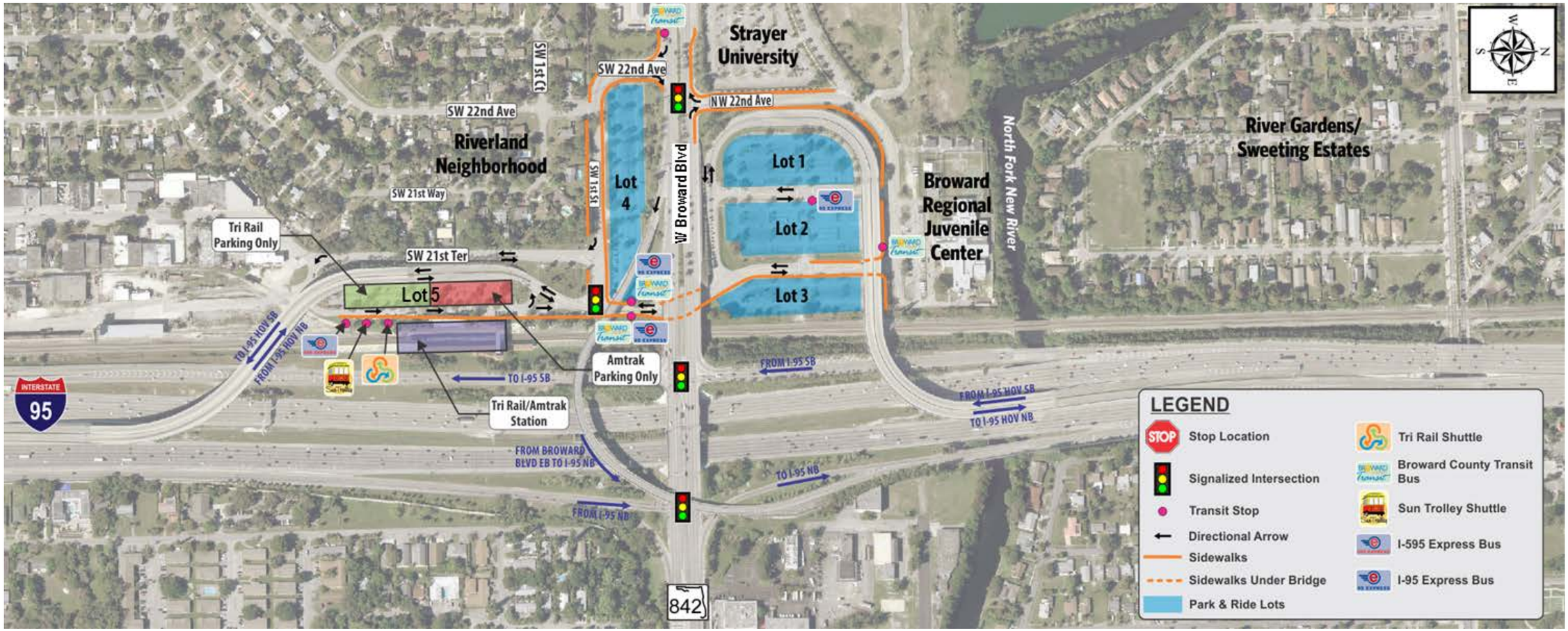
Ingress to southbound I-95 is provided on the south side of Broward Blvd. via a ramp that crosses over the southbound General Use Lanes of I-95 and connects to the southbound HOV lane. Ingress to northbound I-95 is provided by a ramp on the north side of Broward Blvd., accessed from the northern parking area, which crosses over the southbound General Use Lanes of I-95 and connects to the northbound HOV lane. Egress from both northbound and southbound I-95 are provided in a similar manner with northbound vehicles exiting on the south side of Broward Blvd. and merging into SW 21st Terrace and southbound vehicles existing on the north side of Broward Blvd. with connections to NW 22nd Ave. and SW 22nd Ave./SW 1st St. provided via access roads within the parking areas.

Broward Blvd.'s elevation over I-95 creates vertical access challenges for transit users, bicyclists and pedestrians looking to connect with the transit services available in the Park-and-Ride and Transit Station area northwest and southwest of the interchange. As a result of these challenges and due to its location as the entry way to downtown Fort Lauderdale, this interchange has been the subject of a variety of studies including the City of Fort Lauderdale's Gateway Vision and FDOT's Broward Boulevard Transit Corridor Study. Each of these studies has evaluated these challenges and recommended improvements to the west side of the interchange where connections to Tri-Rail and the 95 Express Bus services are offered. These prior studies and recommendations will be considered as the alternatives are developed during this study.

2.2 Description of the Proposed Action

This project proposes improvements to the I-95/Broward Blvd. Interchange complementing the surrounding multimodal facilities. The proposed interchange improvements will be compatible with the proposed 95 Express Phase 3 program which will introduce two tolled, express lanes each direction, in place of the existing HOV lanes, from Stirling Road in Broward County to Linton Blvd. in Palm Beach County. 95 Express Phase 3A, which extends from Broward Blvd. to south of SW 10th Street (St.), and includes the limits of the proposed interchange improvements, began construction in mid-2016. Functionality of the I-95 median ramps and Park-and-Ride road network is to be improved for the intermodal services within the interchange area.

Figure 2 | Existing Park-and-Ride Conditions



2.3 Purpose and Need

The primary purpose of this study is to develop and evaluate design concepts to improve traffic flow to and from I-95 and along Broward Blvd., connectivity between the 95 Express Lanes and Broward Blvd., and intermodal connectivity. Improved connections between the 95 Express Lanes and Broward Blvd., as well as the surrounding intermodal facilities, are desired. The primary need for this project is to enhance system linkage and modal interrelationships at the I-95/Broward Blvd. interchange.

Secondary considerations for the purpose and need are further described in the following sections that include Capacity, Safety, Transportation Demand, Social Demands, Economic Development, and Emergency Evacuation.

2.3.1 System Linkage

Broward Blvd. is a state road (SR 842) that provides the main entry way to the downtown Fort Lauderdale Central Business District from I-95 and the east-west connection between US-1 and SR 817/University Drive in the City of Plantation. Broward Blvd. continues west toward SR 823/Flamingo Road as a county road. The section of Broward Blvd. from I-95 to NE 3rd Ave. is part of the state's Strategic Intermodal System (SIS), which consists of high-priority transportation facilities and services of statewide and interregional significance. I-95 north and south of Broward Blvd. is also a SIS facility and serves as the primary north-south interstate facility that links all major cities along the Atlantic Seaboard and is one of the most important transportation systems in southeast Florida. These SIS facilities are critical to the movement of people and goods in Florida, and their function is considered to be vital to Florida's economic competitiveness.

2.3.2 Modal Interrelationships

Transit services along Broward Blvd. are currently experiencing recurring congestion that reduces vehicle speeds, increases operating costs, and makes scheduling of buses from a system level challenging. There are a number of transit options on Broward Blvd. that provide direct service and transfer connections along the corridor. These include passenger rail service (Tri-Rail and Amtrak) and bus service (Broward County Transit, Breeze, Sun Trolley, 95 Express Bus, Tri-Rail Shuttle and Tri-Rail NW Community Link). The operation of these services is vital to the mobility of the entire corridor.

The desired geometric and operational improvements to the Broward Blvd. interchange and surrounding transit facilities will reduce bus travel times, improve intermodal connectivity, and improve access to bus stops and transfers. 95 Express Bus service is desired to access Broward Blvd. more effectively from the 95 Express Lanes and the existing Park-and-Ride lots. Functionality of the I-95 median ramps and Park-and-Ride road network is to be improved for the intermodal services within the interchange area.

2.3.3 Capacity

I-95 within the project limits currently operates at Level of Service (LOS) F. Broward Blvd. within the project limits also operates at LOS F. Without improvements, the driving conditions will continue to operate well below acceptable LOS standards into the future. The 95 Express Phase 3 improvements will help improve the mainline I-95 corridor LOS by adding one travel lane in each direction in the form of an Express Lane, managing congestion along I-95. The improvements proposed as part of the interchange project will be developed to complement the 95 Express Lanes improvements by enhancing existing connectivity within the Park-and-Ride lots, improving existing I-95/Broward Blvd. terminal intersections, and providing improved Express Lane access to Broward Blvd..

2.3.4 Safety

The comprehensive improvements to the interchange and surrounding transit facilities will improve the interaction between the different modes of transportation in the vicinity. The improvements are to include safe connections for pedestrians using transit services, circulation of traffic within the Park-and-Ride lot network, and access between the Express Lanes and Broward Blvd.. Additionally, the capacity improvements will aid in reducing the number of crashes within the project limits.

2.3.5 Transportation Demand

The Broward Blvd. Interchange Project PD&E Study is included in the Broward Metropolitan Planning Organization's (MPO) Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) for Fiscal Years (FY) 2015-2019 and the FDOT Work Program FY 2015-2019.

The Broward MPO's 2035 Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) included improvements to all I-95 interchanges in Broward County under Illustrative Roadway Projects. Illustrative projects are those that cannot be included in the Cost Feasible Plan due to financial constraints but would be included in a future approved TIP. The MPO's 2040 LRTP, Commitment 2040, adopted by reference the Strategic Intermodal System 2040 Cost Feasible Plan, which includes modifications to the I-95/Broward Blvd. interchange in the first five years.

2.3.6 Social Demands and Economic Development

Social and economic demands on the I-95 corridor will continue to increase as population and employment increase. The Broward MPO 2035 LRTP predicted that the population would grow from 1.7 million in 2005 to 2.3 million by 2035, an increase of 29 percent. Jobs were predicted to increase from 0.7 to 1 million during the same time period, an increase of 37 percent. Commitment 2040 revised the growth projections to 1.9 million persons and 0.8 million jobs by 2040. These numbers reflect growth rates of 13.4 percent for population and 10.4 percent for jobs by 2040. These numbers, however, only account for the projected growth in Broward County and do not reflect the number of commuters from adjacent areas who may use this interchange to access jobs.

2.3.7 Emergency Evacuation

The project is anticipated to improve emergency evacuation capabilities by enhancing connectivity and accessibility to major arterials designated on the state evacuation route. I-95 serves as part of the emergency evacuation route network designated by the Florida Division of Emergency Management and Broward County. Broward Blvd. moves traffic from the east and west to I-95. I-95 is critical in facilitating traffic during emergency evacuation periods as it connects to other major arterials and highways of the state evacuation route network (i.e., I-595 and the Florida's Turnpike).

2.4 Proposed Improvements

The proposed improvements for the I-95 at Broward Blvd. Interchange consist of three elements:

1. Improvements to the mainline of I-95 to accommodate ingress and egress ramps for 95 Express and the existing Broward Blvd. Interchange ramps,
2. Three alternatives for the Broward Blvd. east and west terminal intersections to improve interchange operations, and
3. Conceptual plans for the Park-and-Ride lot to improve circulation and conditions for all users.

The mainline improvements are consistent across each of the three interchange alternatives. Each of the Park-and-Ride concepts was designed to work with the proposed mainline and interchange improvements.

2.4.1 Mainline I-95 Build Alternative

The proposed improvements to the mainline account for the programmed implementation of 95 Express, which adds one additional Special Use Lane in each direction and modifies the use of these lanes to include managed toll lanes. The resulting typical section becomes a 12-lane facility comprised of four General Purpose Lanes and two Special Use Lanes in each direction. The ingress and egress ramps connecting to Broward Blvd. are proposed to be modified in a similar manner for each of the Interchange Build Alternatives. For northbound ingress to I-95 there are no proposed modifications to the existing single lane ramps that provide access from westbound and eastbound Broward Blvd. For northbound egress from I-95, the existing ramp is proposed to be widened to allow for additional storage, however the turn lane configuration remains the same with dual left and triple right turn lanes. Southbound ingress to I-95 differs based on the Interchange Build Alternative and is addressed in those sections that follow. Southbound egress from I-95 is proposed to be widened for each of the Interchange Build Alternatives to accommodate one additional turn lane for left turns and two additional turn lanes for right turns, resulting in triple left and triple right turn lanes.

The primary proposed improvements for the mainline are for the new ramps providing ingress and egress to the 95 Express lanes. In the southbound direction the proposed improvements include a braided ramp over the southbound I-95 General Use Lanes with a connection to the west terminal intersection of the Broward Blvd. service interchange to provide egress from 95 Express near NW 6th St./Sistrunk Blvd. This elevated braided ramp provides access to eastbound and westbound Broward Blvd. for southbound

95 Express traffic without requiring drivers to weave through the General Use Lanes. Similarly, ingress from the Broward Blvd. service interchange to the southbound 95 Express lanes is proposed through a braided ramp over the southbound I-95 General Use Lanes, just south of Broward Blvd. This elevated braided ramp provides direct access between Broward Blvd. and the southbound Express Lanes, using the existing west terminal intersection service interchange, for direct access to southbound 95 Express without requiring drivers to weave through the General Use Lanes.

For the northbound direction, egress from 95 Express near Davie Blvd. is proposed through the use of a braided ramp over the northbound I-95 General Use Lanes with a connection to the northbound CD road ramp system that terminates at the east terminal intersection of the Broward Blvd. service interchange. This elevated braided ramp provides access to eastbound and westbound Broward Blvd. for northbound 95 Express traffic without requiring drivers to weave through the General Use Lanes. Ingress from the Broward Blvd. service interchange to the northbound 95 Express lanes is proposed through a braided ramp over the northbound I-95 General Use Lanes in the vicinity of NW 6th St./Sistrunk Blvd. This elevated braided ramp provides direct access between Broward Blvd. and the northbound Express Lanes, using the existing eastbound to northbound flyover, and westbound to northbound ramp, for access to northbound 95 Express without requiring drivers to weave through the General Use Lanes.

2.4.1.1 Typical Section

Graphic to be provided.

2.4.2 Broward Boulevard Interchange Build Alternatives

The proposed improvements to Broward Blvd. include the replacement of the bridge that spans I-95 and the South Florida Rail Corridor with a wider and higher bridge span, the provision of three through lanes of traffic with six foot wide sidewalks and seven foot wide bicycle lanes in each direction, and three interchange alternatives, which are further described below. The replacement of this bridge span is common to all three interchange alternatives and is being proposed to accommodate necessary turn lanes at the intersections as well as to provide an envelope for a future premium transit stop with connectivity between East-West service along Broward Blvd., and the many multi-modal transit service provided in the Broward Blvd. P&R Lot/Transit Station on the north and south sides of Broward Blvd. In each of the interchange alternatives the service interchange ramps are proposed for reconstruction to accommodate the wider and higher proposed bridge span. Most of the ingress and egress ramps are also proposed to include additional lanes to accommodate the forecasted 2040 year traffic.

The proposed interchange alternatives include Tight Diamond, Displaced Left Turn, and Modified Displaced Left Turn. Each of these alternatives is described below. For each of these alternatives the northbound ingress to I-95 remains as a single lane access ramp.

2.4.2.1 Interchange Build Alternative 1 – Tight Diamond

The Tight Diamond Interchange is a compressed version of the diamond interchange designed to accommodate right-of-way constraints. The interchange consists of two closely spaced signalized intersections at the crossing of the ramp terminals. The key operational aspect of a Tight Diamond

Interchange is signal coordination to ensure efficient progression of traffic and minimum storage of vehicles between the terminals. The existing interchange is a Tight Diamond Interchange and this alternative will improve the existing operation through the addition of turn lanes at the ramp terminal locations and optimization of the intersection signal timings. Specifically, one additional left turn lane is proposed for southbound ingress from Broward Blvd. to I-95 resulting in triple left turn lanes for traffic traveling westbound. An additional right turn lane is also proposed resulting in double right turn lanes for eastbound traffic on Broward Blvd. There are no proposed improvements to the northbound ingress ramps from Broward Blvd.

2.4.2.1.1 Typical Section

Graphic to be provided.

2.4.2.2 Interchange Build Alternative 2 – Displaced Left

The Displaced Left Turn Interchange is also known as the Continuous Flow Interchange. The main geometric feature of the Displaced Left Turn Interchange is the removal of left turn movements from the main intersection to an upstream signalized location to reduce the number of traffic signal phases and conflict points. For this alternative the westbound left turn movements are displaced at the east ramp terminal intersection to a new roadway that is south and runs parallel to the eastbound through lanes where it combines with the displaced left turn lanes from the northbound ramp. This configuration enables the westbound left turn lanes to execute the left turn simultaneously with the westbound through traffic and under a different signal phase also transition the traffic from the northbound ramp on to the westbound at the west ramp terminal intersection. This proposed alternative increases the number of right turn lanes for the southbound ingress to I-95 from eastbound Broward Blvd., resulting in dual right turn lanes. Although displaced as previously described, the left turn lanes for southbound ingress remain as dual left turn lanes as is currently provided.

2.4.2.2.1 Typical Section

Graphic to be provided.

2.4.2.3 Interchange Build Alternative 3 – Modified Displaced Left

The Modified Displaced Left Turn Interchange alternative eliminates the displacement of the westbound left turn movements at the east ramp terminal intersection and maintains the displacement of the northbound ramp onto the new roadway that is on the south and runs parallel to the eastbound through lanes. The northbound ramp left turn traffic is then transitioned on to the westbound at the west ramp terminal intersection. Similar to the Displaced Left alternative, dual right turn lanes are provided for southbound ingress to I-95 from eastbound Broward Blvd. Ingress from westbound Broward Blvd. retains the existing dual left turn lanes as previously described.

2.4.2.3.1 Typical Section

Graphic to be provided.

2.4.3 Park-and-Ride Lot Build Alternatives

Three concept alternatives were developed to address vehicular circulation through the northern lots, also referred to as Lots 1, 2, and 3 in the figure provided. Each of the alternatives includes a realignment of Access Road to provide for a straighter geometry and adjusts the parking areas and other roadway connections as necessary. Specifically, the parking spaces provided in Lot 3 will be shifted west and accommodated in the area currently identified as Lots 1 and 2. Each alternative also provides additional sidewalk throughout the northern parking areas, identifies crosswalks, and proposes a canopy for the sidewalks connecting the train station to the newly created area underneath the expanded Broward Blvd. bridge structure. The primary difference between these alternatives is the proposed location of the 95 Express Bus stops and the use of the newly created space underneath the expanded Broward Blvd. bridge structure. These alternatives are concepts and the details of the improvements will be determined as part of the Design phase of the project.

2.4.3.1 Park-and-Ride Alternative 1

The 95 Express Bus stop in the northern parking area is retained in its current location and a Kiss-and-Ride facility is provided on the opposite side of the existing bus stop. The 95 Express Bus stops currently located on Access Road just south of the Broward Blvd. bridge structure are relocated north to allow for passenger loading underneath the expanded bridge structure. A traffic signal is proposed at the intersection of Access Road with the roadway that provides ingress and egress from I-95 on the north side of the parking area to accommodate left turns by transit vehicles. The additional space provided underneath the bridge structure is not identified for any specific use aside from being reserved to accommodate an elevator and other access features to allow for a transfer between the possible future transit station in the median of Broward Blvd. and this lower level.

2.4.3.1.1 Park-and-Ride Alternative 1 Concept Plan

Graphic to be provided.

2.4.3.2 Park-and-Ride Alternative 2

In this alternative the 95 Express Bus stop in the northern parking area is shifted south and a Kiss-and-Ride facility is provided on the east-west access road that becomes the I-95 ingress and egress ramps. At the terminus of the I-95 ramps in the northern lot a roundabout is proposed in lieu of the existing three-sided interchange. The area underneath the expanded bridge structure is proposed to be used for the 95 Express Bus stops currently located just south of the bridge structure. This concept provides for a more formal transit boarding and alighting area.

2.4.3.2.1 Park-and-Ride Alternative 2 Concept Plan

Graphic to be provided.

2.4.3.3 Park-and-Ride Alternative 3

This alternative builds on the previous Alternative 2 with the addition of a roundabout to access the formal transit station area created underneath the expanded bridge structure.

2.4.3.3.1 Park-and-Ride Alternative 3 Concept Plan

3.0 Project History

The Broward Blvd. interchange has been the subject of several studies over recent years. In 2010, the I-95 Broward County Interchange Assessment Report identified the need to improve the southbound exit ramp. In 2013, FDOT completed a Concept Development Report for the interchange that was initiated by complaints the Department received about excessive delays being experienced by drivers. This Concept Development Report recommended reconstruction of the I-95 northbound exit ramp to provide three exclusive right-turn lanes and widening of the I-95 southbound exit ramp to two lanes. The alternatives will also consider the need to accommodate the 95 Express Lanes that are currently in the construction phase of the project development process.

4.0 Related Active Projects within the Study Area

As previously noted, the 95 Express Phase 3A project is currently under construction in the study area. FDOT's Five-Year Work Program also shows Urban Corridor Improvements for Broward Blvd. from Pine Island Road to I-95 currently under construction.

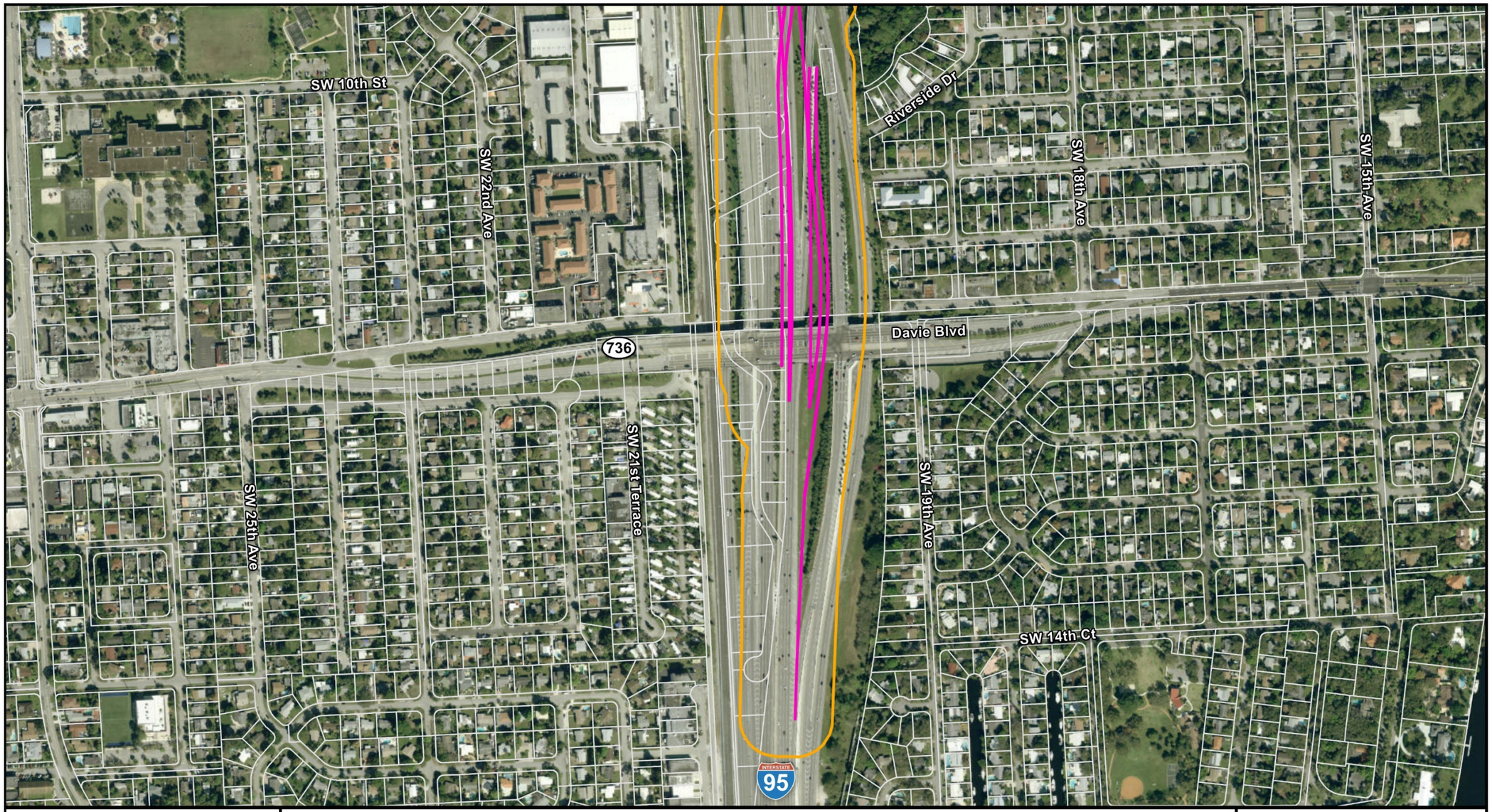
5.0 Area of Potential Effect

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) is determined by evaluating the type of improvements under consideration and the possible effects these improvements could have on cultural resources. Also to be considered are the locations and extent of any possible improvements.

The archaeological APE focuses upon identifying and evaluating resources within the geographic limits of the proposed improvements and its associated ground disturbing activities within the existing and proposed right of way (ROW). The archaeological APE, therefore, is confined to the footprint of the proposed project improvements (**Figure 3a–d**).

The historic resources APE is defined as the area within which potential effects for the improvements could be observed. The APE for historic resources where the improvements are within existing sound walls is limited to the existing ROW. The historic resources APE for improvements at grade is the footprint of the improvements and adjacent parcels within 150 feet. The historic resources APE is 250 feet from the footprint of improvements that include proposed elevated ramps. (**Figure 3a–d**).

Figure 3a | Project APE (Map 1 of 4)



SR 9/I-95 at SR 842/Broward Boulevard Interchange PD&E Study (FP ID No. 435513-1, ETDM No. 14226)

Archaeological APE

Historic Resources APE

Broward County

Feet
0 250 500

Meters
0 100

Figure 3b | Project APE (Map 2 of 4)

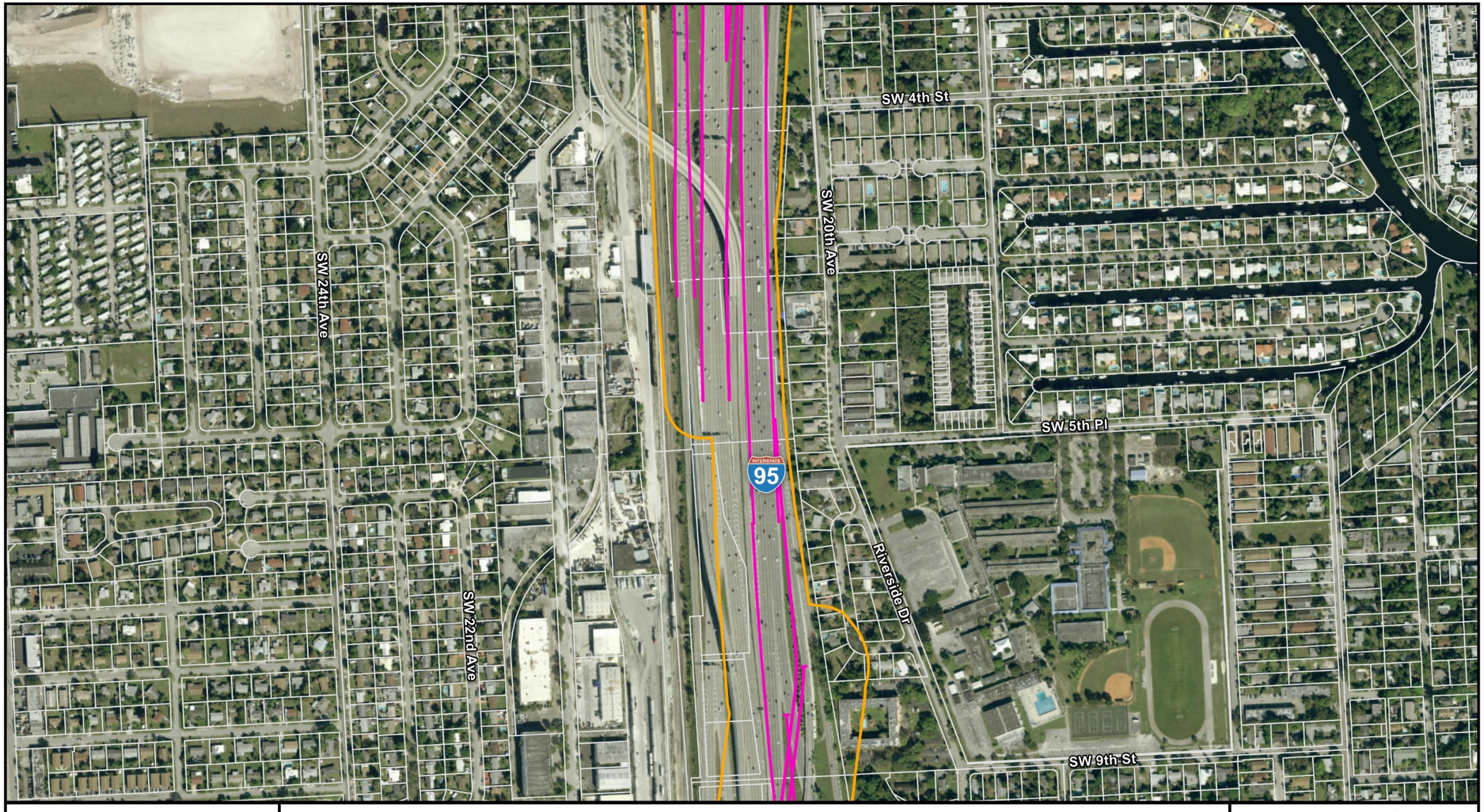
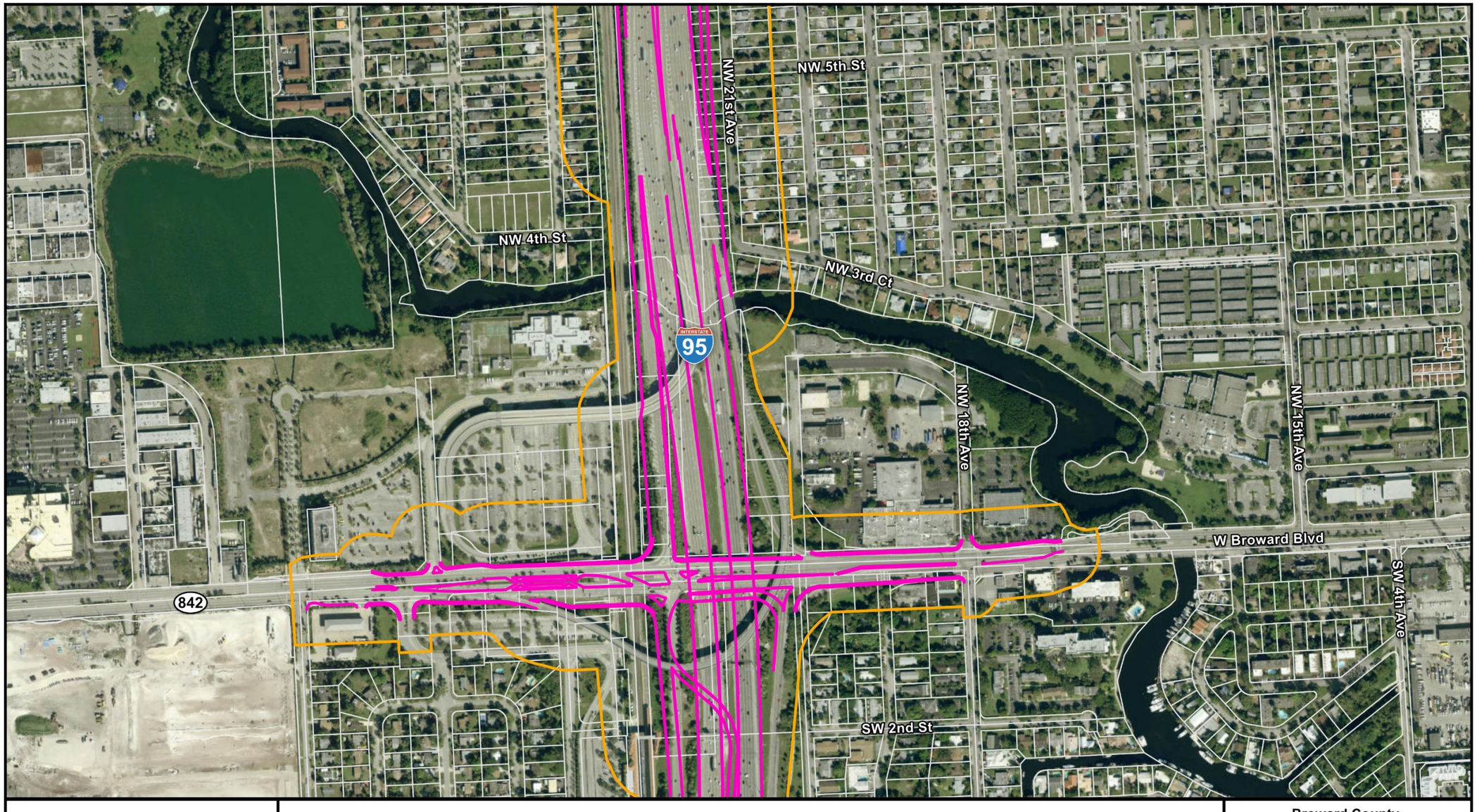


Figure 3c | Project APE (Map 3 of 4)



SR 9/I-95 at SR 842/Broward Boulevard Interchange PD&E Study (FP ID No. 435513-1, ETDM No. 14226)

Archaeological APE

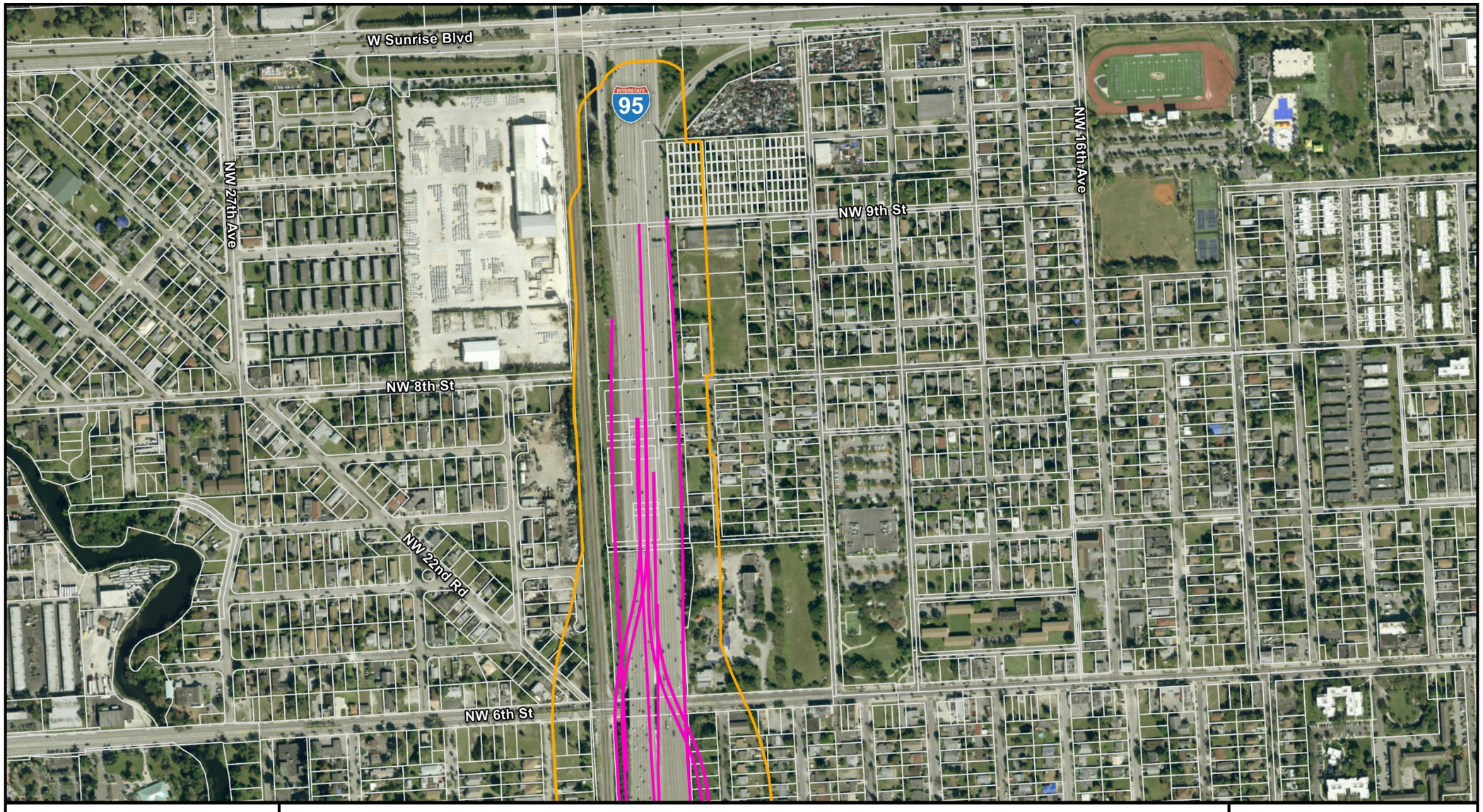
Historic Resources APE

Broward County

Feet: 0 250 500

Meters: 0 100

Figure 3d | Project APE (Map 4 of 4)



SR 9/I-95 at SR 842/Broward Boulevard Interchange PD&E Study (FP ID No. 435513-1, ETDM No. 14226)

Archaeological APE

Historic Resources APE

Broward County

Feet
0 250 500

Meters
0 100

6.0 Environmental Setting

Environmental and ecological factors through time have had a direct influence on the choice of occupation sites by precontact populations and early historic settlers. Therefore, factors such as geologic, hydrologic, and meteorological processes that may have affected the project APE and its biotic resources are important elements in the formulation of a settlement/subsistence model for precontact and early historic peoples.

6.1 Paleo-Environment and Macro-Vegetational Change

Although a comprehensive paleoenvironmental reconstruction is beyond the scope of this report, a brief description of the large-scale climatic and hydrologic conditions that have occurred since 31,050 BC is provided. This description is drawn primarily from the work of W. A. Watts (1969, 1971, 1975, and 1980) and Watts and Hansen (1988). Carbone (1983) has promoted the reconstruction of local paleoenvironments, or small-scale environmental change, with an effort towards developing regional paleoenvironmental mosaic landscapes. Vegetation and animals (including humans) either adapt to local areas (micro-habitats) or move to preferred locations. The descriptions given here provide some indication of the ecological context of precontact groups at different times, in particular the environmental limitations. However, these descriptions are general and cannot be used to reconstruct the microhabitats of the project APE.

Since the termination of the Pleistocene Epoch at the end of the Wisconsin glaciation, roughly 11,550 BC, Florida has undergone significant climatic and environmental change. Notable changes in climate and subsequently in flora and fauna required human groups to adapt to their surroundings. These adaptations resulted in cultural changes in their hunting/foraging strategies and seasonal migration patterns. Within the archaeological record, these changes can be observed by differences in settlement patterns, midden composition, refuse disposal patterns, and the kinds of stone tools or pottery made.

The first 5,000 years or so of the Holocene were marked by rapid rises in sea levels. This inhibited the development of estuaries along the Gulf Coast and may have had the same impact on the Atlantic coast (Griffin 1988). However, even though sea levels were rising, they were still considerably lower than present levels. This, combined with low interior water tables, resulted in arid conditions for the interior of southern Florida (Watts 1983; Watts and Hansen 1988). The marshes and swamps for which southern Florida are famous had not yet been formed (Webb 1990).

At about 3050 BC, give or take 1,000 years, sea levels had risen to within a few meters of their current levels (Griffin 1988). Increased rainfall resulted in the formation of Lake Okeechobee, the Everglades, and other modern ecosystems (Watts and Stuiver 1980; Brooks 1984:38; Gleason et al. 1984:311). The relative sea level stability combined with freshwater discharge allowed for the development of coastal estuaries (Widmer 1988). Around 750 BC, the rising sea level had slowed to the point that some modern beach ridges in southern Florida, like Cape Sable, began to form. Increased precipitation in the interior made cypress common in many areas, including the Big Cypress Swamp, and made droughts in the Everglades less common (Griffin 1988). The southern rim of Lake Okeechobee reached its maximum height about this time (Brooks 1984:38). Vegetation reached its present distributional patterning and

estuaries were fully formed and supplied by enough freshwater drainage to become highly productive (Widmer 1988; Griffin 1988).

6.2 Regional Environment

The project APE is located within the Atlantic Coastal Ridge physiographic region. The Atlantic Coastal Ridge is characterized by low, poorly drained flatlands that represent the shallow, flat bottoms of ancient seas. Features associated with this province include the Atlantic Ocean to the east, the Everglades to the west, and the Southern Slope to the south. Superimposed on this flat terrain are several linear sand ridges that parallel the coast and are remnants of ancient shorelines, dunes, or offshore bars (White 1970:Plate 1-C). Elevation along the Atlantic Coastal Ridge averages approximately 10–15 feet (3–4.5 meters).

Limestone and dolostone dominate the sediments of Broward County. Outcrops of silicified limestone, or chert, which were often sought out by precontact peoples as raw material sources for the manufacture of stone tools, do not occur in this area (Lane et al. 1980). The closest known outcrops lie to the west along the Peace River in the central part of the state (Scott 1978; Upchurch et al. 1982).

Water resources consist of both ground and surface water. The principal groundwater aquifer is the Floridan, which occurs under artesian conditions with slowly permeable clays and sands forming a confining layer that effectively prevents the vertical movement of water from the surficial aquifer to the Floridan aquifer (Lane 1980). Surface sand deposits contain the surficial aquifer, which is recharged through local rainfall. Because of low hydraulic gradients, movement of water within this zone is very slow. Water is discharged from the aquifer through lateral seepage to streams or lakes, evapotranspiration, or movement downward to the Floridan aquifer where sinkhole development has breached the underlying confining layer of clay (Lane 1980; Lane et al. 1980). Major rivers and streams in the vicinity of the project area include the North and South Fork of the New River.

6.3 Physical Environment of the Project Area

A review of the General Land Office (GLO) historic plat map (Florida Department of Environmental Protection [FDEP] 1870a) and surveyor's field notes (FDEP 1870b) was conducted to examine past environmental conditions within the vicinity of the archeological APE. The North and South Forks of the New River are illustrated on the plat map. Most of the project area is described as third rate pine in the surveyor's notes. A small creek with second rate low hammocks to the north and south of the creek crossed the project area approximately between what is now SW 10th Court and SW 11th Street. Near the northern end of the project, between NW 7th Street to South of NW 9th Street, the area is described as glades.

Aerial photographs from 1947, 1949, 1957, 1958, and 1968 (FDOT, Surveying and Mapping Office 2017; University of Florida, George A. Smathers Libraries 2017) were reviewed to examine land use within the vicinity of the archaeological APE during the 20th century. In the 1947 aerial, Broward Boulevard and the Seaboard Air Line Railroad are present. Some streets are laid out to the south of Broward Boulevard and north of the North Fork of the New River, but the area south of the river appears to be mostly undeveloped.

A few structures are visible adjacent to the railroad. No hammocks are visible along the river within the project area. Between the river and Broward Boulevard, the project area appears mostly cleared of trees. South of 4th Street, the area appears drier with scattered trees. North of the river, North Woodlawn Cemetery and several structures are visible along the streets. By 1957, residential development had increased dramatically. In the aerial for this year, structures are visible along the streets and residential developments are present to the west of the railroad. The area just to the east of the railroad where I-95 would be constructed appears mostly undeveloped with scattered trees. Development was increasing along Broward Boulevard but many parcels still appear undeveloped. In the 1968 aerial, I-95 is under construction south of SW 5th Street and more structures are visible along Broward Boulevard.

The *Soil Survey of Broward County, Florida, Eastern Part* (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1984) was reviewed to help determine the predevelopment environment, assess the level of modification, and identify natural features within the project corridor indicative of increased archaeological site potential. The project area is located within the Duette-Urban land-Pomello, Immokalee-Urban land-Pompano, and Immokalee-Urban land soil associations. Much of these areas are covered in urban features. The Duette-Urban land-Pomello associate is found on slightly elevated broad knolls and ridges (USDA 1984:9). Natural vegetation includes slash and sand pine, laurel and scrub oak, saw palmetto, pineland threeawn, and other grasses. The Immokalee-Urban land-Pompano association is found on broad, low ridges interspersed with sloughs and broad flats (USDA 1984:9). Natural vegetation is slash pine, saw palmetto, and grasses. The Immokalee-Urban land association is found on low ridges interspersed with grassy sloughs (USDA 1984: 9–10). Natural vegetation is slash pine, laurel oak, saw palmetto, wax myrtle, pineland threeawn, and other grasses. Drainage characteristics and environmental association for each detailed soil type within the APE are included in **Table 1**. The soils suggest that the majority of the project area has been disturbed by construction activities.

Table 1 | Detailed Soil Types within the Archaeological APE

Drainage Characteristic	Soil Type	Environmental Association
Moderately well drained	Duette-Urban land Complex	Duette soils are found on low ridges and knolls. Most of this area is covered with structures, pavement, and other urban features and natural soils are no longer discernable.
Poorly Drained	Basinger fine sand	Broad sloughs and flats. Natural vegetation is pine, wax myrtle, and grasses.
	Immokalee-Urban land complex	Immokalee sand is found on broad, low ridges. Most of this area is covered with structures, pavement, and other urban features and natural soils are no longer discernable.
	Immokalee, limestone substratum-Urban land complex	Immokalee sand is found on broad, low ridges. Most of this area is covered with structures, pavement, and other urban features and natural soils are no longer discernable.
Not Applicable	Arents-Urban land complex	This area is covered in heterogeneous overburden material that has been used for land leveling. The area is

Drainage Characteristic	Soil Type	Environmental Association
Not Applicable		also covered in structures, pavement, and other urban features. Natural soils cannot be identified.
	Udorthents, shaped	These areas consist of a mixture of soil and geologic soil materials that has been shaped and contoured.
	Urban land	This area is covered in structures, pavement, and other urban features. Natural soils cannot be identified.

USDA 1984: 16–19, 24–29, 47–48

The project area is currently grassy roadway ROW with planted trees and landscaping. No natural vegetation remains.

7.0 Precontact Overview

Native peoples have inhabited Florida for at least 14,000 years. The earliest cultural stages are pan-Florida in extent, while later cultures exhibited unique cultural traits. The following discussion of the precontact time period in the vicinity of the APE is included in order to provide a framework within which the local archaeological record can be understood.

7.1 Paleoindian Period (12,000-7,500 BC)

The earliest period of precontact cultural development dates from the time people first arrived in Florida. The greatest density of known Paleoindian sites in Florida is associated with the rivers of northern and north-central Florida where distinctive lanceolate projectile points and bone pins have been found in abundance in and along the Santa Fe, Silver, and Oklawaha Rivers (Dunbar and Waller 1983). The majority of these have been found at shallow fords and river crossings where Native Americans presumably ambushed Pleistocene mammals. The bones of extinct species such as mammoth, mastodon, and sloth are commonly found preserved in the highly mineralized waters of the area's springs and rivers. Despite early claims to the contrary, present evidence strongly supports the contemporaneity of Paleoindians and these extinct mammals.

The climate of Florida during the late Pleistocene was cooler and drier, and the level of the sea was as much as 160 feet (49 meters) lower (Milanich 1994:38–41). Rising sea levels are assumed to have inundated many coastal sites dating to the Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods (e.g., Ruppe 1980; Goodyear and Warren 1972; Goodyear et al. 1980; Dunbar et al. 1988). It is difficult to determine the dependence of Paleoindian groups on estuarine and littoral resources because little is known of these submerged archaeological sites.

The prevailing view of the Paleoindian culture, a view based on the uniformity of the known tool assemblage and the small size of most of the known sites, is that of a nomadic hunting and gathering existence, in which now-extinct Pleistocene megafauna were exploited. Settlement patterns were restricted by availability of fresh water and access to high-quality stone from which the specialized Paleoindian tool assemblages were made. Waller and Dunbar (1977) and Dunbar and Waller (1983), from their studies of the distribution of known Paleoindian sites and artifact occurrences, have shown that most sites of this time period are found near karst sinkholes or spring caverns.

The majority of Paleoindian sites in Florida consist of surface finds. The most widely recognized Paleoindian tool in Florida is the Suwannee point, typically found along the springs and rivers of northern Florida. Other points, including Simpson and Clovis points, are found in lesser numbers. Other Paleoindian stone tools are known from the Harney Flats site (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:41–97), the Silver Springs site in Marion County (Neill 1958), and other northern Florida sites (Purdy 1981:8–32). These Paleoindian tools tend to be unifacial and plano-convex, with steeply flaked, worked edges (Purdy and Beach 1980:114–118; Purdy 1981). Bifacial and "hump-backed" unifacial scrapers, blade tools, and retouched flakes, including spokeshaves, have been found at these sites (Purdy 1981; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:62–81, 86–87). However, some tools are little more than flakes or blades that were struck from cores, used, and discarded (Milanich 1994:51).

By the end of the Paleoindian period, the climate had become warmer and wetter and it is possible that the modern wetlands of southern Florida began to emerge. Sea levels began a fairly rapid rise, shrinking the available land mass through coastal inundation. These dramatic climate changes, and possible pressure from Paleoindian hunters, led to the extinction of the Pleistocene megafauna and other species.

7.2 Archaic Period (7,500-500 BC)

During the Archaic period, climate and sea levels gradually stabilized. The Archaic period is known for the adaptations made by Florida's earliest inhabitants to the modernizing climate and landscape. At the beginning of the Archaic, lifeways in Florida were quite similar to those of the preceding Paleoindian period. However, by the end of the Archaic, Florida's natives had developed more sedentary lifestyles, made many technological innovations, the most important of which was the invention of pottery, and began to differentiate themselves into distinct regional subcultures. Florida's Archaic is divided into Early, Middle, and Late sub-periods, each of which have recognized horizons that are limited to restricted geographic areas and/or times.

7.2.1 Early Archaic Period (7,500-5,000 BC)

With the wetter conditions that began about 8000 BC and the extinction of some of the Pleistocene animal species that helped to sustain earlier populations, Paleoindian subsistence strategies were no longer efficiently adapted to the Florida environment. As environmental conditions changed, surface water levels throughout the state increased and new locales became suitable for occupation. Early Archaic peoples might be viewed as a population changing from the nomadic Paleoindian subsistence pattern to the more sedentary coastal- and riverine-associated subsistence strategies of the Middle Archaic period.

The settlement patterns and tools of Early Archaic people in Florida were initially very similar to those of the preceding Paleoindian period. Cultural changes began after about 8000 BC with changes in projectile-point types, specifically a transition from lanceolate to stemmed varieties. Beginning about 7500 BC, Paleoindian points and knives were replaced by a variety of stemmed tools, such as the Kirk, Wacissa, Hamilton, and Arredondo types (Milanich 1994:63).

Kirk points and other Early Archaic diagnostic tools are often found at sites with Paleoindian components, suggesting that Early Archaic peoples and Paleoindians shared similar lifeways (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:33–34). However, it appears that the distribution of Early Archaic artifacts is wider than that of Paleoindian materials. Sites having both Paleoindian and Early Archaic components have been found to be largely restricted to natural springs and the extensive perched water sources of northern Florida.

Most of what is known about Early Archaic subsistence comes from highly preserved materials recovered from the anaerobic muck of the Windover Pond site in Brevard County. The Windover analysis (Andrews et al. 2002) indicates that Early Archaic peoples utilized the fibers of sabal palm, saw palmetto, and other plants in the weaving of baskets and textiles. Windover also illustrates that at least some Early Archaic populations had developed an intensive exploitation strategy focused on inland aquatic resources supplemented by terrestrial game (Dickel and Doran 2002:54). However, since the site has no correlates, it is unclear how representative it is of other Early Archaic sites in southern Florida (Dickel 2002).

7.2.2 Middle Archaic Period (5,000-3,000 BC)

Throughout the Middle Archaic, environmental and climatic conditions would become progressively more like modern conditions, which would appear by the end of the period, circa 3000 BC. During this period, rainfall increased, surface water became much less restricted and, as a result, vegetation patterns changed. The Middle Archaic period is characterized by increasing populations and a gradual shift toward shellfish, fish, and other food resources from freshwater and coastal wetlands as a significant part of their subsistence strategy (Milanich 1994:75–84; Watts and Hansen 1988:310). Pollen evidence from Florida and south-central Georgia indicates that after about 4000 BC, a gradual change in forest cover took place, with oaks in some regions giving way to pines or mixed forests. The vegetation communities that resulted from these changes, which culminated by 3000 BC, are essentially the same as those found in historic times before widespread land alteration took place (Watts 1969, 1971; Watts and Hansen 1988).

The Middle Archaic artifact assemblage is characterized by several varieties of stemmed, broad-blade projectile points. The Newnan point is the most distinctive and widespread in distribution (Bullen 1975:31). Other stemmed points of this period include the less common Alachua, Levy, Marion, and Putnam points (Bullen 1968; Milanich 1994). In addition to these stemmed points, the Middle Archaic lithic industry, as recognized in Florida, includes production of cores, true blades, modified and unmodified flakes, ovate blanks, hammerstones, “hump-backed” unifacial scrapers, and sandstone “honing” stones (Clausen et al. 1975; Purdy 1981). Additionally, thermal alteration, a technique in stone tool production, reached its peak during the Middle to Late Archaic periods.

Three common types of Middle Archaic sites are known in Florida (Bullen and Dolan 1959; Purdy 1975). The first are small, special-use camps, which appear archaeologically as scatters of lithic waste flakes and tools such as scrapers, points, and knives. These sites are numerous in river basins and along wetlands and probably represent sites of tool repair and food processing during hunting and gathering excursions (Milanich 1994:78). The second common site type is the large base camp. This type of site may cover several acres or more, and contains several thousand or more lithic waste flakes and tools. The third common type of site is the quarry-related site that occurs in localities of chert outcrops.

Middle Archaic sites are found in a variety of locations, including, for the first time, freshwater shell middens along the St. Johns River and the Atlantic Lagoon. Middle Archaic sites have been found in the Hillsborough River drainage northeast of Tampa Bay, along the southwestern Florida coast, and in South Florida locales such as Little Salt Spring in Sarasota County. In addition, Middle Archaic sites occurred throughout the forests of the interior of northern Florida (Milanich 1994:76).

Due to rising sea levels since the Middle Archaic, many sites dating to this period are now submerged beneath the waters of the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic Ocean. One such site in St. Lucie County may be the Douglass Beach Midden (8SL17), from which artifacts predating the Late Archaic have been recovered (Murphy and Cummings 1990).

7.2.3 Late Archaic Period (3,000-500 BC)

By the beginning of the Late Archaic, all of the modern physiographic regions and ecosystems of southern Florida were present in essentially their modern forms. This includes the entire Kissimmee-Lake Okeechobee-Everglades drainage system. Although the environment of southern Florida had achieved some sense of stability, the archaeological record of this period is much more dynamic. Different ideas and perhaps, human populations, were moving into the area during this time. As a result, there is a great deal of variability between Late Archaic sites in central and southern Florida.

The one point upon which all researchers seem to agree is that, at the beginning of the Late Archaic, pottery had not yet been invented. How long this aceramic state persisted, what the earliest pottery types are and how they vary over space and time is a matter for considerable conjecture.

Until recently, variations of Bullen's chronology for the Late Archaic Orange culture in northeastern Florida were generally used for the Late Archaic in central and southern Florida. Using this scheme, fiber-tempered pottery, the earliest pottery type known for all of North America, was considered to be a marker for the pottery portion of the Late Archaic. The generally accepted chronological sequence for the Late Archaic was expressly unilineal, with plain (undecorated) fiber-tempered pottery, followed by decorated fiber-tempered pottery, replaced finally by plain pottery that was not tempered with fibers (Bullen 1954, 1955, 1972). It was also understood that sand was eventually added as a tempering agent to fiber-tempered pottery. As the Late Archaic progressed, the amount of sand temper was supposed to have increased while the amount of fiber temper decreased. Orange pottery tempered with both fiber and sand is sometimes referred to as "semi-fiber tempered." The application of this chronology to southern Florida seemed to indicate that most of the area, especially the Everglades, was sparsely settled during the Late Archaic due to the general absence of Orange pottery at sites (Griffin 2002:146-149; Widmer 1988:201-201).

The use of the "standard" fiber-tempered sequence for the Late Archaic in southern Florida eventually came into question by several researchers. Based on his research in southwestern Florida, Widmer (1988:68) hypothesized that the earliest sites there "include untempered chalky pottery and limestone-tempered pottery as well as the usual fiber-tempered Orange pottery." Austin (1997:136) states that the "identification of a true Orange Horizon in south Florida is debatable." He points out that, in the Kissimmee River Valley, pure fiber-tempered components are rare. Instead, what is more common is the presence of "semi-fiber tempered" pottery in the basal levels of middens, "often in association with thick St. Johns Plain or Sand-tempered Plain sherds, and overlying either culturally sterile sands, or sparse scatters of lithic artifacts" (Austin 1996, 1997:136). Both Widmer and Austin agree that semi-fiber tempered components at sites throughout southern Florida are "ephemeral" and soon replaced in the archaeological record by components consisting of exclusively sand-tempered pottery (Austin 1997:136; Widmer 1988:72-73).

Mike Russo has investigated the Joseph Reed Shell Ring on Jupiter Island (Russo and Heide 2002). Radiocarbon dates indicate that the site was constructed sometime between 3527-2746 CALYBP (Russo and Heide 2002:73). This confirms that the site dates to the Late Archaic period. However, no fiber-tempered pottery was recovered from the site. Instead, excavations yielded only chalky (possible early

St. Johns Plain) and plain sand-tempered pottery. This is an earlier appearance for these types of pottery than has been predicted for southeastern Florida. Radiocarbon dates indicate that the chalky pottery appears at the Joseph Reed Shell Ring between 3500 and 3300 CALYBP whereas sand-tempered pottery is hypothesized to appear around 3280 CALYBP. Based on the evidence obtained from excavations at the Joseph Reed Shell Ring, Russo and Heide tentatively proposed a new chronology for the Late Archaic in southeastern Florida. A period labeled Late Archaic I is proposed that is marked by fiber-tempered and/or semi-fiber tempered plain pottery. During the next proposed period, Late Archaic II, only chalky ware pottery, possibly early St. Johns Plain, is predicted to occur. This is based on the earliest pottery-bearing levels from the Joseph Reed Shell Ring. The next proposed period, Late Archaic III, is distinguished by the presence of plain sand-tempered pottery along with the chalky pottery. This period is based on the latest levels from the Joseph Reed Shell Ring. Russo and Heide point out that this chronology is closest in resemblance to the chronology proposed by Widmer (1988) for southwestern Florida, suggesting, among other things, that non-fiber-tempered pottery was developed earlier in southern Florida than elsewhere in the state.

It is worth noting that all of these researchers mention in their Late Archaic chronologies the presence of St. Johns Plain, or plain “chalky ware” pottery. Specimens of this type are usually described as “thick” or “thick walled.” The same phenomenon has been mentioned for Late Archaic sites in the Everglades (Mowers and Williams 1972). Often, this pottery is described in reports as “early St. Johns Plain.”

Of perhaps equal interest to the reported early manifestations of St. Johns Plain are the early reports of Sand-tempered Plain pottery from some sites in southern Florida. In addition to the early examples of Sand-tempered Plain sherds from the Joseph Reed Shell Mound, early examples of this type are also reported from southwestern Florida. At the Mulberry Midden (8CR697), Sand-tempered Plain pottery was dated at about 3390 and 3430 CALYBP (Lee et al. 1993:46; dates recalibrated by Russo and Heide 2002). Dates for Sand-tempered Plain from Heineken Hammock (8CR231) are even earlier, ranging from 4000 to 4500 CALYBP (Lee et al. 1998; dates recalibrated by Russo and Heide 2002). Again, using the standard fiber-tempered sequence for southern Florida, Sand-tempered Plain pottery should not be present at such early dates, only fiber-tempered pottery.

Finally and importantly, it is now becoming clear that many of the ubiquitous faunal bone middens located in the interior wetlands of southern Florida date to Late Archaic times, despite the fact that many of them lack pottery of any kind. These sites are notoriously difficult to date because, not only do they often lack chronologically diagnostic artifacts, but most of the faunal bone at the sites lacks collagen, the datable material in bone samples sent to radiocarbon labs. Nevertheless, many sites clearly have aceramic components that underlie pottery-bearing strata, logically indicating that these aceramic components most likely date at least as far back as Late Archaic times. Indeed, a few radiocarbon dates have been obtained from some of these components, mostly from shell artifacts or ecofacts. For instance, Taylor’s Head (8BD74) yielded a radiocarbon date of 4840 ± 210 CALYBP from an aceramic stratum that lay beneath pottery-bearing strata, although no fiber-tempered pottery was identified (Masson et al. 1988:346). Additionally, radiocarbon dates from the lower, aceramic stratum at the Francis Groves Midden/Muhley site (8BD2911) are reported as ranging from 3960-3630 CALYBP (Pepe and Elgart 2006), despite the fact that fiber-tempered pottery is known during this time elsewhere in Florida (Russo and Heide 2002:Figure 11). Ongoing research by the National Park Service in the Big Cypress National

Preserve and Everglades National Park has also yielded dense aceramic faunal bone middens yielding radiocarbon dates between 4800 and 3500 CALYBP (Michael Russo, personal communication with James Pepe 2007; Schwadron 2006).

To explain this dichotomy between Late Archaic Everglades area sites that lack fiber-tempered pottery and large, coastal shell mounds that have abundant examples of early pottery, Pepe and Jester (1995:19) propose that there are two, distinct Archaic traditions in southeastern Florida. In this model, the fiber-tempered pottery tradition is largely a coastal phenomenon associated with shell mound building, while the aceramic Archaic or "Glades Archaic" is a more widespread tradition, perhaps giving rise to the distinctive regional culture of the Tequesta and their ancestors (Pepe 2000:29-32; Russo and Heide 2002:80; Wheeler et al. 2002:143-144).

Additionally, Austin suggests that the presence of "semi-fiber-tempered" pottery at sites in southern Florida may not actually date to the Late Archaic, but instead may signify the beginning of the subsequent post-Archaic Tradition (Austin 1997:138). In other words, Austin holds out the possibility that the ephemeral "semi-fiber-tempered" components in the basal levels of middens in southern Florida may better be incorporated into the initial periods of post-Archaic chronologies (i.e. Glades I Early, Okeechobee Basin I, etc.).

The preceding discussion illustrates that a lack of fiber-tempered pottery at a site in southern Florida does not necessarily mean that the site does not date to the Late Archaic. In fact, recent research indicates that, at some sites or in some areas, the earliest pottery present may be Sand-tempered Plain or thick, chalky (St. Johns?) wares. Finally, Austin holds out the possibility that fiber-tempered pottery in southern Florida may not date to the Late Archaic at all, but instead, may be markers of the earliest post-Archaic expressions in the region.

7.3 Formative Period (500 BC-AD 1513)

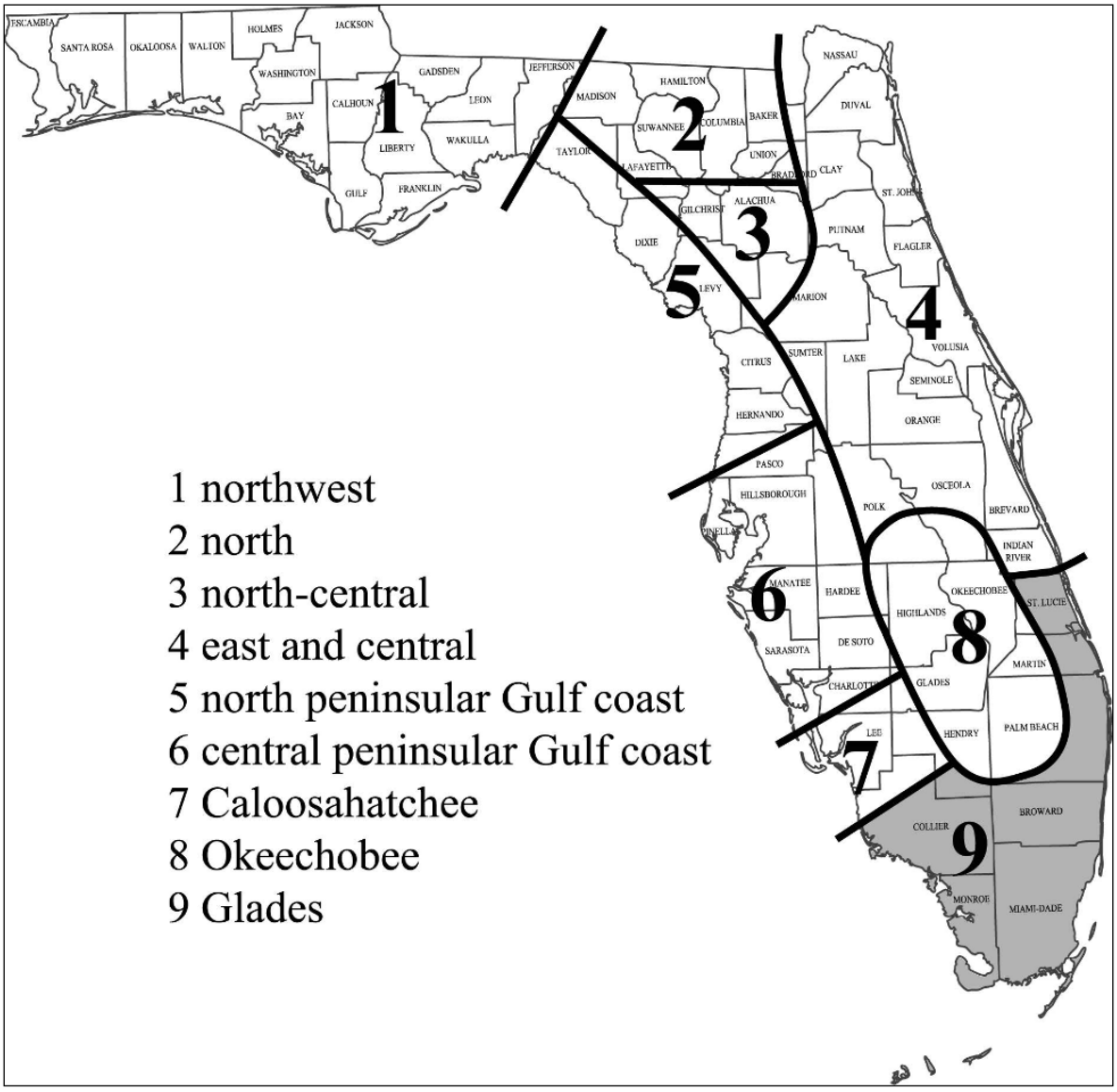
The Formative Period is represented by changes in pottery and technology occurring throughout Florida. The specific changes in pottery traditionally used by archaeologists to mark the beginning of this period include the replacement of fiber-tempered pottery with sand-tempered, limestone-tempered, and chalky-paste ceramics. Three different projectile point styles (basally notched, corner-notched, and stemmed) also occur in some areas in contexts contemporaneous with these new ceramic types. This profusion of ceramic and tool traditions suggests population movement and social interaction between culture areas. The earliest known major occupations of southern Florida date to this period (Bullen et al. 1968; Sears 1982).

The regional diversity marking this period has been attributed to local adaptation to varied ecological conditions. It has been described archaeologically in terms of cultural periods based on variations in ceramic types. The ceramic tradition for southern Florida, characterized by sand tempered bowls with incurvate rims, is known as the Glades or Everglades cultural tradition.

The project APE is located in the Glades (Milanich 1994:301). As defined by Milanich (1994:298), the Glades cultural region includes all of south Florida "east and south of the Caloosahatchee and

Okeechobee regions. It includes most of St. Lucie County, the Everglades itself, a largely sawgrass marsh in Hendry, Palm Beach, Broward, Dade, and Monroe counties; the Big Cypress Swamp west of the Everglades in Collier County; and extensive saltwater marshes and mangrove forests ounce found along both coasts, now almost totally destroyed in Broward and Dade counties" (**Figure 4**).

Figure 4 | Glades Cultural Region



(Source: Milanich 1994)

7.3.1 Glades Culture

Environmentally, the interior portions of the Everglades area are dominated by inundated or formerly inundated humic or peat soils which are drained by massive sheet-flow instead of river channeling. The Atlantic coast, which has developed from beach dune deposition, has a few rivers cutting through the Atlantic Coastal Ridge and a coast-parallel lagoon system.

John Goggin established a ceramic sequence for the Glades region on the basis of work he conducted from the 1930s to early 1950s (Goggin n.d.). Subsequent research has only served to refine his basic chronological framework. The most recent revision was presented by John Griffin (1988), who based his research on a series of radiocarbon dates from the Granada site in Dade County (Griffin et al. 1982) and research he conducted on the Bear Lake site in Everglades National Park. In presenting his revisions, Griffin makes a point to emphasize that the Glades sequence represents a chronology of stylistic and technological changes in ceramics to which other cultural traits have been added.

Table 2 is based on Griffin's 1988 work and presents the most thorough chronological framework for southern Florida. Summaries of the ceramic markers associated with each period are provided, as well. It is important to note that the information provided in this table is most applicable to the heartland of the Glades archaeological area: the Big Cypress Swamp, Everglades, and coastal portions of southern Florida to south of Lake Okeechobee.

Glades period sites include those at Gordon's Pass (Goggin 1939), Goodland Point (Goggin 1950), Marco Island (Van Beck and Van Beck 1965), Useppa Island (Milanich et al. 1984), Horr's Island (McMichael 1982), Sanibel Island (Fradkin 1976), and the Turner River site (Sears 1956). An interesting feature of these large coastal sites is the progressive movement of habitation areas toward the water (Cushing 1896; Goggin 1950; Sears 1956), and indications are that dwellings may have been built to extend out over the water. Inland sites consist of shell and dirt middens along major watercourses (Laxson 1966) and small dirt middens containing animal bone and ceramic sherds in oak/palm hammocks or palm islands associated with freshwater marshes. The coastal Glades subsistence pattern is typified by the exploitation of fish and shellfish, wild plant food, and inland game, while Glades sites in the Big Cypress Swamp show a greater, if not exclusive, reliance on interior resources.

Table 2 | Glades Cultural Sequence

Period	Dates	Distinguishing Characteristics
Glades I early	500 BC–AD 500	First appearance of sand-tempered pottery; no decoration
Glades I late	AD 500–750	First appearance of decorated pottery: Fort Drum Incised, Fort Drum Punctated, Cane Patch Incised, Gordon's Pass Incised, Opa Locka Incised, Sanibel Incised; sand-tempered plain persists
Glades IIa	AD 750–900	Appearance of Key Largo Incised and Miami Incised; sand-tempered plain and Opa Locka Incised persist; none of the earlier decorated types are present
Glades IIb	AD 900–1100	Sand-tempered plain and Key Largo Incised persist; Matecumbe Incised appears; none of the earlier decorated types are present; certain rim modifications (incised lip arcs and lip crimping and grooving) also appear for the first time
Glades IIc	AD 1100–1200	Almost no decorated ceramics; some grooved lips but no more lip arcs or crimped rims; Plantation Pinched appears
Glades IIIa	AD 1200–1400	Plantation Pinched is no longer present; Sand-tempered plain and grooved lips persist; appearance of Surfside Incised and St. Johns Check Stamped
Glades IIIb	AD 1400–1513	Glades Tooled, sand-tempered plain and St. Johns Check Stamped are present, Surfside Incised and grooved lips are not present
Glades IIIc	AD 1513–ca.1700	Same as previous period with the addition of historic artifacts

(Source: Griffin 1988:124–142)

8.0 Historical Overview

The intent of this section is to identify the possible locations of any historic sites within the cultural assessment project area and to provide a background for the determination of their historical potential. To this end, books, maps, and manuscripts located at the University of South Florida Special Collections Department, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of State Lands, and Janus Research were examined, and interviews with local informants were conducted.

8.1 European Contact and Colonial Period (ca. 1513-1821)

The earliest contact between the native populations and the Europeans occurred through slave hunting expeditions. Evidence of these slave raids comes from the familiarity with the Florida coast stated by navigators of the earliest official coastal reconnaissance surveys (Cabeza de Vaca 1542: Chapter 4). Official credit for the European discovery of Florida belongs to Juan Ponce de León, whose voyage of 1513 took him along the eastern coast of the peninsula (Tebeau 1971:21). Other Spanish explorers followed Juan Ponce de León, and over the next 50 years the Spanish government and private individuals financed expeditions hoping to establish a colony in “La Florida.” In 1565, King Philip II of Spain licensed Pedro Menéndez de Avilés to establish a settlement in St. Augustine, Florida. Between 1565 and 1566, Menéndez sailed along the Florida coast placing crosses at various locations and leaving Spaniards “of marked religious zeal” to introduce Christianity to the Native American people (Gannon 1965:29). Settlements with associated missions were established at St. Augustine, San Mateo (Ft. Caroline) and Santa Elena, and smaller outposts and missions were located in Ais, Tequesta, Calusa, and Tocobaga territory (Gannon 1965:29).

Jesuit missions were established in what are now referred to as the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast and Glades archaeological regions, including the mission of Carlos at Charlotte Harbor, the mission of Tocobaga at Tampa Bay, and a mission at a Tequesta village at the mouth of the Miami River. In 1567, Brother Francisco Villareal was sent to one of the large Tequesta villages located on Biscayne Bay. In 1568, a skirmish between the Spanish soldiers and the Tequesta Indians temporarily closed the mission. By the end of 1568, the Tequesta were willing to reopen the mission, largely due to the work of Don Diego, a Tequesta who had visited Spain. Despite zealous attempts, the native groups in Florida continued to resist conversion, and in 1572 Jesuit authorities decided to abandon their missionary efforts in Florida.

Undaunted, Menéndez turned his attention to another order, the Franciscans, and entreated them to send priests. The Franciscan mission effort was most successful in the northern areas of Florida. One possible reason may have been differences in Native American settlement patterns and economies. According to Milanich (1978:68), the failure of the Spanish missions among the southern Florida native populations was due partially to the groups’ subsistence pattern, which required seasonal movement for maximum resource exploitation. Consequently, for the remainder of the First Spanish period (1565–1763), southern Florida was virtually ignored as the Spanish concentrated their efforts in the northern half of the peninsula.

Another attempt to build a mission in southeastern Florida took place nearly 150 years after the establishment of St. Augustine. Because it was in Spain's best interest to maintain control along the Florida coastline and alliances with the native groups inhabiting the coast, a missionary effort was supported in the Biscayne Bay area (Parks 1982:55–65). Father Joseph María Monaco and Joseph Xavier Alaña were sent from Cuba in 1743, and arrived at a Native American village located at the mouth of the Miami River. The village did not appear any more receptive towards accepting Christianity than before. After Joseph Xavier Alaña conveyed this to the Governor of Cuba, the mission was closed, and the fort they had erected was destroyed to prevent its fall into hostile hands (Parks 1982:55–65). Although the Spanish were resigned to the fact that missionization and settlement of South Florida came at too high a price, they did strive to maintain good relations with the various native people who lived in the area.

By the beginning of the eighteenth century, the Native American population of South Florida had declined considerably as a result of disease, slave raids, intertribal warfare, and attacks from a new group of Native Americans, the Seminoles. The Seminoles, descendants of Creek Indians, moved into Florida during the early eighteenth century to escape the political and population pressures of the expanding American colonies to the north (Wright 1986:218).

By the end of the eighteenth century, the Seminoles had become the dominant Native American group in the state. Groups of fugitive African American slaves also had settled among the Seminoles by the early nineteenth century (Brown 1991:5–19). Armed conflict with pioneers, homesteaders, and eventually the United States Army resulted in the removal of most of the Seminoles from Florida. This action forced the withdrawal of the remaining Seminole population to the harsh environment of the Everglades and Big Cypress Swamp by the late nineteenth century.

The first known non-Indian residents of what is now Fort Lauderdale were the Charles Lewis family, who arrived from the Bahamas with the British adventurer William Augustus Bowles in the late eighteenth century. Bowles tried to establish a sovereign nation of the native Creek Indians, and Lewis established a plantation along the New River. In 1810, the Spanish government awarded nobleman Juan Arrambide a huge land grant extending from New River south to Biscayne Bay. Arrambide developed this land as a lumber source and, in the process, introduced black slaves to the region (Historic Property Associates 1995:28–29).

8.2 The Territorial and Statehood Period (1821-1860)

In 1821, after several years of negotiations with Spain, the U.S. acquired Florida as a territory. The population of the territory at that time was still centered in the northern areas around Pensacola, St. Augustine, and Tallahassee. By 1830, the New River Settlement included approximately 60 to 70 inhabitants. The leader of the settlement was William Cooley. Richard Fitzpatrick established plantation practices on his property (Historic Property Associates 1995:29–30). His assistant was Stephen Russell Mallory, who traveled from Key West to the New River area in 1830 and established a plantation in the Fort Lauderdale vicinity. Only there 12 months, he spent his time fishing, hunting and learning woodcraft from the Seminoles, who fished around the coast (Kemper 1981:4–6). In 1840, a skirmish occurred between the Seminoles and a small command of soldiers near the West Lake tract (Kemper 1981:4).

Apparently, the Indians fired on two boats under the command of Lieutenant Rankin. The Indians were pursued inland but were not apprehended.

As more European-American settlers moved into the region, conflicts arose with the Seminole people over available land. Pressure began to bear upon the government to remove the Seminoles from northern Florida and relocate them farther south. The Treaty of Moultrie Creek (1823) restricted the Seminole people to approximately four million acres of land in the middle of the state, running south from Micanopy to just north of the Peace River (Mahon 1967: Rear foldout map). The Seminoles did not approve of this treaty because they were reluctant to move from their established homes to an area that they felt could not be cultivated. Other treaties soon followed such as Payne's Landing (1832) and Fort Gibson (1833), which called for Seminole emigration to the western territories (Mahon 1967:75–76, 82–83). These treaties fostered Seminole resentment of settlers that would culminate in the Second Seminole War in 1835.

At the beginning of the Second Seminole War, the conflict was centered near the Withlacoochee region. In 1838, U.S. troops moved south to pursue the retreating Seminoles into the Lake Okeechobee and Everglades regions. Colonel Zachary Taylor was sent to the area between the Kissimmee River and Peace Creek. Colonel Persifor Smith and his volunteers were dispatched to the Caloosahatchee River, and U.S. Navy Lt. Levi N. Powell was assigned the task of penetrating the Everglades (Mahon 1967:219–220). Powell's detachment had several skirmishes with Seminole people near Jupiter Inlet. Powell established a depot on the Miami River and erected Fort Dallas in the approximate location of present-day downtown Miami. For three months, Fort Dallas was a base of operations as Powell led his men into the Everglades in search of the Seminoles (Gaby 1993:47).

Following the Second Seminole War, the New River settlement was brought to an end. Seminoles massacred Cooley's family in 1836 and the settlers fled to Cape Florida. In March 1838, Major William Lauderdale of the Tennessee Volunteers and his troops constructed an outpost near New River called Fort Lauderdale, which was later replaced by two other forts. The Third Seminole war in 1855 was fought primarily in other parts of the state, but some troops did visit New River (Historic Property Associates 1995:32–35).

The Second Seminole War had a deleterious effect on new settlement in Florida. To encourage settlement in the middle portion of the territory after the war, the Armed Occupation Act of 1842 offered settlers 160 acres of land at no cost, provided they built a house, cleared five acres, planted crops, and resided on the land for five years. Any head of a family or single man over 18 years of age and able to bear arms, was eligible to receive a homestead. This act, plus the end of the Second Seminole War, created a small wave of immigration by Anglo-American pioneers to central Florida. Most of these immigrants were Anglo-American farmers and cattle ranchers, or "crackers," from the southeastern United States (Gaby 1993).

8.3 Civil War and Post War Period (1860-1898)

With the beginning of the Civil War, cattle were needed to help feed the Confederate Army. Herds from as far south as central Florida were driven to railheads near the Georgia border. However, cattle ranchers

discovered they could sell their herds in Cuba for a greater profit and began dealing with blockade-runners. The Union attempted to stop all shipping from Florida ports, but blockade-runners were too abundant. Cattle ranchers from all over Florida drove their cattle to Punta Rassa to be shipped to Cuba for payment in Spanish gold. Jacob Summerlin, a successful cattle rancher from the Fort Meade area, gave up his contract with the Confederate government to supply cattle and in 1863 teamed up with James McKay from the Tampa area. McKay, a successful and daring blockade-runner, supplied the schooners and Summerlin the cattle. It is not known how many cattle were shipped from the port during the Civil War. However, after the war as cattle continued to be shipped; it is reported that in the decade between 1870 and 1879, more than 165,000 head were shipped (Grismer 1949).

The New River region was sparsely settled during the Civil War. A Miami Unionist who served as a gunboat pilot, Isaiah Hall, and his family lived there after being driven from the Miami area by Confederate sympathizers (Historic Property Associates 1995:35). In 1868, hog farmer and beachcomber John J. “Pig” Brown settled on New River with his family, as well. Brown was elected to the Florida Legislature in 1876 and never returned from Tallahassee. During the same time, the United States Life Saving Service established 10 Government Houses of Refuge for shipwrecked sailors along the uninhabited eastern coastline, and the first permanent white settler in present day Fort Lauderdale came to the area in 1876 to occupy one of the cabins (Nance 1962:334). At this time, the population center of present-day Broward County was Pine Island, west of present-day Davie. Approximately 30 Seminole families cultivated gardens and roamed the Everglades in search of game (McGoun 1999).

Concern for future settlement created survey activity in Broward County. It had already been surveyed in 1845, but in 1870 many more areas were surveyed. The Florida Surveyor General approved a plat map on November 30, 1870 (Kemper 1981:12). Isolated events such as the surveying would lead to increased development of Broward County. Another such event was the purchase of four million acres of Florida’s land with a drainage project in mind. The drainage project would turn swampland into agriculture and development lands.

In the 1880s, interest in the resources of South Florida increased due in large part to people like Hamilton Disston and Henry B. Plant. By 1881, the State of Florida faced a financial crisis involving a title to public lands. On the eve of the Civil War, land had been pledged by the Internal Improvement Fund to underwrite railroad bonds. After the War, when the railroads failed, the land reverted to the State. Almost $1 million was needed by the state to pay off the principal and accumulated interest on the debt, thereby giving clear title.

Hamilton Disston, son of a wealthy Philadelphia industrialist, contracted with the State of Florida in two large land deals: the Disston Drainage Contract and the Disston Land Purchase. The Drainage Contract was an agreement between Disston and the State in which Disston and his associates agreed to drain and reclaim all overflow lands south of present-day Orlando and east of the Peace River in exchange for one-half the acreage that could be reclaimed and made fit for cultivation.

The Disston Land Purchase was an agreement between Disston and the State in which Disston agreed to purchase Internal Improvement Fund Lands at $0.25 an acre to satisfy the indebtedness of the fund. A contract was signed on June 1, 1881 for the sale of 4,000,000 acres for the sum of $1 million, the

estimated debt owed by the Improvement Fund. Disston was allowed to select tracts of land in lots of 10,000 acres, up to 3,500,000 acres. The remainder was to be selected in tracts of 640 acres (Davis 1938:206–207). Before he could fulfill his obligation, Disston sold half of this contract to a British concern, the Florida Land and Mortgage Company, headed by Sir Edward James Reed (Tischendorf 1954:123). In 1883, Reed became one of the primary owners of land in the vicinity of the current project area.

Disston changed Florida from a wilderness of swamps, heat, and mosquitoes into an area ripe for investment. During 1881 and 1882, channels were dug between the lake systems to the north and the Kissimmee River (Tebeau 1971:288). The Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Company was responsible for opening up Lake Okeechobee to the Gulf of Mexico by dredging a channel to the Caloosahatchee River. Disston and his associates received 1,652,711 acres of land under the Drainage Contract, although they probably never permanently drained more than 50,000 acres (Tebeau 1971:280). Drainage operations began and the Florida Land and Improvement Company and Kissimmee Land Company were formed to help fulfill the drainage contract (Hetherington 1980:6).

Private land claims between 1881 and 1883 were probably squatters acquiring the land on which they lived prior to the land transfers under the Disston Land Purchase contract. The flurry of land transfers recorded in the early 1880s was mainly the result of two factors: large influxes of people as a result of the railroads, and the widespread unpopularity of the Disston Land Purchase and Drainage Contracts.

The Disston Land Purchase and Disston Drainage Contract were not very well liked among many of Florida's residents. They resented the $0.25 per acre price Disston paid under the land contract, as they were required to pay $1.25 per acre under the terms of the Homestead Act of 1876. Claims also were made that Disston was receiving title to lands that were not swamplands or wetlands (Tebeau 1971:278). Many residents bought up the higher, better-drained parcels of land for speculation, knowing that the surrounding wetlands and flatwoods would be deeded to Disston under the Land Purchase contract. Many hoped that their more desirable land purchases would increase in value.

In August 1881, at the same time Disston's companies were beginning their work, the legislature granted a state charter to the privately owned Florida Coast Line Canal & Transportation Company to construct a continuous waterway from the St. Johns River to Miami; the intracoastal channel would provide a sheltered, inland passage for shallow-draft vessels. The charter granted the company 3,840 acres of land for every mile of canal built. Construction began in 1883 on a 5-foot-deep, 50-foot-wide, intracoastal channel connecting coastal bays, rivers, and lakes (Buker 1975:117). Although the canal company dredged almost continuously from 1883 until the 268-mile channel was completed in 1912, the firm's waterway operations were never successful. While the channel was still under construction, the company faced a formidable challenge from competing transportation interests expanding into South Florida (Buker 1975:120).

Development in Broward County was slow, but sure. By the early 1890s, land was purchased and development was being planned (Kemper 1981:12). For example, in Hollywood, tract book records indicate the majority of the township's land, approximately 27 square miles out of the town's total 36 square miles, was purchased by the Florida Coast Line Canal and Transportation Company on September 24, 1890. By 1910, the first person lived in the Hollywood area. Fred Zirbs established a five-

acre farm where he grew peppers and tomatoes (Kemper 1981:12). New River was the site of a ferry and an overnight camp for stage line passengers. Frank Stranahan, who is regarded as the first permanent white settler of what is now Fort Lauderdale, ran both the ferry and the camp (Historic Property Associates 1995:38). **Table 3** shows the land apportionment in the current project APE.

Development and settlement would increase after the freezes of 1894 and 1895 that killed citrus crops, vegetables, and coconut palms north of Broward County. This event in part caused Henry M. Flagler to extend the Florida East Coast Railway 70 miles south to Miami, where no damaging frosts had occurred (Shepard Associates 1981:1–10). The completion of the railroad to Miami in 1896 launched the most significant period in the region's development. The railroad brought farmers from the north, and agriculture was developed. Other businesses also began to emerge (Historic Property Associates 1995:39–42).

The historic plat map for the project area was also examined and no evidence was found of historic homesteads or roads within the project area. There was an Indian Camp located within one mile of the project area in the southwest corner of Section 16. It sat along the northwestern banks of the South Fork. There was also an Old Fort located one mile from the project area in the northwest corner of Section 10. It sat north of the junction between North Fork, South Fork, and New River.

Table 3 | Land Apportionment in the Project Area as Recorded in the Tract Book Records

Township 50 South, Range 42 East			
Section	**Portion Owned**	**Owner**	**Date of Deed or Sale**
4	All	Sir Edward James Reed	March 22, 1883
5	All	Sir Edward James Reed	March 22, 1883
8	All	Sir Edward James Reed	March 22, 1883
9	All	Sir Edward James Reed	March 22, 1883
16	All	Sir Edward James Reed	March 22, 1883
	East ½ of NE ¼ and SE ¼	Arthur T. Williams	May 10, 1886
	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and NE ¼ of SW ¼	Arthur T. William and James A. Harris	May 30, 1885
17	NW ¼ of NW ¼	Arthur T. Williams	May 10, 1886
	Lot 5	Emily W. Collins	July, 20, 1885
	S ½ of SW ¼	Aaron Levy	November 11, 1885

8.4 Spanish-American War Period/Turn-of-the-Century (1898-1916)

At the turn-of-the-century, Florida's history was marked by the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898. As Florida is the closest state to Cuba, American troops were stationed and deployed from the state's coastal cities. Harbors in Tampa, Pensacola, and Key West were improved as more ships were launched with troops and supplies. "The Splendid Little War" was short in duration, but evidence of the conflict remained in the form of improved harbors, expanded railroads, and military installations (Miller 1990).

Fort Lauderdale saw growth at this time despite a yellow fever epidemic in 1899. In the same year, the area's first schoolhouse was built. The 1900 census reported 52 residents in Fort Lauderdale. The area's first incorporated communities were Dania in 1904, Pompano in 1908, and Fort Lauderdale in 1911; these communities predate the formal incorporation of Broward County (McGoun 1978:19). Fort Lauderdale's downtown began to develop at this time; the commercial area centered on the intersection of the railroad and the New River. Unfortunately, a fire in June of 1912 destroyed most of the business district, but the disaster did little to impair Fort Lauderdale's growth (Historic Property Associates 1995:42–47).

In 1904, Governor Napoleon Bonaparte Broward initiated significant reforms in Florida's politics. Several of Broward's major issues included the Everglades drainage project, railroad regulation, and the construction of roads. The draining of the Everglades resulted in the construction of canals, an increase in land available for agriculture, and the fueling of Fort Lauderdale's growth. One of the first elements of the project was the dredging of the North New River Canal. By 1912, the New River Canal extended all the way to Lake Okeechobee, and shipping of agricultural products along the water route was immediately the preferred method of transportation (Historic Property Associates 1995:44).

During this time, railroads were constructed throughout the state and automobile use became more prevalent. Improved transportation in the state opened the lines to export Florida's agricultural and industrial products (Miller 1990). As various products such as fruits and vegetables were leaving the state, people were arriving in Florida. Some entered as new residents and others as tourists. Between 1900 and 1910, the state population increased from 528,542 residents to 752,619. At this time, St. Lucie and Palm Beach counties were established, indicative of the increasing numbers of people moving to the east coast of the state.

Broward County incorporated in 1915 with a population of 8,000, and Fort Lauderdale was named county seat (Historic Property Associates 1995:50). The county was named after the former Governor Broward. As recently as 1910, the County had been a wilderness of pine trees and swampland and had few homesteaders. Agriculture was still the main economy (Wells et al.:8–12). Before 1915, Broward County had at times been part of St. Johns, Monroe, Mosquito, Dade, St. Lucie, Brevard, and Palm Beach counties. By the time of the County's incorporation, most citizens were living in the eastern areas along the coast such as Dania, Pompano, Fort Lauderdale, Deerfield, Hallandale, Davie, Colohatchee, and Progresso (Shepard Associates 1981:I-10).

The area's tourist trade began to emerge around the time of incorporation. Development of the Fort Lauderdale beach area began in 1914 when D. C. Alexander purchased 32 acres of beachfront property. In July 1915, the Dixie Highway, the first major highway linking Fort Lauderdale with the rest of the nation,

was completed. This highway and other new Broward County roads would play a significant role in Florida's growing tourist trade (Historic Property Associates 1995:50–51).

Rapid and widespread growth was the theme of this period in Florida history. Thousands of miles of railroad tracks were laid, including the Florida East Coast, Atlantic Coast Line, and Seaboard Air Line railroads. While agriculture, especially the citrus industry, had become the backbone of Florida's economy, manufacturing and industry began growing during the beginning of the century. Fertilizer production, boat building, and lumber and timber products were strong secondary industries (Weaver et al. 1996:3).

8.5 World War I and Aftermath Period (1917-1920)

The World War I and Aftermath period of Florida's history begins with the United States' entry into World War I in 1917. Wartime activity required the development of several training facilities in the state, and protecting the coastlines was a priority at this time. Although the conflict only lasted until November 1918, the economy was boosted greatly by the war. An indirect economic benefit of the war was an increase in agricultural production, as beef, vegetables, and cotton were in great demand (Miller 1990).

Area development was halted temporarily during World War I, although the construction of bridges from the mainland over to the beaches at Pompano, Hallandale, and Fort Lauderdale were completed in 1917 (Historic Property Associates 1995:51). Truck farming still dominated Broward County's economy before the 1920s Boom Times development began in earnest. Higher areas in the county were preferred for planting crops like beans, squash, cabbage, tomatoes, pineapples, and turpentine mangoes (Shepard Associates 1981:I-11–13, 34).

While Florida industrialization and agriculture flourished, immigration and housing development slowed during the war. Tourism increased as a result of the war in Europe, which forced Americans to vacation domestically. Tycoons such as Henry Flagler and Henry Plant were building the hotels and railroads for people desiring winter vacations in sunny Florida. These magnates took an interest in the improvements and promotion of Florida in an effort to bring in more tourist dollars. The end of the war marked a slight increase in population, and Flagler and Okeechobee counties were created at this time.

8.6 Florida Boom Period (1920-1930)

After World War I, Florida experienced unprecedented growth. Many people relocated to Florida during the war to work in wartime industries or were stationed in the state as soldiers. Road building became a statewide concern as it shifted from a local to a state function. These roads made even remote areas of the state accessible and allowed the boom to spread. Besides the inexpensive property, Florida's legislative prohibition on income and inheritance taxes also encouraged more people to move into the state.

Earlier land reclamation projects created thousands of new acres of land to be developed. Real estate activity increased steadily after the war's end and drove up property values. Prices on lots were inflated to appear more enticing to out-of-state buyers. Every city and town in Florida had new subdivisions platted

and lots were selling and reselling for quick profits. Southeastern Florida, including cities such as Miami and Palm Beach, experienced the most activity, although the boom affected most communities in central and South Florida (Weaver et al. 1996:3).

In the late 1910s and early 1920s Fort Lauderdale was used as a setting for movies. Real estate sales increased as swamps were dredged and "finger islands," narrow strips of fill alternating with channels of water, were developed. Building included exclusive and moderately priced homes, as well as hotels and commercial structures downtown. These activities in Florida's southeastern "Gold Coast" represented the highest intensity of Florida's land boom. By 1925, Fort Lauderdale's population reached 16,000 people (Historic Property Associates 1995:51–54). Other cities in Broward County were incorporated during the Land Boom period including Hollywood, Deerfield, Davie, and Floranada (McGoun 1978:20).

In 1918, George Henry came to Fort Lauderdale to build the Broward Hotel. The city financed the development in part in hopes of bringing an economic boom similar to those that occurred in Palm Beach and St. Augustine. After the hotel's opening in 1919, tourists flocked to the area. In 1921, Joseph Young bought land that would transform the area of Hollywood from truck farming agricultural fields into a city. Development began full-scale in the summer of 1921; the town was based on the design for Indianapolis, Indiana, where Young had lived. By 1925, the town would have neighborhoods, a country club and golf course, and the famous Hollywood Beach Hotel (Shepard Associates 1981:I-11–13, 34).

An important development in Fort Lauderdale during the late 1920s was the division of the city into quadrants, which not only assisted tourists in finding their destinations, but also solidified racial segregation. Blacks arrived as laborers on the railroad and remained as farmers, settling in the northwestern section of the town. Following the adoption of the grid system, the city officially restricted black homes to the northwest quadrant (Historic Property Associates 1995:56–58).

The Boom period began to decline in August 1925, when the Florida East Coast Railway placed an embargo on freight shipments to South Florida. Ports and rail terminals were overflowing with unused building materials. In addition, northern newspapers published reports of fraudulent land deals in Florida. In 1926 and 1928, two hurricanes hit southeastern Florida, killing hundreds of people and destroying thousands of buildings. The 1926 hurricane hit Hollywood, killing 37 people there and 15 in Fort Lauderdale. The collapse of the real estate market and the subsequent hurricane damage effectively ended the boom. The 1929 Mediterranean fruit fly infestation that devastated citrus groves throughout the state only worsened the recession (Weaver et al. 1996:4).

It was also at this time that North Woodlawn Cemetery, partially located within the current project APE, was established. Fort Lauderdale had restricted the African American community to the northwest quadrant of the City, and North Woodlawn Cemetery was the only place where African Americans could be buried until 1962, due to this institutionalized racial segregation (Janus Research 2012).

For Broward County, 1926 saw a dramatic reversal of fortune, as real estate activity declined as a result of a stock market slump the previous November. People began defaulting on payments, and business came to a near standstill (Kemper 1981:47). Overspeculation in real estate, the F.E.C. Railway freight embargo, and the 1926 hurricane created economic havoc, further devastating the area's land boom (Historic Property Associates 1995:55–56). In order to promote morale and development, right-of-way

was granted to the Seaboard Air Line Railway (Shepard Associates 1981: I-43). The Mediterranean Revival-style Seaboard Airline Railroad Station, located within the current project APE, was also constructed at this time.

By the time the stock market collapsed in 1929, Florida was suffering from an economic depression. Construction activity had halted and industry dramatically declined. Subdivisions platted several years earlier remained empty and buildings stood on lots partially-finished and vacant (Weaver et al. 1996).

Despite the economic hardships of the Depression era, local financiers began a project to create a port in the Fort Lauderdale area. One of the greatest supporters of the port was the developer of the city of Hollywood, J. W. Young. Throughout the early 1920s, Young worked towards the creation of a deepwater harbor from a body of water originally known as Lake Mabel, but various circumstances including the bust of the real estate market, initially prevented its construction. A special act of the Florida Legislature established the Broward County Port Authority in 1927, and construction of the port was soon underway (Broward County 2001). After several years of financial difficulties, the port was opened in 1929 for use by cargo ships and military vessels. The name “Port Everglades” was chosen, as it represented the port as the “gateway to the rich agricultural area” of Florida (Broward County 2001). In July 1929, the construction of a railroad to the port was underway, and several months later it was decided that storage warehouses were needed on the port property (Eller 1971:17).

Another big event that took place during 1929 was the opening of the Merle Fogg Airport in Fort Lauderdale (known today as the Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport). Named after the city’s renowned aviator, the Merle Fogg Airport opened in May 1929 with a ceremony attended by over 5,000 people (Nelson 1963:22).

8.7 Depression and New Deal Period (1930-1940)

This era of Florida’s history begins with the stock market crash of 1929. As previously discussed, there were several causes for the economic depression in Florida, including the grossly inflated real estate market, the hurricanes, and fruit fly infestation. During the Great Depression, Florida suffered significantly. Between 1929 and 1933, 148 state and national banks collapsed, more than half of the state’s teachers were owed back pay, and a quarter of the residents were receiving public relief (Miller 1990).

As a result of hard economic times, President Franklin D. Roosevelt initiated several national relief programs. Important New Deal–era programs in Florida were the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The WPA provided jobs for professional workers and laborers, who constructed or improved many roads, public buildings, parks, and airports in Florida. The CCC improved and preserved forests, parks, and agricultural lands (Miller 1990).

The Depression affected most areas of the state’s economy. Beef and citrus production declined, manufacturing slowed, and development projects were stopped. Even the railroad industry felt the pressures of the 1930s, and had to downsize. In addition, the increasing use of the automobile lessened the demand for travel by rail. Despite the Depression, tourism remained an integral part of the Florida

economy during this period. New highways made automobile travel to Florida easy and affordable and more middle-class families were able to vacation in the "Sunshine State" (Miller 1990).

A slow recovery began as the thirties progressed in Broward County (Historic Property Associates 1995:58). In the mid-1930s, Federal loans were secured for several projects in Broward County, including the construction of U.S. 1, from south Dania to the Dade/Broward County line, and the construction of a water softening system at the municipal water plant in 1935 (Kemper 1981:49). Tourism and the hotel business were making a comeback. Additionally, Port Everglades was evolving into one of Florida's premier ports; it was ranked seventh in the state in imports and exports. At the end of 1934, the port's export commerce increased from 1,850 tons to 10,859 tons in one year (Burghard 1982:74).

In 1935, the first annual Collegiate Aquatic Forum was held at the Fort Lauderdale municipal pool, making Fort Lauderdale a popular college vacation destination (Historic Property Associates 1995:58–59). Agriculture and residential building began in the western suburbs of Hollywood, and several new businesses were started along Hollywood Boulevard (TenEick 1989:335–337,342).

8.8 World War II and the Post War Period (1940-1950)

From the end of the Great Depression until after the close of the post-war era, Florida's history was inextricably bound with World War II and its aftermath. It became one of the nation's major training grounds for the various military branches including the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Prior to this time, tourism had been the state's major industry and it was brought to a halt as tourist and civilian facilities, such as hotels and private homes, were placed into wartime service. The influx of thousands of servicemen and their families increased industrial and agricultural production in Florida, and also introduced these new residents to the warm weather and tropical beauty of Florida.

Wartime activities brought an economic boom to Broward County (Shepard Associates 1981: I-51). Fort Lauderdale felt the conflict in December 1939 when the British cruiser Orion drove the German freighter Arauca into Port Everglades, which opened in 1928. The Arauca remained there for over a year. The 1942 attack of Allied shipping by German U-boats was visible from the shoreline. The area lent itself to military training, and the influx of military personnel brought business to Broward County (Historic Property Associates 1995:58–60). Two military training centers were opened in Hollywood, the United States Naval Air Gunners School and the United States Naval Indoctrination and Training School. Soldiers trained in the schools and on Hollywood's beaches. The Navy also maintained a station in Fort Lauderdale where naval aviators were trained, and the site of the current Broward County Community College was used for military training during the war. Some of the servicemen stationed here returned at the war's end to live permanently (Shepard Associates 1981: I-51).

Port Everglades was used extensively for military operations. The port possessed numerous tanks for petroleum storage and modern equipment used for loading and unloading. Fuel reserved for the defense of the Caribbean Islands and molasses, which would be used later in the production of explosives for the Navy, also were stored at the port. The seaport accommodated an undersea warfare experimental station and a Navy boat service used in the recovery of torpedoes dropped by planes at the Fort Lauderdale Naval Air Station during training (George 1991:6).

The wartime activities of Port Everglades were inextricably connected to those at the Fort Lauderdale Naval Air Station, the area's largest military installation. Fort Lauderdale was considered an ideal location for an air station due to its moderate climate, which allowed for year-round training, and its proximity to the Atlantic Ocean and the Everglades, that provided open areas for training, bombing targets, and ranges. Construction of the more than 1,000-acre naval air station began in 1942; the facility absorbed the City's Merle Fogg Airport. The facility, which could accommodate 3,000 people, included more than 4,000 feet of runways and 217 buildings. By late 1942, the base was complete. During the war, the Fort Lauderdale Naval Air Station was one of two facilities from Illinois to Florida equipped to combat train Navy pilots and crewmen in torpedo bomber planes (George 1991:7, 9). At the conclusion of the war, the facility was abandoned by the military and remained unused for several years.

During this time, railroads profited, since servicemen, military goods and materials needed to be transported. However, airplanes were now becoming the new form of transportation, and Florida became a major airline destination. The highway system was also being expanded at this time. The State Road Department constructed 1,560 miles of highway during the war era (Miller 1990).

Growth in Broward County continued to increase after the end of World War II, as a result of the leftover benefits of a wartime economy and the renewed availability of construction materials and durable goods (Kemper 1981:50, TenEick 1989:407). Servicemen stationed in the area returned to live, often convincing family and friends to return as well. Between 1940 and 1950, Fort Lauderdale's population more than doubled to 36,328. Lauderdale-by-the-Sea was established in 1951; Plantation and Lazy Lake in 1953; Margate and Miramar in 1955; Lighthouse Point in 1956; Sunrise, Davie, and Lauderdale Lakes in 1961; and Coconut Creek in 1967 (Broward County 2001).

Many single-family residences were constructed in the World War II era Dorsey Riverbend neighborhood, located partially within the APE. The overall boundaries of the historically African-American neighborhood include Sistrunk Boulevard at the north, NW 25th Avenue at the west, Broward Boulevard at the south, and NW 7th Avenue at the east (Olmeda and Huriash 2000). The no longer extant Dixie Court Public Housing Development, opened in 1938 as an apartment development for African-Americans in Fort Lauderdale, was completed prior to this time period. The historic 1949 aerial photograph (**Figure 5**) illustrates rapid development of the Dorsey Riverbend neighborhood, including the beginning of apartment construction. However, vacant lots in the area are still visible at this time (**Figure 5**).

8.9 Modern Period (1950-Present)

The population expansion fueled an increase in construction. Residential development in the vicinity of the APE is clearly expanding on the 1957 aerial photograph (**Figure 6**). All of the historic residences documented during this current survey that are located within the Dorsey Riverbend neighborhood are present by this time. By 1968, commercial businesses had appeared along much of Broward Boulevard in the vicinity of the APE (**Figure 7**). The surrounding residential neighborhoods had also been largely built out by this time (**Figure 7**). The 1973 aerial photograph shows the construction of I-95 through the project APE (**Figure 8**). Numerous buildings were demolished at that time to accommodate the new highway.

Figure 5 | 1949 Aerial Photograph showing a portion of the Project APE

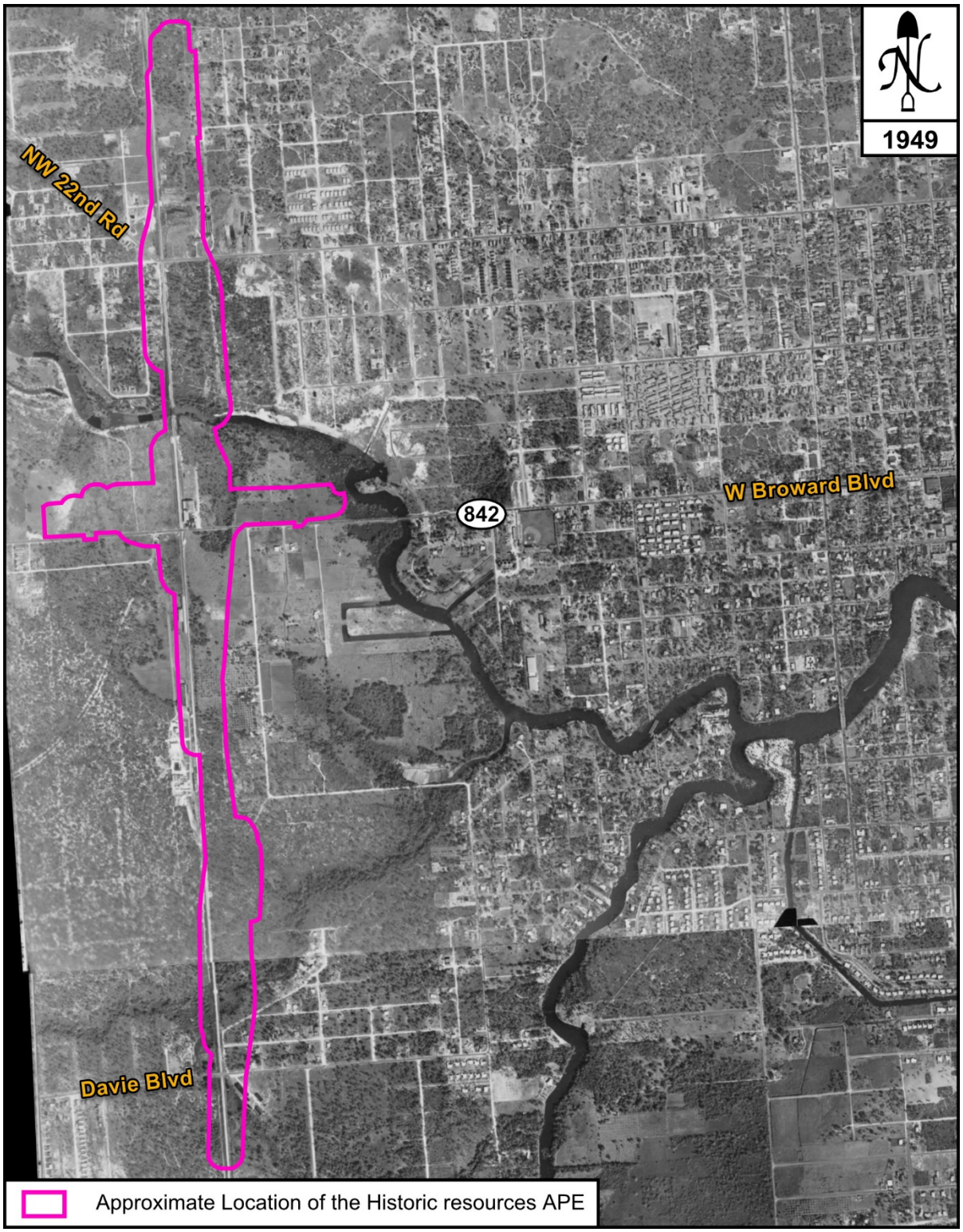


Figure 6 | 1958 Aerial Photograph showing a portion of the Project APE

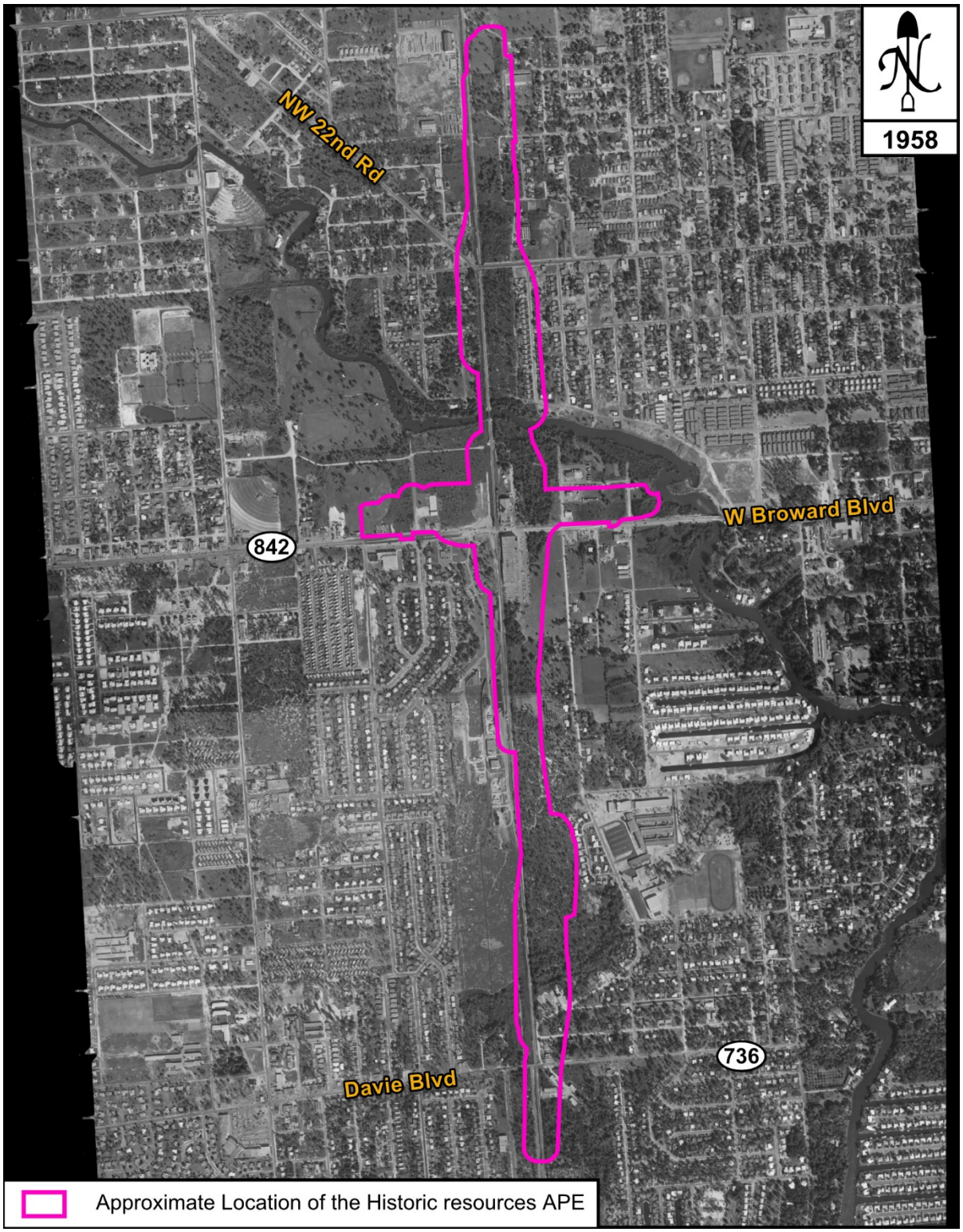


Figure 7 | 1968 Aerial Photograph showing a portion of the Project APE

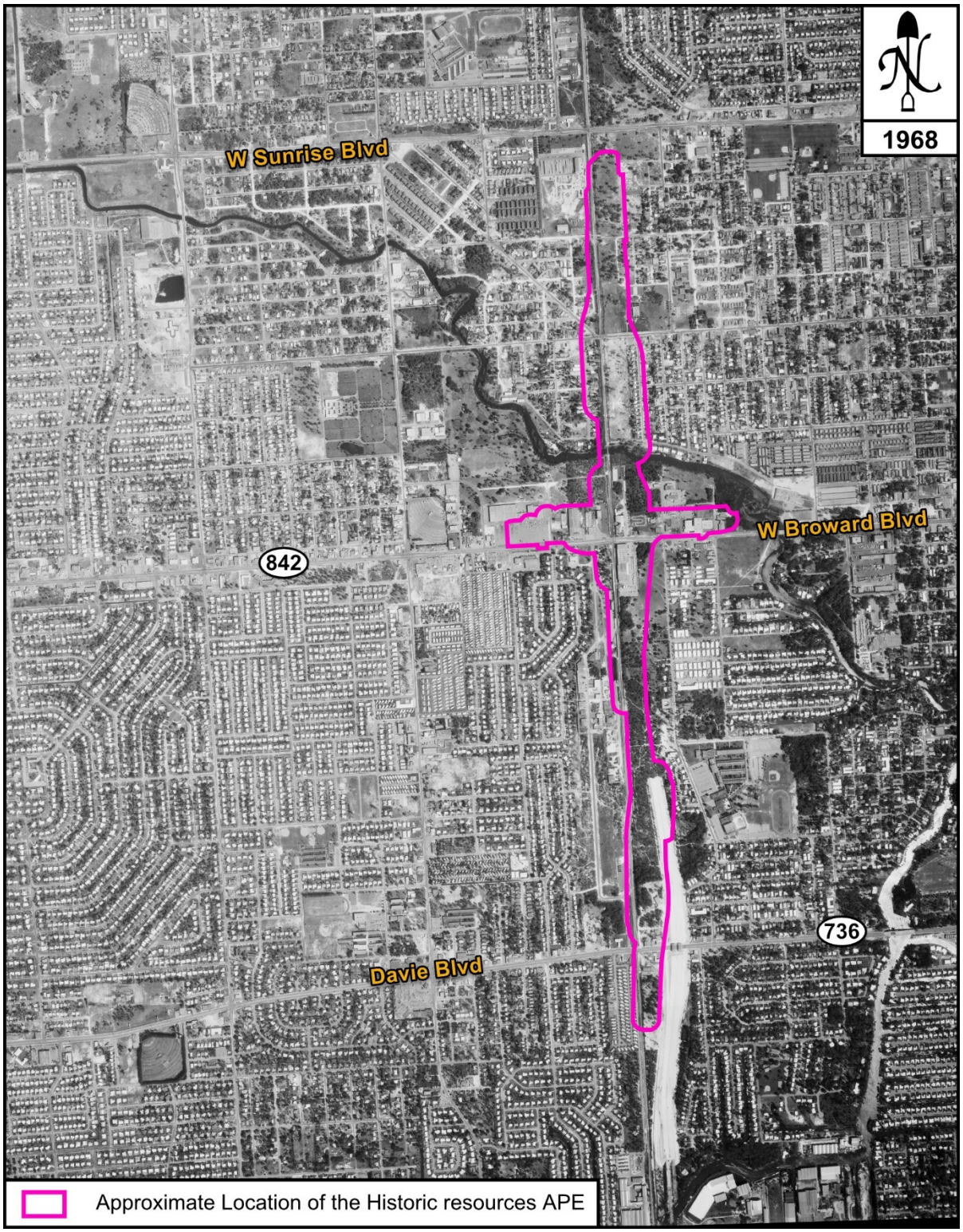
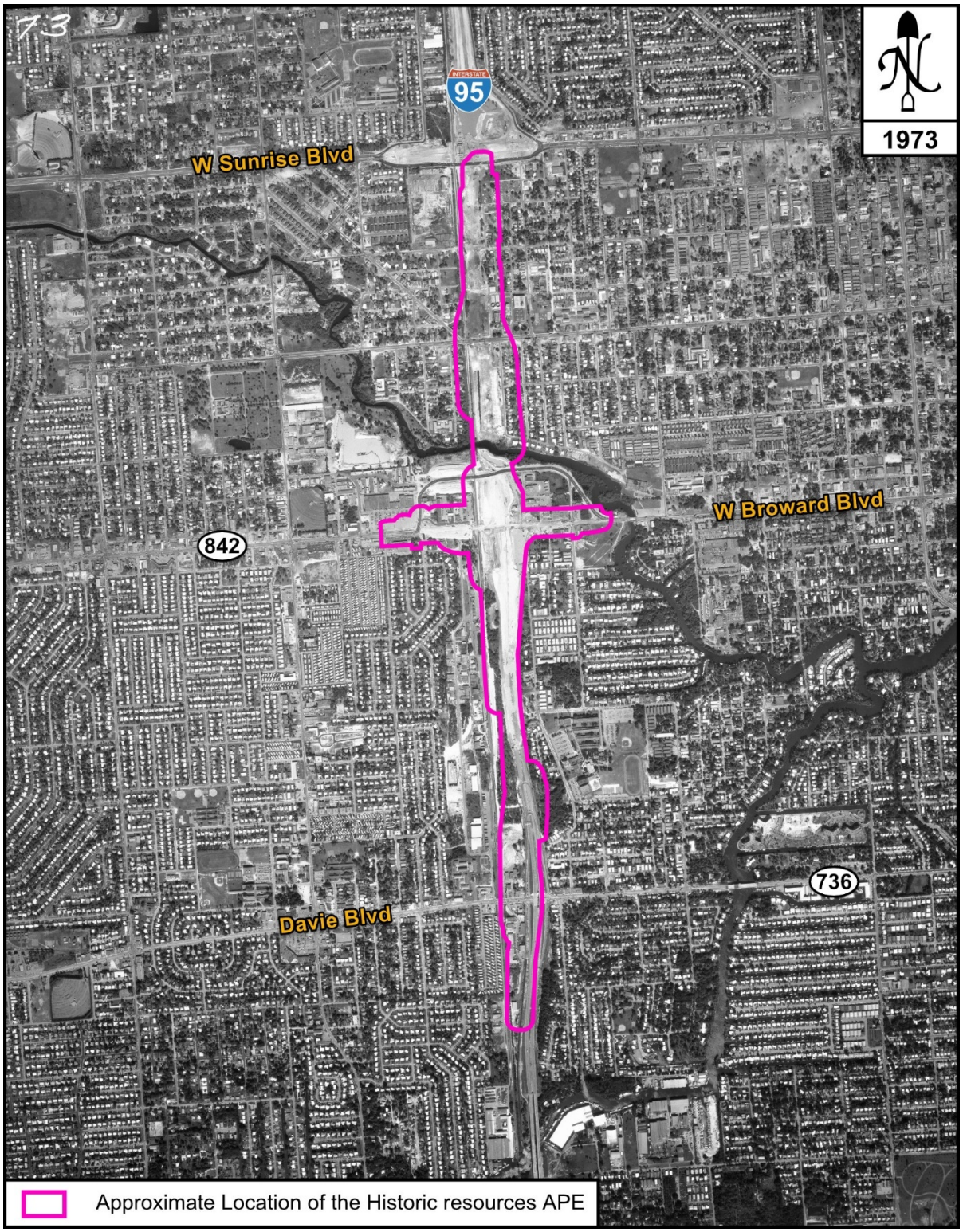


Figure 8 | 1973 Aerial Photograph showing a portion of the Project APE



Large portions of previously undeveloped Broward County were also transformed into residential developments in the 1950s and 1960s. As Broward County's population soared toward one million, several developers became overextended or came under criticism because of the close ties between their firms and the cities which they had created. Also, a growing number of newcomers feared that too-rapid growth would create problems. At the beginning of the 1970s, residents began demanding that cities aim for slower growth and lower limits on the number of residences per acre. Gradually, governments began to respond (McGoun 1978).

During these years, the construction of I-95 affected many communities along Florida's east coast. Miles of fractured highway were incorporated into what would become the main vein of Florida's east coast. Construction of I-95 in southern Florida progressed throughout the 1960s. By 1976, most of the highway was complete from the Georgia State Line to Ft. Pierce and from Palm Beach Gardens to Miami, including the portion in Broward County. Within the project APE, I-95 was constructed through the portion of the North Woodlawn Cemetery that had previously been used as a potter's field.

Growth decreased in 1974, but not as a result of municipal actions. South Florida was hit by the recession sweeping the nation. Unsold properties were a major problem at this time, and at one point, there were an estimated 50,000 unsold condominium apartments in the area (McGoun 1978). By 1976, the building industry witnessed a revival. However, there were still concerns that the uncontrolled growth of the past would be repeated. A new county charter gave Broward's government broad powers to monitor and improve the quality of life and the environment. The passage of the 1977 Land Use Plan was a major step toward limiting urban sprawl and ensuring that the area's natural, economic, and social resources would be put to their best use (McGoun 1978).

9.0 Florida Master Site File Search and Literature Review

An archaeological and historical literature and background information search pertinent to the study area has been performed. This research determined the chronological placement, types, and location patterning of cultural resources within the project APE.

This included a search of the FMSF, county and local site inventories, unpublished cultural resource management (CRM) reports, and other pertinent literature. The FMSF search will serve as a guide to the field investigations by identifying the possible locations of any archaeological sites and historic resources within the study area and providing expectations regarding the potential historic significance of any such sites. The FMSF serves as an archive and repository of information about Florida's recorded cultural resources. It represents an inventory of resources for which available information exists and describes their condition at a particular point of time. Because the inventory of resources is not all-inclusive on a statewide basis, gaps in data may exist. The FMSF is only as accurate and as comprehensive as the information that is submitted and users should be cognizant of the sometimes uneven quality of the information. The FMSF is an important planning tool that assists in identifying potential cultural resources issues and resources that may warrant further investigation and protection. It can be used as a guide but should not be used to determine the FDHR/SHPO's official position about the significance of a resource.

The work of previous investigators was reviewed in order to gather information about the types of precolumbian and early historic period sites that could be expected to occur within the study area. An extensive search of pertinent literature and records was conducted to determine the locations of previously recorded National Register of Historic Places (National Register)–listed, eligible, and potentially eligible resources within the study area, as well as any archaeological and historical assessments of other tracts of land within the study area.

9.1 Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Surveys

There has not been a comprehensive CRAS of the project corridor. The FMSF notes 17 previously conducted cultural resource surveys which intersected with or were within the project corridor. These surveys are described in **Table 4**. No archaeological testing has been conducted within the current APE during the previous surveys. The current I-95 ROW was surveyed during FMSF Survey No. 19752. No subsurface testing could be conducted within the majority of the I-95 ROW due to the presence of road berms and buried utilities. Four negative shovel tests were excavated just to the north of the current APE on the western edge of the ROW across from North Woodlawn Cemetery. Eight negative shovel tests were excavated just to the east of the current APE along the North Fork of the New River during FMSF Survey No. 20623.

Table 4 | Previous Cultural Resource Surveys within or adjacent to the Project Area

FMSF Survey No.	Title	Author(s)	Publication Date
730	Broward County Comprehensive Survey, Phase I	Carr, Robert S., Marlyn Kemper, and Hershall Shepard	1981
769	Archaeological Survey of Properties Designated for Construction of the Wingate Road Sludge Processing/disposal Facility and Connecting Pipeline Route to the NW 6th St. Pumping Station, Ft. Lauderdale	Kennedy, William J.	1982
2125	Historic properties survey of Fort Lauderdale, Florida.	Adams, William R., Sidney Johnston, and Stephen A. Olausen	1989
4075	An Archaeological Survey of Southeast Broward County, Florida: Phase 3	Carr, Robert S., Willard S. Steele, and Jorge Zamanillo	1995
5844	Tri-County Commuter Rail Authority Double Track Corridor Improvement Program for Segment 56756	Janus Research, Inc.	1999
6756	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Technical Memorandum Rail Bridge Over the South Fork of the New River, Broward County, Florida	Schwarz, Rebecca Spain	2001
8198	New River Cultural and Environmental Survey	Work, Deborah	2002
10446	An Archaeological and Historical Assessment for the Existing NW 25th Terrace Cellular Tower, Broward County, Florida	Groff, Amanda T., and Jennifer L. F. Nash	2004
14376	Historic Resources Reconnaissance Survey and Archaeological Desktop Analysis I-95 Managed Lanes Pilot Project: 95 Express from: I-395 (Miami-Dade County) To: I-595 (Broward County)	Janus Research	2007
18852	Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Remilling and Expansion of SR 842/Broward Boulevard from Just East of SR 7/US 441 to NW 7 Avenue, Broward County, Florida. State Project No. 86006-3512, Work Program Item No. 4110742	Campbell, Ken, and Scott P. Lewis	1997
19752	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey SR 9 / I-95 PD&E Study from Stirling Road to North of Oakland Park Boulevard FM 42980412201 / ETDM 13168, Broward County, Florida	Janus Research	2012
20623	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Update for the Broward Boulevard Bridge, Broward County, Florida FM# 429958.1	Janus Research	2013
21548	CRAS for Eight Potential Roadway Transfers from the FDOT, District 4, to Broward County: SR 824/Pembroke Rd., SR 848/Stirling Rd., Riverland Rd., SR 736/Davie Blvd., Las Olas Blvd., SR 849/NE 31st Ave., SR 844/NE 14th St.	Janus Research	2014
21985	Final Report Geophysical Investigation North Woodlawn Cemetery (BD4879) Fort Lauderdale, Florida	Taylor, Christopher	2015

9.2 Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

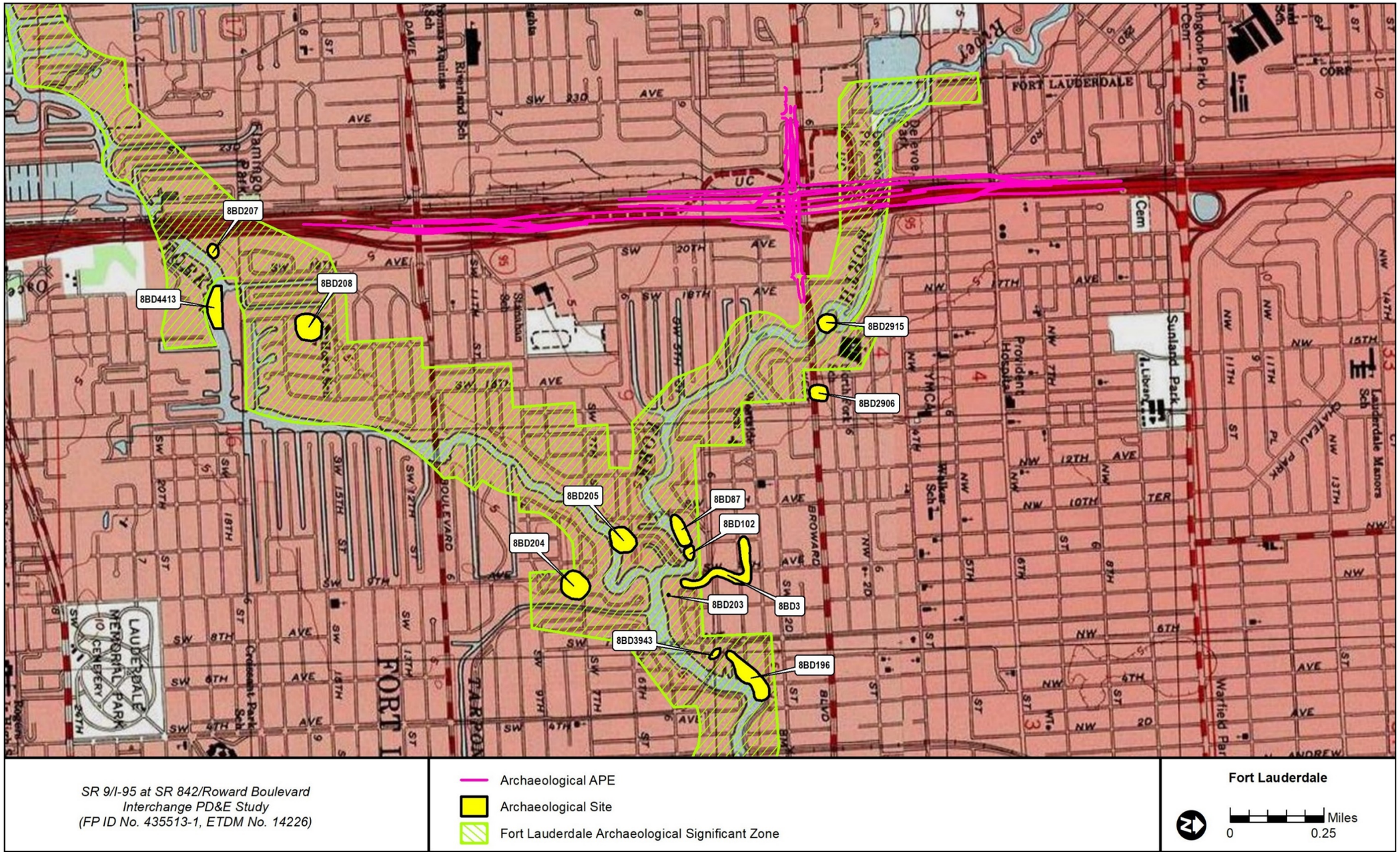
No previously recorded archaeological sites were identified within or adjacent to the archaeological APE during a search of the FMSF. Twelve previously recorded sites were identified within one mile of the archaeological APE (**Table 5; Figure 9**). The project area intersects with a City of Fort Lauderdale Archaeologically Significant Zone along the North Fork of the New River at two locations: Broward Boulevard East of NW 18th Avenue and I-95 from 550 feet north of Broward Boulevard to NW 3rd Court (**Figure 9**).

Table 5 | Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within One Mile of the Archaeological APE

FMSF Site No.	Site Name	Site Type	National Register Eligibility*
8BD3	New River Earthworks	Precontact earthenworks, burial mound, midden	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8BD87	Rivermount	Precontact midden	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8BD102	Ft Lauderdale #1	Historic 19th century fort	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8BD196	New River Midden	Glades period midden	Eligible
8BD203	Sailboat Bend Midden	Glades period midden	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8BD204	Ackerman Site	Glades period midden	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8BD205	Rose Site	Precontact midden	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8BD207	Sayward Site	Precontact and Seminole period midden	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8BD208	Hortt Site	Precontact midden	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8BD2906	Seminole Burial Ground	Seminole cemetery	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8BD2915	Annie Tommy Camp	Seminole camp	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8BD3943	Symphony Site	Historic refuse	Not Evaluated by SHPO

* *As recorded in the FMSF; may require re-evaluation*

Figure 9 | Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within One Mile and Archaeological Significant Zones



9.3 Previously Recorded Historic Resources

A search of the FMSF identified four previously recorded resources within the historic resources APE: Seaboard Airline Railroad Station (8BD1452), 2015 Northwest 3rd Court (8BD3414), Seaboard Air Line (CSX) Railroad (8BD4649), and the North Woodlawn Cemetery (8BD4879). **Table 6** lists the four resources. The Seaboard Airline Railroad Station (8BD1452), located at 200 SW 21st Terrace, was determined eligible for listing in the National Register by the SHPO in 1999. The historic structure located at 2015 Northwest 3rd Court (8BD3414) is a Frame Vernacular residence that was not evaluated by SHPO for its National Register–eligibility. The Seaboard Air Line (CSX) Railroad (8BD4649) within the current APE has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register by the SHPO in 2013. The North Woodlawn Cemetery (8BD4879) is located adjacent to the current ROW. The cemetery has been determined National Register–eligible by the SHPO and has already passed the state review board. It is currently being reviewed for listing in the National Register by the national review board as of the time of this report. No improvements are planned adjacent to the cemetery.

Table 6 | Previous Recorded Historic Resources within the Historic Resources APE

FMSF Site No.	Site Name / Address	Resource Type / Style	Date	National Register Eligibility
8BD1452	Seaboard Airline Railroad Station / 200 SW 21st Terrace	Mediterranean Revival	1926–1927	Eligible
8BD3414	2015 NW 3rd Court	Frame Vernacular	1951	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8BD4649	Seaboard Air Line (CSX) Railroad	Historic Railroad Segment	c. 1927	Eligible
8BD4879	North Woodlawn Cemetery	Historic Cemetery	c. 1926	Under Review for Listing

9.4 Potential Historic Resources

A search of the Broward County Property Appraisers identified 51 parcels within the historic resources APE with historic Actual Year Built (AYRB) dates of 1969 or earlier. Although fieldwork is needed to confirm the presence of extant historic resources on these parcels, as well as potential additional resources, the property appraiser search serves as a useful guide to the locations of potential resources within the APE. A review of aerial photographs from 1958 and 1968 (FDOT, Surveying and Mapping Office 2014) was also conducted to identify any unrecorded historic resources located within the historic resources APE. No historic bridges or other potentially unrecorded historic resources were identified within the historic resources APE during the background research.

9.5 Summary of ETDM Comments

The project was assigned a moderate degree of effect by the Florida Department of State (FDOS) and FDOT, District 4. The agencies reported that the majority of the project area was comprehensively surveyed as part of the SR 9 / I-95 PD&E Study from Stirling Road to North of Oakland Park Boulevard (Janus Research 2012), but that the current project should be compared to previous surveys. National Register–eligible historic resources identified within the project area included the CSX Railroad (8BD4649) and the Seaboard Airline Railroad Station (8BD1452). They noted that direct impacts to these resources should be avoided.

They also noted the Annie Tommy Camp archaeological site (8BD2915) in the vicinity of the project area, which is considered a sensitive site. The site is not within the current archaeological APE.

10.0 Project Research Design and Site Location Model

10.1 Precontact Archaeological Site Location Model

Four environmental factors are typically employed in predicting site locations: distance to fresh (potable) water, distance to hardwood hammocks, topography, and soil type (soil drainage). Zones of archaeological site potential are designated based on these environmental factors and previous research conducted within the Glades cultural region.

Probability zones along existing roads can be affected by underground utilities and the resulting effects of road construction which often include berms and ditches. Areas that may have originally been moderate or high site potential zones and are directly affected by modern development may decrease in potential due to soil disturbance.

Fresh water is obviously an important resource, as the need for water is universal. This variable would have been of greater importance during the Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods (12,000–5000 BC) when the perched water system was more restricted. The North Fork of the New River intersects the northern portion of the project area and the South Fork of the New River is to the south of the project area.

Hardwood hammocks (hydric, mesic, or xeric) provide a variety of resources that would have been exploited by the aboriginal inhabitants of this region. Often, areas of higher relative elevation correspond with better-drained soils or the presence of hardwood hammocks (xeric and mesic). Hammocks were described in the 1870 surveyor's notes to the north and south of a small creek that crossed the project area approximately between what is now SW 10th Court and SW 11th Street.

The project area is relatively flat at an elevation of approximately 5 feet above sea level.

The characteristics of soils have been used successfully by several researchers in the formulation of predictive models for precontact site location. As mentioned previously, most of the soils within the project area are poorly drained and have been disturbed by the construction of roadways and other urban features.

Based on the background research, the project area has low archaeological site potential for the presence of intact archaeological sites. The majority of the area has been heavily disturbed by previous construction activities. As mentioned earlier, the project area intersects with a City of Fort Lauderdale Archaeologically Significant Zone along the North Fork of the New River at two locations: Broward Boulevard East of NW 18th Avenue and I-95 from 550 feet north of Broward Boulevard to NW 3rd Court. These two areas are within the project APE of FMSF Survey Nos. 19752 and 20623, which have received SHPO concurrence (**Appendix B**).

10.2 Historic Archaeological Site Location Model

The historic plat maps were also reviewed for evidence of other early settlement. This review of the historic plat maps and surveyor's notes identified no military forts, roads, encampments, battlefields, homesteads, or historic Native American villages or trails located within or adjacent to the archaeological APE. The archaeological APE has low probability for intact historic archaeological sites.

11.0 METHODS

11.1 Archaeological Field Methods

The archaeological field survey included a surface inspection which consisting of a visual inspection of exposed ground to look for evidence of archaeological sites. Additionally, a careful surface inspection was undertaken in areas of minimal vegetation and/or upturned soil such as drainage ditches, recent clearings, and animal burrows. No subsurface testing was conducted in the vicinity of buried utilities due to the potential for substantial fines if a utility is damaged and concern for the safety of archaeological field teams.

Standard archaeological methods for recording field data was followed throughout the project. Field conditions and the locations of buried utilities were recorded on field aerial maps of the project APE.

11.2 Historic Resources Field Methods

An architectural historian and historic technician conducted a historic resources survey in order to ensure that resources built during or before 1969 within the project APE were identified, properly mapped, and photographed. The historic resources survey used standard field methods to identify and record historic resources. Resources within the APE received a preliminary visual reconnaissance. Resources with features indicative of 1969 or earlier construction materials, building methods, or architectural styles were noted on aerial photographs.

For each identified historic resource, FMSF forms were filled out with field data, including notes from site observations and research findings. The estimated date of construction, distinctive features, and architectural style were noted. Photographs were taken with a high resolution digital camera. A log was kept to record the building's physical location and compass direction of each photograph. The FMSF form was also updated for the previously recorded Seaboard Air Line (CSX) Railroad (8BD4649), as this linear resource was not previously evaluated within the current APE.

In addition to a search of the FMSF, Broward County Property Appraiser information was also used to approximate building construction dates within the project APE. Together, the GIS Data Sets and property appraiser information usually yield the dates of the majority of the historic resources located within the project APE. The project architectural historian identifies any resource not accounted for by this information in the field based on the aforementioned methods.

Each resource's individual significance was then evaluated for its potential eligibility for listing in the National Register. Historic physical integrity was determined from site observations, field data, and photographic documentation. Local information was consulted to assist in the research for known significant historical associations.

Concentrations of historic resources within the APE for the project were noted in terms of the potential for inclusion in a historic district. Each resource's present condition, location relative to other resources,

and distinguishing neighborhood characteristics were noted and photographed for accurate assessment of National Register Historic District eligibility.

11.3 Local informants and Certified Local Government Coordination

Local informants may often provide valuable information which is otherwise not available through official records or library collections. The City of Fort Lauderdale is included on the July 14, 2017 list of Certified Local Governments (CLG) available on the FDHR website (FDHR 2017). Therefore, Ms. Linda Mia Franco, Fort Lauderdale Historic Preservation Liaison, was contacted via email on October 5, 2017 for input on the proposed project and information on potential cultural resources within the project APE. Ms. Franco responded later the same day via email stating that she had forwarded the coordination email to Trisha Logan, the City's Historic Preservation Planner, for her review and input. Ms. Logan responded via email on October 10, 2017 and provided a list of locally designated historic landmarks that are located in or near the project APE. North Woodlawn Cemetery and the Seaboard Air Line Railroad Station are located within, or partially within, the current APE, and are discussed in this report. Avis McSmith House, located at 611 NW 15th Avenue, Haehle House, located at 315 SW 19th Avenue, and the Sailboat Bend Historic District were also noted by Ms. Logan, but all are located outside of the current project APE.

12.0 Results

12.1 Archaeological Results

No previously recorded or newly recorded archaeological sites were identified within the archaeological APE. Background research and a pedestrian survey indicated that there is a low probability of finding intact archaeological sites within the archaeological APE. The majority of the project area has been previously surveyed during FMSF Survey Nos. 19752 and 20623 (Janus Research 2012, 2013) that have received SHPO concurrence (**Appendix B**). Subsurface archaeological testing was not feasible within the previously unsurveyed portion of the archaeological APE due to the existence of pavement, sidewalks, berms, buried utilities, landscaping, and residential and commercial frontage (**Appendix C**). Representative photographs of the archaeological APE are included below (**Figures 10–12**).

Figure 10 | Landscaped Berm East Side of I-95 Along NW 21st Avenue, Facing Southwest

Figure 11 | Utilities Along Broward Boulevard at NW 18th Avenue, Facing East

Figure 12 | Standing Water within I-95 ROW at Davie Boulevard, Facing South

12.2 Historic Resources Survey Results

The CRAS identified a total of 52 historic resources within the historic APE. The identified historic resources include one cemetery (North Woodlawn Cemetery–8BD4879), two resource groups (Seaboard Air Line [CSX] Railroad–8BD4649 and the Salvation Army Complex–8BD6346), and 49 buildings (8BD1452 and 8BD6298–8BD6344). Four of the historic resources were previously recorded (8BD1452, 8BD3414, 8BD4649, and 8BD4879), and 48 are newly recorded (8BD6298–8BD6344 and 8BD6347).

Three historic resources, Seaboard Airline Railroad Station at 200 SW 21st Terrace (8BD1452), Seaboard Air Line (CSX) Railroad (8BD4649), and North Woodlawn Cemetery (8BD4879), were previously determined National Register–eligible by the SHPO. The Seaboard Airline Railroad Station (8BD1452) was determined eligible for the National Register in 1999. The portion of the Seaboard Air Line (CSX) Railroad (8BD4649) within the current APE was previously documented and found National Register–eligible as a result of the *CRAS of the SR 9/I-95 PD&E Study from Stirling Road to North of Oakland Park Boulevard*, conducted by Janus Research in 2013. North Woodlawn Cemetery (8BD4879) was also determined National Register-eligible by the SHPO as a result of the 2013 CRAS. The cemetery has already passed the state review board and is currently being reviewed for listing in the National Register by the national review board as of the time of this report. The field survey conducted as part of the current CRAS found that no notable alterations have taken place to any of these three significant historic resources since the time of their previous evaluations. Therefore, all three remain eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

All other historic resources located within the current APE are considered individually ineligible for inclusion in the National Register. Almost all the newly recorded historic buildings are representative of common postwar constructed architecture that does not possess sufficient significance for individual listing in the National Register. Many of these buildings also exhibit exterior modifications that compromise their historic integrity. The majority of the buildings are Masonry Vernacular in style, with few notable architectural features.

A visual assessment in the vicinity of the project APE along NW 21st Avenue and NW 3rd Court was undertaken in order to determine National Register historic district potential in the African-American Dorsey Riverbend neighborhood. Although portions of the subdivisions which make up the Dorsey Riverbend neighborhood had been platted by 1912, most existing examples of historic residences and commercial buildings within Dorsey Riverbend are post-World War II era through the 1960s. The Dorsey Riverbend neighborhood was previously assessed for potential National Register historic district eligibility during the *CRAS for Powerline Road/NW 9th Avenue from Broward Boulevard to Sistrunk Boulevard, Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, Florida*, conducted by Janus Research in 2015. This previous survey found that area of the Dorsey Riverbend neighborhood within that survey's APE would not qualify for inclusion in the National Register as a historic district, and that the immediately surrounding area did not appear to meet National Register criteria for listing. The portion of the neighborhood within and in the immediate vicinity of the 2015 APE did not possess historic integrity as the area had been substantially altered. The SHPO concurred with this finding on November 23, 2015. A portion of the Dorsey Riverbend neighborhood was again surveyed by Janus Research during the 2017 *CRAS of the Design Build*

Broward Mobility Project, Group 5B (Sequences 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, and 270), Broward County, Florida. Again, Janus Research found that the section of the neighborhood within the APE for this previous 2017 project did not possess historic integrity, and so did not meet the criteria for a National Register historic district. Based on the fieldwork, the current survey concurs with these earlier findings that the Dorsey Riverbend neighborhood does not meet the criteria for National Register historic district eligibility. As such, newly recorded historic resources within the APE in this neighborhood are ineligible for listing in the National Register as part of a historic district.

A portion of the APE along NW 21st Terrace to the west of I-95 also includes part of the River Garden/Sweeting Estates. The historic buildings within this neighborhood are also comprised of postwar Masonry Vernacular residences. However, the fieldwork found that this neighborhood also contains a large number of demolitions and vacant lots, non-historic infill, and substantial alternations on many of the historic homes that do remain. Therefore, there is no potential for a National Register historic district within in this area. Similar characteristics were observed in the vicinity of all the other documented resources within the current APE, and as such there is no potential for a National Register historic district anywhere within the current project APE.

Table 7 lists all resources identified as part of the current study, and their physical location is depicted on current aerial mapping contained in **Figures 13a–e**. **Figures 14–75** include photographs of all identified historic resources. While the FMSF forms, as well as the general explanation above regarding the lack of eligibility for the historic resources within the APE, is sufficient for most of these resources, the Salvation Army Complex (8BD6347) required additional explanation. Therefore, a narrative description and further explanation of eligibility for this resource group is included below. Brief explanations of the eligibility for the three previously determined National Register–eligible historic resources (8BD1452, 8BD4649, and 8BD4879) are also included below. FMSF forms were not updated for these three National Register–eligible resources, as their eligibility status remains unchanged due to the lack of any notable alterations since their previous recordation. The FMSF form was updated for the previously recorded house located at 2015 NW 3rd Court (8BD3414), and this resource is still considered ineligible for the National Register. The three National Register–eligible resources are discussed immediately following the identified resources maps (**Figures 13a–e**), and are followed by photographs of each of the remaining historic resources within the APE (**Figures 17–75**). The photographs are in order by FMSF number, with the exception of the Salvation Army Complex (8BD6347) (**Figures 17–27**), which is placed beforehand as it requires additional explanation. The previous forms for the three eligible resources, as well as all of the newly completed FMSF forms, are contained in **Appendix A**.

Table 7 | Identified Historic Resources within the Historic APE

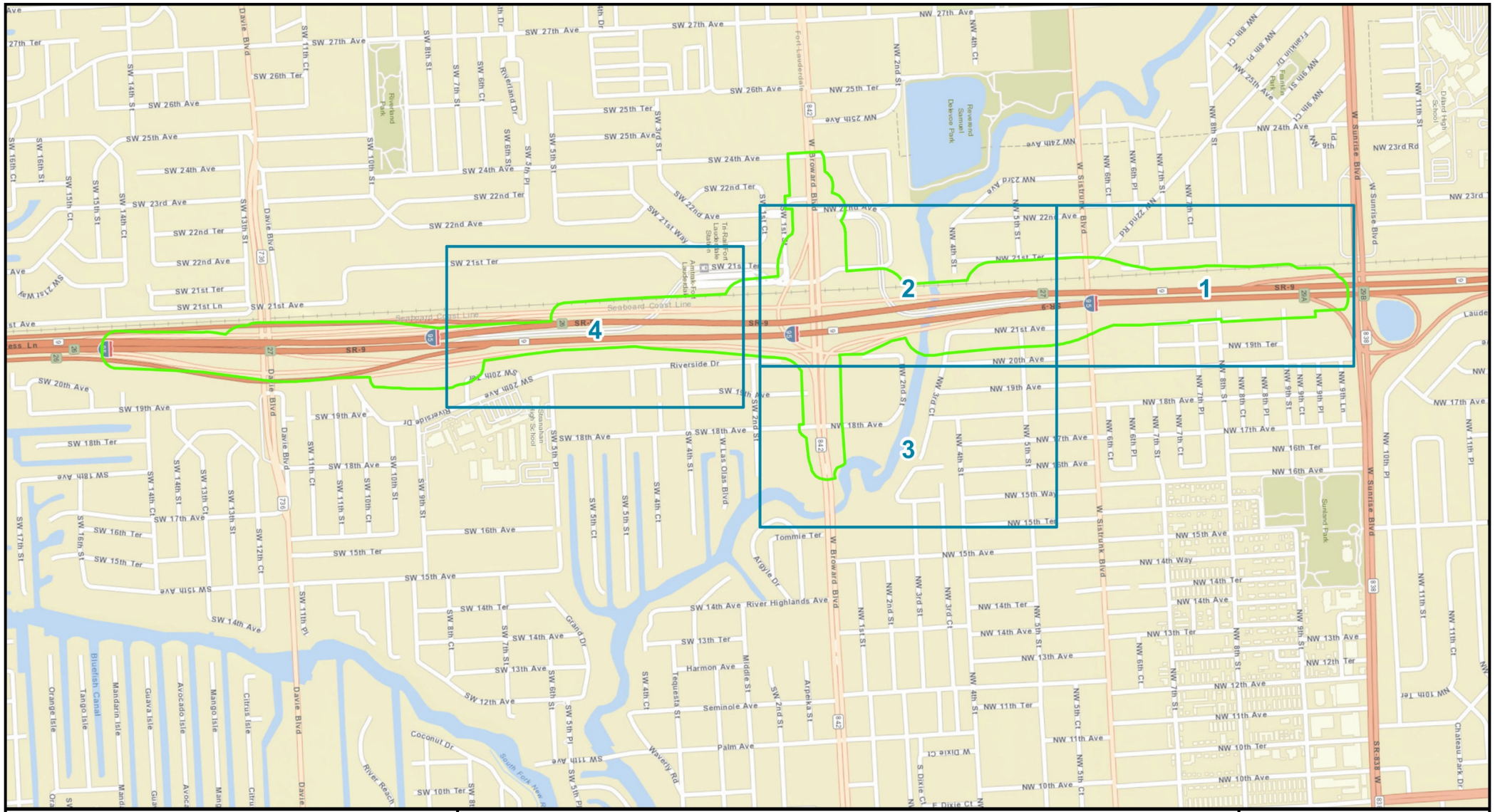
FMSF No.	Name / Address	Year Constructed	Type / Style	National Register Status
8BD1452	Seaboard Airline Railroad Station / 200 SW 21st Terrace	1926–1927	Mediterranean Revival	Determined Eligible
8BD3414	2015 NW 3rd Court	1951	Frame Vernacular	Considered Ineligible

FMSF No.	Name / Address	Year Constructed	Type / Style	National Register Status
8BD4649	Seaboard Air Line (CSX) Railroad	c. 1927	Historic Railroad Segment	Determined Eligible
8BD4879	North Woodlawn Cemetery	c. 1926	Historic Cemetery	Under Review for Listing
8BD6298	1920–1932 NW 9th Street	c. 1958	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6299	808 NW 20th Avenue	c. 1949	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6300	729 NW 20th Avenue	c. 1960	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6301	632 NW 21st Avenue	c. 1952	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6302	616 NW 22nd Road	c. 1960	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6303	614 NW 22nd Road	c. 1954	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6304	524 NW 21st Terrace	c. 1959	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6305	516 NW 21st Terrace	c. 1963	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6306	448 NW 21st Terrace	c. 1954	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6307	444 NW 21st Terrace	c. 1956	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6308	442 NW 21st Terrace	c. 1953	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6309	428 NW 21st Terrace	c. 1955	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6310	424 NW 21st Terrace	c. 1964	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6311	420 NW 21st Terrace	c. 1962	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6312	416 NW 21st Terrace	c. 1962	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6313	412 NW 21st Terrace	c. 1962	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6314	536 NW 21st Avenue	c. 1950	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6315	532 NW 21st Avenue	c. 1950	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6316	528 NW 21st Avenue	c. 1950	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible

FMSF No.	Name / Address	Year Constructed	Type / Style	National Register Status
8BD6317	524 NW 21st Avenue	c. 1950	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6318	520 NW 21st Avenue	c. 1950	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6319	516 NW 21st Avenue	c. 1950	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6320	512 NW 21st Avenue	c. 1950	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6321	508 NW 21st Avenue	c. 1950	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6322	504 NW 21st Avenue	c. 1950	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6323	500 NW 21st Avenue	c. 1950	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6324	444 NW 21st Avenue	c. 1950	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6325	440 NW 21st Avenue	c. 1950	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6326	436 NW 21st Avenue	c. 1950	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6327	432 NW 21st Avenue	c. 1950	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6328	428 NW 21st Avenue	c. 1950	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6329	424 NW 21st Avenue	c. 1950	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6330	420 NW 21st Avenue	c. 1950	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6331	416 NW 21st Avenue	c. 1950	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6332	412 NW 21st Avenue	c. 1950	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6333	408 NW 21st Avenue	c. 1950	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6334	404 NW 21st Avenue	c. 1951	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6335	2019 NW 3rd Court	c. 1955	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6336	2016 NW 3rd Court	c. 1965	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6337	2008 NW 3rd Court	c. 1962	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible

FMSF No.	Name / Address	Year Constructed	Type / Style	National Register Status
8BD6338	2001 NW 3rd Court	c. 1959	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6339	1800–1803 W Broward Boulevard	c. 1963	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6340	709 SW 20th Terrace	c. 1954	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6341	713 SW 20th Terrace	c. 1953	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6342	717 SW 20th Terrace	c. 1953	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6343	1914 SW 8th Street	c. 1953	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6344	1910 SW 8th Street	c. 1955	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8BD6347	Salvation Army Complex / 1901 W Broward Boulevard	c. 1957	Building Complex	Considered Ineligible

Figure 13a | Identified Historic Resources (Overview Map)



SR 9/I-95 at SR 842/Roward Boulevard Interchange PD&E Study (FP ID No. 435513-1, ETDM No. 14226)

Map Frame
Historic Resources APE

Fort Lauderdale

0 0.25 Miles

Figure 13b | Identified Historic Resources (Map 1 of 4)

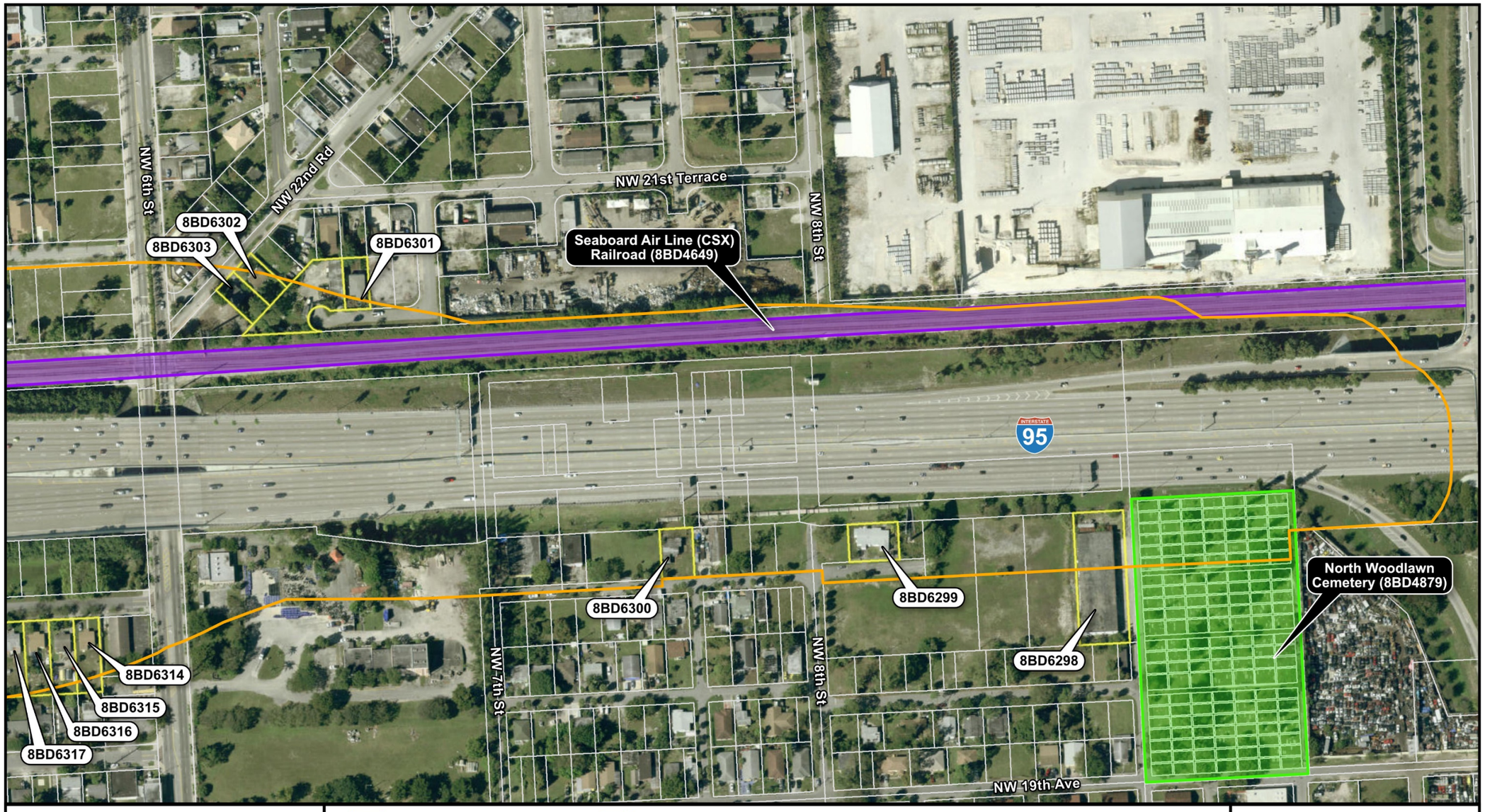


Figure 13c | Identified Historic Resources (Map 2 of 4)

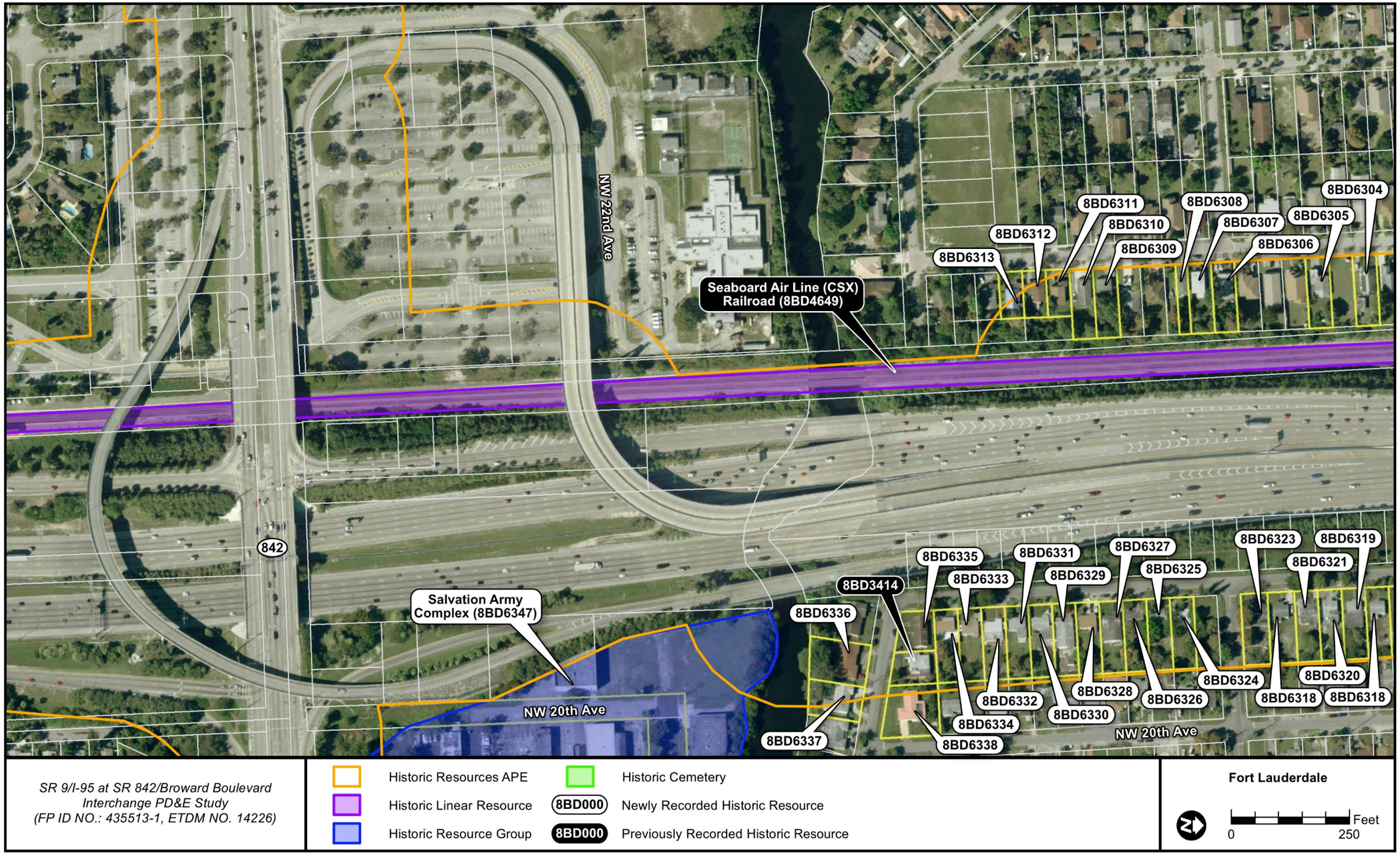


Figure 13d | Identified Historic Resources (Map 3 of 4)

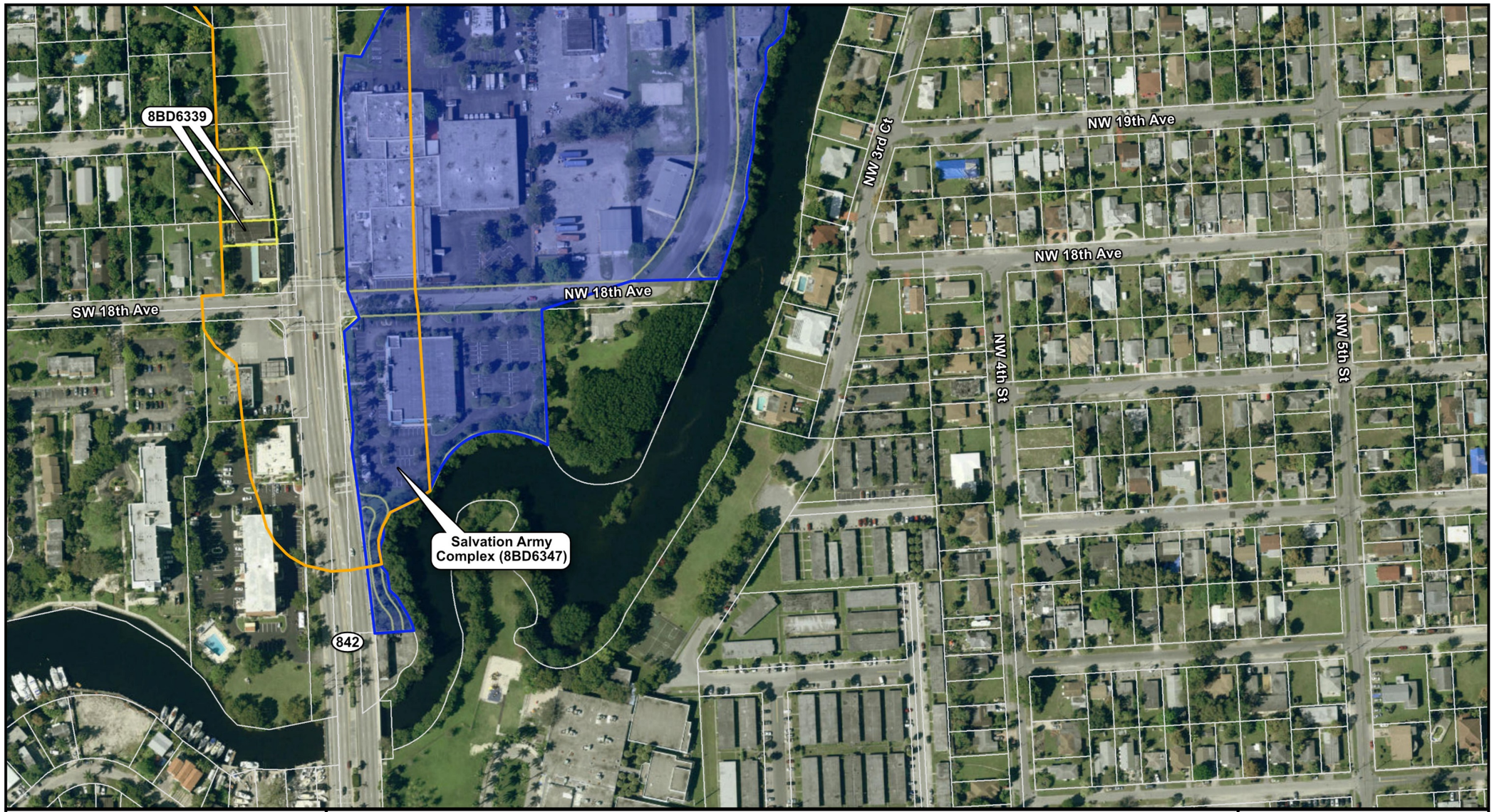
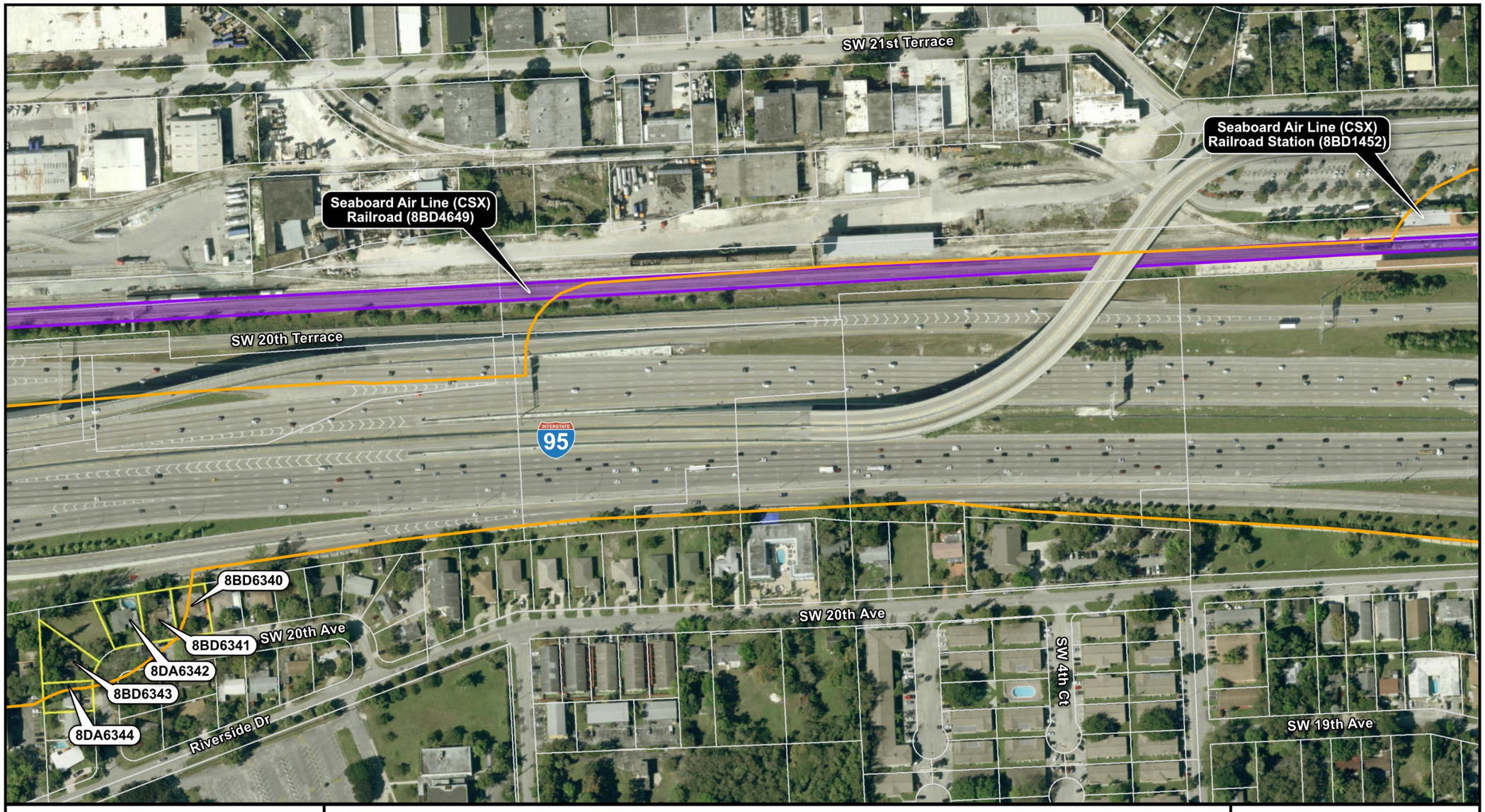


Figure 13e | Identified Historic Resources (Map 4 of 4)



12.2.1 Historic Resources Determined Individually National Register–eligible

Figure 14 | Seaboard Airline Railroad Station, located at 200 SW 21st Terrace (8BD1452), facing Southeast

8BD1452 Seaboard Airline Railroad Station

The circa-1926/1927 Seaboard Airline Railroad Station (8BD1452) (**Figure 14**) is located at 200 SW 21st Terrace and still serves its original purpose as a railroad station. It was designed by architect Gustav A. Maass in the Mediterranean Revival style, and is representative of the transportation boom that took place in Fort Lauderdale and across southeast Florida during the Boom Times of the 1920s. For significance under Criteria A and C in the areas of Transportation and Architecture, the SHPO determined on December 20, 1999 that the Seaboard Airline Railroad Station was eligible for listing in the National Register. This building is also locally-designated within the City of Fort Lauderdale.

Figure 15 | Seaboard Air Line (CSX) Railroad (8BD4649), as seen from Broward Boulevard overpass, facing North

8BD4649 Seaboard Air Line (CSX) Railroad

The segment of the Seaboard Air Line (CSX) Railroad (8BD4649) (**Figure 15**) within the APE is located between Sunrise Boulevard and SW 5th Place, and features a double-track configuration over a gravel ballast. The approximate 1.06 miles of tracks within the APE maintains its historic orientation and configuration and is significant for its contributions to the patterns of development and transportation in the State. Therefore, the SHPO determined on March 27, 2013 that the current segment of the Seaboard Air Line (CSX) Railroad was eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning and Development and Transportation.

Figure 16 | North Woodlawn Cemetery (8BD4879), facing West toward I-95

8BD4879 North Woodlawn Cemetery

North Woodlawn Cemetery (8BD4879) (**Figure 16**) was established in 1926, and is located on the west side of NW 19th Avenue, between NW 9th Street and Sunrise Boulevard. The cemetery serves as the final resting place for many of the areas pioneering African American residents. It was the only cemetery in Fort Lauderdale where African Americans could be buried until 1962 (Janus Research 2012). North Woodlawn Cemetery possesses local significance under Criterion A in the area of ethnic heritage, for its connection to the early African American community in the northwest quadrant Fort Lauderdale. The cemetery also meets National Register Criteria Consideration D for its connection to historical events, as it is one of the few remaining resources associated with Fort Lauderdale's African American community during the period of racial segregation. North Woodlawn Cemetery was determined eligible for the National Register by the SHPO on March 27, 2013. The cemetery has already passed the state review board and is currently being reviewed for listing in the National Register by the national review board as of the time of this report. North Woodlawn Cemetery is also locally-designated within the City of Fort Lauderdale.

12.2.2 Historic Resources Considered Individually National Register–ineligible

8BD6347 Salvation Army Complex

This resource group is comprised of seven concrete block Masonry Vernacular and two metal frame Industrial Vernacular style building located on an approximately 14.5-acre property at 1901 W Broward Boulevard in Section 4 of Township 50 South, Range 42 East on the Fort Lauderdale South (1962, photorevised 1983) United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map. The property is bounded by I-95 to the west, W Broward Boulevard to the south, the North Fork Riverfront Park in the northeast corner, and the North Fork of the New River to the east and north. Although the historic buildings were likely associated with demolished historic buildings west of the boundaries, much of the area around the intersection of W Broward Boulevard and the Seaboard Air Line (CSX) Railroad (8BD4649) was affected by the construction of I-95. Since the buildings in the area that may have been associated with the extant historic buildings were demolished for I-95, the current western boundary for the Salvation Army Complex follows I-95, which curves in a northwest-southeast direction.

Most of the property is paved, with landscaping around the buildings, and the edges of the property. Four of the Masonry Vernacular building are historic, and the other seven buildings on the complex are non-historic. Two buildings are located within the project APE, the c. 1967 Adult Rehabilitation Center and the c. 2000 Super Store. The Adult Rehabilitation Center is the largest building on the complex, and portions of the building serve as storage, auction area, and the donation drop off location.

The development of the Salvation Army Complex and the area around it has been gradual. The original use of the property is unknown, but the Salvation Army obtained the property in 1980 (Broward County 1980). A review of historic aerials shows that four of the Masonry Vernacular buildings are historic. The oldest building on the complex, Warehouse 1, can be seen in the 1958 aerial (**Figure 17**). By 1968, five more buildings were constructed: Warehouse 2, Warehouse 3, the Adult Rehabilitation Center, and two smaller buildings in the northwest and southeast corners of the property that were demolished in the 1990s (**Figure 18**). The 1958 and 1968 aerials also show a building next to the railroad that may have been a train station, but this building and three others that may have been associate with the Salvation Army Complex were demolished in the 1970s when I-95 was built. By 1988, Warehouses 4 and 5 and Offices 1 and 2 were constructed (**Figure 19**). A current aerial shows the addition to the Adult Rehabilitation Center, c. 1990, and the Super Store, c. 2000 (**Figure 20**).

Figure 17 | 1958 aerial of Salvation Army Complex (8BD6347)

Figure 18 | 1968 aerial of Salvation Army Complex (8BD6347)

Figure 19 | 1988 aerial of Salvation Army Complex (8BD6347)

Figure 20 | Current aerial of Salvation Army Complex (8BD6347), property boundaries in red

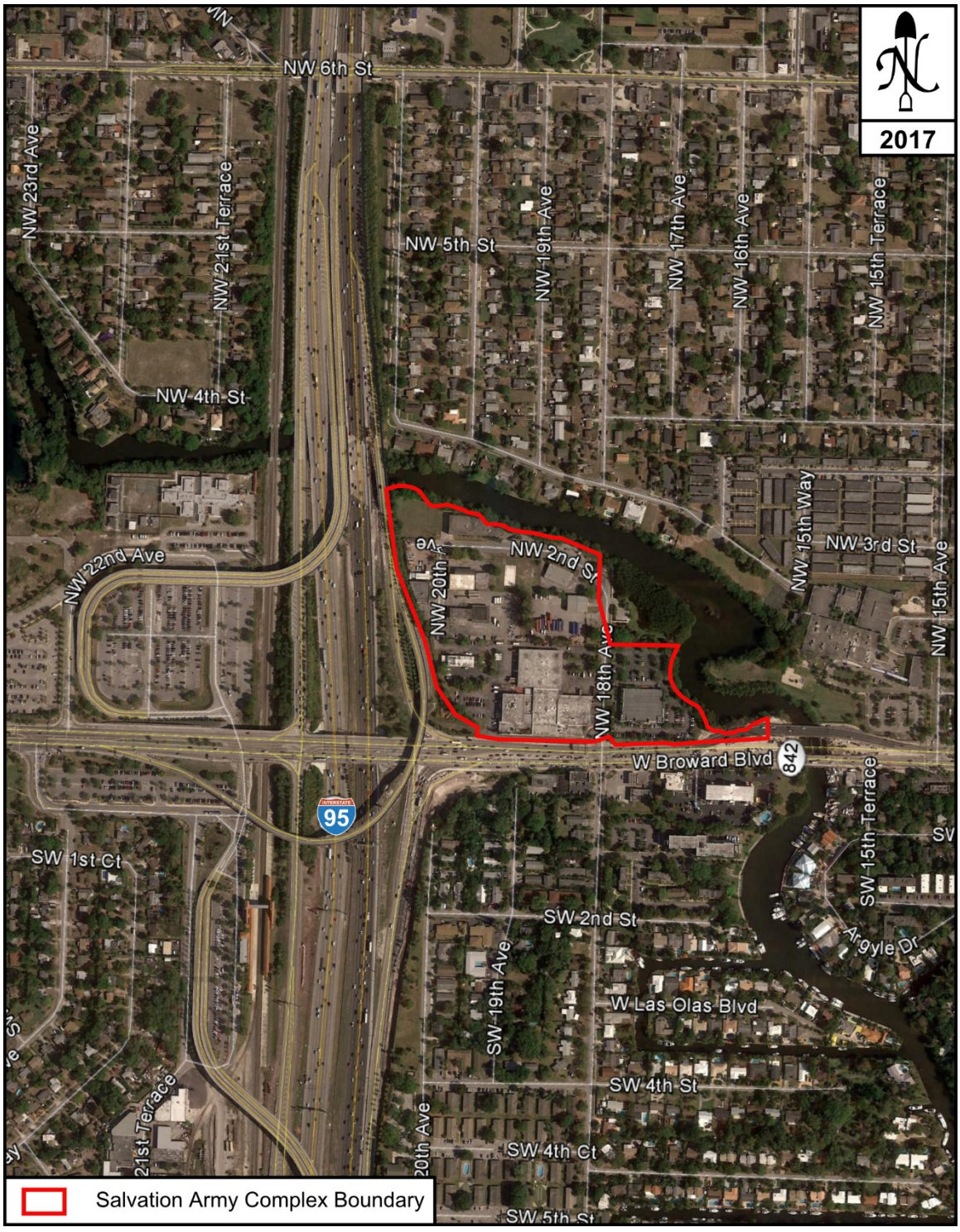


Figure 21 | Salvation Army Complex (8BD6347), Warehouse 1, c. 1957, looking North

Warehouse 1

Warehouse 1 is the oldest building on the complex having been constructed c. 1957 (**Figure 21**). This one and a half story Masonry Vernacular warehouse was built in two phases. The west half of the building was completed c. 1957, and shortly after in 1958 the east half of the building was completed. The building is constructed of concrete block painted white. There are nine bays with rolling garage doors on each of the north and south sides. The windows on the west end of the building have iron security bars, which make it impossible to see what style the windows are. There is a set of stairs with a small platform leading to a metal door on the west side. That is the only known entrance, because the east side of the building is not visible. There are flat roof overhangs on the north, east, and south sides of the east half of the building. The building has a flat built-up roof.

Figure 22 | Salvation Army Complex (8BD6347), Warehouse 2, c. 1967, looking Northwest

Warehouse 2

This one and a half story Masonry Vernacular building sits just south of Warehouse 1. It was constructed c. 1967 of concrete block covered in white stucco (**Figure 22**). There are two bays with rolling garage doors on each of the north and south sides. The building has no windows, and there is no other visible entrance. The west end of the building is only one story tall with no windows or doors, and its purpose is unclear. The building has a flat, built-up roof.

Warehouse 3

This one and a half story Masonry Vernacular building sits just north of Warehouse 1. It has a simple form and was constructed c. 1967 of concrete block with a shed roof overhang on the north side. There are three loading bays on the north side. The main entrance is a west-facing panel door in the southwest corner. There are two double windows and three single windows on the west side. Iron security bars cover the windows. The south side of the building is blank, and the east side is not visible. The building has a flat, built-up roof.

Figure 23 | Salvation Army Complex (8BD6347), Adult Rehabilitation Center, c. 1967, looking Northeast

Adult Rehabilitation Center

This Masonry Vernacular building sits southeast of Warehouses 1 and 2, at the northwest corner of W Broward Boulevard and NW 18th Avenue. It was once a warehouse, but is currently used as the Salvation Army Adult Rehabilitation Center (**Figure 23**). This building was constructed c. 1967 of concrete block and is covered in brick painted grey. It has always been irregularly shaped, originally having four large connected massings. The two-story portion of the building in the northwest corner was likely the original office. It has evenly spaced one-over-one single-hung-sash windows on the east side of the second story. The west side has several single door entrances on the first floor and double windows on the second floor. There are only two windows on the south side of the second story. All the windows sit under flat roof overhangs.

The one-story, L-shaped massing south of the two-story office is currently used as the entrance to the Adult Rehabilitation Center. It has one-light fixed windows on the south side. A concrete screen wall encloses the uncovered patio. There is a large Salvation Army sign on the southern concrete screen wall. A single, south-facing commercial glass door with transom and side light serves as the only entrance from the building to the uncovered patio. The building's main entrance sits under a flat roof overhang supported by one large concrete block column. The south-facing commercial glass double door has storefront windows surrounding it. A secondary entrance sits under the same roof overhang. It is a simpler east-facing commercial glass door with a transom and no side lights. There is landscaping around this portion of the building with shrubs and trees lining the south side, entrance, and uncovered patio.

The central and east portions of the building were originally warehouses with loading bays on the north and south sides. The central portion is five bays wide. The bays have been enclosed with what appears to be plywood painted grey to match the brick. There is a small roof overhang above the bays. The original north side bays are no longer visible due to a large addition completed c. 1990. The north and west sides of the addition are not visible. However, from NW 18th Avenue three single metal door entrances and one loading bay are visible on the east side of the addition. No windows are visible. There are two doors and a bay recessed in a raised loading dock on the east side of the original central portion of the building. The large north addition is currently used as the “as is” auction area.

The original east portion of the building was extended south c. 1980, so that its south side was in line with the south side of the central portion of the building. The extension is five bays wide like the central portion. On the east side of the extension, which is not in line with the original east side, has a metal double door entrance. The original east side is blank except for three one-light fixed windows. There are flat roof overhands along the south and east sides of the east portion. The north side continues to be used as a loading dock, as this is currently the donation drop off location. The raised loading dock is L-shaped along the north side of the east portion and the east side of the original central portion of the building. Due to low visibility it’s unclear exactly how many bays are recessed in the raised loading dock, but there are at least two bays. One bay is east-facing, and the other is north-facing. The loading dock has a flat roof extension with four supports along the north side, and a ramp at the northeast corner.

All portions and additions of the building have flat, built-up roofs Most of the area around the Adult Rehabilitation Center has been paved for parking and loading. There have been several alterations and additions to this building. Most of the windows appear to have been replaced in the 1980s. The main south-facing entrance was likely altered to accommodate the 1980s commercial glass double doors and window wall. Many other doors also appear to be 1980s replacements.

Figure 24 | Salvation Army Complex (8BD6347), Warehouse 4, c. 1985, looking West

Warehouse 4

This Industrial Vernacular building sits just north of the Adult Rehabilitation Center. It has a simple form and was constructed c. 1985 with a metal steel frame covered in metal siding (**Figure 24**). The north and south sides are blank with no window or door openings. The west side of the building is not visible. The east side has a simple metal door in the southeast corner with a two-light sliding window to its right. There are also two large bays with rolling garage doors on the east side. The roof is side-gabled and covered in standing seam metal sheets.

Warehouse 5

This Masonry Vernacular building sits just west of Warehouse 1. It has a simple form and was constructed c. 1985 of concrete block covered in stucco. The north and south sides are blank with no window or door openings. The north side is longer than south side, so that the slanted west side is parallel to the I-95 ramp west of it. The west side of the building is not visible and backs up to a line of trees and I-95. The east side has two metal doors, two widows, and two loading bays with rolling garage doors. The loading bays are in the northeast and southeast corners. The windows are one-light fixed and covered in metal security bars. The building has a flat, built-up roof.

Figure 25 | Salvation Army Complex (8BD6347), Office 1, c. 1978, looking Northwest

Office 1

This Industrial Vernacular building sits just northwest of Warehouse 4 (**Figure 25**). It has a simple form and was constructed c. 1978 with a metal steel frame covered in metal siding. The northwest side is blank with no window or door openings. The northeast side has six five-light awning windows, three in the center and three on the left side. The southwest side is not visible. The entrance is a simple metal door on the southeast side, which sits under a canvas awning. There is a similar awning over the three windows. The three windows are five-light awning similar to those on the northeast side. The front-gabled roof is covered in 5V crimped metal sheets.

Figure 26 | Salvation Army Complex (8BD6347), Office 2, c. 1985, looking West

Office 2

This two-story Masonry Vernacular building sits in the northwest corner of the property along the North Fork of the New River (**Figure 26**). It was constructed c. 1985 of concrete block and is covered in grey stucco. The building has an irregular form, and the west portion of the building was formerly a warehouse. The north and west sides of the building are not visible. The east portion of the building is only one-story tall, and contains both the main and secondary entrances recessed along its south side. The east side has four recessed bays with metal, one-light fixed windows at the top. The east-facing main entrance is a metal door with a square light recessed in the southeast corner under a canvas awning. There are four south-facing thin vertical windows recessed in the same space. The south-facing secondary entrance is a simple metal door to the left of the main entrance. It is also recessed and has a canvas awning. There were originally seven bays along the south side of the two-story portion of the building. Only the bay in the southwest corner has remained altered. The one directly to the right of it was completely enclosed with plain stucco. Each of the remaining five bays to the right were enclosed with scored stucco and a row of five four-light awning windows at the top. Both portions of the building have a flat, built-up roof.

Figure 27 | Salvation Army Complex (8BD6347), Super Store, c. 2000, looking Northeast

Super Store

This Masonry Vernacular building sits just east of the Adult Rehabilitation Center, at the northeast corner of W Broward Boulevard and NW 18th Avenue. The Super Store was constructed c. 2000 of concrete blocked and covered in stucco (**Figure 27**). The building is generally rectangular; however, the southwest and southeast corners extend out slightly. There are storefront windows that run from just north of and around the southwest corner, along the south side, around the southeast corner, and ending just north of the southeast corner. There are metal awnings over the windows. The south-facing commercial glass double doors with transom and side lights sits amongst the storefront windows under a portico. A two-story entry portico is located centrally along the south side, and is taller than the rest of the building. Other than the storefront windows, the east and west sides are blank with no other openings. The north side has a simple metal door and a loading bay with rolling garage door in the northeast corner. There are stucco walls around the AC units on the north side. Most of the area around the Super Store is paved for parking. The building has a flat, built-up roof.

The Salvation Army was founded in London in 1865 by William Booth (Salvation Army 2014). He was dedicated to working with the poor and homeless. In 1879 the Salvation Army came to the United States starting in Philadelphia before quickly expanding into New York (Salvation Army 2014). The organization was instrumental in both World Wars in providing help to soldiers and civilians alike.

In Broward County, Ivy Stranahan helped establish the Salvation Army in 1926 and was one of its original board members (Salvation Army 2014). Today, the group owns several properties throughout Broward County. They acquired the property discussed here in 1980. The historic buildings on the property had

served a different purpose before that is unclear. Despite the proximity to the Seaboard Air Line (CSX) Railroad (8BD4649), the building complex does not appear associated with the railroad.

The Industrial Vernacular and Masonry Vernacular styles are highly prevalent approaches to architectural design for industrial complexes in Florida and the Salvation Army Complex buildings are common examples of the styles from their period and place of construction. Of the nine buildings within the complex, four are historic. The area around the complex has been substantially altered through the 1970s construction of I-95 and the development along Broward Boulevard. Additionally, the four historic Masonry Vernacular buildings have sustained substantial alterations. Therefore, the Salvation Army Complex located at 1901 W Broward Boulevard is considered National Register–ineligible under Criteria A, B, C, or D, both individually and as part of a historic district.

Figure 28 | 2015 NW 3rd Court (8BD3414), c. 1951, facing North

Figure 29 | 1920–1932 NW 9th Street (8BD6298), c. 1958, facing Southeast

Figure 30 | 808 NW 20th Avenue (8BD6299), c. 1949, facing Northwest

Figure 31 | 729 NW 20th Avenue (8BD6300), c. 1960, facing Southwest

Figure 32 | 632 NW 21st Avenue (8BD6301), c. 1952, facing Southwest

Figure 33 | 616 NW 22nd Road (8BD6302), c. 1960, facing East

Figure 34 | 614 NW 22nd Road (8BD6303), c. 1954, facing South

Figure 35 | 524 NW 21st Terrace (8BD6304), c. 1959, facing Southeast

Figure 36 | 516 NW 21st Terrace (8BD6305), c. 1963, facing Southeast

Figure 37 | 448 NW 21st Terrace (8BD6306), c. 1954, facing Southeast

Figure 38 | 444 NW 21st Terrace (8BD6307), c. 1956, facing Southeast

Figure 39 | 442 NW 21st Terrace (8BD6308), c. 1953, facing Northeast

Figure 40 | 428 NW 21st Terrace (8BD6309), c. 1955, facing Southeast

Figure 41 | 424 NW 21st Terrace (8BD6310), c. 1964, facing Southeast

Figure 42 | 420 NW 21st Terrace (8BD6311), c. 1962, facing Southeast

Figure 43 | 416 NW 21st Terrace (8BD6312), c. 1962, facing Northeast

Figure 44 | 412 NW 21st Terrace (8BD6313), c. 1962, facing Northeast

Figure 45 | 536 NW 21st Avenue (8BD6314), c. 1950, facing Northeast

Figure 46 | 532 NW 21st Avenue (8BD6315), c. 1950, facing Northeast

Figure 47 | 528 NW 21st Avenue (8BD6316), c. 1950, facing Southeast

Figure 48 | 524 NW 21st Avenue (8BD6317), c. 1950, facing Northeast

Figure 49 | 520 NW 21st Avenue (8BD6318), c. 1950, facing Northeast

Figure 50 | 516 NW 21st Avenue (8BD6319), c. 1950, facing Northeast

Figure 51 | 512 NW 21st Avenue (8BD6320), c. 1950, facing Southeast

Figure 52 | 508 NW 21st Avenue (8BD6321), c. 1950, facing Southeast

Figure 53 | 504 NW 21st Avenue (8BD6322), c. 1950, facing Southeast

Figure 54 | 500 NW 21st Avenue (8BD6323), c. 1950, facing Northeast

Figure 55 | 444 NW 21st Avenue (8BD6324), c. 1950, facing Northeast

Figure 56 | 440 NW 21st Avenue (8BD6325), c. 1950, facing Southeast

Figure 57 | 436 NW 21st Avenue (8BD6326), c. 1950, facing Southeast

Figure 58 | 432 NW 21st Avenue (8BD6327), c. 1950, facing Northeast

Figure 59 | 428 NW 21st Avenue (8BD6328), c. 1950, facing Northeast

Figure 60 | 424 NW 21st Avenue (8BD6329), c. 1950, facing Southeast

Figure 61 | 420 NW 21st Avenue (8BD6330), c. 1950, facing Southeast

Figure 62 | 416 NW 21st Avenue (8BD6331), c. 1950, facing Northeast

Figure 63 | 412 NW 21st Avenue (8BD6332), c. 1950, facing Southeast

Figure 64 | 408 NW 21st Avenue (8BD6333), c. 1950, facing Northeast

Figure 65 | 404 NW 21st Avenue (8BD6334), c. 1951, facing Northeast

Figure 66 | 2019 NW 3rd Court (8BD6335), c. 1955, facing Northeast

Figure 67 | 2016 NW 3rd Court (8BD6336), c. 1965, facing South

Figure 68 | 2008 NW 3rd Court (8BD6337), c. 1962, facing Southeast

Figure 69 | 2001 NW 3rd Court (8BD6338), c. 1959, facing North

Figure 70 | 1800–1803 W Broward Boulevard (8BD6339), c. 1963, facing Northwest

Figure 71 | 709 SW 20th Terrace (8BD6340), c. 1954, facing West

Figure 72 | 713 SW 20th Terrace (8BD6341), c. 1953, facing West

Figure 73 | 717 SW 20th Terrace (8BD6342), c. 1953, facing Southwest

Figure 74 | 1914 SW 8th Street (8BD6343), c. 1953, facing Southwest

Figure 75 | 1910 SW 8th Street (8BD6344), c. 1955, facing Southwest

13.0 Conclusions

The objective of the CRAS for the SR-9/I-95 at SR 842/Broward Boulevard Interchange Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study in the City of Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, Florida was to identify cultural resources within the project APE and assess their eligibility for listing in the National Register according to the criteria set forth in 36 CFR Section 60.4.

No newly or previously recorded archaeological sites were identified within the archaeological APE. Subsurface testing was not feasible within the archaeological APE due to the presence of existing pavement, sidewalks, berms, landscaping, and buried utilities. The pedestrian survey of the archaeological APE confirmed the developed nature of the project corridor and confirmed the low potential for finding intact archaeological sites.

The CRAS identified a total of 52 historic resources within the historic APE. The identified historic resources include one cemetery (North Woodlawn Cemetery–8BD4879), two resource groups (Seaboard Air Line [CSX] Railroad–8BD4649 and the Salvation Army Complex–8BD6346), and 49 buildings (8BD1452 and 8BD6298–8BD6344). Four of the historic resources were previously recorded (8BD1452, 8BD3414, 8BD4649, and 8BD4879), and 48 are newly recorded (8BD6298–8BD6344 and 8BD6347). Three historic resources, Seaboard Airline Railroad Station at 200 SW 21st Terrace (8BD1452), Seaboard Air Line (CSX) Railroad (8BD4649), and North Woodlawn Cemetery (8BD4879), were previously determined National Register–eligible by the SHPO. The current CRAS found that all three of these significant resources remain eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The remaining 49 historic resources located within the current APE are considered individually ineligible for inclusion in the National Register.

13.1 Unanticipated Finds

Although unlikely, should construction activities uncover any archaeological remains, it is recommended that activity in the immediate area of the remains be stopped while a professional archaeologist evaluates the remains. In the event that human remains are found during construction or maintenance activities, Chapter 872.05 of the Florida Statutes will apply and FDOT's Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction require that all construction cease. Chapter 872.05 states that, when human remains are encountered, all activity that might disturb the remains shall cease and may not resume until authorized by the District Medical Examiner or the State Archaeologist. The District Medical Examiner has jurisdiction if the remains are less than 75 years old or if the remains are involved in a criminal investigation. The State Archaeologist has jurisdiction if the remains are 75 years of age or more.

13.2 Curation

Original and updated site file forms (**Appendix A**), survey log sheet (**Appendix D**), and photographs are curated at the FMSF in Tallahassee, along with a copy of this report. Field notes and other pertinent project records are temporarily stored at Janus Research until their transfer to the FDOT storage facilities.

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Appendix A | Florida Master Site File Forms

☐ Original
☒ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD03414
Field Date 9-27-2017
Form Date 10-3-2017
Recorder # 28

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 2015 NW 3rd Court — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	2015	NW	3rd	Court	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) N side btwn NW 20th Ave and NW 21st Ave
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE SOUTH — USGS Date 1983 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale — In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Broward
Township 50S — Range 42E — Section 4 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 04 30 0880 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Dorsey Riverbend — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 583173 — Northing 2889844
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1951 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): 1951 — To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: 1980s — Nature Entry moved; some windows altered
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: c1970/c1985 — Nature SE entry addition; NE addition
Architect (last name first): unknown — Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Irregular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Hip 2. Flat 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. Built-up 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 1/1 single-hung-sash and 1-light fixed; most boarded up; fixed light altered in 1980s to accommodate AC unit
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Some metal window awnings and hurricane shutters; iron enclosure and gate in front of entry in c. 1970 addition; additions and garage have flat roof
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Paved half-circle driveway; paved uncovered front patio; paved walkway from secondary entrance to sidewalk

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 BD03414

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) S-facing 1980s panel door with fanlight at SE addition with iron enclosure; secondary entry on S side of NE addition
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None observed

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence has an irregular form and several additions and alterations.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This residence is of a common style in South Florida. It is in the Dorsey Riverbend neighborhood, which is a historic African-American neighborhood. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

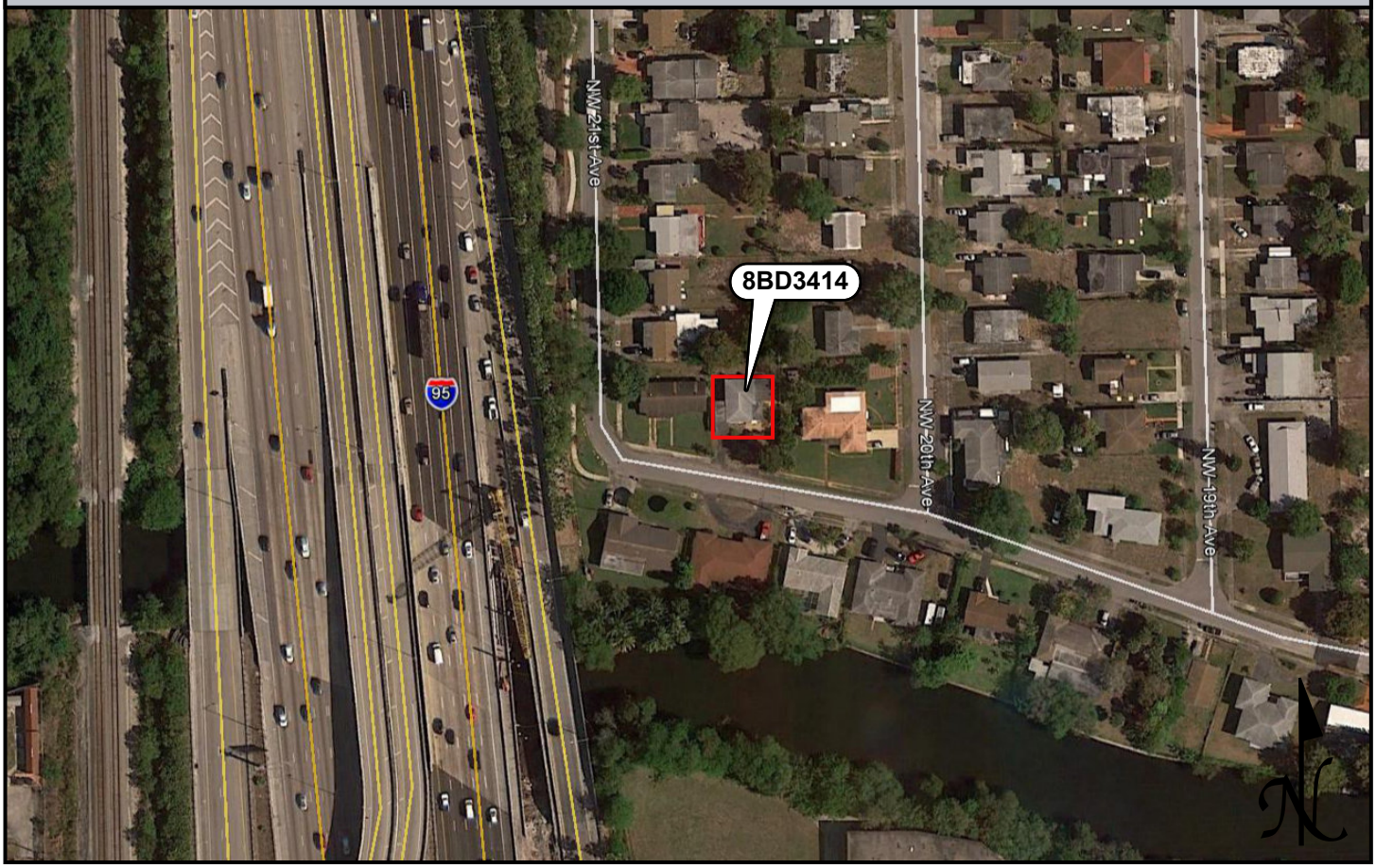
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

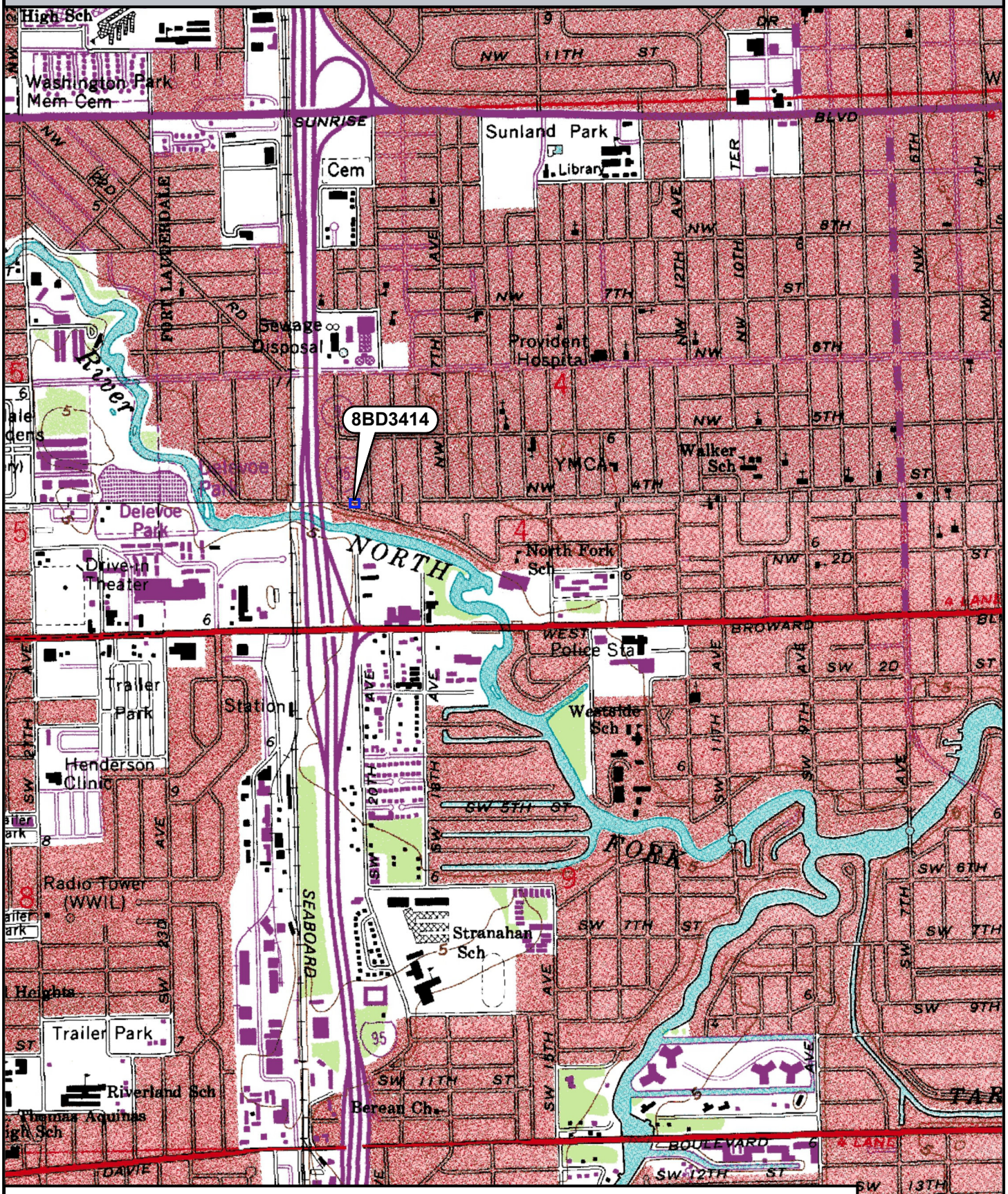
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD3414

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06298
Field Date 9-26-2017
Form Date 9-29-2017
Recorder # 1

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 1920-1932 NW 9th Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☒private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	1920-1932	NW	9th	Street	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) S side btwn I-95 and NW 19th Ave
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE NORTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Broward
Township 50S Range 42E Section 4 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 04 32 0030 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 583124 Northing 2890817
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1958 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Commercial From (year): 1958 To (year): _____
Current Use Commercial From (year): _____ To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1980s Nature Replaced windows/doors, painted signage
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 1/1 single-hung-sash and 1-light fixed; 1-light fixed appear to be 1980s replacements
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Eight rolling garage doors on north and south sides; metal bars on all windows
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Paved and unpaved parking on the north side; two sheds on west side of building

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 BD06298

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) Eight 1980s panel doors on north side; each door is for a separate business, but many appear vacant
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None observed

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular building has a simple form and few alterations. It was built for commercial use with eight separate offices. The businesses in the building have changed over the years.
Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building is of a common style in South Florida. It lacks historic significance and integrity.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

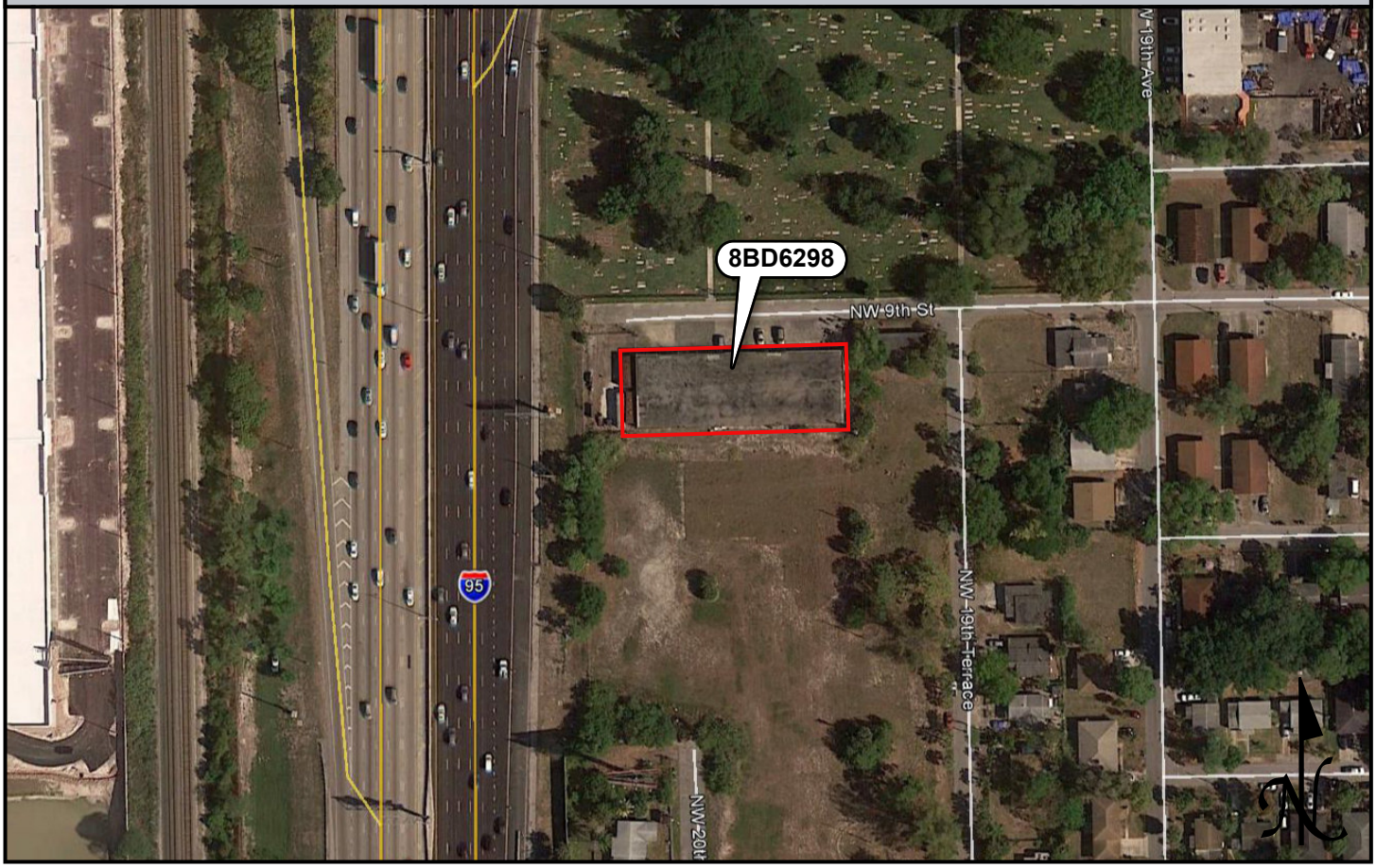
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

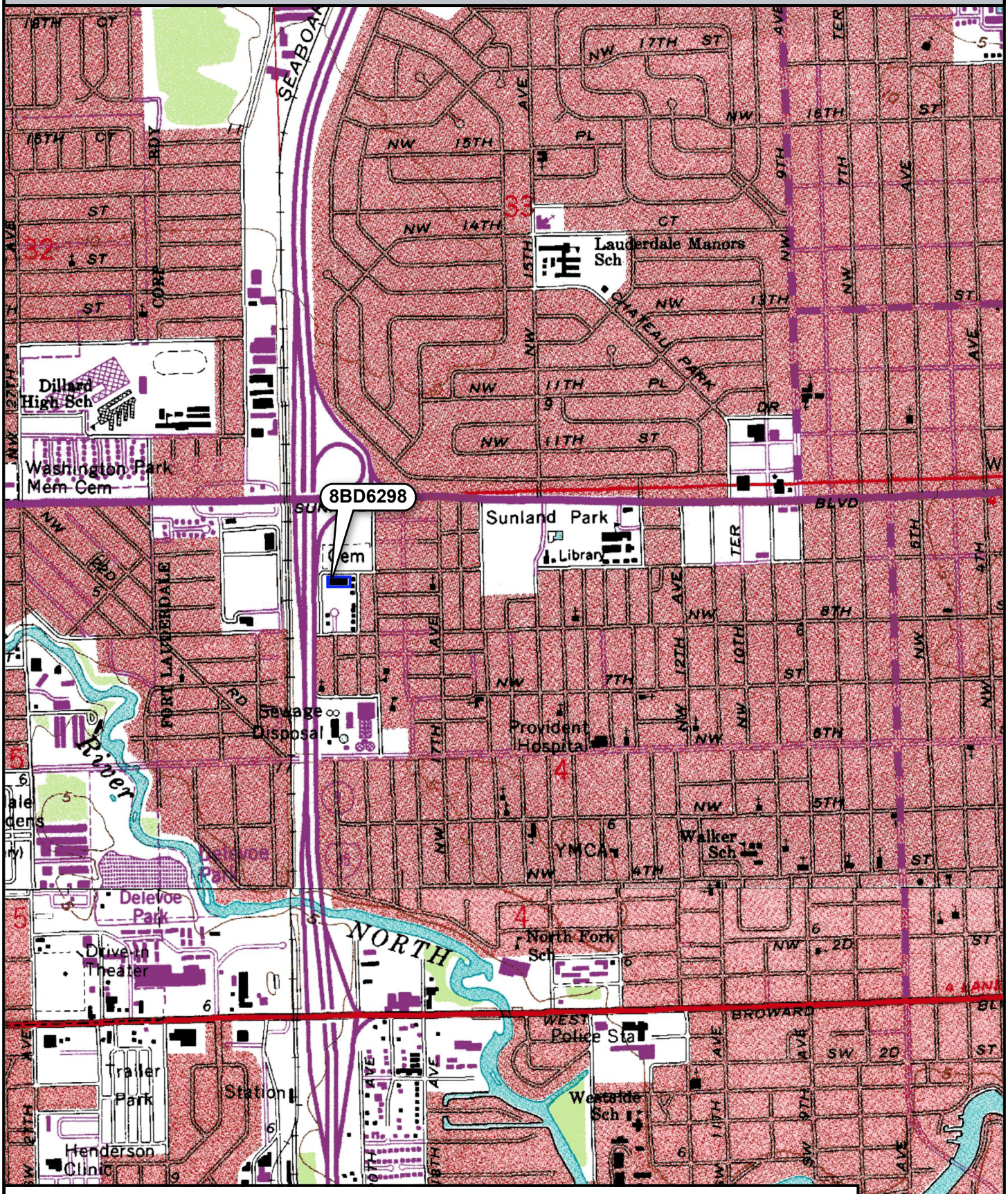
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6298

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06299
Field Date 9-26-2017
Form Date 9-29-2017
Recorder # 2

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 808 NW 20th Ave Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	808	NW	20th	Avenue	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) NW corner of NW 20th Ave and NW 8th St
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE NORTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Broward
Township 50S Range 42E Section 4 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 04 19 0020 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 583094 Northing 2890679
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1949 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1949 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1970s Nature Porch enclosed
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: c1965/c1970 Nature North extension / Northeast enclosure
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-gabled 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 2- and 3-light awning

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Metal window awnings and shutters on most windows; cross-gable in roof is on northeast addition with slight roof overhang; east side porch enclosed

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Concrete block shed with gable roof in northeast corner of property; concrete block and chain-link fence around property

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 BD06299

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) North-facing panel door on east-side enclosed porch under roof extension

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None observed; original porch enclosed

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence was originally rectangular with an attached utility room on the south side. The c. 1965 north extension and the c. 1970 northeast addition have given this house its current irregular form.
Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building is of a common style in South Florida. It lacks historic significance and integrity.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

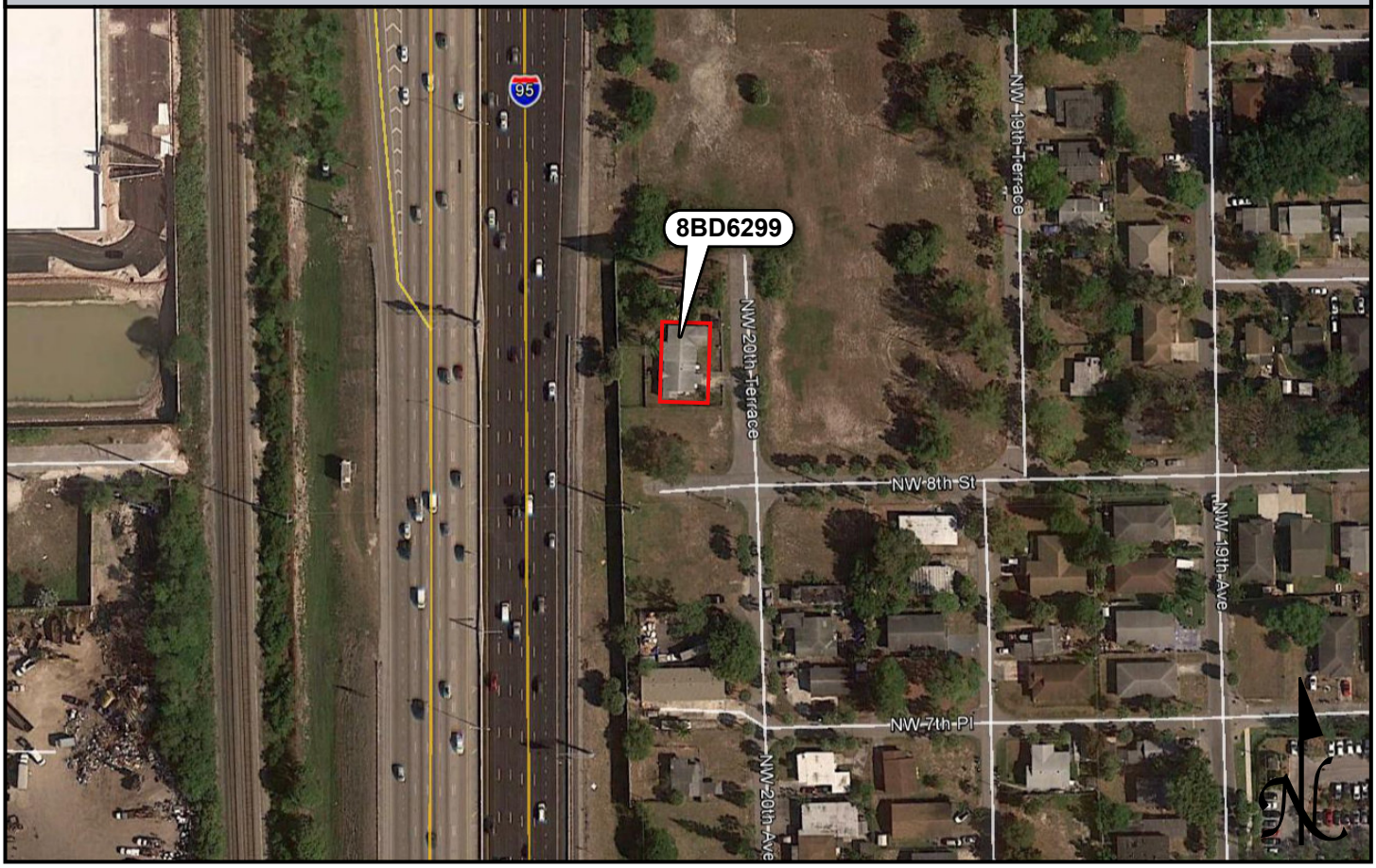
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

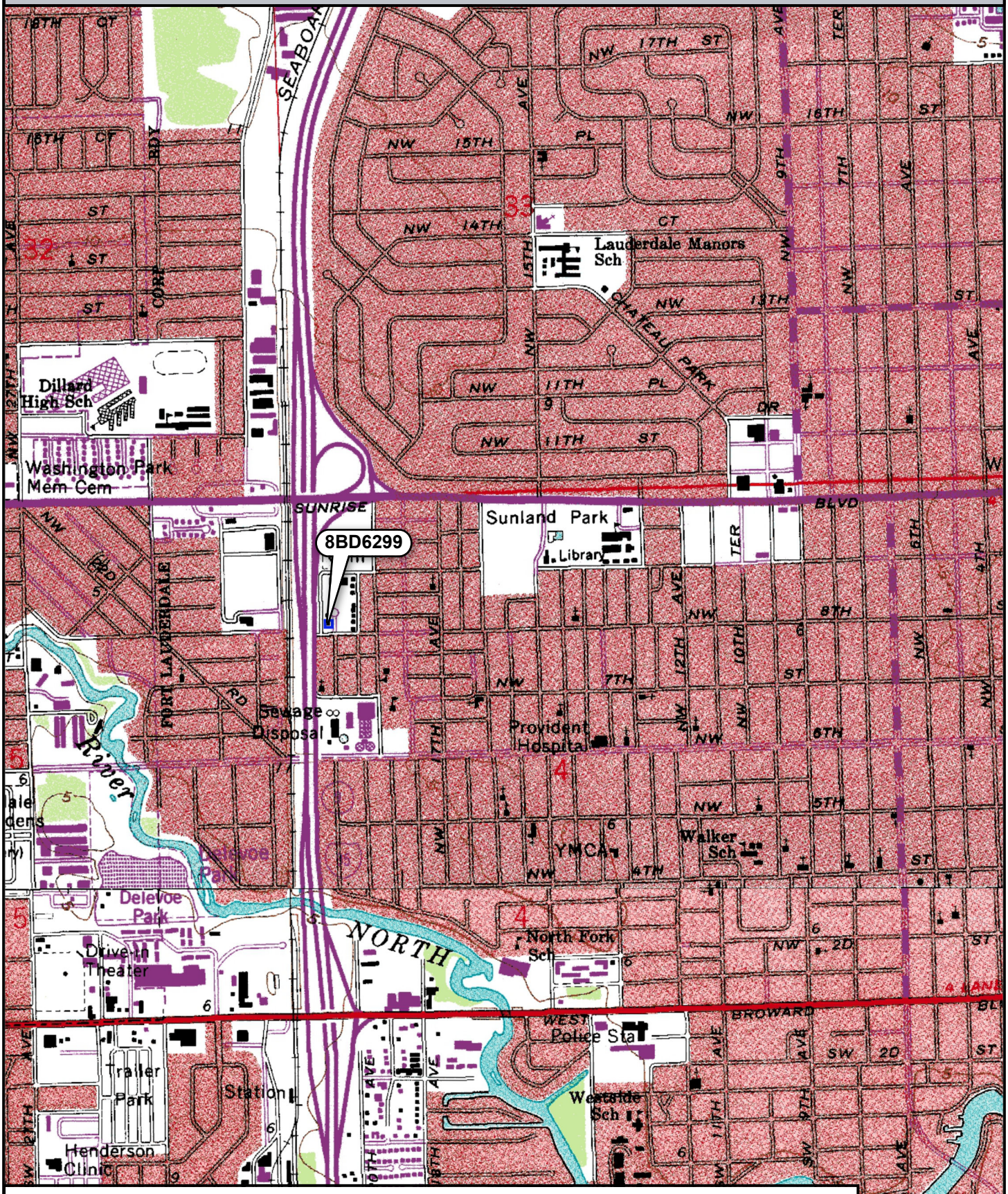
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6299

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06300
Field Date 9-26-2017
Form Date 9-29-2017
Recorder # 3

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 729 NW 20th Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
729	NW	20th	Avenue	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) SW corner of NW 20th Ave and NW 7th Pl
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE NORTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Broward
Township 50S Range 42E Section 4 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 04 18 0400 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 583097 Northing 2890558
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1960 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1960 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 2000s Nature Windows and doors replaced
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 1/1 single-hung-sash and 2-light fixed; fixed windows appear to be 2000s replacements
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Carport in southeast corner with metal supports; front porch under roof extension with scrolled iron supports and raised concrete pad
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Paved walkway from road to front porch; chain-link fence around property

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init. _____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # BD06300

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) East-facing 2000s panel door with concrete stoop under entry porch

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Front entry porch under roof extension with raised concrete pad and scrolled iron supports

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence has a simple form and few alterations.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building is of a common style in South Florida. It lacks historic significance and integrity.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

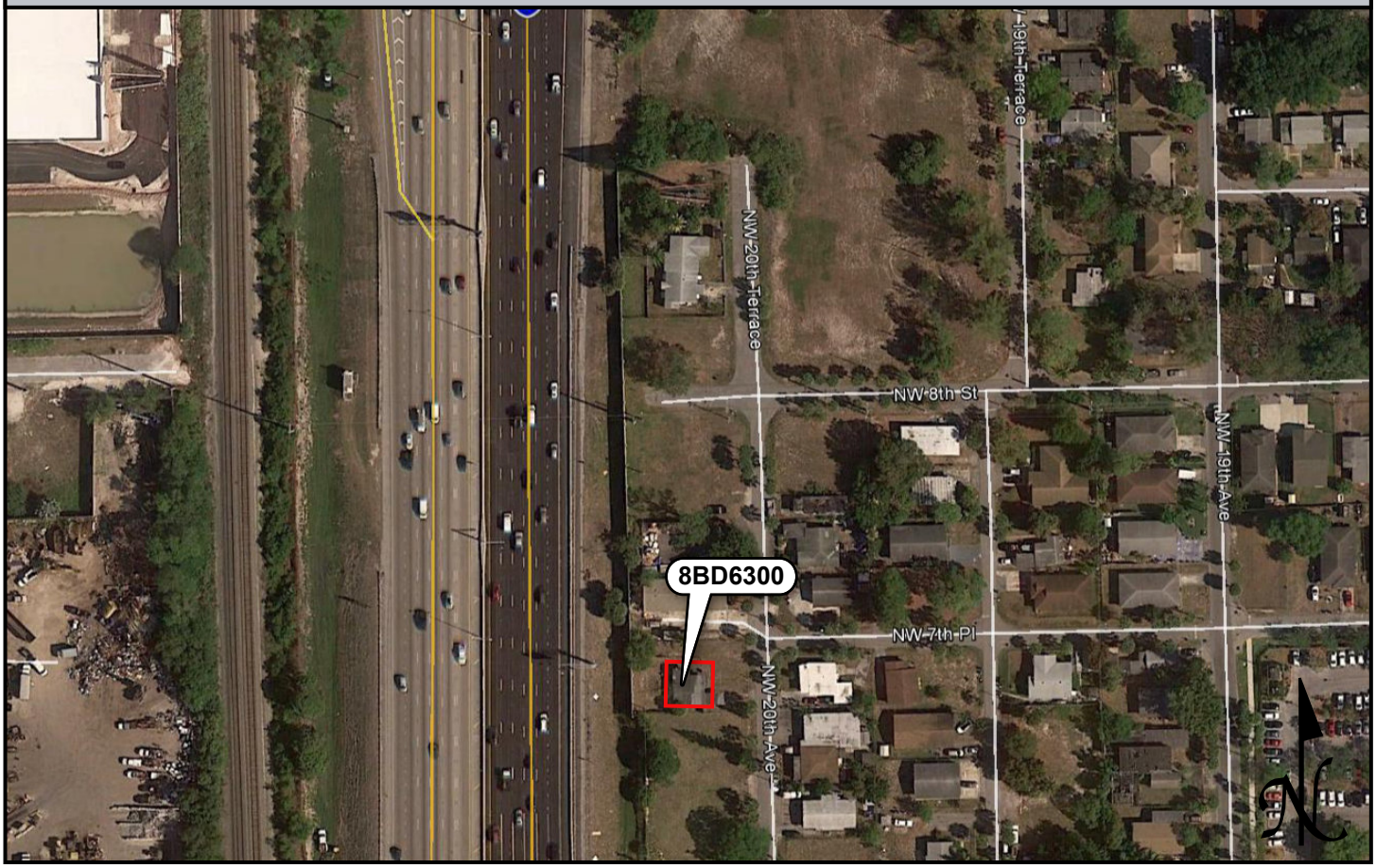
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

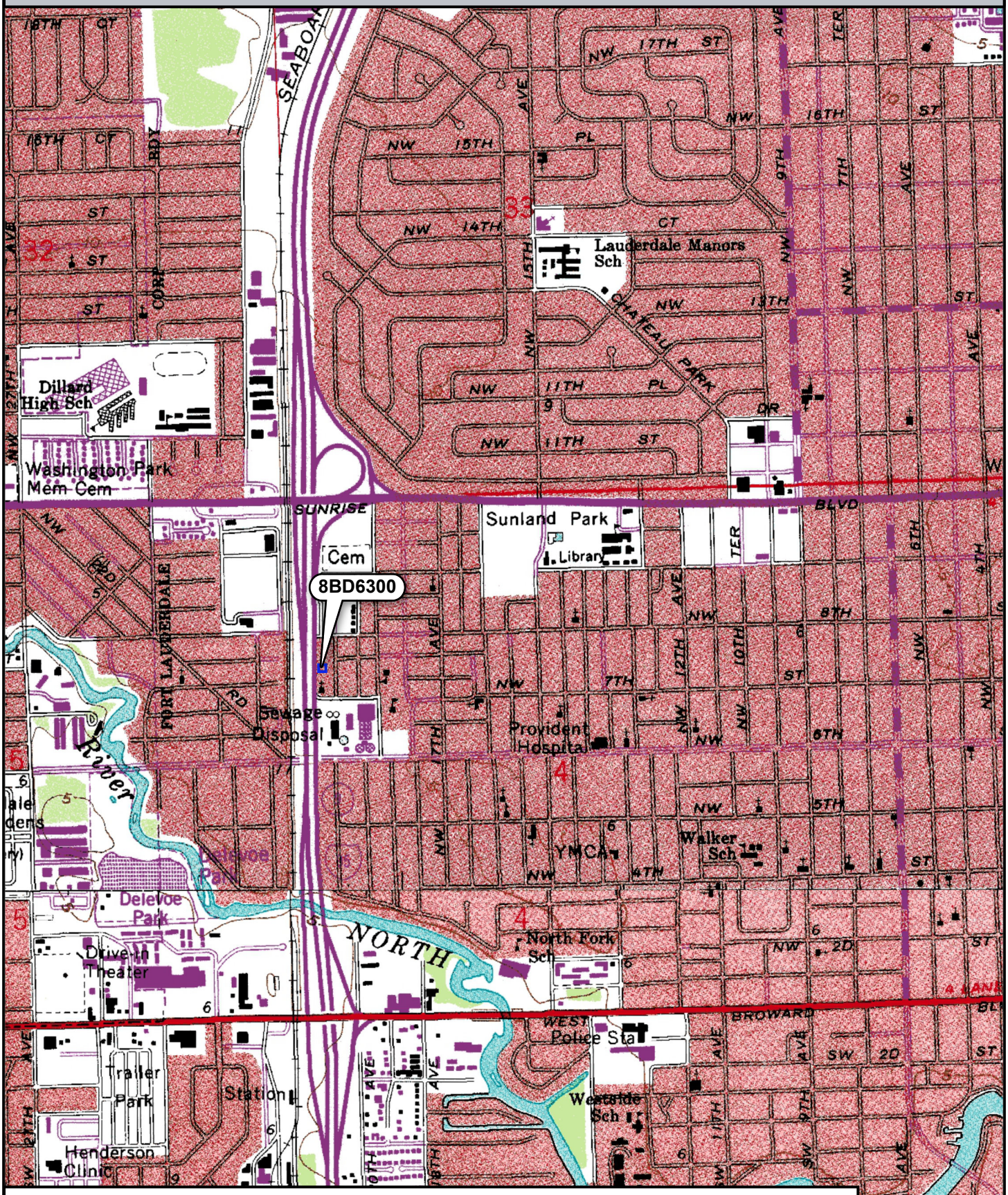
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6300

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06301
Field Date 9-26-2017
Form Date 9-29-2017
Recorder # 6

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 632 NW 21st Avenue — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
632	NW	21st	Avenue	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) W side of NW 21st Ave, south of NW 6th Pl
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE NORTH — USGS Date 1983 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale — In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown — County Broward
Township 50S — Range 42E — Section 5 — ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 05 03 0280 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 — Easting 582930 — Northing 2890370
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1952 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): 1952 — To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown — Date: 1990s — Nature Enclosed front porch with new door
Additions: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown — Date: _____ — Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown — Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown — Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Rectangular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable on hip 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 2/2 single-hung-sash; most covered by shutters or awnings

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Metal window awnings/shutters; scored stucco "slanted brick" on bottom half of north and east sides

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) White picket fence with entry gate on east side of property, chain-link fence around rest of property; two steps up to front door

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐ Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient info Date _____ Init. _____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # BD06301

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) East-facing 1990s panel door with decorative square pattern on enclosed entry porch; two steps up to door
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None observed

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence has a simple form and few alterations.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building is of a common style in South Florida. It lacks historic significance and integrity.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

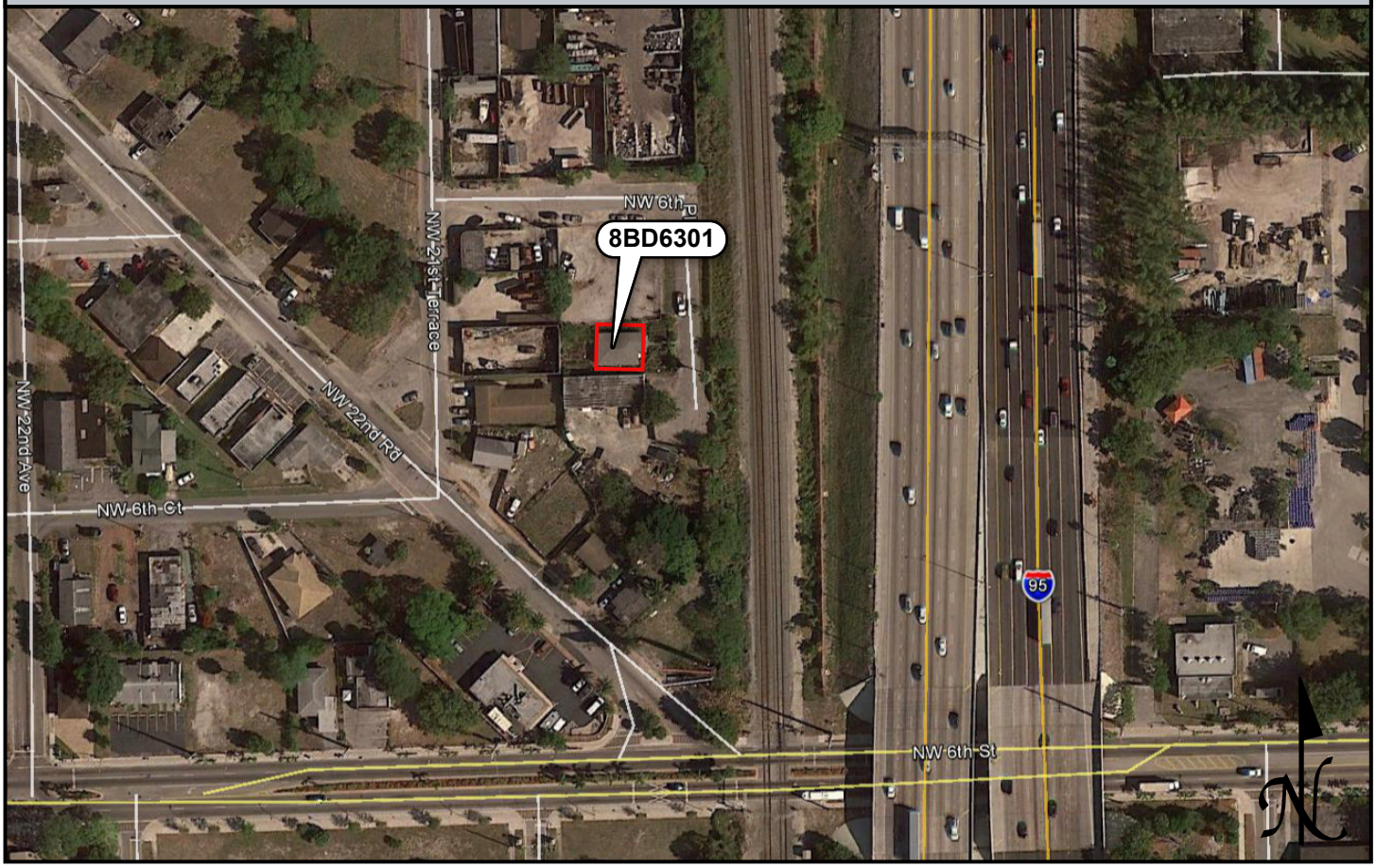
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

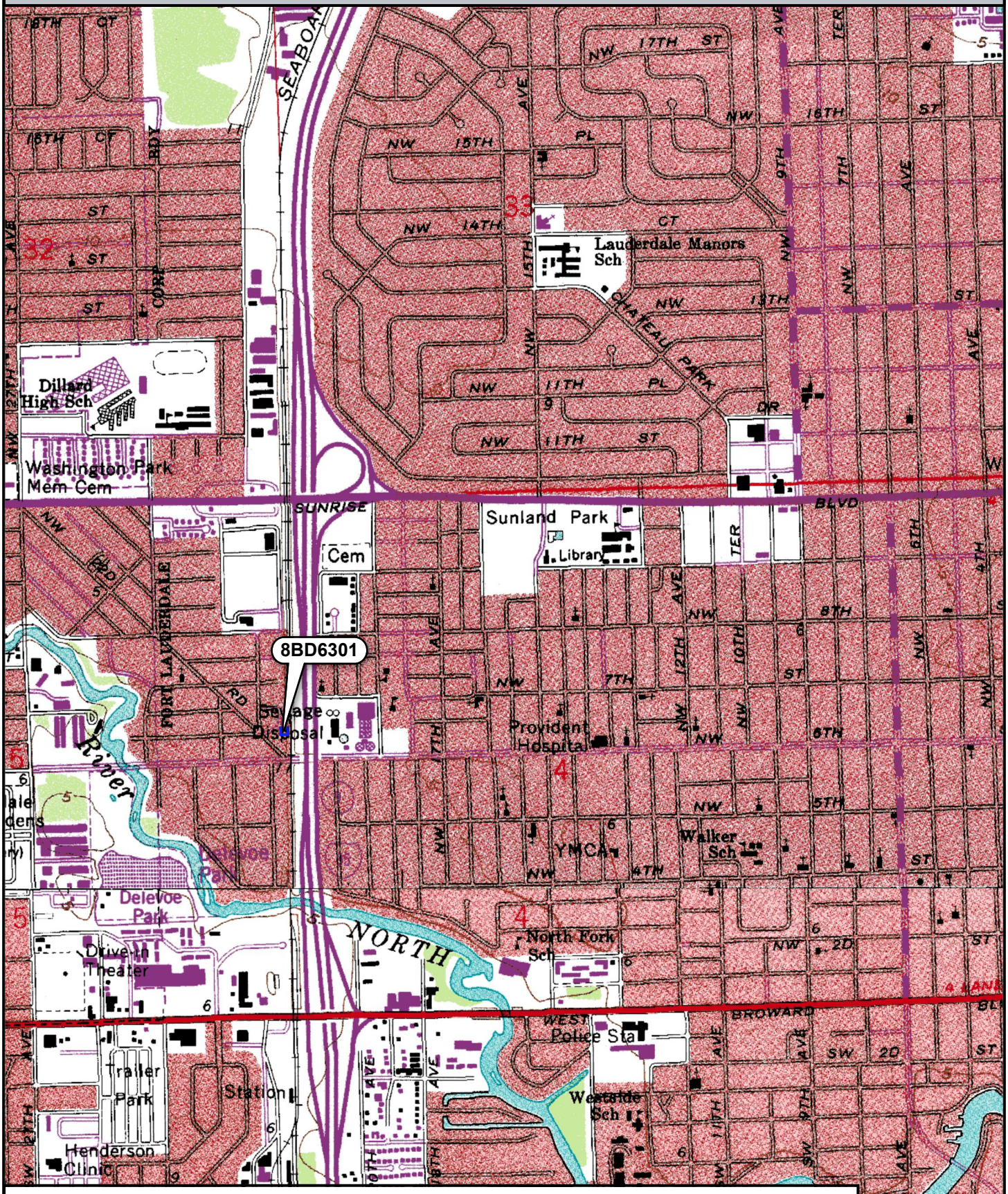
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6301

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06302
Field Date 9-26-2017
Form Date 9-29-2017
Recorder # 5

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 616 NW 22nd Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	616	NW	22nd	Road	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) NE side btwn NW 6th Ct and NW 6th St/Sistrunk Blvd
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE NORTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Broward
Township 50S Range 42E Section 5 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 05 03 0240 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 582924 Northing 2890310
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1960 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1960 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1990s Nature Windows and doors replaced
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 2-light fixed and 2-light sliding; appear to be 1990s replacements

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Faux shutters on southwest windows; security bars on front door

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Chain-link fence around back yard; paved driveway in southwest corner of property; paved walkway from sidewalk to front door

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 BD06302

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) Southwest-facing 1990s panel door with oval light; security bars and concrete stoop

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None observed

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence has a simple form and few alterations.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building is of a common style in South Florida. It lacks historic significance and integrity.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

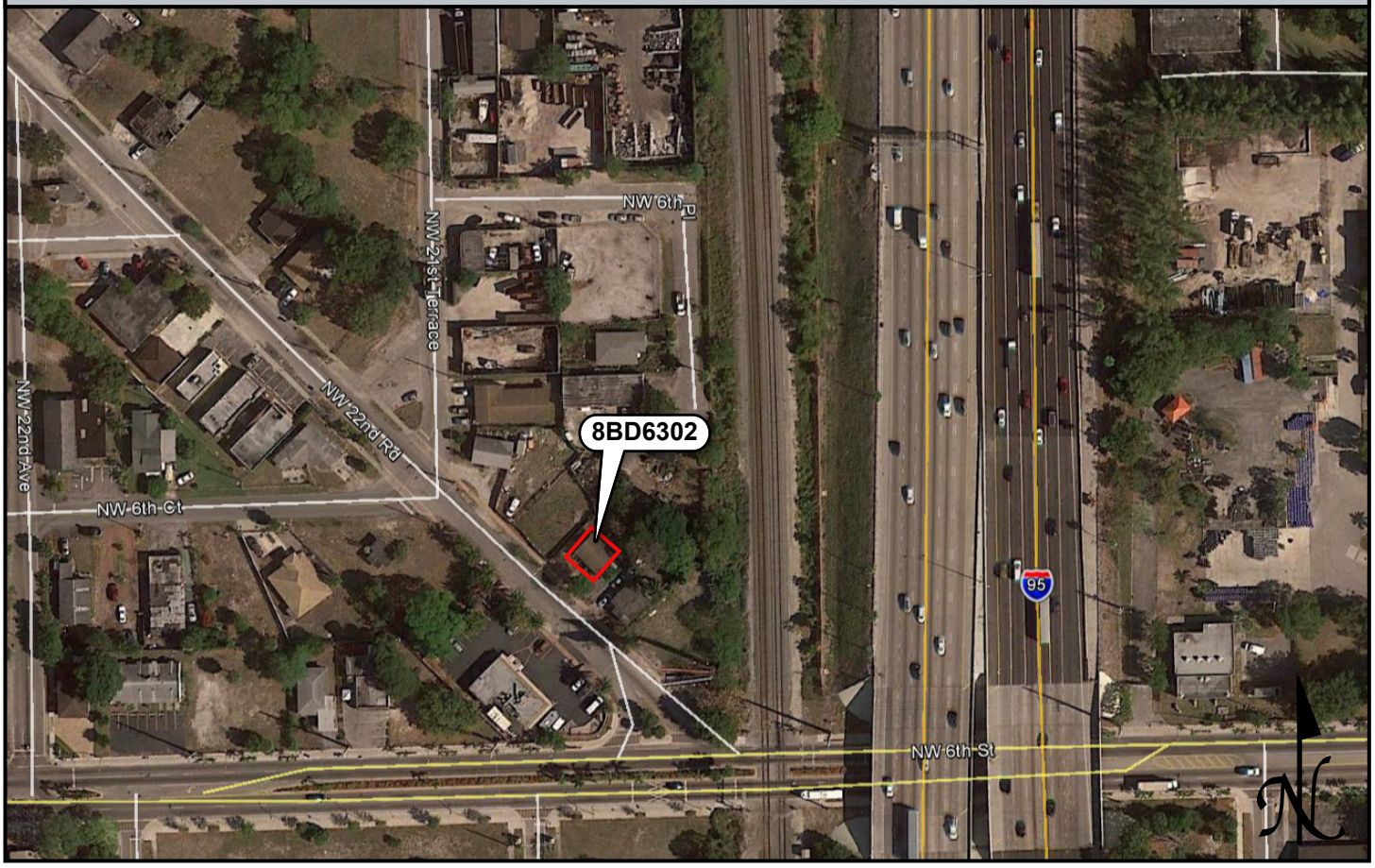
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

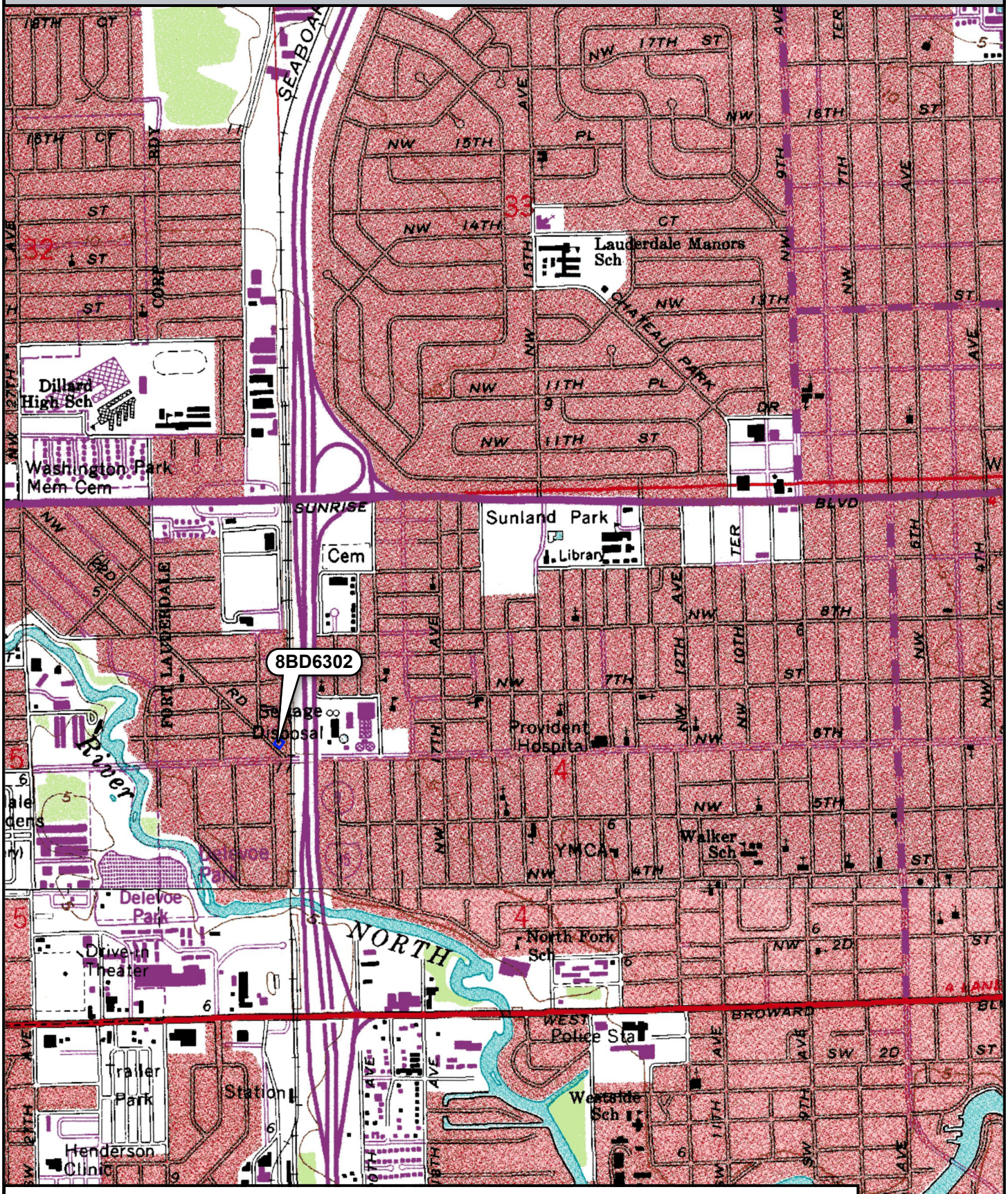
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6302

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06303
Field Date 9-26-2017
Form Date 9-29-2017
Recorder # 4

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 614 NW 22nd Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	614	NW	22nd	Road	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) NE side btwn NW 6th Ct and NW 6th St/Sistrunk Blvd
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE NORTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Broward
Township 50S Range 42E Section 5 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 05 03 0250 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 582933 Northing 2890296
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1954 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1954 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1980s Nature Some windows and doors replaced
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 6/6 and 8/8 single-hung-sash; some appear to be 1980s replacements

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Textured stucco exterior; plain stucco window surrounds and diamond accent on southwest side; secondary entrance on northwest side

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Raised concrete pad at entrance; chain-link fence around property; paved driveway along northwest edge of property

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 BD06303

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) Northwest-facing 1980s panel door with fanlight and raised concrete pad

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None observed

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence has a simple form and few alterations.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building is of a common style in South Florida. It lacks historic significance and integrity.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

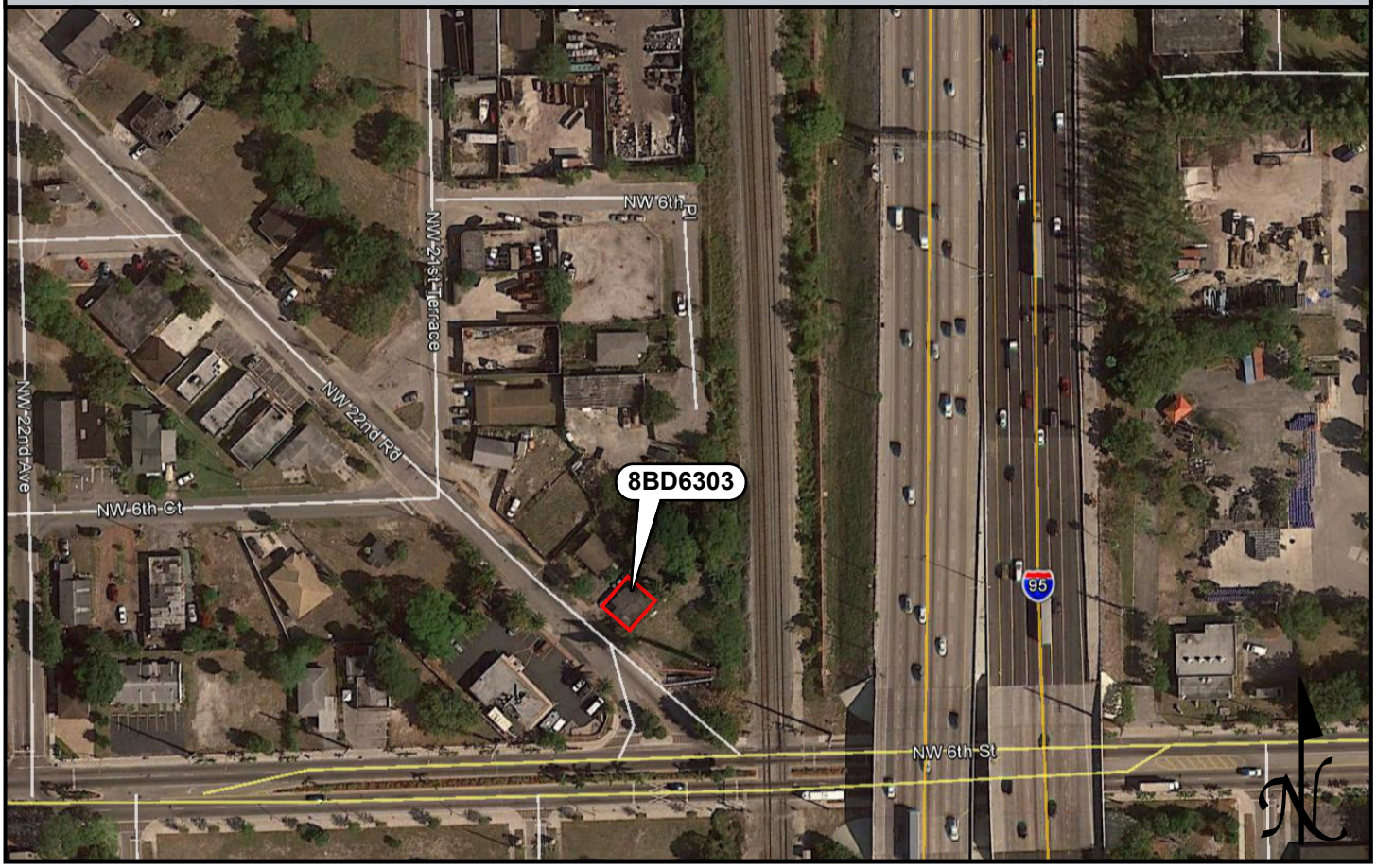
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

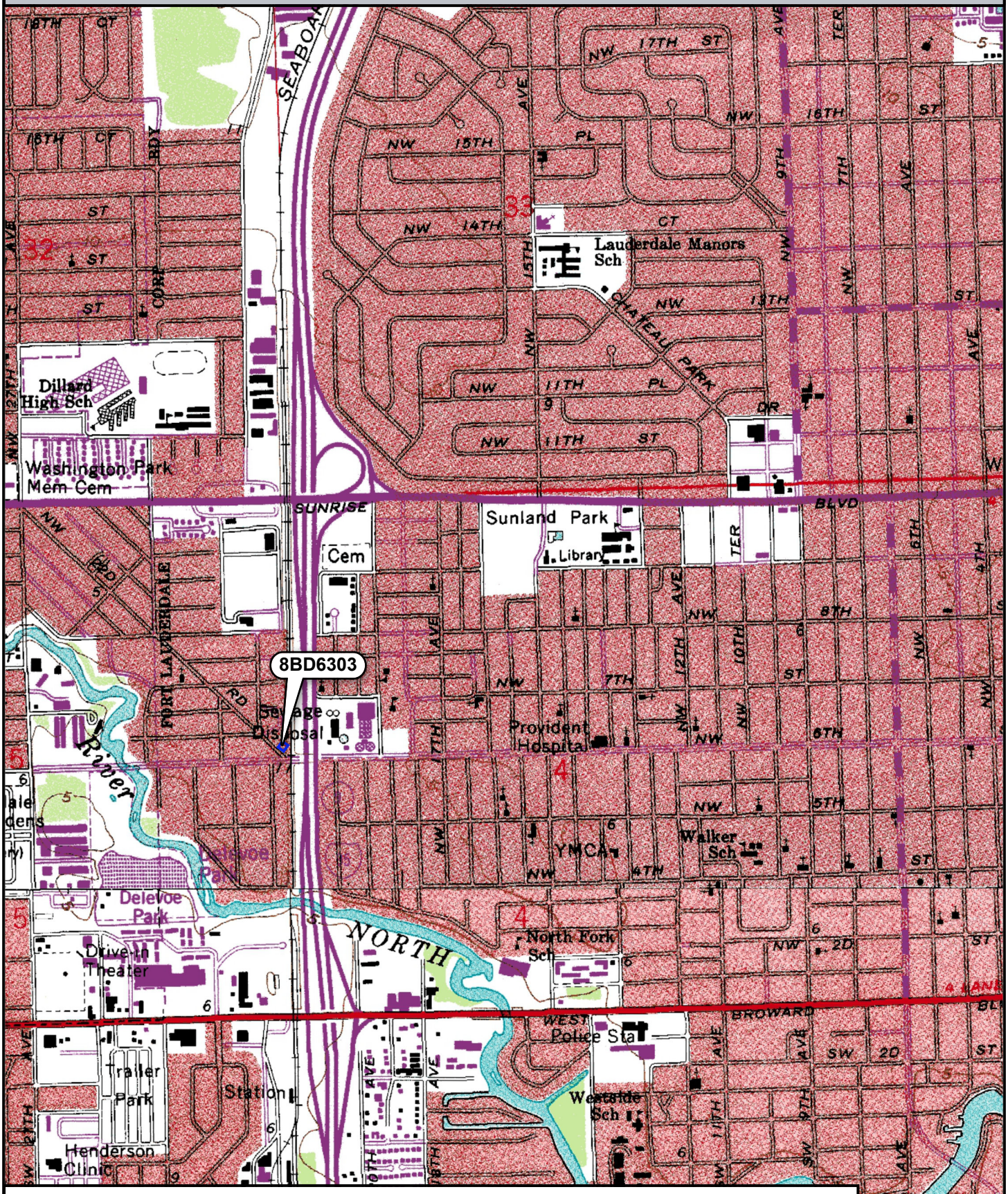
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6303

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06304
Field Date 9-26-2017
Form Date 9-29-2017
Recorder # 8

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 524 NW 21st Terrace Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
524	NW	21st	Terrace	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side btwn NW 6th St/Sistrunk Blvd and NW 5th St
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE NORTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Broward
Township 50S Range 42E Section 5 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 05 07 0050 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name River Garden Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 582932 Northing 2890140
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1959 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1959 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: c. 1965 Nature Shed in southeast corner of property
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. Vinyl 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 2/2 single-hung-sash; triple window on west side

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Metal awnings on most windows; vinyl siding at gable ends

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Bricks outline walkways; stucco planters on W side; driveway paved with concrete squares; chain-link fence around property; c. 1965 shed in SE corner

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # BD06304

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) North-facing panel door with square light and iron bars

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None observed

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence has a simple form. The shed in the southeast corner of the property was constructed c. 1965.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building is of a common style in South Florida. The residence is in the River Garden neighborhood, which is not associated with a significant developer. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1._____ 3._____ 5._____
2._____ 4._____ 6._____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

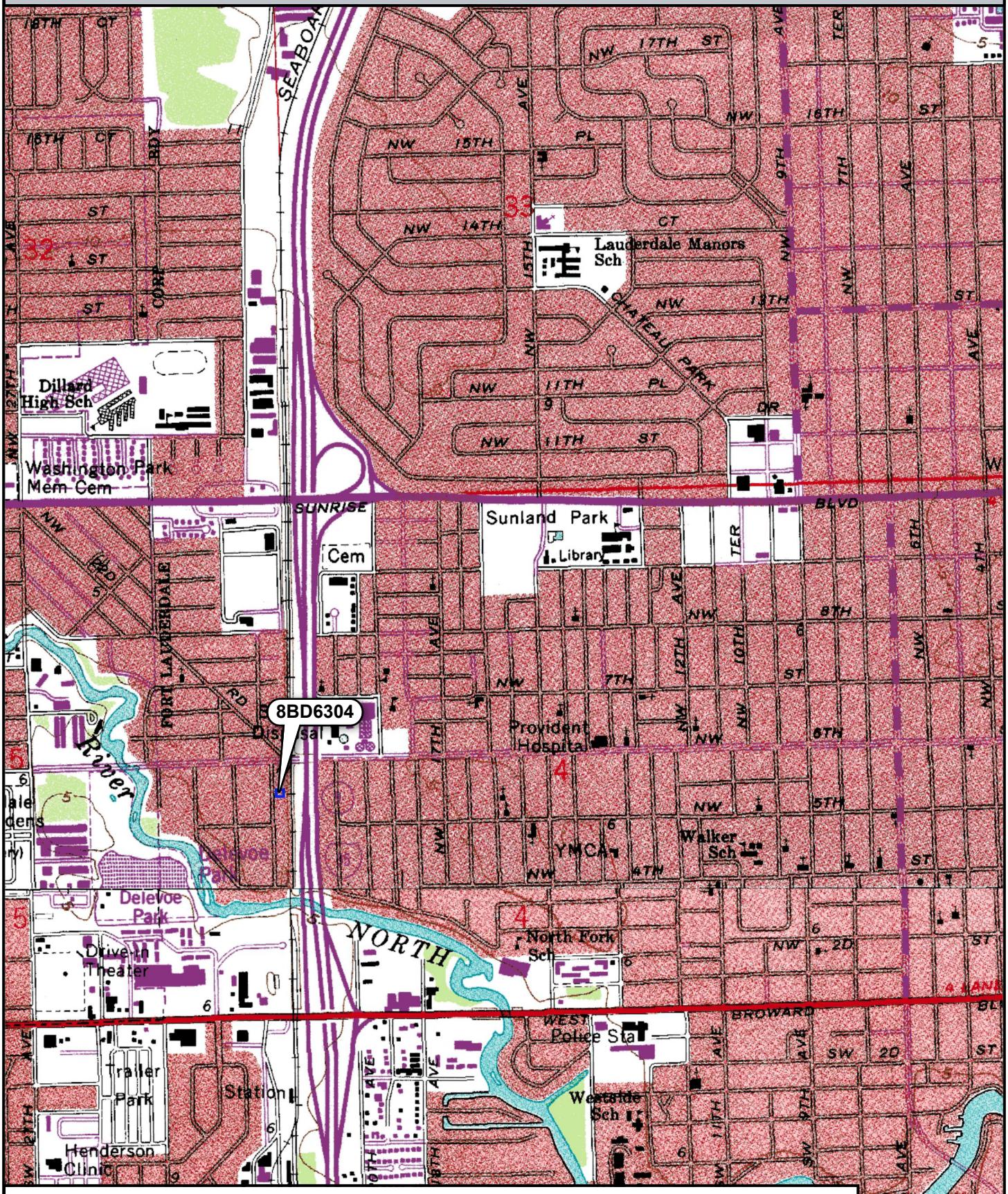
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6304

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06305
Field Date 9-26-2017
Form Date 9-29-2017
Recorder # 9

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 516 NW 21st Terrace Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
516	NW	21st	Terrace	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side btwn NW 6th St/Sistrunk Blvd and NW 5th St
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE NORTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Broward
Township 50S Range 42E Section 5 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 05 07 0070 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name River Garden Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 582936 Northing 2890110
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1963 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1963 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 2000s Nature Door replaced; carport enclosed; W side
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. Stone 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Hip 2. Flat 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. Built-up 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Boarded up

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Plain stucco window and door surrounds; stone veneer added in the 2000s on bottom half of west side and enclosed carport in southwest corner

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Paved driveway in southwest corner of property

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # BD06305

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) West-facing 2000s panel door with oval light and concrete stoop; secondary panel foor with fanlight on enclosed carport
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None observed

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence has a simple form and few alterations. The carport in the southwest corner of the house was enclosed in the 2000s.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building is of a common style in South Florida. The residence is in the River Garden neighborhood, which is not associated with a significant developer. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

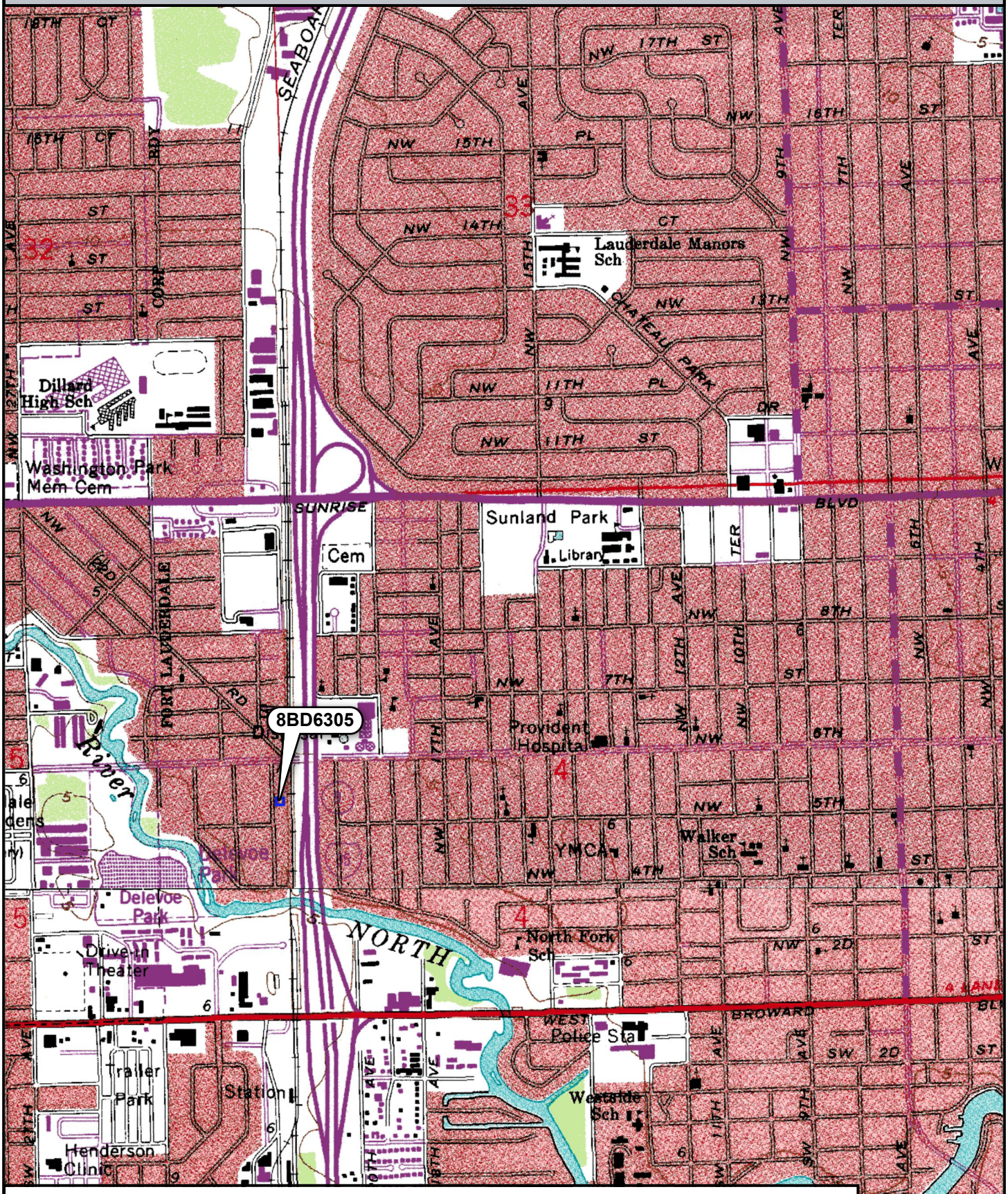
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6305

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06306
Field Date 9-26-2017
Form Date 9-29-2017
Recorder # 10

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 448 NW 21st Terrace Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
448	NW	21st	Terrace	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side of intersection of NW 5th St and NW 21st St
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE NORTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Broward
Township 50S Range 42E Section 5 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 05 07 0110 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name River Garden Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 582933 Northing 2890048
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1964 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Quadraplex From (year): 1964 To (year): _____
Current Use Quadraplex From (year): _____ To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1980s Nature Some doors replaced
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. Wood siding 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 2/2 single-hung-sash with iron bars; west side windows are boarded up

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Plain stucco window surrounds on west side; wood siding at gable end on west side

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Two driveways at northwest and southwest corners; walkways along north and south sides

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # BD06306

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) Two north-facing panel doors and two-south facing panel doors; all have concrete stoops; some appear replaced
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None observed

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular quadraplex has a simple form and few alterations.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building is of a common style in South Florida. The quadraplex is in the River Garden neighborhood, which is not associated with a significant developer. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

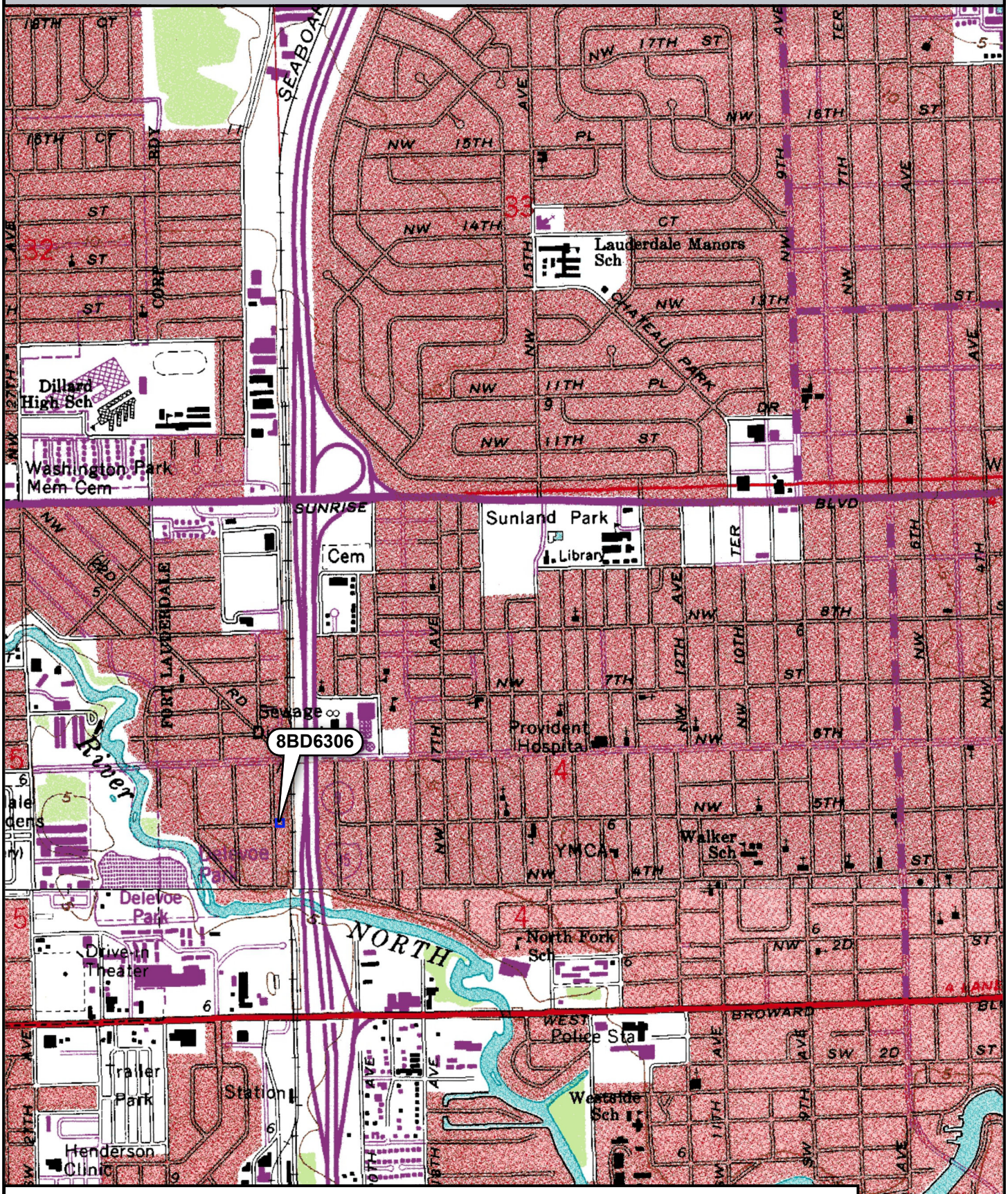
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6306

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

Page 1

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06307
Field Date 9-26-2017
Form Date 10-2-2017
Recorder # 11

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 444 NW 21st Terrace Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
444	NW	21st	Terrace	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side btwn NW 5th St and NW 4th St
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE NORTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Broward
Township 50S Range 42E Section 5 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 05 07 0111 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name River Garden Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 582931 Northing 2890030
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1956 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1956 To (year): 1990s
Current Use Duplex From (year): 1990s To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1980s Nature Doors/windows replaced, converted duplex
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: c. 1990 Nature NE partially enclosed porch
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan L-shaped Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. Shed 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 1/1 single-hung-sash and 2-light awning; single-hung-sash appear to be 1980s replacements
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Textured stucco exterior; plain stucco banding and window surrounds on west side; partially enclosed porch under northeast shed roof extension
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Paved driveway on northwest corner of property; chain-link fence and hedges around property

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # BD06307

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) West-facing 1980s panel door with fanlight; two secondary entrances on north side, panel doors with 1/1 single-hung-sash
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Back porch in northeast corner of building under shed roof extension; partially enclosed and screened in; c. 1990 addition

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular duplex was originally a single-family residence. The back porch addition, c. 1990, was completed when the residence was converted into a duplex. A few alterations were made during the conversion.
Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building is of a common style in South Florida. The duplex is in the River Garden neighborhood, which is not associated with a significant developer. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

1. _____	3. _____	5. _____
2. _____	4. _____	6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

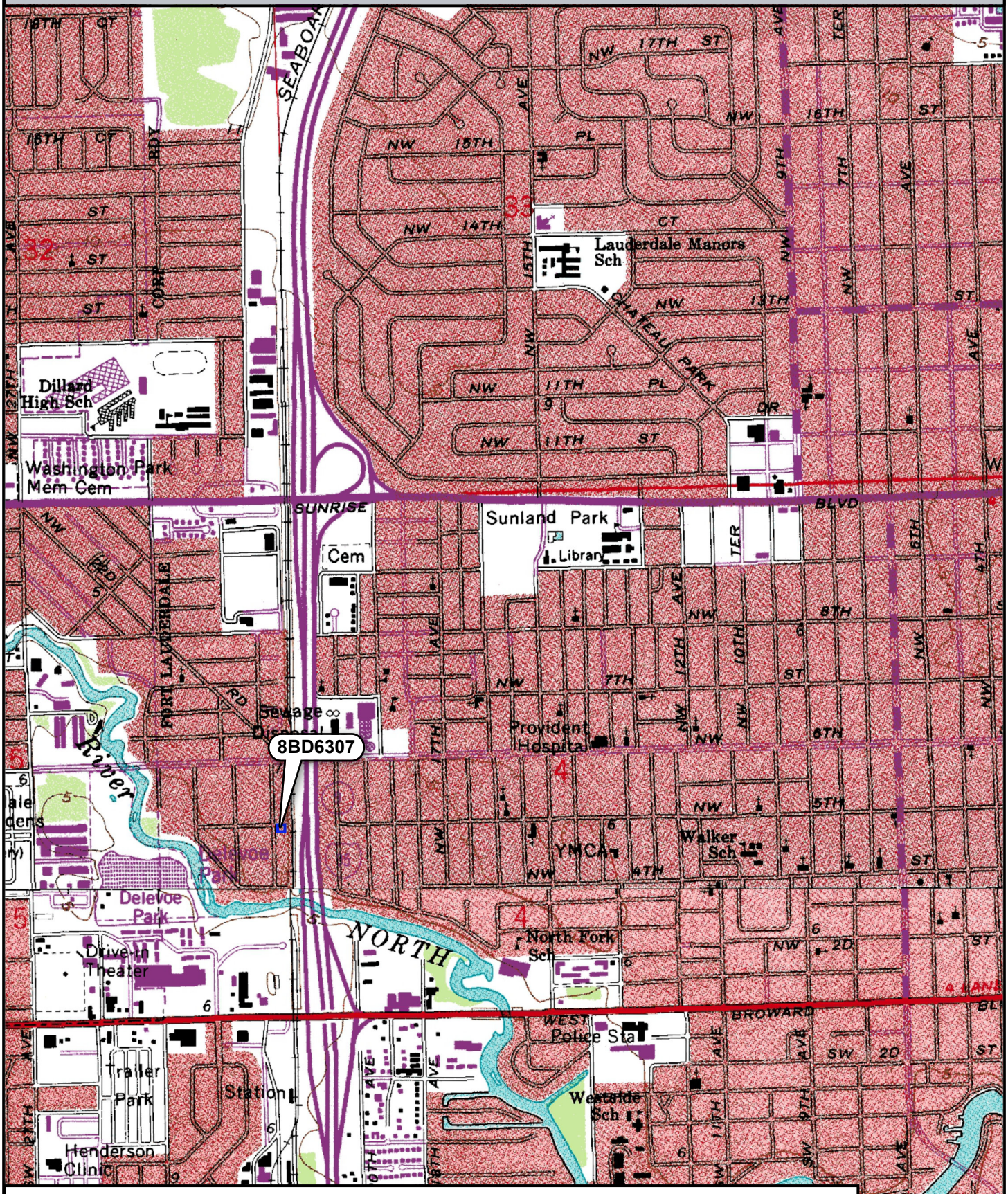
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6307

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06308
Field Date 9-26-2017
Form Date 9-29-2017
Recorder # 12

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 442 NW 21st Terrace Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
442	NW	21st	Terrace	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side btwn NW 5th St and NW 4th St
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE NORTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Broward
Township 50S Range 42E Section 5 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 05 07 0130 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name River Garden Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 582933 Northing 2890020
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1953 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1953 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1980s Nature Carport, porch, doors, some windows
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Hip 2. Flat 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. Built-up 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 2/2 single-hung-sash and 2-light fixed; most windows not visible due to closed awnings; visible windows appear to be 1980s replacements
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Metal window awnings; scored stucco "brick" and geometric pattern on west side and carport supports; carport and enclosed porch have flat roof
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Paved driveway in northwest corner of property; paved walkway leads from carport to west and south sides of house; chain-link fence around back yard

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # BD06308

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) West-facing 1980s panel door with screen door on enclosed original porch under flat roof
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None observed; original porch on southwest corner was been enclosed in the 1980s and entrance moved to the new exterior wall

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence has a simple form and few alterations. In the 1980s, the carport was extended west, the porch was enclosed, doors were replaced, and some of the windows were replaced.
Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building is of a common style in South Florida. The residence is in the River Garden neighborhood, which is not associated with a significant developer. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

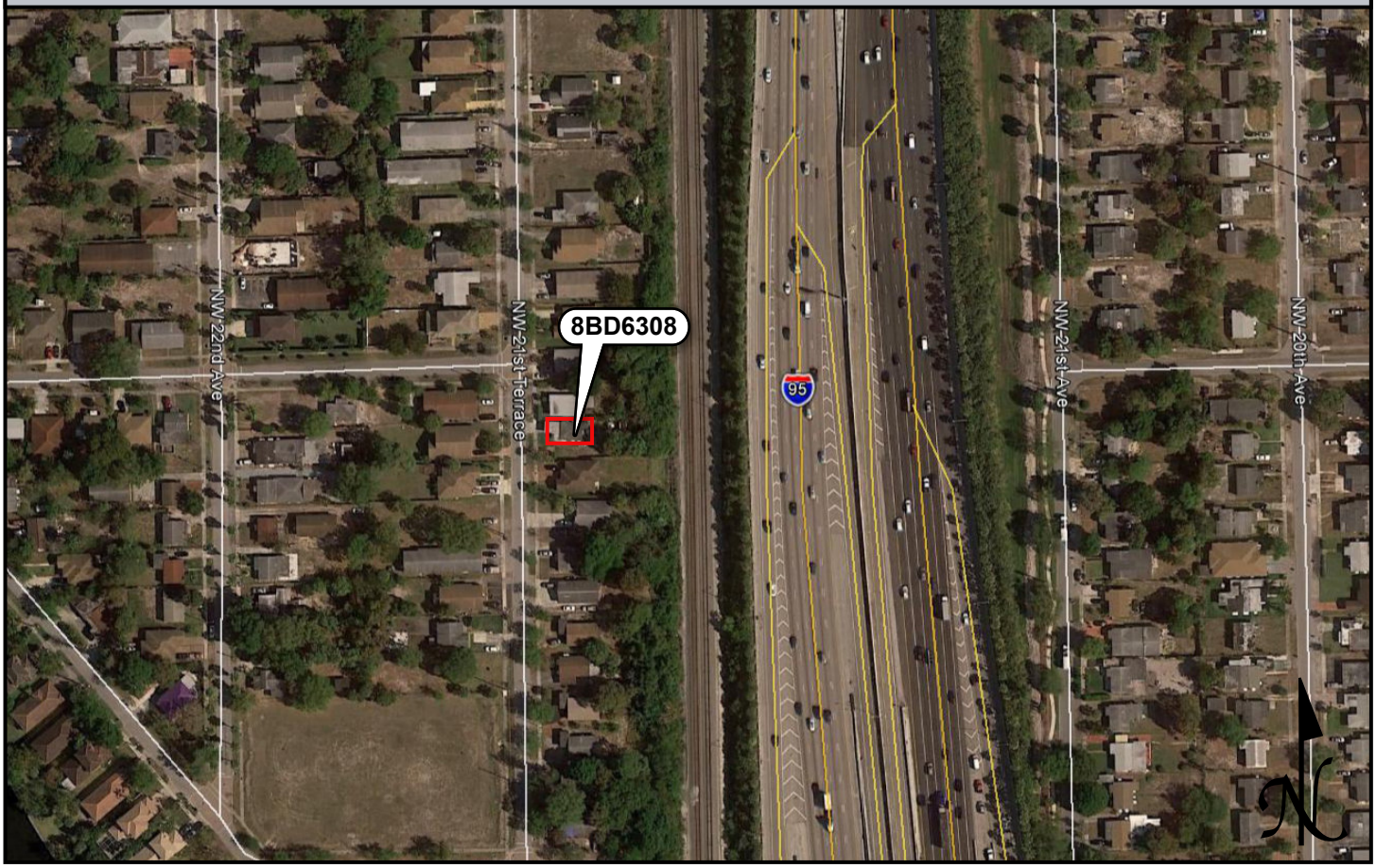
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

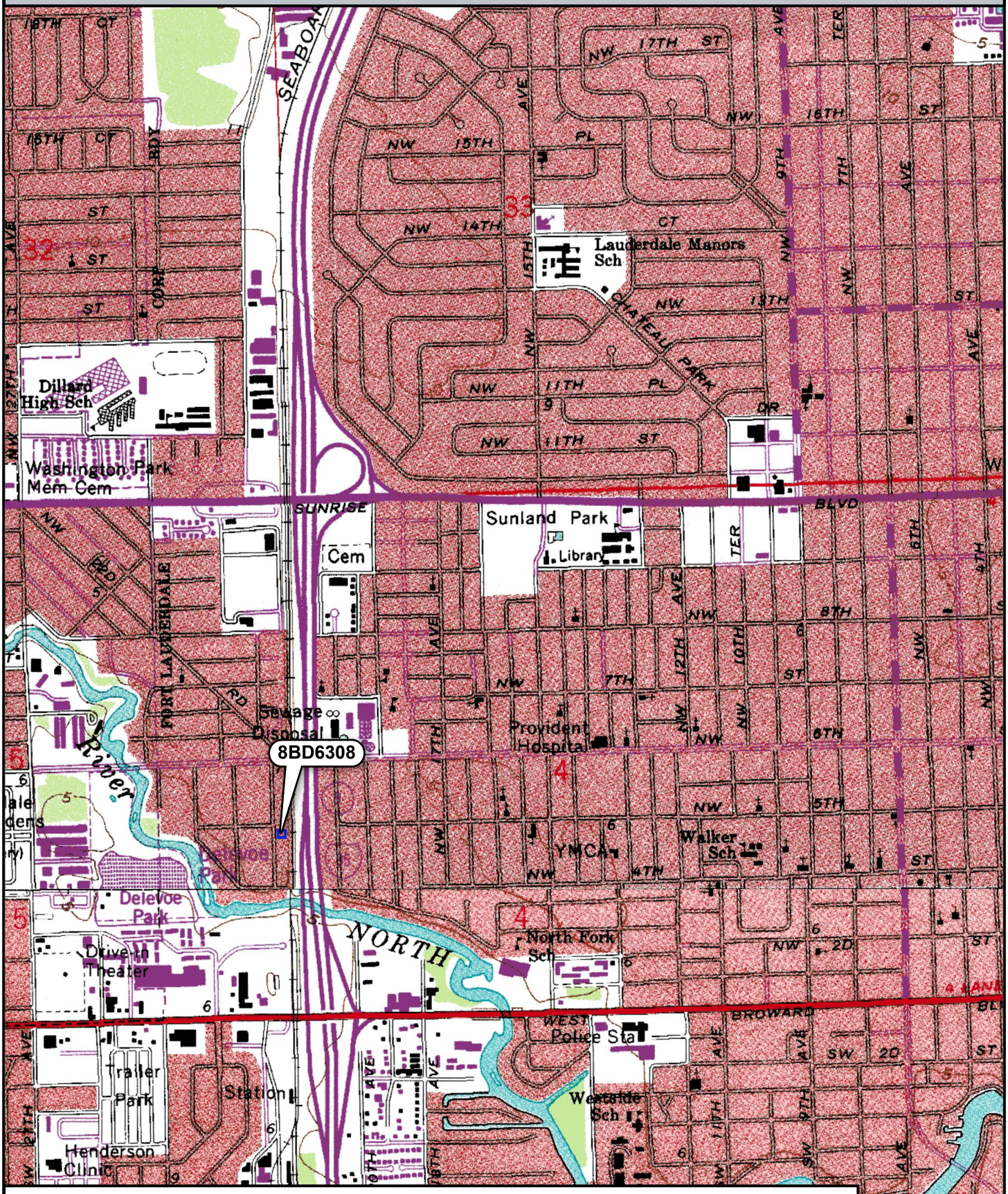
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6308

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06309
Field Date 9-26-2017
Form Date 9-29-2017
Recorder # 13

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 428 NW 21st Terrace Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	428	NW	21st	Terrace	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side btwn NW 5th St and NW 4th St
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE NORTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Broward
Township 50S Range 42E Section 5 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 05 07 0160 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name River Garden Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 582931 Northing 2889970
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1955 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1955 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1990s Nature Doors replaced
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1970s Nature North side storage room with flat roof
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan L-shaped Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Flat 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. Built-up 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 2/2 single-hung-sash

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Decorative vents on north and south sides; faux shutters; 1970s storage room on north side is attached to the house via its flat roof

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Informal driveway in northwest corner of property; paved walkway from front door to sidewalk

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # BD06309

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) West-facing 1990s panel door with concrete stoop

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None observed

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence has a simple form and few alterations. The storage room on the north side was completed in the 1970s, and is attached to the house via its flat roof.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building is of a common style in South Florida. The residence is in the River Garden neighborhood, which is not associated with a significant developer. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

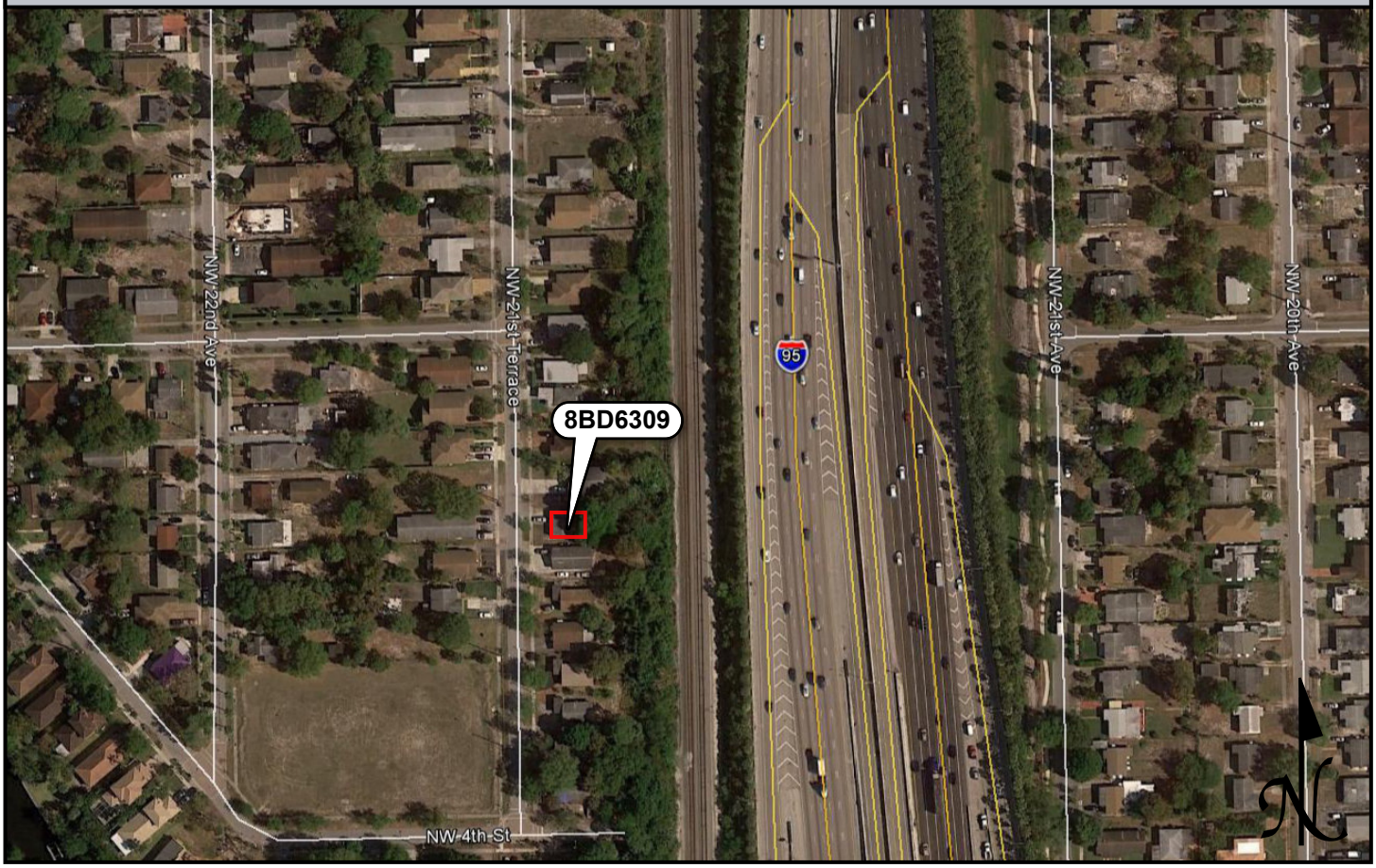
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

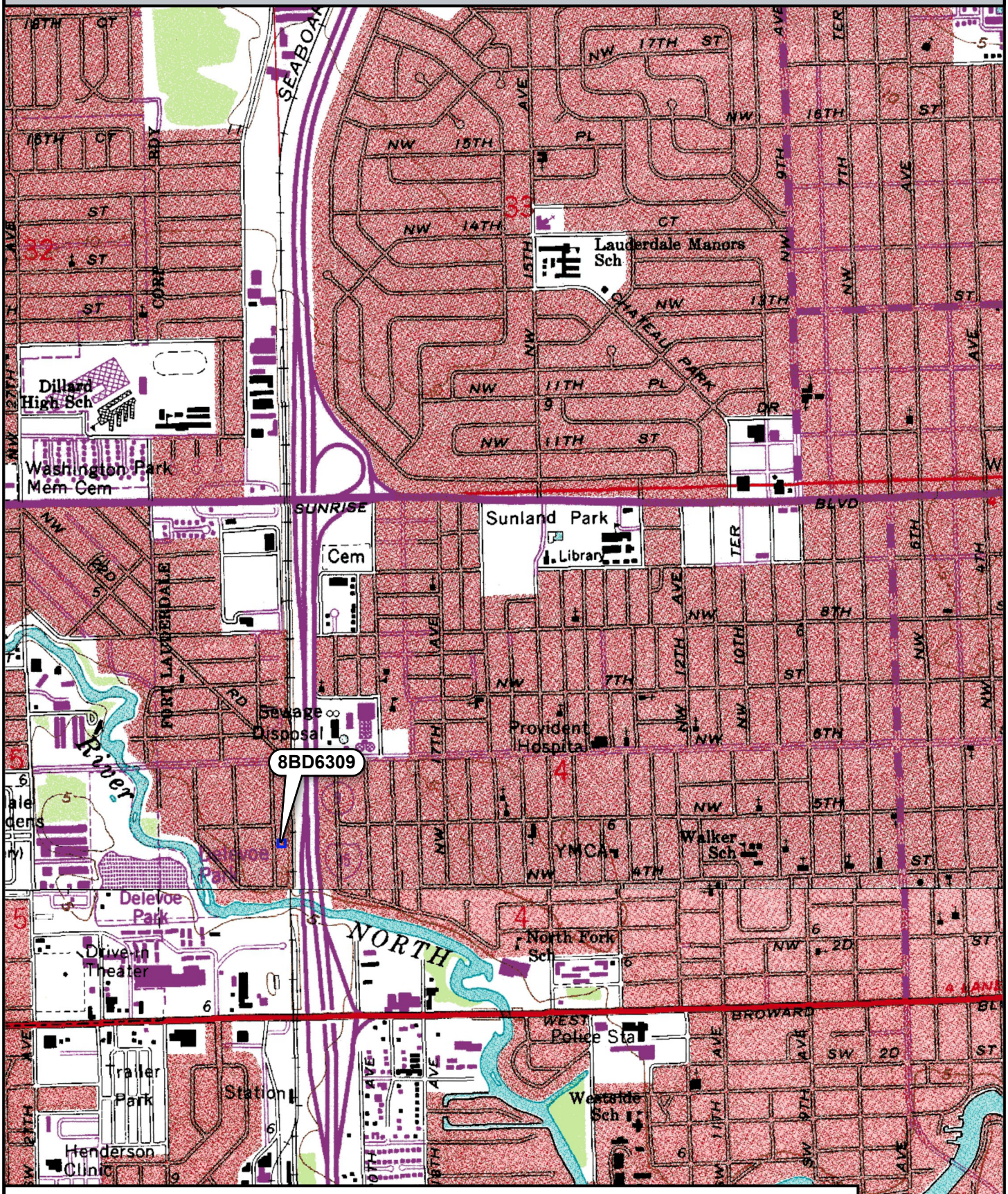
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6309

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06310
Field Date 9-26-2017
Form Date 9-29-2017
Recorder # 14

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 424 NW 21st Terrace Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	424	NW	21st	Terrace	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side btwn NW 5th St and NW 4th St
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE NORTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Broward
Township 50S Range 42E Section 5 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 05 07 0170 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name River Garden Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 582935 Northing 2889957
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1964 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1964 To (year): 1980s
Current Use Quadraplex From (year): 1980s To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1970s/1980s Nature Porch removed / windows, doors replaced
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1980s Nature West additions made house rectangular
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. Wood siding 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 1/1 and 2/2 single-hung-sash; appear to be 1980s replacements

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Wood siding under gable end; 1980s west addition made house rectangular for its conversion into a quadraplex

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Paved parking for 3-4 cars on the west side of the property

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # BD06310

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) 2 south-facing and 2 north-facing 1980s panel doors with concrete stoops; northwest door has 1/1 single hung-sash window
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None observed; original porch on north side removed in the 1970s

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular quadraplex was originally a single-family residence. During the 1980s conversion into a quadraplex, the building had a west addition that changed its original irregular form to its current rectangular form.
Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building is of a common style in South Florida. The quadraplex is in the River Garden neighborhood, which is not associated with a significant developer. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

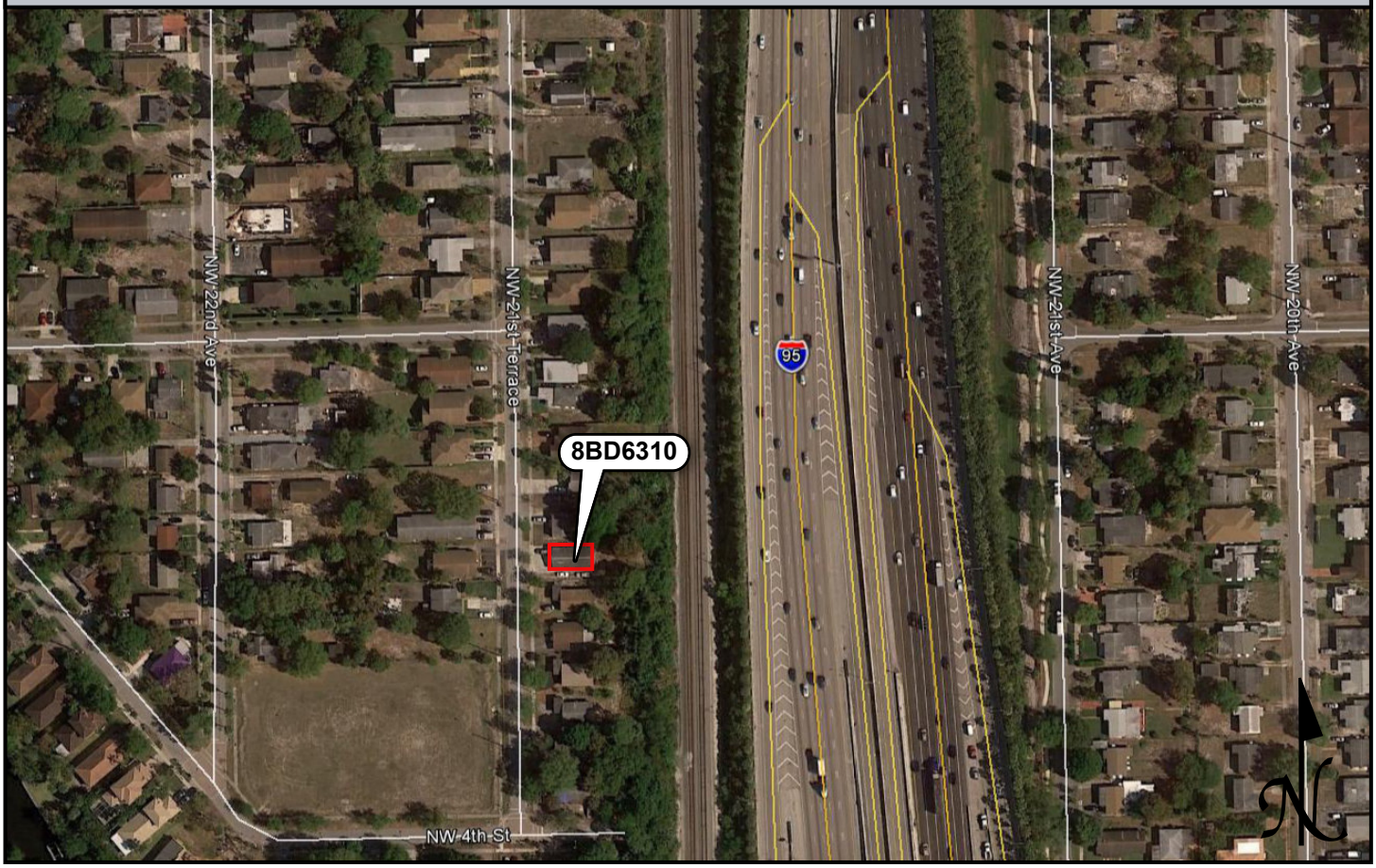
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

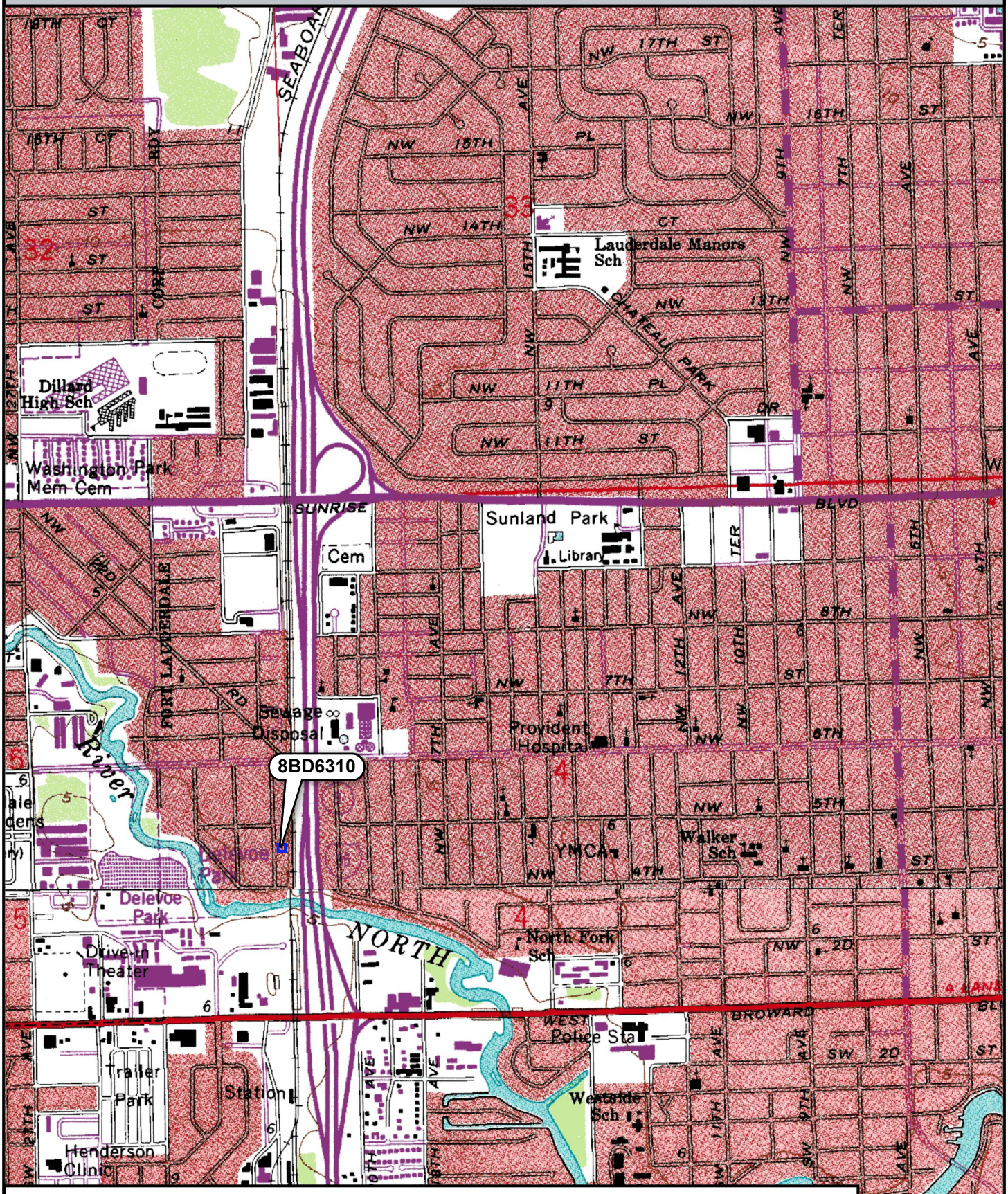
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6310

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06311
Field Date 9-26-2017
Form Date 9-29-2017
Recorder # 15

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 420 NW 21st Terrace Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	420	NW	21st	Terrace	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side btwn NW 5th St and NW 4th St
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE NORTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Broward
Township 50S Range 42E Section 5 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 05 07 0180 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name River Garden Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 582936 Northing 2889940
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1962 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1962 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 2000s Nature Some windows replaced
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Flat 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. Built-up 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 1/1 single-hung-sash; some windows boarded up; double window right of front door; west side windows appear to be 2000s replacements
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Carport on west side has flat roof and concrete block screen west wall
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Planters at carport west wall; paved half-circle driveway; chain-link fence around back yard

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # BD06311

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) West-facing panel door under flat roof overhang; back door on north side at porch

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Back porch on north side with concrete stoop

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence features a concrete block screen on the carport under the flat roof extension on the west side.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building is of a common style in South Florida. The residence is in the River Garden neighborhood, which is not associated with a significant developer. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1._____ 3._____ 5._____
2._____ 4._____ 6._____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

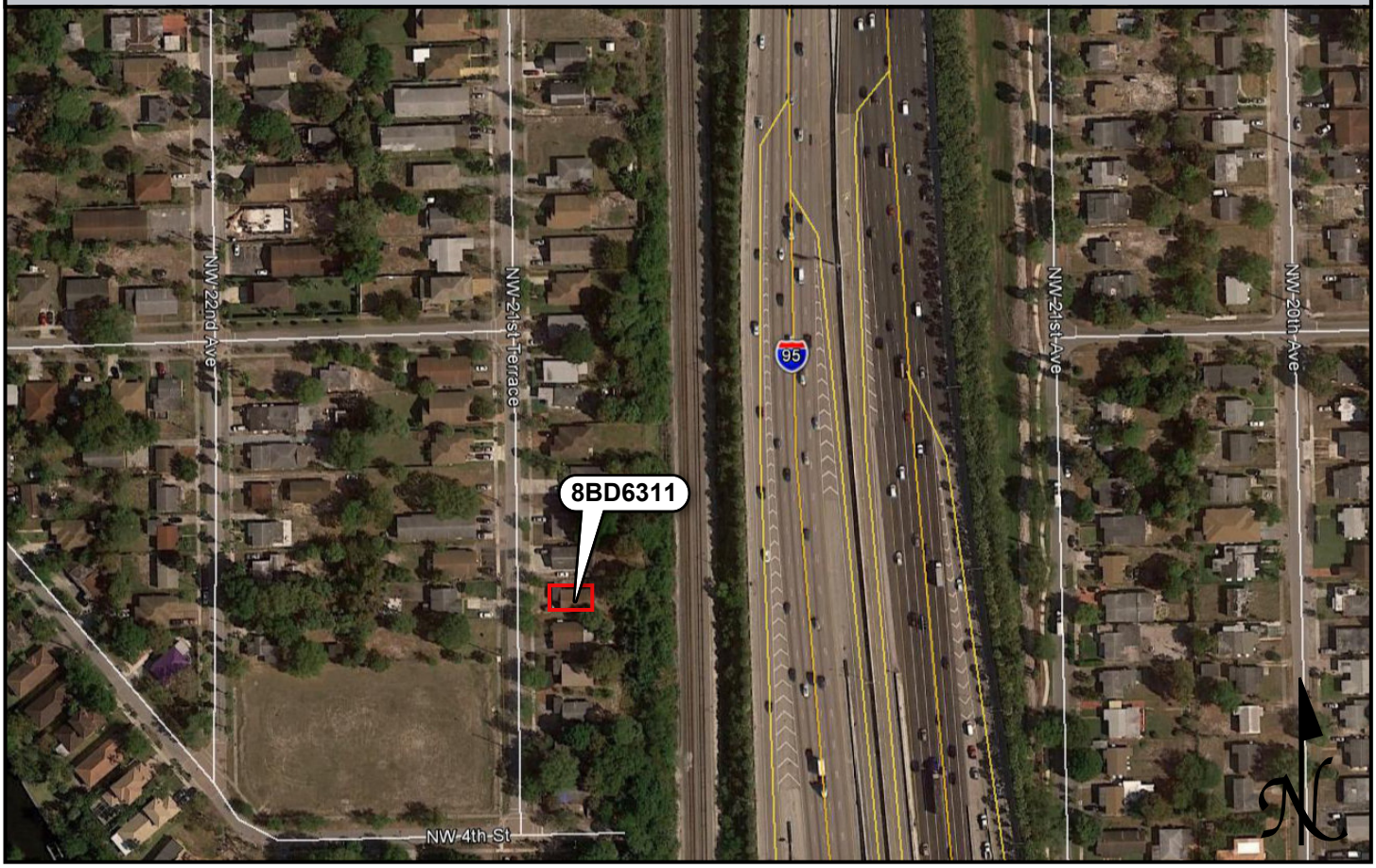
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

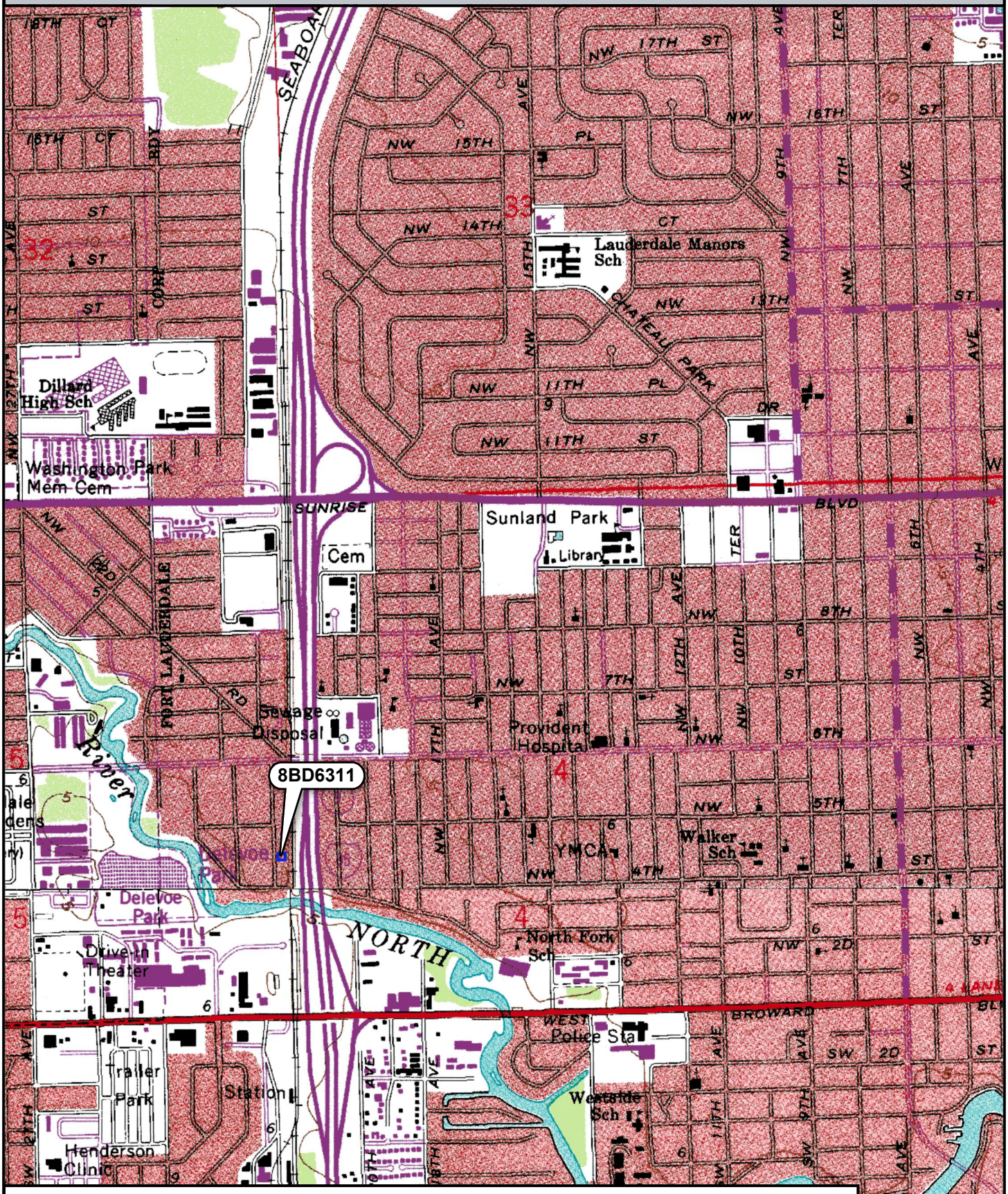
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6311

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06312
Field Date 9-26-2017
Form Date 10-2-2017
Recorder # 16

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 416 NW 21st Terrace Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	416	NW	21st	Terrace	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side btwn NW 5th St and NW 4th St
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE NORTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Broward
Township 50S Range 42E Section 5 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 05 07 0182 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name River Garden Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 582934 Northing 2889927
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1962 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1962 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1970s Nature Carport extension on south side
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1970s Nature Southeast enclosure and detached shed
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. Stucco 3. Wood siding
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 1/1 single-hung-sash; most covered by metal awnings

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Stone veneer on west side; front door has small roof overhang; wood siding at gable end

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Shed in northeast corner of property has wood siding and 5V crimped metal gable roof; entry concrete stoop and paved walkway leadiing to sidewalk

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 BD06312

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) West-facing panel door with iron screen security door and concrete stoop; two south-facing secondary entrances
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None observed

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence has a simple form. It was originally rectangular, but the 1970s southeast addition gave it its current L-shape.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building is of a common style in South Florida. The residence is in the River Garden neighborhood, which is not associated with a significant developer. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

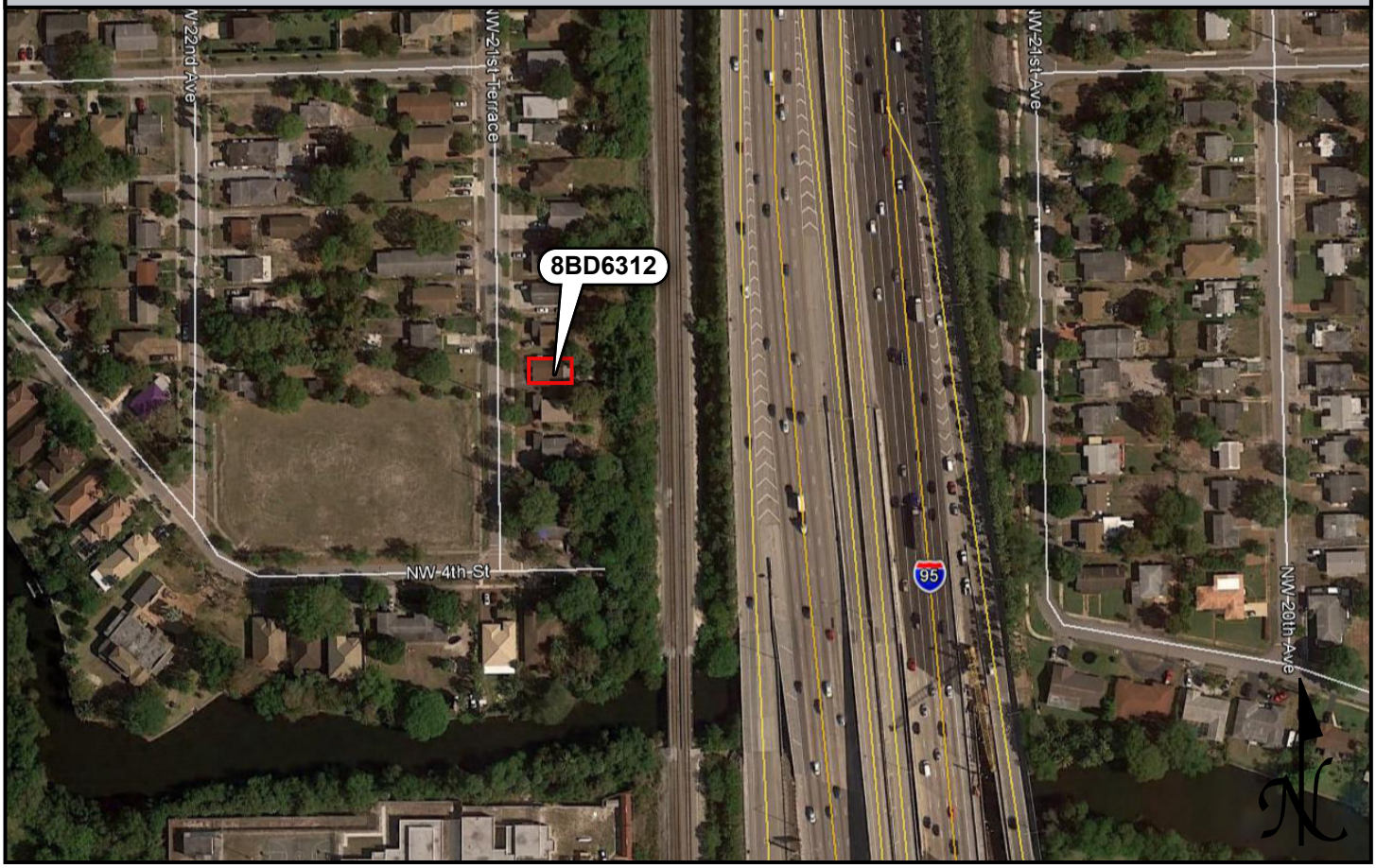
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

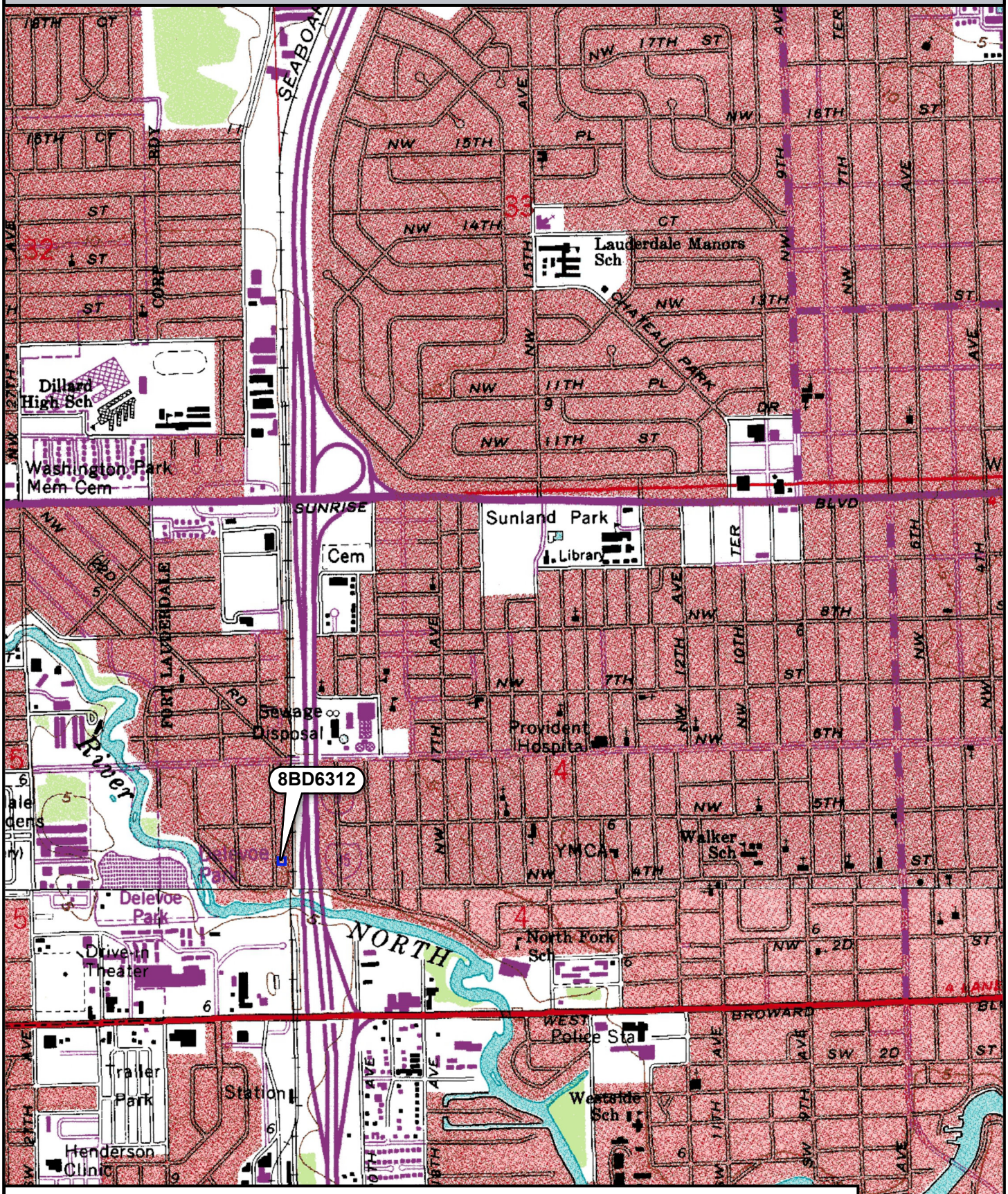
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6312

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06313
Field Date 9-26-2017
Form Date 10-2-2017
Recorder # 17

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 412 NW 21st Terrace Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
412	NW	21st	Terrace	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side btwn NW 5th St and NW 4th St
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE NORTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Broward
Township 50S Range 42E Section 5 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 05 07 0183 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name River Garden Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 582937 Northing 2889910
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1962 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1962 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1970s Nature Some windows altered for AC units
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. Wood siding 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Flat 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. Built-up 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 2/2 single-hung-sash, 1-light fixed, and multi-paned jalousie; some windows were altered in the 1970s to accommodate AC units
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Carport used as porch under flat roof extension; wood siding at gable end
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Asphalt-paved half-circle driveway

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # BD06313

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) West-facing panel door under flat roof extension for carport/porch

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Original carport was converted into front porch on west side; under flat roof with simple square supports

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence has a simple form and few alterations. It features a flat roof carport on the west side that is currently being used as the front porch.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building is of a common style in South Florida. The residence is in the River Garden neighborhood, which is not associated with a significant developer. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

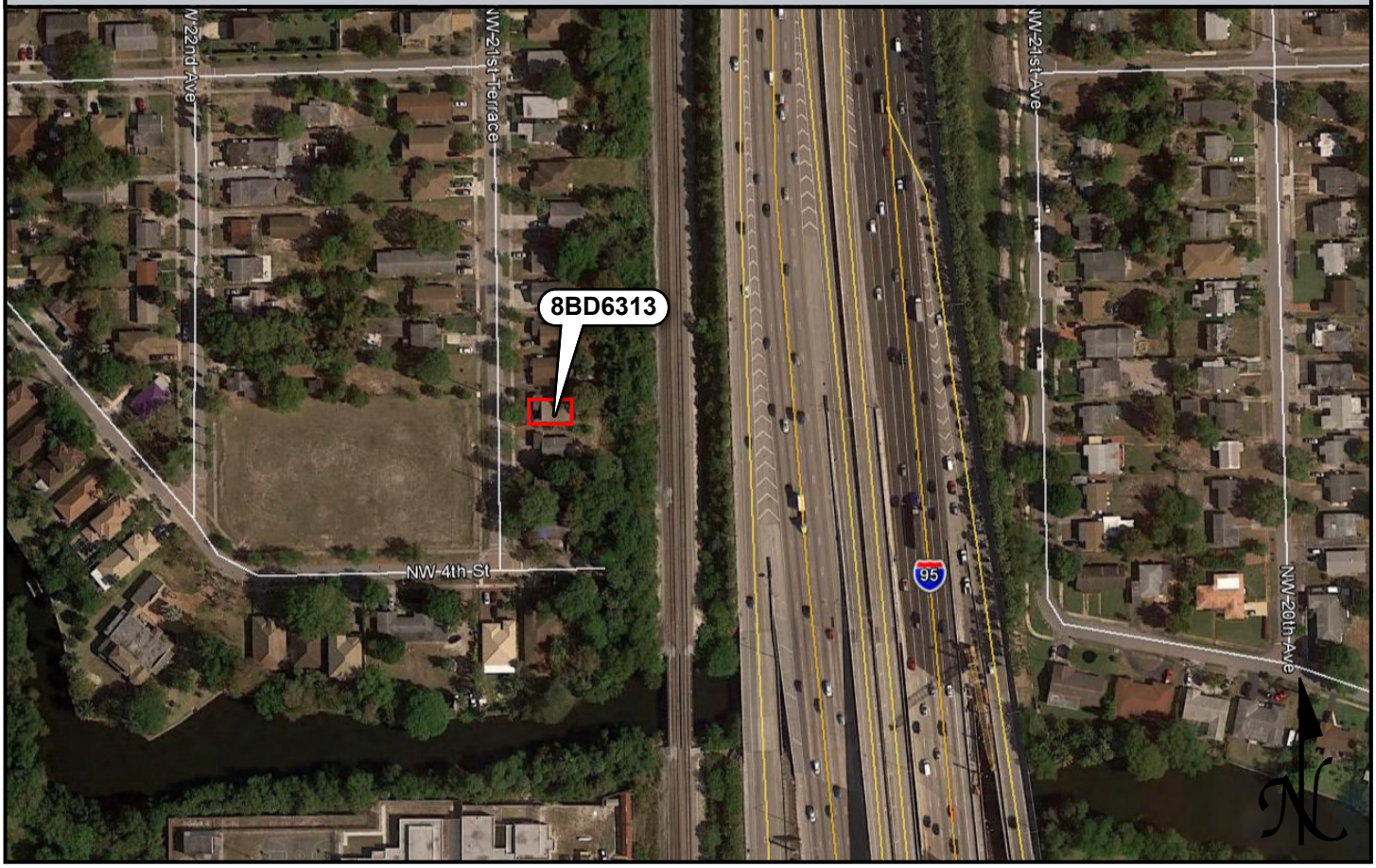
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

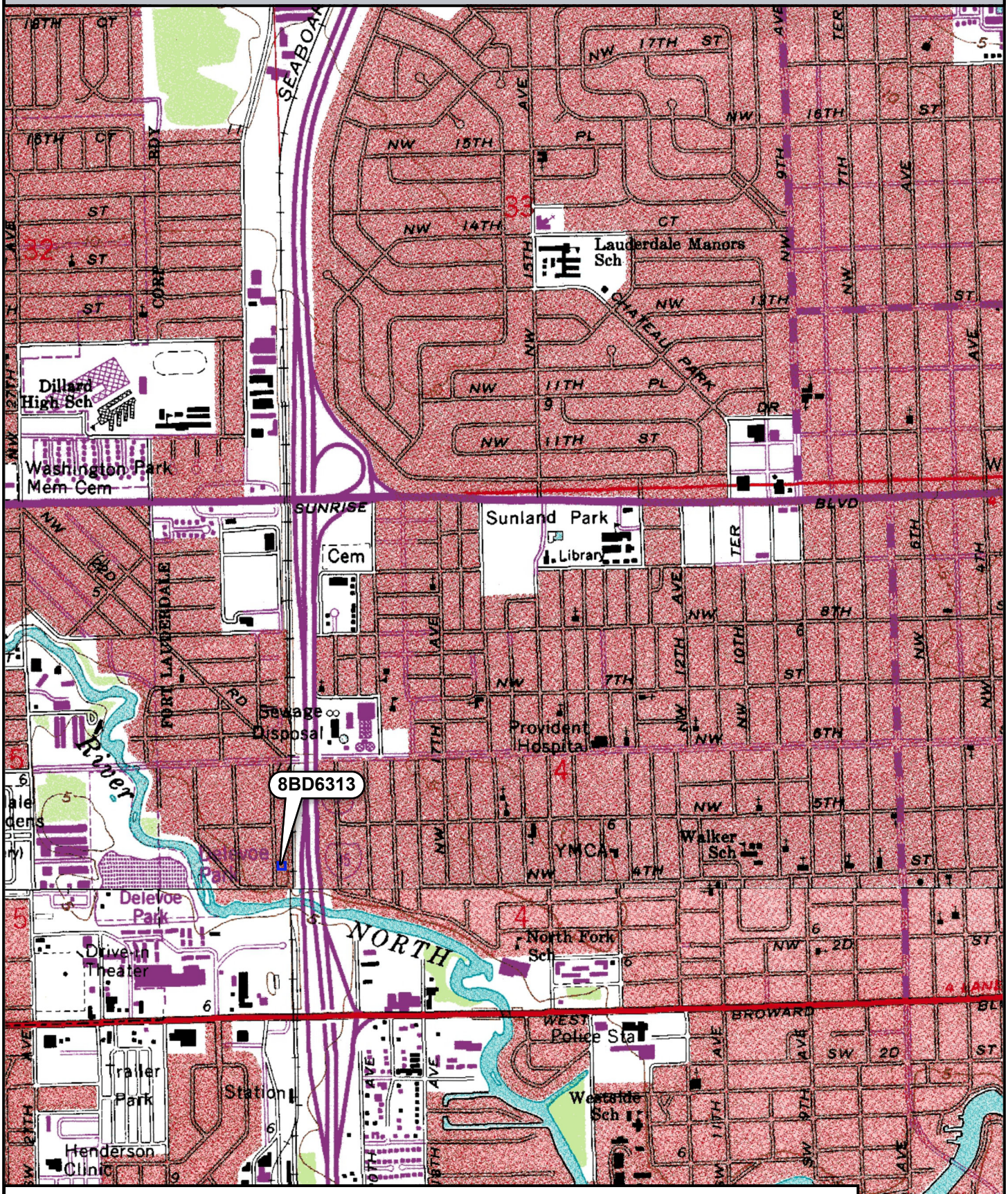
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6313

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06314
Field Date 9-27-2017
Form Date 10-2-2017
Recorder # 50

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 536 NW 21st Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
536	NW	21st	Avenue	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side btwn NW 5th St and NW 6th St
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE NORTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Broward
Township 50S Range 42E Section 4 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 04 30 0290 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Dorsey Riverbend Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 583143 Northing 2890200
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1950 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 2000s Nature Windows, doors, porch supports replaced
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan L-shaped Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 1/1 single-hung-sash; most boarded up; those visible appear to be 2000s replacements
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Textured stucco exterior; plain stucco window and door surrounds; 2000s porch supports are rectangular and covered in stucco
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Concrete block planter on either side of front porch; gravel driveway framed in wood in southwest corner of property; chain-link fence around property

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # BD06314

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) West-facing 2000s panel door with rectangular light under entry porch roof overhang; raised concrete pad
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Entry porch on west side under roof overhang with rectangular stucco supports and a raised concrete pad

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence has a simple form and few alterations.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This residence is of a common style in South Florida. It is in the Dorsey Riverbend neighborhood, which is a historic African-American neighborhood. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

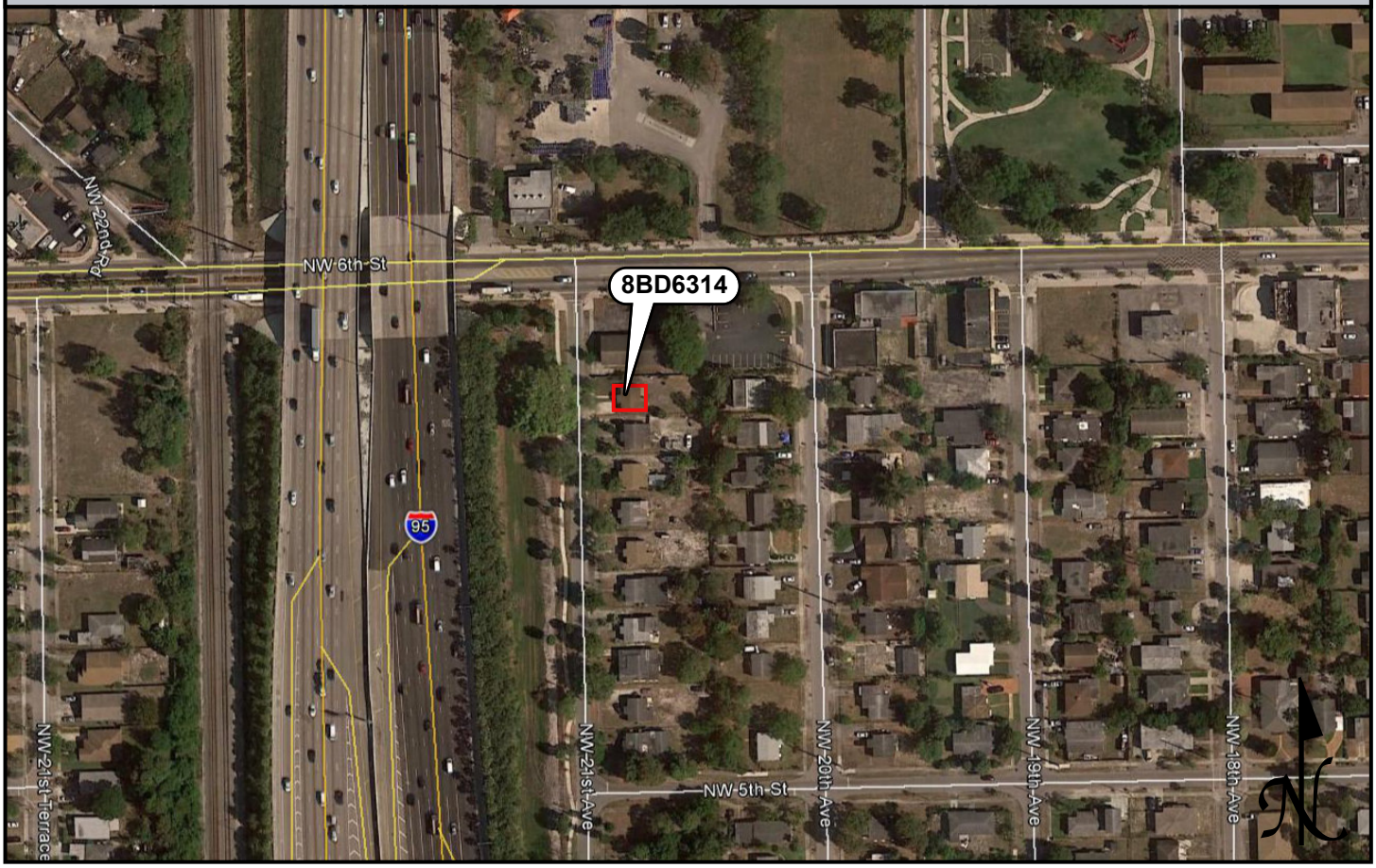
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

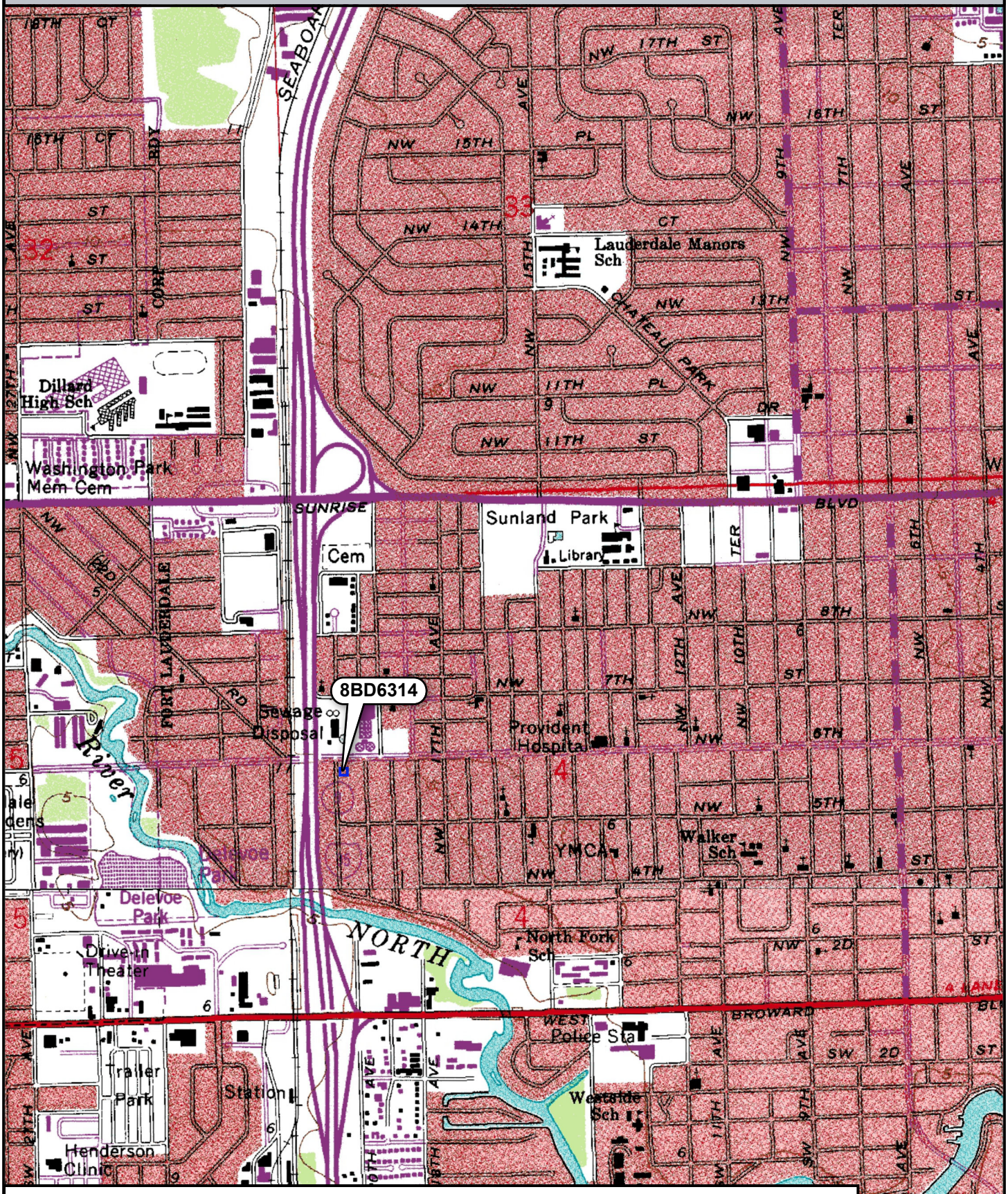
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6314

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06315
Field Date 9-27-2017
Form Date 10-2-2017
Recorder # 49

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 532 NW 21st Avenue — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	532	NW	21st	Avenue	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side btwn NW 5th St and NW 6th St
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE NORTH — USGS Date 1983 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale — In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Broward
Township 50S — Range 42E — Section 4 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 04 30 0300 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Dorsey Riverbend — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 583145 — Northing 2890186
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): 1950 — To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: 1980s — Nature Windows/door replaced, stucco band added
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: 1980s — Nature Northeast enclosure
Architect (last name first): unknown — Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Rectangular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ — 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 1/1 single-hung-sash; appear to be 1980s replacements

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Decorative stucco banding on west side goes around tops of windows, door, and on porch supports; 1980s northeast addition under gable roof extension

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Paved walkway from porch to sidewalk; pavement in southwest corner of property; paved driveway in northwest corner; chain-link fence around property

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 BD06315

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) West-facing 1980s panel door with fanlight and screen door under front porch

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) West front porch has square stucco supports with decorative banding and a concrete stoop; under gable roof extension

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence has a simple form and few alterations. It was originally L-shaped, but the 1980s northeast addition gave it its current rectangular shape.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This residence is of a common style in South Florida. It is in the Dorsey Riverbend neighborhood, which is a historic African-American neighborhood. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

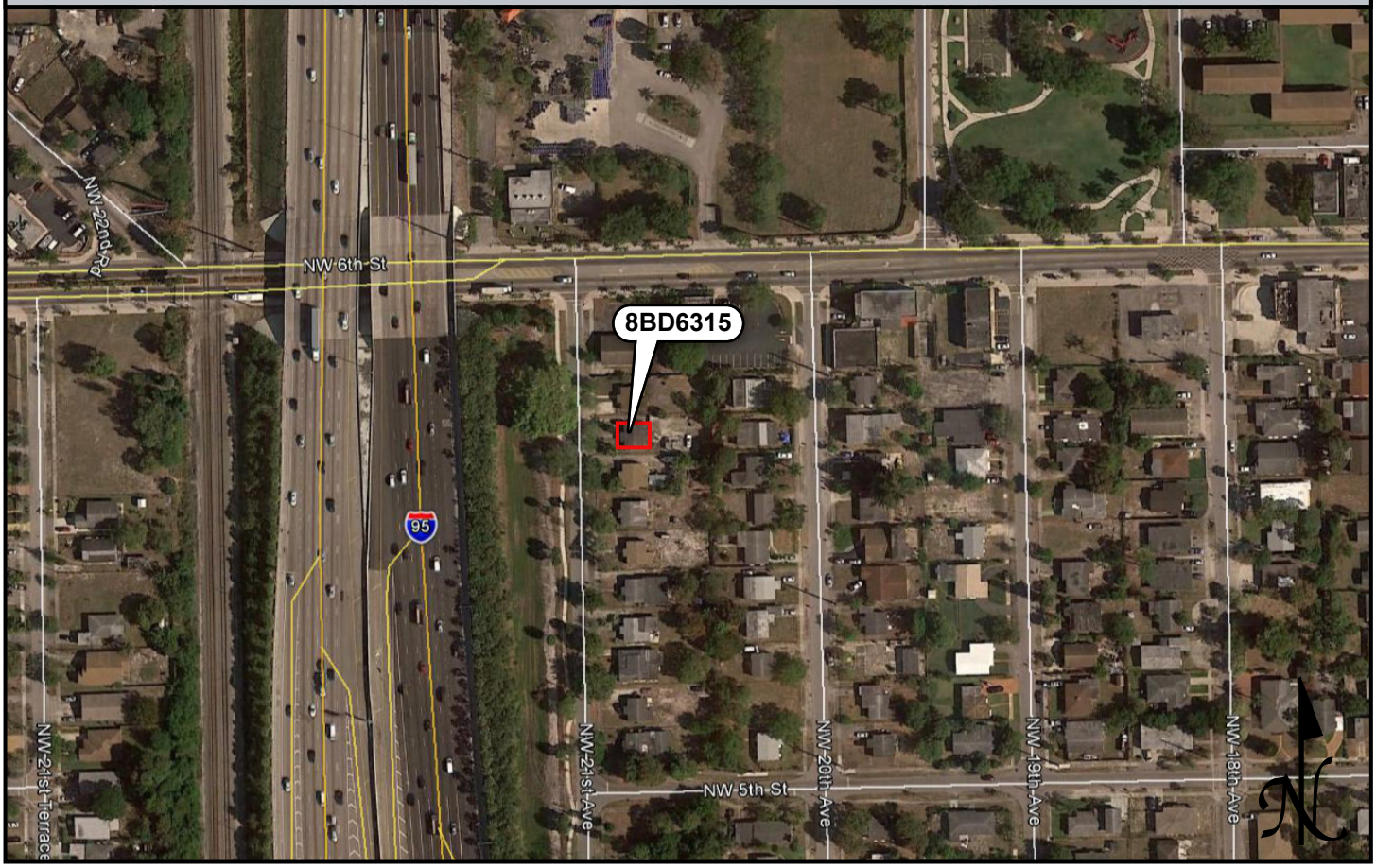
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

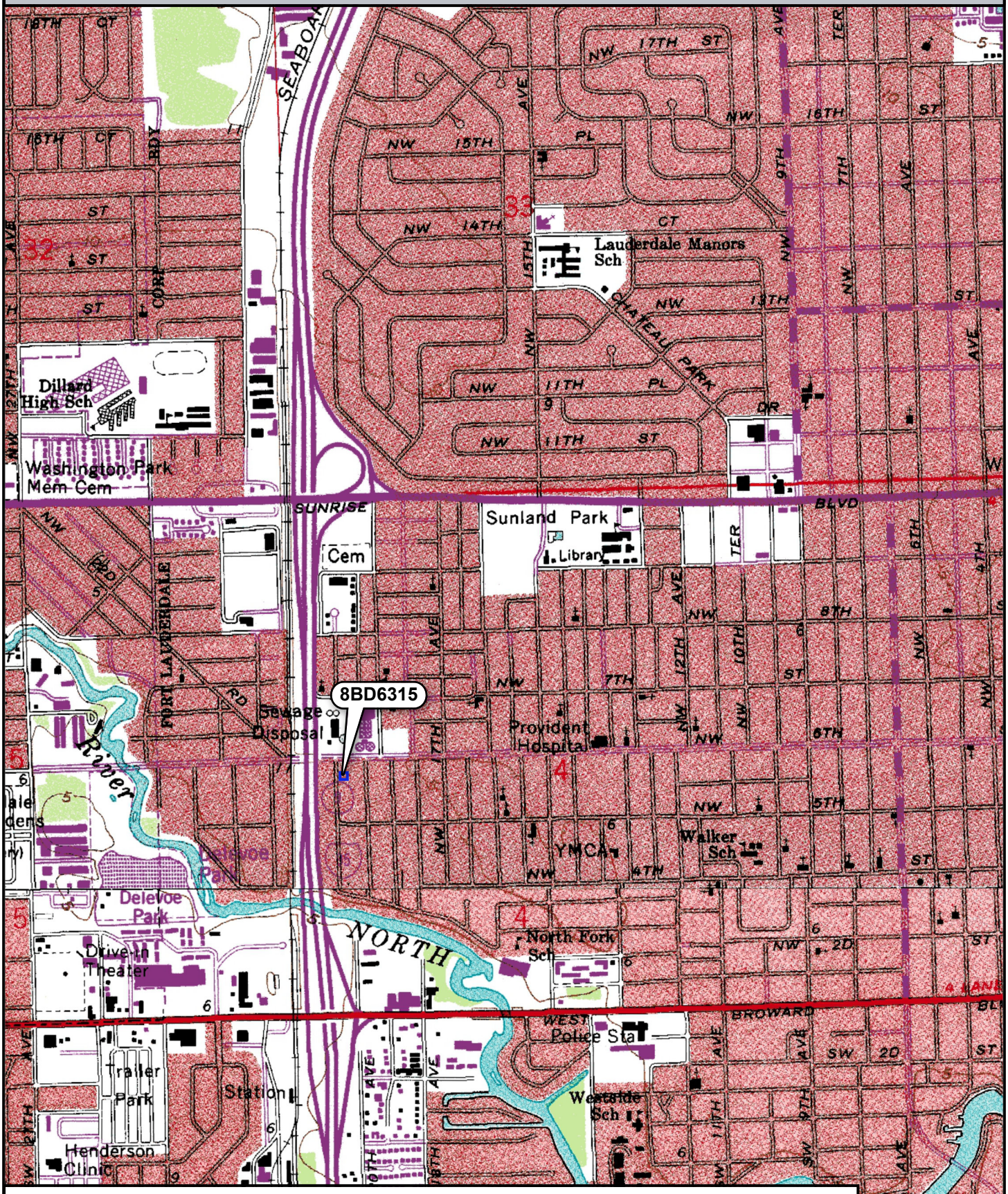
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6315

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06316
Field Date 9-27-2017
Form Date 10-2-2017
Recorder # 48

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 528 NW 21st Avenue — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
528	NW	21st	Avenue	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side btwn NW 5th St and NW 6th St
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE NORTH — USGS Date 1983 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale — In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown — County Broward
Township 50S — Range 42E — Section 4 — ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 04 30 0310 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Dorsey Riverbend — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 — Easting 583145 — Northing 2890170
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): 1950 — To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown — Date: 1980s — Nature Windows/doors replaced
Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown — Date: c. 2014 — Nature Southeast covered porch addition
Architect (last name first): unknown — Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown — Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan L-shaped — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-gabled — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles — 2. Sheet metal:5V crimp — 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ — 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 1/1 single-hung-sash; some boarded up; appear to be 1980s replacements

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Molded foam "brick" on bottom half of west side; c. 2014 back porch under metal cross gable roof

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Paved driveway in northwest corner of property; paved walkway from front porch to sidewalk; chain-link fence around property

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐ Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient info Date _____ Init. _____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 BD06316

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) West-facing 1980s panel door under entry porch with concrete stoop

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Entry porch on west side with concrete stoop and simple supports under roof extension; back c. 2014 porch under southeast metal cross-gable roof

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence has a simple form and few alterations. The back porch addition was completed c. 2014. It sits under a metal cross-gable roof.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This residence is of a common style in South Florida. It is in the Dorsey Riverbend neighborhood, which is a historic African-American neighborhood. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

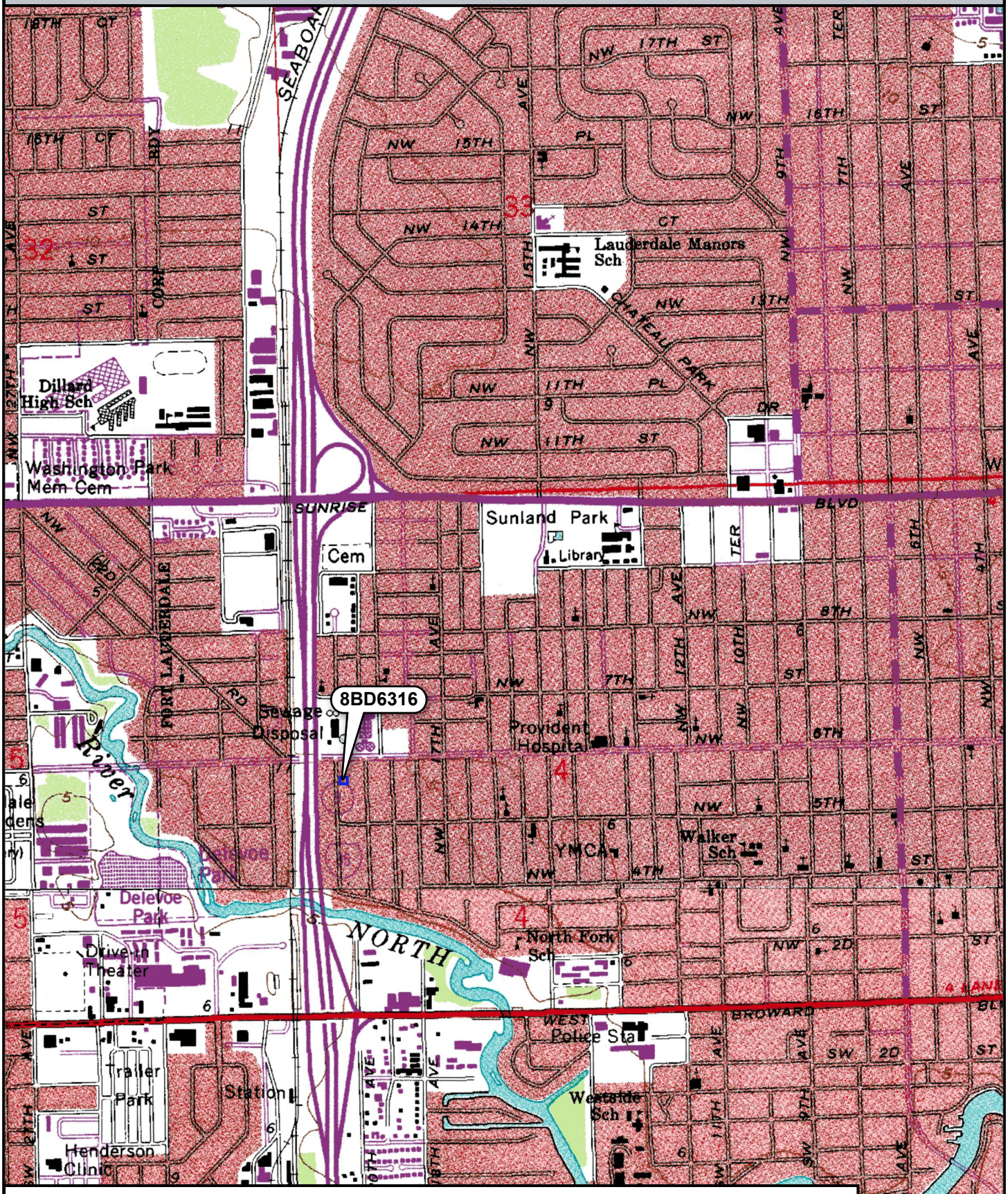
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6316

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06317
Field Date 9-27-2017
Form Date 10-2-2017
Recorder # 47

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 524 NW 21st Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	524	NW	21st	Avenue	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side btwn NW 5th St and NW 6th St
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE NORTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Broward
Township 50S Range 42E Section 4 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 04 30 0320 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Dorsey Riverbend Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 583144 Northing 2890155
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1950 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1990s Nature Some windows replaced
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: c. 1978 Nature Shed roof northeast enclosure
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 1/1 and 2/2 single-hung-sash; some appear to be 1990s replacements

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Textured stucco exterior; decorative vents on north and south sides; faux shutters on west side windows; c. 1978 northeast addition under shed roof

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Concrete paving around original front porch to extend porch area; chain-link fence around property

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 BD06317

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) West-facing panel door under entry porch roof extension with concrete stoop; original door
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Entry porch on west side has been extended with additional paving, scrolled iron supports under roof extension; back porch under southeast roof extension without supports

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence has a simple form and a c. 1978 shed roof addition in the northeast corner.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This residence is of a common style in South Florida. It is in the Dorsey Riverbend neighborhood, which is a historic African-American neighborhood. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

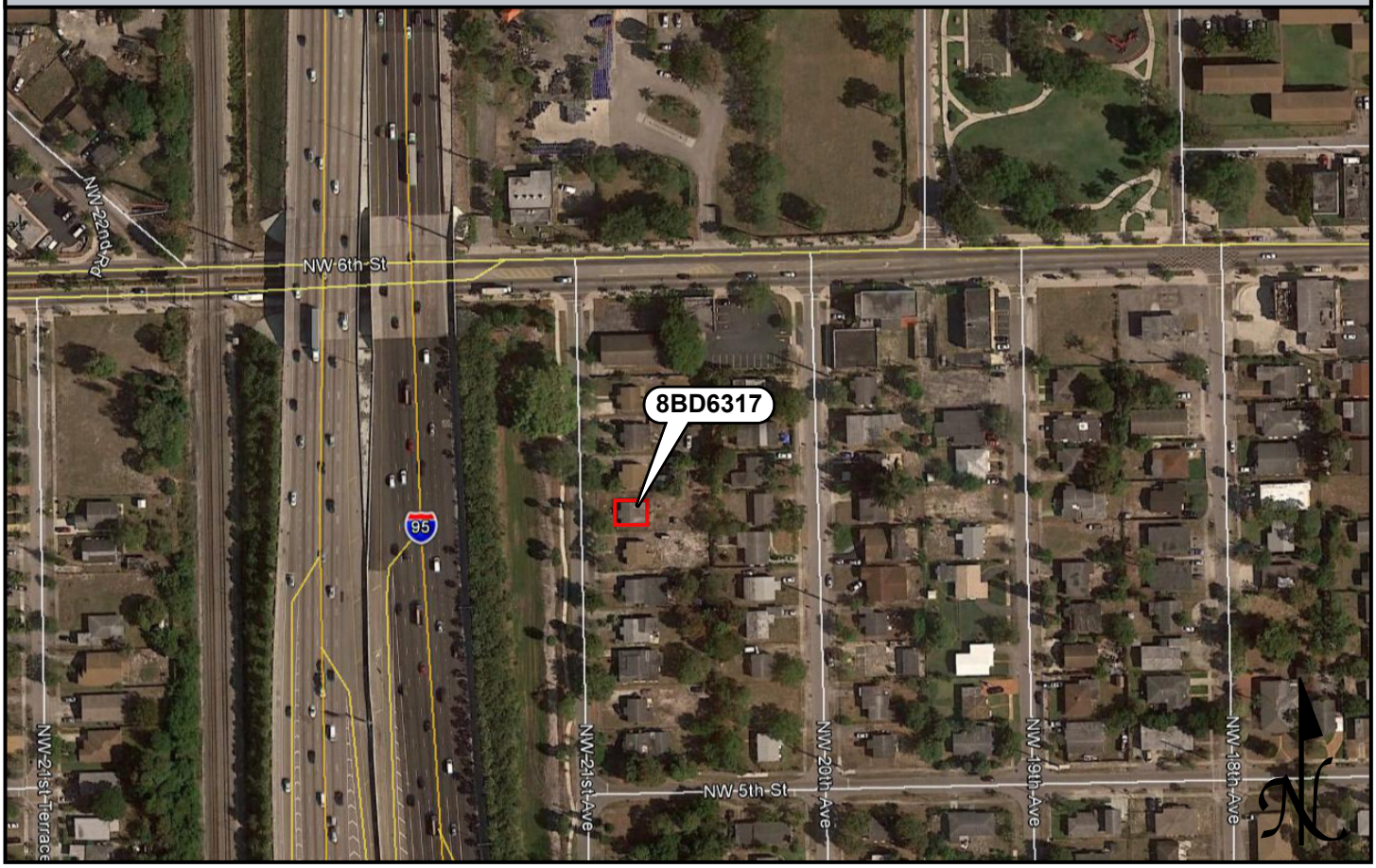
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

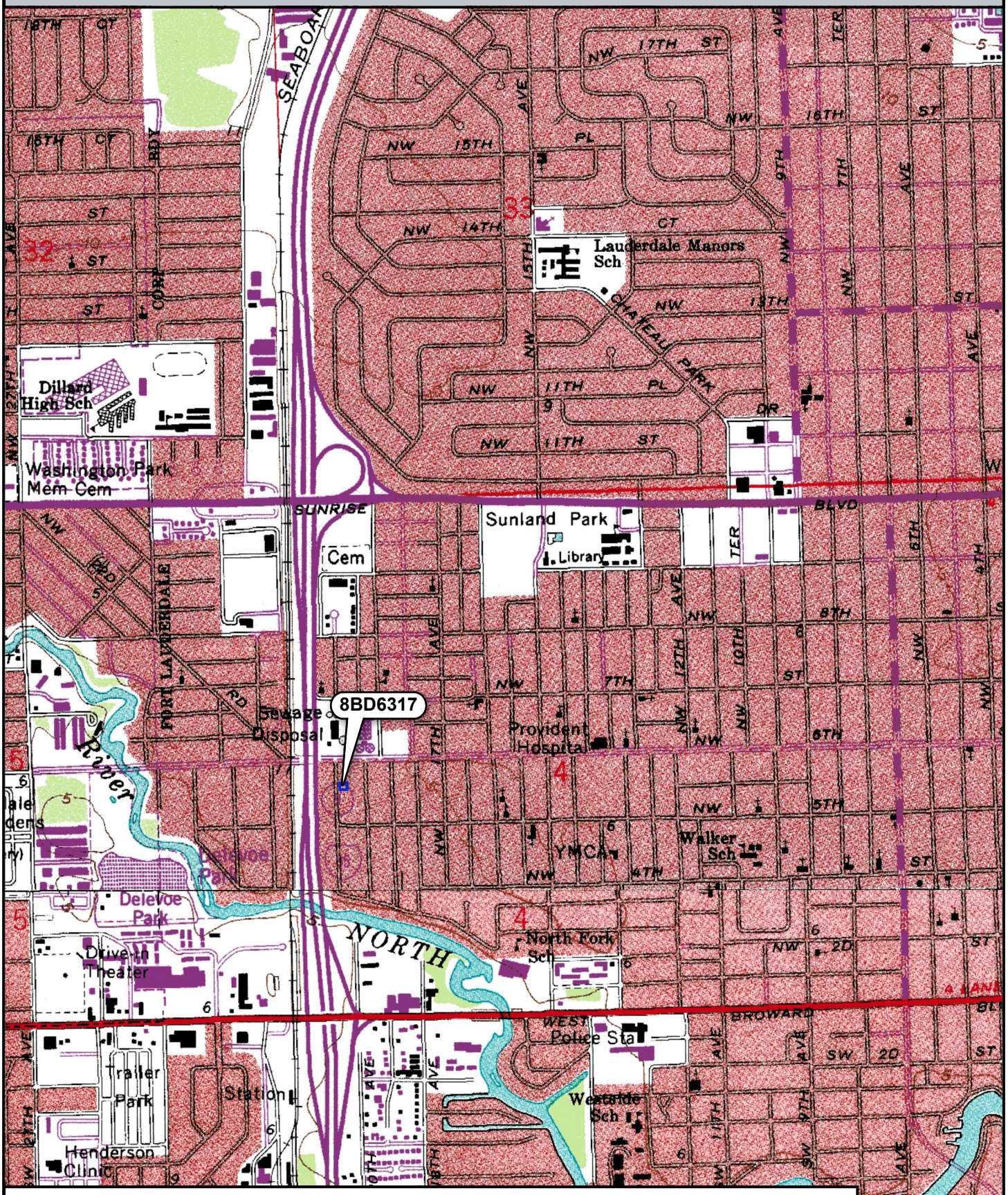
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6317

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD03618
Field Date 9-27-2017
Form Date 10-2-2017
Recorder # 46

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 520 NW 21st Avenue — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
520	NW	21st	Avenue	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side btwn NW 5th St and NW 6th St
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE NORTH — USGS Date 1983 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale — In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown — County Broward
Township 50S — Range 42E — Section 4 — ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 04 30 0330 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Dorsey Riverbend — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 — Easting 583146 — Northing 2890139
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): 1950 — To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown — Date: 1990s — Nature Windows and doors replaced
Additions: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown — Date: _____ — Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown — Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown — Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan L-shaped — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ — 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 1/1 single-hung-sash; appear to be 1990s replacements

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Plain stucco window/door surrounds and banding on west side; molded foam "stone" on bottom half of west side; decorative vents on north/south sides

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Paved walkway from front porch to sidewalk

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐ Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient info Date _____ Init. _____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # BD03618

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) West-facing panel door under entry porch with raised concrete pad

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Entry porch under west roof extension with square supports and raised concrete pad

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence has a simple form and few alterations.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This residence is of a common style in South Florida. It is in the Dorsey Riverbend neighborhood, which is a historic African-American neighborhood. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

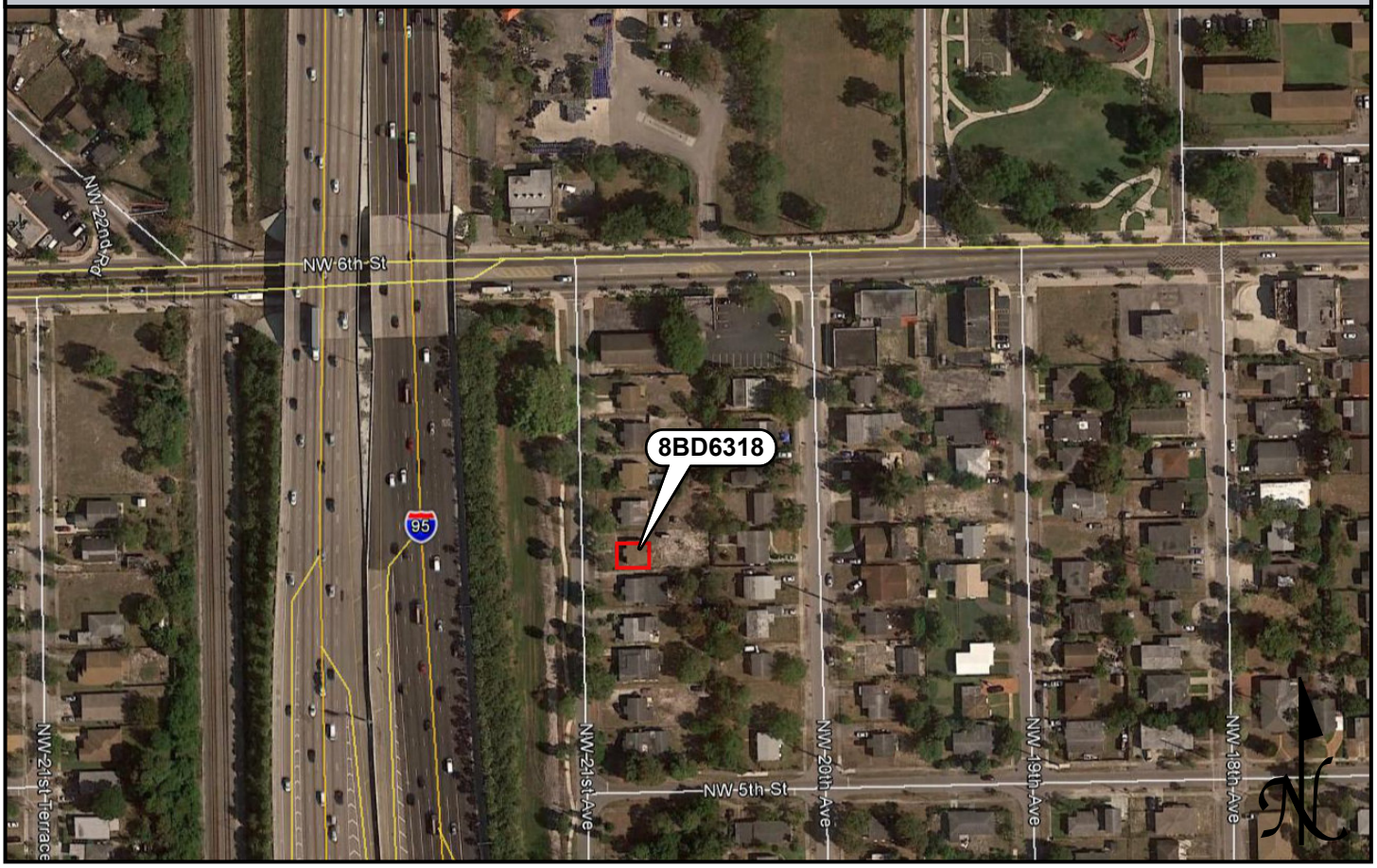
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

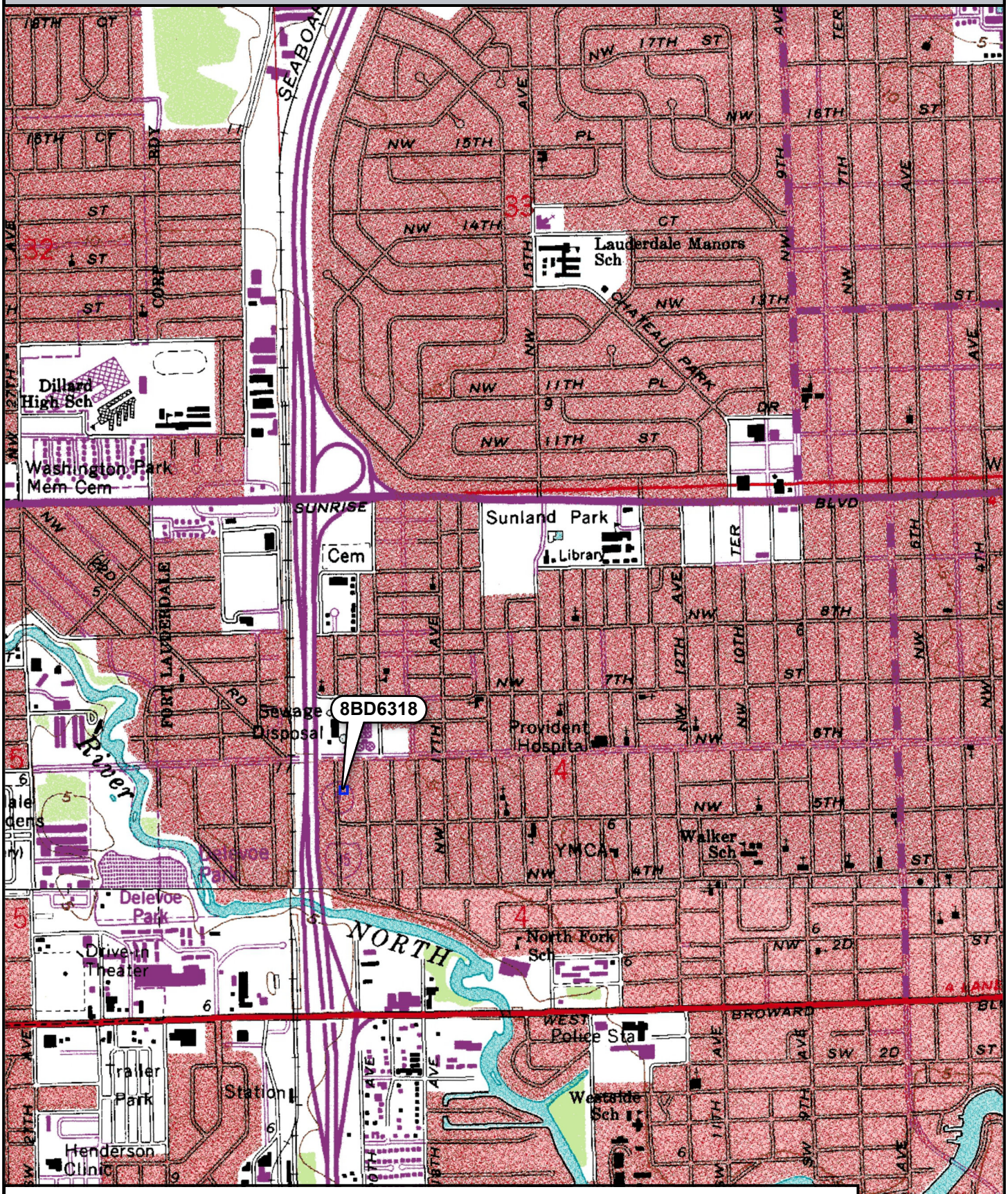
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6318

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06319
Field Date 9-27-2017
Form Date 10-2-2017
Recorder # 45

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 516 NW 21st Avenue — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	516	NW	21st	Avenue	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side btwn NW 5th St and NW 6th St
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE NORTH — USGS Date 1983 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale — In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Broward
Township 50S — Range 42E — Section 4 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 04 30 0340 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Dorsey Riverbend — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 583150 — Northing 2890125
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): 1950 — To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: 2000s — Nature Doors and windows replaced
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: c. 1965 — Nature Large east side addition with flat roof
Architect (last name first): unknown — Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Irregular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Flat 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. Built-up 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 1-light fixed and 2-light sliding; appear to be 2000s replacements

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Rafter tails at west porch roof extension; decorative vents on north/south sides; scrolled iron porch supports; c1965 east side addition has flat roof

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Paved driveway in northwest corner of property; paved walkway from entry porch to sidewalk; chain-link fence around property

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # BD06319

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) West-facing 2000s 6-light panel door under west entry porch roof extension and concrete stoop
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Entry porch under west roof extension with scrolled iron supports and concrete stoops

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence has a simple form. The c. 1965 large flat roof addition on the east side more than doubled the original square footage of the house.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This residence is of a common style in South Florida. It is in the Dorsey Riverbend neighborhood, which is a historic African-American neighborhood. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

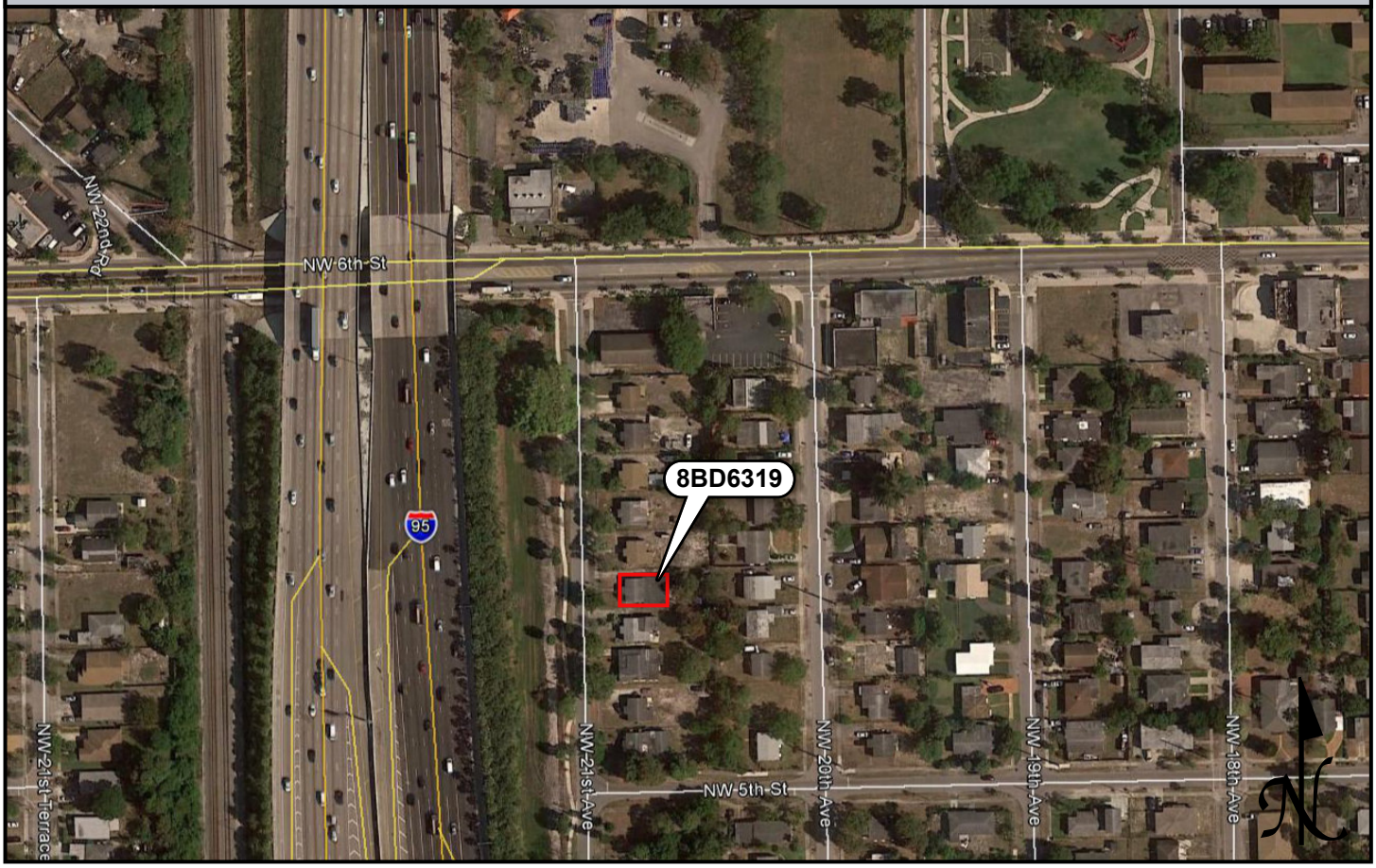
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

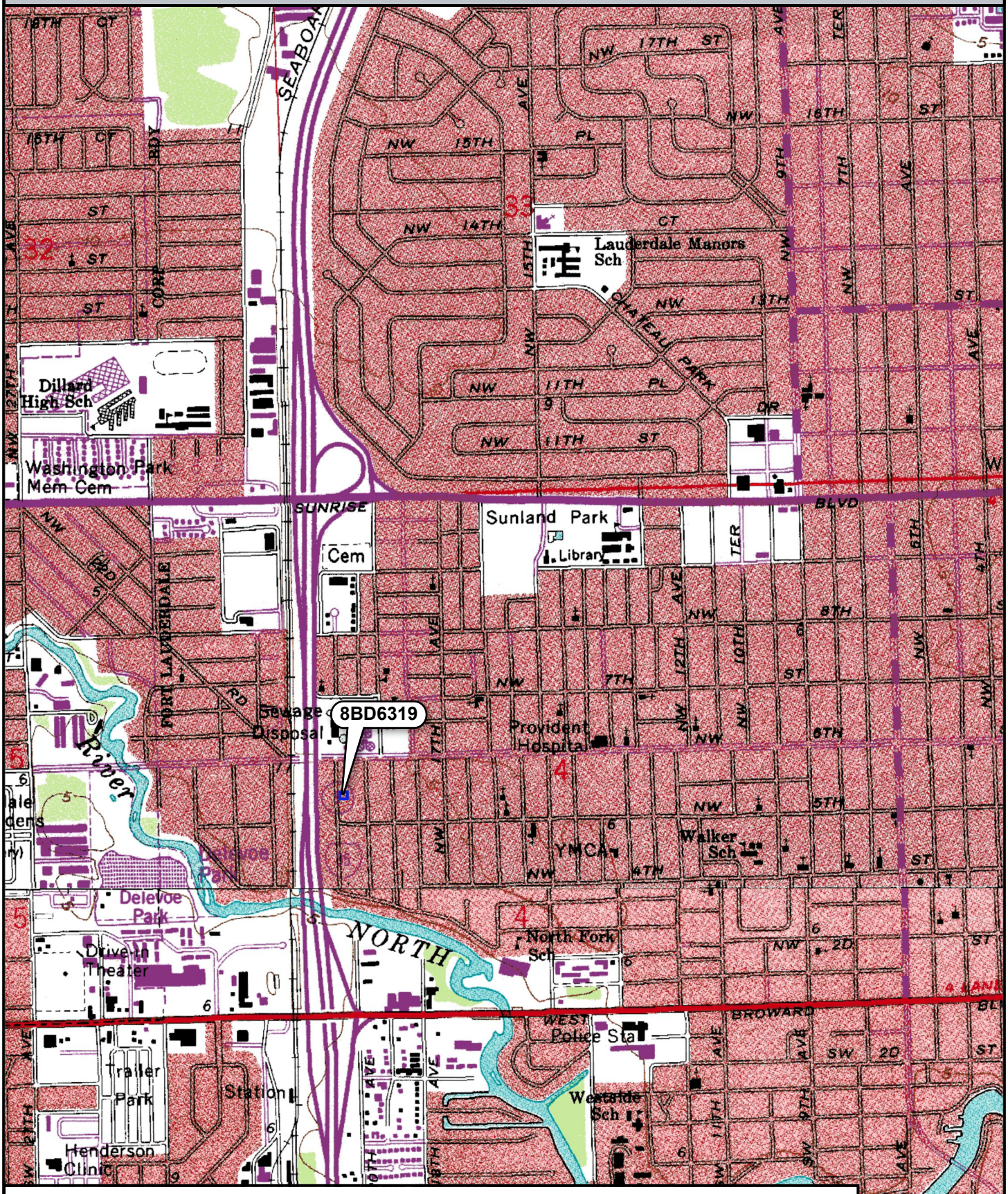
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6319

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06320
Field Date 9-27-2017
Form Date 10-2-2017
Recorder # 44

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 512 NW 21st Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
512	NW	21st	Avenue	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side btwn NW 5th St and NW 6th St
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE NORTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Broward
Township 50S Range 42E Section 4 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 04 30 0350 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Dorsey Riverbend Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 583146 Northing 2890109
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1950 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 2010s Nature Windows and doors replaced
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: c. 1975 Nature Northeast flat roof addition
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Flat 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition roll 2. Built-up 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 2-light casement; appear to be 2010s replacements

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Metal window awning left of front door; c. 1975 northeast addition has flat, built-up roof; scrolled iron porch supports

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Stone-paved walkway on south side of house, from entry to sidewalk, and on part of driveway; chain-link fence around property

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 BD06320

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) West-facing 2010s panel door under entry porch with concrete stoop

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Entry porch under west roof extension with scrolled iron supports and concrete stoop

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence has a simple form. It was originally L-shaped, but the c. 1975 flat roof addition in the northeast corner gave it its current rectangular shape.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This residence is of a common style in South Florida. It is in the Dorsey Riverbend neighborhood, which is a historic African-American neighborhood. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

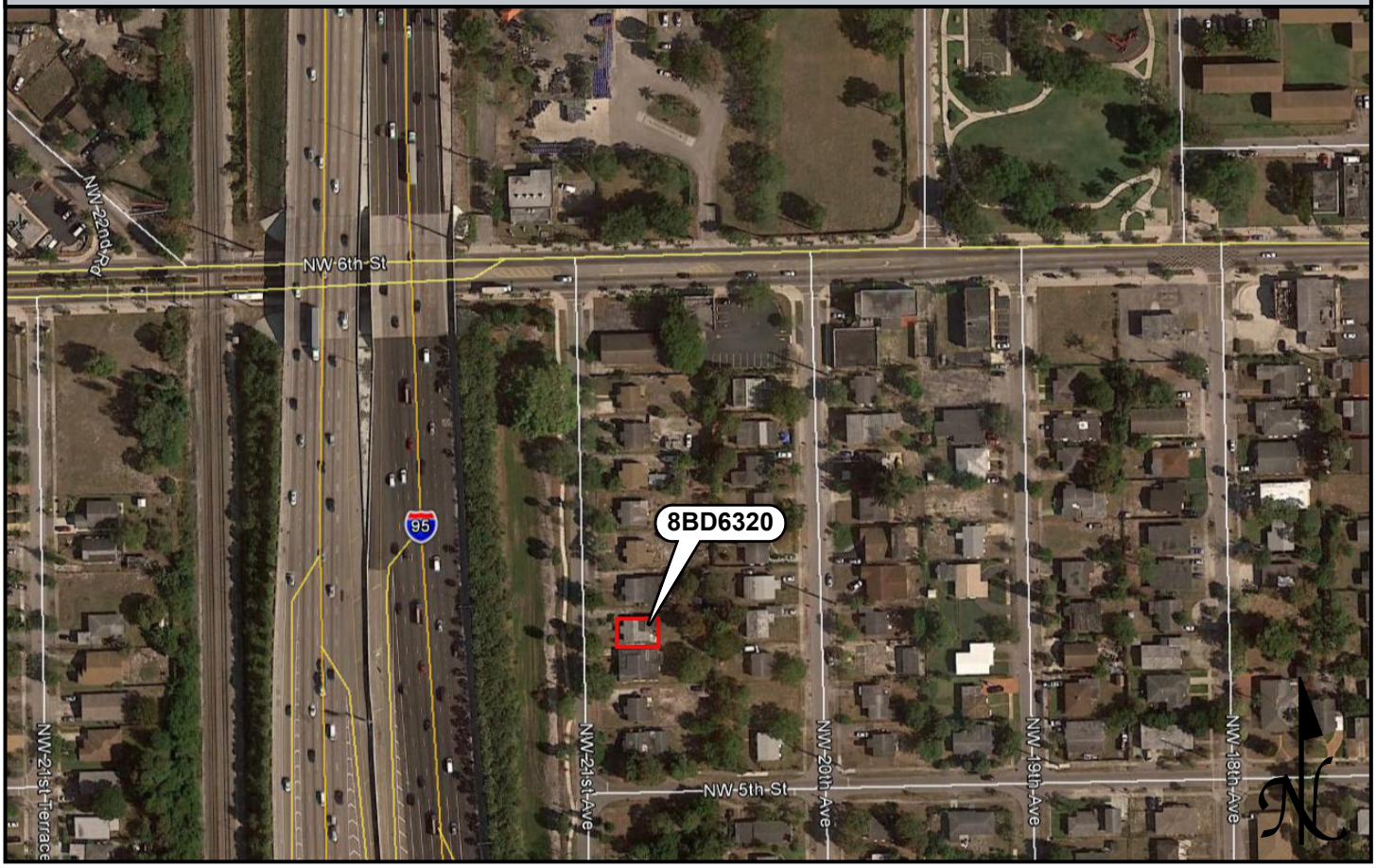
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

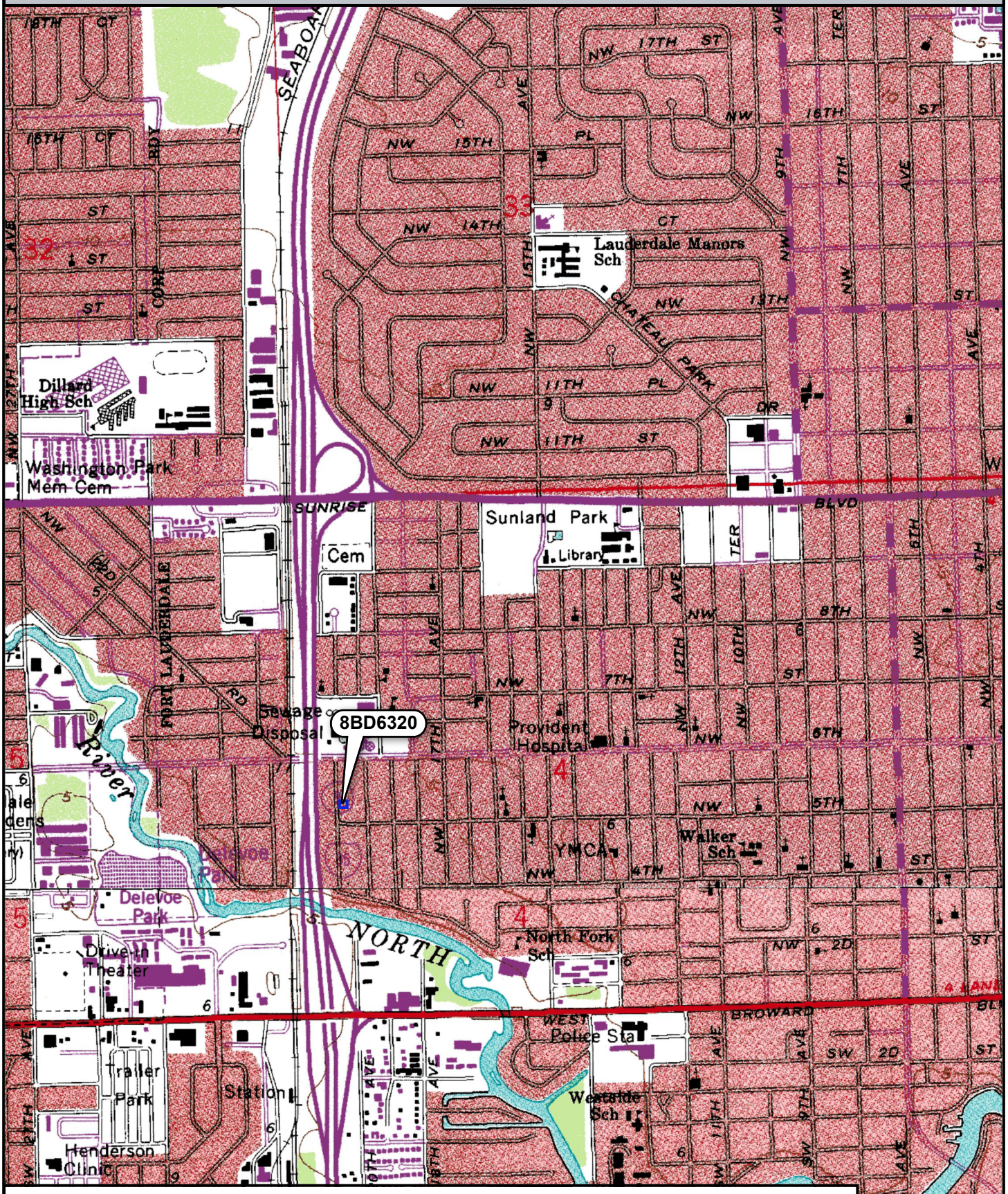
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6320

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06321
Field Date 9-27-2017
Form Date 10-2-2017
Recorder # 43

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 508 NW 21st Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
508	NW	21st	Avenue	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side btwn NW 5th St and NW 6th St
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE NORTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Broward
Township 50S Range 42E Section 4 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 04 30 0360 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Dorsey Riverbend Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 583146 Northing 2890095
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1950 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1980s Nature Windows replaced, security screen added
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: Various Nature SW corner, N carport/porch, E side
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-gabled 2. Flat 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition roll 2. Built-up 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 1/1, 3-light awning, and tripartite window with 1-light fixed center and 5-light awning on either side; some appear to be 1990s replacements
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Some metal window awnings; low wall separating carport and porch; carport and porch under flat roof; carport has simple supports
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Chain-link fence around yard; informal driveway; paved carport; stone tree planters

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 BD06321

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) West-facing panel door with 1990s security screen door under entry porch

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Entry porch on west side under flat roof with rectangular stucco support; raised concrete pad; extended north c. 1978

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence has sustained substantial alterations. The southwest room was the first addition completed c. 1970. The carport addition and porch extension were completed c. 1978. The large east addition was completed c. 1990.
Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This residence is of a common style in South Florida. It is in the Dorsey Riverbend neighborhood, which is a historic African-American neighborhood. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

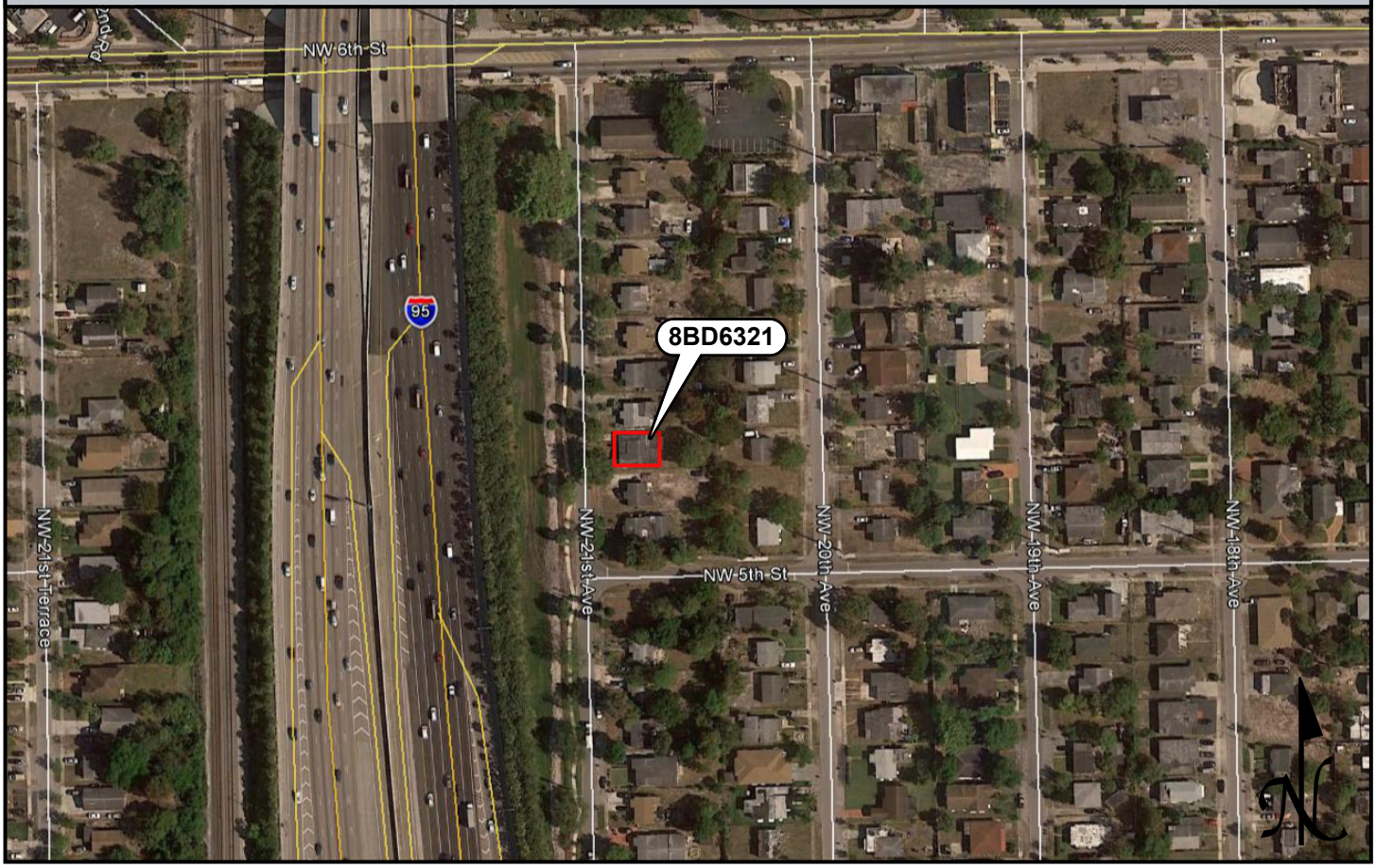
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

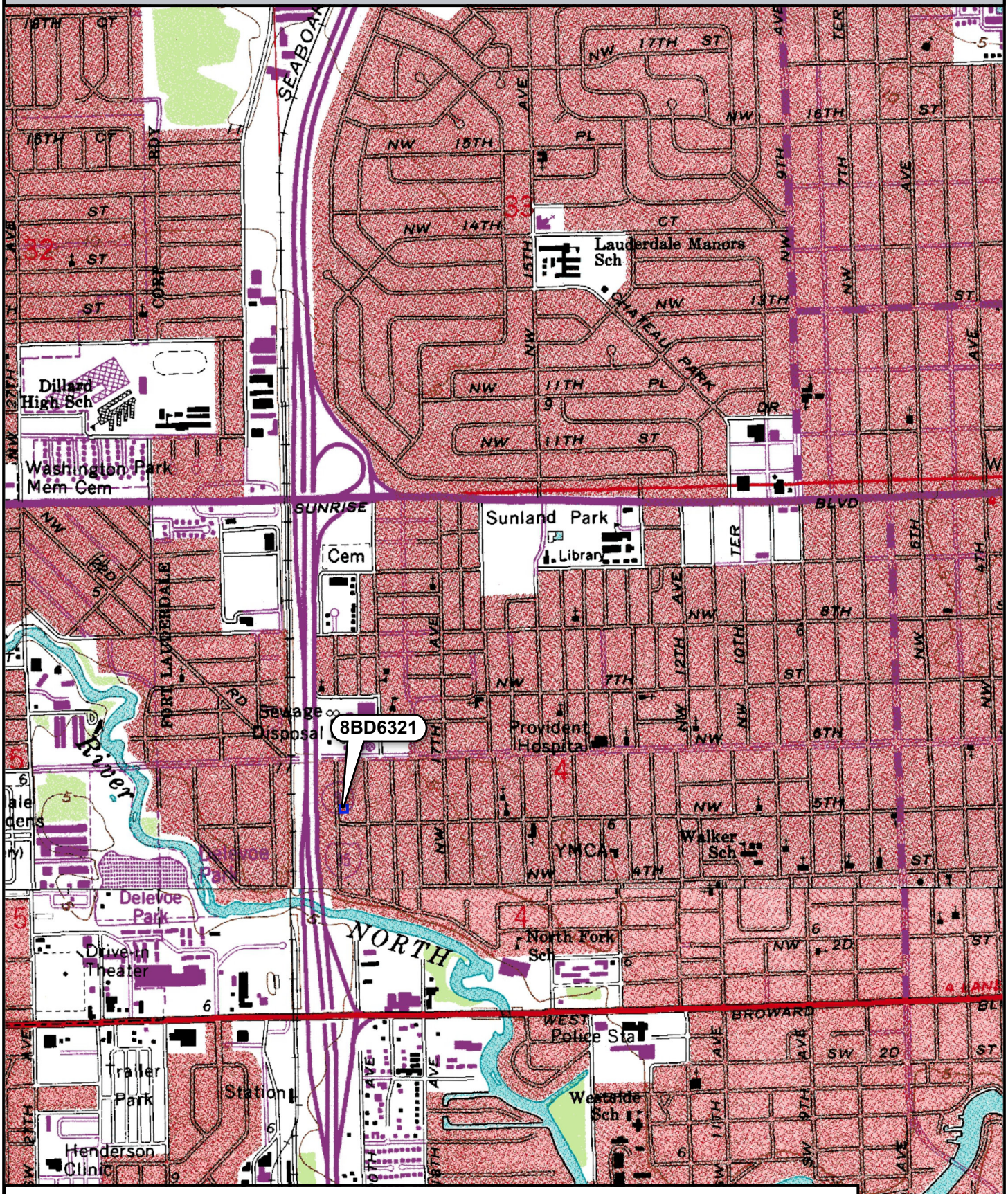
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6321

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06322
Field Date 9-27-2017
Form Date 10-2-2017
Recorder # 42

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 504 NW 21st Avenue — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
504	NW	21st	Avenue	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side btwn NW 5th St and NW 6th St
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE NORTH — USGS Date 1983 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale — In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown — County Broward
Township 50S — Range 42E — Section 4 — ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 04 30 0370 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Dorsey Riverbend — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 — Easting 583146 — Northing 2890078
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): 1950 — To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown — Date: 1990s — Nature Door replaced
Additions: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown — Date: _____ — Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown — Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown — Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan L-shaped — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ — 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Boarded up, not visible

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Decorative vents on north and south sides under gable ends; scrolled iron front porch supports; rafter tails on entry porch roof extension

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Informal dirt driveway in northwest corner of property; paved walkway from front porch to sidewalk; chain-link fence around property

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐ Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient info Date _____ Init. _____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # BD06322

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) West-facing 1990s panel door with oval light under entry porch with concrete stoop

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Entry porch under roof extension on west side with scrolled iron supports and concrete stoop; rafter tails on roof extension visible

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence has a simple form, little ornamentation, and few alterations.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This residence is of a common style in South Florida. It is in the Dorsey Riverbend neighborhood, which is a historic African-American neighborhood. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

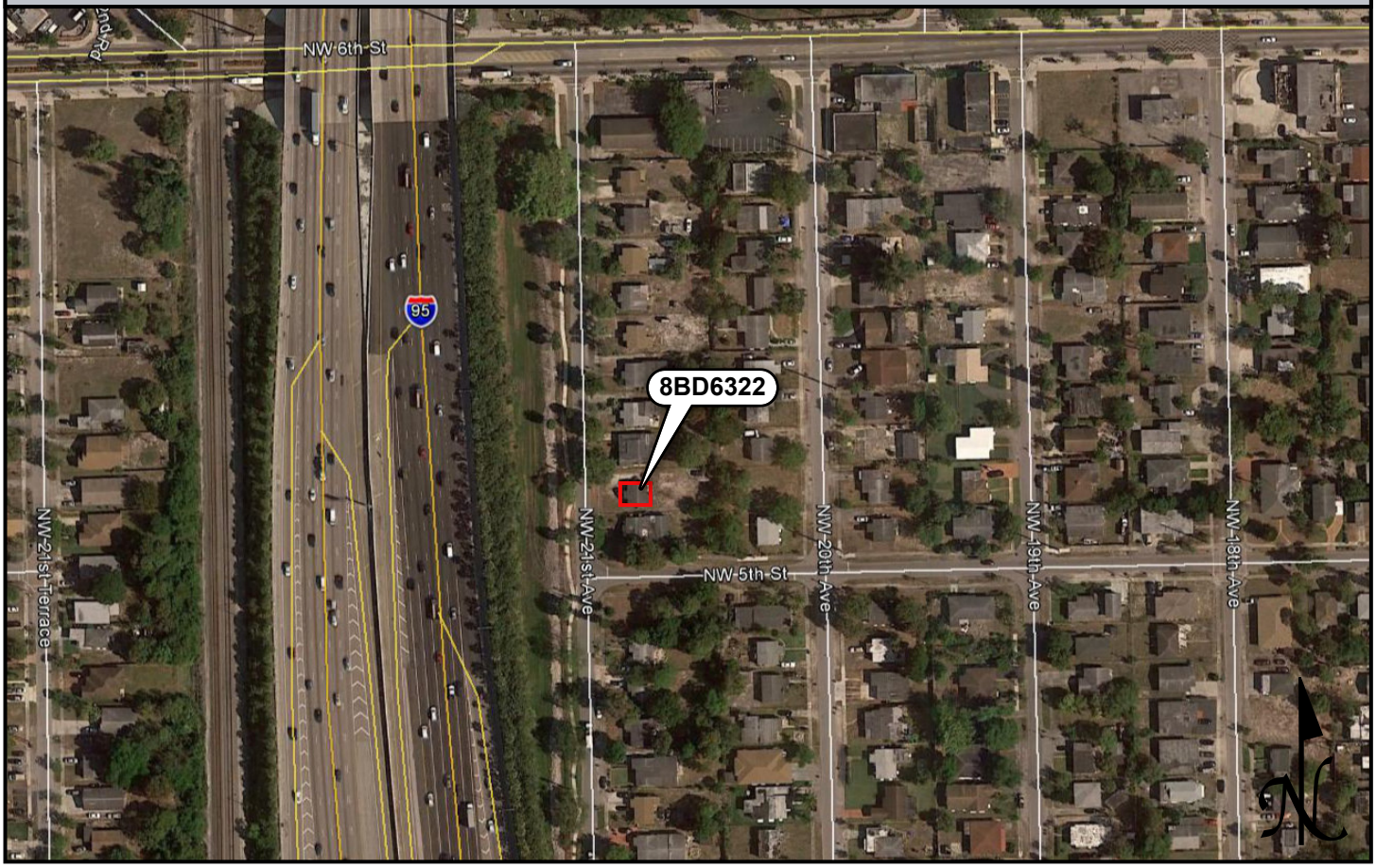
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

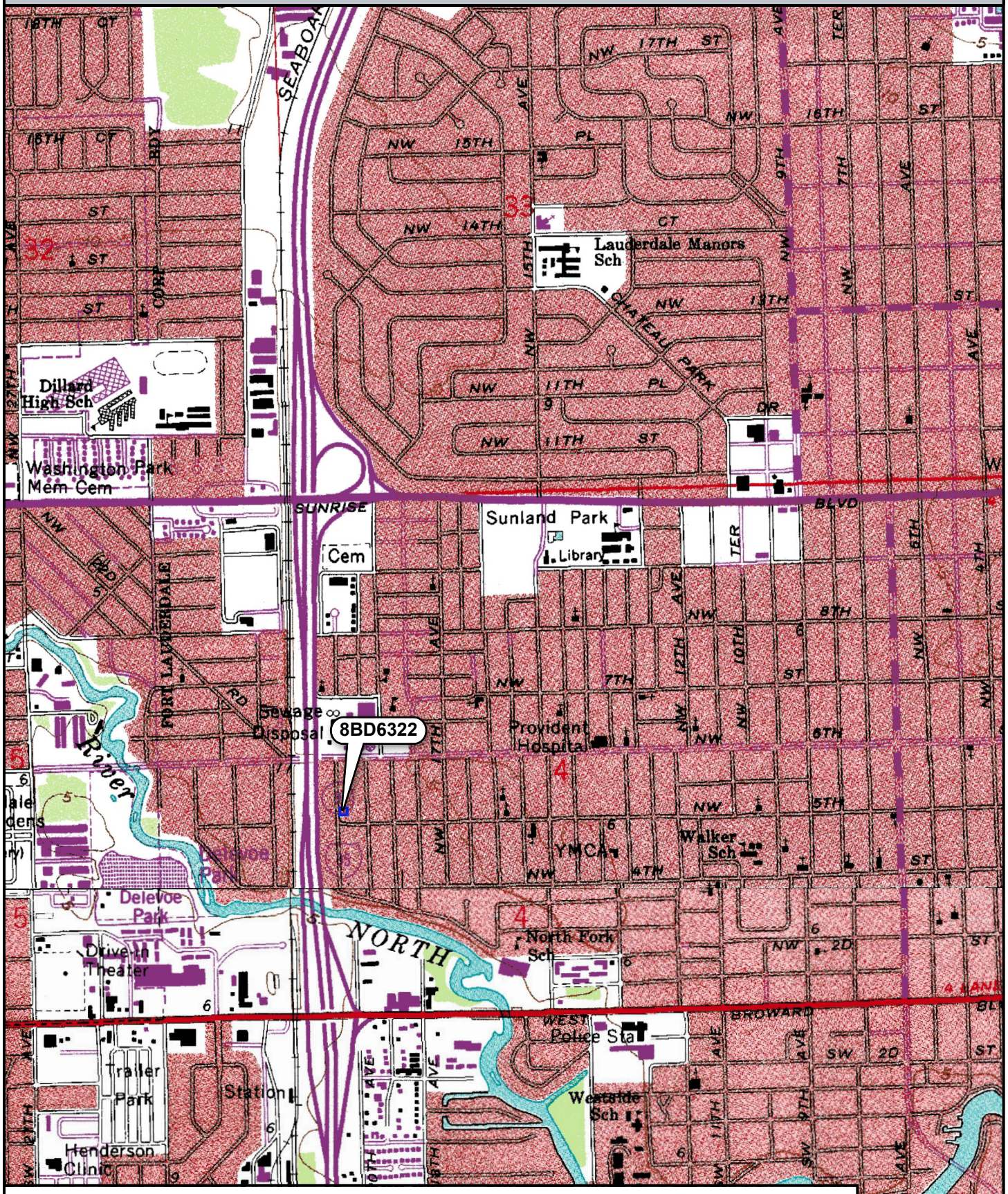
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6322

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06323
Field Date 9-27-2017
Form Date 10-3-2017
Recorder # 41

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 500 NW 21st Avenue — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
500	NW	21st	Avenue	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) NE corner of NW 21st Ave and NW 5th St
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE NORTH — USGS Date 1983 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale — In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown — County Broward
Township 50S — Range 42E — Section 4 — ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 04 30 0380 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Dorsey Riverbend — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 — Easting 583151 — Northing 2890064
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): 1950 — To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown — Date: c1970/1990s — Nature Windows replaced / front door replaced
Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown — Date: c. 1970 — Nature Large east side addition
Architect (last name first): unknown — Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown — Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Irregular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable — 2. Flat — 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles — 2. Built-up — 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ — 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 3-light awning windows; windows replaced c. 1970 to match windows on the large addition
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Decorative vents on north/south sides of original house; metal window awnings; second gable on addition with flat roof portion between gables
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Stone-paved driveway on south side in front of c. 1970 carport; chain-link fence around back yard

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐ Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient info Date _____ Init. _____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 BD06323

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) West-facing 1990s panel door under front porch roof extension with concrete stoop

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Entry porch under west side roof extension with decorative iron supports and concrete stoop

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence has a large c. 1970 addition on the east side that includes a carport. The addition more than doubled the square footage of the original house and gave it its current irregular form.
Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This residence is of a common style in South Florida. It is in the Dorsey Riverbend neighborhood, which is a historic African-American neighborhood. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

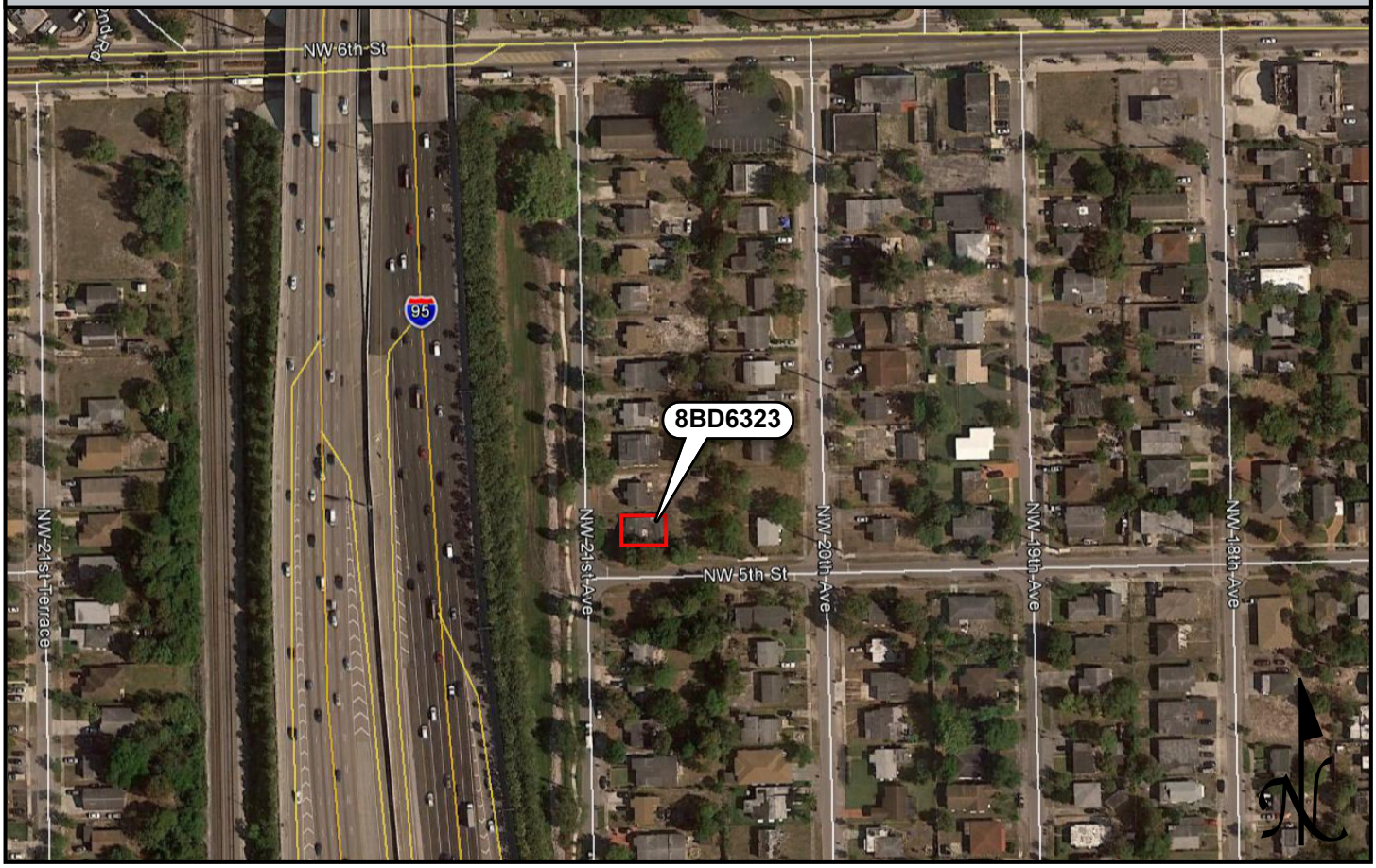
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

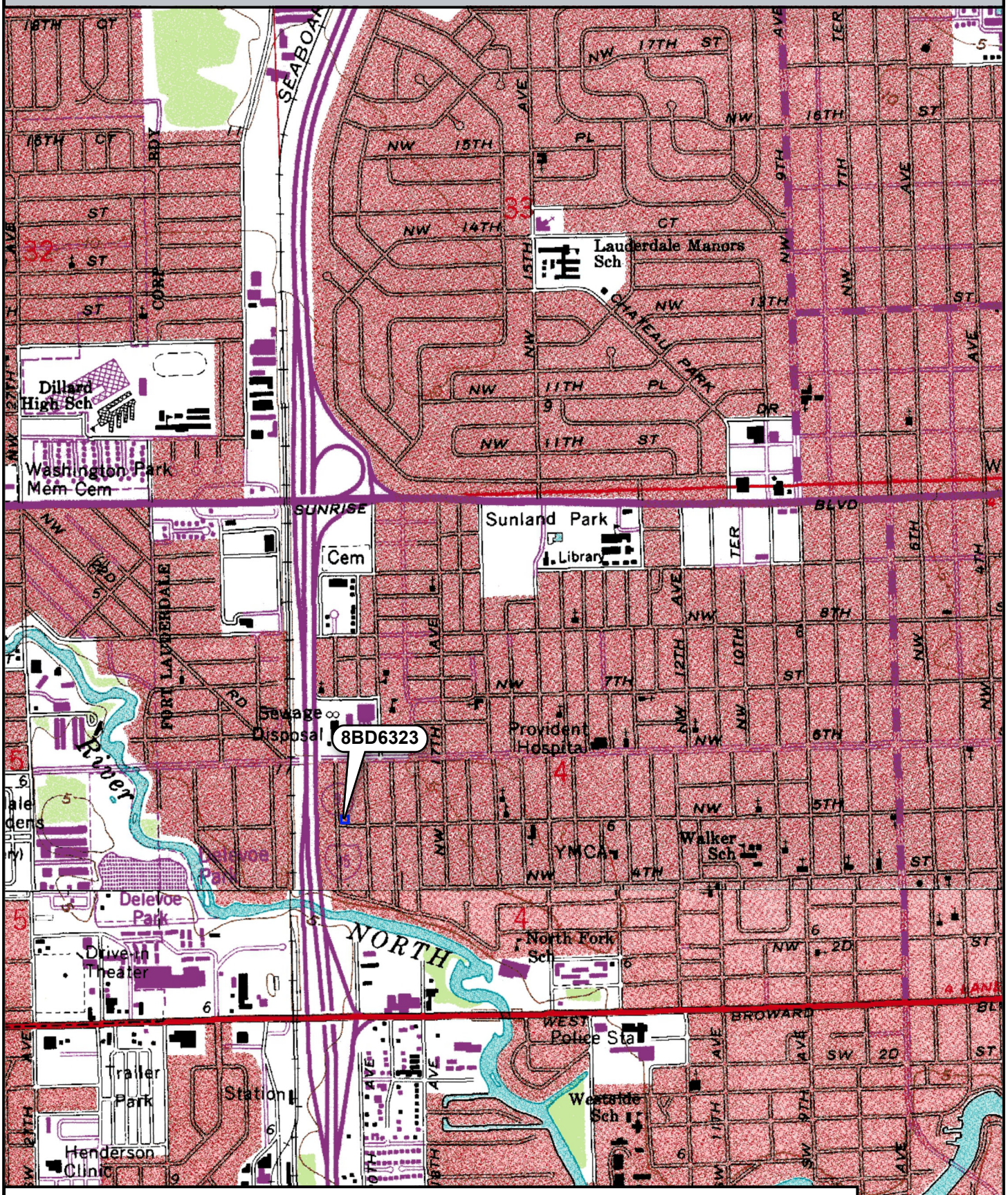
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6323

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06324
Field Date 9-27-2017
Form Date 10-3-2017
Recorder # 40

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 444 NW 21st Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	444	NW	21st	Avenue	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side btwn NW 3rd Ct and NW 5th St
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE NORTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Broward
Township 50S Range 42E Section 4 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 04 30 0760 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Dorsey Riverbend Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 583150 Northing 2890016
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1950 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 2000s Nature Windows/doors replaced
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan L-shaped Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition roll 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 1/1 single-hung-sash; appear to be 2000s replacements

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Plain stucco banding on west side

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Gravel driveway in southwest corner of property; chain-link fence around property

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # BD06324

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) West-facing 2000s panel door with concrete stoop under entry porch

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Entry porch under west side roof extension with simple square wood supports

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence has a simple form and few alterations.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This residence is of a common style in South Florida. It is in the Dorsey Riverbend neighborhood, which is a historic African-American neighborhood. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

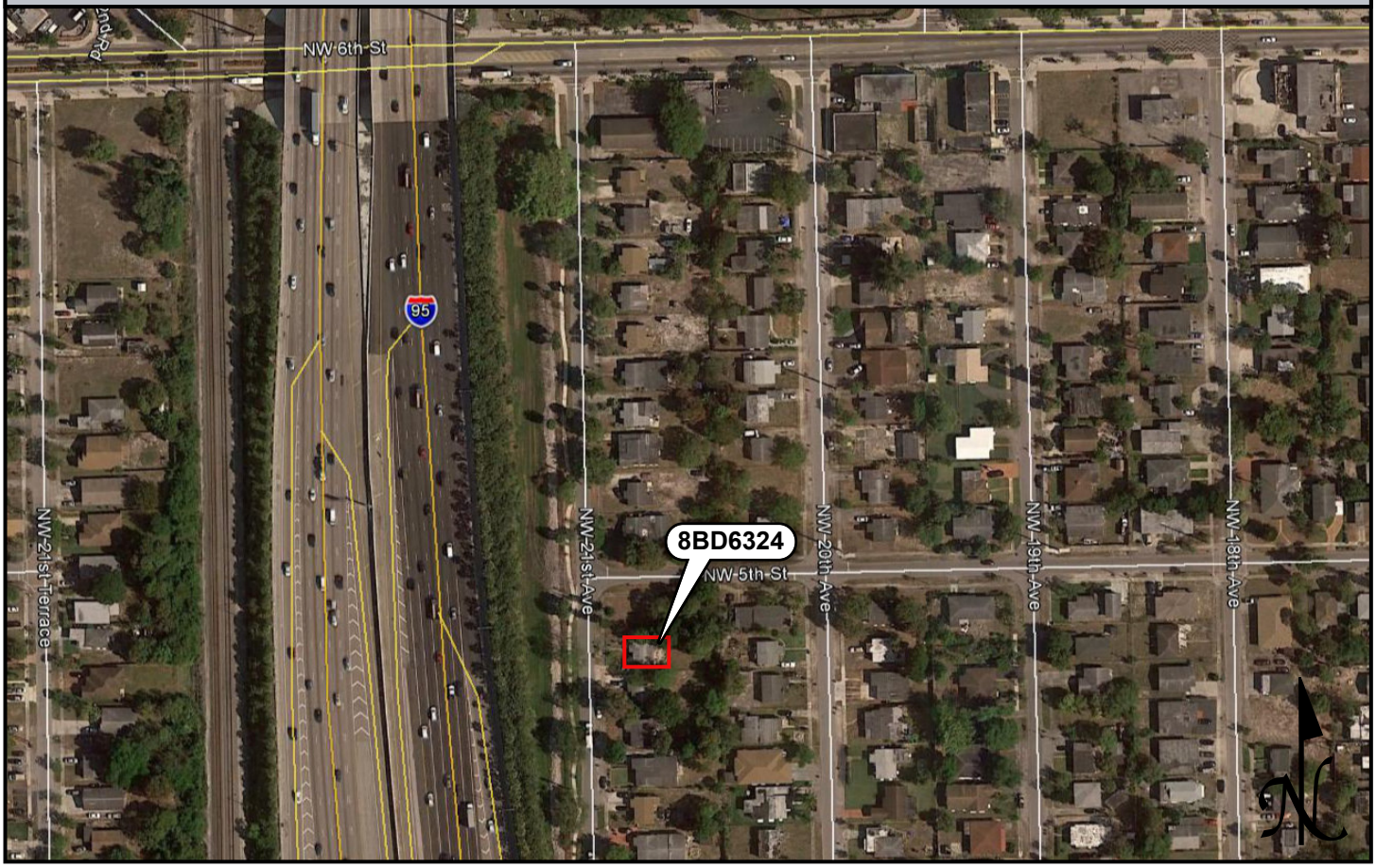
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

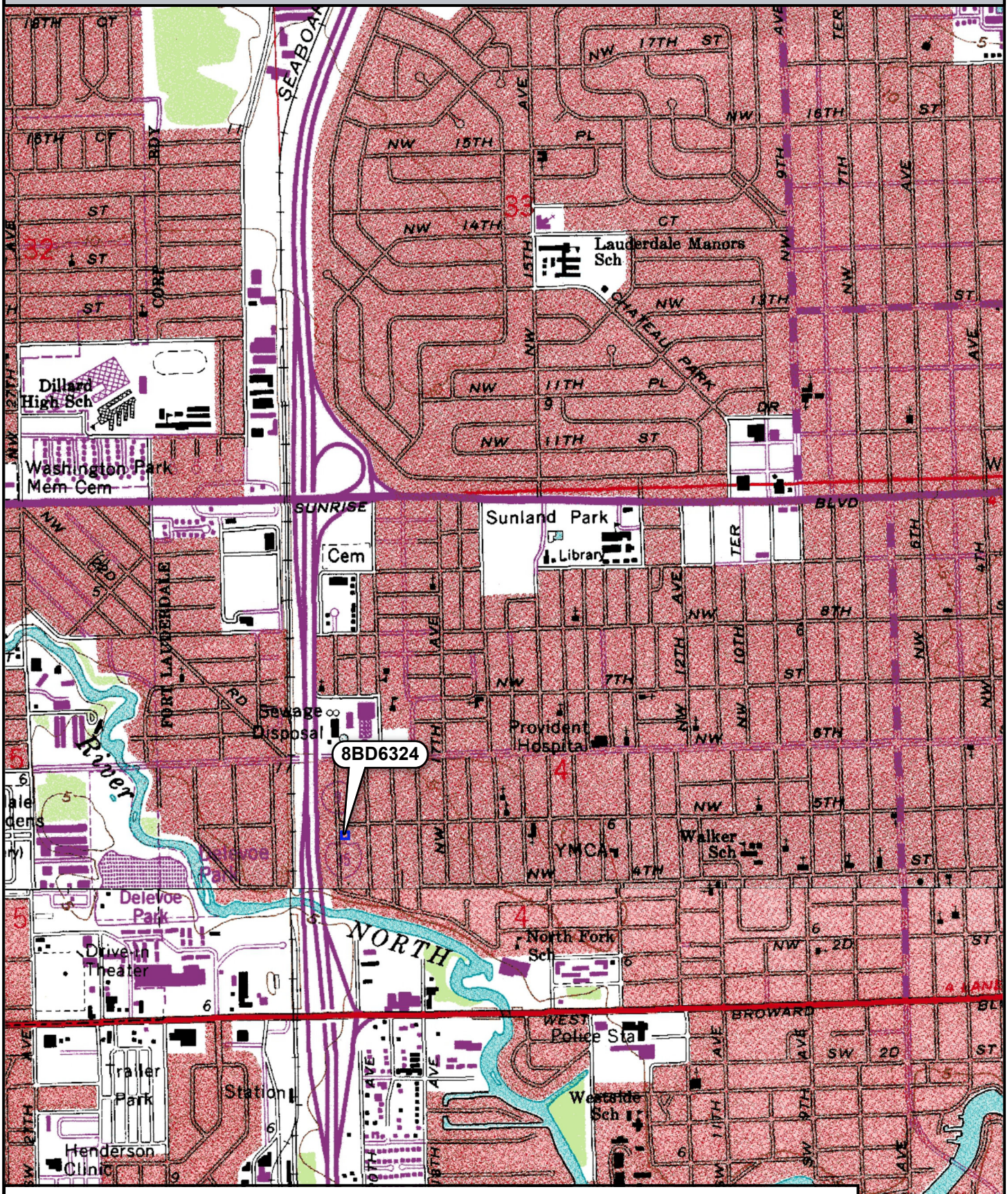
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6324

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06325
Field Date 9-27-2017
Form Date 10-3-2017
Recorder # 39

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 440 NW 21st Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	440	NW	21st	Avenue	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side btwn NW 3rd Ct and NW 5th St
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE NORTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Broward
Township 50S Range 42E Section 4 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 04 30 0770 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Dorsey Riverbend Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 583148 Northing 2890000
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1950 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1970s Nature Windows/doors replaced
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan L-shaped Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition roll 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 2/2 single-hung-sash; window right of front door altered for AC unit; appear to be 1970s replacements
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Decorative vents on north and south sides

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Informal gravel driveway in northwest corner of property; chain-link fence around property

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init. _____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # BD06325

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) West-facing 1970s panel door with rectangular light and decorative pattern under entry porch with concrete stoop
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Entry porch under northwest roof extension with simple square supports; back porch under northeast roof extension with square supports

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence has a simple form and few alterations.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This residence is of a common style in South Florida. It is in the Dorsey Riverbend neighborhood, which is a historic African-American neighborhood. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

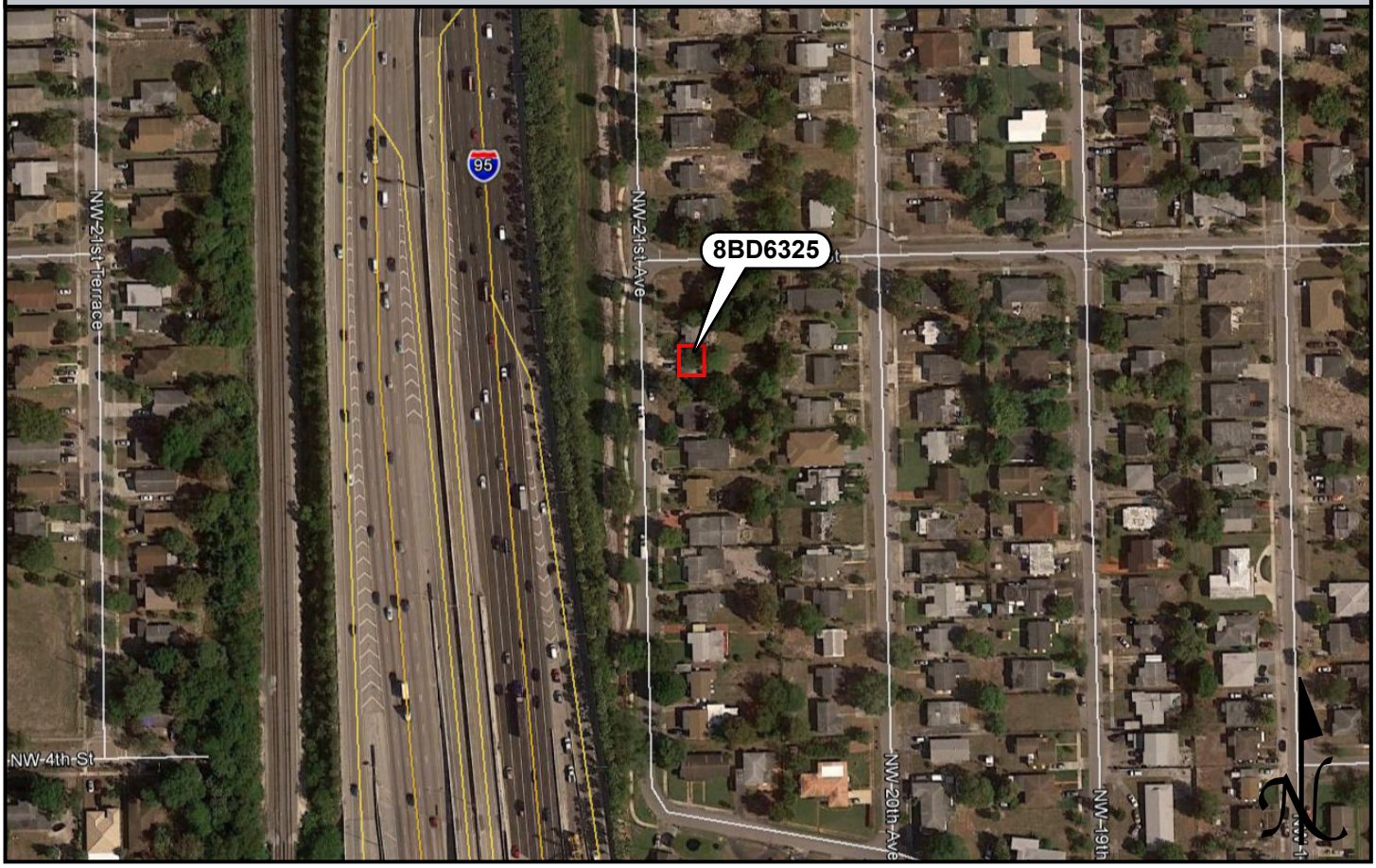
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

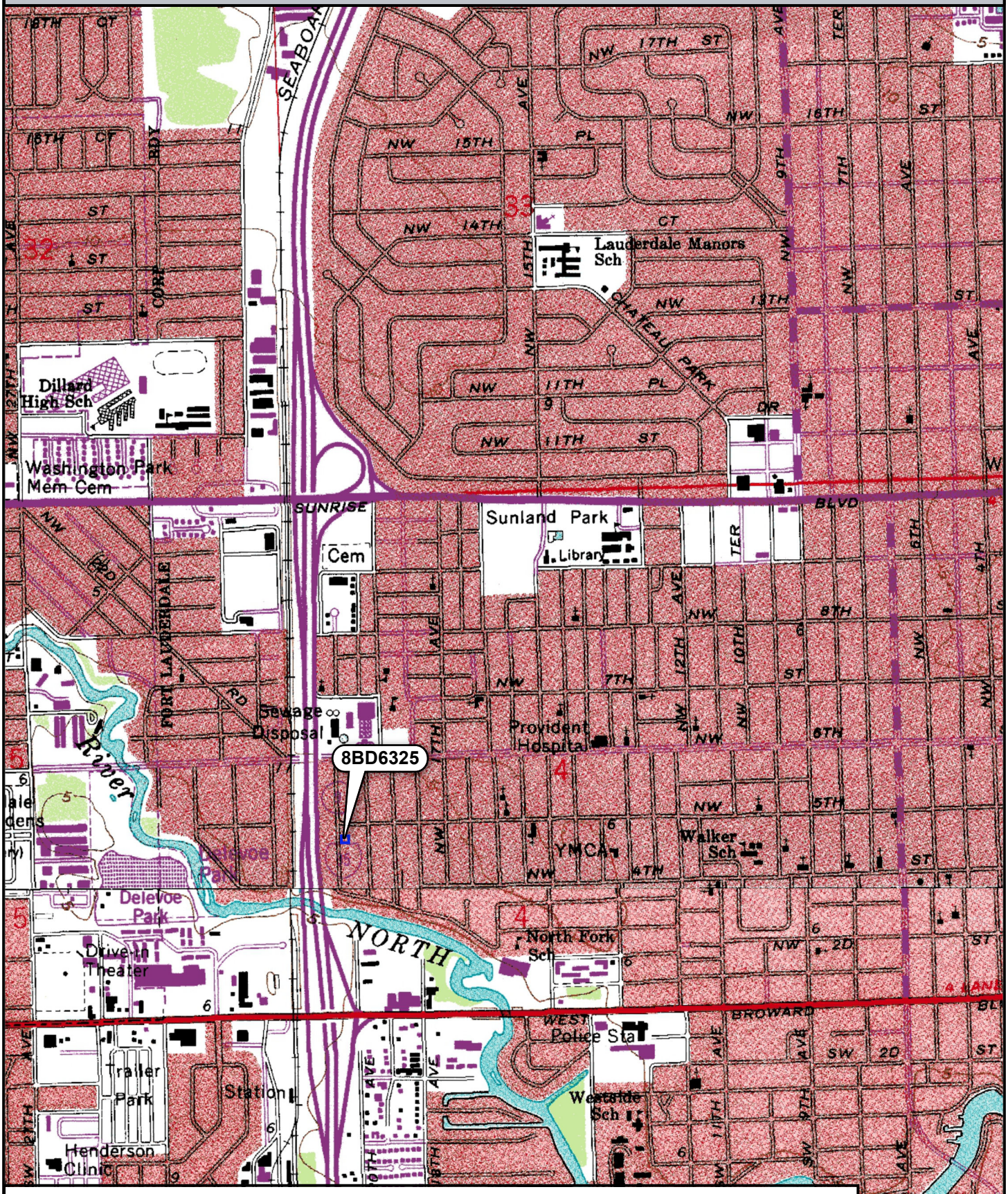
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6325

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06326
Field Date 9-27-2017
Form Date 10-3-2017
Recorder # 38

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 436 NW 21st Avenue — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
436	NW	21st	Avenue	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side btwn NW 3rd Ct and NW 5th St
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE NORTH — USGS Date 1983 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale — In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Broward
Township 50S — Range 42E — Section 4 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 04 30 0780 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Dorsey Riverbend — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ — Northing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): 1950 — To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: 1990s/2000s — Nature New windows/doors, enclosed/new porch
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: c. 1965 — Nature Extension of northeast corner enclosure
Architect (last name first): unknown — Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan L-shaped — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable — 2. Flat — 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition roll — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ — 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 1/1 single-hung-sash and 1-light fixed; appear to be 1990s replacements

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Decorative vents on north/south sides; hurricane shutters; c. 1965 northeast corner extension under flat roof

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Paved driveway in southwest corner; paved walkway from entry porch to driveway and sidewalk; chain-link fence around property

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # BD06326

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) West-facing 1990s panel door at enclosed original porch under new entry porch with concrete stoop
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Original enclosed in 2000s; new entry porch under small roof extension on west side of original porch; scrolled iron supports have concrete block base; concrete stoop

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence has a simple form and few alterations. The extension of the northeast corner was completed c. 1965. In the early 2000s, the original front porch was enclosed and a new one was made under a new west side roof extension.
Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This residence is of a common style in South Florida. It is in the Dorsey Riverbend neighborhood, which is a historic African-American neighborhood. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

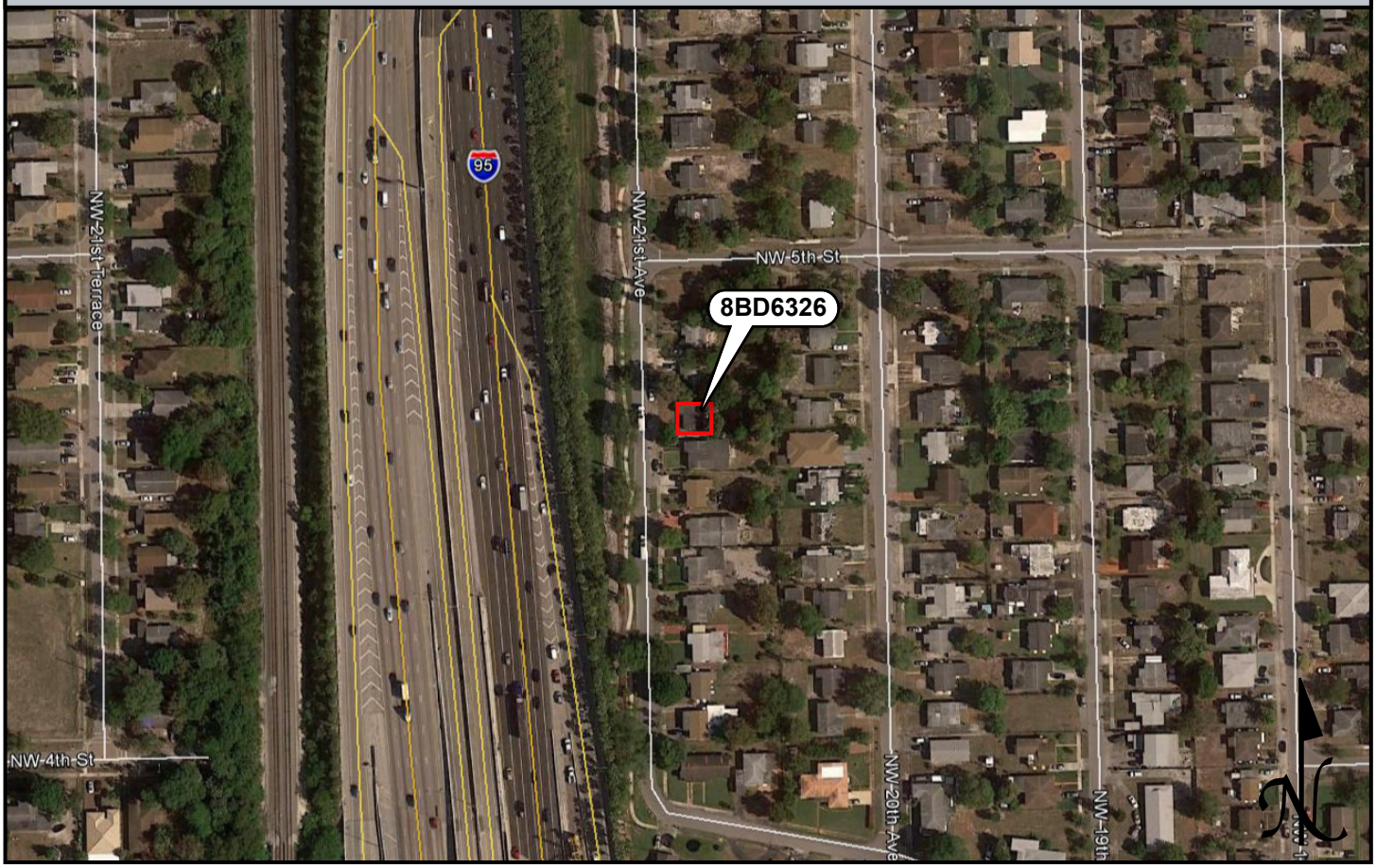
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

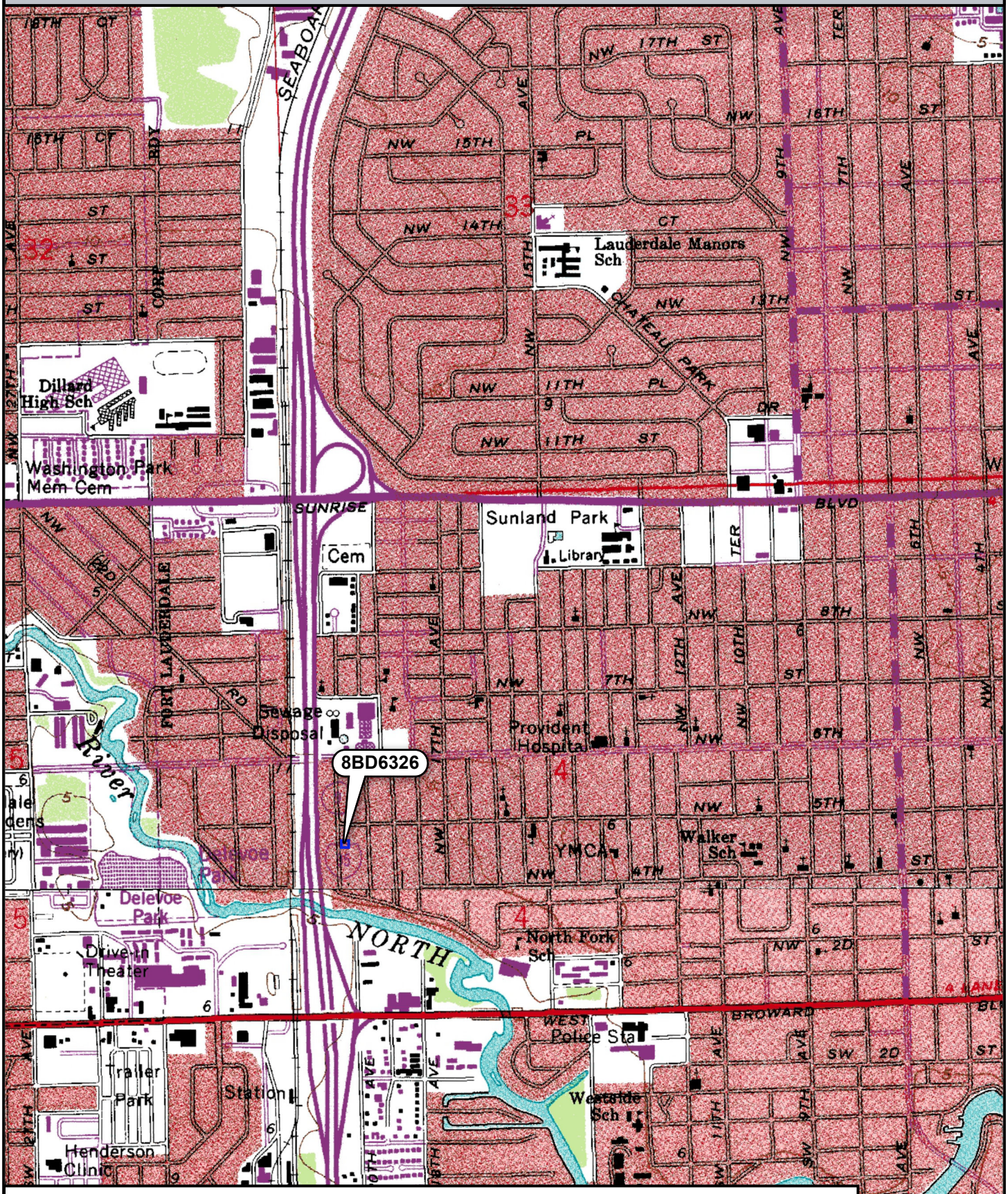
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6326

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06327
Field Date 9-27-2017
Form Date 10-3-2017
Recorder # 37

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 432 NW 21st Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	432	NW	21st	Avenue	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side btwn NW 3rd Ct and NW 5th St
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE NORTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Broward
Township 50S Range 42E Section 4 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 04 30 0790 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Dorsey Riverbend Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 583155 Northing 2889968
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1950 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: c. 1975 Nature East side enclosure
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Flat 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. Built-up 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 4-light awning; fabric window awnings on original house

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) c. 1975 addition under flat roof; decorative vents on north/south sides; molded stucco "brick" banding on west side

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Hedges line front yard and stone-paved walkway from entry to sidewalk; asphalt-paved driveway in northwest corner of property

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 BD06327

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) West-facing panel door with rectangular light and decorative square design under entry porch
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Entry porch under west side roof extension with square wood supports and stone-paved stoop

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence has a simple form. The large addition on the east side was completed c. 1975.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This residence is of a common style in South Florida. It is in the Dorsey Riverbend neighborhood, which is a historic African-American neighborhood. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

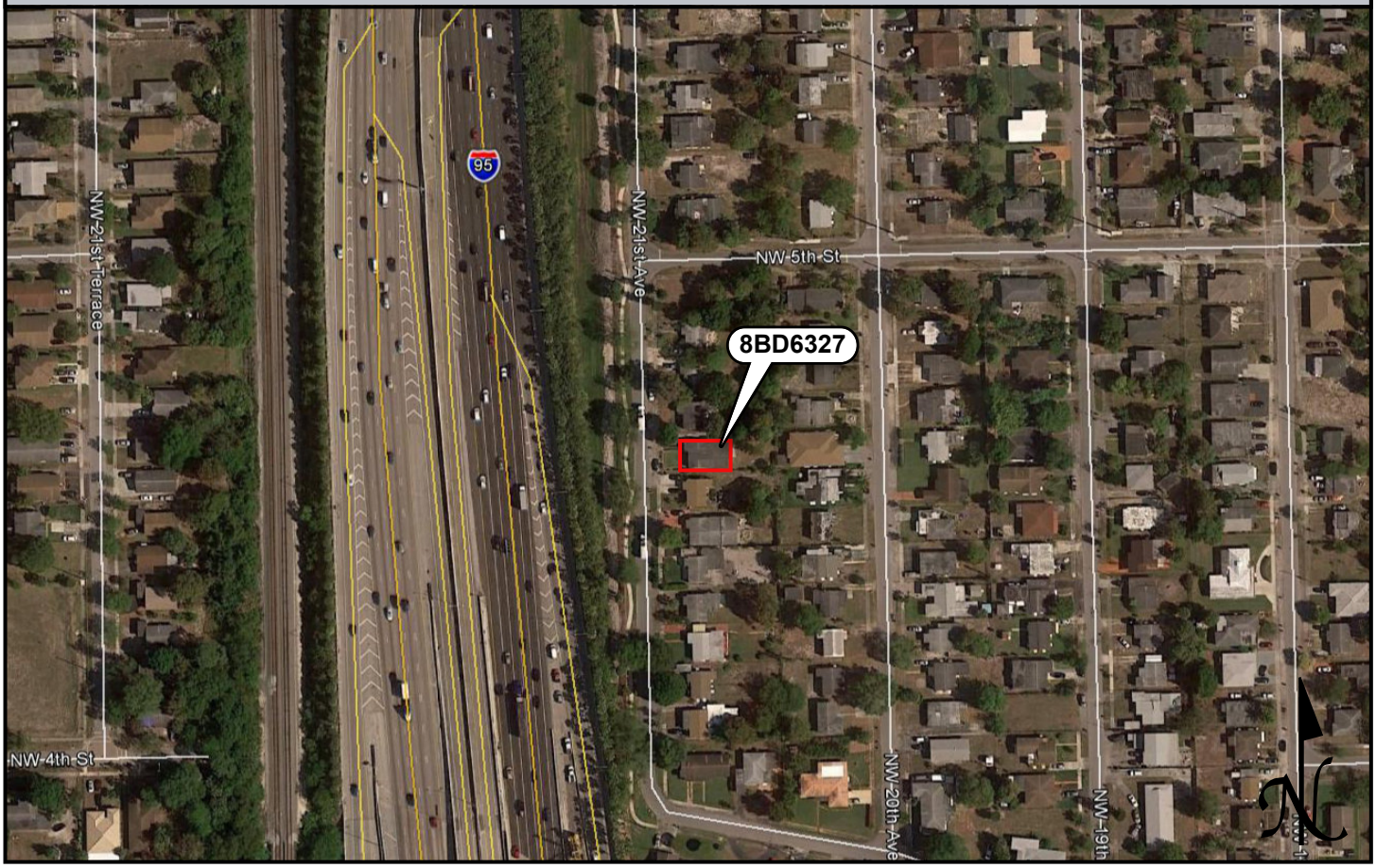
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

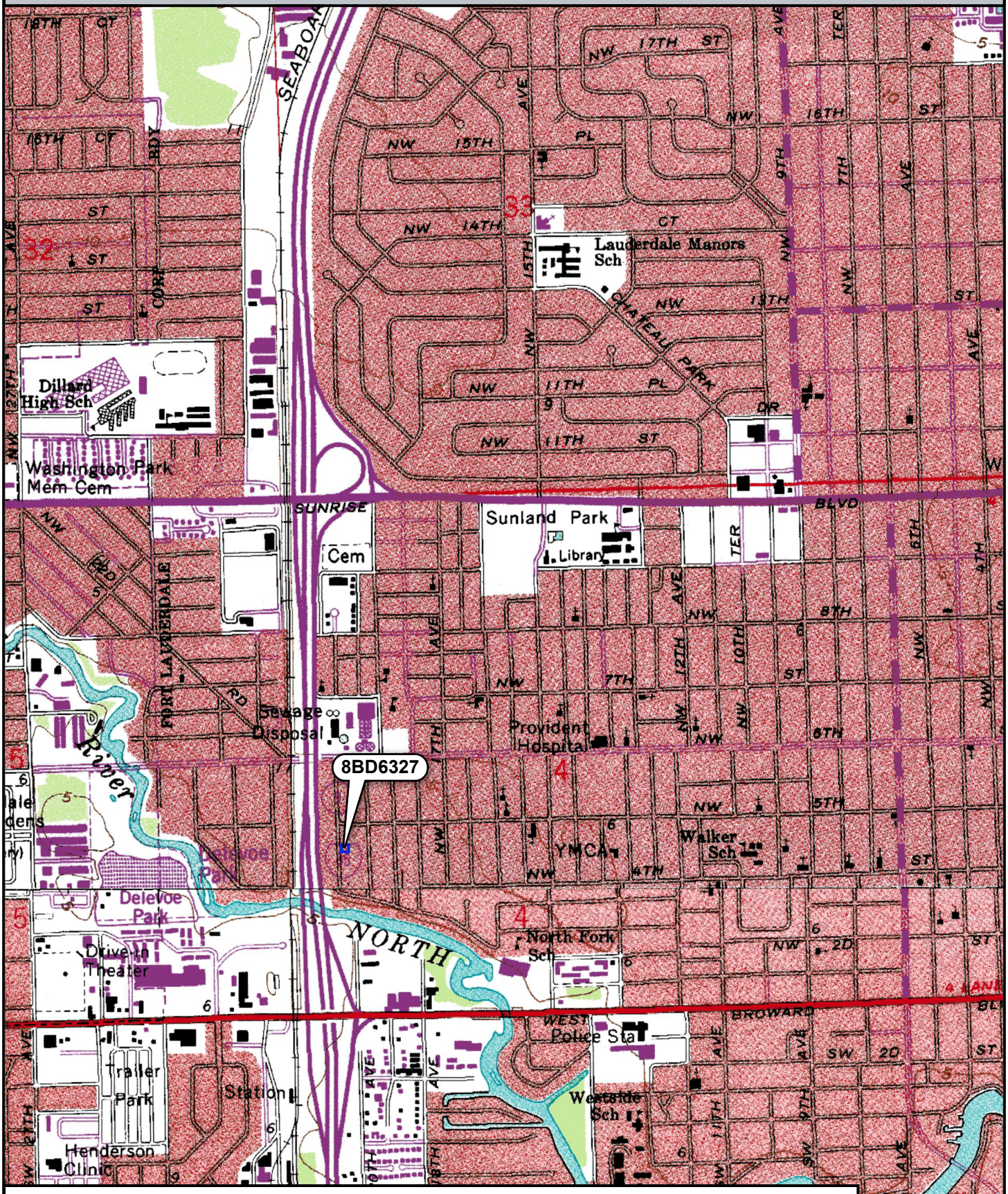
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6327

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06328
Field Date 9-27-2017
Form Date 10-3-2017
Recorder # 36

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 428 NW 21st Avenue — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
428	NW	21st	Avenue	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side btwn NW 3rd Ct and NW 5th St
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE NORTH — USGS Date 1983 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale — In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown — County Broward
Township 50S — Range 42E — Section 4 — ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 04 30 0800 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Dorsey Riverbend — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 — Easting 583151 — Northing 2889953
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): 1950 — To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown — Date: 1990s/2010s — Nature Door replaced / windows replaced
Additions: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown — Date: _____ — Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown — Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown — Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Rectangular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ — 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 2-light casement; appear to be 2010s replacements

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Rafter tails visible on entry porch roof extension; decorative vents on north and south sides

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Chain-link fence with wood gate around back yard; paved driveway in northwest corner is wide enough for two cars

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐ Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient info Date _____ Init. _____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # BD06328

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) West-facing 1990s panel door with oval light under entry porch with concrete stoop

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Entry porch under west side roof extension with rectangular stucco supports and concrete stoop; back porch under northeast roof extension

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence has a simple form and few alterations.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This residence is of a common style in South Florida. It is in the Dorsey Riverbend neighborhood, which is a historic African-American neighborhood. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

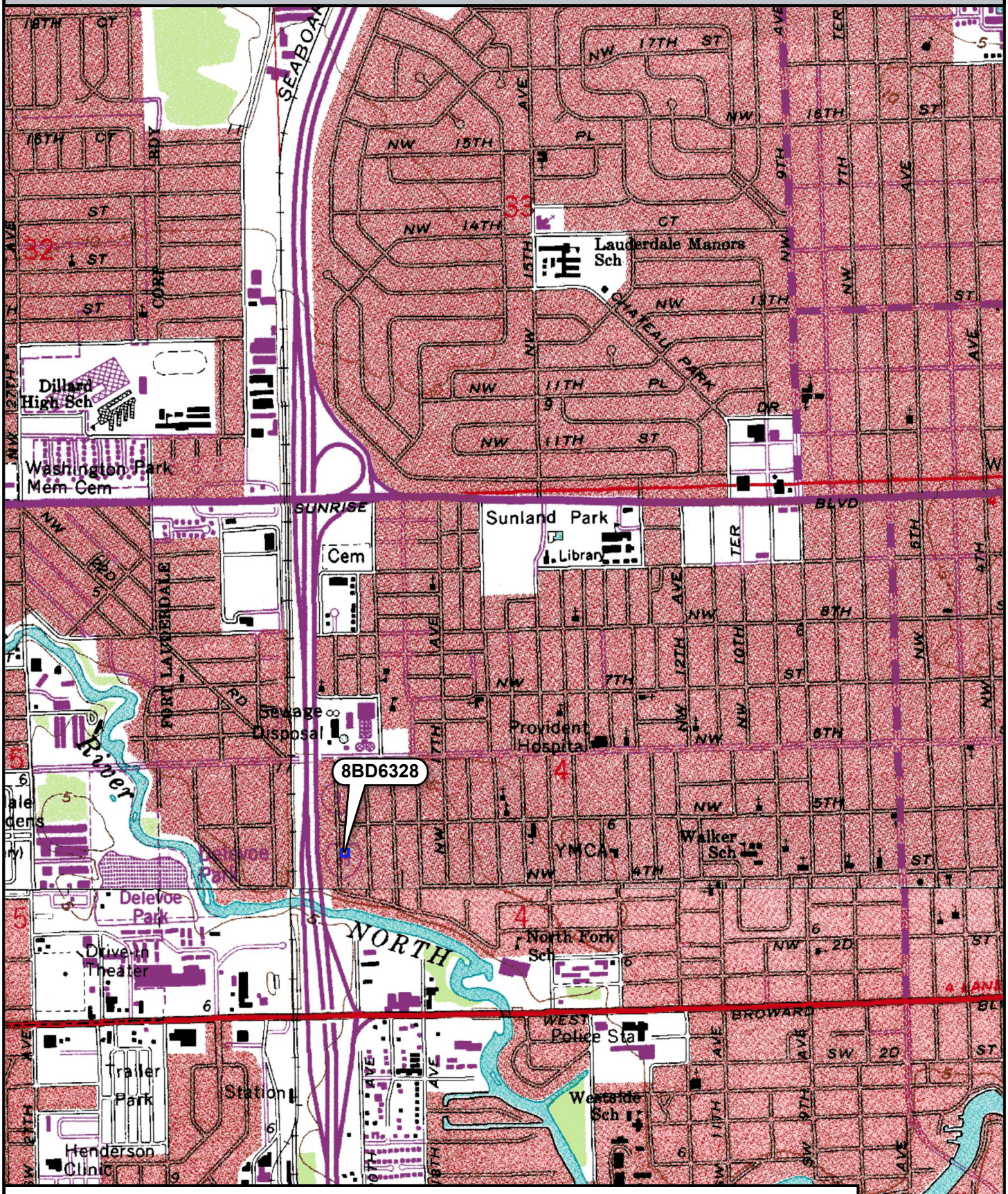
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6328

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06329
Field Date 9-27-2017
Form Date 10-3-2017
Recorder # 35

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 424 NW 21st Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
424	NW	21st	Avenue	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side btwn NW 3rd Ct and NW 5th St
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE NORTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Broward
Township 50S Range 42E Section 4 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 04 30 0810 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Dorsey Riverbend Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 583156 Northing 2889938
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1950 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1980s Nature Decorative and hurricane shutters
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: c1965/c1970 Nature Shed, detached enclosure / attached it
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. Stone 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Hip 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 2/2 single-hung-sash; most covered in 1980s hurricane shutters; west side windows have 1980s decorative shutters
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) c. 1965 detached addition has gable roof; c. 1970 enclosure attaching original house with c. 1965 addition has hip roof; stone veneer on west side
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) c. 1965 shed in northeast corner of property; paved driveway in northwest corner is wide enough for three cars; chain-link fence around back yard

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # BD06329

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) West-facing panel door with geometric design under entry porch with concrete stoop

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Entry porch under west side roof extension with scrolled iron supports and concrete stoop

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence has a simple form. The c. 1965 addition with a gable roof was originally detached. Shortly after, c. 1970, the area between the original house and the addition was enclosed under a hip roof.
Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This residence is of a common style in South Florida. It is in the Dorsey Riverbend neighborhood, which is a historic African-American neighborhood. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

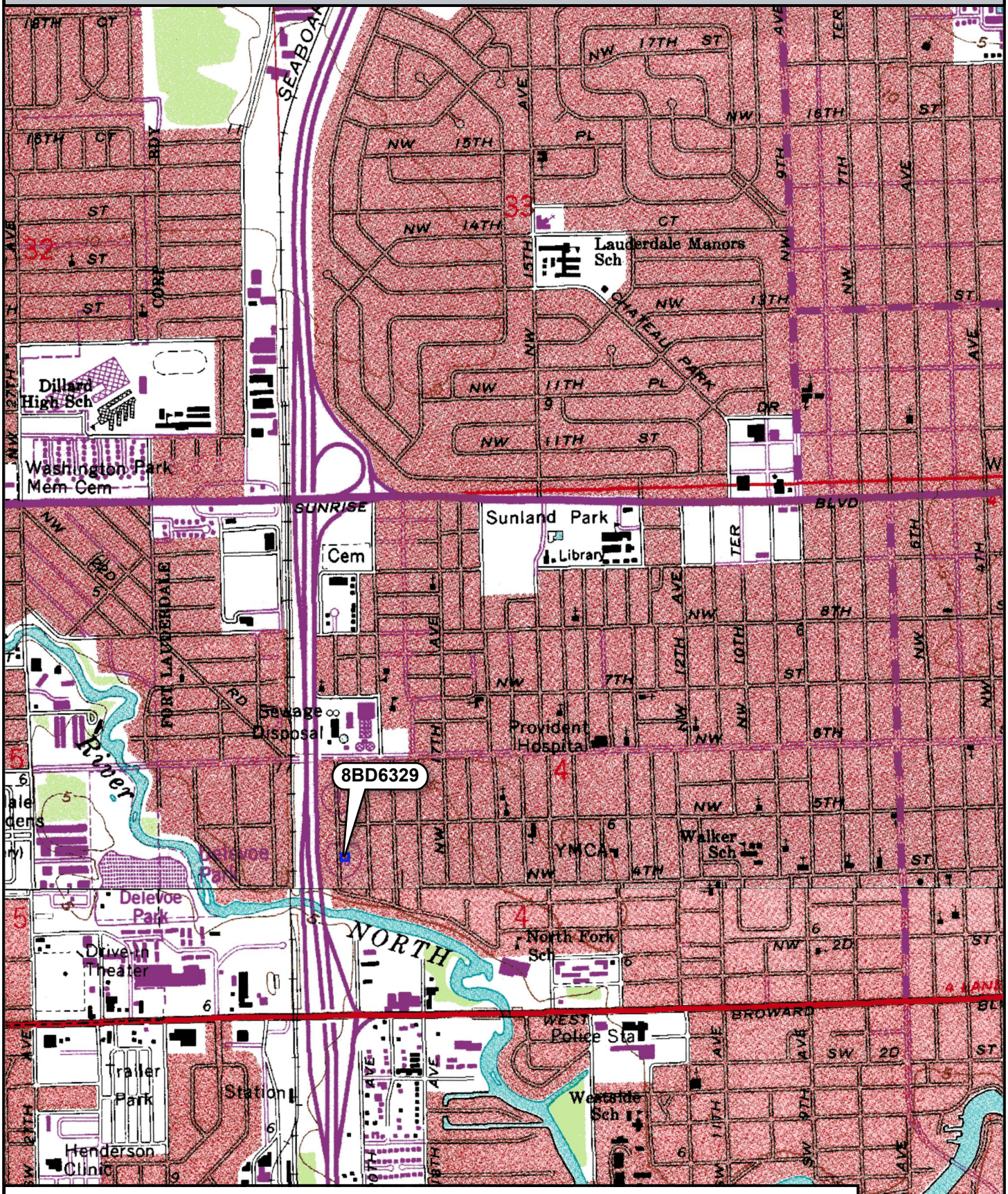
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6329

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06330
Field Date 9-27-2017
Form Date 10-3-2017
Recorder # 34

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 420 NW 21st Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	420	NW	21st	Avenue	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side btwn NW 3rd Ct and NW 5th St
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE NORTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Broward
Township 50S Range 42E Section 4 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 04 30 0820 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Dorsey Riverbend Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 583153 Northing 2889924
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1950 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1990s Nature Windows and doors replaced
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: c. 1955 Nature Northeast enclosure, northwest carport
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Flat 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. Built-up 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 6/6 single-hung-sash; appear to be 1990s replacements; hurricane shutters

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Textured stucco exterior with plain stucco banding; northeast addition has flat roof; carport in northwest corner has metal roof and supports

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Asphalt-paved driveway in northwest corner of property; stone-paved front porch; gravel planter on west side; hedges on south side; chain-link fence

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init. _____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 BD06330

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) West-facing 1990s panel door with oval light under entry porch with stone-paved stoop

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Stone-paved entry porch under west side roof extension with scrolled iron supports

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence has a simple form and few alterations. The addition in the northeast corner and the northwest carport were completed c. 1955, shortly after the house was first constructed.
Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This residence is of a common style in South Florida. It is in the Dorsey Riverbend neighborhood, which is a historic African-American neighborhood. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

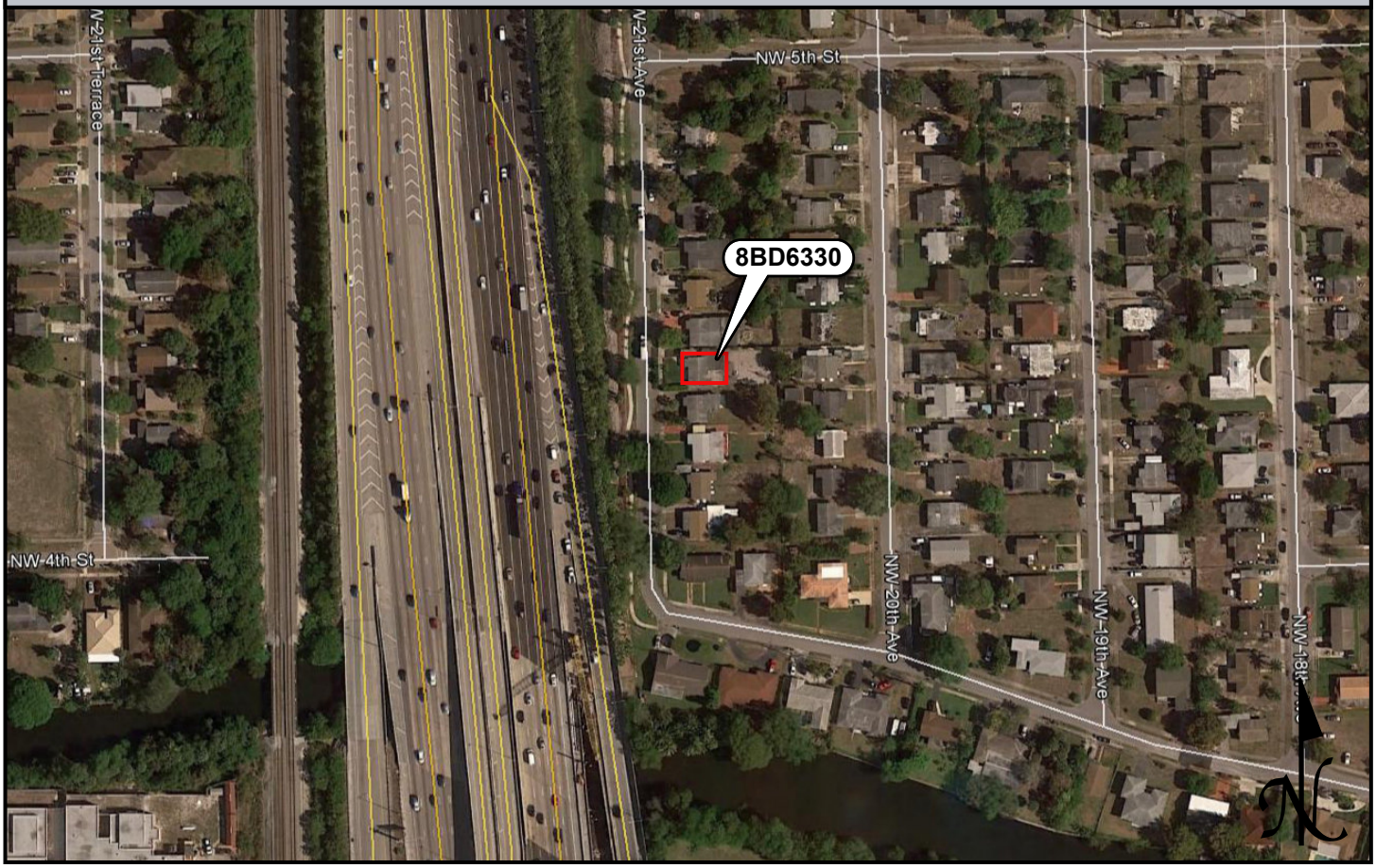
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

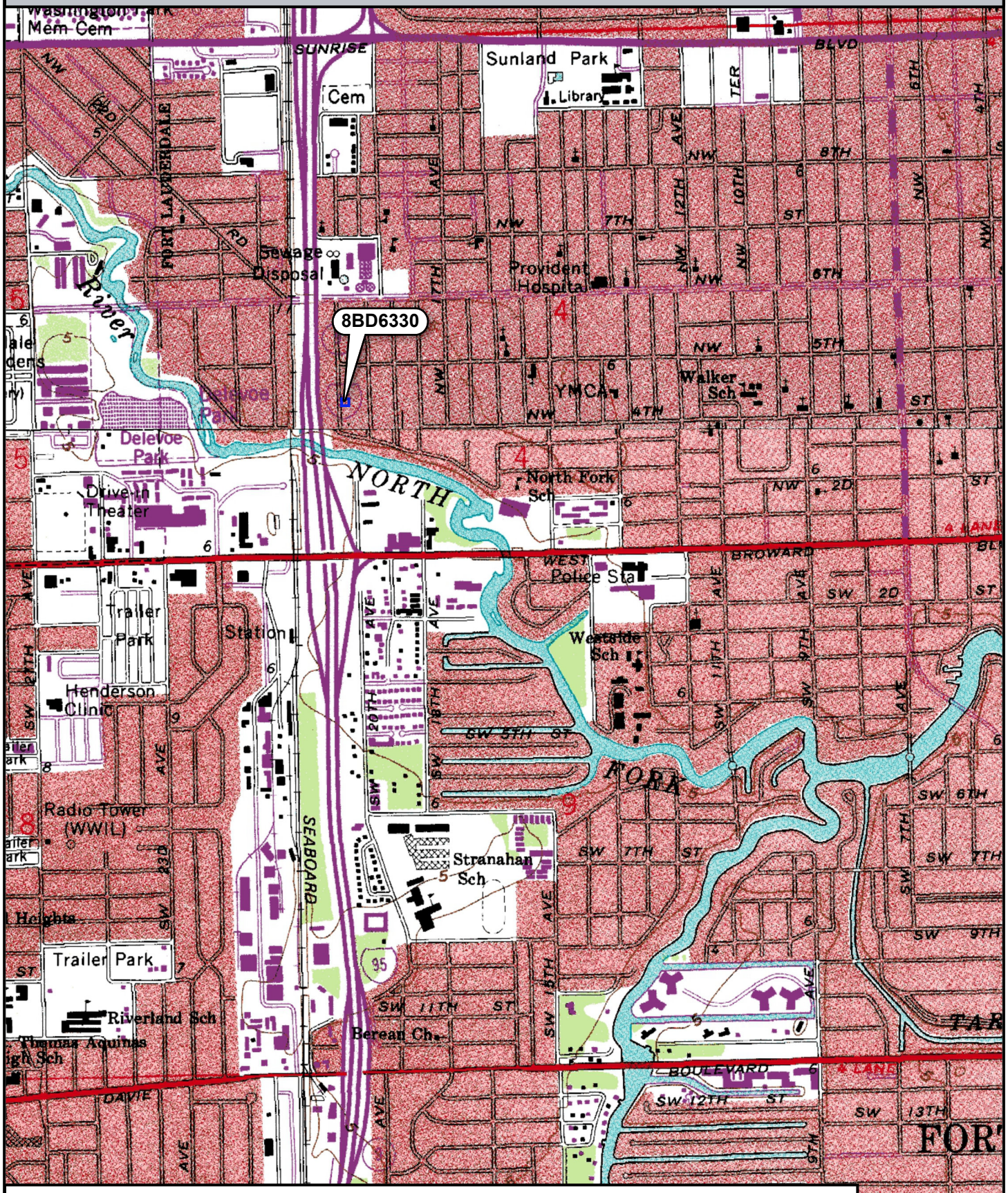
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6330

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06331
Field Date 9-27-2017
Form Date 10-3-2017
Recorder # 33

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 416 NW 21st Avenue — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
416	NW	21st	Avenue	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side btwn NW 3rd Ct and NW 5th St
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE NORTH — USGS Date 1983 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale — In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown — County Broward
Township 50S — Range 42E — Section 4 — ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 04 30 0830 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Dorsey Riverbend — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 — Easting 583151 — Northing 2889909
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): 1950 — To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown — Date: 1990s — Nature Windows and doors replaced
Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown — Date: 1990s — Nature Shed roof addition on northeast corner
Architect (last name first): unknown — Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown — Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan L-shaped — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable — 2. Shed — 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ — 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 1/1 single-hung-sash; double windows on northeast corner addition; appear to be 1990s replacements
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Decorative vent on south side; 1990s northeast corner addition under shed roof extension
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Brick-paved driveway and walkway to front porch in northwest corner of property; uncovered back patio in northeast corner

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐ Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient info Date _____ Init. _____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # BD06331

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) West-facing 1990s panel door under entry porch with concrete stoop

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Entry porch under west side roof extension with rectangular stucco supports and concrete stoop; uncovered back patio in northeast corner

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence has a simple form and few alterations. The 1990s addition in the northeast corner was an extension of the original northeast corner room.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This residence is of a common style in South Florida. It is in the Dorsey Riverbend neighborhood, which is a historic African-American neighborhood. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

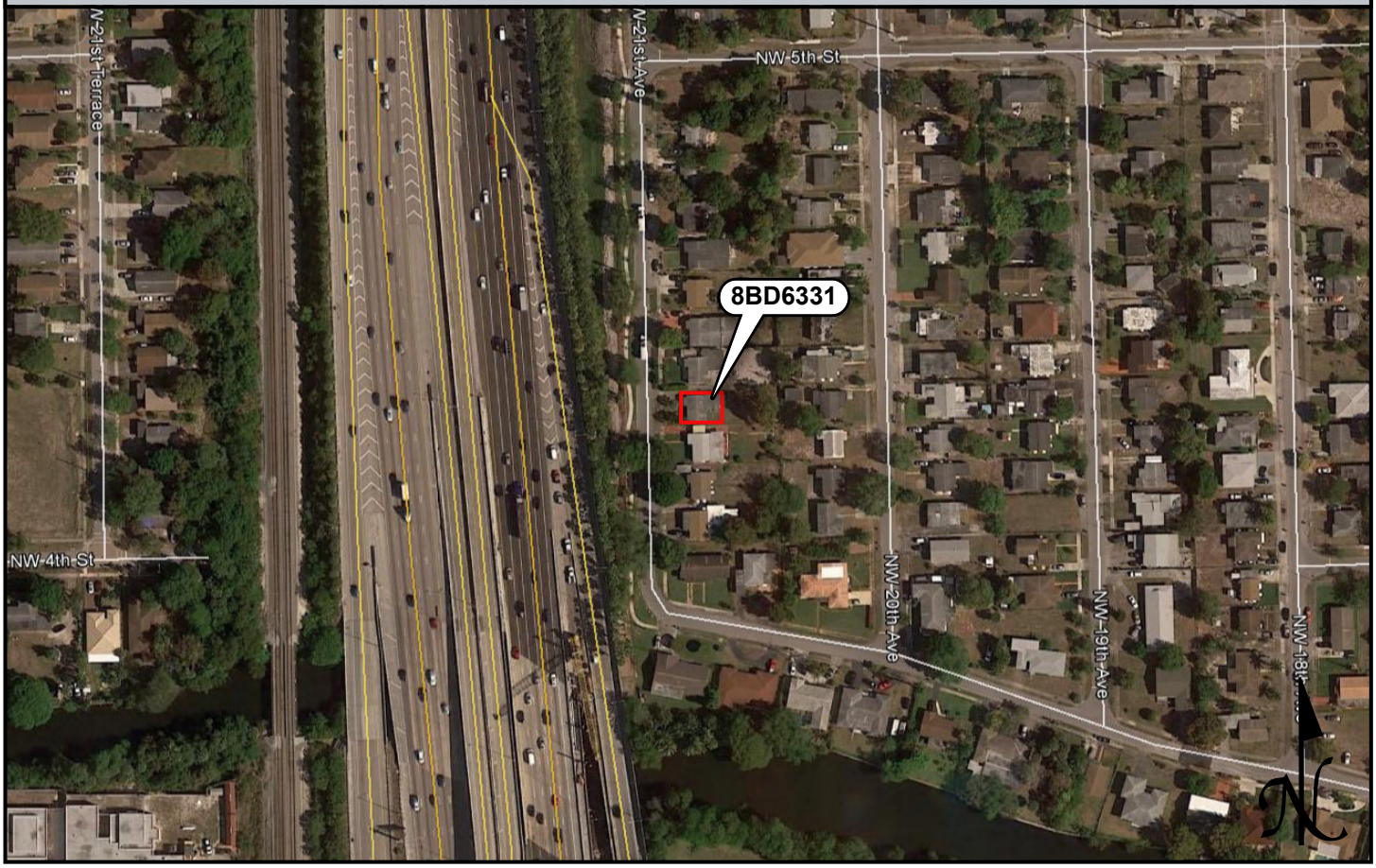
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

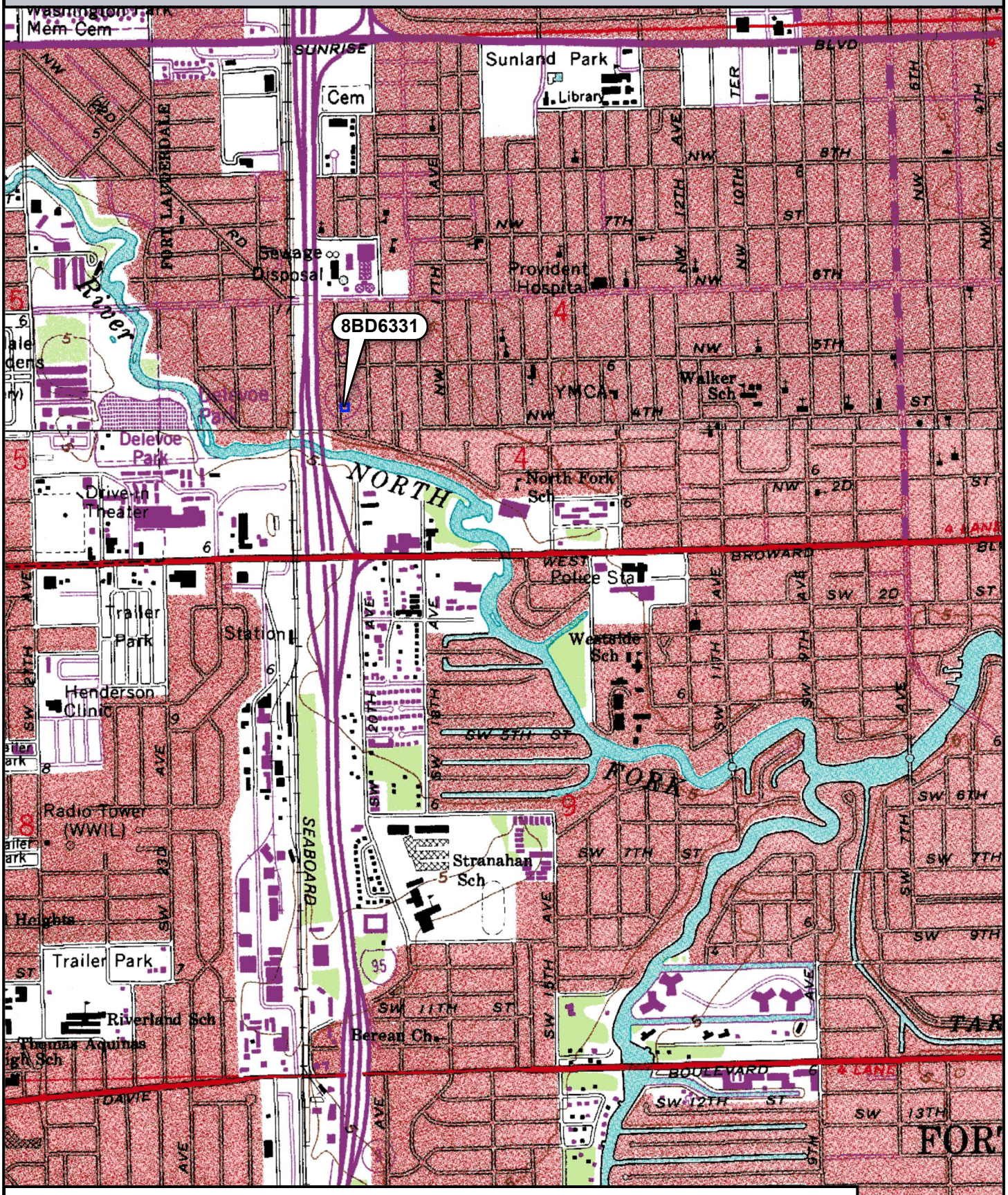
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6331

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06332
Field Date 9-27-2017
Form Date 10-3-2017
Recorder # 32

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 412 NW 21st Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	412	NW	21st	Avenue	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side btwn NW 3rd Ct and NW 5th St
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE NORTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Broward
Township 50S Range 42E Section 4 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 04 30 0840 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Dorsey Riverbend Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 583153 Northing 2889893
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1950 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1990s/2010s Nature Windows/doors replaced, driveway repaved
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: c1970 Nature East side addition
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Flat 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. Built-up 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 2/2 single-hung-sash; most covered by shutters

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Decorative vents on north/south sides; shutters on most windows; c. 1970 east side addition has flat roof; low decorative balustrade on entry porch

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Driveway, walkway, north side, and back patio paved in stone c. 2013; chain-link fence around back yard

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # BD06332

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) West-facing 1990s panel door with decorative light and decorative iron screen under entry porch with concrete stoop
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Entry porch under northwest roof extension with square wood supports, low decorative balustrade, and concrete stoop

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence has a simple form and few alterations. The large addition on the east side was completed c. 1970.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This residence is of a common style in South Florida. It is in the Dorsey Riverbend neighborhood, which is a historic African-American neighborhood. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

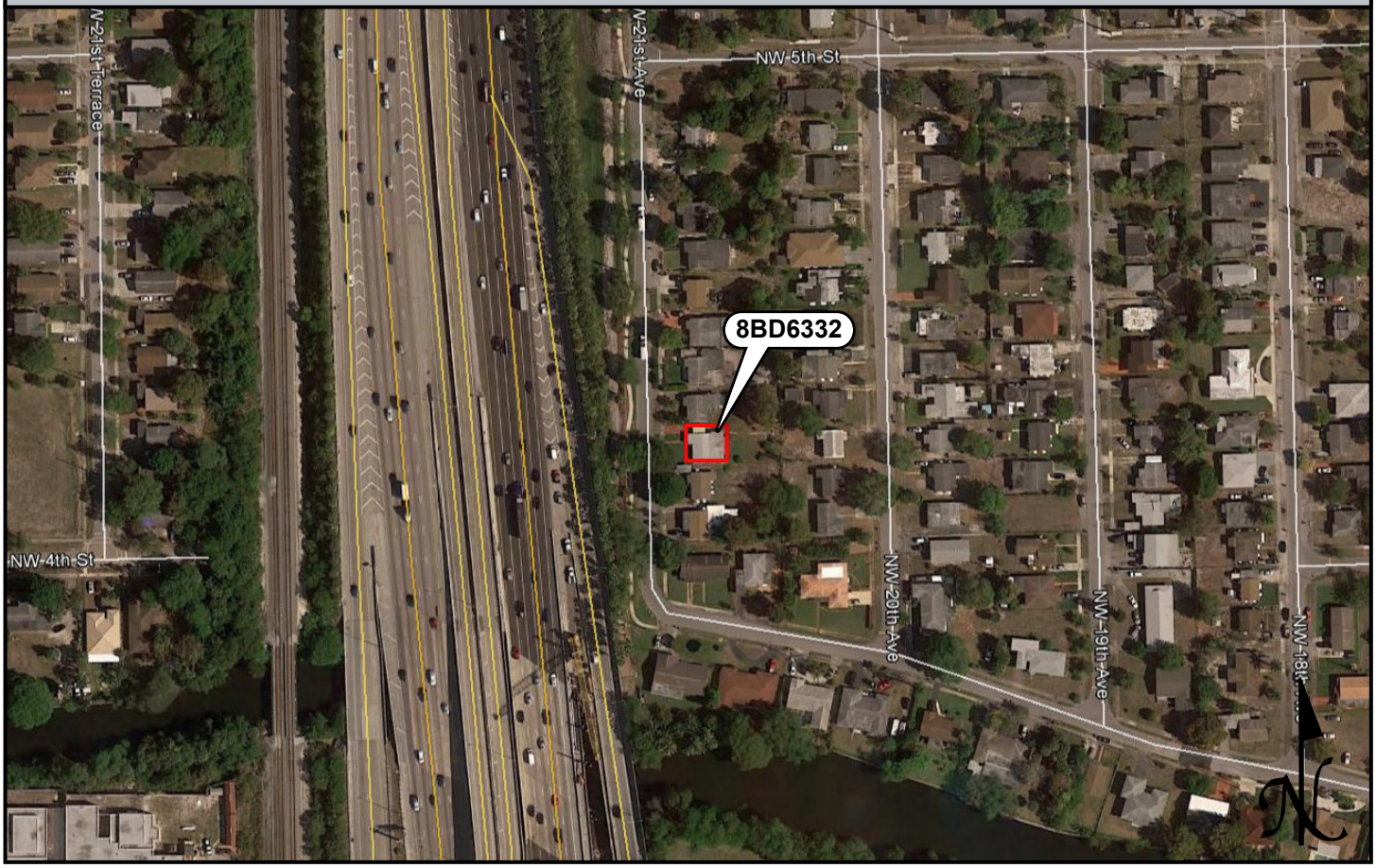
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

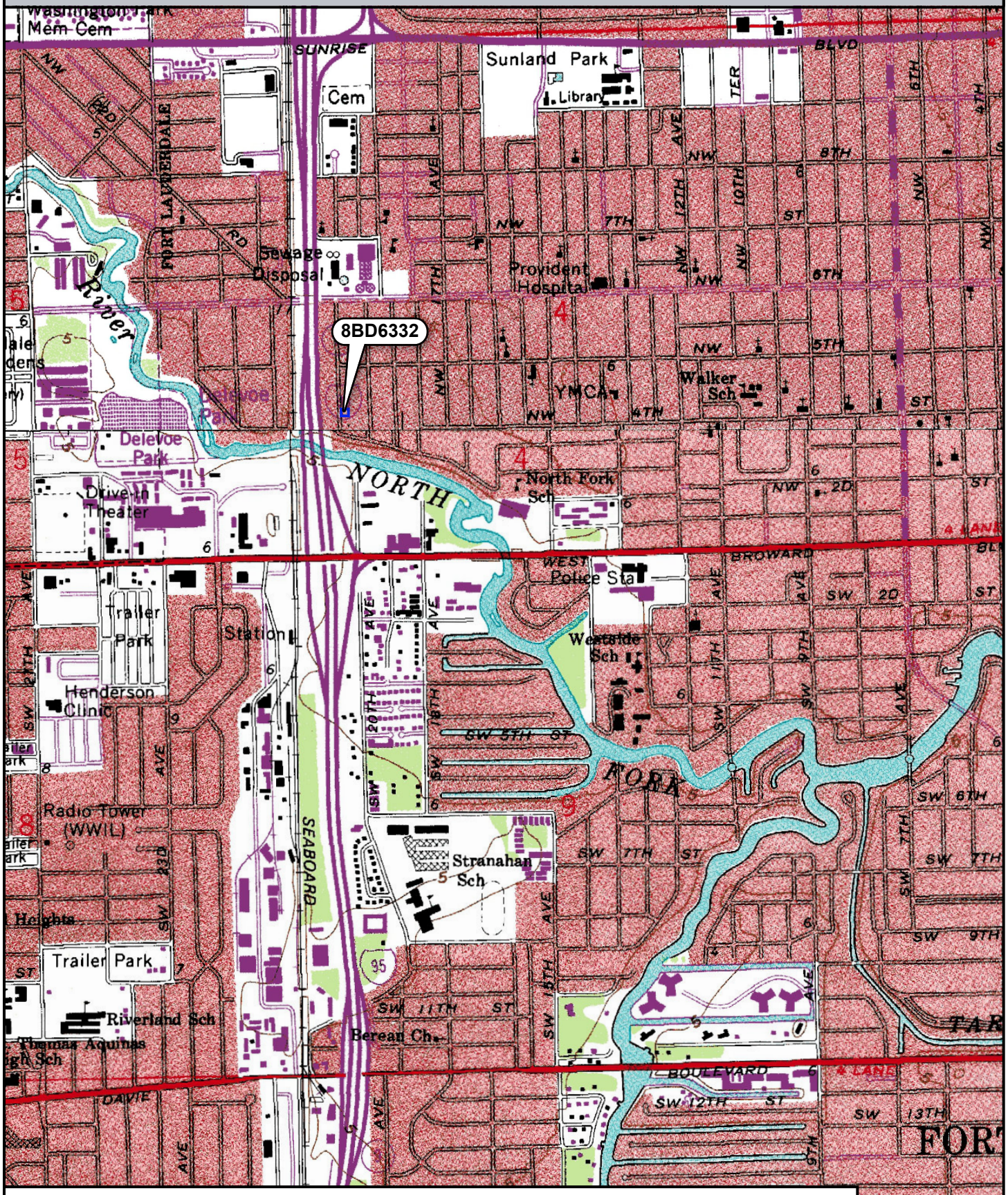
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6332

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06333
Field Date 9-27-2017
Form Date 10-3-2017
Recorder # 31

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 408 NW 21st Avenue — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	408	NW	21st	Avenue	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side btwn NW 3rd Ct and NW 5th St
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE NORTH — USGS Date 1983 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale — In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Broward
Township 50S — Range 42E — Section 4 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 04 30 0850 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Dorsey Riverbend — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 583152 — Northing 2889877
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): 1950 — To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: 1990s — Nature Iron security bars and awnings added
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: 1980s — Nature Carport on northwest corner
Architect (last name first): unknown — Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Rectangular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ — 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 2/2 single-hung-sash

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Decorative vents on north/south sides; 1990s window iron security bars and metal awnings; scrolled iron porch supports; 1980s carport has flat roof

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Asphalt-paved driveway in northwest corner of property; stone-pave walkway from entry to sidewalk; chain-link fence around property

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 BD06333

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) West-facing panel door with decorative light under entry porch with concrete stoop

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Entry porch under west side roof extension with scrolled iron supports and concrete stoop

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence has a simple form and few alterations. A metal carport with a flat roof and simple supports was added off the northwest corner of the house in the 1980s.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This residence is of a common style in South Florida. It is in the Dorsey Riverbend neighborhood, which is a historic African-American neighborhood. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

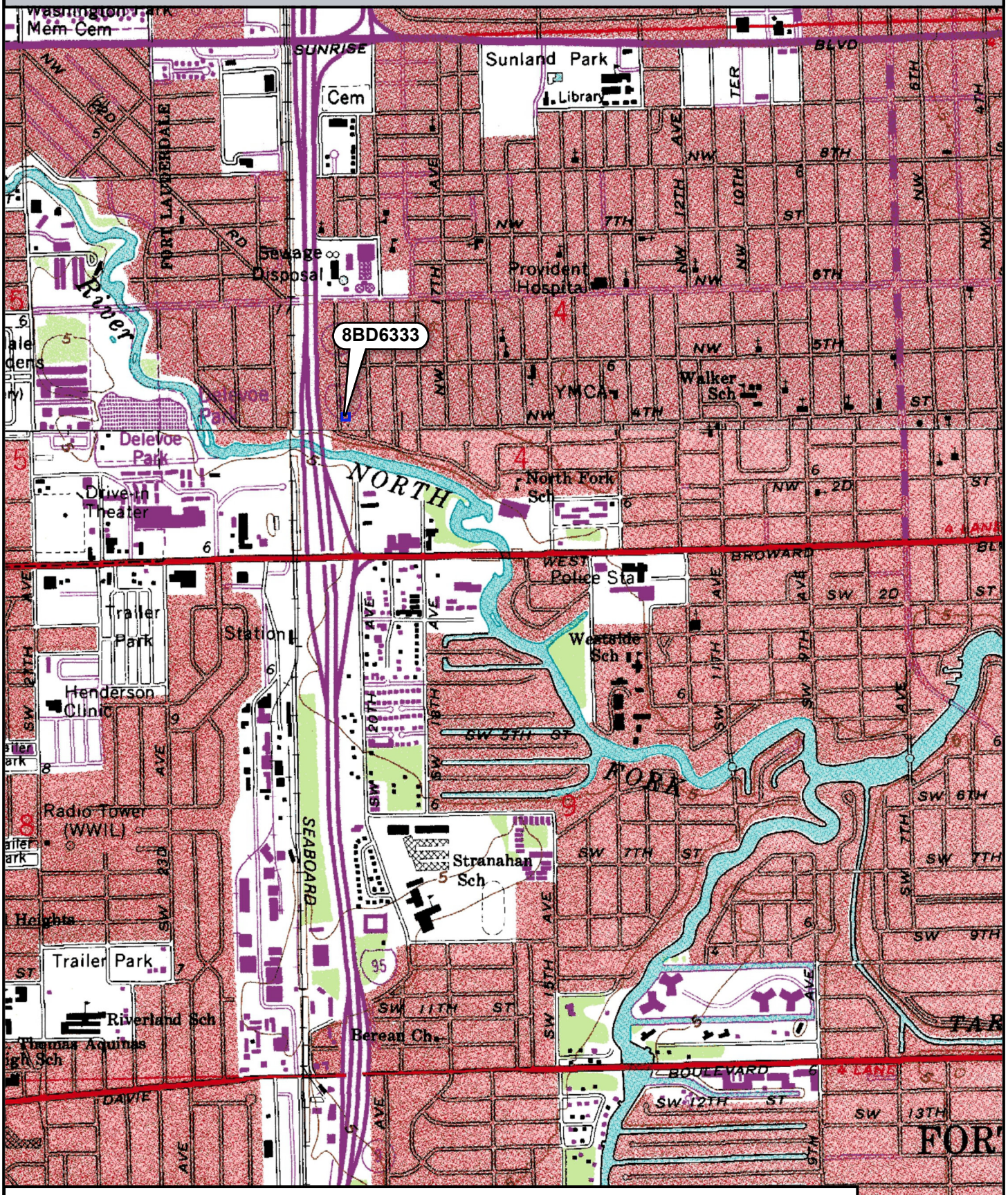
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6333

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06334
Field Date 9-27-2017
Form Date 10-3-2017
Recorder # 30

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 404 NW 21st Avenue — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	404	NW	21st	Avenue	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side btwn NW 3rd Ct and NW 5th St
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE NORTH — USGS Date 1983 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale — In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Broward
Township 50S — Range 42E — Section 4 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 04 30 0860 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Dorsey Riverbend — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 583154 — Northing 2889863
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1951 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): 1951 — To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: c1965/1990s — Nature Porch extension, windows/doors replaced
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: Various — Nature Two NE extensions, NE/SE additions
Architect (last name first): unknown — Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Irregular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable — 2. Flat — 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles — 2. Built-up — 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ — 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 2/2 single-hung-sash and 1-light fixed; fixed windows on either side of front door are 1990s replacements; some windows boarded up
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Porch and extensions/additions have flat roofs; porch supports are arches; NE room extended twice (east and north, c1965/1970); c1975 NE/SE additions
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Paved driveways on north side and southwest corner of property; stone pavers on west side of porch

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 BD06334

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) West-facing 1990s panel door with oval light under entry porch with arches under flat roof
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Entry porch with stucco archway supports and west side flat roof extension; altered to current state c. 1965

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This residence has a common style. The porch was extended N and the original NE room was extended E c. 1965. The NE room was extended N c. 1970. Finally, c. 1975, two more rooms were added, one in the SE corner and a new NE room.
Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This residence is of a common style in South Florida. It is in the Dorsey Riverbend neighborhood, which is a historic African-American neighborhood. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

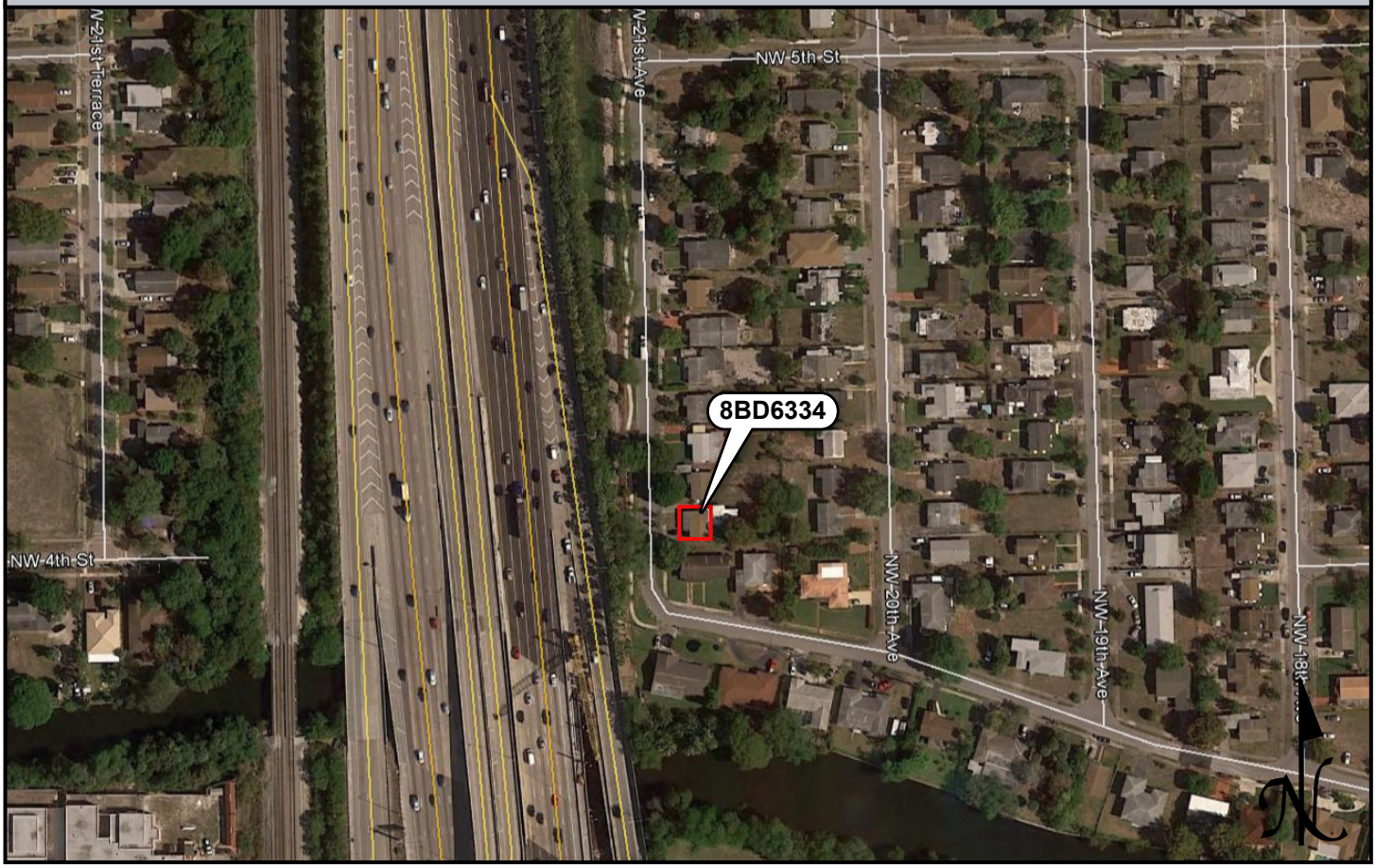
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

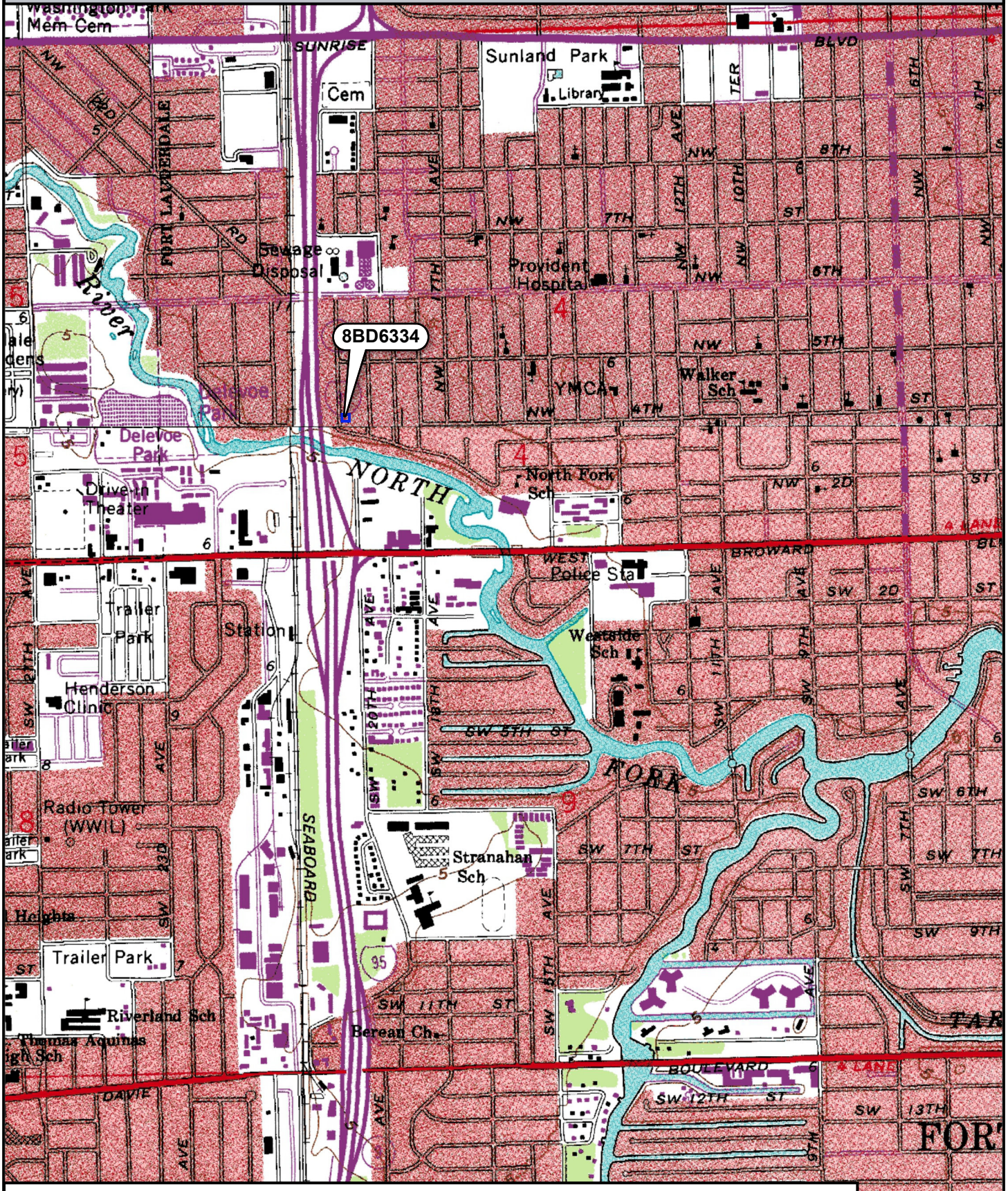
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6334

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06335
Field Date 9-27-2017
Form Date 10-3-2017
Recorder # 29

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 2019 NW 3rd Court Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
2019	NW	3rd	Court	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) NE corner of NW 3rd Ct and NW 21st Ave
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE SOUTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Broward
Township 50S Range 42E Section 4 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 04 30 0870 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Dorsey Riverbend Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 583154 Northing 2889845
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1955 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1955 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1990s Nature Some windows replaced
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 2/2 single-hung-sash and 4-light awning; tripartite left of door with central fixed and 4-light awning on either side; some 1990s replacements
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Molded stucco "brick carport supports and banding on south side; scrolled iron porch supports; southwest carport with attached west shed/utility room
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Partially asphalt- and stone-paved driveway; paved walkway from entry to sidewalk; chain-link fence around property

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 BD06335

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) South-facing panel door with square design under entry porch with raised concrete pad

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Entry porch with raised concrete pad under south side roof extension with scrolled iron supports

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence has a simple form and few alterations. It features an integral carport in the southwest corner with an attached shed/utility room.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This residence is of a common style in South Florida. It is in the Dorsey Riverbend neighborhood, which is a historic African-American neighborhood. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

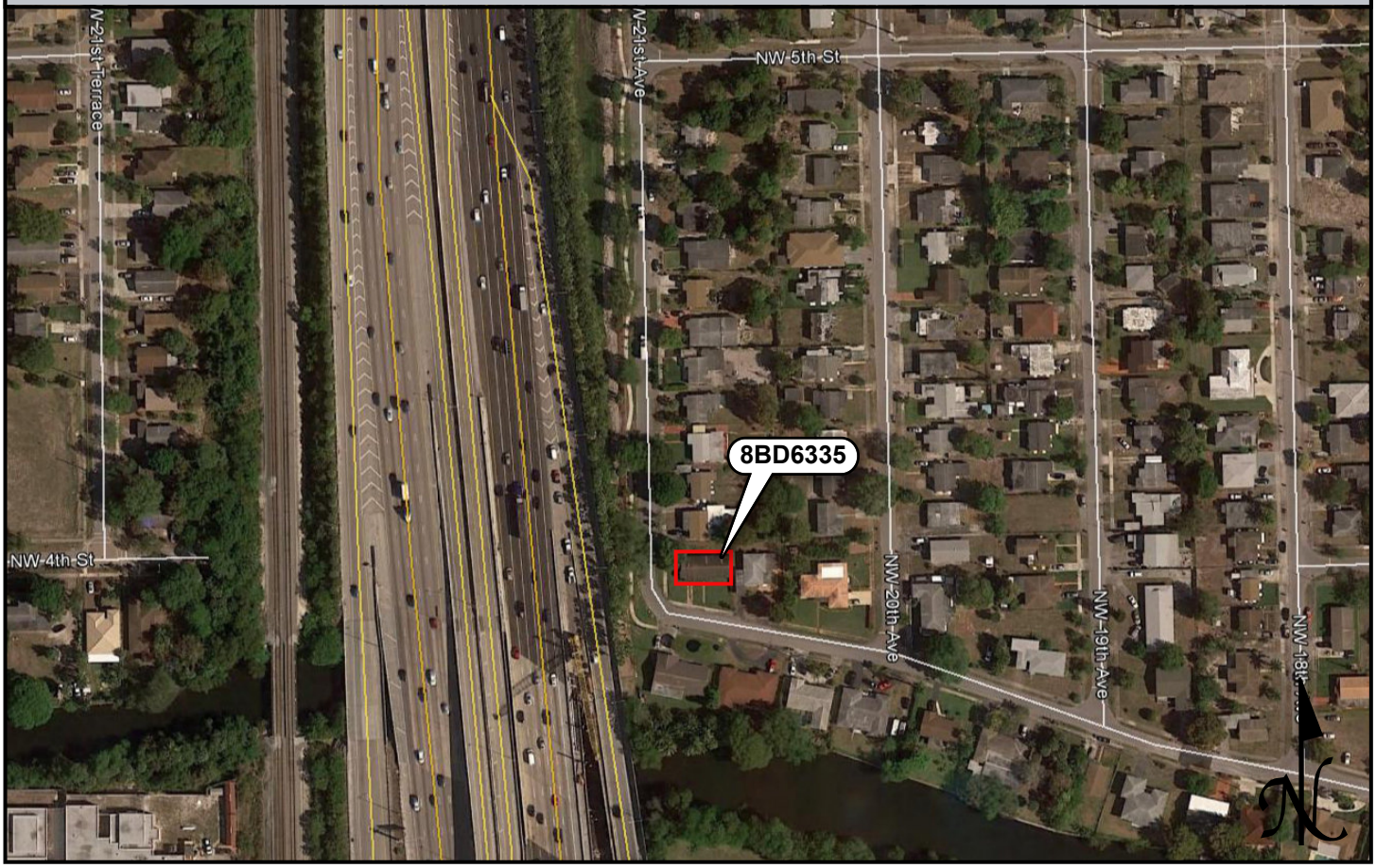
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

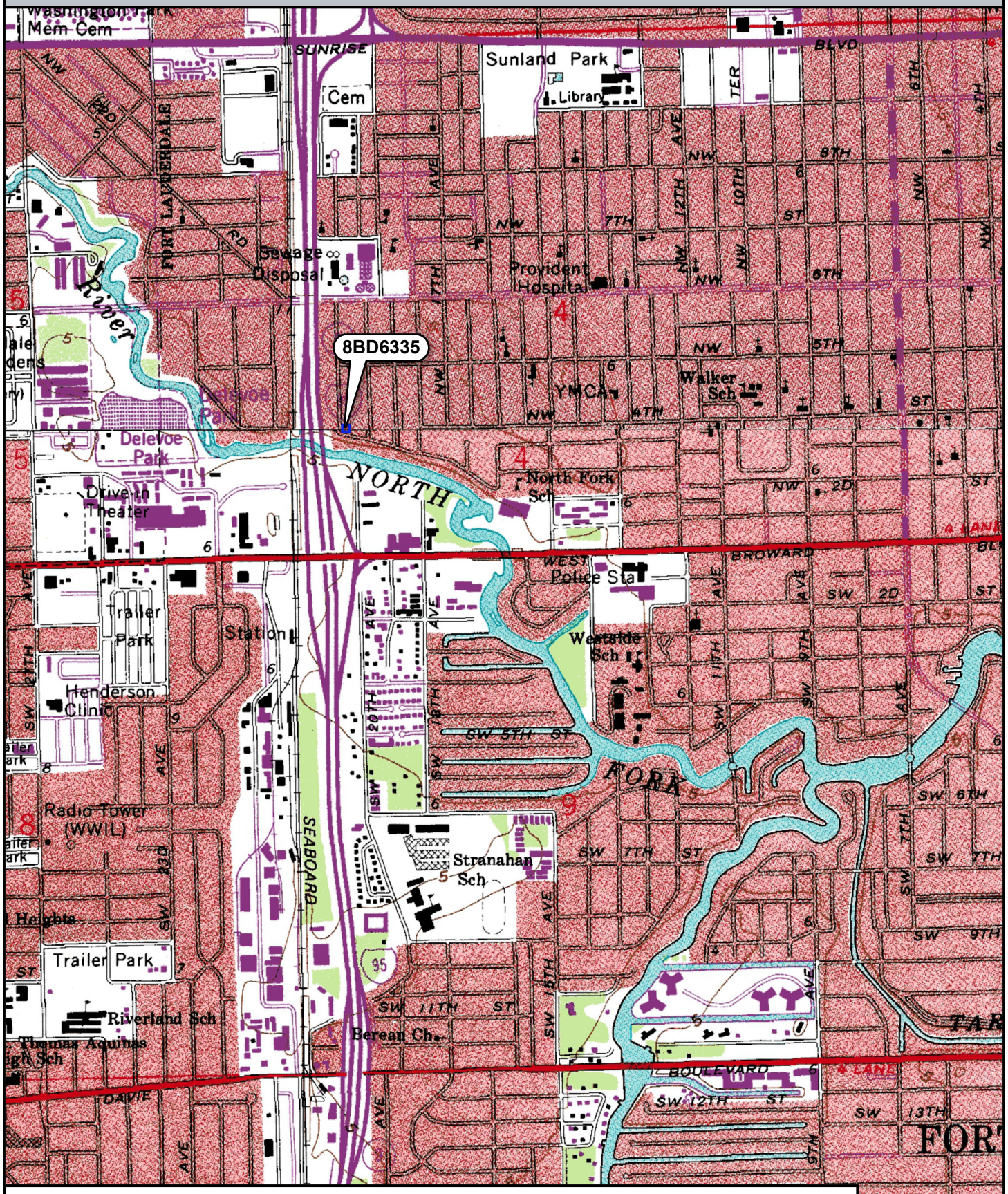
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6335

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06336
Field Date 9-27-2017
Form Date 10-3-2017
Recorder # 25

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 2016 NW 3rd Court — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
2016	NW	3rd	Court	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) S side btwn NW 20th Ave and NW 21st Ave
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE SOUTH — USGS Date 1983 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale — In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Broward
Township 50S — Range 42E — Section 4 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 04 30 1060 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Dorsey Riverbend — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 583171 — Northing 2889797
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1965 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): 1965 — To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown — Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Irregular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Hip 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 3-light awning; some double windows

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Two car garage in northeast corner; molded stucco "brick" garage corners, door surround, and banding in northwest corner; concrete screens at porch

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Paved half-circle driveway; pool in back yard; chain-link fence around back yard

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 BD06336

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) North-facing double wooden doors with molded stucco "brick" door surround and flanked by porch concrete screens
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) North entry porch recessed under main roof with concrete screens on either side of the front door and a concrete stoop

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence has an integral two-car garage on the east side and a concrete screened porch.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This residence is of a common style in South Florida. It is in the Dorsey Riverbend neighborhood, which is a historic African-American neighborhood. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

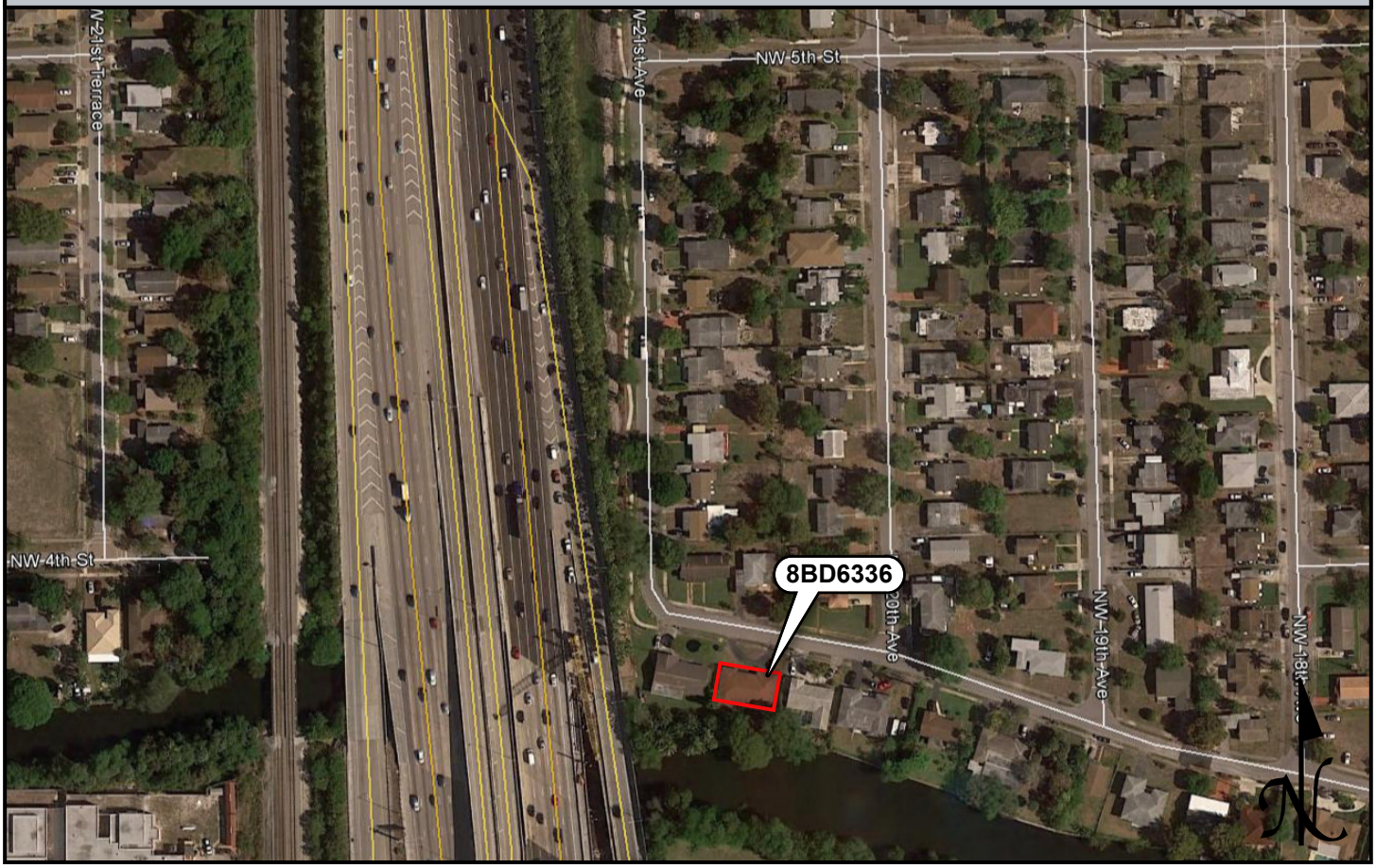
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

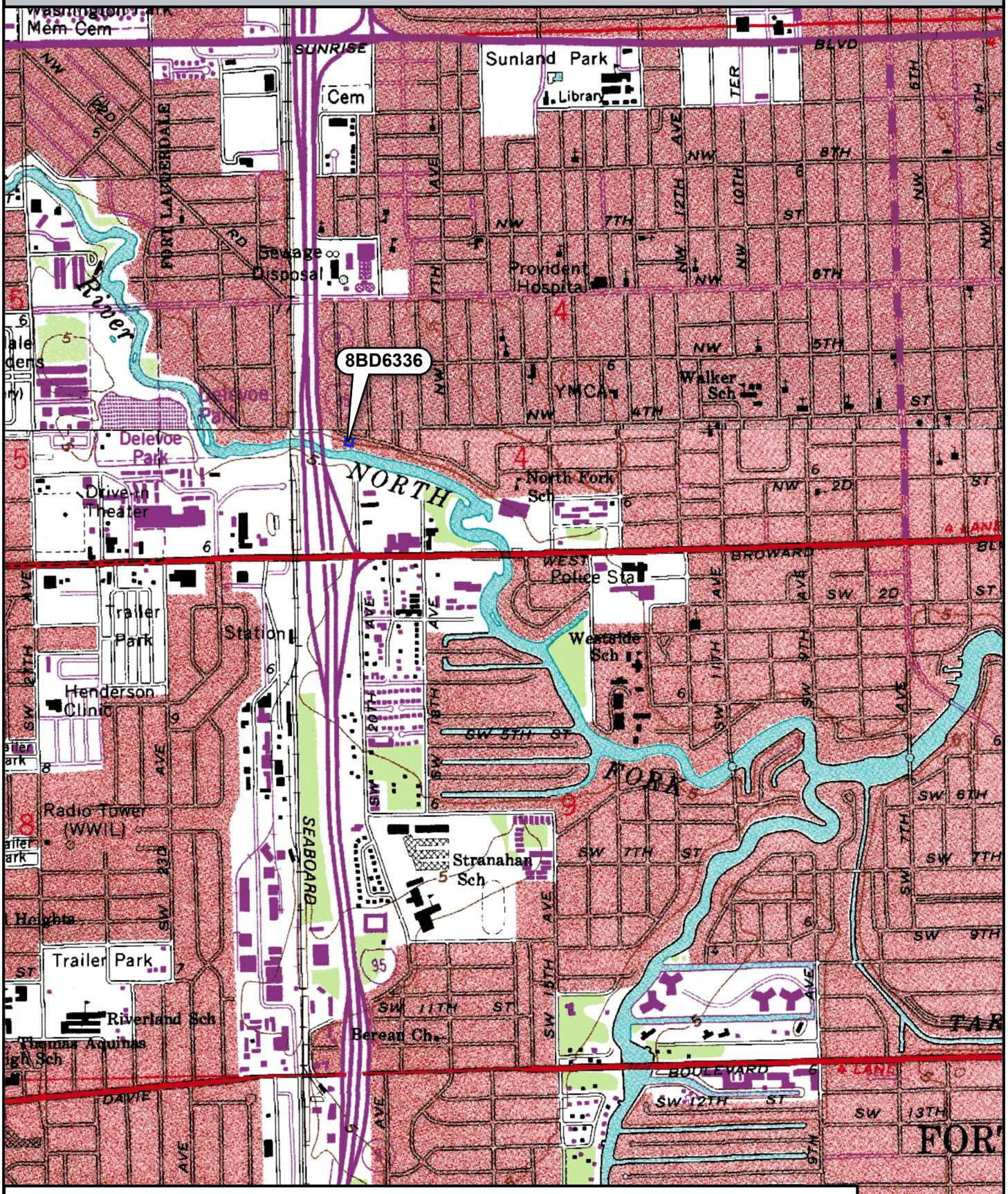
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6336

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06337
Field Date 9-27-2017
Form Date 10-3-2017
Recorder # 26

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 2008 NW 3rd Court Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address:	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
	2008	NW	3rd	Court	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) S side btwn NW 20th Ave and NW 21st Ave
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE SOUTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Broward
Township 50S Range 42E Section 4 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 04 30 1050 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Dorsey Riverbend Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 583196 Northing 2889794
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1962 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1962 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1980s Nature Windows/doors replaced
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan L-shaped Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. Wood siding 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-gabled 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Tile unspecified 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 6/6 and 8/8 single-hung-sash; 6/6 are double windows on either side of the front door; appear to be 1980s replacements
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Scored stucco at garage corners; double door entry with two steps was installed in the 1980s
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Paved half-circle driveway; pool in back yard with lanai; iron fence around back yard

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 BD06337

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) North-facing double doors; 1980s panel doors with fanlights; two concrete steps up

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None observed

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence has a simple form and few alterations.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This residence is of a common style in South Florida. It is in the Dorsey Riverbend neighborhood, which is a historic African-American neighborhood. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

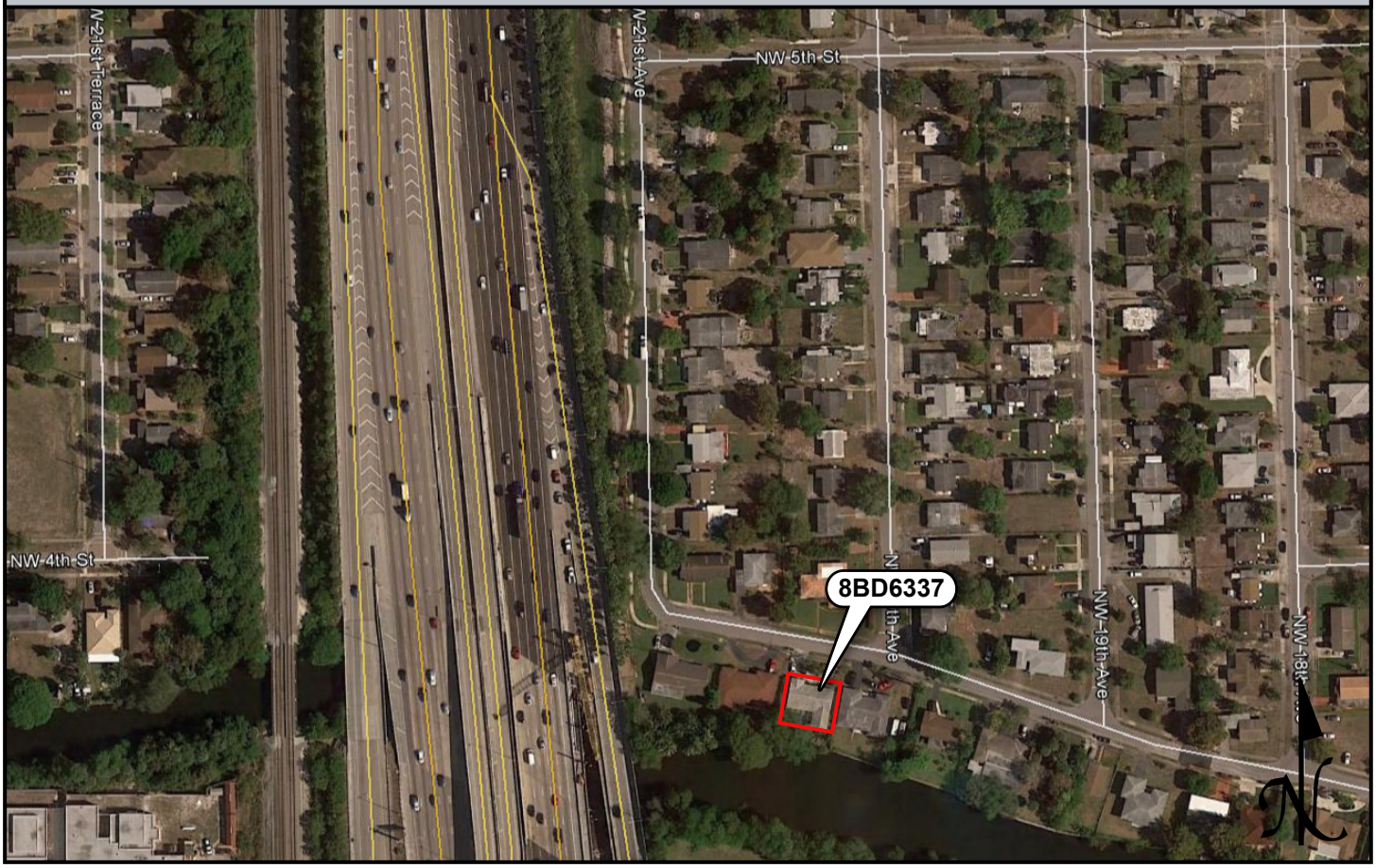
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

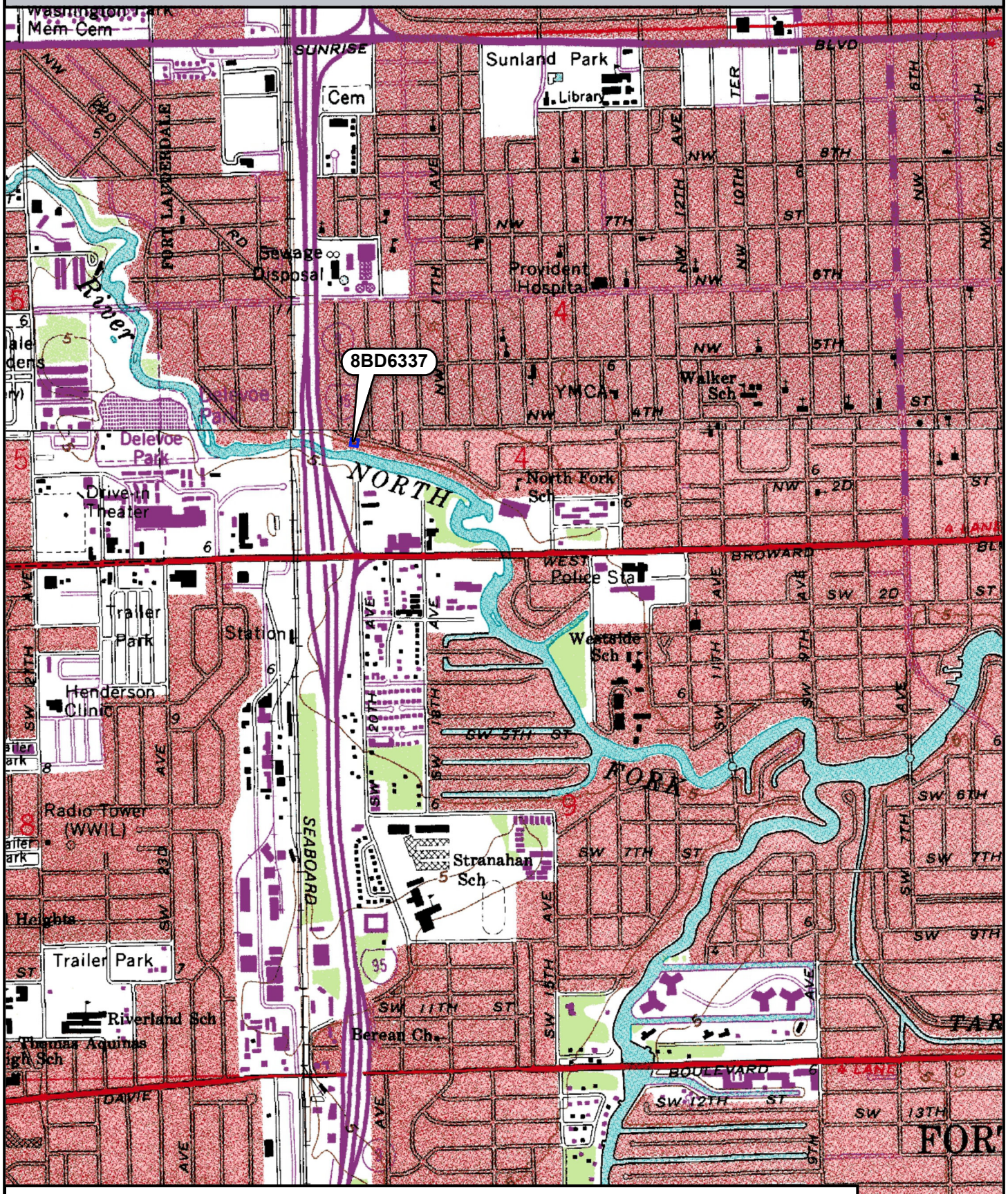
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6337

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06338
Field Date 9-27-2017
Form Date 10-3-2017
Recorder # 27

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 2001 NW 3rd Court — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	2001	NW	3rd	Court	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) NW corner of NW 3rd Ct and NW 20th Ave
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE SOUTH — USGS Date 1983 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale — In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown — County Broward
Township 50S — Range 42E — Section 4 — ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 04 30 0890 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Dorsey Riverbend — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 — Easting 583205 — Northing 2889839
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1959 ☒ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): 1959 — To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown — Date: c. 2000 — Nature Garage door replaced
Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown — Date: c. 1978 — Nature North enclosure with second entry
Architect (last name first): unknown — Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown — Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Irregular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Hip 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 6/6 single-hung-sash; panes unequally sized; tripartite under porch with central 3-light fixed and 6/6 single-hung-sash on either side
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Molded stucco "stone" banding at southwest corner; scrolled iron supports and railing on porch; some hurricane shutters; some metal window awnings
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Paved walkway from main entry to sidewalk; stone pavers lead from driveway to both entries; stone-paved driveway

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐ Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient info Date _____ Init. _____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 BD06338

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) S-facing panel doors with decorative squares under entry porch with concrete stoop; E-facing second entry on NE addition
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Entry porch on south side with scrolled iron supports and railing; concrete stoop

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence has an integral two-car garage in the southeast corner. The northeast addition, which has the east-facing second entry, was completed c. 1978.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This residence is of a common style in South Florida. It is in the Dorsey Riverbend neighborhood, which is a historic African-American neighborhood. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

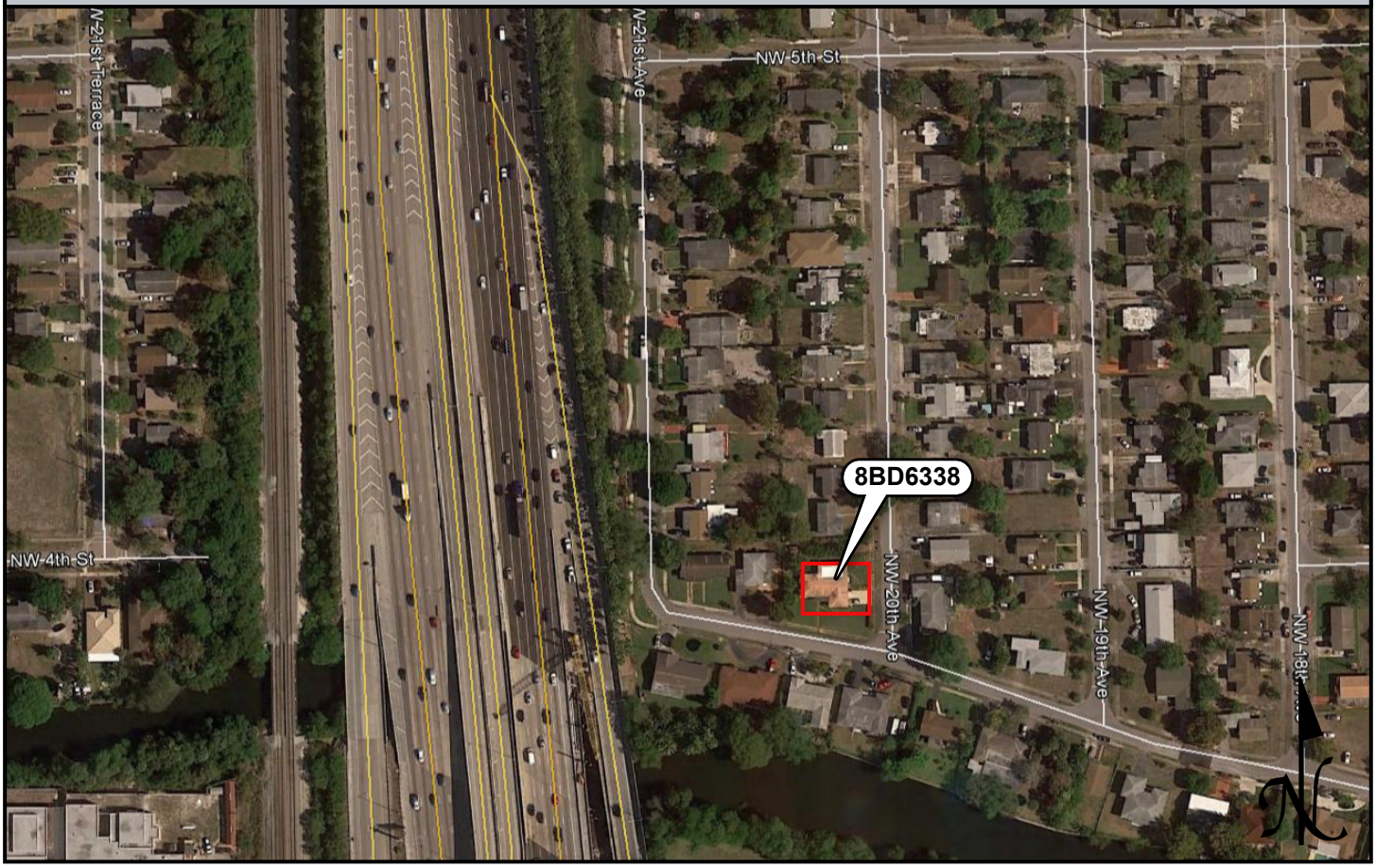
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

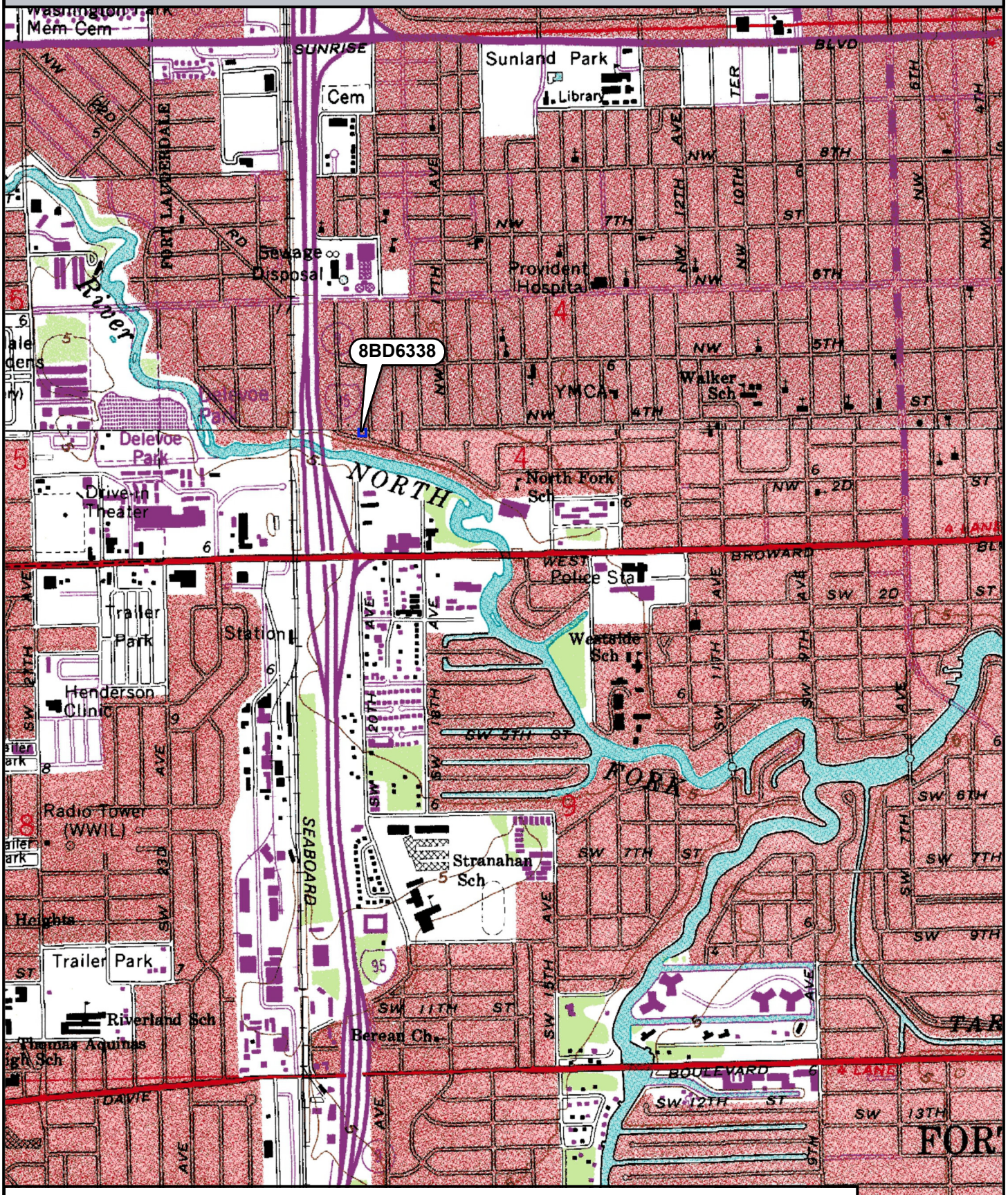
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6338

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06339
Field Date 9-27-2017
Form Date 10-3-2017
Recorder # 23

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 1800-1803 W Broward Boulevard — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	1800-1803	W	Broward	Boulevard	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) S side btwn I-95 and SW 18th Ave
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE SOUTH — USGS Date 1983 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale — In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Broward
Township 50S — Range 42E — Section 9 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 09 19 0090 and 5042 09 19 0091 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 583349 — Northing 2889402
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1963 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Commercial — From (year): 1963 — To (year): _____
Current Use Commercial — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: 1980s — Nature Enclosed bays, replaced entrance
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown — Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan L-shaped — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat — 2. Other — 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ — 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) 1980s commercial storefront window next to entry door in southeast corner

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Original bays on north side enclosed; east half of building has a barrel roof, west half has a flat roof; east side parapet hides most of barrel roof

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Chain-link fence around property; parking lot in southeast corner near entrance; adjacent non-historic two-story building in northeast corner

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # BD06339

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) East-facing 1980s commercial glass door on right side of storefront windows

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None observed

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular has a simple form and few alterations. The adjacent non-historic two-story building replaced a historic building formerly associated with this building.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This commercial building is of a common style in South Florida. It is in the Riverside Park neighborhood, which is a historic African-American neighborhood. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

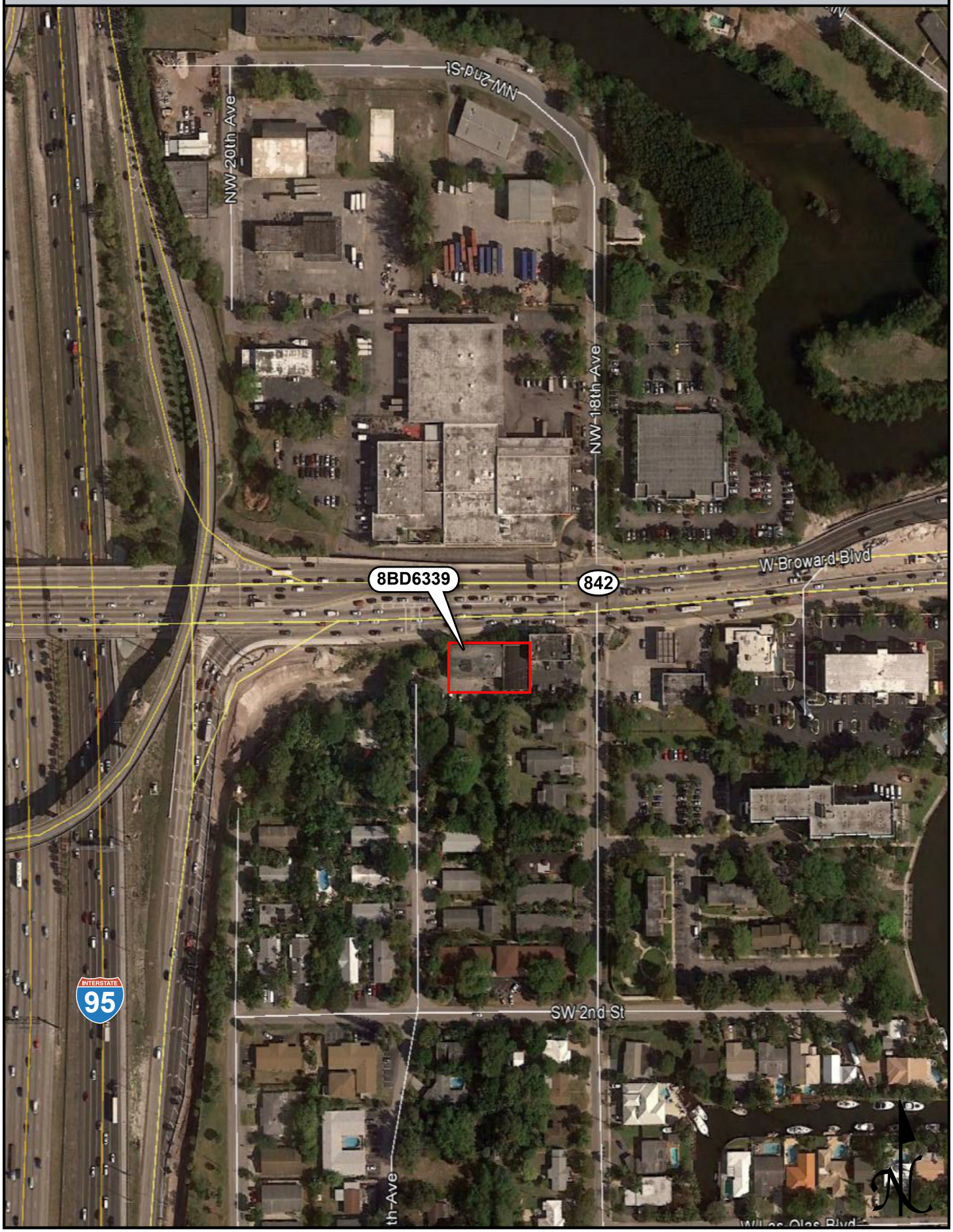
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

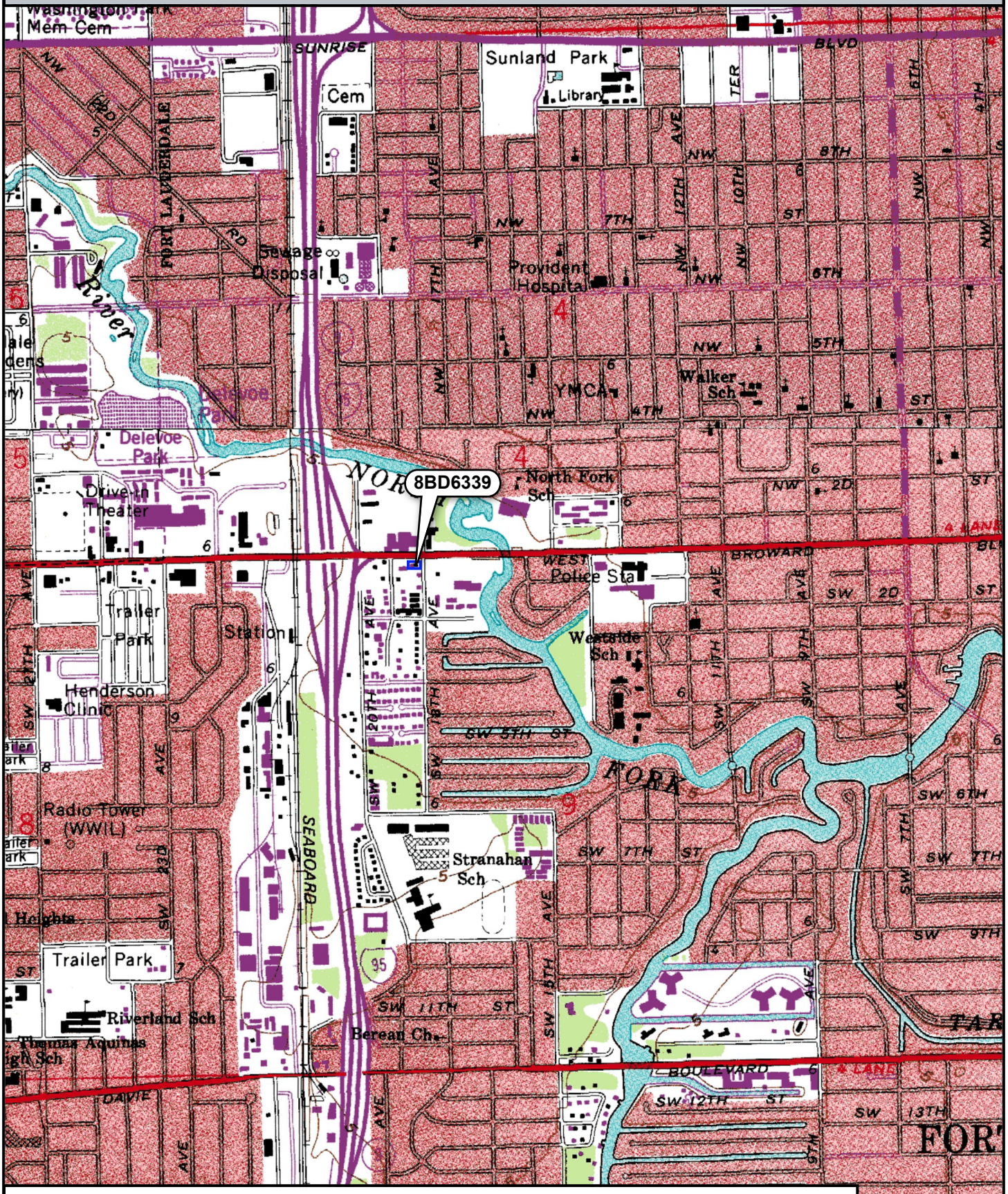
PHOTOGRAPH

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP


NW 21st St
NW 20th Ave
NW 18th Ave
W Broward Blvd
8BD6339
842
SW 2nd St
INTERSTATE
95
N

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6338

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06340
Field Date 9-27-2017
Form Date 10-3-2017
Recorder # 22

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 709 SW 20th Terrace Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
709	SW	20th	Terrace	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) West side, north of SW 8th Street
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE SOUTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Broward
Township 50S Range 42E Section 9 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 09 25 0090 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 583206 Northing 2888419
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1954 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1954 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1980s Nature Screened front porch, new windows/doors
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: c1965/1980s Nature NW addition, SW back porch
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Hip 2. Flat 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. Built-up 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 3-light awning; double window in southeast corner; appear to be 1980s replacements
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Molded stucco "stacked stone" banding on east side; porches, carport, and northwest addition have flat roofs; awning on north side extends carport
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Wood and chain-link fencing around property; new paving on carport, carport extension, and driveway

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # BD06340

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Brick
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2.
Main Entrance (stylistic details) East-facing panel door under screened in entry porch

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) East entry porch screened in; 1980s back porch in southwest corner; both have flat roofs

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence was originally L-shaped, but several additions have given it its current irregular shape.

Archaeological Remains ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This residence is of a common style in South Florida. It is in the Riverside Park neighborhood, which is a historic African-American neighborhood. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. 3. 5.
2. 4. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

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Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

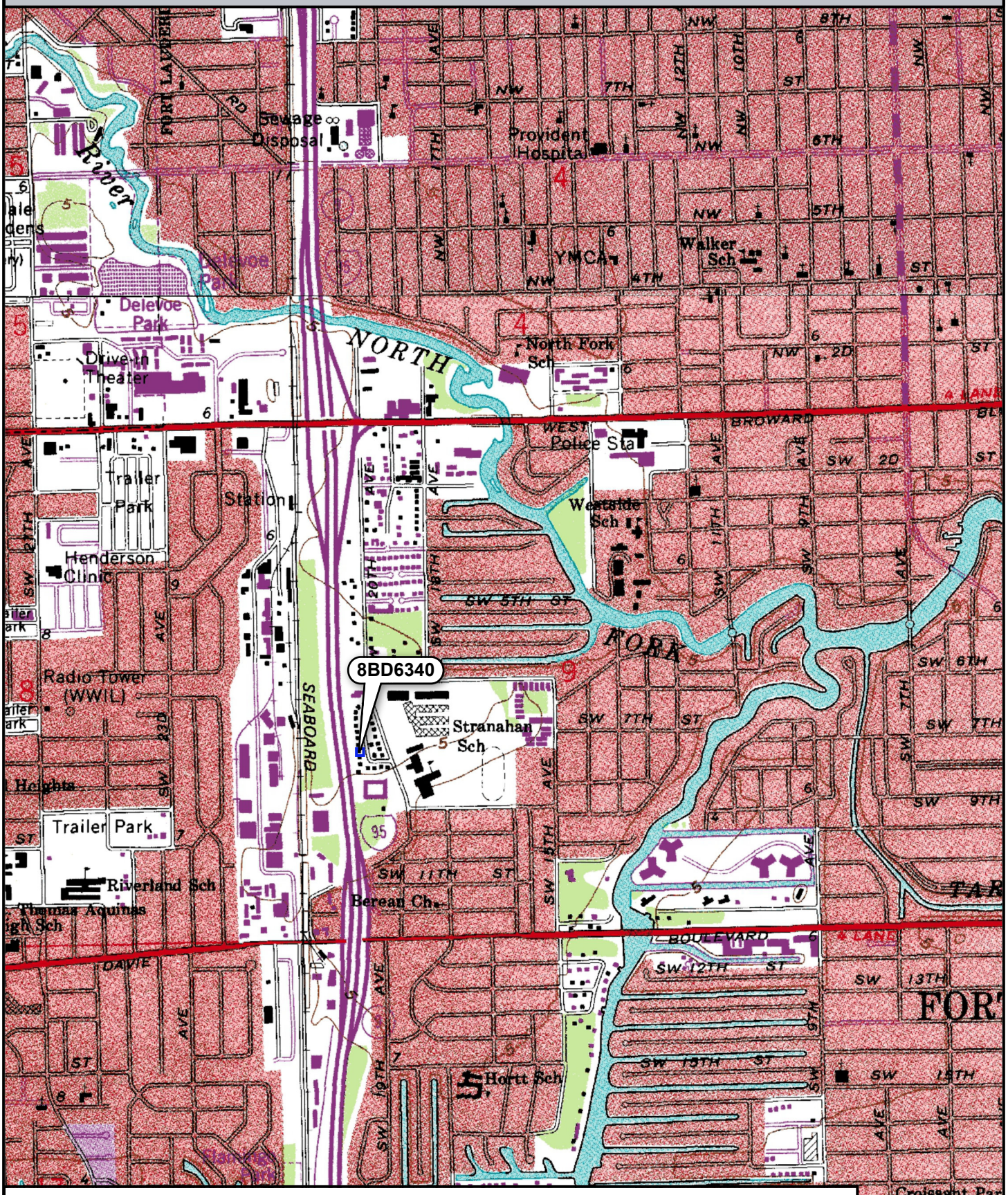
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6340

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06341
Field Date 9-27-2017
Form Date 10-3-2017
Recorder # 21

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 713 SW 20th Terrace Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	713	SW	20th	Terrace	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) West side, north of SW 8th Street
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE SOUTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Broward
Township 50S Range 42E Section 9 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 09 25 0080 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 583209 Northing 2888399
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1953 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1953 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1980s Nature Carport enclosed, opening altered
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1980s Nature Northwest enclosed addition
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-gabled 2. Flat 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. Built-up 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 1/1 single-hung-sash, 1-light fixed, and 5-light awning; tripartite with central awning and fixed; some 1980s replacements when openings altered
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Molded stucco "stacked stone" on east side; enclosed carport on north side; porch, carport, and northwest addition have flat roof
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Tall wood fence around property makes most of house not visible; two fence gates, one opens to paved driveway

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # BD06341

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) East-facing 1980s 4-light panel door under entry porch south of enclosed carport

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Entry porch under flat roof overhang south of enclosed carport with simple metal support

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence was originally L-shaped, but the enclosed carport and northwest addition give the house its current irregular shape. In the 1980s many of the openings were altered, necessitating the replacement of windows and doors.
Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This residence is of a common style in South Florida. It is in the Riverside Park neighborhood, which is a historic African-American neighborhood. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

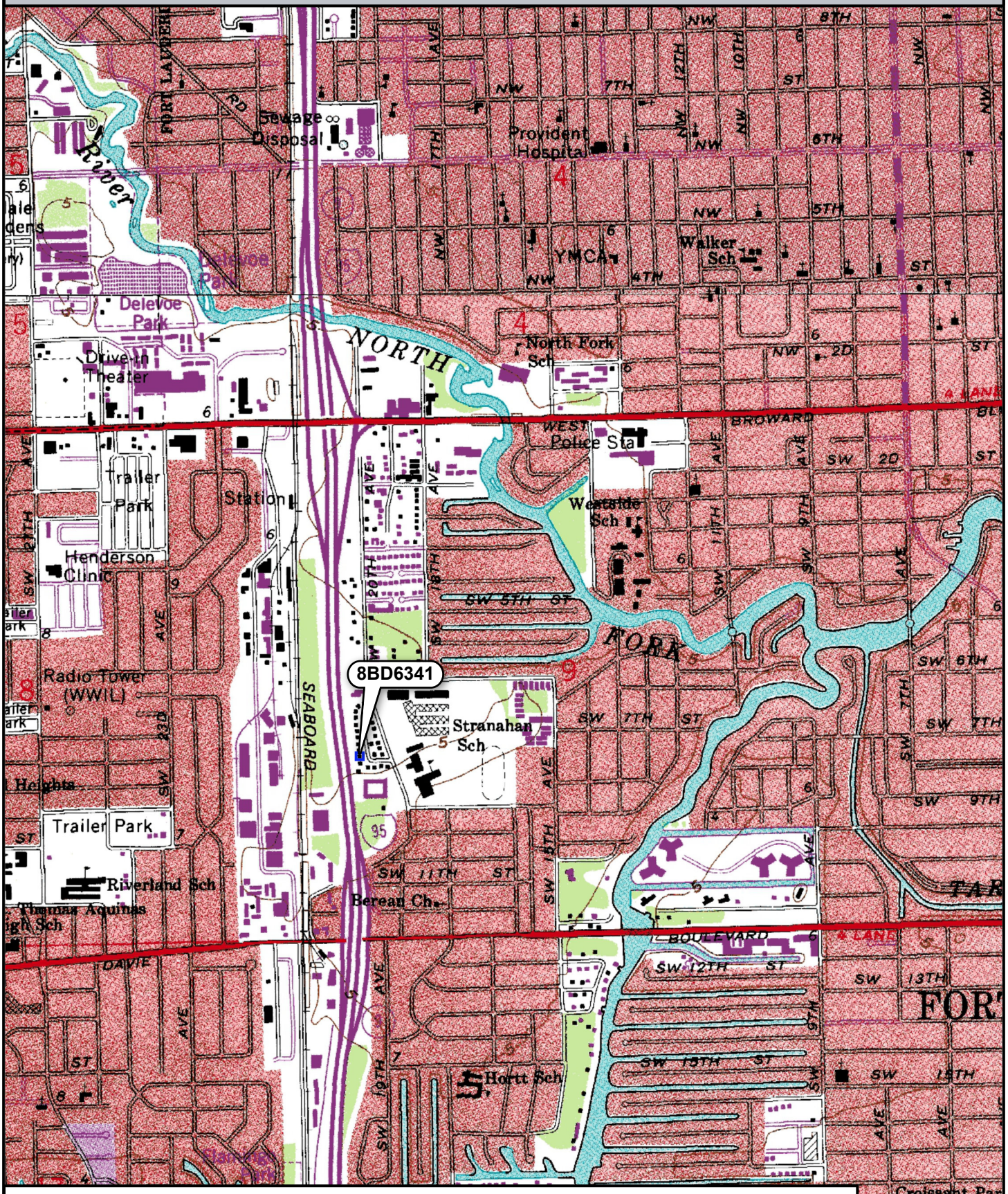
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6341

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06342
Field Date 9-27-2017
Form Date 10-3-2017
Recorder # 20

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 717 SW 20th Terrace Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	717	SW	20th	Terrace	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) NW corner of SW 20th Ter and SW 8th St
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE SOUTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Broward
Township 50S Range 42E Section 9 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 09 25 0070 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 583211 Northing 2888377
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1953 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1953 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 2000s Nature Replaced windows and doors
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan L-shaped Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Hip 2. Flat 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. Built-up 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 1/1 single-hung-sash and 2-light fixed; triple window left of front door

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Textured stucco exterior, plain stucco window surrounds; carport on north side has flat roof with simple metal supports

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Informal gravel driveway in northeast corner of property; chain-link fence around property

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 BD06342

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) East-facing panel door with transom light under entry porch with concrete stoop

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Entry porch with concrete stoop under flat roof of carport with simple metal supports

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence has a simple form and few alterations.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This residence is of a common style in South Florida. It is in the Riverside Park neighborhood, which is a historic African-American neighborhood. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

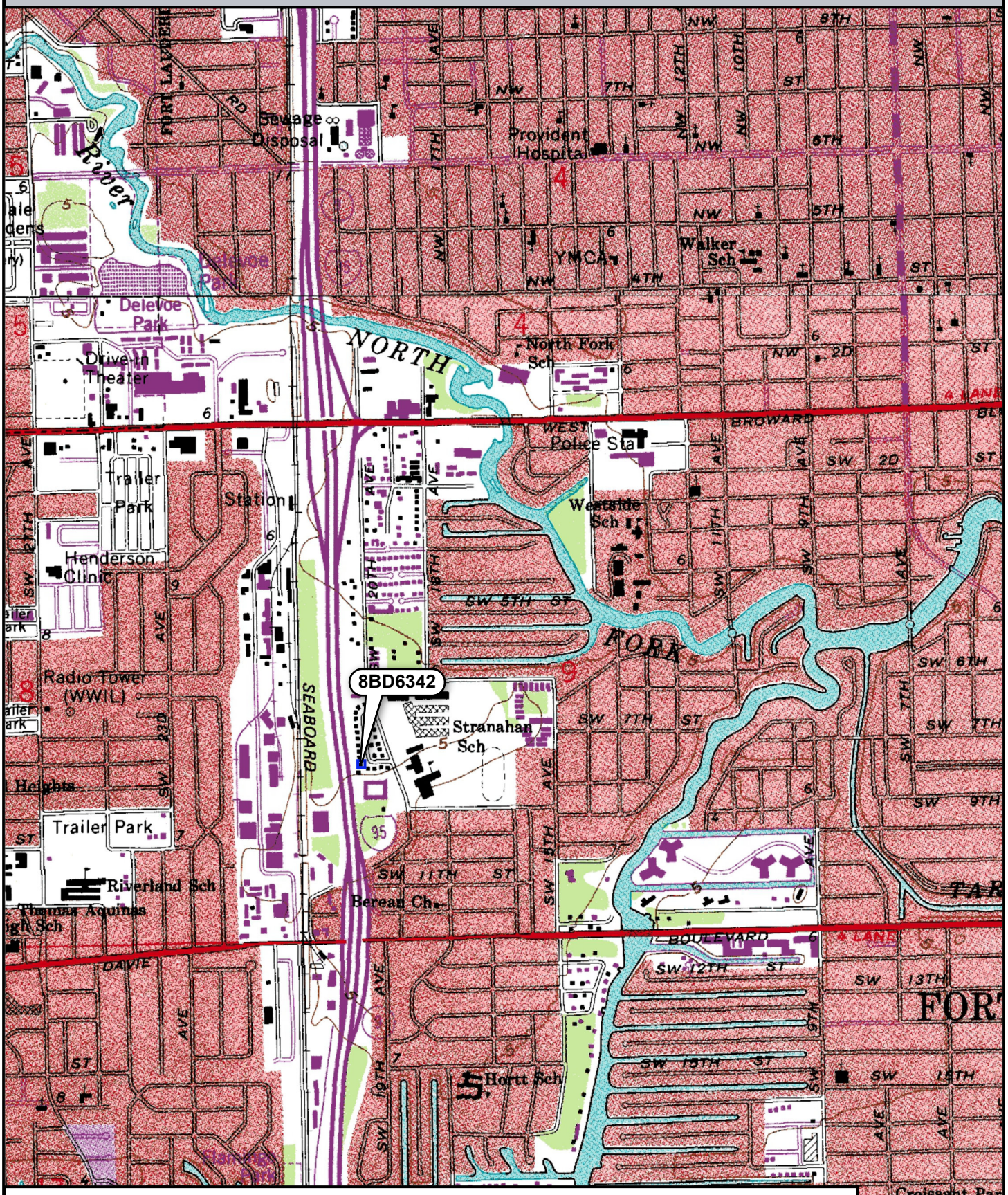
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6342

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06343
Field Date 9-27-2017
Form Date 10-3-2017
Recorder # 19

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 1914 SW 8th Street — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	1914	SW	8th	Street	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) S side btwn SW 20th Ter and Riverside Dr
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE SOUTH — USGS Date 1983 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale — In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Broward
Township 50S — Range 42E — Section 9 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 09 25 0050 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 583237 — Northing 2888346
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1953 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): 1953 — To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: 1990s — Nature Windows and doors replaced
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown — Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Rectangular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Flat 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. Built-up 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 1/1 single-hung-sash; double window right of front door appear to be 1990s replacements; some boarded up
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Molded stucco "stacked stone" banding on north side; carport, porch, and utility room have flat roof
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Molded stucco "stacked stone" low wall on north and west sides of entry porch; gravel driveway on northeast corner of property; chain-link fence

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # BD06343

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) North-facing 1990s panel door under entry porch

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Entry porch under flat roof with simple metal supports; molded stucco "stacked stone" low wall on north and west sides

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence has a simple form and few alterations. The flat roof portion of the building covers the utility room, carport, and entry porch.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This residence is of a common style in South Florida. It is in the Riverside Park neighborhood, which is a historic African-American neighborhood. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1._____ 3._____ 5._____
2._____ 4._____ 6._____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

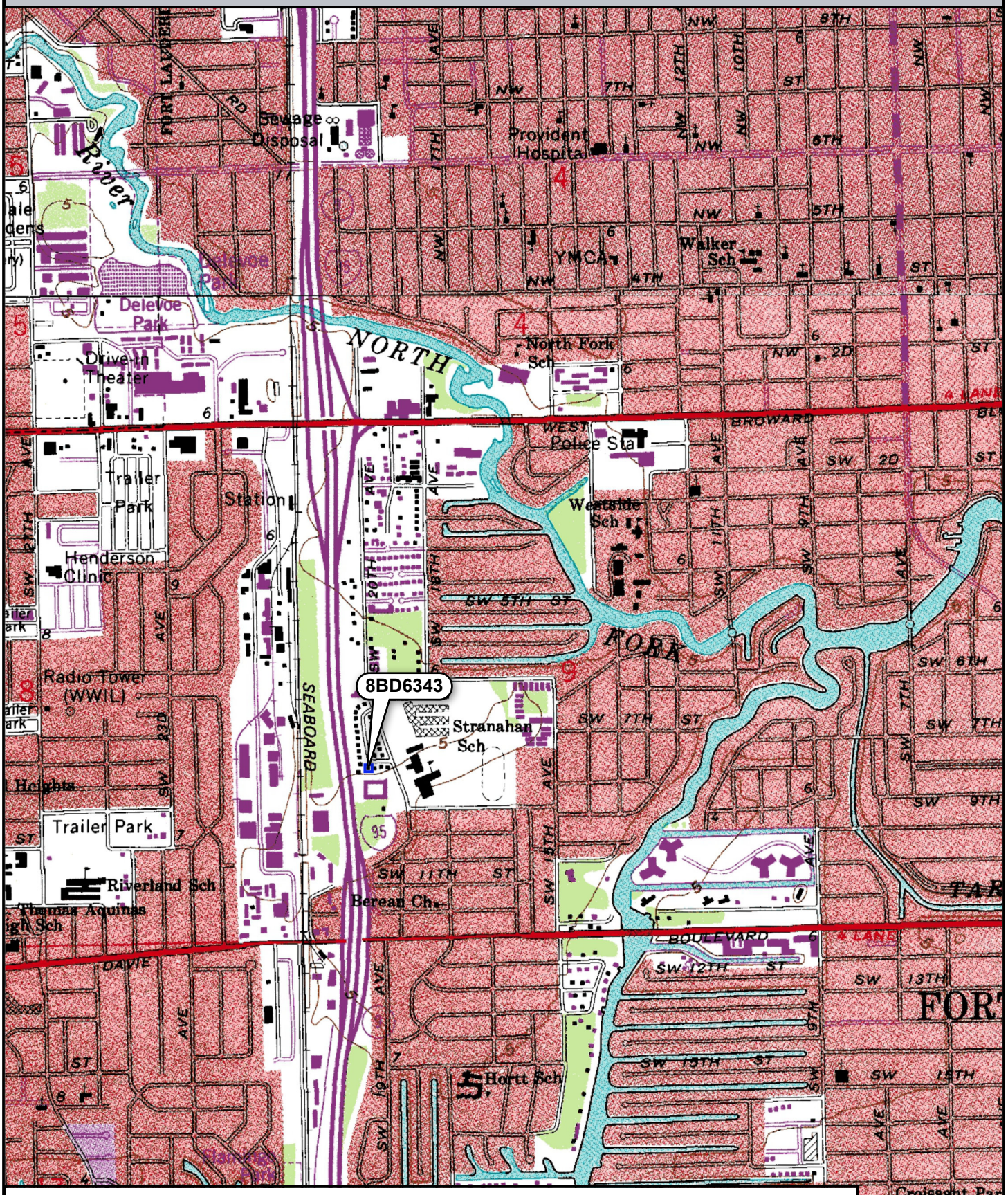
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6343

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 BD06344
Field Date 9-27-2017
Form Date 10-3-2017
Recorder # 18

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 1910 SW 8th Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
1910	SW	8th	Street	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) S side btwn SW 20th Ter and Riverside Dr
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT LAUDERDALE SOUTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Broward
Township 50S Range 42E Section 9 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 5042 09 25 0040 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 583257 Northing 2888347
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1955 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Triplex From (year): 1955 To (year): _____
Current Use Triplex From (year): _____ To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1980s Nature Replaced windows and doors
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 1/1 single-hung-sash; several double windows; appear to be 1980s replacements

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Molded stucco "stacked stone" banding on north side; attic vents

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Gravel parking area in northeast corner of property

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # BD06344

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) One north-facing, one west-facing, one east-facing; 1980s panel doors under recessed porch with concrete stoop
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Recessed entry porch on north side with concrete stoop and three entrances

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular triplex has a simple form and few alterations.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☐FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerial photography
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This triplex is of a common style in South Florida. It is in the Riverside Park neighborhood, which is a historic African-American neighborhood. The neighborhood lacks integrity with several alterations, demolitions, and in-fills.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

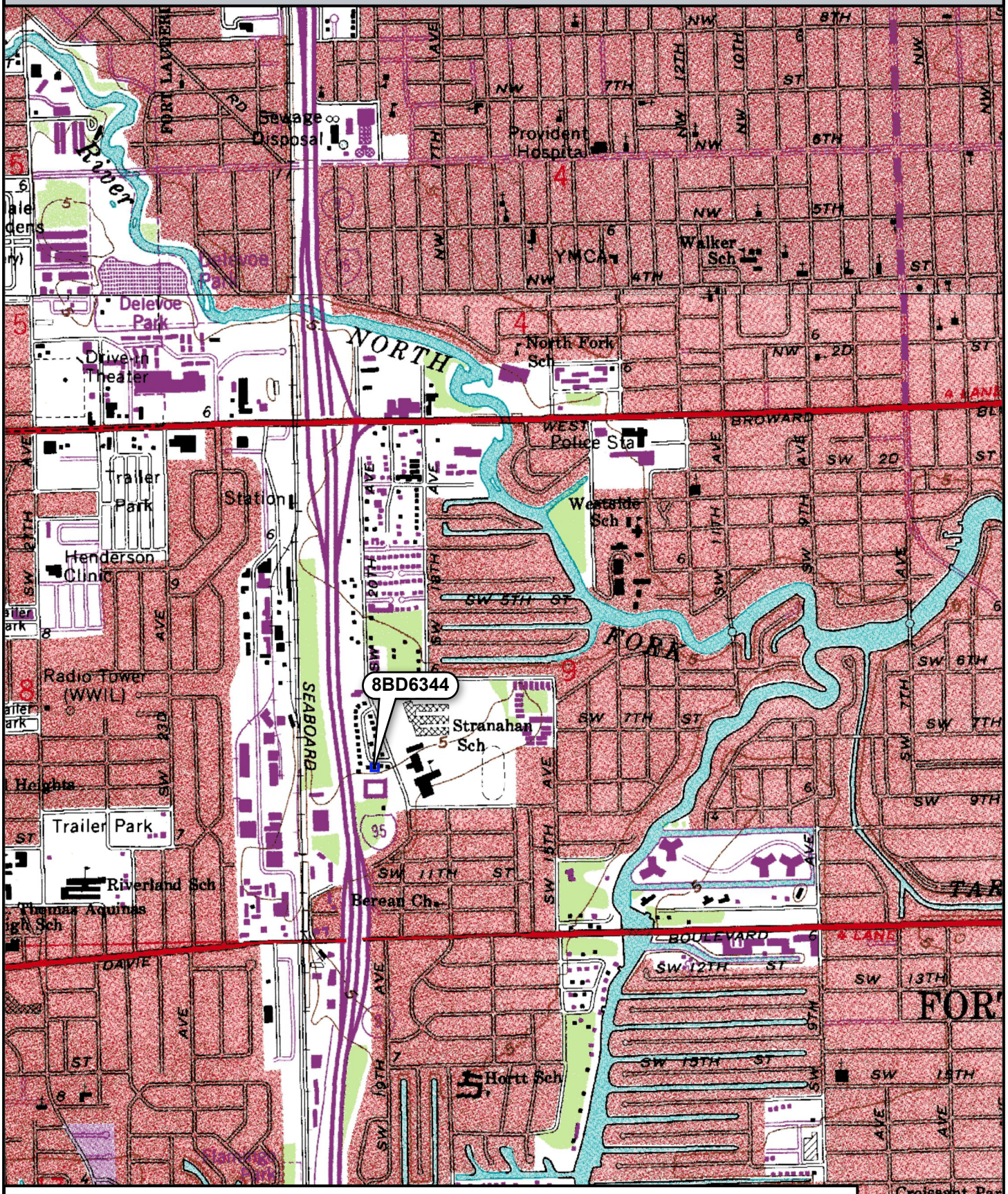
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6344

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site # BD06347
Field Date 9-27-2017
Form Date 10-3-2017
Recorder# 24

NOTE: Use this form to document districts, landscapes, building complexes and linear resources as described in the box below. Cultural resources contributing to the Resource Group should also be documented individually at the Site File. **Do not use this form for National Register multiple property submissions** (MPSs). National Register MPSs are treated as Site File manuscripts and are associated to the individual resources included under the MPS cover using the Site File manuscript number.

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

- ☐ **Historic district** (NR category "district"): buildings and NR structures only: NO archaeological sites
- ☐ **Archaeological district** (NR category "district"): archaeological sites only: NO buildings or NR structures
- ☐ **Mixed district** (NR category "district"): includes more than one type of cultural resource (example: archaeological sites and buildings)
- ☒ **Building complex** (NR category usually "building(s)"): multiple buildings in close spatial and functional association
- ☐ **Designed historic landscape** (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources (see *National Register Bulletin #18*, page 2 for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. parks, golf courses, campuses, resorts, etc.)
- ☐ **Rural historic landscape** (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources and resources not formally designed (see *National Register Bulletin #30, Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. farmsteads, fish camps, lumber camps, traditional ceremonial sites, etc.)
- ☐ **Linear resource** (NR category usually "structure"): Linear resources are a special type of rural historic landscape and can include canals, railways, roads, etc.

Resource Group Name Salvation Army Complex Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
Project Name I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange FMSF Survey # _____
National Register Category (please check one): ☒building(s) ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Linear Resource Type (if applicable): ☐canal ☐railway ☐road ☐other (describe): _____
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☒private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	1901	W	Broward	Boulevard	

City/Town (within 3 miles) Fort Lauderdale In Current City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown
County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Broward
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
1) Township 50S Range 42E Section 4 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
2) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
3) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name FORT LAUDERDALE SOUTH USGS Date 1983
2) Name _____ USGS Date _____
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____
Landgrant _____
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map) Bounded by I-95 to the west, West Broward Boulevard to the south, the North Fork of the New River to the east and north, and the North Fork Riverfront Park in the northeast corner.

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

RESOURCE GROUP FORM

Site #8 BD06347

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1957 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later

Architect/Designer(last name first): unknown Builder(last name first): unknown

Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 4 # of non-contributing 5

Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. *1895-1925*)

1. Twentieth C American
2.
3.
4.

Narrative Description (*National Register Bulletin 16A* pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed) See continuation sheet.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐building permits	☐Sanborn maps
☒FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☐plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☐newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☐cultural resource survey	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (specify) Historic aerial photography

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) See continuation sheet.

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information

Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see *National Register Bulletin 16A* p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.) See continuation sheet.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type Field maps Maintaining organization Janus Research
   Document description File or accession #'s

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
   Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research

Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED

❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED

❸ TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES (name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address)

❹ PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETSCAPE OR VIEWS **(Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)**
Photos may be archival B&W prints OR digital image files. If submitting digital image files, they must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

SITE NAME: Salvation Army Complex

A. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF SITE

This resource group is comprised of seven concrete block Masonry Vernacular and two metal frame Industrial Vernacular style building located on an approximately 14.5-acre property at 1901 W Broward Boulevard in Section 4 of Township 50 South, Range 42 East on the Fort Lauderdale South (1962, photorevised 1983) United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map. The property is bounded by I-95 to the west, W Broward Boulevard to the south, the North Fork Riverfront Park in the northeast corner, and the North Fork of the New River to the east and north. Although the historic buildings were likely associated with demolished historic buildings west of the boundaries, much of the area around the intersection of W Broward Boulevard and the Seaboard Air Line (CSX) Railroad (8BD4649) was affected by the construction of I-95. Since the buildings in the area that may have been associated with the extant historic buildings were demolished for I-95, the current western boundary for the Salvation Army Complex follows I-95, which curves in a northwest-southeast direction.

Most of the property is paved, with landscaping around the buildings, and the edges of the property. Four of the Masonry Vernacular building are historic, and the other seven buildings on the complex are non-historic. Two buildings are located within the project APE, the c. 1967 Adult Rehabilitation Center and the c. 2000 Super Store. The Adult Rehabilitation Center is the largest building on the complex, and portions of the building serve as storage, auction area, and the donation drop off location.

The development of the Salvation Army Complex and the area around it has been gradual. The original use of the property is unknown, but the Salvation Army obtained the property in 1980 (Broward County 1980). A review of historic aerials shows that four of the Masonry Vernacular buildings are historic. The oldest building on the complex, Warehouse 1, can be seen in the 1958 aerial (Figure 1). By 1968, five more buildings were constructed: Warehouse 2, Warehouse 3, the Adult Rehabilitation Center, and two smaller buildings in the northwest and southeast corners of the property that were demolished in the 1990s (Figure 2). The 1958 and 1968 aerials also show a building next to the railroad that may have been a train station, but this building and three others that may have been associate with the Salvation Army Complex were demolished in the 1970s when I-95 was built. By 1988, Warehouses 4 and 5 and Offices 1 and 2 were constructed (Figure 3). A current aerial shows the addition to the Adult Rehabilitation Center, c. 1990, and the Super Store, c. 2000 (Figure 4).

SITE NAME: Salvation Army Complex

Figure 1: 1958 aerial of Salvation Army Complex (8BD6347)

SITE NAME: Salvation Army Complex

Figure 2: 1968 aerial of Salvation Army Complex (8BD6347)

SITE NAME: Salvation Army Complex

Figure 3: 1988 aerial of Salvation Army Complex (8BD6347)

SITE NAME: Salvation Army Complex

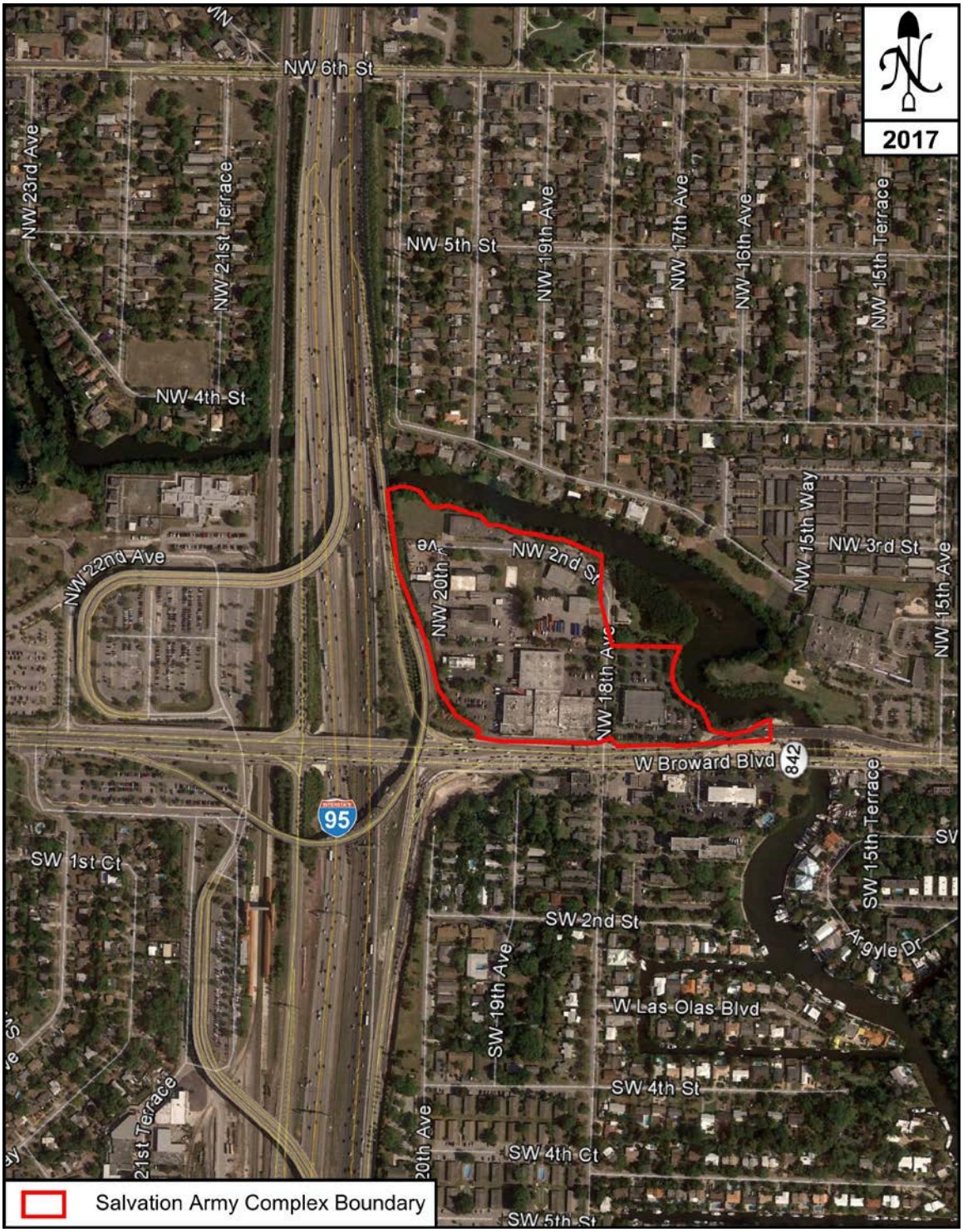


Figure 4: Current aerial of Salvation Army Complex (8BD6347), property boundaries in red

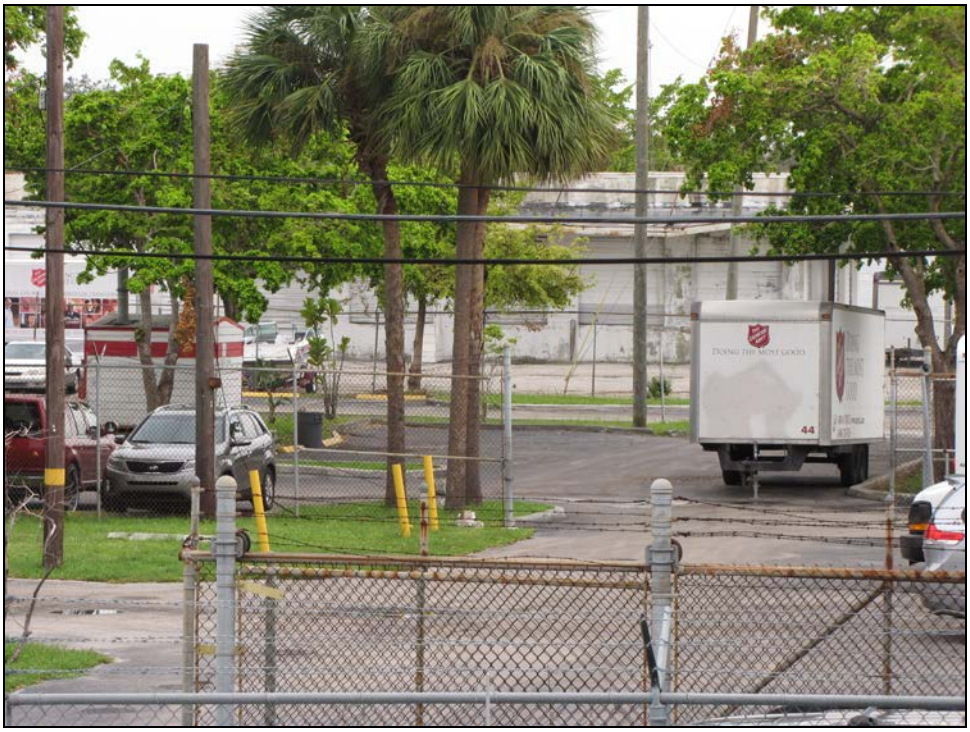


Figure 5: Salvation Army Complex (8BD6347), Warehouse 1, c. 1957, looking North

Warehouse 1

Warehouse 1 is the oldest building on the complex having been constructed c. 1957 (Figure 5). This one and a half story Masonry Vernacular warehouse was built in two phases. The west half of the building was completed c. 1957, and shortly after in 1958 the east half of the building was completed. The building is constructed of concrete block painted white. There are nine bays with rolling garage doors on each of the north and south sides. The windows on the west end of the building have iron security bars, which make it impossible to see what style the windows are. There is a set of stairs with a small platform leading to a metal door on the west side. That is the only known entrance, because the east side of the building is not visible. There are flat roof overhangs on the north, east, and south sides of the east half of the building. The building has a flat built-up roof.

Figure 6: Salvation Army Complex (8BD6347), Warehouse 2, c. 1967, looking Northwest

Warehouse 2

This one and a half story Masonry Vernacular building sits just south of Warehouse 1. It was constructed c. 1967 of concrete block covered in white stucco (Figure 6). There are two bays with rolling garage doors on each of the north and south sides. The building has no windows, and there is no other visible entrance. The west end of the building is only one story tall with no windows or doors, and its purpose is unclear. The building has a flat, built-up roof.

Warehouse 3

This one and a half story Masonry Vernacular building sits just north of Warehouse 1. It has a simple form and was constructed c. 1967 of concrete block with a shed roof overhang on the north side. There are three loading bays on the north side. The main entrance is a west-facing panel door in the southwest corner. There are two double windows and three single windows on the west side. Iron security bars cover the windows. The south side of the building is blank, and the east side is not visible. The building has a flat, built-up roof.

Figure 7: Salvation Army Complex (8BD6347), Adult Rehabilitation Center, c. 1967, looking Northeast

Adult Rehabilitation Center

This Masonry Vernacular building sits southeast of Warehouses 1 and 2, at the northwest corner of W Broward Boulevard and NW 18th Avenue. It was once a warehouse, but is currently used as the Salvation Army Adult Rehabilitation Center (Figure 7). This building was constructed c. 1967 of concrete block and is covered in brick painted grey. It has always been irregularly shaped, originally having four large connected massings. The two-story portion of the building in the northwest corner was likely the original office. It has evenly spaced one-over-one single-hung-sash windows on the east side of the second story. The west side has several single door entrances on the first floor and double windows on the second floor. There are only two windows on the south side of the second story. All the windows sit under flat roof overhangs.

The one-story, L-shaped massing south of the two-story office is currently used as the entrance to the Adult Rehabilitation Center. It has one-light fixed windows on the south side. A concrete screen wall encloses the uncovered patio. There is a large Salvation Army sign on the southern concrete screen wall. A single, south-facing commercial glass door with transom and side light serves as the only entrance from the building to the uncovered patio. The building's main entrance sits under a flat roof overhang supported by one large concrete block column. The south-facing commercial glass double door has storefront windows surrounding it. A secondary entrance sits under the same roof

overhang. It is a simpler east-facing commercial glass door with a transom and no side lights. There is landscaping around this portion of the building with shrubs and trees lining the south side, entrance, and uncovered patio.

The central and east portions of the building were originally warehouses with loading bays on the north and south sides. The central portion is five bays wide. The bays have been enclosed with what appears to be plywood painted grey to match the brick. There is a small roof overhang above the bays. The original north side bays are no longer visible due to a large addition completed c. 1990. The north and west sides of the addition are not visible. However, from NW 18th Avenue three single metal door entrances and one loading bay are visible on the east side of the addition. No windows are visible. There are two doors and a bay recessed in a raised loading dock on the east side of the original central portion of the building. The large north addition is currently used as the "as is" auction area.

The original east portion of the building was extended south c. 1980, so that its south side was in line with the south side of the central portion of the building. The extension is five bays wide like the central portion. On the east side of the extension, which is not in line with the original east side, has a metal double door entrance. The original east side is blank except for three one-light fixed windows. There are flat roof overhands along the south and east sides of the east portion. The north side continues to be used as a loading dock, as this is currently the donation drop off location. The raised loading dock is L-shaped along the north side of the east portion and the east side of the original central portion of the building. Due to low visibility it's unclear exactly how many bays are recessed in the raised loading dock, but there are at least two bays. One bay is east-facing, and the other is north-facing. The loading dock has a flat roof extension with four supports along the north side, and a ramp at the northeast corner.

All portions and additions of the building have flat, built-up roofs Most of the area around the Adult Rehabilitation Center has been paved for parking and loading. There have been several alterations and addition to this building. Most of the windows appear to have been replaced in the 1980s. The main south-facing entrance was likely altered to accommodate the 1980s commercial glass double doors and window wall. Many other doors also appear to be 1980s replacements. Despite substantial additions and surrounding development, the south front of the building retains much of its historic feel.

Figure 8: Salvation Army Complex (8BD6347), Warehouse 4, c. 1985, looking West

Warehouse 4

This Industrial Vernacular building sits just north of the Adult Rehabilitation Center. It has a simple form and was constructed c. 1985 with a metal steel frame covered in metal siding. The north and south sides are blank with no window or door openings. The west side of the building is not visible. The east side has a simple metal door in the southeast corner with a two-light sliding window to its right. There are also two large bays with rolling garage doors on the east side. The roof is side-gabled and covered in standing seam metal sheets.

Warehouse 5

This Masonry Vernacular building sits just west of Warehouse 1. It has a simple form and was constructed c. 1985 of concrete block covered in stucco. The north and south sides are blank with no window or door openings. The north side is longer than south side, so that the slanted west side is parallel to the I-95 ramp west of it. The west side of the building is not visible and backs up to a line of trees and I-95. The east side has two metal doors, two widows, and two loading bays with rolling garage doors. The loading bays are in the northeast and southeast corners. The windows are one-light fixed and covered in metal security bars. The building has a flat, built-up roof.

Figure 9: Salvation Army Complex (8BD6347), Office 1, c. 1978, looking Northwest

Office 1

This Industrial Vernacular building sits just northwest of Warehouse 4 (Figure 9). It has a simple form and was constructed c. 1978 with a metal steel frame covered in metal siding. The northwest side is blank with no window or door openings. The northeast side has six five-light awning windows, three in the center and three on the left side. The southwest side is not visible. The entrance is a simple metal door on the southeast side, which sits under a canvas awning. There is a similar awning over the three windows. The three windows are five-light awning similar to those on the northeast side. The front-gabled roof is covered in 5V crimped metal sheets.

Figure 10: Salvation Army Complex (8BD6347), Office 2, c. 1985, looking West

Office 2

This two-story Masonry Vernacular building sits in the northwest corner of the property along the North Fork of the New River (Figure 10). It was constructed c. 1985 of concrete block and is covered in grey stucco. The building has an irregular form, and the west portion of the building was formerly a warehouse. The north and west sides of the building are not visible. The east portion of the building is only one-story tall, and contains both the main and secondary entrances recessed along its south side. The east side has four recessed bays with metal, one-light fixed windows at the top. The east-facing main entrance is a metal door with a square light recessed in the southeast corner under a canvas awning. There are four south-facing thin vertical windows recessed in the same space. The south-facing secondary entrance is a simple metal door to the left of the main entrance. It is also recessed and has a canvas awning. There were originally seven bays along the south side of the two-story portion of the building. Only the bay in the southwest corner has remained altered. The one directly to the right of it was completely enclosed with plain stucco. Each of the remaining five bays to the right were enclosed with scored stucco and a row of five four-light awning windows at the top. Both portions of the building have a flat, built-up roof.

Figure 11: Salvation Army Complex (8BD6347), Super Store, c. 2000, looking Northeast

Super Store

This Masonry Vernacular building sits just east of the Adult Rehabilitation Center, at the northeast corner of W Broward Boulevard and NW 18th Avenue. The Super Store was constructed c. 2000 of concrete blocked and covered in stucco. The building is generally rectangular; however, the southwest and southeast corners extend out slightly. There are storefront windows that run from just north of and around the southwest corner, along the south side, around the southeast corner, and ending just north of the southeast corner. There are metal awnings over the windows. The south-facing commercial glass double doors with transom and side lights sits amongst the storefront windows under a portico. A two-story entry portico is located centrally along the south side, and is taller than the rest of the building. Other than the storefront windows, the east and west sides are blank with no other openings. The north side has a simple metal door and a loading bay with rolling garage door in the northeast corner. There are stucco walls around the AC units on the north side. Most of the area around the Super Store is paved for parking. The building has a flat, built-up roof.

B. DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Salvation Army was founded in London in 1865 by William Booth (Salvation Army 2014). He was dedicated to working with the poor and homeless. In 1879 the Salvation

Army came to the United States starting in Philadelphia before quickly expanding into New York (Salvation Army 2014). The organization was instrumental in both World Wars in providing help to soldiers and civilians alike.

In Broward County, Ivy Stranahan helped establish the Salvation Army in 1926 and was one of its original board members (Salvation Army 2014). Today, the group owns several properties throughout Broward County. They acquired the property discussed here in 1980. The historic buildings on the property had served a different purpose before that is unclear. Despite the proximity to the Seaboard Air Line (CSX) Railroad (8BD4649), the building complex does not appear associated with the railroad.

The Industrial Vernacular and Masonry Vernacular styles are highly prevalent approaches to architectural design for industrial complexes in Florida and the Salvation Army Complex buildings are common examples of the styles from their period and place of construction. Of the nine buildings within the complex, four are historic. The area around the complex has been substantially altered through the 1970s construction of I-95 and the development along Broward Boulevard. Additionally, the four historic Masonry Vernacular buildings have sustained substantial alterations. Therefore, the Salvation Army Complex located at 1901 W Broward Boulevard is considered National Register–ineligible under Criteria A, B, C, or D, both individually and as part of a historic district.

C. HISTORY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PAST WORK AT SITE

Broward County, Records, Taxes and Treasury Division

1980 Special Warranty Deed. Granted by William R. Robbins (a.k.a. W. R. Robbins) to The Salvation Army, Inc., a Georgia corporation. For the portions of Section 4 of Township 50 South, Range 42 East, which make up the Salvation Army Complex.

Florida Department of Transportation

2017 Aerial Photography. APLUS: Aerial Photo Look Up System. Photographs from 1973, 1984, 1993, 2000, 2009 and 2016 Collier County flights. Electronic documents, https://fdotewp1.dot.state.fl.us/AerialPhotoLookUpSystem/, accessed October 3, 2017.

The Salvation Army, Broward County

2014 Our History. Subpage of the Main Salvation Army website. Webpage accessed on October 4, 2017, at http://www.salvationarmyflorida.org/fortlauderdale/about-us/our-mission.

University of Florida, George A. Smathers Libraries

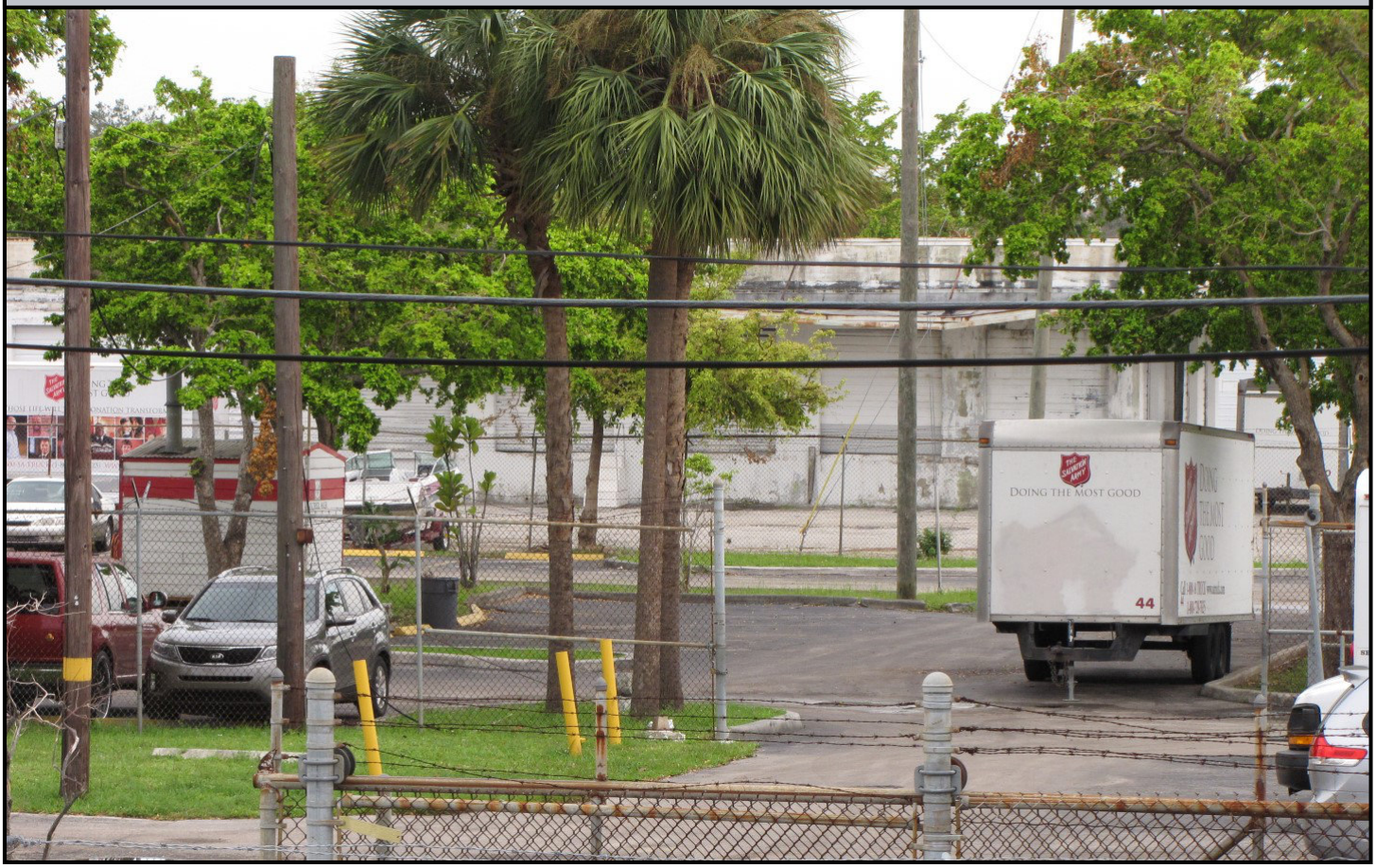
2011 Aerial Photography: Florida Collection. Photographs from 1953 and 1963 Collier County flights. University of Florida Digital Collections. Electronic documents, http://ufdc.ufl.edu/aerials, accessed October 3, 2017.

PHOTOGRAPH

PHOTOGRAPH

PHOTOGRAPH

PHOTOGRAPH



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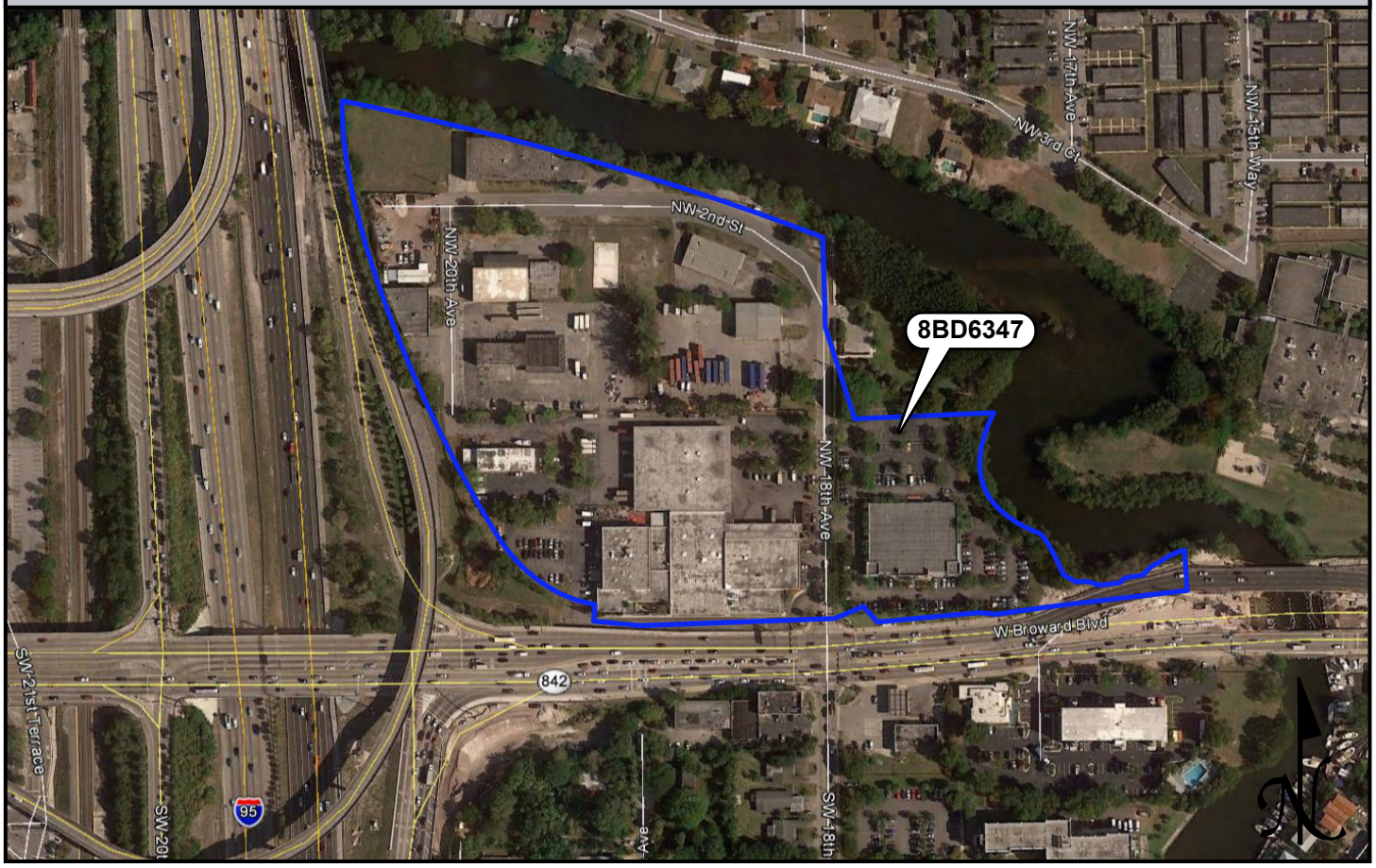
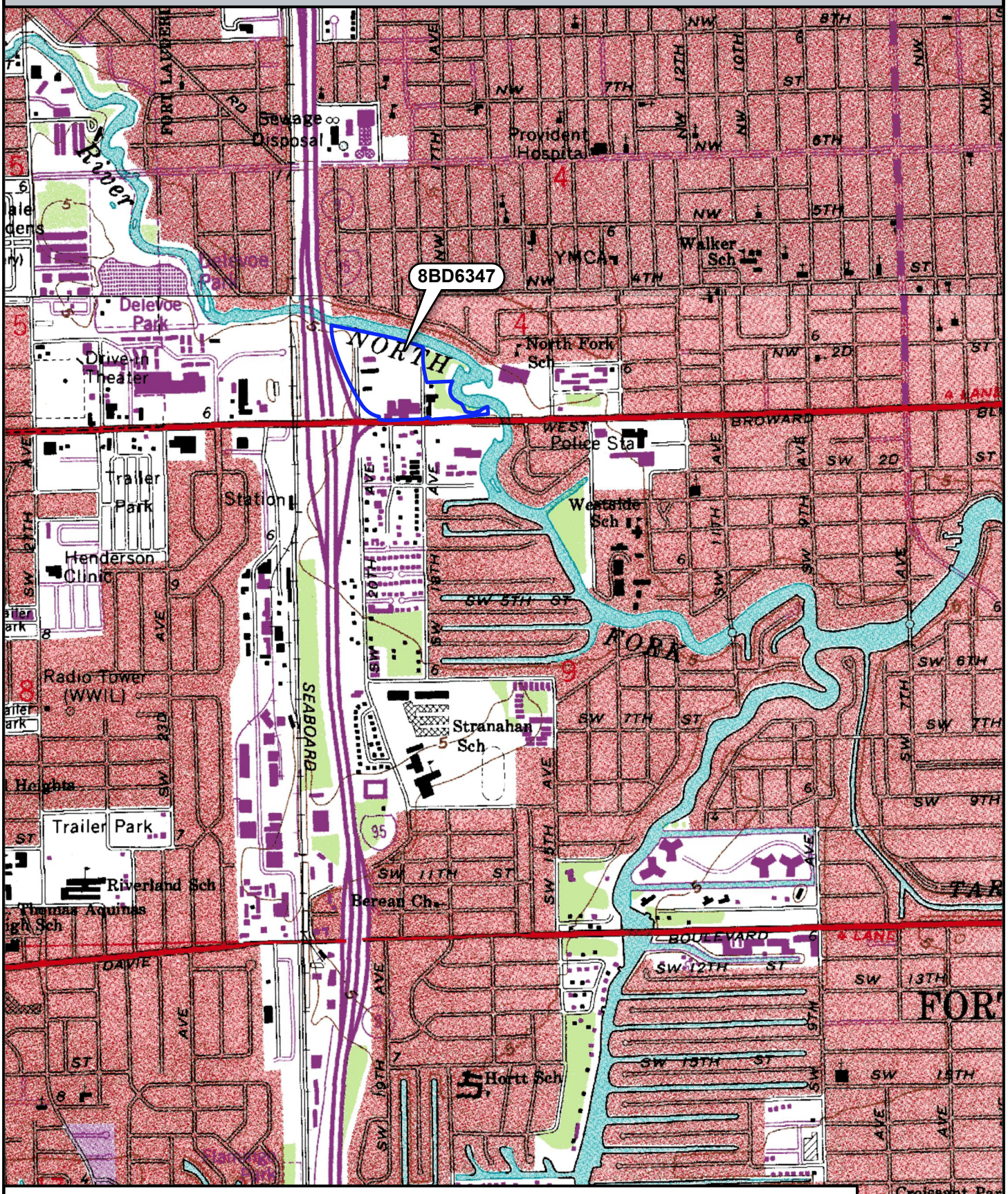
PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8BD6347

USGS Quadrangle: Fort Lauderdale North, Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

Appendix B | SHPO Letters for FMSF Survey Nos. 19752 and 20623

Florida Department of Transportation

RICK SCOTT
GOVERNOR

3400 W. Commercial Blvd.
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309

ANANTH PRASAD, P.E.
SECRETARY

RECEIVED
2013 MAR 26 P 3:49
BUREAU OF
HISTORIC PRESERVATION

January 29, 2013

Ms. Linda Anderson
U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration
Florida Division Office
545 John Knox Road, Suite 200
Tallahassee, Florida 32303

Subject: **Request for Review**
Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS)
SR 9/I-95 from SR 848 (Stirling Road) to north of SR 816 (Oakland Park Boulevard)
Financial Management Number: 429804-1-22-01
ETDM Number: 13168
Broward County, Florida

Dear Ms. Anderson:

FDOT, District 4 is currently conducting a Project Development & Environment (PD&E) study for the proposed widening of SR-9/I-95 in Broward County, Florida. The limits of the project are from Stirling Road to north of Oakland Park Boulevard. The primary purpose of the project is to relieve congestion along the I-95 corridor by converting the existing High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) lanes to tolled express lanes and adding one additional lane to the median, in each direction. All improvements will be constructed within current FDOT right of way (ROW). This CRAS was undertaken in order to locate and evaluate archaeological and historic resources within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) and to assess eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) according to criteria set forth in 36 CFR 60.4.

No newly or previously recorded archaeological sites were identified within the project APE. The historic resources survey resulted in the identification of four previously recorded historic resources and one newly recorded resource within the APE. The resources include one cemetery, one roadway section, one railroad, and two canals. Florida Master Site File (MSF) forms were not updated for three of the previously recorded resources, as they were found to be unchanged since their recordation. The MSF form for the Seaboard Air Line (CSX) Railroad was updated. Previously recorded segments of this resource have been determined to be eligible for listing on the NRHP. The segment that is the subject of this CRAS is also considered eligible for listing. The newly recorded resource, the North Woodlawn Cemetery, is also considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. A Determination of Eligibility (DOE) for the cemetery is included with this CRAS.

SR-9 (I-95)
FM 429804.1
Cultural Resources Assessment Survey

A reconnaissance survey was also undertaken in order to identify any significant historic resources adjacent to the current I-95 ROW. The reconnaissance survey resulted in the identification of four previously recorded historic resources, one of which is currently listed (Link Trainer Building) and two of which are considered eligible for listing (CSX Railroad Station and the CSX Railroad Bridge). The Dania Canal Railroad Bridge was determined ineligible for listing in 1999; however, this resource should be reevaluated, as it is likely a contributing resource to a potential CSX Railroad linear historic district.

Please complete the signature block below and forward the additional report copy to SHPO. If you have questions regarding the subject project, please contact me at 954-777-4325, or Lynn Kelley at 954-777-4334.

Sincerely,

Ann Broadwell
Environmental Administrator
FDOT - District 4

Enclosures
Cc: Ray Holzweiss– District Four
Roy Jackson - CEMO
Project File

SR-9 (I-95)
FM 429804.1
Cultural Resources Assessment Survey

The FHWA finds the attached Cultural Resources Assessment Report complete and sufficient and ✓ approves / ___ does not approve the above recommendations and findings.

The FHWA requests the SHPO's opinion on the sufficiency of the attached report and the SHPO's opinion on the recommendations and findings contained in this cover letter and in the comment block below.

FHWA Comments:

SEE ATTACHED FHWA COMMENTS | FDOT [redacted] RESPONSES OF 3-20-13.
PLEASE ADDRESS COMMENTS | OPINION TO LINDA ANDERSON, FHWA.
P: 850-553-2226. E: linda.anderson@dot.gov. PLEASE CC:
LYNN KELLEY, FDOT DM; MARK CLASGENS, FHWA; & ROY JACKSON, FDOT CEMO.

/s/ [signature]
David C. Hawk
Acting Division Administrator
Florida and Puerto Rico Divisions
Federal Highway Administration

3-22-13
Date

The Florida State Historic Preservation Officer finds the attached Cultural Resources Assessment Report complete and sufficient and concurs with the recommendations and findings provided in this cover letter for SHPO/DHR Project File Number 2013-897.

[signature]
Robert Bendus
Director, and State Historic Preservation Officer
Florida Division of Historical Resources

3/27/13
Date

Anderson, Linda (FHWA)

From: Anderson, Linda (FHWA)
Sent: Wednesday, March 06, 2013 12:06 PM
To: Kelley, Lynn (Lynn.Kelley@dot.state.fl.us)
Cc: Jones, Ginny L. (Ginny.Jones@DOS.MyFlorida.com); 'Jackson, Roy'
Subject: CRAS for SR 9/I-95 from Stirling Road to North of Oakland Park Blvd., FM # 42980412201

FHWA has reviewed the CRAS for SR 9/I-95 from Stirling Road to North of Oakland Park Blvd., FM # 42980412201, and has the following comments:

1. Does this CRAS clear drainage facilities? Please note pond on plan sheet 8 in area of high site potential. Is this an existing pond or a planned pond? If planned, was it tested for archaeological resources in a previous CRAS? If not, why wasn't it tested during this CRAS?

2. FHWA's understanding of this project is that the outer edges of outer lanes will not move; instead, lanes will be added in the median. If this is the case, why was shovel testing done outside of lanes, especially in areas where FDOT ROW appears to be too narrow for ponds?

3. Per page 69, no shovel testing was done in areas of low archaeological probability. Per Roy Jackson, low probability zones should have a 100m testing interval with judgment exercised as there are a number of acceptable reasons for not digging in low probability zones. Please test areas of low probability or provide a detailed explanation about why shovel testing is not appropriate in these areas.

FHWA is concerned about the thoroughness of archaeological field testing, but concurs with the NRHP-eligibility determinations for historic resources. FHWA will reserve its determination on the project until it receives a response to the above comments.

Meanwhile, the CRAS will be sent to SHPO via shuttle today for concurrent review. Please cc SHPO on FDOT responses to the above comments. SHPO needs to refrain from concurrence or lack of until FHWA has made its determination.

Thanks.

Linda Anderson
Environmental Protection Specialist
Federal Highway Administration
545 John Knox Rd., Ste. 200
Tallahassee, FL 32303
P: 850-553-2226
F: 850-942-8308

From:	Kelley, Lynn
To:	Anderson, Linda (FHWA); Fusconi, Vincent
Subject:	FW: response to FHWA comments: CRAS for SR 9/I-95 from Stirling Road to North of Oakland Park Blvd., FM # 42980412201
Date:	Thursday, March 21, 2013 3:45:50 PM
Attachments:	FHWA comments_response_edited_noon_3_14.docx

Hi Linda,

(in red ink)

I was wondering if the attached responses had answered your concerns. Let me know – thanks!

From: Kelley, Lynn
Sent: Wednesday, March 20, 2013 1:37 PM
To: Linda.Anderson@dot.gov
Cc: Fusconi, Vincent; Holzweiss, Ray; Broadwell, Ann L
Subject: FW: response to FHWA comments: CRAS for SR 9/I-95 from Stirling Road to North of Oakland Park Blvd., FM # 42980412201

Linda, please see attached responses. Please let me know if this is helpful. Thank you!

1. Does this CRAS clear drainage facilities? Please note pond on plan sheet 8 in area of high site potential. Is this an existing pond or a planned pond? If planned, was it tested for archaeological resources in a previous CRAS? If not, why wasn't it tested during this CRAS? – Drainage facilities are not specifically addressed in the CRAS, but all planned drainage facilities for this project fall within the existing FDOT ROW. As such, any new drainage facilities would have fallen within the archaeological APE that was tested for the current project.

   The pond on plan sheet 8 that is mentioned is an existing pond. The reference to this pond is only made in Appendix E – Shovel Test Maps. This appendix contains the plan maps overlain with the locations of excavated shovel tests and other notes that were taken during the field survey. The location of this existing pond was noted during the field survey to explain why no shovel testing was conducted there. This notation is not included anywhere else in the CRAS (for instance, in Appendix C).

2. FHWA's understanding of this project is that the outer edges of outer lanes will not move; instead, lanes will be added in the median. If this is the case, why was shovel testing done outside of lanes, especially in areas where FDOT ROW appears to be too narrow for ponds? – The outer edges of lanes will be moved throughout much of the corridor. It is only in the vicinity of North Woodlawn Cemetery that FDOT has made a commitment not to widen or conduct any ground disturbance beyond the edge of the existing pavement.

   As with most projects, field testing and research conducted for this CRAS was conducted as multiple alternatives and engineering options were being considered. As such, the archaeological fieldwork was designed at the time to adequately test all possible alternatives, including widening past the edge of existing pavement. The initial results of the CRAS were provided to the FDOT design team as early as possible in order to help them design alternatives that avoid and minimize impacts on any potential cultural resources.

   The recommended alternative proposes to widen I-95 on the outside in order to accommodate the new Express Lanes system in the median. However, at the vicinity of the North Woodlawn Cemetery, I-95 will be widened by approximately 6-ft toward the median to avoid impacting this resource. The existing edge outside edge of pavement will remain and the inside shoulder width will be reduced to accommodate the express and general purpose lanes with no impacts to the cemetery.

3. Per page 69, no shovel testing was done in areas of low archaeological probability. Per Roy Jackson, low probability zones should have a 100m testing interval with judgment

exercised as there are a number of acceptable reasons for not digging in low probability zones. Please test areas of low probability or provide a detailed explanation about why shovel testing is not appropriate in these areas. – The archaeological testing was perhaps not explained well enough in the CRAS report. A more detailed explanation is provided here.

A Research Design that included background research for this project, including initial zones of archaeological probability, was prepared and presented to FDOT before any field-testing was conducted. The initial Archaeological Site Potential Zones included in the Research Design were reformatted as Figures 9-1, 9-2, and 9-3 within the current CRAS report.

However, it should be noted that, because of the highly urbanized nature of the project corridor, the initial field reconnaissance and utility coordination revealed that very little of the project corridor was actually testable. This was due to a number of factors including the extensive modifications to the natural ground surface associated with the construction and subsequent modification of the Interstate and the presence of extensive buried utilities. Because of this, some portions of the project corridor that were initially evaluated as having high or moderate archaeological site potential were evaluated in the field as untestable. This was also true for all portions of the project corridor that were initially evaluated as having low archaeological site potential in the original Research Design.

The field crew did their best to include notes and take photographs that document why testing in large portions of the project corridor was not possible. Their notes are overlain on plan maps in Appendix E. Noted disturbances that precluded archaeological testing includes existing ponds, berms, buried utilities, etc.

20623

Florida Department of Transportation

RICK SCOTT
GOVERNOR

3400 W. Commercial Blvd.
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309

ANANTH PRASAD, P.E.
SECRETARY

November 7, 2013

Mr. Luis Lopez
U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration
400 W. Washington Street, Room 4101
Orlando, FL 32801

Subject: **Request for Review**
Cultural Resources Assessment Survey (CRAS)
SR-842/Broward Boulevard Bridge Replacement Project
Financial Management #: 429958-1-32-01
Broward County, Florida

Dear Mr. Lopez:

The Florida Department of Transportation, District 4, is currently designing a project which will involve the replacement of both the eastbound and westbound bridges (860063 & 860284) on SR-842/Broward Boulevard in the City of Fort Lauderdale. The project also involves drainage improvements, new signalization and lighting, and minor right-of-way acquisition to facilitate driveway connections and transitions. The Class of Action for this project is Minor Categorical Exclusion (MiCE).

The purpose of the CRAS was to identify any significant cultural resources such that they can be avoided as the project proceeds. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for historic resources included all parcels immediately adjacent to the proposed improvements. The survey resulted in the identification of one previously recorded historic resource (Sailboat Bend Historic District [8BD4428]) and two newly recorded historic resources (1701 W. Broward Boulevard [8BD4997] and 1500 W. Broward Boulevard [8BD4998]) within the project APE. Both of the historic structures are considered ineligible for inclusion in the National Register on an individual basis, as they have common, simple styles and no significant historical associations. There is currently insufficient information with which to make a determination on the National Register–eligibility of the Sailboat Bend Historic District (8BD4428). Only a small portion of the district consisting of two non-historic commercial buildings and 1500 W. Broward Boulevard (8BD4998) are located within the project APE. It should be noted that 1500 W. Broward Boulevard would likely be considered a contributing resource to the district if the district is ever found to be National Register–eligible in the future. A complete survey of this entire district is beyond the scope of the current project. It should also be noted that the two highway bridges were found to be non-historic based on the field reconnaissance.

The FMSF search and literature review identified two archaeological sites (8BD2906 and 8BD2915) located within parcels adjacent to the project APE. No newly recorded archaeological sites were identified within the boundaries of the project APE. Eighteen (18) shovel tests were advanced; however no cultural material was identified.

Based on the results of this survey, FDOT has determined that the proposed improvements will not have an adverse effect on any sites or properties that have historical, cultural of sacred significance or that otherwise meet the minimum criteria for listing in the NR. FDOT requests concurrence with this determination.

Please complete the signature block below and forward the additional report copy to SHPO. If you have questions regarding the subject project, please contact me at 954-777-4325, or Lynn Kelley at 954-777-4334.

Sincerely,

Ann Broadwell
Environmental Administrator
FDOT - District 4

Enclosures
Cc: Sabrina Aubery– District Four
Project File

The FHWA finds the attached Cultural Resources Assessment Report complete and sufficient and ✓ approves / ___ does not approve the above recommendations and findings.

The FHWA requests the SHPO's opinion on the sufficiency of the attached report and the SHPO's opinion on the recommendations and findings contained in this cover letter and in the comment block below.

FHWA Comments:

for
/s/
David C. Hawk
Acting Division Administrator
Florida and Puerto Rico Divisions
Federal Highway
Administration

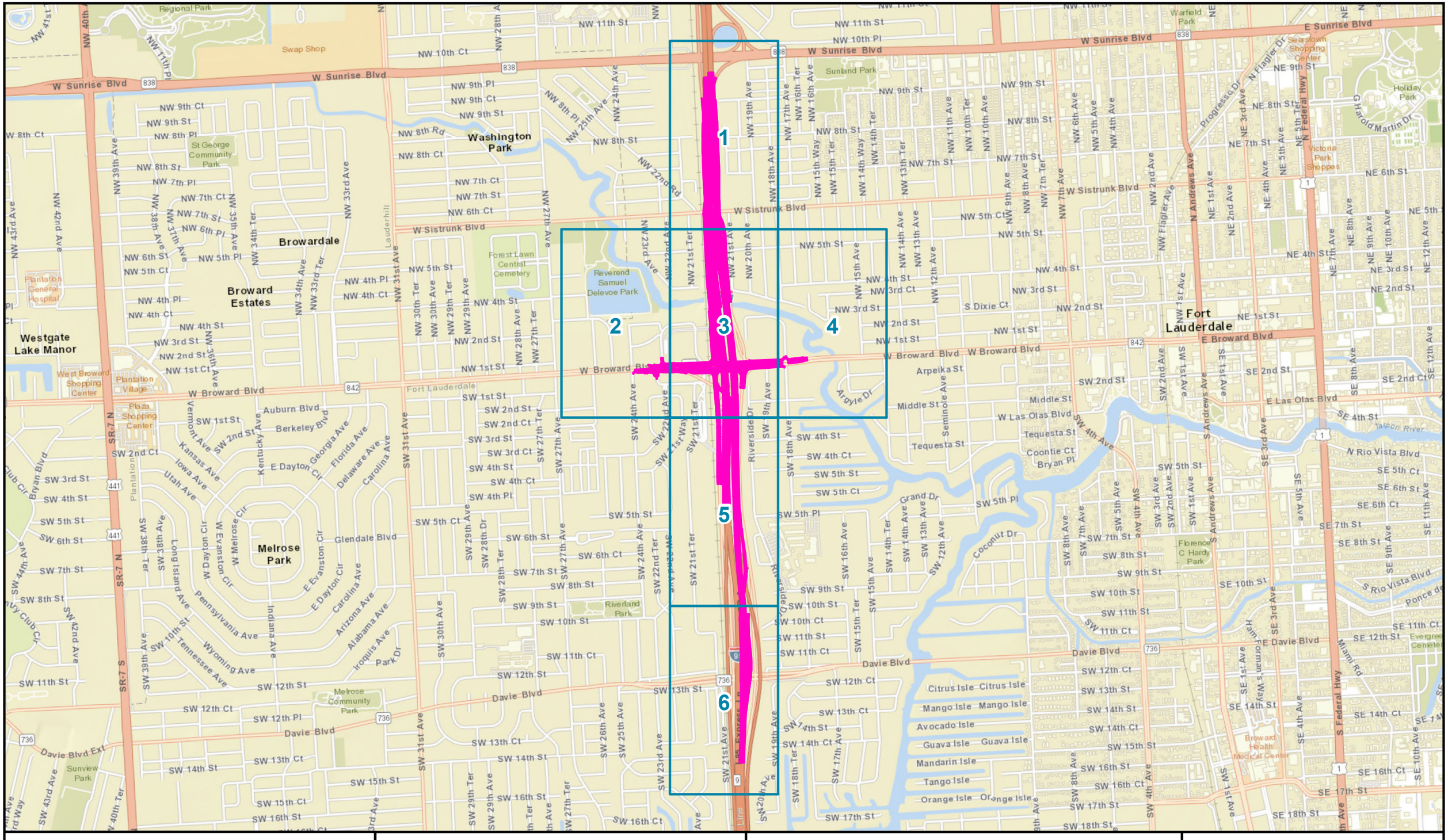
12-19-2013
Date

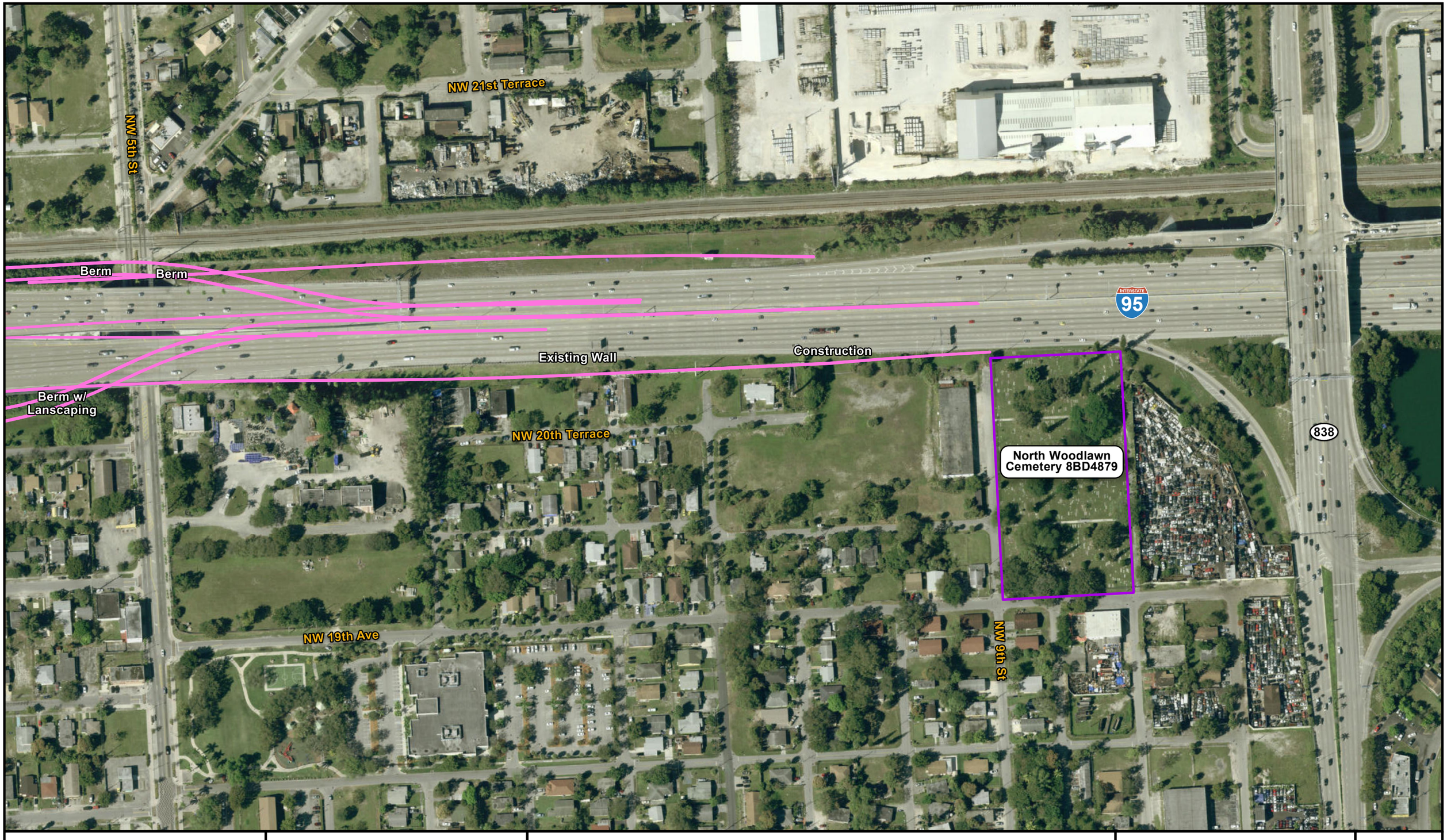
The Florida State Historic Preservation Officer finds the attached Cultural Resources Assessment Report complete and sufficient and concurs with the recommendations and findings provided in this cover letter for SHPO/DHR Project File Number 2013-5669.

Robert F. Bendus, Director
Division of Historical Resources
and State Historic Preservation Officer

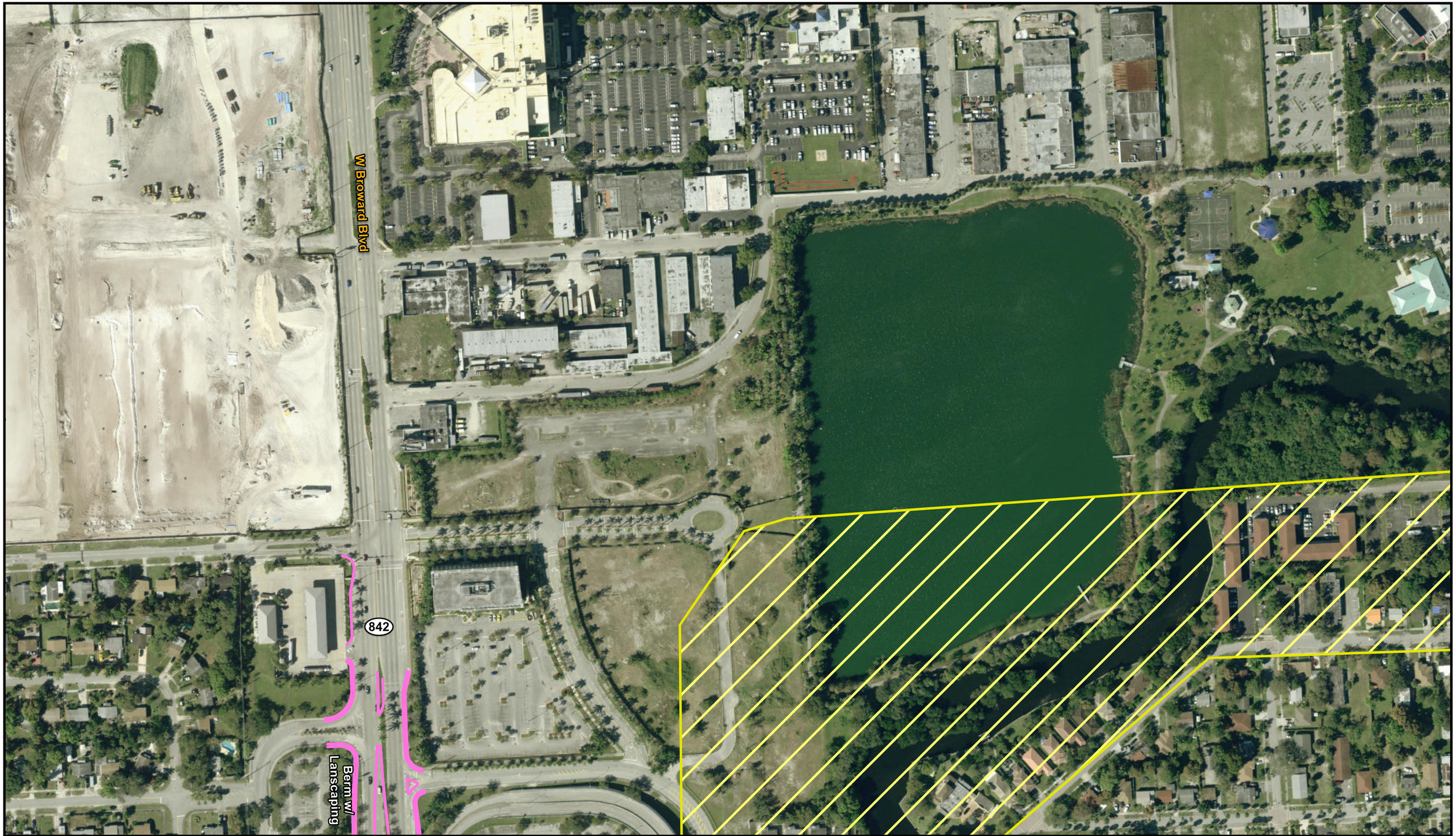
1/8/14
Date

Appendix C | Field Conditions

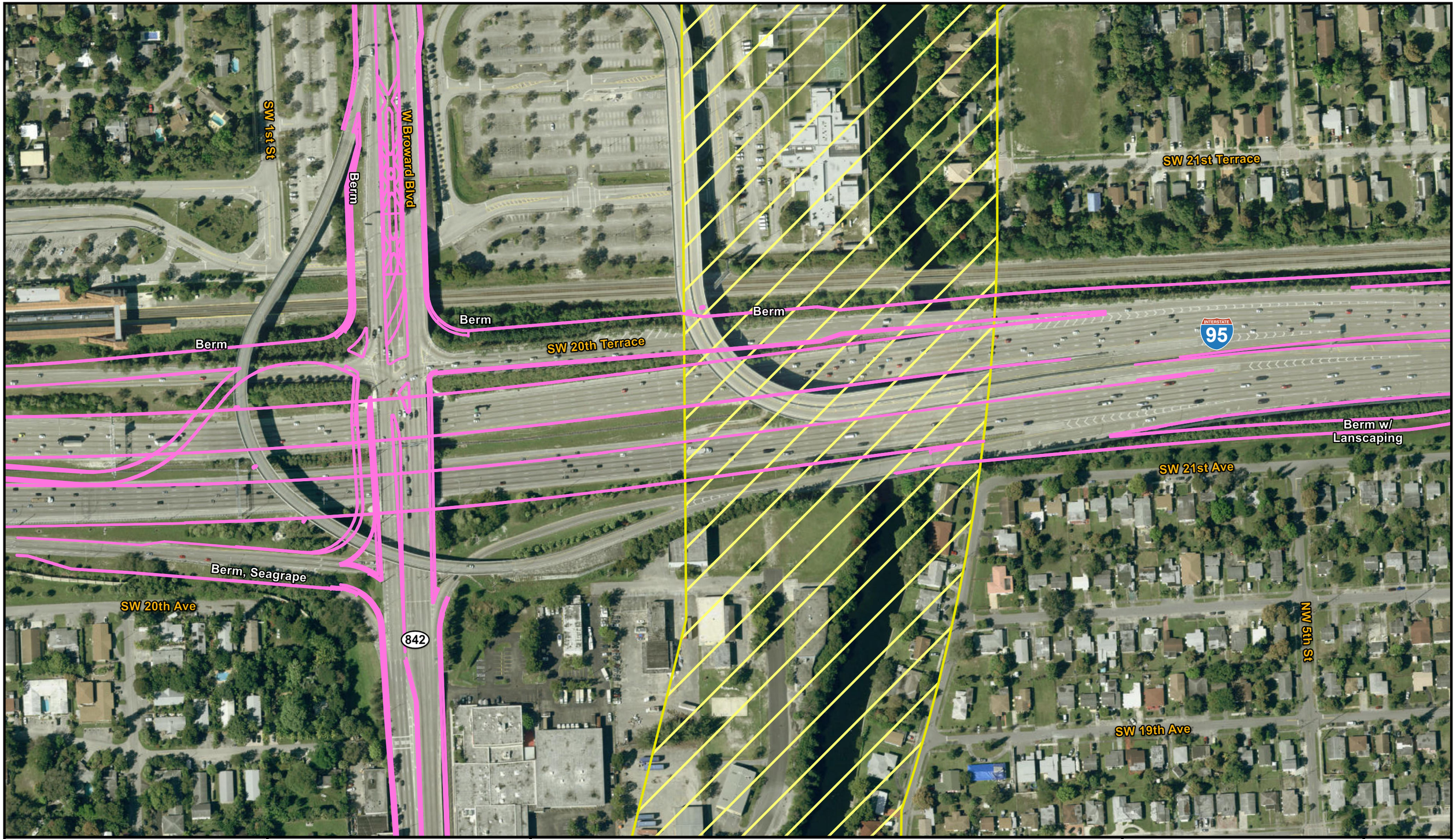

1
2
3
4
5
6
W Sunrise Blvd
W Broward Blvd
W Sistrunk Blvd
Davie Blvd
Fort Lauderdale
Washington Park
Browardale
Broward Estates
Westgate Lake Manor
Melrose Park
Sunland Park
Riverland Park
Reverend Samuel Delevoe Park
Forest Lawn Central Cemetery
Melrose Community Park
Sunview Park
Florence C Hardy Park
Broward Health Medical Center
Citrus Isle
Mango Isle
Avocado Isle
Guava Isle
Mandarin Isle
Tango Isle
Orange Isle
Coconut Dr
Arpeika St
Middle St
Tequesta St
Coontie Ct
Bryan Pl
Argyle Dr
Riverside Dr
Grand Dr
S Dixie Ct
Lauderhill
Plantation
Sunrise
Regional Park
Swap Shop
St George Community Park
Plantation General Hospital
West Broward Shopping Center
Plantation Village
Plaza Shopping Center
Seminole Ave
Warfield Park
Searstown Shopping Center
Holiday Park
Victoria Park Shoppes
Evergreen Cemetery
Talpon River
Lauderdale Lakes
Lauderdale Manors
Oakland Park
Wilton Manors
Dania Beach
Hollywood
Pembroke Park
Miramar
Pembroke Pines
Davie
Cooper City
Hallandale Beach
Hallandale
Aventura
Sunny Isles Beach
Golden Beach
Miami Gardens
North Miami Beach
North Miami
Biscayne Park
Miami Shores
Miami
Miami Beach
Surfside
Bal Harbour
Bay Harbor Islands
Indian Creek Village
North Bay Village
Miami Lakes
Hialeah
Hialeah Gardens
Medley
Doral
Virginia Gardens
Miami Springs
Airport
Golf
Opa-locka
Opa-locka Airport
Hialeah Park
Miami International Airport
Miami Executive Airport
Tamiami Airport
Tamiami Trail
Kendall
Kendall West
Kendall-Tamiami Executive Airport
Homestead
Homestead Air Reserve Base
Florida City
Florida Turnpike
Turnpike
Palmetto Expressway
Gratigny Pkwy
Golden Glades Interchange
Golden Glades
Golden Glades Park
Miami Gardens Dr
Miami Lakes Dr
Miami Lakes Dr W
Miami Gardens Dr
Miami Gardens Dr W
Miami Gardens Dr E
Miami Gardens Dr
Miami Gardens Dr
Miami Gardens Dr



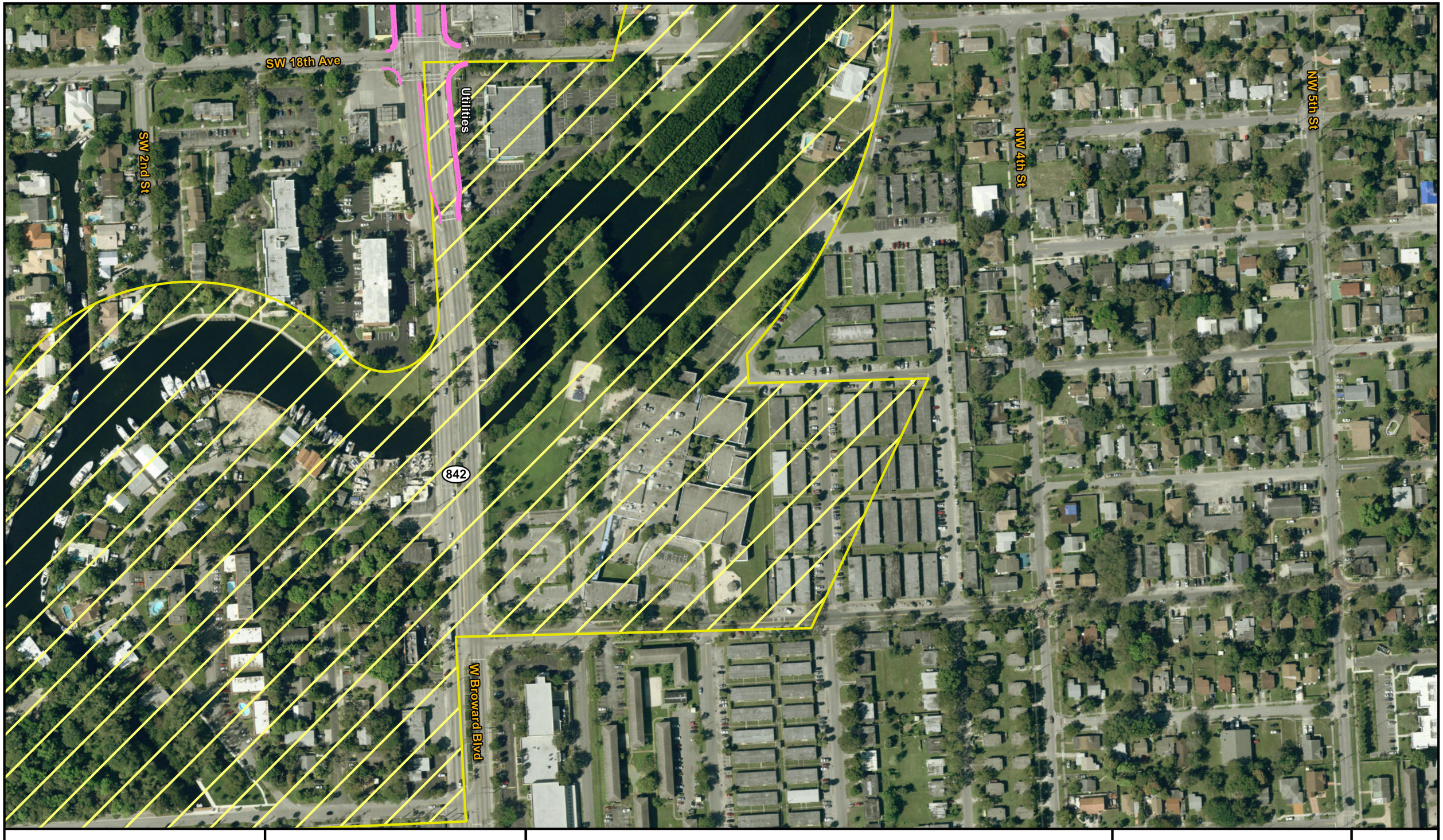
Field Conditions	*SR 9/I-95 at SR 842/Broward Boulevard Interchange PD&E Study (FP ID No.: 435513-1, ETDM No. 14226)*	Archaeological APE Fort Lauderdale Archaeological Zone Historic Cemetery	**Fort Lauderdale** 0 50 100 Meters	**Map 1**



Field Conditions	*SR 9/I-95 at SR 842/Broward Boulevard Interchange PD&E Study (FP ID No.: 435513-1, ETDM No. 14226)*	Archaeological APE Fort Lauderdale Archaeological Zone Historic Cemetery	**Fort Lauderdale** 0 50 100 Meters	**Map 2**

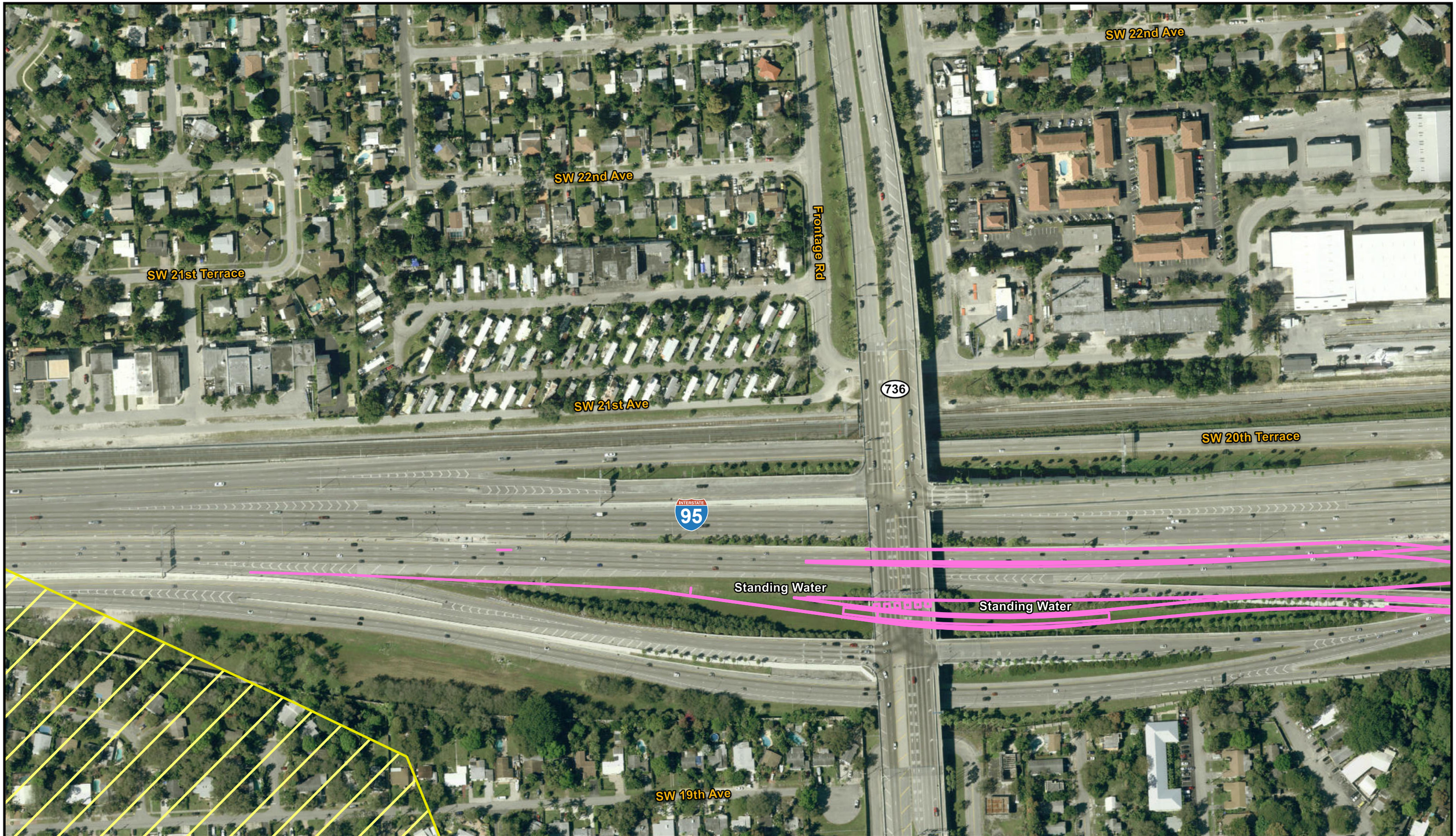


Field Conditions	*SR 9/I-95 at SR 842/Broward Boulevard Interchange PD&E Study (FP ID No.: 435513-1, ETDM No. 14226)*	Archaeological APE Fort Lauderdale Archaeological Zone Historic Cemetery	**Fort Lauderdale** 0 50 100 Meters	**Map 3**



Field Conditions	*SR 9/I-95 at SR 842/Broward Boulevard Interchange PD&E Study (FP ID No.: 435513-1, ETDM No. 14226)*	Archaeological APE Fort Lauderdale Archaeological Zone Historic Cemetery	**Fort Lauderdale** Meters 0 50 100	**Map 4**

Field Conditions	*SR 9/I-95 at SR 842/Broward Boulevard Interchange PD&E Study (FP ID No.: 435513-1, ETDM No. 14226)*	Archaeological APE Fort Lauderdale Archaeological Zone Historic Cemetery	**Fort Lauderdale** 0 50 100 Meters	**Map 5**



Field Conditions

SR 9/I-95 at SR 842/Broward Boulevard Interchange PD&E Study (FP ID No.: 435513-1, ETDM No. 14226)

- Archaeological APE
- Fort Lauderdale Archaeological Zone
- Historic Cemetery

Fort Lauderdale

0 50 100 Meters

Map 6

Appendix D | Survey Log

Ent D (FMSF only)_____

Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 4.1 1/07

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

Consult *Guide to the Survey Log Sheet* for detailed instructions.

Identification and Bibliographic Information

Survey Project (name and project phase) CRAS I-95 at Broward Boulevard Interchange

Report Title (exactly as on title page) Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study I-95/SR 9 at SR 842/Broward Boulevard Interchange

Report Authors (as on title page, last names first) 1. Janus Research 3. _____ 2. _____ 4. _____

Publication Date (year) 2017 **Total Number of Pages in Report** (count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 134

Publication Information (Give series, number in series, publisher and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*.)
Janus Research, 1107 N. Ward Street, Tampa FL 33607

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Pepe, James P., Streelman, Amy Groover

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Janus Research City Tampa

Key Words/Phrases (Don't use county name, or common words like *archaeology*, *structure*, *survey, architecture, etc.*)

1. I-95 3. Broward Boulevard 5. _____ 7. _____
2. SR 9 4. SR 842 6. _____ 8. _____

Survey Sponsors (corporation, government unit, organization or person directly funding fieldwork)

Name _____ Organization Florida Dept of Transportation - District 4

Address/Phone/E-mail 3400 West Commercial Blvd., Fort Lauderdale, Florida, 33309

Recorder of Log Sheet Janus Research **Date Log Sheet Completed** 10-5-2017

Is this survey or project a continuation of a previous project? ☒ No ☐ Yes: **Previous survey #s (FMSF only)** _____

Mapping

Counties (List each one in which field survey was done; attach additional sheet if necessary)

1. Broward 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

USGS 1:24,000 Map Names/Year of Latest Revision (attach additional sheet if necessary)

1. Name FORT LAUDERDALE NORTH Year 1983
2. Name FORT LAUDERDALE SOUTH Year 1983
3. Name _____ Year _____
4. Name _____ Year _____
5. Name _____ Year _____
6. Name _____ Year _____

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 9-26-2017 End 9-27-2017 **Total Area Surveyed** (fill in one) _____ hectares 102 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

If Corridor (fill in one for each) **Width:** _____ meters _____ feet **Length:** _____ kilometers _____ miles

Survey Log Sheet

Survey #_____

Research and Field Methods

Types of Survey (check all that apply): ☒archaeological ☒architectural ☐historical/archival ☐underwater
☐damage assessment ☐monitoring report ☐other(describe): _____

Scope/Intensity/Procedures Pedestrian survey for archaeology; survey and documentation for historic resources.

Preliminary Methods (check as many as apply to the project as a whole)

☐Florida Archives (Gray Building)	☐library research- *local public*	☐local property or tax records	☐other historic maps
☐Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building)	☐library-special collection - *nonlocal*	☐newspaper files	☒soils maps or data
☒Site File property search	☒Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP)	☐literature search	☐windshield survey
☒Site File survey search	☐local informant(s)	☐Sanborn Insurance maps	☒aerial photography

☒other (describe): Janus Library

Archaeological Methods (check as many as apply to the project as a whole)

☐Check here if **NO** archaeological methods were used.

☐surface collection, controlled	☐shovel test-other screen size	☐block excavation (at least 2x2 m)
☐surface collection, **un**controlled	☐water screen	☐soil resistivity
☐shovel test-1/4"screen	☐posthole tests	☐magnetometer
☐shovel test-1/8" screen	☐auger tests	☐side scan sonar
☐shovel test 1/16"screen	☐coring	☒pedestrian survey
☐shovel test-unscreened	☐test excavation (at least 1x2 m)	☐unknown

☐other (describe): _____

Historical/Architectural Methods (check as many as apply to the project as a whole)

☐Check here if **NO** historical/architectural methods were used.

☐building permits	☐demolition permits	☐neighbor interview	☐subdivision maps
☐commercial permits	☐exposed ground inspected	☐occupant interview	☒tax records
☐interior documentation	☐local property records	☐occupation permits	☐unknown

☒other (describe): aerial photography

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

Site Significance Evaluated? ☒Yes ☐No

Count of Previously Recorded Sites 1 **Count of Newly Recorded Sites** 48

Previously Recorded Site #'s with Site File Update Forms (List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) BD3414

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are all originals and not updates? List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) BD6298-BD6344, BD6347

Site Forms Used: ☐Site File Paper Form ☒Site File Electronic Recording Form

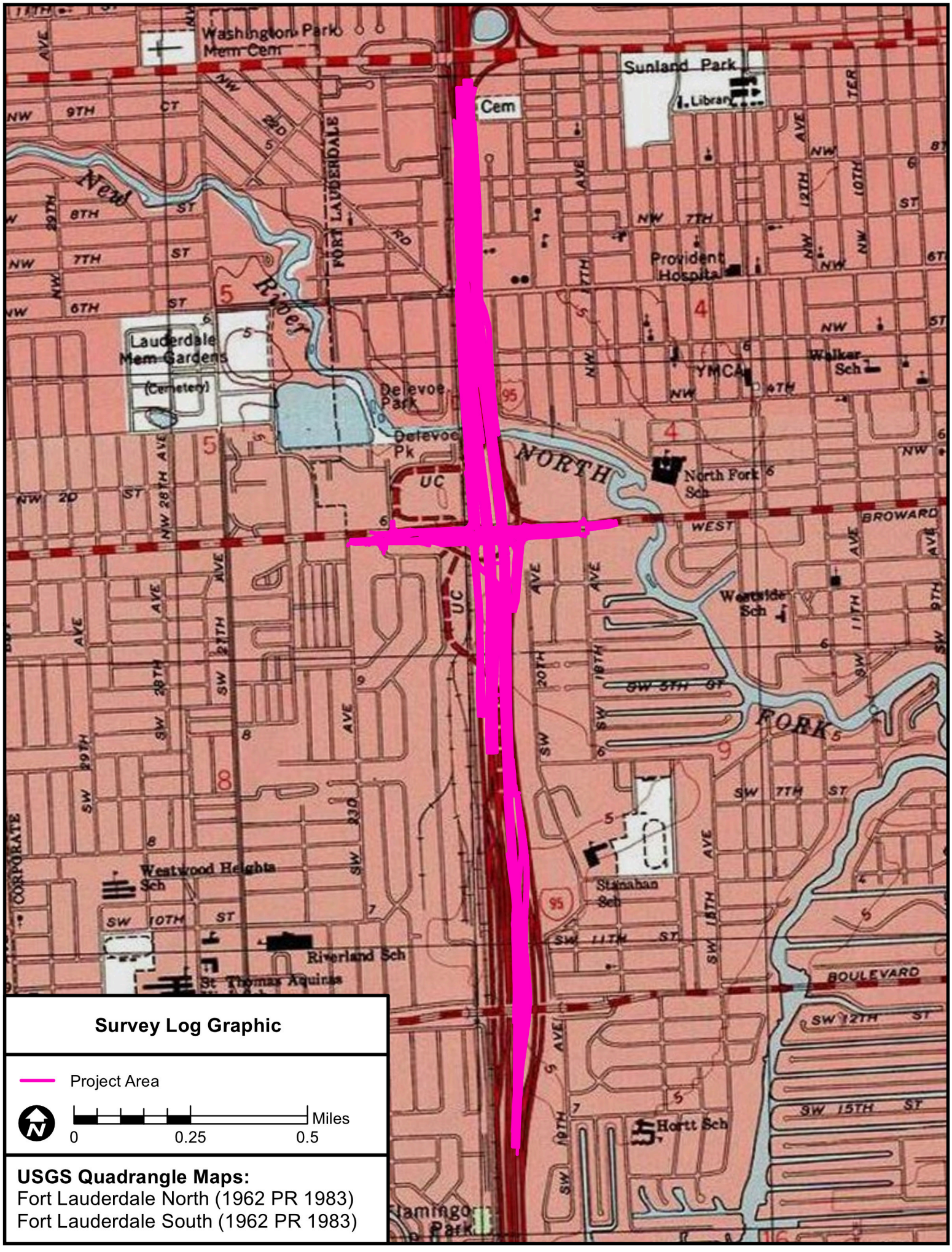
*****REQUIRED: ATTACH PLOT OF SURVEY AREA ON PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 1:24,000 MAP(S)*****

SHPO USE ONLY	SHPO USE ONLY	SHPO USE ONLY

Origin of Report: ☐872 ☐CARL ☐UW ☐1A32 # _____ ☐Academic ☐Contract ☐Avocational
☐Grant Project # _____ ☐Compliance Review: CRAT # _____

Type of Document: ☐Archaeological Survey ☐Historical/Architectural Survey ☐Marine Survey ☐Cell Tower CRAS ☐Monitoring Report
☐Overview ☐Excavation Report ☐Multi-Site Excavation Report ☐Structure Detailed Report ☐Library, Hist. or Archival Doc
☐MPS ☐MRA ☐TG ☐Other: _____

Document Destination: _____ **Plotability:** _____



Survey Log Graphic

Project Area

Miles

0 0.25 0.5

USGS Quadrangle Maps:
Fort Lauderdale North (1962 PR 1983)
Fort Lauderdale South (1962 PR 1983)