OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Section number _____ Page

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 87000671

Date Listed: 8/10/1987

Property Name: South River Drive Historic District

County: Miami-Dade

State: FL

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination

documentation. hature of the Keeper

7.9.2015

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 7: Description

The Status of 109 South River Drive is hereby changed to **Noncontributing**. According to information provided by the SHPO, the building at that address was demolished and there are no significant remains left at that address.

Section 5: Resource Count

The number of contributing buildings is hereby changed to 8. \sim

The Florida State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment. **DISTRIBUTION:**

National Register property file Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

Date of Action

United States Department of the Interior **National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

South River Drive Historic District historic

N/A and or common

2. Location

428, 438 S.W. 1st Street; 437 S.W. 2nd Street; N/Anot for publication 104, 109, 118 S.W. South River Drive street & number

Miami city, town

N/A vicinity of

12

code

state

3. Classification

Florida

Category X district building(s) structure site	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition	Status occupied X unoccupied X work in progress Accessible	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment	museum park private residence religious
object	in process	yes: restricted	government	scientific
	being considered	yes: unrestricted	industrial	transportation
	N/A	no	military	other: vacant

county

Dade

Owner of Property 4.

name Magic City Enterprises

111 S.W. 5th Avenue street & number

city, to	own Miami	N/A	vicinity of	state	Florida
5.	Location of	of Legal De	scription	1	
courth	nouse, registry of deeds	etc. Dade County	y Courthous	2	
street	& number 73 Wes	st Flagler Stree	et		
city, to	own Miami		(state	Florida
6.	Represent	ation in Ex	isting Su	urveys	
title	Dade County Hi	storic Survey	has this proper	ty been determined el	lgible? <u>yes X</u> no
date	1981			federal stat	te <u>X</u> county <u>local</u>
depos	itory for survey records	Division of	Historical	Resources	

city, town Tallahassee state Florida

OMB No. 1024-0018 Expires 10-31-87

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date entered

AUG | 0 1987

code 025

7. Description

Condition excellent	deteriorated	Check one unaltered	Check one _X original site	
good fair	ruins unexposed	_X_ altered	moved da	le

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Summary

The South River Drive Historic District consists of a group of six frame vernacular buildings and three outbuildings constructed c. 1908-1914. The buildings are generally rectangular in plan, two or two-and-one-half stories high and covered by low to medium pitch gable or hip roofs. The buildings are clad in horizontal weather boards with corner posts and rest on masonry piers. All buildings feature projecting porches supported by either square posts or columns and are covered by low pitch shed or hip roofs. Main roofs are generally punctuated by gable-roofed dormers and are covered by composition shingles. Original fenestration is double hung sash, one over one, although most windows have been altered by modern jalousies. Significant interior features include beaded paneling and wainscotting, plastered walls and ceilings, stairs and wood floors. The district presents a uniform appearance through the similarity of scale, massing, setback, materials and architectural style of its component buildings.

Contextural and Location Information

The South River Drive Historic District is located immediately west of downtown Miami in an area historically developed as the Miami Knowlton subdivision. The subdivision is largely residential in character, consisting primarily of one and two-story residences and two and three-story apartment buildings. Architectually, the subdivision's pre-1920 buildings are almost exclusively frame vernacular buildings, while many of its post-1920 buildings display the influence of the Mediterranean Revival style. Most of the subdivision's pre-1920 buildings have been lost; however, scattered individual buildings and small groupings of these buildings do survive. The South River Drive Historic District is one of the finest groupings of the subdivision's earliest buildings.

438 S.W. 1st Street

438 S.W. 1st Street (photo 3) is a rectangular two-and-a-half-story building with a prominent north porch. The building is covered by a medium pitch gable roof, ridge perpendicular to the street, recently re-roofed with galvanized aluminum. Two gabled dormers occupy the east slope of the roof, the southernmost forming a bay window projection. A one-story porch covered by a low shed roof and supported by square posts occupies the north elevation of the building. A similar porch is located at the rear (south) elevation of the building. All fenestration has been replaced with modern double hung sash, generally six over six. A tripartie window occupies the north gable end of the building. Front (north) access to the building is through French doors at the first floor and through a solid door at the second floor accessed by way of a plank-like bridge connecting the building to the S.W. 1st Street bridge.

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428 S.W. 1st Street

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428 S.W. 1st Street (photo 4) is a rectangular, two-and-a-halfstory building with a two-story north porch. Like 438 S.W. 1st Street, the building is covered by a medium pitch gable roof with a similar ridge orientation. The roof is covered by composition shingles and includes a single shed-roofed dormer at both its east and west slopes. Exposed rafter ends provide the building with its only decorative elements. A two-story porch covered by a low pitched hip roof and supported by square columns occupies the north elevation of the building. The first floor of the porch has been enclosed, although it appears that the enclosure may have been made as early as the late 1920's or the early 1930's. Fenestration is original double hung sash, one over one. A tripartie window similar to that of the 438 building appears in the north gable end of the building. Front access to the building is identical to 438 S.W. 1st Street.

104 S.W. South River Drive

104 S.W. South River Drive (photos 5-7) is somewhat larger and more prominent than the 1st Street buildings. The building is rectangular in plan, two-and-a-half-stories high and features prominent north and east elevations. The building is covered by a medium pitch gable roof, ridge parallel to S.W. South River Drive. Two large, symmetrically placed gabled dormers punctuate the east slope of the roof. The roof also displays exposed rafter ends. A one-story, hip-roofed porch supported by square posts resting on a low masonry wall occupies the northeast corner of the building. The north end of the porch has been enclosed with stucco and wood louvered openings. Fenestration is one over one double hung sash or modern jalousie replacements. The main (east) entry to the building retains its original side light configuration, although the original door has been replaced by a modern wood and glass jalousie door. A secondary entrance is located on the second story east elevation which includes a bridge-like connector similar to the two other 1st Street buildings.

109 S.W. South River Drive

109 S.W. South River Drive (photos 9 and 15) is a rectangular, two-story building covered by a medium pitch hip roof. The roof is covered by replacement asphalt shingles. A one-story projecting porch covered by a low hip roof extends across the front (west) elevation of the building. The north end of the porch has been enclosed. The rear (east) elevation of the building features a two-story projecting bay window and two later additions. An exterior stair is located on both the north and south elevations. Fenestration is double hung sash, one over one, with some windows containing jalousie replacements. A one-story frame outbuilding with a lean-to gable roof is located on the northeast corner of the property.

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118 S.W. South River Drive

118 S.W. South River Drive (photos 8, 12-14), also known as the Rose Arms Apartments, is the most elaborate building in the district. The two-and-a-half-story building is irregular in plan and is covered by a medium pitch gable roof. The ridge of the gable is placed perpendicular to the street. A gable-roofed dormer is located on both the north and south slopes of the gable. Two one-story masses covered by low-pitched hip roofs are located on the north and south elevations. The main feature of the building is a two-story porch across its east elevation. Inset under the main building mass, the porch is supported by large wooden posts which in turn rest on a low wall of oolitic The porch also features a blind balustrade at its second limestone. story. The second story of the porch has been enclosed, although it appears that the enclosure was made early in the history of the building. Fenestration is one over one double hung sash, except for some jalousie replacements. A triple window is located in the east gable of the building and in its north and south dormers. Exposed rafter ends, cornerboards and plain door and window surrounds provide the only suggestion of ornamentation.

437 S.W. 2nd Street

437 S.W. 2nd Street (photos 10 and 11) is a rectangular, two-story building covered by a medium pitch hip roof. The roof is covered by diamond-shaped composition shingles. A one-story porch supported by classically-inspired columns and covered by a low pitch hip roof extends across the main (south) elevation of the building. A small one-story mass projects at the rear (north) elevation. All fenestration has been altered by the addition of contemporary windows. Two one-story, gable-roofed outbuildings are located to the north of the main structure.

Boundary Information and Justification

The boundaries of the South River Drive Historic District are defined primarily by contemporary in-full construction which has taken place throughout the Miami Knowlton subdivision. Beginning at its southeast corner (S.W. 2nd Street and South River Drive), the district is bordered on the southeast by modern two and three-story apartment buildings and a vacant lot (photo 1A). The south side of S.W. 2nd Street is marked by two modern residences and a modern two-story apartment building (photo 7A). The district's western boundary is clearly delineated by a modern three-story apartment building at its southwest corner (photo 2A) and a large, five-story apartment building at its northwest corner (photo 3A). The rise of the S.W. 1st Street bridge provides a strong visual boundary for the northern edge of the district (photo 4A). The north side of the bridge is marked by modern one-story commercial buildings and parking (photos 6A and 9A). On the east, the Miami River

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provides a natural boundary for the 109 S.W. South River Drive property (photo 1). The southeast boundary of the district along S.W. South River Drive is marked by a storage yard (photo 8A) and Jose Marti Park (photo 5A). These boundaries produce a clearly defined self-contained historic district within its larger context of predominately modern construction.

S.W. 1st Street Walkways

The northern boundary of the district is drawn at the property line separating the three northernmost properties from the adjacent S.W. 1st Street Bridge. This line coincides with the intersection of the second story plank walkways and the bridge, thus including the walkways within the district. The walkways were constructed shortly after the completion of the bridge in]929 to provide egress to the 438 and 428 S.W. 1st Street and 104 S.W. South River Drive properties. Though not original or appropriate to the buildings, the walkways have acquired their own significance as the resultant effect that growth and transportation improvements produced. Their inclusion within the district as integral historic elements is therefore justified and appropriate.

Resources Inventory

Contributory resources: 9 buildings

428 S.W. 1st Street 438 S.W. 1st Street 437 S.W. 2nd Street (includes 2 outbuildings) 104 S.W. South River Drive 109 S.W. South River Drive (includes 1 outbuilding) 118 S.W. South River Drive

Non-contributory resources: 0

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance_C		And Manager Street and	
prehistoric	archeology-prehistoric	community planning	landscape architectur	e religion
1400-1499	archeology-historic	conservation	law	science
1500-1599	agriculture	economics	literature	sculpture
1600-1699	_X_architecture	education	military	social/
1700-1799	art	engineering	music	humanitarian
1800-1899	X_ commerce	exploration/settlement	philosophy	theater
<u>X</u> 1900–	communications	industry invention	politics/government	transportation other (specify

CARL EXCENT OF Sound I should be sufficient to the

Specific dates c.1908-1914

Builder/Architect Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Summary

The South River Drive Historic District is historically significant through its association with the Miami Knowlton Subdivision and the Miami River and architecturally significant as a fine representation of early 20th century frame vernacular architecture in Miami. Developed c. 1908-1914, the six-building district is one of the most cohesive groupings of extant buildings associated with the Miami Knowlton Subdivision, the first subdivision of the city of Miami. The district is also significant through its association with the commercial and recreational development of the nearby Miami River; its six boarding houses providing accommodations for both residents engaged in commercial activities on the river and for tourists who used the river for recreational purposes. Architecturally, the district includes one of the finest, most intact groupings of frame vernacular buildings in Miami.

Background Development

The major significance of the South River Drive Historic District lies in its association with the broad developmental history of the city of Miami rather than in the individual historic significance of its component buildings. The city of Miami owes much of its existence to the Miami River which borders the district on the east. The name Miami itself is derived from a similar sounding word used by the Indians to refer to the river, meaning "sweet water."¹ As early as the sixteenth century, the Spanish established a mission on the river's north bank. Subsequent attempts by white settlers to establish a settlement on the river were not successful until the mid-nineteenth century when a permanent Miami River settlement was finally established.

The earliest phase of settlement took place in 1855 near the mouth of the river in the vicinity of Fort Dallas, which had been established in 1838. A second settlement spurt occurred around 1865, in response to the passage of the Homestead Act and the end of the Civil War. During these periods, the Miami River community sustained itself principally from the coontie starch industry. Several coontie mills were in operation on the river which employed a number of pioneer settlers. Concurrently, trade, conducted primarily with the Seminole Indians, was also becoming a successful endeavor. As a result, several trading posts came into being along the river, the most prominent being that of William Brickell. The Brickell post was located on the south bank of the river at its mouth.²

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographic	al Data	
Acreage of nominated property2 Quadrangle name1ami UTM References	.5 apx.	Quadrangle scale $1:24,000$
Zone Easting North	50 5140 B	Easting Northing
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tate N/A	code N/A county N/A	code N/A
tate N/A	code N/A county N/A	code N/A
1. Form Prepa		*
	Ivan Rodriguez, Michael	Zimny
rganization Bureau of His	toric Preservation da	He February, 1987
treet & number Department	of State tel	lephone (904) 487-2333
ity or town Tallahassee	st	ate Florida
2. State Histor	ric Preservation (Officer Certification
The evaluated significance of this pr	roperty within the state is:	
65). I hereby nominate this property	eservation Officer for the National History of for inclusion in the National Register is ures set forth by the National Park Serv	ric Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89- and certify that it has been evaluated vice.
State Historic Preservation Officer s	ignature Mark M.	Veran ,
itte State Historic Pr	eservation Officer	date 3/23/87
For NPS use only I hereby certify that this prope	rty is included in the National Register	date 8/10/87
	- J	
Keeper of the National Register		
Keeper of the National Register		date

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By the late 1800's, the Miami River settlement was a concentrated center of activity. In 1891, Julia Tuttle, a widow from Cleveland, Ohio, arrived at the settlement and envisioned its future. She wrote to a friend:

It may seem strange to you but it is the dream of my life to see this wilderness turned into a prosperous country and where this tangled mass of vine, brush, trees and rocks now are to see homes with modern improvements surrounded by beautiful grassy lawns, flowers, shrubs and shade trees.³

Julia Tuttle determined to make her dream materialize. After purchasing a 640 acre tract of land on which Ft. Dallas was located, she persuaded Henry M. Flagler to extend his Florida East Coast railroad to Miami.

The arrival of the railroad at the Miami settlement in 1896 brought a period of unparalleled growth and development to the fledgling city. New residents and tourists alike began arriving by the train load. While the larger, grander hotels such as the Royal Palm attracted such notables as the Rockefellers, Astors and Vanderbilts, more modest visitors and potential new residents also needed accommodations. The area west of the Miami River soon began to fill with comfortable, unassuming residences and rooming houses for transients as the city of Miami rapidly expanded.

Miami Knowlton Subdivision

As the north bank of the Miami River developed into Miami's civic and commercial center, its south bank, including the South River Drive Historic District, began to emerge as a residential area.⁴ This area was originally part of the Hagan Donation, a Spanish land grant dating from 1825.⁵ By 1896, the property was owned by such notables as Mary and William B. Brickell, Julia D. Tuttle, Henry M. Flagler, and the Forst Dallas Land Company. In June, 1896, the area was surveyed and platted by A. L. Knowlton as a part of the plot for the city of Miami.⁶ Knowlton, a civil engineer, was responsible for the subdivision and mapping of Miami's original blocks and streets. The "Miami" subdivision popularly came to be known as "Knowlton."⁷

Development of the Knowlton Subdivision south and west of the Miami River began a few years after the subdivision was platted. A bridge crossing the river at Flagler Street was built in 1906 by the Tatum brothers. The Tatums, Smiley, Bethel and John, were also responsible for the establishment of Miami's first transit system, a trolley line which ran along Flagler Street. The trolley line facilitated the western expansion of the city through the 1910's and 1920's, many areas of which were also developed by the Tatum Brothers Company.

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The completion of the Flagler Street bridge was a key event in the development of the South River Drive Historic District, as it provided the subdivision with direct access to downtown Miami. As would be expected, the area in the immediate vicinity of the bridge, including the proposed historic district, was the first to develop. Development within the district occurred between 1908 and 1914, coincidental with that of the larger Knowlton subdivision. Although a substantial number of the subdivision's early buildings remain, the South River Drive Historic District constitutes the oldest, most intact collection of historic buildings which have survived from this period of the subdivision's development.

Records indicate that it is not likely that the buildings included within the district ever served as single-family residences, with the possible exception of the building located at 437 S.W. 2nd Street. If such was their original use, it was short-lived. Although it appears that the early owners of these properties resided at them, they very early on began taking in boarders, the large size of the buildings making them easily adaptable to such usage. Further, and more importantly, their strategic location in close proximity to the river and the Flagler Street bridge made the buildings prime candidates for this type of adaptation.

While it is possible to list the names of some of the first owners of the buildings that make up the South River Drive Historic District, the names of the guests staying at the rooming houses are unavailable, as no guest registers have been obtained or are known to exist. The largest rooming house in the district is the Rose Arms, located at 118 S.W. South River Drive. Its first owners were John C. Baile and his wife, Rose. John K. Baile, a student, and Hilda M. Baile are listed in the 1915 city directory as boarders there. Having the same surname as the owners, it can be surmised that they were relatives, but apparently were also paying guests. The Bailes may have operated a rooming house complex, for they also appear as the owners of 428 S.W. 1st Street and 104 and 109 S.W. South River Drive.

While the Rose Arms remained under Baile proprietorship for several years, as early as 1914 the other three properties were sold to Charles L. Gibbons and his wife, Isabella. By 1918, Charles O. Sims and his wife, Winifred, appear as the owners of 428 S.W. 1st Street. Sims was involved with real estate and was employed by the Hagan Realty Company.

In 1915, James C. Smith and his wife, Josephine, are recorded as owners of the building located at 438 S.W. 1st Street. James Smith was a physician. Although this building may first have served as a single family residence, it is later referred to as the New Jersey Guest House. The building located at 437 S.W. 2nd Street always seems to have been used as a single family residence. Constructed around 1913,

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its first residents were the Eberwines. William C. Eberwine was a milliner who worked for the Chaffin Millinery Shop located at what was then 220-11th Street. In later years, Eberwine was employed by the Southern Feed Company (original address of 422-424 - 13th Street) as Secretary and Treasurer.¹⁰

Association with the Miami River

The association of the South River Drive Historic District with the Miami River lies both in its close proximity to the river and in the association many of its residents had with river-related attractions and activities. The Miami River was both a recreational and a working river and the district's six boarding houses provided tourists and residents alike with accommodations convenient to the river's commercial and recreational activities.

The early tourist or recreational attractions of the Miami River included Musa Isle, Coppinger's Tropical Gardens and the Miami Canoe Club. Musa Isle was located on the south bank of the river about four-and-one-half miles inland. Musa Isle was the site of a grove "where more than 50 kinds of tropical fruit" grew.¹¹ It soon developed into the city's first mail order fruit shipping enterprise. Musa Isle also included a wooden tower from which sightseers could get a view of the Everglades.

Coppinger's Tropical Gardens was located on the north bank of the river, also about four-and-one-half miles inland, at the site of a former Indian settlement. In 1914 the site was developed by Henry Coppinger as a commercial attraction at which sightseers could visit a typical Seminole village and an alligator farm.¹²

An even closer tourist attraction to the district was the Miami Canoe Club, which was located directly opposite the Rose Arms on South River Drive. A popular attraction for visitors and residents alike, the Canoe Club operated between 1921 and 1926 before meeting its demise during the 1926 hurricane.¹³ Although guest registers are not available, it is more than likely that the buildings of the South River Drive Historic District served as an important hostelry to this and other river attractions for the working class visitor to Miami.

The Miami River was as much a working river as it was a river of leisurely pursuits. In addition to the coontie starch mills, boatyards, docks and their associated warehouse buildings were located along the river's banks. The river's docks were laden with a diversity of goods, including lumber and a variety of produce and fish. Lumber was brought down the river primarily for local use as a building material. Produce, which included tomatoes and pineapples, was sent to harsher climates where such crops were unavailable. Fish landed here was consumed locally or shipped by rail to northern markets. Just as the buildings

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of the South River Drive Historic District provided accommodations for the casual visitor to Miami, they in all likelihood provided a similar function for the river's labor force and also for the growing construction industry in Miami.

Architectural Significance

The buildings included in the South River Drive Historic District are significant as fine examples of early frame vernacular architecture in Miami. Keflecting the typical architectural vocabulary of early twentieth century design in South Florida, the buildings are without stylistic reference or applied ornamentation. Physically, they are characterized by ballon frame construction, horizontal siding, hipped or gable roofs pierced by large dormers, double hung windows and prominent front porches supported by square posts or columns. Applied ornamentation is totally absent. Interiors are distinguished by beaded paneling and wainscotting. Alterations to the buildings include window and door replacement, porch enclosures and roofing changes.

Neither the architectural modesty of these buildings nor their limited number compromise their collective significance as an historic district. The district constitutes the only extant group of frame vernacular buildings in such close proximity to the Miami River. Although the pressures of time and development have eroded much of the district's surroundings within the original Knowlton Subdivision, this group of buildings retains sufficient physical integrity to read as a cohesive and integral historic unit. Further, the proposed adaptative re-use of the buildings as a bed and breakfast complex is appropriate to their historic use as boarding houses and to the preservation of their historic and architectural integrity.

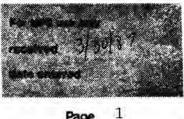
OMB No. 1024-0018 Expires 10-31-87 NPS Form 10-900-a United States Department of the Interior **National Park Service** For NPS use only **National Register of Historic Places** received Inventory—Nomination Form date entered 8 8 5 Continuation sheet Page Item number NOTES ¹Gavle Croom, "Life on the Miami River Back When...," The Miami News, Florida Living Magazine, March 11, 1962, p. 3. ²Metropolitan Dade County, Historic Preservation Division, From Wilderness to Metropolis, (Miami: Franklin Press, Inc., 1982), pp. 3-21. ³Helen Muir, Miami, U.S.A., (New York: Henry Holt and Co., 1953), p. 49. ⁴"Miami River," The Miami Herald, April 9, 1978, p. 2D. ⁵John E. Hunter, "Developmental History of Little Havana's Miami (Knowlton) Subdivision," Dade County Historic Survey, 1980. ⁶Plat Book B. p. 41, June 9, 1986, Dade County, FL, Recorder's Office. ⁷Hunter, n.p. 8_{1bid}. ⁹Abstract Books for all six properties in the South River Drive Historic District; Polk City Directories, 1911-1918; and Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1905-1921. ¹⁰Abstract Books and Polk City Directories. 11"Miami River," p. 2D. ¹²"Miami River Guide and Map," The Florida Shipper Magazine, 1985. ¹³Polk City Directories, 1916-1928.

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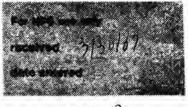
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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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	Management Comm orida Shipper Ma	ittee. "The Miamı River gazine, 1985.	- A Profile."
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Parks, Arva Press,		<u>he Magic City</u> . Tulsa: C	ontinental Heritage
Peters, The	1ma. <u>Biscayne Co</u>	untry: 1870-1926. Miami	: Banyan Books, 1976.
	R. L. Polk and Polk and Company	Company's Miami City Di , 1911-1926.	rectory. Jacksonville:
	arles and Lawren , March 15, 1970	ce Mahoney. "The Sweet , p. 27-29.	Water." <u>The Miami</u>
Sanborn Map	Company. Insura	nce Maps of Miami, Dade	County, FL, 1905-1923
Site Invent	ory Forms, Dade	County Historic Survey,	Miami, FL, 1980.

Smiley, Nixon. "The River." The Miami Herald, April 9, 1967, p. 8-12.

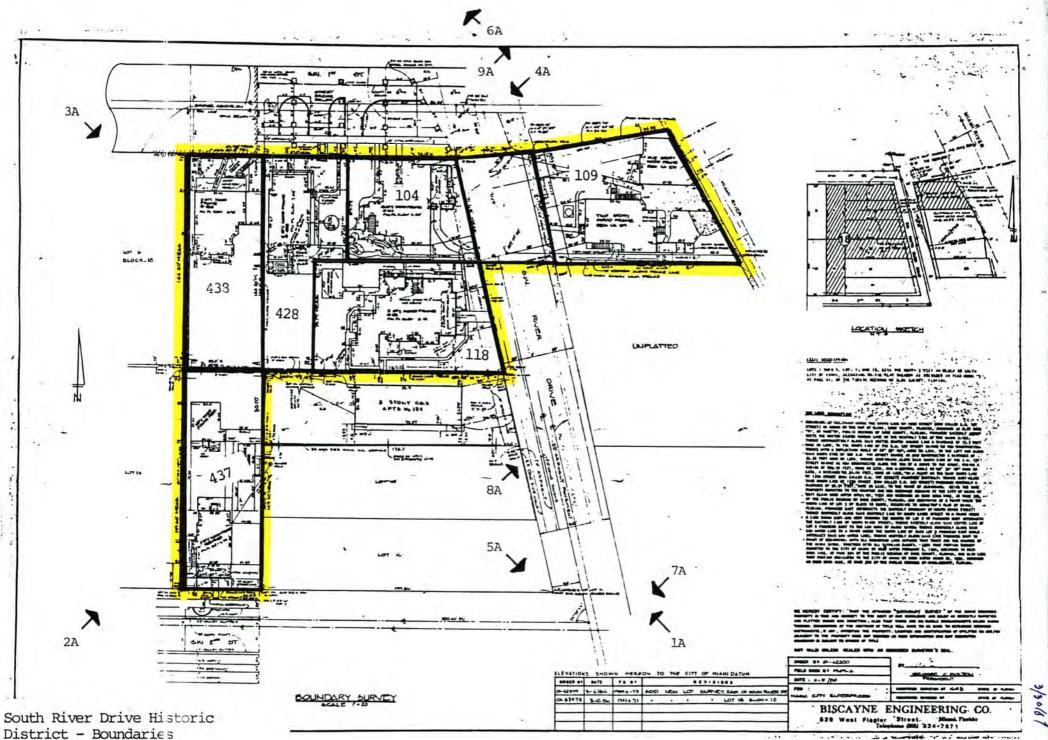
OWB Approval No. 1024-0018



Verbal Boundary Description;

Beginning at the N.W. corner of Lot 4 (438 S.W. 1st Street), Block 18 South, City of Miami, then Easterly (including 428 S.W. 1st Street and 104 S.W. South River Drive) crossing S.W. South River Drive to the N.E. corner of the 109 S.W. South River Drive property, then Southeasterly along the west bank of the Miami River to the S.E. corner of the 109 S.W. South River Drive property, then to the S.W. corner of the 109 S.W. South River Drive property, crossing S.W. South River Drive due west, to the S.E. corner of the 104 S.W. South River Drive property, then Southeasterly to the S.E. corner of Lot 1 (118 S.W. South River Drive), then west to the S.W. corner of Lot 1 (point of intersection with the S.E. corner of Lot 4 and the N.E. corner of Lot 15), then south to the S.E. corner of Lot 15 (437 S.W. 2nd Street), then west of the S.W. corner of Lot 15, then north to the point of beginning.

See Item 7 for boundary justification.





- 1. South River Drive Historic District
- 2. Miami River & S.W. 1st Street Bridge, Miami (Dade County), FL. Ivan A. Rodriguez
- 3.
- 1986 4.
- 5. Ivan A. Rodriguez
- 6. West View Across Miami River, 1986
- 7. Photo 1 of 15

MAR 3 0 1987



HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN FLORI-Please show credit line wherever this photograph is published or reproduced. Neg. no. X-1068-

3130/87

- 1. South River Drive Historic District
- 2. Miami River & S.W. 1st Street Bridge, Miami (Dade County), FL.
- 3. Unknown
- 4. 1930's
- 5. Historical Association of Southern Florida
- 6. West View Across River, 1930's
- 7. Photo 2 of 15



- 1. South River Drive Historic District
- 438 S.W. 1st Street, Miami (Dade County), FL. Ivan A. Rodriguez 2.
- 3.
- 1986 4.
- 5. Ivan A. Rodriguez
- 6. North and East Elevations
- 7. Photo 3 of 15

3/20/81



South River Drive Historic District
 428 S.W. 1st Street, Miami (Dade County), FL
 Ivan A. Rodriguez
 1986
 Ivan A. Rodriguez
 North Elevation

CR10616

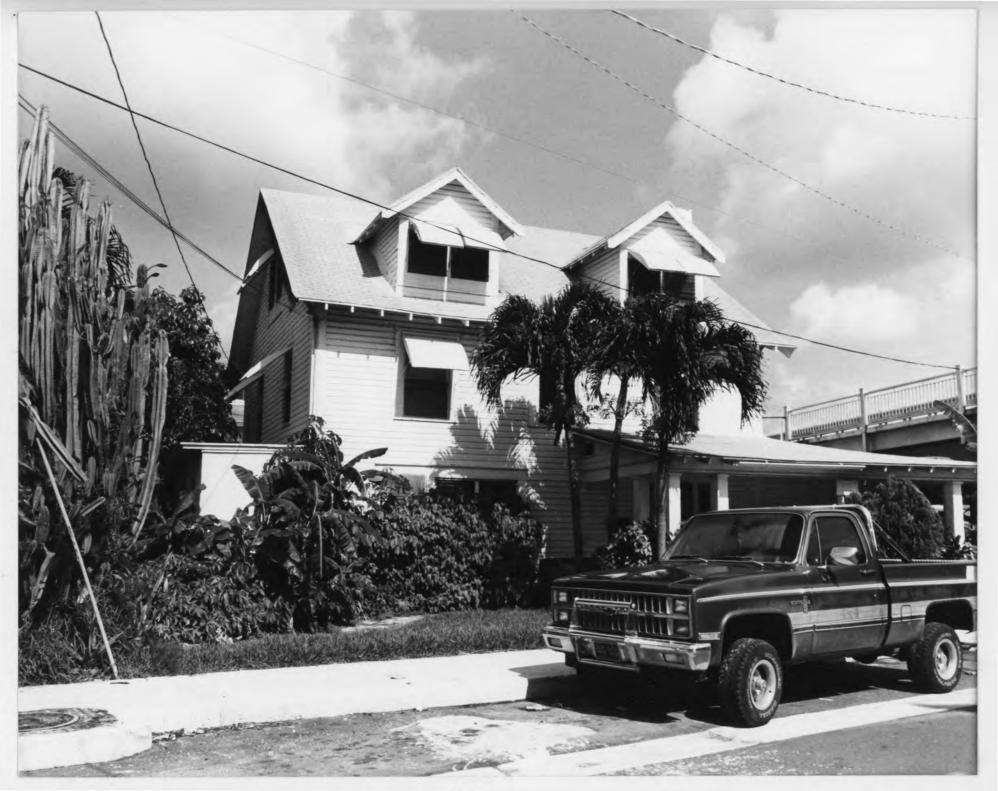
7. Photo 4 of 15



- 1. South River Drive Historic District
- 104, 118 S.W. South River Drive, Miami (Dade County), FL.

2/30/87

- 3. Ivan A. Rodriguez
- 4. 1986
- 5. Ivan A. Rodriguez
- 6. North and East Elevations
- 7. Photo 5 of 15



- 1. South River Drive Historic District
- 2. 104 S.W. South River Drive, Miami (Dade County), FL.
- 3. Ivan A. Rodriguez
- 4. 1986
- 5. Ivan A. Rodriguez
- 6. East Elevation
- 7. Photo 6 of 15



- 1. South River Drive Historic District
- 104 S.W. South River Drive, Miami (Dade County), FL.
 Ivan A. Rodriguez
 1986

- 5. Ivan A. Rodriguez
- 6. East Elevation, Detail
- 7. Photo 7 of 15





- 1. South River Drive Historic District
- 2. 118 S.W. South River Drive, Miami (Dade County), FL.
- 3. Ivan A. Rodriguez
- 4. 1986
- 5. Ivan A. Rodriguez
- 6. East Elevation
- 7. Photo 8 of 15

3/30/87



- 1. South River Drive Historic District
- 109 S.W. South River Drive, Miami (Dade County), FL.
 Ivan A. Rodriguez
- 1986 4.
- 5. Ivan A. Rodriguez
- 6. West Elevation
- 7. Photo 9 of 15



- 1. South River Drive Historic District
- 437 S.W. 2nd Street, Miami (Dade County), FL.
 Ivan A. Rodriguez

3/30/87

- 4. 1986
- 5. Ivan A. Rodriguez
- 6. South Elevation
- 7. Photo 10 of 15



- South River Drive Historic District
 437 S.W. 2nd Street, Miami (Dade County), FL.
- Ivan A. Rodriguez 3.
- 1986 4.
- 5.
- Ivan A. Rodriguez Outbuildings, South Elevation 6.
- 7. Photo 11 of 15

3/30/07



- South River Drive Historic District 1.
- 2. 118 S.W. South River Drive, Miami (Dade County), FL.
- 3. Ivan A. Rodriguez 4. 1986
- 5. Ivan A. Rodriguez
- 6. Interior Detail
- 7. Photo 12 of 15



- South River Drive Historic District 1.
- 118 S.W. South River Drive, Miami (Dade County), FL. Ivan A. Rodriguez 2.

3/34/87

- 3.
- 1986 4.
- 5. Ivan A. Rodriguez
- 6. Interior Detail
- 7. Photo 13 of 15



- 1. South River Drive Historic District
- 2. 118 S.W. South River Drive, Miami (Dade County), FL.
- 3. Ivan A. Rodriguez
- 4. 1986
- 5. Ivan A. Rodriguez
- 6. Interior Detail
- 7. Photo 14 of 15

1. .



- 1. South River Drive Historic District
- 2. 109 S.W. South River Drive, Miami (Dade County), FL.
- 3. Ivan A. Rodriguez
- 4. 1986
- 5. Ivan A. Rodriguez
- 6. East and North Elevations, From Across the Bridge

3130/67

7. Photo 15 of 15



2. South River Drive and S.W. 2nd Street

3. Ivan A. Rodriguez

4. 1987

5. Ivan A. Rodriguez

6. View looking northwest

7. Photo 1A



2. S.W. 2nd Street

3. Ivan A. Rodriguez

4. 1987

5. Ivan A. Rodriguez

6. View looking northeast

7. Photo 2A



- 1. South River Drive Historic District
- 2. S.W. 1st Street and S.W. 5th Avenue
- 3. Ivan A. Rodriguez
- 4. 1987
- 5. Ivan A. Rodriguez
- 6. View looking southeast
- 7. Photo 3A



- 1. South River Drive Historic District
- 2. S.W. 1st Street
- 3. Ivan A. Rodriguez
- 4. 1987
- 5. Ivan A. Rodriguez
- 6. View looking southwest
- 7. Photo 4A



2. South River Drive

3. Ivan A. Rodriguez

4. 1987

5. Ivan A. Rodriguez

6. View looking southeast

7. Photo 5A



- 1. South River Drive Historic District
- 2. South River Drive
- 3. Ivan A. Rodriguez
- 4. 1987
- 5. Ivan A. Rodriguez
- 6. View looking northwest
- 7. Photo 6A



2. S.W. 2nd Street

3. Ivan A. Rodriguez

4. 1987

5. Ivan A. Rodriguez

6. View looking southwest

7. Photo 7A



- 1. South River Drive Historic District
- 2. South River Drive
- 3. Ivan A. Rodriguez
- 4. 1987
- 5. Ivan A. Rodriguez
- 6. View looking northeast
- 7. Photo 8A



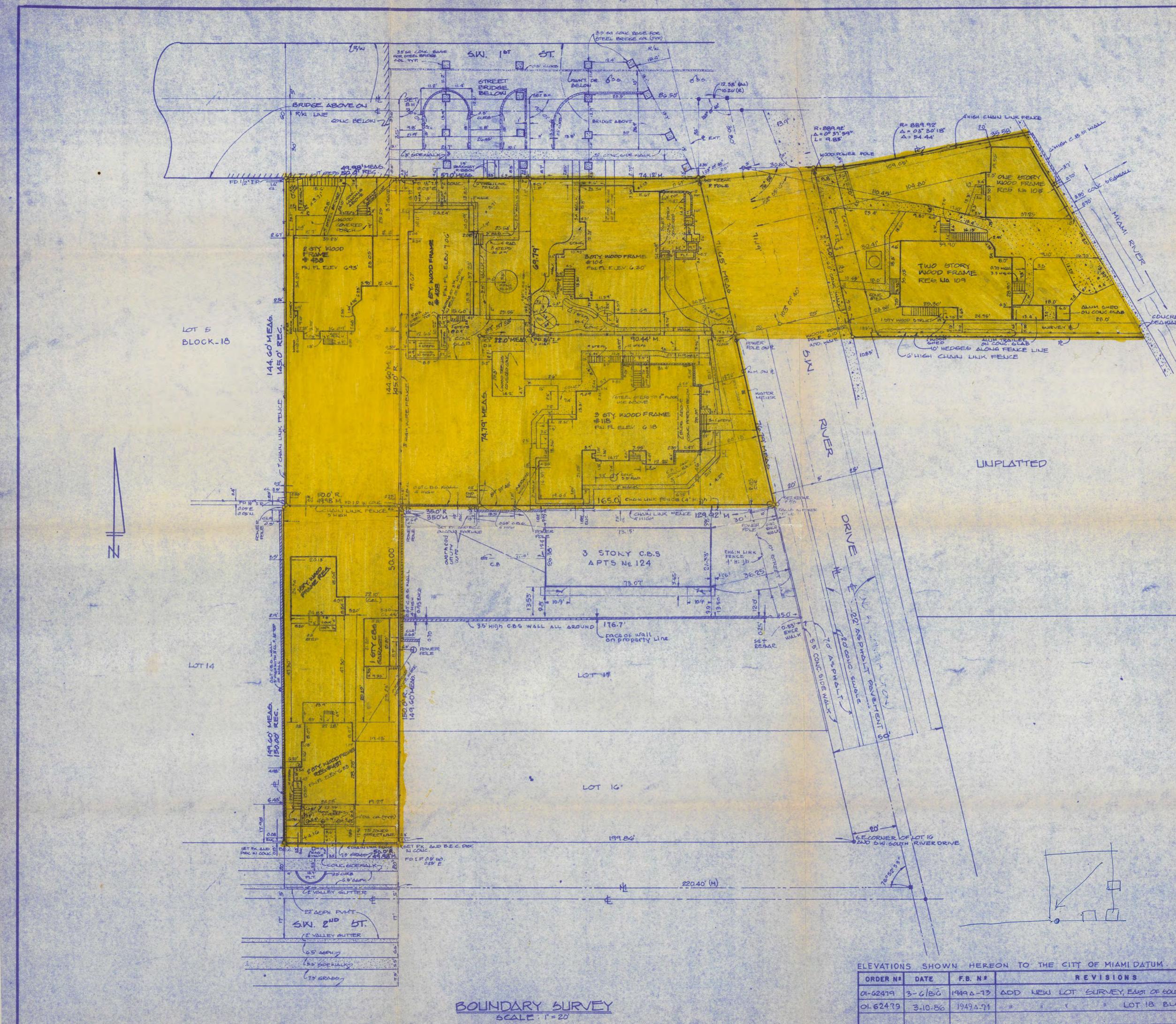
- 1. South River Drive Historic District
- 2. South River Drive
- 3. Ivan A. Rodriguez
- 4. 1987
- 5. Ivan A. Rodriguez
- 6. View looking northeast
- 7. Photo 9A

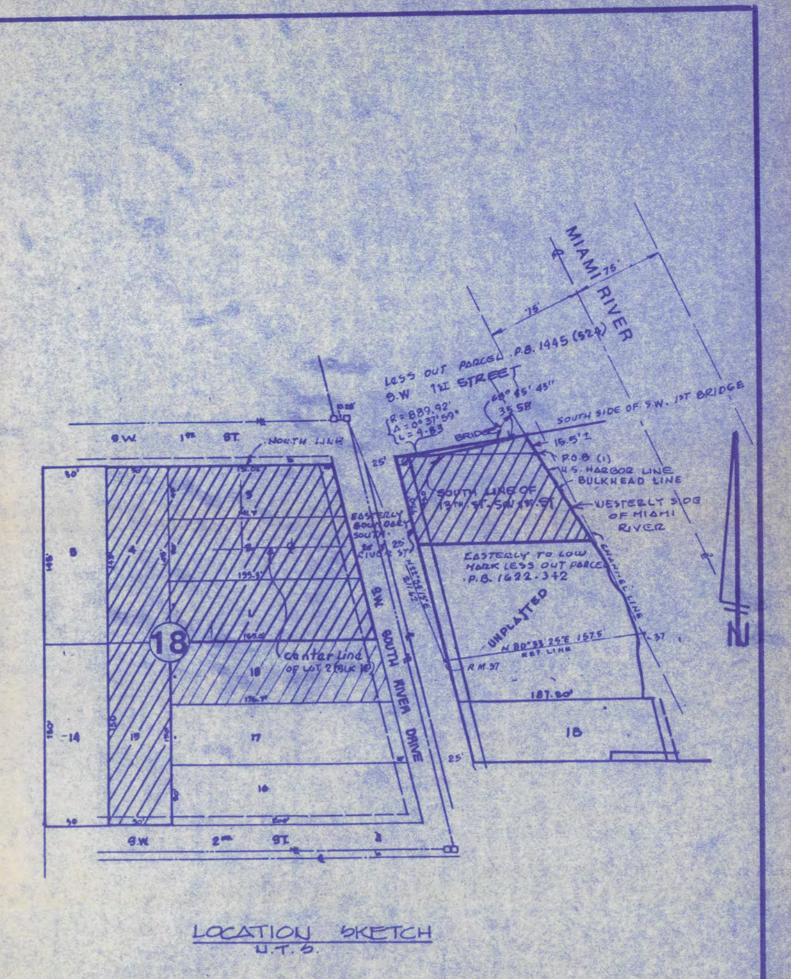


FLORIDA PHONE Contractions Florida State Archivos R. A. Gray Building Tallahassea, Florida 32301

- 1. South River Drive Historic District
- Miami River & S.W. 1st Street, Miami (Dade County), FL.
- 3. Unknown
- 4. 1920's
- 5. State Photographic Archives, Florida Collection, Tallahassee
- 6. West View Across the River, with Miami Canoe Club in Foreground, Surrounded by Existing Buildings
- 7.

MAR 3 0 1937





LOTS 1 THEU 4, LOTS 15 AND 18, LESS THE NORTH 5 FEET IN BLOCK 18 SOUTH, CITY OF MIAMI, ACCORDING TO THE FLAT THEREOF AS RECORDED IN FLAT BOOK "E", AT PAGE 41, OF THE FUELIC RECORDS OF DADE COUNTY, FLOFIDA.

AND

THE LEGAL DESCRIPTION

LEGAL DESCRIPTION;

BEGINNING AT THE POINT WHERE THE SOUTH LINE OF 13TH STREET (NOW CALLED S.W. 1ST STREET) AS SHOWN BY THE MAP OF MIANI, DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA, RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK "B", AT PAGE 4T, PUBLIC RECORDS OF DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA, PRODUCED EASTERLY INTER-SECTS THE UNITED STATES HARBOR LINE ON THE WESTERLY SIDE OF THE MIAMI RIVER; THENCE HORTHMESTERLY ALONG SAID UNITED STATES HARBOR LINE A DISTANCE OF 15.5 FEET MORE OR LESS, TO THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE S.W. 1ST STREET BRIDGE AS NOW CONSTRUCTED; THENCE WITH A DEFLECTION ANGLE OF 68° 55' 43", MORE OR LESS, TO THE LEFT RUN ALONG SAID SOUTH SIDE OF THE S.W. 1ST STREET BRIDGE AS NOW CONSTRUCTED; THENCE WITH A DEFLECTION ANGLE OF 68° 55' 43", MORE OR LESS, TO THE LEFT RUN ALONG SAID SOUTH SIDE OF THE S.W. 1ST STREET BRIDGE AS NOW CONSTRUCTED A STREET BRIDGE AS NOW CONSTRUCTED ALONG THE ARC OF A CURVE TO THE RIGHT, HAVING A RADIUS OF 889.92 FEET. MORE DR LESS, AND A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 03° 30' 18" MORE OR LESS, A DISTANCE OF 54.44 FEET, MORE OR LESS, TO A POINT ON THE SAID SOUTH LINE OF 13TH STREET (NOW CALLEO S.W. 1ST STREET) PRODUCED EASTERLY; THENCE EAST ALONG OF 13TH STREET (NOW CALLED S.W. 1ST STREET) PRODUCED EASTERLY; THENCE EAST ALONG OF 13TH STREET (NOW CALLED S.W. 1ST STREET) PRODUCED EASTERLY; THENCE EAST ALONG SAID SOUTH LINE OF 13TH STREET (NOW CALLED S.W. 1ST STREET) PRODUCED EASTERLY A DISTANCE OF 96.91 FEET, MORE OR LESS, TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING. BEING THE SAME PROPERTY CONVEYED TO THE GRANTOR AND HER DECEASED HUSBAND BY THE CITY OF MIAMI BY QUIT CLAIM DEED DATED APRIL 21, 1931 AND RECORDED IN DEED BOOK 1442, AT PAGE 303, OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA; AND BEGINNING AT A POINT WHERE THE NORTH LINE OF LOT 3 OF BLOCK 18 SOUTH, ACCORDING TO KNOWLTON'S PLAT OF MIAMI, FLORIDA, PRODUCED EAST INTERSECTS THE EASTERLY BOUNDARY OF SOUTH RIVER STREET; THENCE SOUTHERLY ALONG SAID EASTERLY LINE OF SOUTH RIVER STREET TO A POINT WHERE A LINE DRAWN EAST AND WEST THROUGH THE CENTER OF LOT 2 IF PRODUCED EAST INTERSECTS THE EASTERLY LINE OF SOUTH RIVER STREET; THENCE EASTERLY ALONG SAID CENTER LINE OF THE EASTERLY LINE OF SOUTH RIVER STREET; THENCE EASTERLY ALONG SAID CENTER LINE OF LOT 2 PRODUCED EAST TO THE LOW MARK OF MIANI RIVER; THENCE NORTHERLY ALONG SAID LOT 2 PRODUCED EAST TO THE LOW MARK OF MIANI RIVER; THENCE NORTHERLY ALONG SAID LOW WATER LINE TO A POINT WHERE THE NORTH LINE OF SAID LOT 3 PRODUCED EAST WOULD INTERSECT SAID LOW WATER LINE; THENCE WESTERLY ALONG SAID LINE PRODUCED EAST TO POINT OF BEGINNING; WITH ALL SUBMERGED LAND BETWEEN THIS TRACT AND THE CHANNEL OF THE MIAMI RIVER, TOGETHER WITH ALL RIPARIAN RIGHTS. LESS THAT PORTION THEREOF CONVEYED TO THE CITY OF MIAMI BY DEED DATED FEBRUARY 6, 1931, RECORDED IN DEED BOOK 1445, AT PAGE 524 OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA, AND ALSO LESS THAT PORTION DEDICATED TO THE CITY OF MIAMI BY DEED DATED MARCH 26, 1935, RECORDED IN DEED BOOK 1462, AT PAGE 362 OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA, AND ALSO LESS IN DEED BOOK 1622, AT PAGE 342 OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA.

WE HEREBY CERTIFY: THAT THE ATTACHED "BOUNDARY SURVEY " OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED PROPERTY IS TRUE AND CORRECT TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF AS RECENTLY SURVEYED AND PLATTED UNDER OUR DIRECTION; ALSO THAT THERE ARE NO VISIBLE ENCROACHMENTS UNLESS SHOWN THEREON. EXAMINATION OF THE ABSTRACT OF TITLE WILL HAVE TO BE MADE TO DETERMINE RECORDED INSTRUMENTS, IF ANY, AFFECTING THE PROPERTY, LOCATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF UTILITIES ON AND/OR ADJACENT TO THE PROPERTY WERE NOT SECURED AS SUCH INFORMATION WAS NOT REQUESTED. OWNERSHIP IS SUBJECT TO OPINION OF TITLE .

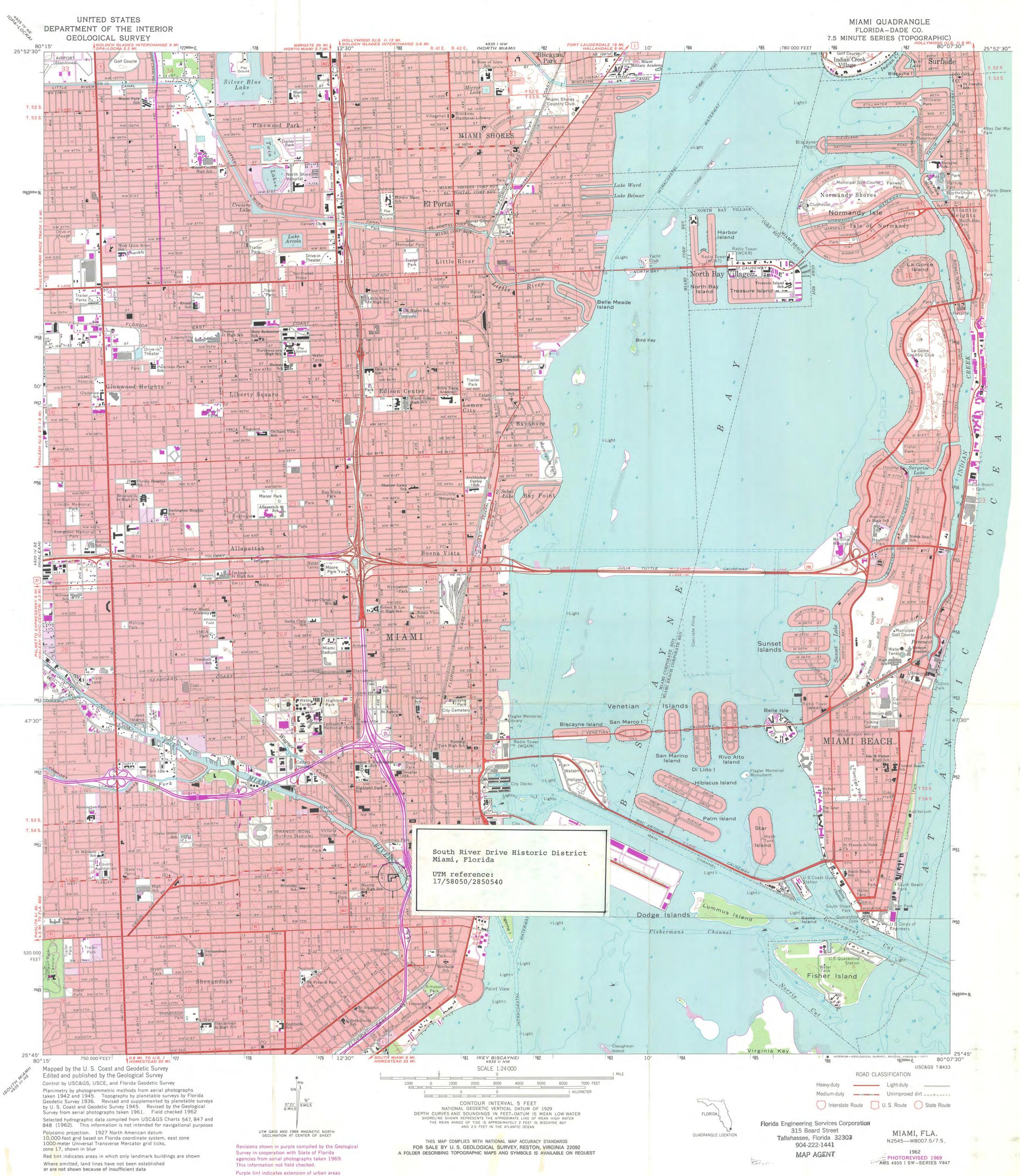
NOT VALID UNLESS SEALED WITH AN EMBOSSED SURVEYOR'S SEAL.

Carlos and	ORDER Nº 01-62200	BY IT -		
	FIELD BOOK Nº 1949-A	GEORGE C. BOLTON		
	DATE : 11-5 /85	PRESIDENT		
	FOR :	REGISTERED SURVEYOR Nº 1643	STATE OF	-
MH RIVER DR	MAGIC CITY ELTERPRISES	REGISTERED ENGINEER Nº	STATE OF	
OCK 18			ALC: NO.	5

COUCRETE

BISCAYNE ENGINEERING CO. 529 West Flagler Street Miami, Florida Telephone (305) 324-7671

ORIDA



National Register of Historic Places Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

WASO Form - 177 ("R" June 1984) UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Dade County	rive Historic Distr	ict howard and	hadhet .		
FLORIDA			Working No		
resubmission nomination by person or local government owner objection appeal			Action:ACCEPT		
Substantive Review:	🗆 sample 🛛 rec	quest 🗆 appeal	ANR decision		
Reviewer's comments: Bounda, Comme by ne tacce	vies renewed a nots - Mappears w construction - of as collection	n terms of to be summed disc w/c. Shull of bldgs win	Recom./Criteria Accept A, C Reviewer Aschlagel Discipline Arch Hot Date 8/10/87 see continuation sheet		
Nomination returned for	: technical corrections substantive reasons d	cited below many - L	inusually intact early grouping		
1. Name					
2. Location					
3. Classification					
Category	Ownership Public Acquisition	Status Accessible	Present Use		
4. Owner of Property					
5. Location of Legal Des	scription				
6. Representation in Ex	isting Surveys				
Has this property been d	etermined eligible?	yes 🗌 no			
7. Description					
Condition cxcellent good fair	 deteriorated ruins unexposed 	Check one unaltered altered	Check one criginal site moved date		
Describe the present and	original (if known) physical	appearance			
 summary paragraph completeness clarity alterations/integrity dates boundary selection 					

8. Significance

Period Areas	of Significance-	Check and	justify	below
--------------	------------------	-----------	---------	-------

Specific dates Builder/Architect Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

summary paragraph	
completeness	
Clarity	
applicable criteria	
justification of areas checked	
relating significance to the resource	
context	
relationship of integrity to significance	
justification of exception	
🗋 other	

9. Major Bibliograph	nical References
----------------------	------------------

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _	
Quadrangle name	
UTM References	

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

date

national	state	local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

13. Other

Maps
Photographs
Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _

Signed.

Date

Phone:

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet

NPS Form	10-900
(3-82)	

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic South River Drive Historic District

and or common N/A

2.	Lo	ca	ti	0	n

treet & number	428, 438	S.W. 1st 118 S.W.	Street; 437 South River	S.W. 2nd Drive	Street; N/Anot for publication
1.000					an action for publication

city, town Miami

N/A vicinity of

state Florida

5

code 12

3. Classification

Category X district building(s) structure site object	both Public Acquisition in process being considered	Status occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible yes: restricted yes: unrestricted	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation
	N/A	no	military	X other: Vacant

county

Dade

4. Owner of Property

name Magic City Enterprises

street & number 111 S.W. 5th Avenue

city, town Miami

N/A vicinity of

state Florida

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Dade County Courthouse

street & number 73 West Flagler Street

city, town Miami

state Florida

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Dade County Historic Survey has this property been determined eligible?

date 1981

depository for survey records Division of Historical Resources

city, town Tallahassee

state Florida

state

federal

X county

OMB No. 1024-0018 Expires 10-31-87

code 025

yes X no

local

For NPS use only

received MAR 3 0 1987

date entered

7. Description

Condition excellent good x fair	deteriorated ruins unexposed	Check one unaitered altered
<u> </u>	unexposed	

Check one _X_ original site ____ moved date

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Summary

The South River Drive Historic District consists of a group of six frame vernacular buildings and three outbuildings constructed c. 1908-1914. The buildings are generally rectangular in plan, two or two-and-one-half stories high and covered by low to medium pitch gable or hip roofs. The buildings are clad in horizontal weather boards with corner posts and rest on masonry piers. All buildings feature projecting porches supported by either square posts or columns and are covered by low pitch shed or hip roofs. Main roofs are generally punctuated by gable-roofed dormers and are covered by composition shingles. Original fenestration is double hung sash, one over one, although most windows have been altered by modern jalousies. Significant interior features include beaded paneling and wainscotting, plastered walls and ceilings, stairs and wood floors. The district presents a uniform appearance through the similarity of scale, massing, setback, materials and architectural style of its component buildings.

Contextural and Location Information

The South River Drive History District is located immediately west of downtown Miami in an area historically developed as the Miami Knowlton subdivision. The subdivision is largely residential in character, consisting primarily of one and two-story residences and two and three-story apartment buildings. Architectually, the subdivision's pre-1920 buildings are almost exclusively frame vernacular buildings, while many of its post-1920 buildings display the influence of the Mediterranean Revival style. Most of the subdivision's pre-1920 buildings have been lost; however, scattered individual buildings and small groupings of these buildings do survive. The South River Drive Historic District is one of the finest groupings of the subdivision's earliest buildings.

438 S.W. 1st Street

438 S.W. 1st Street (photo 3) is a rectangular two-and-a-half-story building with a prominent north porch. The building is covered by a medium pitch gable roof, ridge perpendicular to the street, recently re-roofed with galvanized aluminum. Two gabled dormers occupy the east slope of the roof, the southernmost forming a bay window projection. A one-story porch covered by a low shed roof and supported by square posts occupies the north elevation of the building. A similar porch is located at the rear (south) elevation of the building. All fenestration has been replaced with modern double hung sash, generally six over six. A tripartie window occupies the north gable end of the building. Front (north) access to the building is through French doors at the first floor and through a solid door at the second floor accessed by way of a plank-like bridge connecting the building to the S.W. 1st Street bridge. NPS Form 10-900-e (3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018 Expires 10-31-87

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

Page 1

Continuation sheet 1 Item number 7

428 S.W. 1st Street

428 S.w. 1st Street (photo 4) is a rectangular, two-and-a-halfstory building with a two-story north porch. Like 438 S.W. 1st Street, the building is covered by a medium pitch gable roof with a similar ridge orientation. The roof is covered by composition shingles and includes a single shed-roofed dormer at both its east and west slopes. Exposed rafter ends provide the building with its only decorative elements. A two-story porch covered by a low pitched hip roof and supported by square columns occupies the north elevation of the building. The first floor of the porch has been enclosed, although it appears that the enclosure may have been made as early as the late 1920's or the early 1930's. Fenestration is original double hung sash, one over A tripartie window similar to that of the 438 building appears one. in the north gable end of the building. Front access to the building is identical to 438 S.W. 1st Street.

104 S.W. South River Drive

r0, 104 S.W. South River Drive Crotos 5-7) is somewhat larger and more prominent than the 1st Street buildings. The building is rectangular in plan, two-and-a-half-stories high and features prominent north and east elevations. The building is covered by a medium pitch gable roof, ridge parallel to S.W. South River Drive. Two large, symmetrically placed gabled dormers punctuate the east slope of the roof. The roof also displays exposed rafter ends. A one-story, hip-roofed porch supported by square posts resting on a low masonry wall occupies the northeast corner of the building. The north end of the porch has been enclosed with stucco and wood louvered openings. Fenestration is one over one double hung sash or modern jalousie replacements. The main (east) entry to the building retains its original side light configuration, although the original door has been replaced by a modern wood and glass jalousie A secondary entrance is located on the second story east elevation door. which includes a bridge-like connector similar to the two other 1st Street buildings.

109 S.W. South River Drive

109 S.w. South River Drive (photos 9 and 15) is a rectangular, two-story building covered by a medium pitch hip roof. The roof is covered by replacement asphalt shingles. A one-story projecting porch covered by a low hip roof extends across the front (west) elevation of the building. The north end of the porch has been enclosed. The rear (east) elevation of the building features a two-story projecting bay window and two later additions. An exterior stair is located on both the north and south elevations. Fenestration is double hung sash, one over one, with some windows containing jalousie replacements. A one-story frame outbuilding with a lean-to gable roof is located on the northeast corner of the property.



118 S.W. South River Drive

118 S.W. South River Drive (photos 8, 12-14), also known as the Rose Arms Apartments, is the most elaborate building in the district. The two-and-a-half-story building is irregular in plan and is covered by a medium pitch gable roof. The ridge of the gable is placed perpendicular to the street. A gable-roofed dormer is located on both the north and south slopes of the gable. Two one-story masses covered by low-pitched hip roofs are located on the north and south elevations. The main feature of the building is a two-story porch across its east Inset under the main building mass, the porch is supported elevation. by large wooden posts which in turn rest on a low wall of colitic limestone. The porch also features a blind balustrade at its second story. The second story of the porch has been enclosed, although it appears that the enclosure was made early in the history of the building. Fenestration is one over one double hung sash, except for some jalousie replacements. A triple window is located in the east gable of the building and in its north and outh dormers. Exposed rafter ends, cornerboards and plain door and window surrounds provide the only suggestion of ornamentation.

437 S.W. 2nd Street (photos 10 and 11) is a rectangular, two-story building covered by a medium pitch hip roof. The roof is covered by diamond-shaped composition shingles. A one-story porch supported by classically-inspired columns and covered by a low pitch hip roof extends across the main (south) elevation of the building. A small one-story mass projects at the rear (north) elevation. All fenestration has been altered by the addition of contemporary windows. Two one-story, gable-roofed outbuildings are located to the north of the main structure.

Boundary Information and Justification

The South River Drive Historic District is bounded by S.W. 1st Street on the north, S.W. 2nd Street on the south, the Miami River on the east and historic property lines on the west. S.W. South River Drive bisects the district in a north-south line. The district is visually delineated from its surroundings by contemporary in-fill construction which has taken place throughout the Miami Knowlton subdivision. Contemporary multi-story apartment buildings define the southern and northwestern boundaries of the district, a one-story modern residence its southwestern boundary and one-story modern commercial buildings its northern boundary. The Miami River provides a natural eastern boundary for the district and a lumber storage lot defines the district's southeastern boundary. The rise of the S.W. 1st Street bridge provides a strong visual boundary for the northern edge of the district.

NPS Form 10-900-a (3-82)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet 3

Item number 7

Page 3

Resources Inventory

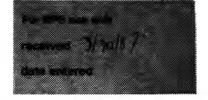
Contributory resources: 9 buildings

428 S.W. 1st Street 438 S.W. 1st Street 437 S.W. 2nd Street (includes 2 outbuildings) 104 S.W. South River Drive 109 S.W. South River Drive (includes 1 outbuilding) 118 S.W. South River Drive

Non-contributory resources: 0



OMB No. 1024-0018 Expires 10-31-87



8. Significance

Specific dates c.1908-1914

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric agriculture architecture art art commerce communications	heck and justify below - community planning - conservation - economics - education - engineering - exploration/settlement - industry - invention	Iandscape architecture Iaw Iiterature Iiterature Iiterature IIItary IIIItary IIIItary IIIIItary IIIIItary IIIIItary IIIII	e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
---	--	--	--	---

Unknown

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Summary

The South River Drive Historic District is historically significant through its association with the Miami Knowlton Subdivision and the Miami River and architecturally significant as a fine representation of early 20th century frame vernacular architecture in Miami. Developed c. 1908-1914, the six-building district is one of the most cohesive groupings of extant buildings associated with the Miami Knowlton Subdivision, the first subdivision of the city of Miami. The district is also significant through its association with the commercial and recreational development of the nearby Miami River; its six boarding houses providing accommodations for both residents engaged in commercial activities on the river and for tourists who used the river for recreational purposes. Architec turally, the district includes one of the finest, most intact groupings of frame vernacular buildings in Mrani. <u>Background Development</u> Architec-

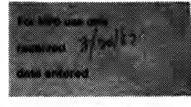
The major significance of the South Over Drive Historic District lies in its association with the broad developmental history of the city of Miami rather than in the individual historic significance of its component buildings. The city of Miami owes much of its existence to the Miami River which borders the district on the east. The name Miami itself is derived from a similar sounding word used by the Indians to refer to the river, meaning "sweet water." As early as the sixteenth century, the Spanish established a mission on the river's north bank. Subsequent attempts by white settlers to establish a settlement on the river were not successful until the mid-nineteenth century when a permanent Miami River settlement was finally established.

The earliest phase of settlement took place in 1855 near the mouth of the river in the vicinity of Fort Dallas, which had been established in 1838. A second settlement spurt occurred around 1865, in response to the passage of the Homestead Act and the end of the Civil War. During these periods, the Miami River community sustained itself principally from the coontie starch industry. Several coontie mills were in operation on the river which employed a number of pioneer settlers. Concurrently, trade, conducted primarily with the Seminole Indians, was also becoming a successful endeavor. As a result, several trading posts came into being along the river, the most prominent being that of William Brickell. The Brickell post was located on the south bank of the river at its mouth.2

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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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By the late 1800's, the Miami River settlement was a concentrated center of activity. In 1891, Julia Tuttle, a widow from Cleveland, Ohio, arrived at the settlement and envisioned its future. She wrote to a friend:

It may seem strange to you but it is the dream of my life to see this wilderness turned into a prosperous country and where this tangled mass of vine, brush, trees and rocks now are to see homes with modern improvements surrounded by beautiful grassy lawns, flowers, shrubs and shade trees.³

Julia Tuttle determined to make her dream materialize. After purchasing a 640 acre tract of land on which Ft. Dallas was located, she persuaded Henry M. Flagler to extend his Florida East Coast railroad to Miami.

The arrival of the railroad at the Miami settlement in 1896 brought a period of unparalleled growth and development to the fledgling city. New residents and tourists alike began arriving by the train load. While the larger, grander hotel such as the Royal Palm attracted such notables as the Rockefellers, Astors and Vanderbilts, more modest visitors and potential new residents also needed accommodations. The area west of the Miami River soon becan to fill with comfortable, unassuming residences and rooming house for transients as the city of Miami rapidly expanded.

Miami Knowlton Subdivision

As the north bank of the Miami River developed into Miami's civic and commercial center, its south bank, including the South River Drive Historic District, began to emerge as a residential area.⁴ This area was originally part of the Hagan Donation, a Spanish land grant dating from 1825.⁵ By 1896, the property was owned by such notables as Mary and William B. Brickell, Julia D. Tuttle, Henry M. Flagler, and the Forst Dallas Land Company. In June, 1896, the area was surveyed and platted by A. L. Knowlton as a part of the plot for the city of Miami.⁶ Knowlton, a civil engineer, was responsible for the subdivision and mapping of Miami's original blocks and streets. The "Miami" subdivision popularly came to be known as "Knowlton."⁷

Development of the Knowlton Subdivision south and west of the Miami River began a few years after the subdivision was platted. A bridge crossing the river at Flagler Street was built in 1906 by the Tatum brothers. The Tatums, Smiley, Bethel and John, were also responsible for the establishment of Miami's first transit system, a trolley line which ran along Flagler Street. The trolley line facilitated the western expansion of the city through the 1910's and 1920's, many areas of which were also developed by the Tatum Brothers Company. NPS Form 10-900-a (3-82) OMB No. 1024-0018 Expires 10-31-87

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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The completion of the Flagler Street bridge was a key event in the development of the South River Drive Historic District, as it provided the subdivision with direct access to downtown Miami. As would be expected, the area in the immediate vicinity of the bridge, including the proposed historic district, was the first to develop. Development within the district occurred between 1908 and 1914, coincidental with that of the larger Knowlton subdivision. Although a substantial number of the subdivision's early buildings remain, the South River Drive Historic District constitutes the oldest, most intact collection of historic buildings which have survived from this period of the subdivision's development.

Records indicate that it is not likely that the buildings included within the district ever served as single-family residences, with the possible exception of the building located at 437 S.W. 2nd Street. If such was their original use, it was short-lived. Although it appears that the early owners of these properties resided at them, they very early on began taking in boarders, the large size of the buildings making them easily adaptable to such usage. Further, and more importantly, their strategic location in close proximity to the river and the Flagler Street bridge made the buildings preme candidates for this type of adaptation.

While it is possible to list the hames of some of the first owners of the buildings that make up the South River Drive Historic District, the names of the guests staying at the rooming houses are unavailable, as no guest registers have been obtained or are known to exist. The largest rooming house in the district is the Rose Arms, located at 118 S.W. South River Drive. Its first owners were John C. Baile and his wife, Rose. John K. Baile, a student, and Hilda M. Baile are listed in the 1915 city directory as boarders there. Having the same surname as the owners, it can be surmised that they were relatives, but apparently were also paying guests. The Bailes may have operated a rooming house complex, for they also appear as the owners of 428 S.W. 1st Street and 104 and 109 S.W. South River Drive.

While the Rose Arms remained under Baile proprietorship for several years, as early as 1914 the other three properties were sold to Charles L. Gibbons and his wife, Isabella. By 1918, Charles O. Sims and his wife, Winifred, appear as the owners of 428 S.W. 1st Street. Sims was involved with real estate and was employed by the Hagan Realty Company.

In 1915, James C. Smith and his wife, Josephine, are recorded as owners of the building located at 438 S.W. 1st Street. James Smith was a physician. Although this building may first have served as a single family residence, it is later referred to as the New Jersey Guest House. The building located at 437 S.W. 2nd Street always seems to have been used as a single family residence. Constructed around 1913,

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 Item number
 8
 Page 3

its first residents were the Eberwines. William C. Eberwine was a milliner who worked for the Chaffin Millinery Shop located at what was then 220-11th Street. In later years, Eberwine was employed by the Southern Feed Company (original address of 422-424 - 13th Street) as Secretary and Treasurer.¹⁰

Association with the Miami River

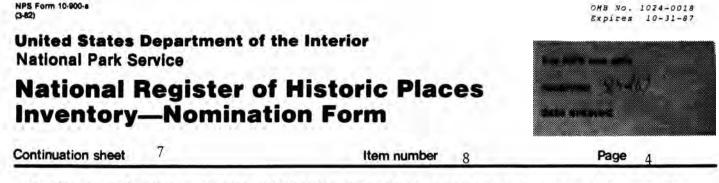
The association of the South River Drive Historic District with the Miami River lies both in its close proximity to the river and in the association many of its residents had with river-related attractions and activities. The Miami River was both a recreational and a working river and the district's six boarding houses provided tourists and residents alike with accommodations convenient to the river's commercial and recreational activities.

The early tourist or recreational attractions of the Miami River included Musa Isle, Coppinger's Tropical Gardens and the Miami Canoe Club. Musa Isle was located of the south bank of the river about four-and-one-half miles inland. Musa Isle was the site of a grove "where more than 50 kinds of tropical fruit" grew.¹¹ It soon developed into the city's first mail order fruit shipping enterprise. Musa Isle also included a wooden tower from which sightseers could get a view of the Everglades.

Coppinger's Tropical Gardens was located on the north bank of the river, also about four-and-one-half miles inland, at the site of a former Indian settlement. In 1914 the site was developed by Henry Coppinger as a commercial attraction at which sightseers could visit a typical Seminole village and an alligator farm.¹²

An even closer tourist attraction to the district was the Miami Canoe Club, which was located directly opposite the Rose Arms on South River Drive. A popular attraction for visitors and residents alike, the Canoe Club operated between 1921 and 1926 before meeting its demise during the 1926 hurricane.¹³ Although guest registers are not available, it is more than likely that the buildings of the South River Drive Historic District served as an important hostelry to this and other river attractions for the working class visitor to Miami.

The Miami River was as much a working river as it was a river of leisurely pursuits. In addition to the coontie starch mills, boatyards, docks and their associated warehouse buildings were located along the river's banks. The river's docks were laden with a diversity of goods, including lumber and a variety of produce and fish. Lumber was brought down the river primarily for local use as a building material. Produce, which included tomatoes and pineapples, was sent to harsher climates where such crops were unavailable. Fish landed here was consumed locally or shipped by rail to northern markets. Just as the buildings



of the South River Drive Historic District provided accommodations for the casual visitor to Miami, they in all likelihood provided a similar function for the river's labor force and also for the growing construction industry in Miami.

Architectural Significance

The buildings included in the South River Drive Historic District are significant as fine examples of early frame vernacular architecture in Miami. Reflecting the typical architectural vocabulary of early twentieth century design in South Florida, the buildings are without stylistic reference or applied ornamentation. Physically, they are characterized by ballon frame construction, horizontal siding, hipped or gable roofs pierced by large dormers, double hung windows and prominent front porches supported by square posts or columns. Applied ornamentation is totally absent. Interiors are distinguished by beaded paneling and wainscotting. Alteration to the buildings include window and door replacement, porch enclosures and roofing changes.

Neither the architectural modesty of these buildings nor their limited number compromise their collective significance as an historic district. The district constitutes the only extant group of frame vernacular buildings in such close provimity to the Miami River. Although the pressures of time and development have eroded much of the district's surroundings within the original Knowlton Subdivision, this group of buildings retains sufficient physical integrity to read as a cohesive and integral historic unit. Further, the proposed adaptative re-use of the buildings as a bed and breakfast complex is appropriate to their historic use as boarding houses and to the preservation of their historic and architectural integrity. NPS Form 10-900-a

ONB No. 1024-0018 Expires 10-31-87

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National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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Page 5

NOTES

¹Gavle Croom, "Life on the Miami River Back When...," The Miami News, Florida Living Magazine, March 11, 1962, p. 3.

²Metropolitan Dade County, Historic Preservation Division, From Wilderness to Metropolis, (Miami: Franklin Press, Inc., 1982), pp. 3-21.

⁵Helen Muir, Miami, U.S.A., (New York: Henry Holt and Co., 1953), p. 49.

⁴"Miami River," The Miami Herald, April 9, 1978, p. 2D.

⁵John E. Hunter, "Developmental History of Little Havana's Miami (Knowlton) Subdivision, "Sade County Historic Survey, 1980.

⁶Plat Book B, p. 41, June Q1986, Dade County, FL, Recorder's Office. ⁷Hunter, n.p.

81bid.

⁹Abstract Books for all six properties in the South River Drive Historic District; Polk City Directories, 1911-1918; and Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1905-1921.

¹⁰Abstract Books and Polk City Directories.

11."Miami River," p. 2D.

¹²"Miami River Guide and Map," The Florida Shipper Magazine, 1985.

¹³Polk City Directories, 1916-1928.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographica	Data		
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state N/A	code N/A	nty N/A	code N/A
11. Form Prepare	ed By	3	
ame/title Maria Temkin, Iv			A CONTRACTOR
rganization Bureau of Histo	ric Preservatio		ruary, 1987
treet & number Department of	State	telephone y. (904) 487-2333
ity or town Tallahassee		state ; F.1o	rida .
12. State Histori	c Preserva	tion Office	r Certification
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national			
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as the designated State Historic Preser 65), I hereby nominate this property fo according to the criteria and procedures	r inclusion in the Nation s set forth by the Nation	al Register and certify th	ion Act of 1966 (Public Law 89- at it has been evaluated
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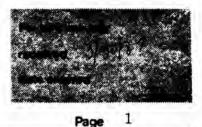
NPS Form 10-800-4 (3-62)

Continuation sheet

ONB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



Major Bibliographical References:

9

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NPS Farm 10-800-s (3-62)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



ONB Approval No. 1024-0018

Continuation sheet 10	Item number 9	Page 2
"Miami River Guide and Map	o." <u>The Florida Shipper Ma</u>	gazine, 1985.
Miami Kiver Management Com The Florida Shipper M		- A Profile."
"The Miami River - Past an Number 1, Spring, 198		<u>'oday</u> , Volume 1,
Muır, Helen. Miami, U.S.A.	New York: Henry Holt & C	Co., 1953.
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Polk, R. L. <u>R. L. Polk and</u> R. L. Polk and Compar		ectory. Jacksonville:
Postell, Charles and Lawre <u>Herald</u> , March 15, 197	ence Wahoney. "The Sweet W 70, p. 7,29.	ater." <u>The Miami</u>
Sanborn Map Company. Insu	rance Maps 🐼 Miami, Dade	County, FL, 1905-1921
Site Inventory Forms, Dade	e County Historic Survey,	Miami, FL, 1980.
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NPS Farm 10-800-a

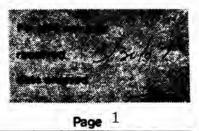
ONB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet 11

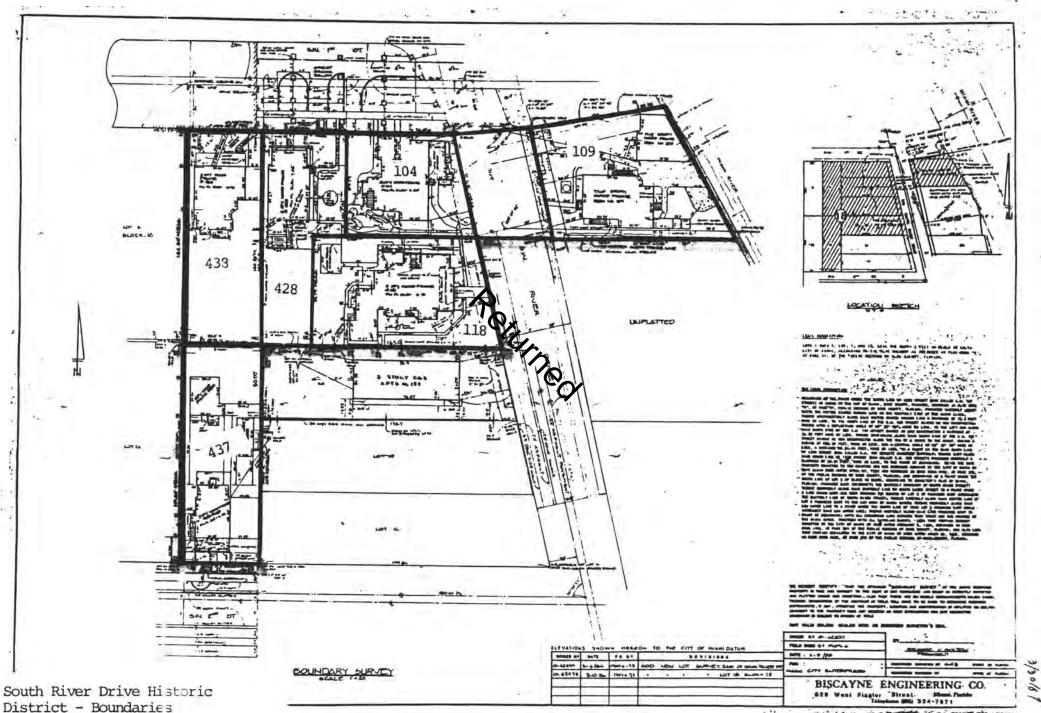
Item number 10



Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at the N.W. corner of Lot 4 (438 S.W. 1st Street), Block 18 South, City of Miami, then Easterly (including 428 S.W. 1st Street and 104 S.W. South River Drive) crossing S.W. South River Drive to the N.E. corner of the 109 S.W. South River Drive property, then Southeasterly along the west bank of the Miami River to the S.E. corner of the 109 S.W. South River Drive property, then to the S.W. corner of the 109 S.W. South River Drive property, crossing S.W. South River Drive due west, to the S.E. corner of the 104 S.W. South River Drive property, then Southeasterly to the S.E. corner of Lot 1 (118 S.W. South River Drive), then west to the S.W. corner of Lot 1 (point of intersection with the S.E. corner of Lot 4 and the N.E. corner of Lot 15), then south to the S.E. corner of Lot 15 (437 S.W. 2nd Street), then west of the S.W. corner of Lot 15, then north to the point of beginning.

See Item 7 for boundary Pustification.



District - Boundaries

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WASO Form - 177 ("R" June 1984)

boundary selection

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

South River Driv	ve Historic District		
Dade County			HAD 0 0 1097
FLORIDA		Substantive Review	Working No MAR 3 0 1987
		To Revent	Fed. Reg. Date:
			Date Due: 4/30/81-5/14/87
-			Action:ACCEPT
resubmission			RETURN5-14-87
the second se	son or local government		REJECT
owner objection appeal			Federal Agency:
Substantive Review:	sample requ	uest 🗌 appeal	X NR decision
Reviewer's comments:			4
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	C. ult	had comments	Recom./Criteria
	See atta c	red comments	Reviewer <u>Aschlagel</u> Discipline <u>Auch</u> Hist
			Date5/13/87
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Nomination returned for	or: technical corrections of	cited below	
		scussed below	
1. Name			
2. Location			
3. Classification			
Category	Ownership Public Acquisition	Status Accessible	Present Use
4. Owner of Property			
5. Location of Legal D	escription		
6. Representation in Ex	xisting Surveys	2	
Has this property been	determined eligible? 🛛 🖓 y	es 🗌 no	
7. Description			
Condition		Check one	Check one
excellent	deteriorated	unaltered	original site
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☐ fair	unexposed		
Describe the present an	d original (if known) physical ap	opearance	
summary paragraph			
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dates			
L uales			

8. Significance

Period	Areas of	Significance-Chee	ck and	justify	below
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Specific dates Builder/Architect Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

	ummary paragraph
	completeness
	larity
Da	pplicable criteria
	ustification of areas checked
	elating significance to the resource
	context
	elationship of integrity to significance
	ustification of exception
	other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property	
Quadrangle name	
UTM References	

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national

____state ____local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title

date

13. Other

Maps
Photographs
Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

1	26	71)			1.1	
Signed	up NS	hull	Date 5-	-14-8	2 Phone:	2

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet

GPO 918-450

Reviewer's Comments

This nomination clearly spells out the significance of the district within the history of the city of Miami. The verbal boundary justification does not include a full analysis of the rationale behind the choice of the property's boundaries, especially on the southwestern and northern edges where the nomination states that a one story residence and a one story commercial building form these edges. A complete boundary justification is particularily important because of the issues raised by the Review Board as to whether the property is a selfcontained historic district or a fragment of a larger district in this section of Miami.

To complete this record, then, please review the verbal boundary description and its justification and amend it as appropriate. It might help to provide photographs which also demonstrate why these boundaries were chosen.

Finally, please provide an assessment of the boundary at the rear of the properties, especially those buildings with attached walkways. It appears that the boundary is drawn at the point where the large bridge meets the 2nd story plank bridges of the buildings. Is this correct?

We hope to expedite consideration of this nomination after its return.

METROPOLITAN DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA



November 5, 1986

Mr. George W. Percy State Historic Preservation Officer The Capitol Tallahassee, FL. 32301-8020

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

OFFICE OF COUNTY MANAGER

111 S.W. 5th AVENUE, SUITE 101

WARNER PLACE

(305) 545-4228

MIAMI, FLORIDA 33130

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Dear George:

I want to take a moment to express our support for the nomination of the South River Drive Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places.

The significance of the proposed historic district is, in my mind, unquestionable. Its association with the early urbanism that the working river generated is its strongest point. Although small, the area is remarkably cohesive, both in time and type of construction. Its significance today also lies in their survivability in an area of rapid development, and its excellent representation of another era of life along the changing river.

The recent efforts and accomplishments of the Governor - appointed Miami River Coordinating Committee are evidence of the renewed interest in the revitalization and preservation of the Miami River. The recognition of the proposed South River Drive Historic District will be a key factor in the revitalization of the river and its adjacent neighborhoods.

Please, share my comments with the members of the State Review Board.

Sincerely,

Ivan A. Rodriguez Director Historic Preservation Division

IAR/itk



BOB GRAHAM GOVERNOR

> Bob Parks Chairman

> > Members

Peter B. Anderson Dr. Elton J. Gissendanner George M. Good Tom Lewis, Jr. John K. Meyer Randy F. Nimnicht Cesar H. Odio Sergio Pereira

Carol Rist

Raul L. Rodriguez

William E. Sadowski

Victoria J. Tschinkel

Administrative Assistant: Sandra S. Howard

Miami River Coordinating Committee 9101

Suite 800, City National Bank Building 8 25 West Flagler Street Miami, Florida 33130-1780 Telephone (305) 358-2800

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November 19, 1986

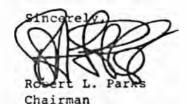
George Percy State Historic Preservation Officer Division of Archives, History and Records Management' INSTORIC P. SST. WITCH Department of State The Capitol Tallahassee, Florida 32301

Dear Mr. Percy:

The Miami River Coordinating Committee was created by Governor Bob Graham's Executive Order in December 1983 to study the problems of the Miami River and to make recommendations for its restoration and enhancement. Since that time the Committee has undertaken several projects dealing with the historic significance of the River. For example, we have been responsible for the erection of eleven historic markers along the River.

At our most recent monthly Committee meeting on November 12th, Ivan Rodriguez, Director of the Dade County Historic Preservation Division, informed us that application was being made to add the South River Drive Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places. We were very excited to learn of this application and are extremely supportive of the nomination. We feel that the South River Drive Such wood frame vernacular Historic District is truly unique. structures are rare in Miami and we feel that the few which remain should be preserved.

We commend Magic City Enterprises, the property owners, and Mr. Rodriguez and the Historic Preservation Division for their efforts in restoring and enhancing the Miami River area. Certainly this project deserves the highest praise for its fostering of public awareness of the historic importance of the Miami River. We hope that you will look favorably on the request for nomination of the South River Drive Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places.



cc: Ivan Rodriguez Tim Blake Sally Jude

City of Miami NO131415

SERGIO RODRIGUEZ Director



т



November 19, 1986

Mr. George Percy State Historic Preservation Officer Division of Archives, History and Records Management Department of State The Capitol Tallahassee, FL 32301-8020

RE: South River Drive Historic District

Dear Mr. Percy:

At its regular meeting of November 18, 1986, the City of Miami Heritage Conservation Board considered the nomination of the South River Drive Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places. This review was conducted under the provisions of the Certified Local Government program.

Following a public hearing, at which time Ivan Rodriguez spoke in favor of the nomination, the Heritage Conservation Board recommended approval of the item per Resolution HC-86-20. The vote was 5 to 0.

If you have any questions, please call Sarah Eaton at (305) 579-6086.

Sincerely,

SR/SEE/rj

Service Rodriguez, Director

DECET)

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PLANNING DEPARTMENT/275 N.W. 2nd Street/Miami, Florida 33128/(305) 579-6086 Mailing Address - P.O.Box 330700 / Miami, Florida 33233-0708



THE JUNIOR LEAGUE OF MIAMI, INC.

2325 Salzedo Street

Coral Gables, Florida 33134

(305) 443-0160

George W. Percy State Historic Preservation Office The Capitol Tailahassee, Florida 32301-8020

November 19, 1986

Re: South River Drive Historic District

Dear Mr. Percy:

The Junior League of Miami, Inc. supports the inclusion of the buildings located in the South River Drive Historic District into the National Register of Historic Places. We understand that the State Review Board will be voting upon this proposal on November 21st, and we encourage them to approve this issue and submit it to the National Review Board for their final acceptance of the historic area as a National Register site.

With President Reagan's recent signature on the reauthorization of the Clean Water Act of 1972, and the amendment sponsored by Rep. Pepper, the Miami River will be dredged by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The removal of the polluted sediments from the river will enhance its development for both recreational and navigational purposes.

A positive vote on the South River Drive Historic District will further encourage commercial and residential growth along the river. These early 20th century rooming houses, located in the South River Drive Historic District, are being considered for restoration as "Bed and Breakfast" sites, which is a proposal that we support.

The Junior League of Miami thanks you, in advance, for your positive consideration of this issue.

Sincerely,

- Jans (UAN)

Susan Jones President

c.c. Ivan A. Rodriguez

UN/CT



City of Miami. Florida



XAVIER L. SUAREZ



November 24, 1986

Mr. George W. Percy State Historic Preservation Officer Florida Department of State Division of Archives, History and Records Management The Capitol Tallahassee, Florida 32301-8020

RE: South River Drive Historic District 428, 438 S.W. 1st Street, 437 S.W. 2nd Avenue 104, 109, 118 S. W. South River Drive

Dear Mr. Percy:

The City of Miami supports the nomination of the South River Drive Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places. This neighborhood is one of the City's most unique areas and is representative of the early development of the City. The district contains the City's oldest extant grouping of frame vernacular buildings in such close proximity to the Miami River.

The current owners of the property are rehabilitating these buildings for use as a "bed and breakfast inn." This activity will not only preserve the historic buildings, but may also spur the revitalization of the entire neighborhood.

The City of Miami's Heritage Conservation Board has recommended the local designation of this area as the City's second historic district. We urge the National Register Review Board to approve National Register nomination as well.

Xavier L. Suarez

UEC 1 1938

XLS:nl

12 88 8



Stephen P. Clark

Mayor

Office of the Mayor METROPOLITAN DADE COUNTY-FLORIDA

> METRO-DADE CENTER III N. W. FIRST STREET - SUITE 230 MIAMI, FLORIDA 33128

November 25, 1986



George W. Percy State Historic Preservation Office Division of Historical Resources R. A. Gray Building Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

Dear Mr. Percy:

We want to express our support for the nomination of the South River Drive Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places.

The buildings within the area represent a very early part of Miami's history, especially in relation with the development of the Miami River.

We are delighted to see private sector involvement in the rehabilitation of these buildings. Their upgrading and continued use will play a major role in the overall plans for revitalization of the river.

Thank you for your continued interest in recognizing and preserving historic sites in Dade County and the State of Florida.

Sincerely, tephen P. Clark

DEC 1 1986 1010.00 i VaniCil

SPC:fqm



The Florida State University Tallahassee, Florida 32306-2023

Department of Anthropology

January 22, 1987

Mr. George W. Percy State Historic Preservation Officer Bureau of Historical Resources Department of State The Capitol Tallahassee, Florida 32301



Dear George,

This letter is in response to your letter of January 14, 1987 requesting support of the South River Drive Historic District nomination.

There are several things that I would like to mention regarding this nomination. First, when the nomination was presented at the last Review Board Meeting, it was not well prepared. Both the historic background and the district nomination justification were very superficially treated. It was not clear that Mr. Rodriguez was acting as a private consultant in advocating this nomination and not on behalf of Metro Dade as is usual.

Overall, the nomination seems to represent six selected properties of which a major unifying theme is common ownership. To that end, I still cannot tell if there are other properties that should be considered as part of this nomination. While I would consider each of these houses to be eligible for individual nomination to the Register at the local level of significance, your letter of January 14, gives me no further information regarding the problem that I had with the nomination. My question remains, do these six structures constitute a district or are they only a part of a larger fabric that should be considered (or that reasonably should have been considered by the originators of this proposal)?

The problems with this proposal and with the negative vote it received bring up another matter. That is the situation of telephone polling by the Historic Preservation Section. We are so very close to the next meeting date of February 13 that I do not understand why the matter cannot be reviewed by the whole board and new data discussed. We are an advisory board, comprised of several specialties. It is important to me to listen to the advice of my colleagues. I also feel that my commants were incorrectly represented to my colleagues by phone. I do not feel that this nomination should have special care. Any other proposal receiving a negative vote has the option of reapplication at a future meeting. If there was dissatisfaction with the proposal, perhaps the individual who should be asked to respond is Mr. Rodriguez. We have seen many groups leave very disappointed when their nominations have been voted down for some reason. Yet, we have also seen them return with improved and ammended proposals which have strengthened the chance for listing. I feel that we have directives and bylaws which should be followed. If, as SHPO, these rules leave you in an untenable position, perhaps it is time to review them and discuss changes that would allow more flexibility or lattitude.

Additionally, I believe that we should discuss the procedure to be followed when a meeting is missed because of a disaster such as the 1985 hurricane or in a case such as this. These procedures should become part of our operating guidelines.

I regret that I cannot change my negative vote. Given my evaluation of the materials and information that we have been provided, I feel that I have little choice. I hope that you will understand my feelings in this matter.

Sincerely,

Prolecte

Rochelle A. Marrinan Assistant Professor of Anthropology



The Florida State University Tallahassee, Florida 32306-2023

Department of Anthropology

February 9, 1987

Members of the Florida Review Board National Register of Historic Sites

I am not quite certain just how to set my concerns down here to clarify the points that I need to make. Since 1985, I have been concerned about the actions of staff in disregard of our bylaws.

The first instance involved those properties listed on the agenda for the November 22, 1985 meeting. Hurricane Kate preceded the board into town necessitating a late cancellation of the meeting. Subsequently, board members were contacted by phone and asked to give votes on the various properties. I did not vote since I felt that phone votes were improper under our bylaws. No real attempt had been made to reschedule the meeting and I was prevented, by this method of voting, from the advice of my colleagues. Additionally, I was prevented from advising my colleagues on the archaeological nomination that was listed.

It is imperative that the bylaws be amended to provide for meetings cancelled by "acts of God" or some other problem. Since this board operates on collegial advice and expertise of specialists and private citizens active in historic preservation, discussion among members is critical. Members of the staff say that renotification of property owners is costly, but it may be less costly than long distance phone polls.

This brings me to the second matter - the South River Drive Ristoric District. I would like to remind the board that a 5-2 negative vote was cast. Within 10 days, board members had been solicited by phone by Mr. Percy for a vote change because the owners were threatening legal action against staff. My response was that I did not feel that the properties met district criteria. Given the poor quality of the nomination, these properties did not constitute a district, in my estimation. I said that if further evidence supporting a district status could be provided, I would consider changing my vote. Each of us received a memo from Mr. Percy dated January 14 in which new data were to be presented. I would like to quote the only sentence that even mentions the problem of district status.

> "I also indicated that additional information would be provided by the sponsor to support the significance of the district, which we felt would justify the nomination."

There is no new information provided. What this memo gives us is the impression that staff is satisfied. This is far from satisfactory to me.

I would ask your patience while I read to you my response. (Letter of January 22, 1987: Marrinan to Percy)

It is true that this nomination is now considered "passed". I am opposed to the manner in which this matter was handled. The obvious favoritism shown to this nomination and the co-opting of requirements and procedure to avoid threatened legal action have severely compromised this board's integrity. It indicates that developers can create "districts" out of groups of historic structures. This is a very undesireable precedent to set. If the board is to be impeded by any and every disgruntled party whose nomination receives a negative vote, how can the board be expected to be impartial or knowledgeable judges of the historical merit of properties? If the board hastens, under pressure from staff, to reconsider opinions at the suggestion of a lawsuit, what integrity remains?

I have served on National Register boards for almost six years and have never before been subjected to this sort of duplicity and specious reasoning. This action creates a serious erosion of the board's function and responsibilities. I, personally, have had enough. Consequently, I hereby submit my resignation, effective immediately. I believe that my integrity has been compromised by this action and will continue to be subjected to compromise by whatever is viewed as expedient by staff. I cannot and will not serve these ends, professionally or privately. It is a matter of professional integrity and personal conscience.

Sincerely,

Produce Q. Menning

Rochelle A. Marrinan Assistant Professor of Anthropology

Namber and Chair Florida Review Board National Register of Historic Sites Program



The Florida State University Tallahassee, Florida 32306-2023

Department of Anthropology

February 18, 1987

Mr. George W. Percy, Director Division of Historical Resources State Historic Preservation Officer Department of State The Capitol Tallahassee, Florida 32301

Dear George,

This letter regards the South River Drive nomination and your action on its behalf. I would remind you that members of the Florida Review Board, in their quarterly November 1986 meeting, voted against this nomination by a 5-2 vote. After that meeting, you contacted members, by phone, soliciting vote changes. By late January, you had gotten 6 positive votes.

I would respectfully point out that this sort of phone solicitation is inconsistent with our bylaws which clearly indicate that the proper place for votes on nominations is in our quarterly, public meetings. Additionally, there is no public record of just what information was discussed with members over the phone. I am particularly concerned about those members who were absent from the November meeting and did not have the advantage of hearing the presentation made by the project consultant or seeing the slide views of properties. I am aware of at least two colleagues to whom you misrepresented my position, leading them to believe that I had changed my vote to a positive one.

I believe that your conduct in this matter was incorrect and a grave abuse of the functions and responsibilities of a duly appointed board. You do have the right to forward, to Washington, nominations which have received a negative vote over the board's recommendations. But, you do not have the right to solicit vote changes outside of the public forum. The proper action for this nomination was resubmittal by the consultant and reconsideration by the board. This has been the treatment of previous nominations receiving negative votes. The usual outcome is that a strengthened nomination receives a positive vote. I do not believe that any of the members feels that this nomination was appropriately handled. Your action erodes the impartiality and professionality of a board empowered with those responsibilites. Your action, in circumventing the decisions of this board, places the integrity of the board and its individual members in jeopardy. I believe that you can understand the lack of credibility that the board faces in future deliberations in light of your favoritism in this case.

I hereby request that you withdraw this nomination and reschedule it for a proper resubmittal and reconsideration at the May 1987 meeting.

Sincerely,

Rochelle a. Munican

Rochelle A. Marrinan Assistant Professor of Anthropology

Member and Chair Florida Review Board for the National Register

xc: Mr. George Firestone Secretary of State The Capitol Tallahassee, Florida 32301

> Mr. Jerry Rogers Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places National Park Service Department of the Interior P.O. Box 37127 Washington, D.C.

> > 1



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

George Firestone Secretary of State

DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES R.A. Gray Building Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250 (904) 488-1480

March 2, 1987

Dr. Rochelle A. Marrinan Department of Anthropology Florida State University Tallahassee, Florida 32306

Dear Rochelle:

After receiving your letter of February 18, 1987 regarding the South River Drive Historic District nomination, I have again reviewed the matter personally and with my professional staff. As the formal nomination has not yet been submitted to the National Register, and in view of the unusual circumstances involved and the concerns that you have expressed, I am willing to present the completed nomination for final reconsideration by the Board at a special meeting to be held on March 18, 1987. I believe that your major concerns regarding the nomination itself may be resolved at that time. In addition the special meeting will provide an opportunity to discuss the guestion of amendment to the Review Board by-laws.

I would like to clarify and correct what appear to be serious misinterpretations of the circumstances surrounding this nomination and of my actions subsequent to the November, 1986 Review Board meeting.

The negative recommendation of the Board, by a 5 to 2 vote, at that meeting was based on two basic concerns. One was the lack of information as to the effect of the rehabilitation work then in progress or contemplation on the architectural integrity of the buildings. The other was the failure of the statement of significance to adequately establish eligibility of the district in terms of its historic context. A third question, as to whether or not the district format was the proper vehicle by which to nominate this group of six buildings, was also discussed at length, and was apparently resolved to the satisfaction of most of the Board members.

The questions of integrity and significance resulted in considerable measure from the fact that pertinent information that was available was not

Archaeological Research Florida Folklife Programs Historic Preservation Museum of Florida History (+34) 487 2299 (+34) 397 2192 (924) 487 2333 (+34) 4 Dr. Rochelle A. Marrinan March 2, 1987 Page 2

presented, either in the nomination proposal itself or in the supplemental information and documentation offered in support thereof. Specifically, while the staff indicated in the discussion that as a potential tax incentive project the plans and specifications for the rehabilitation work would be subject to review for compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, it was not brought out that our Architectural Preservation Services Section had reviewed information on the building then being rehabilitated, and had found it to meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. This fact, in my judgement, would have materially affected the opinion of at least some members of the Review Board for whom this was the primary concern at the time of the meeting. In addition, information regarding the question of significance which we had requested to be available at the meeting was not provided by the consultant at that time.

In these unusual circumstances, my action in calling the Board members in December was to give relief to the property owners in what seemed clearly to be an unfair situation. These telephone calls were made to determine whether or not the members would be willing to support the formal nomination of the district upon my assurance of continued review of the rehabilitation activity in accordance with the tax incentive program procedures, and that the additional information regarding significance, when provided by the sponsor, was adequate in the opinion of the Bureau's professional staff to justify the submission of the nomination. These telephone calls and the conditions indicated were confirmed in my memorandum of January 14, 1986, at which time I was also able to confirm the receipt of the supplemental information, which we deemed adequate to justify the nomination.

It is difficult to comprehend in what way contacting the members of the Board by telephone in this matter can be construed as an attempt to circumvent its decision. On the contrary, it was an effort to keep the members informed and to solicit their continued involvement and support. And, it was certainly not motivated by any desire or intent to compromise the professional integrity of the Board or any of its individual members. I specifically stated in my calls to each member that I did not wish to proceed over their objections, and asked if the telephone polling procedure would be acceptable. I indicated that I would not proceed if anyone opposed this procedure.

There are, finally, two additional points on which I must comment. One is that my action was prompted by a threat of legal action against the staff. This is assuredly not the case as no such threat was ever received. The other is that I have somehow misrepresented your position regarding this nomination to other members of the Board. As I was careful to avoid discussion of any individual member's opinion on this matter in my communications with other members, any such result was certainly inadvertent and unintended. Dr. Rochelle A. Marrinan March 2, 1987 Page 3

I hope that this information will contribute to a clearer understanding of the circumstances surrounding the South River Drive Historic District nomination, and that the special meeting in March will resolve your concerns regarding its submission to the National Register. The staff is preparing the agenda and other materials for the meeting, which we will forward to the members as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

George W. Percy State Historic Preservation Officer

GkP:Tem

cc: George Firestone, Secretary of State Jerry Rogers, Keeper of the National Register



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

George Firestone Secretary of State DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT The Capitol, Tallahassee, Florida 32301-8020 (904) 488-1480

March 23, 1987

Ms. Carol D. Shull, Chief of Registration National Register of Historic Places Department of the Interior, NPS P. O. Box 37127 Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed are completed National Register Nomination forms and supporting documentation for the following properties:

South River Drive Historic District Miami, Florida

Please do not hesitate to contact us at (904) 487-2333 if you have any questions or require additional information.

Sincerely, George W. Percy

George W. Percy State Historic Preservation Officer

GWP:mc

Enclosures

MAR 3 0 1987

FLORIDA-State of the Arts

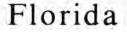
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE TIME OF CALL TELEPHONE REPORT 1:00 1. CALL TO: FROM (Name) 2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed) Alexida mile gemmerman 3. SUBJECT PROJECT NO. ETC. MAP for South Riven HistoricoDistrict. De : USES Map for South Riven HistoricoDistrict. Dade Cty, Miami, Florida, No MAP SENT Talked to office (secretary); Person in charge of bade (ty; on another line. I left message and number for him to call me and lit me from how soon to effect map. Returned my call 4/1/87 - 11:45 AM. Mr Zemmuman Ri: Will bring map in 4/2/87, He will be here for meeting + workshop on this day.

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FHR-8-227			_

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE TELEPHONE REPORT	DATE 4/27/87 TIME OF CALL AM
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FHR-8-227			



BOB MARTINEZ

GOVERNOR



Department of Transportation

Haydon Burns Building, 605 Suwannee Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32301-8064, Telephone (904) 488-8541

KAYE N. HENDERSON SECRETARY

April 28, 1987

Mr. Jerry Rogers, Keeper National Register of Historic Places National Park Service U.S. Department of the Interior Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Rogers:

Subject: National Register Nomination of the South River Drive Historic District Miami, Dade County, Florida

It is our understanding that the South River Drive Historic District in Dade County, Florida has been submitted to you for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. We do not object to the nomination, but we question the exact boundaries of the District as submitted to you. As an adjacent property owner (SW 1st Street Bridge over the Miami River), we are requesting clarification of the historical value of the planks from the houses to the bridge.

Three houses (428 and 438 SW 1st Street and 104 SW South River Drive) have planks leading from the second floor level of the front of the houses to the SW 1st Street Bridge. Are the planks considered part of the District? Are the planks considered historic fabric, even though they are technically an alteration to the buildings? Should any work be performed on the bridge, would we need to write a Section 4(f) Statement on those planks? We urge you to consider the specific boundaries of this National Register proposal carefully.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter. We would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible.

nderel Kraft, Ch: reau of Environment

cc: State Historic Preservation Officer Dr. Jeff Marcus

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE TIME OF CALL TELEPHONE REPORT 1. CALL TO: FROM (Name) 2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed) Mike Zimner FL SHPO 3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC. 4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION - Surviving remnant of subdivision - Whin that subdirprob largest grouping of frame vernacular bldgs boundaries -> from development reason for non -> rehab (visual distinction from surroundings Most of surroundings There are other Frame bldge in subdivision not dealing whonly remnant, however SHPO called greconsideration Subsequent mtg + resigned from board NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL Schlagel, Historian

Geo. decided not to submit Her finally Resubmitted to Board - Hersed proposed nom. MARCH - Rengthy renew

bleg are characteristic -are not that many remaining)



- not terribly supportive of HD - Comprehensive survey - No. -LOOKED AT SUBDIVISION T-what's left then look at HD -resignation was not accepted. -



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

George Firestone Secretary of State

DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES R.A. Gray Building Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250 (904) 488-1480

June 30, 1987

Ms. Carol D. Shull Chief of Registration National Register of Historic Places National Park Service Department of the Interior Post Office Box 37127 Washington, D. C. 20013-7127

Dear Ms. Shull:

We are resubmitting the nomination for the South River Drive Historic District, Miami.

As requested, more detailed boundary information, supplemented by additional photographs, has been provided. The ownership of the connecting walkways has also been addressed.

Questions regarding this nomination may be addressed to Michael Zimny of my staff.

Sincerely

George W. Percy State Historic Preservation Officer

GWP:Zsb

Enclosure(s)

1987

(904) 487-2299

Archaeological Research Florida Folklife Programs Historic Preservation (904) 397-2192

(904) 487-2333

Museum of Florida History (904) 488-1484

DATE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE TIME OF CALL LEPHONE REPORT PM 1. CALL TO: FROM ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed) Melissa Widenfel SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., FLORIDA DOT DETAILS OF DISCUSSION - Several different clusters of older bldgs - Survey was not done of entire area, to segregate out these buildings "TAX ACT - put pressure on developer "Suits" tossed about Considered telephone poll-Review Bd members who weren't at meeting were voting on case on telephone of 1ST Mtg - fail 2ND Mtg - Ve-wite not ready 3RD Mtg - passed - special Mtg-only agenda NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECE FHR-8-227

is precedent issue -political rush thru nomination

- refuse resignation Can't take a phone vote

What are boundaries of KD in area of planks?

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF T HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND F TELEPHONE RI		TIME OF CALL	AM
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4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

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