

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



735

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number Parrot Jungle and Gardens, Pinecrest Gardens; FMSF Number DA5106

2. Location

street & number 11000 S.W. 57th Ave. N/A not for publication

city or town Pinecrest N/A vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL countv Miami-Dade code 025 zip code 33156

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Barbara C. Mattick/DSHPO 8/29/2011
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Janis Gulbricht

10/17/2011

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
9	4	buildings
1	0	sites
22	6	structures
2	0	objects
34	10	total

Name of related multiple property listings

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- RECREATION AND CULTURE/Outdoor Recreation
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/Theater
- DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
- DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/Historic Entrance Pavilion
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/New Entrance Building
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/Miscellaneous Buildings

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- RECREATION AND CULTURE/Outdoor Recreation
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/Theater
- GOVERNMENT/Fire Rescue Station
- SOCIAL/Garden Club
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/Historic Entrance Pavilion
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/New Entrance Building
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/Miscellaneous Buildings

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Mediterranean Revival
- OTHER/Theme Park Attraction Architecture
- MODERN MOVEMENT/Geodesic Dome

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Stone
- walls Stone
- Metal
- roof Clay Tile
- other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
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SUMMARY PARAGRAPH

The Parrot Jungle Historic District (now officially named Pinecrest Gardens) is located approximately 10 miles south of downtown Miami at 11000 Southwest 57th Avenue in the Village of Pinecrest, Florida. The district encompasses 15.38 acres and includes the original Parrot Jungle attraction and the 1938 home of Franz Scherr, the founder of Parrot Jungle. There are 13 buildings, 28 structures, 2 objects, and one site in the district. Of these 44 resources, 4 buildings and 6 structures are noncontributing due to age or relocation. In December 2002, the property was acquired by the Village of Pinecrest, Florida, and renamed Pinecrest Gardens. The Village of Pinecrest operates the site as a public park without the animals that were the park's major attraction. The official Parrot Jungle was moved to Watson Island, which is on the MacArthur Causeway (State Highway A1A) between Miami and Miami Beach. The attraction opened in 2003 as Parrot Jungle Island, and was renamed Jungle Island in 2007. Pinecrest Gardens features over 1,000 varieties of rare and exotic tropical plants and palm trees in a native tropical hardwood and cypress setting. The landscape features natural streams, sinkholes, caves and fissures that serve as a dramatic setting for the historic buildings and structures.

SETTING

The Village of Pinecrest is one of thirty-four municipalities located in Miami-Dade County. Pinecrest is home to approximately 18,223 residents and is located south of Downtown Miami and Miami International Airport. Pinecrest encompasses an area of approximately eight square miles. In the 1930s, the community that was to become the Village of Pinecrest began to evolve around the Parrot Jungle and Gardens, founded in 1936 by Franz and Louise Scherr on twenty acres of property located at Red Road and Southwest 111 Street. Over the years became a world famous tourist attraction. During the 1950s and 1960s, the area flourished with the development and construction of ranch-style homes which laid the foundation for the community's rural and lushly landscaped residential character. Rapid growth and local issues during the 1990s inspired a movement that led to the incorporation of the area on March 12, 1996.

The Parrot Jungle Historic District lies near the eastern edge of the Village of Pinecrest, which is bounded on the east by SW 57th Ave (South Red Road) and the C-2 Canal (Snapper Creek). The land slopes to the east toward the canal, and the Biscayne Aquifer runs beneath the area. The area around the historic district consists primarily of suburban residential neighborhoods which have been built in the years since the attraction opened. Additionally, there are public buildings in the vicinity of the site, including a Miami-Dade County library branch and the Village of Pinecrest Community Center immediately to the west of the site, and a church to the east on Red Road. A bike path extends the entire length of the village along its eastern boundary.

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PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The heart of the district is the original Parrot Jungle attraction, a lush jungle garden featuring tropical plants, rock formations and water features. The park contains approximately 4.3 acres of native forested wetland, with about 3.3 acres of tropical hardwood hammock and one acre of native cypress slough hammock. Remnants of the original Snapper Creek streambed are located in the eastern portion of the property. The streambed runs northwest to southeast and exits the property near the original entrance to the site on SW 57th Avenue. Snapper Creek has been channelized into the C-2 Canal and drains into Biscayne Bay. The streambed located within the district is one of the last remnants of the original Snapper Creek waterway.¹ The site features a Karst landscape, which is formed by the dissolution of bedrock by subterranean drainage (Photo 1). The bedrock is oolitic limestone and has been used extensively as a building material at the site. The landscape features small caves, fissures and dramatic cliff overhangs. Solution holes, caused by erosion of the stone by both surface and subterranean water flow, contain water all year long and support fish, turtles, blue crabs and other wildlife. Sinkholes (Photo 2) are also common on the site.²

The northeastern portion of the site features a one-acre cypress slough (Photos 3-4) with bald cypress, a deciduous conifer, along with cypress knees and an undergrowth of ferns. Until Hurricane Andrew (1992), the cypress slough featured a number of trees over 100 feet tall. About 60% of the tall trees were lost due to the storm. After the hurricane, seedlings began to naturally appear in the slough, which is a rarity. Many survived and have reached heights of around 15 feet.

A rock ridge shelf indicates a transition between the cypress and a hammock of hardwood trees to the southwest. The tropical hardwood hammock, consisting of live oak, covers 3.3 acres. The Talipot Forest, which is located at the north end of the district and west of the cypress slough, contains one of the densest areas on the site. It features the most diverse selection of trees including a Talipot Palm, which is native to India and Sri Lanka and is one of the largest palm species in the world. The tree on this site is the largest living Talipot Palm in the United States.³

As the park was expanded, the native pine trees were cleared from the western portion of the site and replaced with palms, figs, rubber trees, and banana plants. A banyan tree was planted near the center of the site in 1947 to help fill in the cleared areas. The banyan, a type of fig tree, develops prop roots that extend vertically down from its horizontal branches (Photo 5). The Parrot Jungle staff encouraged the tree's growth by digging holes to allow quicker access to ground nutrients by the prop roots. Once the roots reached the underground aquifer, the

¹ Pinecrest Gardens Botanical Committee, Pinecrest Gardens Botanical Master Plan, 2008, p. 13.

² Ibid, p. 12.

³ Ibid, p. 31.

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tree grew very quickly and has spread to cover over 3/4 of an acre. It has been carefully pruned to shelter pathways and to add to its horizontal character.

In addition to the aforementioned trees, the site features over 1000 varieties of rare exotic and tropical plants, including many types of ferns, fig trees, orchids, hibiscus and other flowering plants. Other notable trees include a 100-year-old coco plum, a pond apple, and a sausage tree. An open grassy meadow, with diverse plantings around its perimeter, is situated near the center of the site. A succulent garden, which was developed in the 1960s, is located south of the lake in the western portion of the site (Attachment E, Image 1). It is one of the most diverse desert gardens in Florida and features many plants imported from Mexico.⁴

The elements of the site are accessed via meandering curved pedestrian pathways that link all of the buildings and major structures. The pathways are generally paved with a light red cementation topping⁵ that was installed over the previous paving by the current owner. Parts of the path are paved in brick laid in decorative patterns. The brick paving is located in the western portion of the site in the areas to the north and south of the open meadow. Brick patio areas with picnic tables are situated on both sides of Lake View Terrace and provide a view of the lake (Photo 6).

The decorative brick was installed in 1985 by the original owners in preparation for Parrot Jungle's 50th anniversary celebration in 1986. The decorative brick is primarily red in color, with other colors such as black, dark brown, buff and tan used as accents (Photo 7). Some areas feature mosaics made from broken or cut brick pieces. The inlaid patterns feature leaves, flowers, flamingoes, snails, and various shapes. One particularly impressive pattern is located in front of the entrance to the Lake View Terrace and features a large flower pattern with the center formed by an above-ground lily pond with oolitic limestone walls.

In most areas, the pathways are lined by curbs or low walls of oolitic limestone rock (Photo 8). In the older, eastern portions of the path, small structures straddle the pathways and provide shelter and rest areas (Photo 9). The shelters are constructed of square piers of oolitic limestone and topped by a low-pitched gable or shed roof. Concrete benches with seats that contain decorative mosaics of broken ceramic tile are located inside the shelters. The shelters are contributing structures. Similar concrete benches are situated in open areas at various points along the paths. Some of the benches feature painted ceramic tile panels with tropical scenes. Notable plants are identified by signs along the pathways. Some signage is mounted on wood or metal posts, and some is mounted directly onto oolitic rocks. Colorful directional signs, installed by the Village in 2004, are mounted on tall metal posts and are located throughout the park.

⁴ Pinecrest Gardens Botanical Master Plan, p.20.

⁵ A building material made by grinding calcined limestone and clay to a fine powder, which can be mixed with water and poured to set as a solid mass like concrete.

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A Donor Wall with a seating area is located to the side of the pathway near the southeastern corner of the park. This feature consists of an oolitic limestone wall holding a metal tree sculpture with individual leaves on which are written the names of the donors. This wall was constructed by the Village and is noncontributing due to its recent age.

The streambed in the eastern portion of the site includes many water features that are visible from the path. These range from small solution holes to large pools, and some have waterfalls (Photos 10-11). A larger pond which has been dubbed "Turtle Island" is located at the northern portion of the streambed and features a pool with a large rock where visitors can view some of the many turtles that are in residence. The path crosses water four times via slightly humped arched bridges that are integrated into the pathway (Photo 12). The bridges are contributing structures.

The most prominent water feature in the historic district is a c.1949 man-made lake located at the northwestern portion of the park (Photos 13-14). Now known as Swan Lake, it was originally called Flamingo Lake for the large flocks of the coral-pink birds found there. Part of the bank is lined with oolitic limestone walls. The lake is surrounded by gently sloping grassy areas, and features a center fountain. Much of the oolitic rock used in the park structures was obtained from the excavation of the lake. In addition to this large lake, a smaller body of water was located at the north central portion of the site and was known as the Duck Pond (c. 1946). This area has since been filled in by the Village to create a Splash-n-Play area for children (Photo 15). This change, completed by the Village in 2004, does not impact the historic integrity of the site. The contours of the playground follows the original Duck Pond (Attachment E, Image 2).

Southwest of the Swan Lake is a playground and petting zoo (Photos 16-17), which were added in the 1990s after the attraction was sold by the original owners. Primate cages are situated at the western edge of the site. The playground, petting zoo and primate cages are all non-contributing to the historic district due to their recent age. Located at the very fringe of the former tourist attraction, they are relatively small in scale and do not detract from the overall landscape design.

Bird Cages

Five large former bird cages are situated at various locations along the pathways (Photos 18-19). Some of the cages have a rear wall of oolitic limestone with a semicircular-shaped wire cage attached to the front. The rear wall has an arched metal-lined opening with a swinging door that allowed the birds to retreat to a private area on the opposite side of the wall. The private area behind the limestone wall is wood framed and has a metal mesh door that provided access to the birds by their handlers. Later cages are similar in structure but have a slightly curved front section flanked by wire doors. Two cages north of the original Parrot Bowl are round wire structures with no stone wall. The Village plans to remove these two cages due to their deteriorated condition.

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The other three cages will be rehabilitated and used to contain plants and exhibits relating to the history of the site.

Parking is provided at the southern and southwestern portions of the park and is accessed from Southwest 111th Street. Grass strips with scattered palm trees line the parking lot along 111th (Photos 20-21). The entrance to the lot is designated by signage mounted on a pillar of oolitic limestone. Directly behind the sign is a bus bench, which consists of a large oolitic limestone pillar topped by a flat concrete disk with an attached circular concrete bench and detached concrete benches arranged around it (Photo 22). The sign base is a contributing object, and the bus bench is a contributing object. The asphalt parking lot is landscaped with rows of large ficus trees running in an east-west direction parallel to the street (Photo 23). The main entrance is framed by two rows of ficus trees situated at a diagonal and running from southwest to northeast. The lot also features palm trees and shrubs. Areas flanking the entrance building are landscaped with shrubs and a grass lawn. Modern pole lighting is situated throughout the parking lot. The landscaped parking lot, including signage and seating, was added to the property in 1954.

Most of the eastern boundary of the gardens is lined by a 6-foot tall wall of concrete block with a stucco facade (Photos 24-25). The wall begins at the northern boundary of the original park west of the Scherr House then angles to the southeast to border Southwest 57th Avenue. The wall continues to just north of the southeastern corner of the site. The only interruption in the wall is at the original entrance building on SW 57th.

The corner of SW 57th Avenue and SW 111th Street features large double-faced signage indicating the entrance to Pinecrest Gardens (Photo 26). The sign is a replacement for the original sign that was relocated with the Parrot Jungle business in 2002. The original sign featured a giant red parrot with the Parrot Jungle sign hanging from its mouth (Attachment E, Image 3). The signage is mounted on a substantial pedestal of oolitic limestone with a limestone planter at the base. The grassy area at the base of the sign is lined with an oolitic limestone curb. This original sign base is also counted as a contributing object.

Buildings

Original Parrot Jungle Entrance

The original entrance building was constructed by Franz Scherr in 1936 and was the first building on the site. It is located on the west side of Southwest 57th Avenue slightly north of the mid-point of the property. The rectangular building reflects Scherr's Alpine roots, with its 1-1/2-story steep-pitched hip roof and a front gable rising to the ridgeline (Photo 27). The entrance features three openings in the gable over a broad arched opening below. The two side openings in the gable have been closed in. The rear entrance features a shorter gabled portico over a narrow arched opening (Photo 28), and the floor of the portico features a brick mosaic reading "Parrot Jungle 1936" (Photo 29). This mosaic may have been installed at the same time as the

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decorative brick pathway in the western part of the park. The rear portico opens to a concrete porch with brick steps and a non-original concrete wheelchair ramp faced on the side with oolitic limestone. The roof was originally palm-thatched and the elevations were faced with horizontal pine logs. Signage consisted of a large triangular wooden panel that filled the upper gable and was painted with pictures of several birds and the words "Parrot Jungle" (Attachment E, Image 4). After the hurricane of 1945, the building was clad in oolitic limestone, and the thatched roof was replaced with thick flat clay tiles laid in a staggered butt pattern (Attachment E, Image 5). After the new entrance was built in 1954, this building was converted to a juice bar. The building's interior was damaged by a fire sometime after Hurricane Andrew, which caused the owners to close the juice bar and board up the building. The structure was rehabilitated in 2008 and is now being adaptively reused as a conference room. The original entrance is a contributing building.

Scherr Family Home

The two-story Scherr family home at 10850 Southwest 57th Avenue was built in 1937-38 and sits just north of the present Pinecrest Gardens property (Attachment E, Image 6). The structure has been adaptively re-used as a Miami-Dade County fire rescue station. The stucco-clad house has a square plan and is topped a pyramidal roof with a bay extension on the southern side (Photo 30). Attached at the center of the primary (eastern) façade is a side-gabled 1-story porch that originally was integrated with a carport at the north side (Photo 31). The distinctive arched openings in the front of the porch have been enclosed by glass block and metal and screen panels with tropical scenes in relief. An open porch with stucco half-walls has been added south of the original porch. A non-historic 1-1/2-story front-gabled carport is situated to the rear of the original porch. The building and porches are clad in stucco and the roof surfaces are clay barrel tile. The 1/1-light double-hung windows appear to be replacements. A gabled 1 1/2 -story garage building with an overhead door has been added to the rear of the house along the northern facade, and is utilized by the fire rescue station. The home is a contributing building.

Expansion

After World War II and the hurricane of 1945, the Scherr family began an expansion program. One facet of the program was the upgrading of existing buildings to better protect them from natural disasters and the other part was to expand the developed area of the park. Several new buildings and structures were erected on the western part of the site in the timeframe of 1948-1951.

Lake View Terrace

The Lake View Terrace consists of an enclosed rectangular entrance building attached to a long open covered walkway that overlooks the lake (Attachment E, Image 7). The building is constructed of oolitic limestone and is topped by a hipped roof of thick clay tile (Photo 32). It features large window openings with window seats

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on all sides. The main doorway, which faces south, is arched with a large rock keystone and is flanked by smaller arched openings. The entrance structure is also accessible from an unadorned rectangular opening from the east. The interior walls on the south are covered in a rough-coat plaster finish. The slightly curved covered walkway extends west from the west elevation of the entrance. The southern side of the walkway consists of a series of square oolitic limestone piers with small semi-circular rock planters at each base (Photo 33). The northern wall faces the lake and features piers that align with those on the opposite side. The areas between the columns on the northern side feature low walls to ensure safety and have large openings above to provide a view of the lake. Built-in benches of decorative brick are located at regular intervals along the northern wall (Photo 34). The walkway roof consists of logs and squared beams and has been covered with corrugated fiberglass sheeting, which is original. The deck of the entrance and walkway are paved in brick laid in decorative patterns, which matches the adjacent walkway. The western end of the walkway opens to a patio with picnic tables. The entrance building and covered walkway are contributing resources to the district.

Observation Tower and Snack Bar

A 1-1/2-story circular observation tower containing a snack bar is located within the brick-paved patio area. Built c. 1960, the tower is constructed of oolitic limestone and has a flat roof with a crenellated parapet (Photo 35). An exterior staircase begins on the eastern side and winds clockwise around the tower to an observation deck at the top that overlooks the lake, playground and cactus garden. A round window is located in the tower near the beginning of the staircase. Two arched openings are located on the north and west sides and serve as snack bar counters. The observation tower is a contributing building.

Gazebos

South of the brick-paved picnic area is the westernmost of two gazebos built c. 1960 (Photos 36-37). The western gazebo is connected to the pathway side walls and provides a recessed seating alcove. It is elliptical in plan, and the roof shape is masked by overhanging vegetation. A large square-arched doorway, flanked by two elliptical window openings, leads from the patio into the gazebo. Across from the entrance is an arched window opening with a window bench clad in a decorative brick pattern. Another window seat lies to the east of the opening. The decorative brick paving patterns of the patio and walkways continue into the floor of the west gazebo. An arched doorway on the west side leads to a set of steps and a continuation of the brick-paved path. The ceiling is vaulted and is clad in oolitic limestone. The eastern gazebo is located south of the entrance to the lakeside covered walkway (Photos 38-39), and is similar in configuration to the west gazebo. Stairs lead from both gazebos to a garden and meadow area to the south of the Lake View Terrace. The gazebos are contributing structures.

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Restroom Building

A restroom building (Photo 39A) is located just south of the western end of the patio. It is clad in cut oolitic limestone and has a nearly flat roof. Two louvered doors on the front provide access to the men's and women's rooms. A third solid door accesses a storage area. This building resembles elements of the new entrance building and is dated c. 1960. It is a contributing building.

Original Parrot Bowl

The Original Parrot Bowl was built in the early 1950s and served as the primary location for bird shows until the larger geodesic dome bowl was built in 1968 (Photo 40 and Attachment E, Image 8). The structure is currently in deteriorated condition and is closed to the public as it has been determined by building officials to be unsafe. The bowl is an amphitheater with seating for about 250 people. The rear three rows of seating consist of concrete risers topped with brick paving stone. The two front rows are continuous wooden benches attached to the ground, and appear to be non-historic. Elements of the structure and performance area have been modified as the venue changed from avian to water-based performances in the 1980s. A non-historic continuous Plexiglass screen separates the seating area from the performance area, which is located at ground level (Photo 41). Inside the stage area is a non-original pre-formed pond that narrows and passes through a gated area toward the rear of the stage. An original semi-circular concrete stand is located adjacent to the pond. At the request of the Village of Pinecrest in Spring 2010, a Certificate of Appropriateness (COA) was issued by the Miami-Dade Office of Historic Preservation for the removal of the roof due to structural deterioration. Per the terms of the COA, a new roof will be constructed that will replicate the original gabled roof and will be based on historic photographic documentation. The Original Parrot Bowl is a contributing resource.

Immediately to the south of the Original Parrot Bowl is a one-story performance support building with a generally square plan and an attached el wing at the northern end (Photo 42). The building has a low-pitched gable roof that is covered with much vegetation. The building is clad in stucco, and a wall facing the rear of the Original Parrot Bowl has a painted mural of an alligator. It is likely that the mural was completed shortly after the Original Parrot Bowl transitioned to water-based performance after the larger Parrot Bowl was constructed in 1968. This building was used in conjunction with the bird shows at the original Parrot Bowl and is a contributing building.

Parrot Jungle Main Entrance

The main entrance building was constructed in 1954 (Attachment E, Image 9). The park's entrance was moved from its original location on Southwest 57th Avenue/Red Road to the southern portion of the site to allow easy access from the new parking lots that were constructed nearby. The rectangular plan entrance building is situated on a lateral axis. It has a large two-story arched porte-cochere projecting from the front and flanking

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one-story wings (Photo 43). The porte-cochere consists of two asymmetrical oolitic limestone-clad walls that are anchored within the structure and extend outward to form an arch that terminates in a planter in front of the building (Photo 44). The oolite in this structure appears to have been cut or sawed, as it has a more regular surface than that used in earlier construction. The arch structure is topped by a low-pitched clay tile roof with a projected angled gable at the peak and exposed roof beams in the eaves. The stone side elevations feature a large round window below the peak of the gable and two smaller windows situated closer to the main structure. The two larger windows have muntins that form an interior square. The 2nd floor over the porte-cochere is an enclosed space used as offices. The front of the 2nd story space is clad in vertical wood siding and has a door opening to a small balcony in front, facing the parking lot. The balcony is constructed of flat metal rails and features metal fern leaf sculptures at the sides with a flowering plant sculpture in the center. Signage reading "Pinecrest Gardens" is suspended from the balcony by lightweight metal sculptural elements and replaced the original Parrot Jungle sign. The base of the arch is a large circular planter bordered in oolitic limestone. The planter holds a lily pond with small waterfalls flowing over a low wall of oolite. Low tropical plants are situated near and in the water, and several thin palm trees are located on each side of the planter. A large red hibiscus sculpture was added by the current owners and replaces two large parrot structures. The replacement sculpture and signage were installed in 2004 and are compatible with the style of the originals and of the site.

From underneath the porte-cochere, the front entrance leads to a wide central hallway that continues through the building. The terrazzo flooring features an inlaid image of a cockatoo (Photo 45). A ticket booth that was used during the Parrot Jungle era is situated to one side. Entrances to the side wings are clad in vertical wood paneling and glass panel doors with decorative handles. Glass sidelights flanking the doors feature vertically-oriented metal sculptural elements that hold flowerpots. Both wings retain their vaulted ceilings and original light fixtures. The north wing is the Hibiscus Room, which was formerly the gift shop. A sensitive restoration of the Hibiscus Room was undertaken by the current owners in 2008. The room retains its original terrazzo floor, exposed rafters, and chandeliers. The southern wing is Cypress Hall and formerly housed the Parrot Jungle restaurant. The central hall contains a stairway to the offices over the porte-cochere.

The wings are clad in stucco and oolitic limestone and topped by a clay tile gabled roof with broad extended overhanging eaves (Photo 46). Continuous clerestory windows are situated under the eaves. Oolitic limestone lines the front planting beds. The rear entrance is covered by a flat canopy supported by oolitic limestone posts (Photo 47). The northern wing features stucco and oolitic limestone rock at the rear elevation. It connects with a covered walkway running northwest to the former Parrot Bowl Amphitheater (now the Banyan Bowl). The rear portion of the south wing has been expanded to the south and east (Photo 48). It has a flat roof with a deep fascia clad in vertical wood siding. The rear elevation featured expansive glazing with vertical wood siding at the base, but the glazing is now covered with plywood sheets. It is undetermined when the expansion took place, but it appears to have been during the tenure of the original owners. The 1954 entrance is a contributing building to the historic district.

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DESCRIPTION

Parrot Bowl Amphitheater

The Parrot Bowl Amphitheater (now the Banyan Bowl) is a geodesic dome built in 1968 (Photo 49). It replaced the original Parrot Bowl as the main venue for bird shows (Attachment E, Image 10). The geodesic panels covering the seating area are metal (Photo 50), and the area above the performance area is open metal frame. Individual buttresses clad in rough face oolitic limestone are regularly spaced around the base of the structure and support the main framing members for the dome. The Bowl seats 545 in theater-style seating arranged on concrete risers (Photos 51-52). Staircases are located in the middle and at the outer edges of the seats. The front of the seating area and the outer walls of the side staircases are faced in oolitic limestone (Photo 53). The performance area is at ground level and is lined by an oolitic limestone curb and dense vegetation. It is a contributing building to the district.

Covered Walkways

Substantial portions of the pathway are covered in long covered walkways that were constructed c. 1968 (Photos 54-56). These structures are constructed of square oolitic limestone piers and covered by round log roofs with corrugated fiberglass panels. Built-in seating is situated at periodic intervals in the shelters. The covered walkways extend in two directions from the rear of the 1954 entrance. One branch is located on the path to the original Parrot Bowl but does not extend all the way to that structure. The other branch extends past the new Parrot Bowl Amphitheater and connects with the Colonnade from the southeast. Another section of walkway extends from the Colonnade to the north side of the new Parrot Bowl and then bends to the north. This branch connects with an east-west section that abuts the former Duck Pond. The covered walkways are contributing structures.

Colonnade Covered Walkway

The covered walkway now known as the Colonnade, also constructed c. 1968, is located in the south central portion of the site (Photo 57). It runs in an east-west direction, and is lined along the southern end by an open concrete terrace. The open terrace to the south abuts a long wooden 1-story structure with a continuous flat roof that formerly housed birds and other animals (Photo 58). The structure is divided into regularly spaced recessed bays of 3 or 4 panels that are separated by projecting wooden partitions that are flush with the eaves. The panels in each bay are partial height, clad in vertical natural finish wood, and have small openings for birds to access the space. The connected bays are separated from each other by oolitic limestone panels. At the base of an eastern oolitic panel is a low-scale structure that appears to have housed turtles, as there is an adjacent recessed area in the paving which likely functioned as a small pond. The Colonnade and wooden cage structure are contributing structures.

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DESCRIPTION

Secondary Outdoor Performance Structure

The secondary outdoor performance structure (currently known as the Imagination Station) is an open amphitheater featuring stadium-style wooden seats with metal hand rails (Photo 59). The seating for approximately 250 is arranged around a small ground-level performance area that is separated from the seating by wooden bollards. At the center of the stage area is a backdrop structure constructed of two round poles joined by a round cross piece and filled with a section of green wooden privacy fence. Two similar structures are located to each side and slightly behind the central structure. This performance amphitheater was constructed c. 1990 and is a non-contributing building due to recent age. In May 2010, the Miami-Dade County Office of Historic Preservation approved the planned removal of the Imagination Station, which will be replaced by a building housing accessible restrooms. The design of the new building will reference the aesthetics of the nearby Original Entrance and will feature oolitic limestone, gabled roof and exposed pine beams.

Support Buildings

A four-car garage is located to the west of the Parrot Bowl and serves a utilitarian purpose (Photo 60). It is constructed of oolitic limestone and stucco and has a shed roof. Two wooden double garage doors are situated at the front. This garage is adjacent to and oriented towards the parking lot and was likely constructed at the same time (1954). It is a contributing building.

Four Public Works buildings are located on the northern edge of the site. A driveway to the north of the Scherr house provides vehicular access to these support buildings. Two of the buildings are concrete block and stucco with flat roofs. One is two-story and the other is a single story. A front-gable frame garage, c. 1940, is situated south of the two-story concrete block building (Photo 61). In addition, a wooden shed is situated in this area. The support buildings are directly north of the former duck pond. A chain link fence, overgrown with vegetation, separates the utilitarian buildings from the park and they are barely visible from the inside site. The garage building is contributing; the other three buildings are non-contributing due to their recent age.

Whilden-Carrier Cottage (Noncontributing)

The 1932 Whilden-Carrier Cottage (Photo 62) was moved to the site in 2003 after the original caretaker's house was demolished. The cottage is typical of houses built by early homesteaders in rural Dade County from the early 1900s through the 1930s. It is a one-story front-gabled residence that is clad in board and batten siding. Windows are 9-light awning and 1/1 double hung. The wooden front door has jalousie glass and is accessed via a wooden front porch with wood railings. A wooden wheelchair ramp has been constructed at the side and rear. This building is non-contributing due to its relocation to the site and its lack of historic association with Parrot

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DESCRIPTION

Jungle. Small in scale and outside the fenced in area of the former tourist attraction, the cottage does not impose a visual impact upon the historic tourist site.

Historic Integrity

The Parrot Jungle Historic District maintains a high degree of historic integrity. The site retains the major buildings and structures that were constructed on the property during the Period of Significance (1936-1968). Some buildings or structures had minor alterations, as their use was changed during the site's tourist attraction era, but they are not sizeable and do not impact historic integrity. Later alterations to the site, some completed by the original owners, do not detract from its historic integrity. The designed landscape, which incorporated significant sections of natural landscape, remains intact. Although now a public park, the Parrot Jungle site maintains a sense of time and place and easily conveys its tourist attraction history.

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PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
PINECREST, MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA
RESOURCE LIST

List of Resources: letter indicates location on District Map; number in braces denotes number of resources

List of Contributing Buildings

Date

Original Entrance (A)	1936
Scherr Family Home (B)	1938
Observation Tower and Snack Bar (J)	1960
1954 Entrance Building (K)	1954
Garage (M)	1954
Parrot Bowl Amphitheater (N)	1968
Restroom (O)	1960
Public Works Building (Q)	1940
Performance Support Building (X)	Early 1950s

List of Contributing Structures

Bridges (C) [4]	Late 1940s
Covered Walkways (D) [4]	1968
Bird Cages (E) [5]	1950s
Original Parrot Bowl (G)	Early 1950s
Lake View Terrace (H)	c. 1960
Gazebos (I) [2]	c. 1960
Colonnade Covered Walkway (L)	1968
Bus Bench (P)	c. 1960
Wooden Cage Structure (BB)	c. 1960
Shelters (CC) [2]	c. 1960

List of Noncontributing Buildings

Public Works Buildings (R) [3]	Post 1968
Whilden-Carrier Cottage (S)	Moved to site in 2003

List of Noncontributing Structures

Secondary Outdoor Performance Structure (F)	c. 1990
Petting Zoo (T)	1990s
Playground (U)	2004
Donor Wall (V)	2004
Primate Cages [2] (AA)	c. 1990

List of Contributing Objects

Sign Base (DD) [2]	c. 1960
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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 36) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

ARCHITECTURE

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1936-1968

Significant Dates

1936

1954

1968

Significant Person

Scherr, Franz

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Arch: Sherman, Tony; Ferguson-Glasgow Associates

Blder: Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of Repository

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PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
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SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY PARAGRAPH

The Parrot Jungle Historic District is significant at the local level under Criteria A, B, and C in the areas of Entertainment/Recreation, Architecture, and Landscape Architecture. The property meets Criterion A for its association with Florida's tourism industry and Criterion C for its reflection of Theme Park Attraction architecture. The attraction is significant in the area of Landscape Architecture for its thematic design combining existing on-site features of the natural world with the establishment of new areas of plantings and water sites, all linked by a series of pedestrian trails. The property is also significant under Criterion B for Franz Scherr, who founded Parrot Jungle and was instrumental in its design and growth into a major tourist attraction. The Period of Significance for Parrot Jungle extends from 1936 to 1968, beginning with the construction of the original entrance building and trails in 1936 up to the construction in 1968 of the Parrot Bowl and its associated colonnade and covered walkways. The Parrot Bowl and covered walkways were the last of the large construction projects overseen by Franz Scherr and, therefore represents a logical end date for the period of significance. The property is therefore significant under Criteria Consideration G for properties that have achieved significance within the last 50 years.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Tourism

"Since the earliest days following its discovery by Europeans in the 1500s, Florida has been attracting visitors who seek adventure, wealth, escape from civilization, and opportunities to set up their own businesses to attract the dollars of others."⁶ The opportunity to start a business appealing to the multitudes of people traveling in Florida created a broad pattern of tourism industry in Florida. Pre-World War II tourist sites were dominated by designed gardens, among them Sunken Gardens (1903) in St. Petersburg, and McKee Jungle Gardens (1932) in Vero Beach. Private zoos in combination with botanical settings began to spring up all over Florida after World War I and became nearly ubiquitous with the growth of automobile travel with the extensive paving of highways during the 1920s. It is within that context that the Parrot Jungle was created. The property meets Criterion A for its association with Florida's tourism industry and Criterion C for its reflection of tourist attraction architecture.

The Period of Significance for Parrot Jungle has been defined as 1936-1968. The construction of the entrance building and trails and the opening of the attraction in 1936 begin the Period of Significance. The construction of the geodesic-domed Parrot Bowl, and associated colonnade and covered walkways, in 1968 ends the Period of Significance. Although it is a few years past the 50 year cutoff, 1968 represents a logical end date for the

⁶ Steve Rajtar, Historic Photos of Florida Tourist Attractions (Nashville, TN: Turner Publishing Company, 2008), p viii.

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property. The Parrot Bowl and covered walkways were the last of the large construction projects built by the Scherrs within the park.

Florida Tourism – General History

The roots of modern day Florida tourism can be traced to the latter decades of the 19th century, when steamboats took northern visitors to the state's springs and rivers to view the exotic landscape and animals. Early winter tourists were often those in poor health seeking the benefits of a healthier climate, staying at small hotels located next to mineral springs whose waters were reputed to be able to restore health when drunk medicinally or used for bathing. Leisure tourists, seeking a break from the cold New England winter, and sportsmen seeking adventure or new, exotic game, were the next batch of travelers to the area. The former Spanish colonial city of St. Augustine was an early Florida attraction. The city, founded in 1565, retained its Old World appeal and, in combination with the sunny climate and extant accommodations for travelers, made it an ideal tourist destination.

Located just south of the Georgia state line, Jacksonville quickly grew into Florida's tourism gateway during the mid 1800s. At the mouth of the St. Johns River, the village was well suited as a starting point for river excursions or a stopping point on the way to St. Augustine. By 1845, the year of Florida's statehood, a steamship was traveling between Jacksonville and Savannah on a regular basis. Both Jacksonville and St. Augustine improved upon their tourist accommodations during the 1840s and 1850s, but the Civil War interrupted the flow of leisure travel.

Tourism slowly resumed following the Civil War and was facilitated by new railroad lines, such as the Atlantic Coast Line Railway traveling from Philadelphia to Jacksonville, operating by 1869. Florida soon became a favored topic of newspapers and magazines. The lure of the sunny, warm state was felt by the denizens of the Northeast and Midwest, who grew weary of the long, dark winters and industry-polluted skies. The health benefits were so celebrated that doctors of the late 19th century regularly prescribed a winter's rest in Florida.

Early tourist destinations in Florida were centered on natural features. One such example was Silver Springs, which was a popular attraction on the Silver River in the 1860s. A visit to the beautiful crystal-clear artesian spring waters was enhanced with glass-bottom boat tours beginning in 1878. Now a large-scale theme park, Silver Springs began with a hotel, boat tour, and the adventure of witnessing a scenic marvel.

In addition to natural wonders, another important curiosity of Florida tourism was the alligator. Capturing and later raising alligators for their hides was the primary objective of entrepreneurs, and entertaining fascinated tourists was merely a secondary way to make money. An alligator quickly became an essential requisite for tourist attractions in the 1800s, even if the tourist site had nothing to do with alligators. The St. Augustine

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Alligator Farm began in 1893 as a museum exhibiting curiosities and a few live alligators, and eventually became a primary tourist attraction in St. Augustine.

Florida tourism was given a great boost in the mid 1880s when Henry Flagler decided to invest in the state's travel infrastructure. Flagler, a wealthy northern industrialist, purchased the smaller, independent railroad lines and combined them into the Florida East Coast Railroad. Additionally, he built a string of stylish and expensive hotels along the Atlantic coast. The nouveau riche of the northern and midwestern United States, along with an increasing foreign tourist base, flocked to Flagler's hotels.

On the Gulf coast, Henry Bradley Plant was completing similar developments in the 1890s. Plant established his own railroad line, connecting the west coast and central towns. Plant also added a steamship line to his transportation empire, which connected the Gulf cities and Cuba. He also built impressive, grand hotels. The efforts of Flagler, Plant, and other developers prompted the rapid growth of railroads in Florida. The number of miles of railways grew from 537 in 1870 to 3,500 in 1905, dramatically increasing the importance of tourism and its associated attractions.⁷ Tourism shifted farther south with the completion of the South Florida Railroad linking Tampa with Jacksonville in 1883 and the extension of the Florida East Coast Railway to the village of Miami in 1896. Private zoos and other attractions began to appear at almost every railway stop, particularly if there were scenic natural views or the remains of Indian mounds or historic ruins of colonial settlements that could be visited by tourists.

Tourism in Florida began to grow rapidly following World War I. Despite the increase in automobile ownership, the train continued to dominate as the primary mode of transport to Florida into the 1920s. Arrival by train reached "a peak during the winter season of 1924-25 when over three-quarters of a million passengers arrived by railroad."⁸ Although people were still primarily arriving by train until the mid-1930s, the automobile would begin to challenge the railroads in the 1920s. A State Road Department had been created in 1915 to oversee road development throughout Florida, and state leadership prioritized road building through the 1920s. The ascendancy of the automobile as the major mode of tourist transportation began in 1915. The first major section of the Tamiami Trail completed in 1919 through Manatee County connecting Tampa to Miami. The 1923 Florida Legislature designated the Trail as a state highway.⁹ As a result, by 1929, the state was boasting 7,000 miles of paved motor highways.¹⁰

⁷ Larry Roberts, *Florida's Golden Age of Souvenirs: 1890-1930* (Gainesville, FL: University Press of Florida, 2001) p. 12.

⁸ Ken Breslauer, *Roadside Paradise: The Golden Age of Florida's Tourist Attractions 1929-71* (St. Petersburg, FL: RetroFlorida, Inc., 2000) p.22.

⁹ Sarasota History, <http://www.sarasotahistoryalive.com/markers-and-designations/historical-marker/tamiami-trail/>.

¹⁰ Breslauer, p. 22.

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By the 1920s, an increasing number of tourists were traveling to Florida by personal automobile, creating a new roadside travel industry. U.S. Route 1, the major north-south U.S. Highway that serves the East Coast of the United States runs 2,377 miles from Fort Kent, Maine, at the Canadian border south to Key West, Florida. With construction beginning in 1922, the highway reached the Southernmost point in Key West in 1938. State Road A1A runs from Callahan, Florida, just south of the Georgia state line, to Miami Beach, mainly along Florida's East Coast Barrier Islands. In that stretch, it is separated from the mainland of the state by the Intracoastal Waterway and in other places, it runs 1-5 blocks inland from the beachfront. The road was assigned the number A1A by the state of Florida in 1946. These routes became heavily traveled by tourists from the 1920s to the 1950s and saw the construction of many roadside attractions most of which had disappeared by the 1970s.

The destination of many tourists who traveled by rail and automobile was Miami, whose population more than doubled from 29,571 in 1920 to 69,754 in 1925. During the same period, the state's population grew by 30 percent, and Miami Beach, which had been a deserted barrier island until 1915, would see fifty-four new hotels by 1925."¹¹

Attractions of the 1920s included the Fennell family's Orchid Jungle, which opened in 1923 in Homestead. It eventually had thousands of orchids growing among mighty oak trees. Both the St. Augustine Alligator Farm and the Silver Springs attraction were reinvented in the 1920s. Under new ownership in 1924, the Alligator Farm was heavily promoted and was expanded with alligator shows and an Indian village, hoping to lure auto traffic. Begun as a backyard project in St. Petersburg, George Turner started charging a five-cent admission to his 'Sunken Garden' in the 1920s, although the five-acre site was not fully operated as a tourist site until 1935.

The most famous of all the 1920s sites was the Bok Tower Gardens. Completed in 1929, the folly of Edward Bok, a prize winning author and editor of the Ladies Home Journal, was meant to be a gift for the American people. Bok was prominent enough that President Calvin Coolidge dedicated the tower. Located in Lake Wales, hundreds of people attended the February 1st dedication, many of them arriving by auto, signaling the beginning of roadside tourism development. "This landmark attraction started the boom in Florida roadside tourist attractions...and is still Florida's most important roadside attraction."¹²

Excessive land speculation caused a crash in Florida's land values, especially in Miami, in 1926, which was soon followed by the Great Depression. Although the economic crisis caused a slowdown in travel, excursions to Florida continued. A number of Florida's well-known tourist destinations were established during those years. Florida's roadside tourist attraction industry continued to evolve during the Depression because visits to the attractions were inexpensive, easily accessible by automobile and could be enjoyed by whole families

¹¹ Roberts, Florida's Golden Age of Souvenirs: 1890-1930, p. 12.

¹² Breslauer, pp. 37-38.

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traveling on a limited budget. Despite poor economic circumstances, Americans sought escape from the dreary pessimism of the Great Depression of the 1930s, and the automobile provided the means to do so.¹³ Roadside tourist destinations of the 1930s were small affairs but offered diversion through the exhibition of unusual and exotic plants, animals, and other attractions set in fanciful architectural settings.

Often, visitors driving the back roads of Florida would come upon the attractions and spend their time and money viewing whatever was there.¹⁴ For many small roadside stands selling food, gasoline, and souvenirs, the answer for getting customers was animals. A few cages, a gator pit, several snakes captured in nearby woods, and they were in business. The "zoo" was offered for free to get people inside. Once there, of course, it was inevitable that dad would get thirsty, mom would want that pecan log, and junior would just have to have that rubber snake, and they might as well gas up, as long as they were there.¹⁵

By the end of the 1930s, more people were arriving in Florida by car than by train. Reflecting that trend, numerous roadside attractions opened in the 1930s, many of them exotic gardens. Tourism in Florida was important enough to the state's economy that the Works Projects Administration conducted a survey in 1939. Roughly 2.6 million tourists visited the state that year. The survey gathered information on tourists' expectations, mode of transportation, and habits.

It was a given that sunshine and warmth were Florida's key attraction, but what did tourists do once they were there - what interested them? This was a central question posed by the 1939 Works Projects Administration (WPA) study. Among the various recreational options of sports, the beach and swimming, outdoor pursuits such as hunting, and cultural activities such as museums, survey respondents ranked visiting scenic attractions as the second highest point of interest. Nearly one-quarter of motorists and one-fifth of tourists traveling by public carrier chose scenic attractions as their preferred activity.¹⁶ "In specifying scenic attractions, many specific things were listed such as the Bok Tower, the Ringling Museum, and others."¹⁷ Attractions built around scenic or natural wonders were popular because Florida's flora and fauna was unique from other parts of the U.S. and a trip there felt like a true adventure.

Expansive landscaped gardens were very popular in the early 20th century. Florida's climate allowed for the growth of many types of trees, flowers, and plants that were foreign to out-of-state visitors. These gardens were especially enticing given that they could bloom year round. A majority of the tourist attractions opened in the

¹³ Breslauer, p. 12.

¹⁴ Steve Rajtar, *Historic Photos of Florida Tourist Attractions*, p ix.

¹⁵ Florida's Lost Tourist Attractions, <http://www.lostparks.com/frland.html>

¹⁶ Works Projects Administration of Florida (The Florida Tourist: A Preliminary Report of the Florida Tourist Survey Project, September 1939) p. 6.

¹⁷ Ibid.

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1920s and 30s were gardens. It was quite typical to add an alligator, a monkey, or exotic birds to the garden setting, enhancing the overall experience. Parrot Jungle, an example of the botanical and zoological attraction categories, was created during this era of tourism development.

World War II interrupted the flow of tourism in Florida. Gasoline and rubber tires were strictly rationed, and non-essential travel discouraged. The lives of civilians were focused on supporting the war effort, and they did not have the leisure time to visit tourist attractions. As a result, many of Florida's tourist attractions closed in the early 1940s.

World War II ended the Great Depression, and economic prosperity characterized the post-war decades. Rationing was over and people were looking for opportunities to enjoy more leisure and vacation time. Florida regained its lure as a tourist Mecca in the mid 20th century. The auto age was in full swing by the 1950s, with car ownership at an all time high. The new auto-centric culture was reflected everywhere in American cities, including the way people traveled and vacationed. In the mid-20th century, tourists traveled almost exclusively by car. Railroad travel declined sharply as passenger service was discontinued, and airplane travel was still too expensive for the average middle-class family.

Family vacations by car gave rise to an even greater number of roadside attractions than had been established before World War II. Florida's attractions generally can be broken down into zoological, botanical, aquatic, historical, and amusement or novelty categories. In addition to tourist attractions, the roadside was peppered with motels, restaurants, gas stations, and gift shops. This pattern of tourism development was found throughout Florida. In just three years after the end of the war, one-third of the state's economy was comprised of tourist dollars. An estimated four million tourists traveled to Florida in 1948, spending \$790 million.¹⁸ By the 1950s, tourism had boomed to become Florida's primary source of income. At the end of the 1950s, nearly 13 million tourists were arriving in Florida annually.¹⁹

The number of Florida's roadside tourist sites greatly expanded in the 1940s and 50s. Nearly three dozen larger attractions were opened in the decade following World War II, joining the pre-war sites that had survived. From the beginning, tourist attractions had been established by individual entrepreneurs, but the post-war era gave rise to corporations with the financial means to establish and manage more elaborate tourist destinations that eventually put the older attractions out of business. Among the first of this new breed of tourist destinations was the Miami Seaquarium established by the Wometco Enterprises in 1955.

¹⁸ Breslauer, p. 15.

¹⁹ Donald D. Spencer, *'50s Roadside Florida* (Atglen, PA: Schiffer Publishing Ltd., 2009), p. 11.

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Florida's invitation to tourism in the 1950's was, unfortunately, not extended to persons of all races on the same terms. As part of the Jim Crow South prior to the passage of Civil Rights legislation in the 1960's, Florida's major attractions and beaches were, by and large, for whites only, by practice or by law, with black tourists and locals segregated to separate places like Dade County's Virginia Beach, Amelia Island's American Beach, or other areas that offered alternative facilities. In 1949 Florida's Silver Springs established Paradise Park, a, as the brochure pictured here puts it, section for "colored people only" at a separate bank of the river southeast of the main dock area. Here was a bathing area and dock for glass bottom boats where black visitors could enjoy the springs without interracial mingling. Eventually, Paradise Park was closed as Silver Spring's main park was integrated, now welcoming visitors of all races. Today the former Paradise Park boat dock cove remains as the animal rehabilitation station on the Lost River voyage.

The roadside tourist trade remained healthy into the 1960s, but the industry was showing signs of change. The 1956 Federal Highway Act created a system of limited access highways throughout the U.S. Additionally, the construction of the Florida Turnpike began in 1955, adding new segments until it was completed at Homestead in 1974. Combined with new interstate highway segments opening in the mid 1960s, the turnpike changed traffic patterns in the state. Most U.S. and state highways that had been the primary travel arteries became alternate routes for travel to Florida's major cities, beaches, and major tourist destinations, leaving many roadside attractions isolated. Florida's postwar population soared, which resulted in a demand for more residential construction and subsequent higher land values and property taxes.

Affordable Accommodations

At the turn of the 20th century nearly all long-distance travel was by train. Destinations were dictated by rail routes. Accommodations were either modest, and often seedy, rooming houses near the train station, or well-appointed downtown hotels. Traveling salesmen, migrant workers, and others on a tight budget stayed near the rail station. The well-to-do were transported from the station downtown by horse-and-carriage where they would be met by porters and taken to often luxurious rooms.

The adventurous, middle-class car travelers were a far cry from the genteel hotel patron. Prepared to fix a flat or brave the elements after a break-down, they valued economy and adventure. Often on a tight budget, but eager to see other parts of the country, they struck out on their own over rutted roads made for horses and wagon wheels. A 1904 survey reported that 93 percent of the 2,151,570 miles of road in the U.S. were unpaved. Often there were few, if any, accommodations, and travelers simply pulled off the road and camped, often on private property.

In the early 1920s municipalities began building automobile camps on the outskirts of town to accommodate and attract "Tin Can" tourists as they came to be called. In 1919, the official organization of Tin Can Tourists of the World was formed in Tampa. Thousands of American packed their tents in the backs of the their cars and

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set out to enjoy tourist destinations all over the United States. Carrying extra gasoline in five-gallon cans, plenty of canned food, and extra tires strapped to the fenders, these intrepid explorers began set out to “discover” the nation. Most camps were free and little more than a place to park at first, but civic pride led towns to make improvements such as drinking water, laundry facilities, and covered shelters. Some even installed flush toilets.²⁰ Florida was a prime destination. By 1930, the Sunshine State had 3,000 miles of paved roads and campsites, and exotic animal parks and attractions could be found along most major thoroughfares.

After World War I, privately owned cabins called “auto courts” were constructed along the improved roadway of Florida. Many were basic, but some were furnished and catered to the needs of travelers with restaurants and gas stations. Visitors to beaches and tourist attractions could stay at these modestly priced accommodations at the end of the day. Until the early post-World War II years, nearly all what came to be called motels were owner operated, “mom-and-pop” businesses. By the 1960s, however, the owner-operated motels were being swept aside by the chain and franchise motels. Post-war prosperity had given birth to America's consumer culture. Advertising trained buyers to trust brand names. When it came to shopping for a place to spend the night, tourists and traveling businessmen liked to know they could expect certain amenities. The new chains promised standardization, often imposing architectural uniformity, and offered services to attract patrons. They were also constructed near major tourist attractions for which they provided detailed information and even round-trip transportation.²¹

As patronage declined, development pressures increased, tourist attractions were sold to real estate developers, resulting in the demolition of many sites. Some traditional attractions came under new corporate management. Weeki Wachee Spring, with its underwater mermaid show, opened in 1947. The American Broadcasting Company (ABC) purchased it in 1959 and then acquired the Silver Springs attraction in 1962. Both were expanded with water park rides. The year 1959 also saw the opening of Busch Gardens, initially constructed as part of the company's Tampa brewery tour, the concept quickly grew into a large-scale amusement park, with rides and an African theme.

All of these corporate entertainment complexes provided stiff competition for the small independently owned roadside attractions. They also eventually changed the expectations of tourists from that of interacting with Florida's natural wonders to being entertained. The greatest competition of all came in 1971 when Disney World opened outside Orlando. In the ensuing decades, Disney created an empire of multiple parks and resort hotels. Other corporate amusement parks were established near Disney, taking advantage of the proximity. Soon Florida's tourist industry was centered in Orlando and no longer spread throughout the state. Given the other changes that had begun in the 1960s, only the hardest of the older tourist attractions survived the final onslaught created by Disney.

²⁰ Nick Wynne, *Tin Car Tourists of Florida*, Images of America: Florida Paperback (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 1999), p 7.

²¹ History of the Motel, <http://www.jimmcluskey.com/motel.html#top>.

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CRITERION A—HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

Parrot Jungle History

Franz S. Scherr, a native of Austria, began planning for the creation of Parrot Jungle in 1934. Scherr, owner of a feed and supply store in Homestead, Florida, kept a macaw and parakeets in his store, which he had acquired through bartering with customers. Scherr's Parrot Jungle concept started as a verbal challenge from his neighbor, Joe DuMond, the owner of the Monkey Jungle tourist attraction. Inspired by DuMond's business venture and desiring to improve upon the concept, Scherr made up his mind to create a tourist destination that contained the elements that were of interest to him.

Opened on nineteen acres in 1935, Monkey Jungle allowed visitors to walk within caged areas where the monkeys ran free. Franz Scherr thought Joe DuMond was missing an opportunity to educate and entertain the visitors to Monkey Jungle by not labeling the plants and creatively placing the trails. DuMond was not in the mood to hear criticism of his fledgling enterprise and told Scherr to go "build his own damn jungle."²²

Scherr knew that the birds in his feed store entertained his customers, but he had a greater vision. Despite the Depression, tourist sites were being established and making plenty of money. There was plenty of inspiration for what he planned to do. Scherr had not only the Monkey Jungle to study, but he also had the nearby Orchid Jungle, started in 1923, to examine and Scherr may have been aware of Ormond Tropical Gardens, opened c.1930. That 12-acre garden also featured the typical monkeys and birds. The 1932 Mckee Jungle Gardens, located in Vero Beach off of U.S. Highway 1, started as a side investment to enhance a nursery business. The Ravine State Gardens was financed as a Works Projects Administration project in 1933. Evolving from a nursery business, the 1933 Gerbings Gardens on Amelia Island became the most popular tourist attraction in northeast Florida in the late 1930s.

Scherr desired a natural setting for the proposed parrot jungle, where visitors would learn about the landscape and leave his attraction feeling that they had just experienced a real tropical forest. After extensive searching for an intact landscape, Scherr found 20 acres in South Miami two miles south of U.S. Highway 1. The ecologically diverse property that he found, featured a tidal stream, towering cypress trees, slough, hardwood hammock, rocky pineland, and outcrops of oolitic limestone. Since the property satisfied his requirements, he gambled that the distance from U.S. 1 could be overcome. He envisioned that the ecologically diverse property would be the perfect backdrop for his colorful birds. After mortgaging his house to raise capital, Scherr leased the land for \$25 a month, plus \$25 down.

²² Cory H. Gittner, Miami's Parrot Jungle and Gardens: The Colorful History of an Uncommon Attraction (Gainesville, FL: University Press of Florida, 2000), p. 1.

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Scherr began constructing the park's trails and overcame the distance from U.S. 1 by constructing an unusual entrance building on Red Road. The A-frame building strangely combined Swiss chalet features reminiscent of his alpine homeland and tribal hut characteristics. The steeply pitched gable roof was covered with palm thatch and the walls with pine slabs. Brightly colored parrots and the words "Parrot Jungle" painted in the roof gable, served as advertisement for the new venture. Although the building was completed in the spring of 1936, it took several more months before Scherr and his family had the operation ready for visitors. By then, local curiosity had grown about the business and on opening day, December 20, 1936, Parrot Jungle had 100 visitors.

On opening day, Parrot Jungle had 25 parrots, a few pheasants, a monkey, a raccoon, a pond full of Japanese carp, and the obligatory alligator. The Miami Daily News gave Parrot Jungle a good review and word of mouth ensured early success for the new tourist attraction. Six thousand people visited the attraction within the first six months. With initial profits, Scherr invested in more birds and began experimenting with letting them fly freely. "This, Scherr believed, was a crucial part of his Parrot Jungle concept and what would make the attraction unique among the roadside parks and zoos popping up throughout Florida."²³ While Franz Scherr operated the new business, his wife remained in Homestead running the feed store. With attendance and profit increasing at Parrot Jungle, it was decided to close the feed store in June 1937, allowing Louise Scherr and the five children to join Franz in South Miami.

Although not caged, the birds were at first tethered to the trees, so Parrot Jungle was not at first able to claim "where the birds fly free." Along with the strategically placed vibrant birds, Scherr's creative layout of the landscape enticed people to walk along the wending trails of the park. Large stands of untouched hammock and ecosystems had become a rarity in southern Florida by the 1930s. The attraction quickly gained favorable newspaper press and word-of-mouth recommendations continued.

Despite the lack of formal advertising, Parrot Jungle thrived in the last years of the 1930s. Through admission tickets and gift shop and snack bar purchases, Scherr's profits increased. In 1938, Scherr constructed a two-story home for his family adjacent to the northeast corner of the Parrot Jungle. In 1939, he was able to purchase the land that he had been leasing for a sum of \$5,000. That year, he fenced in the attraction, which up until that time had been defined by dense underbrush. Because some of the parrots were beginning to perform tricks for visitors, Scherr built a small stage near the entrance. A few benches were arranged in a semicircle around the stage.

By 1941, Scherr had increased the number of trails and the parrot population. He also added other exotic bird varieties, including macaws, cockatoos, owls, peacocks, and cockatiels. Because the economy was starting to improve and he had continued to develop the overall attraction, Scherr was able to double the admission price to

²³ Cory H. Gittner, p. 24.

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50 cents. Parrot Jungle had also attracted the attention of local and national magazines and newspapers. Travel magazines, such as All Florida, were writing endorsements for Parrot Jungle.²⁴

Scherr was always striving to operate within the broader context of tourist attractions and tourist expectations, while balancing his own vision of what Parrot Jungle should be. To be competitive with other attractions, he had to compromise the rare pineland sections in the western portion of the property. Underbrush was cleared and replaced with bromeliads and ferns. Also, a cactus garden was just south of Flamingo Lake. Scherr would have preferred to have used native plants in his landscaping plans, but he was under increasing pressure to satisfy tourists' image of a forever-flowering rainbow-hued Florida. Even for the relatively established Parrot Jungle, competition for the burgeoning auto-bound tourist trade in the late 1940s was fierce.²⁵

Despite its quick and early success, World War II nearly brought an end to Parrot Jungle. Rationing of all sorts and the discouraging of non-essential travel caused a dramatic decrease in visitation to the park. In an effort to save the business, Franz Scherr took a construction job in Tennessee in 1944. His wife Louise and three of the children (the two oldest boys were in the Army) continued to operate the struggling Parrot Jungle.

Although a 1945 hurricane had done some damage to the entrance building and landscape, optimism returned to the Scherrs at the end of the war. Attendance was increasing once again, and south Florida was experiencing a post-war boom in construction and population. Scherr erected a billboard advertising the Jungle in 1947 and traveled to South America to purchase 200 macaws. That same year the Jungle received 100,000 visitors and the admission price was raised to one dollar.

Its proximity to Miami and a large population helped Parrot Jungle thrive. Scherr appealed to the local community, giving schoolchildren free tours. Winston Churchill's 1946 visit likely would not have happened if Parrot Jungle had not been located in Miami, which Churchill was visiting. Impressed by the site, Churchill returned a second day. The resulting photo-op of Churchill and the parrots (Attachment E, Image 13) was an international sensation and made Parrot Jungle a recognizable name around the world.

In the late 1940s, Scherr resumed development of the unimproved portions of his property. The attraction had been open for a decade, but was still confined to the easternmost portion of his land. Knowing that much of his competition had a prominent water feature, Scherr began constructing a lake in the northwest corner of the property. Taking two years to complete, the lake and an accompanying viewing pavilion were completed in 1950. The lake was populated with pink flamingos, which were another addition to Parrot Jungle's growing flock of water birds. A concrete path connecting the new lake to the hammock trails was also added. A pond

²⁴ Gittner, p. 48.

²⁵ Ibid, p. 63.

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was built off of the new path for the ducks and wading birds, and original narrow sawdust-covered trails were widened and paved.

Although Scherr appreciated the natural rocky pineland landscape of his property, he felt that it did not have enough of a jungle atmosphere. Especially in the western section, he replaced the native pine trees with palm, banana, banyan, fig, and rubber trees. The giant banyan tree that today provides a huge canopy over the center of the site was planted in 1947. Other smaller plants were added to provide more greenery and contrasting backdrop for the colorful birds.

Franz Scherr's successful and well regarded tourist attraction positioned him as a leader in the state's tourist industry. He was a founding member of the Florida Attractions Association, attending organizational meetings in the mid 1940s. Founded in 1949 by a group of attraction owners, the FAA sought to provide common standards in the industry. Members, adhering to the standards, could display their FAA sticker, thereby assuring tourists that the site was well maintained.

In 1950, Parrot Jungle boasted a total 700 total birds, 500 of which were parrots. Scherr and his son Francis, went on a purchasing trip to Asia and Australia in 1952, spending \$20,000 on 500 birds, which brought Parrot Jungle's total avian population to 1,200. As attendance in 1952 reached 200,000, Scherr faced a challenge. Experiencing long admission lines, severe parking shortages, and crowded trails, Scherr was concerned that his attraction was losing its intimate appeal and that guests would leave frustrated by the logistical problems. Additionally, he was being pressured by the county to provide better parking. The Scherrs had purchased two acres to the south, along Killian Drive in 1949 (throughout the years, they eventually amassed 31 acres). The solution to the problem was to reorient the park's entrance, using the land at the southeast corner. A large, landscaped, parking lot was added to the property off of Killian Drive. A new entrance building, designed by architect Tony Sherman, was constructed, 1953-1954 adjacent to the Killian Drive parking lot. Opened in December 1954, the unusually shaped building contained offices, a full-service restaurant, a snack bar, and a large gift shop. The original 1936 entrance became the Jungle Juice Bar which served snacks to both visitors inside Parrot Jungle and customers passing by along Red Road.

The remainder of the 1950s and early 1960s were prosperous years for Parrot Jungle. Annual attendance ran about 200,000. By 1964, admission was \$2 and the operation boasted 40 employees. Wishing to increase the variety of entertainment at the attraction, Scherr began sending some of the birds to an animal training school. Previously Sherr and his family taught the birds basic tricks, such as somersaults and opening canisters. Some birds learned the tricks by imitating others. The formal training taught the birds more sophisticated choreographed tricks, such as chariot racing and riding a "high-wire" bicycle. The more sophisticated tricks meant larger audiences concentrated at one time and more frequent shows, which resulted in the need for a bigger stage and better audience seating than the old wooden benches.

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By the 1950s, Franz Scherr's adult children except Eugene, the oldest son, and many of his in-laws were involved with the operations of Parrot Jungle. Breaking with the site's tradition of using natural materials for structures, Francis Scherr convinced his father that a geodesic dome auditorium would cause the least disruption to the landscape. Francis hired Ferguson-Glasgow Associates, a Coral Gables architectural firm to design a 500-seat concrete and steel geodesic domed amphitheater. The new amphitheater, which opened in 1968, had a large stage which allowed for bigger, more sophisticated bird shows. The construction of the new Parrot Bowl also involved the construction of several covered walkways extending from the duck pond on the north to a colonnade of wooden animal houses on the west and to the entrance on the south.

After spending much of the 1960s in semi-retirement, Franz Scherr died December 16, 1973, at age 83. Louise Scherr continued to handle bookkeeping tasks until her death four years later, also at age 83; and Jerome, Franz Scherr's youngest son, took over the park's management from his older brother, Francis. Parrot Jungle continued to be a popular tourist destination in the 1970s, attracting 375,000 visitors in 1973. Its continued success attracted the attention tourist industry businessmen who wished to acquire the property; however, the Scherr family resisted the buyout offers, preferring to maintain the intimate scale that the park had always represented.

Attendance peaked in 1980 at 450,000; however, five years later, attendance fell to only half that amount. In the early 1980s Miami suffered bad publicity in British tabloids about European tourists who were robbed in Miami, reducing the number of area tourists in general. Additionally, Parrot Jungle began receiving competition from bigger corporate-owned theme parks. The Scherr children had agreed in the 1950s that their children would not be allowed to work at Parrot Jungle. As such, there would be no third Scherr generation to operate the park. As the fiftieth anniversary of Parrot Jungle was being celebrated in 1986, the Scherr children were considering the buyout option, partially out of an inability to decide how the attraction should continue.

In 1988, Parrot Jungle was sold to business partners Bernard Levine, a veterinarian with whom Jerome Scherr had done business, and Richard Schubot, an avid parrot collector. Both men loved and admired Parrot Jungle, but needed to make some changes in order to keep the attraction competitive. The family home built in 1939 was included in the sale and was leased to Miami-Dade County and adapted for use as a fire rescue station.

The name of the park was changed to Parrot Jungle and Gardens. A variety of primates were brought in to perform additional tricks and shows. A petting zoo, playground, and an outdoor café were added southwest of Flamingo Lake. Special programming was added. Levine and Schubot applied unsuccessfully for a zoning permit to build a conference center on the undeveloped portion of Parrot Jungle land west of the park. Originally located in a semi-rural area, Parrot Jungle had become surrounded by high-end housing developments. Home owners were concerned about increased traffic to the site and noise caused by the special events taking place at night.

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After losing a series of zoning battles, the loss of 60% of the tree canopy caused by Hurricane Andrew in 1992, and the death of Richard Schubot in 1993, Levine decided to relocate Parrot Jungle to Watson Island on the MacArthur Causeway between Miami and Miami Beach. In 1996 as Levine was planning the relocation to Watson Island, the Village of Pinecrest began negotiations to purchase the property formerly owned by the Scherr family. Parrot Jungle, including all of its resident bird population, moved to Watson Island and reopened in 2003 as Parrot Jungle Island, then renamed Jungle Island in 2007. The historic Parrot Jungle site was purchased by the Village of Pinecrest, which now operates it as a city park known as Pinecrest Gardens.

The original Parrot Jungle was locally designated a historic site, approved for the Metropolitan Dade County Historic Register in 1990. Through this designation, which requires review and approval of alterations to the park, and its own sense of stewardship, the Village of Pinecrest has been dedicated to preserving the legacy of Parrot Jungle.

Sensitive alterations have included the filling in of the duck pond to create a Splash-n-Play area for children using the contours of the original pond and blue outlines indicating the pond's island, the use of similar lettering for the park's entrance sign, as well as placing an oversized flower sculpture, where oversized parrot sculptures once were.

A number of preservation projects have been undertaken since Pinecrest assumed ownership of the site. For example, the original 1936 entrance building was renovated, earning the village two preservation awards (Dade Heritage Trust 2010 Preservation Award and the 2010 Florida Trust for Historic Preservation Award for Restoration/Rehabilitation Outstanding Achievement). The inlaid parrot design, located within the 1954 entrance's terrazzo floor, has been restored. The Hibiscus Room, which housed the gift shop in the main entrance, was renovated, including the original terrazzo floor, ceiling beams, and chandeliers. Presently, historic exterior light fixtures are being repaired. The animals of the c. 1990 petting zoo were also acquired during the property transfer, and the village continues to operate this later addition to the tourist attraction as part of the park's overall amenities. Today, Pinecrest Gardens is a flourishing public park that continues to illustrate its tourism heritage.

CRITERION C—ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Parrot Jungle meets Criterion C for its examples of tourist attraction building types. In order to catch the eye of passing motorists, brightly colored advertisement signs were most often employed. However, the tourist attraction building itself served as advertising. An attention-grabbing building was frequently a part of the site's overall promotional scheme. "The physical characteristics of Florida roadside attractions also helped to

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define them....Colorful signs in the shape of alligators or tropical birds and beautifully landscaped but often mysterious entrances helped to create the aura of a tropical paradise adventure.²⁶

This was certainly the case for Parrot Jungle's first entrance building. The Swiss alpine and tribal hut hybrid was a most unusual edifice in southern Florida. It supplied the first intriguing advertisement for the nascent attraction. Within 20 years, the building was outgrown and Franz Scherr decided to build a new larger building, along with entirely reorienting the park's entrance.

Scherr wanted a modern building that also would relate to the original entrance building. Upon his urging, the architect mimicked the steep roof pitch and deep eaves of the earlier building. The over-scale arched portecochere, office porthole windows, oddly shaped roof, entrance lobby in the form of an arcade, and exaggerated angles created a Modernist interpretation of park architecture. The overstated central section of the building was balanced by the low gable roofs of the side wings. The plate glass walls facing into the site and natural stone facing allowed the building to respond to the surrounding landscape. The 1954 building certainly carried on the tradition of an unusual and mysterious entrance.

The 1968 Parrot Bowl exemplifies tourist attraction structures. Initiated by Francis Scherr, the amphitheater featured a geodesic dome roof. The architectural firm of Ferguson-Glasgow Associates in Coral Gables was responsible for the Parrot Bowl design. The firm was founded in 1964, by James E. Ferguson and Stanley Glasgow, and continues to practice today under the name, Ferguson, Glasgow, Schuster, and Soto. There was a Florida trend, during the 1960s, of constructing geodesic domes at tourist attractions. The nearby Miami Seaquarium added a geodesic dome to its property in 1960. Covering an amphitheater, it was designed by architect Buckminster Fuller, who had patented a geodesic dome design in 1954. Although he believed the design would be useful for affordable housing, the design was most often applied to large-scale public buildings. In 1959, Busch Gardens also added a geodesic dome to its property. A number of changes had been made to Parrot Jungle by the mid-1960s, and the dome was part of the park's overall improvements.

The Aquatarium attraction in St. Petersburg opened in 1964 with a golden geodesic dome covering the performance space. Noted at the time to be the largest such structure in the world, the dome served as the inspiration for keeping the Parrot Jungle up-to-date in contemporary tourist attractions. The Aquatarium dome was demolished in 1981.

Of the dozens of the tourist attractions established, prior to World War II, only a few continue to operate as a private business. Parrot Jungle lasted for nearly 70 years before it was acquired by the Village of Pinecrest and renamed Pinecrest Gardens. Like the Parrot Jungle, other garden attractions became public parks, including McKee Jungle Gardens, Rainbow Springs, and Sunken Gardens. Despite the loss of its animals, the historic

²⁶ Breslauer, p. 10.

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resources of Parrot Jungle site remain remarkably intact. The meandering paths, animal cages, covered walkways, and entrance buildings, all tucked within the natural and designed landscape, ably illustrate the site's history. The Parrot Jungle Historic District maintains a strong sense of time and place.

CRITERION C—LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Although Franz Scherr originally envisioned his Parrot Jungle attraction as an aviary of tropical birds existing in a natural Florida landscape, he began to add exotic tropical plants and palm trees in a native tropical hardwood and cypress setting. The original landscape featured natural streams, sinkholes, caves and fissures that served as a dramatic setting for the historic buildings and structures. Over the years Scherr added many varieties of rare exotic and tropical plants, including many types of ferns, fig trees, orchids, hibiscus and other flowering plants. He created new landscape features, such as an open grassy meadow, with diverse plantings around its perimeter. A succulent garden, developed in the 1960s is one of the most diverse desert gardens in Florida. The elements of the site are accessed via meandering curved pedestrian pathways that link all of the buildings and major structures. The most prominent water feature in the historic district is a c.1949 man-made lake located at the northwestern portion of the park. Part of the bank is lined with oolitic limestone walls. The lake is surrounded by gently sloping grassy areas, and features a center fountain. Much of the oolitic rock used in the park structures was obtained from the excavation of the lake. Despite its "natural" appearance, Parrot Jungle was largely a planned attraction.

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Additional Resources

Historical Museum of Southern Florida: Postcard Collection, Parrot Jungle Folder.

Miami-Dade Public Library System: Parrot Jungle Folder, Ephemera Notebook, Photo Collection, Dade County Micro Film.

Interview with Angela T. Gasca, Assistant to the Village Manager, Village of Pinecrest, January 25, 2010.

Interview with Rick Ferrer, Miami-Dade Office of Historic Preservation, Miami-Dade County, May 2010.

Pinecrest Village Archives

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Ferguson-Glasgow Associates: http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoaa/wiki/American%20Architects%20Directories/1970%20American%20Architects%20Directory/Bowker_1970_F.pdf.

Jungle Island: <http://jungleisland.com/>

Miami-Dade County Property Appraiser: <http://www.miamidade.gov/pa/>

Miami Seaquarium: http://www.miamiseaquarium.com/visitor_info/history.asp

Pinecrest Village: <http://www.pinecrest-fl.gov/>

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St. Augustine Alligator Farm: <http://www.alligatorfarm.us/history.html>

Silver Springs: <http://www.silversprings.com/heritage.html>

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 15.38

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	17	371200	2839500
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	17	371880	2839480

3	17	371860	2839180
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	17	371860	2839140

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Steven Avdakov, Deborah Griffin, Kathy Mast Kane, Nathalie Wright

organization Heritage Architectural Associates date August 2011

street & number 4770 Alton Road telephone 305-761-3642

city or town Miami Beach state Florida zip code 33140

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Village of Pinecrest

street & number 12645 Pinecrest Pkwy telephone (305) 234-2121

city or town Pinecrest state Florida zip code 33156-5931

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
PINECREST, MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property includes 15.38 acres. The proposed National Register boundary corresponds to the boundaries from the 1990 Dade County historic designation. The following legal description was taken from the Metropolitan Dade County Historic Preservation Board's Designation Report for Parrot Jungle (See Attachment A).

A portion of Tracts 3 and 4, THE AVOCADO LAND CO'S SUBDIVISION, according to the plat thereof as recorded in Plat Book 2 at Page 44 of the Public Records of Dade County, Florida, in Section 12, Township 55 South, Range 40 East, Dade County, Florida, more particularly described as follows: Commence at the point of intersection of the North Line of said Tract 3 and the West Line of the SE ¼ of the NE ¼ of said Section 12; thence East, along the North Line of said Tract 3, for 1050.00 feet to the Point of Beginning; thence South, parallel to the West Line of the SE ¼ of the NE ¼ of said Section 12, for 414.36 feet; thence East, parallel to the South Line of said Tract 4, for 150.00 feet to a point on a Line that is 1200.00 East of and parallel to the West Line of the SE ¼ of the NE ¼ of said Section 12; thence south along the Line that is 1200.00 feet East of and parallel to the West Line of SE ¼ of the NE ¼ of said Section 12 for 390.00 feet to a point that is 35.00 feet North of the South Line of said Tract 4; thence East along a line that is 35 feet North of and parallel to the South Line of said Tract 4 for 804.81 feet to a point on the East Line of said Section 12; thence North along the East Line of said Section 12 for 805.70 feet to a point on the North Line of said Tract 3; thence West along the North Line of said Tract 3 for 954.40 feet to the Point of Beginning; Less the East 50 feet for Road and Less the external area formed by a 25 foot radius arc concave to the Northwest, tangent to a line that is 50 feet West of and parallel to the East Line of said Section 12 and tangent to a line that is 35 feet North of and parallel to the South Line of said Tract 4.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The nominated boundary includes the acreage, structures, and buildings historically identified with the Parrot Jungle tourist attraction during its existence at this location, from 1936 to 1995. Some adjacent portions of land that were once owned by the Scherr family are being excluded from the nominated boundary, as those acres were not directly associated with the tourist attraction nor developed by the Scherrs. The chosen boundary includes the tourist attraction, as well as the associated 1954 landscaped parking lot and the historic sign bases, located near the street right-of-way. The Whilden-Carrier Cottage, an early 20th century house, was relocated to the former Parrot Jungle property in 2003. Although within the boundary, it is small in scale and does not detract from the nominated district. It is located at the far northwest corner of the parking lot and outside the attraction's fence.

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LIST OF PHOTOS

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

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3. Steven Avdakov
4. 2009
5. Heritage Architectural Associates
6. View Looking West
7. Photo 1 of 63

Numbers 2-5 are the same unless otherwise indicated.

1. Sinkhole
6. View Looking Northwest
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1. Walkway through Cypress Slough
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- 1. Flamingo Lake
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- 1. Playground
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1. Southwest 111th Street
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6. Rear (Facade) Facade, Looking Northeast

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6. Main (East) Facade and South Elevation, Looking Northwest

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3. Original entrance sign
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6. Scherr Family Home, c 1940.
7. Terrace structure overlooking Flamingo Lake, date unknown.
8. Original Parrot Bowl, date unknown.
9. New Entrance Building, 1955
10. New Parrot Bowl Amphitheater, date unknown.
11. Winston Churchill at Parrot Jungle, 1946.
12. Jungle and original bridge, date unknown.
13. Jungle and pathway, 1961.

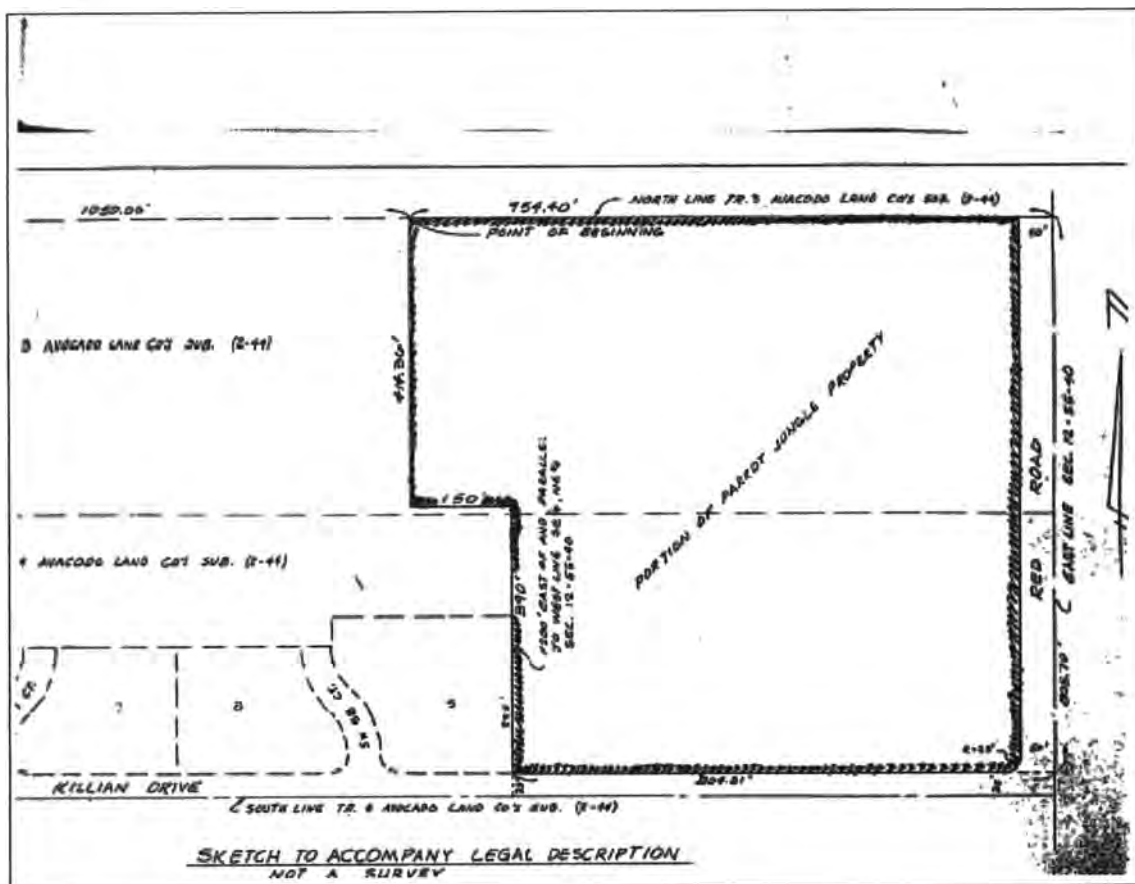
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ATTACHMENT B – Historic Map of Park
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ATTACHMENT C – Context Map
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Map from 1950 Parrot Jungle brochure

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ATTACHMENT D – Aerial Map
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Aerial Map of Pinecrest Gardens (former Parrot Jungle), 2010

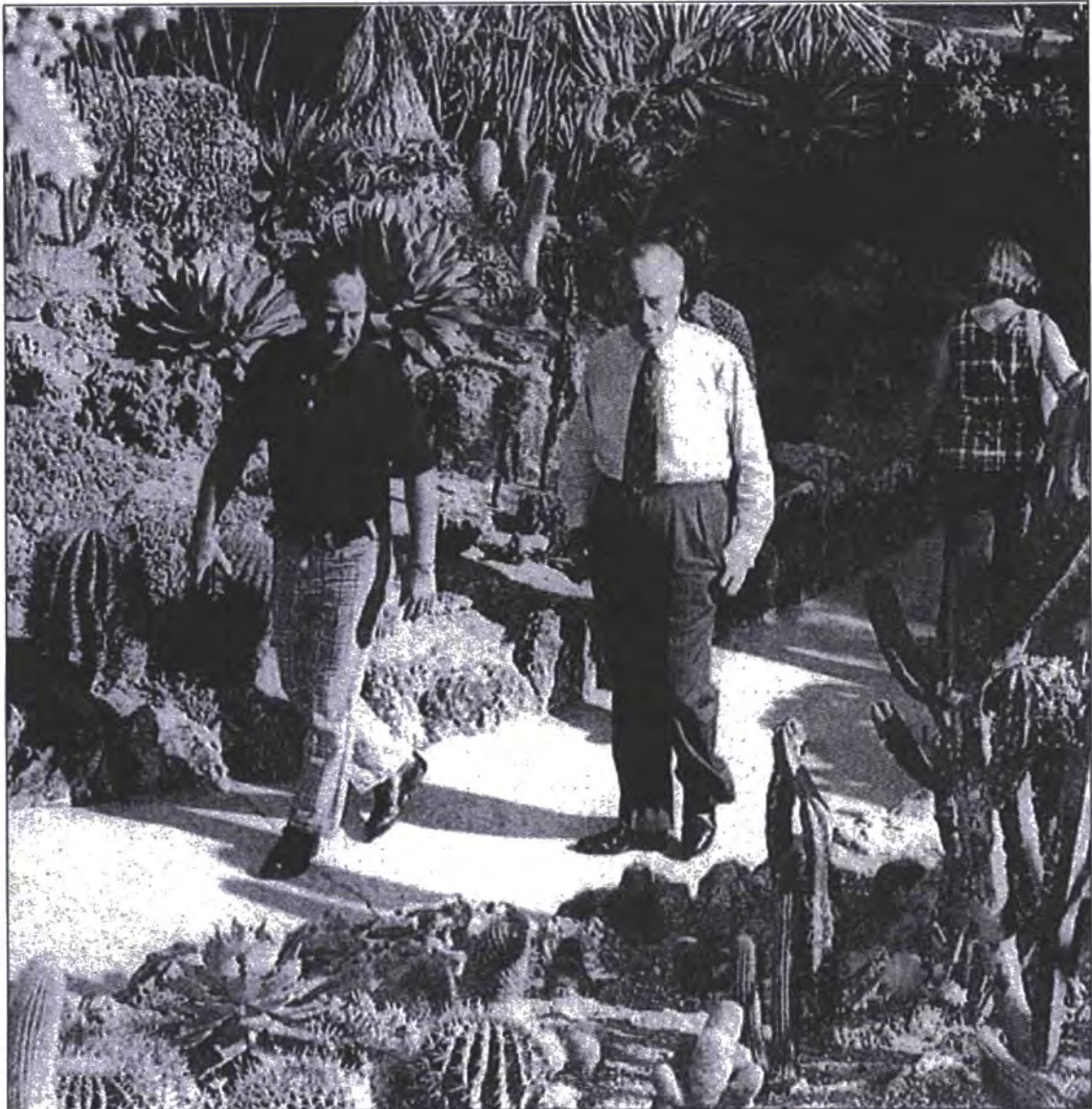
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Historic Image 1 - Cactus Garden, mid-1960s

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Historic Image 2 – Former Duck Pond, date unknown.

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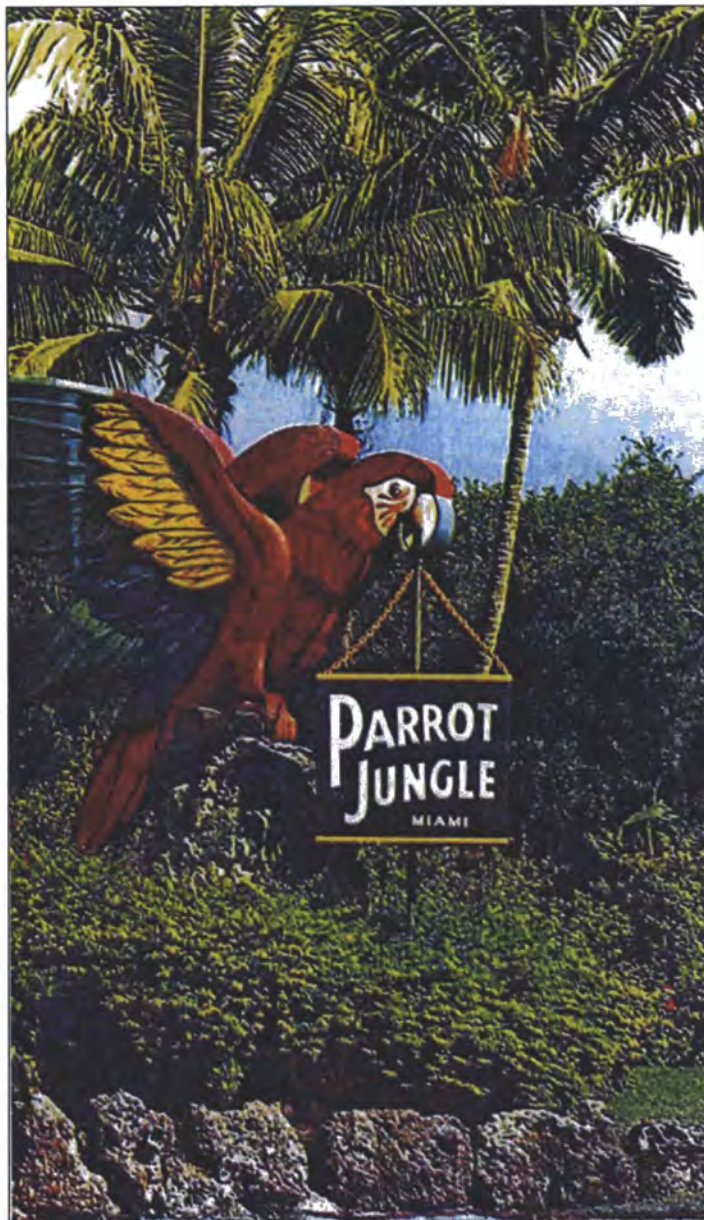
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Historic Image 3 - Original entrance sign

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Historic Image 4 - Original Entrance Building, c. 1940.



Historic Image 5 – Signage and original entrance on Red Road, 1952.

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Historic Image 6 - Scherr Family Home, c 1940.

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Historic Image 7 - Terrace structure overlooking Flamingo Lake, date unknown.

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Historic Image 8 - Original Parrot Bowl, date unknown.

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Historic Image 9 - New Entrance Building, 1955

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Historic Image 10 - New Parrot Bowl Amphitheater, date unknown.

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Historic Image 11 – Winston Churchill at Parrot Jungle, 1946.

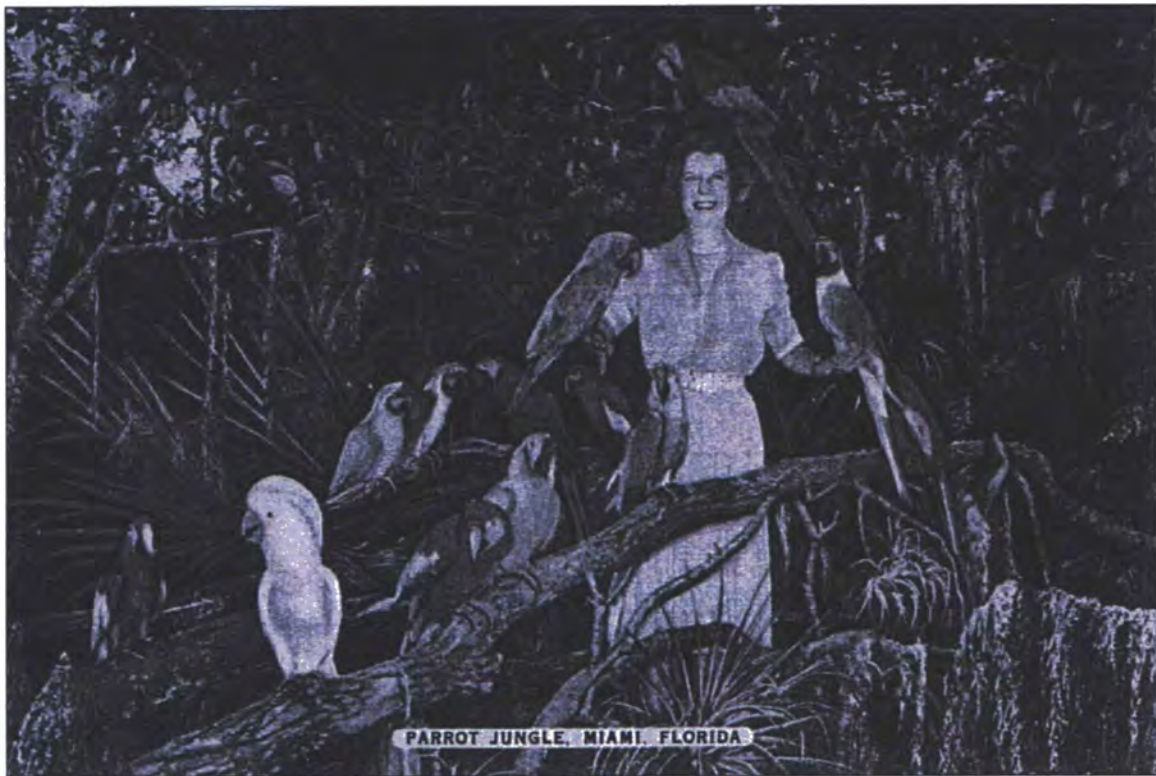
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Historic Image 12 - Jungle and original bridge, date unknown.

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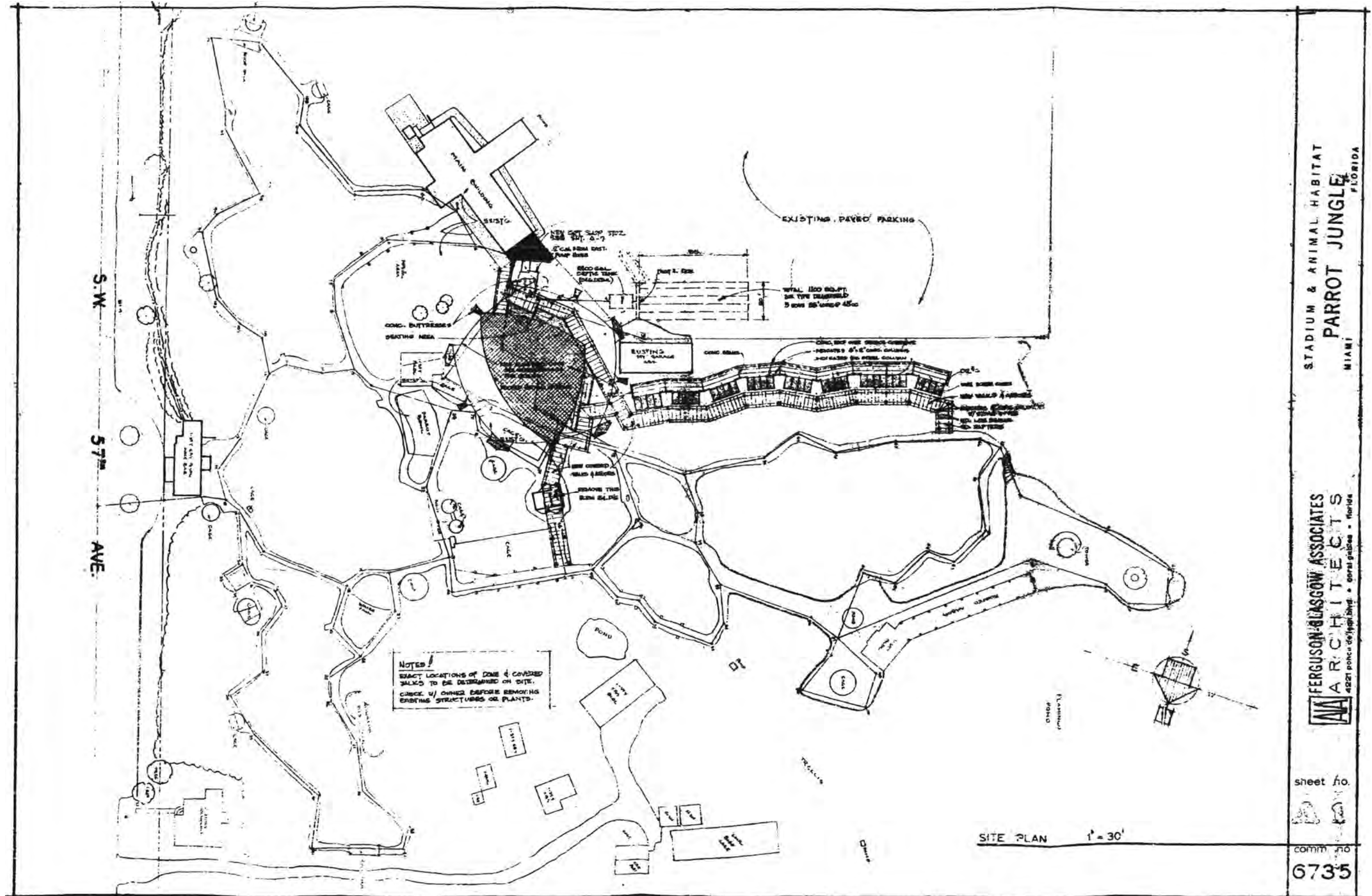
PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
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Historic Image 13 - Jungle and pathway, 1961.



STADIUM & ANIMAL HABITAT
 PARROT JUNGLE
 MIAMI, FLORIDA

FERGUSON-BLASGOW ASSOCIATES
 ARCHITECTS
 4522 PINECREST BLVD. • MIAMI, FLORIDA

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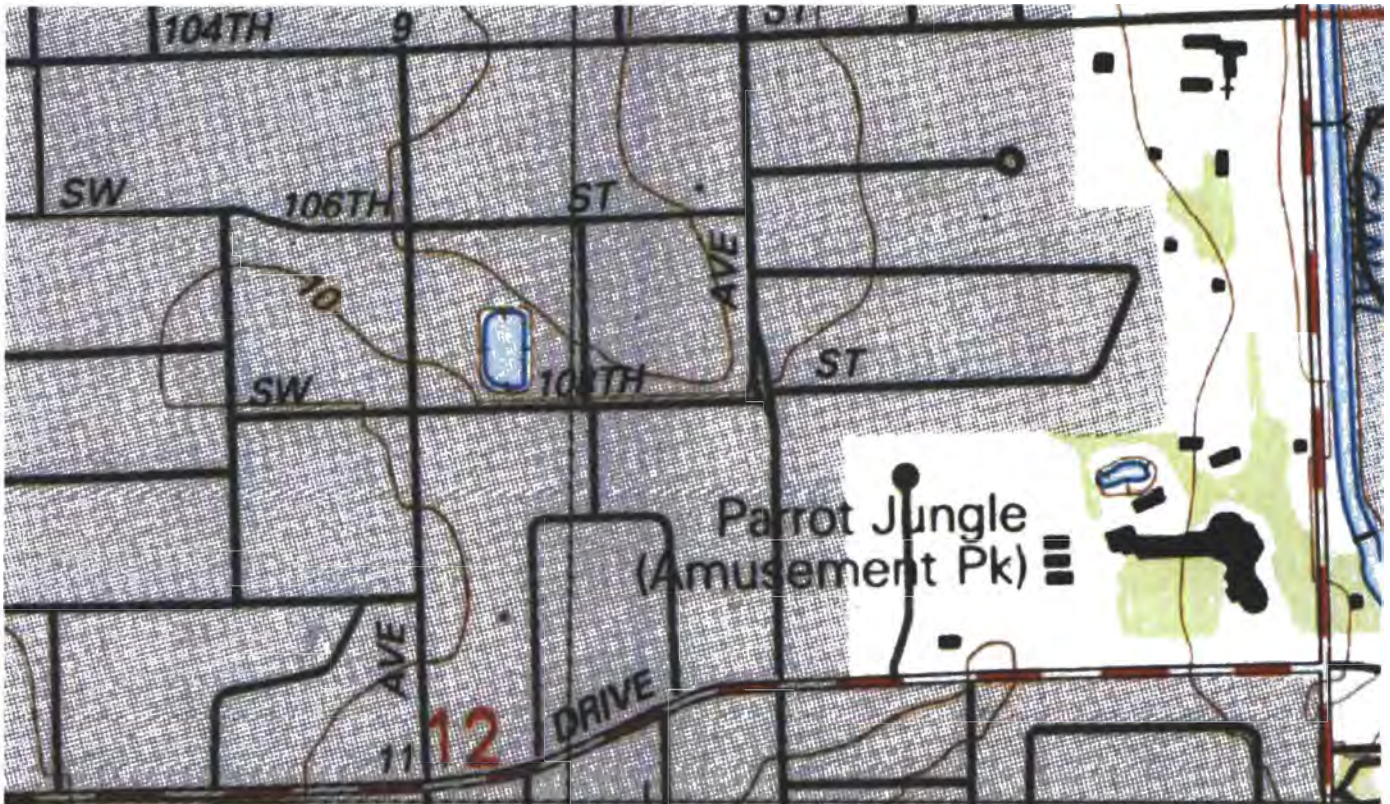
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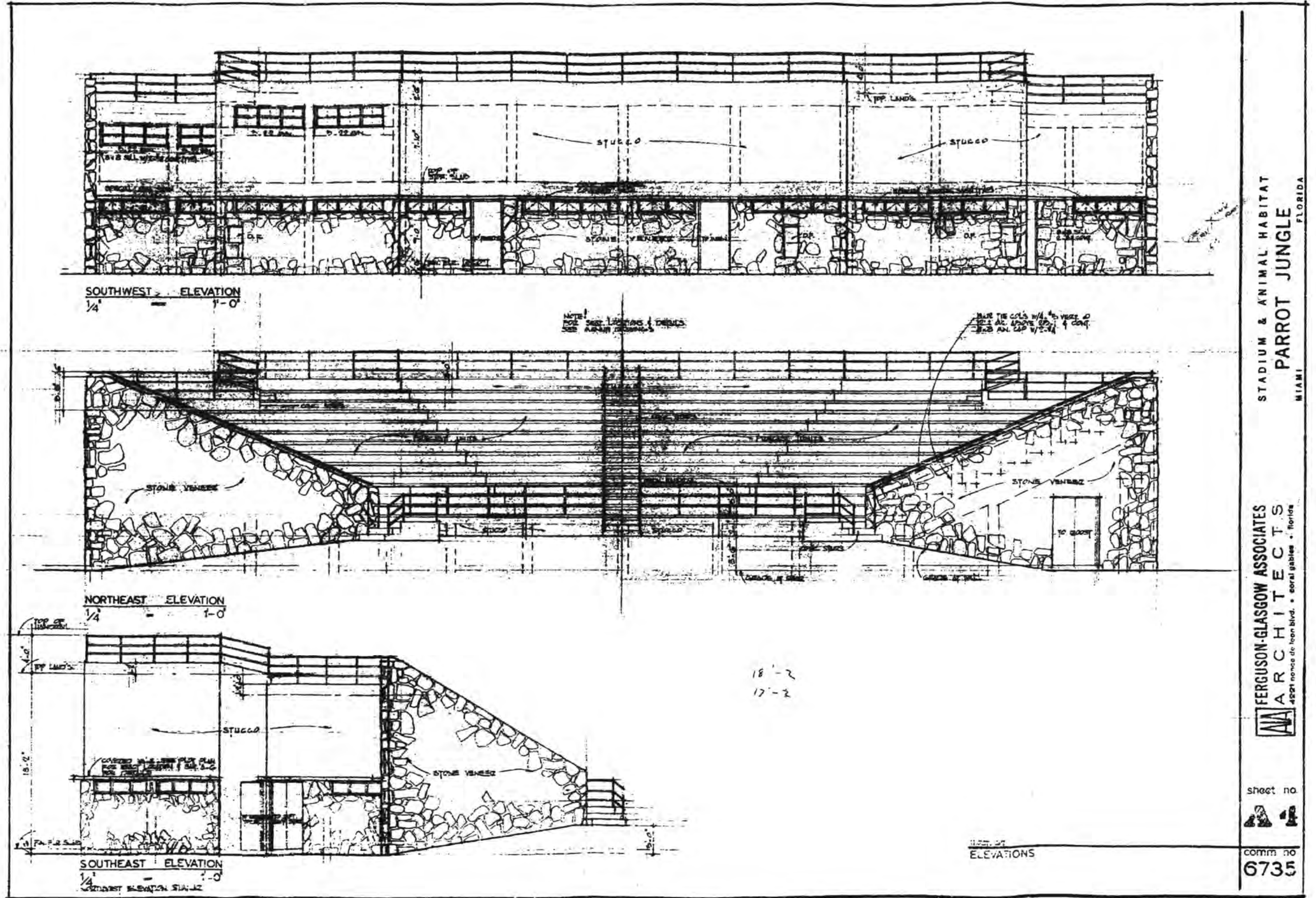
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Parrot Jungle Historic District
Miami-Dade County, FL



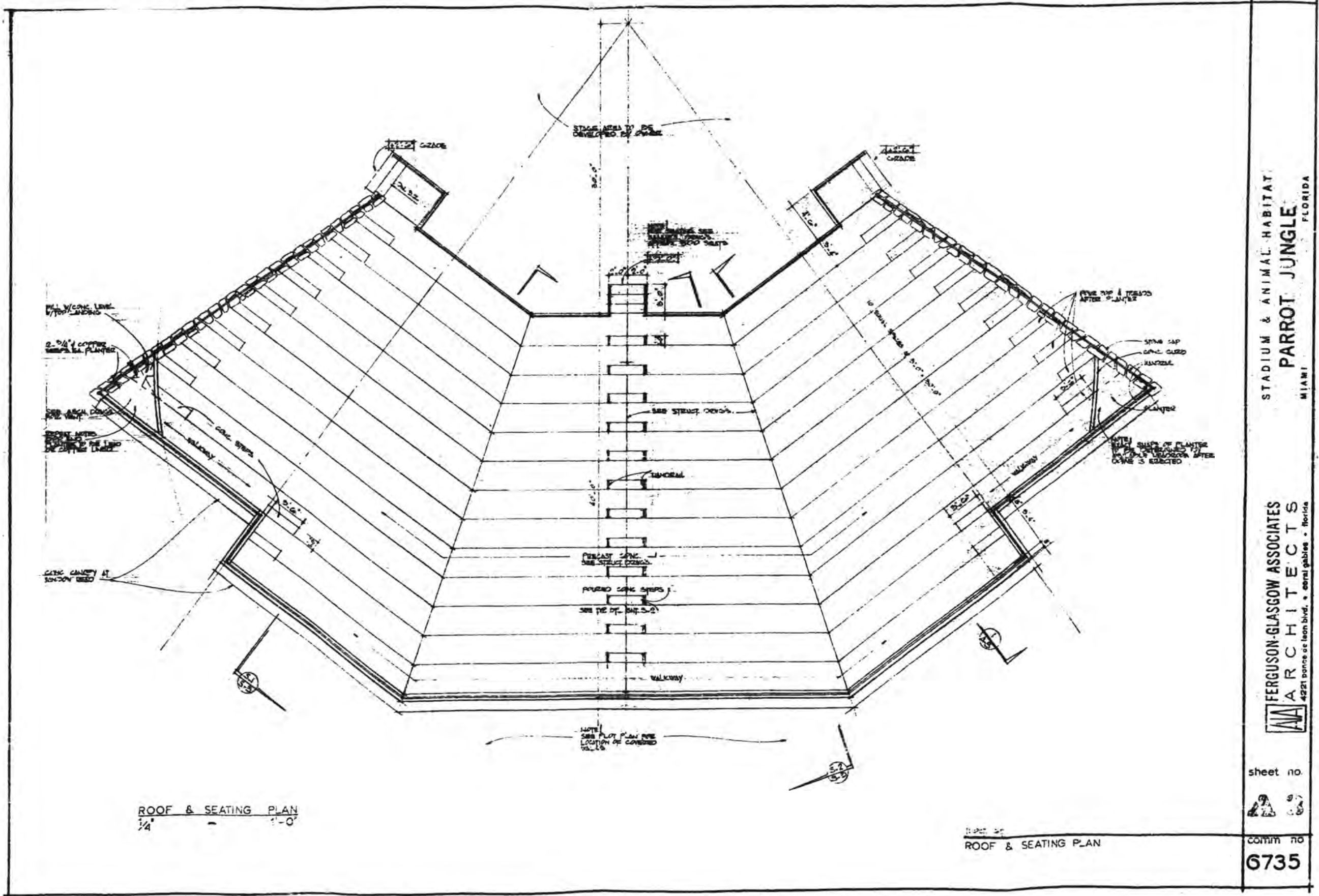


STADIUM & ANIMAL HABITAT
PARROT JUNGLE
MIAMI
FLORIDA

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LIST OF
ELEVATIONS



ROOF & SEATING PLAN
1/4" = 1'-0"

ROOF & SEATING PLAN

STADIUM & ANIMAL HABITAT
PARROT JUNGLE
MIAMI FLORIDA

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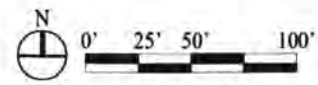
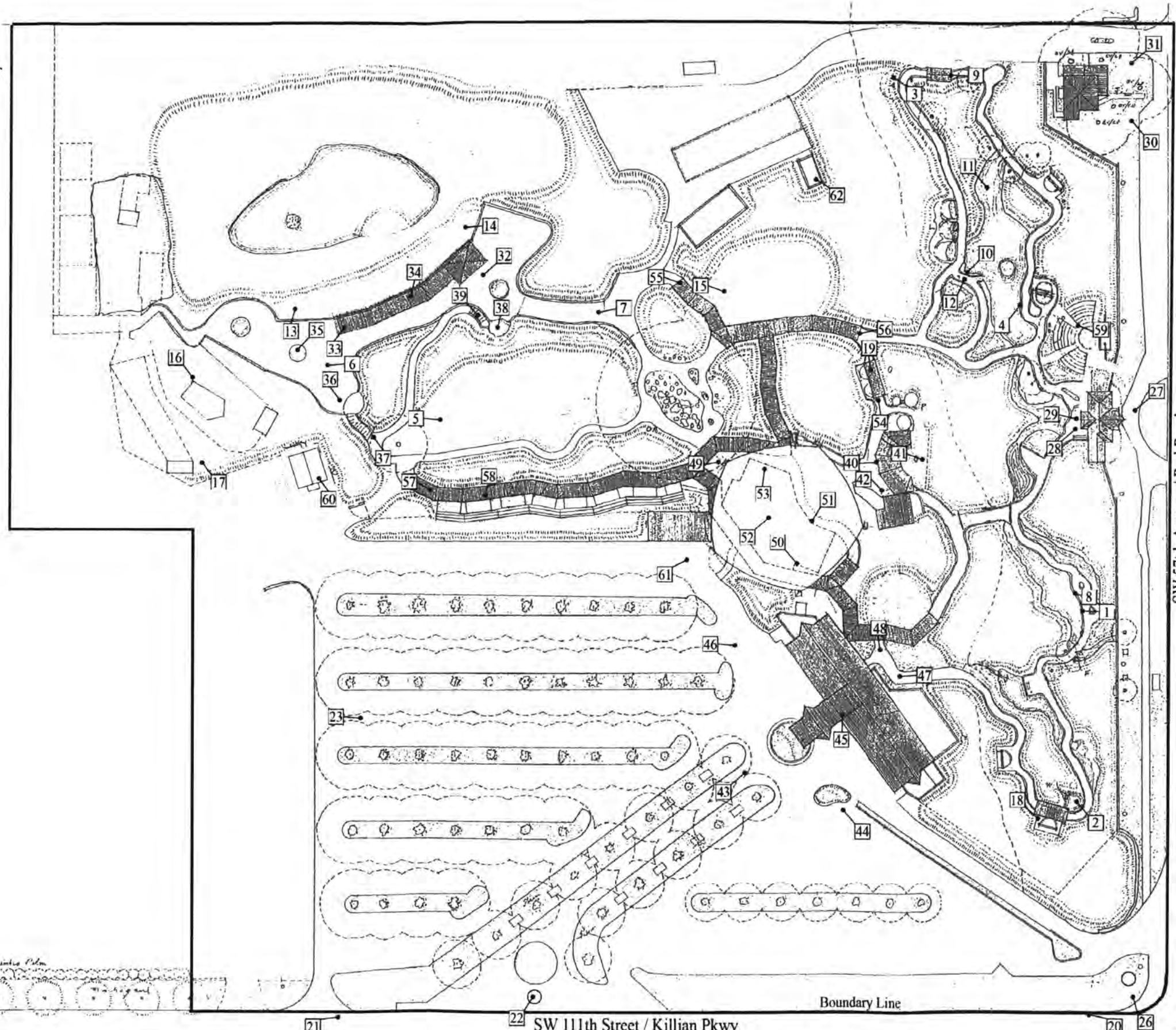
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PHOTO KEY PLAN
PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA



Banker Palm
Parrot Palm

21 SW 111th Street / Killian Pkwy 22 20 26 24

SW 57th Avenue / Red Road



PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE CO, FL

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FL_Miami-Dade County_Parrot ju 29/62
Walmart 3/21/2010 Order# 5025



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PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
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PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

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MIAMI-DADE CO, FL

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FL Miami-Dade County Parrot Ju 25/62
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PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT⁴
MIAMI-DADE CO., FL

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FL Miami-Dade County Parrot Ju 57/62
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PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

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FL_Miami-Dade County_Parrot Ju 48/62
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PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE CO, FL

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FL_Miami-Dade County Parrot ju 13/62
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PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE CO., FL

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FL_Miami-Dade County_Parrot Ju 22/62
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MIAMI-DADE Co., FL

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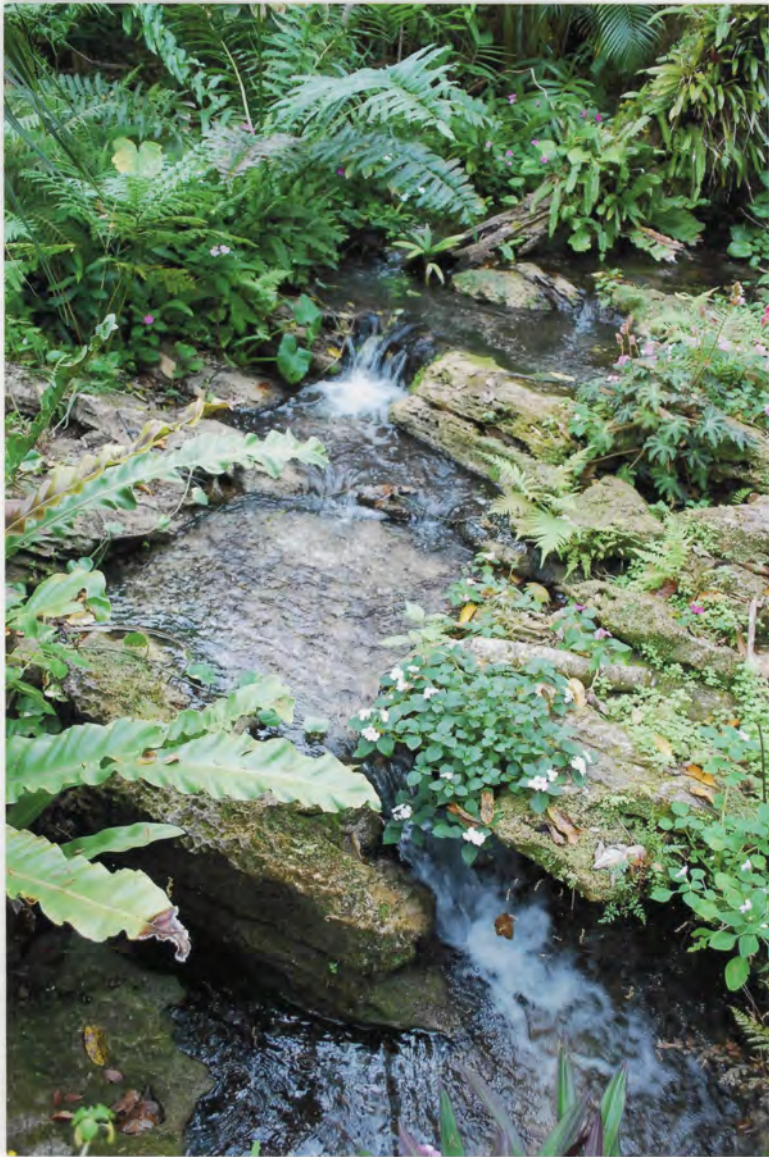
FL Miami-Dade County Parrot Ju 60/62
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PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT ⁹
MIAMI-DADE CO, FL

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PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE CO, FL

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PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE CO., FL

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MIAMI-DADE CO., FL

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PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE CO, FL

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FL Miami-Dade County Parrot Ju 17/62
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PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

MIAMI-DADE CO., FL

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FL_Miami-Dade County_Parrot Ju 20/62
Walmart 3/21/2010 Order# 5025



PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE CO., FL

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FL_Miami-Dade County_Parrot ju 24/62
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PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

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MIAMI-DADE CO, FL

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FL_Miami-Dade County_Parrot Ju 2/62
Walmart 5/27/2010 Order# 5025



PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT 17
MIAMI-DADE CO, FL

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FL_Miami-Dade County Parrot Ju 3/62
Walmart 5/27/2010 Order# 5025



PARR OT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

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FL_Miami-Dade County_Parrot ju 30/62
Walmart 3/21/2010 Order# 5025



PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE CO., FL

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FL_Miami-Dade County_Parrot Ju 41/62
Walmart 2/17/2010 Order# 5025



PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE CO, FL

20

20
/
63

FL_Miami-Dade County_Parrot ju 5/62
Walmart 3/21/2010 Order# 5025



PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE COUNTY FL

21

21/63

FL_Miami-Dade County_Parrot Ju 6/62
Walmart 3/21/2010 Order# 5025



PINECREST
GARDENS

PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI - DADE CO, FL

22

22/63

FL Miami-Dade County Parrot Ju 4/62
Walmart 5/27/2010 Order# 5025



PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT 23
MIAMI-DADE CO, FL
23/03

FL_Miami-Dade County Parrot ju 47/62
Walmart 12/20/2009 Order# 5025



PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT 24
MIAMI-DADE COUNTY FL

24/63

FL_Miami-Dade County_Parrot Ju 37/62
Walmart 3/21/2010 Order# 5025



PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

25

MIAMI-DADE CO, FL

25/63

FL_Miami-Dade County_Parrot Ju 35/62
Walmart 3/21/2010 Order# 5025



PINECREST GARDENS 195

PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE CO., FL

26

26/03

FL_Miami-Dade County_Parrot Ju 38/62
Walmart 3/21/2010 Order# 5025



PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

27

MIAMI-DADE CO. FL

27/63

FL Miami-Dade County Parrot Ju 36/62
Walmart 3/21/2010 Order# 5025



PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE CO, FL

2 8/63

FL_Miami-Dade County_Parrot Ju 59/62
Walmart 12/20/2009 Order# 5025



PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE CO., FL

29

29/63

FL_Miami-Dade County_Parrot Ju 58/62
Walmart 12/20/2009 Order# 5025



PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE CO., FL

30/63

FL_Miami-Dade County_Parrot Ju 44/62
Walmart 1/23/2010_Order# 5025



Miami-Dade County
Village Of Pinecrest
Fire Rescue
Station 49

PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE CO., FL

31/63

31

FL Miami-Dade County Parrot Ju 45/62
Walmart 1/23/2010 Order# 5025



PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE CO., FL
32/63

32

FL Miami-Dade County Parrot Ju 21/62
Walmart 3/21/2010 Order# 5025



PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE CO., FL

33

33/63

FL_Miami-Dade County_Parrot Ju 12/62
Walmart 3/21/2010 Order# 5025



PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE CO., FL

34

34/63

FL Miami-Dade County Parrot Ju 49/62
Walmart 12/20/2009 Order# 5025



PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE CO, FL

35

35/63

FL_Miami-Dade County Parrot Ju 16/62
Walmart 3/21/2010 Order# 5025



PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE CO, FL

36

36/63

FL_Miami-Dade County_Parrot Ju 15/62
Walmart 3/21/2010 Order# 5025



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PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE CO, FL

37/63

FL_Miami-Dade County, Parrot Ju 14/62
Walmart 3/21/2010, Order# 5025



PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

38

MIAMI-DADE CO., FL

38
/62

FL Miami-Dade County Parrot Ju 19/62

Walmart 3/21/2010 Order# 5025



PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

39

MIAMI-DADE CO., FL

39/63

FL_Miami-Dade County Parrot Ju 18/62
Walmart 3/21/2010 Order# 5025



PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE CO., FL

39A

39A/03



PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE CO, FL

40

40/63

FL_Miami-Dade County_Parrot Ju 43/62
Walmart 2/17/2010 Order# 5025



PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE CO FL

4/63

41

FL_Miami-Dade County_Parrot Ju 39/62
Walmart 2/17/2010 Order# 5025



PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

42

MIAMI-DADE CO., FL

42/63

FL_Miami-Dade County_Parrot Ju 40/62
Walmart 2/17/2010 Order# 5025



PINECREST
GARDENS

PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE CO, FL

43

43/63

FL_Miami-Dade County_Parrot Ju 33/62
Walmart 3/21/2010, Order# 5025



PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE CO, FL
44/63

44

FL Miami-Dade County Parrot Ju 34/62
Walmart 3/21/2010 Order# 5025



PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE CO, FL

45/63

45

FL Miami-Dade County Parrot Ju 62/62
Walmart 12/20/2009 Order# 5025



PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE CO, FL

46/63

46

FL_Miami-Dade County Parrot ju 7/62
Walmart 3/21/2010 Order# 5025



PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE CO., FL

47

47/63

FL_Miami-Dade County_Parrot Ju 32/62
Walmart 3/21/2010 Order# 5025



PARROT JUNGHE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE CO, FL

48

48
/63

FL_Miami-Dade County, Parrot Ju 31/62
Walmart 3/21/2010 Order# 5025



PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE CO., FL

49

49/63

FL_Miami-Dade County_Parrot Ju 9/62
Walmart 3/21/2010 Order# 5025



PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT 50
MIAMI-DADE COU FL

50/63

FL_Miami-Dade County_Parrot Ju 52/62
Walmart 12/20/2009 Order# 5025



PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

51

MIAMI-DADE CO, FL

5/1/63

FL Miami-Dade County Parrot Ju 53/62

Walmart 12/20/2009 Order# 5025



PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE CO., FL

52/63

52

FL_Miami-Dade County_Parrot Ju 51/62
Walmart 12/20/2009 Order# 5025



PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE CO., FL

53

53/63

FL_Miami-Dade County_Parrot ju 50/62
Walmart 12/20/2009 Order# 5025



PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE CO, FL

54/63

54

FL_Miami-Dade County_Farrot Ju 42/62
Walmart 2/17/2010 Order# 5025



PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE CO., FL

55/63

55

FL_Miami-Dade County_Parrot Ju 23/62
Walmart 3/21/2010 Order# 5025



PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE CO., FL

56

5/6/63

FL Miami-Dade County Parrot Ju 54/62
Walmart 12/20/2009 Order# 5025



NO VEHICLES
BEYOND THIS POINT

PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE COUNTY

57/63

57

FL_Miami-Dade County_Parrot Ju 11/62
Walmart 3/21/2010 Order# 5025



PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE CO., FL

58/63

58

FL_Miami-Dade County_Parrot ju 10/62
Walmart 3/21/2010 Order# 5025



PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE CO., FL

59

59/63

FL_Miami-Dade County_Parrot Ju 56/62
Walmart 12/20/2009 Order# 5025

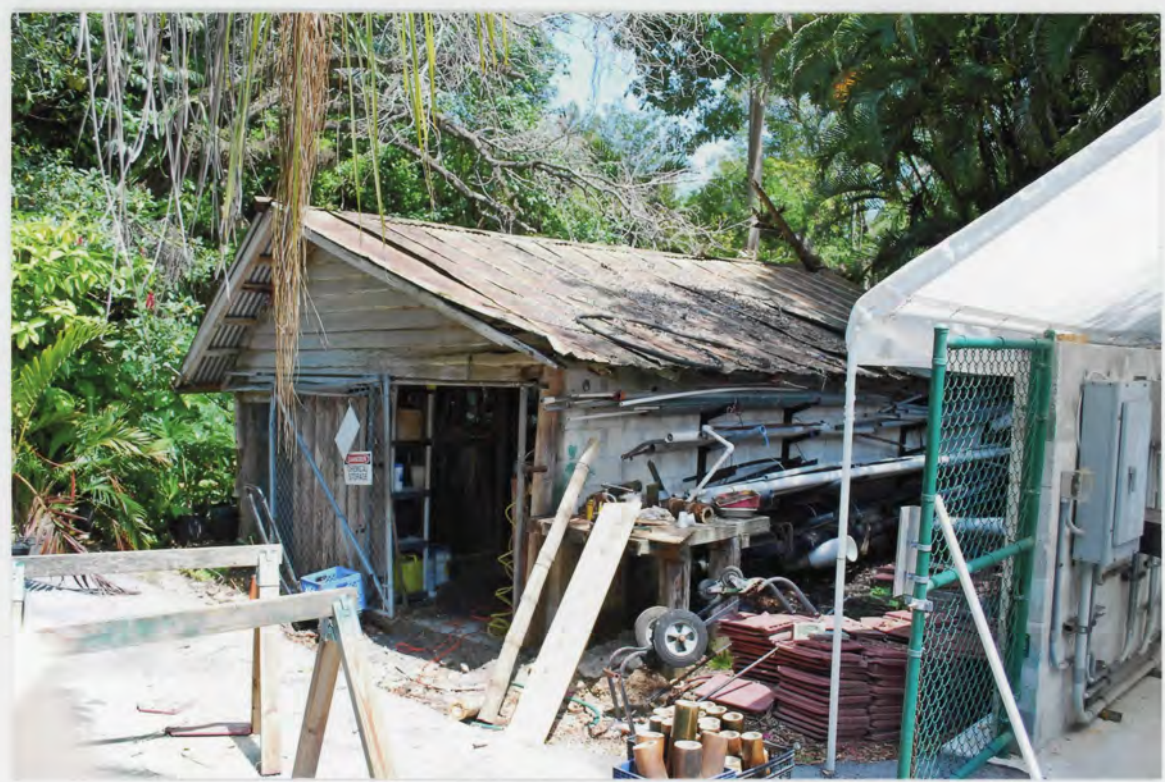


PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE CO, FL

60

60/63

FL_Miami-Dade County_Parrot Ju 8/62
Walmart 3/21/2010 Order# 5025



PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE CO., FL

6/1/63

FL_Miami-Dade County_Parrot Ju 1/62
Walmart 5/27/2010 Order# 5025



WHILDEN - CARRIER COTTAGE
1911

This cottage was built by John Whilden, a local merchant and politician, for his wife, Mrs. Whilden. It was one of the first houses built in the area and is a fine example of the architecture of the time. The house was built on a small lot and is surrounded by a picket fence. The cottage is a well-preserved example of the architecture of the time and is a fine example of the architecture of the time.

PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE CO, FL

62

62/63

FL_Miami-Dade County Parrot Ju 46/62
Walmart 1/23/2010 Order# 5025

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property _____

County and State _____

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable) _____

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 11000735

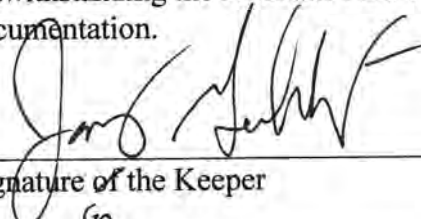
Date Listed: 10/17/2011

Property Name: Parrot Jungle 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.



Signature of the Keeper
in

10/17/2011
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8 Criteria

Criterion B is hereby deleted.

The nomination does not justify the importance of Parrot Jungle founder Franz Scherr in any of the areas of significance cited for the property.

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

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file**
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Parrot Jungle Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: FLORIDA, Dade

DATE RECEIVED: 9/02/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/28/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/13/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/18/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000735

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 10/17/2011 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

This is a really nice example of a Florida tourist-related property with very good integrity, even though the attraction itself has moved out. Criterion B, although checked, is not substantiated and is delete

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A&C

REVIEWER J. Gubbert DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

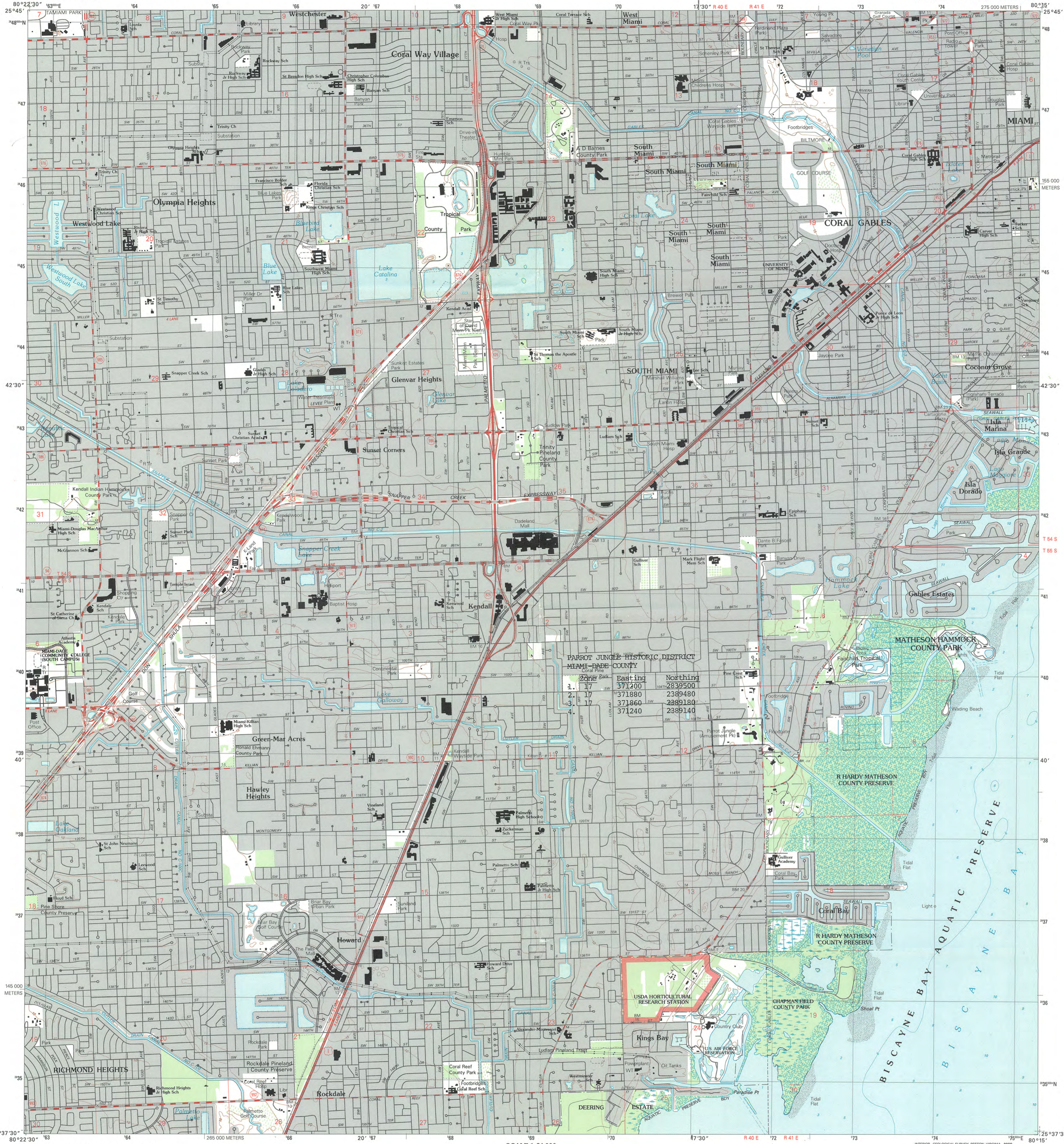
If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

Missing Core Documentation

Property Name	County, State	Reference Number
Parrot Jungle Historic District	Miami-Dade, FL	11000735

The following Core Documentation is missing from this entry:

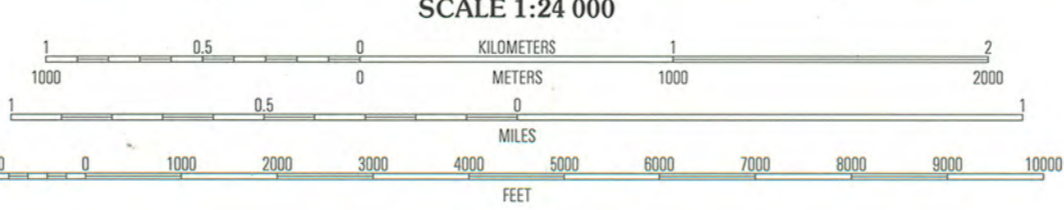
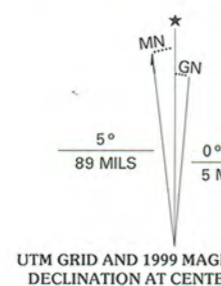
- Nomination Form
- Photographs (missing #63)
- USGS Map



PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE COUNTY

Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	2839500
2	17	2389480
3	17	2389180
4	17	2389140

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Topography compiled 1986. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1994 and other sources. Public Land Survey System and survey control current as of 1987.
Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS Charts 11463 (1987) and 11465 (1984). This information is not intended for navigational purposes.
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 17. 2 500-meter ticks: Florida Coordinate System of 1983 (east zone).
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software.
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.
Dotted land lines established by State of Florida.
Landmark buildings verified 1987.



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
State Route	

1	2	3	1 Hialeah SW
4	5	4 South Miami NW	
6	7	5 Key Biscayne	
8	8	6 Goulds	
		7 Perrine	
		8 Saddle Key	

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

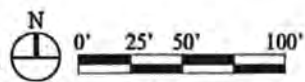
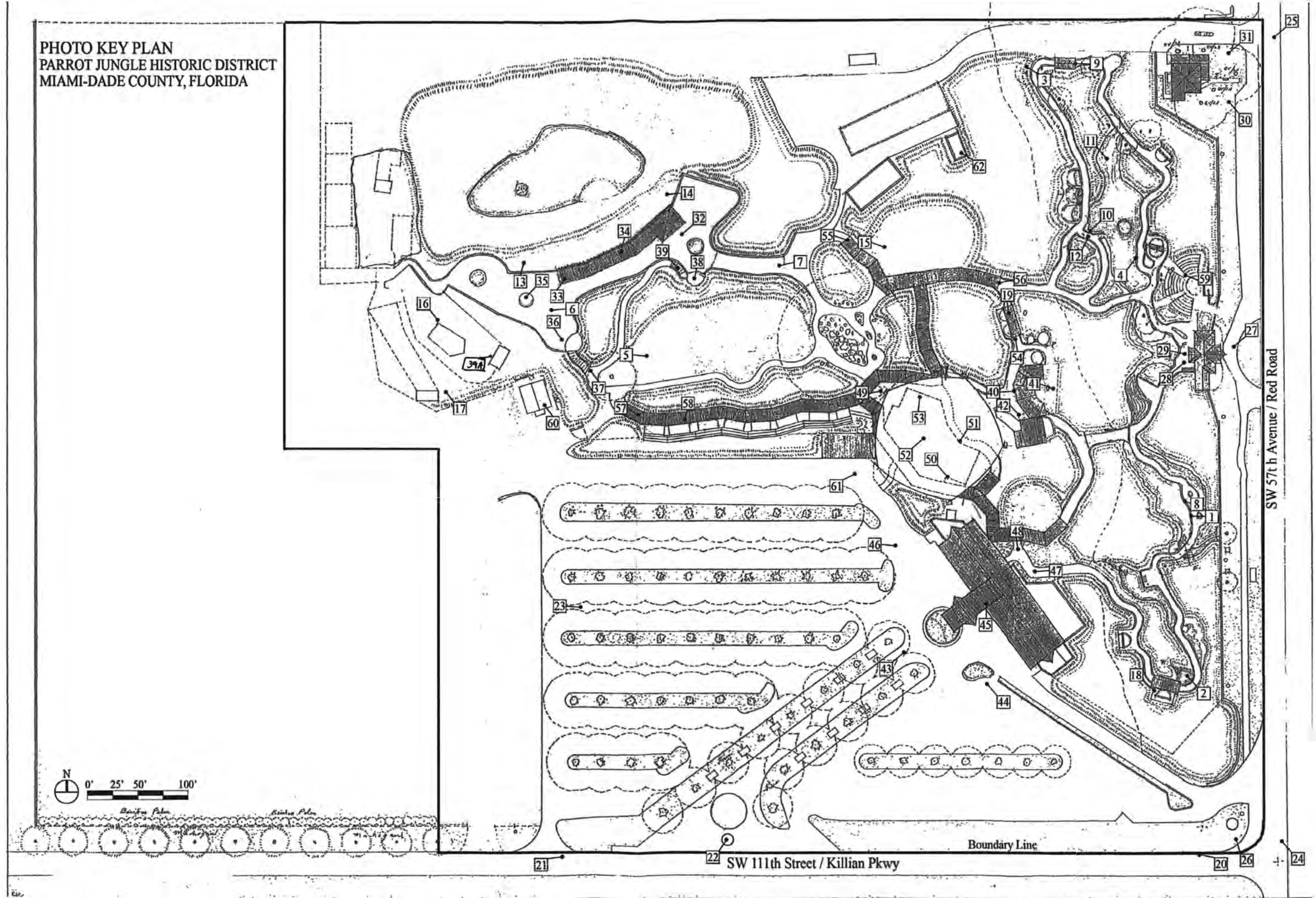
SOUTH MIAMI, FL
1994

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



NIMA 4935 III NE-SERIES 0847

PHOTO KEY PLAN
PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA



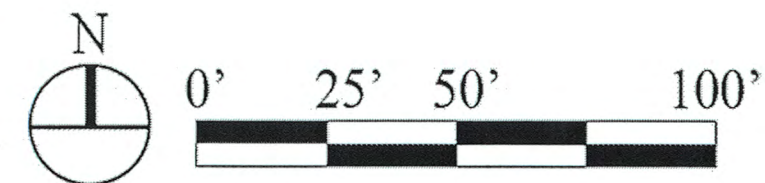
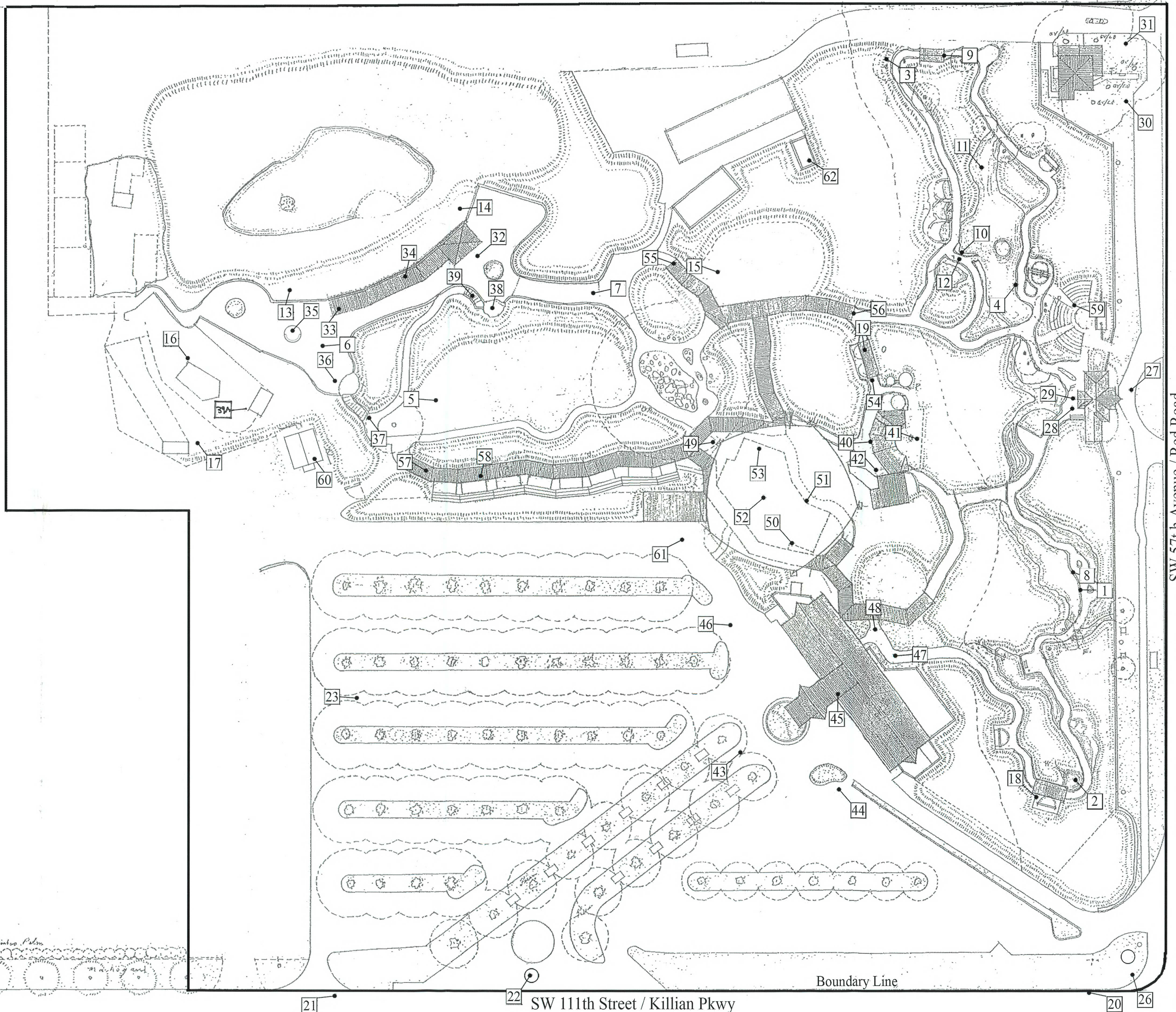
Banana Palm *Banana Palm*

Boundary Line

SW 111th Street / Killian Pkwy

SW 57th Avenue / Red Road

PHOTO KEY PLAN
PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA



SW 57th Avenue / Red Road




SW 111th Street / Killian Pkwy

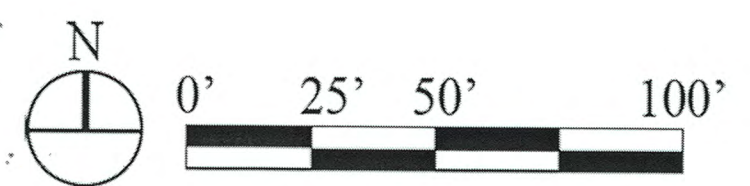
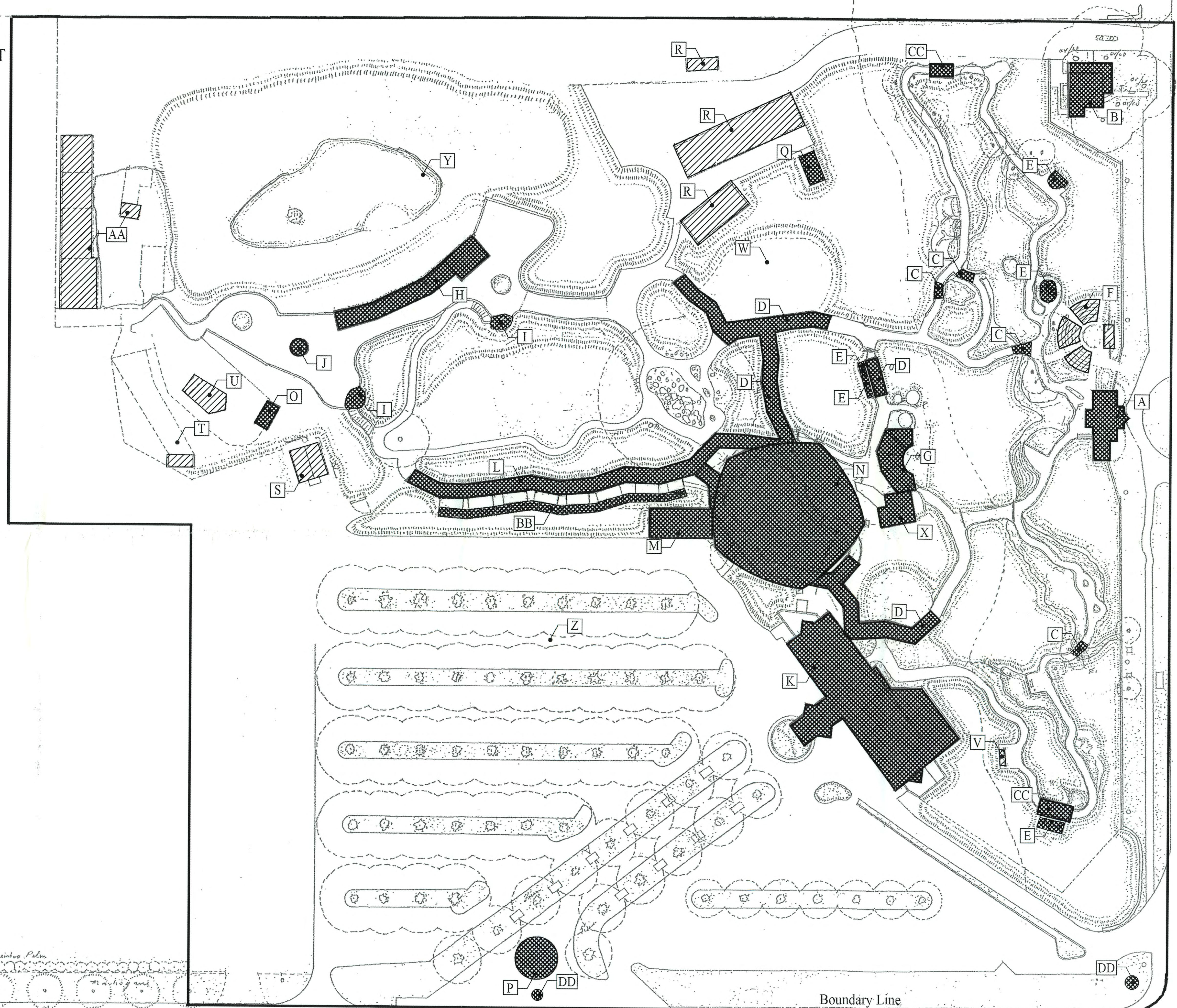
Boundary Line

Beach Palm
Swamp Palm

DISTRICT MAP
PARROT JUNGLE HISTORIC DISTRICT
MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA

LEGEND:

-  Contributing
-  Non-Contributing
-  Boundary Line
- A. Original Entrance
- B. Scherr Family Home
- C. Bridge
- D. Covered Walkway
- E. Bird Cage Structure
- F. Secondary Outdoor Performance Structure
- G. Original Parrot Bowl
- H. Lake View Terrace
- I. Gazebo
- J. Observation Tower and Snack Bar
- K. 1954 Entrance Building
- L. Colonnade Covered Walkway
- M. Garage
- N. Parrot Bowl Amphitheater
- O. Restroom
- P. Bus Bench
- Q. Public Works Building
- R. Public Works Building
- S. Whilden-Carrier Cottage
- T. Petting Zoo
- U. Playground
- V. Donor Wall
- W. Splash-n-Play (site of former duck pond)
- X. Performance Support Building
- Y. Flamingo Lake
- Z. Parking
- AA. Primate Cages
- BB. Wooden Cages
- CC. Shelter
- DD. Sign Base



SW 111th Street / Killian Pkwy

SW 57th Avenue / Red Road

Boundary Line



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Kurt S. Browning
Secretary of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES



August 29, 2011

Ms. Carol Shull, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
Department of Interior
1201 Eye Street, N.W., 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed are the nomination and additional materials for the

Parrot Jungle Historic District, Pinecrest, Miami-Dade County, Florida

Please do not hesitate to contact me at (850) 245-6364 if you have any questions or require any additional information.

Sincerely,

Barbara E. Mattick

Barbara E. Mattick, Ph.D.
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
for Survey & Registration

Enclosures

500 S. Bronough Street • Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 • <http://www.flheritage.com>

Director's Office
(850) 245-6300 • FAX: 245-6436

Archaeological Research
(850) 245-6444 • FAX: 245-6436

Historic Preservation
(850) 245-6333 • FAX: 245-6437