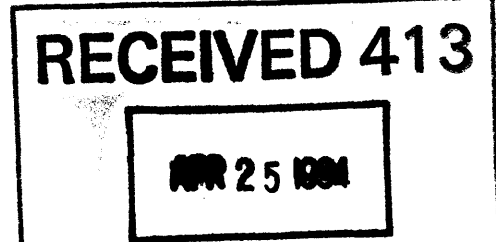


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



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 this form by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A". 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 MacFARLANE HOMESTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Bounded roughly by Jefferson Street, Frow Avenue, Brooker Street, and Grand Avenue not for publication

city or town Coral Gables vicinity

state Florida code FL county Dade code 025 zip code 33133

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.)

Suzanne P. Walker/Deputy SHPO 4/19/94
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources
State of 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.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

for Signature of the Keeper Entered in the Date of Action
Guymr. Lapsley National Register 5/26/94

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)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
32	6	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
32	6	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(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)

DOMESTIC/ Single Dwelling

COMMERCIAL/ retail

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ Single Dwelling

COMMERCIAL/ retail

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Vernacular

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete pier

walls stucco, weatherboard

roof metal, asbestos shingle

other

Narrative Description

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

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 67) 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)

Architecture~~Community Planning and Development~~Ethnic Heritage: black**Period of Significance**1926-1944**Significant Dates**1926**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A**Cultural Affiliation**N/A**Architect/Builder**unknown**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property approx. 4 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	17	574345	2845600
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2			

3			
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4			

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 Ellen J. Uguccione/ Sherry Piland, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date March 1994

street & number R.A. Gray Bldg., 500 S. Bronough telephone (904) 487-2333

city or town Tallahassee state Fl. zip code 32399-0250

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 _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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 to amend existing 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MacFARLANE HOMESTEAD HISTORIC
DISTRICT, CORAL GABLES, DADE
COUNTY, FL.

Section number 7 Page 1

The MacFarlane Homestead Historic District is a small, principally residential community. The thirty-two contributing structures within the district boundaries include a commercial building, twenty-nine residences, and two duplexes. There are six non-contributing buildings within the boundaries, for a ratio of 81% contributing structures to 19% non-contributing. The most visually dominant building in the district is St. Mary First Missionary Baptist Church. Constructed in 1958, it is the third building to house the congregation established in 1924. Some design features of the present church were consciously selected to be similar to the previous structure. The Church continues to serve as the social focus of the surrounding community.

DESCRIPTION

The district is located within the city limits of Coral Gables, Florida, immediately south of U.S. Highway 1 (Dixie Highway). The district of approximately four acres consists of parts of three blocks. The district consists of a portion of the MacFarlane Homestead Plat.

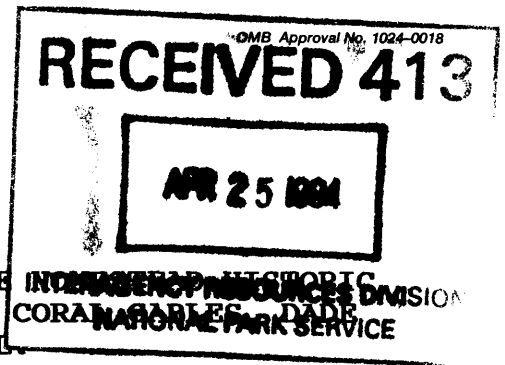
Residential areas of approximately the same vintage and type, but with greater loss of historic fabric, are located to the north, east, and south of this district. Contiguous with the district on the east and south is that part of the city of Miami which became the largest black enclave of Coconut Grove. Although constructed later, the homes in the MacFarlane Homestead Historic District share the same typology, method of construction, building materials, and ethnic legacy of the Coconut Grove black community. To the west, along Dixie Highway, is a commercial area.

The majority of the blocks in the district measure fifty feet in width and 100 feet in depth. Construction materials used in the district were not permitted elsewhere in the city. The majority of structures are of frame construction with clapboard siding. The buildings rest on partially enclosed concrete pier foundations. Common roofing materials are asbestos shingles or metal. Windows are typically a narrow sash, double hung type. Functional wooden shutters are frequently found on the bungalow structures.

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Section number 7 Page 2



MacFARLANE HISTORIC DISTRICT, CORAL GABLES, DADE COUNTY, FL.

Bungalow

Properties included within the MacFarlane Homestead Historic District which can be classified as "bungalows" include all of the homes on Florida Avenue and several on Frow Avenue (photos 1, 2, 3, and 4). These are extremely simplified versions of the style. The residence at 125 Florida is a typical example (photo 2). A porch extends across the main (south) facade. The gable roof of the porch is slightly lower than the gable roof of the main body of the house. Simple wood posts support the porch roof. Rafter ends are exposed along the eaves of the house and the porch.

Shotgun

Properties within the district which best typify this housing form included the properties along the 4600 block of Brooker Street where a row of identical houses, built in 1933, form a rhythmic pattern down the street (photo 5). Typical shotgun houses are those at 113 and 115 Frow (photo 6). In these examples a simple porch extends across the narrow facade and the low hip roof of the porch is supported by simple posts. The facade contains an entrance door and a sash window. Some of the shotgun houses in the district are a variation on the type, doubled to form a duplex as is seen in the duplex at 117-119 Frow (photo 7).

Other Vernacular forms:

A variety of other vernacular forms are seen in the district, consisting of simple, frame structures, with square or rectangular plans and without ornamentation. Examples include the commercial building at 119 Grand (photo 8) and the two-story residence at 112 Florida (photo 9).

ALTERATIONS

The desire for more living space and the advent of air conditioning has led to the most frequent type of alterations in the district - the enclosures of the front porch and the replacement of windows. Wooden sash windows in many cases have

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Continuation Sheet**

**MacFARLANE HOMESTEAD HISTORIC
DISTRICT, CORAL GABLES, DADE
COUNTY, FL.**

Section number 7 Page 3

been replaced with aluminum jalousie or awing windows. The porch enclosures are generally unsympathetic to the existing architecture and frequently are built of concrete block, attached to a frame dwelling. The residence at 134 Florida has an enclosed porch, but the lower section of the porch enclosure is compatible with the siding of the house (photo 1). The frame house at 129 Frow has a stucco porch enclosure (photo 4). The residence at 129 Florida was originally frame, but has since been covered with stucco, except for the front gable end of the house (photo 3). The porch has also been enclosed. Almost all the alterations were accomplished without obtaining building permits, so the dates of the alterations are usually not known.

INTEGRITY

Despite the alterations described above, which have a significant visual impact, the district possesses sufficient integrity to allow listing. Theoretically, virtually all of the alterations could be removed and more appropriate design solutions created. Towards this end, the Coral Gables city staff has been working with Dade County to put in place a low income loan program. Dade County has actually dedicated Community Development Block Grant funds specifically for the MacFarlane Subdivision for 1992-93 and 1993-94.

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MacFARLANE HOMESTEAD HISTORIC
DISTRICT, CORAL GABLES, DADE
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CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>PROPERTY TYPE</u>	<u>ORIGINAL USE</u>
Brooker Street			
4608	1933	shotgun	residence
4610	1933	shotgun	residence
4612	1933	shotgun	residence
4614	1933	shotgun	residence
Florida Avenue			
112	c. 1935	vernacular	residence
114	c. 1935	bungalow	residence
117	c. 1935	bungalow	residence
118	c. 1935	vernacular	residence
121	1935	bungalow	residence
122	c. 1935	vernacular	residence
125	1937	bungalow	residence
126	1933	bungalow	residence
129	1926	bungalow	residence
130	1937	vernacular	residence
134	1926	bungalow	residence
141	c. 1935	bungalow	residence
145	1931	bungalow	residence
Frow Avenue			
109-111	c. 1935	shotgun	duplex
113	1941	shotgun	residence
115	1941	shotgun	residence
117-119	c. 1935	shotgun	duplex
118	1926	bungalow	residence
125	c. 1935	bungalow	residence
129	1928	vernacular	residence
145	1938	bungalow	residence
Grand Avenue			
105	1939	shotgun	residence
107	1939	shotgun	residence
109	1939	shotgun	residence
111	1939	shotgun	residence
113	c. 1935	shotgun	residence
119	1926	vernacular	commercial
119A (rear)	1926	vernacular	residence

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Continuation Sheet

MacFARLANE HOMESTEAD HISTORIC
DISTRICT, CORAL GABLES, DADE
COUNTY, FL.

Section number 7 Page 5

NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

Florida Avenue		
133	1991	residence
Frow Avenue		
107	1958	residence
136	1958	church
141	1929 (altered)	residence
150	c. 1950	residence
156	1965	residence

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MacFARLANE HOMESTEAD HISTORIC
DISTRICT, CORAL GABLES, DADE
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Section number 8 Page 1

SUMMARY

The MacFarlane Homestead Historic District fulfills National Register criterion A and C. The district is significant in the area of ethnic heritage as a historic black community and represents a unique concentration of homes which reflect the legacy of black pioneers in Coral Gables, Florida. It is also significant as an aspect of the community planning of the city of Coral Gables. The district has further significance for its collection of vernacular and Bungalow architecture.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

In comparison with the rest of Florida, settlement of any consequence in South Florida occurred quite late. Although there were a number of early Spanish, French, and British attempts to establish a permanent presence in the area, it was not until the end of the nineteenth century that the community that was to become the megalopolis of Miami finally became firmly anchored.

The black presence in the area reflects the earlier impermanence of settlement efforts. While there had been a Bahamian migration into the Florida Keys (particularly Key West) beginning in the 1830s, the creation of a distinctly black settlement in South Florida did not occur until the 1890s. Some of the black laborers who worked on the extension of Henry Flagler's Florida East Coast (F.E.C.) Railroad down the eastern coast of the state elected to remain in south Florida. Others blacks, principally Bahamian immigrants, sought other types of employment in south Florida and comprised a major portion of the labor force. From 1910 to 1920, Bahamian blacks worked as stone masons, day laborers, servants, land clearers, and as agricultural laborers. By 1920 the city of Miami had reached a population of 29,571, with 16% of that population made up of black Bahamians.

The legacy of black migration to the Miami area is rich, yet few material resources still exist. The earliest black settlement, in Coconut Grove, was established by the noteworthy pioneer, Ebenezer Woodberry Frank Stirrup. Stirrup, a Bahamian, had immigrated to Key West in 1888. He soon moved north to an area then known as Cutler where he worked on a pineapple plantation. Stirrup invested his money in Coconut Grove land and

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MacFARLANE HOMESTEAD HISTORIC
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eventually had over one hundred homes constructed. It was this area (whose main artery is Charles Avenue) that expressed the "Bahamian soul" of a community whose own familiar housing types were transplanted here.

MacFarlane Homestead Subdivision

The city of Coral Gables was the brain child of George E. Merrick who came to south Florida with his family in 1878. His father, the Reverend Solomon Merrick, had purchased a 160 acre tract in what was to become the city of Coral Gables and operated a citrus and avocado plantation.

Upon the death of his father in 1911, George Merrick returned home from college and became the head of the household. He dabbled in nearby real estate ventures. By 1921 he had envisioned and financed the creation of a new city, and assembled sufficient land holdings to begin lot sales.

Prior to Merrick's plan, there had been only sporadic settlement of the area. A long-time resident of the area, Rebecca Gibson, states that black families had settled in Coral Gables in an area north of South Dixie Highway (U.S. 1), now known as Riviera Section Part 1. Merrick wanted to incorporate this section into his Coral Gables plan, so he approached the residents living there with the promise of new homes, built at the expense of Merrick's Coral Gables Corporation, to be located in the MacFarlane Homestead subdivision.

Merrick had purchased the land for the MacFarlane Subdivision from the heirs of Flora McFarlane in 1925 (the name "MacFarlane" appears consistently in legal documents and official maps). In the 1890s, Miss McFarlane, a white woman, homesteaded the area near Grand Avenue and Douglas Road and was active in the civic and social life of the town of Coconut Grove. Merrick's purchase of this land specifically to isolate blacks from whites was implicit. The act of the Florida legislature (Chapter 10418, Section 3hh) which established the city of Coral Gables on April 29, 1925, gave the city the power to establish and set apart districts within which white persons could reside and in which blacks could reside; and to prohibit blacks from residing or establishing business in the areas set apart for whites.

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MacFARLANE HOMESTEAD HISTORIC
DISTRICT, CORAL GABLES, DADE
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Although the city carefully laid out its industrial, business, and residential areas, putting in place strict zoning code requirements which regulated aesthetic issues, the MacFarlane Homestead Subdivision was virtually ignored. As a result, the homes built there were constructed in frame (the only houses allowed to be of wood construction in the entire city). Asphalt shingles and metal roofing materials, not allowed in other parts of the city, were common in the MacFarlane subdivision. The streets were narrow and often flooded due to inadequate storm drainage. Frequently two houses were built on a single fifty by one hundred foot lot. The 1926 "Progress" edition of the Miami Riviera explained the requirements applicable elsewhere in the city:

"No building may be erected unless its plans have been passed upon by a supervising board of architects; the coloring of all buildings must be passed upon similarly, so that there may be no discordant color-note in any section; even the types and colorings of awnings must be approved and the landscaping and shrubbery must harmonize with the whole and with its own surroundings."

No such requirements were enforced in the MacFarlane subdivision. In reality, this triangular subdivision was isolated by the Miami-Homestead Highway. Because it is contiguous with the Coconut Grove black settlement, it was never perceived as a part of the city of Coral Gables at all. In a 1970 interview with a long-time resident of the neighborhood, the Miami Herald reported that, "...like most of his neighbors, he identifies more with nearby poor, black Coconut Grove than with nearby white, middle-class Coral Gables."

The Boom and Subsequent Bust

The 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance map for Coral Gables reveals that not all of the streets in the MacFarlane subdivision had yet been named. Only four of the homes which are included in this district were completed by 1927 with the majority of the homes built during the decade of the 1930s.

In 1928 Coral Gables had reached its zenith and by 1930 had plunged into bankruptcy. The city defaulted on all of its debts

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MacFARLANE HOMESTEAD HISTORIC
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Section number 8 Page 4

and owed nine million dollars. Merrick was asked to resign from the City Commission and an entirely new Commission was elected. Its first task was the reorganization of the city so that it could again achieve solvency.

Much of the building activity within Coral Gables' MacFarlane Subdivision occurred during the decade between 1930 and 1940, when the rest of the city was struggling to repay its debts and complete its infrastructure. Existing documentation does not explain this building "boom" in the MacFarlane Subdivision. However, its close proximity to the major black settlement of Coconut Grove would have made it a logical choice for the expanding black population.

The Makings of a Community

The MacFarlane neighborhood has been a stable, working-class neighborhood. Although house addresses have changed, that stability is revealed in the listings in the Miami city directories for the period from 1935 to 1940. The majority of the residents during this period were listed by occupation as laborers, but also included drivers, maids, gardeners, and laundresses.

The cohesiveness of the family is a major factor in the long-term stability of the MacFarlane neighborhood. Many of the homes within the district continue to be occupied by the elderly original residents, or the heirs to that first generation. A letter from resident Rosa Lee Rogers explains:

"The composition of the neighborhood consists of single mothers and the elderly whose ages range from the 70s to the 90s. The older neighbors are more like family to each other. At any given time of the day you can catch them porch sitting, gardening, walking over to each other's houses or just doing a general check on how each other are doing."

The invisible bond of a shared history unites this neighborhood and sets it apart from many others in Dade County.

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Continuation SheetMacFARLANE HOMESTEAD HISTORIC
DISTRICT, CORAL GABLES, DADE
COUNTY, FL.Section number 8 Page 5The Role of the Church

St. Mary First Missionary Baptist Church has been a social and spiritual gathering place in the neighborhood for sixty-nine years. The original seventeen member congregation began meeting in an old schoolhouse in 1924. In 1926 the congregation built a permanent house of worship on the present location. That church had to be rebuilt following the devastating hurricane in September, 1926. The one-story sanctuary was of frame construction, and featured Gothic arched windows and an entrance tower.

In 1938 the Reverend W. F. Tanner, Sr. began a long association with the church. During his pastorate the congregation and the material assets of the church were greatly increased. Upon his arrival the church had 162 members. At one time during his stewardship, that number grew to over 1300. Seeking additional space, the Reverend Tanner instituted an ambitious building program for a new church and adjacent parcels were purchased for off-street parking and for rental income. A "new" church was built in 1958 adjacent to the site of its two predecessors. It was constructed of concrete block, was two stories in height, and featured new pews, an organ, and central heat and air-conditioning. The congregation wanted the new church to be similar in design to its predecessors. Towards that end, architect J. Frank Bradley designed the two-story building with a tower at the same location as in the earlier building. The major change, aside from the increased height to accommodate a balcony, was the moving of the entrance from the tower to the center, thus providing direct access to the main aisle of the church. The Reverend Tanner served the church until his death in 1979, forty-one years after he took over its leadership.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The architecture in the MacFarlane Homestead Subdivision Historic District is composed primarily of bungalows and vernacular structures. Vernacular architecture is defined as an indigenous architecture passed on by generations of builders who constructed their homes using traditional forms, materials, and systems of organization. A basic vernacular form found with frequency in the district is the shotgun house type.

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MacFARLANE HOMESTEAD HISTORIC
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Bungalow

This house design is characterized as a one-story dwelling with a porch extending fully or partially across the front of the residence, with its roof creating a cross gable to the main roof; low pitched gables for the main roof slope; and exposed rafters at the eave of the roof. The plan for these homes was simple, providing functional living quarters within a basic rectangle. The bungalow plan emphasized craftsmanship, climatic adaptation, and harmony with the landscape.

Shotgun

The shotgun house is characterized by a simple rectangular plan and one-story height. Roof forms vary, but most commonly are front-gabled or hipped. The house is typically frame construction, one room wide and two to four rooms deep. Frequently the houses are raised a few feet off the ground on piers. A porch may be located across the front and/or rear. The origin of this residential type has been traced to the West Indies and Africa, and it is a common property type in Haiti and the Bahama Islands. In the southeastern United States, the shotgun was popular from c. 1880-1930, and many were built by black freedmen who migrated to southern urban centers following the Civil War.

CONCLUSIONS

The MacFarlane Historic District includes the most cohesive and intact portion of a larger, historically black neighborhood within Coral Gables. Over the years the larger neighborhood has lost a great deal of its fabric, leading to the disintegration of the feeling of place. Only recently has there been a concerted effort to evaluate the existing resources and to plan for the future using the existing housing stock complimented by carefully designed infill. Those efforts have included the formation of the Lola B. Walker Homeowners Association; the infusion of funds through Housing and Urban Development Special Housing funds and Community Development Block Grants, and the enduring enthusiasm of the community at large.

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Continuation Sheet**

MacFARLANE HOMESTEAD HISTORIC
DISTRICT, CORAL GABLES, DADE
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Section number 9 Page 1

City of Coral Gables Building Department, Building Permit Records and Microfilm.

Gibson, Rebecca, early Coral Gables resident. Interview and videotape recording by Ellen Uguccioni, 11 July 1991.

"The Golden Jubilee of the Rev. W.F. Tanner, Sr.," booklet, 1976.

Junior League of Miami. Historic Coconut Grove Self-Guided Tour. Miami: privately printed, 1987.

Kronholz, June. "Coral Gables: The Best Things in Life Aren't Free." Miami Herald Tropic Magazine, 29 September 1970, pp. 28-50.

MacFarlane Homestead Subdivision Residents. Interviews by Ellen Uguccioni and Michelle Sebree, 8 May 1989 and 1 October 1993.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1986.

Metropolitan Dade County Office of Community and Economic Development, Historic Preservation Division. From Wilderness to Metropolis. Miami: Franklin Press, 1982.

Mohl, Raymond. "Black Immigrants: Bahamians in Early Twentieth-Century Miami." Florida Historical Quarterly 65 (January 1987): 271-297.

Porcher, Maggie, church historian, St. Mary First Missionary Baptist Church. Interview by Ellen Uguccioni, 1 October 1993.

"Progress." Souvenir booklet, Coral Gables Progress Week Celebration. Coral Gables: Parker Art Printing Association, November, 1926.

St. Mary First Missionary Baptist Church, Building Plans, Permit No. 15315, 30 April 1958, City of Coral Gables Building and Zoning Department.

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Continuation Sheet**

MacFARLANE HOMESTEAD HISTORIC
DISTRICT, CORAL GABLES, DADE
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Section number 9 Page 2

State of Florida, Legislature, Regular Session 1925, Chapter
10418, Section 3hh.

"The 68th Anniversary Celebration of St. Mary First Missionary
Baptist Church," booklet, April, 1992.

Wallace, Richard. "Coral Gables, A History," Miami Sunday News
Magazine, 23 April 1950, pp. 12-13.

Warranty Deed, 21 May 1925, from Anna R. Chichester to Coral
Gables Securities Corporation, from Abstract of Title pre-
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Miami, Florida.

Whiffen, Marcus. American Architecture Since 1780. Cambridge:
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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**MacFARLANE HOMESTEAD HISTORIC
DISTRICT, CORAL GABLES, DADE
COUNTY, FL.**

Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The official boundaries of the MacFarlane Homestead Historic District are those shown on the historic district map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary encompasses the most significant concentration of extant resources located in the MacFarlane Homestead subdivision of Coral Gables, Florida. The resources are associated with the development of the subdivision during the period from 1926 to 1944. No significant concentration of historic resources associated with the development of the subdivision are located outside the boundaries shown on the historic district map.

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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**MacFARLANE HOMESTEAD HISTORIC
DISTRICT, CORAL GABLES, DADE
COUNTY, FL.**

Section number Photo Page 1

1. 134 Florida Avenue, MacFarlane Homestead Historic District
2. Coral Gables, Florida
3. Michelle Sebree
4. September 1993
5. City of Coral Gables, Historic Preservation Division
6. North facade, view looking southwest
7. Photo 1 of 11

Numbers 2-5 are the same for the remaining photographs.

1. 125 Florida Avenue, MacFarlane Homestead Historic District
6. South facade, view looking northwest
7. Photo 2 of 11

1. 129 Florida Avenue, MacFarlane Homestead Historic District
6. South facade, view looking northwest
7. Photo 3 of 11

1. 129 Frow Avenue, MacFarlane Homestead Historic District
6. South facade, view looking northwest
7. Photo 4 of 11

1. Streetscape, MacFarlane Homestead Historic District
6. Looking northwest along Brooker Street. From left to right:
4614, 4612, 4610, and 4608 Brooker Street, east facades
7. Photo 5 of 11

1. 115 Frow Avenue (on left); 113 Frow Avenue (on right),
MacFarlane Homestead Historic District
6. South facades, view looking northeast
7. Photo 6 of 11

1. 117-119 Frow Avenue, MacFarlane Homestead Historic District
6. South facade, view looking northwest
7. Photo 7 of 11

1. 119 Grand Avenue, MacFarlane Homestead Historic District
6. South facade, view looking north
7. Photo 8 of 11

1. 112 Florida Avenue, MacFarlane Homestead Historic District
6. North facade, view looking southwest
7. Photo 9 of 11

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**MacFARLANE HOMESTEAD HISTORIC
DISTRICT, CORAL GABLES, DADE
COUNTY, FL.**

Section number Photo Page 2

1. 136 Frow Avenue, MacFarlane Homestead Historic District
6. North facade, view looking southeast
7. Photo 10 of 11

1. 119A Grand Avenue (rear), MacFarlane Homestead Historic District
6. West facade, view looking northeast
7. Photo 11 of 11

MacFARLANE HOMESTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT

CORAL GABLES, DADE COUNTY, FL.

Photo Direction 

Scale 1/4" = 50'

Boundary - - - - -

Contributing Building 

