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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 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 SUNSHINE STATE ARCH

other names/site number The Arch of Industry; FMSF# DA11167

**2. Location**

street & number Intersection of N.W. 13th Avenue and N.W. 167th Street N/A  not for publication

city or town Miami Gardens N/A  vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL countv Miami-Dade code 025 zip code 33169

**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.)

Alicia Leah Lotame 3/28/14  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Deputy  
v 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]  
Signature of the Keeper  
Carlson H. Beall 5.19.14  
Date of Action

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	
0	0	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	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)

COMMERCE//Industrial Park Gateway Arch

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE//Industrial Park Gateway Arch

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

MIDCENTURY MODERN/Miami Modern

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stucco

walls Stucco

roof N/A

other N/A

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 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)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1964

Significant Dates

1964

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Arch: Walter, Harry C. Associates

Blder: Webb Construction Company

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

#

**10. Geographical Data**Acreeage of Property Less than one**UTM References**

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 7	5 7 7 9 8 8	2 8 6 7 7 6 3
	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 Jay Marderorganization City of Miami Gardens Planning and Zoning Department date March 2014street & number 1515 N.W. 167th Street, Suite 160 telephone (305) 622-8025city or town Miami Gardens state Florida zip code 33169**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 William C. Webb, Jr., Webb Family Trust, Sunshine State Industrial Park, Inc.street & number 1300 N.W. 167th Street, Suite2 telephone (305) 624-8585city or town Miami Gardens state Florida zip code 33169-5787**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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Section number 7 Page 1

SUNSHINE STATE ARCH  
MIAMI GARDENS, MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
DESCRIPTION

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**SUMMARY**

The Sunshine State Arch (also known as the Arch of Industry) is located at 1300 N.W. 167th Street and serves as the sole entrance to the Sunshine State International Park in Miami Gardens, Florida, a northern suburb of Miami. The arch is a reinforced concrete parabolic arch that stands on two forked legs on either side of the driveway to the industrial park. The industrial park context of this sculptural structure distinguishes itself by establishing the architectural theme for a group of Mid-Century Modern buildings constructed for manufacturing and wholesale storage use. The Sunshine State Arch is an example of the MiMo style due to its shape, design, and building materials. The arch also serves as a visual reference to the ten MiMo style industrial buildings within the Sunshine State International Park. Its size allows it to be seen from the Palmetto Expressway and the Golden Glades interchange, which serves as a visual reference for the city of Miami Gardens and contributed to the decision of the city council to include the arch on the city's logo upon incorporation.

**SETTING**

The city of Miami Gardens, located in the northern region of Miami-Dade County, is the county's third largest city, with a population of around 105,000. Covering over 20 square miles, the city's boundaries are Interstate Highway 95 and NE 2nd Avenue on the east; NW 47th Avenue and NW 57th Avenue on the west; County Line Road on the north; and NW 151st Street on the south. Miami Gardens is a diverse working and middle class community. It is the largest predominately African-American municipality in the State of Florida, and boasts many Caribbean residents. Miami Gardens has no central downtown; the commercial centers that developed are situated along the major roadways and corridors in the area. The Sunshine State International Park is a 330-acre industrial area that currently has ten buildings. The construction of the industrial park began in the early 1960s and continued through the 1970s. The park is located between four main arterial highways: the Palmetto Expressway, US 441, the Sunshine State Park Turnpike and Interstate Highway 1-95. The arch itself was built to highlight the entrance to the park. The arch has a prominent place at the entrance to the development. The park is confined between the Palmetto Expressway, the railroad, and two canals. The industrial park is equally divided to either side of 167th Street, terminating at the north with the futuristic arch.

**Sunshine State International Park**

The Sunshine State International Park is a 330-acres industrial area currently has ten buildings. The construction of the industrial park began in the early 1960s and continued through the 1970s. The industrial park was designed by William Webb, Sr., who was a local builder in Miami. What made this industrial park stand out was that the buildings were built with a variety of aesthetics and functionality in mind, and featured

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DESCRIPTION

facades in the emerging Miami Modern style. According to the project brochure from the 1960s,<sup>1</sup> it was an innovative design for an industrial park at the time because it was “geared as closely to Florida’s tourism as to industry.”<sup>2</sup> The park has a strategic location, as it is located between four main arterial highways: the Palmetto Expressway, US 441, the Sunshine State Park Turnpike and Interstate Highway 1-95. The arch was built to highlight the entrance to the park.<sup>3</sup> As more development occurred in the vicinity of the industrial park, especially after the completion of I-95, people moved north to the immediate suburbs of Miami and settled in the city of Miami Gardens. The Sunshine State International Park continues in operation and the arch maintains its prominent place at the entrance to the development.

The park is confined between the Palmetto Expressway, the railroad, and two canals. The site is equally divided to either side of the north-south axis, terminating at the north with the futuristic arch. Auxiliary streets branch out east-west, lined with seemingly endless warehouses and manufacturing plants. The park was intended to be heavily landscaped and architecturally provocative. In addition to the arch, every manufacturing plant, bank, or office building was treated architecturally with MiMo modern trends of the time—porte-cocheres, planters, and geometrically striking concrete screens and columns—all of which are still apparent on the remaining original buildings today.<sup>4</sup>

**DESCRIPTION**

The Sunshine State Arch was intended to complement the Mid-Century Modern style of the buildings in the Sunshine State International Park which were constructed for manufacturing and wholesale storage use. The Sunshine State Arch is made of a steel-reinforced concrete mix called SO-LITE,<sup>5</sup> a special mix assuring maximum strength and the least amount of weight. At 110 feet tall, or about 11 stories, it is the tallest parabolic arch in Florida (Photos 1-2). The whole arch weighs 300 tons. Each leg of the arch weighs 100 tons has two feet that stand upon a foundation of two 50-ton concrete piers anchored 25 feet below grade (Photos 3-5). Each leg was cast with the same mold. The arch has a stucco finish that is made up of an acrylic-epoxy bond that has one-inch yellow Vermont marble chips and is sprayed with gold aluminum flecks (Photo 6).<sup>6</sup> The Sunshine Arch retains its integrity and has not suffered any alterations other than resurfacing and painting.

<sup>1</sup> Sunshine State International Park-Miami, Florida/A William C.Webb Project Brochure, Miami Gardens Department of Planning and Zoning. <http://www.miamigardens-fl.gov/planning&zoning/pdf>.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Dory Bortman, “Gateway to Industry,” <http://dorybortman.wordpress.com/category/industrial-park/>.

<sup>5</sup> C.J. Dunn, Sunshine State International Park Arch (The Arch of Industry) Initiation Report, 2011 Department of Planning & Zoning, Miami-Dade County.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid

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MIAMI GARDENS, MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
SIGNIFICANCE

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**SUMMARY**

The Sunshine State Arch is significant at the local level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an example of a Mid-Century Modern structure standing at the entrance to the Sunshine State International Park. It was inspired by the monumental Gateway Arch in St. Louis designed by Finnish American architect Eero Saarinen and German-American structural engineer Hannskarl Bandel in 1947. The Sunshine State was finished in 1964, three years before the Gateway Arch. It was designed by Walter C. Harry Associates and constructed by Webb Construction Company, and lifted into position by Poston Bridge and Iron Company. The Sunshine State Arch is the tallest historic parabolic structure in the state of Florida. The arch is such an integral part of the landscape that the city of Miami Gardens chose to include the arch in its official seal after incorporating in 2003. The Sunshine State Arch of Industry has stylized characteristics derived from the Miami Modern (MiMo) architectural style of South Florida that developed in the 1940s-1960s. The arch expresses the Miami Modern style through its modernist simplicity of form. Construction of the arch was inaugurated on July 16, 1964 and took three months to complete, with the "piecing together" of the mammoth project taking three days into position by seven 120-foot boom cranes. The parabolic arch structure was made to withstand 200-mile-per-hour winds, which is important during hurricane season in South Florida. The Arch cost \$100,000 to construct. The Sunshine Arch is in excellent condition and has not suffered any alterations other than resurfacing and painting.

**Historic Context of the Miami Gardens Area**

The 1950s and early 60s were a time of great transformation in South Florida and Miami. Prior to this time, the development of South Florida had been slow, hindered in part by problems involving the natural environment. The stifling summer heat and lack of pesticides for the control of malaria-bearing mosquitos made the area virtually uninhabitable except during the winter months.<sup>7</sup> That all started to change around the mid-20th century as affordable air conditioning became available which made Miami not only a seasonal tourist destination but a location for large-scale commercial and residential development. It can be said that modern Miami was "forged by the confluence of tourism, transportation, and technology."<sup>8</sup> The construction of the interstate highway system further helped develop the area and led to population and economic growth.<sup>9</sup>

The Sunshine State International Park was envisioned as a major location for industry in the greater Miami area. Ground for the park was broken in 1964 and the construction of its buildings began shortly after and continued through the 1970s. The designer of the industrial Park, William C. Webb, Sr. was a fifth generation Floridian

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<sup>7</sup> Eric P. Nash and Randall C. Robinson, Jr. *MiMo Miami Modern Revealed* (San Francisco: Chronicle Books, 2004) p. 13.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, 14

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*

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educated at the University of Miami, Webb recognized that Florida industrial parks should have their own style and should represent a Florida sensitivity. He stated:

Florida needs industry... Yet, at that same time our state must retain its aspects of attractive natural environment. There is no reason why industry should not complement—and not contradict—Florida’s inherently beautiful surroundings. Why not accommodate industry in a setting that will beautify the terrain, enhance the eye appeal of large factories? Why should industry continue to be box-type architecture of four walls and a roof? Florida landscaping demands a specific type of architecture. Modern and fashionable plants are needed. Creation of this type of architecture will serve to bring more industry to the state.<sup>10</sup>

The park was constructed with the idea that it was not going to be an ordinary industrial park that focused solely on function. Although it was going to be geared towards industry, it would add beauty to the area.<sup>11</sup> What made the industrial park stand out was that the buildings were built with a facades in the emerging Miami Modern style. According to the project brochure from the 1960s,<sup>12</sup> it was an innovative design for an industrial park at the time because it was “geared as closely to Florida’s tourism as to industry.”<sup>13</sup> Webb was able to maintain the architectural aesthetic he envisioned for the park. The industrial park would be home to a variety of businesses, ranging from banking (Central Bank of North Dade), to pharmaceuticals (Pearson Pharmacal Company), to furniture (Modernage Furniture Corporation), to caterers (Park Restaurant), and to make precision parts used in missiles and other mechanical products (Space Industries, Inc.).<sup>14</sup> The purpose of the Sunshine State Arch was to add visibility to the industrial park and complement it aesthetic theme.<sup>15</sup>

## ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

### Gateway Arch

The Gateway Arch in St. Louis, Missouri, (Photo 7) inspired local architect Walter C. Harry and builder William Webb, Sr., to create the Sunshine State Arch.<sup>16</sup> The Sunshine State Arch was made to echo the design of the St. Louis Gateway Arch, but was actually finished in 1964, three years before the Gateway Arch was completed. Both the Gateway Arch and the Sunshine State Arch have parabolic shapes but are in fact Catenary

<sup>10</sup> MiMo Miami Modern Revealed, p. 14.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> Sunshine State International Park-Miami, Florida/A William C. Webb Project Brochure, Miami Gardens Department of Planning and Zoning. <http://www.miamigardens-fl.gov/planning&zoning/pdf>.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> Eric P. Nash and Randall C. Robinson Jr. MiMo Miami Modern Revealed (San Francisco, CA: Chronicle Books, 2004), p. 150.



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arches. A Catenary arch is the curve formed by a chain or flexible cord hung between two points.<sup>17</sup> At 110 feet tall or about 11 stories, it is the tallest arch in the State of Florida. By contrast, the much taller Gateway Arch in St. Louis is 630 feet tall, or about 62 stories. It is clad in stainless steel and built in the form of a flattened catenary arch. It is the tallest man-made monument in the United States.<sup>18</sup> It is Missouri's tallest accessible building, and the world's tallest arch. Built as a monument to the westward expansion of the United States, it is the centerpiece of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial and has become an internationally famous symbol of St. Louis. The arch sits at the site of St. Louis' foundation on the west bank of the Mississippi River. The Gateway Arch was designed by Finnish-American architect Eero Saarinen and German-American structural engineer Hannskarl Bandel in 1947. Construction began on February 12, 1963, and ended on October 28, 1965, costing \$13 million at the time. The monument opened to the public on June 10, 1967.<sup>19</sup> Over 4 million tourists visit the Gateway Arch each year.<sup>20</sup>

**Miami Modern Style**

After World War II, South Florida's architects embraced the Post-War Modern and Miami Modern (MiMo) styles in Miami, and throughout much of South Florida, especially north through Fort Lauderdale. Prior to 1950, a number of distinct and glamorous Post-Modern hotels were built in Miami Beach, such as Roy France's Casablanca Hotel at 63rd Street, a landmark of exotic fantasy adapted to the automotive age, with huge neon signage and a carport supported by four turbaned figures. Other well-known examples of MiMo are the Carillon Hotel (Norman Giller, 1957), the new Deauville (Melvin Grossman, 1958) and the Fontainebleau (Morris Lapidus).<sup>21</sup>

The MiMo style spectrum represents a range of perhaps five distinct variations of the Post-War or Mid-Century Modernism style, although many buildings share traits borrowed from one another.

**1. Resort MiMo:** This best-known MiMo style is characterized by clean-lined hotel towers noted above, which are contrasted by dramatic porte-cocheres.

**2. Wrightian MiMo:** Frank Lloyd Wright, through his creation of a modern American style, had an enormous influence on the architecture of the 1950s. Wrightian motifs include gabled facades, stone pylons, and built-in planters.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> National Historic Landmarks Program: Gateway Arch." National Historic Landmarks Program. Archived from the original on December 14, 2010.

<sup>19</sup> Dave Offer, (May 26, 1968). "Lofty Gateway Arch Dedicated And Hailed by HHH in St. Louis". *The Hartford Courant*. p. 12A. Archived from the original on September 14, 2011

<sup>20</sup> "After 8 months, tram in St. Louis Gateway Arch moving again". *USA Today*. Associated Press. March 18, 2008.

<sup>21</sup> Carl Shiver, "Miami Modern," Florida Department of State, Division of Historic Resources, July 23, 2013.

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SUNSHINE STATE ARCH  
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**3. Iconic Modernism:** The actual focus of this nomination, Iconic Modernism can be found throughout the United States; Miami Beach's North Beach area's large concentration of Mid-century Modern architecture provides a wide array of the iconic motifs of the 1950s, with the parabolic arches being the most majestic and dramatic.

**4. Vernacular MiMo:** Miami area architects blended modernistic forms into the Miami Beach vernacular of modest block and stucco apartment hotels. The anti-decorative canon of the International style was adapted through the use of abstract stucco relief patterns, decorative railings, and period motifs and materials such as grille block, pipe columns, thin horizontal masonry cantilevers, and projecting vertical fins.

**5. Subtropical Modernism:** This MiMo style seeks to marry the austere European International style with the hot, humid climate of South Florida. Like the Bauhaus, there is no attempt at decoration. Instead, the architects employed myriad sun protection devices such as wide eaves, wooden louvers, concrete brise-soleils, and intricate metal sun grilles.<sup>22</sup>

### Architectural Significance

#### Historic Arches in Florida

A number of historic arches have been erected in Florida as memorial monuments and as the focal point of residential and commercial developments. Among the earliest of these was the Mediterranean Revival style Stuart Welcome Arch (Photo 8, NR 2005), constructed in 1926 that spans State Road 707 (Dixie Highway) near Jensen Beach, Florida. The Mediterranean Revival style was associated with the Florida land boom of the 1920s. The archway was constructed to promote tourism in the communities of Stuart and Jensen Beach. At the time, the roadway was one of the most heavily traveled in Florida.

Entrance arches for residential subdivisions were very popular in Florida during the boom years of the 1920s. The Los Robles Gate (NR 1989) at the entrance to the Los Robles neighborhood in Tallahassee, Florida, is a free-standing Mediterranean Revival style arched entrance way constructed in 1926. The gate is 104 feet wide with a 33-foot central elliptical arch designed as a vehicular entrance. The structure has asymmetrical massing, irregular roof lines, barrel roof tiles, stucco wall finishes, and arched windows with iron grilles. The archway provided a dramatic focal point for one of Tallahassee's earliest planned subdivisions.

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<sup>22</sup> Carl Shiver, "Miami Modern," Article provided by, Historic Preservationist, Florida Department of State, Division of Historic Resources, July 23, 2013.

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The Taragona Tower (NR 2005) in Daytona Beach, Florida, constructed in 1925, is an even more monumental subdivision gateway. Constructed almost entirely of coquina stone, the four-story hexagonal tower is attached to a slightly lower narrow extension with a sloped wall that leads to a small one-story hexagonal tower. The Taragona Tower is historically associated with the Daytona Highlands Subdivision, a prototypical Florida residential development of the 1920s. The subdivision was among the most ambitious developments undertaken in Daytona Beach during the Land Boom. The collapse of the boom in 1926 caused only a few of the ambitious residences to be constructed.

The construction of such arches as an attraction for residential developments fell out of favor in the years of the Great Depression, but had a modest revival after World War II. A free-standing arch (Photo 11) provides the entry feature for Golden Isles, a Hallandale Beach neighborhood. Located off Hallandale Beach Boulevard just west of the bridge over the Intracoastal Waterway, the approximately 40-foot high concrete Golden Isles Arch was constructed c. 1958. The arch has a simpler, more anchored look than the Sunshine State Arch. The smaller Golden Isles Arch is located in a median island. It is about 10 feet wide with each side fully touching the ground. It marks the entrance to a local residential neighborhood, a shopping center, and Golden Isles Park. This free standing arch has its base adorned by fountains. Fountains at the base of the arch separate the "coming" and "going" entrance/exit to the subdivision.

Soaring decorative arches became a feature of MiMo buildings like the striking Chaos Club (Photo 12) at 743 Washington Avenue in Miami Beach. The scissors-like structure rises above the roof of the Mid-Century Modern building constructed in 1965. The main facade which faces Washington Avenue is composed of a striking concrete S-curve that frames asymmetrical glass panels.

A more dramatic free-standing arch is found at the entrance to the Southgate Shopping Center in Lakeland, Florida (Photo 13). Called a "flying saucer arcade" by the Lakeland Ledger, the shopping center's giant arch is mammoth in scale and has a huge support buttress behind it that lands in a courtyard. In an article appearing in the Fall 2001 SCA Journal, author Kim Hinder reports that the entire plaza cost over \$1 million and an ad for its opening exclaimed, "make plans now to rocket on down to help us celebrate the 'blast-off' of this 16 store galaxy." Hinder reports that in 1956, a supermarket design embraced the Exaggerated Modern style, featuring "colossal canopies, parabolic arches, sign pylons, or pyramidal roofs." The architect chosen to design in this style for Publix was Donovan Dean, the architect of the Southgate Shopping Center. The center opened in November 1957.<sup>23</sup>

The Sunshine State Arch is an example of the MiMo style due to its shape, design, and building materials. Miami Modern (abbreviated as MiMo by Randall Robinson, the author of Miami Modern Revealed, and Teri D'Amico, a Miami interior designer) is not a single style, but rather a combination of styles which embrace the

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<sup>23</sup> "Lakeland's Shopping Center is Rich in History," <http://www.theledger.com/article/20090627/COLUMNISTS0404/906275046>.

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resort appeal of Morris Lapidus, the inspiring minimalism of Igor Polevitzky, and the flashy Latin jet set Modernism of Enrique Gutierrez.<sup>24</sup> MiMo refers to architecture that was popular in South Florida from 1945 through the mid-1960s. Some general characteristics of MiMo architecture include the use of readily available materials such as concrete block, exposed concrete, aluminum, stucco, stone and aggregate materials.

The Sunshine State Arch in Miami Gardens epitomizes the most recognized architectural motif of Iconic Modernism, the parabolic arch, in an unusual way. Arches, especially parabolic ones, are emblematic of Iconic Modernism. The Sunshine State Arch has a parabolic shape, but in fact is a catenary arch. A catenary arch is the curve formed by a chain or flexible cord hung between two points.<sup>25</sup> The arch is representative of a common style that is found throughout the region. It fits into the MiMo vernacular with its overall parabolic form, textured stucco exterior, and reinforced concrete masonry and is also the most identifiable of the 122 total MiMo buildings in Miami Gardens.<sup>26</sup> The arch also serves as an introduction to the ten MiMo style industrial buildings within the Sunshine State International Park. Its size allows it to be seen from the Palmetto Expressway and the Golden Glades interchange, which serves as a visual reference for the city of Miami Gardens and contributed to the decision to include the arch on the city's logo upon incorporation.

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<sup>24</sup> MiMo Miami Modern Revealed, p.9.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

<sup>26</sup> Brockington and Associates, Inc, City of Miami Gardens Miami Modern Architectural Survey and Planning Project (2007),



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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

**Books**

Nash, Eric P, and Randall C Robinson, Jr. MiMo Miami Modern Revealed. San Francisco: Chronicle Books, 2004.

**Brochures**

"Sunshine State Industrial Park," Original Developer's Project Brochure No. 1, 1960's.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

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SUNSHINE STATE ARCH  
MIAMI GARDENS, MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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

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SUNSHINE STATE ARCH  
MIAMI GARDENS, MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

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**Verbal Boundary Description**

Tax Parcel: 34-2114-008-0670, Township 52S; Section 14; Range 41E

Begin at the NW1/4 of Section 14; Township 52S; Range 41E; Then Go S 150ft; then W 330ft to point of beginning; then S 75ft; W 120ft; N 74ft; to point of beginning, less the right-of-way for NW 13th Avenue

**Boundary Justification**

These boundaries correspond to the legal description. Since the arch straddles a road, the legal description is the best way to describe its location and is the parcel historically associated with the arch.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 1

SUNSHINE STATE ARCH  
MIAMI GARDENS, MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

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**LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS**

1. Sunshine State Arch
2. 13th Avenue at 167th Street, Miami Gardens (Miami-Dade County), Florida
3. Jay Marder
4. 2013
5. Photographer's Files
6. South Side of Arch, Looking North on 13th Avenue
7. Photo 1 of 13

**Items 1-5 are the same for the remaining photographs except where noted.**

6. North Side of Arch, Looking South from Palmetto Expressway
7. Photo 2 of 13

6. West Side of Arch, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 3 of 13

6. Base of West Side of Arch, Looking Southeast
7. Photo 4 of 13

6. Base of East Side of Arch, Looking West
7. Photo 5 of 13

6. Crown and Underside of Arch, Looking Upward
7. Photo 6 of 13

1. Gateway Arch
2. 100 Washington Avenue, St. Louis Missouri
3. Google Photos
4. 2013
5. Unknown
6. East Side of Arch, Looking Northwest from East Bank of the Mississippi River
7. Photo 7 of 13



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

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Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 2

SUNSHINE STATE ARCH  
MIAMI GARDENS, MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

---

1. Stuart Welcome Arch
2. State Road 707 between 2369 and 2390 Northeast Dixie Highway in Jensen Beach, Florida
3. Google Photos
4. 2013
5. Unknown
6. South Elevation, Looking North
7. Photo 8 of 13

1. Los Robles Gate
2. 1567 Fernando Drive, Tallahassee (Leon County), Florida
3. Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation Staff
4. 2007
5. Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation
6. South Elevation, Looking North
7. Photo 9 of 13

1. Tarragona Arch
2. 1101 International Speedway Blvd., Daytona Beach (Volusia County), Florida
3. Google Street View
4. 2001
5. State Archives of Florida, Florida
6. Main Facade, Looking Southeast
7. Photo 10 of 13

1. Golden Isles Archway
2. Entrance to Golden Isles Subdivision, Hallandale Beach (Palm Beach County), Florida
3. Jay Marder
4. 2013
5. Photographer's Files
6. Looking North
7. Photo 11 of 13

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 3

SUNSHINE STATE ARCH  
MIAMI GARDENS, MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

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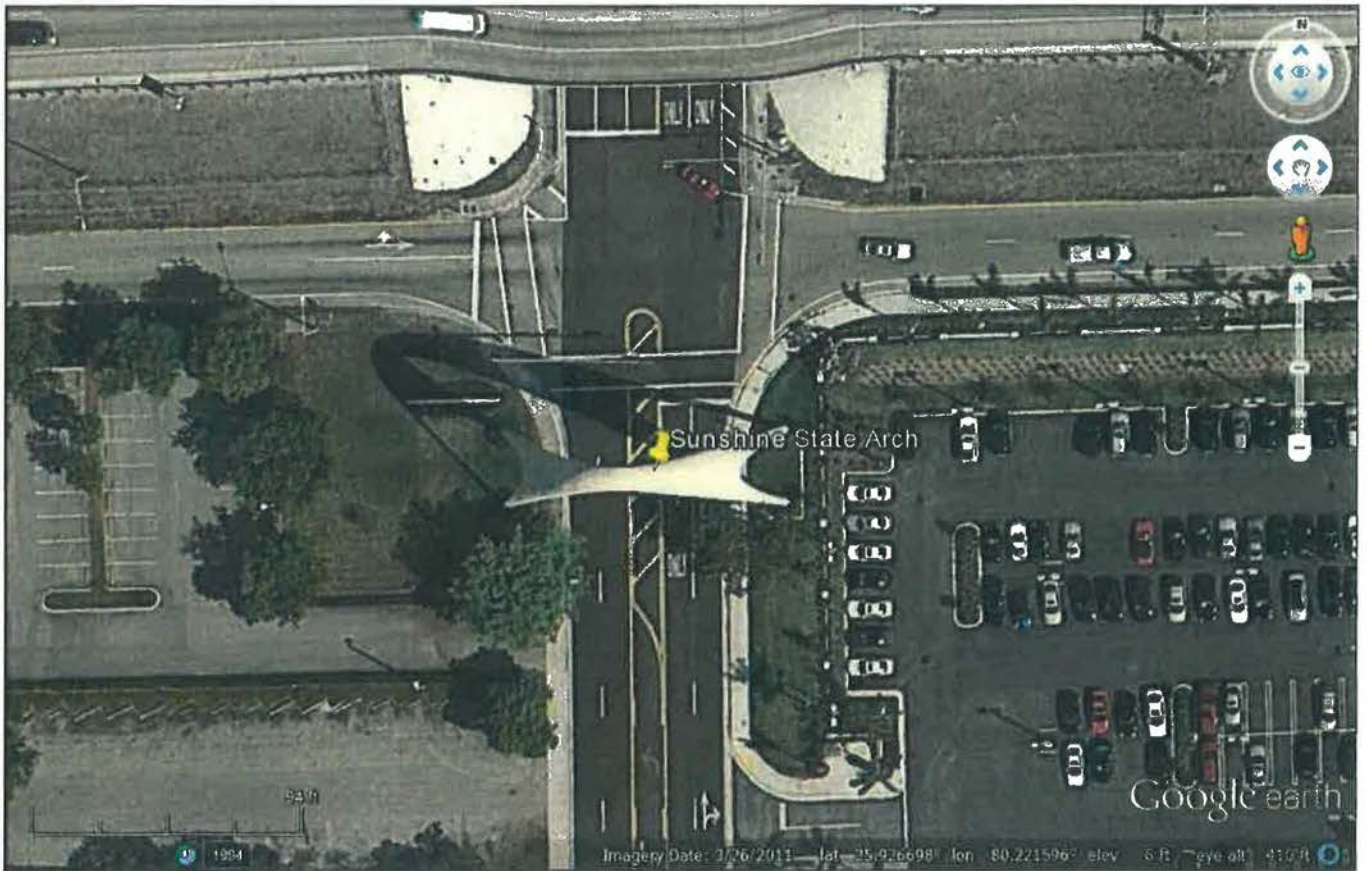
1. Chaos Club
2. 743 Washington Avenue, Miami Beach (Miami-Dade County), Florida
3. Google Street View
4. 2013
5. Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation
6. Main (Northwest) Facade, Looking Southeast
7. Photo 12 of 13

1. Southgate Shopping Center Arch
2. 2515 Florida Avenue, Lakeland (Polk County), Florida
3. Gary Wright
4. 2009
5. Lakeland Register archives
6. Main (East) Facade, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 13 of 13

**FIGURES**

Figure 1  
Sunshine State Arch  
Site Plan  
May 20, 1963

Figure 2  
Sunshine State Arch  
Site Plan and Elevation  
May 20, 1963



**SUNSHINE STATE ARCH**

1300 N.W. 167th Street

Miami Gardens

Miami-Dade County, FL

**UTM References**

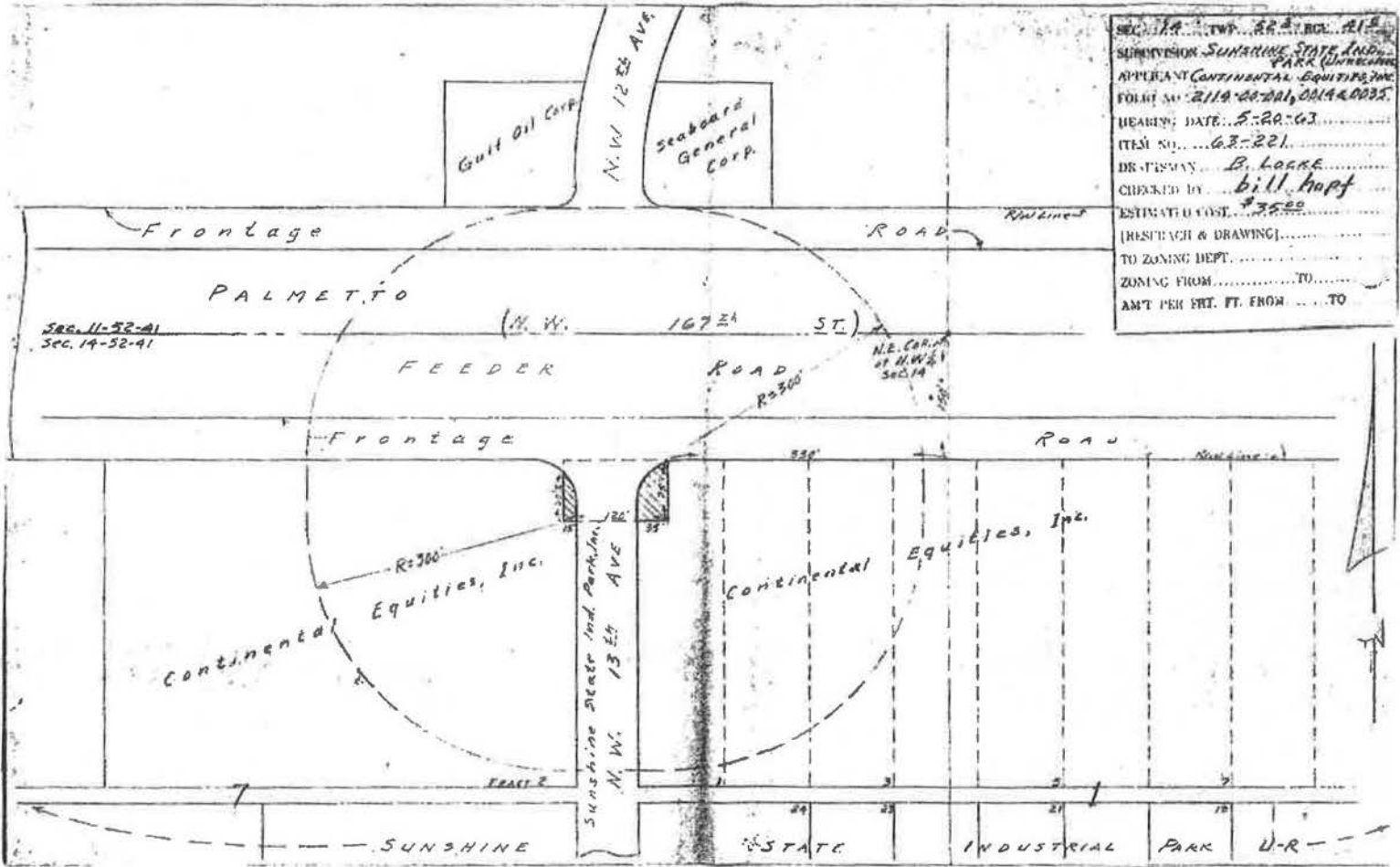
<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
17	577988	2867763

Latitude 25.92669°

Longitude: -80.221626°

FIGURE 1

SUNSHINE STATE ARCH



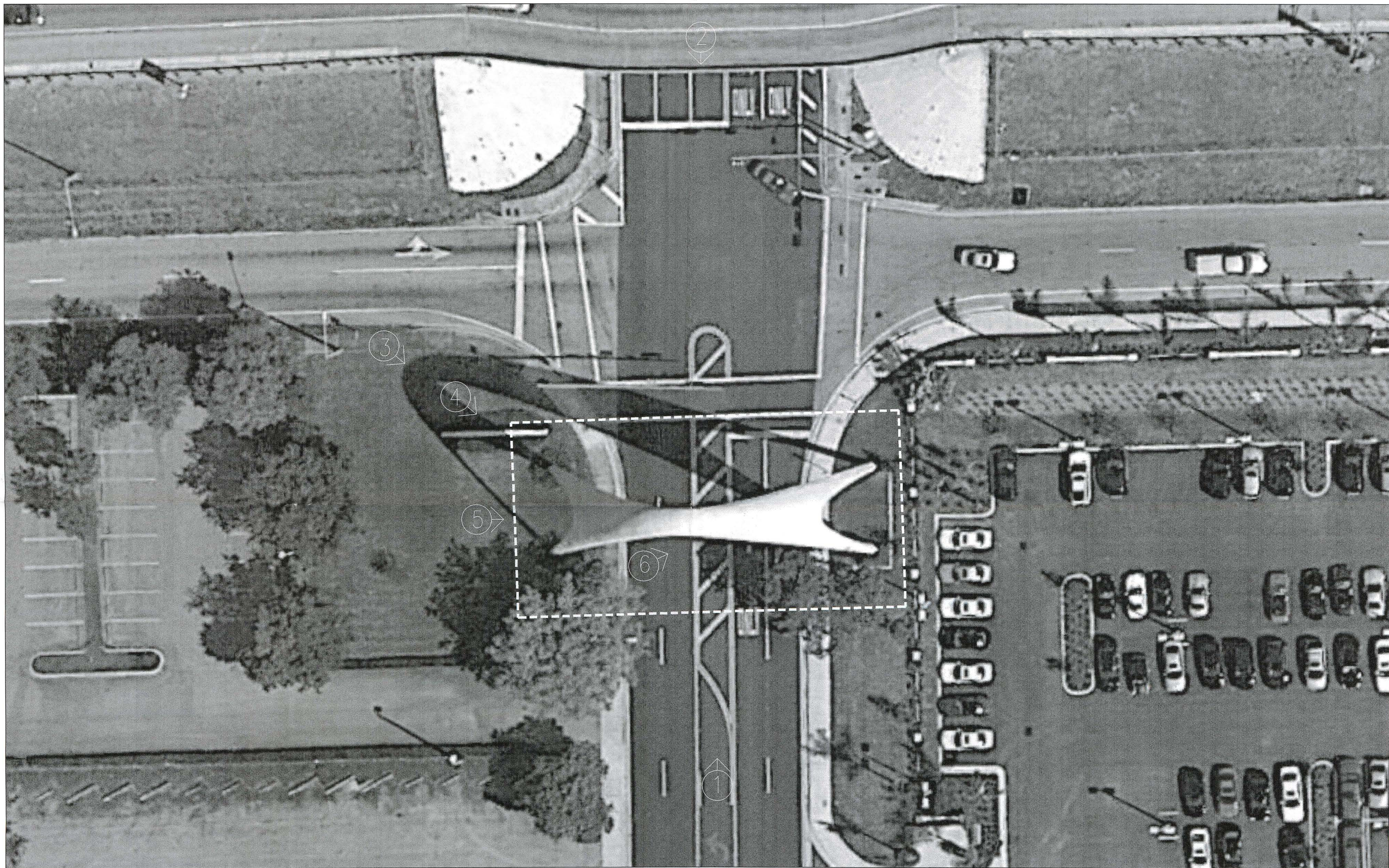
SEC. 19	TWP. 22 S.	R. 2 E.	BL. 21 E.
SUPERVISION SUNSHINE STATE ARCH. PARK (UNRECORDED)			
APPLICANT CONTINENTAL EQUITIES, INC.			
FOLIO NO. 2119-22-201, 2019 & 2025			
HEARD DATE: 5-20-63			
ITEM NO. 63-221			
DR. FISHMAN B. LOCKE			
CHECKED BY: bill hopt			
ESTIMATED COST: \$3500			
[RESEARCH & DRAWING].....			
TO ZONING DEPT.....			
ZONING FROM..... TO.....			
AMT PER FT. FT. FROM..... TO.....			

SITE PLAN

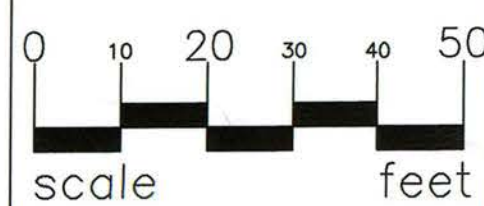








SUNSHINE STATE ARCH  
 1300 NW 167th STREET  
 MIAMI GARDENS (MIAMI-DADE COUNTY), FLORIDA



Jay Marder  
 City of Miami Gardens Planning and Zoning Department  
 1515 N.W. 167th Street, Suite 160  
 Miami Gardens, Florida 33169  
 e-mail jmarder@miamigardens-fl.gov Phone: (305) 622-8025

DRAWN BY: W. Carl Shiver  
 DRAWING DATE: MARCH 2014

THE SUNSHINE STATE ARCH SITE PLAN WAS DRAWN USING A VARIETY OF VISUAL RESOURCES INCLUDING SURVEY MAPS, COUNTY PROPERTY APPRAISER GIS MAPS, AERIAL AND HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS AND ON-SITE VIEWS. THE PLAN HAS BEEN DRAWN TO APPROXIMATE SCALE BUT VARIATIONS WERE ALLOWED FOR THE PURPOSE OF CLARITY. THE MAP WAS PREPARED USING THE AUTOCAD COMPUTER DRAWING PROGRAM.

MAP REVIEWED BY: CARL SHIVER  
 FLORIDA BUREAU OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
 R.A. GRAY BUILDING  
 500 SOUTH BRONOUGH STREET  
 TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-0250  
 PHONE NUMBER (850) 245-6333  
 TOLL FREE NUMBER 1-800-7278  
 FAX NUMBER (850) 245-6437

DRAWING NUMBER N/A SHEET NO. 1 OF 1

ORIGINAL SURVEY MAP PROVIDED BY:

Jay Marder  
 1515 N.W. 167th Street, Suite 160 Miami Gardens, Florida 33169  
 Phone: (305) 622-8025

HISTORIC BOUNDARY  
 PHOTO NUMBERS

SITE PLAN











**SUNSHINE STATE  
INTERNATIONAL PARK**

A large, light-colored concrete archway stands in the background, framing the scene. In the foreground, a low concrete wall with a white border contains the park's name. The wall is partially obscured by a row of green bushes. In the background, there are several palm trees, a modern glass-walled building, and a parking lot with several cars. The sky is bright with some light clouds.

**SUNSHINE STATE**  
**INTERNATIONAL PARK**











STUART

ATLANTIC GATEWAY TO THE GULF OF MEXICO

WELCOME  
TO  
RIO













# Southgate

SHOPPING CENTER

7-ELEVEN  
SUNSHINE

SUSHI BUFFET

Red Lobster  
SHRIMP  
& APPAREL

MasterCard



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Sunshine State Arch  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: FLORIDA, Dade

DATE RECEIVED: 4/02/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/25/14  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/12/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/19/14  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000210

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: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 5.19.14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ 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.



## FLORIDA DEPARTMENT of STATE

RICK SCOTT  
Governor

KEN DETZNER  
Secretary of State

March 28, 2014

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed is a submission of the nomination and additional materials (nomination form, continuation sheets, site plan, GIS data, digital images and disk) for

### Sunshine State Arch

Please do not hesitate to contact me at (850) 245-6357 if you have any questions or require any additional information.

Sincerely,

  
Alissa Slade Lotane  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer  
Bureau Chief, Bureau of Historic Preservation

Enclosures



Division of Historical Resources  
R.A. Gray Building • 500 South Bronough Street • Tallahassee, Florida 32399  
850.245.6300 • 850.245.6436 (Fax) flheritage.com  
Promoting Florida's History and Culture VivaFlorida.org

