CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY REPORT

Florida Department of Transportation

District 6

SR 994/SW 200th Street/Quail Roost Drive PD&E Study

From SW 137th Avenue to SW 127th Avenue

Miami-Dade County, Florida

Financial Management Number: 445804-1-22-01

ETDM Number: 14429

December 8, 2022

The environmental review, consultation, and other actions required by applicable Federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried out by FDOT pursuant to 23 U.S.C. § 327 and a Memorandum of Understanding dated May 26, 2022, and executed by FHWA and FDOT.

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Financial Management Number: 445804-1-22-01
FAP Project Number: Not Assigned
Efficient Transportation Decision-Making Number: 14429

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District 6
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December 8, 2022

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2022, the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District 6 engaged Janus Research, in coordination with Gannett Fleming, Inc., to conduct a Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) for the State Road (SR) 994/SW 200th Street/Quail Roost Road from SW 137th Avenue to SW 127th Avenue Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study, in Miami-Dade County, Florida (Financial Management [FM] No. 445804-1-22-01). The project is in Sections 1-3 and 10-12 of Township 56 South, Range 39 East on the Goulds (1988) United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map. The purpose of this CRAS was to locate and evaluate archaeological and historic resources within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) and to assess their eligibility for inclusion in the *National Register of Historic Places* (National Register) according to the criteria set forth in 36 CFR Section 60.4.

This assessment complies with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966* (Public Law 89-665, as amended), as implemented by 36 CFR 800 -- *Protection of Historic Properties* (incorporating amendments effective August 5, 2004); Stipulation VII of the *Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), the Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR), the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the FDOT Regarding Implementation of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in Florida* (Section 106 Programmatic Agreement, effective March 2016, amended June 7, 2017); Section 102 of the *National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969*, as amended (42 USC 4321 et seq.), as implemented by the regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508); Section 4(f) of the *Department of Transportation Act of 1966*, as amended (49 USC 303 and 23 USC 138); the revised Chapters 267 and 373, *Florida Statutes (F.S.)*; and the standards embodied in the FDHR's *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* (February 2003), and Chapter 1A-46 (*Archaeological and Historical Report Standards and Guidelines*), *Florida Administrative Code*. In addition, this report was prepared in conformity with standards set forth in Part 2, Chapter 8 (*Archaeological and Historical Resources*) of the FDOT *PD&E Manual* (effective July 1, 2020). All work also conforms to professional guidelines set forth in the *Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 44716, as amended and annotated). Principal Investigators meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards* (48 FR 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture.

The purpose of this project is to address traffic operations and capacity constraints on SR 994 from west of SW 137th Avenue to east of SW 127th Avenue in unincorporated Miami-Dade County in order to accommodate future travel demand projected as a result of population and employment growth along the corridor. Other goals of the project are to 1) improve safety conditions along the corridor, including emergency evacuation and response times, and 2) enhance mobility options and multimodal access. A range of alternatives were considered for the study corridor including the No-Build option, Transportation System Management & Operations (TSM&O) improvements and three Build scenarios. All alternatives were evaluated in terms of engineering, environmental, and socioeconomic aspects.

The archaeological survey and desktop analysis identified no archaeological sites and no locally designated archaeological sites or zones within the archaeological APE or within one mile of the project limits. Six shovel tests excavated during field survey revealed the presence of fill throughout each test and yielded no archaeological material. Subsurface testing was limited due to lack of access to private property, the presence of underground utilities and drainage systems,

and the presence of pavement and other hardscape. Based on the results of the background research and field survey, the archaeological APE is considered to have low potential to contain intact archaeological sites.

The historic resources survey and background research resulted in the identification and evaluation of 14 historic buildings within the historic resources APE. The unevaluated but Miami-Dade County–designated Talbott Estate (8DA2789), the previously unrecorded but Miami-Dade County–designated MacDonnell Residence (8DA20712), and the building at 20000 SW 137th Avenue (8DA20713) are each considered National Register–eligible. The remaining 11 identified buildings (8DA20714-8DA20724) consist mainly of Masonry Vernacular homes of a common type and style found in South Florida. For these buildings, historic research did not identify any significant historical associations, and they are considered National Register–ineligible. Four parcels with historic Actual Year Built (AYRB) dates based on the Miami-Dade County property appraiser's data were within the historic resources APE, but the buildings on these parcels were not visible from the public right-of-way (ROW). Each of these parcels were surrounded by fences or hedges which significantly obscured the view of the resources within the parcel. Therefore, FMSF forms could not be completed for the resources within the historic resources APE at the following addresses: 13950 SW 200th Street (c. 1952), 20200 SW 134th Avenue (c. 1947), 20240 SW 127th Avenue (c.1952), and 12555 SW 200th Street (c. 1971). The National Register eligibility of these resources could not be evaluated due to insufficient information regarding the architectural significance or integrity of these buildings. Should the project have direct impacts on the structures at these locations, follow up recordation will be needed to complete an evaluation.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

In 2022, the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District 6 engaged Janus Research, in coordination with Gannett Fleming, Inc., to conduct a Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) for the State Road (SR) 994/SW 200th Street/Quail Roost Road from SW 137th Avenue to SW 127th Avenue Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study, in Miami-Dade County, Florida (Financial Management [FM] No. 445804-1-22-01). The project is in Sections 1-3 and 10-12 of Township 56 South, Range 39 East on the Goulds (1988) United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map. The purpose of this CRAS was to locate and evaluate archaeological and historic resources within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) and to assess their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) according to the criteria set forth in 36 CFR Section 60.4.

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The purpose of this project is to address traffic operations and capacity constraints on SR 994 from west of SW 137th Avenue to east of SW 127th Avenue in unincorporated Miami-Dade County in order to accommodate future travel demand projected as a result of population and employment growth along the corridor. Other goals of the project are to 1) improve safety conditions along the corridor, including emergency evacuation and response times, and 2) enhance mobility options and multimodal access. A range of alternatives were considered for the study corridor including the No-Build option, Transportation System Management & Operations (TSM&O) improvements and three Build scenarios. All alternatives were evaluated in terms of engineering, environmental, and socioeconomic aspects.

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

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project is located in southwest Miami-Dade County at SR 994/SW 200th Street/Quail Roost Drive, from west of SW 137th Avenue to east of SW 127th Avenue (see *Error! Reference source not found.*). The project corridor is approximately 1.67 miles in length. Within the project limits, the roadway is locally known as Quail Roost Drive. This roadway project involves the potential widening of Quail Roost Drive up to four lanes from SW 137th Avenue to SW 127th Avenue.

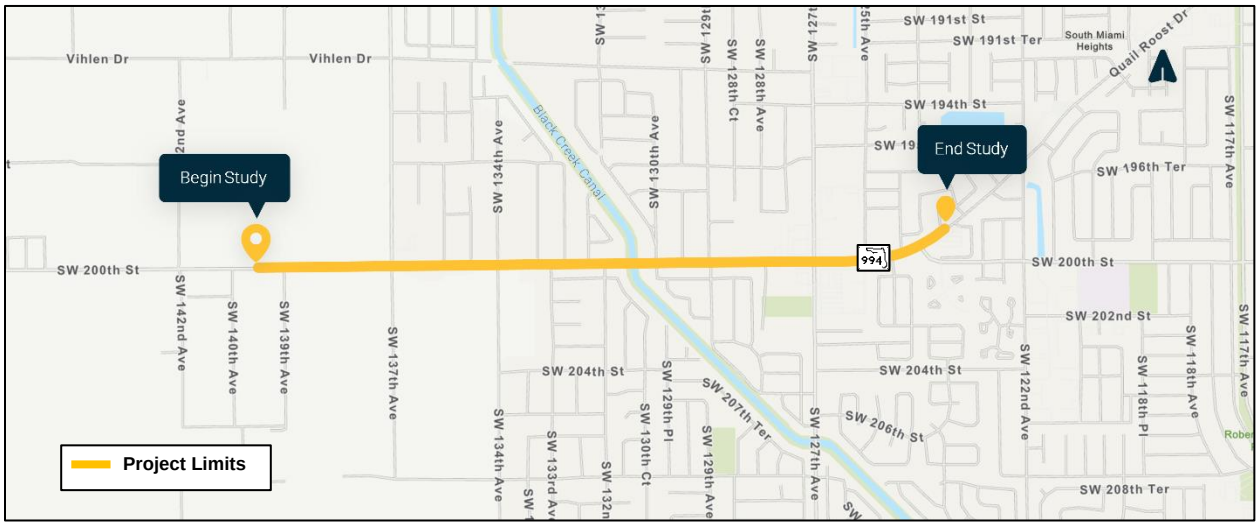

Figure 2-1: Project Location

While the project is located in southwest unincorporated Miami-Dade County, it occurs within the Miami Urbanized Area (as defined by the Miami-Dade County 2015 Urban Development Boundary). The project corridor primarily serves existing and future residential land uses and provides local east-west access and connectivity. Outside of the project limits, SR 994 connects directly to two Strategic Intermodal System (SIS) Highway Corridors at SR 997/Krome Avenue (west of study limits) and SR 821/Homestead Extension of Florida's Turnpike (HEFT) (east of study limits).

Within the project limits, SR 994 is classified as a rural major collector to the west of SW 137th Avenue and an urban minor arterial to the east of SW 137th Avenue. The corridor primarily has a C3R Suburban Residential Context Classification and a posted speed of 40 miles per hour. Four major intersections are located along the project corridor, including two signalized intersections (SW 137th Avenue and SW 127th Avenue) and two unsignalized intersections (SW 134th Avenue and SW 132nd Avenue). Eight other minor (unsignalized) intersections are located within the study corridor.

Currently, SR 994 is a two-lane roadway (one lane in each direction) from west of 137th Avenue to west of 127th Avenue. From west of SW 127th Avenue to SR 821/HEFT, SR 994 is a four-lane roadway. The existing SR 994 typical section consists of two undivided 11.5-foot travel lanes with unpaved shoulders and open drainage. Curb and gutter exist at the SR 994/SW 134th Avenue intersection and east of SW 127th Avenue within the study limits. Sidewalks, varying in width, are noncontinuous and generally located at residential subdivisions along the study corridor. There are no existing designated bicycle lanes on SR 994 within the study limits. There is one unrecorded historic bridge within the study limits that spans over the Black Creek Canal. There is a pedestrian crossing just east of the bridge for access to the Black Creek Trail, which intersects

SR 994. The right-of-way (ROW) along the study corridor varies from 30 to 100 feet. See ***Figure 2-2*** for details.

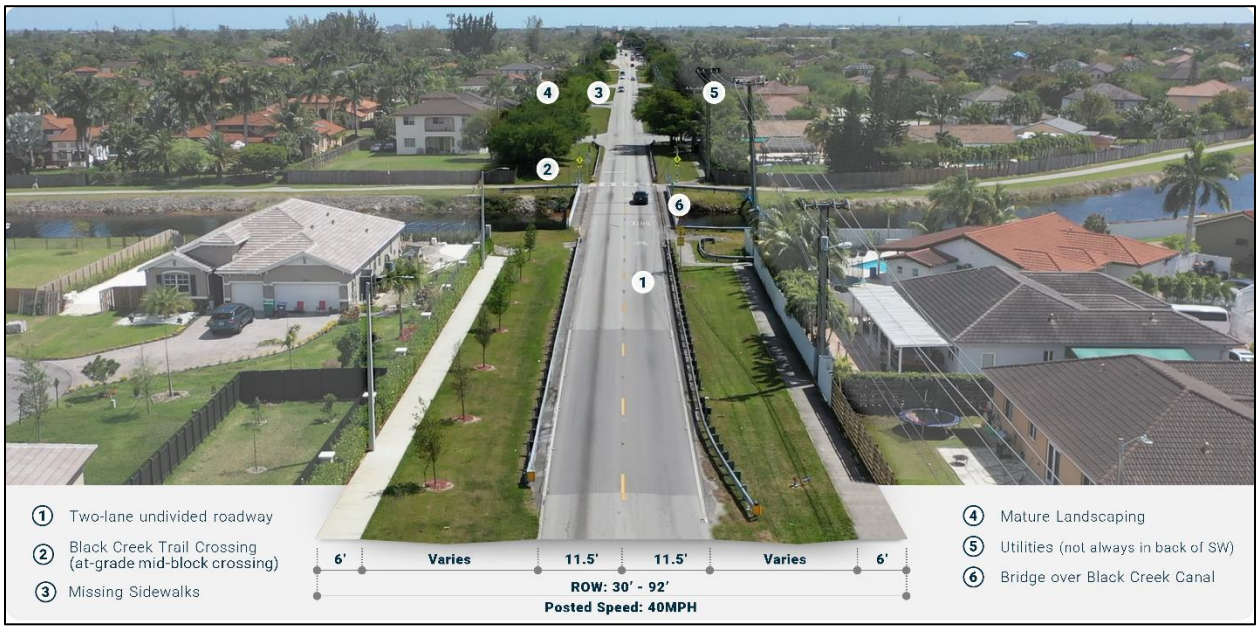

Figure 2-2: Existing Typical Section

In addition to the potential widening, the proposed roadway improvements may include operational enhancements at the existing intersections, widening/reconstruction of the bridge structure over Black Creek Canal, access management measures, and stormwater management facilities. The PD&E Study will evaluate typical section alternatives based on design criteria, safety and operational needs, and the minimization of environmental effects and ROW needs. The PD&E Study will evaluate the provision of Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)-compliant facilities as well as new/enhanced pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure, including paved shoulders/designated bicycle lanes, sidewalks, and/or a shared-use path (SUP) connection to the existing Black Creek Trail.

2.1 PURPOSE AND NEED

The purpose of this project is to address traffic operations and capacity constraints on SR 994 from west of SW 137th Avenue to east of SW 127th Avenue in unincorporated Miami-Dade County in order to accommodate future travel demand projected as a result of population and employment growth along the corridor. Other goals of the project are to 1) improve safety conditions along the corridor, including emergency evacuation and response times, and 2) enhance mobility options and multimodal access. Each of the elements of need is described further below:

2.1.1 Capacity/Transportation Demand

This project is anticipated to improve traffic operations along SR 994 by increasing the capacity to meet projected travel demand as a result of Miami-Dade County population and employment growth. Miami-Dade County is the most populous county in Florida with almost 2.6 million residents in 2015. By 2045, the county's population is expected to grow by over 33% to over 3.5 million residents. Employment growth in the county is expected to increase from 1.4 million workers in 2015 to more than 1.7 million workers by 2045.

Between SW 137th Avenue and SW 127th Avenue, the corridor has experienced a 7% increase in Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) from 2015 to 2019 with traffic volumes growing from 17,900 to 19,200 vehicles per day. Traffic is anticipated to continue to increase due to population growth and residential development in the area.

A traffic level of service (LOS) analysis was conducted for the Future Year 2045. The analysis determined that some intersections along the corridor as well as several intersecting roads are expected to operate at LOS F during the AM and PM Peak periods if no improvements are implemented.

2.1.2 Safety

A crash analysis was conducted from west of SW 137th Avenue to east of SW 127th Avenue. The crash data for the latest five-year period (January 2015 to December 2019) was downloaded from the FDOT's Crash Analysis Reporting System (CARS) and summarized for the project segment. A total of 422 crashes were documented for the five-year period within the project limits. The leading types of crashes along the corridor were rear-end (with 201 crashes), angle (with 97 crashes), and left-turn (with 40 crashes). Based on crash severity, 67% (281 crashes) were property-damage-only crashes, 33% (139 crashes) were injury crashes, and <1% (2 crashes) were fatal crashes. Based on FDOT's 2015–2019 High Crash Lists, the following locations were considered high-crash spots/segments:

Spots

- SR 994 at SW 137th Avenue

- SR 994 at SW 134th Avenue

- SR 994 at SW 133rd Avenue

- SR 994 at SW 132nd Avenue

- SR 994 at SW 127th Avenue

Segment

- SR 994 from SW 137th Avenue to west of SW 127th Avenue

According to the safety review, congestion/lack of capacity and lack of left-turn lanes serve as the probable causes of the safety issues within the corridor. Providing additional capacity and improving intersections along the corridor are anticipated to result in reduced crashes and safety benefits. Improved traffic operations due to increased capacity are also anticipated to decrease emergency response times for emergency response vehicles.

2.1.3 Modal Interrelationships

There are no existing designated bicycle lanes within the project limits. Sidewalks are noncontinuous and generally located at residential subdivisions along the project corridor. The Black Creek Trail intersects the project corridor just east of the Black Creek Canal. The trail is a 17-mile-long greenway corridor that connects the Everglades Levee (L-31N Canal) with Black Point Park and Marina in Homestead. There is a pedestrian crossing equipped with Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacons (RRFBs) and pavement markings to facilitate pedestrian/bicycle

crossing and alert drivers of the pedestrian traffic, just east of the bridge for access to the Black Creek Trail.

Based on 2010 United States Census Data, approximately 4% of the housing units (192 housing units) within the study area are transit-dependent (no vehicle available); in addition, approximately 392 housing units within the study area use public transportation for work. This noted transit-dependent population has a higher propensity to walk, bike, or take transit to access essential services. The project is anticipated to improve multi-modal connectivity and mobility options for the transit-dependent population and the overall residential population within the project area by providing continuous bicycle and pedestrian facilities along the entire corridor and improving access to the Black Creek Trail.

2.1.4 Evacuation Routes and Emergency Services

SR 994 connects directly to two SIS Highway Corridors at SR 997/Krome Avenue (west of the project limits) and SR 821/HEFT (east of the project limits). According to the Florida Division of Emergency Management, both SR 997/Krome Avenue and SR 821/HEFT are designated emergency evacuation routes. SR 997/Krome Avenue additionally provides regional connectivity to US 1, which is a major evacuation route for the Florida Keys. The project is anticipated to enhance emergency evacuation capabilities by improving the capacity of the roadway and, thereby, increasing the number of residents that can be evacuated safely during an emergency event and enhancing access from the residential areas along the corridor to designated emergency evacuation routes.

2.2 ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS SUMMARY

A range of alternatives were considered for the study corridor including the No-Build option, Transportation System Management & Operations (TSM&O) improvements and three Build scenarios as described below. All alternatives were evaluated in terms of engineering, environmental, and socioeconomic aspects.

No-Build: The No-Build Alternative proposes to keep the existing configuration throughout the corridor without further improvements. No operation, safety improvements, or traffic capacity would be implemented throughout the project limits. The No-Build Alternative has a number of positive aspects, since it would not require expenditure of public funds for design, construction, ROW and/or utility relocation. Traffic would not be temporarily disrupted due to construction, avoiding disruptions to local residents and businesses. Also, there would be no direct or secondary impacts to the environment, the socio-economic characteristics, community cohesion, or system linkage of the area. However, this alternative does not address existing and future congested traffic conditions. Travel demand and truck traffic will increase significantly over time, given the continued growth expected in this area of Miami-Dade County and future adjacent projects further connecting the corridor with high-volume roadways nearby. An example of a recently completed project nearby is the widening of SW 137 Avenue, a direct connection to SR 994. Furthermore, this alternative does not address safety concerns and multimodal deficiencies along the corridor.

The No-Build alternative is considered a viable alternative through the public hearing and final selection phase to serve as a comparison to the study proposed alternatives. However, the No-Build Alternative fails to fulfill the purpose and need of the project.

The No-Build roadway typical section within the study limits, is the same as the existing typical section. SR 994, between SW 137 Avenue and SW 127 Avenue, consists of two 11.5-ft wide

general use lanes (one lane in the westbound direction and one lane in the eastbound direction). Sidewalk sections are scattered throughout project limits and are mostly present near residential areas adjacent to the corridor. See ***Figure 2-2*** for details.

TSM&O: This alternative is a strategy aimed at improving the overall performance of the transportation network without resorting to large-scale, capital improvements. This alternative maintains one lane of traffic in both directions and proposes the following improvements:

- Signal optimization and one additional eastbound left-turn lane at the intersection of SW 137th Avenue and SR 994
- New signal and one additional left-turn lane on all approaches of the intersection of SW 134th Avenue and SR 994
- One additional westbound left-turn lane at the intersection of SW 132nd Ave and SR 994
- New sidewalk on missing segments
- 5-ft outside paved shoulder along the study limits

This alternative presents significant impacts to the ROW and historic resources within the study limits, and it also requires the widening/replacement of the bridge over the Black Creek Canal. Furthermore, these improvements would not sufficiently address the purpose and need of the project. The alternative was therefore considered non-viable as a TSM&O option (low cost and low impacts), and it evolved into Build Alternative 1.

Build Alternative 1: This alternative maintains one lane of traffic in each direction, while adding a 16.5-ft median with exclusive left turn lanes along SR 994. Curb and Gutter Type F is being proposed on the outside of the travel lanes while Type B curb is the typical condition on the inside to maximize the available landscaping area within the raised islands. This alternative proposes a 10-ft SUP along both sides of the corridor, which are intended to be utilized by pedestrians as well as bicyclists. A minimum 4.5-ft buffer is proposed from the back of curb to the front of the SUPs. A 2-ft buffer is proposed behind each of the SUPs to accommodate signing and lighting features. A traffic signal is proposed at the intersection of SR 994/Quail Roost Drive and SW 134th Avenue. See ***Figure 2-3*** for details.

Build Alternative 2: This alternative proposes one additional travel lane in each direction, for a total of two 11-ft lanes on each bound, and a 16.5-ft median with exclusive left turn lanes along SR 994. Curb and Gutter Type F is proposed on the outside of the travel lanes while Type B curb is the typical condition on the inside to maximize the available landscaping area within the raised islands. This alternative also proposes a 10-ft SUP along both sides of the corridor, which are intended to be utilized by pedestrians as well as bicyclists. A minimum 4.5-ft buffer is proposed from the back of curb to the front of the SUP. A 2-ft buffer is proposed behind each of the SUPs to accommodate signing and lighting features. A traffic signal is proposed at the intersection of SR 994/Quail Roost Drive and SW 134th Avenue. See ***Figure 2-4*** for details.

Figure 2-3: Build Alternative 1 Typical Section

Figure 2-4: Build Alternative 2 Typical Section

Build Alternative 3: Similar to Build Alternative 2, this alternative proposes adding one travel lane in each direction along SR 994 for a total of two 11-ft lanes on each bound. A 22-ft-wide raised median with exclusive left turn lanes is provided along the corridor, restricting access to the minor roads and driveways connecting to SR 994. At the intersections, a striped buffer is proposed between the left turn lanes and the through traffic lanes. Curb and Gutter Type F is being proposed on the outside of the roadway, while Type B curb is the typical condition on the inside to maximize the available landscaping area within the raised median when present. This alternative also proposes a 10-ft SUP along both sides of the corridor, which are intended to be utilized by pedestrians as well as bicyclists. A minimum 4.5-ft buffer is proposed from the back of

curb to the front of the SUP. A 2-ft buffer is proposed behind each of the SUPs to accommodate signing and lighting features. A traffic signal is proposed at the intersection of SR 994/Quail Roost Drive and SW 134th Avenue. This alternative has the greatest impact to the existing ROW and also the most access management restrictions. See ***Figure 2-4*** for details.

Figure 2-5: Build Alternative 3 Typical Section

3.0 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

In order to comply with federal and state regulations, a CRAS is conducted to identify all historic and archaeological resources that may be affected by the project improvements. The CRAS is a major task required as part of the Section 106 process. An APE must be established in order to determine the physical area in which cultural resources will be identified. For this CRAS, the APE was determined by considering the type of improvements being proposed and the potential effects these improvements could have on cultural resources. The APE determination also considered the urbanized character of the project corridor.

The archaeological APE focuses upon identifying and evaluating resources within the geographic limits of the proposed action and its associated ground disturbing activities. For the current archaeological desktop analysis and field survey, the archaeological APE was limited to the footprint of the alternatives and the footprint of all potential areas proposed for ROW acquisition (***Figure 2-4***).

Based on the proposed improvements being evaluated during the PD&E Study, the historic resources APE includes parcels directly adjacent to the edge of the proposed ROW or the edge of the existing ROW containing the proposed improvements up to a distance of 250 ft. ***Figure 2-4*** shows the historic APE for this project on aerial maps.

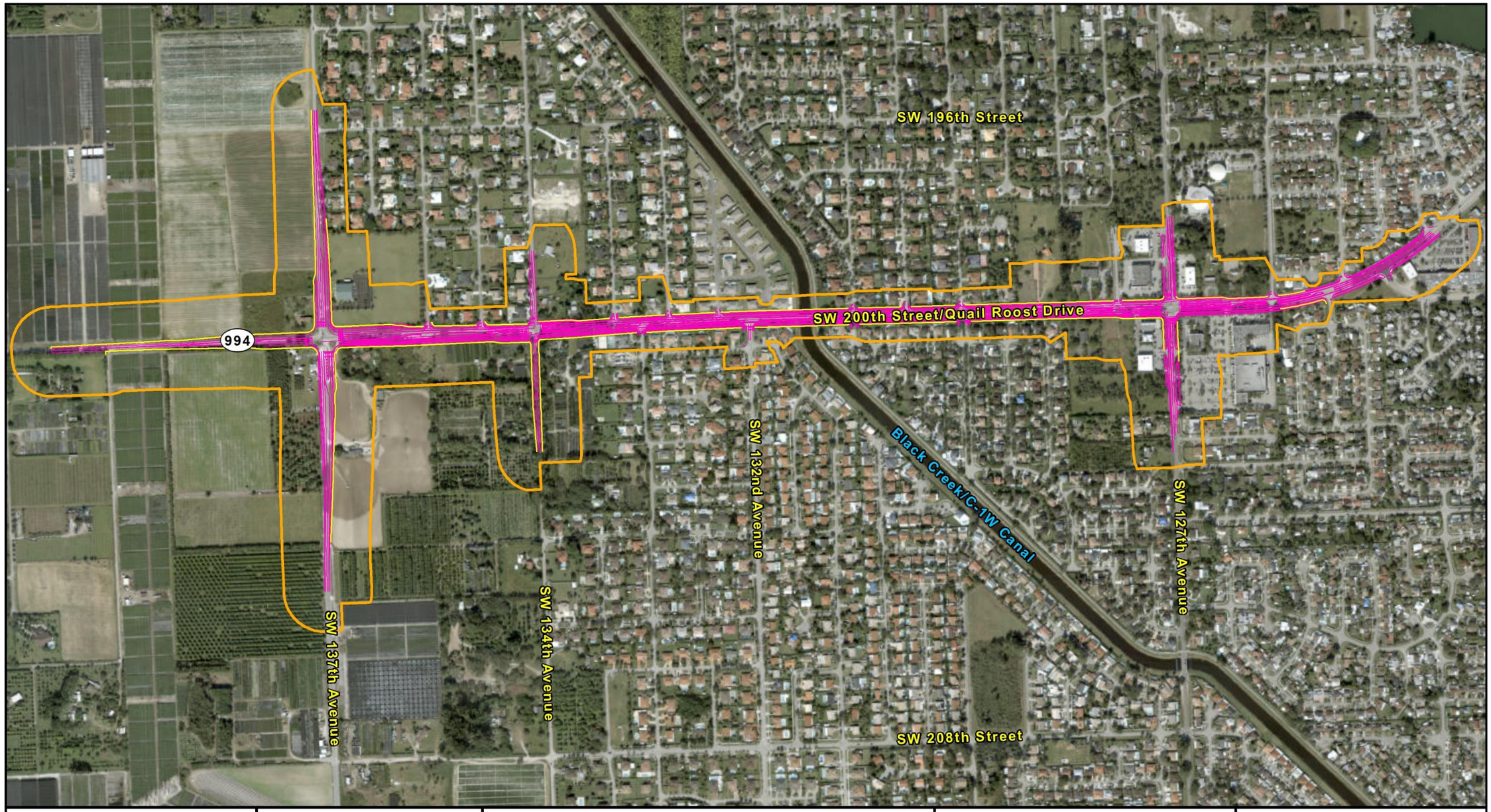

Figure 3-1: Footprint of Proposed Alternatives and Historic Resources APE

SR 997/SW 200th Street/Quail Roost Dr. from SW 137th Ave to SW 127th Ave PD&E Study (445804-1-22-01)

Proposed ROW Acquisition
Historic Resources APE
Proposed Improvements (All Alternatives)

Note: The archaeological APE is the footprint of the ground disturbing activities and the footprint of proposed ROW acquisition for the project alternatives.

Miami-Dade County

0 250 500 750 Feet

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

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

4.1 PALEO-ENVIRONMENT AND MACRO-VEGETATIONAL CHANGE

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

Paleobotanical evidence suggests that between 31,050 and 11,550 BC, Florida was dry, windy, and cool (Whitehead 1973). Since the termination of the Pleistocene Epoch at the end of the Wisconsin glaciation, roughly 11,550 BC, Florida has undergone significant climatic and environmental change. Notable changes in climate and subsequently in flora and fauna required human groups to adapt to their surroundings. These adaptations resulted in cultural changes in their hunting/foraging strategies and seasonal migration patterns. Within the archaeological record, these changes can be observed by differences in settlement patterns, midden composition, refuse disposal patterns, and the kinds of stone tools or pottery made.

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

At about 3,050 BC, sea levels had risen to within a few meters (m) of their current levels (Griffin 1988). Increased rainfall resulted in the formation of Lake Okeechobee, the Everglades, and other modern ecosystems (Watts and Stuiver 1980; Brooks 1984:38; Gleason et al. 1984:311). The relative sea level stability combined with freshwater discharge allowed for the development of coastal estuaries (Widmer 1988). Around 750 BC, the rising sea level had slowed to the point that some modern beach ridges in southern Florida, like Cape Sable, began to form. Increased precipitation in the interior made cypress common in many areas, including the Big Cypress Swamp, and made droughts in the Everglades less common (Griffin 1988). The southern rim of Lake Okeechobee reached its maximum height about this time (Brooks 1984:38). Vegetation reached its present distributional patterning and estuaries were fully formed and supplied by enough freshwater drainage to become highly productive (Widmer 1988; Griffin 1988).

The climatic fluctuations that have occurred over the past 13,000 years have affected the way human groups were able to exploit resources. The Paleoindian and Early Archaic inhabitants would have found the area drier and access to water restricted, possibly only seasonally available at perched water ponds, or in solution lakes (sinkholes). The Florida peninsula was wider as sea level was as much as 49 m (160 ft.) lower than present level (Milanich 1994:38). The continental shelf was exposed in what is now the Gulf of Mexico. Mixed forests of oak and pine probably dominated the lower, riparian areas and the higher, arid locations were covered with rosemary scrub and grass species.

By Late Archaic times, the environment of the region approached present conditions. With the incipient development of the Everglades, Lake Okeechobee, Lake Kissimmee, swamps, wetlands, and other drainages, water was no longer the limiting factor to site and resource location. The choice of site location was probably more a matter of finding a reasonably dry spot rather than a nearby water supply (Almy 1976, 1978; Grange et al. 1979). Sea levels were still fluctuating but were within one m of current levels (Mörner 1969; Widmer 1988). Glades Period culture groups exploited microhabitats that existed until modern agricultural, ranching, and land drainage practices were instituted.

4.2 REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT

The project APE is within the Atlantic Coastal Ridge physiographic province (White 1970: Plate 1-C). Within Miami-Dade County, the Atlantic Coastal Ridge is known as the Miami Ridge. The Ridge consists of a narrow, gently sloping limestone ridge that extends from Hollywood south to Homestead. A wave-cut cliff, known as the Silver Bluff Scarp, is located along the southeastern edge of the ridge. Features associated with the Miami Ridge include the Atlantic Ocean to the east, the Everglades to the west, and the Southern Slope to the south. A portion of the southern slope extends northeastward along the western shore of Biscayne Bay, terminating across from Key Biscayne. Elevation along the Atlantic Coastal Ridge averages approximately 10 to 15 ft (3 to 4.5 m. The elevations within the project corridor are average for the Atlantic Coastal Ridge at 2-4 m (6.5–13 ft), and somewhat lower where a drainageway now channelized as the C-1W canal, crosses the corridor. Elevations are highest near SW 137th Avenue and SW 200th Street, and near the southern end of the project limits along SW 127th Avenue.

Beginning about 2000 BC, a series of lakes were formed along the interface of the sandy sediments of the central peninsula and the bare limestone bedrock of the distal end of the peninsula. Fibrous peat, deposited from sawgrass and other plant growth, accreted and formed a rising dike that slowed the drainage of water. This widened the area of the Everglades Trough by the erosion of sand deposits, and dissolution of limestone bedrock along the perimeter of these peat marshes. The accretion of fibrous peat continued throughout the area that would become the Everglades, raising the water level in the peripheral lakes. Lake Okeechobee, in the extreme northeast of the Everglades Trough, was one of these peripheral lakes. The rising dike of fibrous peat allowed Okeechobee's shallow waters to expand over the surrounding lowlands (White 1970:79).

Limestone and dolostone dominate the sediments of Miami-Dade County. This formation is a soft, oolitic limestone that is generally less than 40 ft thick (Puri and Vernon 1964). It characteristically contains large quantities of ooliths, which are small, spherical particles formed when calcite or aragonite was deposited in concentric layers around a nucleus of some type (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1996:3–4). Outcrops of silicified limestone, or chert, which was often sought out by precontact peoples as raw material sources for the manufacture of stone tools do not occur in this area (Lane 1980). The closest known outcrops lie to the west along the Peace

River in the central part of the state (Scott 1978; Upchurch et al. 1982). Shell was the material of choice for the manufacture of precontact tools, and large univalve and bivalve shells occur in abundance along nearby Biscayne Bay.

Water resources consist of both ground and surface water. The surficial aquifer, known as the Biscayne Aquifer, consists of sediments from the Anastasia formation, Miami and Key Largo limestone, and the Fort Thompson formation (Scott 1992:53). The surficial aquifer is recharged through local rainfall. Because of low hydraulic gradients, movement of water within this zone is very slow. Water is discharged from the aquifer through lateral seepage into streams or lakes, or through evapotranspiration. Drainage ditches have allowed for more rapid drainage of inland areas. The ground water aquifer in southern Florida, known as the Floridian Aquifer, underlies the surficial Biscayne Aquifer. The Floridian Aquifer is presently non-potable due to saltwater intrusion caused by excessive pumping. Within the project APE, the drainageway now channelized as the C-1W Canal would have been a source of fresh water.

4.3 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE APE

Modern drainage and development have drastically changed the drainage patterns and overall environment of the area during the past century. The modified nature of the project area makes it difficult to determine the original vegetative communities located in and around the survey area as no native vegetation remains.

The review of available General Land Office (GLO) historic plat maps (Florida Department of Environmental Protection [FDEP] 1847a) and surveyors' field notes (FDEP 1847b) provided insight on historic environmental conditions. The plat map and surveyor's notes for Township 56 South, Range 39 East describe the area as very rocky and vegetated in pine. A sawgrass prairie bisected the current project corridor between the current approximate locations of SW 132nd Avenue and SW 138th Place. A note on the historic plat map indicates that Section 1 of the township was part of the donation to the heirs of Dr. Perrine, patented on February 4, 1897. No features associated with that donation were noted on the map or the field notes.

No military forts, roads, encampments, battlefields, or historical Native American villages or trails were noted within the APE on the historic plat maps or described in the surveyors' notes.

The *Soil Survey (Detailed-Reconnaissance), Dade County Florida* (USDA 1958:24-25, 27-28) and the *Soil Survey of Dade County Area, Florida* (USDA 1996:17-18, 20-21) were reviewed to help determine the predevelopment environment, assess the level of modification, and identify natural features within the APE indicative of increased archaeological site potential (***Table 1***). The 1947 survey (USDA 1958) identified two soil types: Rockdale fine sand, level phase – Limestone complex with generally good drainage on the pine uplands and poorly to very poorly drained Perrine marl within the low drainageway. The 1996 survey indicates that the portion of the APE previously plotted as having Rockdale fine sands was later identified as containing moderately well drained Krome very gravelly loam soils, except on the eastern end of the APE where urban land was present. The soil on the eastern side of the canal crossing the APE was plotted as Perrine marl, drained, and the soil to on the western side was Biscayne marl. Both of these soils are poorly drained.

Table 1 – Characteristics of Detailed Soil Types within the Archaeological APE

Drainage Characteristics	Soil Type	Environmental Association Publication Date
1958 Soil Survey		
Well Drained	Rockdale fine sand, level phase – Limestone complex	Found on the low ridge from Miami Shores to near Princeton in eastern Miami-Dade County in areas with less than 2% slopes. Cavities and solution holes filled with fine sands may be present. Typical vegetation includes slash pine, saw palmetto, and various subtropical plants, as well as live oak, palms, and subtropical trees on scattered hammocks.
Poorly to Very Poorly Drained	Perrine marl	Found in the marl glades in nearly flat and low areas. Native vegetation includes sedges and tall grasses such as switchgrass, reedgrass, needlegrass, and sawgrass. Deeper areas may contain myrtle.
1996 Soil Survey		
Moderately Well Drained	Krome very gravelly loam	Found on broad and very low hills of the Miami ridge containing shallow soils. Areas with this soil have been rock-plowed or mechanically scarified and subjected to cultivation in the past, such that native vegetation no longer exists.
Poorly Drained	Perrine marl, drained	Found on broad, low, and nearly level coastal flats and in transverse glades. Native vegetation is no longer present in these areas, which have been previously subjected to clearing, drainage, and cultivation.
	Biscayne marl	Found on broad, low coastal flats, in freshwater marshes and sloughs, and in small depressions. This soil is typically submerged for several months of the year. Its native vegetation includes sawgrass, cattail, primrose willow, smooth cordgrass, buttonbush, boneset, gulf muhly, broom sedge, and other water-tolerant marsh grasses and sedges.

Aerial photographs from 1938, 1968, 1971, and 1973 (FDOT Office of Surveying and Mapping 2022; University of Florida, George A. Smathers Libraries 1999–2022) were reviewed to examine land use and potential features indicative of increased archaeological potential such as tree islands and hammock vegetation. SR 994/Quail Roost Drive and several cross streets, most prominently SW 127th Avenue and SW 137th Avenue, had been constructed by 1938. These and other roads were much narrower, and many were unpaved. Several areas of the APE were within cultivated fields at the time of the 1938 aerial photograph, including the APE east of SW 125th Avenue, the northwest corner of SR 994/Quail Roost Drive and SW 127th Avenue, portions of the wet area between approximately SW 129th Avenue and the current canal, and on either side of the roadways in most of the APE west of SW 132nd Place. One cluster of trees was visible within the sawgrass marsh on the 1938 aerial within the current APE. On the northwest corner of SR

994/Quail Roost Drive and SW 127th Avenue, the southwest corner of SR 994/Quail Roost Drive and Talbot Road, and the northwest corner of SR 994/Quail Roost Drive and SW 135th Avenue, it appears that buildings once stood within the current project APE. Other rural homes and farm buildings were also adjacent to the current project APE.

The area remained rural by the time the 1968, 1971, and 1973 aerial images were taken, but additional residences had been built. The former marsh had been channelized through the construction of the Black Creek/C-1W Canal. The canal's alignment cut through the area where dense vegetation appeared on the 1938 aerial. Denser residential development outside of the archaeological APE to the east had begun. Between 1971 and 1973, the alignment of Quail Roost Drive at the eastern end of the APE had shifted to the north to form a smoother curve than the original alignment of the road. Several of the historic buildings seen on the 1938 historic aerial remained visible in 1973.

The archaeological APE has experienced a great deal of change over the past fifty years. Although a few larger lots remain, most of the area to the east of SW 133rd Court contains high density residential or commercial areas. Some infill has also encroached into the western side of the archaeological APE, but agricultural fields and buildings on large lots remain on this end of the project corridor. Several buildings dating to the early twentieth century are also extant on this end of the project corridor. The archaeological APE has been disturbed by the construction of roadways, sidewalks, driveways, underground utilities and drainage systems, and the surrounding development.

5.0 PRECONTACT OVERVIEW

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

5.1 PALEOINDIAN PERIOD (c. 12,000–7500 BC)

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

Most Paleoindian sites in Florida consist of surface finds. The most widely recognized Paleoindian tool in Florida is the Suwannee point, typically found along the springs and rivers of northern Florida. Other points, including Simpson and Clovis points, are found in lesser numbers. Other Paleoindian stone tools tend to be unifacial and plano-convex, with steeply flaked, worked edges (Purdy and Beach 1980:114–118 and Purdy 1981), bifacial and “hump-backed” unifacial scrapers, blade tools, and retouched flakes, including spokeshaves (Purdy 1981; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:62–81, 86–87). Some tools are little more than flakes or blades that were struck from cores, used, and discarded (Milanich 1994:51).

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

5.2 ARCHAIC PERIOD (7,500–500 BC)

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

5.2.1 Early Archaic Period (7,500–5,000 BC)

By the beginning of the Early Archaic sub-period, the Pleistocene megafauna and other characteristic fauna were extinct. The settlement patterns and tools of Early Archaic people in Florida were initially very similar to those of the preceding Paleoindian period. As the Early Archaic progressed, more wetland habitats within southern Florida began to emerge. By the end of the Early Archaic, local environments were becoming more subtropical. Additionally, interior ponds

had begun to form (Carr 2002:194–195; Wheeler 2004:7). Sea levels throughout the Early Archaic were also still lower than modern levels.

Most of what is known about Early Archaic subsistence comes from highly preserved materials recovered from the anaerobic muck of the Windover Pond site in Brevard County. The Windover analysis (Andrews et al. 2002) indicates that Early Archaic peoples utilized the fibers of sabal palm, saw palmetto, and other plants in the weaving of baskets and textiles. Windover also illustrates that at least some Early Archaic populations had developed an intensive exploitation strategy focused on inland aquatic resources supplemented by terrestrial game (Dickel and Doran 2002:54). Within southern Florida, sites dating to this period are rare. The Cutler Fossil site (8DA2001) in the Deering Estate, Miami-Dade County, is one definite Early Archaic site (Carr 1986). Other possible Early Archaic sites in southern Florida include Sunset Lakes (8BD3176), Blue Cow (8BD2150) (Davis and Carr 1993), and Silver Lakes (8BD1873) (Carr et al. 1991).

5.2.2 Middle Archaic Period (5,000–3,000 BC)

During the Middle Archaic period, the environment of southern Florida approached that of modern times, becoming less arid and supportive of a broader range of animal and plant resources. Broad wetlands, lakes and rivers began to develop, and sea levels began to stabilize (Dixon 1999; Littman 2000). The human populations began to develop distinct regional adaptations to the changing environmental conditions. For the first time, such distinct regional adaptations and cultures appeared across all of Florida, including the southern portion of the peninsula. Along the southwest coast, populations developed year-round adaptations to the developing estuaries, producing large shell middens and constructing shell mounds in the process. Within southern Florida, Middle Archaic populations began to adapt to the developing Everglades ecosystem as well as the more dispersed wetland resources to the north of what is now Lake Okeechobee. The unique adaptation to the interior marshlands of southern Florida that can be seen developing during the Middle Archaic has been labeled the Glades or Everglades Archaic (Pepe 2000:32; Pepe and Jester 1995:19; Wheeler 2004; Wheeler et al. 2002:143-144).

Large coastal shell middens dating to the Middle Archaic are present in the southwestern coast of Florida, providing ample evidence of fully developed estuaries present during this period (Russo 1991; Torrence 1996). Within the interior, peat formation was widespread toward the end of this period, eventually giving rise to the Everglades ecosystem. The Middle Archaic artifact assemblage is not well documented but includes Florida Archaic Stemmed (FAS) and related points. Thonotosassa points, related to FAS points but larger, thicker, and more crudely made, have also been found in southern Florida at sites dating to the Middle Archaic (David Dickel, personal communication with James Pepe 2007; Farr 2006:91). Within southern Florida, an example of this point was noted at Ryder Pond (8LL1850). Wooden artifacts known from the Middle Archaic include dugout canoes and a variety of wooden stakes and other tools recovered from wet sites. Although a variety of shell tool types are known from Middle Archaic sites, the main shell tool type known for southern Florida during this time is the Strombus celt (Wheeler 1994).

Several Middle Archaic sites have been identified on sandy ridges along the eastern edge of the Everglades. Sites such as Ranch Ridge (8BD1119) and Hiatus #2 (8BD3283) consist of scatters of lithic artifacts, including Middle Archaic point types and lithic debitage. Other probable Middle Archaic sites located in the Everglades, such as Bass Creek/Blockbuster #1 (8BD2878) and Cheetum (8DA1058), may represent early manifestations of the Glades Archaic culture. All were located at hammock tree island sites surrounded by what would have been marshlands before

modern drainage and other disturbances (Carr et al 1991, Carr et al. 1994, Carr et al 2010, Metropolitan Dade County 1981).

5.2.3 Late Archaic Period (3,000–500 BC)

By the beginning of the Late Archaic, all the modern physiographic regions and ecosystems of southern Florida were present in essentially their modern forms, including the entire Kissimmee-Lake Okeechobee-Everglades drainage system. Although the environment of southern Florida had achieved some sense of stability, the archaeological record of this period is much more dynamic. As a result, there is a great deal of variability between Late Archaic sites in southern Florida. Until recently, variations of Bullen's chronology for the Late Archaic Orange culture in northeastern Florida were generally used for the Late Archaic in southern Florida. Using this scheme, fiber-tempered pottery, the earliest pottery type known for all North America, was considered to be a marker for the pottery of the Late Archaic. The generally accepted chronological sequence for the Late Archaic was expressly unilineal, with plain (undecorated) fiber-tempered pottery, followed by decorated fiber-tempered pottery, replaced finally by plain pottery that was not tempered with fibers (Bullen 1954, 1955, 1972). It was also understood that sand was eventually added as a tempering agent to fiber-tempered pottery. Orange pottery tempered with both fiber and sand is sometimes referred to as "semi-fiber tempered." The application of this chronology to southern Florida seemed to indicate that most of the area, especially the Everglades, was sparsely settled during the Late Archaic due to the general absence of Orange pottery at sites (Griffin 2002:146-149; Widmer 1988:201-201).

Investigations have questioned the use of the "standard" fiber-tempered sequence for the Late Archaic in southern Florida and suggest that, at some sites or in some areas, the earliest pottery present may be Sand-tempered Plain or thick, chalky wares. Investigations of a Late Archaic period site in Jupiter, the Joseph Reed Shell Ring, resulted in a tentative new chronology for the Late Archaic in southeastern Florida (Russo and Heide 2002). The proposed Late Archaic I is marked by fiber-tempered and/or semi-fiber tempered plain pottery. During the next proposed period, Late Archaic II, only chalky ware pottery, possibly early St. Johns Plain, is predicted to occur. The Late Archaic III, is distinguished by the presence of plain sand-tempered pottery along with the chalky pottery. Pepe and Jester (1995:19) propose that there are two, distinct Archaic traditions in southeastern Florida. In this model, the fiber-tempered pottery tradition is largely a coastal phenomenon associated with shell mound building, while the aceramic Archaic or "Glades Archaic" is a more widespread tradition, perhaps giving rise to the distinctive regional culture of the Tequesta and their ancestors (see also Pepe 2000:29-32; Russo and Heide 2002:80; and Wheeler et al. 2002:143-144).

Many of the ubiquitous faunal bone middens located in the interior wetlands of southern Florida date to Late Archaic times, even though many of them lack pottery of any kind. These sites are notoriously difficult to date because, not only do they often lack chronologically diagnostic artifacts, but most of the faunal bone at the sites lacks collagen, the datable material in bone samples sent to radiocarbon labs. Nevertheless, many sites clearly have aceramic components that underlie pottery-bearing strata, logically indicating that these aceramic components most likely date at least as far back as the Late Archaic. Ongoing research by the National Park Service in the Big Cypress National Preserve and Everglades National Park has identified dense aceramic faunal bone middens yielding radiocarbon dates between 2850 and 1550 BC (Michael Russo, personal communication with James Pepe 2007; Schwadron 2006).

5.3 FORMATIVE PERIOD (500 BC–1513 AD)

The Formative Period represents a time when changes in pottery and technology occurred throughout Florida. The specific changes in pottery traditionally used by archaeologists to mark the beginning of this period include the replacement of fiber-tempered pottery with sand-tempered, limestone-tempered, and chalky-paste ceramics. Three different projectile point styles (basally notched, corner-notched, and stemmed) also occur in some areas in contexts contemporaneous with these new ceramic types. This profusion of ceramic and tool traditions suggests population movement and social interaction between culture areas. The earliest known major occupations of southern Florida date to this period (Bullen et al. 1968; Sears 1982). The regional diversity that marked this period has been primarily attributed to local adaptation to varied ecological conditions within the state. The ceramic tradition for southern Florida, characterized by sand tempered bowls with incurvate rims, is known as the Glades or Everglades cultural tradition.

The project area is located in the Glades (Milanich 1994:301). As defined by Milanich (1994:298), the Glades cultural region (***Figure 5-1***) includes all of south Florida "east and south of the Caloosahatchee and Okeechobee regions. It includes most of St. Lucie County, "the Everglades, a largely sawgrass marsh in Hendry, Palm Beach, Broward, Dade, and Monroe counties; the Big Cypress Swamp west of the Everglades in Collier County; and extensive saltwater marshes and mangrove forests once found along both coasts, now almost totally destroyed in Broward and Dade counties."

5.3.1 Glades Culture

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

John Goggin established a ceramic sequence for the Glades region based on work he conducted from the 1930s to early 1950s (Goggin n.d.). Subsequent research has refined his basic chronological framework (Griffin 1988; Griffin et al. 1982). ***Table 2*** is based on Griffin's 1988 work and presents the most thorough chronological framework for southern Florida. Summaries of the ceramic markers associated with each period are provided, as well. It is important to note that the information provided in this table is most applicable to the heartland of the Glades archaeological area: the Big Cypress Swamp, Everglades, and coastal portions of southern Florida to the south of Lake Okeechobee.

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

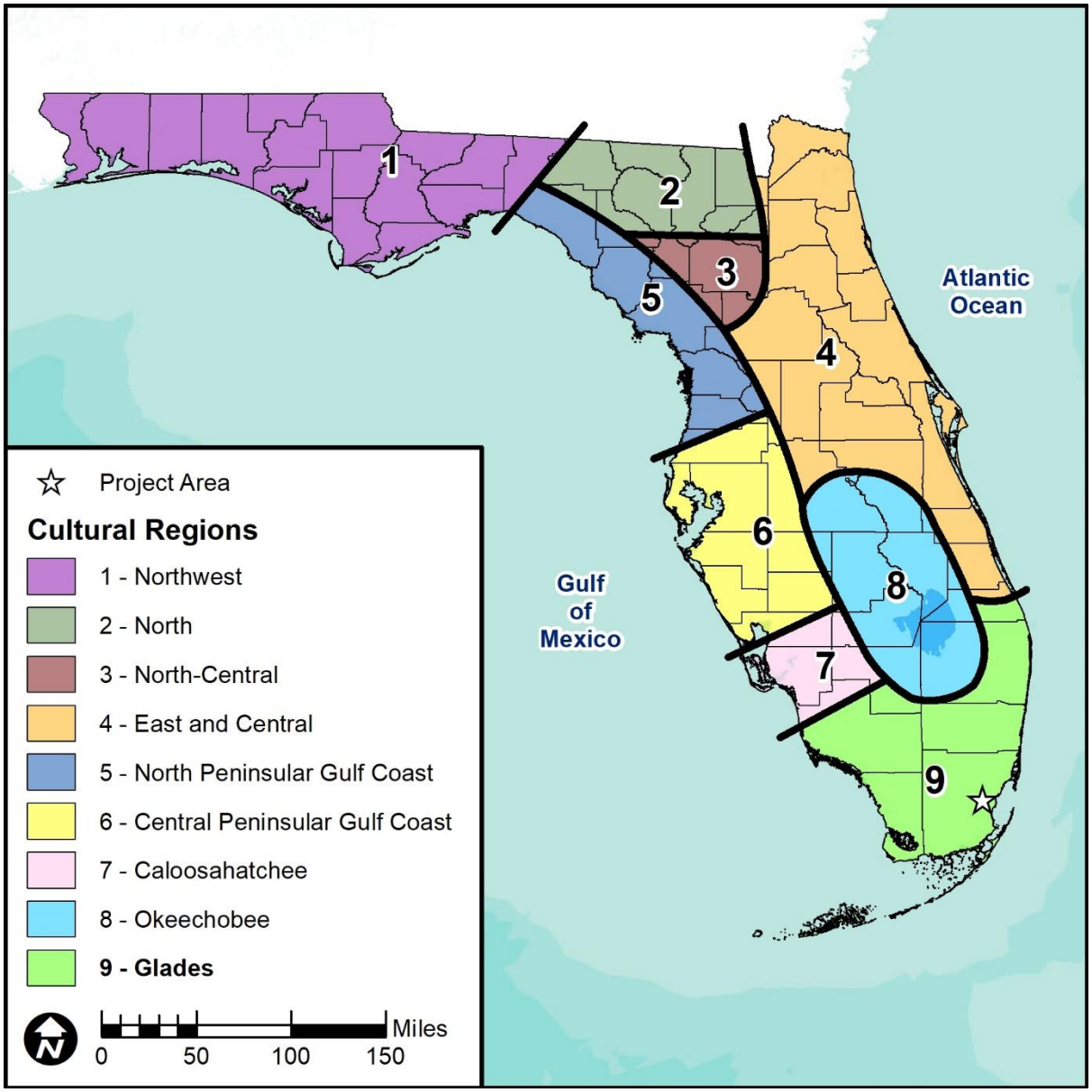

Figure 5-1: Glades Cultural Region

Table 2 – Glades Cultural Sequence

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

Griffin 1988:124-142

6.0 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The following overview traces the historical development of the general project area from the European settlement through the twentieth century. The intent of this historical overview is to serve as a guide to field investigations by identifying the possible locations of any resources within the project APE and to provide expectations regarding the potential historic significance of any such resources.

6.1 EUROPEAN CONTACT AND COLONIAL PERIOD

Official credit for the European discovery of Florida belongs to Juan Ponce de León, whose voyage of 1513 took him along the eastern coast of the peninsula (Tebeau 1971:21). He is believed to have sailed as far north as the mouth of the St. Johns River before turning south, stopping in the Cape Canaveral area and possibly at Biscayne Bay. Other Spanish explorers followed Juan Ponce de León, and over the next 50 years the Spanish government and private individuals financed expeditions hoping to establish a colony in "La Florida." In 1565, King Philip II of Spain licensed Pedro Menéndez de Avilés to establish a settlement in St. Augustine, Florida. Between 1565 and 1566, Menéndez sailed along the Florida coast placing crosses at various locations and leaving Spaniards "of marked religious zeal" to introduce Christianity to the Native American people (Gannon 1965:29). Settlements with associated missions were established at St. Augustine, San Mateo (Ft. Caroline) and Santa Elena, and smaller outposts and missions were located in Ais, Tequesta, Calusa, and Tocobaga territory (Gannon 1965:29).

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

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

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

The Seminole Indians were the dominant Native American group in the state by the end of the eighteenth century. Groups of fugitive African American slaves settled among the Seminoles by the early nineteenth century (Brown 1991:5–19). Armed conflict with pioneers, homesteaders, and eventually the United States Army resulted in the removal of most of the Seminoles from Florida. This action forced the withdrawal of the remaining Seminole population to the harsh environment of the Everglades and Big Cypress Swamp by the late nineteenth century (Fairbanks 1978:185).

Miami's earliest permanent land records date from the Second Spanish Period. The Egan (sometimes spelled Hagan) family, consisting of John Egan and his son, James and John's mother, Elizabeth Egan, received land grants from the King of Spain. James Egan's land grant consisted of 640 acres along the north bank of the Miami River and his mother Rebecca Egan's claim consisted of 640 acres of land along the south bank of the Miami River. Their land grants encompass most of modern downtown Miami. Their land grants were later confirmed in 1825 after the United States acquired Florida as a new territory.

6.2 TERRITORIAL AND STATEHOOD PERIOD (1821–1860)

In 1821, after several years of negotiations with Spain, the United States acquired Florida as a territory. The population of the territory at that time was still centered in the northern areas around Pensacola, St. Augustine, and Tallahassee. As more European-American settlers moved into the region, conflicts arose with the Seminole people over available land. Pressure began to bear upon the government to remove the Seminoles from northern Florida and relocate them farther south. The Treaty of Moultrie Creek (1823) restricted the Seminole people to approximately four million acres of land in the middle of the state, running south from Micanopy to just north of the Peace River (Mahon 1967: Rear foldout map). The Seminoles reluctantly moved from their established homes to an area that they felt could not be cultivated. Other treaties soon followed such as Payne's Landing (1832) and Fort Gibson (1833), which called for Seminole emigration to the western territories (Mahon 1967:75–76, 82–83). These treaties fostered Seminole resentment of settlers that would culminate in the Second Seminole War.

Meanwhile, the United States worked to validate land claims from the Spanish Period. John Egan's grant from the King of Spain was included as part of his son James's claim after Florida became a territory of the United States in 1821. James Egan's claim for the north bank of the Miami River (640 acres) and his mother Rebecca Egan's claim for the south bank (640 acres) were validated in 1825. These two grants included most of the original limits of the City of Miami (Robbins, Graham and Chillingworth Examining Counsel 1897). Key West resident Richard Fitzpatrick, formerly of South Carolina, purchased the James Egan grant in 1830 for $400. By 1833, he had also purchased the Rebecca Egan grant for $640 and two other grants (Polly and Jonathan Lewis), each 640 acres. These latter two grants were located along Biscayne Bay, south of Rebecca Egan's grant. Fitzpatrick cleared the land and was in the process of building a large plantation when the Second Seminole War erupted in late 1835. Early in 1836, Fitzpatrick left the area, and the Seminole Indians burned his plantation to the ground. Just weeks before, as President of the Territorial Council, he had successfully pushed for the creation of Dade County from the larger Monroe County. The United States established Fort Dallas on Fitzpatrick's property in 1838 and occupied it intermittently until the war ended in 1842. ***Figure 6-1*** is a map from 1839 that shows the presence of Fort Dallas in present-day Miami and a trail through the Everglades that was used by Native Americans.

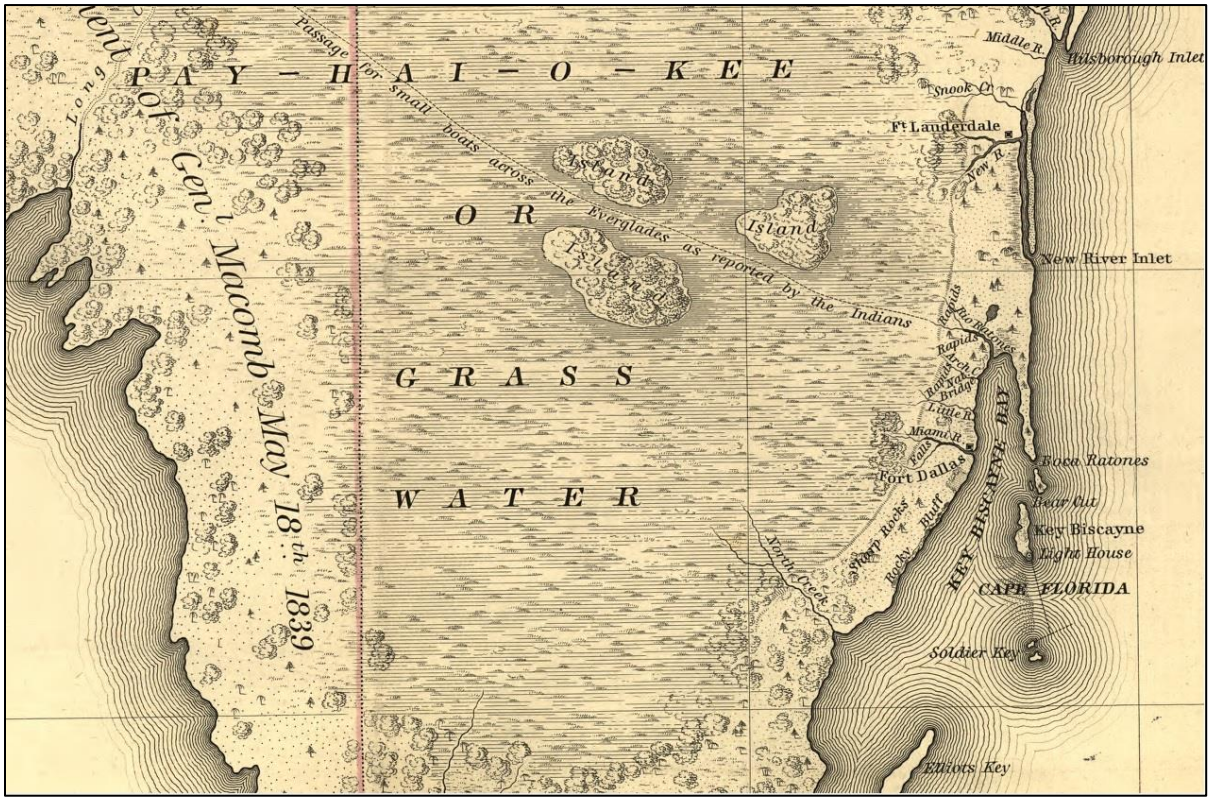

Figure 6-1: 1839 Map showing Fort Dallas in present-Day Miami and the Everglades (Courtesy of The Library of Congress)

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

The Perrine Grant, established in 1839, was located south of the modern city of Miami but north of the current project area. The land grant was granted to Henry Perrine in 1839 for this service to the United States as Consul in Mexico. Although Henry Perrine and his family first resided on Indian Key in an attempt to remain safe from hostilities, he was still killed in 1840. After his death, Dr. Perrine's widow and two children moved to New York and Charles Howe also moved his family to the north (Wilkinson n.d.). In 1850, Charles Howe recruited 36 Bahamian families to settle in the Perrine Grant in an attempt to prove the grant. However, reports from after the Civil War claim that none of the Bahamians remained inhabiting the Grant (Wilkinson n.d.).

The Second Seminole War had a deleterious effect on new settlement in Florida. To encourage settlement in the middle portion of the territory after the war, the Armed Occupation Act of 1842

offered settlers 160 acres of land at no cost, provided they built a house, cleared five acres, planted crops, and resided on the land for five years. Any head of a family, or single man over 18 years of age and able to bear arms, was eligible to receive a homestead. This act, plus the end of the Second Seminole War, created a small wave of immigration by Anglo-American pioneers to central Florida. Most of these immigrants were Anglo-American farmers and cattle ranchers, or "crackers," from the southeastern United States (Gaby 1993). During the latter years of the Territorial Period, South Florida was a frontier with few European-American settlers.

By the time the war was over, Richard Fitzpatrick had lost interest in the area and sold his entire holdings to his nephew, William F. English, for $16,000. English platted the "Village of Miami" on the south bank of the Miami River in 1843 and began building a large plantation house and slave quarters of native oolitic limestone on the north bank. In 1849, United States troops returned to the Miami River because of new Native American unrest. At that time, English went to California to seek his fortune during the gold rush as a means to finance his new city. While in California, he was accidentally killed.

During the Third Seminole War (1855-1858), the Army occupied the English plantation (renamed "Fort Dallas") and improved the two existing stone buildings and added several others. The Army reactivated Fort Dallas during the Third Seminole War, completing its stone buildings and adding new wooden structures. Military engineers also constructed the region's first road, connecting Fort Dallas with the military outpost at Fort Lauderdale. The Miami Post Office opened in December 1856, receiving mail once a month by boat from Key West. When the Third Seminole War ended, many soldiers settled in the area and Fort Dallas became the nucleus of a permanent community (Patricios 1994:12, 19).

6.3 CIVIL WAR AND POST WAR PERIOD (1860-1898)

With the beginning of the Civil War, the Confederate Army required cattle to support their war efforts. Herds from as far south as central Florida were driven to railheads near the Georgia border. However, cattle ranchers discovered they could sell their herds in Cuba for a greater profit and began dealing with blockade-runners. Cattle ranchers from all over Florida drove their cattle to Punta Rassa to be shipped to Cuba for payment in Spanish gold. The United States attempted to stop all shipping from Florida ports, but blockade-runners were too abundant. It is not known how many cattle were shipped from the port during the Civil War but one estimate is 600 per week during the war (Gannon 1993, Gannon 1996).

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

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

The Disston Land Purchase was an agreement between Disston and the state in which Disston agreed to purchase Internal Improvement Fund Lands at $0.25 an acre to satisfy the indebtedness of the fund. A contract was signed on June 1, 1881 for the sale of 4,000,000 acres for the sum of $1 million, the estimated debt owed by the Improvement Fund. Disston was allowed to select tracts of land in lots of 10,000 acres, up to 3,500,000 acres. The remainder was to be selected in tracts of 640 acres (Davis 1938:206–207). Before he could fulfill his obligation, Disston sold half of this contract to a British concern, the Florida Land and Mortgage Company, headed by Sir Edward James Reed (Tischendorf 1954:123). In 1883, Sir Edward James Reed was also allowed to purchase 4 million acres of land at $0.25 an acre under the Swamp Land Act. Portions of the sections within the current project area were purchased by Reed in 1883 (***Table 3***) (Pierce 1927).

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

Disston changed Florida from a wilderness of swamps, heat, and mosquitoes into an area ripe for investment. This enabled Henry B. Plant to move forward with his plans to open the west coast of Florida with a railroad-steamship operation called the Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West Railway. Through the Plant Investment Company, he bought up defunct rail lines such as the Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf Railroad, Florida Transit and Peninsular Railroad, South Florida Railroad, and Florida Southern Railroad to establish his operation (Mann 1983:68; Harner 1973:18–23). In 1902, Henry Plant sold all of his Florida holdings to the Atlantic Coast Line, which would become the backbone of the southeast (Mann 1983:68).

Private land claims between 1881 and 1883 were probably squatters acquiring the land on which they lived prior to the land transfers under the Disston Land Purchase contract. The flurry of land transfers recorded in the early 1880s was mainly the result of two factors: large influxes of people as a result of the railroads, and the widespread unpopularity of the Disston Land Purchase and Drainage Contracts. The Disston Land Purchase and Disston Drainage Contract were not very well liked among many of Florida's residents. They resented the $0.25 per acre price Disston paid under the land contract, as they were required to pay $1.25 per acre under the terms of the Homestead Act of 1876. There were also claims that Disston was receiving title to lands that were not swamplands or wetlands (Tebeau 1971:278). Many residents bought up the higher, better-drained parcels of land for speculation, knowing that the surrounding wetlands and flatwoods would be deeded to Disston under the Land Purchase contract. Many hoped that their more desirable land purchases would increase in value.

A review of the Florida Department of Environmental Protections (FDEP) Tract Book Records (n.d) indicates that settlement in the region began in the late nineteenth century. Land apportionment within the project area is listed in ***Table 3*** below.

Table 3 – Historic Land Ownership in the Vicinity of the Project Area

Township 56 South, Range 39 East			
Section	Portion Owned	Owner	Date of Deed or Sale
1	All	Perrine Land Grant	February 4, 1897
2	All	Sir Edward James Reed	March 22, 1883
3	East ½ of NE ¼	Sir Edward James Reed	March 22, 1883
	NW ¼ of NE ¼ and N ½ of NW ¼	John A. Hall	January 21, 1909
	SW ¼ of NE ¼ and S ½ of NW ¼	Clara C. Vihlen	August 30, 1904
	N ½ of SE ¼ and N ½ of SW ¼	John Lindgren	July 27, 1897
	S ½ of SE ¼ and S ½ of SW ¼	Henry C. Poppell (MacDonnel Residence)	May 17, 1906
10	N ½ of NE ¼ and N ½ of NW ¼	Joseph Griffin (20000 SW 137th Avenue)	September 9, 1913
	S ½ of NE ¼ and S ½ of NW ¼ and SW ¼ and N ½ of SE 1/4	Sir Edward James Reed	March 22, 1883
	S ½ of SE ¼	Preston H. Lee	July 1, 1911
11	NE ¼	Sir Edward James Reed	March 22, 1883
	NW ¼	David H. Lisle (Talbott Estate)	October 9, 1911
	NE ¼ of SW ¼	Frank Clifford	March 4, 1912
	W ½ of SW ¼ and SE ¼ of SW ¼	Sir Edward James Reed	March 22, 1903
	SE ¼ of Section (?)	Frank Slauen	March 17, 1903
12	East ½ of NE ¼	William D. Palmer	March 15, 1916
	W ½ of NE ½ and S ½ of NW ½ and NE ½ of SE ¼	Sir Edward James Reed	March 22, 1883
	N ½ of NW ¼	John H. Hector	April 22, 1913
	N ½ of NE ¼ of SW ¼	Eula E. Land (to Sydney Quailes)	April 24, 1900
	NW ¼ of SW ¼ and S ½ of NE ¼ of SW ¼	M.W. Dewhurst	April 24, 1900
	S ½ of SW ¼	Simeon P. Lewis	January 26, 1911
	NW ¼ of SE ¼		May 31, 1916
	SW ¼ of SE ¼	William Johnson	December 12, 1910
	SE ¼ of SE ¼	William Randolph	February 15, 1912

In 1874, George M. Thew established the Biscayne Bay Company to purchase several of the original land claims and market the property. Julia Sturtevant Tuttle, a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, moved to Florida in 1891, and was so taken with the old Fort Dallas property that she purchased it from the Biscayne Bay Company for $2,000. She also recognized the importance of transportation for prosperity to occur. Consequently, she, along with William and Mary Brickell, persuaded railroad magnate Henry Flagler to extend his railroad to Miami in exchange for land. Tuttle transferred half of her acreage along the Miami River in exchange for bringing the Florida East Coast (FEC) Railway to Miami.

In exchange for land, Flagler promised to extend the railway to Miami, survey and clear land for streets, build a waterworks facility, and construct a hotel, the Royal Palm Hotel, on the north bank of the river across from Brickell's Point. The FEC reached Miami in April of 1896, and soon afterward Flagler paid $8,000 for 80 percent stock in the Fort Dallas Land Company (FDLC), which became the primary developing agency for Flagler in the region. The FDLC sold lots in Miami from $50 to $1000 and allowed buyers to pay for a quarter in cash and the remainder in three annual payments at an eight percent interest rate. The FDLC also constructed cottages of three different designs at an average cost of $1,500 a piece (Bramson 1984:56-57).

Due to racial segregation laws, Flagler set aside a tract of land west of the railroad tracks for "Colored Town" in order to provide living quarters for the African American railroad workers in Miami. This community later became known as Overtown. At first, Flagler rented shacks to his African American workers for $1 a month. When residents pressed for homes of their own, Flagler sold 50 x 150-foot lots in Overtown for $50 each. He also donated land for churches and a school.

Miami became a "company town" as Flagler influenced virtually every aspect in the developing city. The Miami Metropolis, first published in May 1896, became Flagler's mouthpiece, and advocated the incorporation of the town. The City of Miami was incorporated three months after the construction of the railroad, with a population of 502 voters. When the City of Miami was incorporated on July 28, 1896, the mayor and aldermen were all considered "Flagler men." A.L. Knowlton platted Miami for Flagler with the northern boundary of Julia Tuttle's property at First Street (now North 11th Street). The numbers ran south so that 12th Street is what is now Flagler Street. Avenues ran alphabetically starting with Avenue "A" at the bayfront. Flagler laid out a makeshift bridge over the Miami River at Avenue "G" (NW 2nd Avenue) near the FEC railroad docks. He then dredged the channel across the bay into the Miami River.

After a Christmas Eve fire in 1896 destroyed the original downtown that was built along Avenue "D" (Miami Avenue) at the Miami River, business shifted to Twelfth Street (Flagler Street). The intersection of Twelfth Street and Avenue "D" became the center of activity (Kleinberg 1989:151). Most of the new commercial buildings were constructed of masonry instead of wood and were two or three stories tall. Many were built in a vernacular style that suited Miami's hot, rainy climate. An open ground floor arcade that covered the sidewalk was a critical feature in that design.

In the area of the current project, agricultural pursuits were the main industry. The project area was sparsely inhabited during this time period, since the FEC Railway had not yet been extended south of Miami. In 1876, Henry Perrine Jr. returned to Florida to settle the Perrine Grant with the goal of proving the claim for his family and business partner, Charles Howe. However, homesteaders had instead squatted on the land. In 1886, the Grant was split amongst the Perrine family, the FEC Railway, the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad, and squatters. The town of Perrine, north of the current project area, was a railroad camp that was established during the construction of the FEC extension to Homestead in 1906 (Wilkinson n.d.).

While the project area was unincorporated and was not classified as being within a specific municipality, the area containing the project was generally called Redland, after the particular color of its rocky soil. Nearby towns consisted of Goulds, Perrine, Peters, Princeton, and Silver Palm. Two early Redland settlers were John Lindgren (also spelled Lindgran), who homesteaded in the area in 1899 and Claus Vehlen (also spelled Vihlen and Valien) who arrived a few years later. Both men had originally homesteaded in Orange County as part of the Swedish colony of Upsala. After the devastating freezes of 1894/1895, Lindgren and Vehlen moved to Dade County (as Miami-Dade County was known prior to 1997), seeking a more favorable climate. Lindgren and Vehlen pioneered the cultivation of citrus in this area. Lindgren's son, Alvin, pioneered a type of scarifying tractor plow that could break through the rocks that were close to the surface, enabling the further development of Redland agriculture. The Lindgren and Vehlen citrus stock became the basis for most of the early citrus in the Redland area (Miami-Dade County Historic Preservation Board 2000: 5-6). In 1916, photographer John Kunkel Small photographed a log cabin in the Redland district that Small considered representative of the typical form of an early homesteader residence (***Figure 6-2***).

Figure 6-2: 1916 Photograph of an early homesteader log cabin in the Redland area (Courtesy of Florida Memory, JK Small Collection)

6.4 SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR PERIOD/TURN-OF-THE-CENTURY (1898–1916)

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

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

Miami's downtown at the turn of the century was a curious mix of residential, commercial and institutional buildings. Elaborate Queen Anne and Victorian houses lined the streets, especially east of Avenue "B" (NE 2nd Avenue). Dr. James Jackson, Miami's pioneering physician built his rambling two-and-a-half-story home at the northeast corner of E Flagler Street and NE 2nd Avenue (originally Twelfth Street and Avenue "B") in 1899. Churches were constructed adjacent to the residential center of the community. Henry Flagler, himself a Presbyterian, donated the land and money for a church on the grounds of the Royal Palm Hotel. He also donated land on corner lots for the construction of churches for the Catholics, Baptists and Methodists. The original Church of the Holy Name (now Gesu Church and Rectory) was built in 1898 at Avenue "C" at 10th Street (now NE 1st Avenue and NE 2nd Street) (Peters 1984:34). In addition to the commercial buildings, many residences also lined Twelfth Street, especially east of Avenue "B" (NE 2nd Avenue). Julia Tuttle's son Harry subdivided the "home place" after his mother's death. This subdivision, called Fort Dallas Park, quickly became an exclusive residential enclave.

African Americans, who constituted the bulk of Flagler's work force, as well as Bahamian immigrants, were relegated to a separate section of town, Overtown. The FEC railroad tracks provided a physical barrier separating the races which extended from 10th Street (NW 2nd Street) to the city line which included Avenues "F" through "J". Overtown's Main Street was along Avenue "G" (NW 2nd Avenue) and was also lined with both businesses and residences. The similarities between the evolution of the African-American and the Anglo community end there. The "Colored Town" became a place where saloons and prostitution flourished, and in the early part of the twentieth century living conditions for its residents were little above squalor.

The foundation of modern metropolitan Miami was laid during the early years of the twentieth century (Sessa 1950:ii). Flagler's railroad made Miami accessible and precipitated the growth that continued after the turn of the century. In October 1901, the Miami Metropolis published a 40-page supplement that recounted Miami's history and the promise of the future (Peters 1984: 77). By 1902, the First National Bank had opened, followed by the Fort Dallas National Bank in 1903. At that time, there was no public transportation and there were only ten automobiles registered in the entire city (Peters 1984:59). However, there was a vigorous commercial presence with dry goods stores, grocery stores, and hardware merchants to serve the needs of the growing population.

Construction of the first permanent bridge over the Miami River in 1902 resulted in the rapid development of the south bank as a fashionable residential district, while the commercial district remained north of the river. From 1900 to 1910, the population grew from 1,700 to 5,500; the figure would often double during the tourist season. Until the city built a permanent bridge over the Miami River in 1902, the development of the "Southside" was limited. Although Flagler had promised William Brickell, the major landholder south of the Miami River, that he would promote his property along with Mrs. Tuttle's on the north side, development was slow in coming. In 1905, the Brickell Addition to Miami was platted into large estates east of a wide street known as Brickell Avenue. Brickell also platted another wide street that he called Broadway (SW 15th Road), which

was the city's southern limit. Once the bridge was open, Southside quickly became a fashionable Miami suburb.

In 1904, a new Dade County courthouse was constructed at the corner of Flagler Street and NW 1st Avenue (formerly 12th Street and Avenue "E'). The building was constructed of stone in a Neo-Classical design that featured an elaborate pedimented portico (Smiley 1977:44). The grandness of this building expresses the general optimism of a community that was destined to grow in stature.

In 1904, Governor Napoleon Bonaparte Broward initiated significant reforms in Florida's politics. Several of Broward's major issues included the Everglades drainage project, railroad regulation, and the construction of roads. During this time, railroads were constructed throughout the state and automobile use became more prevalent. Improved transportation in the state opened the lines to export Florida's agricultural and industrial products (Miller 1990). As various products such as fruits and vegetables were leaving the state, people were arriving in Florida. Some entered as new residents and others as tourists. Between 1900 and 1910, the state population increased from 528,542 residents to 752,619. At this time, St. Lucie and Palm Beach counties were established, indicative of the increasing numbers of people moving to the east coast of the state.

In 1906, the Miami Street Railway Company began running along Flagler Street and NE 2nd Avenue (formerly 12th Street and Avenue "B"). Unfortunately, the initial private venture lasted only a year. In December 1907, the Halcyon Hotel opened at the northwest corner of E Flagler Street and NE 2nd Avenue (formerly 12th Street and Avenue "B"). The five-story Halcyon Hotel was constructed of native limestone, contained 150 rooms and was designed with wraparound verandahs, a magnificent ballroom, and conical turrets that gave it the appearance of a European castle. Between the luxurious accommodations of the Royal Palm and Halcyon hotels Miami's hospitality industry was in full gear.

The first in a series of economic downturns occurred in 1907, dubbed by the news media as the "Panic of 1907." At the time, Miami had three banks and one was about to fail. Overloaded with the strain of financing the Halcyon Hotel and the street railway company, the Fort Dallas National Bank announced its closing. Although the other banks endured runs from their smaller depositors, they remained solvent (Kleinberg 1989:156).

In 1909, the construction of the Miami Canal began for the expressed purpose of controlling flooding in western Dade County and draining the Everglades for agriculture and development (Metro-Dade Office of Community and Economic Development 1992:68). Prior to the building of the canal, most of the land west of present-day NW 27th Avenue was flooded sawgrass prairie with isolated hammocks. By the time of its completion in 1912, the Miami Canal had drained most of the eastern portion of the Everglades and opened up land for settlement and development. Consequently, land to the east of the former wetlands became available for development. Much of this "new" land consisted primarily of scrub growth of palmetto, Florida pine, and coconut palms, with mangrove and sawgrass where water was once present (Sessa 1950:2).

By 1912, several agricultural and residential communities, which were initially settled in the 1800s and eventually, would become part of metropolitan Miami, existed to the north and south of Miami. Some of the settlements to the north consisted of Little River, an agricultural area of fruit groves and vegetable fields; Lemon City, a residential neighborhood; and Buena Vista, which included both residences and groves where citrus, avocadoes, mangoes, sapodillas, papayas, and

bananas were grown (Sessa 1950:13–14). To the south of Miami was Coconut Grove, a small settlement established in the late 1800s (Sessa 1950:13–14).

In 1911, the City of Miami extended its boundary to 12th Avenue, incorporating the land that would eventually surround the NW 12th Avenue Bridge. However, with the exception of Pilkington's yacht basin, which was built on the north side of the river just west of 12th Avenue, the area surrounding the bridge did not see heavy development until the land boom. In addition to the yacht basin, the Miami Country Club and golf links were opened to the public in 1921. A residential section of stately homes, including those of important Florida families such as the Burdines, developed west of the club. All this expansion subsequently led to the need for a bond issue for major civic improvements to the area, including the construction of bridges across the Miami River.

Like the rest of Miami, Overtown quickly grew in the early twentieth century. The Colored Board of Trade encouraged the development of more than 100 African American-owned businesses. In one year, more than thirty new stores were built, including a modern hotel on the corner of Sixth Street and Avenue "G." The Odd Fellows Hall, which had four storefronts on the first floor, and the Lyric Theater were two of the most impressive. One of the most prominent businessmen in Overtown was D. A. Dorsey, who built his house there around 1914. It is probable that Dorsey amassed the largest real estate holdings owned by an African American man in Dade County.

In the current project area, the extension of the FEC Railway to Homestead in 1906 was an important catalyst for further settlement. Towns such as Goulds, Peters, and Perrine were established along the rail line and offered the homesteaders in the area access to valuable resources including packing houses, stores, and further civic institutions to develop social and political bonds. A map from 1912 shows the land ownership, drainage, transportation corridors and settlements in the project area (***Figure 6-3***). In a 1912 article from the *Miami News*, it was claimed that 150 to 200 railroad cars of vegetables from the Goulds area had been shipped north during the winter and spring of that year. With the agricultural areas further north in the State of Florida being more vulnerable to winter chills, the development of farms in southern Dade County filled a need and took advantage of an open seasonal market. From early in the history of the project area, seasonal migrant agricultural workers filled the small, surrounding towns to help with harvesting and preparing the crops for shipment north. At the time of the *Miami News* article, tomatoes were the principal crop, with citrus also being popular among several local farmers. The local settlers had come from far and wide, with some moving south and west from Miami, some hailing from other parts of Florida, and others relocating from the Midwest (*Miami News* 1912). The agricultural boom and resultant land boom reached as far south as the Redland area. The Tropico Subdivision, which is partially located in the current project APE, was platted in 1913 by the Miami Home Development Company, however it does not appear that many lots were originally purchased or homes built at this time, reflecting the land speculation frenzy that was typical in this period of South Florida history (Miami-Dade County Recorder's Office 1913).

The development of the project area during this time period is evinced by a 1916 photograph of a Bungalow home in the Redland taken by John Kunkel Small (***Figure 6-4***). The photographer's notes indicate that he had perceived the log-cabin buildings as being phased out by the newer, larger-scale, and higher-style construction. The extension of the FEC Railway had not only brought in greater access to resources for construction, but also greater profits.

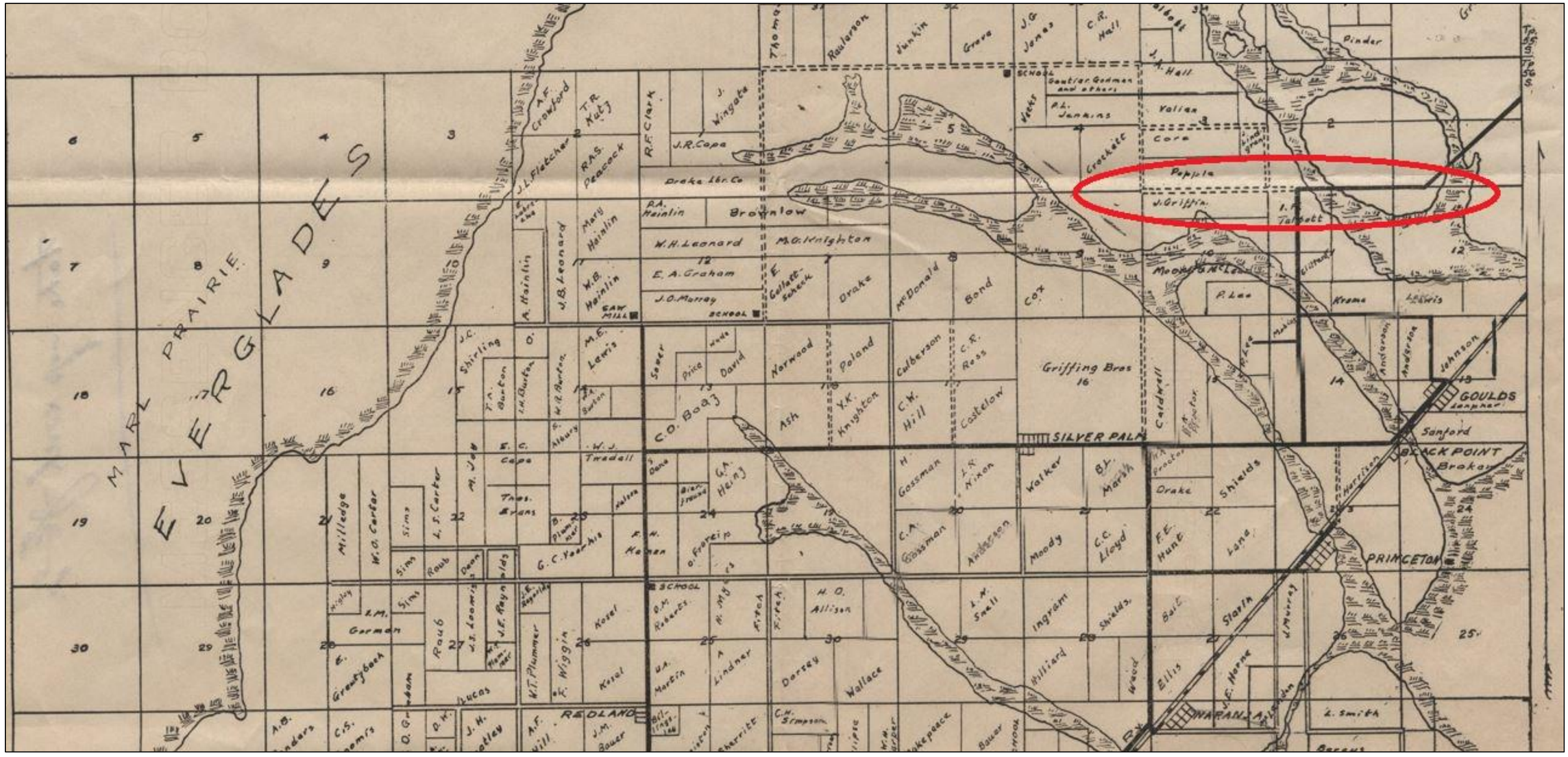

Figure 6-3: 1912 Sectional Map of the Redland district showing land ownership, transportation routes and settlements in the project area. The portion of Quail Roost Road in the current project APE is circled in red. According to the map key, the dotted portion in the western end of Quail Roost Road was "Fair Trail Road" and the solid black line in the easter portion was a "Rock Road." (Map Courtesy of Miami Metropolis)

Figure 6-4: 1916 Photograph of a 1910s oolitic limestone bungalow home in the Redland area. In the 1910s, the homesteader log cabins had begun to be phased out for more complex dwellings, as the increasing infrastructure supporting agriculture in southern Dade County allowed for greater profits. (Courtesy of Florida Memory, JK Small Collection)

6.5 WORLD WAR I AND AFTERMATH PERIOD (1917–1919)

The World War I and Aftermath period of Florida's history begins with the United States' entry into World War I in 1917. Wartime activity required the development of several training facilities in the state, and protecting the coastlines was a priority at this time. Although the conflict only lasted until November 1918, the economy was boosted greatly by the war. For example, the war brought industrialization to port cities such as Tampa and Jacksonville, where shipbuilding accelerated. These cities also functioned as supply depots and embarkation points. An indirect economic benefit of the war was an increase in agricultural production, as beef, vegetables, and cotton were in great demand (Miller 1990).

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

The idea of constructing the Tamiami Trail, a highway across the Everglades, which would link the Gulf and Atlantic coasts in southern Florida, was first promoted by James Franklin Jaudon in

1915. Jaudon, a former Dade County tax assessor, wanted to develop property he owned in the western Everglades and around Chevalier Bay in northern Monroe County, and believed that construction of the Tamiami Trail would make this feasible (Burnett 1988). Apparently with this scheme in mind, Jaudon, L. T. Highleyman, eventual Supervisor of the Southern Drainage District, and R. E. McDonald purchased 20,000 acres of land in the Everglades from the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Board in 1917 (Jaudon 1924). Jaudon and a promotion group then convinced officials from Lee County, Dade County, and Monroe County of the value and feasibility of a road and canal through Joudon's landholdings. There was also discussion of the construction of a railroad parallel to the Tamiami Trail and Canal (Jaudon 1917–1934). Consequently, Dade County raised $125,000 and graded a road from the eastern part of the county to the edge of the Everglades, while Lee County worked on the western end of the highway. Work on the project was temporarily stopped during World War I.

Dade County experienced a tremendous amount of growth and development in the years following World War I. Since many areas of South Florida were low-lying and therefore prone to flooding during the rainy season, it was necessary to fill these areas to make them suitable for living (Sessa 1950:6). Another option used by developers to create livable land was to purchase bay bottom from the State Internal Improvement Fund, apply for permits from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to dredge, and then pump their claims in order to create islands. Some of the islands created by this practice of dredging and filling, which began in 1918, included Palm Island, Hibiscus Island, La Gorce Island, Sunset Islands, and Venetian Islands.

During this period, the residential neighborhoods close to downtown Miami were absorbed into an ever-expanding commercial district as people moved to the suburbs of Miramar, Southside, and Riverside. Occasionally, homes and even small offices would be moved from downtown to the suburbs. In 1917, Dr. James M. Jackson moved both his home and office to Southside. Twelfth Street and Avenue "D" were no longer the only fashionable business streets in town. The corner of 11th Street and Avenue "C" boasted a new US Post Office and Courthouse, and the neighboring streets were lined with storefronts. By 1917, Miami had a population of 30,000 and two new skyscrapers, the Ralston Building and McAllister Hotel. Eighty-seven new storefronts were added in one year. Miami now had one car for every 13 people, partly a result of the opening of the Dixie Highway promoted by Miami Beach developer Carl Fisher in 1915. Miami also had a new trolley system that ran all the way to Buena Vista, pushing development northward.

This continued development of transportation infrastructure, as well as the increased local demand for agricultural goods due to population growth, further spurred the growth and development of the current project area during this time period.

6.6 FLORIDA LAND BOOM PERIOD (1920–1929)

After World War I, Florida experienced unprecedented growth. Many people relocated to Florida during the war to work in wartime industries or were stationed in the state as soldiers. Bank deposits increased, real estate companies opened in many cities, and state and county road systems expanded quickly. Earlier land reclamation projects created thousands of new acres of land to be developed. Real estate activity increased steadily after the war's end and drove up property values. Prices on lots were inflated to appear more enticing to out-of-state buyers. Every city and town in Florida had new subdivisions platted and lots were selling and reselling for quick profits. Southeastern Florida, including cities such as Miami and Palm Beach, experienced the most activity, although the boom affected most communities in central and South Florida (Weaver et al. 1996:3).

Road building became a statewide concern as it shifted from a local to a state function. New roads opened new areas of the state for development and encouraged economic prosperity. On a daily basis, up to 20,000 people were arriving in the state. People were attracted to Florida in part because of the relatively inexpensive property and a lack of taxes on income and inheritance.

Work on the Tamiami Trail resumed after World War I. However, by 1921, Lee County had expended all available funds which resulted in the suspension of construction again (Burnett 1988:41–44). In the meantime, Jaudon surveyed the most feasible route. In the spring of 1923, a group of Lee County promoters organized a motorcade to attract public interest and demonstrate that automobile travel across the Everglades was possible. On April 4, 1923, these motorists, called the "Trail Blazers," left Fort Myers to drive across the flooded and rock-bottomed prairies of the Everglades. The expedition, which consisted of ten cars, 23 men, and two Seminole-Miccosukee guides, took 23 days to reach Miami and captured the attention of the nation as daily reports were wired to the press (Federal Writers' Project 1984:406; Covington 1993:202; Gaby 1993:163).

The trip stimulated interest in building the roadway and demonstrated the viability of overland automobile traffic across the Everglades. Following this journey, Barron G. Collier, a millionaire tycoon with more than one million acres in southern Lee County, guaranteed completion of the highway. Collier's offer to complete the Tamiami Trail was contingent on the establishment of a new county to be named Collier County, in what was then southern Lee County. Collier also required the re-routing of the road across his holdings in the newly-formed Collier County, thereby bypassing Monroe County and Jaudon's original Chevalier Bay tract.

Collier County was officially formed in 1923 (Tebeau 1966:108). The newly created Collier County issued $350,000 in bonds to pay for the Tamiami Trail and work began again in 1923. By 1924, Jaudon reported that 34 miles of the Trail in Dade County had been completed by the J. B. McCrary Company (Jaudon n.d.). Collier's financing was depleted by 1926, when the State Road Department took over the final 12 miles of the Everglades section of the road which linked it to the Dade County portion. They also completed the work from Naples to the Lee County Line. When the 143-mile-long Tamiami Trail officially opened on April 25, 1928, it had taken thirteen years to build at a cost of $13 million (Tebeau 1966:220–232; Burnett 1988:41–44).

In 1923, the President of Seaboard Air Line Railroad, Mr. S. Davies Warfield, initiated a plan to extend the line from Coleman Station (Sumter County) to West Palm Beach (Palm Beach County). The ultimate goal of Warfield was to connect the line to Miami. The Railroad purchased over 160,000 acres of land and construction began on the West Palm Beach branch in the summer of 1924. By the fall of 1925, over 204 miles of track from Coleman to West Palm Beach were constructed. Immediately thereafter, the line connecting West Palm Beach and Miami was constructed, and by the end of the year the line was extended from Miami to Homestead was finalized.

The 1920s boom transformed the small resort town of Miami into a metropolis. As a resort destination, Miami had a "season" that began in December and ended in early April. The real estate boom was created in part by the desirable sub-tropical climate of the area, the abundance of available land created by the draining of the Everglades, and the efforts of promoters and developers. The boom brought Miami into the national spotlight as investors, speculators, and hopeful new residents poured into town from all over the United States (Parks 1991:107). Nationally known architectural firms like Schultze and Weaver, and Kiehnel and Elliott opened

Miami offices and designed major new buildings. Several of the historic buildings that remain in downtown Miami are legacies of the boom era.

Between 1920 and 1925, the population of Miami more than doubled and large-scale efforts were undertaken to replace buildings constructed during the city's pioneer days with "modern" ones. During the height of the boom, land prices doubled or tripled in a matter of days. Front-page promotional ads in major newspapers promoted South Florida. As a result of skyrocketing land values, many local institutions, including the Miami Woman's Club and Trinity Episcopal Church sold their downtown property and relocated elsewhere. Residents did the same. Before the boom was over, almost every residence in Fort Dallas Park, including Julia Tuttle's own home as well as her son Harry's, were demolished and replaced with a hotel or apartment building.

By July of 1925, a profusion of real estate transactions were taking place and each week $1 million worth of property was being sold (Eaton 1987:10). In 1925, the City annexed Buena Vista, Lemon City, Allapattah, Little River, Silver Bluff, and Coconut Grove thereby creating Greater Miami (Parks 1991:118). The largest of these new subdivisions included Miami Shores, Miami Beach, and Coral Gables.

By the end of 1925, over-speculation and over-development threatened the Miami region's vigorous and unprecedented growth. Housing was scarce, more lots were for sale than could be sold, more acreage was available than could be portioned into subdivisions, and prices were out of proportion to the value (Parks 1991:118; Sessa 1950:353). Then, in August of 1925, the FEC Railway announced an embargo on all carload freight except fuel, petroleum, livestock and perishable goods (Sessa 1950:264–265). Soon after, steamship companies followed suit and refused to bring in any additional goods until buyers cleared out the backlog of goods that existed in warehouses, freight cars, and steamships in Miami. This embargo threatened the economy of the area by delaying or cutting off the arrival of supplies for building contractors and forcing them to lay off workers. Compounding the problems posed by the embargo was an active anti-Florida campaign in the northern states. Major magazines did exposés on the often unscrupulous practices of Florida developers and warned of the dangers of speculating in Florida real estate. Finally, the capsizing of the Prinz Valdemar, a World War I era brigantine undergoing renovations, in the middle of the shipping channel in January 1925 prevented the use of the Miami Harbor for 25 days (Parks 1991:120).

Another blow to the boom came with the 1926 Hurricane. Despite the warnings that the area was extremely vulnerable to tropical storms and hurricanes, development of the Miami area continued uninterrupted until the hurricane of September 19, 1926. Because there had not been a major storm in Dade County for 16 years, the 1926 hurricane took the area completely by surprise (Tebeau 1980:387). Before South Florida could completely recover from the storm of 1926, another more powerful hurricane struck the coast near West Palm Beach in 1928. Considerably more powerful than its 1926 counterpart, the September 16, 1928 storm washed out a great portion of the Okeechobee dike (Tebeau 1980:388). Damage to the coastal areas was staggering, and Florida's land boom turned to bust.

By the time the stock market collapsed in 1929, Florida was suffering from an economic depression. Construction activity had halted and industry dramatically declined. Subdivisions platted several years earlier remained empty and buildings stood on lots partially-finished and vacant. The 1929 Mediterranean fruit fly infestation that devastated citrus groves throughout the state only worsened the recession (Weaver et al. 1996).

In the current project area, development continued at a rapid pace during this period. The original homesteader cabins began to be outnumbered by newer, larger, more complex construction. Within the historic resources APE, the Talbott Estate (8DA2789) was constructed during this time period.

6.7 DEPRESSION AND THE NEW DEAL PERIOD (1930–1940)

In 1930, the population of the city of Miami was 110,637. The population had increased by 274 percent since 1920 (Miami-Dade County 2009). This era of Florida's history began with the stock market crash of 1929. As previously discussed, there were several causes for the economic depression in Florida, including the grossly inflated real estate market, two successive hurricanes, and the fruit fly infestation. During the Great Depression, Florida suffered significantly. Between 1929 and 1933, 148 state and national banks collapsed, more than half of the state's teachers were owed back pay, and a quarter of the residents were receiving public relief (Miller 1990).

The Depression affected most areas of the state's economy. Beef and citrus production declined, manufacturing slowed, and development projects were stopped. Even the railroad industry felt the pressures of the 1930s and had to reduce service and let go some personnel. In addition, the increasing use of the automobile lessened the demand for travel by rail. Despite the Depression, tourism remained an integral part of the Florida economy during this period. New highways made automobile travel to Florida easy and affordable and more middle-class families were able to vacation in the "Sunshine State" (Miller 1990).

During the Great Depression, the Miami region fared better than many areas, as tourism helped keep the local economy alive. The city really regained its vigor when it was rebuilt through the policies of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal (Sessa 1950:350). Federal Emergency Relief Agency (FERA) funds were released to the unemployed, and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was started to build parks, such as Matheson Hammock and Greynolds Park, which became the nucleus of Miami's future park system. By 1935, the Works Progress Administration (WPA) was in Miami and new public buildings were constructed. These WPA projects gave jobs to construction workers, and the WPA also hired unemployed artists, writers, and teachers to teach art to the disadvantaged children, prepare guidebooks to Miami, and develop theater and music projects.

Not much development occurred within the current project area during the Great Depression. The building at 20000 SW 137th Avenue (8DA20713), was constructed in 1934. By the late 1930s, promoters attempted to advertise the Redland area as being a growing powerhouse in the realm of lime production. A flier from 1938 described the citrus crop as "green gold," and stated that through a subsistence homestead, "a living may be derived from small industry." The flier highlighted the potential for rapid profit growth from a small grove and stated that this profitability was among the many reasons for Florida leading the nation in population growth throughout the 1930s (Florida Memory 1938). Despite the adverse economic conditions imposed by the Great Depression, the hopes were still very high for the potential for agriculture in the Dade County economy. ***Figure 6-5*** shows the project area on an aerial image taken in 1938.

6.8 WORLD WAR II AND THE POST-WAR PERIOD (1941–1949)

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

of thousands of servicemen and their families increased industrial and agricultural production in Florida, and also introduced these new residents to the warm weather and tropical beauty of Florida.

Railroads once again profited from transporting servicemen, military goods, and other materials. At this time, airplanes were becoming more popular for transportation and Florida became a major airline destination. The highway system was also expanded at this time. The State Road Department constructed 1,560 miles of highway during the war era (Miller 1990).

Following the outbreak of World War II, Miami and Miami Beach became war camps and major training centers for the Armed Forces. By the end of 1942, many of the area's once empty hotels had become barracks for the Army Air Force Officers Candidate School, an Officers Training School and a basic training center. Other hotels were turned into hospitals, golf courses were transformed into drill fields, fancy restaurants and clubs became mess halls, and churches and synagogues were used for classrooms. War agencies tripled the income of the entire state and the population increased by roughly 25 percent.

After World War II, there was a significant influx of cash from federal agencies. For example, the Federal Security Administration built roads, bridges and public improvements. The Veterans Administration disbursed millions of dollars in benefits to former GIs. The Federal Housing Authority guaranteed the financing of 15,000 new homes each year (Barrons National Business and Financial Weekly 1950:15).

At the conclusion of World War II, Florida's economy was almost fully recovered from the Great Depression. Tourism quickly rebounded and once again became a major source of the state's economy. The end of the war also brought an influx of new residents to the area, as former soldiers who had trained in the state decided to settle there. Consequently, Miami experienced a post-war boom. Between 1940 and 1950, the population nearly doubled, and new subdivisions of small concrete block homes dotted what had once been the outskirts of Miami (Parks 1991:168–170).

The flooding associated with a storm in 1945 and two small hurricanes in 1947 prompted the Florida Legislature to create the Central & Southern Florida Flood Control District. The organization, renamed the South Florida Water Management District in 1972, was responsible for designing, building, and maintaining the massive system of canals, levees, and pumping stations protecting low-lying communities and opening new areas to development (South Florida Water Management District 2002). While the post-war economic boom, expansion of the Air Command base, and improved flood control combined to spur unprecedented growth in south Dade County, these factors also put pressure on the federal government to protect the Everglades from encroaching development. President Harry S. Truman dedicated Everglades National Park during ceremonies in the town of Everglades on December 6, 1947; a smaller ceremony was held that afternoon at Florida City, acknowledging the town as the eastern gateway and only entrance by road into the park (Tebeau 1968:180). With the establishment of the park, the Miccosukee lands within its boundaries became property of the federal government and many were forced to move to reservations set aside for them earlier (Downs 1982).

Racial integration slowly occurred during this era in Miami. The first five African American police officers in Miami were sworn in secretly in 1944, and they were only allowed to patrol the African American sections of town. Barriers to black citizens voting in primary elections were broken in 1946.

The 1940s were the peak of Miami's notoriety for illegal activities. Vice had become part of life in Miami in the 1920s during Prohibition when bootlegging and rum running were widespread. By the 1940s, gambling and money laundering had become pervasive activities, and Al Capone had moved to town (he died in Miami Beach in 1947). During and immediately after World War II, serious efforts were made to control the vice problems. In 1948, the Greater Miami Crime Commission was founded. The Miami Herald ran a series of investigative reports on organized crime and gambling, for which it won its first Pulitzer Prize and the gold medal of Meritorious Public Service in 1951.

Near the current project area, Dade County began construction on a civilian airport with one 4,000-foot and two 5,000-foot runways in 1941. However, before the airport could be used for private air traffic, the Army leased it from the County and extended its runways to 6,000 ft. When Homestead Army Air Field, the predecessor to the Homestead Air Force Base, was established in 1942, it only consisted of two airplane hangars, a small shop, a lunch room, and an office. When the airport opened, it was still under construction and there was no place for the assigned soldiers to sleep on base. Eventually, the base became a staging location for the Army Transport Command, which organized the movement of aircraft to bases. In December 1942, the base dispatched 85 aircraft, most of which were bound for the North African theatre of the Second World War. In 1943, the base also became a training base for pilots and crews who were assigned to ferry aircraft overseas. By 1945, Homestead was a major transport training location. However, that same year, a devastating hurricane hit the Miami area and the Army decided to temporarily stop using the base because of the damage the hurricane had wrought. Until 1954, the airport remained under civilian use and control (Shettle 2009).

6.9 MODERN PERIOD (1950 TO PRESENT)

By 1950, the City of Miami had completely restored its credit rating that had been undermined during the depression of the 1930s and the resulting default on its debt between 1930 and 1934. In 1940, the city allocated all of the ad valorem taxes collected to service the refunding of bonds. The city also took aggressive action to create new facilities that included the Dade County Auditorium, and the acquisition of the former Pan American Airways facilities at Dinner Key (Colliers Magazine 1950). The US Census revealed that the population of the City of Miami had reached 172,000 residents while the county had reached 495,000 people. During the 1950s, the incorporation of several municipalities in Miami-Dade County signaled that the population was indeed swelling. By 1955, the county population was up to 715,000 residents. The growing population was also becoming increasingly diverse at this point in time. In 1956, the Miami NAACP chapter demanded an end to segregation in Miami-Dade County buses and a federal suit was filed to end segregation in public Florida schools. The first Black police station was constructed in a few years earlier in 1951. In 1959, The Miami-Dade County school board accepted four black students at Orchard Villa Elementary, becoming the first integrated public school in Florida. In 1960, downtown Miami was the first place in Florida to integrate lunch counters. Racial integration was also ordered at the Miami police training school.

The downtown business district experienced another setback, when businesses followed the population out into suburbia during the 1950s. In 1948, the US Census Bureau reported that retail sales in downtown Miami totaled $111.6 million with 615 stores operating, but by 1958 there were only 545 stores and retail sales amounting to $3.7 million (Weitzel 1959). Similarly, the Federal Reserve Bank in Atlanta reported that the total sales of downtown retail stores fell 8.4 percent between 1954 and 1958.

However, while new parts of Miami were being created, older neighborhoods were suffering from neglect. Disinterest, disinvestment, and corrupt development programs in the latter half of the twentieth century plagued areas such as Lemon City and Overtown. In Overtown, for example, the construction of I-95 and subsequent urban renewal projects displaced at least 12,000 residents and resulted in the demolition of entire blocks of buildings. Many of Overtown's former residents relocated to Liberty Square and the surrounding neighborhoods. By the early-1960s, virtually all of the area's white residents and business owners had relocated and the community became known for the most part as Liberty City (Tscheschlok 1995:122).

One of the most significant developments in Miami's history during the second half of the twentieth century was the influx of tens of thousands of Cuban immigrants to the United States. Fidel Castro's rise to power in Cuba led to the exodus of over 800,000 Cubans over the course of a 35-year span. The most dramatic impact came from the periods shortly before and after the ousting of Cuban dictator Fulgencio Batista in 1959 when Batista supporters fled the country (Wasem 2009). Predicting the political shift, many of Batista's followers began fleeing to Miami leading the way for many to follow.

After Fidel Castro took power in 1959 the exodus continued, peaking at approximately 78,000 refugees in 1962. Cuba's elites and middle classes were those most likely to suffer from Castro's communist reign and were the first group to flee in large quantities. This exodus lead to a general 'brain drain' from Cuba. As many of the refugees had formal education and training. These refugees tended to be cosmopolitan urbanites from Havana that found South Florida a natural fit and relocated their businesses and culture to South Florida.

The wave of immigration made Miami one of the nation's largest immigration ports in the latter half of the twentieth century. The Cuban Refugee Program and Refugee Emergency Center were established in 1960 by the federal government, in cooperation with social service organizations and religious groups, notably the Catholic Archdiocese of Miami. The Refugee Emergency Center was established in the Miami Daily News Tower in downtown. When it reopened, the building was renamed the Freedom Tower. The Freedom Tower quickly became an important icon for Miami's Cuban community.

The Cuban immigrant population in the United States grew almost six-fold within a decade, from 79,000 in 1960 to 439,000 in 1970. Many thousands of these immigrants were resettled elsewhere in the United States but many returned to Miami. At the time of the 1960 census, over 40% of Florida's foreign-born population resided in Miami-Dade County. Nearly 60% of all Cubans in the United States resided in Miami thirty years after the immigration wave began (Gannon 1996: 404-406).

Throughout the US, the mid-twentieth century brought with it the fight for civil rights. African American servicemen returned to the US after World War II and experienced the institutional and cultural racism that had existed since before the Civil War and that had been codified in Jim Crow laws. Other minorities also experienced racism in the pre- and post-war era. In the 1950s and 1960s, steps were taken by minorities and some Caucasian Americans to address the inequalities through protests such as wade-ins, sit-ins, and legal action. Florida, and Miami were unique in the South during the Civil Rights era because the economy of Florida depended so heavily on tourism and northern businesses that the governor, Leroy Collins, desired to maintain an atmosphere that was welcoming to visitors and prospective businesses. In addition, Governor Collins was pro-integration. However, this did not mean that the state escaped the violence and upheaval during this era.

Like other cities in Florida, Miami experienced significant upheaval during this time. Though Riverside and Shenandoah were home to significant Jewish communities, within their boundaries the Miami Ku Klux Klan John B. Gordon Chapter 24 maintained an office and presence in Riverside (420 SW 8th Avenue) beginning as early as 1926. The Ku Klux Klan maintained a visible presence in Miami throughout the mid-twentieth century. Racial and ethnic based covenants barred minority groups from certain neighborhoods and establishments or limited them to designated areas. For example, in Miami, as was common in other waterfront communities, it was common for public beaches to be segregated, with African-Americans limited to small, unpopular beaches. In response, wade-in protests were staged to protest whites-only beaches and to fight for integration.

Miami experienced violence in the mid-twentieth century related to the fight for civil rights. In 1951, a series of bombings at religious and minority institutions in Miami fueled racial tension in the city. In the Shenandoah neighborhood, the Miami Hebrew School and Junior Congregation (1101 SW 12th Avenue) was bombed in December. That same day, African-American apartments were bombed in the City. Riots over the bombings ensued, but were calmed by the promise for further investigations into the bombings. In May 1954, the US Supreme Court ruled in the case *Brown v Board of Education* that required the desegregation of public education and in November 1955, the Supreme Court extended the Brown decision to include the desegregation of public facilities including parks, playgrounds, and golf courses. However, local municipalities and counties, including Dade County, resisted integration and it would take many years before integration was complete. By 1961, some progress had been made in integrating public and commercial spaces in Miami through a combination of legal victories, protests, and the threat of tourist boycotts (Bush 2016).

Near the current project area, in 1954 ,the US Strategic Air Command re-established a base at the Homestead airport in 1954, reflecting the strategic importance of Florida during the Cold War. Two squadrons of bombers, the 19th Bomb Wing and the 379th Bomb Wing were based out of Homestead Air Force Base. During the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962, Army troops and Air Force personnel were stationed at Homestead Air Force Base in case hostilities occurred. Even after the crisis ended, the 31st Tactical Fighter Wing was permanently assigned to Homestead Air Force Base in recognition of the close proximity of Homestead to Cuba. Eventually the base would convert to an Air Combat Command (Shettle 2009).

In the latter half of the twentieth century, Hurricane Andrew was the single event having the greatest impact on south Miami-Dade County. On August 24, 1992, the category four storm struck the area with Florida City and Homestead among the communities hit hardest by the hurricane. With winds over 150 mph, Andrew destroyed approximately 85% of Florida City's buildings. The hurricane's effects are still evident, with numerous vacant lots and bare foundations throughout the community. In Homestead, more than 99% (1,167 of 1,176) of all mobile homes were completely destroyed (Rappaport 1993). The storm damaged 75% of Homestead Air Force Base, prompting US Department of Defense officials to close the active-duty base (*Mobile* 1999).

The current project area, like much of Miami-Dade County, was subject to development pressures throughout the second half of the 20th Century. The majority of the historic buildings within the project APE were constructed after the Second World War, with Actual Year Built (AYRB) dates in the 1950s-1970s. ***Figure 6-6*** shows the project area on a historic aerial image taken in 1973. Despite being far removed from Miami-Dade County's urban cores, the current project area has nonetheless experienced the effects of suburbanization, albeit at a lower and less crowded scale than in other parts of the county. Because of this, the current project area has retained its overall

agricultural character. While many of the former large-scale agricultural parcels along SR 994/SW 200th Street/Quail Roost Drive have been subdivided into smaller single-family parcels, several parcels in the western section of the project area continue to be used for farming purposes. Even the parcels not being directly used for agriculture tend to be larger in size than in other parts of the county, with a greater concentration of foliage. The overall project area can be divided into two portions, separated by Talbot Road/SW 134th Avenue. The western portion is more agricultural, with larger lots and no retail properties. The eastern half is more suburbanized, with smaller parcels that are more tightly packed. There are several churches along the eastern end of the project area, and there is a heavy concentration of non-historic businesses at the eastern terminus.

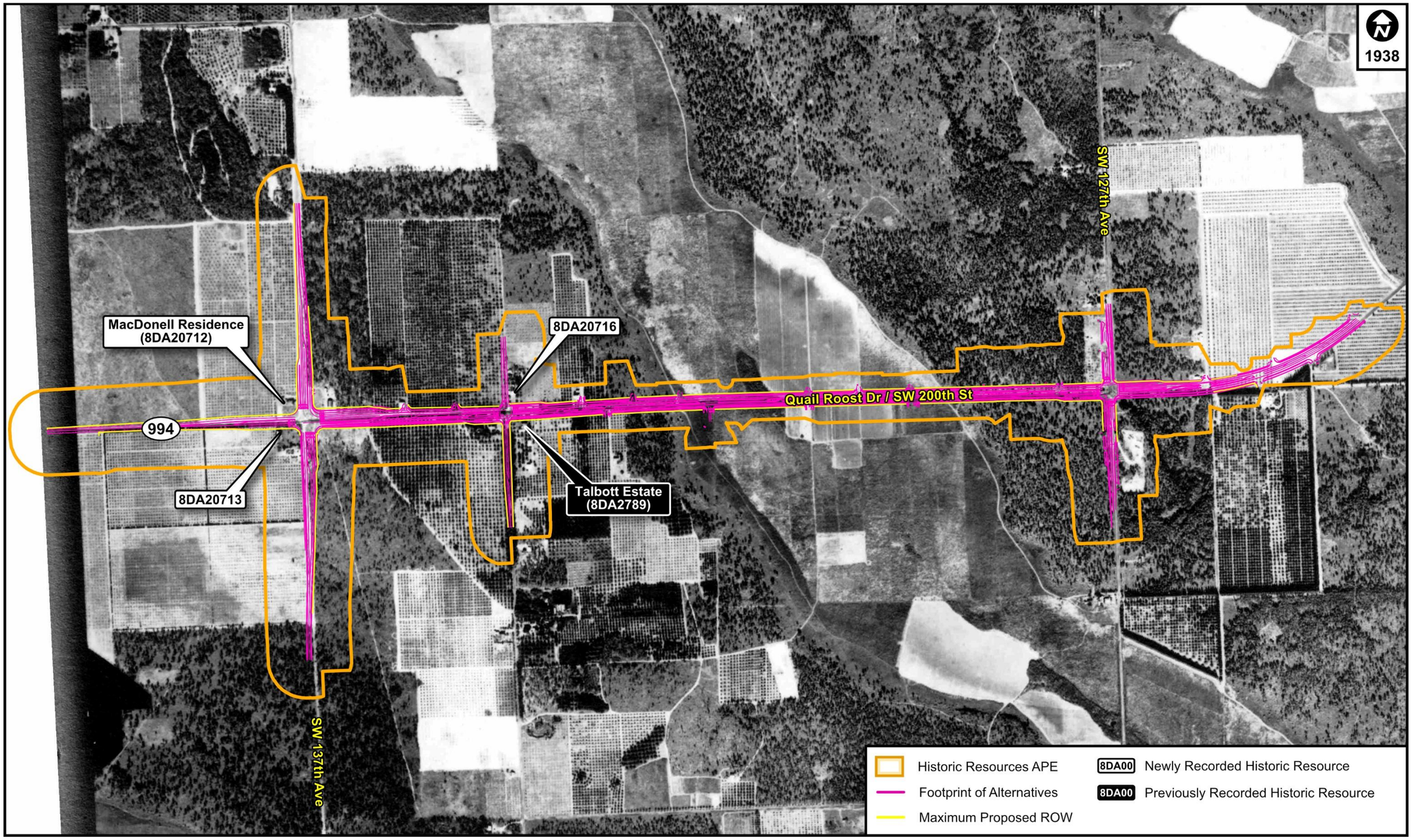

Figure 6-5: Project Footprint and Historic Resources APE on 1938 Historic Aerial Image

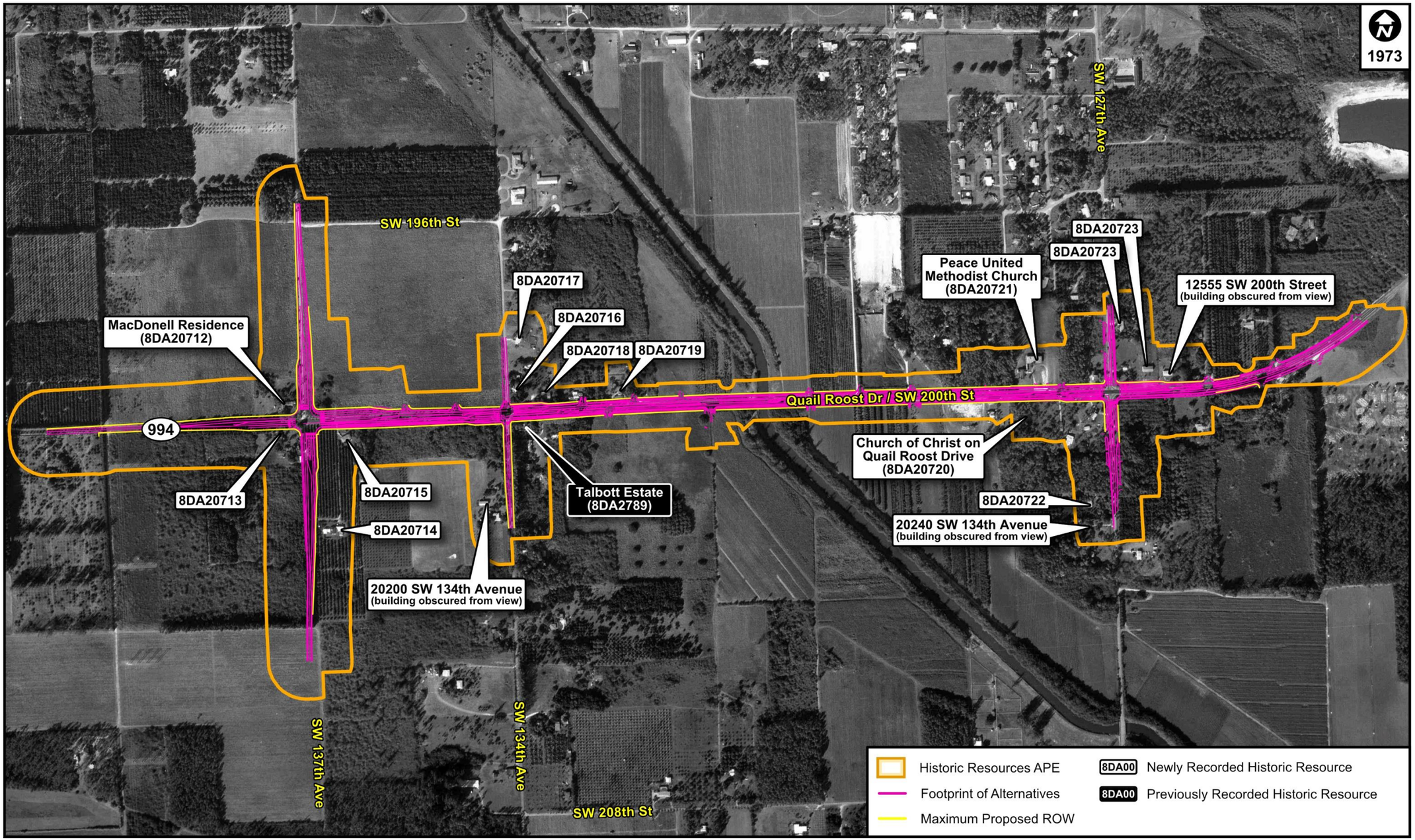

Figure 6-6: Project Footprint and Historic Resources APE on 1973 Historic Aerial Image

7.0 FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE SEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW

A comprehensive FMSF search and literature review was performed to determine the locations of previously recorded cultural resources. In addition, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) data, local property appraiser's data, information from the in-house Janus Research library, and historic aerials were consulted during the background research. The search revealed that previous work has been performed in the vicinity of the APE and a number of cultural resources exist in and surrounding the APE.

7.1 PREVIOUSLY CONDUCTED CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEYS

The search of the FMSF GIS data identified eleven (11) previously conducted surveys within one mile of the project alternatives (***Table 4***). Five of the surveys intersect the historic resources APE and are shaded gray in ***Table 4***. Six of the surveys, including one within the historic resources APE (FMSF Manuscript No. 21675) were limited scope surveys conducted for cellular telecommunications towers. One survey was a county-wide (FMSF Manuscript No. 2127). One survey (FMSF Manuscript No. 1538) was an FDOT survey from the 1980s that does not meet current survey standards.

A Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of the SW 137th Avenue, from US-1 to SW 200th Street Project Area, Miami-Dade County, Florida (Mankowski 2019; FMSF Manuscript No. 25981) was conducted within the portion of SW 137th Avenue from the south end of the project limits to approximately 450 ft (140 m) north of SR 994/Quail Roost Drive/SW 200th Street. Seven shovel tests were excavated within the portion of the surveyed area that intersects with the current project APE, none of which yielded cultural material. No historic resources were identified within the current project historic resources APE during the survey. FDHR concurred with the results of this survey in a letter dated May 7, 2019.

A segment of the current project APE was previously surveyed during the *Cultural Resources Desktop Analysis and Field Review for SR 994/Quail Roost Drive from West of SW 127th Avenue to West of SW 113th Avenue, Miami-Dade County* (Janus Research 2019; FMSF Manuscript No. 26092). The archaeological APE for this survey was limited to the footprint of improvements within the existing road ROW where the survey overlaps with the current project. The APE was considered to have low archaeological site potential and testing was not possible based on the presence of existing hardscape, landscaping, and buried utilities and drainage systems. No historic resources were identified within the previously surveyed portion of the current APE. The SHPO concurred with the results of this survey in a letter dated June 10, 2019.

Table 4 – Surveys that Intersect with the Project APE

FMSF Manuscript No.	Title	Author (s)	Publication Date
1538	Proposed improvements to SR 994/Quail Roost Drive, from SR 5/US 1 to SR 997/Krome Ave, in Dade County, Florida	William D. Browning and Melissa G. Wiedenfeld	1988
2127	Dade County historic survey, Phase II: Final Report.	Metropolitan Dade County	1989

FMSF Manuscript No.	Title	Author (s)	Publication Date
6273	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed Quail Roost Associates Tower Location in Miami-Dade County, Florida	Skye W. Hughes	2003
7262	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed Cami Investments Tower Location in Miami-Dade County, Florida	Marie Archambeault and Cynthia L. Sims	2002
7607	HJGX BU#812358- 18755 Southwest 147th Avenue, Miami, Dade County, Florida	Mark Larocque	2000
8484	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed HJQR Tower Location in Miami-Dade County, Florida	Juliet T. Batategas	2001
8969	A Cultural Resource Assessment of the HJXW Tower Location in Miami-Dade County, Florida	Skye W. Hughes	2003
21675	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Quail Roost Cellular Tower, Miami-Dade County, Florida	Todd McMakin	2014
25202	Cultural Resources Desktop Analysis and Field Review for Five Bridge Repair Projects in Miami-Dade County (FPID Nos. 442893-1-52-01, 442894-1-52-01, 442895-1-52-01, 442896-1-52-01, and 442897-1-52-01)	Janus Research	2018
25981	A Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of the SW 137th Avenue, from US-1 to SW 200th Street Project Area, Miami-Dade County, Florida	Joseph F. Mankowski	2019
26092	Cultural Resources Desktop Analysis and Field Review for SR 994/Quail Roost Drive from West of SW 127th Avenue to West of SW 113th Avenue, Miami-Dade County (FPID Nos. 429341-3-52-01 and 429341-3-52-02)	Janus Research	2019

7.2 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

A search of the FMSF identified no previously recorded archaeological resources within one mile of the archaeological APE. Miami-Dade County has not designated any archaeological zones within one mile of the project limits.

7.3 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED HISTORIC RESOURCES

A search of the records of the FMSF identified one previously recorded historic resource within the historic resources APE: the Miami-Dade County–designated Talbott Estate (8DA2789), which had not previously received a SHPO evaluation for National Register eligibility. This resource is listed in ***Table 5***.

Table 5 – Previously Recorded Historic Resources Within the Historic Resources APE

FMSF No.	Site Name/Address	Year Built	Resource Type/Style	SHPO Evaluation
8DA2789	Talbott Estate	1929	Masonry Vernacular	Unevaluated

7.4 POTENTIAL HISTORIC RESOURCES

The Miami-Dade County Property Appraiser and GIS information was utilized in order to identify unrecorded parcels within the current historic APE with actual year built (AYRB) dates of 1974 or prior. Desktop analysis and field survey identified 17 unrecorded parcels with the potential to contain historic buildings within the historic resources APE. One of the identified parcels contained the Miami-Dade County–designated MacDonnell Residence (8DA20712). Each of the 17 parcels was subsequently surveyed. Four of the parcels were not recorded, due to the resources within the parcels being completely obscured by privacy walls or hedges around the parcels. Within these parcels, the resources were not visible from the public ROW.

A review of aerial photographs from 1938 and 1973 (FDOT, Surveying and Mapping Office 1996–2022; University of Florida, George A. Smathers Libraries 2022) was conducted to identify any unrecorded historic resources located within the study area.

8.0 METHODS

Field procedures included archaeological surface inspection and subsurface testing, as well as a visual survey of historic resources. The methods were employed to locate and evaluate archaeological sites and historic resources in terms of their National Register eligibility.

8.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY METHODS

The archaeological resources desktop analysis included a search of the FMSF data and local data relative to the archaeological APE. The FMSF review focused on cultural resources surveys and archaeological resources within the APE to identify archaeological resources that are listed, eligible, or considered eligible for listing in the National Register, and resources with potential or confirmed human remains.

The archaeological field methods were consistent with Module 3 of the FDHR Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual which recognizes that may factors influence the subsurface testing, including the feasibility of subsurface testing and conditions within the APE. As stated in Module 3:

> Many factors influence survey field methodology, including the size of the study area, its location (rural/urban; uplands/wetlands; coastal/interior), vegetative cover, and land use during the past 100 years. Subsurface testing methodology should be related to the general size, kind, and character of the archaeological sites known or expected to be present in the project area. Thus, field methodology must be appropriate to the environment and expected site types. (DHR 2003:14).

Archaeological field survey included a surface inspection, consisting of a visual inspection of exposed ground to look for evidence of mounds, middens, or other structural evidence of human occupation. Additionally, a careful surface inspection was undertaken in areas of minimal vegetation and/or upturned soil such as drainage ditches, recent clearings, and animal burrows.

Based on the review of past environmental conditions and historic land use, select areas were identified that could have elevated potential for either pre-Columbian or historic period archaeological sites. However, during initial field survey, the extent of existing disturbance suggested that the potential for intact archaeological sites to be present was low.

Coordination with the Sunshine 811 Call Center was also conducted to identify the approximate locations of known underground utilities. Archaeological testing is not conducted within utility corridors for several reasons: the area has been disturbed by the excavation and burial of the utility, concern for the safety of archaeological field teams, and potential for substantial fines and disruption of essential services if a utility is damaged. Additionally, as noted in the Sunshine 811 Learning Center, “almost every job site includes some type of privately-owned underground facility” and it is not uncommon to find such facilities in ROWs (sunshine811.com/private-facilities). The locations of such facilities are not included in a database and are unknown. Because these locations are only approximate, and do not necessarily include all utilities, excavation is not conducted within 3 m of general utilities and 6 m of fiber optic lines due to the inexact nature of the underground utility locating.

Due to the presence of the roadways, hardscape, landscaping, exposed fill, buried utility corridors, underground drainage systems, and fences preventing access to private property, subsurface testing was not feasible within most of the archaeological APE. Therefore, subsurface testing was conducted judgmentally where possible.

In total, six (6) shovel tests were excavated during this investigation. Shovel tests were circular and roughly 50 cm (20 in) in diameter. In all tests, excavation to 1 m (39 in) was not possible due to impenetrable rock and fill. One test became impenetrable at 11 cm deep, and the deepest test was excavated to 22 cm deep. No natural or undisturbed soils were encountered in any shovel test. All excavated soil was screened through ¼-in (0.64 centimeter) hardware cloth suspended from portable wooden frames. Standard archaeological methods for recording field data were followed throughout the project. The identification number, location, stratigraphic profile, and soil descriptions were recorded for every shovel test performed. The location of all shovel tests was recorded on aerial field maps of the project ape and recorded with WAAS-enabled hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS) units (UTM-NAD83). No artifacts were discovered during the survey. The locations of shovel tests and current field conditions are shown on ***Figures 10-12a through 10-12g*** the Results chapter.

8.2 HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY METHODS

Two architectural historians conducted a historic resources survey in order to ensure that resources built during or before 1974 within the historic resources APE were identified, properly mapped, and photographed. The historic resources survey used standard field methods to identify and record historic resources. In addition, the previous studies of the project area were consulted. Resources within the APE received a preliminary visual reconnaissance. Resources with features indicative of 1974 or earlier construction materials, building methods, or architectural styles were noted on aerial photographs.

For each newly identified historic resource, FMSF forms were filled out with field data, including notes from site observations and research findings. FMSF forms were also updated for previously recorded historic resources where the resources exhibited modifications since they were last recorded, the current study disagreed with the previous surveyors' evaluation of significance, or a historic resource had obtained historic significance since it was last recorded. The estimated date of construction, distinctive features, and architectural style were noted. Photographs were taken with a high resolution digital camera. A log was kept to record the building's physical location and compass direction of each photograph.

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

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

Concentrations of historic resources within the APE for the project were noted in terms of the potential for inclusion in a historic district. Each resource's present condition, location relative to other resources, and distinguishing neighborhood characteristics were noted and photographed for accurate assessment of National Register Historic District eligibility.

8.3 LOCAL INFORMANTS AND CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT COORDINATION

Miami-Dade County is listed on the July 28, 2022 list of Certified Local Governments (CLG) available through the FDHR's website (FDHR 2022). As part of the background research, Ms.

Sarah Cody, Historic Preservation Officer with Miami-Dade County, was contacted via email on February 2, 2022 for any information on the resources adjacent to the project corridor, especially the two locally-designated resources. In response, Ms. Cody provided the designation reports for the two resources. On September 6, 2022, Ms. Cody, as well as Mr. Jeff Ransom, Miami-Dade County Archaeologist, and Ms. Adrianne Burke, Principal Planner, were contacted via email for input regarding the proposed improvements.

On September 23, 2022, Mr. Ransom provided the following comments on the project:

> The Miami-Dade County Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) can confirm that two locally designated resources are located within the APE: The Talbott Estate (8DA5087) located at 13390 SW 200 St and the Macdonell House and Walls located at 13701 Quail Roost Dr. Also, the OHP concurs with the following findings: The Pueblo-Style structure (8DA20714) located at 20000 SW 137th Avenue and the two aforementioned locally designated resources are each considered eligible for National Register of Historic Places listing under Criterion A for their association with the development of rural Miami-Dade County and Criterion C for the use of local materials in their construction. In addition, the OHP finds that 8DA20714 is likely eligible for local designation. The OHP also concurs that no recorded archaeological resources or locally designated archaeological sites or zones are located within the APE and that the area exhibits a low potential for intact archaeological resources.
>
> Regarding the 14 remaining buildings within the APE, a review of our files and records found that the 1910 and 1940 structures associated with 13395 SW 200 St were not recorded as part of the 1980 Historic Resource Survey. Although the 14 buildings are considered National Register–ineligible, they may be eligible for local designation, though additional research would be needed to determine potential eligibility.

Mr. Ransom also asked about whether the project will result in adverse impacts to historic resources. Amy Streelman of Janus Research responded that FDOT will be holding an affected parties consultation meeting, during which potential adverse effects to the significant properties will be discussed. The County will be included in the consultation.

9.0 PROJECT RESEARCH DESIGN AND SITE LOCATION MODEL

The background research and literature review, in conjunction with pertinent environmental variables, contributed to the formulation of project-specific field methods. Four environmental factors are typically used to help predict site locations: distance to fresh (potable) water, distance to hardwood hammocks, soil type (soil drainage) and topography.

Fresh water is an important resource, as the need for water is universal. This variable would have been of greater importance during the Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods (12,000–5000 BC) when the perched water system was more restricted. Access to water during these early periods would have been from sinkholes and aquifer-fed rivers. A sawgrass prairie that appears on historic plat maps (FDEP 1847a) crossing the project corridor between the current approximate locations of SW 132nd Avenue and SW 138th Place could have been a water source once modern climatic conditions were present.

A note on the historic plat map indicated that Section 1 of the township was part of the donation to the heirs of Dr. Perrine, patented on February 4, 1897. No historic elements associated with the land donation were noted within the archaeological APE.

Natural vegetative communities are no longer present within the project limits, but the historic plat maps and surveyors' notes (FDEP 1847a, 1847b) indicates that the area had very rocky soil and pine vegetation. No hammocks were noted on the GLO maps or notes. A review of the 1938 historic aerial identified an apparent island with dense vegetation within the former sawgrass marsh portion of the project area. However, that area is now within the alignment of the C-1W canal, which represents channelization of the former marsh. High density residential development is now present within the former marsh.

The characteristics of soils have been used successfully by several researchers in the formulation of predictive models for precontact site location. Prior to urban development, the soil within the APE had generally good drainage, aside from the marsh, which was poorly to very poorly drained (USDA 1958). Solution holes were also sometimes present within areas containing the well-drained Rockdale soil type that was identified on the uplands within the archaeological APE during the earliest soil survey of the area.

Poorly drained soils remained adjacent to the canal at the time of the last soil survey, although the soil on the east side was noted as having been drained. The uplands were plotted as moderately-well drained Krome very gravelly loam soils or as urban land. These soil types are found in areas that have been previously scarified and disturbed by agriculture.

Elevations within the APE are average for the Miami Ridge. They are highest, at approximately 4 m (13 ft) asl near SW 137th Avenue and SR 994/SW 200th Street/Quail Roost Drive and near the southern end of the project limits along SW 127th Avenue. They are lowest within and adjacent to the canal.

Although the archaeological APE contains some areas with well-drained soil adjacent to a former marsh, the review of historic and modern aerials and more recent soil surveys indicates that the project corridor has been disturbed by historic and modern land use, including construction of the existing transportation facilities, and adjacent development and agriculture. The portions of the archaeological APE in the vicinity of the historic homes and farms along the project corridor were considered to have some potential to contain historic archaeological resources associated with these early twentieth century occupations. However, field conditions observed during the field

survey identified existing hardscape associated with the roadways, driveways, parking lots, and sidewalks. Exposed fill, sometimes extensive and sloped from modification prior to road construction, was present in many areas of the archaeological APE. Most of the ROW had experienced disturbance from the installation of buried utilities and underground drainage systems. Walls, fences, and tall hedges restricted access outside of the existing road ROW. Based on the extent of disturbance within the APE, the potential for such intact archaeological sites is low.

10.0 RESULTS

10.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY RESULTS

The archaeological desktop analysis identified no previously recorded archaeological sites or locally designated archaeological zones within one mile of the project limits. The archaeological field review determined that many areas of the archaeological APE have already been disturbed by the construction of the roadway and its associated curbs, gutters, sidewalks, and drainage systems; the installation of underground and aerial utilities; as well as the development of the surrounding areas. All areas where ROW may potentially be acquired were inaccessible due to the presence of tall fences, walls, or hedges. In other areas, existing mature landscaping, active agricultural fields, hardscape, and buried utilities prevented testing. Surface inspection indicated the presence of road fill within the existing ROW. Representative examples of the field conditions within the archaeological APE are included below as ***Figures 10-1*** through ***10-11***.

The six (6) shovel tests excavated within the archaeological APE contained gray or brown fill and rock with no natural soils present. Impenetrable compacted fill, which occurred as shallow as 11 cm deep in one test and as deep as 22 cm in another test, prevented excavation any deeper. The average depth of excavation measured approximately 18 cm deep. Crews excavated five tests within two areas on the south (eastbound) ROW of SR 994/Quail Roost Drive/SW 200th Street, which were initially considered to have low archaeological site potential. Only one test could be excavated in an area initially considered to have moderate archaeological site potential on the south (eastbound) ROW. All tests were in the less urbanized western half of the project corridor. Tests were excavated at 50-m intervals where possible, but the testable areas free of utilities were limited. No cultural materials were identified in any shovel test. The locations of the shovel tests are shown on aerial images in ***Figures 10-12a*** through ***10-12g***.

Figure 10-1: Location of shovel tests 1 and 2 on the south ROW of Quail Roost Drive, facing east

Figure 10-2: North ROW of Quail Roost Drive with buried and aerial utilities; shovel tests 3,4, and 5 were excavated on South ROW across the street, facing west

Figure 10-3: Disturbed fill soils, buried utilities, and fencing along the edge of ROW at the southeast corner of Quail Roost Drive and SW 137th Avenue, facing northeast

Figure 10-4: Fence and buried utilities on west ROW of SW 137th Avenue, north of Quail Roost Drive, facing north

Figure 10-5: South ROW of Quail Roost Drive east of Talbot Road, looking toward the location of shovel test 6, facing east

Figure 10-6: Drainage, hardscape, and landscaping on Quail Roost Drive east of 133rd Court, facing east

Figure 10-7: View from bridge crossing Black Creek Canal/C-1W Canal, including water utility crossing, facing east

Figure 10-8: Buried sewer on North ROW of Quail Roost Drive east of SW 129th Avenue, facing west

Figure 10-9: West ROW of SW 127th Avenue south of Quail Roost Drive with buried utilities, facing north

Figure 10-10: Buried utilities, hardscape, and landscaping along SW 127th Avenue north of Quail Roost Drive, facing south

Figure 10-11: Hardscape and buried utilities along the north Quail Roost Drive ROW near the east end of the project corridor, facing west

Figure 10-12a: Shovel Tests and Field Conditions (Map 1 of 7)

SR 994/SW 200th St/Quail Roost Dr. from SW 137th Ave to SW 127th Ave PD&E Study (445804-1-22-01)

Footprint of Alternatives
Maximum Proposed ROW
Existing ROW lines
Shovel Test (Negative)

Miami-Dade County

Meters
0 25 50

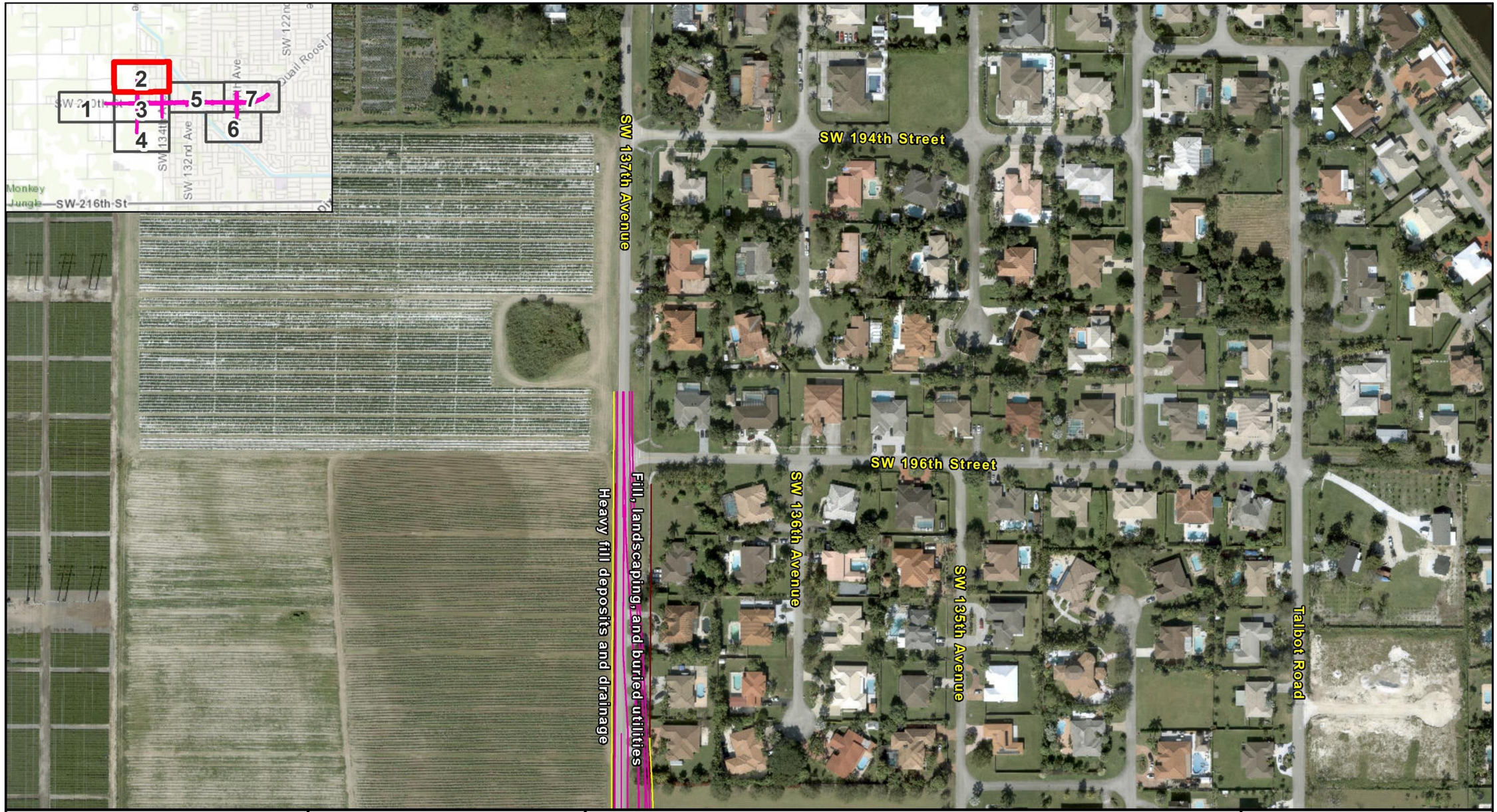

Figure 10-12b: Shovel Tests and Field Conditions (Map 2 of 7)

SR 994/SW 200th St/Quail Roost Dr. from SW 137th Ave to SW 127th Ave PD&E Study (445804-1-22-01)

Footprint of Alternatives
Maximum Proposed ROW
Existing ROW lines
Shovel Test (Negative)

Miami-Dade County

Meters
0 25 50

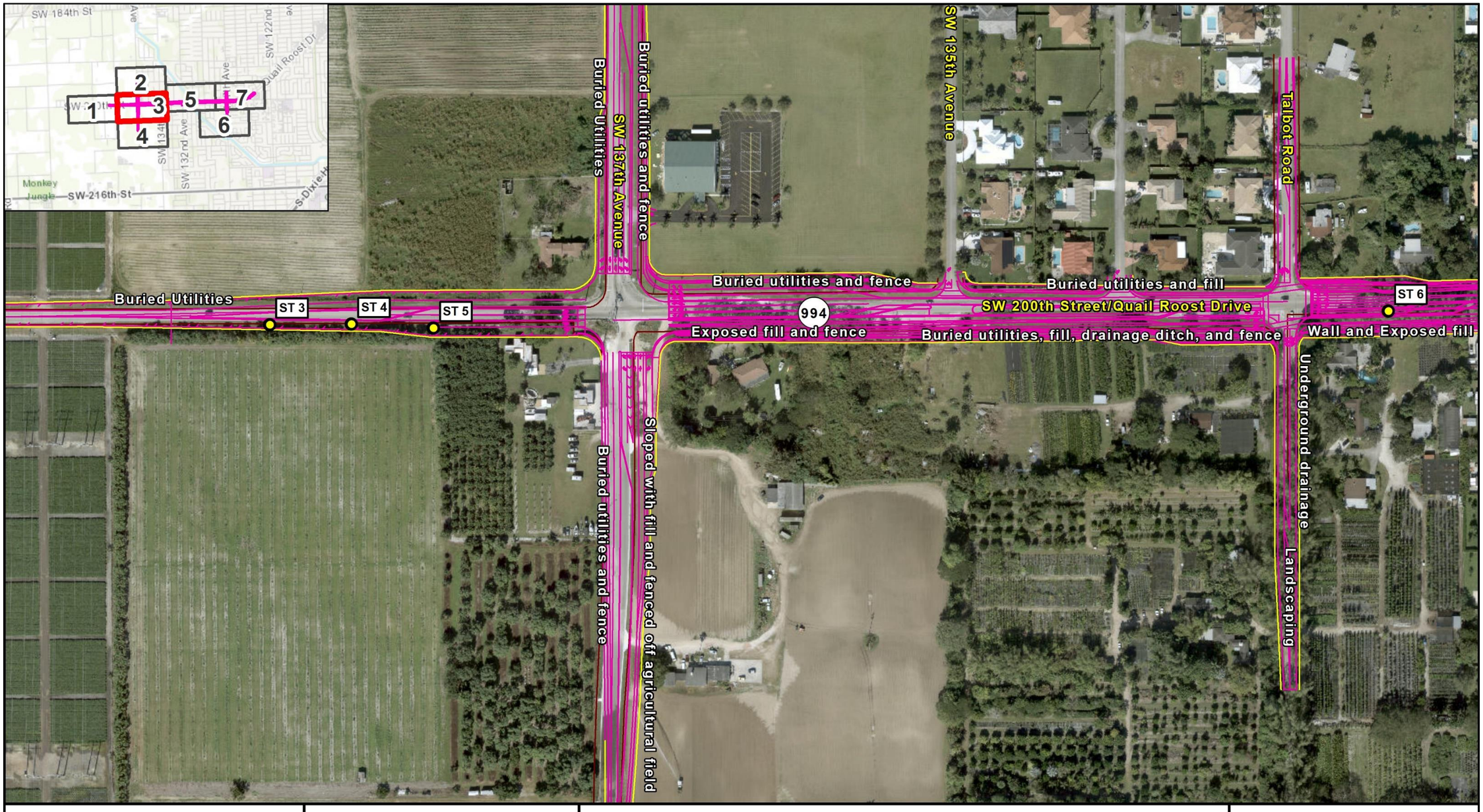

Figure 10-12c: Shovel Tests and Field Conditions (Map 3 of 7)

SR 994/SW 200th St/Quail Roost Dr. from SW 137th Ave to SW 127th Ave PD&E Study (445804-1-22-01)

Footprint of Alternatives
Maximum Proposed ROW
Existing ROW lines
Shovel Test (Negative)

Miami-Dade County

Meters
0 25 50

Figure 10-12d: Shovel Tests and Field Conditions (Map 4 of 7)

SR 994/SW 200th St/Quail Roost Dr. from SW 137th Ave to SW 127th Ave PD&E Study (445804-1-22-01)

Footprint of Alternatives
Maximum Proposed ROW
Existing ROW lines
Shovel Test (Negative)

Miami-Dade County

Meters
0 25 50

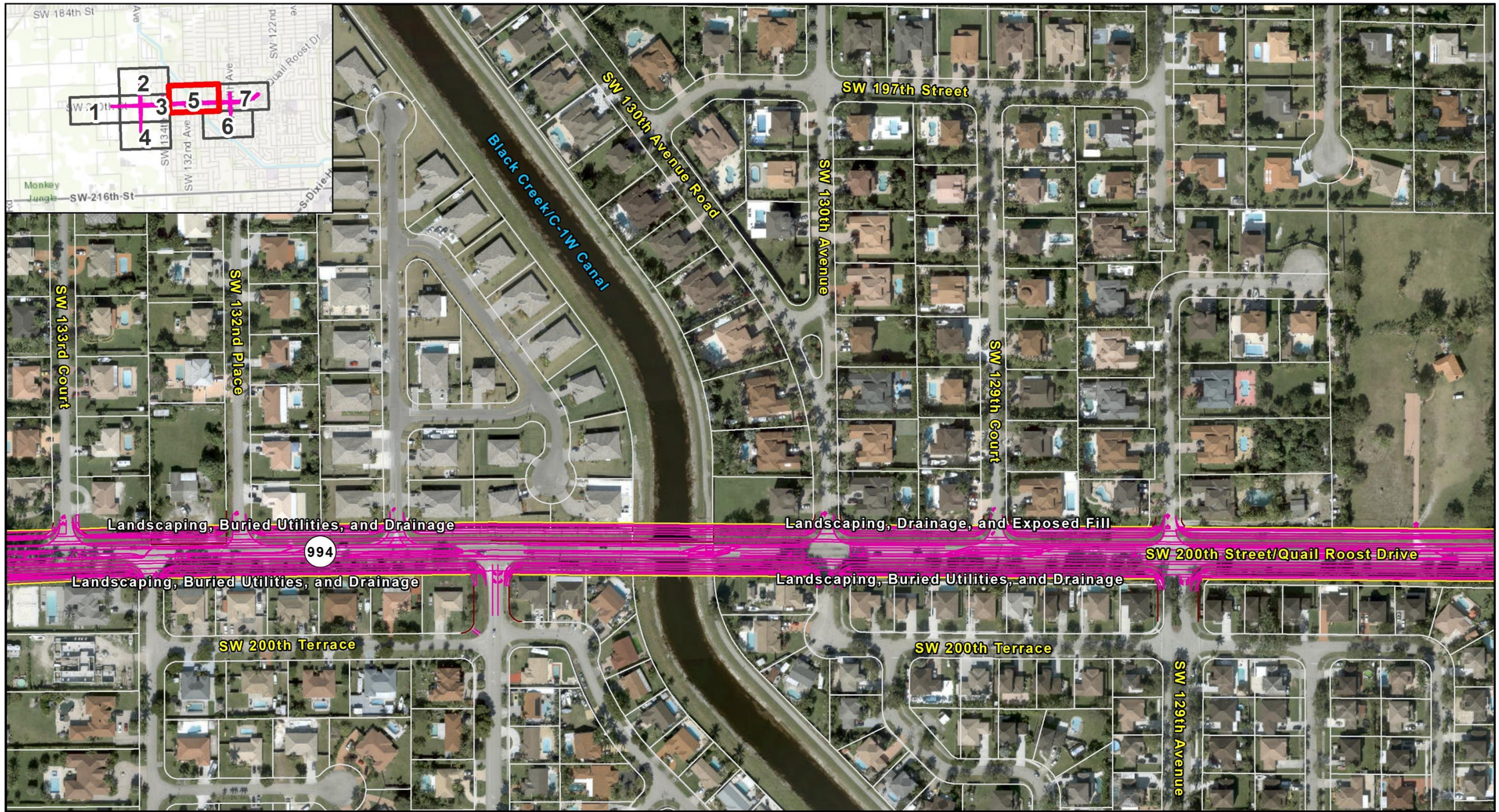

Figure 10-12e: Shovel Tests and Field Conditions (Map 5 of 7)

SR 994/SW 200th St/Quail Roost Dr. from SW 137th Ave to SW 127th Ave PD&E Study (445804-1-22-01)

Footprint of Alternatives
Maximum Proposed ROW
Existing ROW lines
Shovel Test (Negative)

Miami-Dade County

Meters
0 25 50

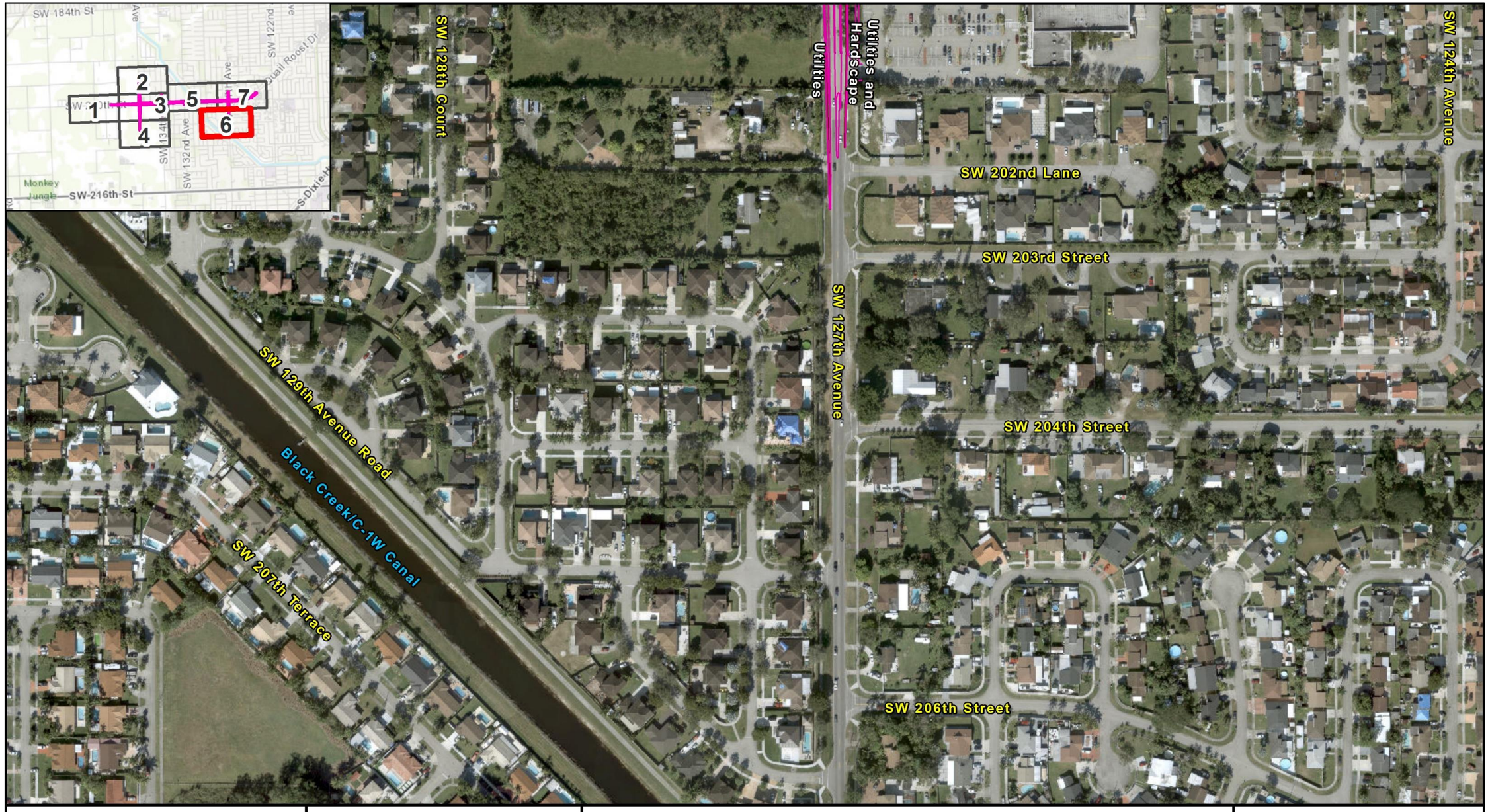

Figure 10-12f: Shovel Tests and Field Conditions (Map 6 of 7)

SR 994/SW 200th St/Quail Roost Dr. from SW 137th Ave to SW 127th Ave PD&E Study (445804-1-22-01)

Footprint of Alternatives
Maximum Proposed ROW
Existing ROW lines
Shovel Test (Negative)

Miami-Dade County

Meters
0 25 50

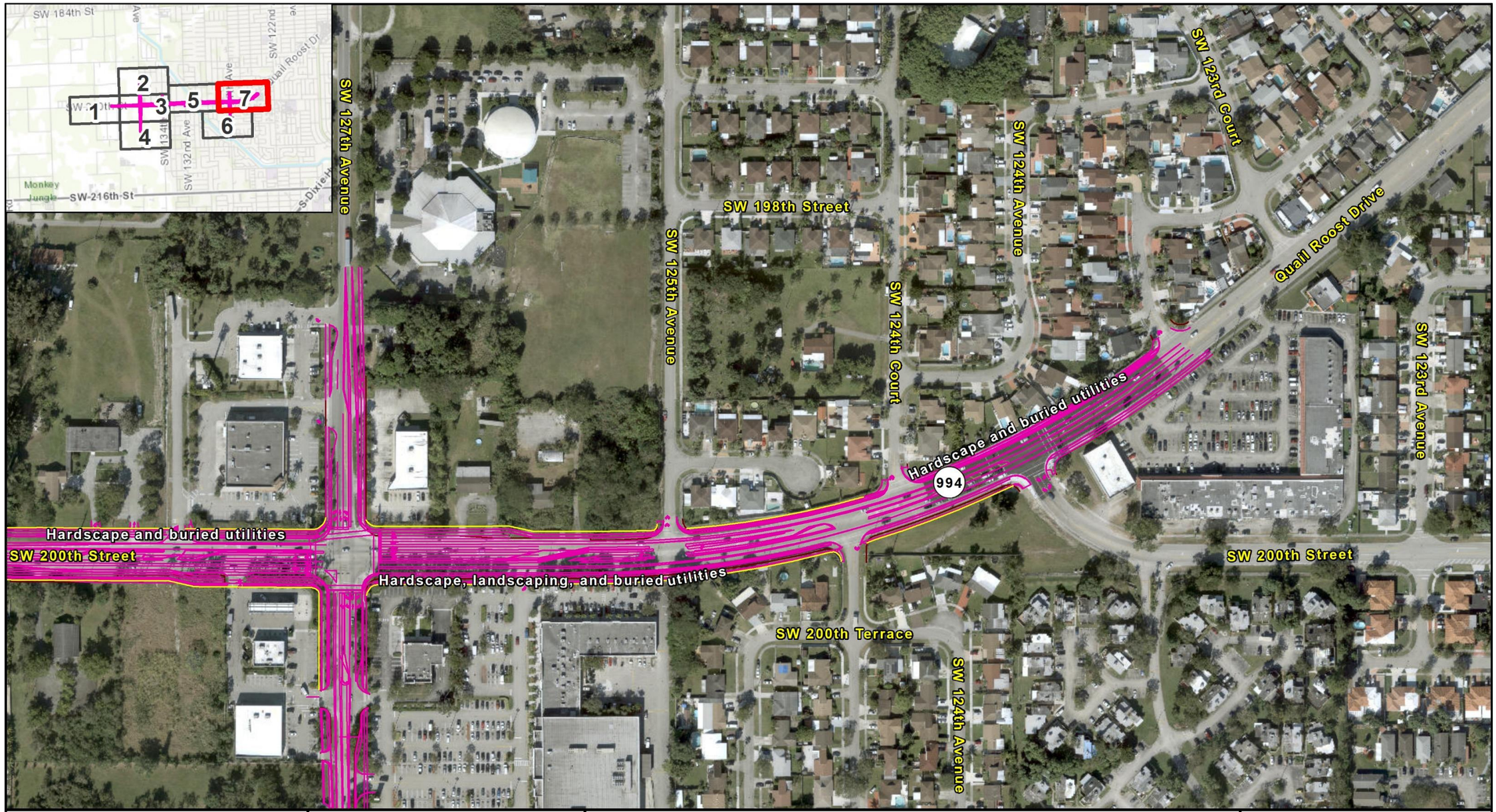

Figure 10-12g: Shovel Tests and Field Conditions (Map 7 of 7)

SR 994/SW 200th St/Quail Roost Dr. from SW 137th Ave to SW 127th Ave PD&E Study (445804-1-22-01)

Footprint of Alternatives
Maximum Proposed ROW
Existing ROW lines
Shovel Test (Negative)

Miami-Dade County

Meters
0 25 50

10.2 HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY RESULTS

The historic resources survey of the 18 parcels with potential to contain historic buildings within the historic resources APE resulted in the documentation of 14 historic buildings. The unevaluated but Miami-Dade County–designated Talbott Estate (8DA2789), the previously unrecorded but Miami-Dade County–designated MacDonnell Residence (8DA20712), and the building at 20000 SW 137th Avenue (8DA20713) were each evaluated as National Register–eligible. The remaining 11 identified buildings (8DA20714-8DA20724) consist mainly of Masonry Vernacular homes of a common type and style found in South Florida. For these buildings, historic research did not identify any significant historical associations. The buildings in the remaining four parcels were not visible from the public ROW. Each of these parcels were surrounded by fences or hedges which significantly obscured the vision of the resources within the parcel. For this reason, FMSF forms could not be completed for the resources within the following parcels within the historic resources APE: 13950 SW 200th Street (c. 1952), 20200 SW 134th Avenue (c. 1947), 20240 SW 127th Avenue (c.1952), and 12555 SW 200th Street (c. 1971). Should the project have direct impacts on the structures at these locations, follow up recordation will be needed to complete an evaluation.

FDOT Bridge No. 870633 (built 1962) is exempt from consideration under Section 106 based on the 2012 Program Comment issued by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), Streamlining Section 106 Review for Actions Affecting Post-1945 Concrete and Steel Bridges (ACHP 2012). While the segment of the Black Creek Canal within the project APE is of historic age, having been built between 1952 and 1969, previous SHPO guidance, given in 2005 and revised in 2012, has indicated that canals are ubiquitous throughout the state of Florida and that most of those built as drainage ditches in the twentieth century are not considered significant. As the Black Creek Canal is not significant to the development of its surrounding area, the canal was not recorded or evaluated (FDHR 2012). Therefore, FMSF forms were not prepared for the unrecorded historic age bridge and canal.

Maps with the location of each historic resource within the project Historic Resources APE are located below in ***Figures 10-13a*** through ***10-13e***. ***Table 6*** provides the 14 resources. Narrative descriptions and representative photographs of resources within the Historic Resources APE are provided in ***Figures 10-14*** through ***10-46s***. The details on these resources can be found in the completed FMSF forms, which are included in Appendix A.

Table 6 – Identified Historic Resources Within the Historic Resources APE

FMSF No.	Site Name/Address	Year Built	Resource Type/Style	Recommended National Register Eligibility
8DA2789	Talbott Estate/13390 SW 200th Street	1929	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Eligible and Locally Designated
8DA20712	MacDonell Residence/13701 SW 200th Street	1936	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Eligible and Locally Designated
8DA20713	20000 SW 137th Avenue	1932	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Eligible
8DA20714	13600 SW 200th Street	1956	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible

FMSF No.	Site Name/Address	Year Built	Resource Type/Style	Recommended National Register Eligibility
8DA20715	13650 SW 200th Street	1964	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8DA20716	13395 SW 200th Street	1910	Frame Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8DA20717	19805 SW 134th Avenue	1966	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8DA20718	13355 SW 200th Street	1966	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8DA20719	13295 SW 200th Street	1954	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8DA20720	Church of Christ on Quail Roost Drive/12780 SW 200th Street	1974	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8DA20721	Peace United Methodist Church/12755 SW 200th Street	1961	Mid-Century Modern	Considered Ineligible
8DA20722	20200 SW 127th Avenue	1952	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8DA20723	19875 SW 127th Avenue	1954	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8DA20724	12685 SW 200th Street	1970	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible

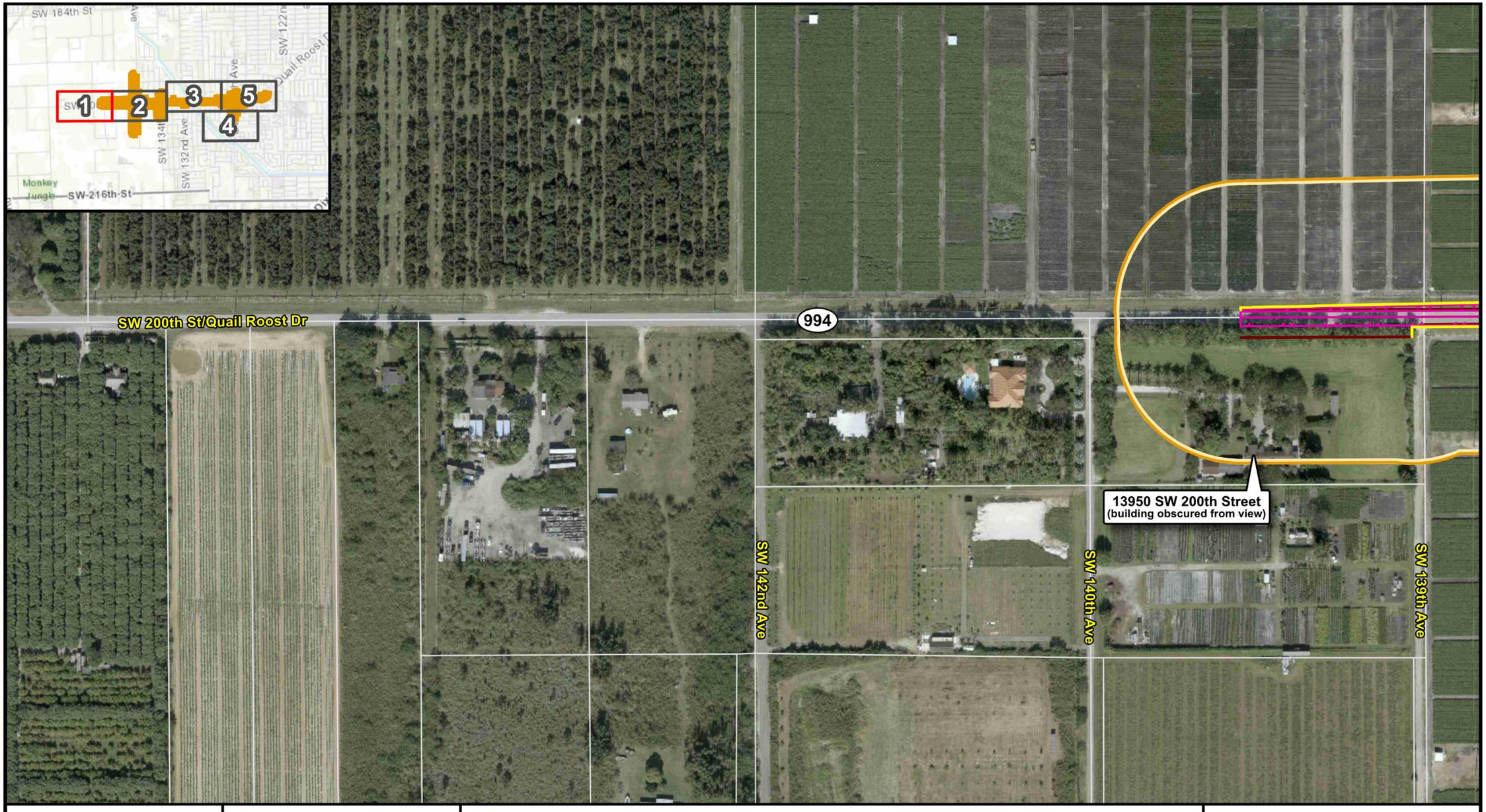

Figure 10-13a: Identified Historic Resources (Map 1 of 5)

SR 994/SW 200th St/Quail Roost Dr. from SW 137th Ave to SW 127th Ave PD&E Study (445804-1-22-01)

Historic Resources APE
Footprint of Alternatives
Maximum Proposed ROW
Existing ROW Lines
8DA00 Newly Recorded Historic Resource
8DA00 Previously Recorded Historic Resource

Miami-Dade County

N
0 Feet 250

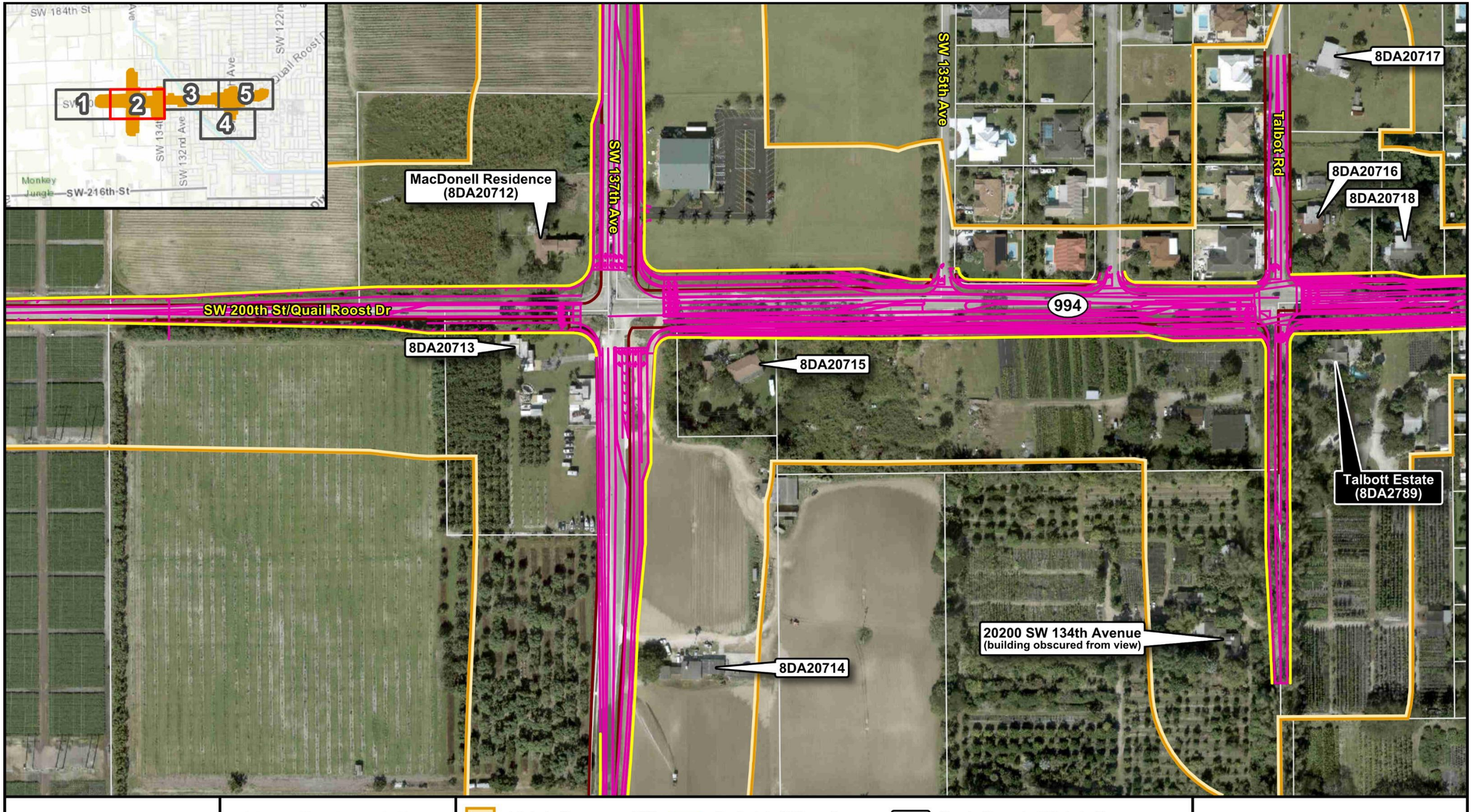

Figure 10-13b: Identified Historic Resources (Map 2 of 5)

SR 994/SW 200th St/Quail Roost Dr. from SW 137th Ave to SW 127th Ave PD&E Study (445804-1-22-01)

Historic Resources APE
Footprint of Alternatives
Maximum Proposed ROW
Existing ROW Lines
8DA00 Newly Recorded Historic Resource
8DA00 Previously Recorded Historic Resource

Miami-Dade County

Feet
0
250

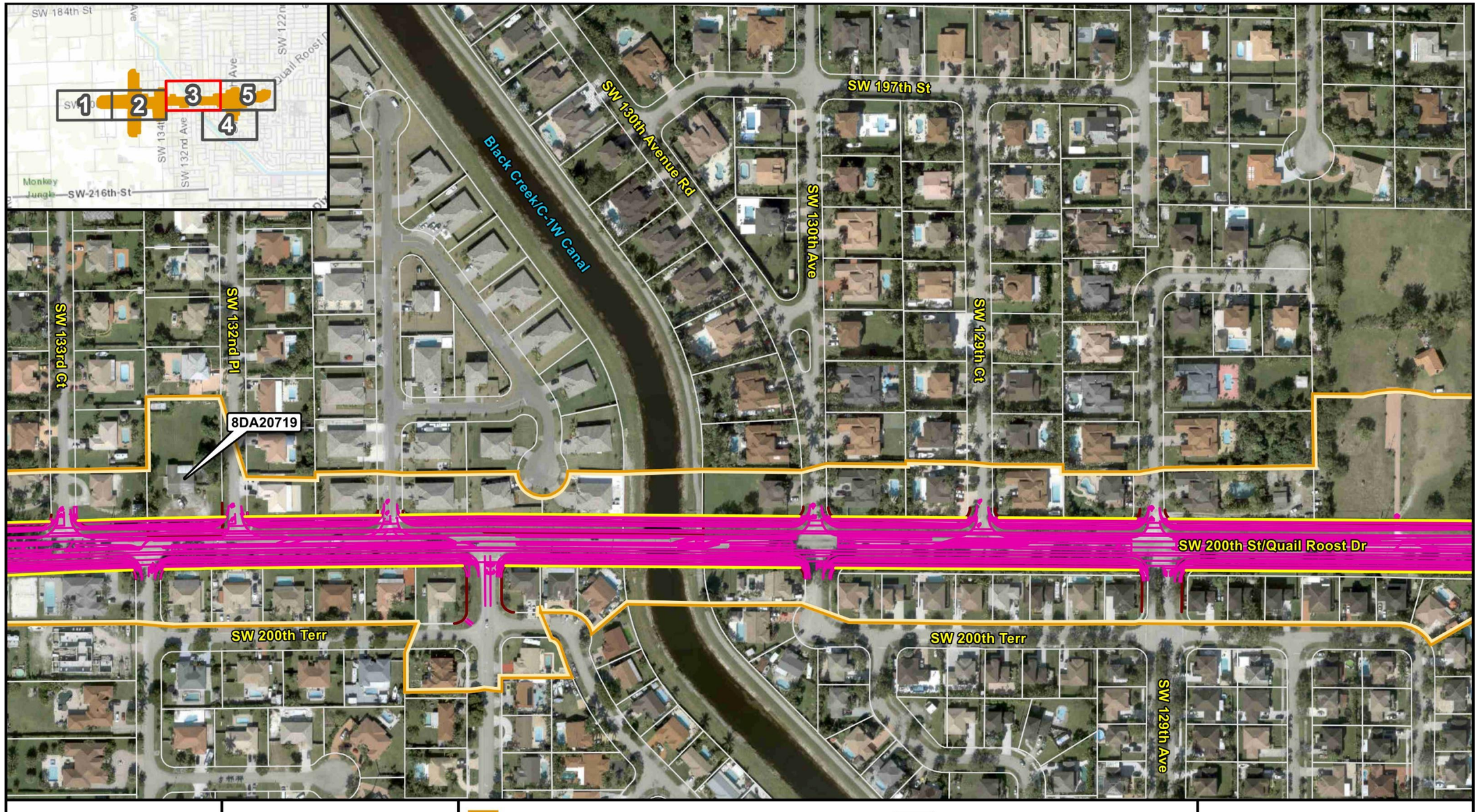

Figure 10-13c: Identified Historic Resources (Map 3 of 5)

SR 994/SW 200th St/Quail Roost Dr. from SW 137th Ave to SW 127th Ave PD&E Study (445804-1-22-01)

Historic Resources APE
Footprint of Alternatives
Maximum Proposed ROW
Existing ROW Lines
8DA00 Newly Recorded Historic Resource
8DA00 Previously Recorded Historic Resource

Miami-Dade County

Feet
0
250

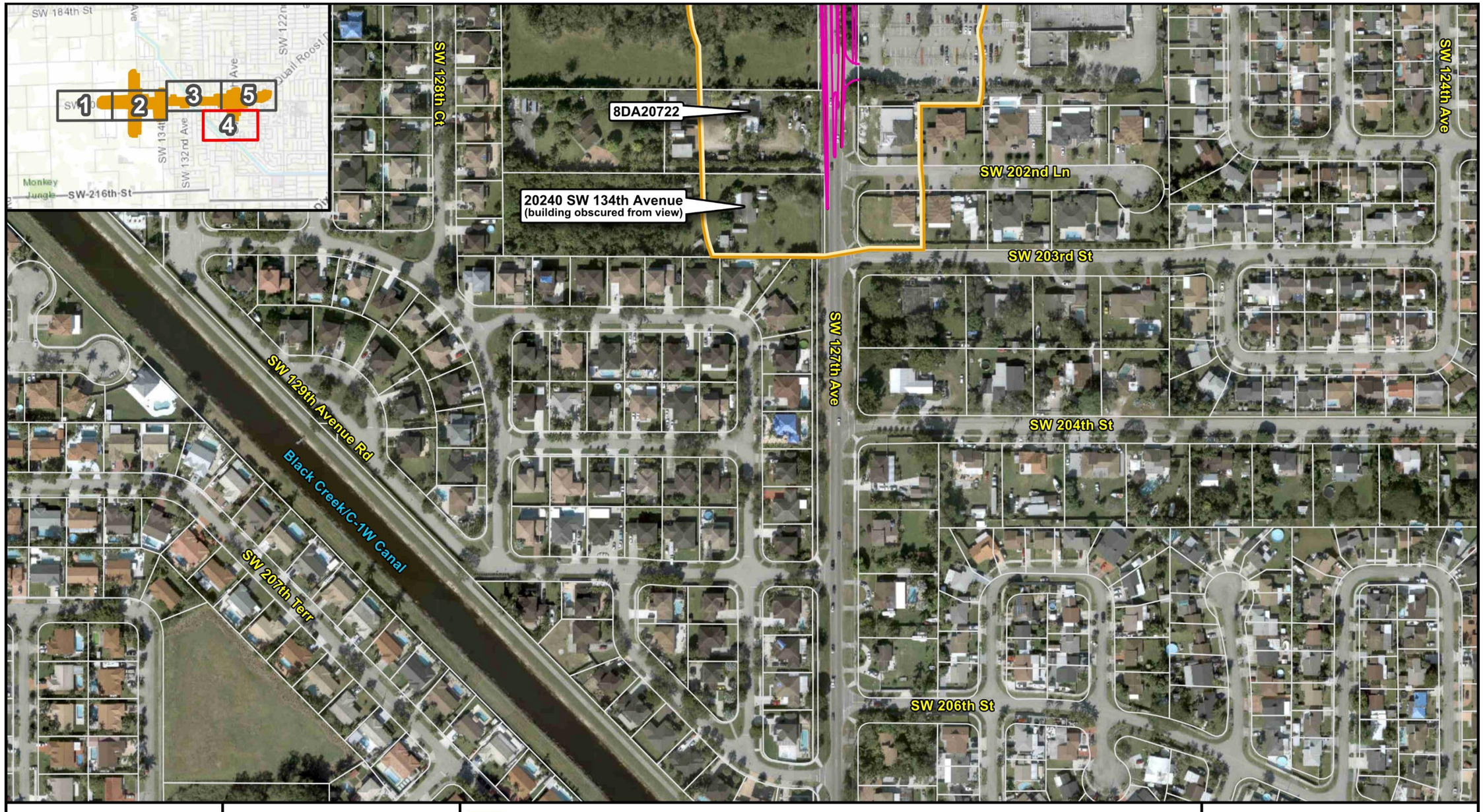

Figure 10-13d: Identified Historic Resources (Map 4 of 5)

SR 994/SW 200th St/Quail Roost Dr. from SW 137th Ave to SW 127th Ave PD&E Study (445804-1-22-01)

Historic Resources APE
Footprint of Alternatives
Maximum Proposed ROW
Existing ROW Lines
8DA00 Newly Recorded Historic Resource
8DA00 Previously Recorded Historic Resource

Miami-Dade County

N
0 250 Feet

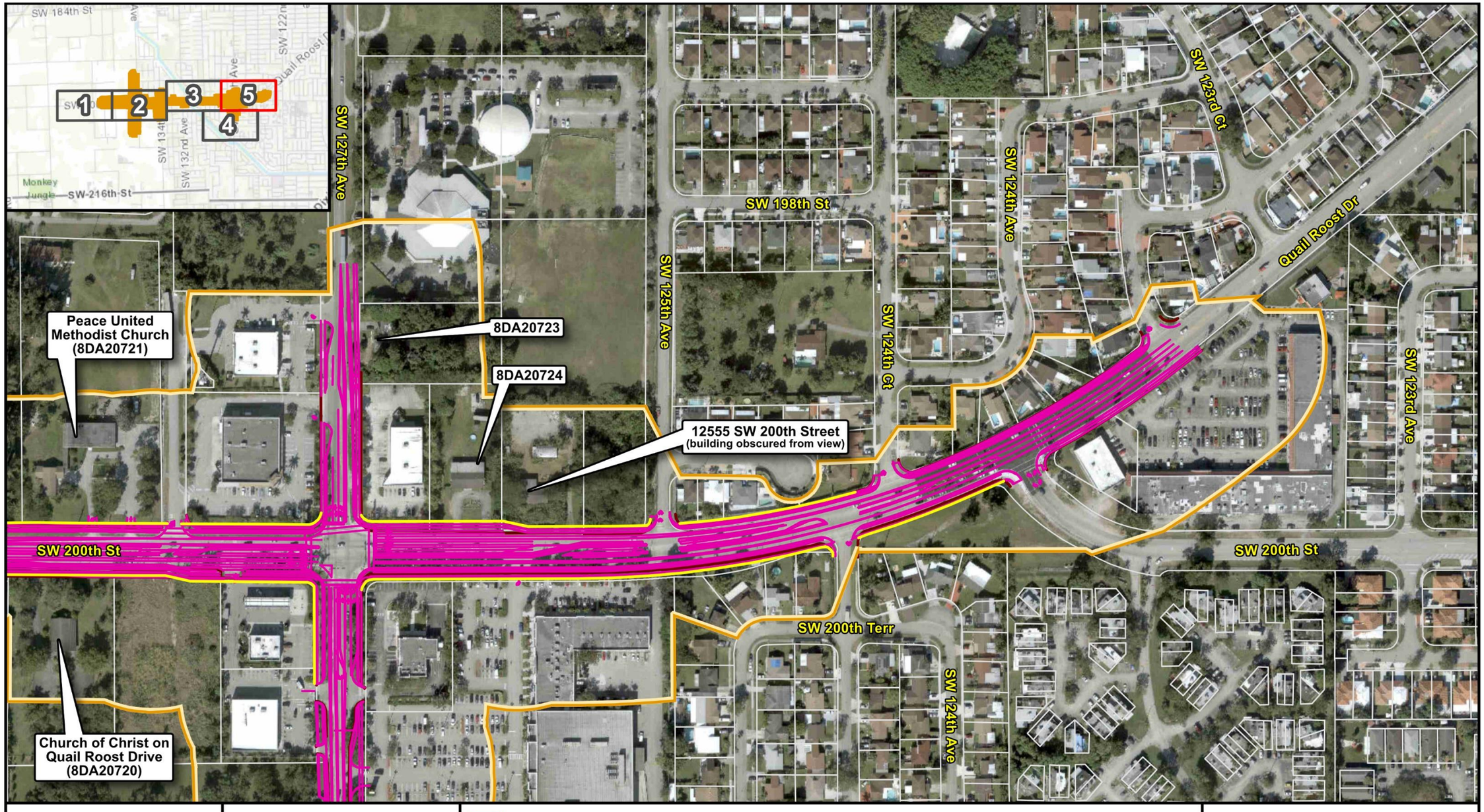

Figure 10-13e: Identified Historic Resources (Map 5 of 5)

SR 994/SW 200th St/Quail Roost Dr. from SW 137th Ave to SW 127th Ave PD&E Study (445804-1-22-01)

Historic Resources APE
Footprint of Alternatives
Maximum Proposed ROW
Existing ROW Lines
8DA00 Newly Recorded Historic Resource
8DA00 Previously Recorded Historic Resource

Miami-Dade County

N
0 Feet 250

10.2.1 Resources Considered Eligible for the National Register

8DA2789 Talbott Estate

The Talbott Estate is located at 13390 SW 200th Street/Quail Roost Drive, at the SE corner of the roadway's intersection with SW 134th Avenue/Talbot Drive, in Section 11 of Township 56 South, Range 39 East in the Goulds (1988) USGS quadrangle map, Miami-Dade County. The Talbott Estate is located within a parcel primarily dedicated to tree farming, with three buildings located along its western side. An oolitic limestone wall (***Figures 10-14*** through ***10-16***) is located along the northern edge of the property and continues south along the western edge of the property until the driveway entrance. From the street corner, the wall extends approximately 130 ft both east and south. The northwest corner of the wall has been significantly damaged. On the south side of the driveway entrance to the property, there is a small matching oolitic limestone wall that does not extend further south.

The northernmost building in the parcel (***Figures 10-17*** and ***10-18***) is the main house on the property, a 1929 one-and-a-half-story Masonry Vernacular building notable for the use of oolitic limestone in its construction. The house has an L-shaped plan and has had several additions throughout the building's history, with the most significant occurring in 1965. The building has a gabled shingle roof, with dormers facing east and west. The house's first floor along its northern and western elevations is primarily constructed of oolitic limestone, with modern three-pane sets of sliding windows. The partial second floor is covered in wood shingles. The first floor has two entrances visible from the public ROW. The northern elevation, along SW 200th Street/Quail Roost Drive, features a double doorway flanked by thin decorative oolitic limestone Doric columns, and is accessed by three brick steps. This entrance is not centrally located on the elevation, instead skewed slightly to the west of center. On each side of the doorway is a three-pane sliding window. The western elevation, which is closer to the driveway entrance, features a porch covered by an extension of the roofline, supported by a wooden column.

South of the Talbott Estate's main house is a gable-roofed former shed building, originally built in 1940, (***Figure 10-19***), which has been enclosed since the historic period. While the Miami-Dade County designation report for the Talbott Estate noted that the shed as of 1983 had corrugated metal and oolitic limestone facing, none of these features were now visible on the building from the public ROW (Metropolitan Dade County Historic Preservation Board 1983). The one-story shingle-roofed wood-frame L-shaped outbuilding, which has been given the address 20001 SW 134th Avenue/Talbot Road, now has wood facing and jalousie windows. It has been entirely converted from its original shed use into a habitable building. This conversion occurred in 1987, after the Talbott Estate was locally designated by Miami-Dade County. The total conversion of the shed has rendered it non-contributing to the Talbott Estate resource.

South of the former shed building is a gable-roofed stucco cottage (***Figure 10-20)***, built in 1959. While the building does not feature much ornamentation along its northern elevation (***Figure 10-21***), the western elevation is a facing of brickwork laid in a diagonal pattern. The cottage has a recessed screened porch entrance. The cottage has not experienced significant alterations since it was locally designated in 1983.

In 1908, a retired insurance executive named Isaac Fenton Talbott first purchased a homestead along Quail Roost Drive, in the unincorporated community of Silver Palm. Talbott was the president of the Farmers Alliance Insurance Company of McPherson, Kansas, and the 55-year

old executive quickly began to establish himself within the South Dade agricultural community. Arriving in the wake of the expansion of the Florida East Coast Railway to Homestead, the stage had been set for enterprising individuals with access to capital to make a profit, or at least to become influential voices within a community made up of ambitious homesteaders. While Talbott did not permanently move down to South Florida from Kansas (instead remaining in Kansas and even serving as Mayor of McPherson from 1909-1910), many members of his family ended up moving to Silver Palm (Connelley 1918). Talbott himself, like many others, was initially a winter resident of South Florida. By 1934, after the Talbott Estate had been built, Talbott's brother and children had settled in or around the Talbott Estate, centering in the community of Goulds (Miami Herald 1938).

Once settled in Dade County, the Talbotts specialized in the cultivation of flowers, which were sold at local markets (Metropolitan Dade County Historic Preservation Board 1983). Isaac Fenton Talbott frequently bought and sold land and houses in the Silver Palm, Goulds, and Redlands communities throughout the 1910s-1930s. By 1912, he had acquired 350 acres of land in the Redlands area, believing that it would one day become one of the greatest centers of fruit agriculture in the United States. Each winter visit, he would purchase more land in Dade County (*Miami News* 1912).

The significance of the Talbotts to their community is evidenced by the 1924 renaming of SW 134th Avenue, which was then known as Eureka Road, to Talbott Road (*Miami News* 1924). Today, the road is called Talbot Road, but, despite the change in spelling, it still shows the impact and influence that the Talbotts had.

The main house of the Talbott Estate was built in 1929, over two decades after Talbott first began doing business in South Florida. The house represented the culmination of Talbott's efforts to start a homestead and create a legacy for his family. Built at the corner of Talbott Road and Quail Roost Drive, which itself was a major artery for the agricultural trade, the Talbott Estate's main house shows in its design and materials the ways in which the Talbotts had embraced the surrounding community.

The Talbott Estate was locally designated by the Metropolitan Dade County Historic Preservation Board on July 14, 1983. The designation report mentions that the main house interior used peaky cypress wood paneling taken from the demolished Harvey Firestone estate in Miami Beach. For this reason, the draft resolution contained within the report stated that "the Talbott Home retains its rural character, while containing a unique interior environment." (Metropolitan Dade County Historic Preservation Board 1983)

The Bungalow-influenced design of the Masonry Vernacular Talbott Estate is significant for its heavy use of oolitic limestone throughout the entire first floor, as well as the exterior wall along the northern and western sides of the property. The locally sourced oolitic rock was a commonly used building material in the early development of Miami-Dade County, among individuals with the access to the material (or funds to acquire it) and the ability to incorporate it into their home design. During the time period in which the Talbott Estate was constructed, oolitic limestone walls were characteristic markers for important intersections in rural Dade County (Miami-Dade County Historic Preservation Board 2000). The limestone walls of the main house were longer-lasting and more stable than the Frame Vernacular buildings which had been prominent in the area in previous decades. The Talbott Estate was a distinctive and impressive house, for its materials and design, during its era. Its surrounding oolitic limestone wall marked the boundaries of the estate, and its matching material to the house complemented the overall design.

The Talbott Estate retains overall very high historic integrity. The alterations that have occurred to the main house and cottage outbuilding have not significantly detracted from their integrity. The oolitic rock perimeter wall, while having been damaged in portions, retains its distinctive materials and spatial relationship to the buildings and street. The shed outbuilding has not retained historic integrity due to its enclosure and conversion into a habitable building.

For these reasons, the Talbott Estate is considered National Register–eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The resource is potentially eligible under Criterion B in the area of Community Planning and Development for its association with Isaac Fenton Talbott. A further survey would need to be done of former Talbott properties to determine if other resources remain that are connected with the locally-significant development efforts led by Talbott.

Figure 10-14: Oolitic limestone exterior wall, located at the northeastern corner of the National Register–eligible and locally designated Talbott Estate (8DA2789), facing west

Figure 10-15: Damaged segment of oolitic limestone exterior wall, located at the northwestern corner of the National Register–eligible and locally designated Talbott Estate (8DA2789), at the intersection of SW 134th Avenue/Talbot Road and SW 200th Street/Quail Roost Drive, facing east

Figure 10-16: Oolitic limestone exterior wall, located at the western driveway entrance to the National Register–eligible and locally designated Talbott Estate (8DA2789). At this entrance, multiple mailboxes are incorporated into the wall, facing south

Figure 10-17: Northern elevation of the main house of the National Register–eligible and locally designated Talbott Estate (8DA2789). The doorway features thin oolitic limestone columns flanking the entrance, facing south

Figure 10-18: Western elevation of the main house of the National Register–eligible and locally designated Talbott Estate (8DA2789). This entrance features a covered porch supported by a wooden column, facing east

Figure 10-19: Enclosed shed building south of the main house on the National Register–eligible and locally designated Talbott Estate (8DA2789), facing east

Figure 10-20: Northwestern corner of the cottage outbuilding south of the converted shed on the National Register–eligible and locally designated Talbott Estate (8DA2789), facing southeast

Figure 10-21: Western elevation of the cottage outbuilding south of the converted shed on the National Register–eligible and locally designated Talbott Estate (8DA2789). The decorative brickwork on the western wall of this building is visible in this photograph, facing east

8DA20712 MacDonell Residence

The MacDonell Residence is located at 13701 SW 200th Street/Quail Roost Drive, at the NW corner of the roadway's intersection with SR 825/SW 137th Avenue/Lindgren Road, in Section 3 of Township 56 South, Range 39 East in the Goulds (1988) USGS quadrangle map, Miami-Dade County. The Masonry Vernacular house (***Figures 10-22*** and ***10-23***), built in 1936, is the only building within its parcel. A one-story concrete block building primarily clad in stucco in a T-shaped form, the building is primarily oriented east-west. A small section of the building along the southern elevation is constructed of oolitic limestone. Two additions were constructed at the western end of the MacDonell Residence in the 1940s, one to the north and one to the south. Along the building's east-west section, there are four interlocking gable roofs. Each of the additions at the western end are topped by hip roofs. All of the roof segments on the MacDonell residence are composition asphalt shingle. At the center of the southern elevation is a screened porch, which was originally the building's main entrance. The windows along all elevations visible from the public ROW consist of six-over-six single-hung, and nine-light sliding, as well as a single fixed window flanked by two six-over-six single-hung. The current windows are replacements of the original wood-frame windows within the same fenestration.

An oolitic limestone wall (***Figures 10-24*** through ***10-26***) extends along the southern and eastern ends of the property. From the street corner, the wall extends approximately 130 ft both north and west. The southeast corner of the wall, as well as a section along the southern wall, have been significantly damaged. The wall is punctuated by piers marking breaks along its southern and eastern sides.

The MacDonell Residence was built by Robert MacDonell, beginning in 1936. MacDonell, who had been born in 1910 in Atlanta, Georgia, moved with his parents to Miami in 1926. Settling with his parents in Coconut Grove, one of the County's earliest communities, Robert became interested in local construction practices from a young age, especially the use of oolitic limestone in construction. After attending college at Emory University, Robert returned to Miami in 1932. He purchased the parcel containing the MacDonell Residence in 1934, which was located south of the locally notable Lindgren Farm. Alvin Lindgren had invented a scarifying tractor plow which helped the rocky soil characteristic of the area more arable (Miami-Dade County Historic Preservation Board 2000).

When Robert purchased the MacDonell Residence parcel, it was full of Dade County pines, some as high as sixty ft. Most of these trees were felled, and their wood sold or incorporated into the construction of the MacDonell Residence and infrastructure for the lime grove business Robert was beginning to develop. Robert worked with Alvin Lindgren to remove the oolitic limestone from the ground within his parcel, and much of this limestone was incorporated into the MacDonell Residence and the wall surrounding the parcel (Miami-Dade County Historic Preservation Board 2000). Through this use of local wood and stone, the MacDonell Residence is truly a locally sourced construction.

After the land had been cleared, and MacDonell's Persian Lime groves had went into business, MacDonell began constructing his own home on the property. He based the floor plan of the house on his parents' home in Coconut Grove, which they had called "Villa Vigilancia," though it was not built of the same materials. Villa Vigilancia has since been demolished, and no direct records of its architecture remain. It had been built in the Mediterranean Revival style characteristic of Miami architecture of the 1920s, but the MacDonell Residence based upon its floor plan utilized the local materials of the Redlands area.

Robert MacDonell was married in 1938 and as his family continued to grow, he expanded the MacDonell Residence through the 1940s. During this same period, MacDonell's business grew as well, and the "Robert C. MacDonell and Sons" Persian Lime company successfully operated until 1958. Despite managing an agricultural business, Robert continued to do a bit of construction, building the limestone rock walls around his property in 1940, and also later building other walls in the neighborhood, none of which are still extant (Miami-Dade County Historic Preservation Board 2000).

On July 19, 2000, the MacDonell Residence was locally designated by the Miami-Dade County Historic Preservation Board, with the house and oolitic rock perimeter wall, as well as an oak tree at the southwest corner of the parcel, a free-standing oolitic rock barbecue area north of the house, and the packing area from the MacDonell Persian Lime business as contributing resources to the designation. The tree is not considered contributing to the MacDonell Residence resource, and the other two features were not visible from the public ROW. The local designation and the incorporated Miami-Dade County Historic Preservation Board resolution indicate that the resource was considered locally significant for its materials and design, as well as how it reflects the local building practices of the Redland community.

For these reasons, the MacDonell Residence, including the house itself and the surrounding perimeter wall, is considered National Register–eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The MacDonell Residence, as the most significant surviving resource associated with Robert MacDonell, is also eligible under Criterion B in the area of Agriculture, as he was a locally significant citrus farmer and business owner. However, as it does not appear that any of the elements on the property related to lime production are still extant within the area recorded as part of this building resource, the property is not considered eligible under Criterion A.

Figure 10-22: Southern elevation of the National Register–eligible MacDonell Residence (8DA20712), with a damaged segment of the parcel's oolitic limestone wall in the foreground, facing northwest

Figure 10-23: Western elevation of the National Register–eligible MacDonell Residence (8DA20712), facing northeast

Figure 10-24: Damaged segment of oolitic limestone exterior wall, located at the southwestern corner of the National Register–eligible MacDonell Residence (8DA20712), facing northeast

Figure 10-25: Damaged segment of oolitic limestone exterior wall, located at the southwestern corner of the National Register–eligible MacDonell Residence (8DA20712), facing northeast

Figure 10-26: Segment of oolitic limestone exterior wall, located along eastern edge of the National Register–eligible MacDonell Residence (8DA20712, facing south

8DA20713 20000 SW 137th Avenue

The building at 20000 SW 137th Avenue is at the SW corner of the intersection of SR 825/SW 137th Avenue/Lindgren Road with SR 994/SW 200th Street/Quail Roost Drive, in Section 10 of Township 56 South, Range 39 East in the Goulds (1988) USGS quadrangle map, Miami-Dade County. The Masonry Vernacular house, located at the northern end of the parcel, which was built in 1932, is accompanied on the parcel by two other outbuildings, built in 1932-1933. Each of the buildings in the parcel are primarily built of oolitic limestone rock, with flat roofs and with the rooflines clad in a single layer of Spanish tile.

According to the Miami-Dade County Property Appraiser (Miami-Dade County Property Appraiser 2022), none of the buildings on the parcel have received significant alterations. The recent installation of privacy fences significantly obstructs the view of the buildings from the public ROW, but a combination of fieldwork photos and Google StreetView images from previous years provide a good idea of the appearance of the buildings and contributing elements on the parcel.

The main building on the parcel (***Figures 10-27*** and ***10-28***), located at the northern end, has its main entrance on the eastern elevation, at the end of a driveway. The single entrance door on this elevation is covered by a small projecting canopy. Along all of the other elevations of the building, are regularly placed one-over-one single-hung windows. The entrance room of the house is of a smaller scale than the rooms to its west. The entire building is built of oolitic limestone, with small scuppers along several of the walls to relieve water build-up on the building's flat roofs. The edge of the roofline is consistently clad in single Spanish tiles. A small inclined covered area extends from the southern elevation of the building.

The outbuilding at the southeast corner of the parcel (***Figures 10-29*** and ***10-30)*** is very similar in design and form to the main house at the northern end of the parcel, but is slightly smaller in scale. Like the neighboring main house, the building is made of oolitic limestone with small

scuppers along the roofline, with a single row of Spanish tiles. The building's main entrance is along the northern elevation and is covered by a projecting canopy. The windows on the outbuilding generally match those of the main house, but there are several which are different, including a twelve-light fixed window and several four-over-four single-hung.

The outbuilding at the southwest corner of the property was not visible from the public ROW due to the privacy fence, but a March 2021 Google Streetview photograph (***Figure 10-31***) shows the outbuilding to be in a ruinous state, though clearly made of the same oolitic limestone as the other elements of the parcel.

At the northern end of the parcel, north of the main house, remains two small segments of oolitic rock wall (***Figure 10-32***), which would have marked the boundaries of the property during the historic period. These wall segments were not visible from the public ROW during fieldwork, but Google StreetView shows the location of these elements, right behind the privacy fence. The small segment to the west is topped by a gabled shingle element, and the segment to the east is slightly collapsed.

The building at 20000 SW 137th Avenue is significant for its extensive use of oolitic limestone material for the main house and two outbuildings on the parcel, as well as the remaining segments of perimeter wall. Oolitic rock was the distinctive building material in Miami-Dade County's Redland area, with the soil having originally been comprised of a great deal of the rock at the surface level. Alvin Lindgren, a farmer who lived north along SW 137th Avenue/Lindgren Road from the building at 20000 SW 137th Avenue, had invented a scarifying tractor plow which helped the rocky soil characteristic of the area more arable (Miami-Dade County Historic Preservation Board 2000). The use of this plow also provided local homesteaders access to the oolitic rock as a building material. The buildings on this parcel are not constructed of a distinctive style, but their use of a locally significant building material in great quantities, as part of a vernacular design, represent the parcel's preservation of Redland's historic built forms of the 1930s. Despite the original oolitic perimeter wall having been mostly lost, the small remaining portions also represent a locally significant built form, as walls of this nature were characteristic of the major rural intersections in southern Miami-Dade County. The surviving wall across the street to the north from this parcel within the National Register – eligible MacDonell Residence (8DA20712) represents this fact.

For these reasons, the building at 20000 SW 137th Avenue, including the main house itself, its surviving outbuildings, and the remnants of surrounding perimeter wall, are considered eligible for the National Register–eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture.

Figure 10-27: Northern elevation of the National Register–eligible building at 20000 SW 137th Avenue (8DA20713). The gabled topper of the parcel's oolitic limestone wall is visible in the foreground, behind the privacy fence, facing south

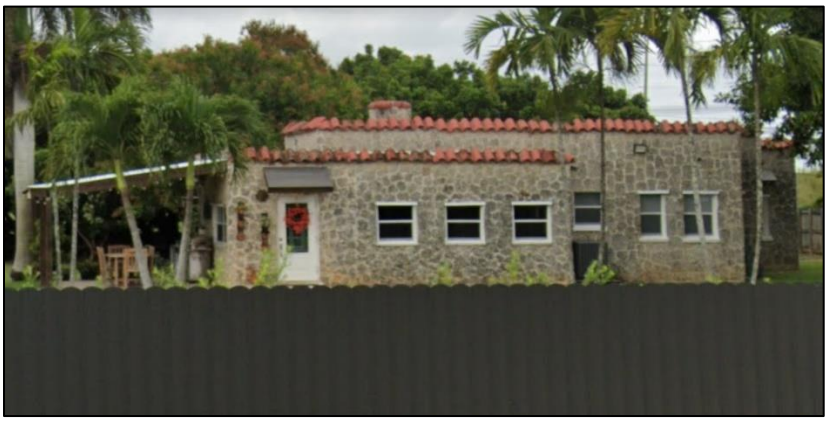

Figure 10-28: Eastern elevation of the National Register–eligible building at 20000 SW 137th Avenue (8DA20713). March 2021 Google Streetview photograph, facing west

Figure 10-29: Eastern elevation of the southeastern outbuilding on the property containing the National Register–eligible building at 20000 SW 137th Avenue (8DA20713), facing west

Figure 10-30: Northern elevation of the southeastern outbuilding on the property containing the National Register–eligible building at 20000 SW 137th Avenue (8DA20713). March 2021 Google Streetview photograph, facing southwest

Figure 10-31: Southwestern outbuilding on the property containing the National Register–eligible building at 20000 SW 137th Avenue (8DA20713). This outbuilding is in a ruinous state. March 2021 Google Streetview photograph, facing southwest

Figure 10-32: Surviving material from historic oolitic rock perimeter walls on the property containing the National Register–eligible building at 20000 SW 137th Avenue (8DA20713). The walls are located north of the main house on the property, near the parcel boundary. April 2022 Google Streetview photograph, facing south

10.2.2 Resources Considered Ineligible for the National Register

8DA20714 13600 SW 200th Street

This circa 1956 farm property is located east of SW 137th Avenue, south of the roadway's intersection with SR 994/Quail Roost Drive, in Section 11 of Township 56 South, Range 39 East on the Goulds (1988) USGS quadrangle map (Figure 10-33). The property primarily consists of farmland, and contains a building and an outbuilding shed. The main building on the parcel is a Masonry Vernacular house clad in stucco with a modular layout, containing four distinct sections of incongruous shapes and sizes, with a distinctive sloping shed roof in the central section containing the main entrance. The windows of the house primarily consist of two-over-two, with a large picture window next to the main entrance. The main entrance features a recessed porch under the shed roof, supported by brick columns. The entrance steps are flanked by foot-high brick walls. The building has had minimal alterations (Miami-Dade County Property Appraiser 2022). The outbuilding shed, located to the northeast of the main house on the parcel (Figure 10-34), has little to no decorative features. The main house and outbuilding exhibit common design types found throughout Florida. While the property is used for farming, and was used for farming historically, limited research has revealed no significant associations with agriculture in Southern Miami-Dade County, nor has it revealed any historical associations with significant persons or events. Therefore, the property is considered individually ineligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D, or as part of a potential historic district.

Figure 10-33: 13600 SW 200th Street (8DA20714), c. 1956, considered National Register–ineligible, facing south

Figure 10-34: Shed outbuilding within the 13600 SW 200th Street (8DA20714) property, considered National Register–ineligible, facing east

8DA20715 13650 SW 200th Street

This circa 1964 building is located south of SR 994/Quail Roost Drive east side of SW 137th Avenue, in Section 11 of Township 56 South, Range 39 East on the Goulds (1988) USGS quadrangle map (Figure 10-35). The Masonry Vernacular building, which was originally built as a house but is currently also being used to support a plant nursery business, is clad in stucco with a rectangular exterior plan. The one-story building features a hipped Spanish tile roof. The building's awning windows are larger on the front elevation than on its sides. The building's Spanish tile roof is ahistorical and, based on review of historic aerials, replaced the original roof materials in the 2000s. Apart from the roof replacement, the building has had minimal alterations (Miami-Dade County Property Appraiser 2022). The building has an outbuilding garage, located to its west on the parcel (Figure 10-36). The garage has a matching Spanish-tile roof to the main house. The main house and the garage outbuilding exhibit common design types found throughout Florida. Limited research has revealed no historical associations with significant persons or events. Therefore, the property is considered individually ineligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D, or as part of a potential historic district.

Figure 10-35: 13650 SW 200th Street (8DA20715), c. 1964, considered National Register–ineligible, facing south

Figure 10-36: Outbuilding garage at 13650 SW 200th Street (8DA20715), considered National Register–ineligible, facing south

8DA20716 13395 SW 200th Street

This circa 1910 building is located at the northeast corner of SR 994/Quail Roost Drive and SW 134th Avenue/Talbot Road, in Section 2 of Township 56 South, Range 39 East on the Goulds (1988) USGS quadrangle map (Figure 10-37). The Frame Vernacular building has a square exterior plan with a gabled tile roof. The recessed main entrance, located on the street-facing southern side of the building, is covered by a slanted roof segment, and flanked by a gable on each side. The windows on the house are vinyl single-hung, and are primarily two-over-two, with the majority covered by Bahama shutters. The building had a small, enclosed addition built to the on its northern side (Miami-Dade County Property Appraiser 2022). A small shed was constructed in the house's backyard. While the house is older those in its surroundings, it exhibits common design types found throughout Florida from its period, and itself has no architectural significance. Limited research has also revealed no historical associations with significant persons or events. Therefore, the property is considered individually ineligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D, or as part of a potential historic district.

Figure 10-37: 13395 SW 200th Street (8DA20716), c. 1910, considered National Register–ineligible, facing north

8DA20717 19805 SW 134th Avenue

This circa 1966 building is located east of SW 134th Avenue/Talbot Road, north of the roadway's intersection with SR 994/Quail Roost Drive, in Section 2 of Township 56 South, Range 39 East on the Goulds (1988) USGS quadrangle map (Figure 10-38). The Masonry Vernacular residence has a rectangular exterior plan with a gabled slate shingle roof and is clad in stucco. The roof projects slightly outward over the front entrance, which is surrounded by faux-masonry veneer. The building features very little ornamentation or detailing otherwise. While the roof of the majority of the building is gabled, the roof over the garage is flat. The windows of the building are primarily single-slide. The building had a small, enclosed addition built to the on to the southeast (Miami-Dade County Property Appraiser 2022). The house exhibits a common design type found throughout Florida. Limited research has revealed no historical associations with significant persons or events. Therefore, the property is ssconsidered individually ineligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D, or as part of a potential historic district.

Figure 10-38: 19805 SW 134th Avenue (8DA20717), c. 1966, considered National Register–ineligible, facing east

8DA20718 13355 SW 200th Street

This circa 1966 building is located north of SR 994/Quail Roost Drive, East, east of the roadway's intersection with SW 134th Avenue/Talbot Road, in Section 2 of Township 56 South, Range 39, on the Goulds (1988) USGS quadrangle map (Figure 10-39). The one-story Masonry Vernacular residence is clad in stucco and has a gabled tile roof. Along the southern elevation of the building, the roofline extends outward, and the entrance area is enclosed by a metallic patio structure. The building features very little ornamentation or detailing otherwise. The building has had minimal alterations (Miami-Dade County Property Appraiser 2022). The house exhibits a common design type found throughout Florida. Limited research has revealed no historical associations with significant persons or events. Therefore, the property is considered individually ineligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D, or as part of a potential historic district.

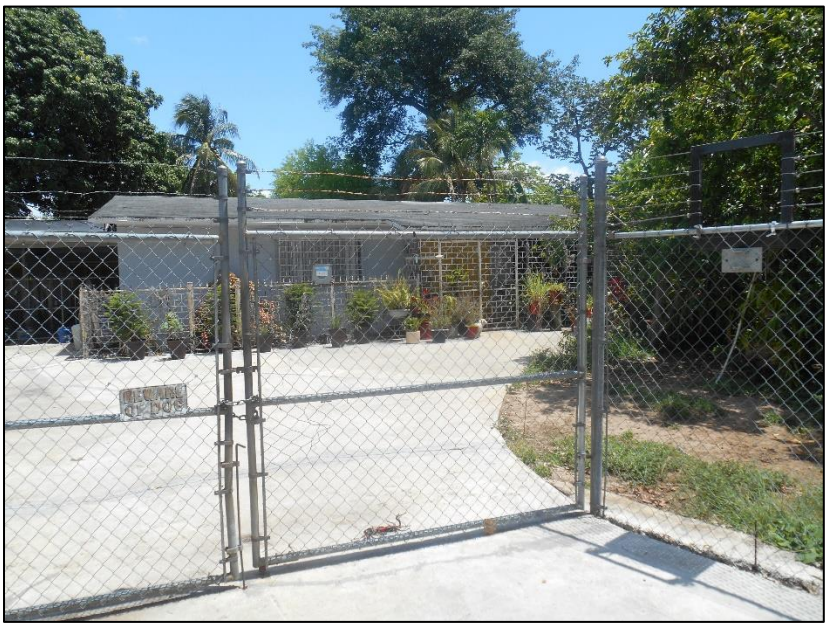

Figure 10-39: 13355 SW 200th Street (8DA20718), c. 1966, considered National Register–ineligible, facing north

8DA20719 13295 SW 200th Street

This circa 1954 building is located at the northwest corner of SR 994/Quail Roost Drive and SW 132nd Place in Section 2 of Township 56 South, Range 39 East, on the Goulds (1988) USGS quadrangle map (Figure 10-40). The one-story Masonry Vernacular residence is clad in stucco and has a gabled tile roof. The house's windows are six-over-six single-hung with plaster trim; several of the windows were enclosed with shutters. Along the house's southern elevation, there were several instances of decorative plaster, including the aforementioned window trim, a raised decorative line under the windowline, and a motif adjacent to the front door. The building has had minimal alterations (Miami-Dade County Property Appraiser 2022). The house exhibits a common design type found throughout Florida. Limited research has revealed no historical associations with significant persons or events. Therefore, the property is considered individually ineligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D, or as part of a potential historic district.

Figure 10-40: 13295 SW 200th Street (8DA20719), c. 1954, considered National Register–ineligible, facing north

8DA20720s Church of Christ on Quail Roost Drive/12780 SW 200th Street

This circa 1974 building is located south of SR 994/Quail Roost Drive, west of the roadway's intersection with SW 127th Avenue, in Section 11 of Township 56 South, Range 39 East, on the Goulds (1988) USGS quadrangle map (Figure 10-41). The one-story Masonry Vernacular church building is clad in stucco and has a rectangular exterior plan and a gabled tile roof. The church's windows visible from the public ROW are three-pane awning windows. The building has minimal decoration or ornamentation. The church has had minimal alterations (Miami-Dade County Property Appraiser 2022) and exhibits a common design type found throughout Florida. Limited research has revealed no historical associations with significant persons or events. Due to the lack of historical and architectural significance, this building does not meet the requirements for Criteria Consideration A for religious properties. Therefore, the property is considered individually ineligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D, or as part of a potential historic district.

Figure 10-41: Church of Christ on Quail Roost Drive (8DA20720), c. 1974, considered National Register–ineligible, facing south

8DA20721 Peace United Methodist Church/12755 SW 200th Street

This circa 1961 building is located north of SR 994/Quail Roost Drive, west of the roadway's intersection with SW 127th Avenue, in Section 11 of Township 56 South, Range 39 East, on the Goulds (1988) USGS quadrangle map (Figures 10-42 and 10-43). The one-story Mid-Century Modern church consists of two buildings connected by a covered walkway. The sanctuary building is T-shaped with a gabled tile roof and a shed roof at the main entrance. The second building has a flat mansard tile roof. The sanctuary building is adorned with a large cross but has few other distinctive features. The overall church buildings haveminimal decoration or ornamentation. The church has had minimal alterations (Miami-Dade County Property Appraiser 2022) and exhibits a common design type found throughout Florida. Limited research has revealed no historical associations with significant persons or events. Due to the lack of historical and architectural significance, this building does not meet the requirements for Criteria Consideration A for religious properties. Therefore, the property is considered individually ineligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D, or as part of a potential historic district.

Figure 10-42: Peace United Methodist Church (8DA20721), c. 1961, considered National Register–ineligible, facing north

Figure 10-43: Peace United Methodist Church (8DA20721), c. 1961, considered National Register–ineligible, facing north

8DA20722 20200 SW 127th Avenue

This circa 1952 building is located west of SW 127th Avenue south of the roadway's intersection with SR 994/Quail Roost Drive in Section 11 of Township 56 South, Range 39 East, on the Goulds (1988) USGS quadrangle map (Figure 10-44). The one-story Masonry Vernacular residence is clad in stucco and has a flat roof. A small portion of the resource was visible from the public ROW, and the main entrance was not visible, but the portion visible had six-over-six single-hung windows. The building has had minimal alterations (Miami-Dade County Property Appraiser 2022) and exhibits a common design type found throughout Florida. Limited research has revealed no historical associations with significant persons or events. Therefore, the property is considered individually ineligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D, or as part of a potential historic district.

Figure 10-44: 20200 SW 127th Avenue (8DA20722), c. 1952, considered National Register–ineligible, facing west

8DA20723 19875 SW 127th Avenue

This circa 1954 building is located east of SW 127th Avenue north of the roadway's intersection with SR 994/Quail Roost Drive in Section 1 of Township 56 South, Range 39 East, on the Goulds (1988) USGS quadrangle map (Figure 10-45). The one-story Masonry Vernacular residence is clad in stucco and has a flat roof. The house's main entrance is flush with the rest of the front elevation, but is covered by a projection of the roofline, which is supported by a decorative column. The house also has a two-car garage. The house features awning windows. The building has had minimal alterations (Miami-Dade County Property Appraiser 2022) and exhibits a common design type found throughout Florida. Limited research has revealed no historical associations with significant persons or events. Therefore, the property is considered individually ineligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D, or as part of a potential historic district.

Figure 10-45: 19875 SW 127th Avenue (8DA20723), c. 1954, considered National Register–ineligible, facing east

8DA20724 12685 SW 200th Street

This circa 1970 building is located north of SR 994/Quail Roost Drive, east of the roadway's intersection with SW 127th Avenue, in Section 1 of Township 56 South, Range 39 East, on the Goulds (1988) USGS quadrangle map (Figure 10-46). The one-story Masonry Vernacular residence is clad in stucco and has a gabled roof. The house's main entrance is flush with the rest of the front elevation but is covered by a projection of the downward-sloping roofline. The house features nine-pane fixed windows and a picture window with four metal 2-light awning windows on either side on the southern elevation. The building has had minimal alterations (Miami-Dade County Property Appraiser 2022) and exhibits a common design type found throughout Florida. Limited research has revealed no historical associations with significant persons or events. Therefore, the property is considered individually ineligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D, or as part of a potential historic district.

Figure 10-46: 12685 SW 200th Street (8DA20724), c. 1971, considered National Register–ineligible, facing north

11.0 CONCLUSIONS

The FDOT is conducting a PD&E Study for SR 994/SW 200th Street/Quail Roost Road, located in Miami-Dade County, Florida. The limits of the PD&E Study extend from SW 137th Avenue to SW 127th Avenue. The purpose of this CRAS was to locate and evaluate archaeological and historic resources within the APE and to assess their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register according to the criteria set forth in 36 CFR Section 60.4.

The purpose of this project is to address traffic operations and capacity constraints on SR 994 from west of SW 137th Avenue to east of SW 127th Avenue in unincorporated Miami-Dade County in order to accommodate future travel demand projected as a result of population and employment growth along the corridor. Other goals of the project are to 1) improve safety conditions along the corridor, including emergency evacuation and response times, and 2) enhance mobility options and multimodal access. A range of alternatives were considered for the study corridor including the No-Build option, Transportation System Management & Operations (TSM&O) improvements and three Build scenarios. All alternatives were evaluated in terms of engineering, environmental, and socioeconomic aspects.

The archaeological survey and desktop analysis identified no archaeological sites and no locally designated archaeological sites or zones within the archaeological APE or within one mile of the project limits. Six shovel tests excavated during field survey revealed the presence of fill throughout each test and yielded no archaeological material. Subsurface testing was limited due to lack of access to private property, the presence of underground utilities and drainage systems, and the presence of pavement and other hardscape. Based on the results of the background

research and field survey, the archaeological APE is considered to have low potential to contain intact archaeological sites.

The historic resources survey and background research resulted in the identification and evaluation of 14 historic buildings within the historic resources APE. The unevaluated but Miami-Dade County–designated Talbott Estate (8DA2789), the previously unrecorded but Miami-Dade County–designated MacDonnell Residence (8DA20712), and the building at 20000 SW 137th Avenue (8DA20713) are each considered National Register–eligible. The remaining 11 identified buildings (8DA20714-8DA20724) consist mainly of Masonry Vernacular homes of a common type and style found in South Florida. For these buildings, historic research did not identify any significant historical associations, and they are considered National Register–ineligible. Four parcels with historic Actual Year Built (AYRB) dates based on the Miami-Dade County property appraiser's data were within the historic resources APE, but the buildings on these parcels were not visible from the public ROW. Each of these parcels were surrounded by fences or hedges which significantly obscured the view of the resources within the parcel. Therefore, FMSF forms could not be completed for the resources within the historic resources APE at the following addresses: 13950 SW 200th Street (c. 1952), 20200 SW 134th Avenue (c. 1947), 20240 SW 127th Avenue (c.1952), and 12555 SW 200th Street (c. 1971). The National Register eligibility of these resources could not be evaluated due to insufficient information regarding the architectural significance or integrity of these buildings. Should the project have direct impacts on the structures at these locations, follow up recordation will be needed to complete an evaluation.

11.1 UNANTICIPATED FINDS AND POST-REVIEW DISCOVERIES

Although unlikely, should construction activities uncover any archaeological material, it is recommended that activity in the immediate area be stopped while a professional archaeologist evaluates the material. If human remains are found during construction or maintenance activities, Chapter 872.05, F.S. applies and the treatment of human remains will conform to Chapter 3 of the FDOT CRM Handbook, Section 7-1.6 of the FDOT's Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, and Stipulation XI of the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement, which require that all work cease immediately in the area of the human remains. Chapter 872.05 states that, when human remains are encountered, all activity that might disturb the remains shall cease and may not resume until authorized by the District Medical Examiner or the State Archaeologist. The District Medical Examiner has jurisdiction if the remains are less than 75 years old or if the remains are involved in a criminal investigation. The State Archaeologist may assume jurisdiction if the remains are 75 years of age or more.

If previously unidentified historic properties are discovered before or during construction, the potential to affect historic properties changes after the Section 106 review has been completed, or if unanticipated impacts to historic properties occur during construction, then the consultation process outlined in Stipulation VII of the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement will be followed in accordance with 36 CFR 800.13 and Stipulation X of the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement.

11.2 CURATION

FMSF forms (Appendix A) and photographs are curated at the FMSF, along with a copy of this report. A survey log is included in Appendix B. Field notes and other pertinent project records are temporarily stored at Janus Research until their transfer to the FDOT storage facilities.

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Appendix A –

Florida Master Site File Forms

☐ Original
☒ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 DA02789
Field Date 2-17-2022
Form Date 9-9-2022
Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) Talbott Estate — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR 994/SW 200th/Quail Roost Rd from 137th to 127 — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
13390	SW	200th	Street	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name GOULDS — USGS Date 1988 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) South Miami Heights — In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — County _____
Township 56S — Range 39E — Section 11 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # _____ — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☐17 — Easting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ — Northing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1929 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Farm — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Current Use Farm — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Nature _____
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: 1-1-2007 — Nature Several additions to main house
Architect (last name first): _____ — Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Isaac Fenton Talbott, President, Farmers Alliance Insurance Company of McPherson, Kansas

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Describe Miami-Dade County

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan L-shaped — Number of Stories 1.5
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stone 2. Wood siding 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Slate shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Gable dormer 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

See continuation sheet

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

See continuation sheet

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

See continuation sheet

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

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 DA02789

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Brick 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Stone 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

See continuation sheet

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

See continuation sheet

Condition (overall resource condition): ☒excellent ☐good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource

See continuation sheet

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

☐other methods (describe) _____
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

See continuation sheet

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☒yes ☐no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

See continuation sheet

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

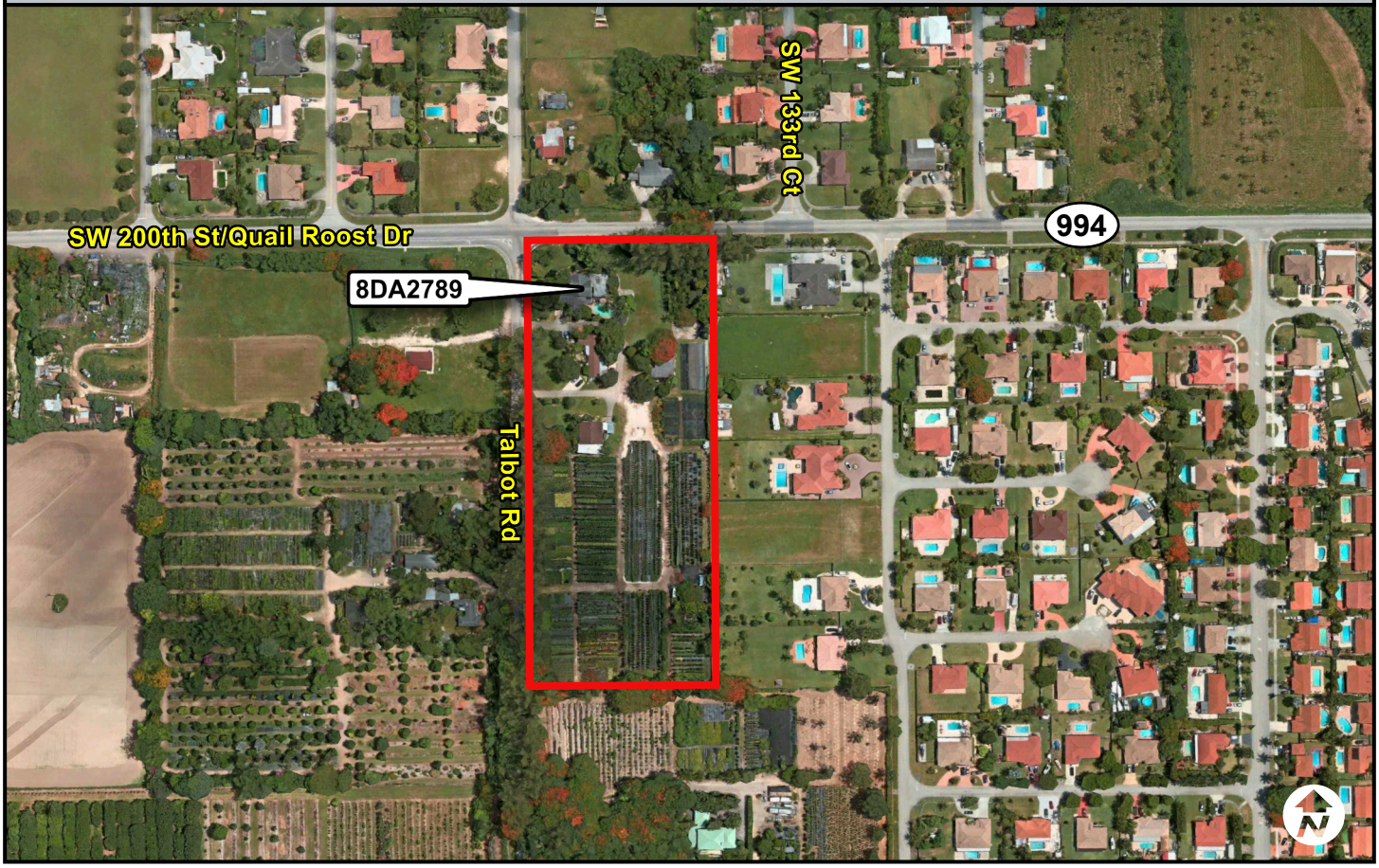
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH 8DA2789

SKETCH MAP 8DA2789



PHOTOGRAPH **8DA2789**

PHOTOGRAPH **8DA2789**

PHOTOGRAPH **8DA2789**

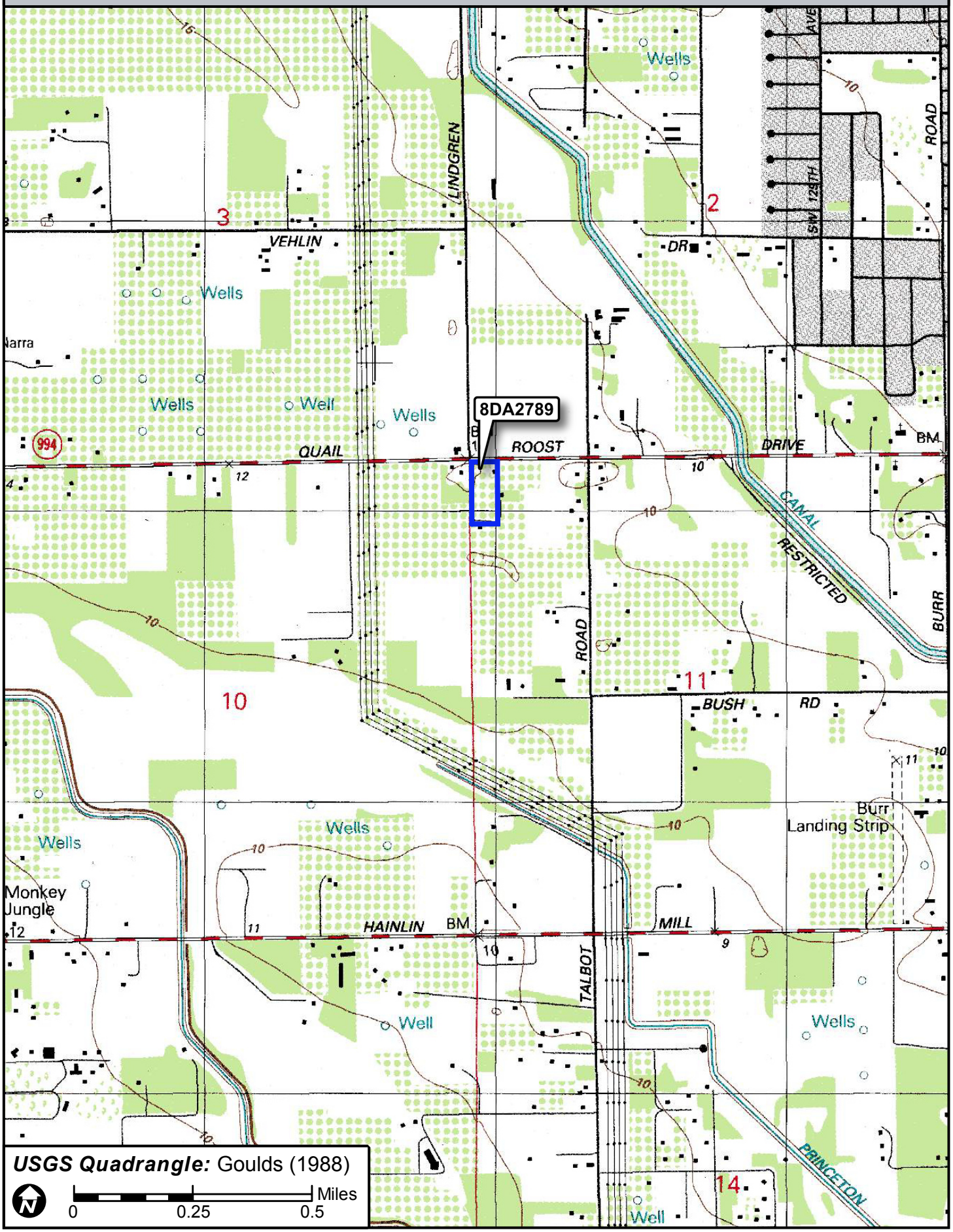
PHOTOGRAPH **8DA2789**

PHOTOGRAPH **8DA2789**

PHOTOGRAPH **8DA2789**

PHOTOGRAPH **8DA2789**

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8DA2789**



SITE NAME: Talbott Estate

A. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF SITE

The Talbott Estate is located at 13390 SW 200th Street/Quail Roost Drive, at the SE corner of the roadway's intersection with SW 134th Avenue/Talbot Drive, in Section 11 of Township 56 South, Range 39 East in the Goulds (1988) USGS quadrangle map, Miami-Dade County. The Talbott Estate is located within a parcel primarily dedicated to tree farming, with three buildings located along its western side. An oolitic limestone wall (Figures 1-3) is located along the northern edge of the property and continues south along the western edge of the property until the driveway entrance. From the street corner, the wall extends approximately 130 feet both east and south. The northwest corner of the wall has been significantly damaged. On the south side of the driveway entrance to the property, there is a small matching oolitic limestone wall that does not extend further south.

The northernmost building in the parcel (Figures 4-5) is the main house on the property, a 1929 one-and-a-half-story Masonry Vernacular building notable for the use of oolitic limestone in its construction. The house has an L-shaped plan and has had several additions throughout the building's history, with the most significant occurring in 1965. The building has a gabled shingle roof, with dormers facing east and west. The house's first floor along its northern and western elevations is primarily constructed of oolitic limestone, with modern three-pane sets of sliding windows. The partial second floor is covered in wood shingles. The first floor has two entrances visible from the public right-of-way. The northern elevation, along SW 200th Street/Quail Roost Drive, features a double doorway flanked by thin decorative oolitic limestone Doric columns, and is accessed by three brick steps. This entrance is not centrally located on the elevation, instead skewed slightly to the west of center. On each side of the doorway is a three-pane sliding window. The western elevation, which is closer to the driveway entrance, features a porch covered by an extension of the roofline, supported by a wooden column.

South of the Talbott Estate's main house is a gable-roofed former shed building, originally built in 1940. (Figure 6), which has been enclosed since the historic period. While the Miami-Dade County designation report for the Talbott Estate noted that the shed as of 1983 had corrugated metal and oolitic limestone facing, none of these features were now visible on the building from the public right-of-way (Metropolitan Dade County Historic Preservation Board 1983). The one-story shingle-roofed wood-frame L-shaped outbuilding, which has been given the address 20001 SW 134th Avenue/Talbot Road, now has wood facing and jalousie windows. It has been entirely converted from its original shed use into a habitable building. This conversion occurred in 1987, after the Talbott Estate was locally designated by Miami-Dade County. The total conversion of the shed has rendered it non-contributing to the Talbott Estate resource.

South of the former shed building is a gable-roofed stucco cottage (Figure 7), built in 1959. While the building does not feature much ornamentation along its northern elevation (Figure 8), the western elevation is a facing of brickwork laid in a diagonal pattern. The

cottage has a recessed screened porch entrance. The cottage has not experienced significant alterations since it was locally designated in 1983.

Figure 1: Oolitic limestone exterior wall, located at the northeastern corner of the National Register–eligible and locally designated Talbott Estate (8DA2789). Facing West.

Figure 2: Damaged segment of oolitic limestone exterior wall, located at the northwestern corner of the National Register–eligible and locally designated Talbott Estate (8DA2789), at the intersection of SW 134th Avenue/Talbot Road and SW 200th Street/Quail Roost Drive. Facing East.

Figure 3: Oolitic limestone exterior wall, located at the western driveway entrance to the National Register–eligible and locally designated Talbott Estate (8DA2789). At this entrance, multiple mailboxes are incorporated into the wall. Facing South.

Figure 4: Northern elevation of the main house of the National Register–eligible and locally designated Talbott Estate (8DA2789). The doorway features thin oolitic limestone columns flanking the entrance. Facing South.

Figure 5: Western elevation of the main house of the National Register–eligible and locally designated Talbott Estate (8DA2789). This entrance features a covered porch supported by a wooden column. Facing East.

Figure 6: Enclosed shed building south of the the main house on the National Register–eligible and locally designated Talbott Estate (8DA2789). Facing East.

Figure 7: Northwestern corner of the cottage outbuilding south of the converted shed on the National Register–eligible and locally designated Talbott Estate (8DA2789). Facing Southeast.

Figure 8: Western elevation of the cottage outbuilding south of the converted shed on the National Register–eligible and locally designated Talbott Estate (8DA2789). The decorative brickwork on the western wall of this building is visible in this photograph. Facing East.

B. DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE

In 1908, a retired insurance executive named Isaac Fenton Talbott first purchased a homestead along Quail Roost Drive, in the unincorporated community of Silver Palm. Talbott was the president of the Farmers Alliance Insurance Company of McPherson, Kansas, and the 55-year old executive quickly began to establish himself within the South Dade agricultural community. Arriving in the wake of the expansion of the Florida East Coast Railway to Homestead, the stage had been set for enterprising individuals with access to capital to make a profit, or at least to become influential voices within a community made up of ambitious homesteaders. While Talbott did not permanently move down to South Florida from Kansas (instead remaining in Kansas and even serving as Mayor of McPherson from 1909-1910), many members of his family ended up moving to Silver Palm (Connelley 1918). Talbott himself, like many others, was initially a winter resident of South Florida. By 1934, after the Talbott Estate had been built, Talbott's brother and children had settled in or around the Talbott Estate, centering in the community of Goulds (Miami Herald 1938).

Once settled in Dade County, the Talbotts specialized in the cultivation of flowers, which were sold at local markets (Metropolitan Dade County Historic Preservation Board 1983). Isaac Fenton Talbott frequently bought and sold land and houses in the Silver Palm, Goulds, and Redlands communities throughout the 1910s-1930s. By 1912, he had acquired

350 acres of land in the Redlands area, believing that it would one day become one of the greatest centers of fruit agriculture in the United States. Each winter visit, he would purchase more land in Dade County (Miami News 1912).

The significance of the Talbotts to their community is evidenced by the 1924 renaming of SW 134th Avenue, which was then known as Eureka Road, to Talbott Road (*Miami News* 1924). Today, the road is called Talbot Road, but, despite the change in spelling, it still shows the impact and influence that the Talbotts had.

The main house of the Talbott Estate was built in 1929, over two decades after Talbott first began doing business in South Florida. The house represented the culmination of Talbott's efforts to start a homestead and create a legacy for his family. Built at the corner of Talbott Road and Quail Roost Drive, which itself was a major artery for the agricultural trade, the Talbott Estate's main house shows in its design and materials the ways in which the Talbotts had embraced the surrounding community.

The Talbott Estate was locally designated by the Metropolitan Dade County Historic Preservation Board on July 14, 1983. The designation report mentions that the main house interior used peaky cypress wood paneling taken from the demolished Harvey Firestone estate in Miami Beach. For this reason, the draft resolution contained within the report stated that "the Talbott Home retains its rural character, while containing a unique interior environment." (Metropolitan Dade County Historic Preservation Board 1983)

The Bungalow-influenced design of the Masonry Vernacular Talbott Estate is significant for its heavy use of oolitic limestone throughout the entire first floor, as well as the exterior wall along the northern and western sides of the property. The locally sourced oolitic rock was a commonly used building material in the early development of Miami-Dade County, among individuals with the access to the material (or funds to acquire it) and the ability to incorporate it into their home design. During the time period in which the Talbott Estate was constructed, oolitic limestone walls were characteristic markers for important intersections in rural Dade County (Miami-Dade County Historic Preservation Board 2000). The limestone walls of the main house were longer-lasting and more stable than the Frame Vernacular buildings which had been prominent in the area in previous decades. The Talbott Estate was a distinctive and impressive house, for its materials and design, during its era. Its surrounding oolitic limestone wall marked the boundaries of the estate, and its matching material to the house complemented the overall design.

The Talbott Estate retains overall very high historic integrity. The alterations that have occurred to the main house and cottage outbuilding have not significantly detracted from their integrity. The oolitic rock perimeter wall, while having been damaged in portions, retains its distinctive materials and spatial relationship to the buildings and street. The shed outbuilding has not retained historic integrity due to its enclosure and conversion into a habitable building.

For these reasons, the Talbott Estate is considered eligible for the National Register–eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The resource is potentially eligible under Criterion B in the area of Community Planning and Development for its association with Isaac Fenton Talbott. A further survey would need to be done of former Talbott properties to determine if other resources remain that are connected with the locally-significant development efforts led by Talbott.

C. HISTORY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PAST WORK AT SITE

Connelley, William E.
1918 "Isaac Fenton Talbott" – from *A Standard History of Kansas and Kansans*¸ accessed online at http://www.ksgenweb.org/archives/1918ks/biot/talbotif.html on September 9, 2022.

Metropolitan Dade County Historic Preservation Board
1983 *Designation Report: Talbott Home/13390 SW 200th Street*. Miami, Florida.

Miami-Dade County Historic Preservation Board
2000 *Local Designation Report: MacDonell Residence & Walls/13701 Quail Roost Drive/Redland, FL* (Unincorporated Miami-Dade County).

Miami-Dade County Property Appraiser
2022 Miami-Dade Property Search. Accessed online at http://www.miamidade.gov/pa/property_search.asp, on September 7, 2022.

Miami Herald
1938 Obituary for Charles K. Talbott, Published June 10, 1933. Accessed online at newspapers.com

Miami News
1912 "The Busy, Wide-Awake Town of Goulds: Becoming a Packing-House Center," Published November 2, 1912. Accessed online at newspapers.com
1924 "Eureka." Published April 3, 1924. Accessed online at newspapers.com.

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 DA20712
Field Date 2-17-2022
Form Date 9-10-2022
Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) MacDonell Residence **M**ultiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR 994/SW 200th/Quail Roost Rd from 137th to 127 **S**urvey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	13701	SW	200th	Street	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name GOULDS **U**SGS Date 1988 **P**lat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) South Miami Heights **I**n City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown **C**ounty _____
Township 56S **R**ange 39E **S**ection 3 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # _____ **L**andgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ **B**lock _____ **L**ot _____
UTM Coordinates: **Z**one ☐16 ☐17 **E**asting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ **N**orthing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ **C**oordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1936 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Farm From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Current Use Farm From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1-1-1949 Nature Several additions to main house
Architect (last name first): _____ **B**uilder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Robert MacDonell, designed and built, MacDonell & Sons Persian Limes

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown **D**escribe Miami-Dade County

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular **E**xterior Plan T-shaped **N**umber of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stone 2. Stucco 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Hip 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Gable dormer 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

See continuation sheet

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

See continuation sheet

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

See continuation sheet

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

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 DA20712

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Brick 2. _____

Structural System(s): 1. Stone 2. Concrete 3. _____

Foundation Type(s): 1. _____ 2. _____

Foundation Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

See continuation sheet

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

See continuation sheet

Condition (overall resource condition): ☒ excellent ☐ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

See continuation sheet

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

☐ other methods (describe) _____

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

See continuation sheet

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

See continuation sheet

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

1. Architecture 3. _____ 5. _____

2. Agriculture 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research

Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field maps Maintaining organization Janus Research

Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research

Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com

(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**

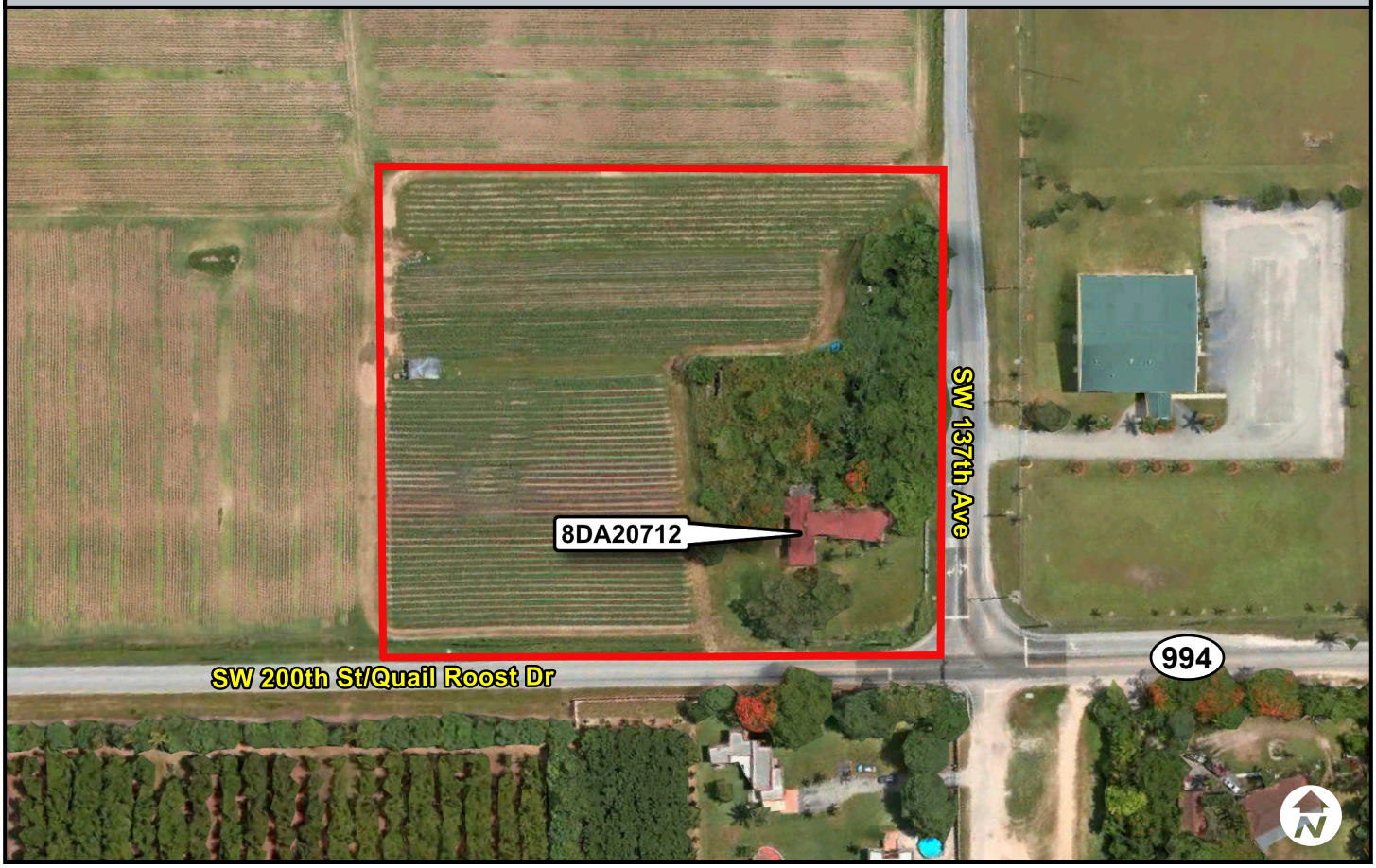
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)

❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH 8DA20712

SKETCH MAP 8DA20712



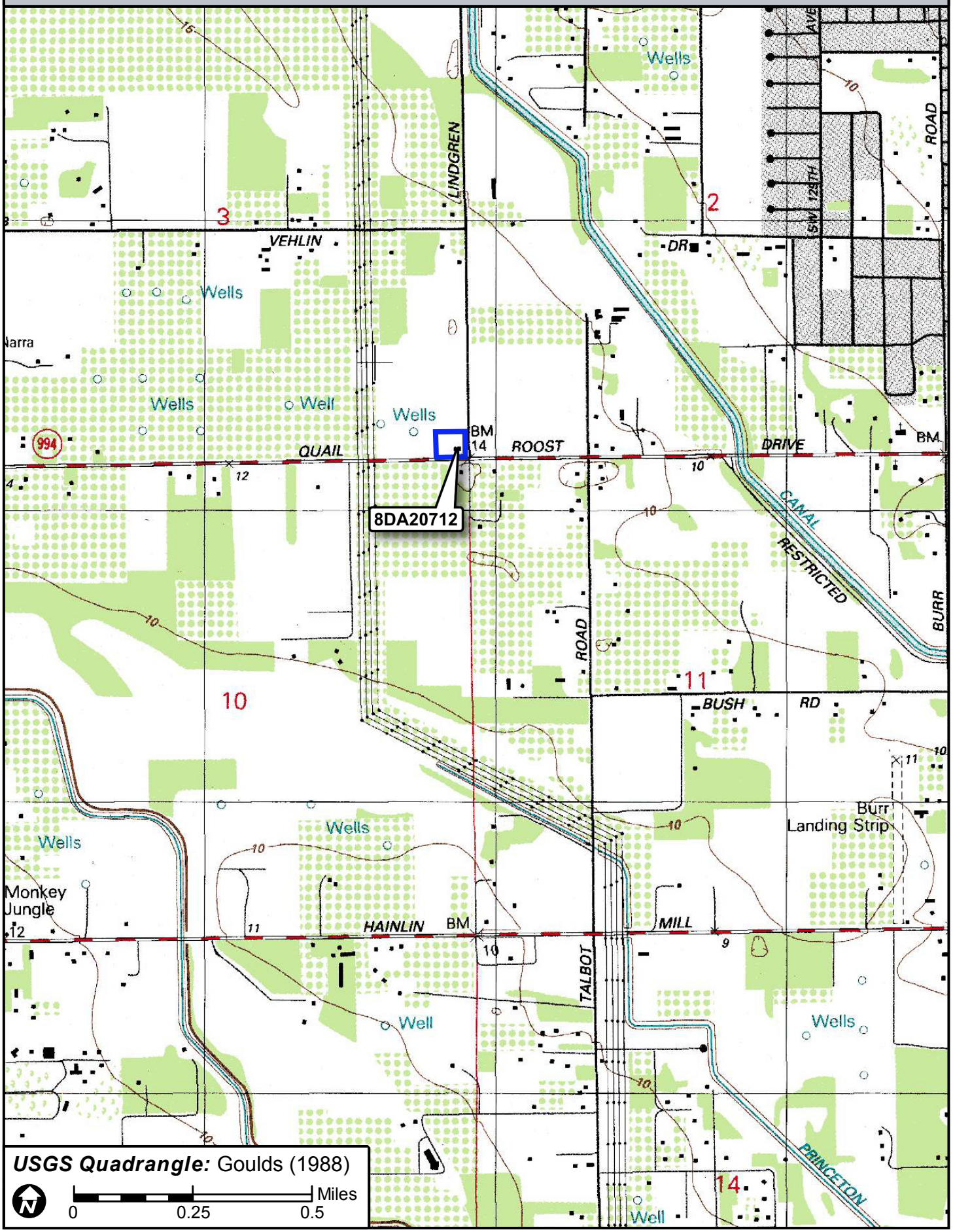
PHOTOGRAPH **8DA20712**

PHOTOGRAPH **8DA20712**

PHOTOGRAPH **8DA20712**

PHOTOGRAPH **8DA20712**

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8DA20712**



USGS Quadrangle: Goulds (1988)

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

A. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF SITE

The MacDonell Residence is located at 13701 SW 200th Street/Quail Roost Drive, at the NW corner of the roadway's intersection with SR 825/SW 137th Avenue/Lindgren Road, in Section 3 of Township 56 South, Range 39 East in the Goulds (1988) USGS quadrangle map, Miami-Dade County. The Masonry Vernacular house (Figures 1-2), built in 1936, is the only building within its parcel. A one-story concrete block building primarily clad in stucco in a T-shaped form, the building is primarily oriented east-west. A small section of the building along the southern elevation is constructed of oolitic limestone. Two additions were constructed at the western end of the MacDonell Residence in the 1940s, one to the north and one to the south. Along the building's east-west section, there are four interlocking gable roofs. Each of the additions at the western end are topped by hip roofs. All of the roof segments on the MacDonell residence are composition asphalt shingle. At the center of the southern elevation is a screened porch, which was originally the building's main entrance. The windows along all elevations visible from the public right-of-way consist of six-over-six single-hung, and nine-light sliding, as well as a single fixed window flanked by two six-over-six single-hung. The current windows are replacements of the original wood-frame windows within the same fenestration.

An oolitic limestone wall (Figures 3-5) extends along the southern and eastern ends of the property. From the street corner, the wall extends approximately 130 feet both north and west. The southeast corner of the wall, as well as a section along the southern wall, have been significantly damaged. The wall is punctuated by piers marking breaks along its southern and eastern sides.

Figure 1: Southern elevation of the National Register–eligible MacDonell Residence (8DA20712), with a damaged segment of the parcel's oolitic limestone wall in the foreground. Facing Northwest.

Figure 2: Western elevation of the National Register–eligible MacDonell Residence (8DA20712). Facing Northeast.

Figure 3: Damaged segment of oolitic limestone exterior wall, located at the southwestern corner of the National Register–eligible MacDonell Residence (8DA20712). Facing Northeast.

Figure 4: Damaged segment of oolitic limestone exterior wall, located at the southeastern corner of the National Register–eligible MacDonell Residence (8DA20712), at the intersection of SR 825/SW 137th Avenue/Lindgren Road and SW 200th Street/Quail Roost Drive. Facing Southwest.

Figure 5: Segment of oolitic limestone exterior wall, located along eastern edge of the National Register–eligible MacDonell Residence (8DA20712). Facing South.

B. DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE

The MacDonell Residence was built by Robert MacDonell, beginning in 1936. MacDonell, who had been born in 1910 in Atlanta, Georgia, moved with his parents to Miami in 1926. Settling with his parents in Coconut Grove, one of the County's earliest communities, Robert became interested in local construction practices from a young age, especially the use of oolitic limestone in construction. After attending college at Emory University, Robert returned to Miami in 1932. He purchased the parcel containing the MacDonell Residence in 1934, which was located south of the locally notable Lindgren Farm. Alvin Lindgren had invented a scarifying tractor plow which helped the rocky soil characteristic of the area more arable (Miami-Dade County Historic Preservation Board 2000).

When Robert purchased the MacDonell Residence parcel, it was full of Dade County pines, some as high as sixty feet. Most of these trees were felled, and their wood sold or incorporated into the construction of the MacDonell Residence and infrastructure for the lime grove business Robert was beginning to develop. Robert worked with Alvin Lindgren to remove the oolitic limestone from the ground within his parcel, and much of this limestone was incorporated into the MacDonell Residence and the wall surrounding the parcel (Miami-Dade County Historic Preservation Board 2000). Through this use of local wood and stone, the MacDonell Residence is truly a locally sourced construction.

After the land had been cleared, and MacDonell's Persian Lime groves had went into business, MacDonell began constructing his own home on the property. He based the floor plan of the house on his parents' home in Coconut Grove, which they had valled "Villa Vigilancia," though it was not built of the same materials. Villa Vigilancia has since been demolished, and no direct records of its architecture remain. It had been built in the Mediterranean Revival style characteristic of Miami architecture of the 1920s, but the MacDonell Residence based upon its floor plan utilized the local materials of the Redlands area.

Robert MacDonell was married in 1938 and as his family continued to grow, he expanded the MacDonell Residence through the 1940s. During this same period, MacDonell's business grew as well, and the "Robert C. MacDonell and Sons" Persian Lime company successfully operated until 1958. Despite managing an agricultural business, Robert continued to do a bit of construction, building the limestone rock walls around his property in 1940, and also later building other walls in the neighborhood, none of which are still extant (Miami-Dade County Historic Preservation Board 2000).

On July 19, 2000, the MacDonell Residence was locally designated by the Miami-Dade County Historic Preservation Board, with the house and oolitic rock perimeter wall, as well as an oak tree at the southwest corner of the parcel, a free-standing oolitic rock barcecue area north of the house, and the packing area from the MacDonell Persian Lime business as contributing resources to the designation. The tree is not considered contributing to the MacDonell Residence resource, and the other two features were not visible from the public

right-of-way. The local designation and the incorporated Miami-Dade County Historic Preservation Board resolution indicate that the resource was considered locally significant for its materials and design, as well as how it reflects the local building practices of the Redland community.

For these reasons, the MacDonell Residence, including the house itself and the surrounding perimeter wall, is considered eligible for the National Register–eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The MacDonell Residence, as the most significant surviving resource associated with Robert MacDonell, is also eligible under Criterion B in the area of Agriculture, as he was a locally significant citrus farmer and business owner. However, as tt does not appear that any of the elements on the property related to lime production are still extant within the area recorded as part of this building resource, the property is not considered eligible under Criterion A.

C. HISTORY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PAST WORK AT SITE

Miami-Dade County Historic Preservation Board
2000 *Local Designation Report: MacDonell Residence & Walls/13701 Quail Roost Drive/Redland, FL* (Unincorporated Miami-Dade County).

Miami-Dade County Property Appraiser
2022 Miami-Dade Property Search. Accessed online at http://www.miamidade.gov/pa/property_search.asp, on September 9, 2022.

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 DA20713
Field Date 2-17-2022
Form Date 9-11-2022
Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 20000 SW 137th Avenue **M**ultiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR 994/SW 200th/Quail Roost Rd from 137th to 127 **S**urvey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	20000	SW	137th	Avenue	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name GOULDS **U**SGS Date 1988 **P**lat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) South Miami Heights **I**n City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown **C**ounty _____
Township 56S **R**ange 39E **S**ection 10 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # _____ **L**andgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ **B**lock _____ **L**ot _____
UTM Coordinates: **Z**one ☐16 ☐17 **E**asting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ **N**orthing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ **C**oordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1936 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Farm From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Current Use Farm From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1-1-1949 Nature Several additions to main house
Architect (last name first): _____ **B**uilder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular **E**xterior Plan Irregular **N**umber of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stone 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Spanish tile 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

See continuation sheet

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

See continuation sheet

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

See continuation sheet

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

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Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # DA20713

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Stone 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Obscured 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

See continuation sheet

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

See continuation sheet

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource

See continuation sheet

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

☐other methods (describe) _____
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

See continuation sheet

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☒yes ☐no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

See continuation sheet

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

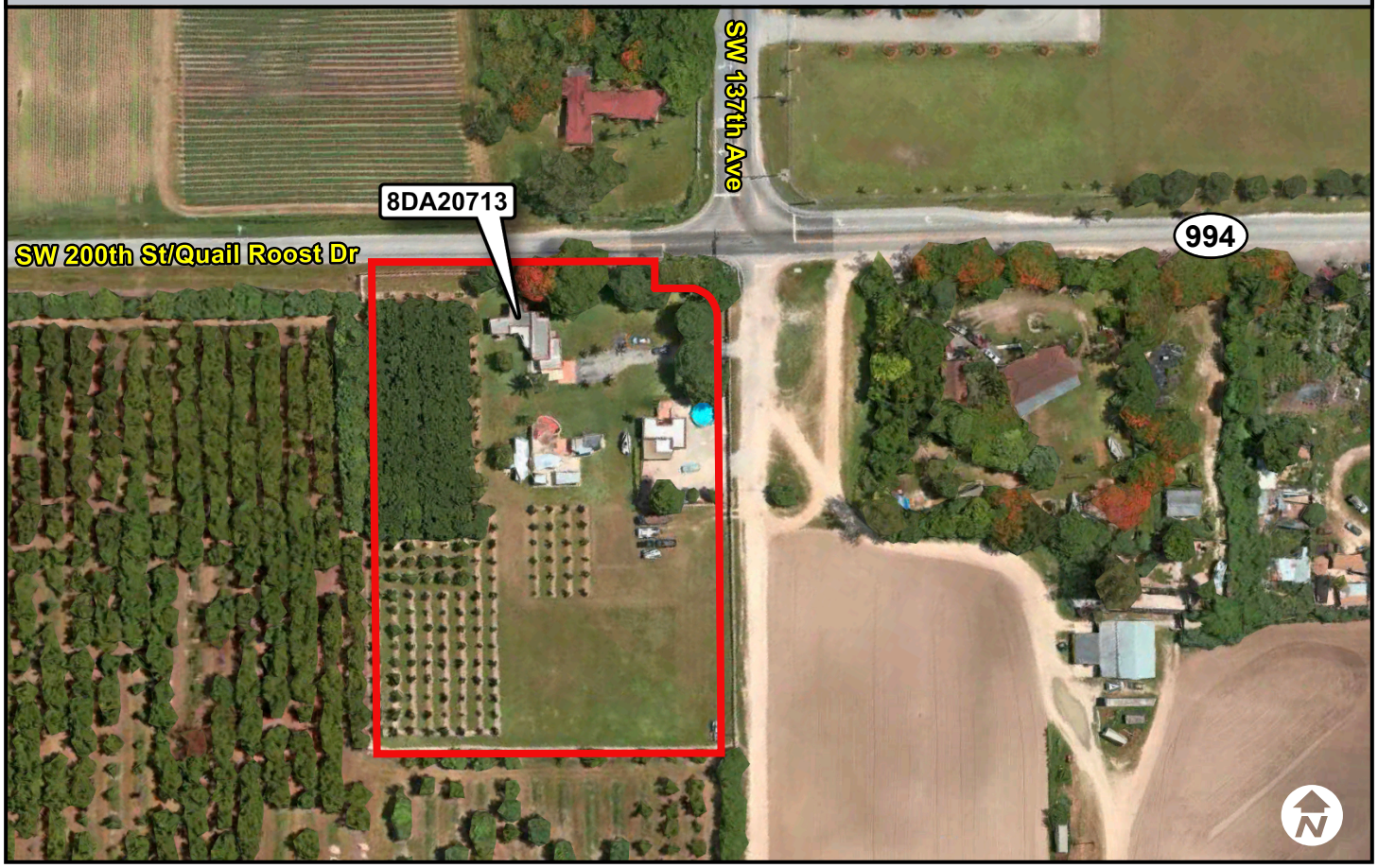
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

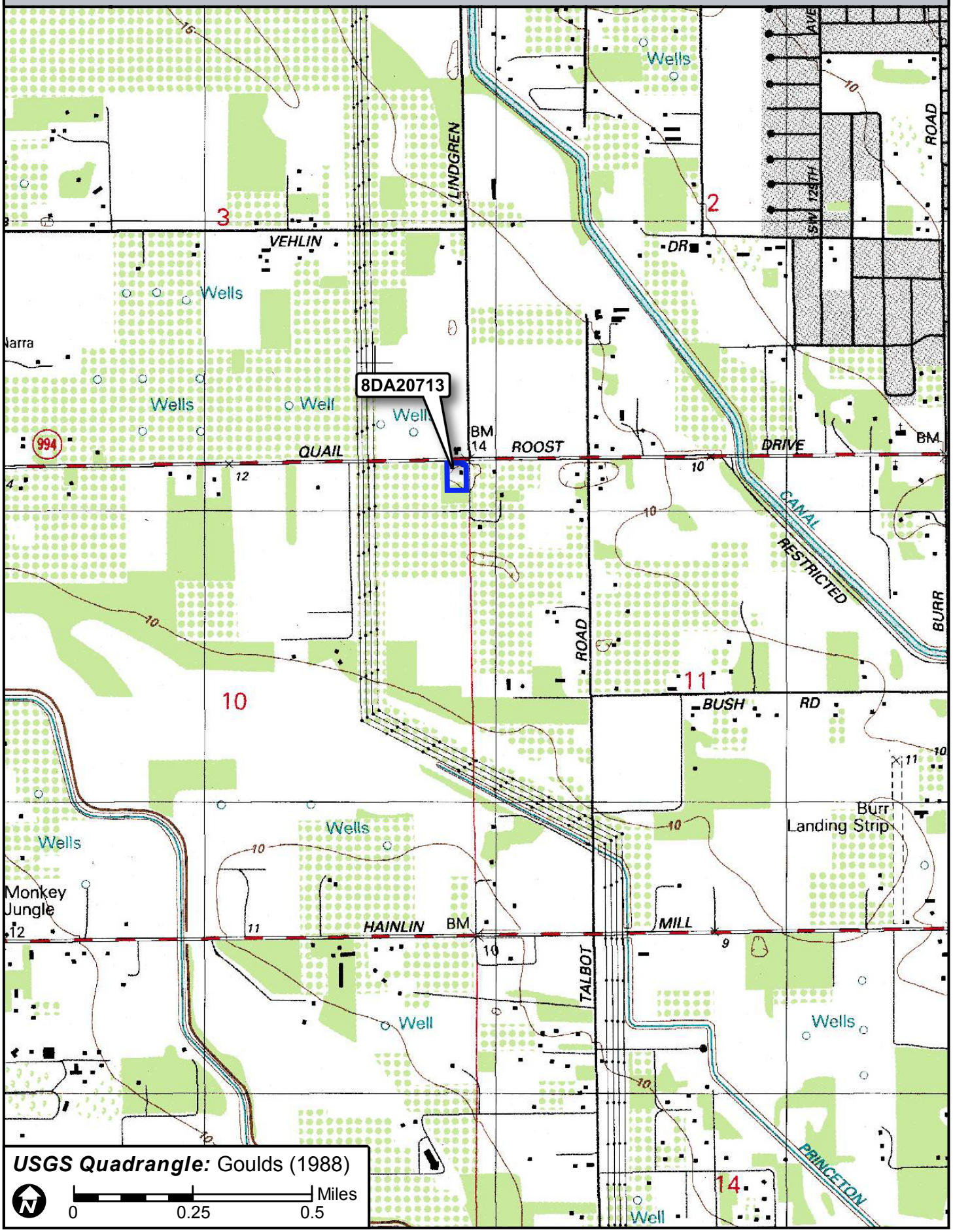
PHOTOGRAPH 8DA20713

SKETCH MAP 8DA20713



PHOTOGRAPH **8DA20713**

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8DA20713**



SITE NAME: 20000 SW 137th Avenue

A. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF SITE

The building at 20000 SW 137th Avenue is at the SW corner of the intersection of SR 825/SW 137th Avenue/Lindgren Road with SR 994/SW 200th Street/Quail Roost Drive, in Section 10 of Township 56 South, Range 39 East in the Goulds (1988) USGS quadrangle map, Miami-Dade County. The Masonry Vernacular house, located at the northern end of the parcel, which was built in 1932, is accompanied on the parcel by two other outbuildings, built in 1932-1933. Each of the buildings in the parcel are primarily built of oolitic limestone rock, with flat roofs and with the rooflines clad in a single layer of Spanish tile.

According to the Miami-Dade County Property Appraiser (Miami-Dade County Property Appraiser 2022), none of the buildings on the parcel have received significant alterations. The recent installation of privacy fences significantly obstructs the view of the buildings from the public right-of-way, but a combination of fieldwork photos and Google StreetView images from previous years provide a good idea of the appearance of the buildings and contributing elements on the parcel.

The main building on the parcel (Figures 1-2), located at the northern end, has its main entrance on the eastern elevation, at the end of a driveway. The single entrance door on this elevation is covered by a small projecting canopy. Along all of the other elevations of the building, are regularly placed one-over-one single-hung windows. The entrance room of the house is of a smaller scale than the rooms to its west. The entire building is built of oolitic limestone, with small scuppers along several of the walls to relieve water build-up on the building's flat roofs. The edge of the roofline is consistently clad in single Spanish tiles. A small inclined covered area extends from the southern elevation of the building.

The outbuilding at the southeast corner of the parcel (Figures 3-4) is very similar in design and form to the main house at the northern end of the parcel, but is slightly smaller in scale. Like the neighboring main house, the building is made of oolitic limestone with small scuppers along the roofline, with a single row of Spanish tiles. The building's main entrance is along the northern elevation and is covered by a projecting canopy. The windows on the outbuilding generally match those of the main house, but there are several which are different, including a twelve-light fixed window and several four-over-four single-hung.

The outbuilding at the southwest corner of the property was not visible from the public right-of-way due to the privacy fence, but a March 2021 Google Streetview photograph (Figure 5) shows the outbuilding to be in a ruinous state, though clearly made of the same oolitic limestone as the other elements of the parcel.

At the northern end of the parcel, north of the main house, remains two small segments of oolitic rock wall (Figure 6), which would have marked the boundaries of the property during the historic period. These wall segments were not visible from the public right-of-

way during fieldwork, but Google StreetView shows the location of these elements, right behind the privacy fence. The small segment to the west is topped by a gabled shingle element, and the segment to the east is slightly collapsed.

Figure 1: Northern elevation of the National Register–eligible building at 20000 SW 137th Avenue (8DA20713). The gabled topper of the parcel's oolitic limestone wall is visible in the foreground, behind the privacy fence. Facing South.

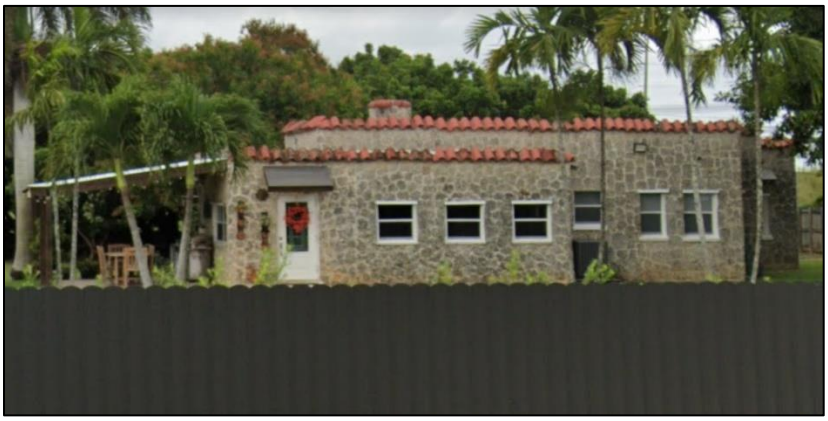


Figure 2: Eastern elevation of the National Register–eligible building at 20000 SW 137th Avenue (8DA20713). March 2021 Google Streetview photograph. Facing West.

Figure 3: Eastern elevation of the southeastern outbuilding on the property containing the National Register–eligible building at 20000 SW 137th Avenue (8DA20713). Facing West.

Figure 4: Northern elevation of the southeastern outbuilding on the property containing the National Register–eligible building at 20000 SW 137th Avenue (8DA20713). March 2021 Google Streetview photograph. Facing Southwest.

Figure 5: Southwestern outbuilding on the property containing the National Register–eligible building at 20000 SW 137th Avenue (8DA20713). This outbuilding is in a ruinous state. March 2021 Google Streetview photograph. Facing Southwest.

Figure 6: Surviving material from historic oolitic rock perimeter walls on the property containing the National Register–eligible building at 20000 SW 137th Avenue (8DA20713). The walls are located north of the main house on the property, near the parcel boundary. April 2022 Google Streetview photograph. Facing South.

B. DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE

The building at 20000 SW 137th Avenue is significant for its extensive use of oolitic limestone material for the main house and two outbuildings on the parcel, as well as the remaining segments of perimeter wall. Oolitic rock was the distinctive building material in Miami-Dade County's Redland area, with the soil having originally been comprised of a great deal of the rock at the surface level. Alvin Lindgren, a farmer who lived north along SW 137th Avenue/Lindgren Road from the building at 20000 SW 137th Avenue, had invented a scarifying tractor plow which helped the rocky soil characteristic of the area more arable (Miami-Dade County Historic Preservation Board 2000). The use of this plow also provided local homesteaders access to the oolitic rock as a building material. The buildings on this parcel are not constructed of a distinctive style, but their use of a locally significant building material in great quantities, as part of a vernacular design, represent the parcel's preservation of Redland's historic built forms of the 1930s. Despite the original oolitic perimeter wall having been mostly lost, the small remaining portions also represent a locally significant built form, as walls of this nature were characteristic of the major rural intersections in southern Miami-Dade County. The surviving wall across the street to the north from this parcel within the National Register – eligible MacDonell Residence (8DA20712) represents this fact.

For these reasons, the building at 20000 SW 137th Avenue, including the main house itself, its surviving outbuildings, and the remnants of surrounding perimeter wall, are considered eligible for the National Register–eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture.

SITE NAME: 20000 SW 137th Avenue

C. HISTORY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PAST WORK AT SITE

Miami-Dade County Historic Preservation Board
2000 *Local Designation Report: MacDonell Residence & Walls/13701 Quail Roost Drive/Redland, FL* (Unincorporated Miami-Dade County).

Miami-Dade County Property Appraiser
2022 Miami-Dade Property Search. Accessed online at http://www.miamidade.gov/pa/property_search.asp, on September 9, 2022.

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 DA20714
Field Date 5-27-2022
Form Date 9-7-2022
Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 13600 SW 200th Street — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR 994/SW 200th/Quail Roost Rd from 137th to 127 — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☒private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	13600	SW	200th	Street	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name GOULDS — USGS Date 1988 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) South Miami Heights — In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — County Dade
Township 56S — Range 39E — Section 11 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # _____ — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☐17 — Easting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ — Northing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1956 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Farm — From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Current Use Farm — From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Floyd W. Taylor, Director of Operations for the Dade County Board of Public Instruction, d. 1969

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Other — Number of Stories 2
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Shed 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Unspecified 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Picture window next to front entrance, two-over two windows throughout rest of building, single-hung window on second floor

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Modular building with four distinct sections of incongruous shapes and sizes, distinctive shed roof

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

Masonry Vernacular shed located to the northeast; Majority of parcel contains farmland; Parking lot east of the main building

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

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Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # DA20714

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Metal 2. _____

Structural System(s): 1. Concrete 2. _____ 3. _____

Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2. _____

Foundation Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Recessed porch entrance with brick entrance features

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

Recessed porch under shed roof, supported by brick columns, with entrance steps flanked by foot-high brick walls.

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

Masonry Vernacular house with a steep shed roof, divided into four distinct sections. The parcel containing the house is primarily agricultural, with a single large shed outbuilding.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerials

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

Miami-Dade County Property Search Application; Miami Herald (July 18, 1969 Page 21)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

Due to the lack of historical and architectural significance, this building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D, individually or as part of a district.

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

1._____ 3._____ 5._____

2._____ 4._____ 6._____

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research

Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field maps Maintaining organization Janus Research

Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research

Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com

(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**

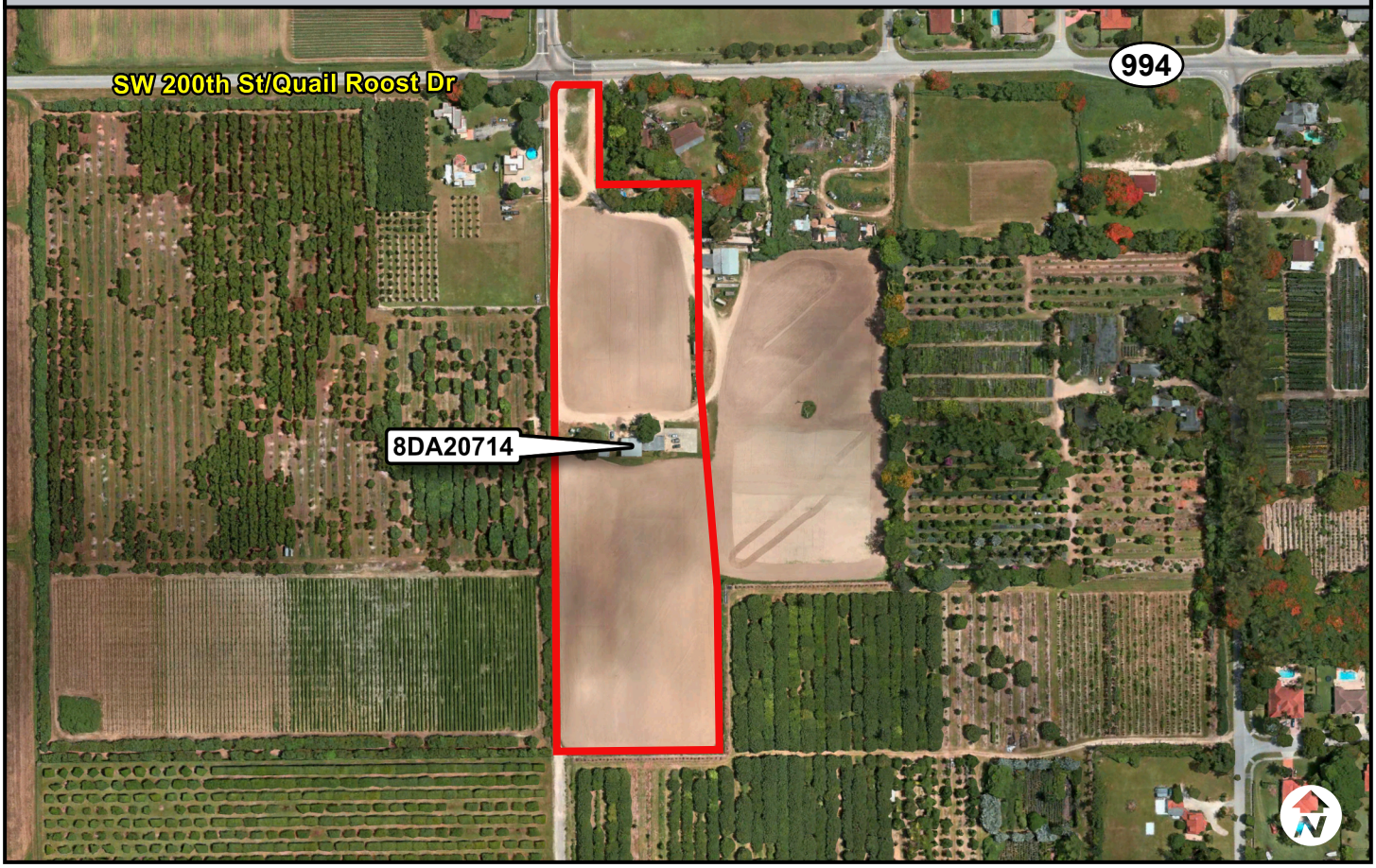
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)

❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH **8DA20714**

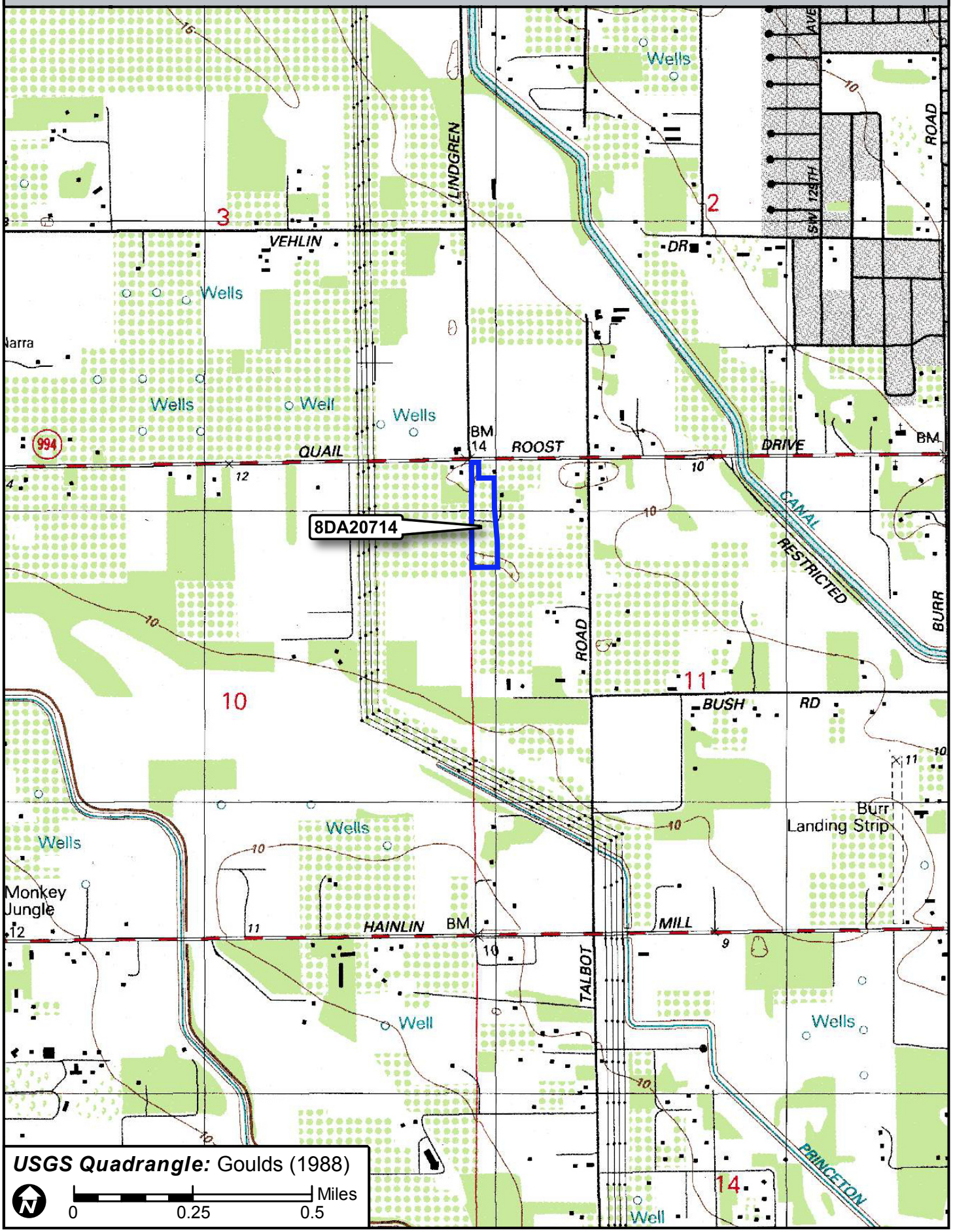
SKETCH MAP **8DA20714**



PHOTOGRAPH **8DA20714**

PHOTOGRAPH **8DA20714**

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8DA20714**



☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 DA20715
Field Date 5-27-2022
Form Date 9-7-2022
Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 13650 SW 200th Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR 994/SW 200th/Quail Roost Rd from 137th to 127 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☒private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	13650	SW	200th	Street	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name GOULDS USGS Date 1988 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) South Miami Heights In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Dade
Township 56S Range 39E Section 11 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # _____ Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☐17 Easting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ Northing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1964 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1964 To (year): 2022
Current Use Commercial From (year): 2022 To (year): 2022
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature Roof Replacement with Spanish Tile
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Hip 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Spanish tile 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Awning windows, entrance elevation has larger windows than on the sides of the building

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

Separate garage structure located to the west of main building on property

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

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 DA20715

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 **C**himney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

Concrete porch with no projected covering.

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource

Masonry Vernacular house with a rectangular form and awning windows on front and side elevations, altered to have Spanish tile roof. Parcel features a separated garage.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐**C**heck if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

Miami-Dade County Property Search Application

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

Due to the lack of historical and architectural significance, this building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D, individually or as part of a district.

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) **D**ocument type Field notes **M**aintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ **F**ile or accession #'s _____

2) **D**ocument type Field maps **M**aintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ **F**ile or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

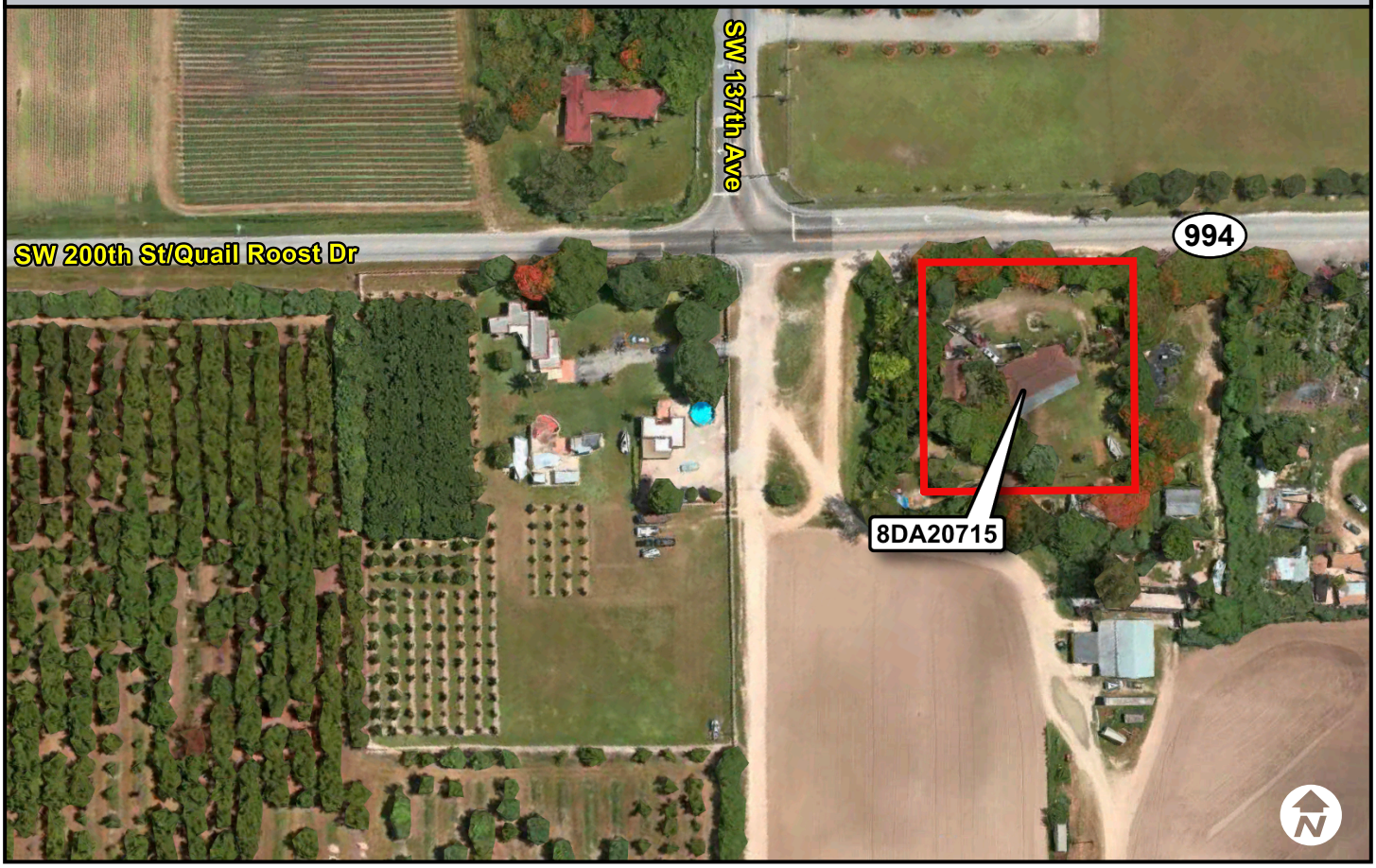
Recorder Name Janus Research **A**ffiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

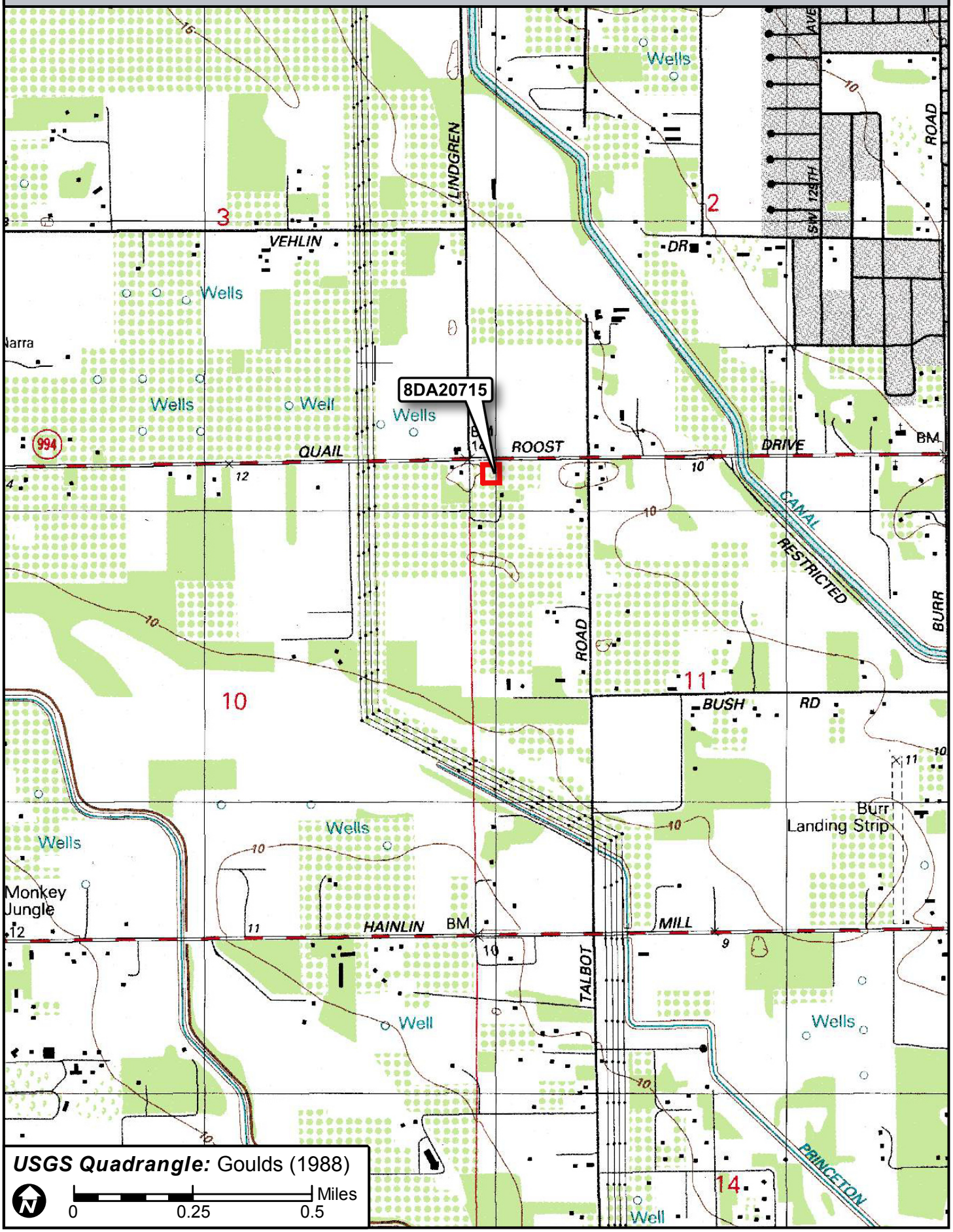
PHOTOGRAPH 8DA20715

SKETCH MAP 8DA20715



PHOTOGRAPH **8DA20715**

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8DA20715**



USGS Quadrangle: Goulds (1988)

Miles
0 0.25 0.5

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 DA20716
Field Date 5-27-2022
Form Date 9-7-2022
Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 13395 SW 200th Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR 994/SW 200th/Quail Roost Rd from 137th to 127 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	13395	SW	200th	Street	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name GOULDS USGS Date 1988 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) South Miami Heights In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Dade
Township 56S Range 39E Section 2 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # _____ Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☐17 Easting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ Northing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1910 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Current Use Residence, private From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature Small enclosed addition to the north
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Carole Fink, President, Agri-Civic Association of South Dade, 1970s

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Square Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Wood/Plywood 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Tile unspecified 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Vinyl Single-hung windows, primarily two-over-two - the majority of the windows are covered by Bahama shutters

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Recessed entrance feature covered by a slanted roof segment, flanked by gable roof on each side.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

The parcel containing this building has a shed in its backyard.

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

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 DA20716

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Stucco 2. _____

Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____

Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____

Foundation Material(s): 1. Stone 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Recessed entrance accessed by concrete steps, with a central door flanked by two two-over-two single-hung windows.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

1910 Frame Vernacular building with a gabled tile roof. The segment of roof over a small enclosed addition to the building's north is unadorned.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerials

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

Miami-Dade County Property Search Application; Miami Herald (June 3rd, 1979 Page 9)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

Despite the building's age, due to the lack of historical and architectural significance, this building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D, individually or as part of a district.

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

1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____

2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research

Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field maps Maintaining organization Janus Research

Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research

Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com

(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**

❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)

❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**

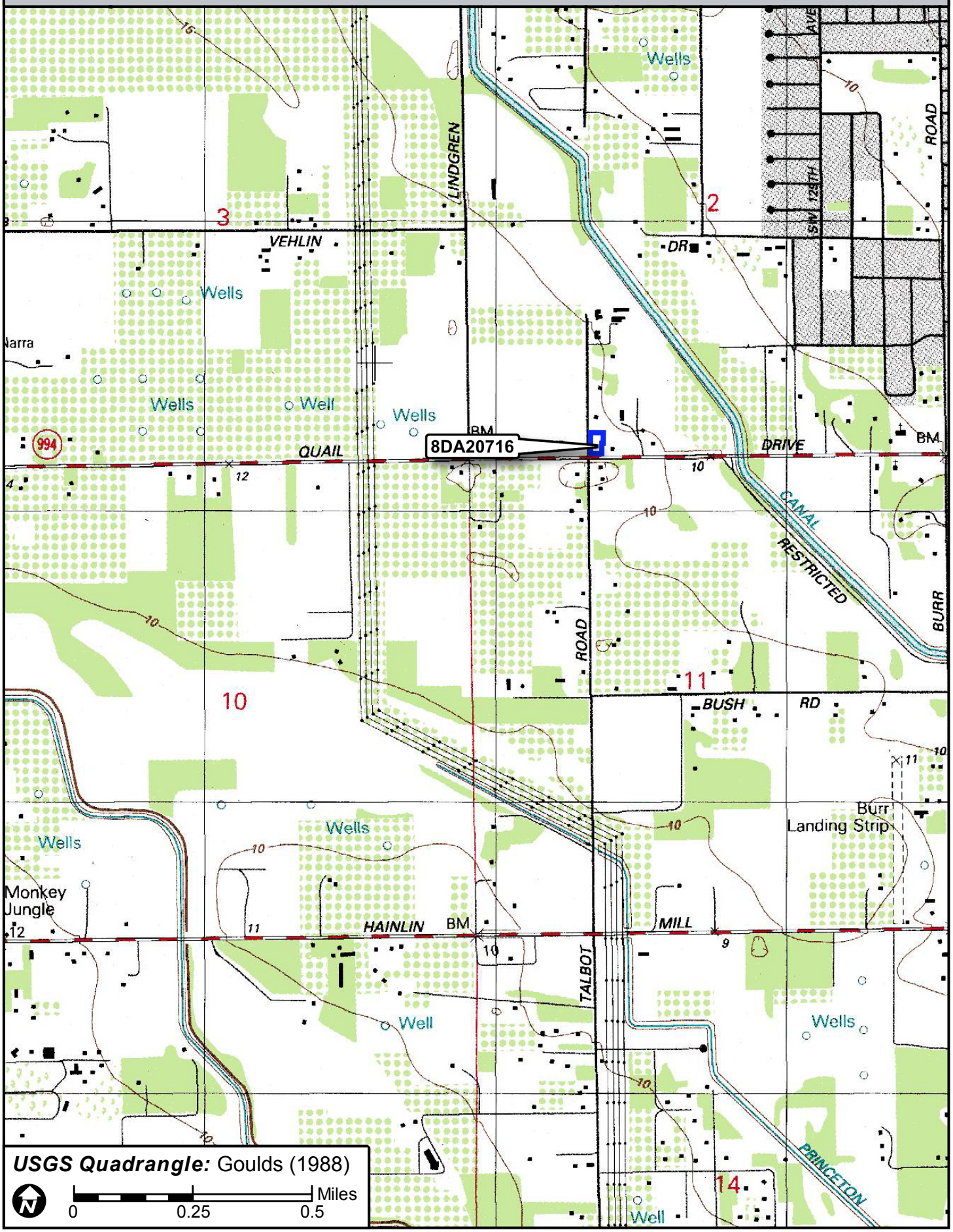
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH 8DA20716

SKETCH MAP 8DA20716

PHOTOGRAPH **8DA20716**

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8DA20716**



☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 DA20717
Field Date 9-2-2022
Form Date 9-7-2022
Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 19805 SW 134th Avenue — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR 994/SW 200th/Quail Roost Rd from 137th to 127 — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	19805	SW	134th	Avenue	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name GOULDS — USGS Date 1988 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) South Miami Heights — In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — County Dade
Township 56S — Range 39E — Section 2 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # _____ — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☐17 — Easting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ — Northing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1966 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Current Use Residence, private — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Nature _____
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Nature Small expansion to the SE
Architect (last name first): _____ — Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Rectangular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable — 2. Flat — 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Slate shingles — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ — 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Fixed and single-slide

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Gable roof projecting over front entrance; faux-masonry veneer over stucco at entrance; flat roof over garage

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

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

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Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 DA20717

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No.____ **C**himney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Faux-masonry veneer surrounding doorway and fixed window at entrance

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource

1966 Masonry Vernacular building with a rectangular form and a gable roof, with faux-masonry veneer and a projecting roofline at the entrance.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐**C**heck if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Historic Aerials

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

Miami-Dade County Property Search Application

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

Due to the lack of historical and architectural significance, this building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D, individually or as part of a district.

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) **D**ocument type Field notes **M**aintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ **F**ile or accession #'s _____

2) **D**ocument type Field maps **M**aintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ **F**ile or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

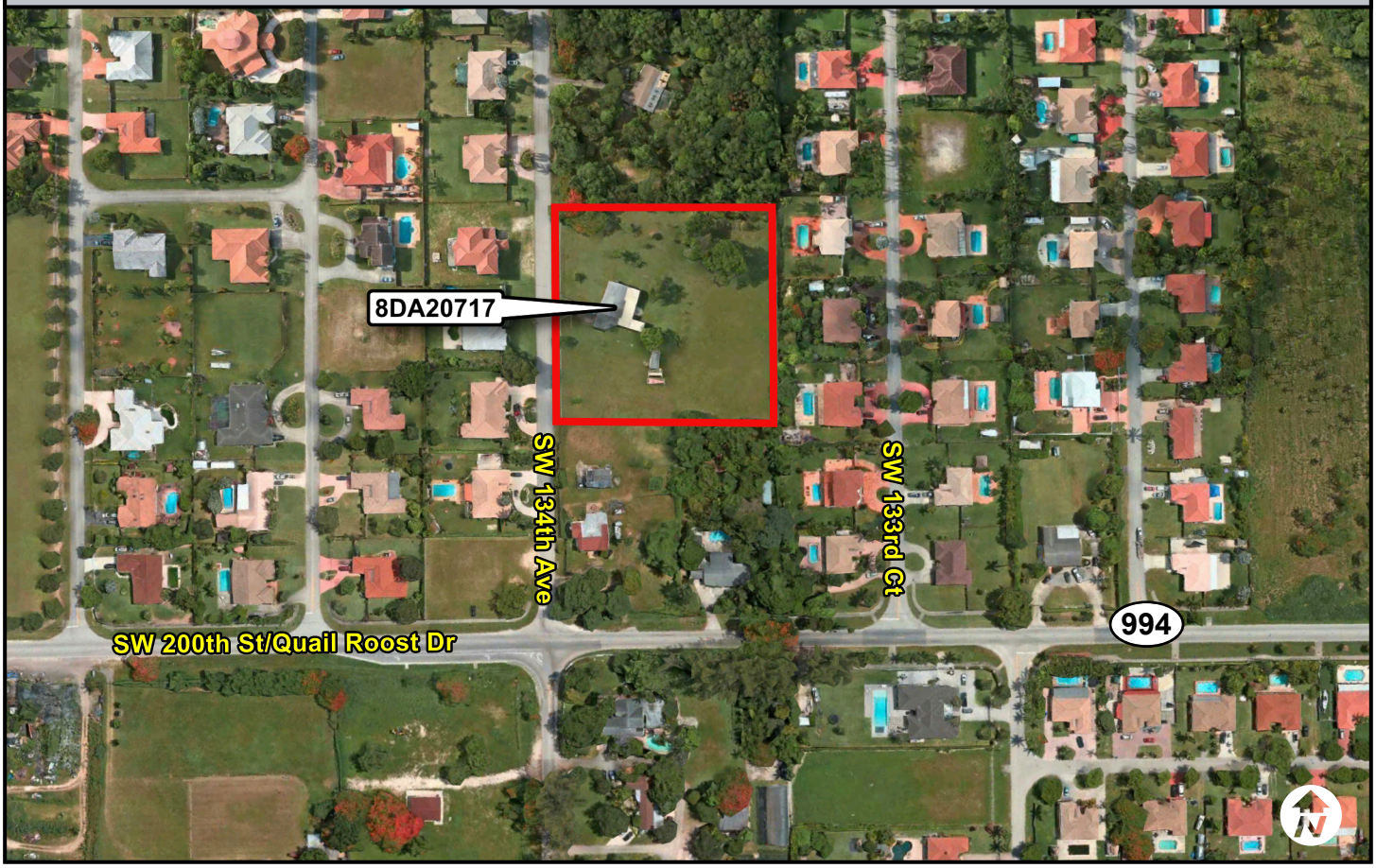
Recorder Name Janus Research **A**ffiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH 8DA20717

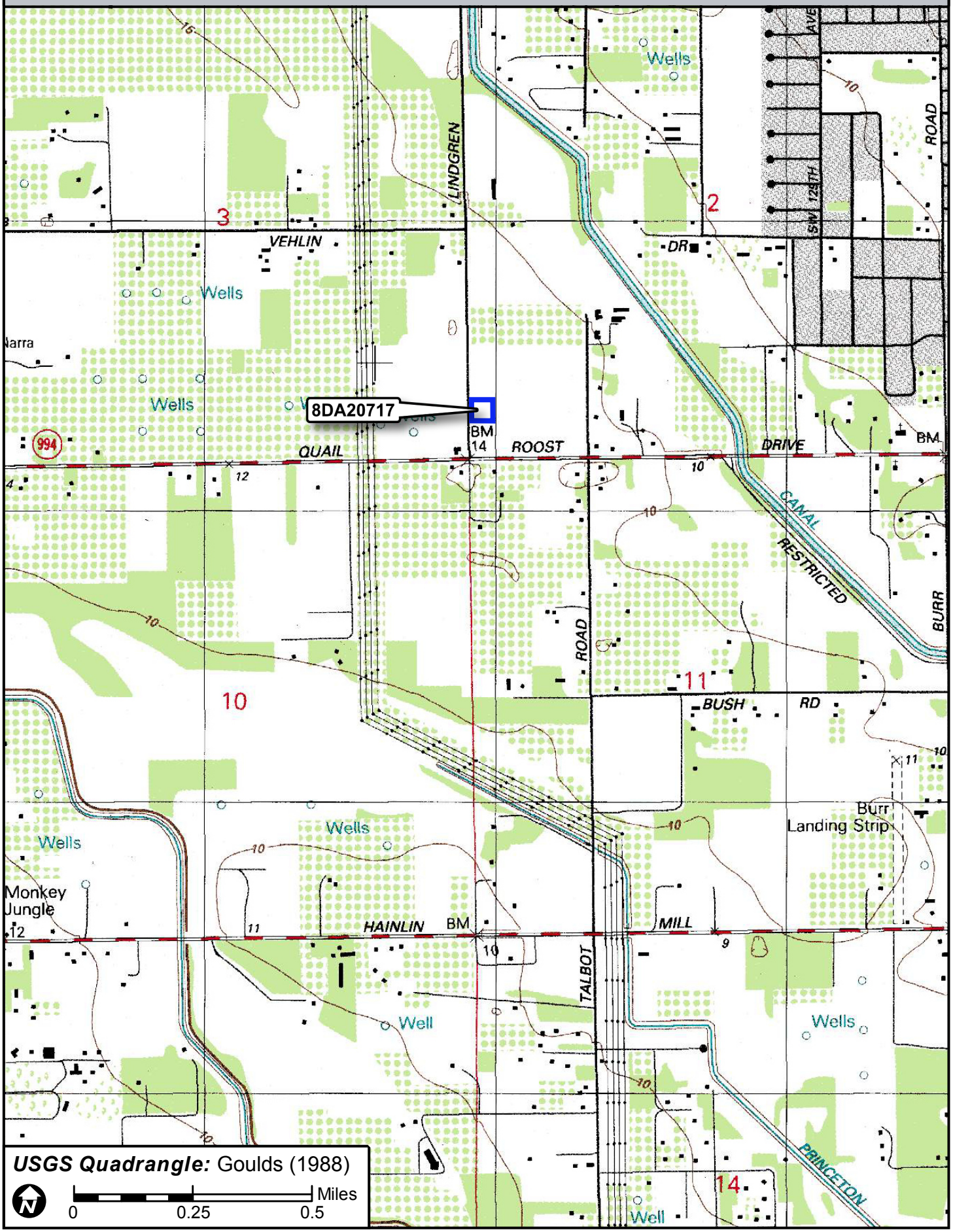
SKETCH MAP 8DA20717



PHOTOGRAPH **8DA20717**

PHOTOGRAPH **8DA20717**

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8DA20717**



USGS Quadrangle: Goulds (1988)

Miles
0 0.25 0.5

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 DA20718
Field Date 5-27-2022
Form Date 9-7-2022
Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 13355 SW 200th Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR 994/SW 200th/Quail Roost Rd from 137th to 127 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	13355	SW	200th	Street	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name GOULDS USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) South Miami Heights In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Dade
Township 56S Range 39E Section 2 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # _____ Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☐17 Easting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ Northing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1966 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Current Use Residence, private From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan _____ Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Flat tile 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Visible window from right-of-way was covered up by shades and metallic enclosure

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Projecting roofline extending out over entrance area, which is enclosed by a metallic patio structure

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

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

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 DA20718

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No.____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Entrance surrounded by metallic enclosure, and covered by projecting roof

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

Entrance surrounded by metallic enclosure, and covered by projecting roof

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource

1966 Masonry Vernacular building with few distinguishing features; entrance is surrounded by metallic enclosure, and covered by a projecting roofline.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

Miami-Dade County Property Search Application

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

Due to the lack of historical and architectural significance, this building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D, individually or as part of a district.

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

Required Attachments

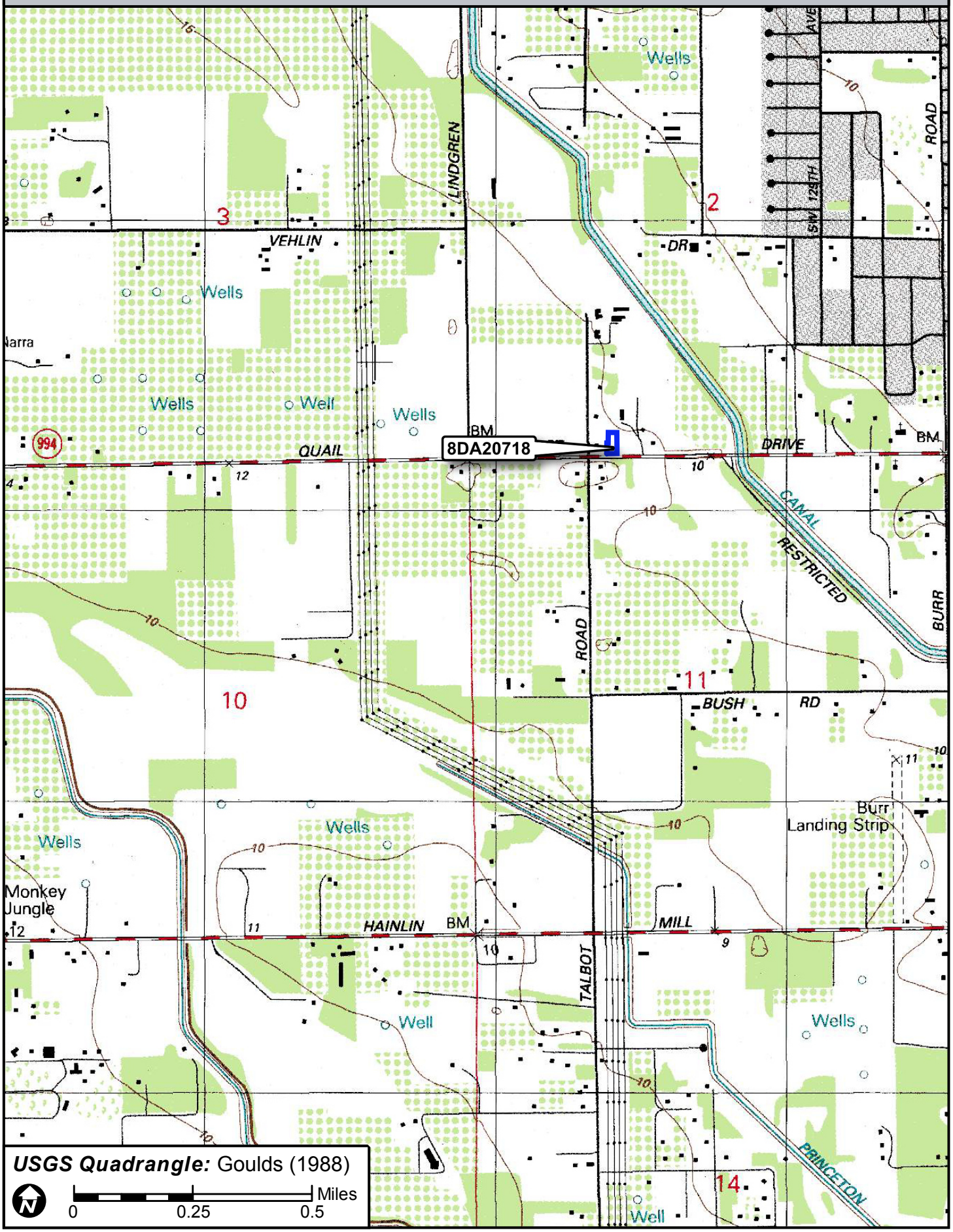
❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH 8DA20718

SKETCH MAP 8DA20718

PHOTOGRAPH **8DA20718**

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8DA20718**



☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 DA20719
Field Date 5-27-2022
Form Date 9-7-2022
Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 13295 SW 200th Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR 994/SW 200th/Quail Roost Rd from 137th to 127 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	13295	SW	200th	Street	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name GOULDS USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) South Miami Heights In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Dade
Township 56S Range 39E Section 2 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # _____ Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☐17 Easting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ Northing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1954 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Current Use Residence, private From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan _____ Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Flat tile 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Six-over-six single-hung with plaster trim; some of the windows are shuttered

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Raised decorative line under the windowline; decorative plaster trim around windows; plaster motif near front entrance

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

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

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 DA20719

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No.____ **C**himney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____

Structural System(s): 1. Concrete 2. _____ 3. _____

Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2. _____

Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Slightly recessed with decorative plaster motif and projecting line just under windowline along entire front entrance.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

1954 Masonry Vernacular single-story house with light decorative elements throughout the front facade.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐**C**heck if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Aerial photographs

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

Miami-Dade County Property Search Application

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

Due to the lack of historical and architectural significance, this building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D, individually or as part of a district.

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

1._____ 3._____ 5._____

2._____ 4._____ 6._____

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) **D**ocument type Field notes **M**aintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ **F**ile or accession #'s _____

2) **D**ocument type Field maps **M**aintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ **F**ile or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research **A**ffiliation Janus Research

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

Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**

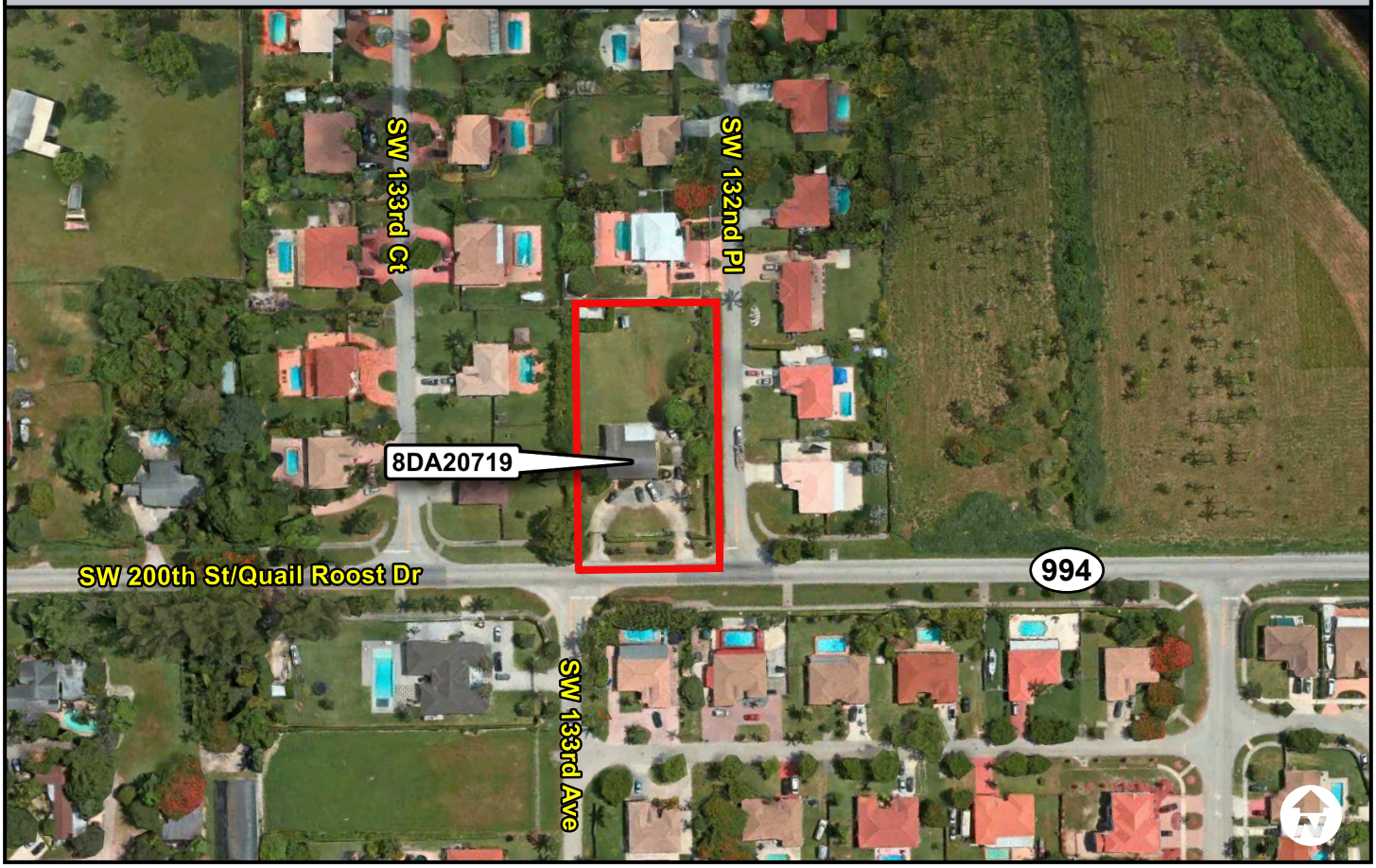
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)

❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**

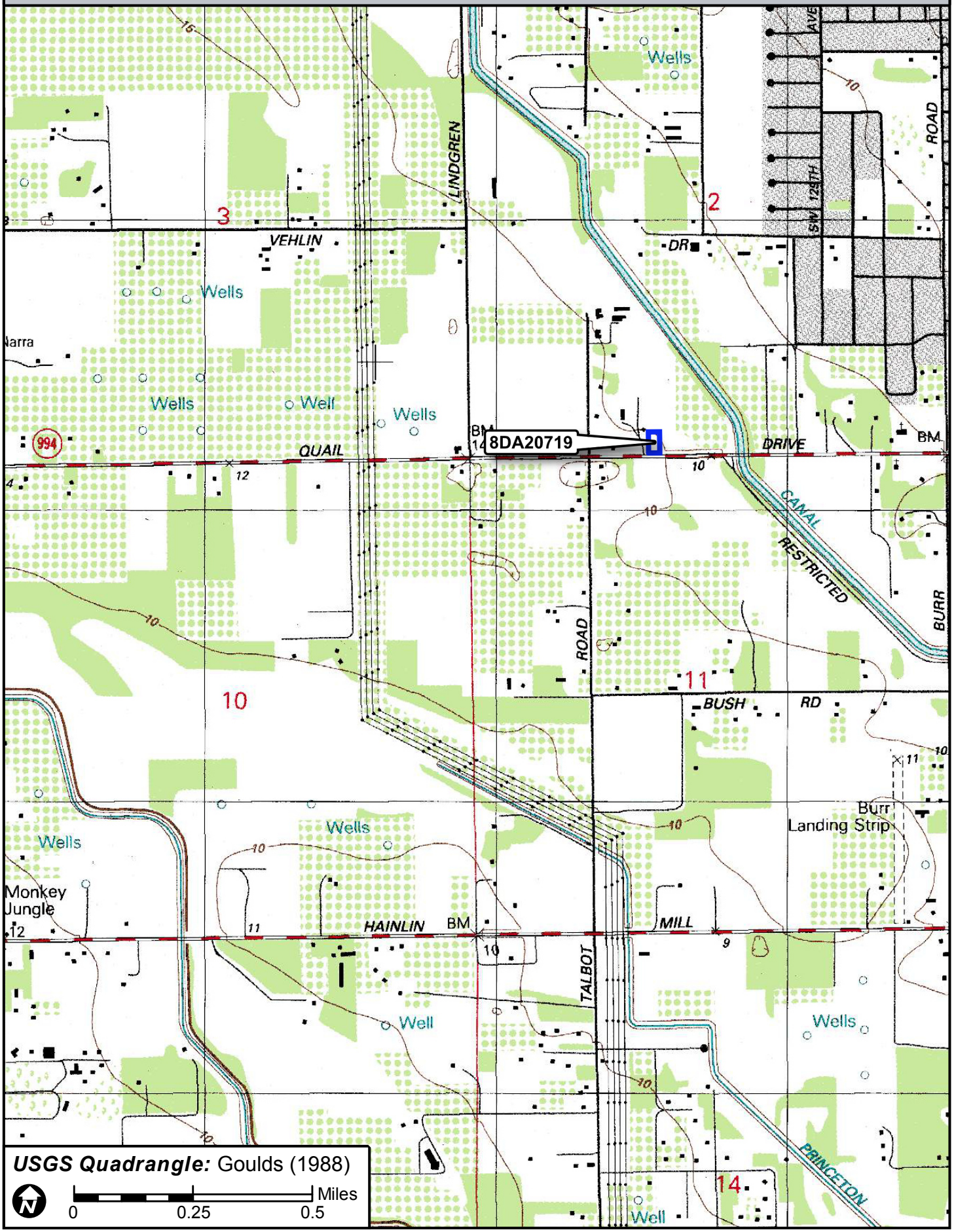
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH 8DA20719

SKETCH MAP 8DA20719



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8DA20719**



USGS Quadrangle: Goulds (1988)

Miles
0 0.25 0.5

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 DA20720
Field Date 5-27-2022
Form Date 9-7-2022
Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) Church of Christ on Quail Roost Drive **M**ultiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR 994/SW 200th/Quail Roost Rd from 137th to 127 **S**urvey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☒private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	12780	SW	200th	Street	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name GOULDS **U**SGS Date _____ **P**lat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) South Miami Heights **I**n City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown **C**ounty Dade
Township 56S **R**ange 39E **S**ection 11 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # _____ **L**andgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ **B**lock _____ **L**ot _____
UTM Coordinates: **Z**one ☐16 ☐17 **E**asting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ **N**orthing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ **C**oordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1974 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Religious From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Current Use Religious From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ **B**uilder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular **E**xterior Plan Rectangular **N**umber of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Flat tile 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

From the public right-of-way, the windows on the building were three-pane awning.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

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

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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 DA20720

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No.____ **C**himney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

The main entrance was not visible from the public right-of-way.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource

From the public right-of-way and based on Internet research, this 1974 Masonry Vernacular church is of a rectangular form with stucco siding.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐**C**heck if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerials

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

Miami-Dade County Property Search Application

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

Due to the lack of historical and architectural significance, this building does not meet the requirements for Criteria Consideration A for religious properties. Therefore, the building is not eligible for listing.

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) **D**ocument type Field notes **M**aintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ **F**ile or accession #'s _____

2) **D**ocument type Field maps **M**aintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ **F**ile or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

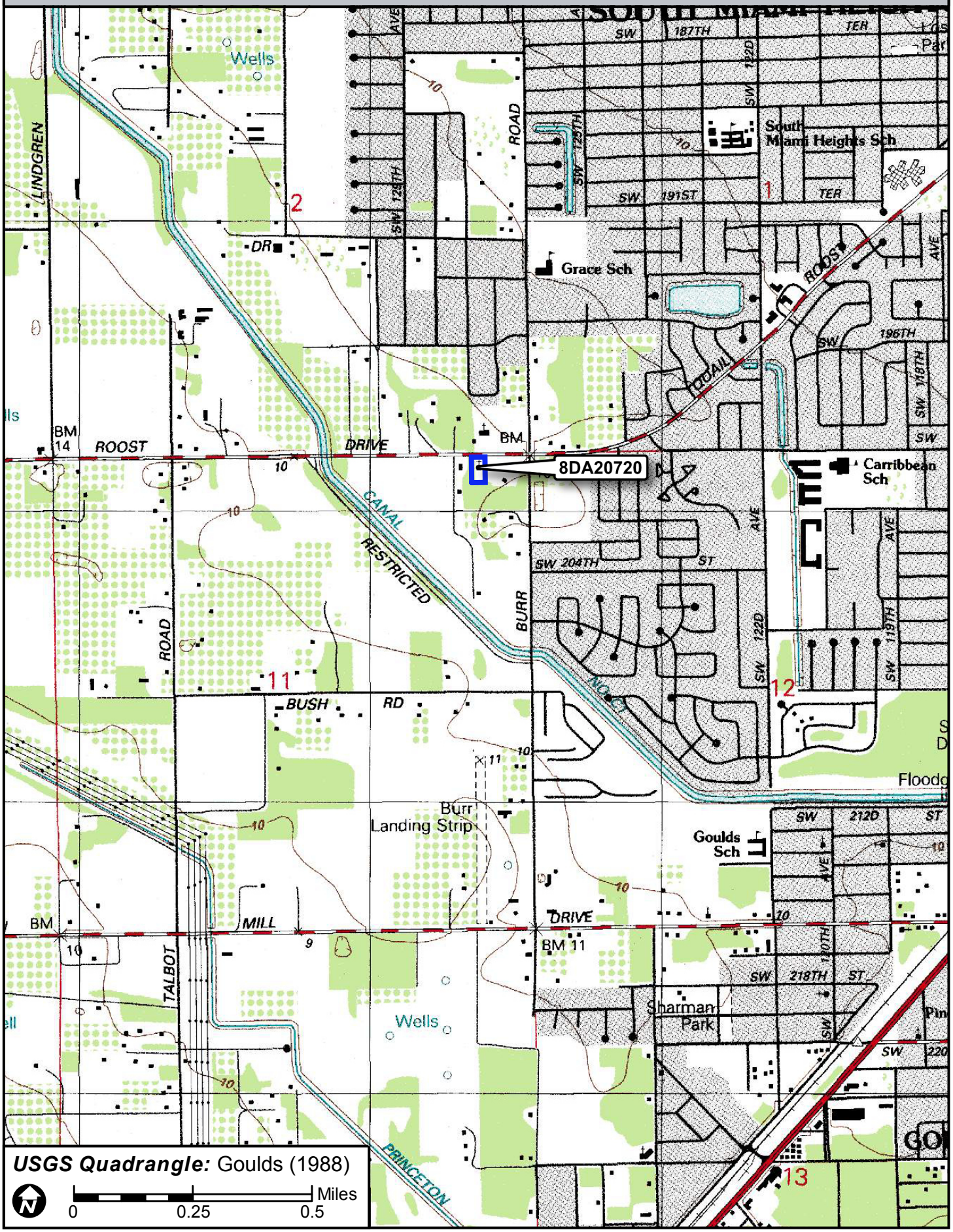
Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH 8DA20720

SKETCH MAP 8DA20720

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8DA20720**



USGS Quadrangle: Goulds (1988)

Miles

0 0.25 0.5

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 DA20721
Field Date 5-27-2022
Form Date 9-7-2022
Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) Peace United Methodist Church Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR 994/SW 200th/Quail Roost Rd from 137th to 127 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☒private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	12755	SW	200th	Street	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name GOULDS USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) South Miami Heights In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Dade
Township 56S Range 39E Section 2 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # _____ Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☐17 Easting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ Northing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1961 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Religious From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Current Use Religious From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Mid-Century Modern Exterior Plan T-shaped Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3. Mansard
Roof Material(s) 1. Flat tile 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Fixed, with projecting lintels on sanctuary; on attached secondary building one-over-one single-hung

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Large cross on front of sanctuary, covered walkway connecting two buildings

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

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

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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 DA20721

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No.____ **C**himney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Main entrance to the sanctuary is under a projecting shed roof

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource

Two buildings connected by a covered walkway; the sanctuary is T-shaped with a gabled tile roof and a shed roof at the entrance. The second building has a flat mansard tile roof.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐**C**heck if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Historic aerials

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

Miami-Dade County Property Search Application

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

Due to the lack of historical and architectural significance, this building does not meet the requirements for Criteria Consideration A for religious properties. Therefore, the building is not eligible for listing.

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) **D**ocument type Field notes **M**aintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ **F**ile or accession #'s _____

2) **D**ocument type Field maps **M**aintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ **F**ile or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

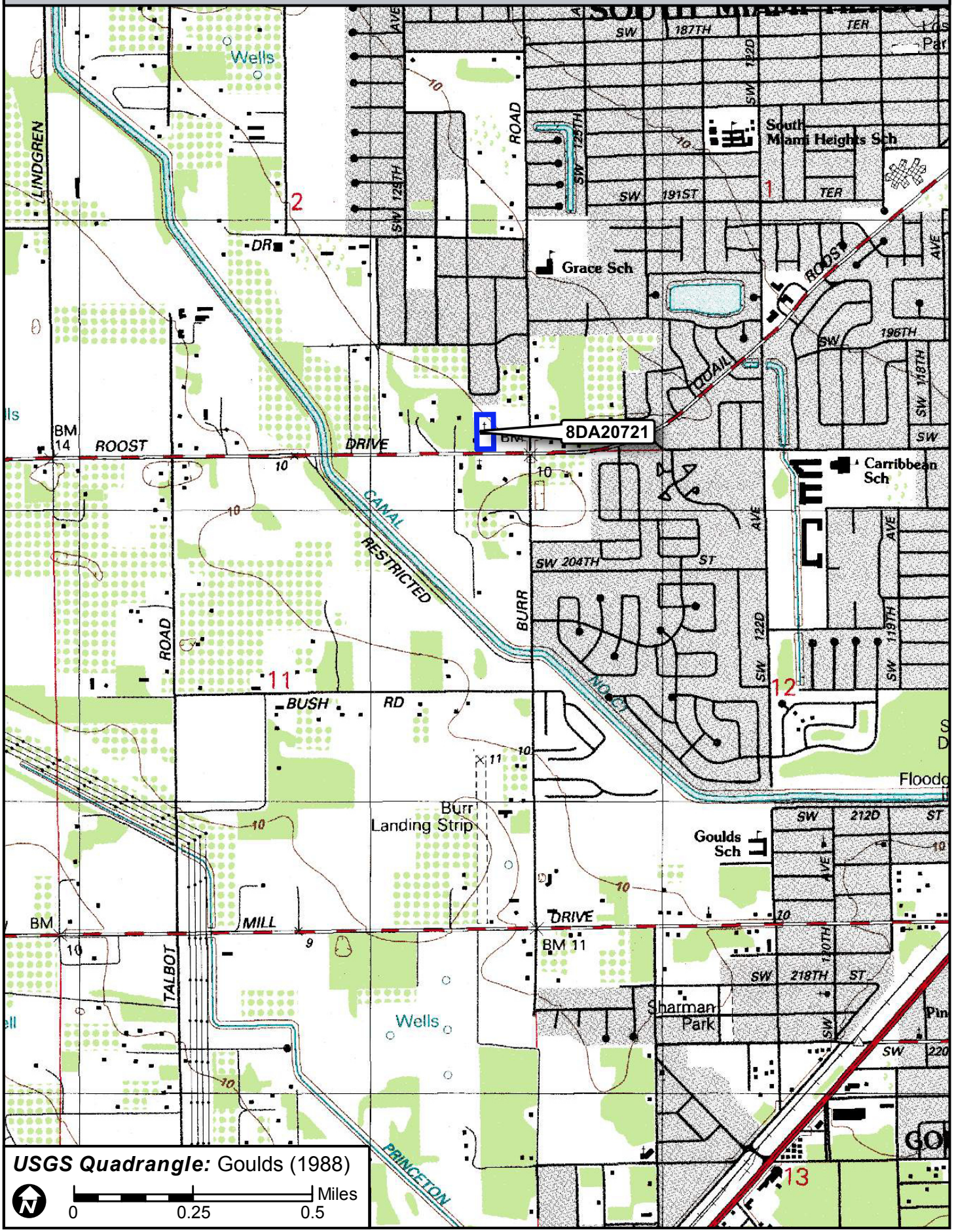
PHOTOGRAPH 8DA20721

SKETCH MAP 8DA20721

PHOTOGRAPH **8DA20721**

PHOTOGRAPH **8DA20721**

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8DA20721**



USGS Quadrangle: Goulds (1988)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 DA20722
Field Date 9-2-2022
Form Date 9-7-2022
Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 20200 SW 127th Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR 994/SW 200th/Quail Roost Rd from 137th to 127 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	20200	SW	127th	Avenue	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name GOULDS USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) South Miami Heights In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Dade
Township 56S Range 39E Section 11 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # _____ Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☐17 Easting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ Northing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1952 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Current Use Residence, private From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan _____ Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Unspecified 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Six-over-six single-hung on portion visible from public right-of-way

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

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

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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # DA20722

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No.____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Main entrance not visible from public right-of-way

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

Porch not visible from public right-of-way

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☐good ☒fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource

1952 Masonry Vernacular single-story house with stucco siding

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

Miami-Dade County Property Search Application

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

Due to the lack of historical and architectural significance, this building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D, individually or as part of a district.

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

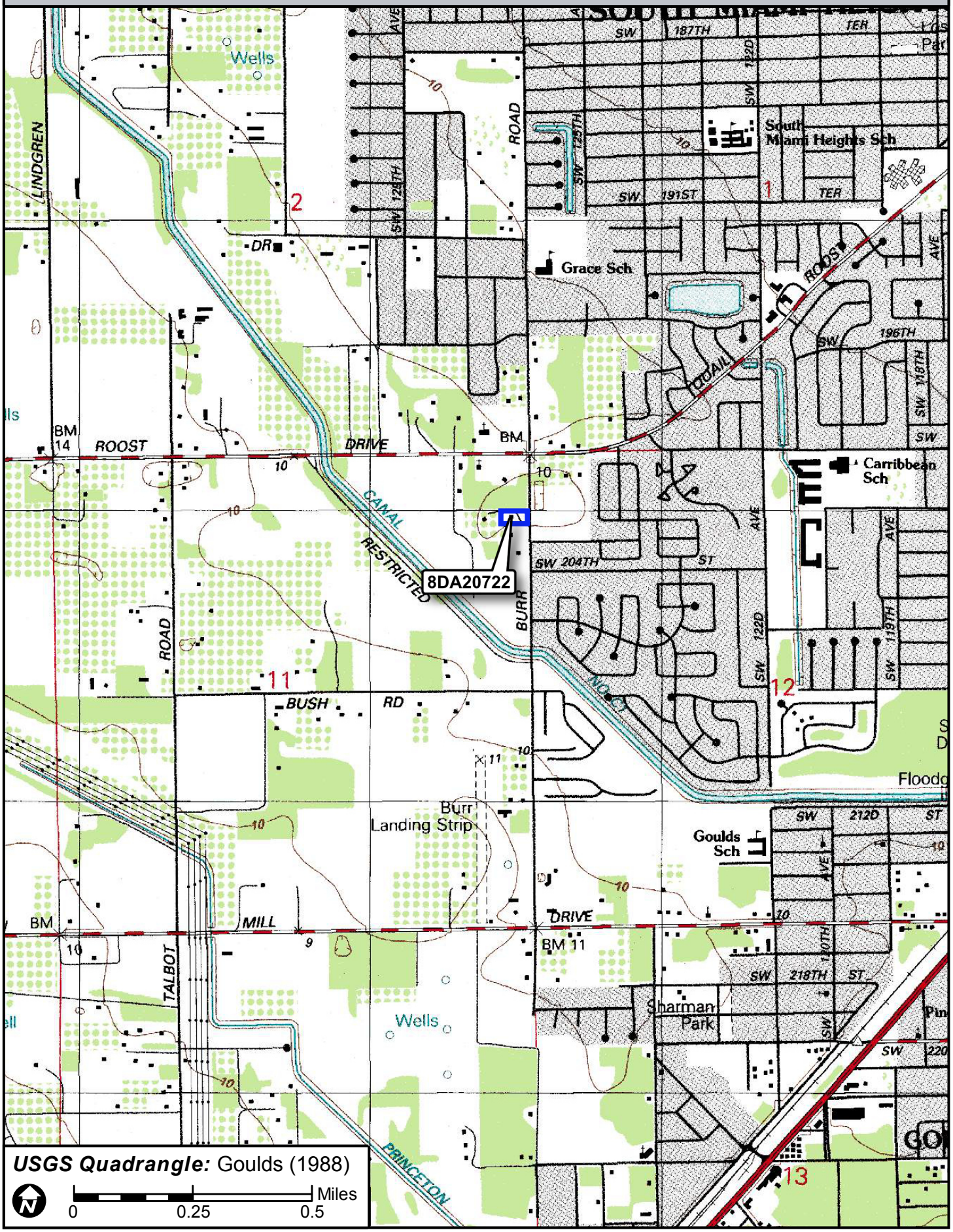
Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH 8DA20722

SKETCH MAP 8DA20722

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8DA20722**



USGS Quadrangle: Goulds (1988)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 DA20723
Field Date 9-2-2022
Form Date 9-7-2022
Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 19875 SW 127th Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR 994/SW 200th/Quail Roost Rd from 137th to 127 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	19875	SW	127th	Avenue	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name GOULDS USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) South Miami Heights In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Dade
Township 56S Range 39E Section 1 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # _____ Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☐17 Easting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ Northing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1954 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Current Use Residence, private From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan _____ Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Unspecified 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Awning windows

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Two-car garage and projecting flat roof covering the entrance, supported by a decorative column

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

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

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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 DA20723

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No.____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Entrance is flush with the rest of the front elevation, covered by projecting flat roof supported by decorative column.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☐good ☒fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource

1954 Masonry Vernacular single-story house with stucco siding, with awning windows along the front elevation and a projecting flat roof supported by a decorative column at the house's entrance.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

Miami-Dade County Property Search Application

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

Due to the lack of historical and architectural significance, this building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D, individually or as part of a district.

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

Required Attachments

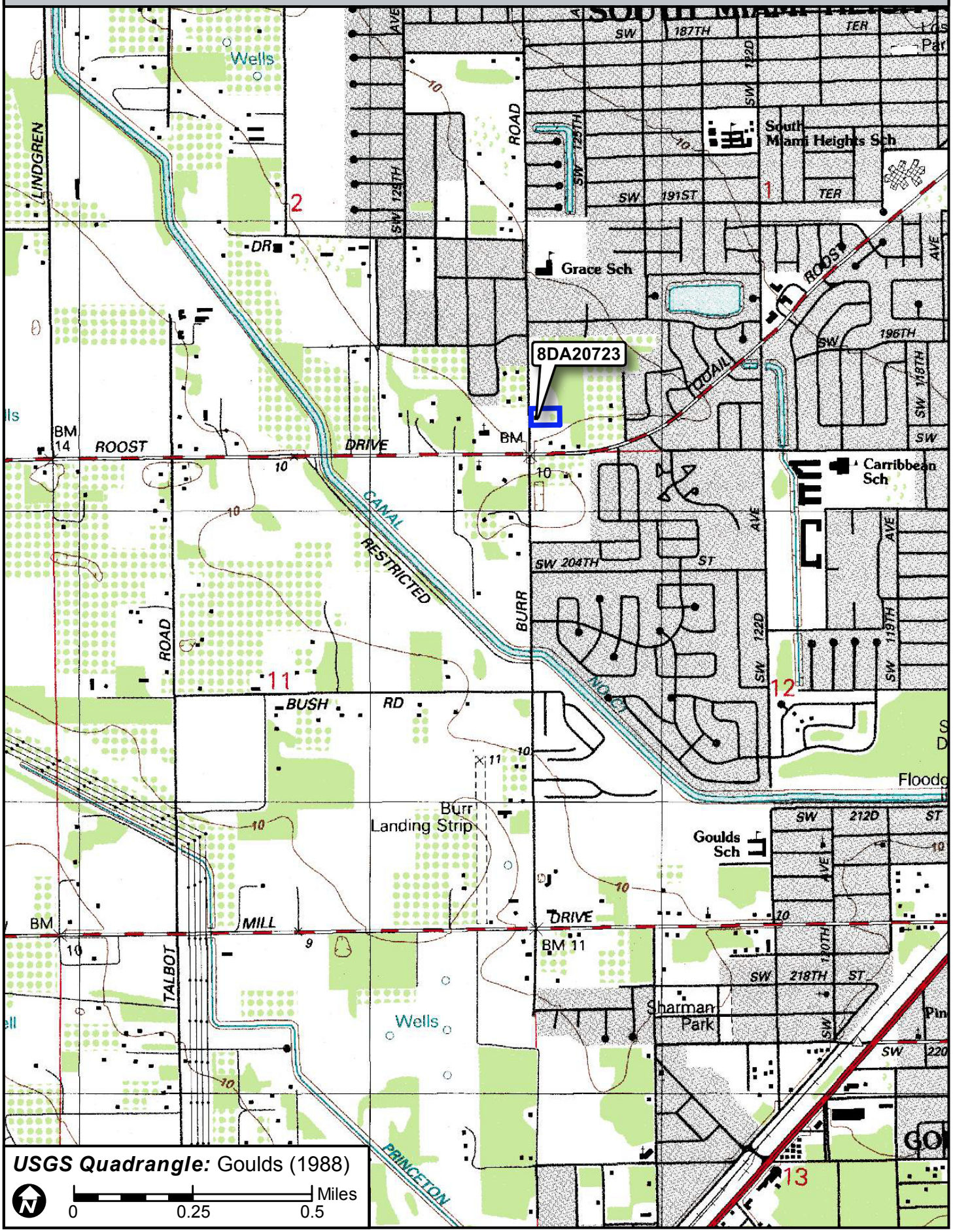
❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH 8DA20723

SKETCH MAP 8DA20723

PHOTOGRAPH **8DA20723**

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8DA20723**



USGS Quadrangle: Goulds (1988)

Miles
0 0.25 0.5

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 DA20724
Field Date 5-27-2022
Form Date 9-7-2022
Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 12685 SW 200th Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR 994/SW 200th/Quail Roost Rd from 137th to 127 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	12685	SW	200th	Street	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name GOULDS USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) South Miami Heights In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Dade
Township 56S Range 39E Section 1 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # _____ Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☐17 Easting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ Northing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1970 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Current Use Residence, private From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan _____ Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Unspecified 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Nine-pane fixed; picture window with four metal 2-light awning windows on either side

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Thick stucco column; downward-sloping projecting roofline

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

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

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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 DA20724

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Stucco 2. _____

Structural System(s): 1. Concrete 2. _____ 3. _____

Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2. _____

Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Entrance is flush with the rest of the front elevation, covered by projecting downward sloping roof

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☐good ☒fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

1970 Masonry Vernacular single-story house with thick stucco siding

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Aerial photographs

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

Miami-Dade County Property Search Application

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

Due to the lack of historical and architectural significance, this building is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D, individually or as part of a district.

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

1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____

2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research

Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field maps Maintaining organization Janus Research

Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research

Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com

(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**

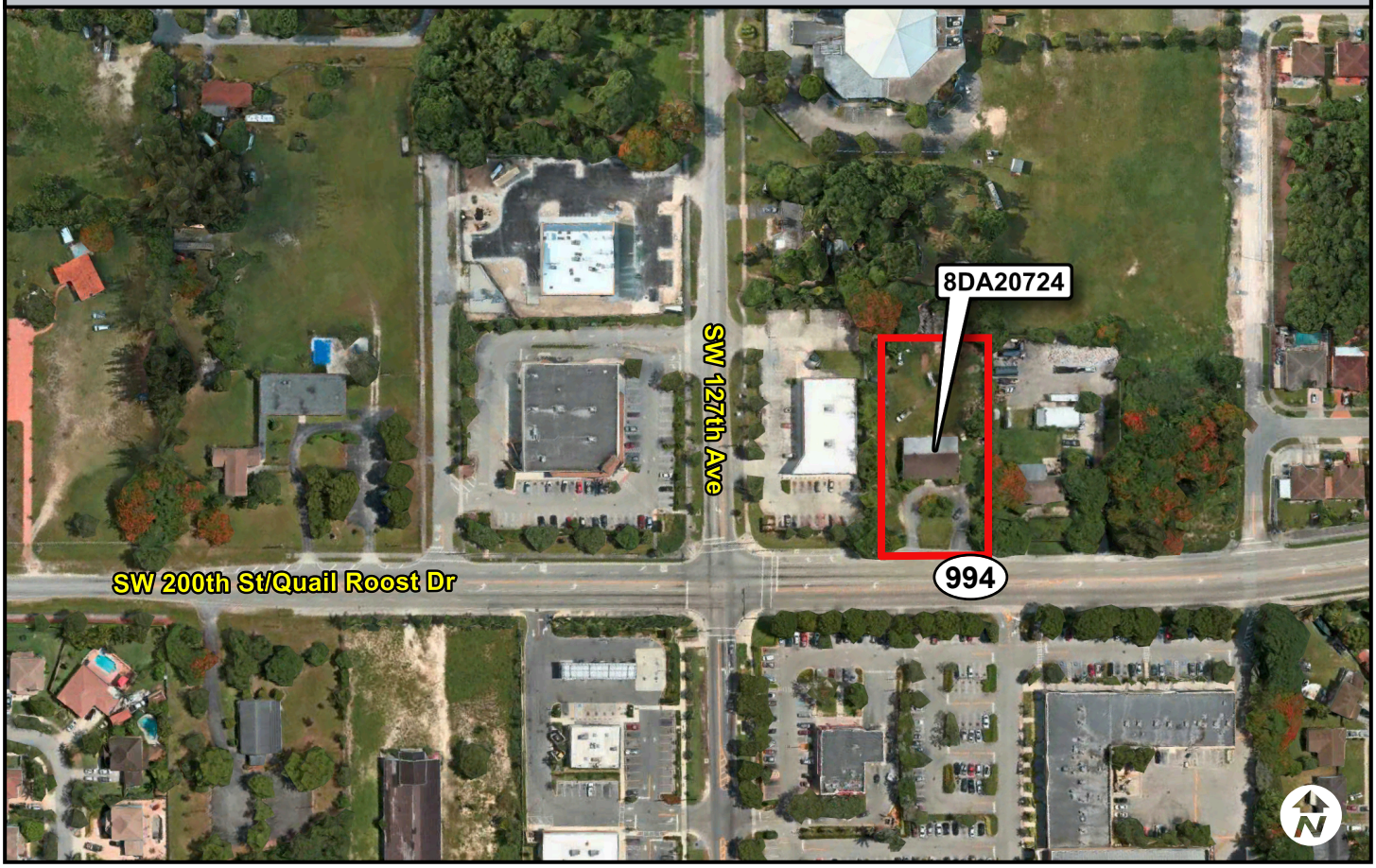
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)

❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**

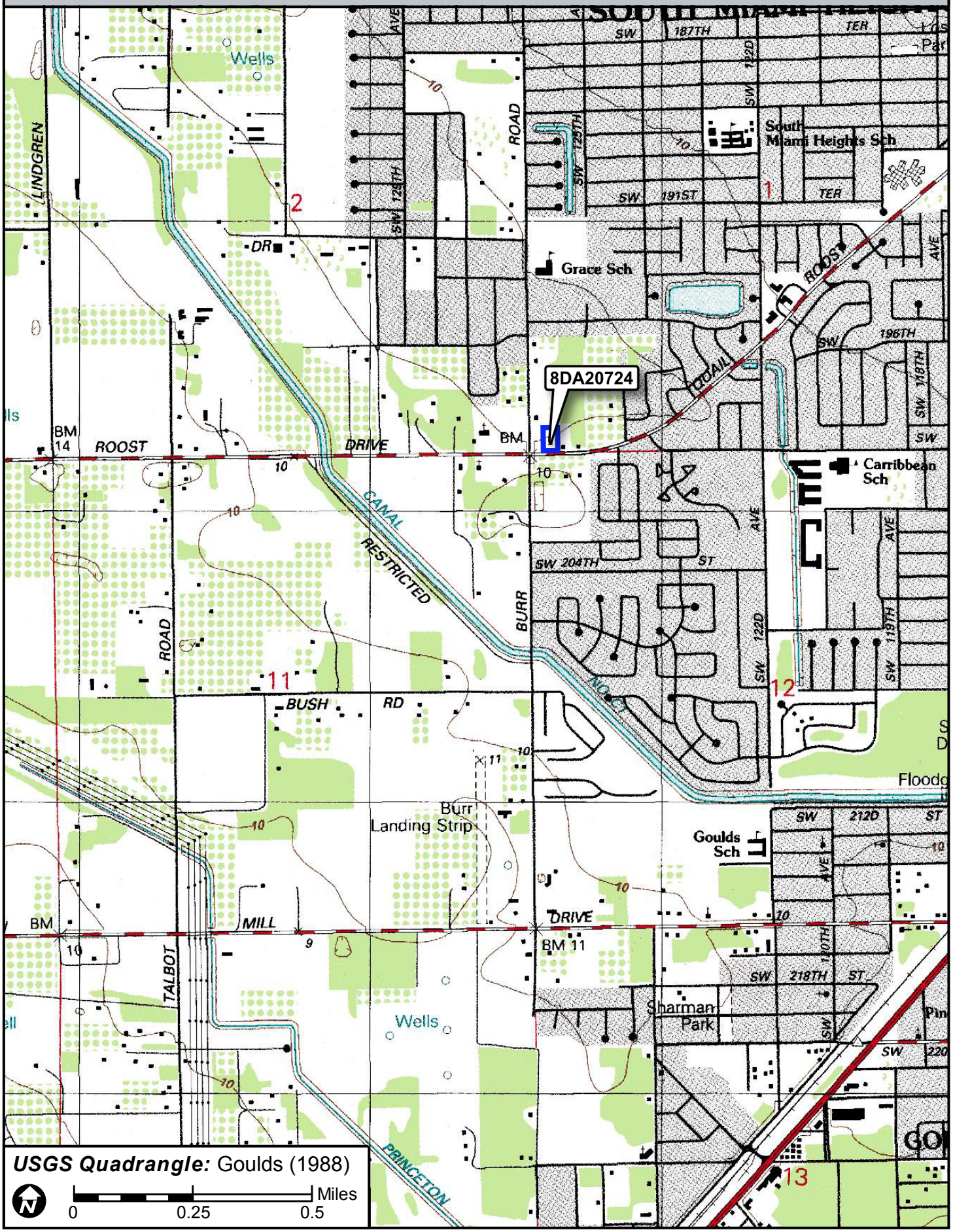
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH 8DA20724

SKETCH MAP 8DA20724



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8DA20724**



USGS Quadrangle: Goulds (1988)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

Appendix B –

Survey Log Sheet

Ent D (FMSF only) _____

Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 5.0 3/19

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

Consult *Guide to the Survey Log Sheet* for detailed instructions.

Manuscript Information

Survey Project (name and project phase)

SR 994/SW 200th St/Quail Roost Dr. from SW 137th Ave to SW 127th Ave PD&E Study Cultural Resource Assessment Survey

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

SR 994/SW 200th St/Quail Roost Dr. from SW 137th Ave to SW 127th Ave PD&E Study Cultural Resource Assessment Survey

Report Authors (as on title page) 1. Janus Research 3. _____ 2. _____ 4. _____

Publication Year 2022 **Number of Pages in Report** (do not include site forms) 123

Publication Information (Give series, number in series, publisher and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*.)

1107 N Ward Street, Tampa, FL, 33607

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Streelman, Amy and Rudy J. Westerman

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Janus Research City Tampa

Key Words/Phrases (Don't use county name, or common words like *archaeology*, *structure*, *survey, architecture, etc.*)

1. Quail Roost Drive 3. Goulds 5. MacDonell Residence 7. Rock Wall
2. Redlands 4. Talbott Estate 6. Oolitic Limestone 8. _____

Survey Sponsors (corporation, government unit, organization, or person funding fieldwork)

Name Steven Craig James Organization Florida Dept of Transportation - District 6

Address/Phone/E-mail 1000 NW 111th Ave Miami FL 33172

Recorder of Log Sheet Janus Research **Date Log Sheet Completed** 10-27-2022

Is this survey or project a continuation of a previous project? ☒No ☐Yes: **Previous survey #s (FMSF only)** _____

Project Area Mapping

Counties (select every county in which field survey was done; attach additional sheet if necessary)

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

USGS 1:24,000 Map Names/Year of Latest Revision (attach additional sheet if necessary)

1. Name GOULDS Year 1988 4. Name _____ Year _____
2. Name _____ Year _____ 5. Name _____ Year _____
3. Name _____ Year _____ 6. Name _____ Year _____

Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 2-17-2022 End 9-6-2022 **Total Area Surveyed** (fill in one) _____hectares 156.09 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

If Corridor (fill in one for each) **Width:** _____meters 90 feet **Length:** _____kilometers 1.67 miles

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Survey Log Sheet

Survey #_____

Research and Field Methods

Types of Survey (select all that apply): ☒archaeological ☒architectural ☐historical/archival ☐underwater
☐damage assessment ☐monitoring report ☐other(describe): _____

Scope/Intensity/Procedures

Pedestrian survey and excavation of six 50 cm2 shovel tests at 50-m intervals and judgmentally until obstructions reached (11-22 cm deep), screened with 1/4" wire mesh. Visual survey for historic resources.

Preliminary Methods (select as many as apply to the project as a whole)

☐Florida Archives (Gray Building)	☐library research- *local public*	☒local property or tax records	☒other historic maps	☐LIDAR
☐Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building)	☐library-special collection	☐newspaper files	☒soils maps or data	☐other remote sensing
☒Site File property search	☒Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP)	☒literature search	☒windshield survey	
☒Site File survey search	☒local informant(s)	☐Sanborn Insurance maps	☒aerial photography	

☐other (describe): _____

Archaeological Methods (select as many as apply to the project as a whole)

☐Check here if **NO** archaeological methods were used.

☐surface collection, controlled	☐shovel test-other screen size	☐block excavation (at least 2x2 m)	☐metal detector
☐surface collection, **un**controlled	☐water screen	☐soil resistivity	☐other remote sensing
☒shovel test-1/4"screen	☐posthole tests	☐magnetometer	☒pedestrian survey
☐shovel test-1/8" screen	☐auger tests	☐side scan sonar	☐unknown
☐shovel test 1/16"screen	☐coring	☐ground penetrating radar (GPR)	
☐shovel test-unscreened	☐test excavation (at least 1x2 m)	☐LIDAR	

☒other (describe): Desktop analysis

Historical/Architectural Methods (select as many as apply to the project as a whole)

☐Check here if **NO** historical/architectural methods were used.

☐building permits	☐demolition permits	☐neighbor interview	☐subdivision maps
☐commercial permits	☐windshield survey	☐occupant interview	☒tax records
☐interior documentation	☒local property records	☐occupation permits	☐unknown

☒other (describe): Desktop analysis

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? ☒Yes ☐No

Count of Previously Recorded Resources 1 **Count of Newly Recorded Resources** 13

List Previously Recorded Site ID#s with Site File Forms Completed (attach additional pages if necessary)

8DA2789

List Newly Recorded Site ID#s (attach additional pages if necessary)

8DA20712, 8DA20713, 8DA20714, 8DA20715, 8DA20716, 8DA20717, 8DA20718, 8DA20719, 8DA20720, 8DA20721, 8DA20722, 8DA20723, 8DA20724

Site Forms Used: ☐Site File Paper Forms ☒Site File PDF Forms

REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary

SHPO USE ONLY **SHPO USE ONLY** **SHPO USE ONLY**

Origin of Report: ☐872 ☐Public Lands ☐UW ☐1A32 # _____ ☐Academic ☐Contract ☐Avocational
☐Grant Project # _____ ☐Compliance Review: CRAT # _____

Type of Document: ☐Archaeological Survey ☐Historical/Architectural Survey ☐Marine Survey ☐Cell Tower CRAS ☐Monitoring Report
☐Overview ☐Excavation Report ☐Multi-Site Excavation Report ☐Structure Detailed Report ☐Library, Hist. or Archival Doc
☐Desktop Analysis ☐MPS ☐MRA ☐TG ☐Other: _____

Document Destination: Plottable Projects **Plotability:** _____

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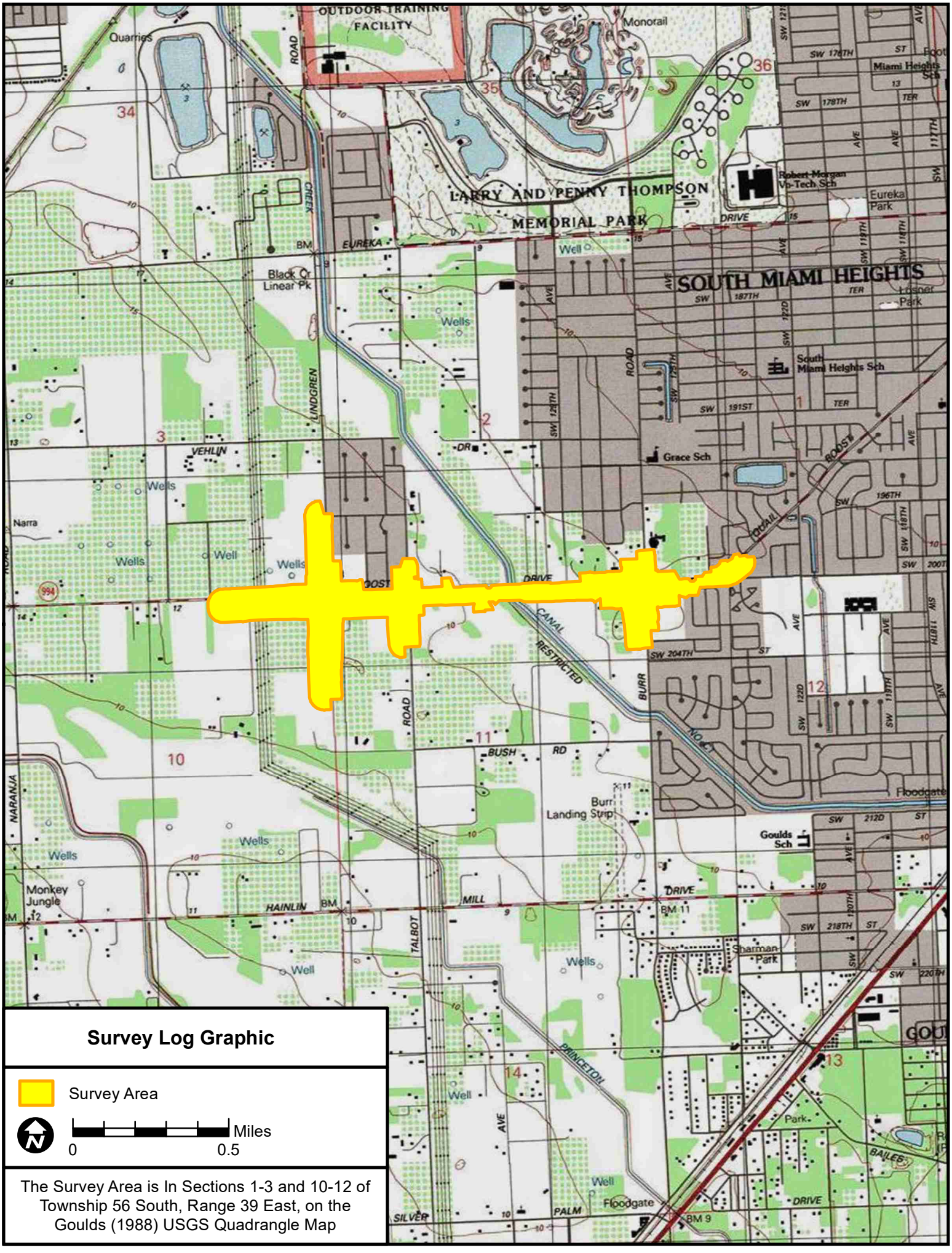
Phone 850.245.6440, Fax 850.245.6439, Email: SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com


OUTDOOR TRAINING FACILITY
Monorail
Quarries
LARRY AND PENNY THOMPSON MEMORIAL PARK
SOUTH MIAMI HEIGHTS
Robert Morgan Vo-Tech Sch
Eureka Park
Black Cr Linear Pk
Wells
Well
Grace Sch
South Miami Heights Sch
Losner Park
Narra
Monkey Jungle
Burr Landing Strip
Goulds Sch
Sharman Park
Floodgate
CANAL RESTRICTED
LINDGREN ROAD
VEHLIN
BUSH RD
HAINLIN MILL
TALBOT ROAD
PRINCETON
SILVER PALM
BM 11
BM 9
Survey Log Graphic
Survey Area
Miles
0
0.5
The Survey Area is In Sections 1-3 and 10-12 of Township 56 South, Range 39 East, on the Goulds (1988) USGS Quadrangle Map