

## APPENDIX B

### Architectural Resource Survey Forms

# HIMMARSHEE HISTORIC DISTRICT

## Architectural Resource Survey Form

**Address:** 201 SW 2<sup>nd</sup> Street  
Original Use/Name: The (Tom M.) Bryan Building  
Status: Contributing  
Date of Construction: 1925  
Architect: Francis L. Abreu  
Style: Mediterranean Revival  
Alternative Address: 201-213 SW 2<sup>nd</sup> Street  
 (Himmarshee St)  
Folio Number: 504210012170  
FMSF Number: BD00227  
Construction: Hollow Clay Tile, Concrete, Wood Frame Stucco

### **Integrity Assessment:**

The building is of importance both from an historical and architectural perspective. The Bryan's are a pioneering family whose contributions to early Fort Lauderdale and later are reflected in the architectural design and political and economic spheres of the city and state. The architectural design by noteworthy architect Francis Abreu set a standard for thematic design which was emulated here and elsewhere. Therefore, the building is considered Contributing.

### **Property Description:**

The building spans the block between SW 2<sup>nd</sup> and SW 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenues with its principle exposed side facing south onto SW 2<sup>nd</sup> Street. Its two-story mass anchors the corner and illustrates the thematic design that established a Mediterranean character to South Florida in the Boom years of the first half of the 20th century.

### **Architecture Description:**

The building houses multiple stores and commercial establishments on both floors separated by vertical pilasters that extend from the floor to roof line. The bays that are defined terminate in a barrel tile coping. Designed by notable architect Francis Abreu, the building addresses the corner with a canted corner establishing its entry. Mediterranean characteristics include its stucco, concrete block construction; shaped parapet; flat roof; paired rectangular windows and applied cast ornament.



**Location Map**



**Reference Photo**



**Historic Photo**

### **Architect Biography**

Abreu, Francis Luis (1896-1969) was born in his grandparent's estate at Newburgh, New York in 1896. He entered Cornell University College of Architecture in 1916; he left school to join the Navy in WW I. After the war, he returned to the university and graduated in 1921. Following graduation Abreu joined his family at his father's home in Colee Hammock on the New River. He was a "society" architect who received many commissions from his social circle of friends. Abreu's beautiful homes, many of them built along the city's waterways gave the new community a distinctive style. Approximately forty of Abreu's identified projects remain in the city to this day.

### **Mediterranean Architectural Style**

The Spanish Revival style and the Italian Renaissance Revival style are often referred to collectively as the Mediterranean Revival style and were the most popular styles during the Florida land boom of the 1920s. In Florida, the Spanish Revival style was introduced by Henry Flagler in his grand hotels constructed along the path of his Florida East Coast Railroad, one of which was the Hotel Ponce de Leon in St Augustine completed in 1888. The style was adapted to include a more regional dimension by local architects Maurice Fatio and Addison Mizner. The Mediterranean Revival style is noted for the combination of one- and two-story sections, a plan shape that included an interior courtyard, arcades and loggias, flat roofs, terracotta barrel-tile coping, columns, decorative door surrounds, decorative tiles, and ornate iron work.

### **Notes:**

Windows replaced and some window openings enclosed c. 1980.

### **Bibliography:**

Blake, E. V. Fort Lauderdale – The Tropic Wonderland. *Miami Tribune*. Fort Lauderdale Section, Vol. II, No. 74. Friday, May 1, 1925.

Florida Master Site File Historic Structures Form BD0227. Florida Division of Historical Resources. Fischer & Shepard Architects and Planners Inc. December 15, 1976. Updated June 1995.

Logan, Trisha and Uguccioni, Ellen. "Sailboat Bend Architectural Resource Survey Update." Fort Lauderdale, Florida. 2020.

"New Structures Rising In Central Business District." *The Evening Sentinel*. Volume XIV, No. 127. Thursday, February 5, 1925.

# HIMMARSHEE HISTORIC DISTRICT

## Architectural Resource Survey Form

**Address:** 208 SW 2<sup>nd</sup> Street  
Original Use/Name: Lunch Counter/Restaurant  
Current Name: Bandolero Taqueria Restaurant  
Status: Contributing  
Date of Construction: 1939  
Architect: David T. Ellis  
Style: Art Moderne  
Alternative Address: 204, 208 Himmarshee St  
Folio Number: 504210010200  
FMSF Number: BD00237  
Construction: Concrete, Stucco

### **Integrity Assessment:**

The building is important to the evolution of SW 2nd Street as an important commercial corridor in Fort Lauderdale. Its late 1930s construction date speaks to the pedestrian nature of the block and its design reflects elements of a more "modern" architecture that departs from the more familiar "Mediterranean" design, so popular in the mid-1920s. Though some alterations were made to facilitate its continuing use as an eatery, it still possesses sufficient characteristics that speak to its more "Art Deco" era origins. The building is therefore considered Contributing.



**Location Map**



**Reference Photo**

### **Property Description:**

This rectangular building is located in the center of the block and is abutted by 200 and 210 SW 2nd Street. The building appears as a one-story section but rises to two-stories at the rear.

### **Architecture Description:**

Originally the building had a series of three, horizontal bands that extended across the parapet and reflected an Art Deco design. The building was open to the street with a series of stools installed and available for patrons. Later, the building was enclosed and a shed roof covered in clay, barrel tile now extends across the front.

### **Art Moderne Architectural Style**

While Art Deco and Art Moderne were popular during the same time period of the 1920s through the 1940s, Art Moderne was more prevalent in domestic architecture and the style prevailed longer.<sup>9</sup> The Art Moderne style often has a smooth stucco wall surface, flat roof, and the emphasis is on the horizontal, with grooves, lines, and simple decorative elements reinforcing the horizontal.

### **Notes:**

Alterations - Tiled, Shed roof; Main Elevation  
 Additions in 1945, 1949 and 1950 (Architect Guy Platt Johnson)

### **Bibliography**

Blake, E. V. "Fort Lauderdale – The Tropic Wonderland." *Miami Tribune*. Fort Lauderdale Section, Vol. II, No. 74. Friday, May 1, 1925.

City of Fort Lauderdale Permit Microfilm Files for Folio #504210010200.

Florida Master Site File Historic Structures Form BD00237. Florida Division of Historical Resources.  
Fischer & Shepard Architects and Planners Inc. December 15, 1976. Updated June 1995.

"New Structures Rising In Central Business District." *The Evening Sentinel*. Volume XIV, No. 127.  
Thursday, February 5, 1925.

# HIMMARSHEE HISTORIC DISTRICT

## Architectural Resource Survey Form

**Address:** 214 SW 2<sup>nd</sup> Street

Original Use/Name: Wynn (alternate spelling Winn) and Lovett's Grocery Store

Status: Contributing

Date of Construction: 1937

Architect: A.C. Hopkins

Style: Art Deco

Alternative Address: 214-220 Himmarshee St

Folio Number: 504210010060

FMSF Number: BD00239

Construction: Concrete, Stucco

### **Integrity Assessment:**

Along with the attached buildings on this block of SW 2nd Street, this building reflects another period of development in Fort Lauderdale's history during the 1930s. As such, the design departs from the more characteristic "Mediterranean" design of the early 1920s and introduces a more "modern" flavor, which can more readily be described as Art Deco. Although some alterations have occurred, sufficient details of its original construction remain to identify it as a later product. Therefore, the building is considered Contributing.

### **Property Description:**

Located at the southeast corner of SW 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue and SW 2<sup>nd</sup> Street, this building anchors the corner and is a part of a series of shops that extend along both streets and shares a common parapet with 210 SW 2<sup>nd</sup> Street.

### **Architecture Description:**

The one-story building is rectangular in plan and features a canted corner. A parapet that is decoratively scored with a series of horizontal bands extends beyond a flat roof. A semicircular canopy extends over the rectangular windows of the canted corner. The decorative parapet and the rounded canopy reflects design qualities of the Art Deco period in which it was built.

### **Notes:**

Basic integrity maintained, replacement windows and doors.

### **Bibliography:**

Florida Master Site File Historic Structures Form BD00239. Florida Division of Historical Resources. Fischer & Shepard Architects and Planners Inc. December 15, 1976. Updated June 1995.



**Location Map**



**Reference Photo**



# HIMMARSHEE HISTORIC DISTRICT

## Architectural Resource Survey Form

**Address:** 219A SW 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue

Original Use/Name: King-Cromartie House

Current Use: Museum

Status: Contributing

Date of Construction: 1907

Builder: Edwin T. King

Style: Frame Vernacular

Alternative Address: Originally, Moffat Avenue; 229 SW 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue

Folio Number: 504210010080

FMSF Number: BD00062

Construction: Wood Frame, Stucco

### **Integrity Assessment:**

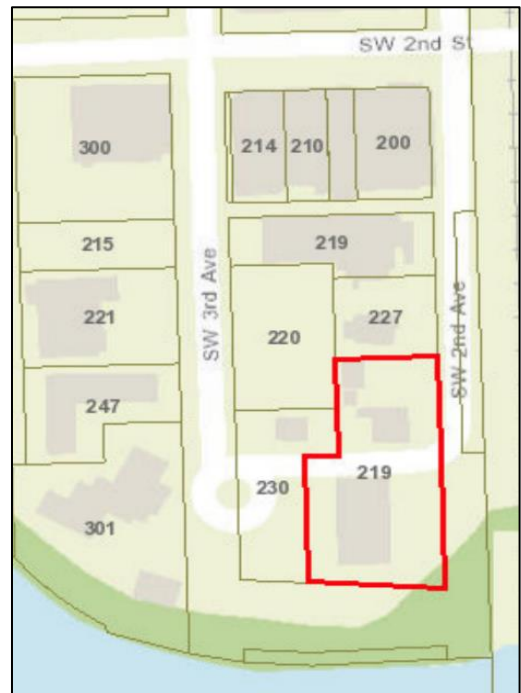
Built by Edwin T. King for his daughter Louise King Cromartie and her husband Bloxham Cromartie. While this structure has been moved from its original location, the structure retains a high degree of architectural integrity representative of the frame vernacular architectural style. It is also representative of the housing occupied pioneer families

### **Property Description:**

This residence was moved from another location, now Smoker Park, that once had a similar residential context and floated down the New River to this location.

### **Architecture Description:**

Its 1907 construction date reflects the period in which several other proximate structures in the neighborhood were also built. The residence is of frame construction with a wood shake shingle roof. Its principal details include its shed roof porch that extends across the main façade; gable-roofed dormers that pierce the front and side elevations; paired, rectangular double-hung sash windows in the dormers and evenly spaced rectangular windows on the front and side elevations.



**Location Map**



(1907 photo by John Postler)  
HOUSE MOVING — The King-Cromartie house, a Fort Lauderdale landmark, floated along New River yesterday to its new location next to the New River Inn, one of the oldest hotels in the city. The Junior League of Fort Lauderdale will restore the 190-ton house. The upper story will be made into a showpiece for elementary school classes. At 12:30 p.m. yesterday the Andrews Avenue bridge opened to let the 64-year-old house complete its voyage to its new home.

**House Moving in 1971**



**Reference Photo**

### **Masonry Vernacular Architectural Style**

By definition, "vernacular" means: the speech of ordinary people spoken in a particular country or region. In architecture it translates to a type of design that is familiar to local builders and a product of its place. Normally vernacular buildings are constructed of locally sourced materials and reflect the specific character and practical considerations of the geographical place in which they were built. For example, in New England roofs are steeply pitched to keep snow off the roofs but in tropical and arid areas of the country flat roofs are both practicable as well as popular.

### **Edwin Thomas King:**

With the arrival of the FEC Railway, Edwin Thomas King arrived on February 22, 1896. One of his many roles in the town was as the first building contractor. He was instrumental in establishing the first schools, and building the first two schoolhouses. Among his accomplishments are building the New River Inn (and the Bryan homes nearby), the Stranahan House, the Las Olas Inn, the original Courthouse and the first Methodist Church for the town. He was among the companies that dredged the portions of the rivers in Lantana, and Deerfield Beach. Records also show that he provided the land for the Evergreen Cemetery, even using his carpentry skills to build coffins. When the Town of Fort Lauderdale was incorporated as a City, he was chosen as president of the first council. In 1918, Ed King moved to the Lake Okeechobee area, where he died trying to save two children during the 1928 hurricane.

### **Bloxham Alva Cromartie:**

Bloxham Cromartie arrived in Fort Lauderdale in 1901 and was the youngest brother of Fort Lauderdale's first school teacher, Ivy Cromartie Stranahan (married to Frank Stranahan). Bloxham was originally from Ty Ty, Georgia, then moved to Lemon City (Miami) before arriving to Fort Lauderdale to work in Stranahan's Trading Post. He later partnered with W.O. Berryhill to develop the Berryhill-Cromartie general store and Broward County's second tax accessor.

### **Louise King Cromartie:**

Louise King Cromartie was the daughter of Edwin T. King. She was born in 1889/1890 in New Smyrna, Florida, and moved to Fort Lauderdale with her family in 1896 where she spent the remainder of her life. Louise was one of the first nine students at Ivy Stranahan's schoolhouse in Broward County.

### **Notes:**

Alterations: Addition 1911, relocated from original site 1971, rehabilitation 1973, renovation 1997.

### **Bibliography:**

Cherry, Alan. "Lauderdale Pioneer Built Storm Defense." *Sun-Sentinel*. Sunday, December 12, 1999. Page 12F.

Crim, Sara M. "The Story of Lauderdale." *Fort Lauderdale News*. Sunday, October 13, 1940. Page 4.

Florida Master Site File Historic Structures Form BD0062. Florida Division of Historical Resources. Fischer & Shepard Architects and Planners Inc. December 15, 1976. Updated June 1995.



"House Moving." *Fort Lauderdale News*. Wednesday, October 6, 1971, Page 3B.

Jones, Duane. "Who's Who in Broward: Mrs. B. A. Cromartie." *The Miami Herald*. Sunday, February 21, 1954. Page 4-BR.

Kemper, Marlyn. "County History." *Fort Lauderdale News and Sun-Sentinel*. Sunday, August 14, 1977. Page 5E.

"Louise King Cromartie, Pioneer, Dead at 83." *Fort Lauderdale News*. Monday, August 6, 1973. Page 2C.

Maltzman, Sylvia. "Junior League Acts To Save Old House." *Fort Lauderdale News*. Tuesday, June 1, 1971.

"No Trace of Ed King at Lake." *Fort Lauderdale Daily News*. Friday, September 21, 1928, Page 1.

O'Bannon, Mart. "Reminiscences and Human Interest Narratives of Broward County." *Fort Lauderdale News*. May 20, 1929. Page 4.

Sherwin. "Ed King's Death Distinct Loss to Ft. Lauderdale." *Fort Lauderdale Daily News*. Tuesday, September 25, 1928.

# HIMMARSHEE HISTORIC DISTRICT

## Architectural Resource Survey Form

**Address:** **219B SW 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue**

Original Use/Name: Davis Acetylene Generator Building

Current Use: Outbuilding/ Storage

Status: Contributing

Date of Construction: 1905 (Original installation); 1965 and later (current storage building)

Builder: Edwin T. King/  
Philemon A. Bryan

Style: Masonry Vernacular

Alternative Address: Originally, Moffat Avenue

Folio Number: 504210010080

FMSF Number: BD00213

Construction: Exposed concrete block

Date of This Record: February 2024



**Location Map**

### **Integrity Assessment:**

Historically this structure housed the apparatus necessary to generate power to the New River Hotel and others. As an early example of the technology available to harness energy it has considerable contextual importance.

### **Property Description:**

This outbuilding is located on the "campus" of the New River Inn. The original site had the structure located in between the New River Inn to its south, and the P. N. Bryan House located to its north. The relocation of the King-Cromartie House to the property between this structure and the New River Inn removed the visual relationship to the other original structures on the site. It is square in design with hand-molded concrete block with a hipped metal roof.



**Reference Photo**

### **Architecture Description:**

This simple utilitarian outbuilding was originally built in 1905 in connection with the New River Inn and the Tom and Reed Bryan homes to provide energy, before their conversion to electricity. The standing seam metal roof and door as well as the block construction are of contemporary vintage and are presumed to closely follow the original footprint.

### **Masonry Vernacular Architectural Style**

By definition, "vernacular" means: the speech of ordinary people spoken in a particular country or region. In architecture it translates to a type of design that is familiar to local builders and a product of its place. Normally vernacular buildings are constructed of locally sourced materials and reflect the specific character and practical considerations of the geographical place in which they were built. For example, in New England roofs are steeply pitched to keep snow off the roofs but in tropical and arid areas of the country flat roofs are both practicable as well as popular.

### **Davis Acetylene:**

Augustine Davis (1852-1933) was born in Elkader, Iowa, and was married to Married Serna M. Crouch (1855-1944) in either 1870 or 1879. Davis had several accomplishments leaded up to the establishment of the Davis Acetylene company in 1902, including:

- Organized the Newspaper called the "Galesville Independent (Republican)."
- Had multiple newspapers and business projects in Huron, Dakota.
- Publisher of the National Journalist (Chicago).
- Organized and published the Lewiston Searchlight and the Depew Herald (Lewiston, NY).
- Played a leading part in the construction of the Niagara Power canal.
- Invented the acetylene lighting generator in Chicago.
- Formed in Elkhart, Indiana, the Davis Acetylene company 1902.
- Partnered with Eugene Bournonville to create Davis Bournonville Development Company, a joint venture, which developed a version of the oxyacetylene torch in 1907.
- Had a winter home in Coral Gables, Florida.

### **Edwin T. King**

With the arrival of the FEC Railway, Edwin Thomas King arrived in 1895. One of his many roles in the town was as the first building contractor. He was instrumental in establishing the first schools and building the first two schoolhouses. Among his accomplishments are building the New River Inn (and the Bryan homes nearby), the Stranahan House, the Las Olas Inn, the original Courthouse and the first Methodist Church for the town. He was among the companies that dredged the portions of the rivers in Lantana, and Deerfield Beach. Records also show that he provided the land for the Evergreen Cemetery, even using his carpentry skills to build coffins. When the Town of Fort Lauderdale was incorporated as a City, he was chosen as president of the first council. In 1918, Ed King moved to the Lake Okeechobee area, where he died trying to save two children during the 1928 hurricane.

### **Philemon N. Bryan**

Arriving in the Fort Lauderdale area in 1895 from New Smyrna, Florida, he would be the first to develop the area north of the New River adjacent to the Florida East Coast Railroad, that he helped to extend into Fort Lauderdale. In New Smyrna he was a farmer, businessman and was the first a Mayor of that town. He obtained acreage, built a home and started growing oranges and vegetables. Around 1900 he built a wooden boarding house across from the train station on the northern bank of the New River. In 1906, he started construction on a three-story masonry hotel when he saw that a larger building was needed. The New River Inn, the first official hotel, operated as a hotel until 1955. Together with builder Edwin T. King, he constructed homes for his sons Reed and Tom to the west of the hotel, and a residence for himself to the north of the hotel.

**Notes:**

Door replacement (date unknown); Roof replacement (date unknown).

**Bibliography**

"Autobiography of Famed Inventor In Possession Of Galesville Resident." *La Crosse Tribune and Leader Press*. La Crosse, Wisconsin. Monday, January 23, 1933, page 2.

"Davis Bournonville." Wrenchwiki, <https://wrenchwiki.com/davis-bournonville/>, September 5, 1922. Accessed 22, April 2024.

Florida Master Site File Historic Structures Form BD00213. Florida Division of Historical Resources. Fischer & Shepard Architects and Planners Inc. December 15, 1976. Updated June 1995.

"Inventor Dies at Home in New York." *Appleton Post-Crescent*. New York. Friday, January 20, 1933, Page 7.

"Mr. Augustine Davis In Chicago." *The Enterprise*. Lancaster, New York. Wednesday, December 23, 1896, page 8.

"Mr. Davis's Acetogen." *The Buffalo Courier*. Thursday, January 7, 1897, page 8.

"That Wonderful Gas -Acetylene and the Devices For Its Use." *The Buffalo Courier*. Tuesday, December 22, 1896, page 8.

# HIMMARSHEE HISTORIC DISTRICT

## Architectural Resource Survey Form

**Address:** 219C SW 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue

Original Use/Name: New River Inn (Hotel)  
Current Use: Museum  
Status: Contributing  
Date of Construction: 1905/1907  
Builder: Edwin T. King/Philemon A. Bryan  
Style: Masonry Vernacular  
Alternative Address: Originally, Moffat Avenue  
Folio Number: 504210010080  
FMSF Number: BD0063  
Construction: Exposed concrete block  
Date of This Record: February 2024

### **Integrity Assessment:**

The building is of importance both from an historical and architectural perspective with a high level of architectural integrity. Its association with the construction of the Florida East Coast Railway (FEC) as a housing facility and the construction of the inn with hand molded masonry block built by early contractor Edwin T. King.

### **Property Description:**

Mr. Philemon N. Bryan, who was working for the FEC Railroad Company as a subcontractor, purchased property immediately west of the railway adjacent to the New River. It is in this location Mr. P. N. Bryan built a wooden residence, used also as an inn (1898) to house railroad workers and two masonry residences for his sons, Reed and Tom. By 1907, the wooden inn would be sawn apart and shifted to make way for a new three-story masonry block hotel, the New River Inn. The same hand molded masonry block, used in the hotel and the homes of the Bryan brothers, were used in the design of two other structures just north of the Inn. The other structures were a two-story home for P.N. Bryan and a small structure used to house the Davis acetylene gas generator, which was used for lighting the hotel prior to the incorporation of electricity. Reportedly, Edwin T. King, the contractor for these structures, was the first on the area to development incorporate these hand molded masonry blocks into the designs of buildings.



**Location Map**



**Reference Photo**

In 1953 the New River Inn closed. The City of Fort Lauderdale purchased the property and it was used as a City Hall Annex until the late 1960s/early 1970s. Working with the City, the Fort Lauderdale Junior League proposed the building for use as a Children's Museum. Utilizing funds from local, state, and federal sources, the building was renovated and the Discovery Center (now MODs) was opened in 1974. This property was later included in a lease, along with several other buildings in the area, to the Fort Lauderdale Historical Society. History Fort Lauderdale operates a museum and research center in the New River Inn and surrounding structures. In 1972, the New River Inn was listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

### **Architecture Description:**

This two and one-half story rectangular building is composed of a center block surrounded by a veranda on the east and south sides. The main, hipped roof is pierced by regularly spaced dormers (a total of fourteen). The building's symmetry is reflected in the piers that extend from the first to second story which initially terminate in a shed roof. The roofs are presently covered with standing seam metal. A balustrade runs along the second story interrupted by the piers and creating regularly spaced bays across the building. Builder Edwin King is credited with its construction and the use of rusticated, hollow concrete block as the construction material, said to have been poured into molds on the site using beach sand as part of the aggregate. Windows on all sides are multipaned and rectangular. There have been few alterations to the building throughout its long history.

### **Masonry Vernacular Architectural Style**

By definition, "vernacular" means: the speech of ordinary people spoken in a particular country or region. In architecture it translates to a type of design that is familiar to local builders and a product of its place. Normally vernacular buildings are constructed of locally sourced materials and reflect the specific character and practical considerations of the geographical place in which they were built. For example, in New England roofs are steeply pitched to keep snow off the roofs but in tropical and arid areas of the country flat roofs are both practicable as well as popular.

### **Edwin T. King**

With the arrival of the FEC Railway, Edwin Thomas King arrived in 1895. One of his many roles in the town was as the first building contractor. He was instrumental in establishing the first schools, and building the first two schoolhouses. Among his accomplishments are building the New River Inn (and the Bryan homes nearby), the Stranahan House, the Las Olas Inn, the original Courthouse and the first Methodist Church for the town. He was among the companies that dredged the portions of the rivers in Lantana, and Deerfield Beach. Records also show that he provided the land for the Evergreen Cemetery, even using his carpentry skills to build coffins. When the Town of Fort Lauderdale was incorporated as a City, he was chosen as president of the first council. In 1918, Ed King moved to the Lake Okeechobee area, where he died trying to save two children during the 1928 hurricane.



**Philemon N. Bryan**

Arriving in the Fort Lauderdale area in 1895 from New Smyrna, Florida, he would be the first to develop the area north of the New River adjacent to the Florida East Coast Railroad, that he helped to extend into Fort Lauderdale. In New Smyrna he was a farmer, businessman and was the first a Mayor of that town. He obtained acreage, built a home and started growing oranges and vegetables. Around 1900 he built a wooden boarding house across from the train station on the northern bank of the New River. In 1906, he started construction on a three-story masonry hotel when he saw that a larger building was needed. The New River Inn, the first official hotel, operated as a hotel until 1955. Together with builder Edwin T. King, he constructed homes for his sons Reed and Tom to the west of the hotel, and a residence for himself to the north of the hotel.

**Bibliography:**

Florida Master Site File Historic Structures Form BD0063. Florida Division of Historical Resources.  
Fischer & Shepard Architects and Planners Inc. December 15, 1976. Updated June 1995.

# HIMMARSHEE HISTORIC DISTRICT

## Architectural Resource Survey Form

**Address:** **219 SW 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue**

Original Use/Name: Government (Post Office Warehouse)

Current Name: Hoch Heritage Center

Status: Non-Contributing

Date of Construction: 1949

Alternative Address: 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue as named Moffat Avenue; 229 SW 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue

Folio Number: 504210010080

FMSF Number: BD00246

Construction: Stucco

Date of This Record: February 2024

### **Integrity Assessment:**

This property was constructed as a warehouse and was modified in 2002.

### **Property Description:**

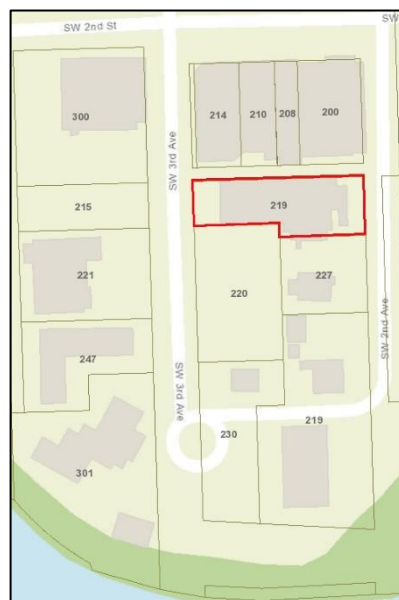
The building's simple, rectangular plan shape reflects its original purpose as a warehouse/annex for the post office. In 2002, the front of the structure facing SW 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue was modified that incorporated the existing roofline and porch.

### **Architectural Style Description:**

When converted to first, the Fort Lauderdale Museum and later as the headquarters for the offices/ research center and archives of the Fort Lauderdale Historical Society, the building was extensively remodeled with the addition of a shaped parapet and shed-roofed porch supported by rectangular piers. The front façade was adapted to its new use with a prominent multi-paned portal and sidelights, and fixed rectangular windows on either side.

### **Notes:**

1976 (Fort Lauderdale Museum of History)  
 2003-2004 (Fort Lauderdale Historical Society)  
 2002-porch additions (Permit#02121219)  
 2012 – metal roof (Permit#121061350)



**Location Map**



**Reference Photos**

### **Bibliography**

Florida Master Site File Historic Structures Form BD0246. Florida Division of Historical Resources. Fischer & Shepard Architects and Planners Inc. December 15, 1976. Updated June 1995.

"City Storehouse Begins Big Move Today." *Fort Lauderdale News*. Tuesday, July 6, 1965. Page 2B.

Golay, Leslie. "They Keep Alive Memory of Early Fort Lauderdale." *Fort Lauderdale News and Sun Sentinel*. Sunday, November 21, 1976. Page 10B.

# HIMMARSHEE HISTORIC DISTRICT

## Architectural Resource Survey Form

**Address:** 220 SW 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave

Original Use/Name: Judge Fredrick Bleecker Shippey Residence

Current Name: Shippey House

Status: Contributing

Date of Construction: 1914

Architect: Unknown

Style: Frame Vernacular

Folio Number: 504210010090

FMSF Number: BD00169

Construction: Stucco

### Integrity Assessment:

Judge Shippey's house reflects the architectural design favored at the time and is a product of its place and the availability of materials. Its association with a prominent member of the community further speaks to its significance within the district. It is therefore considered Contributing.

### Property Description:

The property is located at the northeast corner of SW 2nd Street and SW 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue. The structure was relocated from 215 SW 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue.

### Architecture Description:

The Shippey Residence reflects a common design for houses prevalent during the teens in southeastern Florida, and may be called a Frame Vernacular design, in that it does not portray any "high-style" of architectural design. Rather it is characterized by materials (frame) and elements (windows, doors) that were readily available at this time. The home is two stories in height, possesses a rectangular plan and carries a porch supported by regularly spaced wooden piers across the main elevation that terminates in a shed roof. The porch is elevated and approached by a flight of stairs. The main roof is gabled, and is pierced by a hipped roof dormer on the front façade. The roof overhang features wooden brackets.



**Location Map**



**Reference Photo**

**Frame Vernacular Architectural Style**

By definition, "vernacular" means: the speech of ordinary people spoken in a particular country or region. In architecture it translates to a type of design that is familiar to local builders and a product of its place. Normally vernacular buildings are constructed of locally sourced materials and reflect the specific character and practical considerations of the geographical place in which they were built. For example, in New England roofs are steeply pitched to keep snow off the roofs but in tropical and arid areas of the country flat roofs are both practicable as well as popular.

**Judge Fred B. Shippey**

Originally from McComb, Illinois, Shippey moved to Fort Lauderdale in 1912 from a town near Wichita, Kansas. He first arrived in the area to purchase land and left for several years to serve in the military. Shippey was a Broward County Judge for 13 years, primarily acting as a judge for juveniles. He was actively involved in the community and was noted as being liked by everyone. He passed away in September 1934 at the age of 57.

**Notes:**

One-story addition to the east (c. 1936 and within the historic period of the district)

**Bibliographic References:**

Florida Master Site File Historic Structures Form BD0169. Florida Division of Historical Resources. Fischer & Shepard Architects and Planners Inc. December 15, 1976. Updated June 1995.

# HIMMARSHEE HISTORIC DISTRICT

## Architectural Resource Survey Form

**Address:** **227 SW 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue**

Original Use/Name: Philemon Nathaniel Bryan House

Current Use: Museum Offices

Status: Contributing

Date of Construction: c. 1905

Builder: Edwin T. King/Philemon A. Bryan

Style: Masonry Vernacular

Alternative Address: Originally, Moffat Avenue;  
227 SW 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue

Folio Number: 504210010080

FMSF Number: BD00212

Construction: Exposed concrete block

Date of This Record: February 2024



**Location Map**

### **Integrity Assessment:**

Bryan's house reflects the architectural design favored at the time and is a product of its place and the availability of materials. Its association with a prominent member of the community further speaks to its significance within the district. It is therefore considered Contributing.

### **Property Description:**

Exposed concrete block was used in the design of this building, similar to those on the "campus" of the New River Inn. It is one of the earliest buildings in the area and an original structure on this site. The front elevation faces SW 2nd Avenue, previously known as Moffat Avenue and the Florida East Coast Railroad tracks.



**Reference Photo**

### **Architecture Description:**

This two-story, hipped-roof residence features a rectangular plan and prominent front and rear facing gable-roofed dormers. Symmetrical in plan and detail the residence is typical of early 20th c. vernacular domestic design in its prominent first floor porch that spans the width of the home and the columns that support a shed roof (with a contemporary metal seamed roof.) The fenestration consists of evenly-spaced rectangular one-over one sash windows. The home is constructed of a rusticated, hollow concrete block as are several of the other buildings associated with the pioneering Bryan Family.



### **Philemon N. Bryan**

Arriving in the Fort Lauderdale area in 1895 from New Smyrna, Florida, he would be the first to develop the area north of the New River adjacent to the Florida East Coast Railroad, that he helped to extend into Fort Lauderdale. In New Smyrna he was a farmer, businessman and was the first a Mayor of that town. He obtained acreage, built a home and started growing oranges and vegetables. Around 1900 he built a wooden boarding house across from the train station on the northern bank of the New River. In 1906, he started construction on a three-story masonry hotel when he saw that a larger building was needed. The New River Inn, the first official hotel, operated as a hotel until 1955. Together with builder Edwin T. King, he constructed homes for his sons Reed and Tom to the west of the hotel, and a residence for himself to the north of the hotel.

### **Edwin T. King**

With the arrival of the FEC Railway, Edwin Thomas King arrived in 1895. One of his many roles in the town was as the first building contractor. He was instrumental in establishing the first schools, and building the first two schoolhouses. Among his accomplishments are building the New River Inn (and the Bryan homes nearby), the Stranahan House, the Las Olas Inn, the original Courthouse and the first Methodist Church for the town. He was among the companies that dredged the portions of the rivers in Lantana, and Deerfield Beach. Records also show that he provided the land for the Evergreen Cemetery, even using his carpentry skills to build coffins. When the Town of Fort Lauderdale was incorporated as a City, he was chosen as president of the first council. In 1918, Ed King moved to the Lake Okeechobee area, where he died trying to save two children during the 1928 hurricane.

### **Notes:**

Alterations: 2<sup>nd</sup> floor. Restoration of building.

### **Bibliography:**

Florida Master Site File Historic Structures Form BD00212. Florida Division of Historical Resources. Fischer & Shepard Architects and Planners Inc. December 15, 1976. Updated June 1995.

Maltzman, Sylvia. "Junior League Acts To Save Old House." *Fort Lauderdale News*. Tuesday, June 1, 1971.

"House Moving." *Fort Lauderdale News*. Wednesday, October 6, 1971, Page 3B.

"No Trace of Ed King at Lake." *Fort Lauderdale Daily News*. Friday, September 21, 1928, Page 1.

"Louise King Cromartie, Pioneer, Dead at 83." *Fort Lauderdale News*. Monday, August 6, 1973, Page 2C.

Kemper, Marlyn. "County History." *Fort Lauderdale News and Sun-Sentinel*. Sunday, August 14, 1977, Page 5E.

Jones, Duane. "Who's Who in Broward: Mrs. B. A. Cromartie." *The Miami Herald*. Sunday, February 21, 1954, Page 4-BR.

Sherwin. "Ed King's Death Distinct Loss to Ft. Lauderdale." *Fort Lauderdale Daily News*. Tuesday, September 25, 1928.

O'Bannon, Mart. "Reminiscences and Human Interest Narratives of Broward County." *Ft. Lauderdale News*, May 20, 1929, Page 4.

Crim, Sara M. "The Story of Lauderdale." *Fort Lauderdale News*. Sunday, October 13, 1940, Page 4.

Cherry, Alan. "Lauderdale Pioneer Built Storm Defense." *Sun-Sentinel*. Sunday, December 12, 1999, Page 12F.

"Pioneer Dies at Lauderdale." *Miami Daily News*. Saturday, April 18, 1925, Page A-20.

"Broward County Starts As One of Richest in State." *The Miami Daily Metropolis*. Saturday, October 2, 1915, Page 12.

"P.N. Bryan Dies at Age 81; Had been Sick A Year." *The Evening Sentinel*. Friday, April 17, 1925, Page 5.

# HIMMARSHEE HISTORIC DISTRICT

## Architectural Resource Survey Form

**Address:** 230 SW 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue

Original Use/Name: 1899 School House Replica

Status: Contributing

Date of Construction: 1976

Architect: Edwin T. King  
(Original Builder)

Style: Frame Vernacular

Folio Number: 504210010060

Construction: Wood frame

Date of This Record: February 2024

### **Integrity Assessment:**

Although this structure is a replica, it is a significant part of the Himmarshee Historic District in its representation of the early Fort Lauderdale settlement that utilized the former structure as the first schoolhouse.

### **Property Description:**

*Description from Fort Lauderdale Historical Society Sign placed in front of the schoolhouse.*



**Location Map**

A replica of the original schoolhouse, which was built by Edwin T. King (original builder), was constructed in 1976 as a community Bicentennial Project. The original schoolhouse was located on the corner of South Andrews Avenue and Southeast 5<sup>th</sup> Street. Ivy Cromartie (Stranahan) was the first schoolteacher and there were nine students in the first class. The schoolhouse served as a meeting place for the community and both the First Methodist Church and the Women's Club were organized there. The schoolhouse was used as such until 1910 and was later presumed destroyed by the 1926 hurricane.



**Reference Photo**

### **Architecture Description:**

A one-story frame vernacular structure with a symmetrical front façade containing a central front entry door flanked by two 2-over-1 single-hung windows. The exterior wall material is wood clapboard. An asphalt shingle gable roof tops the structure with a simple roof vent placed in the roof eave.

**Edwin T. King**

With the arrival of the Florida East Coast (FEC) Railway, Edwin Thomas King arrived in 1895. One of his many roles in the town was as the first building contractor. He was instrumental in establishing the first schools and building the first two schoolhouses. Among his accomplishments are building the New River Inn (and the Bryan homes nearby), the Stranahan House, the Las Olas Inn, the original Courthouse and the first Methodist Church for the town. He was among the companies that dredged the portions of the rivers in Lantana, and Deerfield Beach. Records also show that he provided the land for the Evergreen Cemetery, even using his carpentry skills to build coffins. When the Town of Fort Lauderdale was incorporated as a City, he was chosen as president of the first council. In 1918, Ed King moved to the Lake Okeechobee area, where he died trying to save two children during the 1928 hurricane.

# HIMMARSHEE HISTORIC DISTRICT

## Architectural Resource Survey Form

**Address:** **300 SW 2<sup>nd</sup> Street**  
Original Use/Name: Westside Drug Store; Moore Drug Store  
 Retail; Apartments  
Status: Contributing  
Date of Construction: 1926; 1984 Major Rehabilitation  
Architect: Unknown  
Style: Masonry Vernacular  
Alternative Address: 300-320 SW 2<sup>nd</sup> Street  
Folio Number: 504210012730  
FMSF Number: BD00228  
Construction: Concrete, Stucco, Wood  
Date of This Record: February 2024



**Location Map**



**Reference Photo**

### **Integrity Assessment:**

Although the building lacks surface ornamentation, its very regularity in plan and the placement of openings reflect a substantial presence along the streetscape as it anchors the corner. Undergoing a major rehabilitation in 1984 which primarily affected the interior, the building survives as one of the key mixed-use buildings in one of Fort Lauderdale's most dynamic periods and is therefore considered Contributing.

### **Property Description:**

The building is located at a key intersection at the southwest corner of SW 2<sup>nd</sup> Street (Himmarshee Street) and SW 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue (Nugent Avenue.)

### **Architectural Style Description:**

Originally used for both retail and residential use, the building survives from a period of intense activity during the Florida Boom Years of the mid-1920s. For many years, the first floor of the building operated as the Moore Drug Store, owned by Lewis Moore, the future Mayor of Fort Lauderdale (Terms of Office: 1934-37; 1939-41; 1951-53.) The two-story, concrete block and stucco building is square in shape and is characterized by the regularity of the openings for the windows and ground story entryways. The roof is flat with a parapet that dips down towards the rear. A flat roofed porch, supported by evenly-spaced piers extends across the front providing cover for the entry.

**Lewis E. Moore**

Born in Cairo, Georgia on December 1, 1901, Moore moved to Fort Lauderdale in 1914 with his family. Moore opened a drug store on Himmarshee Street in 1926, and served as Mayor for the City of Fort Lauderdale from 1935 through 1937. He ran for the Fourth Congressional District in 1938 with the slogan, "Send a Business Man to Congress and Give Business a Vote." Moore was not elected to congress but returned as Mayor of Fort Lauderdale for two additional terms from 1939 through 1941 and from 1951 through 1953.

**Notes:**

Basic integrity maintained, replacement windows and doors. Metal arcade replaced wooden arcade.

**Bibliography:**

Florida Master Site File Historic Structures Form BD00228. Florida Division of Historical Resources. Fischer & Shepard Architects and Planners Inc. December 15, 1976. Updated June 1995.

"Two Permits Issued." *Fort Lauderdale Daily News*. Friday, February 5, 1926. Page 3.

"Announcement." *Fort Lauderdale Daily News*. Friday, March 5, 1926. Page 5 and Page 11.

"Moore-Freiday Wedding." *Fort Lauderdale Daily News*. Monday, August 16, 1927. Page 5.

Haggarty, Maryann. "Historic Preservation Lets Investors Build Tax Credits." *Sun-Sentinel*. Business Section, Sunday, September 9, 1984. Section E, Page 1 and Page 2E ("Restoration").



# HIMMARSHEE HISTORIC DISTRICT

## Architectural Resource Survey Form

**Address:** 301 SW 2<sup>nd</sup> Street

Original Use/Name: C.E. Parks Service Station

Current Name: Kemistry

Status: Non-Contributing

Date of Construction: 1926

Architect: Unknown

Style: Masonry Vernacular

Folio Number: 504210012260

FMSF Number: BD00223

Construction: Stucco

### Integrity Assessment:

This structure is representative of the commercial character of the 1920s and is one of the earliest service stations within Fort Lauderdale. The architectural integrity of the building has not been maintained. While the original openings and form of the original structure remain intact, the design has been modified over time with the removal of the original canopy supported by tapered columns that extended over the gas pumps. Architectural details were added including the scalloped roof parapet and the barrel tile mansard roof. These details were present by 1983, but a specific date of when they were added could not be identified.

### Property Description:

The property is located at the northeast corner of SW 2<sup>nd</sup> Street and SW 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue. The original service station on the site was approximately one quarter of the mass occupied by the current building and was a simple one-story structure.

### Architecture Description:

One-story masonry structure with a scalloped parapet and barrel tile mansard roof wrapping around the structure which were both added at a later date. A symmetrical front façade contains a central front entrance framed by two single-hung windows.



**Location Map**



**Reference Photo**



**Historic Photo**

### **Masonry Vernacular Architectural Style**

By definition, "vernacular" means: the speech of ordinary people spoken in a particular country or region. In architecture it translates to a type of design that is familiar to local builders and a product of its place. Normally vernacular buildings are constructed of locally sourced materials and reflect the specific character and practical considerations of the geographical place in which they were built. For example, in New England roofs are steeply pitched to keep snow off the roofs but in tropical and arid areas of the country flat roofs are both practicable as well as popular.

### **C. E. Parks**

C.E. Parks and his wife Flora came from St. Louis in 1913 to Davie, Florida where he operated a small farm. In 1917, Parks opened two businesses on Himmarshee Street as the "first" in Fort Lauderdale, a "cash-and-carry" grocery store followed by the opening of a self-service filling station in a neighboring this structure. Named the C.E. Parks Cash Store and the C.E. Parks Service Station, these ventures were promoted by newspaper advertisements with headlines reading "Here Comes Parks with Good Things to Eat" boasting high quality foods at low prices.

### **Notes:**

Two-story addition to the west. Alterations to the structure 1983 or earlier to remove canopy and add parapet/mansard roof.

### **Bibliography:**

Florida Master Site File Historic Structures Form BD00239. Florida Division of Historical Resources. Fischer & Shepard Architects and Planners Inc. December 15, 1976. Updated June 1995.

# HIMMARSHEE HISTORIC DISTRICT

## Contributing Structure Form

**Address:** **301 SW 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave**

Original Use/Name: Reed Bryan Home

Current Name: House on the River (Restaurant)

Status: Contributing

Date of Construction: c. 1907

Architect: Edwin T. King/  
Philemon A. Bryan  
(Builders)

Style: Masonry Vernacular

Folio Number: 504210970020

FMSF Number: BD00217

Construction: Rusticated Concrete Block;  
Stucco



**Location Map**



**Reference Photo**



**Historic Photo**

### **Integrity Assessment:**

The Bryan Homes, now inextricably joined together, were once independently standing single-family residences. From the late 1970s and early 1980s the structures were reclaimed from virtual destruction by their sheer neglect by the City of Fort Lauderdale who purchased the buildings. Their adaptation for a new, commercial use by private interests led to the creation of a restaurant, which has changed hands several times over the decades to come. The additions and alterations necessary to efficiently convert its use has compromised the buildings' physical integrity; however, the germinal role of the Bryan family with their influence on politics and the physical character of the emerging metropolis of Fort Lauderdale transcends a focus on solely architectural character, and makes the Bryan Houses a landmark to the pioneers who imprinted their signature for more than a century in the future.

### **Property Description:**

The property is located at the southwest corner of SW 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue and SW 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue on the north bank of the New River.

### **Architecture Description:**

The original residences of Reed and Tom Bryan occupied a substantial tract fronting onto the New River. The homes were immediately adjacent to one another and were oriented in a northerly direction facing the river. Patriarch Philomen Bryan, with his builder Edwin King improved much of this area including the adjacent New River Hotel, Philomen's main residence and the commercial corridor along SW 2<sup>nd</sup> Street.

To join the two homes into the existing restaurant complex required the construction of a kitchen addition and alterations that were consistent with commercial building regulations for the public's health and safety. The connection constructed to physically join the two homes was built on the south side and is clearly contemporary in its design.

The original Reed Bryan House is the westernmost unit of the restaurant complex and is two stories in height. Its construction with rusticated, hollow concrete blocks reflects the builder's preference used also in the construction of the New River Inn and his patron's own home (the Philomen Bryan Residence at 227 SW 2nd Avenue.)

Before its conversion to restaurant use and in its original configuration, the residence could be described as a rectangular structure with a two-story portico composed of rusticated cast stone columns on the main (south) elevation facing the street. The north or rear elevation, which faced the river, was also composed of two stories, the second story of which was thought to have been added over a kitchen.

The Tom Bryan Residence was also two-stories and constructed of the same hollow, concrete block. The home featured a one-story portico that wrapped around the house on three sides. Columns were of cast concrete, cylindrical and supported a shed, tiled roof. The two-story central entrance which terminated in a gable roof extended the central feature to the second story. The design was more clearly inspired by Neo-Classical prototypes than the more vernacular home of his brother Reed.

### **Masonry Vernacular Architectural Style**

By definition, "vernacular" means: the speech of ordinary people spoken in a particular country or region. In architecture it translates to a type of design that is familiar to local builders and a product of its place. Normally vernacular buildings are constructed of locally sourced materials and reflect the specific character and practical considerations of the geographical place in which they were built. For example, in New England roofs are steeply pitched to keep snow off the roofs but in tropical and arid areas of the country flat roofs are both practicable as well as popular.

### **Reed Bryan**

Reed Bryan came to Fort Lauderdale with his father, Philemon, to help build the Florida East Coast (FEC) Railway. He served as the first President of the "Board of Trade" for the Fort Lauderdale State Bank, the first in the city, in 1910.

### **Edwin T. King**

With the arrival of the FEC Railway, Edwin Thomas King arrived in 1895. One of his many roles in the town was as the first building contractor. He was instrumental in establishing the first schools and building the first two schoolhouses. Among his accomplishments are building the New River Inn (and the Bryan homes nearby), the Stranahan House, the Las Olas Inn, the original Courthouse and the first Methodist Church for the town. He was among the companies that dredged the portions of the rivers in Lantana, and Deerfield Beach. Records also show that he provided the land for the Evergreen Cemetery, even using his carpentry skills to build coffins. When the Town of Fort Lauderdale was incorporated as a City, he was chosen as president of the first council. In 1918, Ed King moved to the Lake Okeechobee area, where he died trying to save two children during the 1928 hurricane.

### **Philemon N. Bryan**

Arriving in the Fort Lauderdale area in 1895 from New Smyrna, Florida, he would be the first to develop the area north of the New River adjacent to the Florida East Coast Railroad, that he helped to extend into Fort Lauderdale. In New Smyrna he was a farmer, businessman and was the first a Mayor of that town. He obtained acreage, built a home and started growing oranges and vegetables. Around 1900 he built a wooden boarding house across from the train station on the northern bank of the New River. In 1906, he started construction on a three-story masonry hotel when he saw that a larger building was needed. The New River Inn, the first official hotel, operated as a hotel until 1955. Together with builder Edwin T. King, he constructed homes for his sons Reed and Tom to the west of the hotel, and a residence for himself to the north of the hotel.

### **Notes:**

Originally, each of the two residences were independent of one another, and only after falling into disrepair and purchased by the City of Fort Lauderdale in the 1970s, were they combined as the city sought a lessee with an economically viable solution for their use.

### **Bibliography**

Florida Master Site File Historic Structures Form BD00217. Florida Division of Historical Resources. Fischer & Shepard Architects and Planners Inc. December 15, 1976. Updated June 1995.

# HIMMARSHEE HISTORIC DISTRICT

## Architectural Resource Survey Form

**Address:** **301 SW 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave**

Original Use/Name: Tom Bryan Home

Current Name: House on the River (Restaurant)

Status: Contributing

Date of Construction: c. 1907

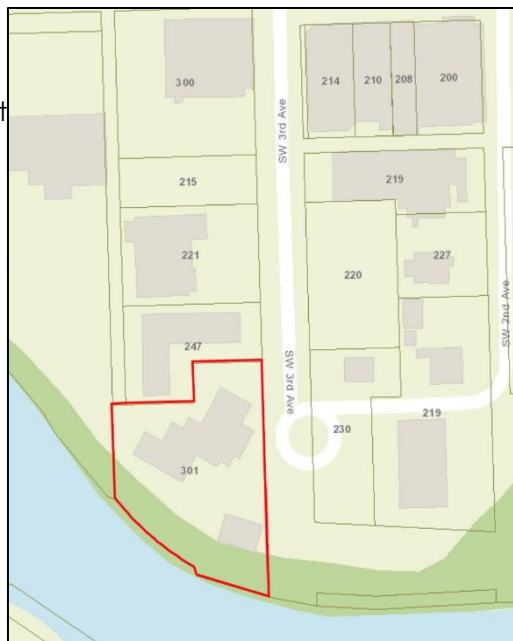
Architect: Edwin T. King/  
Philemon A. Bryan  
(Builders)

Style: Masonry Vernacular

Folio Number: 504210970020

FMSF Number: BD00216

Construction: Rusticated Concrete Block;  
Stucco



**Location Map**

### **Integrity Assessment:**

The Bryan Homes, now inextricably joined together, were once independently standing single-family residences. From the late 1970s and early 1980s the structures were reclaimed from virtual destruction by their sheer neglect by the City of Fort Lauderdale who purchased the buildings. Their adaptation for a new, commercial use by private interests led to the creation of a restaurant, which has changed hands several times over the decades to come. The additions and alterations necessary to efficiently convert its use has compromised the buildings' physical integrity; however, the germinal role of the Bryan family with their influence on politics and the physical character of the emerging metropolis of Fort Lauderdale transcends a focus on solely architectural character, and makes the Bryan Houses a landmark to the pioneers who imprinted their signature for more than a century in the future.

### **Property Description:**

The property is located at the southwest corner of SW 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue and SW 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue on the north bank of the New River.



**Reference Photo**



**Historic Photo**



### **Architecture Description:**

The original residences of Reed and Tom Bryan occupied a substantial tract fronting onto the New River. The homes were immediately adjacent to one another and were oriented in a northerly direction facing the river. Patriarch Philomen Bryan, with his builder Edwin King improved much of this area including the adjacent New River Hotel, Philomen's main residence and the commercial corridor along SW 2<sup>nd</sup> Street.

To join the two homes into the existing restaurant complex required the construction of a kitchen addition and alterations that were consistent with commercial building regulations for the public's health and safety. The connection constructed to physically join the two homes was built on the south side and is clearly contemporary in its design.

The original Reed Bryan House is the westernmost unit of the restaurant complex and is two stories in height. Its construction with rusticated, hollow concrete blocks reflects the builder's preference used also in the construction of the New River Inn and his patron's own home (the Philomen Bryan Residence at 227 SW 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue.)

Before its conversion to restaurant use and in its original configuration, the residence could be described as a rectangular structure with a two-story portico composed of rusticated cast stone columns on the main (south) elevation facing the street. The north or rear elevation, which faced the river, was also composed of two stories, the second story of which was thought to have been added over a kitchen.

The Tom Bryan Residence was also two-stories and constructed of the same hollow, concrete block. The home featured a one-story portico that wrapped around the house on three sides. Columns were of cast concrete, cylindrical and supported a shed, tiled roof. The two-story central entrance which terminated in a gable roof extended the central feature to the second story. The design was more clearly inspired by Neo-Classical prototypes than the more vernacular home of his brother Reed.

### **Masonry Vernacular Architectural Style**

By definition, "vernacular" means: the speech of ordinary people spoken in a particular country or region. In architecture it translates to a type of design that is familiar to local builders and a product of its place. Normally vernacular buildings are constructed of locally sourced materials and reflect the specific character and practical considerations of the geographical place in which they were built. For example, in New England roofs are steeply pitched to keep snow off the roofs but in tropical and arid areas of the country flat roofs are both practicable as well as popular.

### **Tom Bryan**

Tom Bryan came to Fort Lauderdale in 1895 to help his father, Philemon, build the FEC Railway roadbed from Pompano to the New River. A graduate of Emory College, he returned to town to start several businesses. Bryan and his brother, Reed, helped haul the steel for the construction of the Hillsboro Lighthouse. In 1911, Bryan helped to establish Fort Lauderdale's first bank, the Fort Lauderdale State Bank. That same year, he was elected to the first city council. In 1912, Bryan

started the Fort Lauderdale Ice and Light Company and the Fort Lauderdale Telephone Corporation. He also owned an 800-acre orange grove. In 1917, Bryan partnered with S.P. Snyder in his road construction company and later formed his own company. He also became involved in real estate and built the Bryan Arcade and the Bryan Building, both of which still stand today. Bryan served as a state representative from 1927-1929. He started the first radio station in town, WFTL, in 1939. Bryan was a charter member of the Masonic Lodge, the Country Club, and the Yacht Club.

### **Edwin T. King**

With the arrival of the FEC Railway, Edwin Thomas King arrived in 1895. One of his many roles in the town was as the first building contractor. He was instrumental in establishing the first schools and building the first two schoolhouses. Among his accomplishments are building the New River Inn (and the Bryan homes nearby), the Stranahan House, the Las Olas Inn, the original Courthouse and the first Methodist Church for the town. He was among the companies that dredged the portions of the rivers in Lantana, and Deerfield Beach. Records also show that he provided the land for the Evergreen Cemetery, even using his carpentry skills to build coffins. When the Town of Fort Lauderdale was incorporated as a City, he was chosen as president of the first council. In 1918, Ed King moved to the Lake Okeechobee area, where he died trying to save two children during the 1928 hurricane.

### **Philemon N. Bryan**

Arriving in the Fort Lauderdale area in 1895 from New Smyrna, Florida, he would be the first to develop the area north of the New River adjacent to the Florida East Coast Railroad, that he helped to extend into Fort Lauderdale. In New Smyrna he was a farmer, businessman and was the first a Mayor of that town. He obtained acreage, built a home and started growing oranges and vegetables. Around 1900 he built a wooden boarding house across from the train station on the northern bank of the New River. In 1906, he started construction on a three-story masonry hotel when he saw that a larger building was needed. The New River Inn, the first official hotel, operated as a hotel until 1955. Together with builder Edwin T. King, he constructed homes for his sons Reed and Tom to the west of the hotel, and a residence for himself to the north of the hotel.

### **Notes:**

Originally, each of the two residences were independent of one another, and only after falling into disrepair and purchased by the City of Fort Lauderdale in the 1970s, were they combined as the city sought a lessee with an economically viable solution for their use.

### **Bibliography**

Florida Master Site File Historic Structures Form BD00216. Florida Division of Historical Resources. Fischer & Shepard Architects and Planners Inc. December 15, 1976. Updated June 1995.

# HIMMARSHEE HISTORIC DISTRICT

## Architectural Resource Survey Form

**Address:** **329 SW 2<sup>nd</sup> Street**

Original Use/Name: Offices for the Bivans Motorcar Company/ Apartments

Current Name: Commercial

Status: Contributing

Date of Construction: 1926

Architect: Unknown

Style: Masonry Vernacular

Alternative Address: 223 SW 2<sup>nd</sup> Street  
(Himmarshee St) /  
224-120 SW 4 Ave  
(Cunningham)

Folio Number: 504210012251

FMSF Number: BD00230

Construction: Stucco



**Location Map**

### **Integrity Assessment:**

The building is an example of the Mediterranean-themed designs that were especially favored during the Boomtime period (the decade of the 1920s) in the City of Fort Lauderdale. It reflects the prosperity and types of businesses that flourished during the period in this part of the city, and as such is an important survivor with few alterations. It is therefore considered Contributing to the historic district.

### **Property Description:**

The property is located at the northeast corner of SW 2nd Street and SW 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue.



**Reference Photo**

### **Architecture Description:**

Originally an office for the Bivan's Motor Car Company, the building reflects the Mediterranean-themed architecture that was so popular in the decade of the 1920s in Fort Lauderdale. The Mediterranean architectural design is evident in the stucco exterior, flat roof, shaped parapet and symmetrical placement of windows and doors. Simple in design, the two-story, rectangular building had offices on the ground floor and apartments on the second story. Openings for windows and the storefronts are rectangular, and the windows possess projecting sills on the second story. The roof is flat with a shaped parapet that extends beyond the roofline, and peaks at the corners.

**Masonry Vernacular Architectural Style**

By definition, "vernacular" means: the speech of ordinary people spoken in a particular country or region. In architecture it translates to a type of design that is familiar to local builders and a product of its place. Normally vernacular buildings are constructed of locally sourced materials and reflect the specific character and practical considerations of the geographical place in which they were built. For example, in New England roofs are steeply pitched to keep snow off the roofs but in tropical and arid areas of the country flat roofs are both practicable as well as popular.

**Notes:**

One-story addition to the east (c. 1936 and within the historic period of the district)

**Bibliography:**

Florida Master Site File Historic Structures Form BD00230. Florida Division of Historical Resources. Fischer & Shepard Architects and Planners Inc. December 15, 1976. Updated June 1995.