

# 06c

# POTENTIAL INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE RESOURCES

Detailed information on each potentially individually eligible resource identified by this survey is in the section. Information includes a map and photograph of each resource, date of construction, style, and character-defining features.

FMSF	Address	Year Built	Style	Resource Name
BD00193	1001 NW 4 ST	1924	Mediterranean Revival	Old Dillard School
BD01082	318 NW 6 AVE	1939	Neo-Gothic	St. Christopher's Episcopal Church
BD01083	401 NW 9 AVE	1946	Neo-Gothic	Mount Olive Baptist Church
BD03919	401 NW 7 TER (AKA 711 NW 4 ST)	1959	Modern	Mount Herman AME Church
BD09801	1552-1554 NW 6 ST	1957	Mid-Century Modern	George Barrow - Barrow Electric
BD09803	1565 NW 4 ST	1959	Mid-Century Modern	Dr. Calvin Shirley House
BD09806	116 NW 11 AVE	1940	Mediterranean Revival	John Hill House
BD09814	1100 NW 6 ST	1953	Minimal Traditional	Eula Johnson House



built by Cayot and Hart, it is in an area that was deemed a black subdivision named Tuskegee. The building was eventually sold to the School Board for one dollar by pioneers Frank and Ivy (Cromartie) Stranahan who provided the land and covered construction cost. This would be the first permanent school in Broward County, purposefully established for the education of children from the Black community. Established during the period of racial segregation, those who attended what was called the “colored school” would only receive up to an eighth-grade education and would only attend during an abbreviated school year so they could work as laborers in the nearby farms. By the mid-1930s, through the diligence of the Dillard administrators, grade levels nine through twelve were added. In May of 1938, the first commencement of Black students graduating from a senior high school occurred at the Dillard School. In the 1940s, the abbreviated school term changed from a seven-month term to a nine-month term to be more consistent with White schools in the area.

The Dillard School was integral and important to the education of children in the Black community in the northwest section of Fort Lauderdale. In the 1950s, a larger facility for the High School was constructed. The Elementary School remained in the original building until 1974, when it became an administrative annex for the Division of Instruction.

The Old Dillard School was renovated and restored in 1990. In 1991, the property was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The building is currently known as the Old Dillard Museum and is being used to exhibit art, historical, and cultural artifacts and items that represent the Black community.



**ST. CHRISTOPHER'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH**

FMSF: BD01082

Folio: 504210190340

Address: 318 NW 6 AVE (aka 320 NW 6 AVE)

Year Built: 1939

Style: Gothic Revival

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Day Labor

Status: Potential Historic Landmark - St. Christopher's Episcopal Church

**Architectural Description**

318 NW 6 AVE is a 1-story rectangular structure. Its is constructed using wood, stucco, and rusticated hand formed block exterior with an asphalt shingle gable roof. Its character defining features include a symmetrical front entrance; entrance portico with Ionic columns and gable roof; steep gable roof with arched gothic window details at front and side facades; rusticated block detailing at front and side facades; and circular clerestory window at front façade.

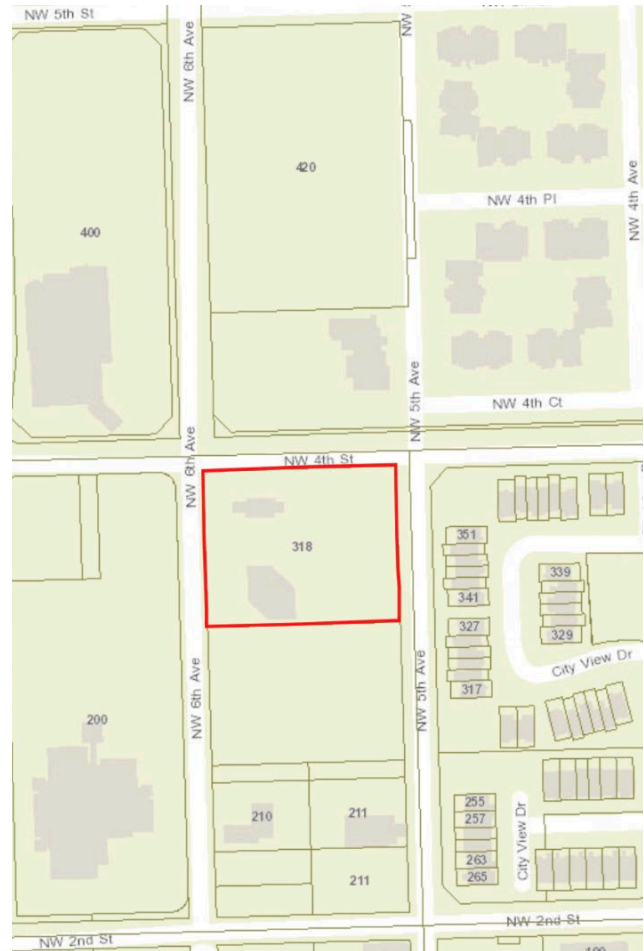
**Alterations:** Addition of entrance room in 1970; Addition of open entrance in 1983; Parish Hall Addition in 1994.

**Significance (Explanation of Evaluation)**

This property appears eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of community development for the contribution of its members to the community and its service as a community meeting space. This property also appears eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of architecture as an intact example of its style. Further research is needed to evaluate the exterior and interior integrity of this structure.

**Historic Context**

On April 13, 1913, St. Christopher's Episcopal Church was established in a personal home by several Black Bahamian and is known as one of the oldest black churches in the Fort Lauderdale area. Reportedly, Henry William Edgecombe, who would most often orate during services, donated the land on which the church is built in 1916. David N. Laramore came from the Bahamas in 1917 and helped organize the congregation. The hurricane of 1926 destroyed the first church, and the current sanctuary was permitted in 1939 at a cost of approximately \$3,000. According to a newspaper article, it was built by day labor, which included Mr. Laramore and his brother, who hand formed the masonry blocks for the construction of the structure. The original address was reported to be located at 320 NW 6th Avenue.



There are a few discrepancies in the information contained in the Florida Master Site File Form and other resources. Although further research may be needed to substantiate the details, it does not discredit the fact that St. Christopher's Episcopal Church has historical significance on the basis of its role in the development of the local community.



**MOUNT OLIVE BAPTIST CHURCH**

FMSF: BD01083

Folio: 504204050970

Address: 401 NW 9 AVE

Year Built: 1946

Style: Neo-Gothic

Architect: Unknown

Status: Potential Historic Landmark - Mount Olive Baptist Church

**Architectural Description**

401 NW 9 AVE is a 2-story structure with a rectangular plan. It has a stucco exterior topped with a built-up intersecting gable roof and partial built-up flat roof. Its character defining features include a symmetrical facade with central entrance and flanking three-story bell towers; pointed gothic central entrance cast stone details and gothic windows; gothic cast stucco details.

Located on the NW corner of NW 9th Avenue (aka Powerline Road) and NW 4th Street the main elevation faces east onto NW 9th Avenue and has exposure on the south fronting onto NW 4th Street. The Tuskegee Subdivision, where the church is built, is principally a single and multi-family residential area, and the north elevation of the church adjoins a single-family residence.

The main body of the church (before additions from the 1960s) is comprised of three bays and is of masonry composed of concrete block with a stucco veneer with a gable roof. The stucco is detailed to resemble blocks of rusticated stone. The stucco is further detailed to accentuate corners where the appearance is of quoining. The church has a free-span of two stories containing the sanctuary. The main entrance is centrally located and is contained within a pointed arch surround. Lancet-headed windows containing stained glass panels are installed on what would be the second story. A graduated width staircase leads up to the landing. A roundel with a raised stucco, quatrefoil motif is centered in the gable end. Two towers, which originally terminated in conical towers flank the central entrance and are slightly recessed from the entrance bay. The towers are each pierced by round-arched openings (which are now blocked.) Each of the towers possess a semi-circular balconet which extends outward and is finely detailed with cast concrete.

**Alterations:** Erect new church in 1946; Addition of Sunday school rooms in 1963; Addition to church in 1951. A two-story addition to the church extended the east façade, causing the loss of its strict symmetry, while the main mass of the addition is on the south end and is flat-roofed. Square and rectangular windows fenestrate these elevations.



**Historic Context**

The New Mount Olive Baptist Church is located in the Sistrunk Neighborhood of Fort Lauderdale, developed in an area developed in the late 19th/early 20th century as a segregated Black enclave. The area developed when principally southern Blacks from Georgia, South Carolina, and from the Bahamas located here as laborers for the railroad which was steadily pushing southward and to work in the fields in this principally agricultural area. Historically, the residential area was a self-contained neighborhood with its own civic, entertainment and religious institutions along with commercial establishments that provided for its residents who were not welcome elsewhere.

The New Mount Olive Baptist Church was the epicenter, not only of the community's religious life, but of its social, educational, political, welfare, and musical life as well. Established on November 25, 1918, when eight members of the existing Piney Grove Baptist Church set out to build a new congregation, the first church, a wooden structure, was completed in 1925. At that time, the Black population of Fort Lauderdale was estimated at 445 persons. Plagued by hurricanes, and with its membership growing, the congregation sought to build a bigger and more substantially constructed building. By 1947, a new church was completed.

The New Mount Olive Church played host to a wide variety of organizations and groups, with community meetings designed to improve the welfare of the city's Black residents. From the beginning and until the passage of the Federal Civil Rights Act in the 1960s, schools and hospitals were segregated. Access to commercial establishments and transportation was limited and controlled with Blacks sublimated to lesser or non-existent possibilities. When hospitals in the area refused Black patients, a groundswell of support, led by physicians Von D. Mizell and James Sistrunk (for whom the neighborhood derives its name,) galvanized the resources necessary to finance Provident Hospital (demolished) --- the only Fort Lauderdale hospital built for Black citizens. Then fledgling groups such as the Negro Chamber of Commerce and the local chapter of the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) met and helped to build unity and support the goals of freedom and social parity in the community and the nation. Dillard School (established in 1907 for "Colored" students, held their high school commencements in the church. The Reverend O.W. Wells, who became pastor of New Mount Olive Baptist Church in 1933, did much to inspire the musical traditions of the church with frequent performances of the choir and quartets. For every concert, advertisements made clear that "special seating" would be available to accommodate white citizens who wished to hear the voices. The Missionary Society, organized in July 1939, was a vibrant ministry of the church with its members providing a variety of services to the parish and region.

The church was greatly involved in solving the plight of impoverished and homeless Black persons and was the "go-to" place when natural disasters occurred.

In 1960, with its membership increasingly growing to some 1,700, a kitchen and dining room were added followed by a new wing containing 18 classrooms and an addition to the church for 200 parishioners in 1962. Until its move across the street to a new capacious and modern structure, the New Mount Olive Baptist Church at 901 NW 4th Avenue remains the spiritual and community heart for Southern Baptists who, from its earliest beginnings, uplifted its congregants in a multitude of positive, powerful ways.



**MOUNT HERMON AME CHURCH**

FMSF: BD03919

Folio: 504204050970

Address: 401 NW 7 Terrace (also listed under 401 NW 7 Avenue)

Year Built: 1959

Style: Modern

Architect: Courtney Stewart

Status: Potential Historic Landmark - Mount Hermon AME Church

**Architectural Description**

401 NW 7 Terrace is a 2-story structure with a rectangular plan. It has a stucco exterior topped with an asphalt shingle gable roof. Its character defining features include an asymmetrical front facade with a central entrance delineated by an eyebrow supported by three simple columns and a set of stairs leading two double entry doors with stained glass window flanking the entrances; a stained glass assembly above the front entrance; fluted stucco pattern on the front elevation; a wide roof fascia along the gable roof line that terminates in a faux bell tower; a two-story wing extended to the north of the main church building accented with decorative breeze block

**Alterations:** Replacement of windows and doors in 1996

**Significance (Explanation of Evaluation):**This property appears eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of community development for the contribution of its members to the community and its service as a community meeting space that hosted significant events including the first meeting of the NAACP in Fort Lauderdale. It also appears eligible under Criterion C in the area of architecture as an intact example of its style. Further research is needed to evaluate the exterior and interior integrity of this structure.

**Historic Context:** Below is the text from the first Destination Sistrunk historic and wayfinding marker installed at the Mount Hermon AME Church: Our roots began in 1902 when members of the community worshipped under a tree on NW 2nd Street and 4th Avenue. Mount Hermon A.M.E. branched out from that tree, establishing the first church building at 305 Nugent Avenue and becoming the third church of any kind in the township of Fort Lauderdale.



The great storm of 1926 destroyed our first church structure and the Spanish Mission-style second structure was built at 711 NW 4th Street where the Mount Hermon Family Life Center now stands. In this building, Mary McLeod Bethune spoke to a standing-room only crowd. In 1965, our current structure was built. The red brick steeple was replaced after a hot air balloon hit it in 1987.

Our members made noteworthy contributions across many facets of society. Founding member T.S. Cobb held a U.S. Patent in 1932 for the first cushioned innerspring mattress. Founding member Mother Annie T. Reed was a housekeeper for Frank and Ivy Stranahan. She requested that they donate the land on which Dillard Color School (now Old Dillard Museum) was constructed.

Professor Clarence C. Waler, a Mount Hermon member, was the Principal who took Dillard to a 12-year institution. Mount Hermon was where Dillard students had Chapel, and was the site of Dillard's first 12th grade graduation in 1938.

Other noteworthy contributions made by our members include: Mr. John Hill, Fort Lauderdale's first black millionaire and Dr. James Sistrunk, Fort Lauderdale's first black physician. Dr. Sistrunk and Dr. Von D. Mizell opened Provident Hospital, Fort Lauderdale's first black hospital.

In 1945, Mount Hermon was the site of the NAACP's first local meeting. It was held under the cover of night due to danger of retaliation by the KKK. Individual members of Mount Hermon participated during the Civil Rights movement, including the beach wade-ins in 1961. The walls of Mount Hermon continue to hone the fair of those who make an impact outside of these walls in our community and our nation.



**BURROWS ELECTRIC**

FMSF: BD09801  
 Folio: 504204240980  
 Address: 1552-1554 NW 6 ST  
 Year Built: 1957  
 Style: Mid-Century Modern  
 Architect: Unknown  
 Status: Potential Historic Landmark - Burrows Electric

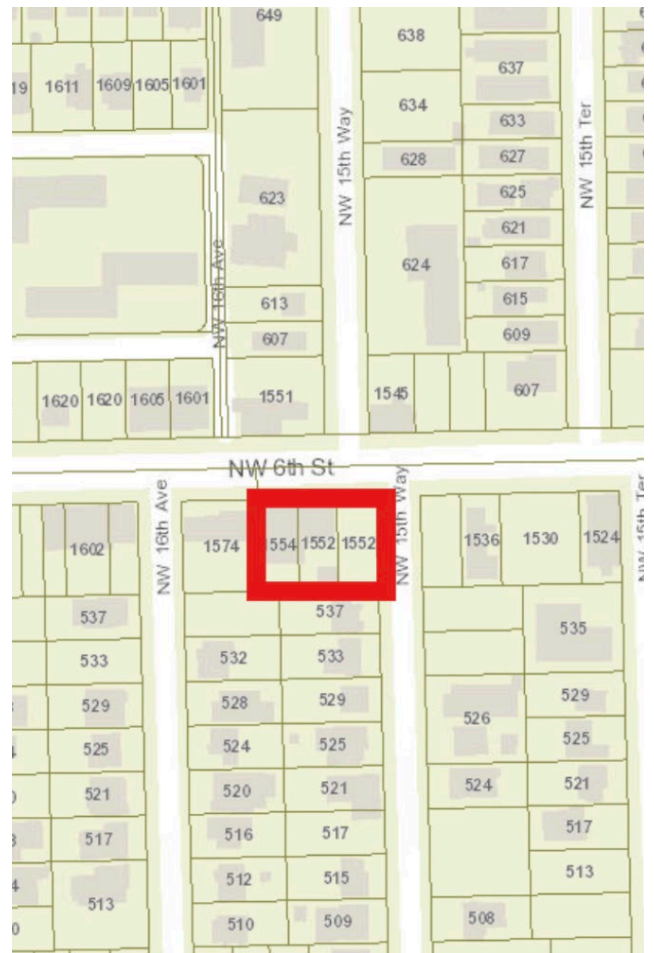
**Architectural Description**

1552-1554 NW 6 ST is a 1-story structure with a rectangular plan. It has a stucco and ceramic tile exterior topped with a built-up flat roof. Its character defining features include a storefront with angled columns; decorative ceramic tile band at facade; four arched sections with projected fabric awnings; prominent overhang; decorative circular and diamond-shaped cast concrete details

**Alterations:** Remodel storefront in 1971; Addition to building in 1958; Remodel front facade in 2005 Decorative Tile

**Significance (Explanation of Evaluation):** This property appears eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B for its association with a person, George Burrows, who was a significant figure in the development of this community and for his contributions to educating and employing young members of the neighborhood. Further research is needed to evaluate the exterior and interior integrity of this structure.

**Historic Context:** George Burrows, owner and founder of Burrows Electric Company and a former Marine, founded his business in 1948 within the Northwest community. He first operated the business on Northwest 10th Avenue, his mother’s home, and then purchased 1552-1554 Sistrunk Boulevard for a total of \$1450 to build and grow his business. Highly respected throughout the community as a highly skilled electrician, Burrows was also an important social figure within the Black community. Burrows contributing to building the Northwest community by contributing his skills to helping those who could not afford his services as well as offering mentoring and training for young members of the neighborhood to become electricians.





**DR. CALVIN SHIRLEY RESIDENCE**

FMSF: BD09803  
 Folio: 504204250950  
 Address: 1565 NW 4 ST  
 Year Built: 1959  
 Style: South Florida Tropical Modern  
 Architect: Robert E. Hansen  
 Status: Potential Historic Landmark - Dr. Calvin Shirley Residence

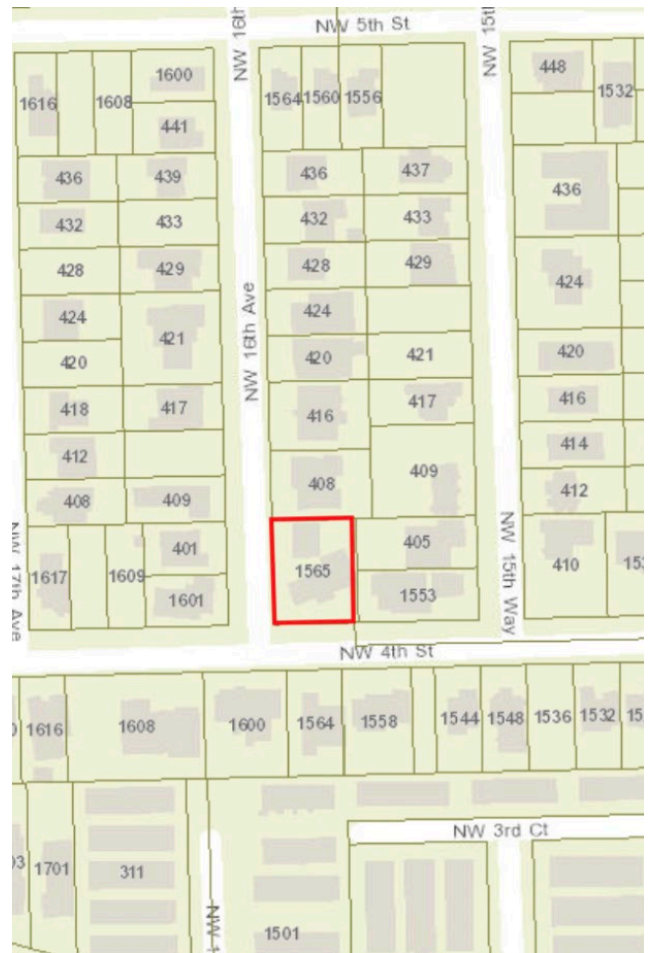
**Architectural Description**

1565 NW 4 ST is a 2-story structure with a rectangular plan. It has a stucco exterior with slump brick and vertical wood siding detailing topped with a built-up flat roof. Its character defining features include breezeblock detailing with curvilinear volumes; large curvilinear picture window with fixed at the top and jalousie at the bottom, and deep rounded roof eaves.

**Alterations:** Replacement of garage door in 1998

**Significance (Explanation of Evaluation):** This property appears eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B for its association with a person, Dr. Calvin Shirley his contributions to providing medical service to the community and playing a role in the civil rights movement in Fort Lauderdale. This property also appears eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of architecture as an intact example of its style. Further research is needed to evaluate the exterior and interior integrity of this structure.

**Historic Context:** The residence located at 1565 NW 4th Street was owned by Dr. Calvin Shirley who was Fort Lauderdale’s 4th black doctor. He was an accomplished trumpet player and paid his way through college on a music scholarship. Aside from his contributions to the medical field he was also active in the civil rights movement helping to integrate hospitals, golf courses, and the beaches.





**116 NW 11 AVENUE**

FMSF: BD09806

Folio: 504204010350

Address: 116 NW 11 AVE

Year Built: 1940

Style: Minimal Traditional

Architect: Unknown - Potentially Architect Robert Jahelka

Status: Potential Historic Landmark

**Architectural Description**

116 NW 11 AVE is a 1-story structure with a rectangular plan. It has a stucco exterior topped with an barrel tile gable roof. Its character defining features include a central entrance with sidelights; symmetrical facade with decorative roof vents; and prominent chimney. Separate garage structure in the rear.

**Alterations:** None known

**Significance (Explanation of Evaluation):** This property appears eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B for its association with John Hill II, a prominent Black pioneer and businessman, and Criterion C in the area of architecture as an intact example of its style. Further research is needed to evaluate the exterior and interior integrity of this structure.

**Historic Context:** John Hill II, was among the earliest Black business entrepreneurs and developers of Fort Lauderdale's Black business Community. He developed and operated the Hill Hotel located at NW 7th Avenue and 5th Street. He also operated the Long Shoreman's Social Club located at NW 2nd Street and 5th Avenue where he utilized a section of the building as a supplement to the Fort Lauderdale USO club for federal military servicemen who visited the city during the World War II era, and owned and operated a variety of major successful business establishments along NW 5th Avenue, NW 7th Avenue and NW 6th Street.

As a real estate investor and founder of the Sixth Street Corporation, Mr. Hill's initiatives have continued to serve as a major provider of rental housing for low and moderate income residents of the city and Broward County since 1936. In the mid 1980s numerous properties owned by Hill in the near Northwest Redevelopment, Dorsey Riverbend, along with Sistrunk businesses and residential communities were acquired by the City to make way for major neighborhood redevelopments. The Hill family did not contest these eminent domain proceedings since they felt that Mr. Hill would have supported these major improvements. The above information was taken from a draft Florida Master Site File form on record with the Fort Lauderdale Historical Society.







In 1945, Eula Johnson joined a group of people, including Dr. Von Mizell, the second practicing African-American physician in Fort Lauderdale, which gathered under a Mulberry tree on Sistrunk Boulevard. This was the first meeting of the Fort Lauderdale chapter of the NAACP.

After Mr. Johnson passed away in 1957, Eula Johnson continued to run the grocery store and service station, but she became increasingly active in the NAACP. Mrs. Johnson served as president of the organization from 1959 to 1967.

Perhaps the best known civil rights action in which Mrs. Johnson took a leading part were the wade-ins at Fort Lauderdale beach during the summer of 1961. Fort Lauderdale beach had attracted national media attention from the somewhat unexpected influx of Spring Breakers earlier in the year. The NAACP chapter decided to take advantage of the heightened news value of the beach to address some inequalities.

Because of the State Segregation laws, African-Americans had never been allowed to use the public beach of the city. At one time in the 1920s a law was proposed to prevent African-Americans from driving Las Olas Boulevard to the beach. A "Negro" beach was established on undeveloped beach front that eventually became Galt Ocean Mile. When that area was developed, the county established a "Negro Beach" south of the Port Everglades inlet. The only way this beach could be accessed was by boat. The local chapter decided to stage wade-ins at Fort Lauderdale's public beach to pressure the county into building a road and providing some much needed amenities at what was a wild, undeveloped beachfront.

On July 4, 1961, Eula Johnson and Von Mizell led a small group of young African-Americans to the public beach. The young people went into the water and most of the white swimmers left the ocean. Police officers ordered the group from the beach. When the group left the water they were instantly surrounded and were closely pressed by white bathers. No physical harm came to the group, but during the incident the tires of Mrs. Johnson's car were flattened.

Throughout the summer, the NAACP continued to stage wade-ins. At one time the KKK showed up, but the FBI had been alerted and the Klan was warned off. Mrs. Johnson was sued by the City of Fort Lauderdale, however the Federal court ruled in her favor. Eventually the county settled the question by declaring all Broward County beaches de-segregated. Gradually the African-American community began to use the public beach, mostly gathering at the northern end of the beach near Sunrise Boulevard. The community continued to use the old "Negro Beach". The county did build a road and provide amenities. The beach was later taken over by the state and became John U. Lloyd State Park.

Later in 1961, Mrs. Johnson led pickets to integrate the Thunderbird Drive-In. The white and African-American audiences were separated by a concrete wall. With Mrs. Johnson's encouragement a group of men went to the Drive-in and tore down the wall.

Eula Gandy Johnson died January 20, 2001. Her funeral service was held at the First Baptist Church of Piney Grove, Fort Lauderdale's oldest existing congregation.

