

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Gaylord House

other names/site number DA02947

2. Location

street & number 5208 Alton Road ☐ not for publication

city or town Miami Beach ☐ vicinity

state Florida code FL county Miami-Dade code 025 zip code 33140

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet

- ☐ determined eligible for the
National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

- ☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

- ☐ removed from the National
Register.

- ☐ other, (explain) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Gaylord House
Name of Property

Miami-Dade County, Florida
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☒ buildings
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	0	total

Name of related multiple property listings

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

"N/A"

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Residential

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Residential

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Mission/Spanish Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
walls Stucco

roof Barrel tiles along the gables, concrete flat roofs
other

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 36) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1926-1929

Significant Dates

1926, 1929

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Tropical Homes

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

Gaylord House
Name of Property

Miami-Dade County, Florida
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	7	5	8	7	2	0	7	2	8	5	7	0	9	5
Zone	Easting			Northing											
2															

3															
Zone	Easting			Northing											
4															

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Annie Albert, Historic Preservationist

organization Florida Division of Historical Resources date April 2021

street & number 500 South Bronough Street telephone 850-245-6365

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Clear and descriptive photographs under separate cover. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Each photograph must be numbered in the order they are referenced in the manuscript, and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log.

Additional items

(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Conception Bretos

street & number 5208 Alton Road telephone 305-968-2402

city or town Miami Beach state Florida zip code 33140

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Gaylord House

Name of Property

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
SUMMARY

The Gaylord House is located at 5208 Alton Road, Miami Beach, Florida, on a narrow island, directly east of Miami. This area was developed as a result of the expansion of Henry Flagler's East Coast Railroad. The Gaylord House was built in 1926, and it was the first house constructed on its block [Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4]. The house has asymmetrical exterior sides and was constructed in the Mission and Spanish Revival styles. This two-story house was built with concrete block and the exterior is all stuccoed. The significant architectural features on this house includes two barrel tiled gable roofs, mission parapet walls along the rooflines, arcaded porches, and arches around prominent entries. Along the ceilings of the east and north porches and in the two front rooms are exposed beams. The property is in great condition, maintaining many of its original exterior and interior features, and thereby retains integrity of design, materials and workmanship.

SETTING

Miami Beach is parallel to the east coast of Florida. Bridges along Northeast 79th Street, Highway 195, Northeast 15th Street and the Macarthur Causeway connect Miami Beach with the mainland. Biscayne Bay is in between the mainland and this island. The city of Miami Beach extends north from Fisher Island to 88th Street. This house is located along the center of the barrier island. It is one and a half blocks east of Biscayne Bay. The property is one block west of the southwest side of the La Gorce Golf Course. Alton Road is a busy street with two lanes on either side of a grassy median. The house is located in a residential section near, several golf courses.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Main House

This two-story house was built in the Mission and Spanish Revival styles, constructed from concrete block finished in stucco. A small masonry wall encloses the east side of the property [Figures 5 and 6]. The wall has a small gate on either side of the driveway. Another small gate leads from the sidewalk to the front entry. All of the windows have permanently installed hurricane shutters.

Exterior

The description of the house's exterior begins on the east side, and continues around the house in a clockwise pattern [Figure 7]. The east side is the primary façade (Photograph 1). The northeast corner of the east side has a covered carport. Above the carport are three vigas, which are projecting roof beams, characteristic of the Pueblo Revival style. The carport has concrete walls on three sides and a decorative metal gate covering the entrance to the carport. The concrete walls surrounding the carport form an arch. A window with four narrow, connected four-over-four double casement windows is to the left of the carport. Left of this window is a concrete wall that juts out enclosing the front entry (Photograph 2). A

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concrete path leads from a small gate in the masonry wall, by the sidewalk to the front entry (Photograph 3). Two rows of paver stones and a concrete step lead to the front door (Photograph 4). The front entry has a solid, wood, paneled door, with a small window encased with metal bars (Photograph 5). Four vigas are directly over the front door. Left of the front door is an arcaded porch with a side entry (Photograph 6). Four vigas jut out over both arches. The right side of the porch has a multi-glazed door with light blue trim. Below the porch arches are simple wooden railings. To the left of the door are two connected four-over-four double casement windows. The porch ceiling is painted brown and has exposed wooden beams. Black, diamond tiles cover the porch floor.

Above the carport, are two connected four-over-four double hung windows, which are currently covered by hurricane shutters. Three vigas are above this window. A second window is to the left of the first one, but is concealed by hurricane shutters. Above both of these windows is a mission-shaped roof parapet. Three vigas are also above the second window. Left of the second window, a concrete wall juts out, enclosing a second floor balcony (Photograph 3). The left and right walls of the balcony curve down and appear to rest on the railing. The balcony has a simple wooden railing, with seven wooden posts. A single, multi-glazed door is on the right side of the balcony. Above the balcony are five vigas. The south side of the balcony has four vigas above a large rectangular opening. On each of the three sides, over the balcony, there are inverse parapet roofs. Left of the balcony, the roof slopes to form two mission roof parapets over both the first and second floors. The mission parapet above the second floor has a round opening in the center, above three vigas.

A metal gate leads to the back courtyard. The south wall has two windows hidden by hurricane shutters, surrounding a tall, stuccoed chimney (Photograph 7). The wall protrudes toward the courtyard.

The west wall, adjoining the wall with the chimney at a right angle, also has a window covered with hurricane shutters (Photograph 8). This wall has a mission parapet roof. Three vigas are along the center portion by the top of the wall. Left of the window and in the east corner of the wall is a pair of multi-glazed doors with light green painted trim. A transom window is above the pair of doors.

The south corner of the adjoining, south wall has a window covered by hurricane shutters (Photograph 9). Along the center of the south wall is a religious mosaic (Photograph 10). The north corner of the south wall has a multi-glazed door, with a multi-glazed panel, and light green trim. Two concrete steps lead to this entry.

On the second floor of the long, south wall, by the south corner, is a window covered by hurricane shutters. Above this window are three vigas. A wooden balcony is on the second floor, along the west portion of the south wall (Photograph 11). Wooden corbels support the base of the balcony. Twenty-three wooden balusters, under a wooden railing are along the balcony. A pair of multi-glazed doors with light green trim is along the east corner of the balcony. A thick section of concrete block encloses the south side of the balcony. The balcony ceiling has exposed beams.

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Another wall protrudes to the west, forming a right angle along the second floor balcony on the south wall (Photograph 11). Along this second east wall, a concrete staircase rises up to the balcony. The lower portion of the banister has a top railing, seven concrete balusters and a concrete end post. The top portion of the staircase is enclosed with a concrete wall over the upper balusters. A low concrete wall conceals the bottom of the exterior staircase. The second east wall, long south wall, and west wall enclose the property's courtyard and patio.

The second floor of this east wall has a window covered by hurricane shutters, near the top of the staircase. By the north corner of this short, east wall is a four-over-four casement window.

A short, south wall protrudes to the west of the short, east wall with the staircase. A single, multi-glazed door is along the center of the south wall (Photograph 12). A blue awning is above the door. A small, brick patio is along the short, south wall of the house.

An unadorned, double casement window is along the center, top portion of the second floor on the short, south wall (Photograph 13). A small one-over-one window is toward the west corner of the second floor. Three vigas are over the west window.

A second, west wall has a four-over-four double hung window, near the south corner of the wall (Photograph 14). To the north of the first window is a six-over-six double hung window.

The second floor of this west wall has a long window covered with hurricane shutters, toward the north side of the wall. Three vigas are over the window.

The north wall has an arcaded porch, which became a breezeway to the annex building, during the second building's construction (Photograph 15). One arch extends west of the north wall, creating an illusion of a larger space. The center of the porch has a four-over-four double hung window. Near the east corner of this north wall is a multi-glazed door (Photograph 16). The ceiling of the porch has exposed beams. The porch has a mission parapet roof.

The second floor of the upper, north wall has a connected four-over-four double hung window.

The arcaded porch continues with one arch in front of a short, east wall, which intersects with the long, upper north wall. This short wall has a Dutch door with nine lights on the upper half and cross-boards on the lower section.

A short north wall protrudes from the short east wall. Three vigas are along the top of this wall. Another short west wall juts out from the previous short north wall. This wall does not have any openings or ornamentation but adds to the house's asymmetry.

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Another long north wall extends east, from the previous short, west wall (Photograph 17). Toward the east corner are two connected four-over-four double hung windows. Along the east corner of the wall, is a longer, single four-over-four double hung window.

Above the first floor of the long north wall, is another set of two connected four-over-four double hung windows. This window is the same as the one on the first floor but is not in line with it. A narrow one-over-one double hung window is in the east corner of the north wall, and farther set back than the single window on the first floor.

A final west wall protrudes from this north wall. This wall has an open carport, which is covered on three sides (Photograph 18). The ceiling of the carport has exposed wooden beams. The south side of the carport has a multi-glazed door, with symmetrical multi-glazed panels on either side. A decorative light fixture hangs from the center of the carport ceiling.

A single window covered by hurricane shutters is over the carport. Three vigas are above and below the window, similar to the east side of the carport.

Interior

The Interior description begins at the front door and continues in a clockwise pattern [Figure 7]. The house has open rooms, which lead into adjoining spaces. Rooms designed for gathering and entertaining are along the front of the house. The kitchen and a converted sitting room are toward the back of the house. Throughout the house, the floorboards, window and door trim are all painted light green.

The wood paneled door on the east side of the house is the main entry. The front door leads to a small hall. The hall opens into an open living room (Photograph 19). The living room covers the south and central part of the first floor. The porch on the east side of the house has a door, which also leads to the living room. The south wall of the living room has a stone fireplace with a white painted adobe surround. The fireplace has a brick hearth and wooden mantel with wooden corbels. This room has original wooden floors. Three quarters of the way along the west wall, is an arch, surrounding two wooden steps leading into the kitchen (Photograph 20). To the right of the top step, is a wooden staircase leading to the second floor. This landing area has a wooden floor, while the kitchen has a tile floor. The southwest corner of the kitchen has a multi-glazed door leading to the rear courtyard. Along the west wall are white, painted cabinets, below a tiled backsplash and three cabinets with multi-glazed doors above the backsplash. More white, painted cabinets line the west wall of the kitchen. The east wall of the kitchen has a stainless steel double oven, granite countertop, additional white, painted cabinets and stainless steel dishwasher (Photograph 21).

Along the north wall, east of the kitchen, is the original pantry (Photograph 22). The top portion of the south wall in this space has two sets of multi-glazed cabinets with four doors. The lower portion of the wall has wooden drawers and cabinets below a granite countertop. The cabinets on the upper and lower portion are all painted light green. East of the pantry, and north of the living room, along the east wall is

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the dining room (Photograph 23). Both the dining room and the living room have exposed wooden beams along the ceiling. The north wall of the dining room has a multi-glazed door with symmetrical multi-glazed panels, leading to the carport. The middle of the dining room has a black chandelier hung from the fifth wooden beam.

To the west of the kitchen is a long sitting room, which was originally a connected garage (Photographs 24, and 25). This space has a single door on the north and south sides, and is not internally connected to the main part of the house. This sitting room has a tiled floor. An archway divides the south wall of the sitting room. Just beyond the arch, and on the southwest side of the room is a full bathroom (Photograph 26). This bathroom has a decorative tile floor and is the only bathroom on the first floor of the house.

At the top of the second floor staircase, is a small interior balcony (Photograph 27). The balcony looks south toward the living room. From this view, there is a king post roof truss, below the roof gable and in the middle of the living room ceiling. The second floor has three bedrooms and two bathrooms. The middle bedroom has access to the second floor balcony on the rear of the house (Photograph 28). The bedroom along the east wall has a small balcony above the front door.

Annex Building

According to a Building Permit from March 1929, the first owner had a 24-foot by 22-foot addition constructed behind the main house. This addition likely had a garage on the first floor and apartment on the second floor. Currently, the owner uses this building as her office.

Exterior

Similar to the main house, the annex building was also built in the Mission Revival Style, with stuccoed concrete walls, mission parapet roofs, and mission barrel tiles. This description begins with the east side of the Annex Building continuing in a clockwise pattern.

A portion of the arcaded porch on the north side of the house extends and connects with the east wall of the Annex Building. The east side of the Annex building has two sets of multi-glazed French doors along the center of the wall (Photograph 29). Above these doors is a blue, cloth awning.

The south side of the annex building has a narrow four-over-four double hung window, three quarters of the way along the wall (Photograph 30). A wooden, green, painted exterior staircase with a green railing is along the first floor.

The top of the staircase has a plain balcony with double green, painted railings on the south and west sides. Above the balcony is a separate, mission, barrel tile roof. Near the southwest corner of the second floor on the south side is a multi-glazed door. In line with the top step, is a four-over-four double hung window. Above this window are three vigas.

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This building is located along the northwest border of the property. For this reason, the west and north sides are not visible on the property.

Interior

The first floor of the annex building is used as the current owner's office (Photograph 31). The main room has a washer and dryer, white painted cabinets, sink, oven and stove on the south wall. There is a laminate floor, and a ceiling fan in the middle of the room.

The second floor has two bedrooms and a bathroom, which are original to the building. Both bedrooms are small spaces with wooden floors, and thick trim around the floors, windows and doors (Photographs 32 and 33). The bathroom has a tiled floor, tiled shower and tiled walls, surrounding a shower, toilet and sink (Photograph 34).

ALTERATIONS

At some point, part of the interior of the first floor was remodeled to update the kitchen. According to the 1926 first floor architectural drawings, the kitchen was originally along the north wall, between the north porch and the pantry. As part of the alterations, the owners had interior closets, and a bathroom removed to enlarge the kitchen.

According to the 1926 building plans, the house was built with a garage in the southwest portion of the house, and the carport was also part of the original plans. At some point, the garage space was converted to a sitting room, with a bathroom. The current owner updated the bathroom in the sitting room.

INTEGRITY

The house is in excellent condition and maintains many of its original features. Constructed in 1926, 5208 Alton Road maintains integrity of location, setting, workmanship, materials, design, feeling and association. This house has never been moved or re-oriented, preserving its original location. Over time, the setting around the house has become more developed and Alton Road became a busy main road. Although the setting is more developed, the house is significant for its architectural design and amount of original features. The house's original materials and the architect's workmanship are preserved. The change from having the garage inside the main building to the addition of the annex building alters the original intended design, but exterior materials, which match the original walls, conceal these modifications. The original floors on the first floor and exposed beams in the two front rooms help preserve the feeling and association of this house.

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SUMMARY

The Gaylord House, located at 5208 Alton Road is being recommended at the local level under Criterion C: Architecture. The Period of Significance is 1926 to 1929, which corresponds with the building's construction and the addition. This house was constructed during Florida's boom period in the 1920s. Tropical Homes, Inc. designed the house in addition to many other Mission and Spanish Revival homes in Miami Beach. It is evident that this house is an original example of the Mission/Pueblo Revival styles. This house incorporates distinct features of the Pueblo, Mission and Spanish Revival Styles including, vigas, stucco walls, rounded parapets, red tiled roofs, large rectangular piers, and arcaded porches. The Spanish Revival Style and its related substyles was popular in California and the southern United States from 1915 to 1940.¹ It is clear that other Spanish and Mission Style buildings constructed during this time influenced the architect for this house. This house is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, as an excellent example of the Mission/Pueblo Revival. The Mission/Pueblo Revival is a subtype of the Spanish Colonial Revival. The Gaylord House maintains integrity of location, setting, workmanship, materials, design, feeling and association. The Mission and Spanish Revival styles can be seen throughout Florida, but this house is believed to be the first building designed in this subtype, in this portion of Miami Beach. These styles characterized the Florida Boom period, as the style's associations with the tropics and Florida's romanticized Spanish past appealed to architects and builders. The Gaylord House conveys a rare combination of these styles in Miami Beach, which has a large amount of Mediterranean Revival and Art Deco buildings found in the city.

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Miami Beach, Miami-Dade County

Southeastern Florida was largely unsettled during the early nineteenth century. Several families from the Bahamas settled along the present day Miami River, during the early 1800s.² These settlers farmed the land and sought better opportunities. In 1825, the United States government built a lighthouse on Key Biscayne to alert nearby ships of the reefs around the island.³ This part of Florida was disconnected from the rest of the state due to a lack of roads and cleared land. Other Bahamians came to South Florida in search of ships, which, were believed to have wrecked in the area.⁴ The majority of people living in southern Florida were Native American, primarily members of the Seminoles. Due to increasing conflicts, the United States government had the army construct Fort Dallas, on the north bank of the Miami River, during the Second Seminole War.⁵ It is unclear if this fort was used for any other defensive purposes. During the mid-1800s, more families began relocating to Southern Florida, lured by

¹ Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*, Second Edition. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2015), 521.

² "About Miami-Dade County: History," Miami Dade County, accessed April 12, 2021, <https://www.miamidade.gov/global/disclaimer/about-miami-dade-county.page>.

³ "About Miami-Dade County: History."

⁴ "Miami Beach, Florida – It Is America's Riviera; A Cosmopolitan City Whose Residents Are As Diverse As Its Visitors," City of Miami Beach, updated in 2021. <https://www.miamibeachfl.gov/visitors/about-us/>.

⁵ "About Miami-Dade County: History."

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the prospect of open land and good growing conditions. In 1856, two Wagner families moved from Charleston, South Carolina, and acquired forty acres in present day Miami.⁶ Then in 1870, the Tuttle and Brickell families left Ohio, and purchased large tracts of land along the Miami River.⁷ However, the southeastern section of Florida was slow to draw new interest and develop into a thriving port.

Florida Territorial Government and Creation of Dade County

After the United States obtained control of Florida, the Florida Territorial government soon established various counties surrounding, developing areas. In July of 1823, the Florida territorial government created Monroe County, which included all of southern Florida, north to Lake Okeechobee.⁸ This large area had its county seat in Key West, which was remote and inconvenient for many of the settlers on the mainland. In 1836, Dade County was formed from part of Monroe County, and Indian Key served as the first county seat.⁹ The creation of Dade County allowed for better allotment of resources and communication between developing towns. Dade County originally included the towns of Jupiter, Juno, Palm Beach, and Fort Lauderdale.¹⁰ Although the city of Miami had not been incorporated, the Dade County seat moved to the area of present day Miami in 1844.¹¹ While this area was slow to develop, the inlet along the Miami River and Biscayne Bay was viewed as a viable port. Internal conflicts arose and settlers soon wanted to create additional counties, separating themselves from the large Dade County. In 1909, the state legislature created Palm Beach County, which extended south to a few miles north of Fort Lauderdale, then the State Legislature formed Broward County in 1915, leaving Dade County at its current size.¹² Throughout the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, Dade County developed and grew rapidly.

Founding of Miami and Miami Beach

Present-day Miami remained largely undeveloped throughout the nineteenth century. The development of the Florida East Coast Railroad brought new promise and hope for the early settlers. Mrs. Tuttle, who had settled on land that had been briefly occupied by the Biscayne Bay Company, believed she needed to convince Mr. Flagler to extend his railroad farther south to encourage growth of the small settlement.¹³ The extension of the Florida East Coast Railroad was a successful venture along the east coast of Florida. In 1896, the Tuttle and Brickell families sold half of their land to the Florida East Coast

⁶ E.V. Blackman and Victor Rainbolt, "Miami and Dade County, Florida: Its Settlement, Progress and Achievement," Genealogy Trails History Group, accessed April 12, 2021, http://genealogytrails.com/fla/miamidade/history_miami1921.html.

⁷ Blackman and Rainbolt, "Miami and Dade County, Florida: Its Settlement, Progress and Achievement."

⁸ "History of Monroe County," Monroe County, Florida, accessed April 26, 2021, <https://www.monroecounty-fl.gov/27/About-Monroe-County>.

⁹ "About Miami-Dade County: History."

¹⁰ Blackman and Rainbolt, "Miami and Dade County, Florida: Its Settlement, Progress and Achievement."

¹¹ "About Miami-Dade County: History."

¹² Blackman and Rainbolt, "Miami and Dade County, Florida: Its Settlement, Progress and Achievement."

¹³ Blackman and Rainbolt, "Miami and Dade County, Florida: Its Settlement, Progress and Achievement."

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Railroad project.¹⁴ Settlers eagerly awaited the coming of the railroad, as it meant the possibility for prosperity within their settlement. The first train traveled to Miami on April 15, 1896, and local officials incorporated the city on July 28, 1896.¹⁵ Before the incorporation of the city, this settlement was known as Fort Dallas, the name of the previous military fort. The Florida East Coast Railroad brought attracted many people to Miami and other southeastern towns. Due to the success of the railroad, many settlers in the new city wanted to name it, Flagler, to honor Henry Flagler.¹⁶ Local officials decided to name the area, Miami, which is the Seminole word for sweet water and had already been used for the river within the city.¹⁷ Miami has witnessed exponential growth, attributing to their great beaches, and prime climate.

During the late nineteenth century, businessmen became intrigued of the possibilities of developing the island just east of Miami. In the 1880s, John Collins, a New Jersey businessmen worked with several investors and began coconut farming at the southern end of the island.¹⁸ At this time, this island was full of swamps and mangrove trees. Collins' coconut production was unsuccessful and he bought out the other investors, making him the owner of a section of the island called Ocean Beach.¹⁹ The island remained untouched until more of Collins' family ventured down the coast. Collins' son and son-in-law had the idea of selling waterfront lots for tropical homes and creating a desirable winter resort, they soon started the Miami Beach Improvement Company.²⁰ Although there was not an immediate development boom, the growth on this island soon attracted many wealthy vacationers. The island could only be accessed by ferry until John Collins began building a bridge from Miami.²¹ This new bridge allowed for the ease of transporting building materials and allowing greater amounts of people on the island. The bridge was completed on June 12, 1913, marking open access to the island and officially connecting it to the mainland.²² The Venetian Causeway is in place of the original bridge. As more people moved to the island, settlers became interested in separating from the growing city of Miami. Local officials incorporated the city of Miami Beach in 1915, consolidating the Miami Beach Corporation, Ocean Beach and Alton Beach companies.²³ While, development on the island was originally concentrated in the southern portion, new subdivisions, hotels and resorts were constructed throughout the island during the 1920s real estate boom.²⁴ Miami Beach continues serving as an attractive vacation destination with its historic resorts, large beaches and Art Deco Historic District.

¹⁴ Melissa Petruzzello, "Miami, Florida, United States." Britannica, accessed April 26, 2021. <https://www.britannica.com/place/Miami-Florida>.

¹⁵ "Miami-Dade County, Florida Records," Blackman and Rainbolt, "Miami and Dade County, Florida: Its Settlement, Progress and Achievement."

¹⁶ Blackman and Rainbolt, "Miami and Dade County, Florida: Its Settlement, Progress and Achievement."

¹⁷ Blackman and Rainbolt, "Miami and Dade County, Florida: Its Settlement, Progress and Achievement."

¹⁸ Helen Hill, "The Collins Avenue Story," Absolutely Florida, accessed April 23, 2021.

<http://www.funandsun.com/1tocf/allgosf/mbf/collinsave.html>.

¹⁹ Hill, "The Collins Avenue Story."

²⁰ Hill, "The Collins Avenue Story."

²¹ Hill, "The Collins Avenue Story."

²² Hill, "The Collins Avenue Story."

²³ Hill, "The Collins Avenue Story."

²⁴ "About Miami-Dade County: History."

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ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

5208 Alton Road was built during Florida's boom development period, in the 1920s. Tropical Homes, Incorporated constructed the house, while the company's architect, C.R. Clark designed the building.²⁵ This house was one of several residences constructed in Miami Beach in a Spanish-influenced design. Houses built by Tropical Homes typically had a Spanish or Mexican derived style and were high-class buildings.²⁶ While the Mission and Spanish Revival Styles were already popular in St. Augustine and Miami, this style was just being introduced to Miami Beach at this time. An article from the *Miami Herald* explains, "The Mexican type architecture which the company has introduced has rounded domes and buttresses and is distinguished from the Spanish by softer lines. It calls for much exposed woodwork, supporting timbers and weathered wood."²⁷ This description aligns directly with the architecture of the Gaylord House, with its distinct rounded parapets, rectangular piers which appear as buttresses, and exposed beams. The building permit for the Gaylord House was approved in September 1926 and the house was completed in August 1927, with landscaped grounds [Figure 8].²⁸ The Gaylord House is one of Tropical Homes' early Mission and Spanish Revival residential projects in Miami Beach.

Houses and other buildings built in the Spanish Revival style have a grand exterior and are set aside from most style with their tiled roofs and stuccoed walls. Throughout the 1920s, many architects and historians received inspiration from prominent historic buildings constructed in Colonial times. In her book, *A Field Guide to American Homes*, Virginia McAlester explains that the Eclectic Movement spanned from the 1880s through 1940 and was a time when architects copied buildings built in European countries and United States colonies.²⁹ During this time, Americans glorified their past and sought to construct buildings reminiscent of earlier periods. Many homes built in the Colonial Revival styles used elements from the emerging modern styles including broad overhangs, exposed roof rafters, front porches and grouped windows.³⁰ Architects building homes in the eclectic styles sought to embody the styles of the past with a renewed sense of expression.

The Eclectic Movement encompasses houses built in the Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, Tudor, Chateausque, Beaux Arts, French Eclectic, Italian Renaissance, Mission, Spanish Revival, Monterey, and Pueblo Revival styles.³¹ Each of these styles overlapped and had many distinct character-defining features. The Mission Style was the first revival type inspired by buildings built in the western United

²⁵ "5 Houses Projected by Tropical Homes: New Construction in Miami Beach will Cost at Least \$150,000," *The Miami Herald*, August 7, 1927, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/616543504/?terms=Tropical%20Homes%2C%20Inc.&match=1>.

²⁶ "5 Houses Projected by Tropical Homes: New Construction in Miami Beach will Cost at Least \$150,000."

²⁷ "5 Houses Projected by Tropical Homes: New Construction in Miami Beach will Cost at Least \$150,000."

²⁸ "\$30,000 Home to be Erected in New Subdivision: Permit Also Taken Out for \$14,000 Residence in La Gorce Subdivision," *Miami Tribune*, September 3, 1926, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/616371085/?terms=Tropical%20Homes%2C%20Inc.&match=1>, "5 Houses Projected by Tropical Homes: New Construction in Miami Beach will Cost at Least \$150,000."

²⁹ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 406.

³⁰ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 406.

³¹ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 407.

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States, Mexico and Spain. Houses built in the Mission Style were predominantly constructed from 1890 to 1920, with roof parapets, red tile roofs, overhanging eaves, porch roofs with square piers, smooth stucco walls, and grouped windows.³² These Mission houses derive many of their features from original Spanish missions. This style was innovative in combining decorative elements, which were previously only associated with religious buildings including bell towers and parapet roofs. The Spanish Revival Style was common from 1915 to 1940 with a low-pitched roof, no eave overhang, red tile roofs, prominent arches, stucco walls and asymmetrical façade.³³ The Spanish Revival Style incorporates elements from the Mission Style but is typically a little less ornate.

The Spanish Revival Style was common in many southern states during the 1920s. In 1915, many architects gained inspiration from the Panama- California Exposition in San Diego which highlighted Mexican Baroque buildings.³⁴ During the 1920s, city officials in Santa Barbara, California required that all new buildings be built in the Spanish Revival style.³⁵ Developer Henry Flagler introduced the Spanish Revival Style in eastern Florida as a way to stimulate tourism and enhance development. Prominent Spanish Revival architects in Florida were Marion Sims Wyeth, Robert L. Weed, Addison Mizner, Kienel and Elliott and Walter C. De Garmo.³⁶ These Spanish influenced buildings made a statement and are a focal point for the neighborhoods and cities where they are still extant.

The Spanish Revival style was very popular throughout Florida during the boom development period in the 1920s. Architects wanted to construct buildings, which would stand out, but also have a connection to the past. The construction of the Florida East Coast Railroad led to the growth of many cities and towns on the east coast of Florida. Both the Mission Style and Spanish Revival Style are utilized on all kinds of buildings throughout Miami-Dade County. The Florida Master Site File indicates that there are five hundred-forty-six Mission Style documented buildings throughout Miami- Dade County. Within that list, there are twenty-six documented Mission Style buildings in the City of Miami Beach. Twenty-four buildings have been documented as Spanish Revival Style buildings throughout Miami- Dade County. 5208 Alton Road is significant as an intact, early example of the Spanish Revival Style.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

Criteria C: Architecture

The Gaylord House is significant as an early example of the Spanish Revival Style in Miami Beach. While, there are many other Mission and Spanish Revival buildings located in Miami Beach, many of these buildings were constructed after the Gaylord House, have been altered or have different distinctive

³² McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 511.

³³ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 521.

³⁴ Marcus Whiffen, *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles* (Cambridge: Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press, 1992), 225.

³⁵ Mark Gelernter, *A History of American Architecture: Buildings in Their Cultural and Technological Context*. (Lebanon NH: University Press of New England, 1999), 236.

³⁶ Whiffen, *American Architecture Since 1780*, 227.

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architectural features. The architect incorporated elements of the Pueblo, Mission and Spanish Revival Styles into the exterior of the Gaylord House, 5208 Alton Road. Buildings constructed in each of these three architectural styles have exterior stuccoed walls. The Pueblo Style is most commonly found on buildings in New Mexico and Arizona.³⁷ These buildings have flat, stuccoed walls, rounded parapets, flat roofs and vigas. Specific to the Pueblo Style, are the Gaylord House's vigas and rounded parapets. Marcus Whiffen describes, "The Pueblo Style is a massive-looking, archless style. Its special feature is the projecting roof beam, or viga... the presence of vigas is alone enough to identify a building as Pueblo Style."³⁸ The vigas on the Gaylord House are grouped in sets of three, four or five, above principal openings around the house. The parapets along the rooflines of the Gaylord House are influenced by both the Pueblo and Mission styles [Figures 5 and 6]. The front parapet wall above the entry porch and several other parapet walls on the Gaylord House is characteristic of the Pueblo Style, due to the rounded roofline. The exposed beams, vigas, along the ceiling of both porches are characteristics of the Pueblo Style. The addition of other distinctive features around the building's exterior, exclude the house from being built solely in the Pueblo Style.

The Gaylord House has several distinct features of the Mission Style including red tile roof, roof parapets on majority of the walls, porch roof supported by large square piers, engaged buttresses, and an arcaded entry porch. This house has a regularly laid barrel mission tile roof. Red tile roofs are common features of both the Mission and Spanish Revival styles. Many of the parapet rooflines on the Gaylord House are reminiscent of the Mission Style, due to the open dormer hole in the middle of the parapets. The large, rectangular piers supporting the porches serve as structural elements forming wide arches, and are representative of the Mission Style. Both of the porches on the Gaylord House have arcaded sides with pueblo parapet roofs. Rectangular piers surround the front entry, and are on either side of the carport, creating a seamless design across the east façade. Individual elements of both the Mission and Pueblo styles give the Gaylord House its own distinct style.

The architect also incorporated several Spanish Revival features within the Gaylord House's exterior including prominent arches, wall surfaces which, extend into gable ends without a defined break, asymmetrical façade, and solid wood, paneled doors. Arches surround the front door and the wide carport, clearly defining the main entries. While the majority of this house has a flat roof, the southwest and southeast ends have gable roofs. Only a small section of the gable roof can be seen from the east wall, as it is behind the parapet wall. The wall surfaces cleanly line up with the gable section, and there are not rough patches on the walls. The Gaylord House has several different section, with different long and short walls, that create multiple asymmetrical facades. About half of Mission style buildings are asymmetrical, while the majority of Spanish Revival and Pueblo Revival buildings have asymmetrical facades.³⁹ The asymmetry of this house, allowed the architect to add features and elements of his choosing, not being rigidly confined to an exact style. Also, reminiscent of the Spanish Revival Style is

³⁷ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 543.

³⁸ Whiffen, *American Architecture Since 1780*, 229.

³⁹ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 511, 521, 544-545.

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the house's solid, wood plank door. This door has a rustic feel, which alludes back to earlier Spanish and European architecture. The Gaylord House contains an eclectic mix of these three Spanish styles, but would best be defined in the Spanish Revival Style due to the construction date.

This house is a significant example of the Mission and Spanish Styles and is believed to be the first building built on its block. This house embodies all of its original exterior features, and the interior was restored in excellent condition. The house is in a busy section of town and is located among many newer buildings.

Comparative Context

While these Spanish-influence styles are prevalent throughout Miami-Dade County, starting in the 1920s, it is worth comparing the architectural features of some other residential buildings in the vicinity. The Curtiss Mansion, in Miami Springs, was constructed in the Pueblo Revival Style in 1925, during the Florida Boom period [Figure 9]. This house is defined by its several rounded parapets, and sets of vigas on the first and second floors. Similar to the Gaylord House, these residences each have asymmetrical facades, small balconies, vigas and rounded parapets. The house located at 27 Hunting Lodge Drive, in Miami Springs is another good example of the Pueblo Style, from 1926 [Figure 10]. This house has hick stuccoed walls, sets of vigas, a wood paneled door and rounded parapet above the entry. Although this house is a much smaller example, it still has clearly defined, original features. Each of these two houses compared with the Gaylord House provide strong examples of buildings with distinct Pueblo Revival features.

The Mission architectural style was first introduced in 1890, although most Mission buildings date between 1905 and 1920.⁴⁰ The house located along 2300 Alton Road, in Miami Beach, is representative of the Mission Style [Figures 11 and 12]. This house was constructed in 1925. Although this construction date is after the typical period for this style, architects were still influenced from traditional Southwestern buildings. This house has a long arcaded porch on the first floor, arches above the windows and parapeted rooflines. This house is a bit more elaborate, while maintaining a simplified look. Both this house and the Gaylord House convey their architectural details through a series of arches. The prominence of other, later Mission Style buildings does not detract from the details and distinct features within these buildings.

When thinking about the Spanish Revival Style, it is important to consider the asymmetrical facades of representative buildings. One clear example representative of the Spanish Revival style is the house located at 431 Northeast 94th Street, in Miami Shores [Figure 13]. This house was completed in 1924. The house has casement windows, barrel tiled roof, arcaded porch, and a large, arched window. The front gabled section of this house juts out from the side gabled block, creating the asymmetrical façade. The arcaded porch is similar to the entry porch on the Gaylord House. This house has a uniformed look

⁴⁰ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 512.

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with the continuation of barrel tile roofs on each side. Unlike these examples, the Gaylord House does not distinctly conform to one style. Instead, the architect chose distinctive features to include on the Gaylord House's exterior, highlighting each of these elements with arches, curved parapet walls, and rectangular piers.

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"5 Houses Projected by Tropical Homes: New Construction in Miami Beach will Cost at Least \$150,000." *The Miami Herald*, August 7, 1927.

<https://www.newspapers.com/image/616543504/?terms=Tropical%20Homes%2C%20Inc.&match=1>.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The property boundary corresponds to the property line along the following lot: LA GORCE GOLF SUBDIVISION, LOT 12 BLK 17.

The property extends from a point by the northwest corner of lot 12, 68.5 feet southwest along Alton road, runs westerly along the south property line 125.6 feet, then runs 63.4 feet northerly along the west property line and runs 125.5 feet, and easterly along the northern border to the beginning point.

Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses all of the property historically associated with 5208 Alton Road, after 1952, when the corner lot was subdivided.⁴¹

⁴¹ Building Permit #37914, obtained for 5200 Alton Road from Debbie Tackett, May 4, 2021.

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Additional Documentation (Figures, plans, historic photos)

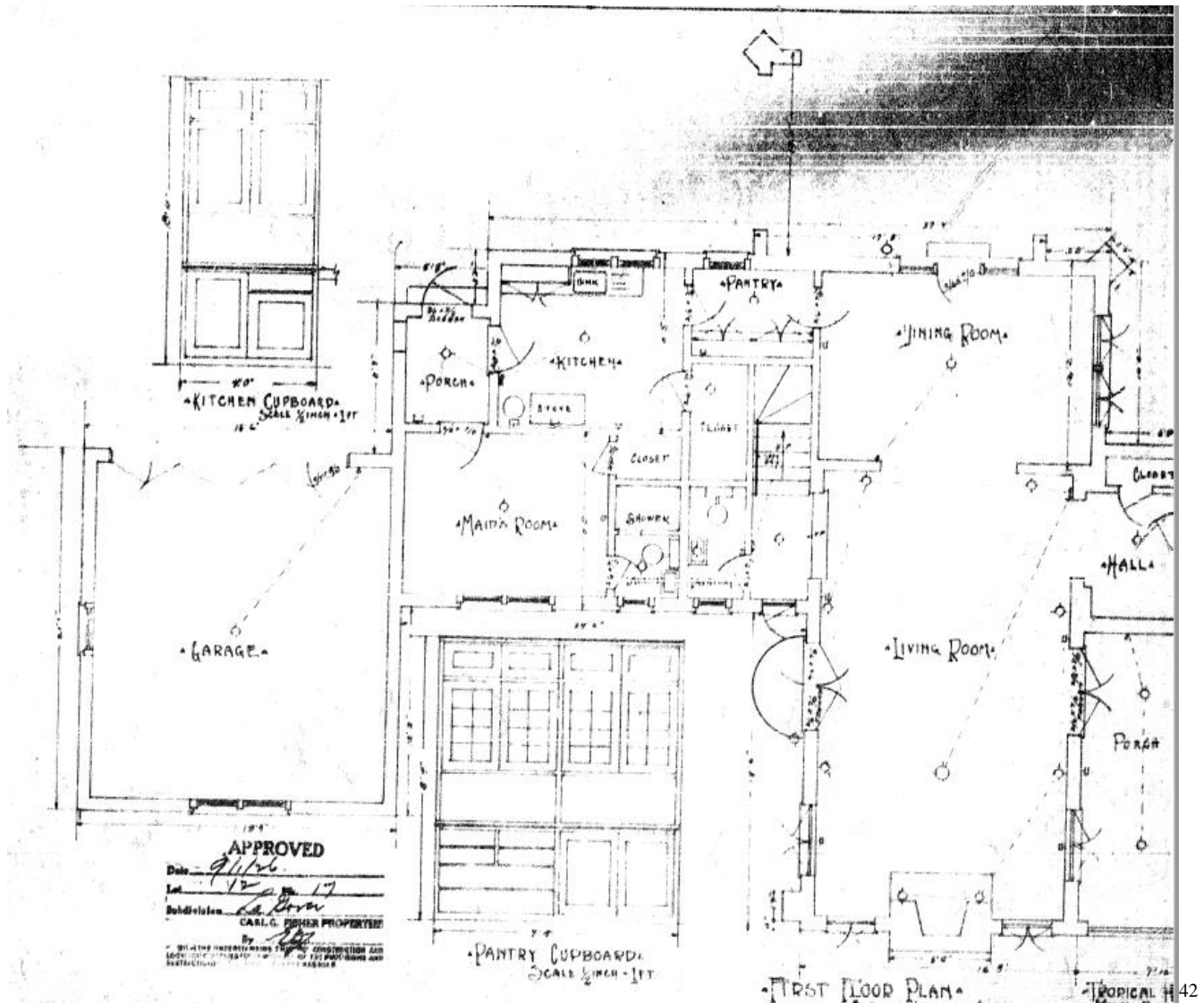


Figure 1- Original first floor building plans for 5208 Alton Road, September 1, 1926.

⁴² Building Plans obtained from Debbie Tackett, Miami Beach Historic Preservation & Architecture Officer, on April 5, 2021.

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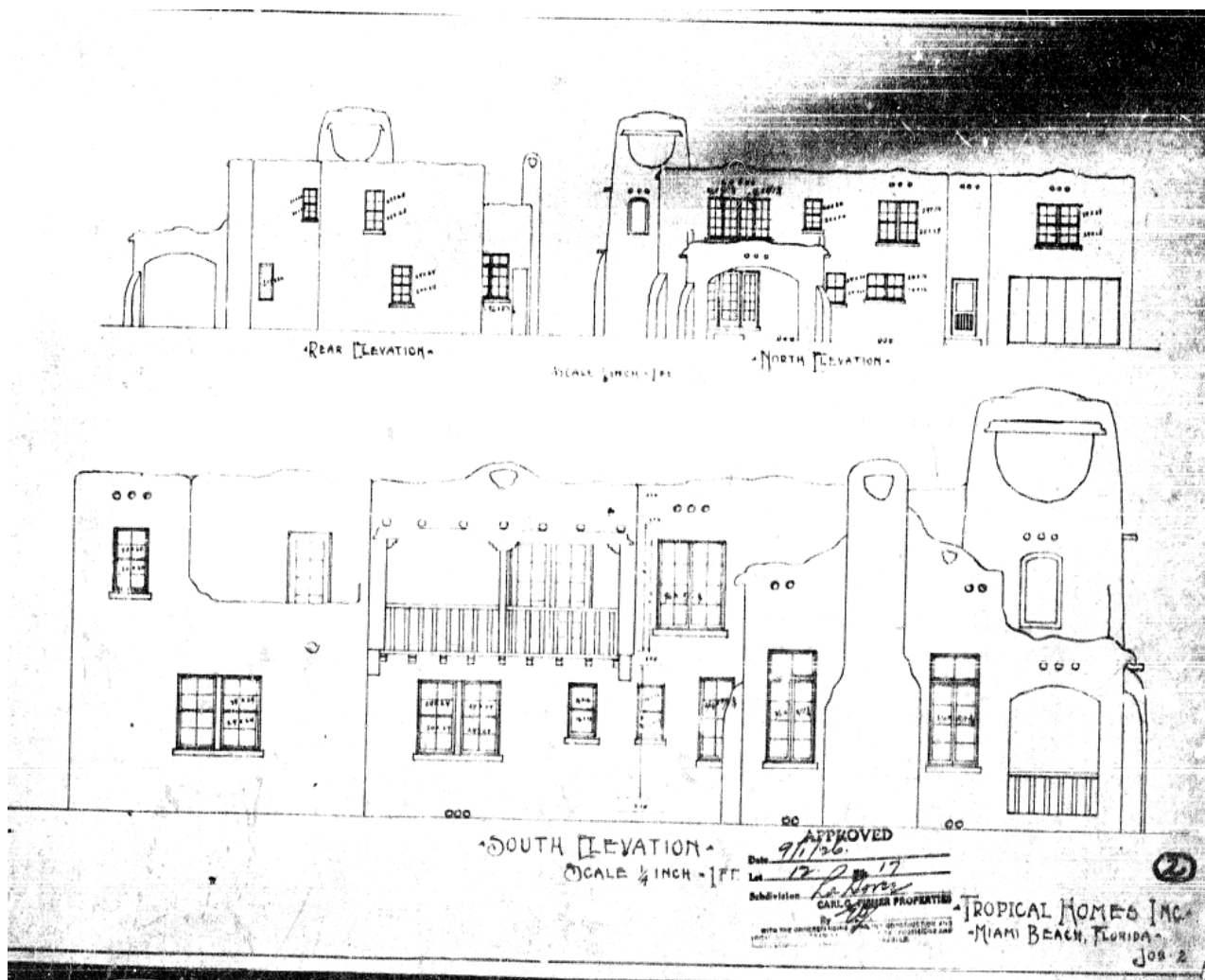


Figure 2- Original Elevation Plans for 5208 Alton Road, September 1, 1926.

⁴³ Building Plans obtained from Debbie Tackett, Miami Beach Historic Preservation & Architecture Officer, on April 5, 2021.

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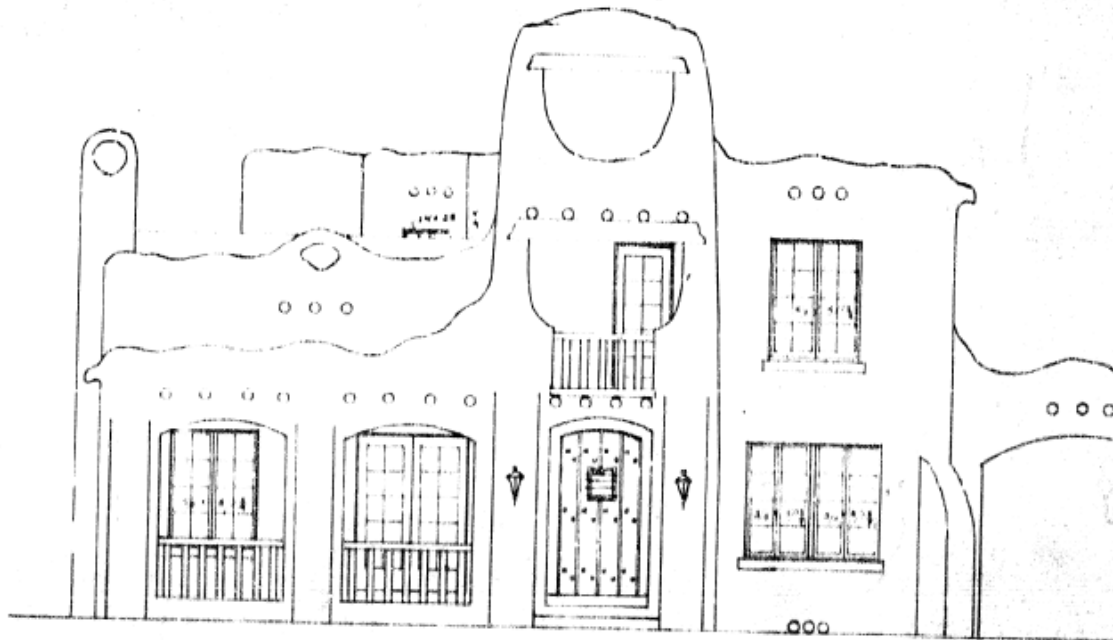
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FRONT ELEVATION
SCALE 1/4" = 1 FT.

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Figure 3- Front Elevation Plan for 5208 Alton Road, September 1, 1926.

⁴⁴ Building Plans obtained from Debbie Tackett, Miami Beach Historic Preservation & Architecture Officer, on April 5, 2021.

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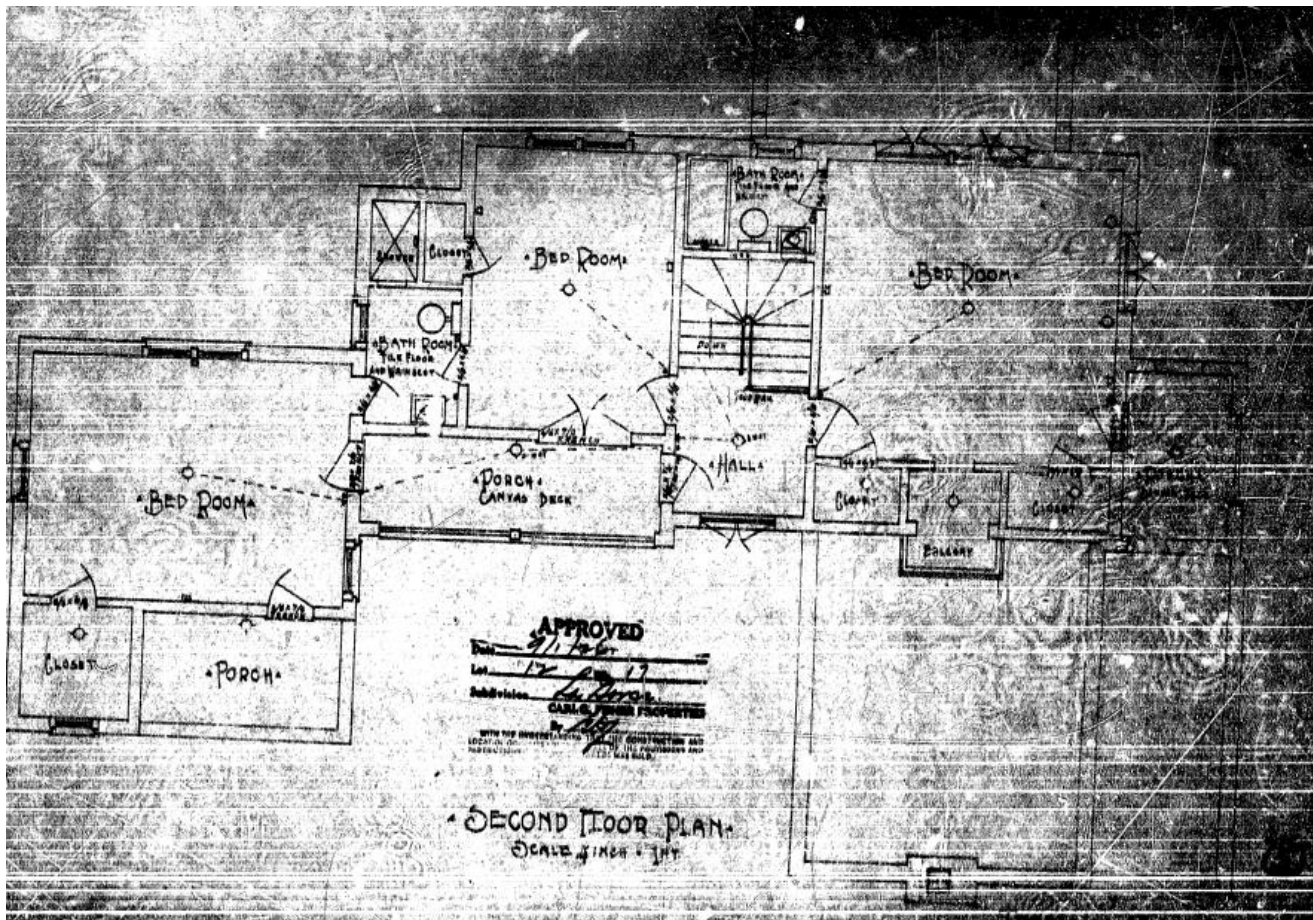
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Figure 4- Original second floor building plans, 5208 Alton Road, September 1, 1926.

⁴⁵ Building Plans obtained from Debbie Tackett, Miami Beach Historic Preservation & Architecture Officer, on April 5, 2021.

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Figure 5- Historic Photograph of the Gaylord House, date unknown.

⁴⁶ "Gaylord House," date unknown, Florida Master Site File, DA02947.

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Figure 6- Historic photograph of the Gaylord House, date unknown.

⁴⁷ "Gaylord House," date unknown, Florida Master Site File, DA02947.

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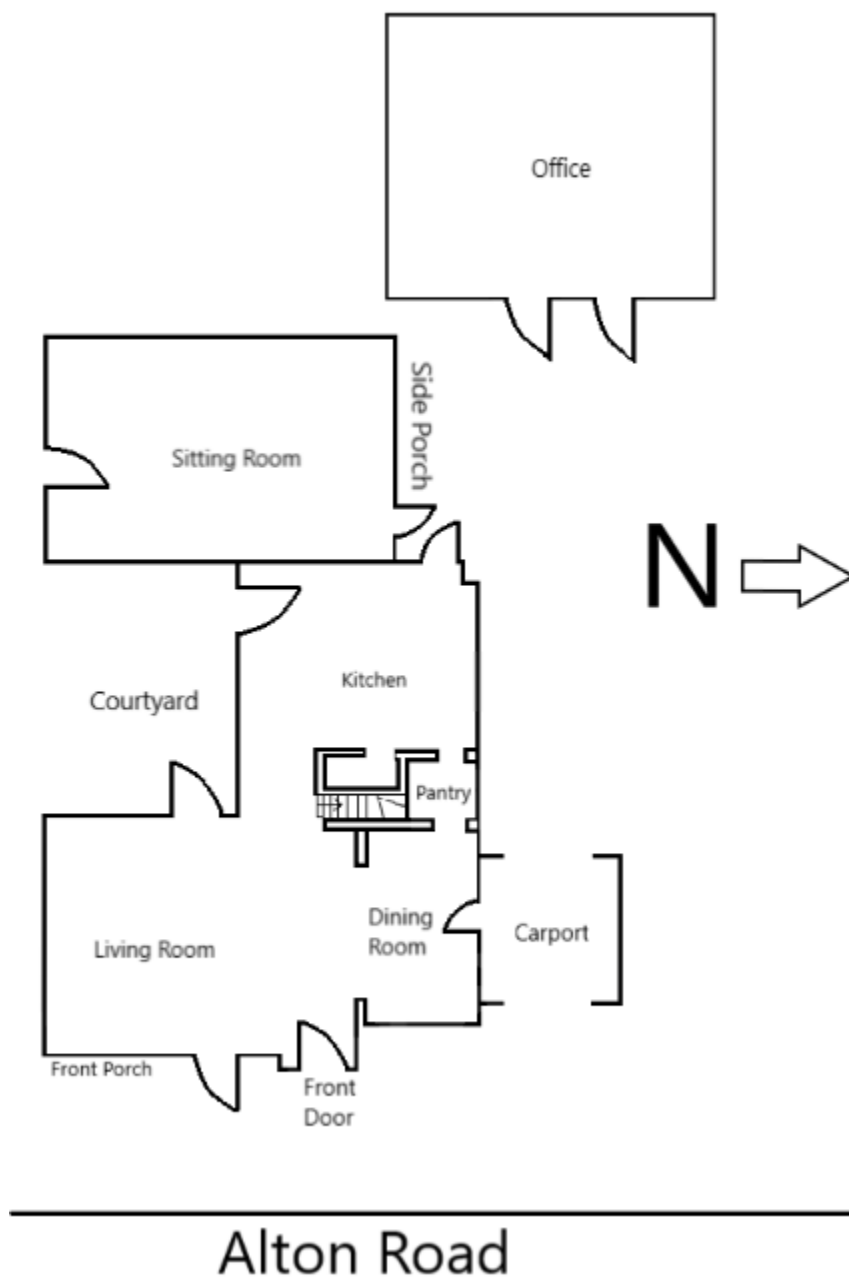


Figure 7- Site Plan for the Gaylord House, drawn by Annie Albert, May 5, 2021.

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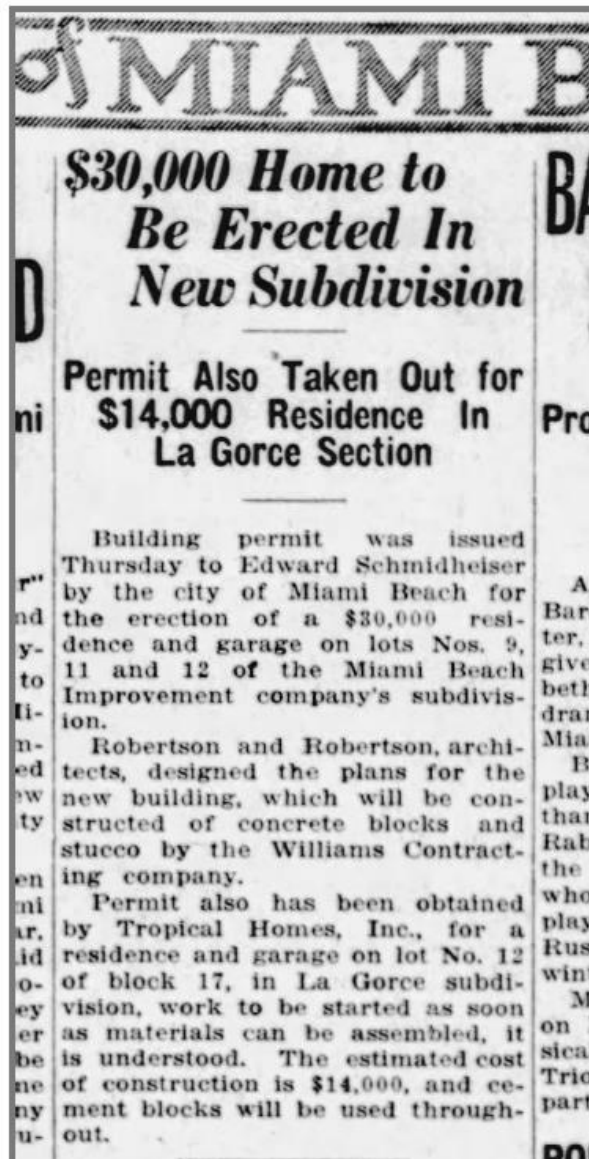
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Figure 8- Article from the *Miami Tribune*, on September 3, 1926. The article refers to Block 17, lot 12, the Gaylord House, as being the first home constructed in the La Gorce Subdivision by Tropical Homes, Inc.

⁴⁸ “\$30,000 Home to be Erected in New Subdivision: Permit Also Taken Out for \$14,000 Residence in La Gorce Section,” *Miami Tribune*, September 3, 1926, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/616371085>.

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Figure 9- Photograph of the Curtiss Mansion, in Miami Springs. This building was constructed in the Pueblo Style, 1925.

⁴⁹ "Curtiss Mansion," Greater Miami Convention & Visitors Bureau, accessed April 28, 2021, <https://www.miamiandbeaches.com/business-resource/curtiss-mansion/4549>.

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Figure 10- Photograph of 27 Hunting Lodge Drive, Miami Springs. This house was built in the Pueblo Style in 1926.

⁵⁰ https://images.estately.net/33_A10715386_6_1607159072_636x435.jpg

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Figure 11- Historic Photograph of 2300 Alton Road, Miami Beach. The date of the image is unknown.



Figure 12- Current photograph of 2300 Alton Road, Miami Beach. The house was built in the Mission Style in 1925.

⁵¹ "2300 Alton Road, Miami Beach," date unknown, Florida Master Site File, DA04754

⁵² <https://www.google.com/maps/@25.8015344,-80.1385494,3a,27.7y,346.79h,92.34t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1skjx52CqwDoQiS28YLIwkg!2e0!7i16384!8i8192?hl=en>.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Gaylord House

Name of Property

Miami-Dade County, Florida

County and State

Section number Add. Doc. Page 12

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Figure 13- Photograph of the house located on 431 Northeast 94th Street, Miami Shores. This house was built in the Spanish Revival Style, in 1924.

⁵³ https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/f/f0/Miami_Shores_FL_431_NE_94th_Street02.jpg

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Gaylord House

Name of Property

Miami-Dade County, Florida

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Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered in the order they are referenced in the manuscript, and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log.

Property Name: Gaylord House

City or Vicinity: Miami Beach County: Miami-Dade State: Florida

Photographer: Conception Bretos Date Photographed:

Description of photograph(s) and number, including description of view indicating direction of camera:

1. View of the east façade, facing west. Photograph taken April 12, 2021
2. View of the second floor balcony and adjoining concrete walls on the east façade, facing south. Photograph taken March 3, 2021.
3. View of the front entry on the east façade, facing west. Photograph taken April 20, 2021.
4. View of the front entry and side entry on the porch, facing west. Photograph taken March 3, 2021.
5. View of the front entry on the east façade, facing west. Photograph taken April 20, 2021.
6. View of the front porch and side entry on the east façade. Photograph taken April 14, 2021.
7. View of the chimney and windows covered by hurricane shutters, on the first short south wall, facing north. Photograph taken April 14, 2021.
8. View of the short west wall, adjoining the wall with the chimney, facing east. Photograph taken March 3, 2021.
9. View of the back patio and long, south wall, facing north. Photograph taken March 3, 2021.
10. View of the religious mosaic on the long south wall, facing north. Photograph taken April 20, 2021.
11. View of the long, second floor balcony on the long, south wall. Photograph taken April 17, 2021.
12. View of the side entry on the second, short south wall, facing north. Photograph taken April 17, 2021
13. View of the second floor and roofline of the second, short, south wall, facing north. Photograph taken April 20, 2021.
14. View of the second, west wall, facing east. Photograph taken April 14, 2021.
15. View of the north, arcaded porch, facing southwest. Photograph taken April 12, 2021.
16. View of the east corner of the north, arcaded porch, facing southeast. Photograph taken March 3, 2021.
17. View of the second north wall and the carport, facing east. Photograph taken April 12, 2021.
18. View of the carport, facing east. Photograph taken April 14, 2021.
19. View of the living room, facing south. Photograph taken March 3, 2021.
20. View of the living room, looking into kitchen, facing west. Photograph taken March 3, 2021.

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Continuation Sheet

Gaylord House

Name of Property

Miami-Dade County, Florida

County and State

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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

21. View of the east side of the kitchen, facing east. Photograph taken March 3, 2021.
22. View of the original pantry, facing southeast. Photograph taken March 3, 2021.
23. View of the dining room, facing north. Photograph taken March 3, 2021.
24. View of the sitting room on the west side of the house, facing north. Photograph taken May 7, 2021.
25. View of the sitting room on the west side of the house, facing south. Photograph taken May 7, 2021.
26. View of the bathroom in the sitting room, facing west. Photograph taken May 7, 2021.
27. View of the second floor, interior balcony, facing south. Photograph taken March 3, 2021.
28. View of the main bedroom on the second floor, facing south. Photograph taken March 3, 2021.
29. View of the east side of the Annex building, facing west. Photograph taken April 14, 2021.
30. View of the south side of the Annex building, facing north. Photograph taken April 14, 2021.
31. View of the first floor room of the Annex Building, facing east. Photograph taken April 21, 2021.
32. View of the south bedroom on the second floor of the annex building, facing south. Photograph taken April 21, 2021.
33. View of the second bedroom on the second floor of the annex building, facing west. Photograph taken April 21, 2021.
34. View of the second floor bathroom on the second floor of the annex building. Photograph taken April 21, 2021.

Gaylord House

5208 Alton Road,
Miami Beach,
Miami-Dade County, Florida
33140

UTM: 17R 487207 2857095


Datum: WGS84


Date: May 3, 2021


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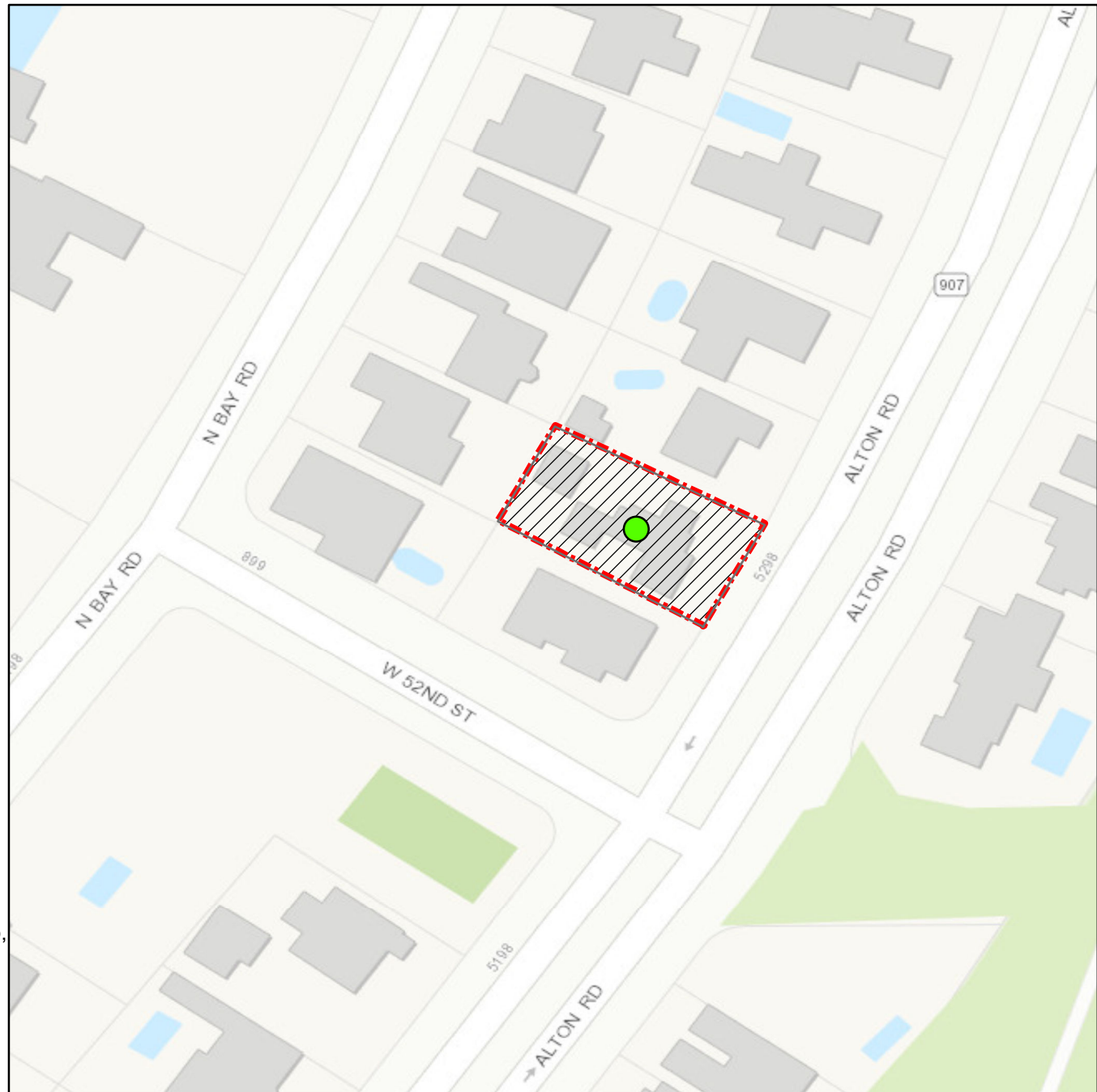
 Gaylord House

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 Meters

0 20 40 80 120 160
 Feet

Prepared by: Annie Albert
Florida Division of Historic Resources

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap,
increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS,
FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN,
Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri
Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong),
(c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and
the GIS User Community



Gaylord House

5208 Alton Road,
Miami Beach,
Miami-Dade County, Florida
33140

UTM: 17R 487207 2857095


Datum: WGS84


Date: May 3, 2021


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Legend

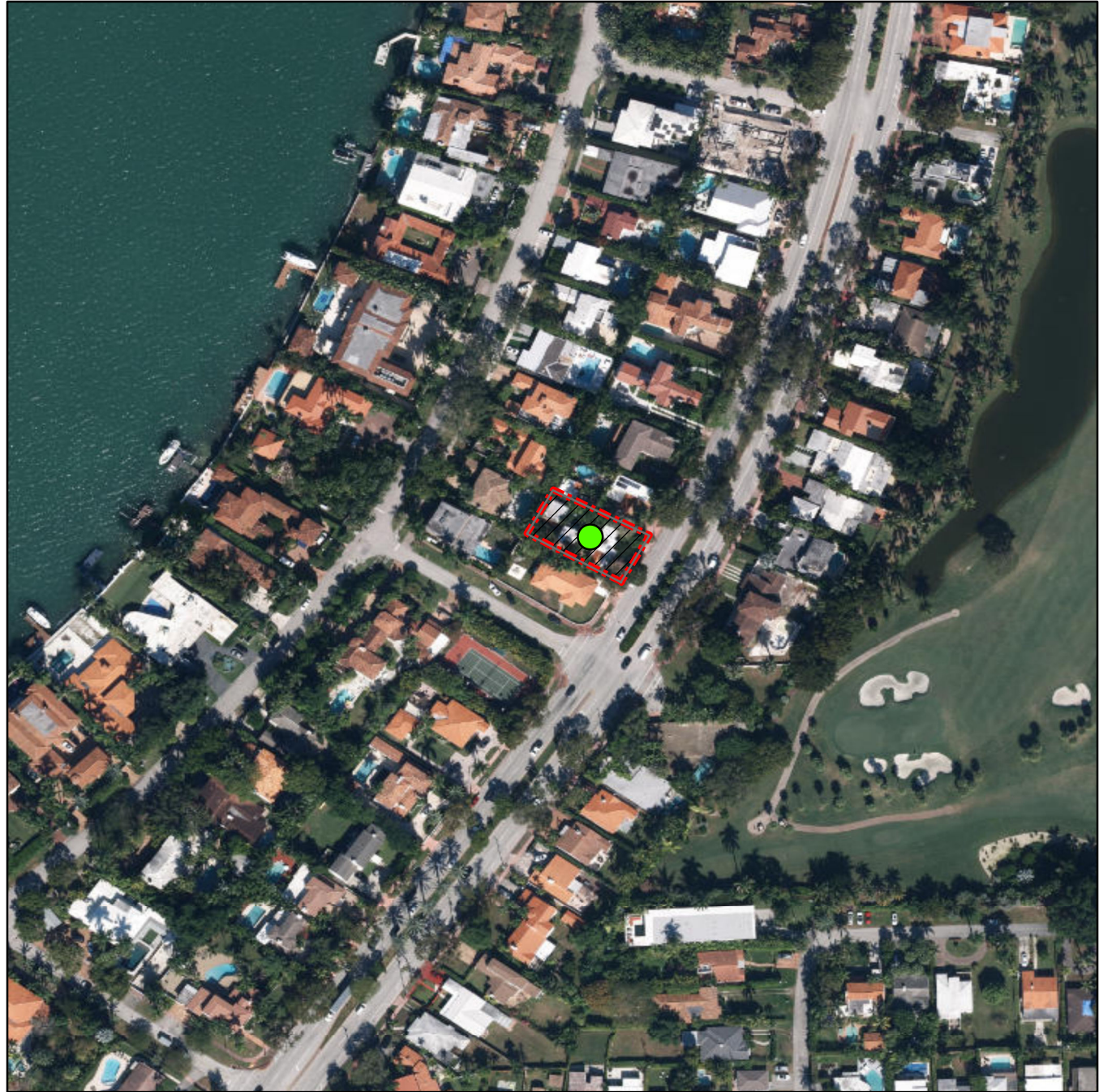
 Gaylord House

0 10 20 40 60 80
 Meters

0 45 90 180 270 360
 Feet

Prepared by: Annie Albert
Florida Division of Historic Resources

Sources: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye,
Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus
DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN,
and the GIS User Community



Gaylord House

5208 Alton Road,
Miami Beach,
Miami-Dade County, Florida
33140

UTM: 17R 487207 2857095

Datum: WGS84

Date: May 3, 2021

1:18,000



Legend

 Gaylord House

0 115 230 460 690 920
Meters

0 435 870 1,740 2,610 3,480
Feet

Prepared by: Annie Albert
Florida Division of Historic Resources

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