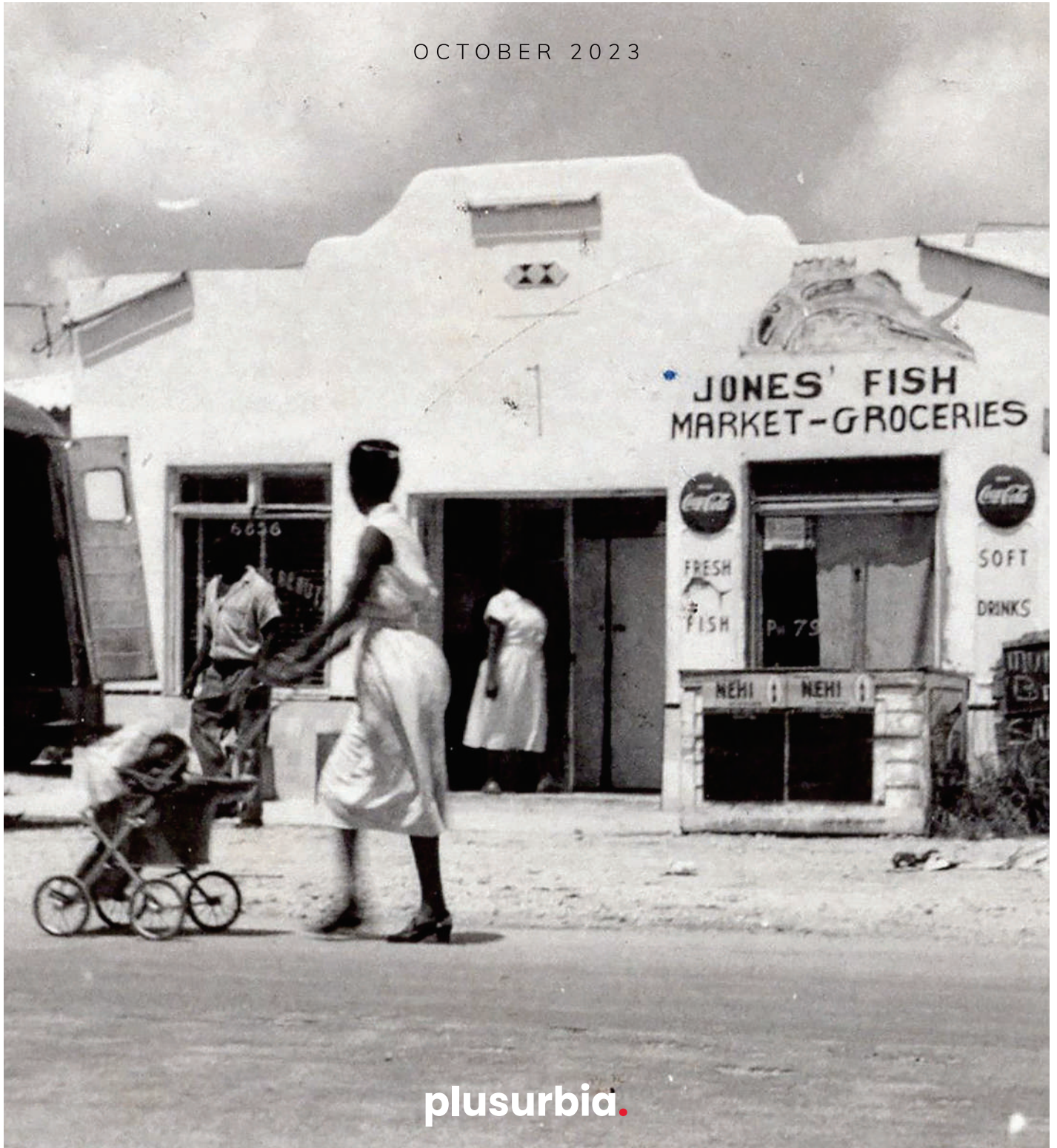


HISTORIC SURVEY

LIBERTY CITY

OCTOBER 2023



plusurbia.

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LIBERTY CITY

HISTORIC SURVEY REPORT

by:
Plusurbia Design

prepared for
Dade Heritage Trust, Inc.
Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources

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Facing Page: 1914 Dade County Map

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Chapter 1

1.1

Liberty City: This Place Matters

Liberty has a powerful meaning in American history. Liberty inspired the birth of the United States as a sovereign nation between 1776 and 1789. One hundred years later, on January 1st, 1863, Liberty meant that enslaved African Americans were at last released from captivity by the Emancipation Proclamation. Liberty continues to be an emotionally charged word in American political discourse today, and it can be used to suit many different purposes.

In 1922, Liberty was chosen as the place name for a Black community that was established five miles north of Downtown Miami and its Colored Town, today known as Overtown. It was christened “Liberty City,” a lofty name with a lofty promise for liberty, which is plainly defined as “The state of being free within society from oppressive restrictions imposed by authority of one’s way of life, behavior, or political views.”¹ This would have had a very powerful meaning to Black families residing in Miami’s Colored Town in the 1920s.

In the racially segregated community of Miami, particularly during the intense real estate pressure of the 1920s, Black people had few options for where to live. The Black population grew exponentially in the 1920s, but real estate options for Black people shrank due to White speculative investment pressure. Black families remained crowded into the same limited boundaries of Colored Town while Whites-only subdivisions sprang up all over the County. Black people were continually punished by discriminatory government policies, such as racial zoning and lack of public infrastructure. They were terrorized by the Ku Klux Klan and the police if they dared to cross the color line or failed to conform to accepted standards of behavior for Black people. At that time, the police force was all-White and was filled with KKK members, including the chief of police, Leslie Quigg.

1 “Liberty,” Google English Dictionary, Oxford Languages https://www.google.com/search?q=liberty&si=AMnBZoELV2rWmlu76eik7zy64thSEBNuLeD_pcHmUcyeDTEgHxfSBtJmK9eDzzHCKJSEfHb_bA3x-TvvXIKAAfETR-8xzasegfw%3D%3D&expnd=1&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewikwZfCp4H-AhWljbAFHU8tB2IQ2v-4legUIFhDcAQ&biw=1509&bih=800&dpr=2 Accessed 29 March 2023.

Liberty City was developed between 1922 and 1940 by a white developer, Floyd W. Davis, who saw the market opportunity for a Black residential area outside of Colored Town. The golden age of Liberty City was approximately 1936-1968. During this time, Liberty City was a thriving community, filled with Black-owned businesses, owner-occupied homes, and busy churches and schools. Black families moved to Liberty City for the opportunity to own their own home and to start their own business. They were willing to sacrifice and move five miles north of Miami's city center, from their original neighborhood of Colored Town, to pursue this opportunity for homeownership and increased freedom.

The centerpiece of Liberty City was the Liberty Square public housing project, built under the Roosevelt administration between 1936 and 1938. Liberty Square was a highly sought after address, with community amenities, large areas of open space for recreation, landscaping, a community center, and playing fields. The buildings in the community were built of concrete block with stucco finish, and had tile roofs. The architects of the project were the same team that had designed Coral Gables during the 1920s land boom. Coming out of the Depression years, Liberty Square was a dramatic improvement over the typical living conditions in Overtown, which lacked public amenities such as parks and open space, and where families were crowded into wood frame shotgun shacks, often without electricity, running water, or indoor bathroom facilities.

Miami's Black millionaires built mansions directly across the street from Liberty Square, inspired by the promise of Roosevelt's New Deal and the utopian public housing community. Their elaborately-designed homes formed "Millionaire's Row" along the north side of NW 67th Street. Liberty Square, and the surrounding neighborhood of Liberty City, was a proud address for the decades that followed.

In the late 1960s, shifting migration patterns destabilized the neighborhood. The completion of I-95 and I-395 in 1967 resulted in the displacement of tens of thousands of Black residents of Overtown; many of those residents were relocated by the County government to public housing that was constructed in Liberty City, Brownsville, and other established Black communities throughout Dade County.

1.2

What Is the Purpose of a Liberty City Survey?

The purpose of this project is to document a culturally and historically significant neighborhood that is associated with the history of racial segregation and the history of the Black community in the City of Miami. This documentation will provide the tools to nominate a historic district and potentially individual sites to the National Register of Historic Places. A Liberty City Historic District is not yet on the National Register, and it is not yet part of a Local Historic District.

The Liberty City area was one of the few places in Miami-Dade County where Blacks were allowed to live from around 1922 until 1968, during the years of Jim Crow segregation practices. Liberty City had a strong identity for Black property ownership and Black business ownership throughout the 20th century.

STATE OF FLORIDA DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES SMALL MATCHING GRANT FUND

In 2021 Dade Heritage Trust applied for a \$50,000 State of Florida, Department of State, Division of Historical Resources Small Matching Grant to complete a historical resources survey of Liberty City. In July of 2022 the award was granted, and Plusurbia was selected as the historic preservation consultant to complete the work. The project timeline was January 2023 through June 2023.

The project statement of work was defined as: Conduct a historical resources survey of the Liberty City neighborhood in Miami, including preparing a survey report conforming to Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code (FAC), and a minimum of four hundred (400) new/updated Florida Master Site File (FMSF) forms. Grant funds will also be used to hire a professional photographer.

The current Liberty City Historic Survey effort focuses on all historic resources that are 50 years or older within the study area. Resources for consideration included buildings and districts that possess historical significance. The completed report meets the requirements of Chapter 1A-46 of the Florida Administrative Code: Archaeological and Historical Report Standards and Guidelines.

INCREASING ACCESS TO LOCAL HISTORY, NEIGHBORHOOD BY NEIGHBORHOOD

In addition to bringing further recognition to Liberty City's unique history as a segregated Black community in Miami, another important goal of the project is to educate residents and Miami-Dade County stakeholders about the history of local neighborhoods in general. The Liberty City Survey is conducted as part of Dade Heritage Trust's larger community-wide marketing and outreach campaign branded as "Learn About Where You Live," an initiative that is offered to neighborhoods throughout Miami-Dade County. To date, this campaign includes the neighborhoods of Shenandoah, Silver Bluff, Grove Park, Overtown, Allapattah, and Brownsville.

The survey report and the data collected for each property are important final deliverables of the project that will be shared with the City of Miami, Miami-Dade County, the Black Archives, HistoryMiami Museum, the Miami-Dade Public Library System, the Miami-Dade Public School District and the State of Florida.

HOW THIS SURVEY PROJECT WILL BE USED

The project will enable the City's public officials to make informed decisions regarding the impact of development and other publicly funded projects on Liberty City's historic and cultural resources and to set priorities for the protection and use of these resources. The historical overview contained in this report will provide an appreciation and understanding of these resources.

The project results serve as an archival record of Liberty City's historic architectural resources at the time of the survey. This report contains an inventory of every resource recorded during the fieldwork: a table of properties and a map is provided in Chapter 3. Largely, the resulting survey files will assist the City of Miami, Dade Heritage Trust, and the Florida Division of Historical Resources (DHR) with their ongoing commitment to preservation planning, promotion of economic incentives for rehabilitation, heritage tourism development, education, and local compliance with state and federal preservation and environmental laws.

This project was conducted in cooperation with the Florida Master Site File (FMSF), the State of Florida's official inventory of historical cultural resources and is part of Florida's historic preservation program. One purpose of this statewide program is to identify all cultural resources in the state and to highlight those that are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and for local designation. The federal government has recommended this process of documentation through the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (stated in regulation 36 CFR 60), as amended.

The Florida Master Site File inventory provides the DHR with information that enables it to review the effect of projects with federal components on resources eligible for the NRHP. Federal projects require environmental and cultural review permits to proceed, which in turn requires review by the DHR (under 36 CFR 800). An example of such a project in Liberty City is the redevelopment of the Liberty Square Public Housing project that has been underway for the past decade. In addition, some federal grants for cultural resources and certain federal tax incentives for rehabilitation of historic buildings require a determination of NRHP status. Many of the commercial buildings along NW 15th Avenue and NW 17th Avenue may be eligible for federal tax incentives as a result of a National Register determination because of this survey project. The information developed through the Liberty City Historic Survey gives the DHR a basis for making these determinations.

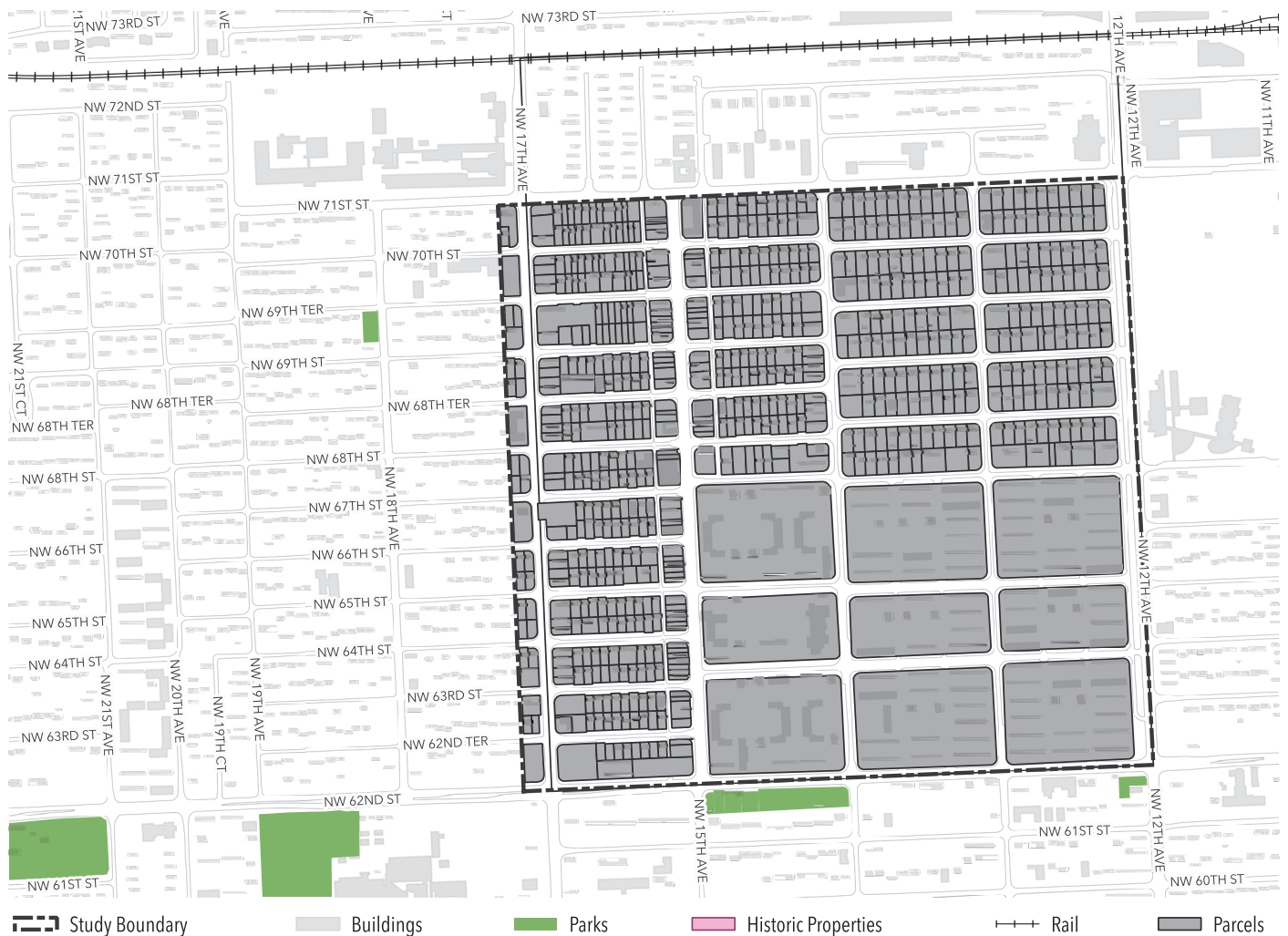


— STREETS [---] CITY OF MIAMI [---] STUDY AREA

Map. Overall Location Map of the Liberty City study area, within the context of the City of Miami.

of the Liberty City neighborhood spans two jurisdictions: the City of Miami on the east side and unincorporated Miami-Dade County on the west side. Miami-Dade County is currently undertaking a County-wide historic survey that includes portions of the unincorporated Liberty City neighborhood. Meanwhile, there is a pressing need for historic survey work within the City of Miami section of the neighborhood. Therefore, those portions of the original segregated Liberty City neighborhood that are located within the City of Miami municipal boundary were selected for this historic survey.

South Florida Collection, <https://affordablehousing.miami.edu/housing-timeline/timeline/index.html> accessed 27 March 2023.



Map. (Facing Page) Diagram showing the portion of the historic limits of Liberty City that is located within the City of Miami. This is the selected survey area. (Source: Plusurbia.)

Map. Study Area Map. (Source: Plusurbia.)

SURVEY AREA

The Survey area is generally defined as NW 12th Avenue to the east, NW 62nd Avenue to the south, NW 71st Avenue to the north, and the City of Miami city limits to the west (this encompasses properties on both sides of NW 17th Avenue). While the study area includes the Liberty Square housing complex within its boundaries, it is acknowledged that these historic buildings have been previously documented through the Florida Master Site File process and that the redevelopment of this public housing is currently underway. Therefore the area is included in the historical context but will not be included in the site file production or resource analysis.

The survey area was comprised of approximately 175 acres within the city limits of Miami, approximately five (5) miles north of Downtown Miami and two and a half (2.5) miles west of Biscayne Bay. The study area is located directly west of Miami Northwestern Senior High School and northeast of Charles R. Drew K-8 Center. The survey area is geographically central to the much larger Liberty City neighborhood boundary that was defined during the post-segregation years of the 1970s until the present day. Today the neighborhood boundary of Liberty City is defined as I-95 to the east, SR-112 (the Airport Expressway) to the south, NW 79th Street to the north, and NW 27th Avenue to the west.

The neighborhood fabric is characterized by single-family homes and churches. The blocks west of NW 14th Avenue have small lots, some as small as 2,500 square feet, with smaller homes. The blocks east of NW 14th Avenue generally have medium-sized lots, on average 5,400 square feet, with larger homes. There is a collection of mansions along NW 67th Street called "Millionaire's Row." These properties have large lots, around 10,000 square feet, and large multi-story residences with a high level of architectural design and detail. Millionaire's Row is located directly across the street from the Liberty Square public housing project.

NW 15th Avenue is the historic commercial corridor of the neighborhood, and it features multi-story mixed-use buildings with shops on the ground floor and residential apartments on the upper floors, as well as one-story commercial buildings, churches, and theaters. There are vacant lots scattered throughout the neighborhood, and some of the buildings are vacant as well. The condition of the buildings and the lots varies from well-maintained to deteriorated.

Subdivisions included in the survey are Liberty City (1922), East Liberty City Section A (1936), New Liberty City (1936), North Liberty City (1937), North Liberty City Amended (1938), and Liberty City Homesites (1939). The original 1922 Liberty City subdivision was developed by Floyd W. Davis in partnership with the Miami Bank & Trust Company. All of the 1930s-era subdivisions were also developed by Floyd W. Davis under the Liberty City Development Corporation.

RESOURCES INCLUDED

Resources for consideration included buildings, structures, objects, districts, and landscape features that possess historical significance. The survey recorded 451 historic architectural resources (433 new and 24 updated) within the survey area that were built before 1977, 105 non-historic resources (outside of the period of significance) and 136 vacant lots. These historic and culturally significant properties are predominantly single-family homes, apartment buildings, commercial buildings, and civic buildings.

PROJECT TEAM

Plusurbia Design led the project team who worked on the Liberty City Survey. Megan McLaughlin served as project manager, architectural historian, researcher, report author, field survey and photography team, and reviewer/editor of all Site Files. Megan McLaughlin has been involved in the research and documentation of Miami neighborhoods for over twelve years. As the lead architectural historian, she meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards set forth in 36 CFR 61.

Camila Zablah served as assistant researcher, field survey and photography team, data manager, site file manager, GIS specialist and graphic design specialist. Carina Mendoza of Dade Heritage Trust served as an assistant research specialist, gathering resident directory records and scanning historic tax card photographs at the City of Miami. Carina also worked on behalf of Plusurbia in site file production. Patricia Fábregas Pérez served on the field survey and photography team. David Soto served as GIS specialist, and Sofia Villaneuva and Maria Bendfeldt assisted in research, report writing and report layouts. Steven Brooke of Steven Brooke Studios, Inc. provided professional photography services. Special thanks are afforded to Sergio Molina at the Miami-Dade County Tax Assessor's office for assisting in compiling the County's historic tax assessment photos.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The survey was conducted in accordance with the State of Florida DHR's Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual (DHR 2002), guidelines included in the Scope of Work, and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification and Evaluation (36 CFR 61.3, 6; 36 CFR 61.4[b]). The main fieldwork took place in January 2023. The field survey was conducted following the development of preliminary GIS mapping of the study area, and using the GIS to create a master property list in of all of the resources within the study area that were built before 1977.

The survey team created new survey files for 433 newly recorded identified resources of historic, architectural, or cultural significance that are approximately 50 years old or older within the survey area and revisited 24 Florida Master Site Files for a total of 451 historical resources that had previously been recorded and updated or created new Site

Files accordingly. Background research was conducted from November 2022 through May 2023. Report writing and site file production took place January 2023 through August 2023.

SOURCE MATERIALS

Archival research was conducted to develop an overview of the historical development of Liberty City and to identify trends and criteria for significance at the local, state and national levels. The majority of the material used for this survey is primary source data.

Compilation of historic Polk Miami Suburban Directory lists was prepared for each identified resource and used to inform the resource analysis. In addition, the team used current Miami-Dade Property Appraiser's Database, Miami-Dade County historic tax photographs, City of Miami historic tax photographs, Hopkins Maps, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, historic aerial photographs from the University of Florida digital collections, plat maps, historic newspaper articles, census and demographic data from the website Family Search, and archival research from HistoryMiami.

ARCHITECTURE TRENDS

Virginia & Lee McAlester's [A Field Guide to American Houses and Miami-Dade County's From Wilderness to Metropolis](#)^{3 4} were used as reference to categorize architectural style and architectural features, focusing primarily on Frame Vernacular, Masonry Vernacular, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Mid-Century Modern architectural styles.

Research into the tradition of moving small wood-frame homes was conducted, as there is evidence that some of the frame vernacular structures in Liberty City may have been moved there from Overtown, Railroad Shops Colored Addition, and other areas where Black families may have been forced or motivated to leave in the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s. Research was also conducted into the unique architectural characteristics of late 1930s Minimal Traditional architecture in the neighborhood that may have been influenced by the construction of Liberty Square and other New Deal-era housing policies.

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

A request was sent to the Florida Master Site File at the State of Florida Division of Historical Resources to obtain all previously recorded Site Files in the Liberty City study area. A roster of the identified resources is provided here.

3 Virginia & Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (Alfred A.Knopf, 2015).

4 Metropolitan Dade County, Office of Community and Economic Development, *Historic Preservation Division. From Wilderness to Metropolis: The History and Architecture of Dade County (1825-1940)*. New York, Franklin Press, Inc., 1983.

PREVIOUSLY-RECORDED SITE FILES IN LIBERTY CITY

SITE ID	SITE NAME	SITE ID	SITE NAME
DA07047	Liberty Square Community Center	DA07458	6314 NW 15 AVE
DA07446	6317 NW 17 AVE	DA07461	6412 NW 15 AVE
DA07447	6393 NW 17 AVE	DA07462	6414 NW 15 AVE
DA07448	6401 NW 17 AVE	DA07463	6500 NW 15 AVE
DA07449	6501 NW 17 AVE	DA07464	6530 NW 15 AVE
DA07450	6585 NW 17 AVE	DA07465	6540 NW 15 AVE
DA07451	6595 NW 17 AVE	DA07466	1510 NW 66 ST
DA07453	6248 NW 15 AVE	DA07467	6600 NW 15 AVE
DA07454	6290 NW 15 AVE	DA07468	6610 NW 15 AVE
DA07455	6300 NW 15 AVE	DA07469	6616 NW 15 AVE
DA07456	6306 NW 15 AVE	DA07470	1510 NW 67 ST
DA07457	6312 NW 15 AVE	DA15136	1701 NW 66 ST

Table. Previously-recorded site files in Liberty City (source: Florida Division of Historical Resources).

A County-wide historic resources survey was completed in 1980 and Liberty Square was identified as a significant historic site at that time, however site files associated with this 1980 survey were not located.

In 2002, a Historic Resources Survey of Miami's Model City neighborhood was conducted. As a result of that survey, Florida Master Site Files were produced for the Liberty Square public housing project, as well as for commercial properties along NW 17th Avenue and NW 15th Avenue, and for "The Wall," a masonry wall that was built in 1938 to divide White neighborhoods on the east side of 12th Avenue from Black neighborhoods on the west side of 12th Avenue. As a result of that 2002 survey, the Liberty Square public housing project (DA07017-DA07145), the segregation wall along 12th Avenue (DA07474), and a stretch of NW 15th Avenue between NW 62nd Street and NW 67th Street (DA07453-DA07468), were determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and eligible for local historic designation by the City of Miami.

No other Site Files have been recorded in this study area since 2002, apart from the Mount Tabernacle Baptist Church at 1701 NW 66th Street (DA15136).

HISTORIC MAPS

The original plat maps for each subdivision were located and included as part of the research for this project. A 1914 Dade County Map created by Richeson Love was used to determine Section, Range, and Township and to help identify land transactions from the 1890s through the 1920s. In addition, Hopkins Maps for the years 1925, 1936, 1940, 1948, and 1967 were assembled and used to verify the year built for the structures, to better understand neighborhood evolution, and to understand overall development trends and building construction trends through the 1970s.

Aerial photographs of the neighborhood dating from 1925 (Miami-Dade Public Library Digital Collection), and 1952 and 1963 (University of Florida Digital Maps Collection) also confirmed neighborhood development trends and showed natural features as well.

A 1935 Residential Security Map, also known as a “Redlining” Map was consulted to confirm that the Liberty City area was indeed given a “Red – D – Hazardous” rating by the Federal Government’s Home Owner’s Loan Corporation (HOLC). In addition, the study area was delineated with a hatch that further defined that was an area of “negro concentrations.” This type of map was used by government administrators between 1935 and the late 1960s as a basis to deny FHA-insured home loans in Liberty City and any other “Red” area on the map.

RESIDENT DIRECTORIES

Polk City Directories, available through Miami-Dade Public Library, have been used to obtain the resident information for the years 1945-46, 1956, 1966, and 1974-75. Earlier 1920s and 1930s City Directory information for this area was not available because Liberty City was outside of the municipal limits of the City of Miami at that time. Furthermore, the Polk Suburban Directories that encompass areas of unincorporated Miami-Dade County were not produced until the 1950s.

The resident and business directory research provides a snapshot of prominent residents and businesses in Liberty City. All residents were Black, reflecting the Jim Crow segregation practices of the time. A full documentation of resident and owner information is provided in the Appendix: Resident Chronology.

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

Research of contemporary news publications was used extensively to form the Liberty City narrative. Newspaper research focused on individual residents, businesses, and institutions; the evolution of the area into subdivision; and legal and social trends affecting housing, segregation, property ownership, business ownership, Black economic mobility, and Black self-determination in Miami.

The Miami Times was an important newspaper source. It was published every Saturday by owner/editor Henry E. Sigismund Reeves and is South Florida's oldest Black newspaper, beginning publication in 1923. Miami Times issues from 1948 to 1957 were accessed through Newspapers.com, and the University of Florida Digital Collections has issues dating from 1948 through 2023. Other newspapers that were consulted included The Miami News from 1904-1988 and the Miami Herald from 1911-2023.

COMMUNITY OUTREACH

In January 2023, Plusurbia met with the City of Miami District Commissioner Christine King's office and was given a guided walking tour of the NW 15th Avenue historic business district by Donald Douglas, the commissioner's chief of staff. During the week of January 9th – 13th, Plusurbia staff conducted fieldwork and photography of the neighborhood and during that time staff spoke with residents and business owners about the project and distributed dozens of informational brochures about the project. In addition, Plusurbia met with Elaine Black of the Liberty City Trust to discuss the project and obtain guidance. Finally, Plusurbia met with the City of Miami Historic Preservation Office to provide updates on the project and its progress.

FIELD WORK

The field survey was conducted in parallel with archival research and analysis of the historic context. At least two digital photographs, typically showing the main elevation and an angled view, were taken of each resource. The location of each surveyed property was plotted utilizing GIS technology. In general, access to properties was limited to public rights-of-way.

For nearly all resources, the survey team included the names of the individuals, families, institutions, or businesses historically associated with the documented buildings. In Chapter 3 Section 3.5 the full table of historical resources can be found.

The historical narrative and identification of trends provides a context within which to identify and assess the significance of Liberty City's historical architectural resources. Eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and for local designation rests to a large extent on the relationship between a historical resource and its historic context. This historic context also allowed the field surveyor to predict and to be alert to the presence of certain types of historical resources, and to understand their significance in the field.

1.4

What We Learned

At the onset of the Liberty City Historic Survey, the survey team had certain expectations based on the reputation of Liberty City through City economic development agencies and in the news media. Liberty City has struggled with high levels of poverty and crime since the late 1960s, and the neighborhood has a reputation of being neglected.

LIBERTY SQUARE

The Liberty Square public housing project was recognized as eligible for the National Register for historic places for its significance as the largest public housing project for Black residents in the South, for its role in the history of racial relations and segregation in Miami in the 20th century, and for its architectural and urban design significance. Despite this finding, Miami-Dade County decided to redevelop the entire housing complex in 2013, and it is currently in the process of being demolished and redeveloped by the Related Group, a private Miami-based developer. Approximately half of the housing complex has been redeveloped, and the other half is boarded up and vacant. Therefore, although the Liberty Square public housing project has a high level of historic significance, Florida Master Site Files will not be updated for this portion of the study area because the buildings are slated for demolition.

SINGLE-FAMILY HOMES

Most of the Liberty City neighborhood is comprised of single-family homes. In addition, the single-family homes in the neighborhood are generally well-maintained, particularly the homes that are owner-occupied.

Homes in the neighborhood tend to be very small, in keeping with housing trends for Black residents before 1968. Residential lots west of NW 14th Avenue (the earliest subdivisions in the study area) are 3,600sf in size, which is very small and no longer meets standard minimum lot size requirements of 5,000sf. These homes are a combination of styles ranging from Frame Vernacular to Minimal Traditional to Ranchette, or Minimal Ranch (Ranchette and Minimal Ranch are identified as Ranch in the Site Files).

Small lots and small homes are a typical condition for neighborhoods platted for Black occupancy during the Segregation era. The small lot size and small home was marketed as being more affordable for Black families who generally had lower incomes. However, another aspect of housing affordability for Black families was the paradox that Black residents paid higher prices for their homes than their white counterparts, due to issues of limited supply of land for Black housing, and high demand from a growing Black population. In the 1950s, for instance, a lot in Overtown cost nearly ten times the price of a comparable lot in a white residential neighborhood.⁵

East of NW 14th Avenue, the residential lots were generally 5,400 sf or larger, and the homes tended to be of moderate size. These homes were more likely to be owner-occupied and well maintained, with landscaped front yards. This portion of the neighborhood was platted later than the western side, and was actually replatted to have larger lots that would appeal to higher-income Black residents. These homes were more likely to be Minimal Traditional and Ranch style homes, however Frame Vernacular homes are also located here.

A distinctive area of the neighborhood is the north side of NW 67th Street between NW 12th Avenue and NW 15th Avenue. This stretch of homes was known as “Millionaire’s Row” and was platted with the largest lots, facing the Liberty Square housing project. Here there are three remaining large, two-story mansions on lots that are 10,000sf in size or larger. These homes were designed by architects and they range in style from Streamline Moderne to Monterey. In addition, there are large one-story Ranch style homes and numerous prominent Masonry Vernacular churches on this street.

Some properties are new construction from the last thirty years and much of the new construction is part of Habitat for Humanity and other non-profit housing organizations. These newer residences are usually designed in Neo-Traditional architectural styles, with pitched roofs, stuccoed walls, and traditional style windows. They are larger than the historic homes in the neighborhood. They are recognizable for their broader pitched roofs, slab foundations and the larger driveways in the front yard. Often the roof has a boxed eave and a wide overhang as well.

5 “City Turns Down Demand to Evict Bombing ‘Cause” The Miami Herald, September 25, 1951 p23, www.newspapers.com/newspage/627128919 accessed 17 March 2023.

CHURCHES

There are many churches located throughout the neighborhood, from commercial streets such as NW 17th Avenue and NW 15th Avenue, to Millionaire's Row across from Liberty Square, to churches located in the heart of the single-family residential areas. The churches are generally constructed out of concrete block and range in style from Masonry Vernacular to Moderne to Mid-Century Modern. The churches are often large buildings, and are located on large lots that include ancillary buildings such as educational classrooms, meeting halls, and outreach centers. Sometimes the ancillary buildings of the churches were originally houses or commercial buildings that have been adapted for a religious use.

COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES

The main commercial street in the study area is NW 15th Avenue. This street was intentionally platted as the private business district that would serve the Liberty Square public housing project. It was platted between 1936 and 1937, in the same years that Liberty Square was completed and residents began to move in. The corridor has a mix of one-, two-, and three-story concrete-block commercial buildings. The one-story buildings were originally designed as retail buildings with a large storefront. The multi-story buildings were designed with retail space on the ground level and residential apartments above. Oral history and City directories indicate that some of these multi-story mixed use buildings were built by a family that would own the building, operate a business on the ground floor, and live on the second floor.

Today, many of these commercial buildings are vacant and their storefronts have been filled in with blank walls. The high vacancy rates that are currently observed may be a result of the redevelopment of Liberty Square and the loss of a large portion of the residential population of the neighborhood as the redevelopment is in progress. Between 2015 and 2017, the City of Miami upgraded the infrastructure along NW 15th Avenue, including new utility lines, upgraded sidewalks, and upgraded paving and marking. The goal of this infrastructure project was to support business development on the street.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

The historic tax card photos of Liberty City date from the 1930s, 1950s and 1960s. These photos give a glimpse into a neighborhood that was thriving economically during the mid-century years. NW 15th Avenue was filled with businesses with open storefronts, and large dynamic signage. There were multiple grocery stores, pharmacies, restaurants, barbers, and laundromats. The Miami Times newspaper had their headquarters here, there was a movie theater, and there were national chains such as Dairy Queen.

When comparing historic and current photographs of buildings in Liberty City, the most evident change in residential buildings is the closing up of windows and porches, and the introduction of metal security bars over windows and doors. The most evident change in the commercial buildings is the closing up of storefronts, the introduction of metal security bars over windows and doors, and high vacancy rates.

In the late 1960s, policy shifts and demographic migration resulted in the decline of Liberty City and Liberty Square as a thriving neighborhood. Riots began to break out in Miami's Black neighborhoods as a result of these changes, and as a result of increasing frustration with lack of economic opportunity and protection under the law. Race riots occurred in 1968, 1970, and culminated in the 1980 McDuffie Riots. The property damage and violence that resulted were a major blow to the economy of the Liberty City neighborhood.

There are home owners and business owners that have remained faithful to the neighborhood and have decided to stay despite the changes. In addition, the historic churches of the neighborhood continue to thrive, often with a mission to help lift up the community and provide a safe space for child care, tutoring, meals for the poor, religious education, and missionary work. The completion of the Liberty Square public housing redevelopment project has been promoted as a benefit to the neighborhood.

In the current affordable housing crisis in Miami as of 2023, homes and commercial properties in the neighborhood are the subject of speculative investment and prices in the neighborhood have increased dramatically. The current ownership mix includes private Black owners, private Hispanic owners, non-profits, and private investment corporations.

Chapter 2

A History of Liberty City

Between the late 1800s and 1968, Liberty City expanded and became increasingly significant as a Black community within segregated Miami. In the late 1800s, the area was the western fringe of Lemon City, which was a relatively organically mixed-race community. The land on which Liberty City was developed was a mix of white homesteads and corporate-controlled land. By 1911, 80 acres of the land was sold to Black farmers who developed the land as family truck farms. In 1922, these 80 acres were developed as the first Liberty City subdivision for Black homeowners. By 1930, the 160 acre Knight family homestead was purchased by the Liberty City Development corporation, which provided the opportunity to expand Liberty City to the east and provide much-needed housing for Black residents of Greater Miami.

Liberty City and Liberty Square were fully platted and significantly constructed before 1940. As a result of the careful plan and design of the neighborhood, the Black community that resided there thrived through the late 1960s. Residents of the neighborhood were either residing in the well-maintained and tightly controlled Liberty Square public housing, or they were owners of modest single-family homes. Once families moved to Liberty City from Overtown, they “stayed the course” leading stable and rich community-oriented lives. Families typically lived in the same house, kept the same job, and attended the same schools, churches, and social clubs throughout the course of their lives. As a result, neighbors in Liberty City were highly connected with one another. Through these strong social bonds, the residents of Liberty City were able to work together to overcome the injustices and hardships of segregation. What is more, through their efforts as hard working homeowners, business owners, tax payers, and registered voters, they were able to positively influence the Civil Rights movement and achieve more equality for their families and their community.

2.1 Geology and Habitat (pre-1936)

PRAIRIES, ROCKLANDS, AND SLOUGHS

Liberty City was part of the area known as “Orange Ridge” which was a peninsula of high ground surrounded by prairies. “Prairie” was the term used in the early 1900s for the low-lying, swampy outskirts of the Everglades, where only grasses would grow. Humbuggus Prairie was located to the north, Poco Moonshine Prairie was located to the west, and Allapattah Prairie was located to the south.⁶

The Orange Ridge was predominantly composed of pine rockland habitat, as was evident in a 1925 aerial.⁷ Pine rocklands occur in South Florida in places where the limestone rises up as a ridge, providing a higher elevation and good drainage, as opposed to lower-lying swamp areas. Pine rocklands have an undergrowth of saw palmetto, scrub oak, and coontie, with a few annual and perennial herbs.⁸ Orange Ridge was known as a successful agricultural area, where winter vegetables, dairies, chicken farms and pig farms were located.⁹

The study area east of NW 17th Avenue also featured prairie land and a large glade, or slough, which stretched from the corner of NW 17th Avenue and NW 71st Street, to an area south of NW 13th Avenue and NW 62nd Street. This area would have been low-lying and wet during the rainy season – some farmers used sloughs as ideal planting areas in the winter because they had rich soil.

6 Love, Richeson, “Location Map of a Portion of Dade Co. Florida, 1914” History Miami Map Collection.

7 Aerial photographic survey, City of Miami and vicinity, Florida, Underwood & Underwood, New York, NY, Helen Muir Florida Collection. Special Collections and Archives. Miami-Dade Public Library System.

8 Bingham, Millicent Todd, “Miami: A Study in Urban Geography” *Tequesta: The Journal of the Historical Association of Southern Florida*, Number VIII, c.1949, p79. <http://digitalcollections.fiu.edu/tequesta/files/1948/48_1_04_.pdf> Accessed 10 May 2021.

9 “Orange Glade – Where Farming is Profitable” *The Miami News*, May 2, 1914 p10. www.newspapers.com Accessed September 26, 2022.

2.2 “Old Liberty City” Origins (1890-1922)

The lands of Liberty City may have originally been Tequesta hunting grounds prior to European settlement, and Seminole hunting ground following Spanish colonization. During the Spanish colonial period there is little known activity in the area.

As part of the Adams-Onís Treaty, Spain ceded Florida to the United States in 1821.¹⁰ The United States formally designated Florida as a territory in 1822. Florida became a slave-holding state in 1845.¹¹ Its statehood had been delayed because it was a slave-holding territory and would have upset the balance of power between states; it was able to become a state in 1845 because Iowa was added to the Union as a non-slave holding state in 1846.¹²

The land where the original 1922 Liberty City subdivision was located was owned by United States Government between 1822 and 1855, and by the State of Florida from the 1850s until 1890.¹³ The Federal Swamp and Overflowed Lands Act of 1850 granted Federally-owned swamp lands to States with the intent that the State could sell lands and use the proceeds to fund drainage projects and infrastructure.¹⁴

As a result, the State of Florida controlled millions of acres of public lands in the second half of the 19th Century. Disbursement of public lands and infrastructure investment throughout the State was slow in the second half of the 19th Century, which included the Civil War from 1861-1865, Reconstruction from 1865-1877, and the early years of State governance and bureaucracy.¹⁵

1890

On September 24, 1890, the State of Florida Internal Improvement Fund gave all of Section 15 of Township 53 South, 41 East to the Florida Coast Line Canal & Transportation

10 “Florida History: European Exploration and Colonization,” Florida Department of State Website, <https://dos.myflorida.com/florida-facts/florida-history/a-brief-history/european-exploration-and-colonization/> Accessed 5 October 2023.

11 “Florida History: Statehood,” Florida Department of State Website, <https://dos.myflorida.com/florida-facts/florida-history/a-brief-history/statehood/> Accessed 5 October 2023.

12 “History of Iowa” Britannica, <https://www.britannica.com/place/iowa-state/History> Accessed 1 March 2023.

13 “Notice - Colored People” The Miami News, September 7, 1915, www.newspapers.com Accessed 4 October 2022.

14 Wikipedia contributors. “Swamp Land Act of 1850.” Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 12 May. 2023. Web. 5 Oct. 2023.

15 Grunwald, Michael, *The Swamp: The Everglades, Florida, and the Politics of Paradise* Simon & Shuster, 2007.

Company.¹⁶ The Florida Coast Line Canal & Transportation Company was a private venture that was incorporated in 1881. The company worked closely with the State of Florida to dredge a series of canals to create an inland waterway from St. Augustine to Biscayne Bay. As an incentive, the state granted 3,840 acres of land for every mile of canal constructed and gave the company the right to collect tolls on the waterways. In the year 1890 alone, the state deeded 345,972 acres of public land to the company, among which was the land on which the original Liberty City subdivision is located today.¹⁷

1890-1907

On December 4th, 1890, after owning the land for only two months, the Florida Coast Line Canal & Transportation Company sold the land on which the original Liberty City plat was located to William H. Lowe,¹⁸ a white Civil War veteran and a sea captain who moved to Miami in the 1890s because of his fascination with the waters of Biscayne Bay.¹⁹ William and Julia Lowe owned the land for around 17 years until they sold the land to A.P. Edge.²⁰

1907-1908

A.P. Edge was a white businessman who had established saw mills and barrel-making factories in Fort Pierce and Miami in the early 1900s.²¹ In 1906, he sold his barrel factory in Fort Pierce, purchased the 80 acres from William Lowe, moved his family to Lemon City and opened a large saw mill.²² Less than a year later, he closed the Lemon City mill and moved it to Melbourne.²³ In 1909, he went bankrupt, likely as a result of the large business changes and relocations. His precarious financial situation may have resulted in him selling his 80-acre parcel to Black buyers. These families may have been former employees at the saw mill to whom Edge owed money. A more likely scenario is that these families were willing to pay a higher price for the land than a white farmer would have been, and Edge needed the money badly.

16 "Examination of Title" Liberty City Lots 7 and 8 Block 11., p3. Dade County Title Insurance & Trust Company, 1922. Dana A. Dorsey Collection, 1900-1966, Special Collections Department, Florida International University Libraries, Miami, Florida.

17 "Florida Coast Line Canal & Transportation Company" University of Florida Libraries, <https://www.uflib.ufl.edu/spec/ingraham/expedition/FCLCanalTransport.htm> Accessed 1 March 2023.

18 "Examination of Title" Liberty City Lots 7 and 8 Block 11., p8. Dade County Title Insurance & Trust Company, 1922. Dana A. Dorsey Collection, 1900-1966, Special Collections Department, Florida International University Libraries, Miami, Florida.

19 "Sea Captain, Resident of Miami, Passed Away" The Miami News, August 25, 1914 p2. www.newspapers.com/image/298571294 Accessed August 23, 2023.

20 "Examination of Title" Liberty City Lots 7 and 8 Block 11., p8. Dade County Title Insurance & Trust Company, 1922. Dana A. Dorsey Collection, 1900-1966, Special Collections Department, Florida International University Libraries, Miami, Florida.

21 "A.P. Edge & Co. Will Establish Saw Mill at Fort Pierce" The Miami News, March 27, 1905 p4 www.newspapers.com/image/297527090 Accessed August 23, 2023.

22 "Local Mention" The Miami Evening Record, May 9, 1906 p8. www.newspapers.com/image/615654053 Accessed August 23, 2023.

23 "Will Move Saw Mill to Melbourne" The Miami News, November 09, 1907 p5. www.newspapers.com/image/297351329 Accessed August 23, 2023.

1908-1911

In 1908, A.P. Edge made arrangements to sell the land to four Black families and in April 1911, the deed to the 80 acres was officially transferred to the four families.²⁴ The delay in conveying the final deed may have been due to Edge's bankruptcy proceedings. These families included Edward and Katie E. Sampson, Edward A. and Mary M. Strother, John and Mary Perry, Emma Louise Richardson, a "widow" estranged from her husband, and collectively, their 11 children.^{25 26}

1911-1921

By 1920, the four families continued to own the land. Willie and Katie Sampson (also known as Samson), and John and Mary Perry continued to live on the land that they owned; their children for the most part had moved away to form their own households.²⁷ Edward A. and Mary Strother had moved to Jacksonville with all of their children except for their son Edward P. Strother who remained in Miami.^{28 29} Emma Louise Richardson died of cancer in 1914, but ownership of the land passed to her youngest son Walter N. Richardson.^{30 31}

In 1921, Edward A. Strother Sr. broke up the family farm into multiple parcels which subsequently changed hands. Ten acres were sold to his former neighbor Osborn Jenkins, and other land was passed to his son Edward P. Strother, as well as F. L. McConnell and W. L. Green.³²

24 "Examination of Title" Liberty City Lots 7 and 8 Block 11. p8-9. Dade County Title Insurance & Trust Company, 1922. Dana A. Dorsey Collection, 1900-1966, Special Collections Department, Florida International University Libraries, Miami, Florida.

25 "Examination of Title" Liberty City Lots 7 and 8 Block 11. p8-9.

26 "United States Census, 1910", database with images, FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MVVB-SJ9> : Tue Jul 18 12:49:33 UTC 2023), Entry for Edward A Strother and Mary M Strother, 1910.

27 "United States Census, 1920", database with images, FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MNY4-B98> : Fri Jul 14 06:01:36 UTC 2023), Entry for Willie E Sampson and Katie Sampson, 1920.

28 "United States Census, 1920", database with images, FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MNYX-4S8> : Fri Jul 14 06:30:02 UTC 2023), Entry for Edward A Strother and Mary M Strother, 1920.

29 "Examination of Title" Liberty City Lots 7 and 8 Block 11. p16.

30 "Florida Deaths, 1877-1939", database, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:F-P8W-5QW> : 23 February 2021), Emma Louise Richardson, 1914.

31 "Examination of Title" Liberty City Lots 7 and 8 Block 11. p11,12,19.

32 "Examination of Title" Liberty City Lots 7 and 8 Block 11. p16-17.

1922

In 1922, the Liberty City subdivision plat was filed for these 80 acres of Black-owned farmland, located in the eastern half of the northeast quarter of Section 15, Township 53-S, Range 41-E.³³ Each of the property owners at that time deeded their land holdings to the Miami Bank & Trust Company, as Trustee.³⁴ The developer of the subdivision was Floyd W. Davis,³⁵ a relative newcomer to Miami who first arrived in 1919 from Alton, Illinois.³⁶ He featured the Black farmers' family names prominently as street names in the southern half of the subdivision.³⁷

33 Liberty City Subdivision Plat, Dade County, Fla, F.W. Davis, 1922. Miami-Dade County Clerk of Courts.

34 "Examination of Title" Liberty City Lots 7 and 8 Block 11. p18-19. Dade County Title Insurance & Trust Company, 1922. Dana A. Dorsey Collection, 1900-1966, Special Collections Department, Florida International University Libraries, Miami, Florida.

35 "Examination of Title" Liberty City Lots 7 and 8 Block 11. p20. Dade County Title Insurance & Trust Company, 1922. Dana A. Dorsey Collection, 1900-1966, Special Collections Department, Florida International University Libraries, Miami, Florida.

36 "Land Developer, F.W. Davis, Dies" The Miami Herald, January 3, 1958, p38.

37 Liberty City Subdivision Plat, Dade County, Fla, F.W. Davis, 1922. Miami-Dade County Clerk of Courts.

2.3 Old Liberty City (1922 - 1936)

RACIAL AND EXCLUSIONARY ZONING

Various methods of restricting the places where Black people could live have been enacted since the abolition of slavery, in spite of the promise of the Civil Rights Act of 1866, and in spite of the protections of the 14th Amendment of the Constitution. One of these methods was racial zoning and race-based planning processes. There were attempts to adopt racing zoning codes, and “between 1910 and 1917, a number of racial zoning ordinances were adopted and subsequently nullified across the country. In 1917, the Supreme Court ruled that racial zoning was illegal in the case *Buchanan v. Warley*.”³⁸ Not to be dissuaded, municipal governments across the nation incorporated racial restrictions into their planning policies in extralegal and quasi-legal ways. For instance, in Miami, “it wasn’t until 1921 that the City of Miami finally took a policy stance on racial segregation. They invented a way to assert racial segregation through elaborate zoning process rather than through overt laws, and they adopted a City Charter that granted council members to ‘establish and set apart... separate residential limits or districts for white and negro residents.’... No discussion of enforcement, no discussion of legality.”³⁹ A few years later, in 1926, the Supreme Court ruled that exclusionary zoning was legal in the case of the *Village of Euclid vs. Ambler Realty Co.*, which effectively allowed segregation by socioeconomic class, which disproportionately affected members of racial minority groups.⁴⁰

1920 - 1926

THE FLORIDA LAND BOOM

The original Liberty City subdivision was developed in the context of the Florida Land Boom. The Florida Land Boom had an unprecedented effect on Miami and brought South Florida into the national spotlight as investors, speculators, and hopeful new

38 Connolly, N.D.B. “A World More Concrete: Real Estate and the Remaking of Jim Crow South Florida.” The University of Chicago Press, 2014, Chicago and London. p41.

39 Connolly, N.D.B. “A World More Concrete: Real Estate and the Remaking of Jim Crow South Florida.” The University of Chicago Press, 2014, Chicago and London. p41.

40 Lassiter, Matthew and Susan Cianci Salvatore, *Civil Rights in America: Racial Discrimination in Housing: A National Historic Landmarks Theme Study*, produced by the National Park Service, Washington DC, March 2021.

residents poured into town from all over the United States.⁴¹ Many newcomers were drawn by the promise of becoming wealthy through real estate speculation; other arrivals sought jobs in the construction industry.

Real estate development in Florida began heating up in 1920, and in 1924 Miami's real estate market became red hot. In that year, the State of Florida changed the state constitution to prohibit income and inheritance taxes. People began coming in droves. In 1925, development and construction activity in Miami reached its peak. Across Florida, housing construction and subdivision construction was underway at a rate that was unprecedented in the history of the United States.⁴²

Many of the laborers building the houses and buildings of the Florida Land Boom were Black men. During the Florida Land Boom, and in particular during the peak years of 1924-1926, the housing crisis was so bad that construction laborers with good wages were unable to find a place to live, due to the number of people flooding into South Florida. Newspaper articles at the time reported that white laborers were being arrested for sleeping in municipal parks; the laborers had enough wages to pay for rent, but there simply was not enough housing supply available to meet demand.⁴³ Black laborers would not have had the same luxury of sleeping outside of Colored Town or other designated Black neighborhoods. In the context of Segregation, these Black construction workers were only allowed to live in designated Black neighborhoods. Colored Town was land-locked by white development on all sides, and the neighborhood became severely overcrowded.

In this context, the first Liberty City plat was created in 1922, and by 1925 there were 1,500 Black residents in the neighborhood.⁴⁴ When Black construction workers were transported to Miami in 1925 to support the acute labor shortage, they were brought to Liberty City for temporary housing because there was no available housing in Colored Town.⁴⁵ Liberty City evolved into a permanent and significant Black settlement in the 1920s as a result of Black labor migration and overcrowding of Colored Town during the Florida Land Boom.

41 National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: "Bay Shore Historic District, Miami, Florida: DA5201." United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, NR. Listed October 2nd, 1992. Section 8, page 1

42 Knowlton, Christopher, *Bubble in the Sun*, Simon & Schuster, New York 2020.

43 "Park Sleepers Freed." *Miami Herald*, 19 August 1925, p.16

44 "Liberty City Gives Negroes Every Modern Home Comfort" *The Miami News*, August 29, 1925 p17 <https://www.newspapers.com/image/298568346> Accessed 1 July 2023.

45 "Negro Laborers to Get Shelter" *The Miami News*, July 14, 1925 p17 <https://www.newspapers.com/image/298510806> Accessed 1 July 2023.

1922 – LIBERTY CITY SUBDIVISION

The original Liberty City subdivision plat was filed by Floyd W. Davis, a white developer from Illinois, in 1922. Davis purchased the land from a collection of Black families, and developed the neighborhood for Black homeowners.⁴⁶ The area already featured a few subdivisions platted by white businessmen and intended for Black property owners, including Para Villa Heights to the northwest,⁴⁷ and Eatonton to the south.⁴⁸

The neighborhood featured a commercial main street running down the middle called Broadway (Today's NW 18th Avenue). The residential lots were 40'x90', or 3,600 square feet, and the commercial lots were 20'x70', or 1,400 square feet.⁴⁹ The neighborhood featured deed restrictions, which stated: "That no building shall be erected or placed on any lot other than dwelling house, except garage or the necessary out-buildings appurtenant thereto, except on lots fronting on Broadway. That no house shall be built within 10 feet of the front line of any lot."⁵⁰

Davis appears to have worked closely with the Black community in the development and promotion of the neighborhood. He incorporated Black pioneers' names into the street names,⁵¹ and he hired a black salesman, Alonzo Kelly to be a business partner and the public face of the project.⁵² Alonzo Kelly's daughter is credited with selecting the community name of "Liberty City."⁵³ To the south, in the Eatonton subdivision, the old Liberty City Schoolhouse was built in or before 1922.⁵⁴

46 "Examination of Title" Liberty City Lots 7 and 8 Block 11. p18-19. Dade County Title Insurance & Trust Company, 1922. Dana A. Dorsey Collection, 1900-1966, Special Collections Department, Florida International University Libraries, Miami, Florida

47 Para Villa Heights Subdivision Plat, Dade County, Fla, E.C. McAllister, 1914. Miami-Dade County Clerk of Courts; see also "Notice - Colored People" The Miami News, September 7, 1915, www.newspapers.com Accessed 4 October 2022.

48 Eatonton Subdivision Plat, Dade County, Fla, Edgar and Elizabeth Eaton, 1914. Miami-Dade County Clerk of Courts; the original Liberty City Schoolhouse for Black students was built in this subdivision by 1922.

49 Liberty City Subdivision Plat, Dade County, Fla, F.W. Davis, 1922. Miami-Dade County Clerk of Courts.

50 "Examination of Title" Liberty City Lots 7 and 8 Block 11. p22 Dade County Title Insurance & Trust Company, 1922. Dana A. Dorsey Collection, 1900-1966, Special Collections Department, Florida International University Libraries, Miami, Florida.

51 Liberty City Subdivision Plat, Dade County, Fla, F.W. Davis, 1922. Miami-Dade County Clerk of Courts.

52 "A.O. Kelly, Developer" Obituary, The Miami Herald, July 19, 1970 p48, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/623137010> Accessed 24 May 2023.

53 "Blacks homes and hopes endure" The Miami Herald, November 2, 1981 p41. www.newspapers.com Accessed 16 March, 2023.

54 Eatonton Subdivision Plat, Dade County, Fla, Edgar and Elizabeth Eaton, 1914. Miami-Dade County Clerk of Courts; the original Liberty City Schoolhouse for Black students was built in this subdivision by 1922 as verified in Schoolhouse at Liberty City. 1922. State Archives of Florida, Florida Memory. Accessed 6 Oct. 2023. <<https://www.floridamemory.com/items/show/144386>> and in 1925 Hopkin's Map of Eatonton Subdivision, accessed from the Miami-Dade County Office of Historic Preservation.

FLOYD W. DAVIS

Floyd W. Davis was born in 1890⁵⁵ in Alton, Illinois, a small town along the Mississippi River, to the north of St. Louis, Missouri. In his early years he was involved in development projects in Illinois, and in 1918, he moved to Miami, where he became involved in the real estate development business.⁵⁶ Although his most influential development project was the multi-phased Liberty City project, he was also involved in development along West Flagler Street, around the airport, and in Marathon in the Florida Keys.⁵⁷ He was married to Iva Storm Davis, lived at 16 SW 31st Avenue, and he died as a millionaire in 1958.⁵⁸

Floyd Davis first became involved in Black housing and real estate development in 1922 when he negotiated the purchase of 80 acres of Black-owned farmland west of Lemon City, and he subsequently subdivided and developed the land as “Liberty City” a new residential settlement for Black homeowners who could relocate from Miami’s overcrowded Colored Town.⁵⁹ In around 1930, Davis purchased the 160-acre J.C. Knight homestead,⁶⁰ which remained undeveloped pine rockland with a low-lying slough running through the middle of it.⁶¹ It appears that the 160 acre parcel was reserved by Davis with the intent to expand Liberty City.

Between 1933 and 1935, Davis lobbied with local officials and the federal government for the old Knight homestead to be selected as a location for a federal public housing project for Black residents.⁶² The resulting 60-acre project, Liberty Square, was constructed in phases between 1936 and 1939.⁶³ As a counterpart to the public housing project, Davis developed the 100-acre private housing development of New Liberty City in multiple plats and phases between 1936 and 1939.⁶⁴ New Liberty City linked and expanded the original Liberty City neighborhood to the newly-establish Liberty Square

55 “United States Census, 1940”, database with images, FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:VTZN-XZZ> : Fri Jul 21 22:33:43 UTC 2023), Entry for Floyd W Davis and Iva Davis, 1940

56 “Land Developer, F.W. Davis, Dies” *The Miami Herald*, January 3, 1958, p38.

57 [ibid.]

58 [ibid.]

59 Liberty City Subdivision Plat, Dade County, Fla, F.W. Davis, 1922. Miami-Dade County Clerk of Courts.

60 Daniel R. Knight listed his brother J.C. Knight’s property for sale from 1928 until at least 1930 as shown in thousands of daily newspaper advertisements; in 1931 Floyd Davis was cited as the owner of property bounded by NW 12th and 19th Avenues and NW 62nd and 71st Street in “Complications Enter City Area Proposal,” *Miami Herald*, April 7, 1931 p8 <https://www.newspapers.com/image/616538292> Accessed October 6, 2023.

61 Aerial photographic survey, 1925. City of Miami and vicinity, Florida, New York, NY: Underwood & Underwood, Helen Muir Florida Collection. Special Collections and Archives. Miami-Dade Public Library System.

62 Stuart, John A. “Liberty Square: Florida’s First Public Housing Project” *The New Deal in South Florida*, University Press of Florida 2008, p190-191; and “Indorsement Given Model Settlement” *The Miami Herald*, April 28, 1935 p2, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/617012196> Accessed 22 August, 2023.

63 Stuart, John A. “Liberty Square: Florida’s First Public Housing Project” *The New Deal in South Florida*, University Press of Florida 2008, p190-191.

64 East Liberty City Subdivision Plat, 1936 | New Liberty City Subdivision Plat, 1936 | North Liberty City Subdivision Plat, 1937 | Liberty City Park Subdivision Plat, 1938 | Liberty City Homesites Subdivision Plat, 1939 | East Liberty City Homesites Subdivision Plat, 1939; all developed by Floyd W. Davis, accessed from Miami-Dade County Clerk of Courts.

housing project.

While Davis may have been a shrewd businessman who saw the economic opportunity in developing Black housing, “the Yankee” from Illinois was loved and respected by the Black community.⁶⁵ He was careful to incorporate Black identity into the Liberty City project, naming streets in the neighborhood after Black pioneers in the area.⁶⁶ He immediately hired a Black real estate salesman for the development, Alonzo Kelly. Davis mentored and supported Kelly throughout his career, providing Kelly with the resources and training to become a successful developer.⁶⁷ Through his development efforts, Liberty City and Liberty Square became a model community and a desirable alternative for Black housing between 1922 and 1967.

ALONZO KELLY

Floyd Davis hired Alonzo Kelly, a Black man from Overtown, to be the main salesman for lots in the new subdivision of Liberty City.⁶⁸ Kelly worked promoting Liberty City real estate from 1922 until his retirement in the 1950s.⁶⁹ He obtained his real estate license in 1931.⁷⁰ Alonzo Kelly sold land in the original Liberty City subdivision between 1922 and 1936, and then expanded his real estate offerings to include all of the “New” Liberty City area east of NW 17th Avenue after 1936. He lived at 1475 NW 67 Street, in New Liberty City, for many years.⁷¹

According to family history, Davis asked Kelly to pick a name for the area that would make it easier to market to Black families. Kelly’s eldest child Bloneva Kelly was the one who selected the name “Liberty City” back in 1922.⁷² The Kelly family remembers Floyd Davis in a positive light, remembering that “Mr. Davis was a beautiful man. He encouraged Poppa to buy up acres of land... land was cheap back then. A person could get a lot for as little as \$10 down and \$8 a month.”⁷³

65 “Blacks homes and hopes endure” The Miami Herald, November 22, 1981 p41. www.newspapers.com Accessed March 16, 2023.

66 Liberty City Subdivision Plat, Dade County, Fla, F.W. Davis, 1922. Miami-Dade County Clerk of Courts.

67 “Blacks homes and hopes endure” The Miami Herald, November 22, 1981 p41. www.newspapers.com Accessed March 16, 2023, and “Application for Registration as a Real Estate Salesman, Alonzo Kelly.” Dana A. Dorsey Collection, 1900-1966, Special Collections Department, Florida International University Libraries, Miami, Florida.

68 “Blacks homes and hopes endure” The Miami Herald, November 22, 1981 p41. www.newspapers.com Accessed March 16, 2023.

69 “A.O. Kelly, Developer” The Miami Herald, July 19, 1970. p48. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/623137010> Accessed May 24, 2023.

70 “Application for Registration as a Real Estate Salesman, Alonzo Kelly.” Dana A. Dorsey Collection, 1900-1966, Special Collections Department, Florida International University Libraries, Miami, Florida.

71 “Park Honors Early Liberty City Builder” The Miami Herald, January 30, 1977, p293. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/627189281> Accessed 24 May, 2023.

72 “Blacks’ homes and hopes endure” The Miami Herald, November 22, 1981, p41. www.newspapers.com.

73 [ibid.]

2.4 New Liberty City (1935-1939)

J.C. KNIGHT HOMESTEAD DEVELOPED

New Liberty City refers to the Liberty Square housing project and the private subdivisions that were developed around it in the late 1930s. The area is 160 acres and it is bounded by NW 62nd Street to the south, NW 71st Street to the north, NW 12th Avenue to the east, and NW 17th Avenue to the west. This area was originally the John Carey Knight Homestead, located due west of his brother's 80-acre Daniel R. Knight homestead.⁷⁴ Both homesteads were established in 1894.⁷⁵ Brothers Daniel and John Knight had extensive real estate interests in Lemon City and Little River, including in Sections 6, 7, 13, and 14 of Township Range 53-41.⁷⁶

Daniel R. Knight came to Miami from Louisiana in 1893 and settled at Lemon City with the intention of becoming a Lemon farmer.⁷⁷ He established the first saw mill in Lemon City in 1894.⁷⁸ He also opened a grocery business at Little River, approximately today's El Portal, which eventually grew into a large building with five different retail departments and covering almost an acre of land.⁷⁹ The building burned to the ground in 1904.⁸⁰ In 1905, D.R. Knight rebuilt his business at 1004 Avenue D (Approximately 200 North Miami Avenue) in Downtown Miami and became a well-respected grocery man.⁸¹ Daniel had a homestead claim on approximately 80 acres bounded by today's NW 67th Street to the south, NW 71st Street to the north, NW 7th Avenue to the east, and NW 12th Avenue to the west.⁸² Directly east of this land, he owned additional acreage in Section 13. This area was known as Knightsville.⁸³ In Knightsville, Daniel

74 Hopkins Plat Map of Miami, 1925. Accessed from Miami-Dade County Office of Historic Preservation.

75 "Homesteaders in Miami Area" Map, Accessed from Miami-Dade County Office of Historic Preservation Physical Archives.

76 Real Estate Transfer Listings and Tax Assessment Listings, various Miami Newspapers 1904 - 1934. www.newspapers.com.

77 "Fire at Little River" The Miami Evening Record p1, www.newspapers.com/image/615647936 accessed 30 March 2023.

78 "Action Line" The Miami Herald, October 4, 1980, p27. www.newspapers.com/image/629003896 Accessed October 11, 2023.

79 "Fire at Little River" The Miami Evening Record p1, www.newspapers.com/image/615647936 accessed 30 March 2023.

80 [ibid.]

81 "Lettie's 92-Year Wonder" The Miami News, p14. www.newspapers.com/image/301040401 Accessed October 11, 2023.

82 "Homesteaders in Miami Area" Map, Accessed from Miami-Dade County Office of Historic Preservation Physical Archives.

83 "Home Builder Charges City Harasses Him" The Miami News, January 7, 1936, p6. www.newspapers.com/image/298528505 Accessed October 11, 2023.

sold land to Black families and to churches such as Mt. Moriah and Mt. Tabor Baptist Church in the late 1800s and early 1900s.⁸⁴

Daniel's brother John C. Knight appears to have arrived in Miami in 1893, and in 1900 the brothers were living together in the same household, along with their mother and sister.⁸⁵ John initially worked as a clerk in his brother's grocery store.⁸⁶ He later joined his brother as a partner in the merchant business in 1905; their business was known as D.R. Knight & Bro.⁸⁷ In 1912, Daniel Knight took the business back from his brother,⁸⁸ and John later opened up his own grocery store.⁸⁹ John also served as the Lemon City postmaster during this time period.⁹⁰ In 1920, John was declared insane and sent to the State Insane Asylum at Chattahoochee.⁹¹ Daniel was appointed as his guardian and continued in that role until John's death in 1927.⁹²

Daniel famously refused a four million dollar offer to buy his property at the peak of the land boom in 1925. He refused, only to lose most of his property during the Depression.⁹³ He tried to sell his brother's homestead land for over two years, marketing it for a stadium site for the City before selling it to Floyd Davis.⁹⁴ By 1931 the ownership of the land was transferred to the Liberty City Development Corporation, controlled by Davis.⁹⁵

84 "Warrantee deed" The Miami News, March 22, 1904, p1. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/297528208> Accessed October 11, 2023. and "D.R. Knight to Mt. Tabor Baptist" The Miami Evening Record, June 1, 1904, p5. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/615648004> Accessed October 11, 2023.

85 "United States Census, 1900", database with images, FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:M3DT-H51> : Fri Oct 06 04:14:09 UTC 2023), Entry for Daniel R Knight and John C Knight, 1900.

86 [ibid.]

87 "List of Occupation Licenses" The Miami Evening Record, December 1, 1905. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/615651257/> Accessed October 11, 2023.

88 "Notice" The Miami News, July 11, 1912, p5. www.newspapers.com/image/297353397 Accessed October 11, 2023.

89 "Miami Business Men Steadily Building Up New Enterprizes" The Miami Herald, August 1, 1915, p7. www.newspapers.com/image/616221953 Accessed October 11, 2023.

90 "Pioneer of Lemon City and Old Retainer Both Declared to be Insane" The Miami News, April 21, 1920, p4. www.newspapers.com/image/298224340 Accessed October 11, 2023.

91 "Pioneer of Lemon City and Old Retainer Both Declared to be Insane" The Miami News, April 21, 1920, p4. www.newspapers.com/image/298224340 Accessed October 11, 2023; and "Escapes from Chattahoochee" The Miami Herald, June 26, 1920 p3, www.newspapers.com/image/616172556 Accessed October 11, 2023.

92 "Courthouse News" The Miami Herald, January 23, 1924, p19. www.newspapers.com/image/616098165 Accessed October 11, 2023.

93 "Lettie's 92-Year Wonder" The Miami News, p14. www.newspapers.com/image/301040401 Accessed October 11, 2023.

94 "Miami Will Consider Stadium-Arena Sites" The Miami Herald, May 10, 1929, p18. www.newspapers.com/image/616659281 Accessed October 13, 2023.

95 Daniel R. Knight listed his brother J.C. Knight's property for sale from 1928 until at least 1930 as shown in thousands of daily newspaper advertisements; in 1931 Floyd Davis was cited as the owner of property bounded by NW 12th and 19th Avenues and NW 62nd and 71st Street in "Complications Enter City Area Proposal," Miami Herald, April 7, 1931 p8 <https://www.newspapers.com/image/616538292> Accessed October 6, 2023.

LIBERTY CITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Liberty City Development Corporation was controlled by President Floyd Davis and vice-president Floyd L. Knight, and it was active from 1922 until 1951.⁹⁶ The corporation was responsible for the sales of lots in various Liberty City subdivisions, including the original Liberty City plat, Liberty Square, and the New Liberty City subdivisions. In 1935, the Corporation sold sixty acres of land on the old J.C. Knight Homestead to Dade County in preparation for the construction of the federal Liberty Square public housing project.⁹⁷

1936 – NEW LIBERTY CITY SUBDIVISION

The New Liberty City subdivision was developed by the Liberty City Development Corporation in 1936, in the same year that the first phase of Liberty Square public housing project opened to residents. It extended the commercial “Main Street” of 15th Avenue to the north by three more blocks, with business lots facing the street. The residential lots were the same size as East Liberty City at 40’x90’.⁹⁸

1936 – EAST LIBERTY CITY SUBDIVISION

The East Liberty City Subdivision was developed by the Liberty City Development Corporation. It was the first private phase of “New Liberty City,” intentionally located directly across the street from the first phase of Liberty Square in 1935. It was designed and built as a private development that would compliment and support the federal public housing next door. The plat included business lots fronting NW 15th Avenue and facing Liberty Square. The 25’ wide x 100’ deep business lots had a rear access alley. There were 40’x90’ single family home lots facing the east-west streets.⁹⁹

1937 – NORTH LIBERTY CITY SUBDIVISION

The North Liberty City Subdivision was developed in 1937 and extended the 15th Avenue “Main Street” three more blocks to the north, completing its extent from NW 62nd Street to NW 71st Street. Residential lots here were initially platted at 30’x100’, which was the smallest lot size of all of the Liberty City subdivisions.¹⁰⁰

96 “Just Browsin” The Miami Times, September 29, 1951, p4. www.newspapers.com/image/888304447 Accessed October 13, 2023.

97 “Negro Housing” The Miami Tribune, August 10, 1935, p13. www.newspapers.com/image/617003081 Accessed October 13, 2023.

98 New Liberty City Subdivision Plat, 1936. Miami-Dade County Clerk of Courts.

99 East Liberty City Subdivision Plat, 1936. Miami-Dade County Clerk of Courts.

100 North Liberty City Subdivision Plat, 1936. Miami-Dade County Clerk of Courts.

1938 – NORTH LIBERTY CITY SUBDIVISION AMENDED

In 1938, a portion of the North Liberty City plat was amended, likely as a result of demand for larger residential lots. The residential lot sizes were increased from 30' to 45' wide.¹⁰¹

1939 – LIBERTY CITY HOMESITES SUBDIVISION

The final subdivision platted by the Liberty City Development Corporation was Liberty City Homesites in 1939. This neighborhood featured the largest lots in the area, at 50'x108'.¹⁰² This subdivision would be the location of Millionaire's Row on NW 67th Street in the 1940s and 1950s. In the 1950s, the larger lots in this subdivision made it easier to qualify for FHA loans, which in some cases required a minimum of 50' lot width.¹⁰³

JENKIN'S ADDITION TO LIBERTY CITY

The only subdivision in the area that was not developed by the Liberty City Development Corporation was Jenkin's Addition to Liberty City. Jenkin's Addition to Liberty City was platted in 1935 by Osborn Jenkins,¹⁰⁴ one of the original residents of the Liberty City area in 1910.¹⁰⁵ He was one of the Black land owners who sold land to Floyd Davis in 1922 for the development of the original Liberty City subdivision.¹⁰⁶ Jenkins was a prominent businessman in his community, best known for his Cola Nip company that bottled local soda and sold its products in Overtown and Liberty City.¹⁰⁷ He was also one of the owners and managers of the Lemon City Cemetery.¹⁰⁸

The Jenkin's Addition subdivision preceeded Liberty Square and New Liberty City by one year, and was located directly across 17th Avenue from the old Liberty City subdivision. The lots were approximately 45'x90'.¹⁰⁹

101 North Liberty City Amended Subdivision Plat, 1938. Miami-Dade County Clerk of Courts.

102 Liberty City Homesites Subdivision Plat, 1939. Miami-Dade County Clerk of Courts.

103 "D&H Construction Co. Inc." The Miami Times, July 19, 1952, p7. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/888310499> Accessed April 26, 2023.

104 Jenkins' Addition Subdivision Plat, 1935. Miami-Dade County Clerk of Courts.

105 "United States Census, 1910", database with images, FamilySearch (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MVVB-SN5> : Wed Oct 04 20:00:42 UTC 2023), Entry for Willie E Samson and Katie E Samson, 1910.

106 "Examination of Title" Liberty City Lots 7 and 8 Block 11. p18-19. Dade County Title Insurance & Trust Company, 1922. Dana A. Dorsey Collection, 1900-1966, Special Collections Department, Florida International University Libraries, Miami, Florida.

107 J&S Building National Register Nomination Form, Miami, FL, 1989. www.historicpreservationmiami.com/pdfs/2011%20designation%20reports%20updates/JS_Building.pdf Accessed October 13, 2023.

108 "The Moving Finger" The Miami Times, November 3, 1951, p4. www.newspapers.com/image/888304862 Accessed June 12, 2023.

109 Jenkins' Addition Subdivision Plat, 1935. Miami-Dade County Clerk of Courts.

2.5 Liberty Square Public Housing (1935-1939)

Liberty Square

Liberty Square was a New Deal public housing project that was first conceived of in 1933 as part of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's Public Works Administration Housing Division. The Housing Division was established to create jobs in the building industries and provide federally-subsidized low-income housing. Miami's Southern Housing Corporation submitted a proposal to resettle thousands of Black residents from Miami's Colored Town to a new settlement northwest of the City limits and adjacent to the 1922 subdivision of Liberty City. Their application had the support of Black leaders and the Black community.¹¹⁰

The Southern Housing Corporation effort was led by a white man, Judge John C. Gramling. Judge Gramling and his colleagues had varying motivations to create the Liberty Square public housing project. They had altruistic reasons, desiring to provide good-quality living conditions for Miami's Black population. They also had self-serving motivations. There were high rates of disease in Colored Town related to overcrowding and poor infrastructure, and as a result white families feared contracting diseases from their Black servants. Gramling and his peers felt that improved living conditions for Blacks would result in improved health for the Miami community at large. More significantly, Gramling and white business leaders saw Liberty Square as the beginning of a comprehensive Black resettlement project that would eradicate Colored Town and allow the expansion of Miami's white business district. Finally, Judge Gramling had business dealings with the landowner Floyd W. Davis and he may have profited financially from the project.¹¹¹

The housing was designed as modified rowhouses and small apartment buildings arranged around landscaped open space. The first phase, which was 20 acres on the western edge of the project, was completed in 1936.¹¹² It featured the highest level of urban design and open space, following the current best practices in housing design.¹¹³ It was so successful that an additional forty acres of housing was constructed to the

110 Stuart, John A. "Liberty Square: Florida's First Public Housing Project" *The New Deal in South Florida*, University Press of Florida 2008, p190-191.

111 [ibid.]

112 "Model Housing Project Here is Dedicated" *The Miami Herald*, October 16, 1936, p1. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/617177848> Accessed August 3, 2023.

113 Stuart, John A. "Liberty Square: Florida's First Public Housing Project" p204-205.

east between 1937 and 1939.¹¹⁴

In order to appease white neighbors on the eastern side of 12th Avenue, a 150' buffer was designed along the eastern edge of the project, with a 50' wide landscaped median and a 6' concrete wall separating the Black residential area from the white residential area.¹¹⁵ This "race wall" reflected a common practice in the late 1930s due to concerns about adjacency to black neighborhoods affecting a property's credit worthiness under the new FHA standards.¹¹⁶

Liberty Square was a prestigious place to live. From 1936 until around 1965, it provided a clean, safe, and healthy place for Black families to lead stable lives.¹¹⁷ It featured a community center, ample recreation space, educational programs, and programming for resident children.¹¹⁸ The first black manager of the project was James E. Scott, who was beloved by the community and who held his tenants to high standards while also providing a lot of support to resident families.¹¹⁹

In the mid-1960s, the tenant screening, resident expectations, and maintenance of Liberty Square were severely diminished in order to accommodate the tens of thousands of Overtown residents who were displaced by the construction of I-95.¹²⁰ Over time, Liberty Square suffered from a lack of maintenance and high crime rates. Liberty Square is currently being redeveloped as workforce rental housing by the Related Group.

114 "Wall of Shame" The Miami Herald, August 8, 2006, p1. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/654345475> Accessed May 5, 2023.

115 "Buffer Strip Arrangement for Housing Projects Outlined by Architect" The Miami News, July 16, 1939. p32. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/297746489> Accessed August 2, 2023.

116 Lassiter, Matthew and Susan Cianci Salvatore, Civil Rights in America: Racial Discrimination in Housing: A National Historic Landmarks Theme Study, produced by the National Park Service, Washington DC, March 2021. p31.

117 "The Tarnished Black Gold Coast" The Miami Herald, March 25, 1973, Section K. www.newspapers.com Accessed August 22, 2023.

118 "Liberty City's Origin Recalled" The Miami Herald, September 12, 1999. p34. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/618122866> Accessed May 5, 2023.

119 "Capt. Scott's 40-Year War on Poverty" Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, May 9, 1965, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/301305132>. Accessed May 24, 2023.

120 Stuart, John A. "Liberty Square: Florida's First Public Housing Project" The New Deal in South Florida, University Press of Florida 2008, p188.

2.6 Early Home Construction (1936-1945)

Prior to 1945, the predominant construction material in Liberty City was wood.¹²¹ Black property owners did not have easy access to capital through bank loans or FHA loans. If a Black family was able to build and own their own home, it was self-financed or financed from within their own community. As a result, the building materials were simple and cheap, and the structures themselves were modest in size.

When Liberty City lots were initially marketed by Alonzo Kelly in the 1920s and into the 1940s, they were marketed with simple, one-room wood frame shacks.¹²² These shacks were smaller than a shotgun house, sometimes no larger than a shed.¹²³ These small structures could be considered a “starter home” in the neighborhood, as a method for Black families to get a foothold in property ownership. Over time, families could slowly build additions onto the original one-room structure, or they could move it to the rear of the lot and repurpose it as a rental cottage.¹²⁴

Another recognizable pattern in the neighborhood was the relocation of wood frame structures from other Black neighborhoods into Liberty City. Historic maps and County records show that numerous c.1920s and 1930s wood frame residences in the neighborhood were not located on their present lots until the 1940s or 1950s.¹²⁵ Historical records suggest that some of these wood frame residences may have been relocated from Railroad Shops Colored Addition following its condemnation in 1947 and 1948.¹²⁶ Others may have been relocated from Overtown following the condemnation of properties in the 1950s and 1960s in preparation for construction of the Expressway, as many wood frame houses in the area were being auctioned at that time.¹²⁷

121 Verified through City of Miami Historic Tax Card Photographs, Accessed from the City of Miami Office of Historic Preservation, and Hopkins Maps, 1936, 1943 and 1948, accessed from the Miami-Dade County Office of Historic Preservation.

122 “Deterioration: Way of Life in Model City” The Miami Herald, March 25, 1972. p212. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/622298284> Accessed May 9, 2023.

123 City of Miami Tax Card Photographs, Liberty City, 1930s-1950s. Accessed from the City of Miami Office of Historic Preservation.

124 Comparison of City of Miami and Miami-Dade County Tax Assessment photographs from the 1930s-1950s with current photographs taken by Plusurbia in 2023 show that original one-room wood houses have been expanded with porches and numerous additions. This is also documented on the Miami-Dade County Property Appraiser’s website.

125 Hopkins Maps, Miami, 1925, 1936, 1943, 1948, and 1967, accessed from Miami-Dade County Office of Historic Preservation. When compared with the Miami-Dade County Property Appraiser’s data for the date of construction of buildings, there are dozens of wood-frame houses that were built before they were located in Liberty City.

126 “Legal Notice - Calls for Bids” The Miami News, September 23, 1947. www.newspapers.com. Accessed July 28, 2023.

127 Latimore, Kathryn Wyche, Oral History Interview with Chelsea Marino, Florida International University, 2023. PLUSURBIA

2.7 The Golden Years (1949-1967)

In the Housing Act of 1949, the U.S. Congress established the “goal of a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family, thus contributing to the development and redevelopment of communities and to the advancement of the growth, wealth, and security of the Nation.”¹²⁸ In Liberty City, these government promises came true for Black families in the 1950s. Liberty City’s Golden Years were a direct result of an influx of private financing for modern homes after 1946 and the 1949 Federal Housing Act which allowed FHA loans for Black middle-class homeowners.

FHA LOANS FOR BLACK HOMEOWNERS- 1950

By 1950, private construction companies were able to navigate the newly-opened system to extend FHA and VA loans to Black Homeowners.¹²⁹ At this time, purpose-built homes for Black families could be built more affordably and on better financing terms. Construction companies who were building custom Ranch-style homes for Black families during this time included Binkley Construction Company¹³⁰ and D&H Construction Company.¹³¹ These homes featured attached garages, tile roofs, concrete block construction, and high-quality finishes.¹³²

D&H CONSTRUCTION CO. (DIAZ CONSTRUCTION CO.)-1949-1955

D & H Construction Co., Inc., was responsible for building many homes in the Black neighborhoods of Liberty City, Brown’s Sub, and Coconut Grove from 1949 to the mid 1950’s. Regular advertisements in *The Miami Times*, the local Black weekly

ty, 2020. Transcript on file with Plusurbia Design.

128 Housing Act of 1949, U.S. Code, Title 42, Chapter 8A, Sec. 1441. Quoted in *Civil Rights in America: Racial Discrimination in Housing: A National Historic Landmarks Theme Study*, Matthew Lassiter and Susan Cianci Salvatore, produced by the National Park Service, Washington DC, March 2021.

129 “Good News to Prospective Home Buyers” *The Miami Times*, October 14, 1950, p16. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/888305901> Accessed April 26, 2023.

130 “C.B.F. Corp., Inc... Binkley Construction Co.” *The Miami Times*, August 19, 1950, p16. www.newspapers.com Accessed April 13, 2023.

131 “Special Announcement to Colored Citizens” *The Miami Times*, April 8, 1950, p19. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/888302740> Accessed April 26, 2023.

132 City of Miami Tax Card Photographs, 1950s, Accessed from the City of Miami Office of Historic Preservation.

newspaper, showed off the luxury homes they were known for through pictures and thorough descriptions.¹³³ The company president, Nathan Davidow, was involved in the community, donating money through the company to various social clubs and sponsoring a local radio show “Sepian Hour”.^{134 135}

Formerly known as Diaz Construction Co. Inc., the company was started by Porfirio Diaz in 1947.^{136 137} Diaz was a general handyman who previously advertised his personal services of carpentry and construction before forming the company.^{138 139} Regular wanted ads were posted in The Miami Herald looking to fill positions such as carpenters, plasterers, and draftsmen.^{140 141} Nathan Davidow joined Diaz the same year.¹⁴² Early advertisements show that the Diaz Construction Company originally built in Miami, Miami Beach, and Coral Gables. They specialized in one- and two-family homes, as well as additions and repairs.¹⁴³

Diaz Construction Co. first advertised in The Miami Times on July, 23, 1949.¹⁴⁴ The response was so overwhelming they posted a thank you note the following week (7/30/49).¹⁴⁵ The company began building their first home in August of that year. On October 1, 1949, The Miami Times reported that the Diaz Construction Co. had completed the first home “built for Negroes”, located at 1814 NW 73 ST for Mrs. Alese Gill, principal of Liberty City Elementary.¹⁴⁶

133 Advertisement. The Miami Times. May 27, 1950. p13. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/888303691> Accessed April 26, 2023.

134 “Just Browsin” social column. Paul Henry. The Miami Times. February 18, 1950. p16. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/888301750> Accessed May 4, 2023.

135 Advertisement. The Miami Times. November 12, 1949. p4. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/888306540> Accessed May 4, 2023.

136 [ibid.]

137 Help Wanted Ad. The Miami Herald. June 20, 1947. p29. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/617735275> Accessed May 1, 2023.

138 Advertisement. The Miami Herald. May 26, 1946. p44. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/618418282> Accessed May 1, 2023.

139 Advertisement. The Miami News. July 23, 1947. p16. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/298326100> Accessed May 1, 2023.

140 Help Wanted Ad. The Miami Herald. June 24, 1947. p23. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/617732240> Accessed May 1, 2023.

141 Help Wanted Ad. The Miami Herald. September 4, 1947. p38. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/617734307> Accessed May 1, 2023.

142 Advertisement. The Miami News. December 6, 1947. p3 <https://www.newspapers.com/image/300136029> Accessed May 1, 2023.

143 Advertisement. The Miami Herald. January 9, 1948. p33. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/617747409> Accessed October 12, 2023.

144 Advertisement. The Miami Times. July 23, 1949. p2. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/888304779> Accessed April 26, 2023.

145 “Diaz Construction Co. Expresses Thanks”. The Miami Times. July 30, 1949. p5. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/888304930> Accessed April 26, 2023.

146 “Diaz Completes First Home; Open House Sunday”. The Miami Times. October 1, 1949. p13. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/888305886> Accessed May 25, 2023.

Porfirio Diaz seemingly parted ways with the company in 1949. Nathan Davidow partnered with Leonard H. Hedlund and changed the name accordingly to D & H Construction Co. Inc.¹⁴⁷ The company continued its regular advertising in The Miami Times with “Formerly Diaz Construction Co.” featuring prominently in the large ad. With the name change came the regular display of the current owners “N. Davidow and L. H. Hedlund” in advertisements.¹⁴⁸

With so much business in the Black neighborhoods, D & H Construction opened a secondary office in Liberty City (6831 NW 15 AVE; now 6829 NW 15 AVE, DA20850) at the start of 1951.¹⁴⁹ On July 19, 1952, the company announced their Liberty City office changing locations to 6306 NW 15 AVE (DA07456).¹⁵⁰

An October 13, 1951, advertisement claimed D & H had served Black home buyers for six years, while a November 21, 1953, advert claimed seven years.¹⁵¹ ¹⁵² The last advertisement found of the company known as D & H Construction Co. was posted in 1960 in The Miami Herald, marketing to “Colored” buyers.¹⁵³

ARNOLD CAMBRIDGE, ARCHITECT

With so much business in the Black neighborhoods, D & H Construction opened a secondary office in Liberty City (6831 NW 15 AVE; now 6829 NW 15 AVE, DA20850) at the start of 1951. They also announced the hiring of a Black architect. Arnold N. Cambridge was a Tuskegee Institute-trained architect and builder.¹⁵⁴ He was associated with the company from January 1951 through July of the same year. In this time advertisements for his specific services made regular appearances in The Miami Times.¹⁵⁵ After his brief time with the company, he moved on to “the Isle of Pearls”, aka Nassau, Bahamas.¹⁵⁶

147 Advertisement. The Miami Times. November 5, 1949. p9. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/888306476> Accessed April 27, 2023.

148 [ibid.]

149 Advertisement. The Miami Times. January 6, 1951. p10. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/888300715> Accessed May 30, 2023.

150 Advertisement. The Miami Times. July 19, 1952. p7. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/888310499> Accessed April 26, 2023.

151 Advertisement. The Miami Times. October 13, 1951. p5. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/888304618> Accessed April 26, 2023.

152 Advertisement. The Miami Times. November 21, 1953. p4. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/888314986> Accessed April 26, 2023.

153 Advertisement. The Miami Herald. June 23, 1960. p48. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/619097652> Accessed October 11, 2023.

154 “News from the Bahamas”. The Miami Times. February 17, 1951. p11. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/888301480> Accessed May 1, 2023.

155 Advertisement. The Miami Times. April 28, 1951. p7. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/888302599> Accessed May 1, 2023.

156 “From the Press Box” social column. Archie Pinder. The Miami Times. p9. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/888303776> Accessed May 1, 2023.

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP AND THE BLACK FREEDOM STRUGGLE 1946-1968

The City of Miami and Dade County continued to have segregated residential housing patterns through the 1950s and until 1968, when the Fair Housing Act was passed that eased restrictions on where Black families could receive a mortgage.¹⁵⁷ Liberty City was part of a collection of carefully monitored segregated Black communities within Greater Miami. Policy makers carefully charted its boundaries, residential growth, and services throughout the 1950s and 1960s.¹⁵⁸

For many Black families, purchasing a home was a civil rights action. The families that purchased their own homes in Liberty City in the 1950s were making a statement about their autonomy and their self-worth in the absence of full government protections against discrimination. In his book *A World More Concrete, Real Estate and the Remaking of Jim Crow South Florida*, N.D.B. Connolly explains the relationship between Black property ownership and Civil Rights advances:

“Black business and property interests often provided the organizational resources and personal connections that proved critical to race reform. Real estate mattered to the life and death of black political movements because it was property owners who mostly set the agendas for formal civil rights protest. As the holders of church land, homes, and storefronts, black property owners often determined the time and the place that everyday agency would become public activism. Just as critically, black property owners, following acts of public protest, handled the negotiations with white elites that ultimately arrived at “pragmatic” solutions. Black property owners were responsible for preserving an abiding conservatism that existed within civil rights organizations. At the very same time, though, it was also largely property owners and aspiring property owners who, through the discourse of property rights, expressed how economic and political justice worked together. They articulated a ‘freedom dream’ – ownership – that many still associate with the most ambitious forms of civil rights struggle.

Property and real estate, in other words, occupied a privileged position within black politics. Owning rental real estate and owning one’s own home promised black people a measure of individual freedom from the coercive power of wage labor, landlords, and the state. Voting rights and civil rights remained bound to black property rights. Often, the acquisition of real estate represented the cardinal goal, the protection of property the chief purpose, and the assets from property the principal economic means of sustained black agency and activism.”¹⁵⁹

Families that moved out to Liberty City in the 1950s came for the promise of homeownership, financial stability and the opportunity to grow generational wealth.

157 Lassiter, Matthew and Susan Cianci Salvatore, *Civil Rights in America: Racial Discrimination in Housing: A National Historic Landmarks Theme Study*, produced by the National Park Service, Washington DC, March 2021. p66.

158 Wolff, Reinhold P., PhD. and David K. Gillogly, “Negro Housing in the Miami Area - Effects of the Post-war Building Boom” The University of Miami, 1951. Accessed from HistoryMiami Archives.

159 Connolly, N.D.B. “*A World More Concrete: Real Estate and the Remaking of Jim Crow South Florida*.” The University of Chicago Press, 2014, Chicago and London. p11.

2.8 Changes in Liberty City (1968-1980)

Around the mid-1960s, the demographics of Liberty City began to shift as a result of federal government policies, including the Federal Highway Act of 1956 and the Housing Act of 1968. As a result of the Federal Highway Act, the North-South Expressway (later I-95) was completed through the heart of Miami. Its location, design and layout was intentionally planned to accomplish large-scale 'slum clearance' of the heart of Colored Town, or Overtown.¹⁶⁰ Tens of thousands of Black residents were displaced from Overtown in the 1960s in preparation for the construction of the Expressway in 1967.¹⁶¹ It is explained that "White civic and business leaders had long viewed Overtown as an obstacle to downtown's expansion and a threat to the city's tourist economy...the funding from the federal interstate highway program provided local and state officials with the opportunity to raze the area through the power of eminent domain. To build I-95, the state of Florida seized eighty-seven acres through the middle of Overtown, evicting more than ten thousand African American occupants and eradicating Miami's Black business district. Concurrent urban renewal initiatives for office buildings and parking garages destroyed the homes of at least ten thousand more Overtown residents."¹⁶²

Many of these displaced Overtown residents moved into newly-built public housing in Black suburbs. In the case of Liberty City, displaced Overtown residents moved into existing public housing. The entrance qualifications for residents in the Liberty Square and James E. Scott Homes public housing projects was drastically lowered, resulting in overcrowding and an influx of impoverished new residents.¹⁶³ At the same time, the maintenance, security, and community programming in these public housing projects was inadequate, resulting in a substandard quality of life for residents and their neighbors.

Just as Liberty City was experiencing this influx of low-income refugees from Overtown, in 1968 the Federal government passed the Fair Housing Act that finally banned racial discrimination in housing.¹⁶⁴ With the passing of this Housing Act, Black families could

160 Lassiter, Matthew and Susan Cianci Salvatore, *Civil Rights in America: Racial Discrimination in Housing: A National Historic Landmarks Theme Study*, produced by the National Park Service, Washington, DC, March 2021. p44.

161 "Changing Neighborhoods: Displacement Due to I-95" University of Miami Housing Solutions Lab Website, <https://affordablehousing.miami.edu/housing-timeline/change-neighborhoods/index.html> Accessed October 16, 2023.

162 Lassiter, Matthew and Susan Cianci Salvatore, *Civil Rights in America: Racial Discrimination in Housing: A National Historic Landmarks Theme Study*, produced by the National Park Service, Washington DC, March 2021. p44.

163 "Deterioration: Way of Life in Model City" *The Miami Herald*, March 25, 1973. p212. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/622298284> Accessed May 9, 2023.

164 Lassiter, Matthew and Susan Cianci Salvatore, *Civil Rights in America: Racial Discrimination in Hous-*

legally purchase a home in any neighborhood without discrimination based on race. As a result, many of the affluent and middle-class Black families of Liberty City chose to purchase homes in formerly all-white neighborhoods.¹⁶⁵ As a result, the residents of Liberty City became significantly lower income, more disconnected, and less hopeful in the late 1960s.

It is noted that “The Federal Highway Act of 1956, which included provisions for 5,300 miles of expressway inside American cities, led to the demolition of 330,000 urban housing units during its first decade alone. The federal government’s urban renewal and highway construction programs, in combination with the pervasive public and private forces of housing discrimination and residential segregation, helped to set the stage for the devastating racial unrest that spread across urban America during the second half of the 1960s.”¹⁶⁶

MODEL CITIES PROGRAM-1966

Miami’s Model Cities program was created to address the greater Liberty City and Brownsville areas, a vast 7.3 square mile area defined by NW 79th Street to the north, the Airport Expressway to the south, the North-South Expressway (I-95) to the east, and NW 37th Avenue to the west.¹⁶⁷ A task force on housing, physical environment, and transportation was created to address living conditions in the area, which had more people per acre and fewer public services than any other part of Dade County.¹⁶⁸ Rental housing conditions were a focus of the task force, as well as public infrastructure such as water and sewer lines.¹⁶⁹

“The 1966 Model Cities Act represented an attempt by federal policymakers to counteract some of the destructive effects of urban renewal and highway development in minority communities. President Lyndon Johnson championed Model Cities as a War on Poverty program to defuse the racial tensions embodied in urban unrest such as the [Los Angeles] Watts Riot/Rebellion of 1965. In almost two hundred cities, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) distributed grants to local organizations to engage in citizen planning for neighborhood revitalization.”¹⁷⁰

ing: A National Historic Landmarks Theme Study, produced by the National Park Service, Washington DC, March 2021. p66.

165 “The Tarnished Black Gold Coast” The Miami Herald, March 25, 1973, Section K, www.newspapers.com, accessed August 22, 2023.

166 Lassiter, Matthew and Susan Cianci Salvatore, Civil Rights in America: Racial Discrimination in Housing: A National Historic Landmarks Theme Study, produced by the National Park Service, Washington DC, March 2021. p45.

167 “Task Force Says Model City Tenants Need ‘Housing Court’ The Miami News, February 4, 1969 p7 <https://www.newspapers.com/image/301843108> Accessed April 27, 2023.

168 “Task Force Says Model City Tenants Need ‘Housing Court’ The Miami News, February 4, 1969 p7 <https://www.newspapers.com/image/301843108> Accessed April 27, 2023.

169 “Black Community Neglected? Water-Sewer Plan Rapped” The Miami Herald, May 19, 1969, p22. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/622940455>, accessed April 28, 2023.

170 Lassiter, Matthew and Susan Cianci Salvatore, Civil Rights in America: Racial Discrimination in Housing: A National Historic Landmarks Theme Study, produced by the National Park Service, Washington DC, March 2021. p44.

These community action programs achieved some notable successes in inner-city areas, including renovation of housing, paving of streets, opening of parks and playgrounds, and other quality-of-life initiatives.”¹⁷¹ Unfortunately, by the 1970s, “the Model Cities program... suffered from inadequate funding and frequent power struggles between mayoral administrations and grassroots activists.”¹⁷²

The Model Cities program provided much needed recreation programming in Liberty City by creating a “pop-up” park at 1455 NW 67 Street.¹⁷³ The County purchased this land from Liberty City founder Alonzo O. Kelly as part of the Model Cities program in the late 1960s. In 1977 the park was officially named as “Alonzo Kelley Park” in honor of Liberty City’s prolific Black developer and real estate salesman.¹⁷⁴ It was the first public park in Liberty City in its 50-year history.¹⁷⁵

CHANGES TO PUBLIC HOUSING IN LIBERTY CITY- 1965-1970

Liberty City began to change in the late 1960s because of Metro-Dade land, transportation and housing policy. Between 1966 and 1967, the I-95 and I-395 interchanges were constructed through Overtown, displacing an estimated 18,000 Black residents from the heart of Miami.¹⁷⁶ Metro-Dade County accommodated these displaced residents by building large public housing complexes in parts of Dade County that were already demographically Black,¹⁷⁷ or in the case of Liberty City, by reducing the standards and screening for tenant selection in Liberty Square and Scott Homes public housing projects, to allow more displaced Overtown families to move into the project.¹⁷⁸ This followed national trends of displacing Black families from the inner city for urban renewal projects and relocating them to further-out areas that were already demographically Black. “By 1970, after two decades of urban renewal, public housing projects in most large cities had become Black reservations, highly segregated from the rest of society... the direct result of an unprecedented collaboration between local and national government.”¹⁷⁹

171 [ibid.]

172 [ibid.]

173 “Park Honors Early Liberty City Builder” The Miami Herald, January 30, 1977, p293, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/627189281>, accessed May 24, 2023.

174 [ibid.]

175 Hopkins Maps, Miami, 1925, 1936, 1943, 1948, 1967, Accessed from the Miami-Dade County Office of Historic Preservation.

176 “Changing Neighborhoods: Displacement Due to I-95” University of Miami Housing Solutions Lab Website, <https://affordablehousing.miami.edu/housing-timeline/change-neighborhoods/index.html> Accessed October 16, 2023.

177 “80 Miami Families Battling to Save Homes” The Pittsburgh Courier, December 20, 1952, p1. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/40007651>, accessed June 26, 2023.

178 Stuart, John A. “Liberty Square: Florida’s First Public Housing Project” The New Deal in South Florida, University Press of Florida 2008, p188.

179 Massey and Denton, American Apartheid, 56-57. Quoted in Civil Rights in America: Racial Discrimina-

In Liberty City, Expressway refugees began moving into Liberty Square and Scott Homes public housing projects in around 1965 until 1967.

RIOTS IN LIBERTY CITY-1968 & 1980

Within a year of the arrival of thousands of Expressway refugees, Miami's first "racial disturbance" occurred in Liberty City on August 8th, 1968. Black youth were protesting the lack of jobs, poverty, and hunger in the neighborhood. Rioters jeered at attempts to negotiate, yelling, "Aren't you tired of talking to them?" and "We can't wait!"¹⁸⁰ reflecting their disillusionment with the Civil Rights movement, the lack of job opportunities, and their desperation with their current living situation.

Rioters made extensive property damage to white and Black-owned businesses on NW 62nd Street. The National Guard was deployed in the neighborhood through the night, a curfew was put into place, and in the end, three Black young men were killed by law enforcement.¹⁸¹ A neurologist specializing in trauma made an observation that could explain one of the causes of the 1968 riot in Liberty City following the arrival of displaced Overtown residents in 1967: "When you're new to a community, having moved away from what's familiar, your brain is going to be continually trying to manage all the novelty. And that's very hard to do without any real relational anchors in the new environment. The relationships will grow, but it takes time. This is why people are most vulnerable in the first six months after major transitions – after leaving the safe, stable and known behind to start building a new set of connections."¹⁸²

In May 1980, a major race riot broke out in Liberty City when four white police officers were acquitted by an all-white jury in the death of Arthur Lee McDuffie, a former Marine and a Black Miami insurance agent. McDuffie was fatally beaten while handcuffed after a police chase by a group of white police officers, who then tried to cover it up as an accident. Miami's Black community was already disillusioned by continued discrimination in hiring practices, policing, and housing, despite all of the promises of the Civil Rights movement. When the verdict was announced, Black people of all ages and backgrounds, throughout all of Miami, took to the streets in Liberty City, the Black Grove, Overtown, and Brownsville. After three days of desperate, exasperated rioting, 18 people were killed, 3,000 jobs were lost and there was \$100 million in property damage.¹⁸³ As a more enduring effect, most of the families and businesses that could afford to leave packed up their belongings and moved to other neighborhoods. It

tion in Housing: A National Historic Landmarks Theme Study, Matthew Lassiter and Susan Cianci Salvatore, produced by the National Park Service, Washington DC, March 2021.

180 "Miami's Violence: First Rocks, Then Shots" The Miami Herald, August 9, 1968 p34 www.newspapers.com/image/621751320 Accessed July 26, 2023.

181 [ibid.]

182 Perry, Bruce D., M.D., Ph.D., and Oprah Winfrey, What Happened to You?: Conversations on Trauma, Resilience, and Healing. Flatiron Books, New York, NY, 2021. p.264-265.

183 "Flashback Miami" The Miami Herald, May 7, 2014 [https://flashbackmiami.com/2014/05/07/mcduffie-riots-1980/#lightbox\[group-60\]/22/](https://flashbackmiami.com/2014/05/07/mcduffie-riots-1980/#lightbox[group-60]/22/) Accessed July 26, 2023.

became difficult to obtain mortgages or business loans in Liberty City. After the riots, many storefronts and business windows that had been broken by protesters were permanently boarded up.¹⁸⁴

FAIR HOUSING ACT AND ITS EFFECTS 1968 - PRESENT

Passage of the Fair Housing Act was successful in part due to the tragic assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. in April 1968, which provided the political pressure to approve the federal legislation the day after his funeral.¹⁸⁵ It was also passed in response to racial unrest in the summer of 1967, and the findings of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, which called for “comprehensive and enforceable federal open housing law to cover the sale and rental of all housing, including single-family homes.”¹⁸⁶

“The Fair Housing Act of 1968 represented a landmark in the civil rights struggle for racial equality. The main provision of the law outlawed public and private discrimination in the sale and rental of property on the basis of race, color, religion, and national origin. The legislation also banned discrimination in mortgage and home improvement loans and prohibited the real estate practices of blockbusting, racial steering, and racially-motivated advertising. This policy breakthrough meant that federal law prohibited key forms of private racial discrimination and not merely equal-opportunity violations that resulted from state action in federally owned or assisted housing.”¹⁸⁷

A few weeks after passage of the Fair Housing Act, the Supreme Court ruled that racial discrimination in housing was unconstitutional, whether it was a public or a private market transaction. The case *Jones v. Mayer* compared the exclusion of Negroes from white communities to the Black Codes established in southern states after the Civil War, and concluded that “when racial discrimination herds men into ghettos and makes their ability to buy property turn on the color of their skin, then it too is a relic of slavery.”¹⁸⁸

The Fair Housing Act of 1968 and the Supreme Court decision in *Jones v. Mayer* made

184 Comparison of Miami-Dade County Property Appraiser’s Historic Tax Photographs of businesses on NW 15 Avenue from the 1950s - 1980s, compared to current photos taken in 2023 by Plusurbia.

185 Lassiter, Matthew and Susan Cianci Salvatore, *Civil Rights in America: Racial Discrimination in Housing: A National Historic Landmarks Theme Study*, produced by the National Park Service, Washington DC, March 2021. P66.

186 Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, 10, 22, 28, available on line at <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/Digitization/8073NCJRS.pdf>. Quoted in *Civil Rights in America: Racial Discrimination in Housing: A National Historic Landmarks Theme Study*, Matthew Lassiter and Susan Cianci Salvatore, produced by the National Park Service, Washington DC, March 2021.

187 Lassiter, Matthew and Susan Cianci Salvatore, *Civil Rights in America: Racial Discrimination in Housing: A National Historic Landmarks Theme Study*, produced by the National Park Service, Washington DC, March 2021. P66.

188 *Jones v. Mayer*, 392 U.S. 409, 413, 442-43 (1968) Quoted in *Civil Rights in America: Racial Discrimination in Housing: A National Historic Landmarks Theme Study*, Matthew Lassiter and Susan Cianci Salvatore, produced by the National Park Service, Washington DC, March 2021. P67

it possible for Liberty City's residents to purchase a home and obtain an FHA-insured mortgage in any neighborhood in the United States. As a result, the middle-class, baby-boomer children who grew up in Liberty City in the 1950s and 1960s no longer had a limited choice of where to live when they grew up, and many of them choose to move into mixed-race and majority-white neighborhoods as adults.

2.9 Notable Civic and Community Institutions

Community Gathering Places

LIBERTY SQUARE COMMUNITY CENTER

The Community Center is located at 6304 NW 14th Avenue and is the focal point of the Liberty Square housing project. It was built as an auditorium, “with [a] fire place, an outdoor barbecue furnace, kitchen and dining rooms, storage rooms, offices of the management, paymaster’s office and clinic and day nursery.”¹⁸⁹

LIBERTY THEATER

The Liberty Theater was built c.1944 at NW 67th Street and 15th Avenue. For “about a quarter of a century it was the only theater and meeting place in the area where [Black people] could go for entertainment.” In 1969 there were efforts to restore it as a cultural venue that “could help preserve some of the Black culture within the community,” but the City deemed the building too hazardous at that time.¹⁹⁰ It is now used as a church.

LIBERTY CITY AMUSEMENT PARK

The Liberty City Amusement Park, known by Liberty City residents as “The Pool,” was located at 1720 NW 70th Street. It was a popular gathering place for the neighborhood, but was also notorious for selling liquor after hours and for the sales of bolita tickets and gambling. Plagued by constant police raids as a result, The Pool declared bankruptcy in 1962.¹⁹¹

ALONZO KELLY PARK

Alonzo Kelly Park is a park that was named after the first land developer in Liberty City. It is located next door to Alonzo Kelly’s former home, at 1455 NW 67th Street.¹⁹² It is the only park in the survey study area and, as opposed to vacant lots in the neighborhood, it has large trees for shade and benches for resting.

189 “Landscape Work Contract Awarded to Exotic Gardens,” Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, September 13, 1936, <https://newspapers.com/image/617179495>.

190 Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, June 16, 1969, <https://newspapers.com/image/622138875>.

191 Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, November 4, 1962, <https://newspapers.com/image/619664502>

192 “Park Honors Early Liberty City Builder,” Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, January 30, 1977, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/627189281>.

Churches

MOUNT TABOR MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH

This structure was built in 1950 for Mount Tabor Missionary Baptist Church, one of Miami's pioneer Black churches, established in 1901. The NAACP met at this church in 1967 to discuss civil rights in Miami-Dade County.¹⁹³ The congregation relocated to a newer structure at 10500 NW Seventeenth Avenue in 2014.¹⁹⁴

NEW HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH

The New Hope Baptist Church, located at 6600 NW 15th Avenue, was built c.1954. Its pastor was Reverend Willie E. Sims Sr., who was active in civic and religious affairs.¹⁹⁵ Its members were dedicated to “getting back to the basic, good values” in the community and teaching people to be kind to one another.¹⁹⁶

NEW MOUNT MORIAH MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH

The building for the New Mount Moriah Missionary Baptist Church was built c.1966 and was located at 6700 NW 14th Avenue. Its pastor was Reverend A.L. Shipp.¹⁹⁷

CHURCH OF GOD TABERNACLE AND PARSONAGE

The Church of God Tabernacle building was constructed c.1945 at 1351 NW 67th Street. It was founded by Elder Thomas J. Richardson and his wife, evangelist Mamie E. Richardson, and was originally located in Overtown until it was moved to Liberty City in the early 1940s.¹⁹⁸ In 1947, an addition to the parsonage was built next door to the church.¹⁹⁹ It became known as the “Elder Thomas J. Richardson Building.”

193 “NAACP To Meet” Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, April 20, 1967, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/621310368>.

194 “Mount Tabor Church gets ready to move” Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, July 17, 2014, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/653088471>.

195 “Obituary for W E Sims Sr.” Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, August 9, 1977, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/623135270>.

196 “Loving hands try to mold young blacks” Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, October 30, 1986, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/632735778>.

197 “A Billy Graham in Miniature” Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, October 8, 1966, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/621084676>.

198 “Learning to join hands in prayer” Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, January 27, 1985, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/631552757>.

199 “Building permits” Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, July 10, 1947, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/617407169>.

AMOUNT AARON MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH

The Mount Aaron Missionary Baptist Church was built c.1951 at 1701 NW 69th Street.²⁰⁰

GRACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The Grace Presbyterian Church was built in 1955 at 6895 NW 14th Avenue. It was the only Black Presbyterian church in Miami before it was integrated.²⁰¹ Its pastor was Reverend James Culmer.

NEW BETHEL MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH

The New Bethel Missionary Baptist church building was constructed c.1957 at 1571 NW 68th Terrace. Reverend Ernest Williams was a longtime pastor of the church.

NEW SHILOH MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH

The Masonry Vernacular New Shiloh Missionary Baptist Church was built in 1957 at 1395 NW 69th Street. Reverend Alexander M. Griffin served as the pastor for 31 years. The church sold the facility to the Valley Grove Baptist Church in 1983 and moved to 1350 NW 95th Street.²⁰²

CHURCH OF CHRIST

The Liberty City Church of Christ was built in 1958 at 1263 NW 67th Street. Its pastor for more than 38 years was Dr. Freeman T. Wyche Sr. The Church of Christ served Liberty City for decades, offering services like Alcoholics Anonymous meetings, gospel meetings, funeral services, and regular Sunday school classes and masses.²⁰³

CHURCH OF THE LIVING GOD

The House of God Church was built in 1967 at 6891 NW 13th Avenue.²⁰⁴

200 "A Billy Graham in Miniature" Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, October 8, 1966, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/621084676>.

201 "Churches' Integration Is Proposed" Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, June 14, 1955, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/620127458>.

202 "Shiloh gets friends' help to rebuild" Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, November 12, 1983, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/624644146>.

203 "Community to honor Freeman Wyche" Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, November 12, 1983, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/653870022>.

204 Miami-Dade County Property Appraiser website, <https://www.miamidade.gov/Apps/PA/PropertySearch/#/>, Accessed October 16, 2023.

Non Profits

JAMES E. SCOTT COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION

The building located at 6248 NW 15th Avenue was constructed c.1945 as a store, but it later became the headquarters for the James E. Scott Community Association (JESCA),²⁰⁵ named after its founder, James E. Scott, a former Army captain who dedicated his life to helping Black people in Miami.

The Negro Welfare Federation, as it was originally called, was founded in 1925 to help relieve poverty and suffering in the Black community in a way that fraternal organizations and churches had tried to but were often unsuccessful at doing. Its goals were to relieve poverty, to provide community work, to combat crime, to train people to become better citizens, to improve education and save children, to create more recreational opportunities, to promote ownership, to help upbuild the community, and ultimately to “help make it a healthier, thriftier and happier place in which to live.”²⁰⁶

Liberty City resident Olive B. Alexander, who lived at 1678 NW 64th Street, served as the Executive Director of JESCA from 1938 to 1967, taking over from James E. Scott who became director of the Liberty Square Housing Project.²⁰⁷

LIBERTY CITY OPTIMIST CLUB

The Liberty City Optimist Club was founded by Luther Campbell and Samuel K. Johnson in 1990 with the goal of keeping kids in Liberty City active in sports and out of trouble.²⁰⁸ More specifically, they established football and baseball programs for boys and cheerleading for the girls. Over time, they also incorporated tutoring in academics and computers for the kids as well.²⁰⁹

Johnson was a Miami-Dade bus driver and coach of a Little League baseball team. Campbell, also known as Uncle Luke, was a rapper and leader of the rap group 2 Live Crew.²¹⁰

The Club was one of the largest in the Miami area, thanks in part to grants and donations

205 “Capt. Scott’s 40-Year War on Poverty” Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, May 9, 1965, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/301305132>. Accessed May 24, 2023.

206 [ibid.]

207 “James E. Scott wanted to help fellow blacks” Newspapers.com, The Miami News, July 19, 1980, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-miami-news/20088373>.

208 Campbell, Luther. “Liberty City Coach Sam Johnson Was a Hero”, The Miami New Times, December 22, 2011, <https://www.miaminewtimes.com/news/liberty-city-coach-sam-johnson-was-a-hero-6385585>.

209 Cassola, Jose. “Late Liberty City Optimist Founder Honored.” The Miami Times, 18 Jan. 2017, www.miamitimesonline.com/lifestyles/late-liberty-city-optimist-founder-honored/article_09f44e50-dd8e-11e6-bb21-27a5b9d33288.html.

210 “Rapper’s Side B: coaching, mentoring kids” Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, August 12, 2003, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/649707228>.

from celebrity athletes.²¹¹ Among one of its greatest accomplishments was the football team, known as the Liberty City Warriors, and the multiple athletes who emerged from the team and went on to succeed professionally in the National Football League (NFL).²¹²

LIBERTY CITY WARRIORS

Part of the success of the Liberty City Optimist Club and consequently, the Liberty City Warriors, is that it counted on the community to keep an eye on its children. According to Luther Campbell, “Grandmothers and mothers watch you practice and if you are not practicing hard your grandmother will come through the fence and tell you to toughen up.” It was a high-pressure atmosphere that created positive results.²¹³ The Liberty City Optimist Club and Liberty City Warriors were recently featured in a 2018 documentary called “Warriors of Liberty City.”

Superstar NFL players who played in Liberty City are Amari Cooper, Chad Ochocinco, Duke Johnson, Teddy Bridgewater, T.Y. Hilton, Willis McGahee, Devonta Freeman, Antonio Brown, and Chad “Ochocinco” Johnson, among others.

Social Clubs

YOUNG BUSINESS MEN’S CLUB OF MIAMI

The Young Business Men’s Club of Miami was a group of Black businessmen who organized and sponsored social events for the community. Residents of Liberty City include Dennis Smith and Shaddie Ward.²¹⁴ Some of the events they held include a yearly New Year’s morning Breakfast Dance, the first Easter sunrise services at Virginia Beach, and a concert in 1952 at Dade County Auditorium by Marian Anderson,²¹⁵ an internationally known contralto who was also “a cultural figure who broke down racial barriers.”²¹⁶

211 Campbell, Luther. “Liberty City Coach Sam Johnson Was a Hero”, The Miami New Times, December 22, 2011, <https://www.miaminewtimes.com/news/liberty-city-coach-sam-johnson-was-a-hero-6385585>.

212 “Rapper’s Side B: coaching, mentoring kids” Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, August 12, 2003, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/649707228>.

213 Clark, Kevin. “The Football Factory.” The Ringer, 18 Sept. 2018, www.theringer.com/nfl/2018/9/18/17873442/liberty-city-warriors-miami-high-school-football-luther-campbell-chad-johnson.

214 Newspapers.com, The Miami Times, May 20, 1950, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/888303644>.

215 “Marian Anderson Here For Concert Tonight” Newspapers.com, The Miami News, January 25, 1952, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/303005173>.

216 Tsioulcas, Anastasia. “Marian Anderson: The Most Modest Trailblazer.” NPR, 27 Aug. 2019, <https://www.npr.org/2019/08/27/753475676/marian-anderson-the-most-modest-trailblazer>.

PHYLLIS WHEATLEY FEDERATED CLUB

The Phyllis Wheatley Federated Club met regularly in its members' houses in Liberty City, Brownsville, and other Black neighborhoods in the Miami area.²¹⁷

More information about the Club is provided below as stated in BlackPast.org:

*The Phyllis Wheatley Women's Clubs were named after Phyllis Wheatley, an enslaved poet who lived from 1753 to 1784. The first Phyllis Wheatley Women's Club was established in 1895 in Nashville, Tennessee. The founders sought to improve the status of African American women in American society by promoting a proper Victorian image for the African American societal elite and by work on behalf of the poor to improve their condition. Services provided by the clubs included lodging for women, homes for the elderly and infirmed, educational and recreational programs for youth, and a forum for discussing political issues.*²¹⁸

SORORITIES AND FRATERNITIES

In the early 1900s, Black students from Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) united to create their own sororities and fraternities. These groups, collectively known as the National Pan-Hellenic Council or the "Divine Nine," were founded with distinct values but a shared mission: to empower and elevate the Black community in the face of racial injustice.²¹⁹ The members of the Divine Nine sororities and fraternities were involved in social justice movements, such as the Civil Rights Movement. They continue to help Black communities come together and help organize various social causes.²²⁰

Several of the Liberty City residents were members of one of the Divine Nine sororities or fraternities.

“FAMCEE” ALUMNI

Famcee, the affectionate nickname for Florida A and M College (now University), was frequently referenced throughout the social pages of The Miami Times. Students who were attending the university or visiting home during breaks were highlighted in its columns, as well as the parents and alumni who traveled north for football games. The annual Homecoming game weekend was well attended by Miami locals.²²¹ The Orange Blossom Classic, a postseason Rattler tradition since 1933, became a staple of Miami's social calendar in 1947 when it was first hosted in the Orange Bowl Stadium. Its annual presence was courtesy of the alumni association's Miami chapter petitioning for the move.²²²

217 "Phyllis Wheatley Club". The Miami Times. September 24, 1949. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/888305808> Accessed August 23, 2023.

218 Anderson, M. (2009, May 17). Phyllis Wheatley Women's Clubs (1895-). BlackPast.org. <https://www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/phyllis-wheatley-womens-clubs-1895>.

219 The Department of Organizational Strategy, Initiatives, and Culture (OSIC). "The Divine Nine: The Legacy of Black Sororities and Fraternities." YES Prep Public Schools, 23 Feb. 2021, www.yesprep.org/news/blog/featured/~board/blog/post/the-divine-nine-the-legacy-of-black-sororities-and-fraternities.

220 [ibid.]

221 Newspapers.com, The Miami Times, November 3, 1951, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-miami-times/130912149>.

222 Newspapers.com, The Miami Times, November 12, 1949, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-miami-times/130920205>.

2.10 Notable Businesses

Restaurants and Bars

ROYAL DRIVE-IN RESTAURANT

This commercial building was constructed c.1956 and was the longtime location of the Royal Drive-In Restaurant. It is located at 6840 NW 15th Avenue. The Royal Drive-In was also the location of violent crime in a few instances.²²³

EVA & BILL'S RESTAURANT

This commercial building was built c.1940 at 7028 NW 15th Avenue. It was known as Eva and Bill's restaurant for decades.²²⁴ The ancillary building in the back served as the longtime residence of William Morton. Today both buildings are used for residences.

DAIRY QUEEN

This one-story commercial building was constructed in 1957 at 7070 NW 15th Avenue as a Dairy Queen franchise for the bustling 15th Avenue corridor of Liberty City.²²⁵ In 1973, Thomas Carr opened Miracle Fry Conchfritters here, and he still owns the building and business in 2023.²²⁶

TUXEDO TAVERN

This two-story Moderne structure was constructed c.1940 at 6849 NW 15th Avenue as a mixed use building with commercial spaces on the ground level and residences above. It was the location of Tuxedo Tavern, a restaurant with full bar service.²²⁷

223 Newspapers.com, "Cashier Shot at Drive-In". The Miami Herald. November 10, 1956. p2. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/619766762> Accessed July 26, 2023.

224 City of Miami tax photo, 1950s. 7028 NW 15 Avenue. Accessed from the Office of Historic Preservation.; Miami-Dade County tax photo, 7028 NW 15 Avenue. Accessed from the Miami Dade County Property Appraiser's Office; Eva & Bill listed at 7028 NW 15 Avenue, Polk's City of Miami city directories 1956 and 1966.

225 City of Miami tax photo, 1950s. 7070 NW 15 Avenue. Accessed from the Office of Historic Preservation.

226 "Liberty City's 15th Avenue: Nine murders, Trina, Trick Daddy, and the Liberty City Seven". Francisco Alvarado. The Miami New Times. July 8, 2010.

227 Newspapers.com. Classified Ad. The Miami Times. April 9, 1949. P14. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/888303014> Accessed October 13, 2023.

EBONY BAR

Originally built in 1945 at 6908 NW 15th Avenue, this commercial building was known as the Liberty Sport Center.²²⁸ The poolroom also had bar service. It soon became the Ebony Bar and Package Store and remained a neighborhood staple for years.²²⁹

Barber Shops and Beauty Salons

EUREKA BARBER SHOP

The former Eureka Barber Shop was built c.1955 at 6888 NW 15th Avenue as a two-story building with residences on the second level. The storefront was occupied by the Eureka Barber Shop for at least 20 years.²³⁰

WHITE HORSE BARBER SHOP

This two-story mixed-use building was constructed c.1948 at 6414 NW 15th Avenue as a traditional small commercial space with a second story living space. Its storefront has housed the White Horse Barbershop, a religious building, and various convenience stores throughout its years.²³¹

GLAMOURAMA BEAUTY SALON

Constructed in 1958 at 6290 NW 15th Avenue, this mixed-use building contained a storefront and apartment. Glamourama Beauty Salon was owned and operated for over 30 years by Bertha Sneed and Ellen Bentley.²³²

VARSITY BARBER SHOP/ SMITTY'S BARBER SHOP

Originally built in 1962 at 6414 NW 15th Avenue, the Varsity Barber Shop was a popular spot for major figures in the community such as Garth Reeves, owner/editor of The Miami Times, and Earl Carroll, the first Black man elected to the Metro Commission.²³³ Longtime barber, Harry Smith, was a favorite of many. In 1969 the barber shop was firebombed as part of a string of attacks, presumably for being a gathering place of

228 City of Miami tax photo, 1950s. 6908 NW 15 Avenue. Accessed from the Office of Historic Preservation.

229 Ebony Bar listed at 6908 NW 15 Avenue, City of Miami Polk city directories 1956, 1966, and 1975-75.

230 Newspapers.com, The Miami Times, July 28, 1956, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-miami-times/130526629>.

231 Newspapers.com, The Miami Times, February 23, 1952, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/888307879>; Miami-Dade County tax photo, October 1963, Accessed from Miami-Dade County Property Appraiser's Office.

232 Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, December 18, 1988, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-miami-herald/130539904>.

233 "Carroll Wins Seat On Metro Commission", Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, May 29, 1968, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/621717500> Accessed March 28, 2023.

Black leaders.²³⁴ In the 1970s it was a voter registration location.²³⁵ In 1980, now named Smitty's Barber Shop, Muhammad Ali visited the shop as part of his campaigning efforts for Jimmy Carter.²³⁶

SUNSET BARBER SHOP & FASHIONETTE BEAUTY SALON

This mixed-use building was constructed in 1962 at 6905 NW 15th Avenue with three apartments and two storefronts. For many years its storefronts were occupied by Sunset Barber Shop and Fashionette Beauty Salon,²³⁷ conveniently within walking distance of the Liberty Square redevelopment.

ROGUE BOX BEAUTY SALON

This one-story commercial building was built in 1952 at 6412 NW 15th Avenue. It was the location of Little Savoy Cafe in the mid-1950's and Rouge Box Beauty Salon through the 60's and 70's.²³⁸

Grocery Stores and Services

COMMUNITY DRUG STORE

Built in 1950 at 6750 NW 15th Avenue, this combination commercial building and rooming house was known by its ground floor occupant, the Community Drug Store. The full-service pharmacy was overseen by Dr. C.M. Jollivette, Sr, son-in-law of H. E. S. Reeves, owner and editor of The Miami Times.²³⁹ It was later run by Dr. Joseph J. Poitier, the first Black man to serve on the Metro Charter Review Board, and his business partner Dr. Samuel Johnson.²⁴⁰

234 Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, May 4, 1969, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/623083326> Accessed August 8, 2023.

235 Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, August 6, 1972, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/625351660> Accessed October 13, 2023.

236 Newspapers.com, "Ali's sill the champ in Liberty City as he does a selling job for Carter", The Miami News, November 4, 1980, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/302627571> Accessed July 28, 2023.

237 City of Miami tax photo, 1950s. 6905 NW 15 Avenue. Accessed from the Office of Historic Preservation.

238 Little Savoy Café listed at 6412 NW 15 Avenue, Polk's City of Miami city directory, 1956; Rouge Box Beauty Salon listed at 6412 NW 15 Avenue, Polk's City of Miami city directories, 1966 and 1974-75.

239 Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, Sept 28, 1986, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/631445692>.

240 "Negro Pharmacist Named to Metro Charter Board", Newspapers.com, The Miami News, October 26, 1967, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/302085075>.

JACK THOMAS FISH MARKET

Built in 1940, this mixed-use commercial building contained multiple storefronts downstairs and residences upstairs. It housed the Jack Thomas Fish and Poultry Market for decades.²⁴¹

TROY'S ONE STOP MARKET

This c.1950 commercial building was known as Troy's One Stop Market, a sundries and grocery store.²⁴² It was owned by Arnold Troy, a member of the Young Business Men's Club and son-in-law of J.D. Williams of Brownsville.²⁴³ The Williams family was known for their property and business ownership. Troy may have also owned Troy's Restaurant, located at 6935 NW 15th Avenue.

SOL'S MARKET/ THE INN

This two story, Moderne style mixed-use building was built in c.1952 at 7002 NW 15th Avenue. The ground floor originally had two businesses, Sol's Market and The Inn, a restaurant.²⁴⁴ The market was later called J.R. Carter Grocery & Meats.²⁴⁵ It is currently occupied by Brewton's Market, which Clarence Brewton and his wife first opened in 1972.²⁴⁶

Poitier's Kindergarten

Built c.1955 this residence doubled as a kindergarten in the 1960's-70's. It was run by

Doretha Thomas, a niece of actor Sidney Poitier.²⁴⁷

House of Albert Funeral Home

The House of Albert Funeral Home was opened by Rev. Lester C. Albert in Liberty City in 1955. Rev. Albert introduced the concept of prepaid funerals to Florida's Black

241 City of Miami tax photo, 1950s, 6829 NW 15 Avenue. Accessed from the Office of Historic Preservation.; Jack Thomas Fish Market listed at 6829 NW 15 Avenue, Polk's City of Miami city directories 1956, 1966, and 1974-75.

242 City of Miami tax photo, 1950s, 6965 NW 15 Avenue. Accessed from the Office of Historic Preservation.

243 "Business Men's Dance at Flamingo Room", newspapers.com, The Miami Times, December 6, 1952, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/888312578>.

244 Advertisement for The Inn, Newspapers.com, The Miami Times, September 6, 1952, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/888311141> Accessed February 9, 2023; Help wanted ad for Sol Market, Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, November 30, 1955, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/620744843> Accessed August 4, 2023.

245 City of Miami tax photo, 1950s, 7002 NW 15 Avenue. Accessed from the Office of Historic Preservation.

246 Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, Jan 30, 2009, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/657635047>.

247 Poitier's Kindergarten listed at 1480 NW 69 Street, Polk's City of Miami directories 1966 and 1974-75; Doretha Thomas listed at 1480 NW 69 Street, Polk's City of Miami city directory 1974-75; Cyril Poitier's obituary, listing Doretha Thomas as a daughter, Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, November 21, 1991, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/636837627>.

community. At its peak, there were nine funeral homes in Miami-Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach counties.²⁴⁸

The Miami Times Newspaper

Founded in 1923 by Henry E. S. Reeves, The Miami Times is Miami's longest-running Black newspaper. It has remained a family-owned business, being passed from generation to generation.²⁴⁹

In the 1950's-60's its printing plant was located at 6740 NW 15 Avenue. Built c.1947, the building was originally the Community Drug Store until it moved its services into the new mixed-use building next door in 1950. The printing plant remained here for many years.²⁵⁰

Beginning in the mid-1960's their main office moved to 6530 NW 15 Avenue. In May 1969 its office was part of a string of firebombings that targeted businesses of Black leaders.²⁵¹

248 "Rev. Lester C. Albert, owned funeral homes" Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, October 21, 1998, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/642164463>.

249 "The Making of Miami Times publisher Garth Reeves III", Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, October 26, 2020, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/690642238>.

250 Advertisement for The Community Drugstore, Newspapers.com, The Miami Times, November 19, 1949, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/888306625>, August 29, 2023; The Miami Times and Times Printing Co listed at 6740 NW 15 Avenue, City of Miami Polk city directories, 1956, 1966, 1974-75.

251 "Black Leaders Firebombed Police Suspect Negroes", Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, May 4, 1969, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/623082166>, Accessed March 28, 2023.

2.11 Notable Residents

Businesspeople

SHADDRACK WARD

Shaddrack “Shaddie” Ward moved with his family from Key West to Miami in 1894, he was the owner of the Ward Rooming House in Overtown. The Ward Rooming House was a resting place for both blacks and Seminole indians during times when the options for lodging were limited due to segregation.²⁵² He was also the owner of Shaddie’s Tavern a popular beer tavern at 1505 NW 68 Street.²⁵³

CLIFF BAKER

Cliff Baker was a prominent Black businessman who invested in his community. He was a board member of savings and loan associations and a Mason. He owned more than 40 residential properties and several bars.²⁵⁴ He owned the night club Baker’s Famous Corner at 690 NW 15th Avenue in the 1940s and 50s.²⁵⁵

HIDER DAVIE

In the early 40’s while managing a bar in Miami Hider Davie won \$100 playing bolita, he invested his winnings in the Cuban lottery and won \$30,000. He then put his money into real estate and bought his house and built a two-story mixed-use building at 6300 NW 15th Avenue.²⁵⁶ He moved to Bethune Beach, Florida where he retired and invested in oceanfront lots.²⁵⁷ He lived in a 1939 Craftsman-style house in Liberty City at 6595 NW 17th Avenue. Davie purchased the lot from Floyd W. Davis in 1938.²⁵⁸

252 Ward Rooming House designation report, City of Miami, 2006.

253 Advertisement for Shaddie’s Tavern. Newspapers.com, The Miami Times, July 12, 1952, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/888310361>, Accessed April 3, 2023.

254 “They had a dream, Bethune Beach”, The Orlando Sentinel, March 31, 1985, p234. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/227958379> Accessed August 1, 2023.

255 “Businessman Cliff Baker, 75, Began in Miami as Gardener.” Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, September 30, 1969, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/621734448>, Accessed February 20, 2023.

256 “They had a dream, Bethune Beach”, The Orlando Sentinel, March 31, 1985, p234. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/227958379> Accessed August 1, 2023.

257 “They had a dream, Bethune Beach”, The Orlando Sentinel, March 31, 1985, p234. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/227958379> Accessed August 1, 2023; “They had a dream, Bethune Beach”, The Orlando Sentinel, March 31, 1985, p235. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/227958378> Accessed August 1, 2023.

258 “Realty Transfers”, Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, April 18, 1937, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/617162753>, Accessed July 25, 2023.

ERNESTINE HOLLAND

Ernestine Holland worked at Jones Unique Beauty Shop.²⁵⁹ She lived in a Frame Vernacular house built in 1938 that was likely moved to Liberty City in the 1940s. Her house was located at 1244 NW 68 Street. Her life tragically ended in a reckless car accident.²⁶⁰

WILLIAM H. HANNA, AFRO-AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Mr. William H. Hanna was secretary of the Vestry Committee and musical director for the Church of the Incarnation.²⁶¹ He was a talented musician, his daughter Cassandra H. Hanna received a master of music degree and studied piano with her father.²⁶²

He was a community leader and also worked for the Afro-American Life Insurance Co. as an agent.²⁶³ He lived in a Frame Vernacular home built in 1939 at 1418 NW 69th Street.²⁶⁴

JUDGE HENDERSON

Judge Henderson served as president and business agent of the International Longshoremen's Association Union. Miami-Dade County dock workers were the lowest paid longshoremen in the country in 1936. Judge Henderson encouraged men to contribute to apply for the inaugural charter. During his thirty year leadership he played a crucial role to get better wages and working conditions for stevedores, he also branched out to other fields of civic and social issues.²⁶⁵ He lived in a 1940 Frame Vernacular house at 1271 NW 68th Street.²⁶⁶

CLARENCE AND BESSIE BETHUNE – BOLITA

Clarence and Bessie Bethune were involved in Bolita.²⁶⁷ Their one-story Frame Vernacular home at 6317 NW 17 Avenue was built in 1939, with a construction cost of \$2,000.²⁶⁸

259 "Notice" The Miami Times, June 2, 1951 p9, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/888303096>.

260 "Five Persons were injured" The Miami Herald, September 3, 1972, p51 <https://www.newspapers.com/image/625353819> Accessed May 12, 2023.

261 The Miami Times, October 29, 1949, p9. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/888306378>.

262 "UM Pianist In Recital", newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, March 3, 1971, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/624183547>, Accessed March 30, 2023.

263 Newspapers.com, The Miami Times, December 25, 1948, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/888301388>, Accessed October 17, 2023; Newspapers.com, The Miami Times, October 29, 1949, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/888306378>, Accessed March 30, 2023.

264 Newspapers.com, The Miami Times, October 12, 1957, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/888317689>, Accessed March 30, 2023.

265 International Longshoreman's Association Local 1416 <https://goingovertown.org/listing/international-longshoremans-association/> Accessed August 25, 2023.

266 Newspapers.com, The Miami News, November 27, 1955, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/298785962>, Accessed May 18, 2023.

267 Bolita Arrests, The Miami Herald, 1944. www.newspapers.com.

268 "Building Permits Reach \$9,192,742", newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, October 9, 1938, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/617656998> Accessed May 8, 2023.

ELLIS AND ANN LINDSAY – BOLITA

The Lindseys were prominent and wealthy Black citizens. Ellis, often referred to as “Peaches” was a prosperous businessman who owned real estate and was a key player in the “bolita” gambling industry. Ann Lindsey, his wife, was a socialite and business woman who would often host events and galas.²⁶⁹

Their house located at 1335 NW 67 Street is an outstanding example of Streamline Moderne architecture. It was the third house built on 67th Street, what later became known as “Millionaires Row”.²⁷⁰

LEROY BROWN

Leroy C. Brown was best known for his popular restaurant Brown’s Famous Corner at 6816 NW 15 Avenue. The restaurant had live shows in the late 40’s and early 50’s with local groups.²⁷¹ Leroy Brown opened the restaurant with his wife Annie D. Brown in 1945 and sold it in 1955.²⁷² He was also a pioneering businessman in Liberty City and worked in real-estate. He served as a member of the board of trustees of the St. James AME Church where he was an active member.²⁷³

Civic Leaders

FREDERICA WILSON, US REPRESENTATIVE

Congresswoman Frederica S. Wilson represents Florida’s 24th Congressional District. She is a former educator, elementary school principal, school board member, community leader and state legislator. She created the 500 Role Models of Excellence Project, a mentoring project while she was a principal, the program nowadays serves more than 8,000 students each year. She was born in Miami to small business owners and civil rights activists Mr. Thirlee Smith and Beulah Finley Smith.²⁷⁴

THIRLEE SMITH SR.

Mr. and Mrs. Thirlee Smith were activists in Liberty City and Opa-Locka. Thirlee Smith registered voters and invited residents to attend meetings where candidates would be

269 Lindsey Residence designation report, Historic and Environment Preservation Board, City of Miami, 2009.

270 Lindsey Residence designation report, Historic and Environment Preservation Board, City of Miami, 2009.

271 “Leroy C. Brown, 71, Liberty City pioneer”, The Miami Herald, November 19, 1985, p39. <https://www.newspapers.com> Accessed March 21, 2023.

272 “Annie D. Brown restaurateur, dies at age 82 of heart failure”, The Miami Herald, July 9, 1990, p63. <https://www.https://www.newspapers.com/image/635642113> Accessed May 18, 2023.

273 “Leroy C. Brown, 71, Liberty City pioneer”, The Miami Herald, November 19, 1985, p39. <https://www.newspapers.com> Accessed March 21, 2023.

274 “Congresswoman Fredrica S. Wilson”, <https://wilson.house.gov/about/> Accessed August 25, 2023.

discussed. He lobbied for workers and ran a recreation center in Opa-locka.²⁷⁵ Their son, Thirlee Jr., was the first Black reporter for the Miami Herald and their daughter is Congresswoman Frederica Wilson.²⁷⁶ They lived in a 1939 Frame Vernacular house at 1611 NW 64th Street.²⁷⁷

JAMES C. SCOTT

James E. Scott was a retired Army captain who devoted much of his time to helping his community in Miami. He started the Colored Association for Family Welfare, which was later renamed the James E. Scott Community Association to honor him.²⁷⁸ One of the first projects was helping create the Florence Gaskins Day Nursery, their goals among others were to relieve poverty by securing immediate assistance and provide opportunities.²⁷⁹ The headquarters for the Negro Welfare Federation were located at 6248 NW 15th Avenue.²⁸⁰

ALBERT AND ELLA PINDER

Albert and Ella Pinder were active in the religious and civic development of the community. Albert Pinder was originally from the Bahamas and was employed at Tip Top Grocery for almost thirty years.²⁸¹ They lived in a Frame Vernacular house built in 1939 at 1601 NW 65 Street.²⁸²

IRENE NEWMAN

Mrs. Irene Newman was one of Liberty City's pioneers. When her daughter attended the Bethune-Cookman College she started and later became president of the Bethune-Cookman Mother's club. She was also a founder of the Liberty City Golden Age Club.²⁸³ Mrs Williams lived in a 1938 Frame Vernacular house at 1577 NW 70 Street.

275 "Unsung hero, 95 is honored at last", The Miami Herald, March 8, 2007, p218. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/655514897> Accessed May 5, 2023.

276 "Activist helped voters register", obituary, The Miami Herald, May 26, 2007, p78. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/655959577> Accessed May 5, 2023.

277 Polk's City of Miami city directories, 1945-46 and 1956; newspapers.com, The Miami News, October 1, 1950, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/298755108>, Accessed July 25, 2023.

278 "Capt. Scott's 40-Year War on Poverty" The Miami News, May 9, 1965 p30. www.newspapers.com, accessed May 24, 2023.

279 [ibid.]

280 Polk's City of Miami city directory, 1945-46; Newspapers.com, The Miami News, October 11, 1942, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/297495801>, Accessed August 3, 2023.

281 "Albert Pinder", The Miami News, July 6, 1952, p39. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/298688926> Accessed July 25, 2023.

282 Albert Pinder listed at 1601 NW 65 Street, Polk's City of Miami city directories 1945-46; Mrs. Ella L. Pinder listed at 1601 NW 65 Street, Polk's City of Miami city directories 1956, 1966, and 1974-75.

283 "Irene Newman is dead at 70, The Miami Herald, May 8, 1958, p42. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/619109617> Accessed July 5, 2023.

THOMAS BANNISTER

Thomas Bannister was an active member of the community. He was a grocery owner, he was president of the Liberty City Homeowners Association and a member of the Carver YMCA, the Elks Lodge and the Dade County Community Relations Board.²⁸⁴ He lived in a 1947 Ranch style house at 6920 NW 13th Avenue.²⁸⁵

OLIVE ALEXANDER

Ms. Olive Alexander grew up in the Bahamas in a comfortable environment. In her early 20's she visited Miami with her father and after experiencing the needs of Miami's black community she decided to stay. She devoted her entire life to helping her community in various ways. When Captain Scott left the Colored Association for Family Welfare to become the manager of Liberty Square she succeeded him as executive director until her retirement 30 years later.²⁸⁶ She lived in a 1939 Frame Vernacular house at 1678 NW 64th Street.²⁸⁷

Religious Leaders

REVEREND JULIUS T. BROWN

Reverend Julius T. Brown, a Miami resident for 50 years, was assistant pastor of the Church of the Open Door, and real estate broker. He served in WWII in the South Pacific for three years as Army chaplain.²⁸⁸ He lived in a Ranch-style house built in 1953 at 6710 NW 14 Avenue.

REVEREND W.O. BARTLEY

Reverend W.O. Bartley was a minister who had an impact on the community guiding prisoners on parole or probation back to useful lives. He was a resident of Liberty City with a house at 6393 NW 17th Avenue. Reverend Bartley.

Reverend Bartley was the pastor of the Ebenezer Methodist Church, NW 11th Street at 3rd Avenue in Overtown. To the community, he was a friend and counselor. He also volunteered as supervisor for 20 Black men and women on parole or probation during 13 years, and none of them had to go back to prison.²⁸⁹

284 "Thomas Bannister, grocery owner", The Miami Herald, May 20, 1982, p42. <https://www.newspapers.com> Accessed March 17, 2023.

285 Thomas F Bannister listed at 6920 NW 13 Avenue, Polk's City of Miami city directory, 1956.

286 "Olive was Center of Day Care center", The Miami Herald, March 16, 1970, p134. <https://www.newspapers.com/image/623090226> Accessed July 25, 2023.

287 Olive B. Alexander listed at 1678 NW 64 Street, Polk's City of Miami city directories, 1945-46 and 1956.

288 "Brown", The Miami Herald, November 3, 1963, p53. <https://www.newspapers.com> Accessed March 24, 2023.

289 "Retired Negro Minister Guides Paroled Prisoners" Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, January 21, 1951, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/620194039>.

Professionals

GRATTAN E. GRAVES JR.

Grattan E. Graves Jr., a longtime resident of Liberty City with a property at 1534 NW 66th Street, was an attorney for the NAACP. Graves worked on multiple desegregation cases, including the Gibson vs. Board of Education suit that led to the desegregation in local schools, and a lawsuit against the City of Miami seeking integration of parks, beaches, and other recreational facilities.²⁹⁰ He was counsel for the case that ended bus segregation in Miami in 1957.²⁹¹ He also worked on a case to allow Black people to play golf on a Municipal Golf Course in 1949.²⁹²

Educators

EUNICE WATSON LIBERTY

Eunice Watson Liberty was an icon and activist affectionately known as “Mama Liberty”. She was an educator who made her personal mission to make black history part of the Miami-Dade County official school program. In 1970 she argued successfully for formally adding Black history to MDPS curriculum, she was also vital in the creation of the Black Archives. She was NCNW-Miami president for 10 years. She built with her husband, King Liberty, a Moderne-style duplex in 1950 at 1709-1711 NW 62 Terrace. They lived in the 1st floor and rented the 2nd floor or would lodge personalities visiting Miami on the 2nd floor.²⁹³

LINNIE FANNIN

Mrs Linnie Fannin graduated from Florida A&M and Columbia Teachers College and became principal of R.R. Molton Elementary in 1957. She was an educator for many years and also worked at Dunbar Elementary.²⁹⁴ She was also the president of Beta Zeta Sigma, the local chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. She lived in a Ranch-style house built in 1951 at 7001 NW 13 Avenue.

290 “Grattan E. Graves - Civil Rights Attorney” Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, February 1, 2005, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/651959692>.

291 “Negroes Win Rights To City Golf Course” Newspapers.com, The Miami News, April 16, 1949, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/888303100>.

292 “Work to Begin On Lejeune 9-Hole Links” Newspapers.com, The Miami News, September 9, 1948, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/298583935>.

293 Eunice Watson Liberty Home designation report, City of Miami, 2006.

294 “22 New principals to Take over Dade Helms Sept 3”, The Miami Herald, August 18, 1957, p84. <https://www.newspapers.com> Accessed March 21, 2023.

OSCAR J. EDWARDS & DOROTHY WRIGHT EDWARDS

Oscar J. Edwards was a physical education teacher and later became dean and assistant director at Booker T. Washington. He worked for 34 years with the Dade County school system.²⁹⁵ His wife Dorothy Wright Edwards was also a beloved educator, counselor, dean and assistant principal for more than four decades. Both worked at Booker T. Washington in the late 1930's where they met. She was among the first trained instructors by the Red Cross to teach swimming.²⁹⁶ They lived in Frame Vernacular home built in 1936 at 6680 NW 14 Avenue.

DAVID DOBBS & GUSSIE MILLER DOBBS

David Dobbs, a veteran educator, principal and dean, worked for 38 years with the Dade County school system. He was principal at Dorsey High School and in 1955 became assistant director at the newly finished Northwestern High School where he later became dean.²⁹⁷ His wife Mrs Gussie Miller Dobbs was a speech and hearing pathologist for public schools in Dade County. They lived in a 1937 Masonry Vernacular house at 1545 NW 68 Street.

DR. JOHN L. JONES

Dr. Johnny Lee Jones was a career educator and the first Black superintendent of Dade County's school system in the late 1970s. He built a house at 1264 NW 70th Street in Liberty City in 1948 where he lived with his wife, Mattye, a former kindergarten teacher and opera singer. Dr. Jones was born into poverty, but rose through the ranks until he became superintendent of the fifth largest school system at the time with 250 schools and 236,000 students. Dr. Jones was a hard worker who was known for his continuous pursuit of excellence, his drive, energy, and charm.²⁹⁸

Dr. Jones's future might have been different had it not been for serious accusations against him in 1980 that he had violated purchasing policies for his own benefit. For the Black community and those who supported him and the improvements in the Miami's public schools, they refused to believe that the charges against Dr. Jones were true.²⁹⁹

295 "Teacher, Principal Oscar Edwards Sr", The Miami Herald, September 3, 1971, <https://www.newspapers.com> Accessed September 21, 2022.

296 "Miami centenarian built legacy on education, service", El Nuevo Herald, September 21, 2016, <https://www.newspapers.com> Accessed March 21, 2023.

297 "Ex-Dade administrator, educator, David Dobbs", The Miami News, January 22, 1970, page 37, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/301776500> Accessed July 27, 2023.

298 "New School Chief Jones: A Man of Contrasts" Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, May 22, 1977, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/627219358>.

299 "Dr. Jones and the Seven Stooges" Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, February 24, 1980, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/628266922>.

Railroad Workers

JOSEPH MUNLIN

Joseph Munlin and his wife, Rose, lived in a house two blocks north of Liberty Square, at 6878 NW 14th Avenue. They were known to the community for their gesture of donating to Habitat for Humanity for a neighbor's house despite their modest earnings from Joseph's railroad pension. Their kind gesture "spoke to the resolve, the optimism, and the moral generosity of the people of [the] community."³⁰⁰

Journalists

HENRY E.S. REEVES

Henry Ethelbert Sigismund Reeves was a resident of Liberty City and the founder of *The Miami Times* newspaper. He and his wife, Rachel Cooper, and seven children lived at 1424 NW 69th Street. Mr. Reeves was a native of the Bahamas. He arrived in Miami in 1919 and founded *The Miami Times* in 1923 to serve the Black community. Mr. Reeves was also an ordained deacon of the Episcopal Church.³⁰¹

GARTH C. REEVES, SR.

Garth Reeves was the son of Henry E.S. Reeves and followed in his footsteps after his death to become publisher and chief executive of *The Miami Times* newspaper. Mr. Reeves lived in Liberty City at 6851 NW 13th Avenue. He was a life member of the NAACP and was instrumental in raising civil rights issues.³⁰²

THIRLEE SMITH, JR.

Thirlee Smith, Jr. lived in the house at 1611 NW 64th Street in Liberty City with his parents, Thirlee and Beulah, and sister, Congresswoman Frederica Wilson. He was the first Black reporter for *The Miami Herald* and an educator for Dade County Public Schools who helped develop the African-American history curriculum.³⁰³

300 "An offering of hope and of humanity" Newspapers.com, *The Miami Herald*, June 9, 1991, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/635603900>.

301 "Reeves, 88, dies; founded paper" Newspapers.com, *The Miami News*, December 12, 1970, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/302016142>.

302 "Garth Reeves, a voice of South Florida's black community, will be honored Friday" Newspapers.com, *The Miami Herald*, November 2, 2017, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/654608906>.

303 "First black reporter at Miami Herald" Newspapers.com, *The Miami Herald*, February 14, 2007, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/655352204>.

Caretakers

SARAH THOMPSON

Mrs. Sarah P. Thompson lived in a two-story house at 6700 NW 13th Avenue. She built the house on land that was given to her in 1917 as part of an estate worth thousands of dollars from Robert Welborn, a man she helped nurse through sickness without pay.³⁰⁴ According to Mrs. Thompson's niece, Nellie Moore, a nurse in Liberty City who moved in with her aunt to the house when she was in elementary school, "It was the talk of the neighborhood. People used to stop by and look at the house."³⁰⁵

Mrs. Thompson was a prominent member of Miami's YWCA branch at the time, and in 1951, she hosted the annual Winter Tea event in her home, "listed as one of the important events of the life of the Branch."³⁰⁶

DAVID DUKES

David Dukes was a Miami resident since 1920 and lived at 1320 NW 68th Street in Liberty City since c.1940 until his death in 1975. He and his wife, Irene, had two children and nine grandchildren.

Mr. Dukes worked for more than 20 years as a custodian at Dorsey Junior High School. He was also "a member of the Deacon's Board, divisional superintendent of the Sunday school and past president of the male choir at the church."³⁰⁷

JESSE SIMMS

Jesse Simms lived in the house at 1540 NW 65th Street in Liberty City with his wife. Mr. Simms was a longtime loyal housekeeper for a family in Miami Beach who granted him \$1,500 of their estate in 1940.³⁰⁸

304 "Welborn Will Was Unusual" Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, January 30, 1917, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/635603900>.

305 "Blacks' homes and hopes endure" Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, November 22, 1981, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/629541370>.

306 "YWCA Tea" Newspapers.com, The Miami News, February 18, 1951, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/302866725>.

307 "David Dukes, 78, Retired Custodian" Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, June 5, 1975, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/635603900>.

308 "Faithful Servant Bequeathed \$1,500" Newspapers.com, The Miami News, August 31, 1940, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/298598108>.

Services

CHARLES A. HIGGS

Charles A. Higgs was a resident of Miami since 1915, when he arrived from the Bahamas. He built and move to the house at 1601 NW 64th Street in Liberty City in 1950. Mr. Higgs remained in Miami until his death at 88 years old in 1987.

Mr. Higgs worked as the Burdines Department Store's first Black tailor when he arrived in Miami until 1951, but he was also active in civic and social roles throughout his life. He served on the board of the Model Cities in Northwest Dade and as the Director of New Century Development, coordinating economic development for the same area. Mr. Higgs was also a musician, forming the Royal Club Band in the 1930s where he played the piano and the organ at churches.³⁰⁹

Mr. Higgs also organized and served as first president of the Algonquin Club in 1931, a club that would "benefit the community in the areas of cultural development, social, civic and literary pursuit."³¹⁰

Medical Staff

DR. WILLIAM A. PATTERSON, JR.

Dr. William A. Patterson Jr. was a renowned physician who provided free medical care to those in need. Dr. Patterson once lived in the rear two-story apartment building of the Johnson & Sons Shoe Shop at 1510 NW 66th Street.

Dr. Patterson had clinics in Liberty City and in Overtown and "had an outstanding reputation as a physician in the community."³¹¹ His wife, Dora Tillman Patterson, was a former Teacher of the Year at Benjamin Franklin Elementary School.³¹²

Dr. Patterson was honored by the Greater Miami Urban League in 1952 as one of Miami's outstanding citizens along with Dr. Aubrey W. Henry and Kelsey L. Pharr.³¹³

DR. SAMUEL H. JOHNSON

Dr. Samuel Hensdale Johnson was a resident of Liberty City and the first Black radiologist in Miami. Dr. Johnson lived at 1549 NW 68th Street with his wife, Annie, since it was built in 1940.

309 "David Dukes, 78, Retired Custodian" Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, June 5, 1975, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/635603900>.

310 "Algonquin Club celebrates 50 years of service" Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, July 9, 1981, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/629513226>.

311 "William A. Patterson Jr., gave needy free medical care" Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, April 4, 1993, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/637839916>.

312 "Dora Patterson, school teacher" Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, February 17, 1987, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/632511387>.

313 "Citizens Honored at Testimonial Banquet" Newspapers.com, The Miami Times, May 31, 1952, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/888309685>.

Dr. Johnson moved from the Bahamas in 1903 with his parents, Samuel D. and Ida E. Johnson. His parents were persistent in pursuing an education for their son at a time when few schools admitted Black students.

After obtaining his medical degree, Dr. Johnson returned to Miami but was forbidden to treat patients in hospitals, so he practiced at his home, initially in Overtown. When he realized that Black Miami residents were discriminated against at local hospitals, he went back to school to specialize in radiology and returned to Miami in 1939 to open his own X-ray clinic so that Black people who were discriminated against at local hospitals could receive medical treatment. He constructed the building for the clinic at 171 NW 11th Street. “[Dr.] Johnson is said to have amassed the most extensive equipment of any private black practitioner in the United States.”³¹⁴

Dr. Johnson was uncle to Miami-Dade County Judge A. Leo Adderly and to Dr. Dorothy Fields, founder of the Black Archives. He passed away in 1987.³¹⁵

DR. JOSEPH POITIER

Dr. Joseph Poitier was “a community activist and pharmacist who owned drug stores in Liberty City and Overtown.” Dr. Poitier was a business partner of Samuel Johnson and together, they owned Economy Drug Stores and Community Drug Store from 1965 through the early 1980s.³¹⁶

Dr. Poitier’s wife, Josephine, was a beloved teacher.³¹⁷ He was the uncle of the famous actor, Sidney Poitier.

DR. AUBREY W. HENRY

Dr. Aubrey W. Henry was a physician who lived at 1241 NW 69th Street in Liberty City. Dr. Henry was the first Black physician appointed to Jackson Memorial Hospital. He was also the first Black physician in Florida to serve on the staff of a major White hospital when he was appointed as staff of Mt. Sinai Hospital in Miami Beach.³¹⁸

Dr. Henry was honored by the Greater Miami Urban League in 1952 as one of Miami’s outstanding citizens along with Dr. William A. Patterson, Jr., and Kelsey L. Pharr.³¹⁹

314 “History sees through old X-ray Clinic” Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, February 21, 1993, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/636245966>.

315 “Dr. Samuel H. Johnson” Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, January 22, 1987, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/632690755>.

316 “Deaths- Joseph Poitier” Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, March 27, 1991, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/635605860>.

317 “Dora Patterson, school teacher” Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, February 17, 1987, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/632511387>.

318 “Dr. Henry Named to Jackson Staff” Newspapers.com, The Miami Times, June 7, 1952, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/888309829>.

319 “Citizens Honored at Testimonial Banquet” Newspapers.com, The Miami Times, May 31, 1952, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/888309685>.

DR. NATHANIEL COLSTON

Dr. Nathaniel Colston was one of the first Black physicians in Miami. He built the house at 6500 NW 17th Avenue in Liberty City where he moved with his wife, Lugusta Tyler, in 1947.

Dr. Colston was also a teacher, carpenter, construction foreman, licensed embalmer and funeral director, all before becoming a physician. He practiced medicine in Overtown in Liberty City until his retirement in 1991. Dr. Colston and his wife were members of St. James AME Church and he served on its board of trustees.³²⁰

SUSAN F. HARRIS

Mrs. Susan F. Harris, a resistered nurse, lived at 6830 NW 14th Avenue in Liberty City. Mrs. Harris was the chairman of the Negro Communities division of the Dade County Community Chest. She was also a captain in the Army Nurse Corps throughout World War II as well as superintendent of the Baptist Hospital of Liberia, West Africa. In Miami, Mrs. Harris was employed in the office of Dr. Aubrey W. Henry.³²¹

IRMA P. BODIE

Irma Pauline Bodie, a registered nurse, also lived in the house that Susan F. Harris lived in at 6830 NW 14th Avenue. She was regarded as one of Jackson Memorial Hospital's "most caring nurses." A nurse who worked with Miss Bodie recounts that "Black nurses could not be called 'Miss' or 'Mrs.'" They were called 'nurse' to distinguish them. In addition, the laws of segregation did not allow them to advance in their career because Black nurses were not allowed to teach white nurses.³²²

ARLENE AND OPHELIA ROLLE

Arlene and Ophelia Rolle were sisters who worked as psychiatric nurses at Jackson Memorial Psychiatric Institute. They lived at 1265 NW 70th Street in Liberty City, however, rarely saw each other because they had different shifts. Together, they worked a total of sixteen combined hours a day serving patients. While Ophelia was in charge of a special treatment area, Arlene was a head nurse on the floor.³²³

GRACE HIGGS

Grace Higgs was a registered nurse and longtime resident of Liberty City, with a house at 1562 NW 67th Street. Miss Higgs was the president of the Florida State Colored

320 "Nathaniel Colston, one of Miami's early black doctors" Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, February 27, 1999, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/617802428>.

321 "Negro Chest Chief Chosen" Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, July 5, 1949, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/618190351>.

322 "Irma Bodie, 'one of Jackson's most caring nurses'" Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, August 1, 1991, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/635644167>.

323 "Sisters Share Same Career" Newspapers.com, The Miami News, October 9, 1963, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/301290544>.

Graduate Nurses Association and was the first Black nurse elected to the board of directors of the association. She once represented the association at a biennial convention of American Nurses in Chicago as one of seven Black nurses out of one thousand. Miss Higgs also worked with the Miami health department for seven years and did special work in tuberculosis.³²⁴

Law Enforcement and Military

JERRY PRATT

Jerry Pratt was a member of the Air Force and a resident of Liberty City, moving into the house he built at 1426 NW 70th Street in 1948. He was also the coach of one of the boxing teams competing at the South Florida Golden Gloves tournament, the premier amateur boxing tournament since 1923.³²⁵

JESSE T. THOMPSON

Jesse Timothy Thompson was Sergeant First class of the Army. He lived at 1212 NW 68th Terrace in Liberty City with his mother, Mrs. Clara Taylor.³²⁶

JAMES WASHINGTON

James Washington was a police officer who joined the force in 1944, only six weeks after the Black force was organized. He received several commendations and was the first Black Officer to be chosen "Officer of the Month" in September 1949.³²⁷ Officer Washington lived at 1337 NW 68th Terrace in Liberty City.

Athletes

UDONIS HASLEM

Udonis Haslem is a former NBA player who was born and raised in Liberty City. He played for The Miami Heat for 20 seasons, devoutly loyal to the team and the City who raised him. Haslem lived in Liberty Square and has been open about his difficult upbringing, being exposed to drug addiction and experiencing hunger. Haslem is proud of his roots, though, and is constantly looking to help his community. He founded the Udonis Haslem Foundation to improve access to services and opportunities, specifically helping people with job placement and affordable housing.³²⁸

324 Newspapers.com, The Miami News, July 4, 1948 <https://www.newspapers.com/image/299811234>.

325 "Key West Naval Fighters To Box For Golden Gloves" Newspapers.com, The Miami News, January 24, 1954, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/298598486>.

326 Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, January 22, 1950, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/617636356>.

327 "Heroic Officer Keeps Things Under Control" Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, March 12, 1955, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/620123193>.

328 Jackson, James. "Udonis Haslem'S Love for South Florida Keeps Him Focused on Bigger Picture." The

CHAD JOHNSON

Chad Johnson was a former NFL player who grew up with his grandmother, Bessie Flowers, in Liberty City. Johnson attributes his success to his grandmother and to Luther “Uncle Luke” Campbell and the Liberty City Warriors, a football team that was part of a program created to keep kids out of trouble. Johnson was one of the first players from Liberty City to make it to the NFL. Today, he is a mentor to the kids who are part of the program.³²⁹

Pilot

BARRINGTON IRVING

Barrington Irving is a pilot who at the age of 23 became the youngest man and first African-American to fly solo around the world. During his record-breaking journey, he encountered challenges, including flying into an ice storm above the Bering Sea without proper equipment. Instead of turning back, Irving persevered and successfully completed his mission.

Captain Irving was born in Jamaica and grew up in Liberty City. Inspired by his own journey, he founded the Miami-based nonprofit organization Experience Aviation (EA) in 2005 to inspire young kids and introduce them to a potential career in aviation. In 2014, he built *The Flying Classroom*, a mobile classroom that travels around the world, exposing children to careers in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM). The program includes live video feeds, forums, and educational lessons conducted from 40,000 feet in the air.³³⁰

Choreographer

ROBERT BATTLE

Robert Battle is a choreographer who became the Artistic Director of Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater in 2011. He is only the third person to lead the company since its establishment in 1958. Battle has a strong connection to the Ailey organization, having been a choreographer and artist in residence since 1999.

Robert Battle began showing his artistic talent while growing up in Liberty City, where he was raised by his second cousin, Dessie Horne Williams. He recounts that he would perform for Dessie and her friends in her front porch, which sparked his love for the

Athletic, 6 Jun. 2023, theathletic.com/4576736/2023/06/06/udonis-haslem-heat-nba-finals.

329 “Chad Johnson On Liberty City Football Docu-Series & NFL Career.” CBS News Miami, 6 Sept. 2018, www.cbsnews.com/miami/news/chad-johnson-nfl-liberty-city-lebron-james.

330 Editors. “Barrington Irving.” InsideHook, 17 Dec. 2013, www.insidehook.com/article/advice/barrington-irving.

performing arts.³³¹ He went on to study dance at a high school arts magnet program and then continued his education at Miami's New World School of the Arts and The Juilliard School.

He danced with Parsons Dance and founded his own company, Battleworks Dance Company, which gained recognition worldwide. Battle has received numerous honors and awards, including being recognized as a "Master of African-American Choreography" by the Kennedy Center and receiving the Statue Award from the Princess Grace Foundation-USA.³³²

Artists

CYRIL POITIER

Poitier was the oldest brother of actor Sidney Poitier, the first Black man to win an Oscar for Best Actor. Born and raised on Cat Island, Bahamas, Cyril came to Miami as a teenager in 1929.³³³ He raised his family of 10 children in Liberty City. In 1942, his younger teen brother Sidney stayed with him for a brief period to be "straightened out".³³⁴ Throughout the 1970's Cyril had a few of his own roles in films, including in the Sidney Poitier-directed *A Piece of the Action* [1977].³³⁵ His children established their own businesses in the neighborhood such as Poitier's Kindergarten and Poitier Funeral Home.

TRINA

Katrina "Trina" Taylor began her rapping career in 1998 when she collaborated with Trick Daddy. She captured the public's attention with her provocative lyrics. Dirty rap as a subgenre was growing but it was a space largely unoccupied by women until Trina. Her debut album, *Da Baddest Bitch* [2000], cemented her reputation as a formidable emcee. Her long career established her as an icon of the Miami music scene and Southern hip hop.³³⁶ Trina was raised by her mother and grandmother in their home near NW 66th Street and 15th Avenue, down the street from Liberty Square. Her mother Vernessa Taylor was a cosmetologist who owned a local beauty salon (1510 NW 67th Street). Her stepfather ran the Mr. Wonderful grocery at

331 "Finding his passion on a Liberty City porch" Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, May 8, 2016, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/659424007>.

332 Editors. "Robert Battle - Artistic Director." Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater, 2023, www.alvinailey.org/alvin-aley-american-dance-theater/robert-battle.

333 Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, November 21, 1991, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-miami-herald/130858278>.

334 [ibid.]

335 [ibid.]

336 Pfeffer, Ryan. "Trina: The One and Only Queen of Hip-Hop". June 27, 2017, <https://www.miaminew-times.com/music/trina-is-miamis-best-female-rapper-ever-9449037>. Accessed August 29, 2023.

6330 NW 15th Avenue.³³⁷ In August 2020 an artist painted a mural on the building honoring Trina and her impact on the neighborhood.

TRICK DADDY

Maurice Young, best known by his stage name Trick Daddy, grew up in Liberty Square. While in prison as a teenager, he worked on his rapping, making a name for himself locally.³³⁸ Trick Daddy got his start when he appeared on Uncle Luke's track "Scarred" in 1996.^{339 340} For his second album, Trick asked his friend Trina to appear on its first single "Nann", which launched her own career. Trick Daddy is a major figure in Southern hip hop, further popularizing it for the mainstream.

LUTHER CAMPBELL

Luther Campbell (aka Luke Skyywalker, Uncle Luke, Luke), a Liberty City native, is a record producer, rapper, and former frontman of 2 Live Crew. He is considered a pioneer of Southern hip hop, popularizing the subgenres Miami bass and dirty rap in the 1980s. As a local DJ early in his career, Campbell performed at events such as the Splashdown beach party hosted at Historic Virginia Key Beach, Miami's first segregated beach for Black patrons.³⁴¹ He invited the group 2 Live Crew to come to Miami from the west coast and together they helped change the face of music. 2 Live Crew's third album *As Nasty as They Wanna Be* [1989] was the first album to be deemed legally obscene.³⁴² The resulting court case was a boon for free speech in music. Their follow-up album *Banned in the USA* [1990] was the first release to boast a Parental Advisory warning sticker.³⁴³ By fostering the local rap movement through his music and record label, he allowed for the rise of more Miami artists such as Trick Daddy (Liberty City), Trina (Liberty City), Rick Ross (Carol City), and Pitbull (Little Havana).

Campbell has spent decades mentoring local youth through coaching and funding sports programs.³⁴⁴ For more information on his civic contributions to the community, see "Liberty City Warriors" and "Liberty City Optimist Club" on page [105].

337 [ibid.]

338 Newspapers.com, South Florida Sun Sentinel, August 20, 2001, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/south-florida-sun-sentinel/130628345>.

339 [ibid.]

340 [ibid.]

341 Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, June 30, 1986, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-miami-herald/130626329>.

342 Bein, Kat. "Tootsie Rolls, 'Hoochie Mamas', and Cars That Go Boom: The Story of Miami Bass". Vice, November 3, 2014, <https://www.vice.com/en/article/ez8ezw/tootsie-rolls-hoochie-mamas-and-cars-that-go-boom-the-story-of-miami-bass>. Accessed August 24, 2023.

343 Schonfeld, Zach. "Does the Parental Advisory Label Still Matter?". Newsweek. November 10, 2015, <https://www.newsweek.com/does-parental-advisory-label-still-matter-tipper-gore-375607>. Accessed August 24, 2023.

344 Newspapers.com, The Miami Herald, February 12, 2006, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-miami-herald/130622520>.

BARRY JENKINS & TARELL ALVIN MCCRANEY

Jenkins and McCraney both grew up in Liberty Square before pursuing careers in the arts – Jenkins as a filmmaker and McCraney as a playwright. They share an Academy Award for Best Adapted Screenplay for their collaboration on *Moonlight* [2016]. The film, which Jenkins also directed, was adapted from McCraney's unproduced semi-autobiographical play "In *Moonlight* Black Boys Look Blue". The men used their personal experiences in Liberty City to add authenticity to the film.^{345 346} Wanting the film to not only reflect Miami but "be Miami", Jenkins was sure to cast locally and film on location in Liberty Square.³⁴⁷

McCraney founded the Youth Artist Leadership Summer (YALS) program in Liberty City to uplift young women of color in leadership in the arts, in partnership with Arts for Learning (A4L), in 2016. The following year the summer program's project "Wall (In)" focused on researching the segregation wall in Liberty City with the goal of creating a memorial for it.^{348 349}

ZORA NEALE HURSTON

Zora Neale Hurston was an anthropologist and writer, becoming a well-known figure of the Harlem Renaissance. She studied at Barnard College and Columbia University, training under Dr. Franz Boas, the father of American anthropology. Her work focused on collecting the folklore of Black cultures in the American South, the Caribbean, and South America. Many of her findings made their way into her short stories and novels, offering an authentic view into African American culture.

She traveled extensively for her anthropological studies and frequently visited South Florida. Hurston was included in the 7th edition of "Who's Who in Colored America", published in 1950, for her work in anthropology and literature. Her home address was listed as 1622 NW 63rd Street.³⁵⁰ During this time, she was working as a housemaid in Miami Beach.³⁵¹

345 Keegan, Rebecca. "To Give Birth to 'Moonlight,' Writer-Director Barry Jenkins Dug Deep into His Past". *Los Angeles Times*. October 21, 2016. <https://www.latimes.com/entertainment/movies/la-et-mn-moonlight-barry-jenkins-feature-20161006-snap-story.html>. Accessed August 28, 2023.

346 [ibid.]

347 "Miami native comes home to direct his second film" *Newspapers.com*, *The Miami Herald*, September 18, 2015, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-miami-herald-miami-native-comes-home/130817733>.

348 DeWitt, Grace. "The Walls That Divided Miami". *The New Tropic*. January 12, 2023, <https://thenew-tropic.com/the-walls-that-divided-miami/>. Accessed August 28, 2023.

349 [ibid.]

350 Fleming, G. James, and Christian E. Burckel, Editors. *Who's Who in Colored America: An Illustrated Biographical Directory of Notable Living Persons of African Descent in the United States*. Yonkers-on-Hudson, N.Y., Christian E. Burckel & Associates. HeinOnline.

351 Famous Negro Author Working as Maid. *Newspapers.com*, *The Miami Herald*, March 27, 1950, <https://www.newspapers.com/article/the-miami-herald/56453091>.

Chapter 3

Discoveries in Liberty City

Miami is by nature a transient community, and local history can be lost in the shuffle of population shifts. The historic survey process is site-specific and as a result it mines fresh material to tell real local history. The process reintroduces important characters, events, and places that would otherwise be lost from our collective memory. It helps to uncover under-acknowledged, untold, and forgotten histories that are waiting in plain sight. Importantly, it ties these stories to a physical place, and helps us to understand our neighborhoods better. This can inform local policy and real estate decisions.

In Miami's local history in general, including Black history, we have a tendency to celebrate a limited cast of local heroes, events, and places; as a result the story of our past can become superficial. The historic survey process allows us to tell a fuller story that is more nuanced and more specific. This has important ramifications for self-awareness as a community. It can also influence public policy.

3.1 Development Patterns

“The Liberty Square Housing Project made the surrounding area popular. Before then, people were not as excited because the neighborhood was referred to as ‘the sticks and cow pastures.’”

Leome Culmer, wife of civil rights leader John Culmer
The Miami Herald, September 1999

LIBERTY CITY

The original Liberty City was a relatively small, compact community with single-family residences, and it had its own main street, known as “Broadway” which ran along NW 18th Avenue.

The photographs show the current main street in Liberty City, 15th Avenue.

Photographs by © Steven Brooke Studios, Inc.



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The development of Liberty City occurred in two phases. The first phase was the 1922 Liberty City subdivision which was located on the west side of NW 17th Avenue. The original Liberty City was a relatively small, compact community with single-family residences, and it had its own main street, known as “Broadway” which ran along NW 18th Avenue. The Liberty City settlement grew significantly in the 1930s with the federally-funded Liberty Square public housing project for

Black residents. Liberty Square was located on the east side of NW 17th Avenue, and consisted of six blocks of housing, with 730 residents. The construction of Liberty Square inspired significant private investment into Black housing and commercial development around the housing project; this resulted in a significant expansion of the Liberty City community between NW 12th Avenue and NW 17th Avenue.

LIBERTY SQUARE PUBLIC HOUSING; OPEN SPACE

Liberty Square, located between NW 62nd Street and NW 67th Street, NW 12th Avenue and NW 15th Avenue, was one of seventeen federally sponsored housing projects created for Black residents during the 1930s New Deal program. Liberty Square was an experiment in innovative standards for housing, open space, and community design. It had the lowest density

of any project completed by the Public Works Administration's Housing Division.¹ Attached dwellings in the form of rowhouses framed communal landscaped open space, which served as outdoor play space for children, and provided air circulation for health and climate purposes.

¹ Stuart, John A. "Liberty Square: Florida's First Public Housing Project" *The New Deal in South Florida*, edited by John A. Stuart and John F. Stack Jr., University Press of Florida, Gainesville, FL 2008. p186



LIBERTY SQUARE

Photographs of the buildings that remain in the Liberty Square public housing complex, one of seventeen federally sponsored housing projects created for Black residents during the 1930s New Deal program. Photographs by © Steven Brooke Studios, Inc.

THE WALL – SEGREGATION ALONG 12TH AVENUE

The construction of Liberty Square as a public housing complex for Black residents was opposed by the white residents living near the project, particularly the residents on the east side of NW 12th Avenue. The Federal government designed a 150-foot wide “buffer” strip along NW 12th Avenue to address local and federal concerns about different races living in proximity to one another. This buffer land was carved out of the Liberty Square housing property. It included a

wide landscaped median separating a “white 12th Avenue” from a “Black 12th Avenue.” In the middle of the median, a seven-foot-tall concrete block wall was constructed to prevent residents on opposite sides of the wall from seeing each other. The wall has been partially demolished, but the base of the wall is still standing, and it has been designated as a local historic site by the City of Miami.



THE WALL

Photographs of the base of “the wall” in Liberty City, a 150-foot wide “buffer” strip along NW 12th Avenue that the Federal government built to separate Liberty Square from white residents living near the public housing complex. Photographs by © Steven Brooke Studios, Inc.

15TH AVENUE – LIBERTY SQUARE’S MAIN STREET

The historic commercial corridor of NW 15th Avenue stretches from NW 62nd Street to NW 71st Street. Liberty Square’s “Main Street” was platted between 1936 and 1937 as part of a private development project that complimented the federally-funded Liberty Square public housing project. 15th Avenue was designed to provide the commercial goods and services to cater to an influx of Black residents in the Northwest section of Miami. These new residents would not have been permitted to patronize businesses in the white areas around their community. NW 15th Avenue was platted to be 70’ wide, with narrow, 25’ commercial lots fronting the street. There was a 15’ alley platted in the rear to provide service and utilities. The lots were developed with mostly one and two-story commercial buildings, with large storefronts on the ground floor and apartments on the second floor.

Private residential lots were platted for Black homeowners on the north and west side of the Liberty Square public housing project. These home sites were platted and developed in parallel with the construction of Liberty Square. With each passing year, the residential lot sizes for single family homes grew larger, reflecting a strong market for Black single-family homes in Liberty City. The lot sizes in 1936 for East Liberty City and New Liberty City were 40’x90’, or 3,600sf. In 1938 in North Liberty City the lots were amended to be 45’x90’ (4,050sf). The last phase of the development, Liberty City Homesites, was platted in 1939, featuring 50’x108’ (5,400sf) lots. The size of the lot influenced the size and configuration of the house that could be constructed on site.

15TH AVENUE, LIBERTY CITY

15th Avenue was designed to provide the commercial goods and services to cater to an influx of Black residents in the Northwest section of Miami.
Photograph by © Steven Brooke Studios, Inc.



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MILLIONAIRE'S ROW

Millionaire's Row developed along the north side of NW 67th Street between NW 12th Avenue and NW 14th Avenue, across the street from Liberty Square. From 1936 until around 1965, Liberty Square offered a high quality of life for Black residents and it was considered to be a desirable neighbor. Between 1947 and 1953, Miami's wealthy Black businesspeople constructed

luxurious mansions in this premiere location, facing Liberty Square which was considered to be an amenity. The homes were typically built on a double or triple lot that was 10,000 to 15,000sf. The homes were two stories high, were over 2,000sf, and were built the Moderne and Monterey style.



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PHOTOGRAPHS OF HOUSES IN MILLIONAIRE'S ROW IN LIBERTY CITY

Millionaire's Row developed along the north side of NW 67th Street between NW 12th Avenue and NW 14th Avenue in Liberty City. Photographs from the top: 1235 NW 67th Street, 1295 NW 67th Street.

All photographs by © Steven Brooke Studios, Inc.



© Steven Brooke Studios, Inc.

RELOCATED HOUSES

Around a dozen homes in Liberty City have a construction date from the 1920s or early 1930s that pre-dates their subdivision plat of 1935-1939. This suggests that they were constructed in a different location and were later moved to Liberty City. In addition, over a dozen other homes built in the late 1930s and 1940s do not appear on the Hopkins maps or aerial photographs from those periods, even though their construction date suggests that they should have been on site at that time.

Archival records suggest that many wood frame homes in Miami were relocated from one Black community to another. In particular, wood frame homes were moved from Overtown and Railroad

Shops Colored Addition to Liberty City and Brownsville. Around 100 families were forcibly moved from Railroad Shops Colored Addition between 1947 and 1949. Approximately 30,000 residents were forcibly moved out of Overtown in the 1960s prior to construction of I-95 in 1967. In some cases, families who owned their home were able to bring the structure with them to a new neighborhood, but more frequently their homes were sold at auction by the government entity that had taken the property by eminent domain. These homes tended to be small, wood frame, and on a pier foundation, which made them easier to load onto a truck and relocate to a new neighborhood.

“All of us were forced to move out of Railroad Shop to make way for a new school for white kids. ... Through all of this transition, we survived. ... My parents were very unhappy, but they were able to build their own home, and so did many others. Many of them educated their children, who have gone on to do well.”

Rosemary Braynon
The Miami Herald, September 1999



This Frame Vernacular house at 1260 NW 71st Street was built c.1936 and it may have been moved from Railroad Shops Colored Addition in the 1940s.



This Minimal Traditional house at 6901 NW 17th Avenue was built c.1936 and it may have been moved from Railroad Shops Colored Addition in the 1940s.

3.2

Building Typologies

Liberty City was developed in the 1920s and 1930s as a segregated Black community that was surrounded by white residential areas. The Jim Crow practices of the time meant that the Black residents of Liberty City were not allowed to shop, dine, attend school, or attend church in the surrounding white neighborhoods. As a result, they needed to fulfill their daily needs within their own neighborhood, or they needed to travel long distances to Colored Town, later known as Overtown. As a result, Liberty City evolved as a complete community, with homes, apartment buildings, mixed-use buildings, businesses, churches and schools all within the confines of their walkable, segregated neighborhood.

Single-Family Residences

Liberty City was developed in the 1920s and 1930s as an alternative to Miami’s Colored Town, which was already experiencing extreme overcrowding. The appeal of Liberty City was the opportunity for a Black family to live in a single-family home on an individual lot, with one’s own yard. Single-family homes are the predominant building type in Liberty City, with three hundred and sixty-six (366) residences, making up eighty

percent (80%) of the total historic resources. They include modest Frame Vernacular homes, which were typically built or moved to Liberty City until the 1940s. In the 1950s, private construction companies built FHA-compliant Ranch-style homes for middle-class Black families. There are also examples of lavish mansions built by wealthy Black business people.



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This Ranch-style house at 1357 NW 70th Street was built c.1963 and was the longtime residence of Mrs. and Mrs. James Moss. Mr. James Moss served for 35 years as president of the Bahamian-American Federation until his retirement.



© Steven Brooke Studios, Inc.

This one-story Ranch-style house at 1231 NW 68th Street was built c.1955 and was the residence of Margaret K. and Forest W. Reynolds. Forest was the grandson of Mrs. Forest M. Blystone, a winter resident of Miami and one of the early settlers in Lemon City.



© Plusurbia Design

This Minimal Traditional house at 1600 NW 64th Street was built c.1941. The house features a front-facing gable roof and an open, partial-width front porch with an attached carport under a nested gable roof.



© Steven Brooke Studios, Inc.

This Frame Vernacular house at 1353 NW 68th Street was built c.1943 and retains notable features, such as a full-width front porch, wood siding, and exposed roof rafter tails. It was the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Johnson, whose son, Samuel, was a member of the Air Force.

Duplex and Triplex

Duplexes and triplexes are typically constructed on single-family lots and have a similar size, form, setbacks and appearance to a single-family home. There are seventeen (17) duplexes in Liberty City and three (3) triplexes, making up

four percent (4%) of the total historic resources. All examples were built after 1948, and the majority were built in the 1950s.



© Plusurbia Design
This Masonry Vernacular duplex at 1430 NW 68th Street was built in 1948 by S.C. Chandler. The building features a pedimented two tier porch and horizontal scored stucco lines.



© Plusurbia Design
This one-story Ranch-style duplex at 1536 NW 71st Street was built c.1958 and features a broad form with a symmetrical façade with projecting front porches under main roof shed extensions.



© Plusurbia Design
This two-story Streamline Moderne-style duplex was built at 1611 NW 65th Street in 1951 and was the residence of Roxie W. Ward. It features a low-pitch hip roof, wide overhangs, an open incised corner terrace, and a stucco stringcourse.



© Plusurbia Design
This Moderne triplex was built at 1510 NW 65th Street in 1948 by Willie Mae and Isaiah Williams, who lived there until the 1970s. The building features a flat roof and flat cantilever canopies above the entrances.

Apartment Buildings

Apartment buildings were constructed on commercial lots fronting major streets, such as NW 17th Avenue, NW 62nd Street, NW 71st Street, and NW 15th Avenue. There are twelve (12) apartment buildings within the study area, making up approximately three percent (3%) of the total historic resources. They are all two

stories in height, concrete construction, and have a flat roof with exterior stairs and apartment entrances. All of these apartment buildings were constructed between 1950 and 1966, reflecting housing policy and access to construction loans for Black housing.



© Plusurbia Design
This two-story, eight-unit, Mid-Century Modern apartment building at 1500 NW 65th Street was built c.1953 and features a flat cantilever roof above the entrances, an exterior staircase on either side of the façade, and a second-story balcony.



© Plusurbia Design
This two-story apartment building at 6251 NW 17th Avenue was constructed in 1956 and consists of ten apartment units. The building features flat concrete overhangs, exterior stairways with decorative railings.



© Plusurbia Design
This Mid-Century Modern two-story apartment building at 1510 NW 68th Street was built in 1957 by the Jollivette family. The building features ten units with catwalk staircases and stucco window trim.



© Plusurbia Design
This two-story Neo-Classical Revival apartment building at 1500 NW 69th Terrace was built c.1962. The symmetrical building features a side gabled roof, a centered entrance with a pediment and pilasters, and a rear exterior staircases.

Civic Buildings

There are ten (11) civic buildings located in the study area, including ten (10) churches and one (1) community center. The churches were constructed between 1945 and 1967; some churches may have originally been a wood frame structure that was replaced with a concrete structure. The churches are located throughout the neighborhood; sometimes they are located on commercial streets but often they are located

in the middle of a single-family residential area. They are constructed of concrete block and generally have a simple form with a gable roof. There is one community center, the Liberty Square Community Center that was built in 1936 as the centerpiece of the Liberty Square public housing project. The community center will be preserved and restored as part of the Liberty Square redevelopment project.



© Steven Brooke Studios, Inc.

LIBERTY SQUARE COMMUNITY CENTER
ADDRESS: 6304 NW 14 AVE

The Liberty Square Community Center is the focal point of the Liberty Square housing project. It includes meeting rooms, classrooms, a day care center, and playgrounds.



© Plusurbia Design

HOUSE OF GOD CHURCH
ADDRESS: 6891 NW 13 AVE

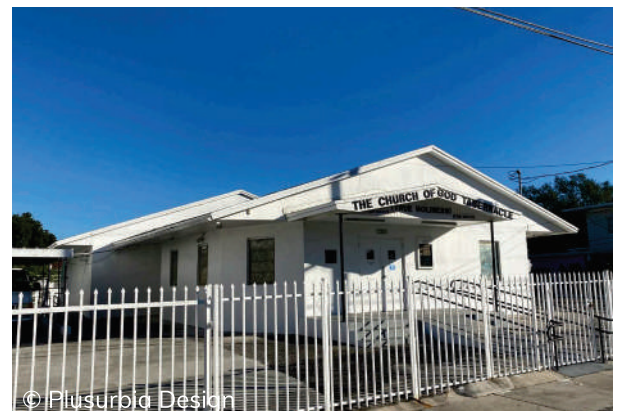
This church was built in 1967. It is unique in its appearance, featuring a gable roof with wide overhangs and exposed beams and a decorative perforated screen.



© Steven Brooke Studios, Inc.

MOUNT TABOR MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH
ADDRESS: 1701 NW 66 ST

This church is one of Miami's pioneer Black churches, established in 1901. This building was constructed in 1950, but the congregation relocated to a newer structure at 10500 NW Seventeenth Avenue in 2014.



© Plusurbia Design

CHURCH OF GOD TABERNACLE
ADDRESS: 1351 NW 67 ST

This church was built c.1945 and was originally founded by Elder Thomas J. Richardson in Overtown until it was moved to this building in Liberty City.

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Mixed-Use Buildings

Mixed-use buildings include buildings or properties that have both commercial and residential uses on the same lot. All of the mixed-use buildings are located on NW 15th Avenue, Liberty Square's Main Street. There are nineteen (19) mixed-use buildings in the study area, making up approximately four percent (4%) of the total historic resources. Most of the mixed-

use buildings have commercial storefronts on the ground floor with apartments on the second floor. Many of these buildings were constructed by Black businessmen residing in the neighborhood; many of these buildings were owner-occupied, with extra apartments or commercial spaces rented out for additional income.



This c.1950 mixed use building at 6829 NW 15th Avenue contained the Jack Thomas Fish and Poultry Market. The building features two stories with a flat roof and concrete eyebrows.



This building was constructed c.1949 at 6314 NW 15th Avenue. The two-story building housed the Whitehurst Restaurant on the ground floor and two apartments on the second floor.



This commercial structure at 6300 NW 15th Avenue was built in 1948 by Hider R. Davie, a wealthy Black businessman who lived at 6595 NW 17th Ave. It is a small commercial block typical of 15th Ave. in Liberty City.



This Moderne mixed-use building at 6701 NW 15th Avenue was built in 1950 by a Black businessman, Dennis Smith. The two-story building had apartments on top and commercial spaces at the bottom, and housed the Manker-Milton Funeral Home.

Commercial Buildings

There are twenty-six (26) commercial buildings located within the study area, making up approximately six percent (6%) of the total historic resources. All of the commercial buildings were built between 1940 and 1964. Like the mixed-use buildings, all the commercial buildings are located on NW 15th Avenue, Liberty Square's Main Street. These buildings are generally

one-story, narrow and deep, with a flat roof and a large storefront facing NW 15th Avenue. Since the 1970s and 1980s riots, many of the storefronts have been closed and replaced with concrete walls. The original businesses included restaurants, grocery stores, barber shops, a pharmacy and a theater, among other uses.



© Plusurbia Design

This commercial building was built c.1937 at 1505 NW 68th Street. Shaddie's Tavern, owned by Shadrack "Shaddie" Ward, first opened in 1952. His longtime residence was also located on the property.



© Plusurbia Design

This commercial building at 6740 NW 15th Avenue was built in 1947 one-story concrete block drugstore. Between 1950 and 1966 it served as the printing plant and later headquarters for the Miami Times, South Florida's leading Black newspaper at that time.



Current photo - 2023

This mixed-use building, located at 6330 NW 15th Avenue, was built c.1955 and was the Ms. Wonderful grocery store. Today, the father of Katrina "Trina" Taylor operates a store in this location. Trina is a famous rapper who grew up in Liberty Square. Following riots and neighborhood violence in the 1980s, the storefront was filled in with concrete blocks.



© Plusurbia Design

This one-story Commercial structure with address 6813 NW 15th Avenue was built in 1953 and has served as a bakery and restaurant for the neighborhood since then. It is a traditional small commercial block typical of 15th Avenue in Liberty City.

3.3 Architectural Styles

The area of Liberty City around the Liberty Square public housing project was developed primarily between 1936 and 1955. Three-hundred and fifty-one (351) of the buildings, or seventy-seven percent (77%) of the total historic resources, were constructed during this twenty-year time period. The majority of the buildings that were constructed before 1946 were wood-frame construction and tended to be Frame

Vernacular style. After 1946, the majority of the buildings were constructed out of concrete block, but they were a range of styles. In 1950, larger construction companies began building Ranch-style single-family homes in the neighborhood, and this was the predominant style until 1955. From 1956 until 1976, Mid-Century Modern was the most prevalent style.



Map of the different Architectural Styles found in the Liberty City survey area. (Source: Plusurbia).

Frame Vernacular

Frame Vernacular refers to a type of unadorned wood frame building that is built by a local builder with local materials to meet a practical need. There are one hundred and twenty-three (123) Frame Vernacular style buildings in the study area which is approximately twenty-seven percent (27%) of the total historic resources. All of the Frame Vernacular buildings are single-family residences. Twelve (12) of these frame structures were built before 1936, suggesting that they were moved to the neighborhood from another location such as Railroad Shops Colored Addition or Overtown. An additional eighteen (18) may have been relocated to the neighborhood at a later date. The remaining ninety-three (93) residences were likely built on site. These residences feature gable, hip, or jerkin-head roofs, open front porches, and a pier foundation. They originally had wood siding, however in many cases this has been replaced with stucco.



This one-story Frame Vernacular house at 1559 NW 70th Street was built c.1926 and was likely moved to Liberty City in the late 1940s. The original wood siding was replaced with stucco.



This Frame Vernacular house was built c.1932 at 1548 NW 69th Street and was the home of Gladstone Laroda. It may have been moved from Railroad Shops Colored Addition c.1940s and retains the wood siding and front entry porch.



© Plusurbia Design

This Frame Vernacular house was built c.1936 at 1473 NW 68th Terrace and was the residence of Carey and Martha Marshall. It is notable for its deep and narrow floorplan and a full-width front porch.



© Plusurbia Design

This Frame Vernacular house was built c.1937 at 1527 NW 63rd Street and was the home of William and Lillie Smith. It is notable for its partial-width open front porch with a nested front gabled roof.



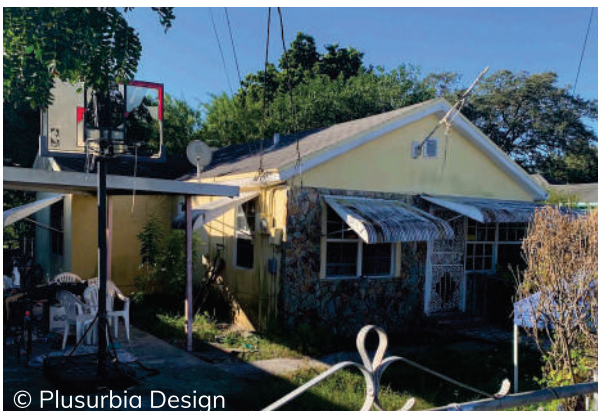
© Plusurbia Design

This Frame Vernacular house was built c.1937 at 1532 NW 68th Street. It retains its original features, including the small front entry porch with a nested gable roof.



© Plusurbia Design

This one-story Frame Vernacular cottage was constructed in 1937 at 1416 NW 68th Terrace and was the home of Mrs. Mary Kelly. It was built just one year after Liberty Square Housing was opened and the New Liberty City subdivision was platted.



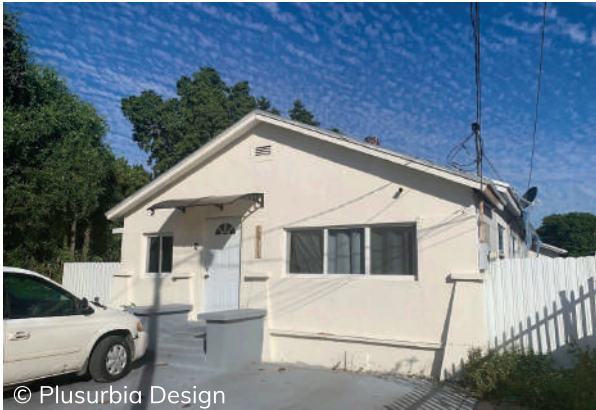
© Plusurbia Design

This Frame Vernacular house was built c.1938 at 1344 NW 68th Terrace by Cyril Poitier, actor Sidney Poitier's older brother and whom he took into his home when he was young.



© Plusurbia Design

This Frame Vernacular house was built c.1940 at 1319 NW 68th Terrace and was owned by Herbert Matthews until the 1960s. It is notable for its open front porch with a semi-arched opening and brick tapered columns.



This c.1939 Frame Vernacular house at 1611 NW 64th Street was the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Thirlee Smith, activists in Liberty City. Their son, Thirlee Jr., was the first black reporter for the Miami Herald and their daughter is Congresswoman Frederica Wilson.



This Frame Vernacular house was built c.1939 at 1221 NW 68th Street. It was the longtime residence of Mr. Joe Dickey. The house is notable for its front gabled roof and full-width front porch.



This Frame Vernacular house was built c.1945 at 1425 NW 70th Street and was the longtime residence of Marie Wallace, an educator and beautician.



This Frame Vernacular house was built c.1943 at 1353 NW 68th Street and retains notable features, such as a full-width front porch, wood siding, and exposed roof rafter tails.



This Frame Vernacular house was built in 1950 at 1331 NW 68th Street by Eddie Lee Rucker. It retains the original wood siding.



Built around 1943 at 1377 NW 69th Street in the Frame Vernacular style, this house was owned by Allen Ross and still belongs to him to this day.



© Steven Brooke Studios, Inc.

This Frame Vernacular house was built c.1940 at 1564 NW 67th Street and was the longtime residence of J.D. Allen, owner of Liberty Florist Shop. The house features a wide jerkin head gable roof, attached carport, and a front porch with double columns and stone posts.



© Plusurbia Design

This Frame Vernacular house was built c.1942 at 1244 NW 68th Terrace. It was the home of Daniel Ghent. It retains original features of the style, such as a jerkin head roof, wood siding, and exposed foundation piers.



© Plusurbia Design

This Frame Vernacular house was built c.1939 at 1551 NW 65th Street and was the longtime residence of Mr. and Mrs. Bullard. Their daughter, Ms. Murlene Bullard, was a nurse. The house features simple massing a closed front porch with jerkin head roof and vent.



© Plusurbia Design

This c.1930 Frame Vernacular house at 1337 NW 68th Terrace was the residence of James Washington, Miami's first Black cop to be awarded "Officer of the Month."



© Plusurbia Design

This Frame Vernacular house was built c.1939 at 1608 NW 63rd Street and was the longtime residence of Mr. James Thomas and later Mrs. Essie Thomas. The house features a jerkin head roof and a partial-width incised front porch.



© Plusurbia Design

This Frame Vernacular house was built c.1945 at 1376 NW 71st Street. The house features a jerkin head roof and a full-width front porch. The property is elevated and the front yard has a retaining wall.

Masonry Vernacular

Masonry Vernacular refers to a type of unadorned stone or concrete block building that is built by a local builder with local materials to meet a practical need. There are forty-six (46) Masonry Vernacular style buildings in the study area which is approximately ten percent (10%) of the total historic resources. These buildings range in use from houses to churches, to shops, to apartment buildings. They feature a range of roof types, floor plans, and building typologies.



© Plusurbia Design

This one-story Masonry Vernacular church was built c.1954 at 6600 NW 15th Avenue by Bernice and Johnnie Person. Together they founded New Hope Missionary Baptist Church, earning them great respect and admiration within the community.



© Plusurbia Design

This Masonry Vernacular house was built c.1947 at 1460 NW 69th Street and was the longtime residence of Fred Miller. The house features a full façade incised porch and low pitch hip roof.



This Masonry Vernacular style house was built c.1945 at 1555 NW 70th Street. The house features a full-width partially enclosed front porch under the main roof and a chimney.



This Masonry Vernacular house was built c.1946 at 1560 NW 70th Street and was the longtime residence of Lillian M. Stephens. The house features a symmetrical façade, a full-width closed front porch and two chimneys.



This Masonry Vernacular house was built c.1947 at 1550 NW 67th Street and was the longtime residence of Reverend David Williams.



This Masonry Vernacular house was built c.1946 at 6393 NW 17th Avenue and was the home of Reverend W.O. Bartley, a minister who had an impact on the community guiding prisoners on parole or probation back to useful lives.



This Masonry Vernacular duplex at 1439 NW 68th Street was built in 1948 by S.C. Chandler. The building features a pedimented two tier porch and horizontal scored stucco lines.



This Masonry Vernacular structure was built c.1958 at 1341 NW 68th Terrace and was the residence of Miami police officer Edmund McKinney. The house maintains the original jalousie windows and diamond stucco motifs that flank the main entrance door.



Current photo - 2023

This c.1949 Masonry Vernacular house at 1338 NW 68th Street was home to Luther J. Smith, who worked at the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, and his wife, Ann, a School Board development office secretary.



Current photo - 2023

This Masonry Vernacular house was built in 1947 at 1550 NW 63rd Street by Clinton and Daisy Baker. It was the childhood home of college football players Clint and Kary Baker, the first black quarterback at the University of Miami.



© Plusurbia Design

This two-story Masonry Vernacular house was built in 1946 at 1542 NW 67th Street by Herbert Lampkin. It was the longtime residence of the Lampkin family. The house features a one-story full-width enclosed front porch, side entrance, and a projecting side bay.



© Plusurbia Design

This Masonry Vernacular style house was built in 1948 at 1264 NW 70th Street by Dr. Johnny Jones. Dr. Jones was a career educator and was the first Black superintendent of Dade County's school system in the 1970s.



© Plusurbia Design

This Masonry Vernacular rooming house was built in 1948 at 6585 NW 17th Avenue by Jeanette and George W. Kershaw. Rosetta Kershaw, a nurse, lived here.



© Plusurbia Design

The Masonry Vernacular Liberty Theater was built c.1944 at 6702 NW 15th Avenue and for a quarter of a century was the only theater and meeting place in the area where Blacks could go for entertainment. It is now used as church.

Minimal Traditional

The Minimal Traditional style is found on small houses from the 1930s and 1940s, and it is associated with FHA loans and federal design standards for small homes. They are one-story, have low or moderately pitched roofs with close eaves, and usually have at least one front-facing gable wing. In Liberty City, the style is most prevalent in the late 1940s and 1950s, reflecting increased access to home loans for Black families at that time. There are thirty-seven (37) Minimal Traditional style buildings in the study area which is approximately eight percent (8%) of the total historic resources.



This Minimal Traditional house was built in 1947 at 6830 NW 14th Avenue. This was the home of Mrs Susan F. Harris, a nurse and president of the Dade County Colored Graduate Nurses Association and chairman of the Negro Communities Division of Dade County Community Chest.



This Minimal Traditional house was built c.1940 at 1361 NW 68th Terrace and was home to Rebecca and Fred Saunders. The house features a front gabled roof, a nested gabled roof, and a projecting, closed front porch with a hip roof and exposed rafter tails.



This c.1940 Minimal Traditional house at 1549 NW 68th Street was the residence of Dr. Samuel H. Johnson, who opened his own X-ray clinic so that Black people who were discriminated against at local hospitals could receive medical treatment.



This one-story Minimal Traditional house was built in 1947 at 1420 NW 68th Terrace and features an attached garage and open front entry porch that have since been enclosed. The porch intersecting the gable roof contains a decorative vent motif.



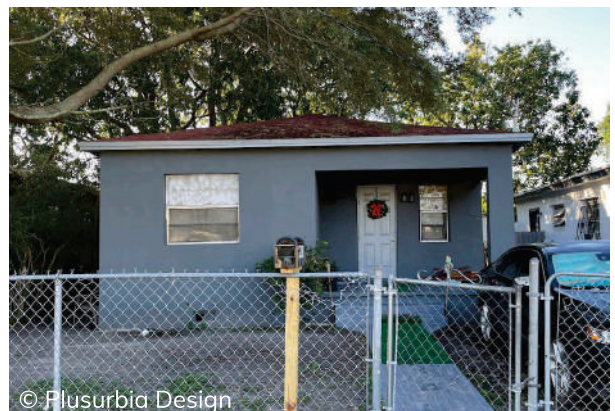
This Minimal Traditional house was built c.1947 at 1305 NW 70th Street and was the residence of Carl Prince. The house features simple and compact massing, a closed projecting front porch with a hip roof, and horizontal stucco scoring aligned with windows.



This Minimal Traditional house was built c.1947 at 1345 NW 70th Street and was the long time residence of Henry Mapps. The house features compact and simple massing, an incised corner front porch, and decorative brick shutters.



This one-story Minimal Traditional House was built in 1954 at 1527 NW 69th Terrace and was the residence of Yorick Kemp, who worked at The Miami Herald for almost 50 years and founded the Liberty City Savings Club.



This Minimal Traditional house was built c.1948 at 1550 NW 68th Terrace and was once home to Albert Saunders, who came to Miami from Nassau, Bahamas, and worked at the press room of The Miami Herald from 1936 to 1970.



© Plusurbia Design

This Minimal Traditional house was built c.1948 at 1375 NW 67th Street and was the home of Mattie L. and John H. Barkley, who was a realtor and dress shop and drugstore owner. Mrs. Barkley was a former officer of the National Council of Negro Women.



© Plusurbia Design

The Minimal Traditional house was built c.1940 at 1385 NW 68th Terrace and was the home of Carlton and Anna Reid-Mitchell. Anna was a popular teacher at Booker T. Washington High School.



© Plusurbia Design

This Minimal Traditional house was built c.1946 at 1331 NW 70th Street and was the home of Mrs. Evelyn and Mr. Clarence Boggs. The house features an enclosed front porch with hip roof and exposed rafter tails and a curved wall.



© Plusurbia Design

This Minimal Traditional house was built c.1941 at 1600 NW 64th Street. The house features a front-facing gable roof and an open, partial-width front porch with an attached carport under a nested gable roof.



© Plusurbia Design

This Minimal Traditional house was built c.1946 at 1556 NW 70th Street. The house features a projecting open front porch with stepped decorative motif and decorative shutters.



© Plusurbia Design

This Minimal Traditional house was built in 1950 at 1278 NW 68th Street and was the home of C.M. Thom, a salesperson for Afro-American Life Insurance Company. It is notable for its prominent brick entrance.

Ranch

The Ranch architectural style is associated with post-war FHA and VA home loans and their associated federal design guidelines. In many white suburban locations, the Ranch style was notable for being long, wide, horizontal, and sprawling across a large lot. In urban locations and particular in Black neighborhoods like Liberty City where the lots were small and budgets were tight, the style was adapted into “Ranchettes” or “Minimal Ranch” homes that were small and compact, but still had the stylistic elements of a Ranch house. There are one hundred and twenty-four (124) Ranch style buildings in the study area which is approximately twenty-seven percent (27%) of the total historic resources. All the Ranch style buildings are single-family residences. They were built out of concrete block, and typically feature hip roofs with overhanging eaves, an incised front porch, slump brick accents, and an attached garage. They were built between 1947 and 1976, with the peak construction years between 1950 and 1955.



This Ranch-style house was built c.1950 at 1336 NW 69th Street for John Faison, a Miami police officer. It retains notable features, such as an incised front porch and picture window. The attached garage was enclosed.



This Ranch house was built in 1947 at 6920 NW 13th Avenue. It was the residence of Thomas Bannister, a grocery owner and president of the Liberty City Homeowners Association.



This Ranch-style house was built in 1949 at 1235 NW 67th Street by Miriam Stirrup and William Stirrup, a mail handler at the post office. The house features a recessed attached garage and a recessed open corner entry porch with a shed roof and exposed roof rafter tails.



This Ranch-style house was built in 1948 at 1560 NW 68th Terrace by Mr. Frank Hysmith. The house features a compact size, a partial-width incised front porch and clamshell awnings.



This Ranch-style house was built in 1950 at 1291 NW 68th Street and was the home of Clarice and William Reeves Littles. Clarice was a retired school teacher who served on the Model Cities Board. Her father was the founder and editor of the Miami Times newspaper.



This Ranch-style house was built c.1964 at 1357 NW 68th Terrace and was the home of Lillian Ballou. She was a member of the Friendship Garden and Civic Club, a beautification group founded in 1936 by the Women's Society of Christian Services and the Black community.



This Ranch-style house was built in 1949 at 1358 NW 71st Street. The house features an attached garage, picture window, and a concrete stoop.



This Ranch-style house was built in 1949 at 1428 NW 71st Street by Reverend W.R. Smith, pastor of the First Baptist Church of North Miami Beach.



© Plusurbia Design

This Ranch-style house was built in 1950 at 6401 NW 17th Avenue by Kathleen Lawson. The house features a hip roof and decorative brick veneer “shutters”.



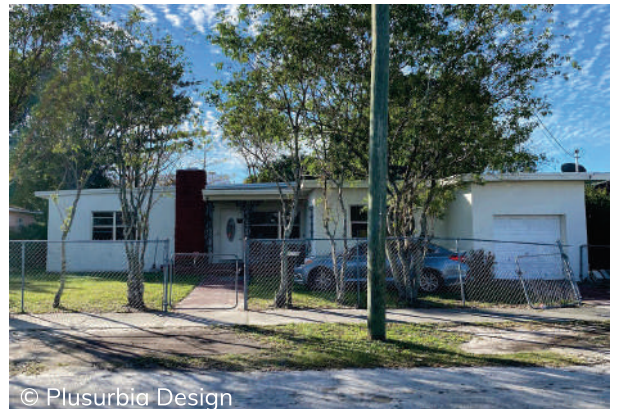
© Plusurbia Design

This Ranch-style house was built c.1947 at 1269 NW 68th Terrace and was the residence of Mr. Percy Woodside. It features a centered, projecting, open front porch and an attached garage.



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This one-story Ranch-style house built c.1955 at 6850 NW 12th Avenue and was the residence of Annie P. and Edgard W. Wilson. It features a low-pitch hip roof, an attached garage, and a cross hip roof.



© Plusurbia Design

This Ranch-style house was built in 1950 at 1580 NW 64th Street by Julius Smith, a local businessman who founded his real estate business in 1943. He was instrumental in helping other black businessmen get their start in the Northwest section.



© Plusurbia Design

This Ranch-style house was built in 1950 at 1301 NW 68th Street by Fred Baker. It features a picture window and an incised front porch.



© Plusurbia Design

This Ranch-style house was built in 1950 at 1520 NW 62nd Terrace by Maude Ross, a store owner at 6248 NW 62nd Street, and member of the Idle Hour Art and Social Club, a social and philanthropist organization.



This Ranch-style house, 1221 NW 67th Street, was built in 1950 and was the home of Daniel and Susie Francis, teachers at Dorsey High School. He was the editor-publisher of the Tropical Dispatch and she was an activist fighting racial injustice and poverty in Liberty City.



This one-story Ranch-style house was built c.1951 at 1340 NW 70th Street and was the residence of Harold Higgs. Higgs was a window washer for over 30 years at Burdine & Quartermans.



This one-story Ranch-style house was built in 1950 at 1368 NW 71st Street by William Blake. It is notable for its broad form, centered front porch, and attached garage.



This one-story Ranch-style house was built in 1951 at 1562 NW 67th Street and was the residence of Grace Higgs. Higgs was a trailblazing Black public health nurse who served as the President of the Florida State Colored Graduate Nurse's Association in the late 1940s.



This Ranch-style house was built in 1951 at 6901 NW 13th Avenue and was the residence of Lewis R. Blake Jr., a County teacher. The house features a broad shape and an incised entry porch.



This Ranch-style house was built in 1951 at 7001 NW 13th Avenue and was the residence of Linnie Fannin, a former elementary school Principal. The house features an incised porch, attached garage, and original casement windows.



© Plusurbia Design

This Ranch-style house was built in 1950 at 1219 NW 68th Terrace by Reverend James P. Waldon, who with his wife, Emma J. Waldon, operated the school at St. Stephen Baptist Church from 1961 to 1972.



© Plusurbia Design

This Ranch-style house was built for Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Youmans in 1951 at 1345 NW 69th Street. Jesse Youmans was a bellhop at the Urmey Hotel in Downtown Miami. He was also a juror in the high-profile murder trial of Jacques Mossler in Miami.



© Plusurbia Design

This one-story Ranch-style house was built in 1950 at 1610 NW 68th Terrace and was the residence of Mrs. Mary A. Mickens. The house features a garage with breeze block walls, moderate eaves, a curving front façade, and applied decorative brick.



© Plusurbia Design

This Ranch-style house was built by Inez W. Green in 1950 at 1319 NW 69th Street. It was later inhabited by Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Dinkins. The house features decorative brick veneer window shutters.



© Plusurbia Design

This Ranch-style house was built c.1951 at 1261 NW 68th Terrace by Flora Roberts. It is an example of a classic Ranch-style house with an incised front porch and an attached garage.



© Plusurbia Design

This Ranch-style house was built in 1950 at 1414 NW 69th Terrace and was the longtime residence of Langston C. Deal, a member of New Hope Missionary Baptist Church. It features a projecting wing for the carport, brick cladding between windows.

Mid-Century Modern

The Mid-Century Modern architectural style emerged after World War II as a fresh, current design that was also economical to build, with minimal ornamentation. There are sixty-four (64) Mid-Century Modern style buildings in the study area which is approximately fourteen percent (14%) of the total historic resources. They were constructed out of concrete and feature flat roofs or low-pitch front-facing gable roofs with wide overhanging eaves. The style was used for single-family homes, churches, commercial buildings, and apartment buildings.



This Mid-Century Modern house was built c.1949 at 6825 NW 17th Avenue by Elvee Timmons, a vocational training instructor at Dorsey High School.



This one-story Mid-Century Modern house was built c.1959 at 1386 NW 71st Street and is notable for its low-pitched gable roof with wide overhangs, exposed roof beams, and the corner front porch with an obscured entrance.



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This one-story Mid-Century Modern house was built c.1953 at 1551 NW 67th Street. The house features a flat roof with wide overhangs and cast stone window and door surrounds and window sills.



© Plusurbia Design

The exposed roof rafters and the clamshell awnings with the family's initial are the standout features of this Mid-Century Modern house, which was built c.1954 at 1376 NW 68th Terrace and belonged to the Brunson family.



© Plusurbia Design

This one-story Mid-Century Modern-style house was built c.1960 at 1441 NW 67th Street and features a low-pitched front-gable roof, a recessed entrance, and brick exterior banding between windows.



© Plusurbia Design

This Mid-Century Modern-style house was built in 1960 at 1529 NW 67th Street. It features a low-pitched front-gable roof with wide overhangs and exposed roof beams.



© Plusurbia Design

This 1950 Mid-Century house at 1511 NW 68th Terrace was the residence Dr. Joseph Poitier, a community activist and pharmacist who owned drug stores in Liberty City. His wife, Josephine, was a beloved teacher.



© Plusurbia Design

This two-story Mid-Century Modern house at 1601 NW 69th Terrace was built in 1969 and was the residence of Stella Knight. The house is notable for its wide overhangs and obscured entrance.



© Plusurbia Design

This Mid-Century Modern house was built c.1954 at 1241 NW 69th Street and was the home of Dr. Aubrey W. Henry. He was appointed to the medical staff of Mt. Sinai Hospital and he was the first Black physician appointed to Jackson Memorial Hospital.



© Plusurbia Design

This Mid-Century Modern house was built c.1962 at 1455 NW 69th Terrace. The house features an open front porch, wide overhangs and exposed roof beams.



© Plusurbia Design

This Mid-Century Modern house was built c.1955 at 1480 NW 69th Street. Poitier Kindergarten was located here. It was owned by Doretha Thomas, niece of Sydney Poitier, Hollywood actor and Academy Award winner.



© Plusurbia Design

This Mid-Century Modern house built c.1958 at 1550 NW 69th Terrace and was home to Reuben Hepburn, who owned Tarus Liquor store along NW 63rd Street, which was eventually negatively affected by highway expansion efforts.



© Plusurbia Design

This Mid-Century Modern house was built c.1963 at 1533 NW 68th Terrace and was the longtime residence of Mr. Willie C. Grubs. The house features a roof with exposed rafters and a wing wall on the front façade.



© Plusurbia Design

This Mid-Century Modern house was built c.1958 at 1320 NW 68th Terrace. It features wide roof overhangs and slump brick exterior aligned with the front façade windows.

Commercial

There are twenty-eight (28) Commercial style buildings in the study area which is approximately six percent (6%) of the total historic resources. They were built between 1937 and 1966, and include one and two-story buildings; all of the examples are located on NW 15th Avenue, Liberty Square's Main Street. These buildings are characterized by concrete construction with pilasters, and building walls that meet the property lines on the front and sides, maximizing the interior commercial space. Buildings located at street intersections are often curved or chamfered at the corner to follow the property line. They have flat roofs with parapets and scuppers. The defining feature is a large storefront that faces the main street.



© Steven Brooke Studios, Inc.

This one-story commercial building was built c.1940 at 7028 NW 15th Avenue. It was known as Eva & Bill's restaurant for decades. There is an ancillary building in the back that has served as a residence. Both buildings are now used for residential use.



© Steven Brooke Studios, Inc.

The Masonry Vernacular Liberty Theater was built c.1944 at 6702 NW 15th Avenue and for a quarter of a century was the only theater and meeting place in the area where Blacks could go for entertainment.



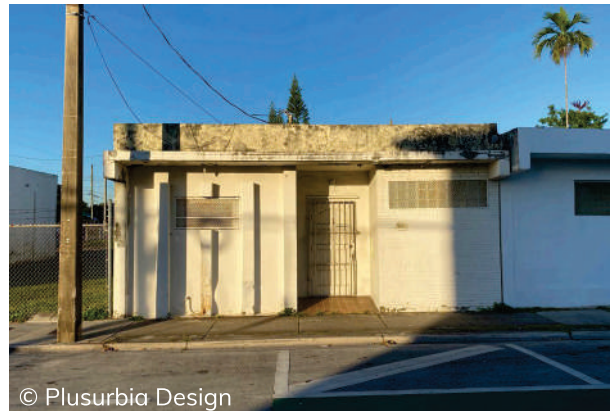
Constructed c.1945 at 6908 NW 15th Avenue, this one-story commercial building was a neighborhood establishment called Liberty Sport Center and later Ebony Bar. It is currently owned by Mount Olive Primitive Baptist Church.



This one-story commercial building was constructed c.1945 at 6916 NW 15th Avenue as a bar called 'The 666 Club'. It was later converted into retail.



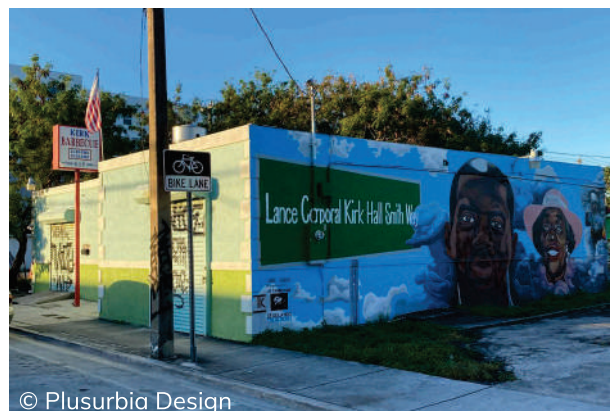
This c.1962 commercial building at 6540 NW 15th Avenue served the neighborhood with retail and commerce, including the Varsity Barber Shop, a gathering place for influential Black men.



This commercial building was constructed c.1966 at 6530 NW 15th Avenue and it was the location of The Miami Times newspaper, the largest and longest-running Black newspaper in location.



This one-story commercial building was constructed c.1956 at 6840 NW 15th Avenue and was the longtime location of the Royal Drive-in Restaurant. Located in the heart of Liberty City, it was the location of violent crime in a few instances.



The Barbara and Kirk Barbecue building was built in 1959 at 6260 NW 15th Avenue and is owned by Terrence Smith, whose older brother U.S. Marine Kirk Smith was killed while in service and was the first person born and raised in Liberty Square to have a street named after them.



© Plusurbia Design

This one-story commercial building was constructed c.1958 at 6920 NW 15th Avenue as Glamourama Beauty Salon, well-known in Liberty City for their \$3 haircuts.



© Plusurbia Design

This one-story commercial structure and the residence in the back were built by Hosia Houston in 1948 at 6930 NW 15th Avenue. It was Mr. Houston's long time residence and the commercial section was the location of Lulu's Sundries.



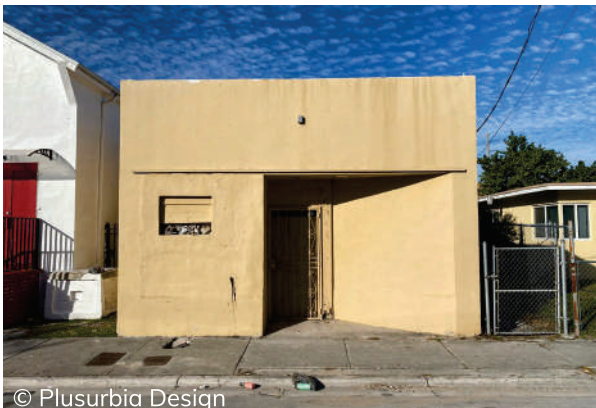
© Plusurbia Design

This gas station was built c.1948 at 6900 NW 15th Avenue, but was popularized as night club Baker's Famous Corner in the 1940s/50s, which was owned by prominent Black businessman Cliff Baker.



© Plusurbia Design

This c.1955 commercial building at 6330 NW 15th Avenue was the location of Ms. Wonderful grocery store. Today, the father of Katrina "Trina" Taylor operates a store in this location. Trina is a famous rapper who grew up in Liberty Square.



© Plusurbia Design

This one-story mixed-use building was built c.1953 at 6610 NW 15th Avenue and was once the location of the Dade County Detective Agency. The building features an irregularly shaped recessed entry and an angled front façade.



© Plusurbia Design

This c.1941 building with address 6816 NW 15th Avenue was owned by Leroy Brown, one of Liberty City's pioneers, and was used as a boardinghouse. A concrete front façade with a stepped parapet was added to the original Frame Vernacular in 1951.

Moderne

Miami's Moderne architectural style features unornamented smooth stucco wall surfaces, flat roofs or low-pitched hip roofs, continuous eyebrow overhangs, porthole windows, and an enhanced entryway with curved features. Although the Moderne style in Miami was most prevalent in Miami in the 1930s, it was the style of choice for wealthy Black home builders in Liberty City in the late 1940s and into the 1950s. The majority of the mansions built on Millionaire's Row on NW 67th Street were constructed in a Moderne style. There are twentyfour (24) examples of Moderne architecture in the study area, making up approximately five percent (5%) of the total historic resources.



© Plusurbia Design
 The Lindsey Residence, 1335 NW 67th Street, was built in 1947 by Ellis and Ann Lindsey, wealthy Black Miami socialites during and after the Jim Crow era. It is an outstanding example of Moderne architecture.



© Plusurbia Design
 This house was built in 1954 at 1295 NW 67th Street and belonged to Dennis Smith, a prominent Black businessman. It is two stories and has Moderne architectural details.

Craftsman

The Craftsman architectural style refers to a one- or one and a half-story building with low-pitch gabled roof, wide eave overhangs, exposed roof rafters, and decorative beams or braces. Full- or partial-width porches are common, with the roof supported by tapered square columns or piers that extend to the ground level. There is one example of a Craftsman-style house in Liberty City.



© Plusurbia Design

This Craftsman-style house at 6595 NW 17th Avenue was built c.1939 and was the longtime residence of Mr. Hider Davie, who purchased the lot from Floyd W. Davis in 1938.

International

There is one example of International Style architecture in the Liberty City survey area: a commercial corner building on 15th Avenue. The style is notable for its simple and boxy form, flat roofs without coping, unornamented surfaces with no decorative detailing at doors and windows, and large expanses of blank walls. The International Style is considered a transition into contemporary architecture.



© Plusurbia Design

This International-style building at 1510 NW 67th Street was built c.1948 and was constructed on pilotis, but the ground level has since been enclosed.

Monterey

The Monterey architectural style features buildings with two stories, a low-pitched gabled roof, and a broad dominant second-story balcony. The balcony is usually cantilevered and covered by the principal roof. There is one example of a Monterey-style building in Liberty City.



© Plusurbia Design
This Monterey-style two-story house at 6700 NW 13th Avenue was built c.1951. It was the residence of Mrs. Sarah P. Thompson, a prominent member of Miami's YWCA branch.

Neoclassical Revival

There are two examples of the Neoclassical Revival architectural style in the area surveyed in Liberty City: a church and an apartment building. Some identifying features of the style include a facade with symmetrical balanced windows and a centered door. The facade is usually dominated by a full-width porch with classical columns for supports. Facades sometimes include temple fronts with pediments and some classical ornaments such as dentil cornices and pilasters.



© Plusurbia Design
This two-story Neo-classical Revival apartment building at 1500 NW 69th Terrace was built c.1962. The symmetrical building features a side gabled roof, a centered entrance with a pediment and pilasters, and a rear exterior staircases.

Mansard

There is one example of the Mansard architectural style in Liberty City. The style features a decorative mansard roof. Buildings are usually one story with an optional second story often contained under the mansard roof. Stone quoins, or faux quoins shaped from brick are often used at the corners of the house.



This house at 1410 NW 71st Street was built c.1972 in the Mansard architectural style, it is notable for its mansard roof. The house also features an open front porch with a decorative low masonry wall.

Spanish Cottage

Spanish Cottages are a very common building type throughout Miami; in Liberty City there are only a few examples. Spanish Cottage homes are one story and they often feature an open portecochere, flat roofs with parapets and scuppers, stucco exterior surfaces, grouped windows, and arched entryways with rustic wooden doors. Other decorative elements include wing walls, towers, elaborate chimney caps with small tiled roofs, decorative tile vents, finials, and crests.



This one-story Spanish Cottage at 1340 NE 63rd Street was built c.1926 and it may have been moved to Liberty City in the 1940s. It was the residence of Mamie Major and one of the few Spanish Cottages in Liberty City, featuring a stepped parapet and scuppers.

3.4 Alterations & Additions

Buildings change over time. In Liberty City, the inhabitants of buildings have changed the exterior materials and the size and shape of their buildings in response to economic, environmental, crime, and cultural changes.

Economic Constraints: Roof Material and Enclosing Porches and Garages

Over time, economic constraints caused owners to make some cost-cutting decisions for their homes. The most common alteration among owner-occupied, legacy family homes in Liberty City is the removal of the tile roof and replacing it

with asphalt shingles. Another economy-driven alteration is the enclosure of the garage or the front porch as an additional room in the house, in order to accommodate another family member or tenant without needing to build an addition.



CLARENCE BOGGS' RESIDENCE
ADDRESS: 1331 NW 70 ST



© Plusurbia Design
This Minimal Traditional house was built c.1946 and was the home of Mrs. Evelyn and Mr. Clarence Boggs. The house features an enclosed front porch with hip roof and exposed rafter tails and a curved wall. The roof clay tiles were replaced with asphalt shingles.

Climate Response: Replacing Wood Siding and Changing Windows

Another common reason to alter a building in Brownsville is the hot and humid environment. The wood-frame homes in the neighborhood have in some cases been altered; the original wood siding has been removed and replaced with a layer of stucco. This is a lower-maintenance option that is less prone to wood rot and termite

damage. For homes that were built before air-conditioning, they have been altered to accommodate air conditioning. This can mean that old jalousie and awning windows have been replaced, or windows have been covered up completely.



Historic tax card photograph

THE CAREY'S RESIDENCE
ADDRESS: 1473 NW 68 TER



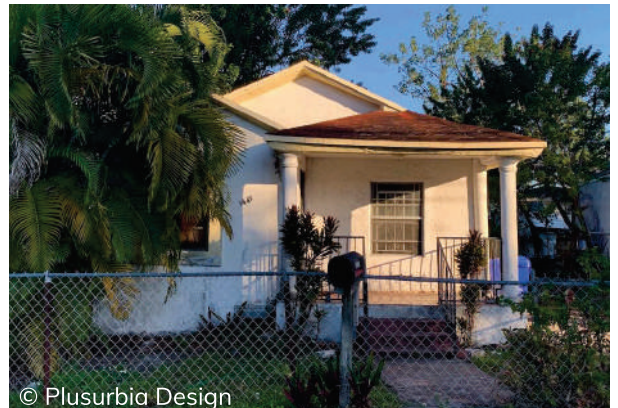
© Plusurbia Design

This Frame Vernacular house was built c.1936 and was the residence of Carey and Martha Marshall. It is notable for its deep and a narrow floorplan. The wood siding was replaced with stucco and the windows were replaced.



Historic tax card photograph

1445 NORTHWEST 69TH STREET



© Plusurbia Design

This house was built c.1936 in the Frame Vernacular style with wood siding and a partial-width, open front porch. Since its construction, wood siding was replaced with stucco, and the windows were replaced.

Safety Considerations: Security Bars and Fences

Safety considerations also result in changes to buildings. By the 1970s and 1980s, neighborhood crime had risen significantly, with drug use and gun violence in the streets. During this time period, many homeowners and apartment building owners had metal security bars installed over the windows and doors of their properties,

and they erected chain link fences or tall metal picket security fences around the front yard. Today, apartment buildings in the neighborhood are generally in a deteriorated condition with a very poor quality of life for their residents. There is continuing gun violence in the neighborhood today.



Historic tax card photograph

ELEASE WESLEY'S RESIDENCE
ADDRESS: 1328 NW 71 ST



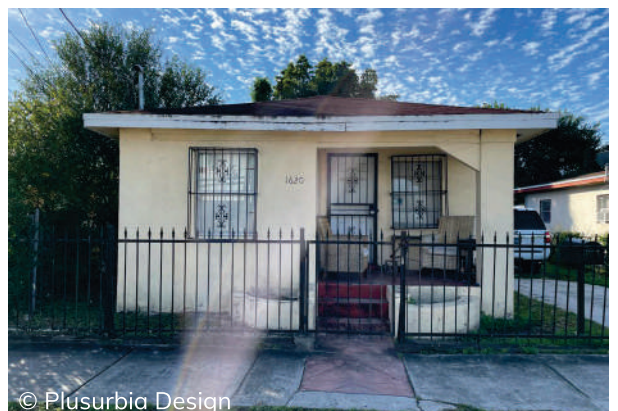
© Plusurbia Design

This Frame Vernacular house was built c.1938 and was the longtime residence of Ms. Elease Wesley. The house features a deep and narrow floorplan and a partial-width front porch. Window security bars and a chain-link fence were added.



Historic tax card photograph

DELIA GREEN ROBINSON'S RESIDENCE
ADDRESS: 1620 NW 65 ST



© Plusurbia Design

This Frame Vernacular house was built c.1939 and was the longtime residence of Mrs. Delia Green Robinson. The house is compact with simple massing and an incised front porch. Window security bars were added as well as a metal security fence.

Economic Changes: Business Closures

In response to the economic downturn in the neighborhood after the late 1960s, many of the businesses left the neighborhood, and there is a large percentage of storefronts on NW 15th Avenue that are vacant and boarded up. Most of

the commercial storefronts in the neighborhood have been replaced with concrete block walls after the glass storefront was broken due to neighborhood violence.



Historic tax card photograph

6414 NORTHWEST 15TH AVENUE



© Plusurbia Design

This two-story mixed use building was constructed c.1948 as a traditional small commercial space with second story living space. Its uses include a barber shop, a grocery store, and a religious building.



Historic tax card photograph

BAKER'S FAMOUS CORNER
ADDRESS: 6900 NW 15 AVE



© Plusurbia Design

This gas station was built c.1948, but was popularized as night club Baker's Famous Corner in the 1940s/50s, which was owned by prominent Black businessman Cliff Baker. The rear Streamline Moderne two-story building was constructed c.1949 as a hotel.



Historic tax card photograph

TROY'S ONE STOP MARKET
ADDRESS: 6965 NW 15 AVE



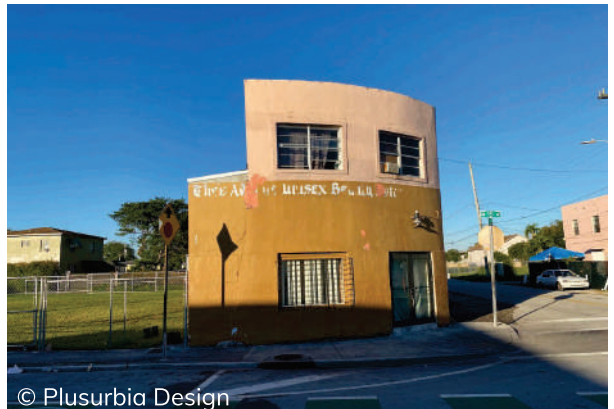
© Plusurbia Design

This c.1950 commercial building contained Troy's One Stop Market, a sundries and grocery store. It was owned by Arnold Troy, a member of the Young Business Men's Club and son-in-law of J.D. Williams of Brownsville.



Historic tax card photograph

EUREKA BARBER SHOP
ADDRESS: 6888 NW 15 AVE



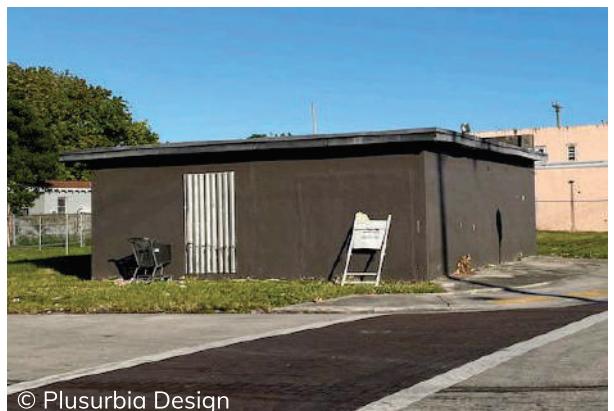
© Plusurbia Design

The former Eureka Barber Shop was built c.1955 along Liberty City's 15th Avenue as two-story building with residences on the second level. The original storefront brick material has been covered with stucco.



Historic tax card photograph

ROYAL DRIVE-IN RESTAURANT
ADDRESS: 6840 NW 15 AVE



© Plusurbia Design

This one-story commercial building was constructed c.1956 and was the longtime location of the Royal Drive-in Restaurant. Located along 15th Avenue at the heart of Liberty City, it was the location of violent crime in a few instances.

3.5

Inventory of Historical Resources

The following map and table document all of the historical resources included in the Liberty City Historic Survey. The table includes the Site File Number, the Site Name and Address, Year Built, Architectural Style, Building Typology, National Register Eligibility as a contributing resource in a potential Liberty City National Register Historic District, and National Register Eligibility as an individual resource.

List of Historical Resources

SITE NUMBER	SITE ADDRESS	SITE NAME	YEAR BUILT	BUILDING TYPOLOGY	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT ELIGIBILITY	NATIONAL REGISTER INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY
DA07047	6304 NW 14 AVE	Liberty Square Community Center	c.1936	Civic building - Community center	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	Eligible
DA07446	6317 NW 17 AVE	Clarence Bethune's Residence	c.1939	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA07447	6393 NW 17 AVE	Rev. W. O. Bartley's Residence	c.1946	Single-family residence	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	
DA07448	6401 NW 17 AVE	Kathleen Lawson's Residence	c.1950	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA07449	6501 NW 17 AVE	6501 Northwest 17th Avenue	c.1952	Apartment building	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	
DA07450	6585 NW 17 AVE	The Kershaws' Residence	c.1948	Apartment building - Rooming house	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	
DA07451	6595 NW 17 AVE	Hider Davie's Residence	c.1939	Single-family residence	Craftsman	Eligible	Eligible
DA07453	6248 NW 15 AVE	James E. Scott Community Association	c.1945	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	Eligible
DA07454	6290 NW 15 AVE	Walker's Food Center	c.1953	Commercial	Moderne	Eligible	
DA07455	6300 NW 15 AVE	6300 Northwest 15th Avenue	c.1948	Mixed-use building	Commercial	Eligible	
DA07456	6306 NW 15 AVE	J.H. Kelley's Residence	c.1950	Mixed-use building	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	
DA07457	6312 NW 15 AVE	Joe's Market	c.1943	Commercial	Commercial	Eligible	
DA07458	6314 NW 15 AVE	6314 Northwest 15th Avenue	c.1949	Mixed-use building	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	
DA07461	6412 NW 15 AVE	6412 Northwest 15th Avenue	c.1952	Commercial	Commercial	Eligible	
DA07462	6414 NW 15 AVE	6414 Northwest 15th Avenue	c.1948	Mixed-use building	Commercial	Eligible	
DA07463	6500 NW 15 AVE	Portlock & Graham Employment Agency	c.1950	Commercial	Commercial	Eligible	
DA07464	6530 NW 15 AVE	The Miami Times	c.1966	Commercial	Commercial	Eligible	Eligible
DA07465	6540 NW 15 AVE	Varsity Barber Shop	c.1962	Commercial	Commercial	Eligible	
DA07466	1510 NW 66 ST	Johnson & Sons Shoe Shop	c.1947	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	
DA07467	6600 NW 15 AVE	New Hope Baptist Church	c.1954	Civic building - Church	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	
DA07468	6610 NW 15 AVE	Dade County Detective Agency	c.1953	Commercial	Commercial	Eligible	
DA07469	6616 NW 15 AVE	6616 Northwest 15th Avenue	c.1953	Duplex	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA07470	1510 NW 67 ST	1510 Northwest 67th Street	c.1948	Mixed-use building	International	Eligible	
DA07474	NW 12 AVE	The Wall	c.1938	Wall	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	Eligible
DA15136	1701 NW 66 ST	Mount Tabor Missionary Baptist Church	c.1950	Civic building - Church	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	Eligible
DA20809	6840 NW 12 AVE	Lula Roberts's Residence	c.1956	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20810	6850 NW 12 AVE	The Wilsons' Residence	c.1955	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20811	7030 NW 12 AVE	John Tolbert's Residence	c.1953	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20812	6700 NW 13 AVE	Sarah P. Thompson's Residence	c.1953	Single-family residence	Monterey	Eligible	Eligible
DA20813	6730 NW 13 AVE	Livingston Adderly's Residence	c.1956	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20814	6735 NW 13 AVE	Darville Knowles' Residence	c.1954	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20815	6820 NW 13 AVE	Alma V. Gilcort's Residence	c.1952	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20816	6831 NW 13 AVE	The Pates' Residence	c.1955	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20817	6851 NW 13 AVE	Garth C. Reeves's Residence	c.1949	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA20818	6890 NW 13 AVE	Ernest Crowder's Residence	c.1956	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20819	6891 NW 13 AVE	House of God Church	c.1967	Civic building - Church	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA20820	6901 NW 13 AVE	Lewis R. Blake Jr.'s Residence	c.1951	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20821	6920 NW 13 AVE	Thomas Bannister's Residence	c.1947	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	

SITE NUMBER	SITE ADDRESS	SITE NAME	YEAR BUILT	BUILDING TYPOLOGY	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT ELIGIBILITY	NATIONAL REGISTER INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY
DA20822	6969 NW 13 AVE	Aaron Straughter's Residence	c.1965	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20823	7000 NW 13 AVE	Leroy C. Brown's Residence	c.1954	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20824	7001 NW 13 AVE	Linnie Fannin's Residence	c.1951	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20825	7011 NW 13 AVE	Vera Dean's Residence	c.1953	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20826	7060 NW 13 AVE	7060 Northwest 13th Avenue	c.1976	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA20827	6700 NW 14 AVE	New Mt. Moriah Missionary Baptist Church	c.1966	Civic building - Church	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20828	6701 NW 14 AVE	Reverend Julius T. Brown's Residence	c.1953	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20829	6725 NW 14 AVE	Ophelia Hamlin's Residence	c.1945	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20830	6730 NW 14 AVE	J.C. Thomas's Residence	c.1949	Single-family residence	Moderne	Eligible	
DA20831	6800 NW 14 AVE	6800 Northwest 14th Avenue	c.1974	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA20832	6810 NW 14 AVE	6810 Northwest 14th Avenue	c.1947	Single-family residence	Minimal Traditional	Eligible	
DA20833	6823 NW 14 AVE	6823 Northwest 14th Avenue	c.1945	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20834	6830 NW 14 AVE	Susan F. Harris' Residence	c.1947	Single-family residence	Minimal Traditional	Eligible	
DA20835	6878 NW 14 AVE	Joe and Rose Munlin's Residence	c.1938	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20836	6880 NW 14 AVE	Oscar J. Edwards's Residence	c.1936	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20837	6895 NW 14 AVE	Grace Presbyterian Church	c.1955	Civic building - Church	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20838	6260 NW 15 AVE	Barbara and Kirk Barbecue	c.1959	Commercial	Commercial	Eligible	
DA20839	6330 NW 15 AVE	Mr. Wonderful Grocery Store	c.1955	Commercial	Commercial	Eligible	
DA20840	6400 NW 15 AVE	Archie Pinder's Printery	c.1955	Commercial	Commercial	Eligible	
DA20841	6701 NW 15 AVE	Dennis Smith's Mixed-Use Building	c.1950	Mixed-use building	Moderne	Eligible	Eligible
DA20842	6702 NW 15 AVE	Liberty Theater	c.1944	Commercial - Theater	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	Eligible
DA20843	6740 NW 15 AVE	The Miami Times Printing Plant	c.1947	Commercial	Commercial	Eligible	Eligible
DA20844	6750 NW 15 AVE	6750 Northwest 15th Avenue	c.1950	Mixed-use building	Moderne	Eligible	
DA20845	6801 NW 15 AVE	Rudy's TV Service	c.1952	Commercial	Commercial	Eligible	
DA20846	6811 NW 15 AVE	6811 Northwest 15th Avenue	c.1964	Commercial	Commercial	Eligible	
DA20847	6813 NW 15 AVE	6813 Northwest 15th Avenue	c.1953	Commercial	Commercial	Eligible	
DA20848	6816 NW 15 AVE	Leroy Brown's Restaurant	c.1941	Apartment building - Boardinghouse	Commercial	Eligible	
DA20849	6819 NW 15 AVE	6819 Northwest 15th Avenue	c.1957	Commercial	Commercial	Eligible	
DA20850	6829 NW 15 AVE	Jack Thomas Fish and Poultry Market	c.1950	Mixed-use building	Moderne	Eligible	
DA20851	6840 NW 15 AVE	Royal Drive-In Restaurant	c.1956	Commercial	Commercial	Ineligible	
DA20852	6849 NW 15 AVE	6849 Northwest 15th Avenue	c.1940	Mixed-use building	Moderne	Eligible	
DA20853	6888 NW 15 AVE	Eureka Barber Shop	c.1955	Commercial	Moderne	Eligible	Eligible
DA20854	6900 NW 15 AVE	Baker's Famous Corner	c.1948	Commercial - Gas station	Commercial	Eligible	
DA20855	6905 NW 15 AVE	Sunset Barber Shop	c.1962	Mixed-use building	Moderne	Eligible	
DA20856	6908 NW 15 AVE	Ebony Bar	c.1945	Commercial	Commercial	Ineligible	
DA20857	6916 NW 15 AVE	The 666 Club	c.1945	Commercial	Commercial	Ineligible	
DA20858	6920 NW 15 AVE	Glamourama Beauty Salon	c.1958	Commercial	Commercial	Ineligible	
DA20859	6930 NW 15 AVE	Lulu's Sundries	c.1948	Commercial	Commercial	Eligible	

SITE NUMBER	SITE ADDRESS	SITE NAME	YEAR BUILT	BUILDING TYPOLOGY	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT ELIGIBILITY	NATIONAL REGISTER INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY
DA20860	6935 NW 15 AVE	6935 Northwest 15th Avenue	c.1961	Mixed-use building	Moderne	Eligible	
DA20861	6942 NW 15 AVE	House of Albert Funeral Home	c.1954	Mixed-use building	Moderne	Eligible	
DA20862	6965 NW 15 AVE	Troy's One Stop Market	c.1950	Commercial	Commercial	Ineligible	
DA20863	7001 NW 15 AVE	7001 Northwest 15th Avenue	c.1958	Apartment building	Moderne	Eligible	
DA20864	7002 NW 15 AVE	Sol's Market/ The Inn	c.1943	Mixed-use building	Moderne	Eligible	
DA20865	7028 NW 15 AVE	Eva & Bill's Restaurant	c.1940	Commercial	Commercial	Eligible	
DA20866	7050 NW 15 AVE	Liberty City Coin Laundry	c.1958	Commercial	Commercial	Ineligible	
DA20867	7070 NW 15 AVE	Dairy Queen / Miracle Fry Conchfritters	c.1957	Commercial	Commercial	Eligible	
DA20868	6251 NW 17 AVE	6251 Northwest 17th Avenue	c.1956	Apartment building	Moderne	Eligible	
DA20869	6312 NW 17 AVE	Arthur Brown's Residence	c.1939	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20870	6409 NW 17 AVE	The Clark's Residence	c.1938	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20871	6415 NW 17 AVE	Clyde Smith's Residence	c.1955	Apartment building	Moderne	Eligible	
DA20872	6500 NW 17 AVE	Nathaniel Colston's Residence	c.1947	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20873	6801 NW 17 AVE	George White's Residence	c.1949	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20874	6820 NW 17 AVE	6820 Northwest 17th Avenue	c.1958	Apartment building	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20875	6825 NW 17 AVE	Elvee Timmons's Residence	c.1949	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA20876	6859 NW 17 AVE	Christopher Wareham's Residence	c.1948	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20877	6901 NW 17 AVE	Samuel Griffin's Residence	c.1936	Single-family residence	Minimal Traditional	Eligible	
DA20878	6941 NW 17 AVE	Willie Watson's Residence	c.1940	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20879	6969 NW 17 AVE	6969 Northwest 17th Avenue	c.1956	Single-family residence	Minimal Traditional	Eligible	
DA20886	1601 NW 62 ST	1601 Northwest 62nd Street	c.1953	Apartment building	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20887	1520 NW 62 TER	Maude Ross's Residence	c.1950	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20888	1521 NW 62 TER	Robert L. Williams's Residence	c.1950	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20889	1531 NW 62 TER	William Arthur Jones's Residence	c.1951	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20890	1542 NW 62 TER	1542 Northwest 62nd Terrace	c.1957	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20891	1553 NW 62 TER	John C. Jones's Residence	c.1937	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20892	1555 NW 62 TER	The Mingos' Residence	c.1941	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20893	1556 NW 62 TER	1556 Northwest 62nd Terrace	c.1957	Apartment building	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA20894	1559 NW 62 TER	Reverend Henry Moble's House	c.1930	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20895	1709-1711 NW 62 TER	Eunice Watson Liberty House	c.1950	Duplex	Moderne	Eligible	
DA20896	1520 NW 63 ST	William R. Thomas's Residence	c.1952	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20897	1521 NW 63 ST	The Simpson's Residence	c.1938	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20898	1526 NW 63 ST	Carrie Sparks's Residence	c.1955	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20899	1527 NW 63 ST	The Smith's Residence	c.1937	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20900	1530 NW 63 ST	Della B. Carey's Residence	c.1947	Single-family residence	Minimal Traditional	Eligible	
DA20901	1531 NW 63 ST	Oppie L. Burley's Residence	c.1955	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20902	1540 NW 63 ST	Mamie Major's Spanish Cottage	c.1926	Single-family residence	Spanish Cottage	Eligible	
DA20903	1541 NW 63 ST	Edna P. Coal's Residence	c.1951	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	

SITE NUMBER	SITE ADDRESS	SITE NAME	YEAR BUILT	BUILDING TYPOLOGY	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT ELIGIBILITY	NATIONAL REGISTER INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY
DA20904	1547 NW 63 ST	Charles Mathis's Residence	c.1937	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20905	1550 NW 63 ST	Clinton Baker's Residence	c.1947	Single-family residence	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20906	1553 NW 63 ST	Lawrence Kendrick's Residence	c.1965	Single-family residence	Minimal Traditional	Eligible	
DA20907	1600 NW 63 ST	1600 Northwest 63rd Street	c.1955	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20908	1608 NW 63 ST	James Thomas's Residence	c.1939	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20909	1611 NW 63 ST	Ira L. Wiles' Residence	c.1954	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20910	1620 NW 63 ST	The McMurray Residence	c.1953	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20911	1622 NW 63 ST	Zora Neale Hurtson's Residence	c.1937	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20912	1700 NW 63 ST	1700 Northwest 63rd Street	c.1953	Apartment building	Moderne	Eligible	
DA20913	1511 NW 64 ST	1511 Northwest 64th Street	c.1955	Duplex	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA20914	1521 NW 64 ST	1521 Northwest 64th Street	c.1955	Triplex	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA20915	1525 NW 64 ST	Vince Asbury's Residence	c.1973	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA20916	1530 NW 64 ST	Doris Williams's Residence	c.1948	Single-family residence	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20917	1537 NW 64 ST	Henry Taylor's Residence	c.1946	Single-family residence	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20918	1580 NW 64 ST	Julius Smith's Residence	c.1950	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20919	1600 NW 64 ST	1600 Northwest 64th Street	c.1941	Single-family residence	Minimal Traditional	Eligible	
DA20920	1601 NW 64 ST	Charles A. Higgs's Residence	c.1950	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20921	1610 NW 64 ST	Amelia Brown's Residence	c.1954	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20922	1611 NW 64 ST	Thirlee Smith's Residence	c.1939	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20923	1620 NW 64 ST	Diana Apartments	c.1955	Triplex	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA20924	1621 NW 64 ST	The Wells' Residence	c.1939	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20925	1641 NW 64 ST	Elvira Smith's Residence	c.1950	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20926	1678 NW 64 ST	Olive B. Alexander's Residence	c.1939	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20927	1680 NW 64 ST	1680 Northwest 64th Street	c.1974	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA20928	1500 NW 65 ST	1500 Northwest 65th Street	c.1953	Apartment building	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA20929	1510 NW 65 ST	The Williams' Residence	c.1948	Triplex	Moderne	Eligible	
DA20930	1519 NW 65 ST	Joseph Pieze's Residence	c.1951	Single-family residence	Minimal Traditional	Eligible	
DA20931	1540 NW 65 ST	Jesse Simms's Residence	c.1935	Single-family residence	Minimal Traditional	Eligible	
DA20932	1550 NW 65 ST	Edward Delevoe's Residence	c.1947	Single-family residence	Minimal Traditional	Eligible	
DA20933	1551 NW 65 ST	The Bullard's Residence	c.1939	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20934	1601 NW 65 ST	The Pinders' Residence	c.1939	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20935	1610 NW 65 ST	Raymon Newton's Residence	c.1971	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA20936	1611 NW 65 ST	Roxie W. Ward's Residence	c.1951	Duplex	Moderne	Ineligible	
DA20937	1615 NW 65 ST	Alfred Rizer's Residence	c.1930	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20938	1620 NW 65 ST	Delia Green Robinson's Residence	c.1939	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20939	1621 NW 65 ST	Herbert R. Rizer's Residence	c.1955	Single-family residence	Ranch	Ineligible	
DA20940	1622 NW 65 ST	The DeVaux Residence	c.1962	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA20941	1626 NW 65 ST	Rosetta Lowe's Residence	c.1955	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	

SITE NUMBER	SITE ADDRESS	SITE NAME	YEAR BUILT	BUILDING TYPOLOGY	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT ELIGIBILITY	NATIONAL REGISTER INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY
DA20942	1645 NW 65 ST	Harold Jack Jones Family Residence	c.1949	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20943	1515 NW 66 ST	Levi Johnson's Residence	c.1946	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA20944	1520 NW 66 ST	1520 Northwest 66th Street	c.1965	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20945	1521 NW 66 ST	Beatrice Williams's Residence	c.1952	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20946	1531 NW 66 ST	1531 Northwest 66th Street	c.1954	Duplex	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA20947	1534 NW 66 ST	Grattan E. Graves Jr.'s Residence	c.1955	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20948	1538 NW 66 ST	Moses Williams' Residence	c.1946	Single-family residence	Minimal Traditional	Eligible	
DA20949	1541 NW 66 ST	John Taylor's Residence	c.1930	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20950	1547 NW 66 ST	Geraldine O. Smith's Residence	c.1930	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20951	1557 NW 66 ST	Sally Bell Hicks's Residence	c.1962	Duplex	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA20952	1558 NW 66 ST	Clyde M. Williams's Residence	c.1948	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20953	1601 NW 66 ST	1601 Northwest 66th Street	c.1952	Duplex	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20954	1610 NW 66 ST	1610 Northwest 66th Street	c.1953	Duplex	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20955	1680 NW 66 ST	Thelma M. La Fleur's Residence	c.1951	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20956	1700 NW 66 ST	Fitz Johnson's Residence	c.1961	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA20957	1710 NW 66 ST	Valaria Johnson's Residence	c.1961	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA20958	1201 NW 67 ST	James M. Simmons's Residence	c.1947	Single-family residence	Moderne	Eligible	
DA20959	1221 NW 67 ST	The Francis' Residence	c.1950	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20960	1235 NW 67 ST	The Stirrups' Residence	c.1949	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20961	1263 NW 67 ST	Church of Christ	c.1959	Civic building - Church	Neo-Classical Revival	Eligible	
DA20962	1295 NW 67 ST	Dennis Smith's Residence	c.1954	Single-family residence	Moderne	Eligible	Eligible
DA20963	1335 NW 67 ST	The Lindsey Residence	c.1947	Single-family residence	Moderne	Eligible	Eligible
DA20964	1341 NW 67 ST	Church of God Tabernacle Parsonage	c.1961	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20965	1351 NW 67 ST	Church of God Tabernacle	c.1945	Civic building - Church	Mid-Century Modern	Ineligible	
DA20966	1353 NW 67 ST	Elder Thomas J. Richardson Building	c.1947	Residence - Parsonage	Moderne	Eligible	Eligible
DA20967	1373 NW 67 ST	Eunice Brown's Residence	c.1963	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20968	1375 NW 67 ST	The Barkleys' Residence	c.1948	Single-family residence	Minimal Traditional	Eligible	
DA20969	1381 NW 67 ST	Fred Nook's Residence	c.1950	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20970	1441 NW 67 ST	1441 Northwest 67th Street	c.1960	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA20971	1449 NW 67 ST	Howard McDaniels's Residence	c.1960	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA20972	1514 NW 67 ST	Sinquefield Pearl's Residence	c.1950	Duplex	Moderne	Eligible	
DA20973	1520 NW 67 ST	Fred Williams's Residence	c.1952	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20974	1521 NW 67 ST	Clara Cooper's Residence	c.1964	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA20975	1529 NW 67 ST	1529 Northwest 67th Stret	c.1960	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA20976	1530 NW 67 ST	Helena P. Green's Residence	c.1948	Single-family residence	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20977	1531 NW 67 ST	Dorothy K. Braynen's Residence	c.1951	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20978	1542 NW 67 ST	Herbert Lampkin's Residence	c.1946	Single-family residence	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20979	1550 NW 67 ST	Rev. David Williams's Residence	c.1947	Single-family residence	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	

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DA20980	1551 NW 67 ST	1551 Northwest 67th Street	c.1953	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA20981	1562 NW 67 ST	Grace Higgs's Residence	c.1951	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20982	1563 NW 67 ST	Josie Bell McCants's Residence	c.1943	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20983	1564 NW 67 ST	J.D. Allen's Residence	c.1940	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20984	1617 NW 67 ST	The Nixons' Residence	c.1948	Single-family residence	Minimal Traditional	Eligible	
DA20985	1620 NW 67 ST	Rev. Jones Taylor's Residence	c.1947	Single-family residence	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20986	1667 NW 67 ST	1667 Northwest 67th Street	c.1940	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20987	1201 NW 68 ST	Thomas W. Blue's Residence	c.1968	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20988	1210 NW 68 ST	The Crawfords' Residence	c.1951	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20989	1220 NW 68 ST	Joseph Pierce's Residence	c.1938	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20990	1221 NW 68 ST	Joe Dickey's Residence	c.1939	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20991	1230 NW 68 ST	Nathaniel Davis's Residence	c.1953	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20992	1231 NW 68 ST	Forest W. Reynolds's Residence	c.1955	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20993	1240 NW 68 ST	James Lee Howard's Residence	c.1956	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20994	1244 NW 68 ST	The Holland's Residence	c.1938	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20995	1245 NW 68 ST	1245 Northwest 68th Street	c.1976	Duplex	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20996	1249 NW 68 ST	Minnie Sellers's Residence	c.1942	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20997	1252 NW 68 ST	Richard Bethel's Residence	c.1951	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA20998	1259 NW 68 ST	Florence Cooper's Residence	c.1942	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA20999	1260 NW 68 ST	Eddie Lee Lowery's Residence	c.1950	Single-family residence	Ranch	Insufficient Information	
DA21000	1261 NW 68 ST	1261 Northwest 68th Street	c.1942	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21001	1268 NW 68 ST	Roosevelt Carey's Residence	c.1947	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21002	1271 NW 68 ST	Judge Henderson's Residence	c.1940	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21003	1278 NW 68 ST	C.M. Thom's Residence	c.1950	Single-family residence	Minimal Traditional	Eligible	
DA21004	1291 NW 68 ST	William Reeves Littles's Residence	c.1950	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21005	1301 NW 68 ST	Fred Baker's Residence	c.1950	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21006	1312 NW 68 ST	Marie White's Residence	c.1951	Single-family residence	Minimal Traditional	Eligible	
DA21007	1313 NW 68 ST	Martha Lee Brinson's Residence	c.1943	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21008	1319 NW 68 ST	George Smith's Residence	c.1945	Single-family residence	Minimal Traditional	Eligible	
DA21009	1320 NW 68 ST	David Dukes's Residence	c.1940	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21010	1331 NW 68 ST	Eddie Lee Rucker's Residence	c.1950	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21011	1337 NW 68 ST	The Davis' Residence	c.1943	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21012	1338 NW 68 ST	Luther J. Smith's Residence	c.1949	Single-family residence	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21013	1344 NW 68 ST	Leroy Jackson's Residence	c.1940	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21014	1346 NW 68 ST	1346 Northwest 68th Street	c.1972	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA21015	1353 NW 68 ST	James Johnson's Residence	c.1943	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21016	1360 NW 68 ST	Martin Simmons's' Residence	c.1943	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21017	1369 NW 68 ST	Dona E. Griffin's Residence	c.1952	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	

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DA21018	1370 NW 68 ST	The Benebys' Residence	c.1955	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21019	1377 NW 68 ST	Thomas E. Williams's Residence	c.1956	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21020	1425 NW 68 ST	Daniel Goodmond's Residence	c.1932	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21021	1430 NW 68 ST	S.C. Chandler's Residence	c.1948	Duplex	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21022	1431 NW 68 ST	1431 Northwest 68th Street	c.1955	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21023	1481 NW 68 ST	Maxwell Newbold's Residence	c.1950	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21024	1505 NW 68 ST	Shaddie's Tavern	c.1937	Commercial	Commercial	Eligible	
DA21025	1510 NW 68 ST	1510 Northwest 68th Street	c.1957	Apartment building	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA21026	1532 NW 68 ST	1532 Northwest 68th Street	c.1937	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21027	1535 NW 68 ST	Leroy Sewell's Residence	c.1961	Duplex	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA21028	1540 NW 68 ST	Joseph Grand's Residence	c.1949	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21029	1545 NW 68 ST	David Dobbs's Residence	c.1937	Single-family residence	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21030	1546 NW 68 ST	William H. Cobb's Residence	c.1954	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21031	1549 NW 68 ST	Dr. Samuel H. Johnson's Residence	c.1940	Single-family residence	Minimal Traditional	Eligible	
DA21032	1552 NW 68 ST	Rev. Nathaniel F. Clark's Residence	c.1945	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21033	1567 NW 68 ST	1567 Northwest 68th Street	c.1947	Single-family residence	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21034	1579 NW 68 ST	The Simmons' Residence	c.1938	Single-family residence	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21035	1212 NW 68 TER	Clara Taylor's Residence	c.1939	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21036	1213 NW 68 TER	Henry Strong's Residence	c.1926	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21037	1219 NW 68 TER	Rev. James P. Waldon's Residence	c.1950	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21038	1225 NW 68 TER	Alan N. Showers's Residence	c.1947	Single-family residence	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21039	1226 NW 68 TER	Lester McFarland's Residence	c.1947	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21040	1228 NW 68 TER	The Butler Residence	c.1941	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible	
DA21041	1235 NW 68 TER	E. Edward Johnson's Residence	c.1948	Single-family residence	Minimal Traditional	Eligible	
DA21042	1244 NW 68 TER	Daniel Ghent's Residence	c.1942	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21043	1245 NW 68 TER	1245 Northwest 68th Terrace	c.1960	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21044	1250 NW 68 TER	Estelle E. Waller's Residence	c.1952	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21045	1261 NW 68 TER	Flora Roberts's Residence	c.1951	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21046	1264 NW 68 TER	Janie Smith's Residence	c.1948	Single-family residence	Minimal Traditional	Eligible	
DA21047	1269 NW 68 TER	Percy Woodside's Residence	c.1947	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21048	1280 NW 68 TER	Robert Jackson's Residence	c.1958	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21049	1301 NW 68 TER	Minnie Campbell's Residence	c.1948	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21050	1310 NW 68 TER	John H. McConnell Jr.'s Residence	c.1954	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21051	1313 NW 68 TER	Leonard George's Residence	c.1938	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21052	1319 NW 68 TER	Herbert Matthews's Residence	c.1940	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21053	1320 NW 68 TER	1320 Northwest 68th Terrace	c.1958	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA21054	1321 NW 68 TER	George Turnquest's Residence	c.1930	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21055	1337 NW 68 TER	James Washington's Residence	c.1938	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	

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DA21056	1341 NW 68 TER	Edmund McKinney's Residence	c.1957	Single-family residence	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21057	1342 NW 68 TER	Arthur Thomas's Residence	c.1971	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21058	1344 NW 68 TER	Cyril Poitier's Residence	c.1938	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21059	1350 NW 68 TER	The Bethels' Residence	c.1948	Single-family residence	Minimal Traditional	Eligible	
DA21060	1357 NW 68 TER	Lillian Ballou's Residence	c.1964	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21061	1361 NW 68 TER	The Saunders' Residence	c.1940	Single-family residence	Minimal Traditional	Eligible	
DA21062	1366 NW 68 TER	William A. Fannin's Residence	c.1949	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21063	1369 NW 68 TER	The Blatches' Residence	c.1949	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21064	1376 NW 68 TER	The Brunsons' Residence	c.1954	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA21065	1385 NW 68 TER	Anna Reid-Mitchell's Residence	c.1940	Single-family residence	Minimal Traditional	Eligible	
DA21066	1416 NW 68 TER	Mary Kelly's Residence	c.1937	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21067	1418 NW 68 TER	Henry J. Deal's Residence	c.1954	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21068	1420 NW 68 TER	1420 Northwest 68th Terrace	c.1947	Single-family residence	Minimal Traditional	Eligible	
DA21069	1423 NW 68 TER	Jack Thomas's Residence	c.1936	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21070	1430 NW 68 TER	James Cooley Edwards's Residence	c.1947	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21071	1443 NW 68 TER	1443 Northwest 68th Terrace	c.1950	Single-family residence	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21072	1445 NW 68 TER	Clifford E. Lowery's Residence	c.1951	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21073	1448 NW 68 TER	Leon M. Dorsett's Residence	c.1946	Single-family residence	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21074	1454 NW 68 TER	Sylvester Stephens' Residence	c.1937	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21075	1455 NW 68 TER	Katherine Davis's Residence	c.1954	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21076	1460 NW 68 TER	Charles Hall's Residence	c.1955	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21077	1472 NW 68 TER	1472 Northwest 68th Terrace	c.1962	Duplex	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA21078	1473 NW 68 TER	The Carey's Residence	c.1936	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21079	1510 NW 68 TER	1510 Northwest 68th Terrace	c.1950	Single-family residence	Ranch	Ineligible	
DA21080	1511 NW 68 TER	Dr. Joseph Poitier's Residence	c.1950	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA21081	1527 NW 68 TER	Philip Roker's Residence	c.1947	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21082	1530 NW 68 TER	Norman Bolds's Residence	c.1954	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21083	1533 NW 68 TER	Willie C. Grubs's Residence	c.1963	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA21084	1541 NW 68 TER	Alfred Stirrup's Residence	c.1954	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21085	1547 NW 68 TER	Auro Harris' Residence	c.1930	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21086	1550 NW 68 TER	Albert Saunders's Residence	c.1948	Single-family residence	Minimal Traditional	Eligible	
DA21087	1554 NW 68 TER	1554 Northwest 68th Terrace	c.1955	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA21088	1571 NW 68 TER	New Bethel Missionary Baptist Church	c.1957	Civic building - Church	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21089	1610 NW 68 TER	Mary A. Mickens' Residence	c.1950	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21090	1651 NW 68 TER	Julius Boykin's Residence	c.1961	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21091	1201 NW 69 ST	Mary Koon's Residence	c.1962	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Ineligible	
DA21092	1227 NW 69 ST	Thomas Sutton's Residence	c.1959	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21093	1237 NW 69 ST	Willie M. Brackett's Residence	c.1938	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	

SITE NUMBER	SITE ADDRESS	SITE NAME	YEAR BUILT	BUILDING TYPOLOGY	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT ELIGIBILITY	NATIONAL REGISTER INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY
DA21094	1241 NW 69 ST	Dr. Aubrey W. Henry's Residence	c.1954	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA21095	1245 NW 69 ST	George Kelly's Residence	c.1966	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21096	1252 NW 69 ST	1252 Northwest 69th Street	c.1939	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21097	1255 NW 69 ST	Lester Doles's Residence	c.1958	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21098	1260 NW 69 ST	Reverend Henry Mobley's Residence	c.1957	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21099	1268 NW 69 ST	Leonora Johnson's Residence	c.1946	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21100	1277 NW 69 ST	The Stubbs' Residence	c.1954	Single-family residence	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21101	1305 NW 69 ST	Alonzo C. Person's Residence	c.1942	Single-family residence	Minimal Traditional	Eligible	
DA21102	1319 NW 69 ST	Inez W. Green's Residence	c.1950	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21103	1320 NW 69 ST	Albert Coleman's Residence	c.1940	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21104	1328 NW 69 ST	July Cooper's Residence	c.1948	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21105	1336 NW 69 ST	John Faison's Residence	c.1950	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21106	1345 NW 69 ST	Jesse Youmans's Residence	c.1951	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21107	1353 NW 69 ST	Harry Hallmon's Residence	c.1937	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21108	1354 NW 69 ST	Rebecca Minnis's Residence	c.1953	Single-family residence	Minimal Traditional	Eligible	
DA21109	1360 NW 69 ST	Don L. Smith's Residence	c.1943	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21110	1361 NW 69 ST	Willie Mae Timmons's Residence	c.1964	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21111	1368 NW 69 ST	Ethel Counts's Residence	c.1951	Single-family residence	Ranch	Ineligible	
DA21112	1369 NW 69 ST	The Smith's Residence	c.1946	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21113	1370 NW 69 ST	Pedro Baso's Residence	c.1950	Single-family residence	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21114	1377 NW 69 ST	Allen Ross's Residence	c.1943	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21115	1395 NW 69 ST	New Shiloh Missionary Baptist Church	c.1957	Single-family residence	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21116	1415 NW 69 ST	Virginia Grant's Residence	c.1941	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21117	1418 NW 69 ST	William H. Hanna's Residence	c.1939	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21118	1423 NW 69 ST	George Fuerguson's Residence	c.1936	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21119	1424 NW 69 ST	Henry E.S. Reeves' Residence	c.1953	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21120	1430 NW 69 ST	Corene H. Manning's Residence	c.1955	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21121	1439 NW 69 ST	1439 Northwest 69th Street	c.1936	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21122	1440 NW 69 ST	Leroy Gaines's Residence	c.1952	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21123	1444 NW 69 ST	Edward Bogie's Residence	c.1948	Single-family residence	Minimal Traditional	Eligible	
DA21124	1445 NW 69 ST	1445 Northwest 69th Street	c.1936	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21125	1448 NW 69 ST	Florastine Moment's Residence	c.1940	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21126	1455 NW 69 ST	Leroy Kenon's Residence	c.1958	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA21127	1460 NW 69 ST	Fred Miller's Residence	c.1947	Single-family residence	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21128	1461 NW 69 ST	1461 Northwest 69th Street	c.1959	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA21129	1473 NW 69 ST	Private Leon Gibson's Residence	c.1948	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21130	1480 NW 69 ST	Poitier Kindergarten	c.1955	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA21131	1490 NW 69 ST	1490 Northwest 69th Street	c.1966	Apartment building	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	

SITE NUMBER	SITE ADDRESS	SITE NAME	YEAR BUILT	BUILDING TYPOLOGY	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT ELIGIBILITY	NATIONAL REGISTER INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY
DA21132	1520 NW 69 ST	Jackson Cleveland's Residence	c.1950	Single-family residence	Minimal Traditional	Eligible	
DA21133	1536 NW 69 ST	1536 Northwest 69th Street	c.1974	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA21134	1540 NW 69 ST	1540 Northwest 69th Street	c.1947	Single-family residence	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21135	1546 NW 69 ST	Mary Johnson's Residence	c.1936	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21136	1548 NW 69 ST	Gladstone Laroda's Residence	c.1932	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21137	1560 NW 69 ST	1560 Northwest 69th Street	c.1948	Single-family residence	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21138	1701 NW 69 ST	Mt. Aaron Missionary Baptist Church	c.1951	Civic building - Church	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21139	1710 NW 69 ST	1710 Northwest 69th Street	c.1940	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21140	1411 NW 69 TER	Bogan Black's Residence	c.1938	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21141	1414 NW 69 TER	Langston C. Deal's Residence	c.1950	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21142	1417 NW 69 TER	Rebecca Johnson's Residence	c.1958	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA21143	1427 NW 69 TER	Bishop Daniel Nairn's Residence	c.1950	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21144	1432 NW 69 TER	Enoch Williams's Residence	c.1953	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA21145	1450 NW 69 TER	Jesse Williams's Residence	c.1954	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21146	1455 NW 69 TER	1455 Northwest 69th Terrace	c.1962	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA21147	1458 NW 69 TER	The Anderson's Residence	c.1954	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21148	1500 NW 69 TER	1500 Northwest 69th Terrace	c.1962	Apartment building	Neo-Classical Revival	Eligible	
DA21149	1510 NW 69 TER	Lawrence S. Fox's Residence	c.1955	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21150	1514 NW 69 TER	George Wilkinson's Residence	c.1953	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA21151	1516 NW 69 TER	Juanita Matthews's Residence	c.1961	Duplex	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA21152	1521 NW 69 TER	Melvin Jones's Residence	c.1953	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21153	1527 NW 69 TER	Yorick Kemp's Residence	c.1954	Single-family residence	Minimal Traditional	Eligible	
DA21154	1550 NW 69 TER	Reuben Hepburn's Residence	c.1958	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA21155	1601 NW 69 TER	Stella Knight's Residence	c.1967	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA21156	1649 NW 69 TER	1649 Northwest 69th Terrace	c.1938	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21157	1204 NW 70 ST	Ella M. Coleman's Residence	c.1946	Single-family residence	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21158	1220 NW 70 ST	Ella B. Coachman's Residence	c.1952	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21159	1225 NW 70 ST	John H. Boston's Residence	c.1950	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA21160	1229 NW 70 ST	Callie Faison's Residence	c.1962	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA21161	1236 NW 70 ST	Flora Bell Lassiter's Residence	c.1947	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21162	1239 NW 70 ST	Terry B. Parker's Residence	c.1954	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21163	1240 NW 70 ST	James Robert Lambert's Residence	c.1951	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21164	1249 NW 70 ST	Adonijah MCPhee's Residence	c.1952	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21165	1253 NW 70 ST	Leonard Ashe's Residence	c.1937	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21166	1261 NW 70 ST	Anna Nesbitt's Residence	c.1937	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21167	1264 NW 70 ST	Dr. Johnny Jones's Residence	c.1948	Single-family residence	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21168	1265 NW 70 ST	The Rolles' Residence	c.1954	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21169	1303 NW 70 ST	1303 Northwest 70th Street	c.1943	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	

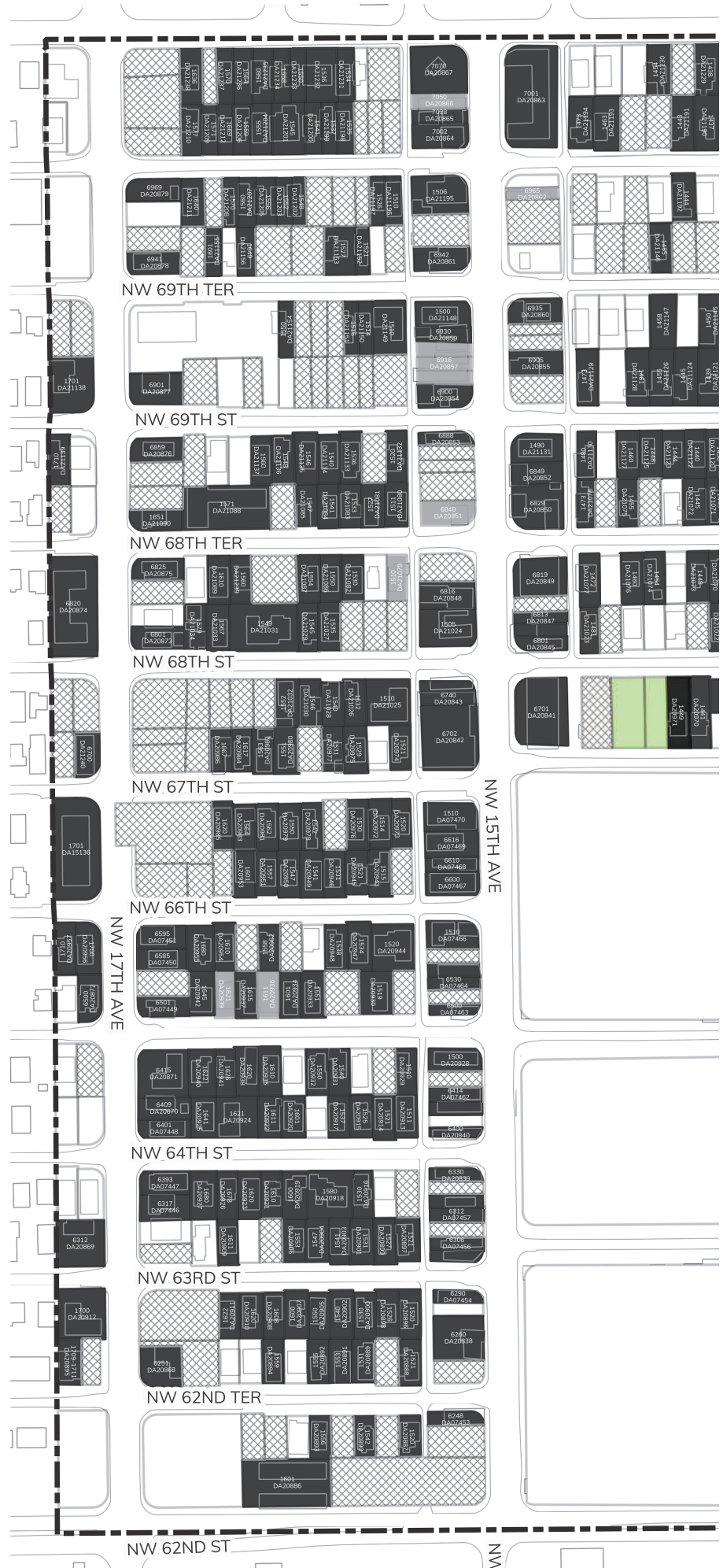
SITE NUMBER	SITE ADDRESS	SITE NAME	YEAR BUILT	BUILDING TYPOLOGY	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT ELIGIBILITY	NATIONAL REGISTER INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY
DA21170	1305 NW 70 ST	Carl Prince's Residence	c.1947	Single-family residence	Minimal Traditional	Eligible	
DA21171	1318 NW 70 ST	Leroy Culpepper's Residence	c.1942	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21172	1331 NW 70 ST	Clarence Boggs' Residence	c.1946	Single-family residence	Minimal Traditional	Eligible	
DA21173	1340 NW 70 ST	Harold Higgs's Residence	c.1951	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21174	1345 NW 70 ST	Henry Mapps' Residence	c.1947	Single-family residence	Minimal Traditional	Eligible	
DA21175	1354 NW 70 ST	Robert J. Nelson Jr.'s Residence	c.1951	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21176	1355 NW 70 ST	1355 Northwest 70th Street	c.1952	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21177	1357 NW 70 ST	James Moss's Residence	c.1963	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21178	1360 NW 70 ST	Eliza Doles's Residence	c.1948	Single-family residence	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21179	1368 NW 70 ST	The Cleare's Residence	c.1945	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Non-Eligible	
DA21180	1371 NW 70 ST	Maude L Adams' Residence	c.1950	Single-family residence	Minimal Traditional	Eligible	
DA21181	1376 NW 70 ST	The Williams' Residence	c.1943	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21182	1385 NW 70 ST	1385 Northwest 70th Street	c.1959	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA21183	1400 NW 70 ST	1400 NW 70th Street	c.1950	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21184	1410 NW 70 ST	Richard Dean's Residence	c.1948	Single-family residence	Minimal Traditional	Eligible	
DA21185	1416 NW 70 ST	Edward Conley's Residence	c.1940	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21186	1421 NW 70 ST	Muriel Colebrook's Residence	c.1948	Single-family residence	Minimal Traditional	Eligible	
DA21187	1423 NW 70 ST	Enos Gibson's Residence	c.1921	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21188	1425 NW 70 ST	Marie Wallace's Residence	c.1945	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21189	1426 NW 70 ST	Jerry Pratt's Residence	c.1936	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21190	1437 NW 70 ST	Leander Jackson's Residence	c.1936	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21191	1443 NW 70 ST	Herbert Coakley's Residence	c.1958	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA21192	1444 NW 70 ST	1444 Northwest 70th Street	c.1938	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21193	1463 NW 70 ST	1463 Northwest 70th Street	c.1945	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21194	1473 NW 70 ST	James W. Grant's Residence	c.1947	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21195	1506 NW 70 ST	1506 NW 70th Street	c.1941	Mixed-use building	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21196	1510 NW 70 ST	Willie Scott's Residence	c.1952	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21197	1526 NW 70 ST	Jason Beckwith's Residence	c.1936	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21198	1535 NW 70 ST	Thelma Goins's Residence	c.1964	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21199	1537 NW 70 ST	The Monroe's Residence	c.1953	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21200	1541 NW 70 ST	Deacon Herbert Smith's Residence	c.1950	Duplex	Minimal Traditional	Eligible	
DA21201	1545 NW 70 ST	Nathan Cook's Residence	c.1953	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21202	1548 NW 70 ST	Herbert Brantley's Residence	c.1949	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21203	1552 NW 70 ST	James Smith's Residence	c.1962	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA21204	1555 NW 70 ST	1555 Northwest 70th Street	c.1945	Single-family residence	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21205	1556 NW 70 ST	1556 Northwest 70th Street	c.1946	Single-family residence	Minimal Traditional	Eligible	
DA21206	1559 NW 70 ST	Nathan Cook's Residence	c.1926	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21207	1560 NW 70 ST	Lillian M. Stephens' Residence	c.1946	Single-family residence	Masonry Vernacular	Eligible	

SITE NUMBER	SITE ADDRESS	SITE NAME	YEAR BUILT	BUILDING TYPOLOGY	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE	NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT ELIGIBILITY	NATIONAL REGISTER INDIVIDUAL ELIGIBILITY
DA21208	1570 NW 70 ST	Bennie Irving's Residence	c.1958	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA21209	1571 NW 70 ST	1571 Northwest 70th Street	c.1973	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA21210	1577 NW 70 ST	Irene Newman's Residence	c.1938	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21211	1640 NW 70 ST	James Johnson's Residence	c.1962	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA21212	1669 NW 70 ST	1669 Northwest 70th Street	c.1945	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21213	1220 NW 71 ST	James Rahmey's Residence	c.1936	Single-family residence	Minimal Traditional	Eligible	
DA21214	1238 NW 71 ST	Fellie McCall's Residence	c.1937	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21215	1246 NW 71 ST	William Mullis's Residence	c.1937	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21216	1260 NW 71 ST	The Cobbs's Residence	c.1936	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21217	1276 NW 71 ST	Manuel Geary's Residence	c.1937	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21218	1328 NW 71 ST	Eleese Wesley's Residence	c.1938	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21219	1336 NW 71 ST	Levictius Rolle's Residence	c.1955	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21220	1342 NW 71 ST	Milledge Chester's Residence	c.1938	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21221	1358 NW 71 ST	Matthew Roundtree's Residence	c.1949	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21222	1368 NW 71 ST	William Blake's Residence	c.1950	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21223	1376 NW 71 ST	1376 Northwest 71st Street	c.1945	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21224	1386 NW 71 ST	1386 Northwest 71st Street	c.1959	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA21225	1396 NW 71 ST	1396 Northwest 71st Street	c.1960	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21226	1410 NW 71 ST	1410 Northwest 71st Street	c.1972	Single-family residence	Mansard	Eligible	
DA21227	1428 NW 71 ST	Rev. W.R. Smith's Residence	c.1949	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21228	1430 NW 71 ST	1430 Northwest 71st Street	c.1964	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA21229	1438 NW 71 ST	1438 Northwest 71st Street	c.1964	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA21230	1454 NW 71 ST	1454 Northwest 71st Street	c.1954	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21231	1534 NW 71 ST	Ernest Cambridge's Residence	c.1952	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA21232	1536 NW 71 ST	1536 Northwest 71st Street	c.1958	Duplex	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21233	1550 NW 71 ST	1550 Northwest 71st Street	c.1956	Duplex	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21234	1558 NW 71 ST	1558 Northwest 71st Street	c.1950	Single-family residence	Minimal Traditional	Eligible	
DA21235	1560 NW 71 ST	1560 Northwest 71st Street	c.1944	Single-family residence	Frame Vernacular	Eligible	
DA21236	1564 NW 71 ST	1564 Northwest 71st Street	c.1960	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA21237	1570 NW 71 ST	1570 Northwest 71st Street	c.1960	Single-family residence	Mid-Century Modern	Eligible	
DA21238	1636 NW 71 ST	1636 Northwest 71st Street	c.1950	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21239	1560 NW 68 TER	Frank Hysmith's Residence	c.1948	Single-family residence	Ranch	Eligible	
DA21240	6700 NW 17 AVE	6700 Northwest 17th Avenue	c.1950	Apartment building	Moderne	Eligible	

National Register District Eligibility Map



- Eligible
- Ineligible
- Insufficient Information
- Outside period of significance
- Liberty City Survey Area Boundary
- Parks
- Vacant



3.6

Inventory of Individually Eligible Historical Resources

The following map and table document all of the individually eligible historical resources included in the Liberty City Historic Survey. The table includes the Site File Number, the Site Name and Address, Year Built, Architectural Style, Building Typology, National Register Eligibility as a contributing resource in a potential Liberty City National Register Historic District, and National Register Eligibility as an individual resource.

SITE NUMBER	SITE ADDRESS	SITE NAME	YEAR BUILT	BUILDING TYPOLOGY	ARCHITECTURAL STYLE
DA07047	6304 NW 14 AVE	Liberty Square Community Center	c.1936	Civic building - Community center	Masonry Vernacular
DA07451	6595 NW 17 AVE	Hider Davie's Residence	c.1939	Single-family residence	Craftsman
DA07453	6248 NW 15 AVE	James E. Scott Community Association	c.1945	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular
DA07464	6530 NW 15 AVE	The Miami Times	c.1966	Commercial	Commercial
DA07474	NW 12 AVE	The Wall	c.1938	Wall	Masonry Vernacular
DA15136	1701 NW 66 ST	Mount Tabor Missionary Baptist Church	c.1950	Civic building - Church	Mid-Century Modern
DA20812	6700 NW 13 AVE	Sarah P. Thompson's Residence	c.1953	Single-family residence	Monterey
DA20841	6701 NW 15 AVE	Dennis Smith's Mixed-Use Building	c.1950	Mixed-use building	Moderne
DA20842	6702 NW 15 AVE	Liberty Theater	c.1944	Commercial - Theater	Masonry Vernacular
DA20843	6740 NW 15 AVE	The Miami Times Printing Plant	c.1947	Commercial	Commercial
DA20853	6888 NW 15 AVE	Eureka Barber Shop	c.1955	Commercial	Moderne
DA20962	1295 NW 67 ST	Dennis Smith's Residence	c.1954	Single-family residence	Moderne
DA20963	1335 NW 67 ST	The Lindsey Residence	c.1947	Single-family residence	Moderne
DA20966	1353 NW 67 ST	Elder Thomas J. Richardson Building	c.1947	Residence - Parsonage	Moderne



LIBERTY SQUARE COMMUNITY CENTER
 ADDRESS: 6304 NW 14 AVE
 YEAR BUILT: C.1936
 STYLE: MASONRY VERNACULAR
 ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP DISTRICT



The Community Center is the focal point of the Liberty Square housing project. It includes meeting rooms, classrooms, a day care center, and playgrounds.



HIDER DAVIE'S RESIDENCE
 ADDRESS: 6595 NW 17 AVE
 YEAR BUILT: C.1939
 STYLE: CRAFTSMAN
 ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP DISTRICT



This Craftsman-style house was built c.1939 and was the longtime residence of Mr. Hider Davie, who purchased the lot from Floyd W. Davis in 1938. Davie also built the two-story mixed-use building at 6300 NW 15th Avenue and owned a home in Bethune Beach.

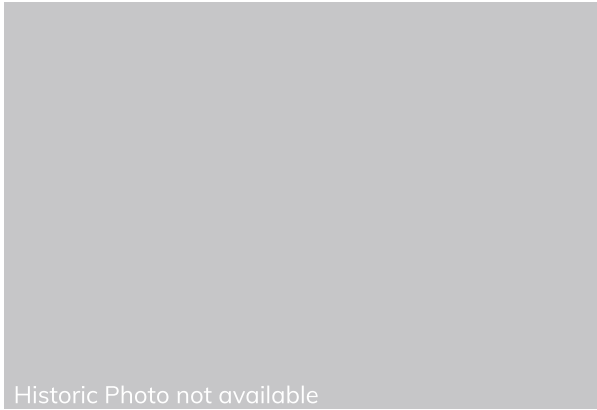


JAMES E. SCOTT COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION
 ADDRESS: 6248 NW 15 AVE
 YEAR BUILT: C.1945
 STYLE: MASONRY VERNACULAR
 ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP DISTRICT



This one-story Masonry Vernacular building was constructed c.1945 as a store. It later became the headquarters for the Negro Welfare Federation, later called the James E. Scott Community Association, before becoming a church in the 1960s.

DA07464



Historic Photo not available

THE MIAMI TIMES
ADDRESS: 6530 NW 15 AVE
YEAR BUILT: C.1966
STYLE: COMMERCIAL
ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP DISTRICT



Current photo - 2023

This commercial building was constructed c.1966 and it was the location of The Miami Times newspaper, the largest and longest-running Black newspaper in location.



Historic Photo not available

THE WALL
ADDRESS: NW 12 AVE
YEAR BUILT: C.1938
STYLE: MASONRY VERNACULAR
ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP DISTRICT



Current photo - 2023

The Wall was constructed in 1938 along the eastern edge of the Liberty Square Housing Project to separate the African-American housing project from the other neighborhoods. It was demolished in 1950.



Historic Photo

MOUNT TABOR MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH
ADDRESS: 1701 NW 66 ST
YEAR BUILT: C.1950
STYLE: MID-CENTURY MODERN
ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP DISTRICT



Current photo - 2023

This structure was built in 1950 for Mount Tabor Missionary Baptist Church, one of Miami's pioneer Black churches, which was established in 1901. The congregation relocated to a newer structure at 10500 NW Seventeenth Avenue in 2014.



SARAH P. THOMPSON'S RESIDENCE
 ADDRESS: 6700 NW 13 AVE
 YEAR BUILT: C.1953
 STYLE: MONTEREY
 ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP DISTRICT



This Monterey-style two-story house was built c.1951 and was the residence of Mrs. Sarah P. Thompson. As a prominent member of Miami's YWCA branch at the time, in 1951, Thompson hosted the meaningful annual Winter Tea event in her home.



DENNIS SMITH'S MIXED-USE BUILDING
 ADDRESS: 6701 NW 15 AVE
 YEAR BUILT: C.1950
 STYLE: MODERNE
 ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP DISTRICT



This Moderne mixed-use building was built in 1950 by a Black businessman, Dennis Smith. The two-story building had apartments on top and commercial spaces at the bottom, and housed the Manker-Milton Funeral Home.



LIBERTY THEATER
 ADDRESS: 6702 NW 15 AVE
 YEAR BUILT: C.1944
 STYLE: MASONRY VERNACULAR
 ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP DISTRICT



The Liberty Theater was built c.1944 by wealthy Cuban architect and engineer Jose Benitoa in the Masonry Vernacular style. For a quarter of a century it was the only theater and meeting place in the area where Black people could go for entertainment.



Historic Photo

THE MIAMI TIMES PRINTING PLANT
 ADDRESS: 6740 NW 15 AVE
 YEAR BUILT: C.1947
 STYLE: COMMERCIAL
 ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP DISTRICT



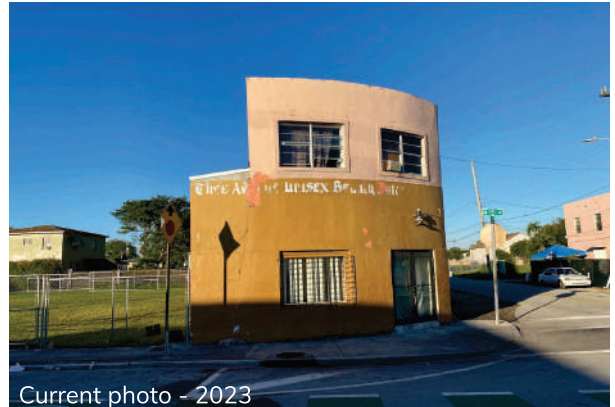
Current photo - 2023

The Miami Times Printing Plant was built in 1947 as a modest one-story concrete block drugstore. Between 1950 and 1966 it served as the printing plant and later headquarters for the Miami Times, South Florida's leading Black newspaper at that time.



DA20853

EUREKA BARBER SHOP
 ADDRESS: 6888 NW 15 AVE
 YEAR BUILT: C.1955
 STYLE: MODERNE
 ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP DISTRICT



Current photo - 2023

The former Eureka Barber Shop was built c.1955 along Liberty City's 15th Avenue as two-story building with residences on the second level. The original storefront brick material has been covered with stucco.



DA20962

DENNIS SMITH'S RESIDENCE
 ADDRESS: 1295 NW 67 ST
 YEAR BUILT: C.1954
 STYLE: MODERNE
 ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP DISTRICT



Current photo - 2023

This house was built in 1954 and belonged to Dennis Smith, a prominent Black businessman. It is two stories and has Moderne architectural details. The house is located on Millionaire's Row, NW 67th Street, where many wealthy Black families built homes.



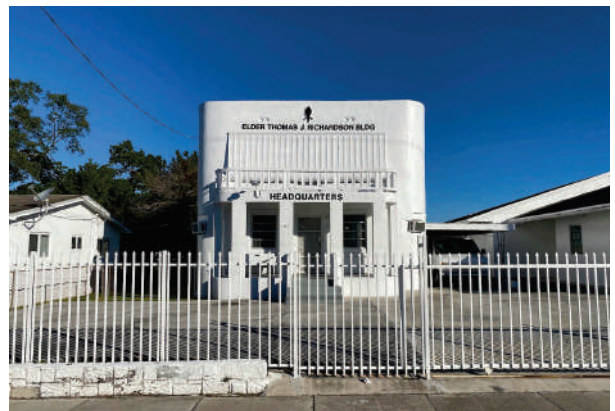
THE LINDSEY RESIDENCE
 ADDRESS: 1335 NW 67 ST
 YEAR BUILT: C.1947
 STYLE: MODERNE
 ELIGIBLE FOR NRHP DISTRICT



The Lindsey Residence was built in 1947 by Ellis and Ann Lindsey, wealthy Black Miami socialites during and after the Jim Crow era. He was a key player in the "bolita" gambling industry. It is an outstanding example of Moderne architecture.



ELDER THOMAS J. RICHARDSON BUILDING
 ADDRESS: 1353 NW 67 ST
 YEAR BUILT: C.1947
 STYLE: MODERNE
 ELI



This structure was built c.1947 as a parsonage for Thomas J. Richardson, founder pastor of the Church of God Tabernacle and his wife, Mamie E. Richardson, its second pastor. It features elements of the Moderne style.