


Your continued donations keep Wikipedia running!

Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Coordinates:  26.135763, -80.14181

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Fort Lauderdale, known as the "**Venice of America**" due to its expansive and intricate canal system, is a city in Broward County, Florida, United States. The city's population is described as metropolitan, where diverse culture is commonplace. According to 2006 U.S. Census Bureau estimates, the city had a population of 185,804.^[1] It is the county seat of Broward County. Fort Lauderdale is a principal city of the South Florida metropolitan area, which is home to 5,463,857 people.^[2]

City of Fort Lauderdale

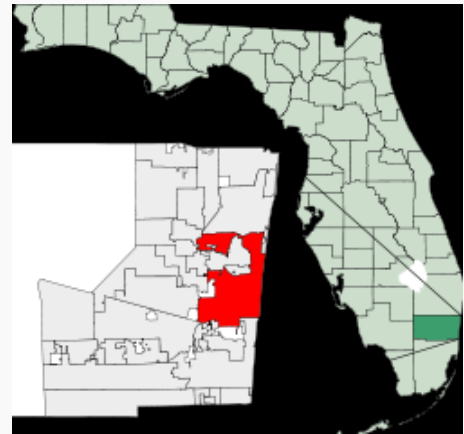


Fort Lauderdale






Seal

Nickname: Venice of America



Coordinates:  26°08′N 80°08′W

Country	 United States
State	 Florida
County	 Broward
Established	27 March 1911
Government	
 - Type	Commission-Manager
 - Mayor	Jim Naugle
Area	
 - City	36.0 sq mi (93.2 km ²)
Population (2006)	
 - City	185,804

- Density	4,803.1/sq mi (1,854.5/km ²)
- Metro	5,463,857
Time zone	Eastern (EST) (UTC-5)
- Summer (DST)	EDT (UTC-4)
Website: http://info.ci.ftlaud.fl.us	

The city is a major tourist destination, with 10.35 million visitors in 2006.^[3] The city is a major yachting center, with 42,000 resident yachts and 100 marinas and boatyards.^[3]

Fort Lauderdale and its suburbs host over 4100 restaurants and 120 nightclubs.^[3]

Fort Lauderdale is named after a series of forts built by the United States during the Second Seminole War. However, development of the city did not begin until 50 years after the forts were abandoned at the end of the conflict. Three forts named "Fort Lauderdale" were constructed; the first was at the fork of the New River, the second at Tarpon Bend, in what is now known as the Sailboat Bend neighborhood, and the third near the site of the Bahia Mar Marina.^[4] The forts took their name from Major William Lauderdale, who was the commander of the detachment of soldiers who built the first fort.^[4]

Contents

- 1 History
- 2 Geography and climate
 - 2.1 Location
 - 2.2 Neighborhoods
 - 2.3 Climate
- 3 Demographics
- 4 Economy
- 5 Government
- 6 Education
- 7 Transportation
- 8 Healthcare
- 9 Lifestyle, media, and culture
 - 9.1 Lifestyle
 - 9.2 Media
 - 9.3 Culture
- 10 Sports
- 11 Sites of interest
- 12 See also
- 13 References
- 14 External links

History

The area in which the city of **Fort Lauderdale** would later be founded was inhabited for more than a thousand years by the Tequesta Indians.^[5]

Contact with Spanish explorers in the 16th century proved disastrous for the Tequesta, as the Europeans unwittingly brought with them diseases to which the native populations possessed no resistance, such as smallpox. For the Tequesta, disease, coupled with continuing conflict with their Calusa neighbors, contributed greatly to their decline over the next two centuries.^[6]

By 1763, there were only a few Tequesta left in Florida, and most of them were evacuated to Cuba when the Spanish ceded

Florida to the British in 1763, under the terms of the Treaty of Paris (1763), which ended the Seven Years' War.^[5] Although control of the area changed between Spain, England, the United States, and the Confederate States of America, it remained largely undeveloped until the 20th century.

The Fort Lauderdale area was known as the "New River Settlement" before the 20th century. In the 1830's there were approximately 70 settlers living along the New River. William Cooley, the local Justice of the Peace, was a farmer and wrecker, who traded with the Seminole Indians. On January 6, 1836, while Cooley was leading an attempt to salvage a wrecked ship, a band of Seminoles attacked his farm, killing his wife and children, and the children's tutor. The other farms in the settlement were not attacked, but all the white residents in the area abandoned the settlement, fleeing first to the Cape Florida Lighthouse on Key Biscayne, and then to Key West.^[7] The first United States stockade named Fort Lauderdale was built in 1838,^[8]

and subsequently was a site of fighting during the Second Seminole War. The fort was abandoned in 1842, after the end of the war, and the area remained virtually unpopulated until the 1890s. It was not until Frank Stranahan arrived in the area in 1893 to operate a ferry across the New River, and the Florida East Coast Railroad's completion of a route through the area in 1896, that any organized development began. The city was incorporated in 1911, and in 1915 was designated the county seat of newly formed Broward County.^[9]

Fort Lauderdale's first major development began in the 1920s, during the Florida land boom of the 1920s.^[10] The 1926 Miami Hurricane^[11] and the Great Depression of the 1930s caused a great deal of economic dislocation. When World War II began, Fort Lauderdale became a major US Navy base, with a Naval Air Station to train pilots, radar and fire control operator training schools, and a Coast Guard base at Port Everglades.^[12]


After the war ended, service members returned to the area, spurring an enormous population explosion which dwarfed the 1920s boom.^[6] The 1960 Census counted 83,648 people in the city, about 230% of the 1950 figure.^[13] A 1967 report estimated that the city was approximately 85% developed,^[14] and the 1970 population figure was 139,590^[15] After 1970, as Fort Lauderdale became essentially built out, growth in the area shifted to suburbs to the west. As cities such as Coral Springs, Miramar, and Pembroke Pines experienced explosive growth, Fort Lauderdale's population stagnated, and the city actually shrank by almost 4,000 people between 1980, when the city had 153,279 people,^[16] and 1990, when the population was 149,377.^[17] A slight rebound brought the population back up to 152,397 at the 2000 census.^[18] Since 2000, Fort Lauderdale has gained slightly over 18,000 residents through annexation of seven neighborhoods in unincorporated Broward County.^[19] Today, Fort Lauderdale is a major yachting center,^[3] one of the nation's largest tourist destinations,^[3] and the center of a metropolitan division with 1.8 million people.^[2]

Geography and climate

Location



A1A, north of Sunrise Blvd

Fort Lauderdale is located at  26°08′09″N, 80°08′31″W (26.135763, -80.141810).^{GR1}

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 36.0 mi² (93.3 km²), 31.7 square miles (82 km²) of which is land and 4.3 square miles (11 km²) of which is water (11.91%). Fort Lauderdale is known for its extensive network of canals; there are 165 miles (266 km) of waterways within the city limits.^[20]

The city of Fort Lauderdale is adjacent to the Atlantic Ocean, includes 7 miles (11 km) of beaches,^[21] and borders the following municipalities:

On its east:

On its south:

On its southwest:

- Lauderdale-by-the-Sea
- Sea Ranch Lakes

- Hollywood
- Dania Beach

- Davie

On its west:

- Plantation
- Lauderhill
- Lauderdale Lakes
- Cooper City

On its northwest:

- North Lauderdale
- Oakland Park

On its north:

- Wilton Manors
- Pompano Beach



Fort Lauderdale Beach

The northwestern section of Fort Lauderdale is separate from the remainder of the city, connected only by the Cypress Creek Canal as it flows under I-95. This section of Fort Lauderdale borders the cities of Tamarac and Oakland Park on its south side. Oakland Park also borders Fort Lauderdale on the west side of its northeastern portion. The greater portion of Fort Lauderdale in the south is bordered, along its north side by Wilton Manors.

Off the coast of Fort Lauderdale is the Osborne Reef, an artificial reef made of discarded tires that has proven to be an ecological disaster.^[22]

The dumping began in the 1960s, with the intent to provide habitat for fish while disposing of trash from the land. However, in the rugged and corrosive environment of the ocean, nylon straps used to secure the tires wore out, cables rusted, and tires broke free. The tires posed a particular threat after breaking free from their restraints. The tires then migrated shoreward and ran into a living reef tract, climbed up its slope and killed everything in their path. In recent years, thousands of tires have also washed up on nearby beaches, especially during hurricanes. Local authorities are now working to remove the 700,000 tires, in cooperation with the U.S. Army, Navy and Coast Guard.^[23]

Neighborhoods

See also: List of neighborhoods in Fort Lauderdale

Fort Lauderdale, unlike many cities, has an official program for designating and recognizing neighborhoods. Under the Neighborhood Organization Recognition Program,^[24] more than 60 distinct neighborhoods have received official recognition from the city. An additional 25–30 neighborhoods exist without official recognition, although the city's neighborhood map displays them as well.^[25]

Climate

Fort Lauderdale lies on the border between the Humid subtropical climate (Cfa) zone and the Tropical savannah climate (Aw) zone, with hot, humid summers and mild winters. It has a two season wet-dry climate with hot, wet summers and cooler, dry winters.^[26] 69% of the city's annual rainfall occurs during the five month summer period.^[26] The hurricane season is between 1 June and 30 November,^[27] with major hurricanes most likely to affect Florida in September and October^[28] The most recent storms to directly affect the city were Hurricane Katrina and Hurricane Wilma, both of which struck the city in 2005; other direct hits were Hurricane Cleo in 1965, Hurricane King in 1950 and the 1947 Fort Lauderdale Hurricane.



Sunrise at Fort Lauderdale Beach

Weather averages for Fort Lauderdale, Florida													[hide]
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Record high °F (°C)	88 (31)	94 (34)	92 (33)	94 (34)	97 (36)	97 (36)	99 (37)	98 (37)	98 (37)	95 (35)	91 (33)	88 (31)	
Average high °F (°C)	76 (24)	77 (25)	79 (26)	82 (28)	86 (30)	88 (31)	90 (32)	90 (32)	89 (32)	86 (30)	81 (27)	77 (25)	
Average low °F (°C)	59 (15)	60 (16)	63 (17)	66 (19)	71 (22)	74 (23)	75 (24)	76 (24)	75 (24)	72 (22)	67 (19)	62 (17)	
Record low °F (°C)	28 (-2)	31 (-1)	32 (0)	40 (4)	54 (12)	60 (16)	64 (18)	66 (19)	61 (16)	47 (8)	35 (2)	30 (-1)	
Precipitation inch (cm)	2.94 (7.47)	2.70 (6.86)	2.80 (9.93)	3.91 (16.08)	6.33 (25.43)	10.0 (17.02)	6.70 (17.48)	6.88 (20.98)	8.26 (16.36)	6.44 (11.61)	4.57 (6.73)	2.65 (7.11)	

Source: The Weather Channel^[29] 2007-07-21

Demographics

As of the census^{GR2}



As space becomes increasingly scarce in and around Fort Lauderdale, high-rises are springing up in formerly single family and light industrial areas.

of 2000, there were 152,397 people, 68,468 households, and 33,001 families residing in the city. The population density was 4,803.1/mi² (1,854.4/km²). There were 80,862 housing units at an average density of 2,548.5/mi² (984.0/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 64.27% White, 28.88% African American, 0.23% Native American, 1.03% Asian, 0.05% Pacific Islander, 1.76% from other races, and 3.79% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 9.45% of the population.

There were 68,468 households out of which 19.6% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 32.2% were married couples living together, 11.5% had a female householder with no husband present, and 51.8% were non-families. 40.3% of all households were made up of individuals and 11.7% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.14 and the average family size was 2.97. Of the total, 19.4% were under the age of 18, 7.7%

from 18 to 24, 32.8% from 25 to 44, 24.8% from 45 to 64, and 15.3% were 65 or older. The median age was 39 years. For every 100 females there were 110.0 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 111.1 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$37,887, and the median income for a family was \$46,175. Males had a median income of \$34,478 versus \$27,230 for females. The per capita income for the city was \$27,798. About 13.8% of families and 17.7% of the population were below the poverty line, including 29.0% of those under age 18 and 11.1% of those aged 65 or over.

Like many cities in South Florida, Fort Lauderdale has a large population of people who do not speak English as their first language at home, although not as high as the county average.^[30] As of 2000, 75.63% of the population spoke English as their first language, followed by Spanish at 9.42%, French Creole 7.52%, French 2.04%, and Portuguese at 1.02%.^[31]

As of 2007, the Fort Lauderdale metropolitan area has the second highest AIDS rate in the nation at 45.8, just ahead of the New York City metropolitan area at 45.4. Of the reported Fort Lauderdale HIV cases among men, 74% are cases due to men having sex with men, or MSM.^[32]

Economy



Fort Lauderdale skyline, featuring Las Olas River House, completed in 2004

Fort Lauderdale's economy is heavily reliant on tourism. During the 1970s, the city was known as a spring break destination for college students. Cruise ships and nautical recreation provide the basis for much of the revenue raised by tourism. Fort Lauderdale now attracts a more sophisticated and affluent tourist, while largely ignoring the dwindling college crowd.^[33] There is a convention center located west of the beach and southeast of downtown, with 600,000 square feet (55,742 m²) of space, including a 200,000 square foot (18,581 m²) main exhibit hall.^[34]

Approximately 30% of the city's 10 million annual visitors attend conventions at the center.^[35]

The downtown area, especially around Las Olas Boulevard, has seen dramatic growth in the past decade, and now hosts many new hotels and high-rise condominium developments. The downtown area is the largest in Broward County, although there are other smaller cities in the county with commercial centers. Other improvements include a wide array of new boutiques, art galleries, and restaurants.

Fort Lauderdale is a major manufacturing and maintenance center for yachts. The boating industry is responsible for over 108,000 jobs in the county.^[36] With its many canals, and proximity to the Bahamas and Caribbean, it is also a popular yachting vacation stop, and home port for 42,000 boats, and approximately 100 marinas and boatyards.^[3] Additionally, the annual Fort Lauderdale International Boat Show, the world's largest boat show, brings over 125,000 people to the city each year.^[37]

Companies based in the Fort Lauderdale area include AutoNation, Citrix Systems, DHL Express, Spirit Airlines, and National Beverage Corporation. The largest employers in the county are Tenet Healthcare, which employs 5,000 people; American Express, which employs 4,200; The Continental Group, which employs 3,900; Motorola, which employs 3,000, and Maxim Integrated Products, which employs 2,000.^[38]

See also: List of foreign consulates in Ft. Lauderdale

Government

See also: List of Mayors of Fort Lauderdale

Fort Lauderdale has a Commission-Manager form of government. City policy is set by a city commission of five elected members: the mayor and four district commission members. The mayor of Fort Lauderdale serves a three-year term and cannot serve more than three consecutive terms.^[39] The current and longest serving mayor, Jim Naugle, was first elected in 1991 and is now serving his sixth consecutive term.^[40]

Naugle's first three terms were not affected by the municipal code, which was amended in 1998; the limitation went into effect in March of 2000. Administrative functions are performed by a city manager, who is appointed by the city commission. Fort Lauderdale Fire-Rescue Department provides Fire and Emergency Medical Services.

Education

See also: List of schools in Fort Lauderdale

According to 2000 census data, 79.0% of the city's population aged 25 or older were high school graduates, slightly below the national figure of 80.4%. 27.9% held at least a baccalaureate, slightly higher than the national figure of 24.4%.^[41]

Broward County Public Schools operates 23 public schools in Fort Lauderdale. 2007 Florida Comprehensive Assessment Test

(FCAT) results for Fort Lauderdale's public schools were mixed; while ten (of sixteen) elementary schools and one (of four) middle schools received "A" or "B" grades, Sunland Park Elementary School^[42] and Arthur Ashe Middle School^[43] received failing grades. Boyd Anderson High School, which is located in Lauderdale Lakes but whose attendance zone includes part of Fort Lauderdale, also received a failing grade.^[44] None of the three failing schools have failed twice in a four-year period, thus triggering the "Opportunity Scholarship Program" school choice provisions of the Florida's education plan.^[45]

Five institutions of higher learning have main or satellite campuses in the city:

- The Art Institute of Fort Lauderdale—main campus
- Broward Community College—satellite campus
- Florida Atlantic University—satellite campus
- Florida International University—satellite campus
- Nova Southeastern University—satellite campus

Transportation



Interstate 95 as it goes through Fort Lauderdale

Local bus transportation is provided by Broward County Transit (BCT), the county bus

system. BCT provides for connections with the bus systems in other parts of the metropolitan area: Metrobus in Miami-Dade County and Palm Tran in Palm Beach County. Tri-Rail, a commuter rail system, connects the major cities and airports of South Florida. In November 2006, Broward County voters rejected^[46] a one-cent-per-hundred sales tax increase

intended to fund transportation projects such as light rail and expansion of the bus system.^[47]

Four railroads serve Fort Lauderdale. Florida East Coast Railroad (FEC) and CSX Transportation are freight lines, Amtrak provides passenger service to other cities on the



Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport's Terminal 1 Check-In

Atlantic coast, and Tri-Rail provides commuter service between Palm Beach County, Broward County (including two stations in Fort Lauderdale), and Miami-Dade County.

Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport, in neighboring Dania Beach, Florida, is the city's main airport and is one of the fastest growing airports in the country. This is, in part, attributable to service by low-cost carriers such as Spirit Airlines, JetBlue and Southwest Airlines, resulting in lower airfares than nearby Miami International Airport.^[48] Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood is an emerging international gateway for the Caribbean and Latin America. Miami International Airport and Palm Beach International Airport also serve the city.

Fort Lauderdale is home to Port Everglades, the nation's third busiest cruise port.^[49] It is Florida's deepest port, and is an integral petroleum receiving point.^[50] Broward County is served by three major Interstates (I-75, I-95, I-595) and U.S. Highways such as U.S. Route 1, US 27 and US 441. It is also served by Florida's Turnpike and State Highway 869, also known as the Sawgrass Expressway.

Healthcare

Fort Lauderdale is served by Broward General Medical Center and Imperial Point Medical Center, which are operated by the North Broward Hospital District, the third largest hospital consortium in the United States. Broward General is a 716-bed^[51] acute care facility which is designated as a Level I trauma center.^[52] It is also home to Chris Evert Children's Hospital and a Heart Center of Excellence. The hospital serves as a major training site for medical students from Nova Southeastern University's College of Osteopathic Medicine, as well as nursing and paramedic programs from throughout the area. Imperial Point Medical Center is a 204-bed facility^[51] with a hyperbaric medicine program.^[53] Holy Cross Hospital, a 571-bed^[54] hospital operated by the Sisters of Mercy, was named by HealthGrades, Inc. as one of the 50 best hospitals in the country for 2007.^[55]

Lifestyle, media, and culture

Lifestyle



Intersection of Las Olas Boulevard and A1A, Fort Lauderdale beach.

According to the Greater Fort Lauderdale Convention and Visitors Bureau, Fort Lauderdale is "America's top gay resort area." In 2006, members of gay-interest site, PlanetOut, named the city as the "best gay resort town",^[56] the city actively pursues gay and lesbian tourists.^[57] The city is also home to a large year-round population of gay residents.^{[58][59]} The city's Stonewall Library & Archives is the largest-circulation LGBT library in the southeastern United States.^[60] Neighboring Wilton Manors was the second city in the country (after West Hollywood, California) to elect a gay-majority city council.^[61]

As is true of many parts of Florida, the city's population has a strong seasonal variation, as snowbirds from the north spend the winter and early spring in Florida.^[62]

The city is also sometimes referred to as "Fort Liquordale" because of its beaches, bars, nightclubs, and history as a spring break mecca for hundreds of thousands of college students.^[63]

However, the city has actively discouraged college students from visiting the area since the mid-1980's, passing strict laws aimed at preventing the mayhem that regularly occurred each year. The city had an estimated 350,000 college visitors for spring break 1985,^[64] by 2006, that number had declined to about 10,000.^[65]

Media

See also: List of radio stations in Florida

See also: List of TV stations in Florida

Fort Lauderdale is served by English-language newspapers *South Florida-Sun Sentinel* and *The Miami Herald*, as well as Spanish-language newspapers *El Sentinel* and *El Nuevo Herald*. The city is also home to alternative newspapers *City Link* and *New Times Broward-Palm Beach*, monthly magazine *HOME Fort Lauderdale* and gay-interest publications *Express Gay News*, *The 411 Magazine*, and *HOTspots!* magazine.

Culture

See also: List of museums in Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Fort Lauderdale's arts and entertainment district runs east-west along Las Olas Boulevard, from the beach to the heart of downtown. The district is anchored in the West by the Broward Center for the Performing Arts, and runs through the city to the intersection of Las Olas and A1A. This intersection is the "ground zero" of Fort Lauderdale Beach, and is the site of the "Elbo Room" bar featured in the 1960 film *Where the Boys Are*, which led in large measure to the city's former reputation as a spring break mecca. The city and its suburbs host over 4,100 restaurants and over 120 nightclubs, many of them in the arts and entertainment district.^[3] The city is also the setting for the 1986 movie *Flight of the Navigator*, and host of Langerado, an annual music festival.

Sports

Fort Lauderdale does not host any professional sports teams, but the Florida Panthers of the National Hockey League play at BankAtlantic Center in suburban Sunrise. Major League Baseball's Florida Marlins, the National Football League's Miami

Dolphins and the Miami Heat of the National Basketball Association all play in neighboring Miami-Dade County.

Lockhart Stadium in Fort Lauderdale was the home of the defunct Fort Lauderdale Strikers of the North American Soccer League from 1977 to 1983, and the Miami Fusion of Major League Soccer from 1998 to 2001. Lockhart Stadium is the current home of the Florida Atlantic University Owls football team.

The Baltimore Orioles conduct spring training in the city at Fort Lauderdale Stadium, and NCAA Division I college sports teams of Florida International University and University of Miami play in Miami-Dade County. Florida Atlantic University's athletic programs (other than football) are played in neighboring Palm Beach County.

Sites of interest

In addition to its museums, beaches, and nightlife, Fort Lauderdale is home to the Fort Lauderdale Swap Shop, a large indoor/outdoor flea market and the site of the world's largest drive-in movie theater, with 13 screens.^[66] The International Swimming Hall of Fame is located on Fort Lauderdale beach, and houses a large aquatic complex as well as a museum, theater, and research library.^[67] Hugh Taylor Birch State Park is a 180 acre park along the beach, with nature trails, camping and picnicking areas, canoeing, and features the Terramar Visitor Center, with exhibits about the ecosystem of the park^[68]. The Henry E. Kinney Tunnel on US Route 1 is the only tunnel on public land in the state of Florida.^[69] It was constructed in 1960, and its 864 foot (263 m) length travels underneath the New River and Las Olas Boulevard.



Fort Lauderdale contains 127 high rise towers,^[70] or 1 for every 1,317 people.^[71]

See also


- List of sister cities of Fort Lauderdale, Florida
- List of famous people from Fort Lauderdale, Florida

References

- ^a Annual Estimates of the Population for Incorporated Places over 100,000, Ranked by July 1, 2006 Population: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006 (<http://www.census.gov/popest/cities/tables/SUB-EST2006-01.xls>) (XLS). U.S. Census Bureau. Retrieved on 2007-07-17.
- ^a Annual Estimates of the Population of Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006 (http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metro_general) (XLS). U.S. Census Bureau. Retrieved on 2007-07-17.
- ^{a b c d e f g} Greater Fort Lauderdale Convention and Visitors Bureau (March 2007). *Greater Fort Lauderdale 2006 Statistics* (<http://www.sunny.org/media/index.cfm?action=showArticle&articleID=447>). Press release. Retrieved on 2007-07-18.
- ^{a b} Old Fort Lauderdale Museum-Sneak Preview (<http://www.oldfortlauderdale.org/history/preview.html>) . Fort Lauderdale Historical Society. Retrieved on 2007-07-17.
- ^{a b} Hughes, Kenneth J (1993), "Three Tequesta and Seminole hunting camps on the edge of the Everglades" (http://fulltext.fcla.edu/DLData/SN/SN01480340/0016_003/fi), *Broward Legacy (Broward County Historical Commission)*. **16** (3 and 4): 31-42. Retrieved on 2007-07-01.
- ^{a b} McGoun, Bill (1978), "A History of Broward County" (http://fulltext10.fcla.edu/DLData/SN/SN01480340/0002_003), *Broward Legacy (Broward County Historical Commission)*. **2**: 15-22. Retrieved on 2007-07-03
- ^{a b c d e f g} "The Seminole War Period" (<http://www.vonersearch.org/HistoryB.htm>) . Vone Research. Retrieved on 2007-07-21.
- ^a Butler, Stuart (1981), "Records in the Military Archives Division Which Relate to South Florida" (http://fulltext10.fcla.edu/DLData/SN/SN01480340/0004_001), *Broward Legacy (Broward County Historical Commission)*. **4** (1 and 2): 11-20. Retrieved on 2007-07-15.
- ^a "The Creation of Broward County: Victory in Tallahassee" (http://fulltext.fcla.edu/DLData/SN/SN01480340/0011_003/fi), *Broward Legacy (Broward County Historical Commission)*. **11** (3 and 4): 6-8, 1988. Retrieved on 2007-07-02.

- (<http://www.floridaschoolchoice.org/Information/OSP/>) . Retrieved on 2007-07-23.
46. ^ 2006 Elections-Funding for county-wide transportation improvements (<http://www.browardsoe.org/ERSummaryType.aspx?eid=6&cid=10620>) . Broward County Supervisor of Elections. Retrieved on 2007-07-21.
 47. ^ Fierro, David (10 October 2006). Broward county voters will vote on transit tax Nov. 7 (<http://www.flatrans.com/2006/oct/browardcountyvoterswillvoteontransittaxnov7>) . *Florida Transportation Monthly*. Retrieved on 2007-07-21.
 48. ^ Maynard, Micheline (2 January 2005). Lower fares shift traffic to less-used airports (<http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?sec=travel&res=9404E5D80730F961A35752C0A9639C8B63&n=Top%2FReference%2F1>) . *The New York Times*. Retrieved on 2007-06-20.
 49. ^ Port Everglades (<http://broward.org/port/welcome.htm>) . Broward County, Florida. Retrieved on 2007-07-17.
 50. ^ Port Everglades-Petroleum (http://broward.org/port/petroleum_extended_1.htm) . Broward County, Florida. Retrieved on 2007-07-17.
 51. ^ *a b* Quick Facts (<http://www.browardhealth.org/body.cfm?id=2637>) . North Broward Hospital District. Retrieved on 2007-07-20.
 52. ^ BGMC Services (<http://www.browardhealth.org/body.cfm?id=2139>) . North Broward Hospital District. Retrieved on 2007-07-20.
 53. ^ Center for Wound Care & Hyperbaric Medicine (<http://www.browardhealth.org/body.cfm?id=45>) . North Broward Hospital District. Retrieved on 2007-07-21.
 54. ^ History of Holy Cross Hospital (<http://www.holy-cross.com/General/history.php>) . Holy Cross Hospital. Retrieved on 2007-07-21.
 55. ^ HealthGrades-America's 50 Best Hospitals (http://www.healthgrades.com/consumer/index.cfm?fuseaction=mod&modtype=hospitals&product=hospitals_search_results&prodID=142) . HealthGrades, Inc.. Retrieved on 2007-07-21.
 56. ^ PlanetOut Travel Awards Members' Choice (<http://www.planetout.com/travel/article.html?sernum=10240>) . PlanetOut Inc.. Retrieved on 2007-07-16.
 57. ^ Greater Fort Lauderdale Convention and Visitors Bureau (17 October 2006). *Greater Fort Lauderdale best of the best for gay and lesbian travelers* (<http://www.sunny.org/media/index.cfm?action=showArticle&articleID=142>) . Press release. Retrieved on 2007-07-16.
 58. ^ Fact and Findings from *The Gay and Lesbian Atlas* (<http://www.urban.org/publications/900695.html>) . Urban Institute. Retrieved on 2007-07-16.
 59. ^ Lee, Gary. "Where the Boys Are, Part 2" (<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2005/05/13/AR2005051300662.html>) , *The Washington Post*, 15 May 2005. Retrieved on 2007-07-16.
 60. ^ "So. Fla. gay library moving" (<http://www.sciencedaily.com/upi/index.php?feed=TopNews&>) , United Press International, 9 June 2007. Retrieved on 2007-07-20.
 61. ^ Ayers, B. Drummond Jr. "Florida City Council has a Gay Majority" (<http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9C06E3DB1:>) , *The New York Times*, 19 March 2000. Retrieved on 2007-07-16.
 62. ^ Lawlor, Julia. "Snowbirds Flock Together for Winter" (<http://travel.nytimes.com/2007/02/02/reaalestate/greathomes/0>) , *The New York Times*, 2 February 2007. Retrieved on 2007-07-16.
 63. ^ Marsh, Bill (19 March 2006). The Innocent Birth of the Spring Bacchanal (<http://www.nytimes.com/2006/03/19/weekinreview/19marsh>) . *The New York Times*. Retrieved on 2007-05-13.
 64. ^ Weber, Janelle. "Fort Lauderdale says goodbye to wild, youthful spring breaks" (http://www.polkonline.com/stories/033001/sta_spring-break.s) , Associated Press, 30 March 2001. Retrieved on 2007-07-15.
 65. ^ Malernee, Jamie. "Rising Cost of Hotels, Food a Buzz Kill for Spring Breakers" (<http://www.sunny.org/media/index.cfm?action=showArticle&>) , *South Florida Sun-Sentinel*, 5 March 2006. Retrieved on 2007-07-15.
 66. ^ Rowe, Sean. "The Sultan of Swap" (<http://www.miaminewtimes.com/1998-11-05/news/the-sultan>) , *Miami New Times*, 5 November 1998. Retrieved on 2007-07-23.
 67. ^ ISHOF Museum (<http://www.ishof.org/museum/>) . International Swimming Hall of Fame. Retrieved on 2007-07-23.
 68. ^ Florida State Parks—Hugh Taylor Birch State Recreation Area (<http://www.abfla.com/parks/HughTaylorBirch/hughtaylorbirc>) . Florida Division of Recreation and Parks. Retrieved on 2007-07-23.
 69. ^ KidZone=Henry E. Kinney Tunnel (<http://www.dot.state.fl.us/publicinformationoffice/kidzone/Ph>) . Florida State Department of Transportation. Retrieved on 2007-07-23.
 70. ^ Skyscrapers of Fort Lauderdale (<http://www.emporis.com/en/wm/ci/bu/sk/?id=101627>) . Emporis. Retrieved on 2007-07-16.
 71. ^ Most Active Cities in Terms of High-rise Construction (<http://www.skyscrapers.com/en/bu/sk/st/ma/ci/>) . Emporis. Retrieved on 2007-07-16.

External links

- City of Fort Lauderdale - official website (<http://ci.ftlaud.fl.us/>)
- Greater Fort Lauderdale Convention and Visitors Bureau (<http://www.sunny.org>)
- Maps and aerial photos for  26.135763, -80.14181
 - Maps from WikiMapia (<http://www.wikimapia.org/#lat=26.135763&lon=-80.14181&z=12>) , Google Maps (<http://maps.google.com/maps?ll=26.135763,-80.14181&spn=0.10,0.10>) , Live Search Maps (<http://maps.live.com/default.aspx?v=1&cp=26.135763|-80.14181&lvl=11>) , Yahoo! Maps (http://maps.yahoo.com/maps_result?lat=26.135763&lon=-80.14181&mag=4) , or MapQuest

(<http://mapquest.com/maps/map.adp?latlongtype=decimal&latitude=26.135763&longitude=-80.14181&zoom=7>)

- Topographic maps from TopoZone (<http://topozone.com/map.asp?lat=26.135763&lon=-80.14181&s=200>) or TerraServer-USA (<http://terraserver-usa.com/image.aspx?lat=26.135763&lon=-80.14181&s=14>)



South Florida metropolitan area

[show]

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fort_Lauderdale%2C_Florida"

Categories: [South Florida metropolitan area](#) | [Cities in Broward County, Florida](#) | [County seats in Florida](#) | [Fort Lauderdale, Florida](#) | [Port cities in the United States](#)

-
- This page was last modified 20:09, 27 August 2007.
 - All text is available under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License. (See **Copyrights** for details.)
Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a U.S. registered 501(c)(3) tax-deductible nonprofit charity.