The “Roaring Twenties” saw the rise of the “developer city” in Broward County. At the peak of the land boom, land developers were instrumental in the creation of the towns of Davie (1925), Deerfield Beach (1925), Hollywood (1925), Oakland Park (originally Floranada, 1925), Hallandale (1927), and Lauderdale-by-the-Sea (1927). During the 1930s, Broward County continued to grow as a tourist attraction in spite of the Great Depression; the population doubled to almost 40,000 by the start of World War II. During the war years, Fort Lauderdale and Hollywood became major training centers for navy and marine fliers from around the country.

In the 1940s, Broward, along with Palm Beach County, was part of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit. All major agencies of county government, including the county commission and county attorney, the school board, both the tax collector and tax assessor, the sheriff, the supervisor of registration, and even the health department, were located in Broward’s second courthouse, which had been built in 1928. That second courthouse, located at the northwest corner of Southeast Sixth Street and Third Avenue in Fort Lauderdale, would be razed in 1991 to make way for the construction of new courthouse facilities.

**Judges Boyd Anderson and George Tedder, Sr.**

During the 1940s, Broward had only two judges presiding at the 1928 courthouse—County Judge Boyd H. Anderson and Circuit Judge George W. Tedder, Sr. Anderson had served as county judge since 1933 and would continue to serve until his passing in 1968. He presided over a wide range of judicial matters, including appeals from decisions of the various justices of the peace, tenant evictions, and small claims, as well as probate, guardianship, and juvenile matters. Judge Anderson had served as county judge since 1933 and would continue to serve until his passing in 1968. He presided over a wide range of judicial matters, including appeals from decisions of the various justices of the peace, tenant evictions, and small claims, as well as probate, guardianship, and juvenile matters. Judge Anderson had served as county judge since 1933 and would continue to serve until his passing in 1968. He presided over a wide range of judicial matters, including appeals from decisions of the various justices of the peace, tenant evictions, and small claims, as well as probate, guardianship, and juvenile matters. Judge Anderson had served as county judge since 1933 and would continue to serve until his passing in 1968. He presided over a wide range of judicial matters, including appeals from decisions of the various justices of the peace, tenant evictions, and small claims, as well as probate, guardianship, and juvenile matters.
Anderson even issued fishing licenses and presided over absentee voting.6

Born on April 13, 1902, near Conneaut, Ohio, young Boyd Anderson moved with his family to a farm near Fort Lauderdale in 1917.7 He began his courtroom career in 1928 when County Judge Fred B. Shipney swore him in as clerk of the county court. In 1933, Anderson succeeded Shipney when Shipney became ill and resigned.8 Upon Anderson's appointment by Governor Dave Sholtz, a local newspaper stated that Judge Anderson had possessed in his former position as clerk, "the case history of many of the periodical offenders who at intervals will probably face him on the bench for waywardness."9

Judge Anderson did not become a lawyer until he passed the bar examination in 1949 with a score ranking him among the top one-third of those passing the test; at that time, he had been a Broward judge for more than sixteen years.10 He never attended college or law school; in fact, he had only a high school education, having graduated from Fort Lauderdale High School in 1920.11

After 1945, juvenile matters were handled by a separate judge when S. Dorr Davis began a long tenure as Broward's first elected juvenile court judge, continuing until his death in 1964. Judge Davis conducted juvenile proceedings in a two-story frame house immediately to the north of the 1928 courthouse. His juvenile probation officer was Doyle McNeese.

In the forties, Judge George W. Tedder, Sr. was one of only three circuit judges in the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, and the only circuit judge sitting in Broward County.12 The other circuit judges, C. E. Chillingworth and Joseph S. White, presided in West Palm Beach. Tedder, who had defeated Broward's first circuit judge, Vincent Giblin, in a bitterly contested election in 1928, was born in Madison, Florida, in 1880.13 After graduation from college, he taught school from 1898 until 1903 in Madison, Taylor, and Manatee counties.14 From 1921 to 1925, he served as county judge.
judge of Madison County, where he also practiced law. In 1925, Tedder moved to Fort Lauderdale, where he continued to practice law. After defeating Giblin in the 1928 election, he received his commission as circuit judge from Governor Doyle E. Carlton on June 20, 1929. During his tenure, from 1929 until his retirement in 1954, Tedder adjudicated a broad range of civil and criminal matters, including several important first degree murder cases.

Assistant State Attorneys — Louis Maire and Dwight L. Rogers, Jr.

The Broward County Courthouse of 1928 also housed the offices of the assistant state attorney. In the forties, the Office of the State Attorney was located in West Palm Beach—the seat of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit; Broward County had only one assistant state attorney. And only two men served in that position during the forties: Fort Lauderdale attorneys Louis Maire and Dwight L. Rogers, Jr.

Louis Maire was born in New York in 1894, but grew up in Georgia. After graduating from Detroit College of Law at the age of twenty, he was admitted to the bars of Michigan and Georgia before settling in Florida in 1923. Soon after his admission to the Florida Bar, he unsuccessfully ran against incumbent County Judge Fred Shippey in 1924. Maire later became Fort Lauderdale municipal judge, and when the Twenty-second Judicial Circuit, encompassing Broward County, was formed in 1927, was appointed state attorney for the new circuit by Governor John W. Martin.

Maire continued to serve as Broward's sole state attorney even after the Florida Legislature abolished the Twenty-second Judicial Circuit in 1935 and Broward rejoined Palm Beach County in the Fifteenth Circuit. Maire was permitted to occupy the Office of State Attorney in Broward for four more years. In 1939, he became Broward's sole assistant state attorney and served in that office until 1947, when he went into private practice.

Fort Lauderdale attorney Dwight L. Rogers, Jr., closed out the forties as assistant state attorney. Rogers succeeded Maire and served as Broward's assistant state attorney in Fort Lauderdale under State Attorney Phil O'Connell from 1947 until 1951.

Born in Ocilla, Georgia, in 1917, Rogers moved with his family to Broward County in 1925 and graduated from Fort Lauderdale High School in 1934. He obtained both undergraduate and law degrees from the University of Florida, and in 1941 was admitted to the Florida Bar. After World War II, he joined his father's (Congressman Dwight L. Rogers, Sr.'s) and John E. Morris, Sr.'s law firm. Now known as Rogers, Morris and Ziegler, this law firm is the county's oldest.

County Prosecuting Attorney — Miller, Warren, and Farrington

In the 1940s, the county prosecutor, whose offices were located across the street from the 1928 courthouse, on the east side of Third Avenue, was charged with the duties of prosecuting misdemeanor cases and of bringing injunction proceedings to enjoin violations of state law. The county's third elected prosecutor, W. Gerry Miller, Sr., was born in New Freedom, Pennsylvania, on October 26, 1897. Miller graduated from Dickinson College and was admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania. In 1925, he moved to Jacksonville, where he practiced law for only one year before moving to Fort Lauderdale. Miller became county prosecutor in 1933 and served until his resignation in 1948.

Upon Miller's resignation, Lamar Warren was appointed county prosecuting attorney. Warren, who had come to Broward in 1946 after serving as a law clerk at the Florida Supreme Court and as an assistant attorney general in Tallahassee, served just eight months as county prosecutor in

Broward assistant state attorneys during the 1940s were Louis Maire (left, photo courtesy of Broward County Bar Association) and Dwight L. Rogers, Jr. (right, photo courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Rogers).
1948. Born in Palatka, Florida, on September 27, 1910, the son of a physician, Warren attended the University of Florida, but never graduated.

After leaving the university during the Depression, Warren took a job as a short-hand reporter for the Seventh Judicial Circuit (Putnam County) at the then-handsome salary of $600 a month. While working as a reporter, he was invited by Florida Supreme Court Justice Elwyn Thomas to clerk for the justice in Tallahassee. Warren passed the bar in 1941.

In 1943, Florida Attorney General Tom Watson appointed Warren as an assistant attorney general. Warren served in this post until 1946, when Watson announced his intention to run for governor. Warren then went into private practice in Fort Lauderdale for two years before becoming county prosecutor. At the time of his coming to Fort Lauderdale in 1946, there were only 100 lawyers in Broward County.

After his resignation as county prosecutor, Warren became Broward County's second circuit judge in 1951 (serving with Judge George W. Tedder, Sr.) at an annual salary of $15,000 a year. He continued in that position until his retirement in 1979, serving nearly twenty-eight years. During that time, he led the organization of the County Courthouse Law Library, and in 1968 he was elected chairman of the American Bar Association's National State Trial Judges Conference.

Otis Farrington, who would become Broward's third circuit judge, succeeded Warren as county prosecutor and was issued his commission in 1949. Farrington, son of widely-acclaimed Fort Lauderdale criminal defense lawyer C. E. Farrington, was born in Fort Lauderdale in 1917. He attended Broward County public schools and graduated from the undergraduate and law schools of the University of Florida, the latter in 1940 with honors.

From 1940 until 1949, except for four years' service in the U. S. Army, Farrington engaged in the private practice of law in Fort Lauderdale. He served as county prosecutor (which became the Office of the Broward
County Solicitor in 1949) until 1954, when he was appointed Broward’s third circuit judge (serving with Judges Tedder, Sr., and Warren), and served on the bench until his retirement in 1979. During his twenty-five years’ service, Judge Farrington was re-elected after each term without opposition.

**Criminal Court of Record Created**

In 1949, the Criminal Court of Record was created. W. E. Bunch, Jr., who later became clerk of the Court of Record when that court was created in 1959, was elected its first clerk. William T. Kennedy, whose father was Fort Lauderdale’s first physician, was elected judge of the Criminal Court of Record in 1949. Jurisdiction of the Criminal Court of Record then encompassed all crimes other than capital crimes.

**Sheriff Walter Clark Suspended, Returns to Office, Prosecuted, then Removed**

Also housed in the 1928 courthouse during the forties was Walter Clark. Clark became Broward’s third sheriff in 1933 after defeating Aden Waterman Turner, the county’s first sheriff. Turner had been elected to serve a second term after his suspension by the governor and replacement with Paul C. Bryan. Clark served as sheriff from 1933 until his own suspension in 1942, and then from 1945 until his removal from office in 1950 by Governor Fuller Warren amid reports of his involvement in a company engaged in selling slot machines in Broward County.

Wide-open gambling in Broward County came to an end in 1948 when the county’s sole assistant state attorney, Dwight L. Rogers, Jr., sought and received from Circuit Judge George W. Tedder, Sr., an injunction barring the operation of three gambling houses in the county. In 1950, Sheriff Clark and others were charged by the grand jury with illegal possession of slot machines and conducting a lottery. The case was prosecuted by County Prosecutor Otis Farrington before Judge W. T. Kennedy, first judge of the newly-created Criminal Court of Record, and, after a sensational trial, the proceedings ended in the acquittal of Sheriff Clark.

**Cabot Succeeds Bennett as Clerk of the Circuit Court**

During the forties, in addition to duties as keeper of the court docket and recorder of public documents, the clerk of the circuit court served as accountant and clerk of the board of county commissioners. The office of clerk of the circuit court was occupied by only two individuals during the forties — E. R. Bennett, who had
defeated Broward's first clerk, Frank A. Bryan, and Ted Cabot. Widely respected and well-liked, Cabot served as clerk of the circuit court from 1945 until 1954. While serving as clerk, Cabot attended night law school at the University of Miami and later became a lawyer. He never attended college at the undergraduate level.

In 1954, Cabot was elected to the state senate, where he served for four years. He was elected to a circuit judgeship in 1959, and in 1966 was appointed to serve as a federal judge in Miami by President Lyndon Johnson.28

Hansen, Berryhill, and Mrs. Gates

The offices of the tax assessor, tax collector, and supervisor of registration in the 1928 courthouse were each occupied by only one person during the forties.29 Elected as tax assessor for the first time in 1932, L. O. Hansen was the son of Peter Hansen, who had been Dania's first tax assessor and one of the original thirty Danes recruited by A. C. Frost in Oconto, Wisconsin, in 1904 to colonize the town of Modelo, later known as Dania. Before becoming Broward's assessor, L. O. Hansen served five years as Hollywood tax assessor and fifteen years as Dania assessor. He served as Broward County assessor for thirty years, until his retirement in 1962.

Born in 1878 in Charlotte, North Carolina, W. O. Berryhill was Broward's first tax collector when the county was formed in 1915. Berryhill had settled in Fort Lauderdale to farm along the New River around 1904. Having sold his first partnership interest in a general merchandise store to Frank Stranahan in 1908, he formed a partnership to operate a general store with Bloxham A. Cromartie in 1910.

When Broward County was cre-
ated by the state legislature in 1915, Governor Park Trammell appointed Berryhill county tax collector. Berryhill stood for election in 1916, was victorious, and continued to serve until 1925, and then again from 1933 until 1952. William O. “Deacon” Berryhill, so named because of his service to Fort Lauderdale’s First Presbyterian Church, acted as tax collector for a total of twenty-nine years.

Easter Lily Gates, as supervisor of registration (elections), served longer than any other Broward elected official, overseeing voter registration and elections for forty years from taking office in 1929 until her retirement in 1969. Mrs. Gates was well known for her colorful hats, which she wore on all occasions.

**County Attorney John U. Lloyd**

The county attorney in the forties occupied offices on the first floor of the 1928 courthouse. In 1941, John U. Lloyd was appointed county attorney, and, except for three years in the U.S. Naval Reserve, was legal advisor to the Board of County Commissioners of Broward County until his death in 1975. Lloyd was born in White Springs, in Hamilton County, near the Florida-Georgia border, and his family moved to Fort Lauderdale in 1914, one year before the creation of Broward County. In 1937, Lloyd graduated from the University of Florida Law School and went into private practice in Miami. Six months later, he moved back to Fort Lauderdale, where he continued his private practice.

At the beginning of his tenure as county attorney, Lloyd’s position was part-time. Later, when the job became a full-time endeavor, Lloyd served without any assistants until 1963, when he hired Betty Lynn Lee as the first assistant county attorney. Mrs. Lee was the daughter of C. L. Chancy, a prominent pioneer Broward attorney. When Lloyd passed away in 1975, shortly after announcing his retirement as county attorney, Betty Lynn Lee was appointed to succeed him. In explaining not having a contract with the county commissioners, Lloyd said, “I work from Tuesday to Tuesday at the pleasure of the commissioners. And that’s the way I want it.” In 1976, Lloyd’s contributions to Broward County were recognized when the Broward Beach State Recreation Area was renamed the John U. Lloyd Beach State Recreation Area.

**1949 Courthouse Addition**

By the end of the 1940s, county population had more than doubled to an estimated 89,000. The demands placed on county government created a need for greater space within the 1928 courthouse. In February 1949, plans were made for a three-story, L-shaped annex to be added to the north wing of that building.

The addition was designed by Fort Lauderdale architect Clinton Gamble, who had designed War Memorial
Auditorium in Fort Lauderdale’s Holiday Park. County officials expected the 9,472 square foot addition to cost only $75,000. Built by Caldwell-Scott (now Caldwell McKnight) Construction Company, the annex cost over $99,000 upon completion in October 1949, almost one third more than had been originally anticipated.

In the 1950s and 1960s, numerous multi-million-dollar additions and renovations to the 1928 courthouse would be made as Broward County’s population continued to grow. Broward’s public officials would distinguish the county with long tenures of service: Circuit Judge George W. Tedder, Sr., and County Judge Boyd Anderson would remain in office twenty-five and thirty-five years, respectively. In the offices of tax collector and supervisor of elections, Berryhill and Mrs. Gates would remain until 1952 and 1969, respectively; Mrs. Gates’ tenure would be the longest in county history for an elected official—an astounding forty years. Lloyd would serve thirty-three years as county attorney until 1975, the longest tenure of any county attorney in Broward history.

At the beginning of the forties, there were thirty-one law firm listings in the Fort Lauderdale city directory and ten in Hollywood’s publication. By 1993, Broward would be home to more than 4,300 attorneys, and the county’s population would swell to more than 1,400,000, a dramatic thirty-fold increase since 1940. This astounding growth in both population and legal demands was reflected in the expansion of both human and physical resources in the county courthouse during and after the 1940s.

4. Roger Fleming and Ron Cole, “History of Law and Lawyers in Fort Lauderdale, 1900-1930,” MS in Fort Lauderdale Historical Society collection. See also Donald G. Lester, “Broward Politics 1928-1938: Political Influence in Depression Era Broward,” Broward Legacy, vol. 13, nos. 3-4 (Summer-Fall 1990), 3, for a well researched discussion of legal affairs in Broward County in the 1920s and 1930s.
6. Ibid.
7. Miscellaneous biographical materials from the Broward County Historical Commission archives on Broward County judiciary.
10. “Judge is Party’s Top Vote-Getter,” Miami Herald, January 31, 1954, 8-BR.
11. Ibid.
14. Ibid. See also Lester, “Broward Politics,” 4, for additional background.
15. Ibid.
16. Ibid. From 1917 to 1927, Broward County, along with Palm Beach, St. Lucie, and Okeechobee counties, was part of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit. In 1927, Broward had its own circuit, the Twenty-second Judicial Circuit. Fleming and Cole, “History of Law and Lawyers in Fort Lauderdale.” See also Lester, “Broward Politics,” 9.
18. Ibid.
20. Personal biographical information obtained from the author’s correspondence with Dwight L. Rogers, Jr., and collected newspaper articles referred to as the Dwight L. Rogers, Jr., collection in the Broward County Historical Commission archives. This collection documents community efforts to rid the county of gambling in the late 1940s.
24. Ibid.
25. Personal biographical information culled from a resume of Otis Farrington.
26. “Elected County Officials,” Broward Legacy, vol. 6, nos. 1-2 (Winter-Spring 1983), 29. Judge Kennedy was the oldest child of Thomas S. Kennedy, who was the county’s first medical doctor upon his arrival in 1899. Judge Kennedy was born three years later, on October 17, 1902, in what was to become Fort Lauderdale, then in Dade County. See “Thomas S. Kennedy: An Autobiography,” same Broward Legacy issue, 41.
27. Information on the end of wide-open gambling in Broward County is found in the Dwight L. Rogers, Jr., collection of newspaper articles documenting this period. The collection is in the Broward County Historical Commission archives.
28. A summary of Cabot’s career can be found in his biographical file in the Broward County Historical Commission archives.
29. General biographical material on Hansen, Berryhill, and Mrs. Gates is found in the biographical sketches of these prominent persons in the Broward County Historical Commission archives.
31. Ibid.