



Designated Local Historic
≈ Landmarks
≈ Districts
≈ Multiple Properties

2024 Edition

Map of Hillsboro

1853

DRAWN IN FEBRUARY

BY JOHN JACKSON, L. S.

HILLSBORO RIVER





Jane Castor, Mayor

City Council

Alan Clendenin, District 1

Guido Maniscalco, District 2

Lynn Hurtak, District 3

Bill Carlson, District 4

Gwendolyn Henderson, District 5

Charlie Miranda, District 6

Luis Viera, District 7

Development & Growth Management
Architectural Review & Historic Preservation

Prepared By:

Dennis Fernandez, Manager

Elaine Lund

Aminta Owen

Ron Vila

Alan Villa

Alexis Guzman

Heather Bonds

Sources:

Hillsborough County Library Special Collections

USF Special Collections

www.haithitrust.org

2024

Original printing 2011

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INTRODUCTION



The City of Tampa designates historic properties that have distinctive character, architectural value, or cultural significance. This local historic designation protects properties for the future. The City has four local historic districts, 61 local historic landmarks, and five multiple property designations, all of which encompass approximately 4,530 buildings and other historic resources. Each structure and site represents a piece of the physical development of Tampa's history, from the bridges spanning the Hillsborough River, to the grand Tampa Bay Hotel and Plant Park, to the modest shotgun homes that were built by the hundreds to support the cigar industry. Each structure was constructed to satisfy Tampa's booming growth as the area transformed from a small community around an Army fort to a major urban center.

Local historic designation encourages sensitive treatment and discourages unsympathetic changes from occurring. This is ensured through a process called design review, whereby the appropriate architectural review commission reviews and approves changes, additions, new construction, and demolitions.

Designations occur by local ordinance and the process is described within Chapter 27, City of Tampa Code of Ordinances. The designation is layered over the existing zoning classifications and results in regulations over only the exterior appearance of the improvements within the designated historic area. The historic designation does not change the uses for which the properties are permitted.

The majority of the properties described in this document are also listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register is the United States' official list of historic places. The listing identifies buildings, structures, and objects as well as historic districts that are historically, architecturally, or archaeologically significant.

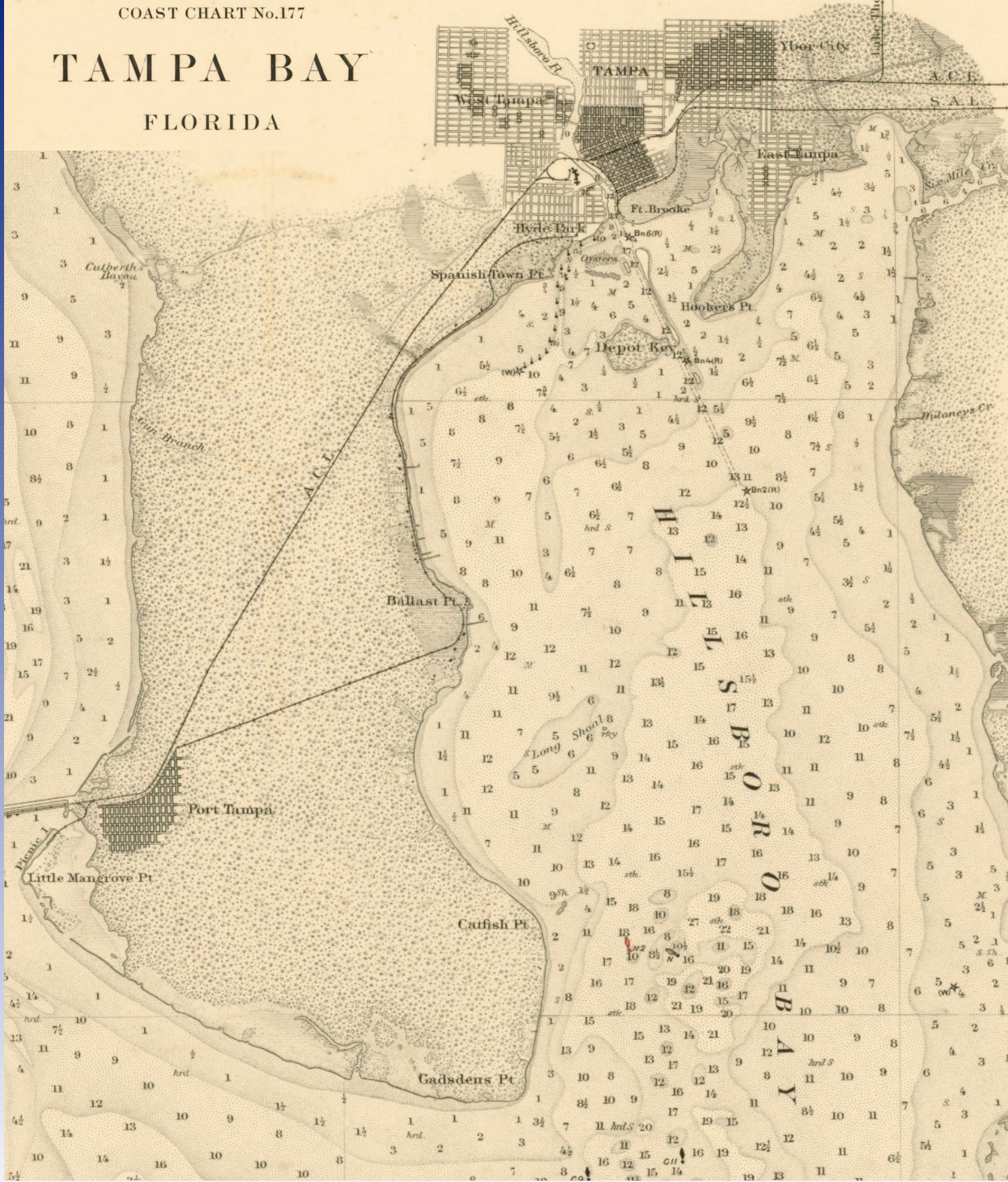


Published at Washington D. C.
 November 1904
 BY THE COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY
 O.H. Tittmann, Superintendent

COAST CHART No. 177

TAMPA BAY

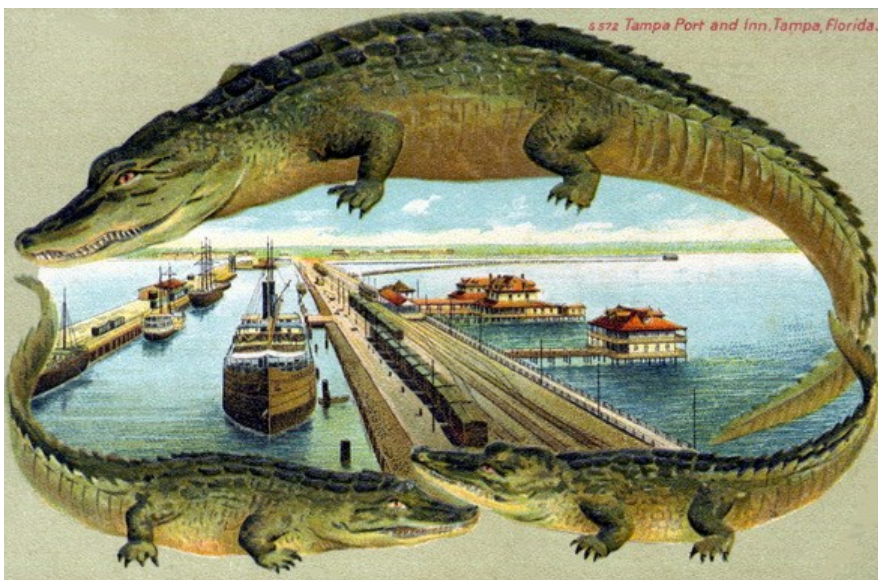
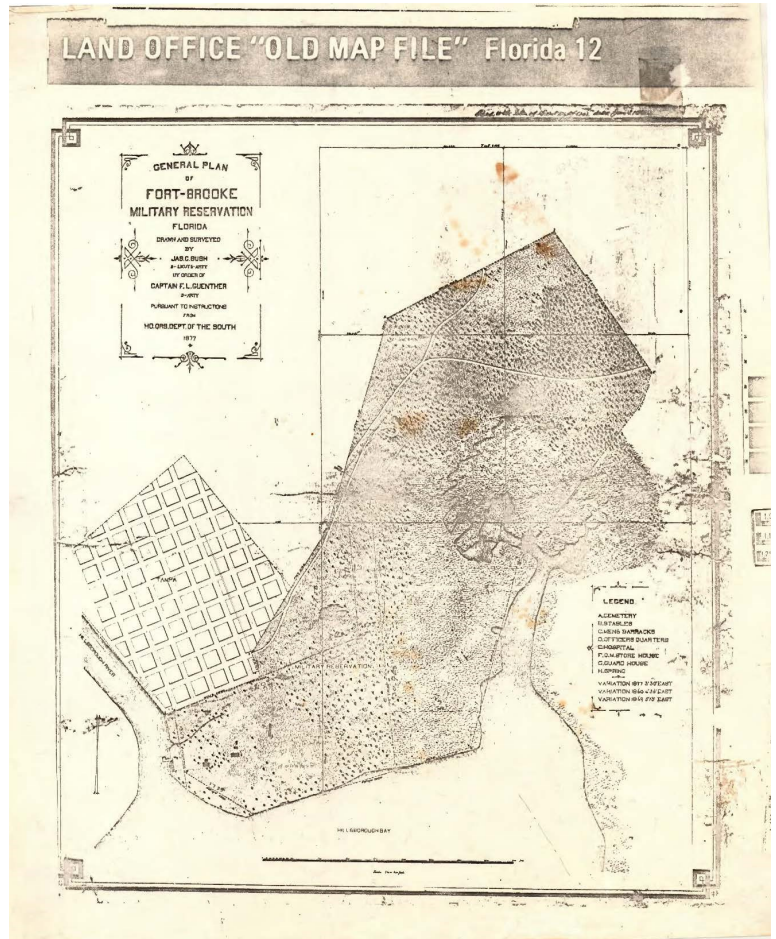
FLORIDA



HISTORY

Florida officially became a United States territory in 1821, when the U.S. acquired it from Spain under the Adams-Onís Treaty. President James Monroe appointed General Andrew Jackson as Governor of the recently acquired territory in 1822, and the U.S. Army established an outpost at Tampa Bay in 1824. Colonel George Mercer Brooke commanded the fort, which served as a garrison for the Seminole Wars. With the founding of **Fort Brooke**, some settlers were drawn to the area. The Army reduced the size of Fort Brooke in 1846, and 160 acres north of Whiting Street were granted to Hillsborough County for the county seat. John Jackson then surveyed and laid out the first plan of Tampa. By 1858, Tampa was dotted with houses, churches, and businesses.

For Tampa, the last part of the 19th century was a time of phenomenal growth. By 1883, all of the Fort Brooke military reservation was restored to the public domain and opened to civilian settlement, causing a flurry of real estate speculation.



January 1884 saw the completion of Henry B. Plant's South Florida Railroad, finally linking Tampa to the nation's essential transportation network. Plant's railroad extended to Port Tampa, connecting with his steamship lines. Plant built the lavish **Tampa Bay Hotel** on the west bank of the Hillsborough River and the Inn at **Port Tampa** over the water. When phosphates were discovered nearby in the 1880s, the resulting mining and shipping industries prompted a boom of growth and wealth.



Growing prosperity led to the spread of residential development and the new suburbs of **Tampa Heights** and **Hyde Park**.

These neighborhoods, previously wilderness and farmland, transformed into streets lined with elegant houses. In 1888, the first bridge over the Hillsborough River, the **Lafayette Street Bridge**, linked the City of Tampa with Hyde Park and the site of Plant's grand Tampa Bay Hotel. By the early twentieth century, Tampa was a thriving community.



Vicente Martinez Ybor, a Spanish cigar maker, and fellow cigar maker Ignacio Haya visited Tampa in 1885. They recognized the potential in Tampa's port and new rail line. After forming a land deal with the Tampa Board of Trade, Ybor and Haya laid out a cigar manufacturing city. By the end of 1886, **Ybor City** had become a reality. The Ybor and Haya cigar factories were in full operation, several hundred worker houses were occupied, and many businesses had opened. The City of Tampa annexed Ybor City in June 1887.

Across the river, Hugh C. Macfarlane set out to turn 120 acres of swampland into another cigar manufacturing town. Macfarlane's Investment Company raised the money to build the **Fortune Street Bridge** and constructed factory buildings to attract cigar manufacturers and housing for their future employees. 1893, West Tampa had 25 cigar factories and was quickly developing into a rival of Ybor City. In 1895, **West Tampa** incorporated as a city, and it remained independent until 1925.



Increase in Population		
(Based on Census Reports)		
Year	Population	Increase
1880	720	-
1890	5,331	668.3%
1900	15,009	186.9%
1910	32,282	138.5%
1912*	36,323	143.6%

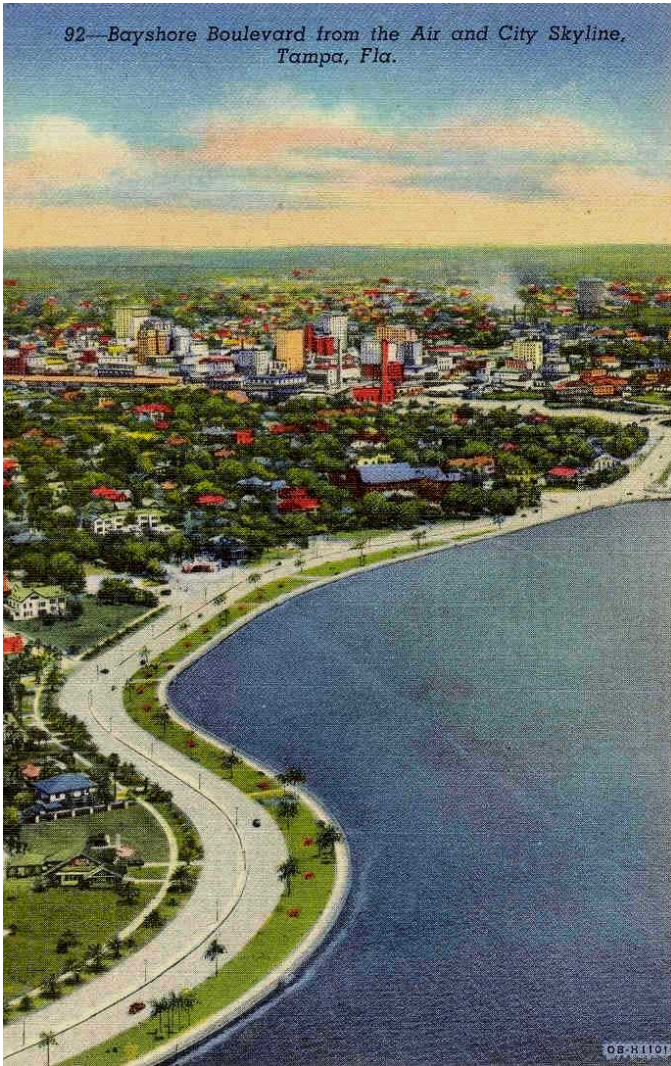
TAMPA, FLORIDA
1912

MAKES MORE HAND-MADE CLEAR HAVANA CIGARS THAN ISLE OF CUBA
AVERAGING A MILLION A DAY

"The City With the Pay Roll"

Land-Locked Harbor—24 feet of water
Municipal Owned and Controlled Dock
Nearest Adequate Port in America to Panama Canal

The use of Port Tampa as a major staging area for the training and embarkation of military forces during the Spanish-American War prompted the U.S. Congress to provide funding for the improvement of Tampa’s downtown docking facilities. The construction of terminals and piers along Ybor Channel during the first World War established Tampa as a major port.



92—Bayshore Boulevard from the Air and City Skyline, Tampa, Fla.

and West Tampa.

In 1953, the city annexed over 60 square miles of unincorporated land, including the communities of Sulphur Springs and Palma Ceia. As a result, the city’s population grew rapidly, increasing by 150,289 residents during the 1950s. The University of South Florida was established in 1956, sparking development in northern Tampa and nearby Temple Terrace. Downtown, businesses left along with the residents. Meanwhile, Urban Renewal and construction of the Interstate Highway System and the Crosstown Expressway forever changed large swaths of land in Tampa’s oldest neighborhoods. Today, Tampa’s downtown and historic neighborhoods are once again thriving.

The 1920s Land Boom saw the rapid development of real estate, including the exclusive **Davis Islands**. Extended streetcar lines and the popular, affordable bungalow made new suburban neighborhoods like **Seminole Heights** ideal for the middle class.

New Deal Era projects completed **Bayshore Boulevard, connecting it to Platt Street**, and built the Peter O. Knight Airport on Davis Islands and the Fort Homer W. Hesterly Armory in West Tampa.

The creation of **MacDill Field** in 1939 set the course for Tampa to be a major military headquarters. The G.I. Bill and a post-war population boom encouraged young families to move away from Tampa’s core and into the expanding suburbs of South Tampa



Tampa Florida

Delightful, health - giving climate. Glorious sunsets, moonlit bay. Come and enjoy South Florida Fair, Gasparilla Carnival, hunting, fishing, golfing, band concerts, innumerable games and recreations.

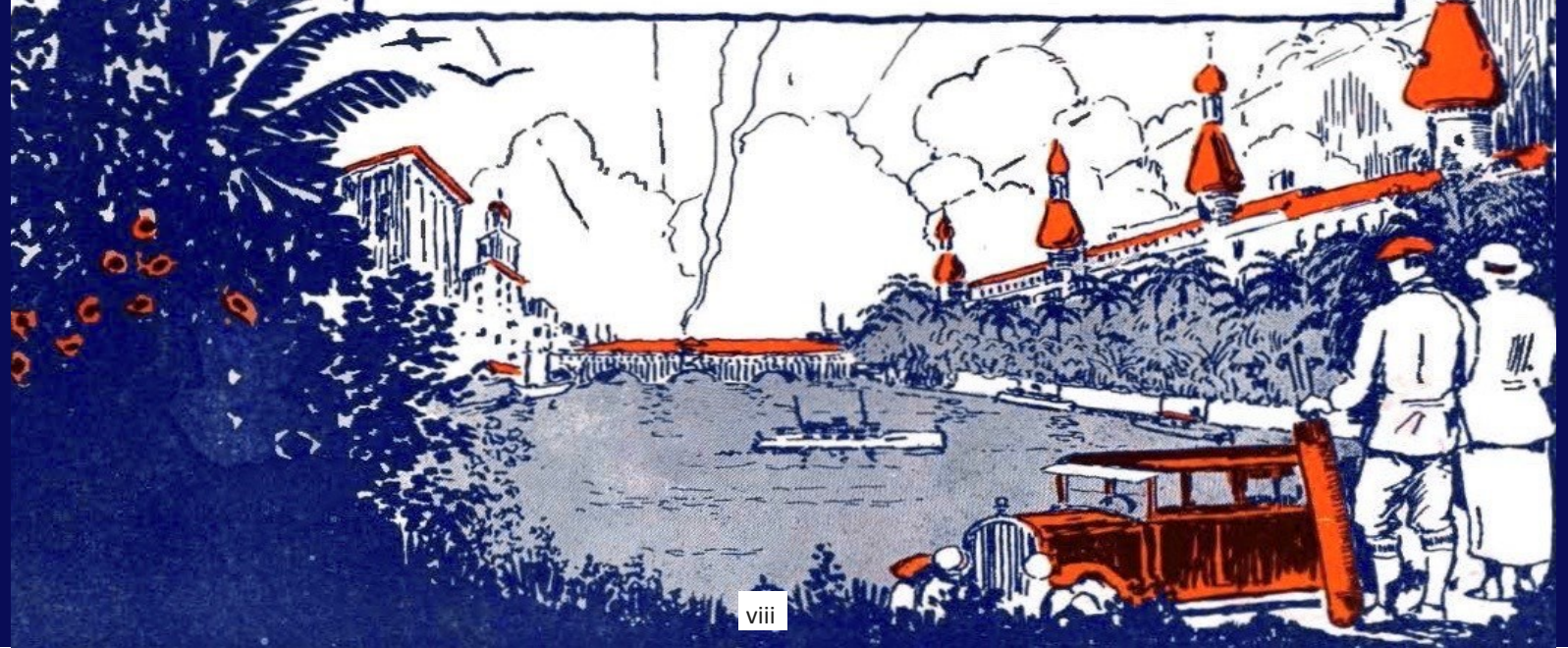
Tampa's metropolitan atmosphere will please you. Largest resort in America's playground, and the fastest growing city in the South. Excellent opportunity for investment. Ships of seven seas meet in Tampa's port.

Write for illustrated literature.

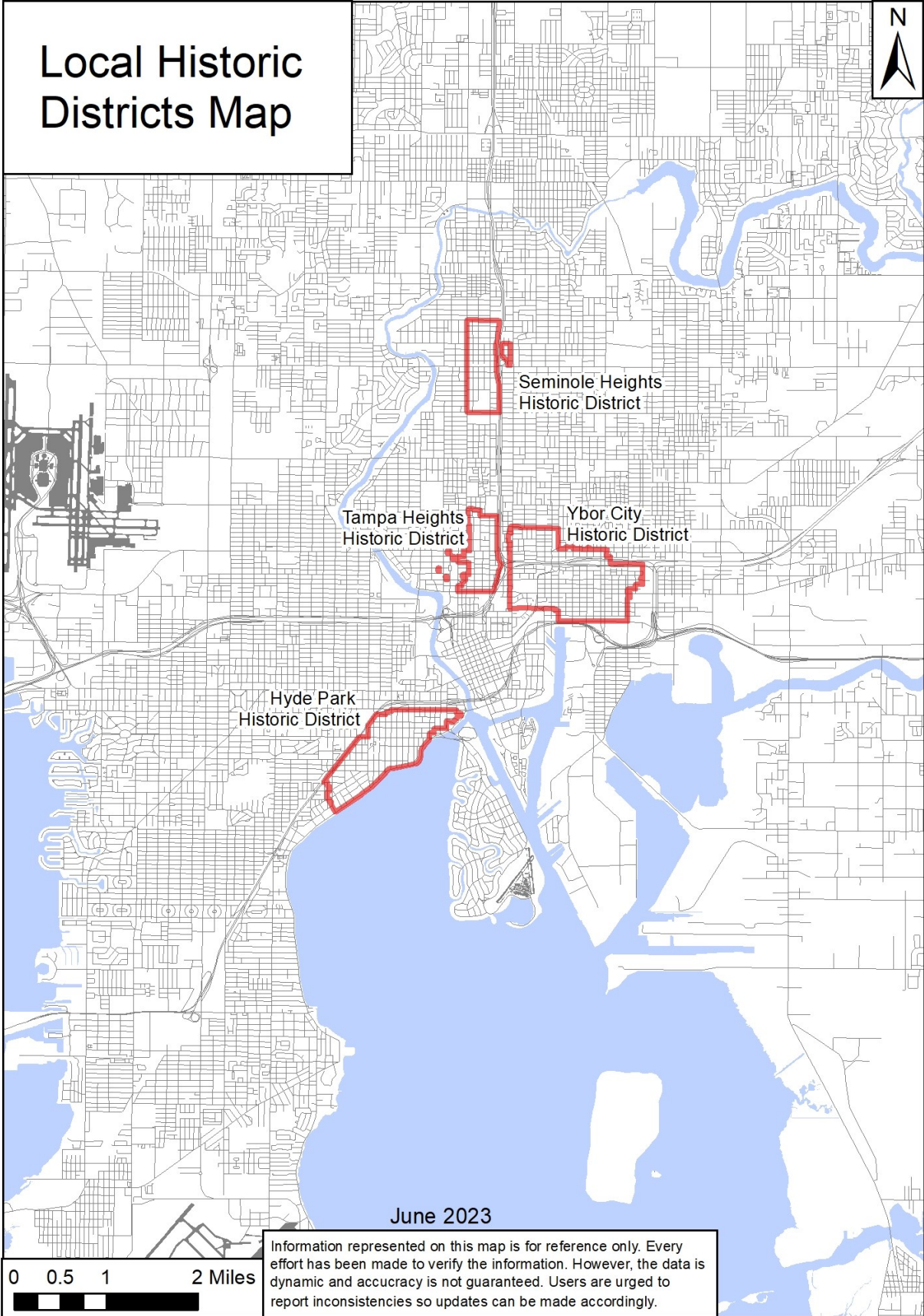
Tampa Board of Trade

Box 3025

Tampa, Florida



LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS



HYDE PARK

Period of Significance: 1886-1933

National Register Listing: 1985

Local Historic Designation: 1988

Local Historic District Expanded: 2023

Contributing Buildings: 918

Non-Contributing Buildings: 533



Bayshore Boulevard, c. 1925

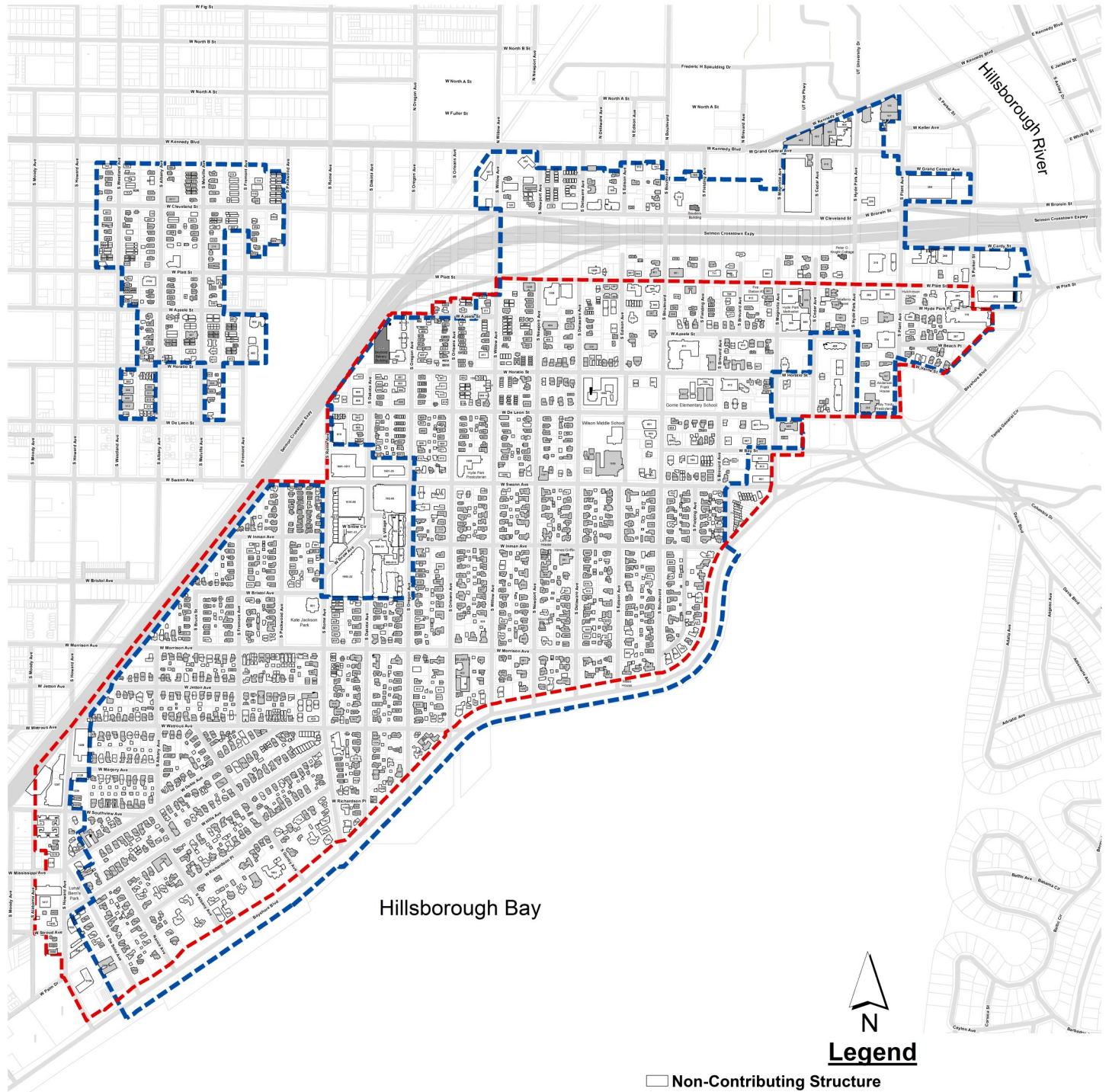


The Hyde Park Local Historic District encompasses approximately 600 acres with a majority of the structures reflecting American architectural trends during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Revival styles and bungalows along tree-lined avenues are particularly evident. In addition to residential structures, the district contains schools, churches, commercial structures, and other non-residential buildings that contribute to the historic character of Hyde Park.

HYDE PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

Period of Historic Significance: 1886-1933

01-05-2023

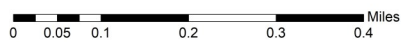


Hillsborough Bay



Legend

- Non-Contributing Structure
- Contributing Structure
- Landmark
- Local Hyde Park Historic District (1988, Expanded 2023)
- National Hyde Park Historic District (1985)



SEMINOLE HEIGHTS

Period of Significance: 1912—1939

National Register Listing: 1993

Local Historic Designation: 1995

Contributing Buildings: 374

Non-Contributing Buildings: 326

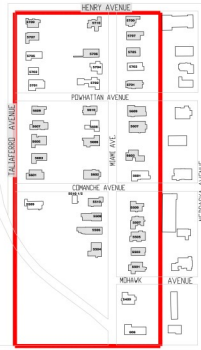
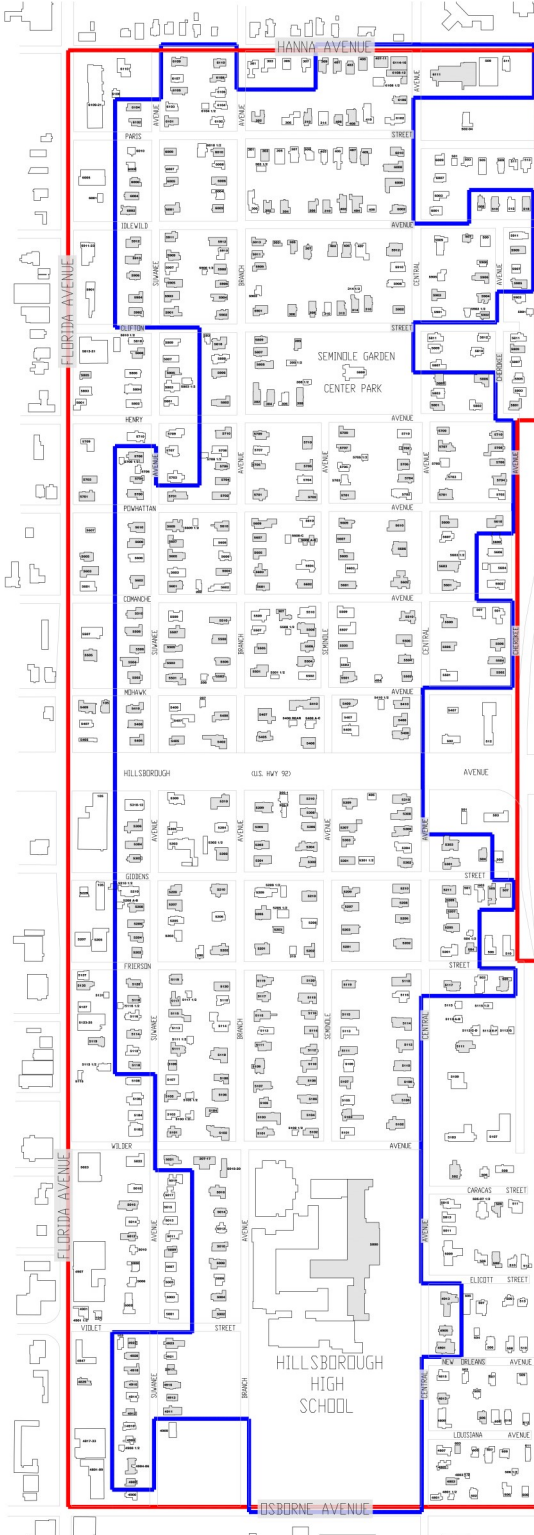


Seminole Heights was developed as one of Tampa's early suburbs, originally outside of the city limits. It was established along the trolley line that ran from Tampa north to Sulphur Springs. Seminole Heights Local Historic District exhibits an old neighborhood flavor with its bungalow lined avenues and oak tree canopied streets. The district, composed of approximately 215 acres, features a large concentration of bungalow style residences constructed between 1912 and 1939, many of which are elaborately detailed.

SEMINOLE HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT

PERIOD OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE 1912 - 1939

Accepted by Historic Preservation Commission on 09-11-18



LEGEND

- CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES**
- NONCONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES**
- LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT (3/16/95)**
- NATIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICT (8/05/93)**

DATA SOURCES: Base map, roads, water from Hillsborough County Engineering Services; Parcel lines and data from Hillsborough County property Appraiser.

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TAMPA HEIGHTS

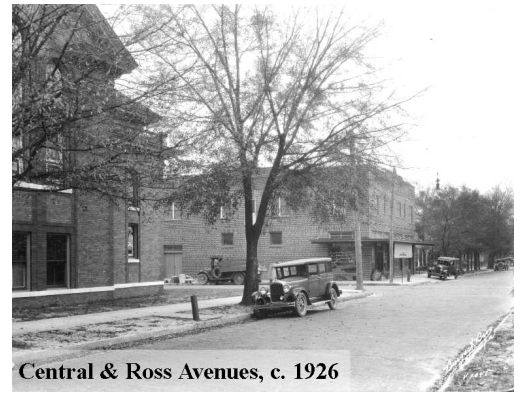
Period of Significance: 1890—1945

National Register Listing: 1995

Local Historic Designation: 2000

Contributing Buildings: 282

Non-Contributing Buildings: 254



Central & Ross Avenues, c. 1926

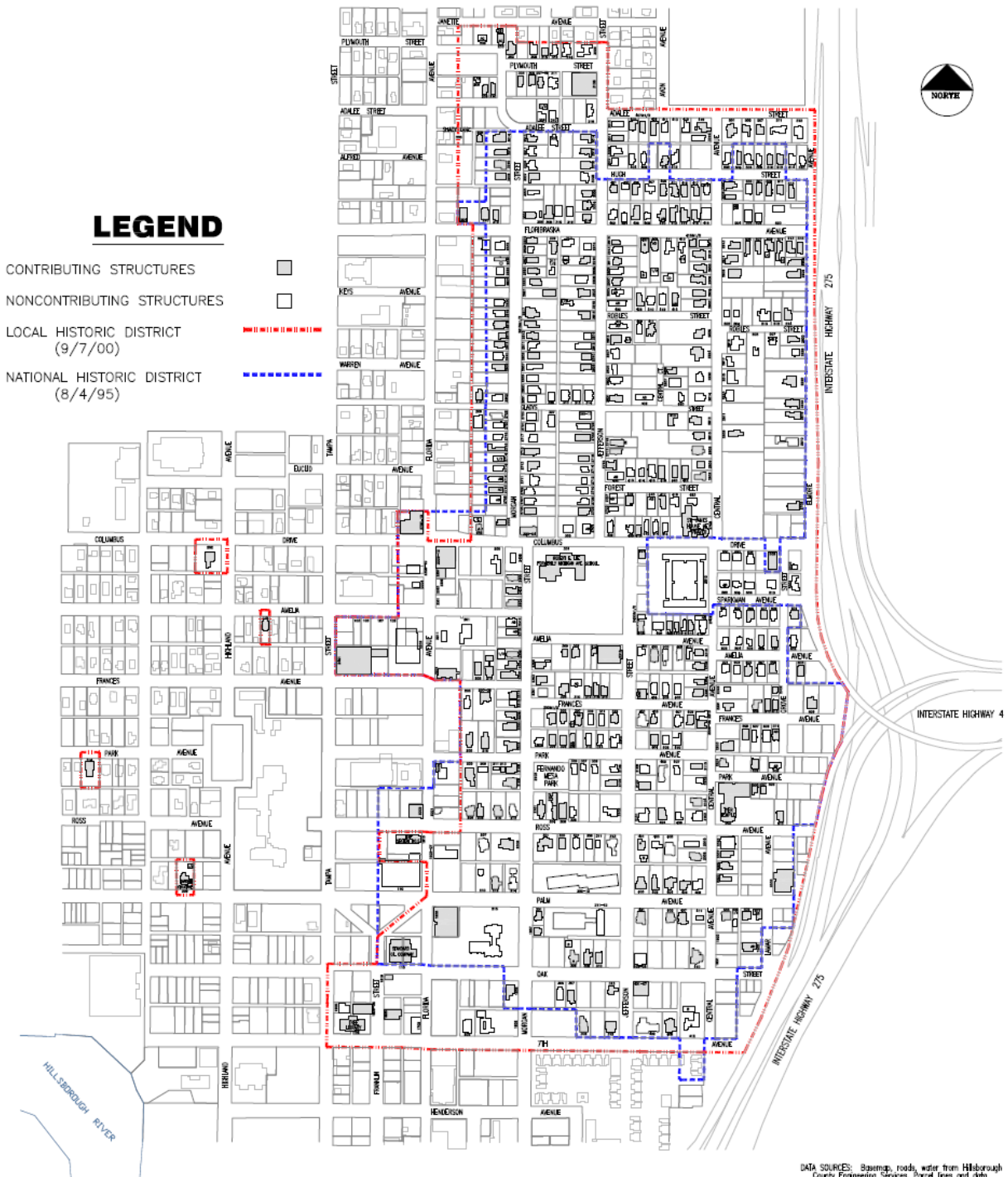


As one of the earliest residential neighborhoods, Tampa Heights has retained many of its original streetscape features such as brick streets, granite curbstones, and stamped concrete sidewalks. The Tampa Heights Local Historic District consists of approximately 200 acres and represents a wide variety of formal architectural styles, including Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, Tudor Revival, and Mediterranean Revival. Urban professionals of the time selected Tampa Heights based on its architectural qualities and close proximity to downtown Tampa.

TAMPA HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT

PERIOD OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE 1890 - 1945

Accepted by Historic Preservation Commission on 9-29-2017



DATA SOURCES: Base map, roads, water from Hillsborough County Engineering Services; Aerial lines and data from Hillsborough County property Appraiser.

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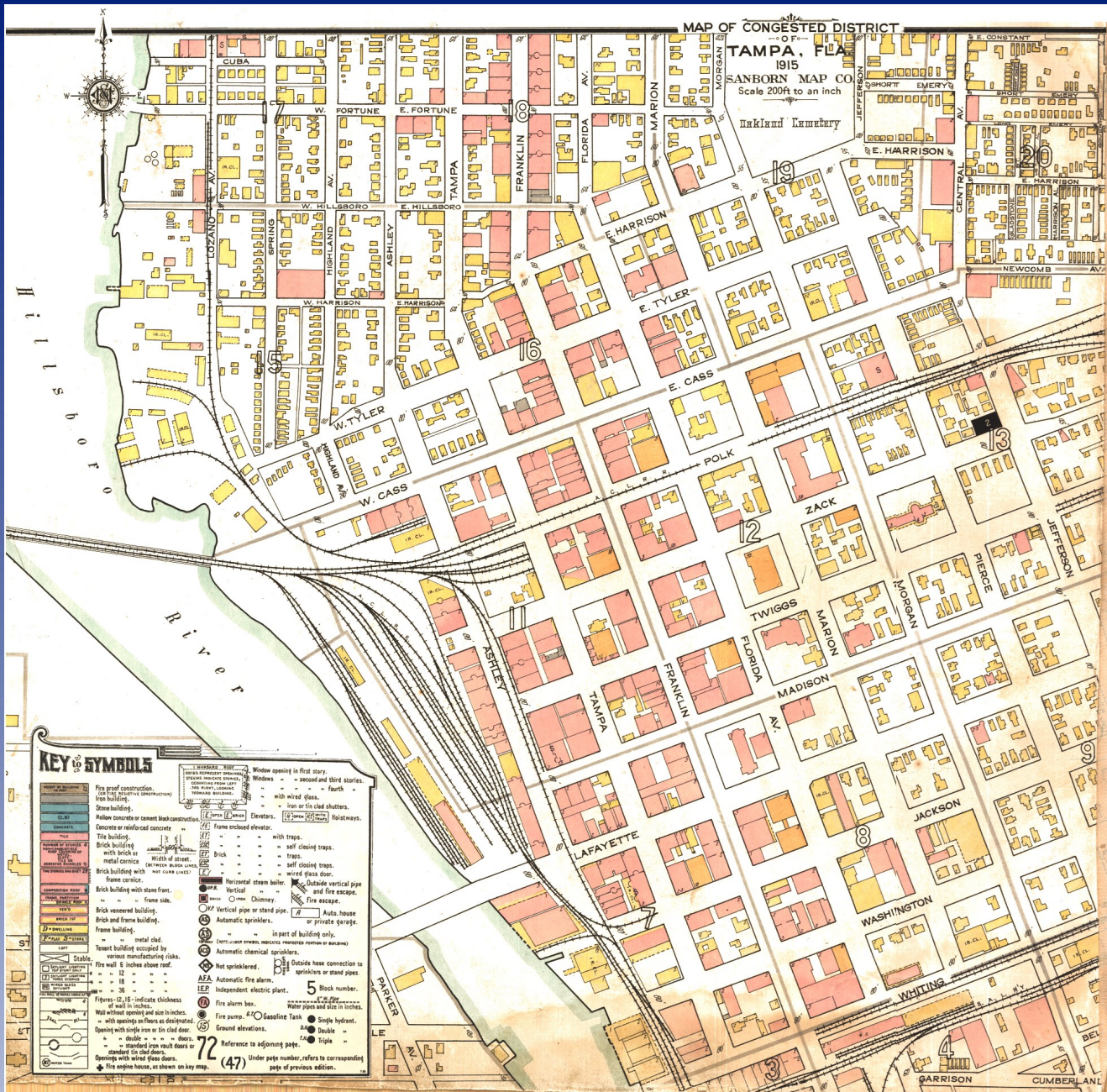
YBOR CITY

Period of Significance: 1886—1940
National Register Listing: 1974
National Historic Landmark District: 1990
Local Historic Designation: 1975
Local Historic District Expanded: 1998, 2002,
2013
Contributing Buildings: 1,409
Non-Contributing Buildings: 645



The Ybor City Local Historic District encompasses about 600 acres and 2,054 structures. The district constitutes the most outstanding group of structures associated with late 19th and early 20th century Cuban and Spanish settlement in the United States, and it has strong Italian, German, and other ethnic associations. Ybor City is home to the largest collection of cigar factories in the U.S., complemented by a significant amount of commercial buildings, ethnic clubhouses, and worker housing. Ybor City is distinguished as a National Historic Landmark District due to its exceptional ability to illustrate the lives of these immigrants and their role in the local and national economy.

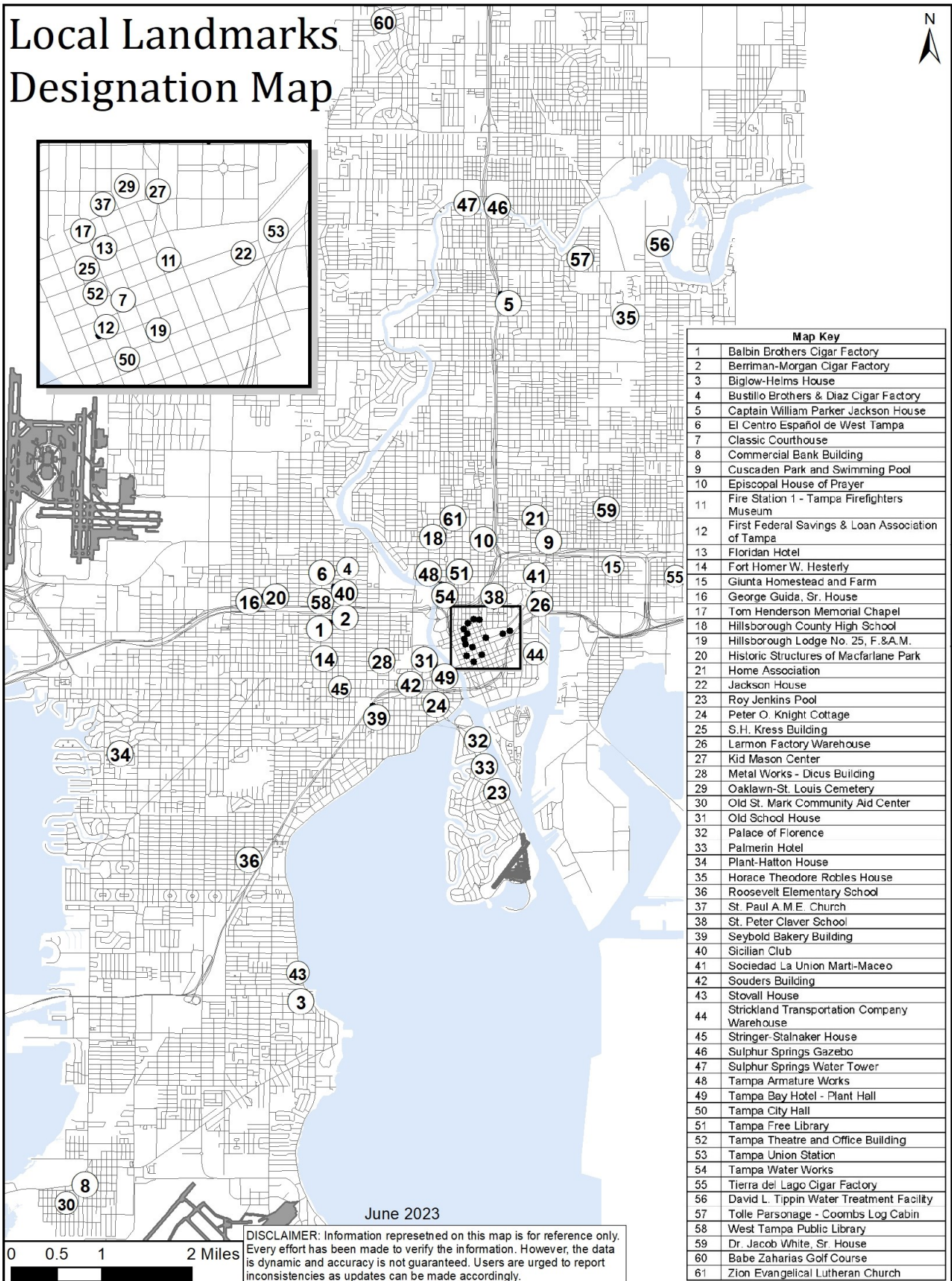
RESEARCH REFERENCE



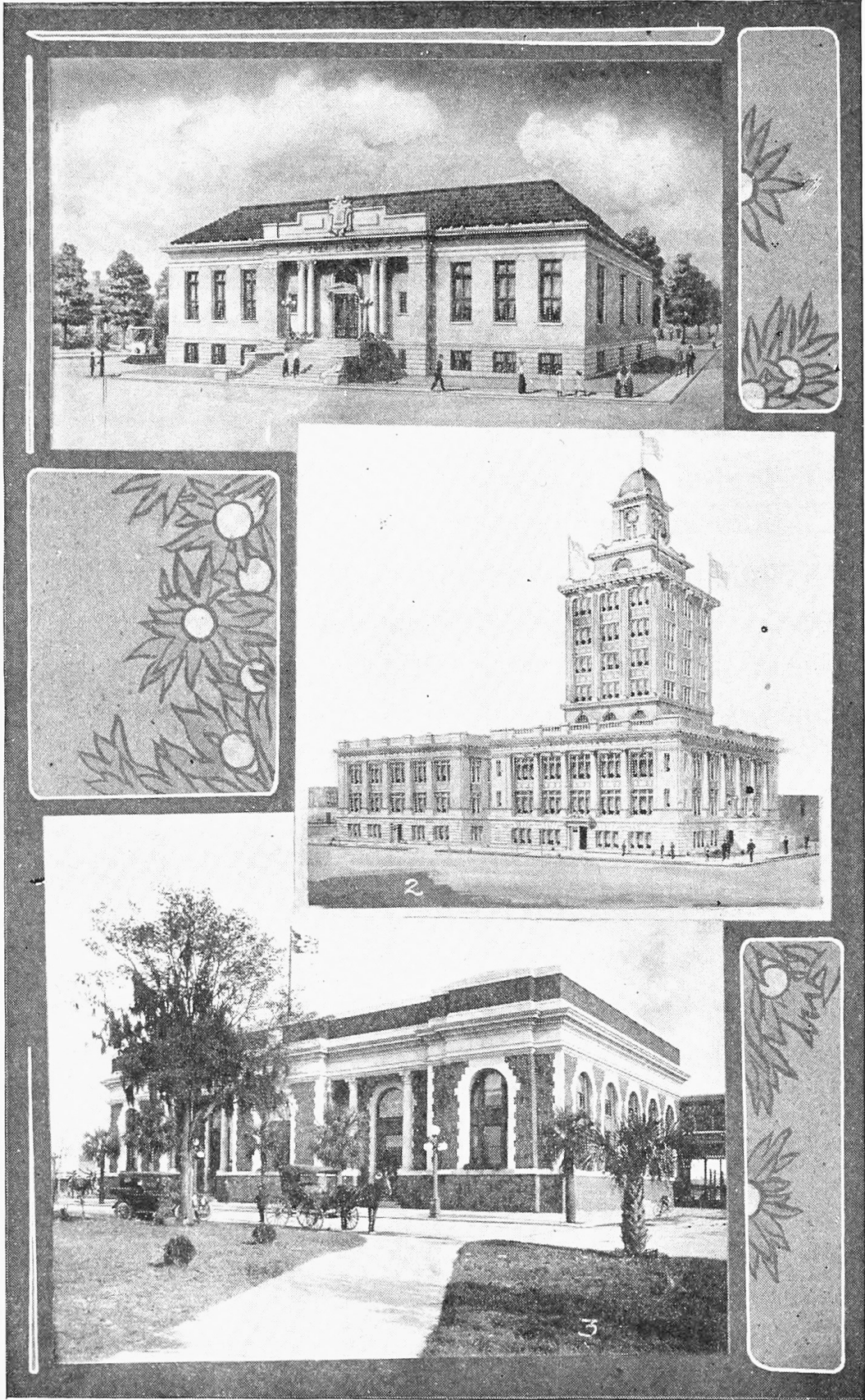
Founded by D.A. Sanborn in 1867, the Sanborn Map Company surveyed the built environment for fire insurance companies, noting building uses, footprints, heights, and construction materials. The firm issued and periodically updated maps for 12,000 American cities and towns, including Tampa. Today, the Sanborn Maps are a highly useful resource for conducting historical research in the areas of planning, preservation, genealogy, sociology, and urban geography. These maps provide details about each area in terms of its physical make-up as well as the infrastructure of each city or town.

LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

Local Landmarks Designation Map



TAMPA FLORIDA
GATEWAY TO PANAMA



1—Public Library

2—City Hall

3—Union Station

TAMPA FLORIDA
GATEWAY TO PANAMA

LAUREL

LASALLE

ARCH

NASSAU

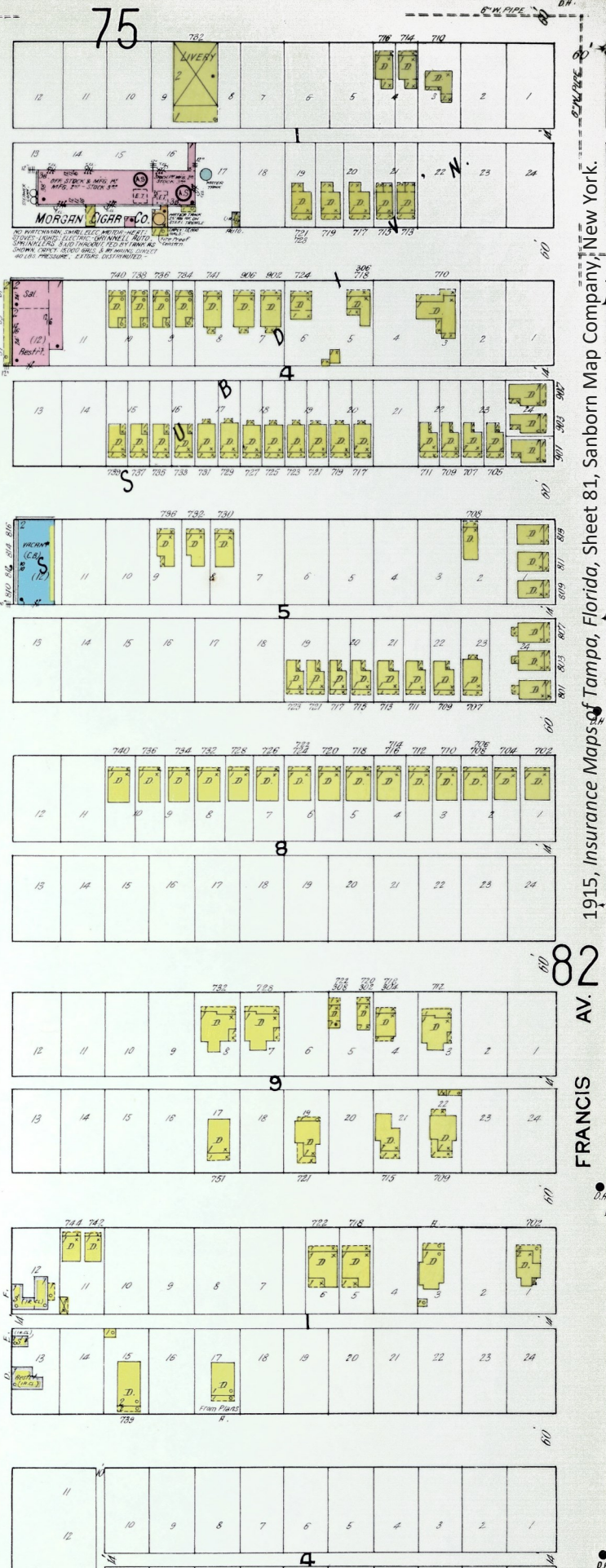
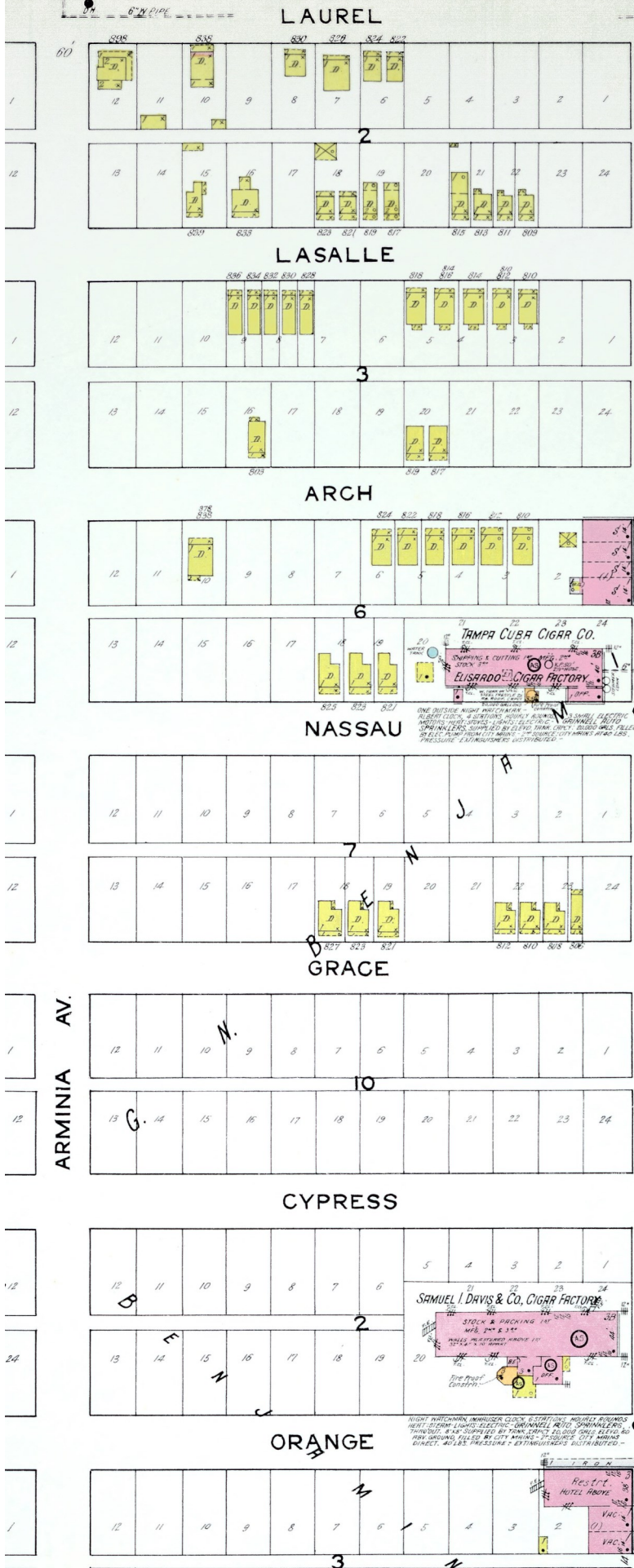
GRACE

CYPRESS

ORANGE

75

82



Balbin Brothers Cigar Factory

1202 N. Howard Avenue



Constructed: 1904

Architectural Style: Brick Vernacular

National Register Listing: 1983

Local Historic Designation: 2007

Architect: Fred J. James



During the late 19th century, West Tampa rapidly gained success in the cigar manufacturing industry. Like most cigar factories of this period, the basic building design is an achievement of form and function and features a façade application influenced by a popular architectural style. Frequently, cigar manufacturers relocated their operation from factory building to factory building while producing the same label. While this building was originally constructed for the Samuel I. Davis Company, the Balbin Brothers occupied it from 1911 through the 1930s. The West Tampa community has continued to refer to it as the Balbin Brothers Cigar Factory building.

Constructed: 1904

Architectural Style: Brick Vernacular

National Register Listing: 1983

Local Historic Designation: 2004

Architect: Fred J. James



One of Tampa's remaining historic cigar manufacturing buildings, this factory was built and operated by the Berriman Brothers Cigar Company until 1911. The Morgan Cigar Company occupied the factory through the mid-1960s. Both companies were major contributors to the development of the community. The Berriman-Morgan Cigar Factory building is an excellent example of design and function of cigar factories and exemplifies their role in the architectural heritage of Tampa. The building is an important part of the historical landscape and cityscape of West Tampa. After an extensive rehabilitation in 2008, the building now serves as a college campus.

Berriman-Morgan Cigar Factory

1403 N. Howard Avenue

Biglow-Helms House

4807 Bayshore Boulevard



Constructed: 1908

Architectural Style: Colonial Revival

National Register Listing: N/A

Local Historic Designation: 1988

Architect: Unknown



The Biglow-Helms House is one the most distinguished and historically significant early 20th century residences on Bayshore Boulevard. The house is an exceptional example of the use of artificial stone made from pre-cast concrete blocks. Ornamental block construction, while popular nationally at the time, was less common in Florida.

Dr. John Sullivan Helms, a prominent Tampa surgeon, purchased the property in 1919 and converted the structure to the Bayside Hospital. When the Tampa Municipal Hospital was established, Dr. Helms closed Bayside and became a consulting surgeon at Tampa's first general hospital.

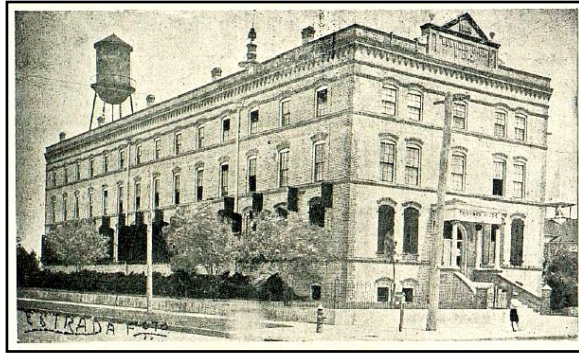
Constructed: 1902

Architectural Style: Renaissance Revival

National Register Listing: 1983

Local Historic Designation: 2022

Architect: M.J. Miller, Francis J. Kennard



In 1902, the Bustillo Brothers & Diaz required a larger, more modern structure than their original wood frame factory. Miller & Kennard, well-known local architects, drew the plans for the new brick factory. It is a three and a half story yellow brick building with Renaissance Revival style red brick detailing. A high parapet, wrapped in a brick corbelled cornice, obscures the gabled roof, while a classical portico shelters the main entryway. Bustillo Brothers & Diaz was widely known for the Henry the Fourth, Alexander Humboldt, and Flor del Mundo brands, which were sold throughout the United States.

Bustillo Brothers & Diaz Cigar Factory

2111 N. Albany Avenue

Captain William Parker Jackson House

800 E. Lambright Street



date unknown

Constructed: c.1885

Architectural Style: Folk Victorian

National Register Listing: 2011

Local Historic Designation: 2015

Architect: Unknown



The Captain William Parker Jackson House is one of the few remaining examples of a Folk Victorian I-House house in Tampa. One of the earliest children born to white settlers in the Tampa/Fort Brooke area, Captain Bill commanded steamships throughout the Gulf of Mexico before homesteading 152 acres north of Tampa.

The house that Captain Jackson built on his North Park Farm remains largely unaltered. It is a reminder of the resilience of the area's early settlers. The original agricultural surroundings were replaced by early twentieth century development as Tampa grew and expanded.

Constructed: 1912

Architectural Style: Moorish Revival

National Register Listing: 1974

Local Historic Designation: 2001

Architect: Fred J. James



El Centro Español de West Tampa is one of the city's few architectural examples that features an elaborate use of patterned brickwork of dark red and yellow tones and intricate terra cotta tracery, influenced by Spanish and Moorish detailing.

Built as an ethnic club to serve the immigrant members of the City of West Tampa, its presence has made a significant contribution to the patterns of social development within the cigar manufacturing-based community. The club provided low-cost family medical services, educational, recreational, entertainment, and citizenship programs.

El Centro Español de West Tampa

2306 N. Howard Avenue

Classic Courthouse

611 N. Florida Avenue



c. 1957

Constructed: 1905

Architectural Style: Beaux Arts

National Register Listing: 1974

Local Historic Designation: 2004

Architect: James Knox Taylor



Originally serving Tampa as its Federal Building, Customs Building, and Post Office, the Classic Courthouse is an outstanding expression of the Beaux Arts style of architecture. The building's classically inspired proportions and treatments were common to early 20th century government buildings, which sought to project a sense of permanence and power. Rusticated granite defines the base and faces the heavy pilasters that frame the three story portico's entrance.

A sensitive addition to the original foot print was constructed to the east in 1931.

Constructed: 1926

Architectural Style: Neo-Classical

National Register Listing: N/A

Local Historic Designation: 1994

Architect: Unknown



Commercial Bank Building

4902 Commerce Street

Originally populated by small farming homesteads, Port Tampa became an active port town when Henry B. Plant extended his rail lines to the western side of the Interbay Peninsula. At the turn of the century, the city served as the major shipping port for the region. The Commercial Bank Building, originally the Bank of Port Tampa, is one of the few remaining commercial vestiges of the period when the City of Port Tampa was an independent city. The architecture is an excellent example of the Neoclassical style, which was a dominant building style throughout the country during the first half of the 20th century.

Constructed: 1937

Architectural Style: Art Deco

National Register Listing: 1990

Local Historic Designation: 2003

Designer: Wesley Bintz



Cuscaden Park and Swimming Pool was built on land that was part of Cuscaden Orange Grove, under a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project of the late 1930s. The pool was designed by engineer Wesley Bintz, known for employing a unique patented oval pool configuration. This design was employed nationwide with a different architectural style for each pool's façade. The construction of the pool brought Ybor City residents much needed relief from Tampa's scorching summers, while the park provided a home playing field for the very popular Inter-Social Baseball League for many years.

Cuscaden Park and Swimming Pool

2900 N. 15th Street

Episcopal House of Prayer

2708 N. Central Avenue



Constructed: 1922

Architectural Style: Gothic Revival

National Register Listing: 1991

Local Historic Designation: 1994

Architect: Louis A. Fort



The Episcopal House of Prayer was organized in 1908. The congregation quickly grew under the leadership of William Conckling Richardson, necessitating the construction of a new sanctuary. During most of the 1920s and through the 1940s, the Episcopal House of Prayer was the third largest Episcopal Church in Tampa and one of the most successful in ministering to community needs.

The Episcopal House of Prayer, also known as St. James House of Prayer, is one of two identified buildings in the state employing the use of chert, a native stone, as a structural building material.

Constructed: 1911

Architectural Style: Brick Vernacular

National Register Listing: N/A

Local Historic Designation: 2002

Architect: Unknown



Fire Station No. 1 was the first building to exclusively house the Tampa Fire Department, having previously operated out of City Hall along with the city's police department. Tampa had one of Florida's first and largest professional fire departments of its time. Constructed by the City of Tampa under the Public Works Commission, Fire Station No. 1 was operational from 1911 until 1974.

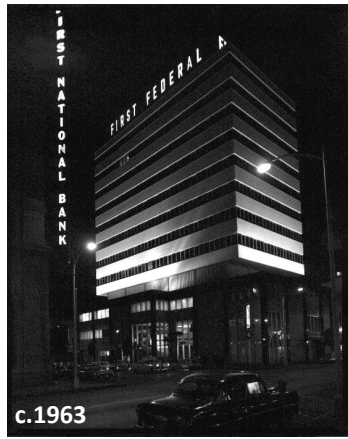
After a complete rehabilitation in 2002, the building now serves as the Tampa Firefighters Museum.

Fire Station No. 1 / Tampa Firefighters Museum

720 E. Zack Street

First Federal Savings & Loan Association of Tampa

220 E. Madison Street



Constructed: 1963

Architectural Style: International

National Register Listing: 2018

Local Historic Designation: 2018

Architect: Harry A. MacEwen



This International Style building's steel beam and girder frame structure permitted a curtain wall with large expanses of plate glass and Mondragone marble, framed in emerald pearl granite, to enclose the three-story base and ribbons of brick and glass to wrap around the tower. The inset fourth story, clad in dark aluminum, made the rectangular tower appear to hover over its base. Harry "Bo" MacEwen established his Tampa office in 1959. While best known for residential structures, MacEwen designed over 250 buildings for financial institutions, including the 1966 22-story addition to Exchange National Bank on Franklin Street.

Constructed: 1926

Architectural Style: Renaissance Revival

National Register Listing: 1996

Local Historic Designation: 1996

Architect: Francis J. Kennard

Builder: G. A. Miller



The Floridan Hotel is the only historic skyscraper remaining of the six constructed downtown prior to 1930. The Renaissance Revival elements and form base are typical of early skyscrapers. When the 18-story hotel was completed in 1926, the owners described the building as, “Tampa’s greatest and Florida’s tallest hotel,” and boasted, “Every convenience utilized in metropolitan hotels is found in the structure.” The rooms were furnished with walnut desks, chifforobes, chairs, telephones, and steel beds. The Floridan Hotel underwent an extensive restoration and re-opened in 2012.

Floridan Hotel

905 N. Florida Avenue

Fort Homer W. Hesterly

522 N. Howard Avenue



Constructed: 1941

Architectural Style: Art Deco

National Register Listing: 2013

Local Historic Designation: 2006

Architect: Unknown



Built on a site used as an encampment for Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders during the 1898 Spanish-American War, the Florida National Guard Armory provided arms storage and operations and drill space for the Guardsman. The Armory also served the community as a venue for sporting, social, and speaking events and hosted persons such as President John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Elvis Presley.

Colonel Homer Wynne Hesterly was instrumental in the decision to construct the Armory building. Shortly after completion, the property was renamed to commemorate Colonel Hesterly.

Constructed: 1924

Architectural Style: Craftsman Bungalow

National Register Listing: N/A

Local Historic Designation: 2020

Builder: Giovanni Fonte



In 1907, Salvatore and Victoria Giunta left Santo Stefano Quisquina, Sicily, for the United States. They settled on the east side of Ybor City, where many other Sicilians had small farms and dairies. Being peasant farmers, the Giuntas brought seeds with them from their homeland. Once the family purchased their homestead, they began to farm their heirloom produce and herbs for income. The 1924 Giunta house, the historic garage and auxiliary structures, well-maintained fields, chicken yard, and orchard represent a resource type significant to the early growth of Ybor City. The Giunta Homestead and Farm is an excellent and rare surviving example of an early Sicilian immigrant family homestead and farm.

Giunta Homestead and Farm

2401 E. 11th Avenue

George Guida, Sr. House

1516 N. Renfrew Street



Constructed: 1952

Architectural Style: Art Moderne

National Register Listing: 2006

Local Historic Designation: 2005

Architect: Joseph P. Rodriguez



As a successful businessman and prominent civic leader, George Guida, Sr. received a wealth of awards and honors for his dedication to his community and was fondly referred to as “Mr. West Tampa.” His private residence was designed to reflect his personal interpretation of the Art Moderne style, which was an expression of his own progressive nature.

The Guida family was well known for their generous hospitality. Over the years, the house served as a center for civic and charitable events related to West Tampa.

Constructed: 1948

Architectural Style: Late Gothic Revival

National Register Listing: N/A

Local Historic Designation: 2017

Architect: Leslie N. Iredell



The Henderson Chapel is the oldest structure associated with First Methodist Church, Tampa's oldest church (est.1846). After a rudimentary chapel in Fort Brooke washed away in the Great Gale of 1848, the Methodists built Tampa's first official church building, the "Little White Church," at Morgan and Lafayette Streets. The church moved to its present site in 1891, and its campus continually grew and evolved to fit the needs of downtown Tampa. Designed by Tampa architect Leslie N. Iredell, the Chapel remains true to its original exterior and interior design. It is a rare example of a Late Gothic Revival style structure in downtown Tampa.

Tom Henderson Memorial Chapel

410 E. Tyler Street

Hillsborough County High School

2704 N. Highland Avenue



Constructed: 1911

Architectural Style: Classical Revival

National Register Listing: 2008

Local Historic Designation: 2004

Architect: William Potter

Addition: M. Leo Elliott



Hillsborough County High School was the earliest high school in Hillsborough County. Architect William Potter designed the school, which officially opened in 1911. In 1923, an addition designed by M. Leo Elliott partially filled the building's open center. The building served as the Thomas Jefferson Jr. High School from 1928 to 1938, then as Jefferson High School until 1967. In 2002, the school was renamed the D.W. Waters Center in honor of an educator who served as a principal for Hillsborough County School system for 41 years. Today, the school specializes in career development education.

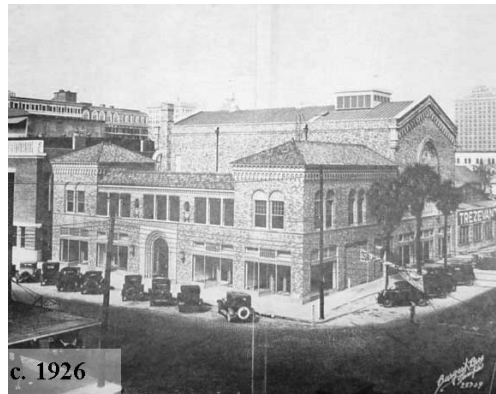
Constructed: 1928

Architectural Style: Mediterranean Revival

National Register Listing: 1986

Local Historic Designation: 1994

Architect: M. Leo Elliott



The Hillsborough Lodge No. 25, F.&A.M., historically known as the Masonic Temple, chose architect M. Leo Elliott, a member of the Lodge, to develop a new structure in the Mediterranean Revival style to house ceremonial, administrative, and commercial functions. The architectural details represent the primary use of the gavel, plumb, ruler, square, level, and trowel that were employed in construction, particularly within the terracotta work. The Lodge membership was comprised of community and business leaders who played important roles in the social, economic, and political development of the Tampa area.

Hillsborough Lodge No. 25, F.&A.M.
508 E. Kennedy Boulevard

Historic Structures of MacFarlane Park

1801 N. Lincoln Avenue



This large pavilion at MacFarlane Park was built by the City of West Tampa and was dedicated April 25, 1909. For many years dances, picnics and other social activities were held there.

Constructed: 1924

Architectural Style: Masonry Vernacular

National Register Listing: N/A

Local Historic Designation: 2006

Architect: Unknown



MacFarlane Park's historic Pavilion and Gateway symbolize the importance of the park to the lives of West Tampa residents, past and present. While the park offers a variety of amenities, it was the octagon Pavilion atop the hill centered in the park that offered itself as the physical beacon as well as the venue for many West Tampa social activities.

A new pavilion, replacing the original wooden predecessor, made its debut at the dedication of the MacFarlane Park in 1924. The red and blonde brick gateway, built in the mid-1930s, heralds the main entrance to the park.

Constructed: 1924

Architectural Style: Colonial Revival

National Register Listing: 2000

Local Historic Designation: 2001

Architect: A.H. Johnson



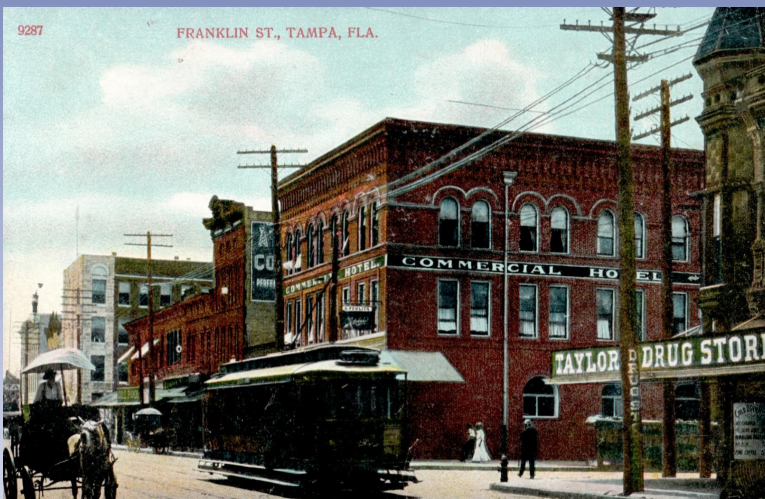
Home Association

1203 E. 22nd Avenue

The Home Association, also known as The Old People’s Home, originated in 1899 when two elderly women arrived at the Tampa Union Station without lodging, funds, family, or friends. Answering the call were four women who rented them living quarters at 405 Washington Street and formed “Kadesh Barnea,” the Hebrew translation of “Place of Rest.”

When a larger facility was needed, Peter O. Knight donated the land for the new building and additional acreage for a tree-filled park. The Home Association became the largest publicly-supported home for the elderly in Tampa and represented a major civic achievement for the city.

RESEARCH REFERENCE



Henry Hampton Dunn championed Florida's history over the course of his career as a journalist, tourism promoter, and author. He donated his large collection of Floridiana to the University of South Florida (USF). The Hampton Dunn Collection includes rare books found at thrift stores, maps scoured from antique shops, newspaper clippings, letters, tourist brochures, and numerous historic postcards.

During his travels throughout the state as a newspaper correspondent, Dunn collected postcards featuring scenery of Florida's past and (then) present. These postcards provide scenic images from early twentieth century Florida, conveying a sense of what earlier times looked like, or may have looked like, displaying color images of street scenes, natural vistas, and Floridians at work and play.

Constructed: 1899

Architectural Style: Four Square

National Register Listing: 2007

Local Historic Designation: 2004

Architect: Unknown



date unknown



Jackson House

851 E. Zack Street

The Jackson House has weathered through 100 years of change in Tampa and in the Black community. In 1899, Moses Jackson purchased the property. He expanded the structure in the early 20th century to serve as a boarding house for African-American travelers, whether they were servicemen, railroad workers or passengers, entertainers, or transients. The Jackson House's contribution to the community surpassed that of merely providing a night's lodging; it fostered an atmosphere that contributed to the cohesiveness of the Black community through the years of segregation.

Roy Jenkins Swimming Pool

154 Columbia Drive



Constructed: 1929

Architectural Style: Mediterranean Revival

National Register Listing: N/A

Local Historic Designation: 2010

Architect: Franklin O. Adams



Davis Islands, formerly known as Big and Little Grassy Islands, were the dream of real estate developer D.P. Davis. His architectural style of choice was Mediterranean Revival, which is reflected in all of the Islands' original buildings from residential to commercial. The Davis Islands Swimming Pool was modeled after the Venetian Pools in Italy. The pool was the last of the large scale public projects on Davis Islands. In 1965, the name of the pool changed to honor Roy Jenkins, a long-standing community leader in youth and aquatics safety.

Constructed: 1889

Architectural Style: Folk Victorian

National Register Listing: 1985

Local Historic Designation: 2006

Architect: Unknown



Peter O. Knight was one of Tampa’s early professional and community leaders. Beginning in 1889, he practiced law in Tampa while serving the community in a wide array of involvements. Knight and his wife, Lillie Frierson, lived in their “honeymoon cottage” from 1889 to 1900, before moving to larger accommodations. The gingerbread trim adorning their vernacular home was a reference to the Victorian style of architecture on a modest scale.

The cottage now serves as the headquarters for the Tampa Historical Society.

Peter O. Knight Cottage

245 S. Hyde Park Avenue

S.H. Kress Building

810 N. Florida Avenue



Constructed: 1929

Architectural Style: Renaissance Revival

National Register Listing: 1983

Local Historic Designation: 2006

Architect: G.F. McKay

Builder: G.A. Miller



The S.H. Kress Department Store was, for decades, one of the most prominent and popular retail establishments in downtown. The first Kress store opened its doors in 1904, making it among the earliest chain variety stores to serve Tampa and one of the earlier outlets established by the Kress organization. The rapid success of the Kress chain in Tampa paralleled the growth of the city itself.

The Kress is a Renaissance Revival style building, with nearly identical facades on Franklin Street and Florida Avenue, faced in terra cotta simulating granite, featuring polychrome decorative elements.

Constructed: 1946

Architectural Style: Industrial Vernacular

National Register Listing: N/A

Local Historic Designation: 2016

Architect: Unknown



The Larmon Factory Warehouse, built c.1946, is a one story brick building, constructed in the industrial vernacular style seen throughout Ybor City. This structure was built alongside an existing spur of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, at a location that had served industrial uses for decades. The building received two major additions in the 1950s, as this part of Ybor City transitioned to a more industrial area in the post-war years. The building served as the warehouse for Larmon Furniture from the late 1960s until 2013.

Larmon Factory Warehouse

1209 E. 5th Avenue

Kid Mason Center

1101 N. Jefferson Street



Constructed: 1948

Architectural Style: Masonry Vernacular

National Register Listing: N/A

Local Historic Designation: 2003

Architect: Ivo DeMinicis



Kid Mason Fendall, the namesake of the Kid Mason Center, played an integral role in the flourishing African-American business community of the Central Avenue commercial district. He dedicated his time and money to the betterment of the lives of the children of Tampa's African-American community. Fendall also served as an umpire for local baseball teams.

The Kid Mason Center has been an important resource to the social development of the surrounding community over the years and continues to benefit the youth of the area today.

Constructed: 1925

Architectural Style: Commercial Vernacular

National Register Listing: N/A

Local Historic Designation: 2007

Architect: Unknown



The Metal Works - Dicus Building is located in an area historically known as Dobyville. Primarily an African-American community, Dobyville offered a mix of uses for living and working. The two-story brick commercial structure is representative of construction for its function and time. It is one of few remaining commercial buildings in the area and is representative of buildings that existed there in the early 20th century.

In 2007, the building underwent an extensive rehabilitation that included restoration of the windows, storefront, and interior spaces.

Metal Works - Dicus Building

302 N. Willow Avenue

The Burgert Brothers Photographic Collection chronicles the history of Tampa and the surrounding area. S. P. Burgert and Son opened a photographic studio in 1899. In 1917, Al and Jean Burgert purchased William A. Fishbaugh's photography business at 506 ½ Franklin Street and opened the Burgert Brothers Commercial Photography Studio. Primarily focusing on the Tampa Bay area, including Ybor City, Port Tampa, Temple Terrace, and Ballast Point, Burgert Brothers provided commercial photography services to the West Coast region of Florida. Their photographers captured Tampa's development from small town to major city, with images of people, churches, residences, businesses, and street scenes. Typical clients included real estate



agents, contractors, insurance companies, and major companies such as Stone and Webster and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. The firm continued in operation until 1963.

After the Burgert Brothers Studio closed, their photographs and negatives were stored in a garage in South Tampa. Many negatives were destroyed by heat, humidity, and rain. In 1974, the Friends of the Library recognized the historic significance of the photographic images and purchased the collection for the Library so that the Burgerts' photographs would be accessible to the public. The collection is housed at the John F. Germany Public Library. The Library has transferred over 19,000 of the original nitrate-based and cellulose acetate negatives to modern safety film.

The Library's collection includes over 440 panoramic photographs taken with a Cirkuit brand camera. The Cirkuit camera rotated on a turntable-style tripod head set on a gear driven by a heavy duty wind up clock spring, making it capable of taking 360 degree photographs without edge distortion or perspective problems. For group shots, people would line up in a semicircle so that every person was the same distance from the camera. The Cirkuit camera was often used for photographing rural landscapes, such as orchards and lakes, downtown skylines, and coastlines. Before he sold his business to Burgert Brothers, William A. Fishbaugh was known for his Cirkuit photographs in Tampa.



The University of South Florida (USF) maintains an online collection of 860 digitized Burgert Brothers photographs. Another photographic collection at USF comes from the firm of Robertson and Fresh, which was active in Tampa from 1932 to 1960. William Vernon "Red" Robertson took the photographs while Harry Fresh processed and printed them.

The negatives and prints were donated by Hampton Dunn, Tony Pizzo, and Mrs. Verna Lee Lupo, daughter of William Robertson. Approximately 2,900 digitized Robertson and Fresh photographs are available as part of the USF Libraries Digital Collections.

1913, Looking West from Muggs Bldg., Tampa, Fla. W.A. Fishbaugh.

Oaklawn - St. Louis Cemetery

606 E. Harrison Street



Established: 1850
Architectural Period: Victorian
National Register Listing: 2017
Local Historic Designation: 2011
Architect: N/A



Oaklawn Cemetery was Tampa's first public burying ground, established April 1, 1850, by the Alachua County Commission. When the City of Tampa officially incorporated in 1855, Oaklawn Cemetery was still the only public burial ground. In 1874, the Leonardi family donated the adjacent land to serve as the Catholic St. Louis Cemetery. Many of Tampa's founding families, as well as subsequent political figures and veterans of seven wars, are interred here. The cemetery features a number of elaborate Victorian-era funerary markers, in addition to a Sexton's House, built in 1910, and a Receiving Vault, built in 1894.

PIERCE STREET

JEFFERSON STREET

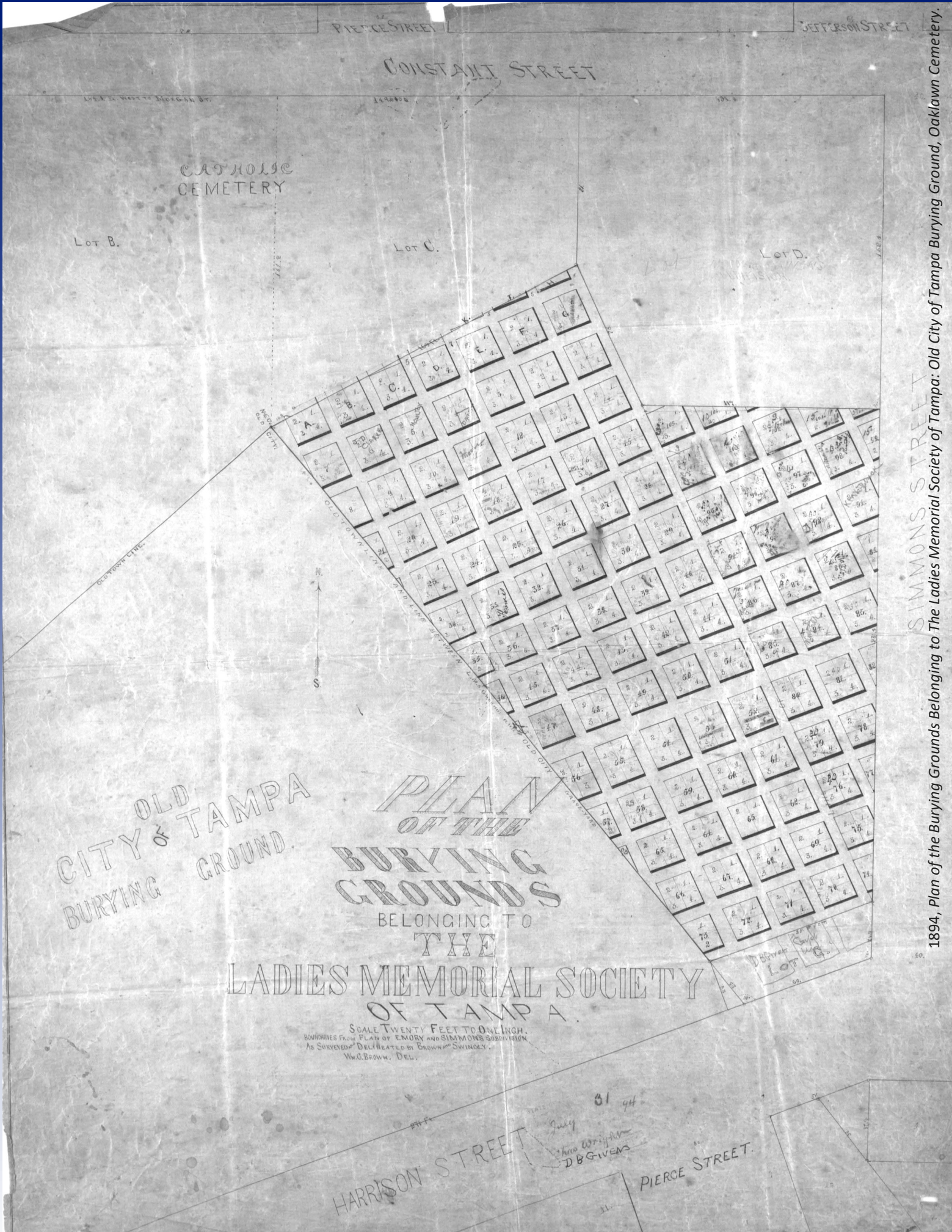
CONSTANT STREET

CATHOLIC CEMETERY

Lot B.

Lot C.

Lot D.



OLD CITY OF TAMPA BURYING GROUND.

PLAN
OF THE
BURYING
GROUNDS
BELONGING TO
THE
LADIES MEMORIAL SOCIETY
OF TAMPA.

SCALE TWENTY FEET TO ONE INCH.
BOUNDARIES FROM PLAT OF EMORY AND SIMMONS SUBDIVISION
AS SURVEYED & DELINEATED BY BROWN & SWINGLEY.
Wm. D. Brown, Del.

HARRISON STREET

PIERCE STREET

1894, Plan of the Burying Grounds Belonging to The Ladies Memorial Society of Tampa: Old City of Tampa Burying Ground, Oaklawn Cemetery.

Old St. Mark Community Aid Center

7218 S. Sherrill Street



Constructed: c.1898

Architectural Style: Frame Vernacular

National Register Listing: N/A

Local Historic Designation: 2018

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Rev. J.T. Johnson



Constructed c.1898 on Mascotte Street for the Advent Christian Church, this building is one of the few remaining that tells the early history of Port Tampa. The structure is representative of the early church architecture found in Port Tampa City during the Spanish-American War Era. Since its relocation to Hall (Sherrill) Street in the 1910s, this building has played a significant role in the lives of the African-American citizens of Port Tampa. In 1984, St. Mark Missionary Baptist Church transferred ownership of this building to the Old St. Mark Community Aid Center at Port Tampa, Inc., for the purpose of providing social support for neighborhood residents and youth.

Constructed: c.1855

Architectural Style: Classical Revival

National Register Listing: 1974

Local Historic Designation: 2014

Builder: General Jesse Carter



One of the earliest remaining structures and the first freestanding publicly-accessible school house built in Hillsborough County, the Old School House was originally constructed as a school for girls, then served as one of the ancillary buildings of the Tampa Bay Hotel, a major tourist destination, and later acted as a civic meeting space.

In 1931, the DeSoto Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution petitioned Mayor McKay to save the building. The City of Tampa offered the school house to the DeSoto Chapter with the stipulation that it be restored and used as a meeting place and a museum.

Old School House

403 UT Old School House Way

Palace of Florence

45 E. Davis Boulevard



Constructed: 1925

Architectural Style: Mediterranean Revival

National Register Listing: 1989

Local Historic Designation: 2002

Architect: M. Leo Elliott

Builder: Island Construction Co.

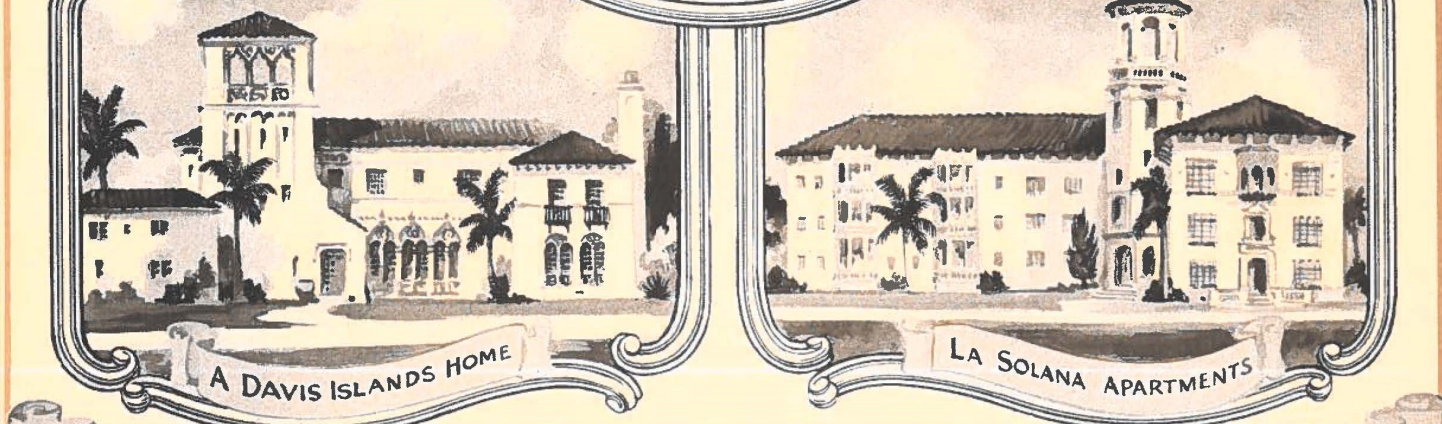
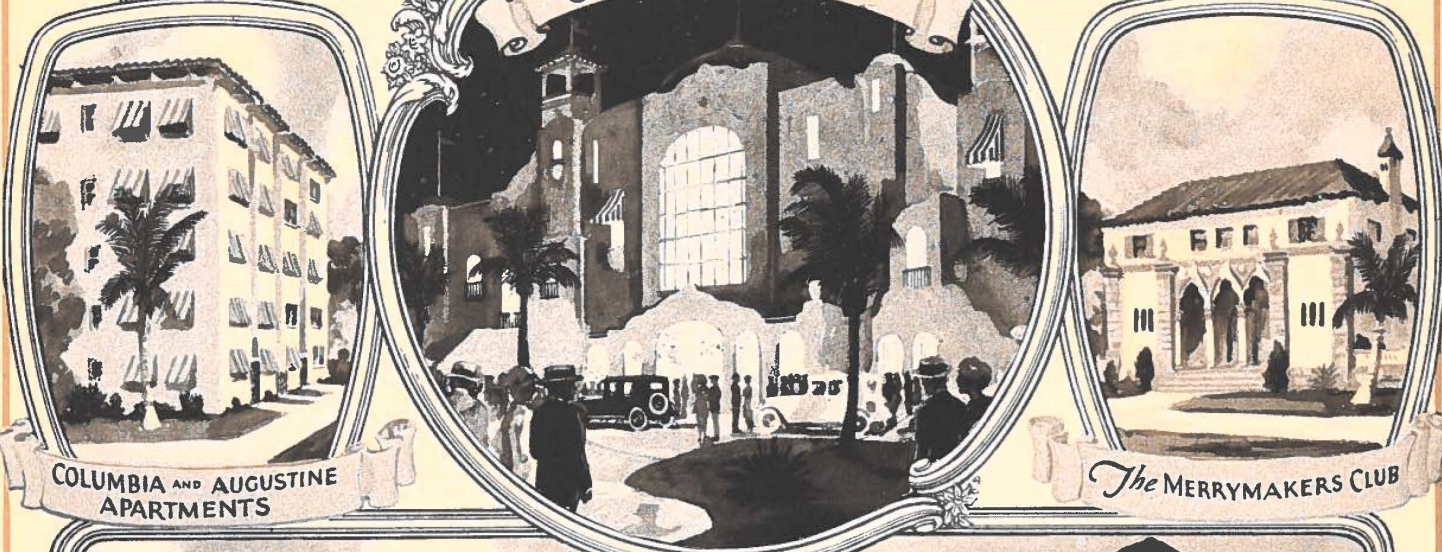


The Palace of Florence (Palazzo Firenze) apartment building was an important piece in D.P. Davis' plan to develop the Grassy Islands into a community reminiscent of old world Italy. The building was conceived by Italian-born artist Athos Menaboni, who used the Palazzo Vecchio and Palazzo del Podestá as design inspirations.

The distinctive apartment building evokes the romantic Mediterranean streetscape Davis intended for his island community. The picturesquely-massed structure follows a rectangular plan with north and south sections divided by a recessed tile-paved courtyard.

New Structures, Greater Comforts, Constant Building
— to add to the Joy of Living on

DAVIS ISLANDS TAMPA IN THE BAY



\$7,000,000⁰⁰ in Building Permits for 1925 alone

Palmerin Hotel

115 E. Davis Boulevard



Constructed: 1925

Architectural Style: Mediterranean Revival

National Register Listing: 1989

Local Historic Designation: 1990

Architect: Martin L. Hampton



Like the Palace of Florence, the Palmerin Hotel is a picturesque and monumental expression of Mediterranean Revival style architecture. It is one of the 20 remaining Mediterranean Revival style buildings on Davis Islands that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places for being historically and architecturally significant as outstanding examples of Florida's Boom Times development during the 1920s. The Palmerin Hotel building is one of the most important visible surviving elements of the subdivision founded by real estate developer D.P. Davis.

Today, the building houses as an elderly care facility.

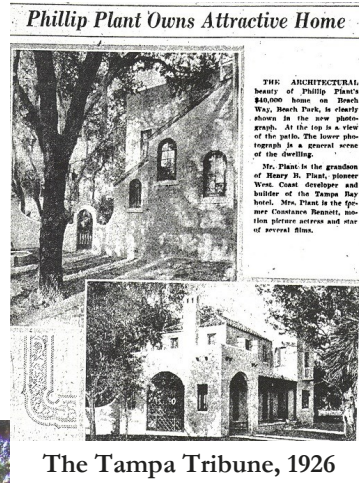
Constructed: 1926

Architectural Style: Mediterranean Revival

National Register Listing: N/A

Local Historic Designation: 2005

Architect: Franklin O. Adams



Plant-Hatton House

4505 W. Beachway Drive

Designed by Tampa architect Franklin O. Adams, the two-story Plant-Hatton house is one of the original homes in the Beach Park neighborhood. The hollow clay tile structure is topped with a red tile roof.

Phillip Plant, New York socialite and grandson of Henry B. Plant, married film star Constance Bennett in 1925. After their honeymoon in Cuba, the couple visited Tampa, where Mr. Plant explored real estate investment opportunities. Mrs. Plant chose the neighborhood of Beach Park and the fashionable two-story Mediterranean Revival style house for their Tampa residence, which they maintained until 1929.

Horace Theodore Robles House

2604 E. Hanna Avenue



Constructed: c.1888

Architectural Style: Frame Vernacular

National Register Listing: 2006

Local Historic Designation: 2004

Architect: Unknown



The Joseph Robles family is one of the earliest pioneer families in Tampa, homesteaded in 1851. Horace, the seventh of ten children, continued the family tradition of farming and horticulture. He and his father built the house on Hanna Avenue as part of a dairy farm and orange grove. The Robles have always been dedicated to community progress, and they have made their name intrinsic to Tampa's history. Horace's daughter Edith was born in the house in 1898, living there until her death in 1997.

Today, the Robles House serves as a leasing office for the Grande Oaks Apartments.

Constructed: 1925

Architectural Style: Mediterranean Revival

National Register Listing: 2006

Local Historic Designation: 2004

Architect: B.C. Bonfoey

Builder: Horton & Smith



The Boom Times of the 1920s brought a flurry of construction to accommodate Tampa’s growing population. Mediterranean Revival was a very popular architectural style during this period, as evidenced by many of the era’s remaining buildings. The Palma Ceia School, as it was originally named, serviced the educational needs of the rapidly developing South Tampa neighborhood.

Originally thought to be one of the locations of Teddy Roosevelt’s Rough Riders encampments during the Spanish-American War of 1898, the school changed its name shortly after construction to honor Roosevelt’s legacy.

Roosevelt Elementary School

3205 S. Ferdinand Avenue

St. Paul A.M.E. Church

502 E. Harrison Street



Constructed: 1917

Architectural Style: Gothic Revival

National Register Listing: N/A

Local Historic Designation: 1990

Architect: Albert H. Johnson



From its establishment in the late 19th century, the St. Paul A.M.E. Church has played a significant role in the African-American community. By the late 1960s, it was one of the oldest and strongest religious organizations in the city. Notable individuals such as Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Mary McLeod Bethune, and Jackie Robinson have addressed this congregation over the years.

Today, the Gothic Revival church building is home to a community center, leasing office, exercise facility, and library for the residents of the Metro 510 community.

Constructed: 1929

Architectural Style: Brick Vernacular

National Register Listing: N/A

Local Historic Designation: 2006

Architect: Unknown



The main building of St. Peter Claver Catholic School is one of the few historic structures remaining in the once-thriving neighborhood of The Scrub. In 1952, an annex was constructed on the east side of the main building to accommodate the growing number of students. The school and annex have been minimally altered since their construction.

St. Peter Claver has played an integral role in the education and cultural heritage of many residents of Tampa and is the oldest African-American school still in operation in Hillsborough County.

St. Peter Claver School

1401 N. Governor Street

Seybold Bakery Building

420 S. Dakota Avenue



Constructed: 1926

Architectural Style: Mediterranean Revival

National Register Listing: 1985

Local Historic Designation: 2005

Architect: Unknown



Located in the predominantly African-American Dobyville neighborhood adjacent to Hyde Park, Daylusia Investment’s Seybold Baking Company was the producer of “Southern Bread.” Seybold continued its operations in this building until 1971, and ITT Continental Baking Company, the producers of “Wonder Bread,” operated here through 2003, when the plant relocated to the Orlando area.

Today, the Mediterranean Revival style Seybold Bakery building has been rehabilitated and adaptively reused as the Seybold Lofts Condominiums.

Constructed: 1929

Architectural Style: Mediterranean Revival

National Register Listing: 1983

Local Historic Designation: 2001

Architect: Fred J. James



The Sicilian Club is one of Tampa's original ethnic clubs that aided immigrants in their assimilation into the Tampa area. The Club offered members the same "cradle to grave" benefits as the ethnic clubs in Ybor City. The rear portion of the building houses a theatre that provided an array of entertainment options. The Sicilian Club building was significant to the development of West Tampa and served as a focal point to the West Tampa community.

The Sicilian Club is an excellent example of Mediterranean Revival style architecture, as evidenced in its elaborate blond and red brick detailing.

Sicilian Club

2001 N. Howard Avenue

Sociedad La Union Marti-Maceo

1226 E. 7th Avenue



Constructed: 1950

Architectural Style: Masonry Vernacular

National Register Listing: N/A

Local Historic Designation: 2008

Architect: Unknown



After recognizing the need for their own ethnic club distinct from the Circulo Cubano, Afro-Cubans formed La Sociedad de Libre Pensadores de Marti-Maceo in 1900. Celebrating the legacy and perseverance of Cuban liberators Jose Marti and General Antonio Maceo, the original society building was located at 1907-1909 E. 6th Avenue but was demolished in 1965 during Urban Renewal. The membership relocated to the current facility in 1966. While the clubhouse is modest among social clubs in Ybor City, the very existence of the Marti-Maceo building is a testimony to the perseverance and commitment of Tampa's Afro-Cuban community.

Constructed: 1914

Architectural Style: Craftsman

National Register Listing: 1985

Local Historic Designation: 2001

Architect: Unknown



Souders Building

115 S. Fielding Avenue

The development of Hyde Park began in 1886, when O.H. Platt purchased 20 acres of land from the Robert Jackson homestead and subdivided the land into residential lots. With the opening of the Tampa Bay Hotel in 1891, the Hyde Park neighborhood began attracting prominent residents and became regarded as a highly desirable neighborhood.

The stylistic elements of applied texture and exposed timbering on the Souders Building is typical of the Craftsman architectural style, which was popular throughout Tampa in the early 1900s.

Stovall House

4621 Bayshore Boulevard



Constructed: 1909

Architectural Style: Neoclassical

National Register Listing: 1974

Local Historic Designation: 2022

Architect: Francis J. Kennard



This Neoclassical residence was built in 1909 by Logan T. and Florence M. Trousdale. In 1915, the Trousdales sold their home to Wallace F. Stovall, the founder and long-time publisher of The Tampa Tribune. Stovall lived here for 30 years, during which time he constructed some of the best known buildings that contributed to the 1920s downtown skyline. The Stovall House is one of the few fine residences of prominent Tampans that survives along the city's prestigious Bayshore Drive. Originally the choice location for Tampa's grandest homes, only a few of these buildings remain to dot the shore of Hillsborough Bay, most having been replaced by contemporary homes and condominium high-rise buildings.

Constructed: 1926

Architectural Style: Industrial Vernacular

National Register Listing: N/A

Local Historic Designation: 2017

Architect: Unknown



The 1926 brick Industrial Vernacular style Strickland Transportation Company Warehouse exhibits minimal architectural details. Elements of its design, such as the division of the primary façade into four bays and the introduction of the third tier of windows, decrease the impact of the mass of the building by creating an exterior that relates to the human scale. The Strickland Transportation Company Warehouse is a well-preserved example of historic industrial architecture near the Ybor Channel. It is one of the few remaining original warehouses in the Channel District neighborhood.

Strickland Transportation Company Warehouse

204 N. 12th Street

Stringer-Stalnaker House

2111 W. Cleveland Street



3. The Stringer family home, built in the 1840s, was something of a mansion at the time. Constructed of milled lumber, it was a fine example of the more substantial early wooden housing in Tampa. (TBHC)

c.1948

Constructed: c.1842

Architectural Style: Frame Vernacular

National Register Listing: N/A

Local Historic Designation: 2018

Architect: Unknown



The Stringer Stalnaker House at its original location on Jackson Street, bottom center, c.1909

This wood frame building was built by the Stringer family, c.1842, at the corner of Jackson Street and Florida Avenue. Dr. Sheldon Stringer, Sr., was raised in this house by his mother, Mary Stringer, who ran it as a boarding house. In 1914, the city announced plans to build a new city hall and police department, using the land where the old Stringer House stood as the police department site. The city sold the house to Stalnaker Bros., who moved it to 8th Avenue in Gary, east of Ybor City. Imboden Stalnaker, who ran a grain and feed store, and his family lived in the house until he died in 1949. After 104 years in Gary, the Stringer-Stalnaker House was moved to its present site in 2018.

Constructed: 1925

Architectural Style: Classical Revival

National Register Listing: N/A

Local Historic Designation: 2013

Builder: Josiah Richardson



Built by Josiah Richardson, the octagonal two-story Sulphur Springs Gazebo sits on top of the spring for which the park and the surrounding community are named. In the early 1900s, the area surrounding the spring was platted and sold with small cottages marketed primarily to tourists. Following the extension of a streetcar line north along Nebraska Avenue, Sulphur Springs became readily accessible to Tampa residents. By the 1920s, Sulphur Springs was a popular destination for both locals and tourists. In addition to the medicinal waters, the Sulphur Springs park featured an alligator farm, a pool, toboggan slide, and dance hall.

Sulphur Springs Gazebo

701 E. Bird Street

Sulphur Springs Water Tower

8105 N. Florida Avenue



Constructed: 1927

Architectural Style: Gothic Revival

National Register Listing: 1989

Local Historic Designation: 1989

Builder: Josiah Richardson

Engineer: Grover Poole



Built 214 feet high over a spring on the banks of the Hillsborough River and housing a 150 thousand gallon holding tank, the Sulphur Springs Water Tower was the principal water source for the area until the early 1970s. Constructed by Josiah Richardson, the tower is one of only two architecturally-designed water towers in the state.

The Sulphur Springs Water Tower is one of the few remnants of a successful tourist and recreation center that flourished around a naturally bubbling spring and included a direct street car line from Tampa.

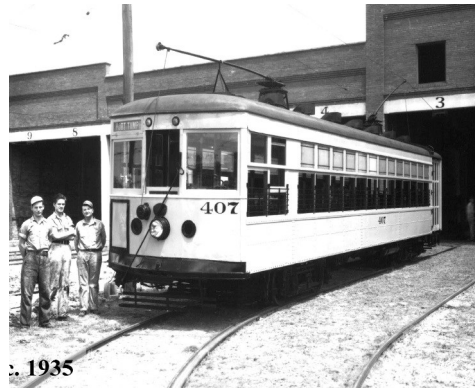
Constructed: 1911

Architectural Style: Industrial Brick
Vernacular

National Register Listing: N/A

Local Historic Designation: 2004

Architect: Unknown



The Tampa Armature Works, also known as TECO Trolley Barn, played a significant role in the early development of Tampa as the repair and storage facility for the Tampa Electric Street and Railway Company. From its beginning in 1897, the electric streetcar system had an important effect on the development of the city's neighborhoods. At the turn of the century, lines connected Ybor City, South Tampa, West Tampa, DeSoto Park, Ballast Point, and points in between. In 1946, the system was abandoned for more modern means of transportation: buses and automobiles. In 1960, Tampa Armature Works, a phosphate machinery manufacturer, purchased the building from TECO.

Tampa Armature Works

1910 N. Ola Avenue

Tampa Bay Hotel - Plant Hall

401 W. Kennedy Boulevard



c. 1923

Constructed: 1891

Architectural Style: Moorish Revival

National Register Listing: 1972

National Historic Landmark: 1976

Local Historic Designation: 1989

Architect: John A. Wood

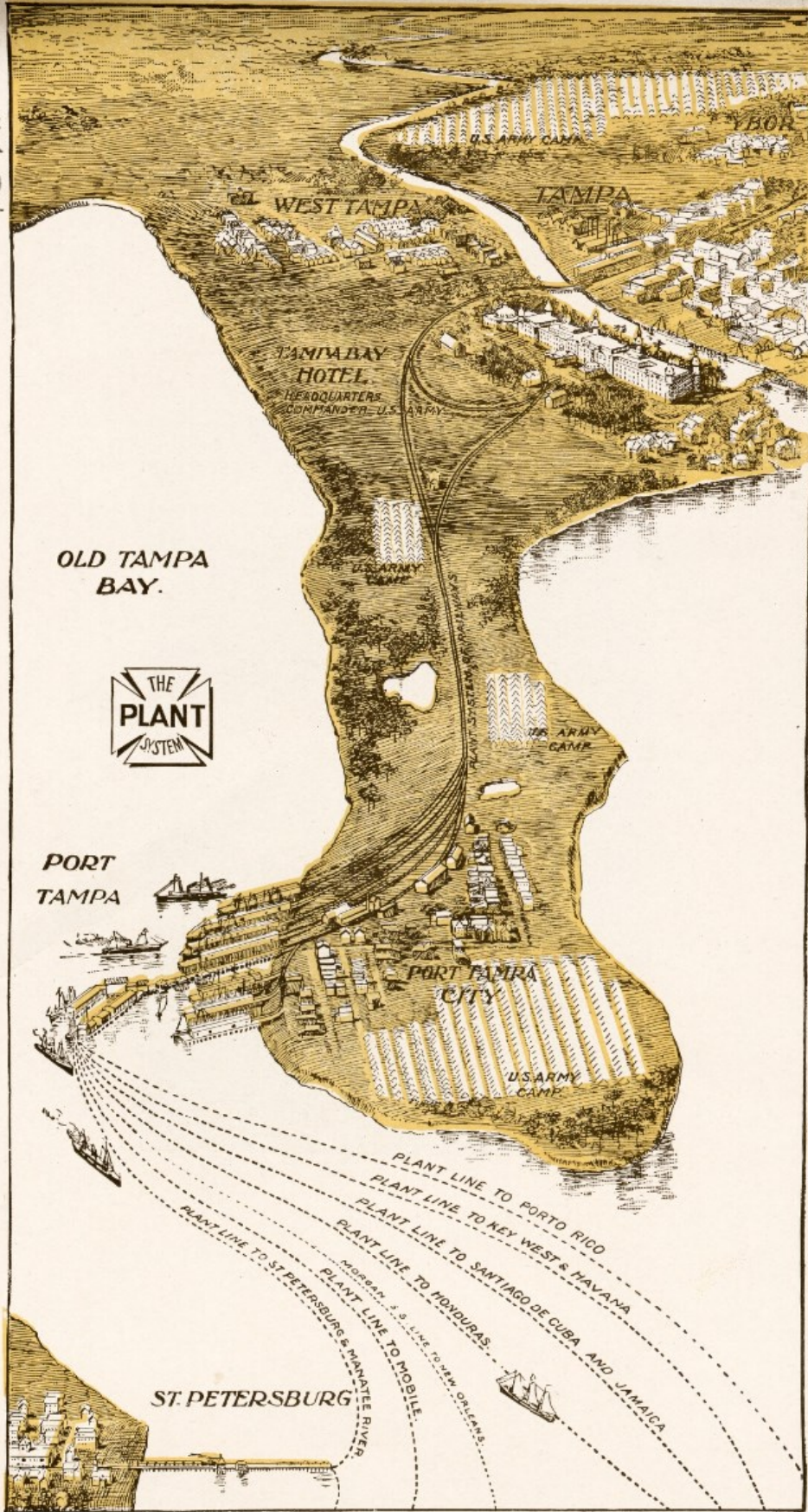
Builder: Alex Browning



Built by railroad and shipping magnate Henry Bradley Plant, the Tampa Bay Hotel has the reputation of being the finest example of Moorish architecture in the nation. As such, it is listed as a National Historic Landmark. Located on the Hillsborough River, the unique design of the red brick structure features three silver-painted domes, 13 minaret towers, a large horseshoe-arched entrance, a carved two-story veranda, and a Victorian style garden.

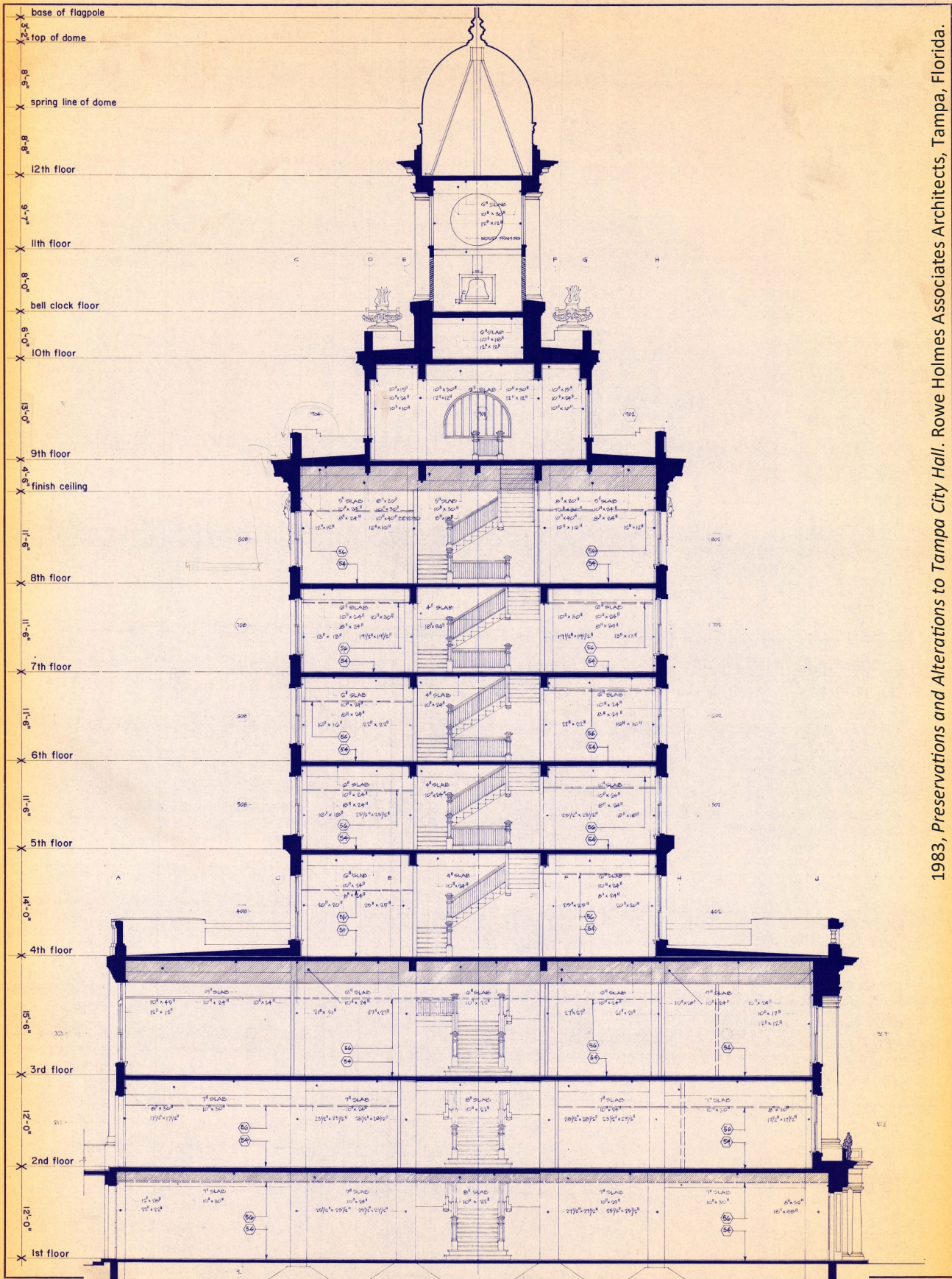
Having ceased operation as a hotel in 1932, the building has served as an iconic component of the University of Tampa since 1933.

4601



WAR MAP OF TAMPA, FLA., AND VICINITY, SHOWING LOCATION OF ARMY CAMPS.

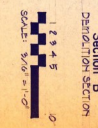
1898, War Map of Tampa, Fla., and Vicinity, Showing Location of Army Camps. The Plant System.



1983, Preservations and Alterations to Tampa City Hall. Rowe Holmes Associates Architects, Tampa, Florida.

Project 2048

D4.1



preservation & alterations to
tampa city hall
 315 east kennedy boulevard
 tampa, florida

rowe
 holmes
 associates
 architects
 100 madison street
 tampa, florida



Constructed: 1915

Architectural Style: Beaux Arts

National Register Listing: 1974

Local Historic Designation: 1994

Architects: B.C. Bonfoey and M. Leo Elliott

Builder: McGucken & Hyer



When ground broke for the construction of Tampa’s new City Hall in 1914, it was considered a milestone in linking the city’s early days with its promising future. Designed in the Beaux Arts style by prominent architects B.C. Bonfoey and M. Leo Elliott, Tampa City Hall was the tallest building south of Jacksonville and featured a tower that made it a focal point of the city’s rapidly growing skyline.

The Seth Thomas clock set in the tower was named after local resident Miss Hortense Oppenheimer, who led the effort to raise money for a public clock like those she had seen in northern cities.

Tampa City Hall

315 E. Kennedy Boulevard

Tampa Free Library

102 E. 7th Avenue



Constructed: 1915

Architectural Style: Classical Revival

National Register Listing: 1991

Local Historic Designation: 1995

Architect: Fred J. James

Builder: Aulic, Bastes & Hudnell



The Tampa Free Library is the second of two public libraries in Tampa constructed through a grant from the Carnegie Foundation. Andrew Carnegie's donations of more than \$40 million paid for 1,679 new library buildings across the nation.

The library is a visible reflection of the rapid development of the city and its effort to establish cultural and educational amenities for the public during the early 1900s. The Tampa Free Library fulfilled its function for more than 50 years for the educational benefit of Tampa's residents.

Constructed: 1925

Architectural Style: Mediterranean Revival

National Register Listing: 1978

Local Historic Designation: 1988

Architect: John Eberson



The Tampa Theatre is a well-preserved example of atmospheric theater design. At the time of its construction, the theatre was the most exciting and elaborate piece of architecture to be built in Tampa since the Tampa Bay Hotel. The theatre is an early movie palace housed in a ten-story office building. It was a dominant element of Tampa's skyline during the 1920s. The atmospheric design of the interior gives the audience an illusion that they are within an imaginary garden of a Spanish Villa. A myriad of stars punctuate the ceiling above. The lighted blade sign and marquis on the front of the theatre have served as an iconic image of the city for decades.

Tampa Theatre and Office Building

707-711 N. Franklin Street

Tampa Union Station

601 N. Nebraska Avenue



c. 1912

Constructed: 1912

Architectural Style: Italian Renaissance Revival

National Register Listing: 1974

Local Historic Designation: 1988

Architect: J.F. Leitner

Builder: W.C. Hobbs



Unlike many early railroad stations, Tampa's Union Station was not a project of a railroad company, but a group of businessmen. Led by Peter O. Knight and assisted by the Tampa Tribune company, these businessmen negotiated with two railroad companies to construct a new and extensive facility for transportation. The success of their efforts has benefited the city for nearly a century. The main façade of the building is a wide and undulating expanse. It has five large staggered bays with entrances set in the recessed bays. The building, according to an early newspaper account, was an "ornament to the City of Tampa and an example to other cities of the South."

Constructed: 1902

Architectural Style: Industrial Brick
Vernacular

National Register Listing: N/A

Local Historic Designation: 2002

Architect: Unknown



The City of Tampa was progressive in its construction of steam powered pumping stations to bring fresh water to its citizens. Late in the 19th century, the availability of less expensive steam power made the technology cost effective for small cities to install water systems of this sort. The construction of this pumping station increased the city's spring water capacity to four million gallons per day. This building was rehabilitated in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation for adaptive reuse in 2014. The adjacent Ulele Spring has also been restored and reconnected to the Hillsborough River.

Tampa Water Works

1810 N. Highland Avenue

Tierra del Lago Cigar Factory

1908 N. 36th Street



Constructed: 1908

Architectural Style: Brick Vernacular

National Register Listing: N/A

Local Historic Designation: 2021

Architect: Fred J. James



Tierra del Lago was founded by W.H. Streeter in the early 1900s. In 1908, Streeter moved his cigar factory from Lakeland to Gary, east of booming Ybor City. Fred J. James, the designer of multiple West Tampa cigar factories, prepared plans for Tierra de Lago at a cost of \$3,000. The building is a rectangular three and a half story blond brick cigar factory with decorative brick work reflecting the Romanesque Revival style.

The Tierra del Lago Cigar Company was best known for the “O U NO” clear Havana cigar. Gary Lodge, No. 240 F&AM, moved into this structure in 1921 and occupied the building until 1972.

Constructed: 1925

Architectural Style: Mediterranean Revival

National Register Listing: N/A

Local Historic Designation: 2004

Architect: Nicholas S. Hills, Jr.

Builder: Gauger-Korsomo



Construction of this facility replaced Pumping Station #3 and allowed the City to continue to utilize the water of Magbee Spring. It was built at the height of the Florida 1920s real estate Boom Times and reflects the Mediterranean Revival style associated with the period. The building is part of a 55-acre water treatment facility still in full operation. This facility houses Florida's only municipally-owned drinking water laboratory.

Today, the plant produces approximately 90% of the roughly 65 million gallons of water that is consumed per day by Tampa residents.

David L. Tippin Water Treatment Facility

7125 N. 30th Street

Tolle Parsonage / Coombs Log Cabin

1822 E. Park Circle



c. 1926

Constructed: 1925

Architectural Style: Log Cabin

National Register Listing: N/A

Local Historic Designation: 2007

Builder: D.P. Vanforden



Designed for Dr. H.F. Tolle, a long-serving Tampa pastor, the parsonage has the architectural distinction of being Tampa's only historic, wood-framed building clad in seasoned cypress logs. Adding rustic charm to the design, the roof was fabricated to mimic historic thatching. Constructed in an area of Tampa that was relatively remote in the 1920s, Dr. Tolle chose a design that referenced the rural nature of the site rather than architectural fashion of the time. The enormous grand live oak tree in the front yard, estimated at over 300 years of age and dubbed Tolle's Tree, served as a directional beacon in the area for many years.

Constructed: 1913

Architectural Style: Classical Revival

National Register Listing: 1983

Local Historic Designation: 1988

Architect: John W. Biggar

Builder: G.A. Miller



The West Tampa Public Library is the first free public library in Tampa, built by the City of West Tampa using a grant from the Andrew Carnegie Foundation. The library served as a link between the City of West Tampa, the cigar industry, the immigrant community, and the commitment of the Carnegie Foundation to facilitate literacy.

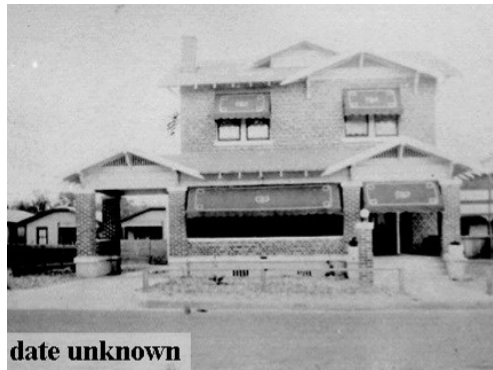
The West Tampa Public Library continues to support the immediate community by providing materials in Spanish, materials for the visually impaired, and sponsorship of educational programs that benefit the surrounding community.

West Tampa Public Library

1718 N. Howard Avenue

Dr. Jacob White, Sr. House

3321 N. 22nd Street



Constructed: 1925

Architectural Style: Craftsman

National Register Listing: N/A

Local Historic Designation: 2004

Architect: Unknown



This two-story brick Craftsman style structure was built by Dr. Jacob White, Sr., the first Black general practitioner of medicine in Tampa. The house later served as the residence of his son, Dr. Jacob White, Jr., who was the first and only Black doctor in Florida in the field of tuberculosis studies during his years of practice.

The elegance of design and richness of materials in this Craftsman style house is an architectural testament to the success of the White family in their commitment to excellence and dedication to the community.

Constructed: 1926

Architectural Period: Boom Times

National Register Listing: N/A

Local Historic Designation: 2005

Architect: J. Franklin Meehan



This golf course was part of the original development by B.L. Hamner that included an English Tudor-style clubhouse and cottage-style homes. While the development was never fully realized, the course regained significance when it was purchased by George and Babe (Didrikson) Zaharias in 1949. Together, they operated and lived on site until 1955. While Babe Zaharias was voted “Outstanding Woman Athlete of the Year” for six consecutive years (1949-1954) and “Female Athlete of the Century,” she was best known for her success in golf and was instrumental in the founding of the Ladies Professional Golf Association.

Babe Zaharias Golf Course

11412 N. Forest Hills Drive

Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church

2901 N. Highland Avenue



Constructed: 1925

Architectural Style: Gothic Revival

National Register Listing: N/A

Local Historic Designation: 2003

Architect: Henry Worthman

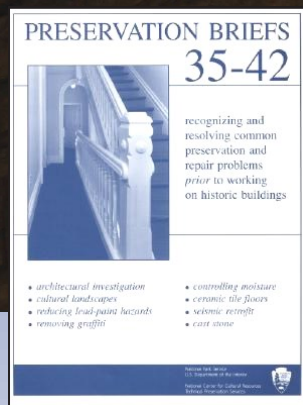
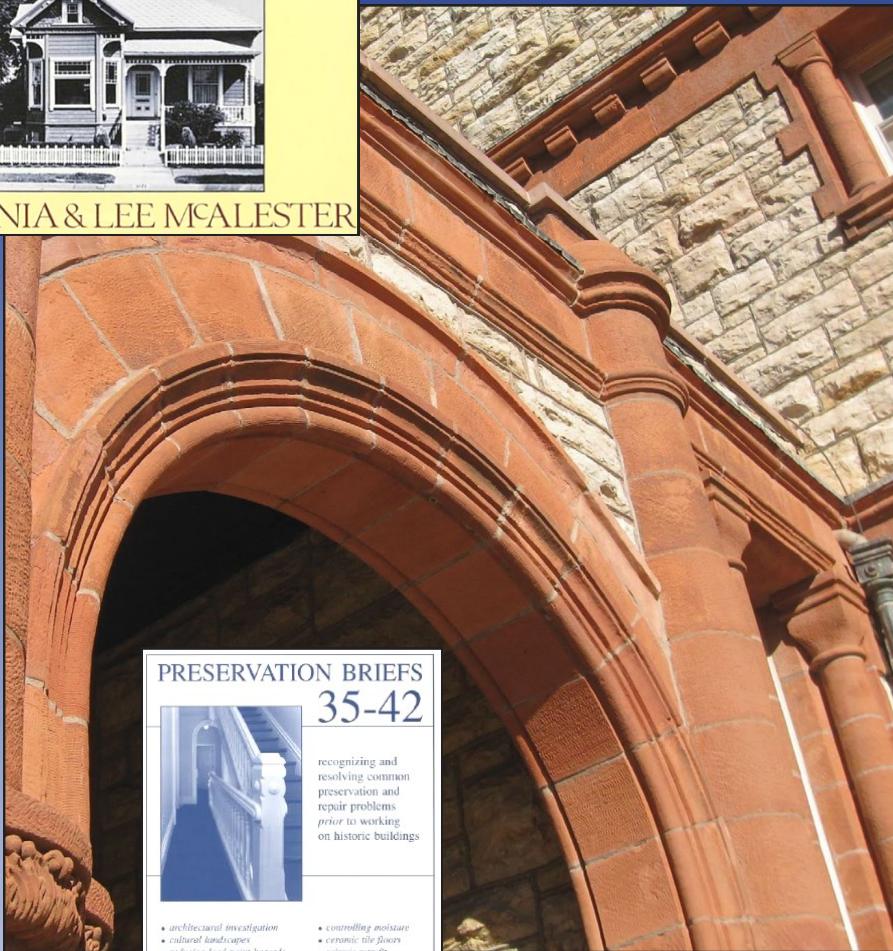
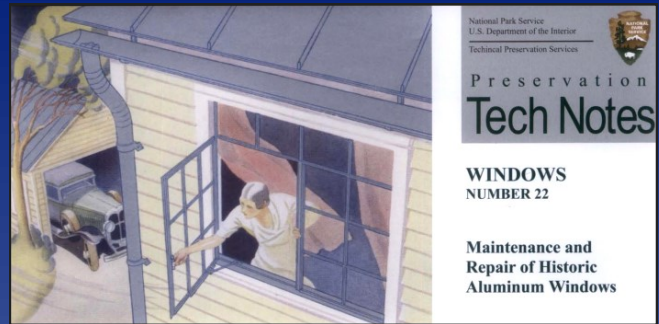
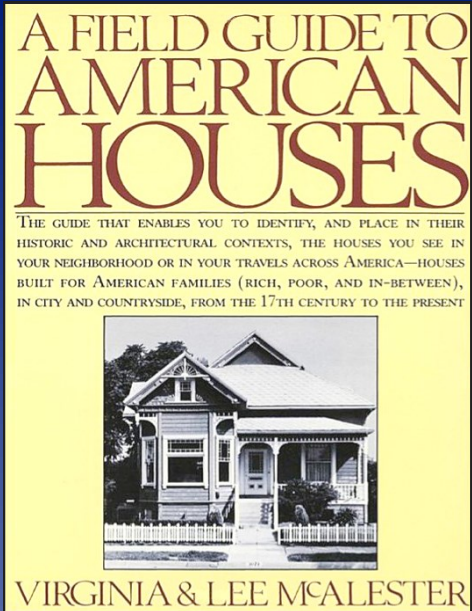
Builder: August Mugge



In 1888, Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church became the "Mother Congregation" of the Gulf Coast and Central Ridge Region for the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri. The church was incorporated in 1893, and it constructed its first building in 1894. By 1924, the congregation had outgrown the original church building, compelling the construction of a new facility. The new sanctuary was of a traditional Gothic Revival style with arched art glass windows and a square bell tower.

The Zion Church continues to play an active role in the lives of the residents of the community.

RESEARCH REFERENCE



THE SECRETARY
OF THE INTERIOR'S
STANDARDS FOR
THE TREATMENT
OF HISTORIC
PROPERTIES

WITH
GUIDELINES FOR
PRESERVING,
REHABILITATING,
RESTORING &
RECONSTRUCTING
HISTORIC
BUILDINGS



A Field Guide to American Houses (McAlester), and National Park Service publications such as *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards* and *Preservation Briefs* are a sampling of resource references available for determining architectural style and appropriate rehabilitation and restoration techniques for historic structures throughout the nation, including those in Tampa.

RESEARCH REFERENCE

A Great Civic Achievement

The new Lafayette street bridge is ours.

It was thrown open to the use of the public yesterday and may be regarded as a completed fact.

Thus is one of the greatest needs of the city supplied; and thus do we eliminate, for many years, that incessant bridge agitation which has been disturbing the public mind for more than a dozen years.

The old bridge was a constant source of trouble. It was in chronic disrepair and distress. Now that we know what a real bridge is, it is a wonder how we tolerated the old one so long.

Press and public had advocated a new bridge for ten years before the new one was finally decided upon. The Tribune campaigned for it year after year and urged it upon each succeeding city administration. It was an issue in every municipal election. When it was finally decided to build one, the Tribune insisted that it be a big one, one that would accommodate the traffic of a city of 100,000 population. Getting down to a definite issue, the Tribune insisted upon a bridge eighty feet wide, although there was much public and official sentiment for a much smaller one. The advocates of the wider bridge were successful. The completed structure justifies the wisdom of their views. We have a bridge that will serve all our purposes when we are double or three times the city we are today. A narrower one would have been a mistake—it would outlive its usefulness in a few years.

It is due the present city administration to say that it has "made good" on this proposition and that all Tampa shakes hands with it over the achievement. When he first appeared as a candidate for the office, Mayor McKay declared that he would use every endeavor to have a new bridge built at Lafayette street before he went out of office. He has lived up to his pledge.

December 25, 1913, *The Weekly Tribune*, Tampa, Florida

THE LaFAYETTE BRIDGE will
be open for traffic December 1st.
Then

NORTH HYDE PARK

Will be the nearest High Class Sub-division to the business center of Tampa where lots can be bought at a moderate price.

It has city water, fire protection, sewers, gas, electric lights, brick paved streets, cement side-walks and is adjacent to two lines of street railway.

Prices Low. Terms Liberal

**SEE US BEFORE YOU BUY
"WE CAN SHOW YOU"**

Macfarlane Investment Company

Office: Ninth Floor Citizens Bank Building

PHONE 136

October 27, 1913, *The Tampa Tribune*, Tampa, Florida

Historic newspaper articles can supply important dates and other facts about significant people, places, and events. They provide insight into the growth and development of the City of Tampa, as well as the social and political atmospheres of the times. *The Tampa Tribune* was published for over a hundred years, from 1895 to 2016.

MULTIPLE PROPERTY DESIGNATIONS



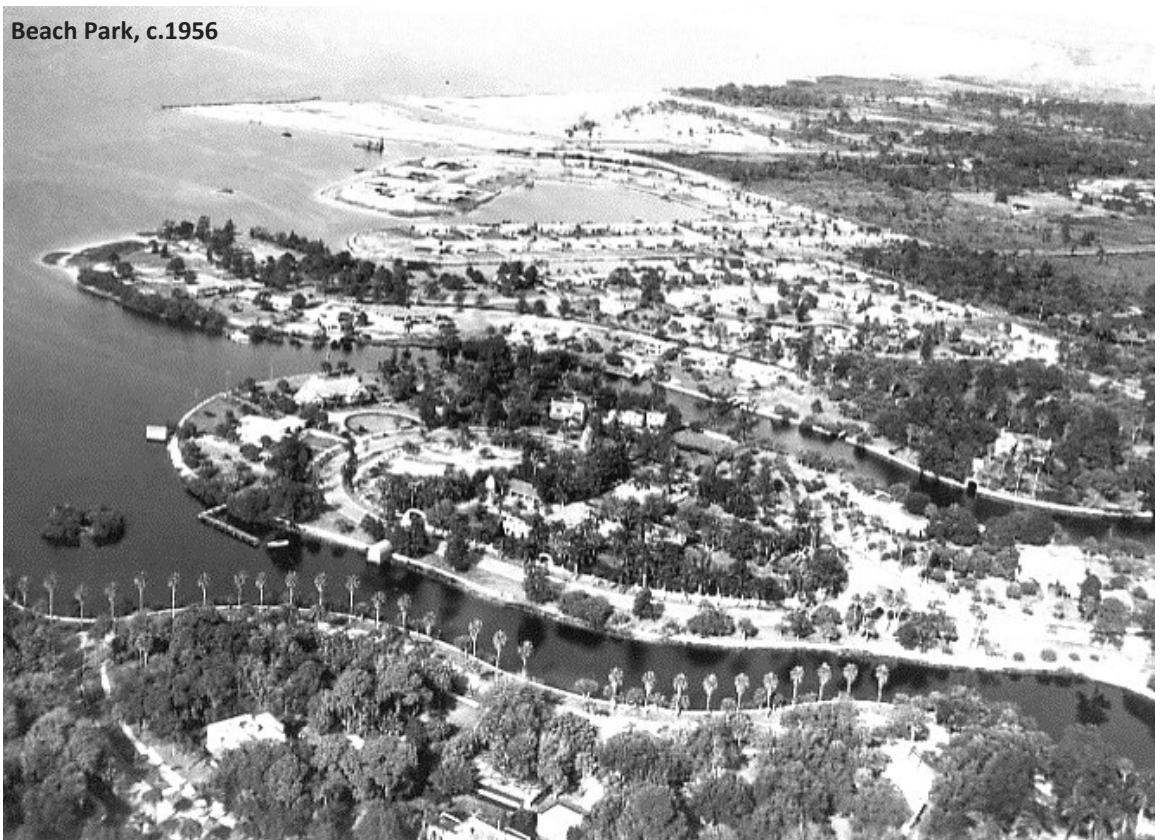
Lafayette St. Bridge - Tampa

Beach Park

Period of Significance: 1923-1929

Local Historic Designation: 2010-2014

Total of Ten (10) Buildings



In 1923, developer T. Roy Young and his partners William Trice and Milton and Giddings Mabry acquired a major portion of William Culbreath's property with the intent to subdivide the area under the name of "Beach Park on the Bay." The exotic Mediterranean Revival architectural style was chosen by the developers in an effort to exemplify the lifestyle of residents. Entrance gateways were incorporated into the Beach Park development as stylistic beacons associated with the upscale community that would denote a "sense of place." One of these gateways, located at Lois and Swann Avenues, still stands to serve its original purpose.



4521 W. Azelee Street, constructed 1929

704 S. West Shore Boulevard., constructed 1925



414 S. Royal Palm Way, constructed 1925



4505 W. Beach Park Drive, constructed 1925



4510 W. Beachway Drive, constructed 1926

4506 W. Sylvan Ramble Street, constructed 1925



4508 W. Rosemere Road, constructed 1924

407 S. Royal Palm Way, constructed 1925




414 S. West Shore Boulevard., constructed 1927



4521 W. Dale Avenue, constructed 1925

RESEARCH REFERENCE

THE MISSION TYPE

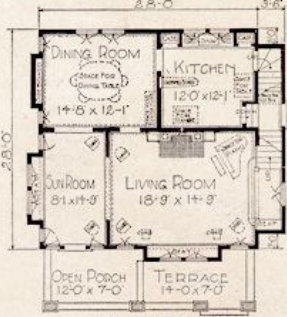


The ALHAMBRA Honor Bill **\$2,998⁰⁰**

See Description of "Honor Bill" Houses on Page 7.

No. 17690 Improved "Already Cut" and Fitted.

At the above price we will furnish all the material to build this eight-room house, consisting of lumber, wood and metal lath, Oriental slate surface shingles, mill work, flooring, finishing lumber, mantel, bookcases, seats, sideboard, medicine case, ironing board, kitchen case, building paper, eaves trough, down spout, sash weights, hardware and painting material. Price does not include cement, brick or plaster. This house has stucco siding. We do not furnish brick, cement, plaster or stucco siding. We will furnish clear cypress siding for \$146.00 extra.




FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

THE ALHAMBRA is an architect's masterpiece. The exterior is an attractive modern type of mission architecture, the kind that gets more than a passing notice, because it is so different from the commonplace—yet beautiful in all details. The general scheme calls for a gray stucco body with red brick foundation and red roof, but other treatment with green roof is equally attractive. The window and door openings as well as the decorative molds can be painted in either white, green or any other contrasting color.

A study of the interior planning reveals the careful study of the architect. With a foundation of only 28 feet by 28 feet, he has created a living room, size about 15x27 (including a sun room) which is found only in much larger houses. Also note the good size dining room with alcove for sideboard, and a model kitchen which in careful planning surpasses any that you have ever seen. Here the architect has carefully considered the daily work of the housewife and has planned the location of the various conveniences accordingly.

It is customary in most houses to arrange a ten-foot stair hall through the center of the house, which if applied to this design would increase the cost on account of the extra foundation, side walls, roof, floors, etc., about 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The present arrangement of the stairway in the Alhambra provides a better arrangement at a big saving in cost. It gives quick access to the second story and basement, and provides a rear entrance to the kitchen with a space provided for the ice box so it can be fed from the side door without coming into the kitchen, minimizing the amount of work in keeping the house clean, and at the same time adds much to the appearance of the spacious living room.

The Alhambra house has received much favorable comment from leading authorities on architecture. It is a very popular seller, having been built more times than any other house at this price. Every one who has built it is enthusiastic about this unique arrangement.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

First Floor A French door leads from the porch to the sun room. Casement sash opening on three sides supply an abundance of light and ventilation. There is a sideboard in the dining room, a large brick mantel with a bookcase on each side in the living room, a built-in ironing board in the kitchen. Separate stairways to the second floor from living room and kitchen. Rooms are 9 feet from floor to ceiling.

Second Floor Four bedrooms with closets and bathroom on this floor. Special closets for hats in three of the bedrooms. Rooms are 8 feet 2 inches from floor to ceiling. We furnish our best "Quality Guaranteed" mill work, shown on pages 124 and 125. Interior doors are one-panel fir on the first floor on the second floor, two-panel yellow pine with trim to match, in beautiful grain and color.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

In the early 1900s, mail order companies sold house plans and kits. Customers who bought plans could use local sources to fill the bill of materials. If a customer ordered an entire kit, the pre-cut and labeled materials were shipped from the factory by train. Houses were quickly constructed from these kits, which could include lumber, flooring, plaster, siding, doors, windows, hardware, paint, mill work, and built-in shelving, cabinets, and ironing boards. Plumbing and electrical fixtures were offered at an additional cost. "Custom" houses had different façade designs, reversed floor plans, upgraded materials, cellars and porte cocheres. Garage and summer cottage plans and kits were also available.

Historic Bridges on the Hillsborough River

Period of Significance: 1913-1939

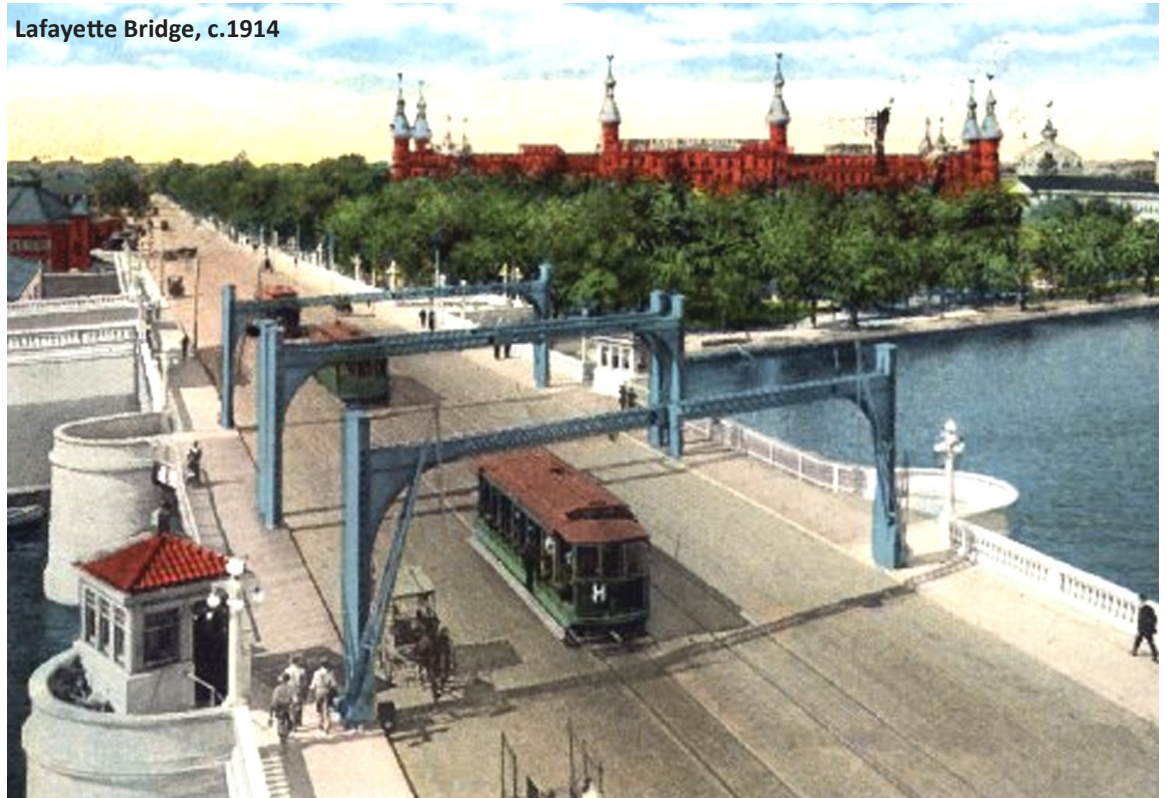
National Register Listing: 2017-2018

Local Historic Designation: 2006

Total of Six (6) Bridges



Lafayette Bridge, c.1914



By the 1880s, Hyde Park and West Tampa needed greater access to Tampa’s business district across the river. With each new bridge, the connection between the two sides of the river strengthened. The 1913 Kennedy Boulevard Bridge, the third bridge built at this crossing, is the oldest bascule span in Florida. The Platt and Cass Street Bridges both exhibit the Mediterranean Revival style popular in Florida’s Boom Period. An unusual overhead counterweight opens the single-leaf bascule Fortune Street Bridge. The Henderson Bridge is one of only two operable vertical lift bridges in Florida. The Columbus Drive Bridge is one three bob-tailed swing bridges left in the state.



Kennedy Boulevard (Lafayette Street) Bridge, constructed 1913



Fortune Taylor (Laurel Street) Bridge, constructed 1927



Platt Street Bridge, constructed 1926



Cass Street Bridge, constructed 1926



Columbus Drive (Michigan Avenue) Bridge, constructed 1927



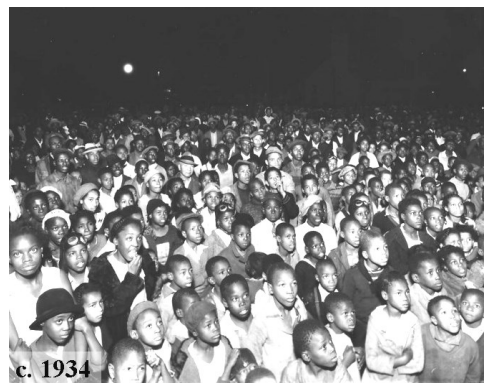
T.N. Henderson Bridge (Hillsborough Avenue), constructed 1939

Historic Central Avenue Area / African-American Heritage Sites

Period of Significance: 1900-1948

Local Historic Designation: 2004, 2023

Total of Seven (7) Buildings



The Central Avenue business district was the heartbeat of the Black American community and offered all services needed for daily life. These buildings rank among the few remaining structures that represent a neighborhood that formed prior to the turn of the 20th century and thrived for several decades. These buildings are culturally important as a symbol of the continued strength, unity, and growth of the Black American community in Tampa. Architecturally, these buildings demonstrate the community's commitment to permanence and success in choice of building materials and style and represent its daily life.



St. James Episcopal Church
1202 N. Governor Street, constructed 1921



Paradise Missionary Baptist Church
1112 E. Scott Street, constructed 1924



Ebenezer Missionary Baptist Church
1212 E. Scott Street, constructed 1922



Johnson Brothers Houses
1248 & 1250 E. Scott Street, constructed 1900



Greater Bethel Baptist Church
805 E. Laurel Street, constructed 1947



Greater Mt. Moriah Primitive Baptist Church
1225 N. Nebraska Avenue, constructed 1948

North Franklin Street / Downtown

Period of Significance: 1895-1951

National Register Listing: 2002-2010

Local Historic Designation: 2003-2017

Total of Twelve (12) Buildings



North Franklin Street, c.1930



These historic buildings represent the last surviving elements of Tampa's early downtown business district, which began development as a commercial area prior to 1900 and reached its peak in the 1930s. The buildings included in this grouping were constructed between 1906 and 1922. They represent the commercial styles typical of those popular in the United States during the first half of the 20th century. The district served the daily needs of the downtown residents living in the areas lying between the Hillsborough River to the west and Nebraska Avenue to the east.



Vintage Auto Building No. 1
1613 N. Franklin Street
constructed 1920



Vintage Auto Buildings No. 2
1609 N. Franklin Street
constructed 1920



C.C. Burns Furniture Store Building
1207 N. Franklin Street
constructed 1910



Majestic-Hedges Building
1202 N. Franklin Street
constructed 1923



Southern Exchange Building
1110 N. Florida Avenue
constructed 1921



General Automobile Supply Building
1102 N. Florida Avenue
constructed 1910



Arlington Hotel Building
1209-1211 1/2 Franklin Street
constructed 1910



Spain Restaurant
509-513 N. Tampa Street
constructed 1921



St. Andrew's Episcopal Church
501 N. Marion Street
constructed 1907



Easley Building
510 N. Franklin Street
constructed c.1895



Rialto Theatre
1617 N. Franklin Street
constructed 1924



Fariss Building
1701 N. Franklin Street
constructed 1920

RESEARCH REFERENCE

APPENDIX.

SHOLES'

Tampa City Directory. 1899.

CITY AND COUNTY RECORD.

City Hall, Lafayette, sw cor Florida avenue.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT

Is composed of a Board of Council consisting of eleven members—two members from each of the four wards and three members at large.

CITY OF TAMPA.

Mayor—F. C. Bowyer, elected June, 1898, for two years. Salary, \$600.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

F. Bruen, president; J. M. Henderson, clerk.
First Ward—C. E. Webb, W. L. Brown.
Second Ward—J. B. Phillips, W. H. Frecker.
Third Ward—H. Kruse, F. Bruen.
Fourth Ward—O. Manrara R. D'Armas.
Elected at Large—S. R. Moray, J. M. Holmes, F. L. Wing.

STANING COMMITTEES.

Appeals and Grievances—Kruse, Moray, Manrara.
Cemeteries, Hospitals and Charitable Institutions—Phillips, Brown, Moray.
Finance—Manrara, Webb, Wing.
Ordinances and Rules—Frecker, Phillips, Brown.
Police Department—Brown, Wing, Webb.

Garcia A, 1319 9th av
Girardeau F*, 811 Constant and
503 Central av
Gonzales M, 1217 7th av
Guisande M, Howard av se cor
Beech W. T.
Harding W M, 208 Cass
Hine W B, 1806 15th
Holman W F, 1707 16th
Hutchinson A B*, 421 Polk
Jurgens J, 1212 Franklin
Kilpatrick R T, 1516 7th av

LAS NOVEDADES, FEDERICO ARNAVAT, Proprietor.

Fine Cakes, Ice Cream and Coffee.
RESTAURANT
1320 7th Ave.

Lehde H, 404 Franklin
Lindsey R*, 511 Central av
Menendez R & Co, 2110 19th
Moore J P,*
219 Central av

Smith J*, 904 Franklin
South Florida Lunch Room, 205
Polk
Suggs R G*, 519 Polk
Telles C Mrs, 1706 13th av
Valdes S, 1321 9th av
Wadkins G W, 1114½ Franklin
Wallace & Morgan*, 511 Polk
West W*, 805 Tampa
Wickers W*, 308 Polk
Williams T C*, 1702 14th
Wilson W*, 513 Polk
Wood Prince*, 417 Polk

ROOFERS.

(SEE TIN AND METAL WORKERS)
Hobbs E D & Co, 1102 Florida
av

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

Loeffler G,
1002 Marion (See p. 19)
Tampa Harness & Wagon
CO, 1007-1009 Franklin. (See
p 21)

Battle Creek Sanitarium **Health Foods.** A luxury for the well;
a necessity for the sick. (See p. 12)

B. B. Newman's Music Store, - 1221 Franklin St.

21

THE TAMPA HARNESS & WAGON CO.



☞ ☞ ☞ ☞
The Leaders of Everything
on Wheels.

☞ ☞ ☞ ☞
We represent the best Buggy
and Wagon houses of this coun-
try, and sell the best goods at a
legitimate profit.

☞ ☞ ☞ ☞
Bicycles, Bicycle Sundries,
Buggies, Harness, Wagons,
Mowing Machines,
Cultivators, Harrows,
Wagon and Buggy
Wood and Hardware.

1007 and 1009 Franklin Street, Tampa, Fla.

TAMPA DAILY TIMES, Tampa Publishing Co proprs, D B
McKay, editor and mngr, 308½ Madison (See opp. p.
63)

Door of Hope, Mrs K P Stuart prest, Mrs W P An-
drews matron, 514 Ross av

TAMPA FISH & ICE CO (Chase & Adams) proprs, whole
fish Ashley opp Whiting

COFFEES Fresh Roasted and packed in Tampa by Triumph
Mills, 507 Harrison St., Phone 277. Our goods
are for sale by all Grocers. Take no others.
... (See page 24) ...

TAMPA FURNITURE CO, G H Struss mngr, furniture car-
pets, bedding and undertakers, 503 Franklin (See p.
20)

TAMPA GAS CO, E Manrara pres Frank Bruen sec and
treas, 610½ Florida av (See front cover)
Graded School, Miss M S Johnston prin, 1614 Jeffer-
son

TAMPA GROCERY CO, T P Lightfoot mngr, groceries and
provisions, feed, etc, 1705 16th (See p. 20)

TAMPA HARNESS & WAGON CO, T W Henderson
mngr, harness, wagons, buggies, bicycles, etc, 1007-
1009 Franklin (See p. 21)
High School, 308½ Madison
Honduras and Cuba Line, Crowell-Savarese Co proprs
402 Whiting

TAMPA HORSESHOEING CO, Lester P Cook propr, 406
Marion (See p. 20)

Hunter's Point & Sarasota Steamboat Co, J Savarese
pres and mngr, C A Roux asst genl pass agt, office
310 Franklin, wharf ft of Whiting

TAMPA ICE CO, J M Long propr and mngr, ice mnfs and
dealers, Ashley cor Jackson

City directories are a useful tool for researching a building's occupants and their occupations, narrowing down construction dates, and identifying the locations of early civic, social, religious, and charitable institutions, as well as named blocks and meeting halls. R.L. Polk & Company published the Tampa city directories for most of the 20th century, beginning in 1905. Tampa's early directories also provided a description of the city, including population and climate statistics, and listings of steamship and railroad schedules. City directories were filled with advertisements for various goods and services, including banks, boarding houses, restaurants, haberdashers, and coffin makers, providing insight into the way our forefathers lived.

West Tampa

Period of Significance: 1894-1945

National Register Listing: 1983

Local Historic Designation: 2006, 2022

Total of Five (5) Buildings



Main Street and Howard Avenue, c.1911



Incorporated in 1895, West Tampa was primarily populated by Spanish, Italian, and Cuban immigrants employed by the local cigar factories. The Latin community provided the city not only with a work force but also with the cultural identity that contributed to the neighborhood's distinctive heritage.

Today, West Tampa contains a number of cigar factories, social clubs, schools, and civic buildings, as well as hundreds of factory workers' homes that date from its early years. Many of the brick paved streets, granite curbstones, and hexagonal concrete sidewalk pavers still exist.



1915 W. LaSalle Street, constructed 1928



1917 W. LaSalle Street, constructed 1915



2502 N. Howard Avenue, constructed 1903

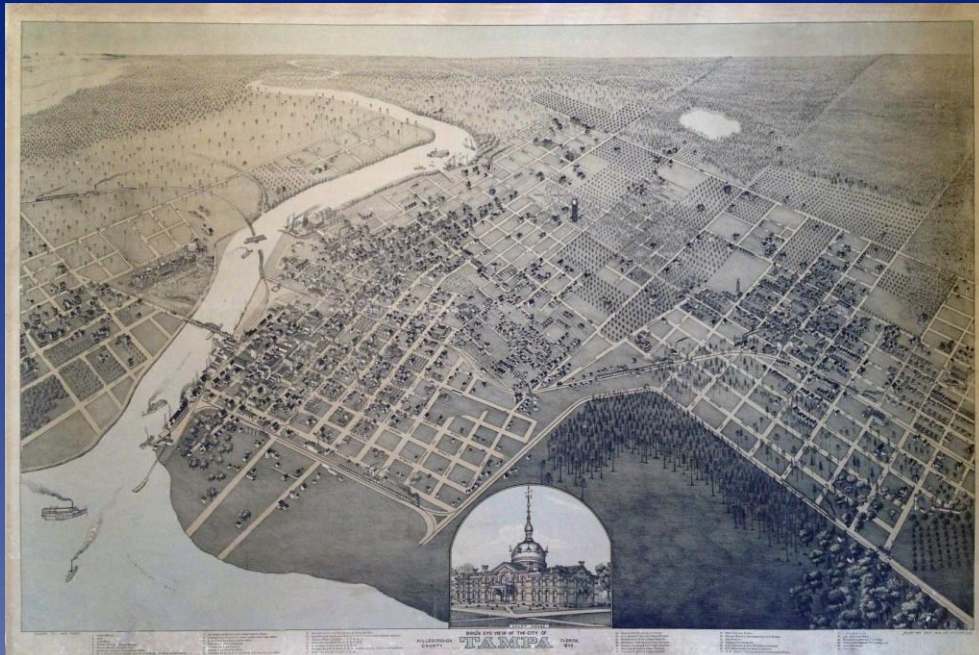


1208 N. Howard Avenue, constructed 1904



Macfarlane Building, 1902 N. Howard Avenue, constructed 1905

RESEARCH REFERENCE



Bird's Eye View of the City of Tampa, 1892



Bird's Eye View of the City of Tampa, 1912

Historic maps assist in identifying potential archaeological sites and visualizing population growth and urbanization patterns. Precise maps, such as the Sanborn Company maps, provide many details necessary for historic building rehabilitation. Maps such as these bird's eye views were drawn by artists and generally embellished to illustrate a city's assets, providing a rich visual historical context.

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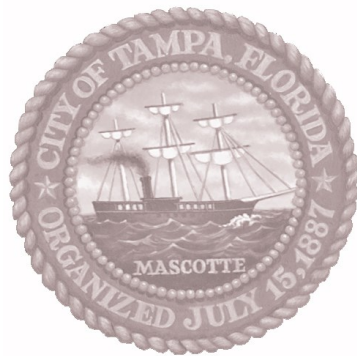
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The Veranda at Plant Hall

For questions and additional information related to Tampa's designated historic properties, contact the City of Tampa's Architectural Review & Historic Preservation Division at (813) 274-3100, Option 3, or visit www.tampa.gov/Historic-Preservation.



Architectural Review and Historic Preservation

www.tampa.gov/Historic-Preservation