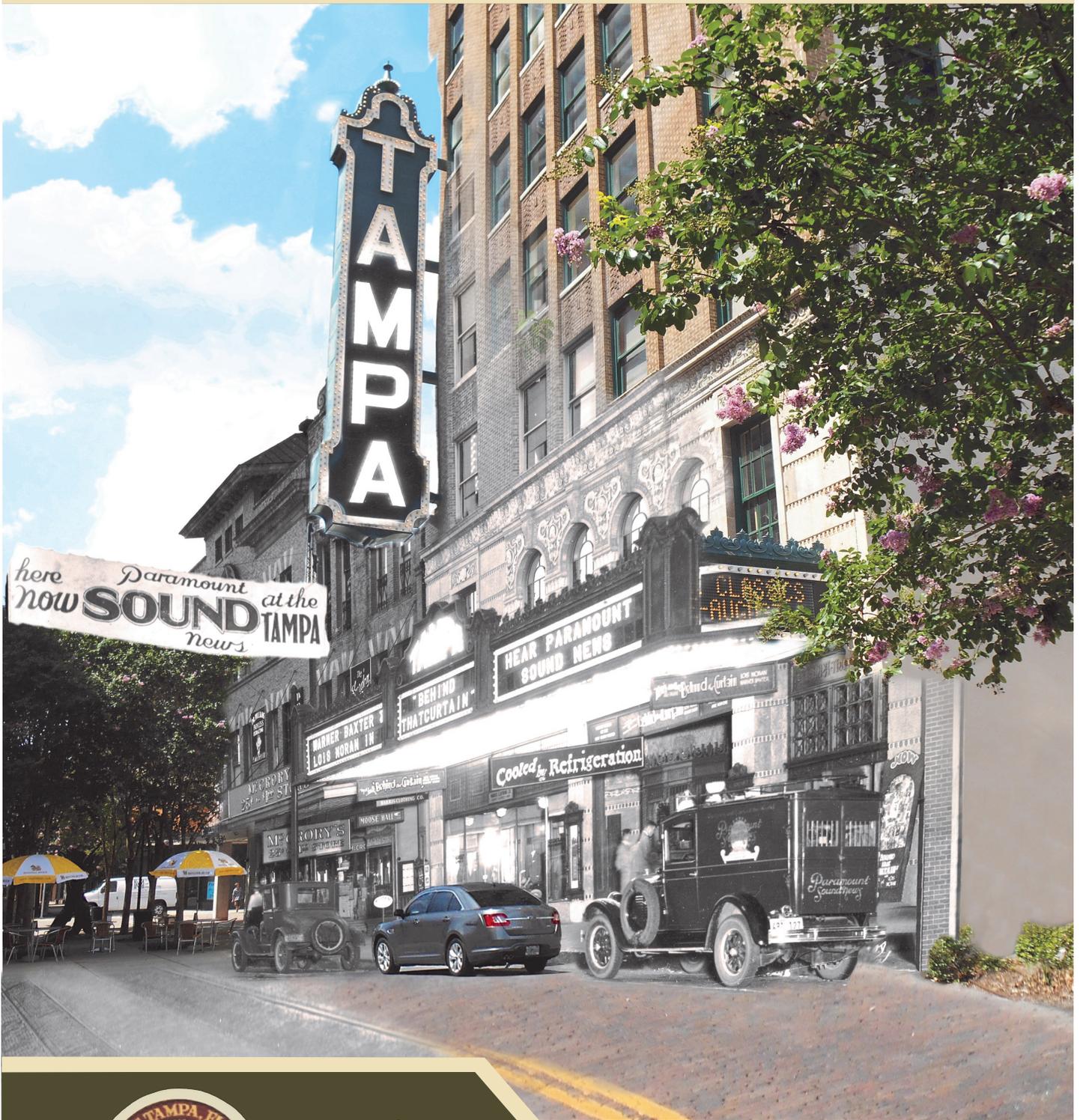


Historic Preservation

DESIGNATIONS



City of
Tampa
Florida

Local Historic Districts
Local Historic Landmarks
Multiple Properties Designations

Prepared By:

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Sources:

Photography:

- Hillsborough County Library Special Collections
- USF Special Collections
- Burgert Brothers Collection
- Hampton Dunn Collection of Florida Postcards
- Robertson & Fresh Collection
- Doris Bailey, The Home Association
- Architectural Review & Historic Preservation Staff

Maps:

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2018

*Original printing 2011



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Local Historic Districts
Local Historic Landmarks
Multiple Properties Designations

Planning & Development Department
Architectural Review & Historic Preservation

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* Larger versions of maps can be viewed at www.tampagov.net/Historic-Preservation

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INTRODUCTION



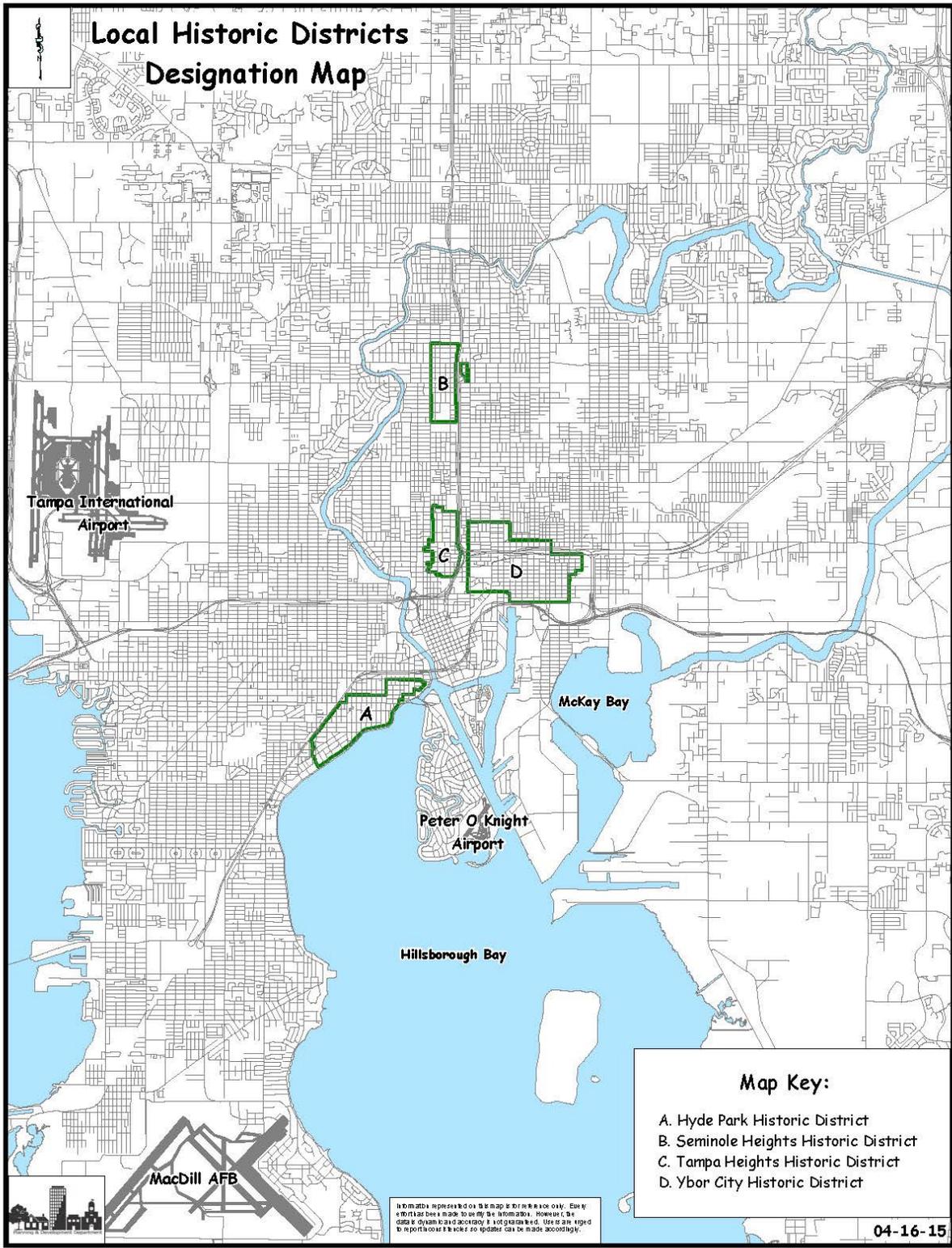
The City of Tampa has designated four local historic districts, 56 local historic landmarks, and five multiple properties designations, all of which encompass approximately 4,530 buildings and other historic resources. The local designation protects properties that have distinctive character, architectural value, or cultural significance to the city. Each structure represents a piece of the physical development of Tampa's history, from the former farm houses located in what are now urban neighborhoods, to the grand Tampa Bay Hotel, to the modest shotgun homes that were built by the hundreds to support the cigar industry. Each building was constructed to satisfy Tampa's booming growth as the city transformed itself from a farming community to a major urban center.

The designation encourages sensitive building treatment and discourages unsympathetic changes from occurring. This is ensured through a process called *design review*, whereby an 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.

LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS





Hyde Park

Period of Significance: 1886-1933

National Register Listing: 1985

Local Historic Designation: 1988

Contributing Buildings: 834

Non-Contributing Buildings: 389

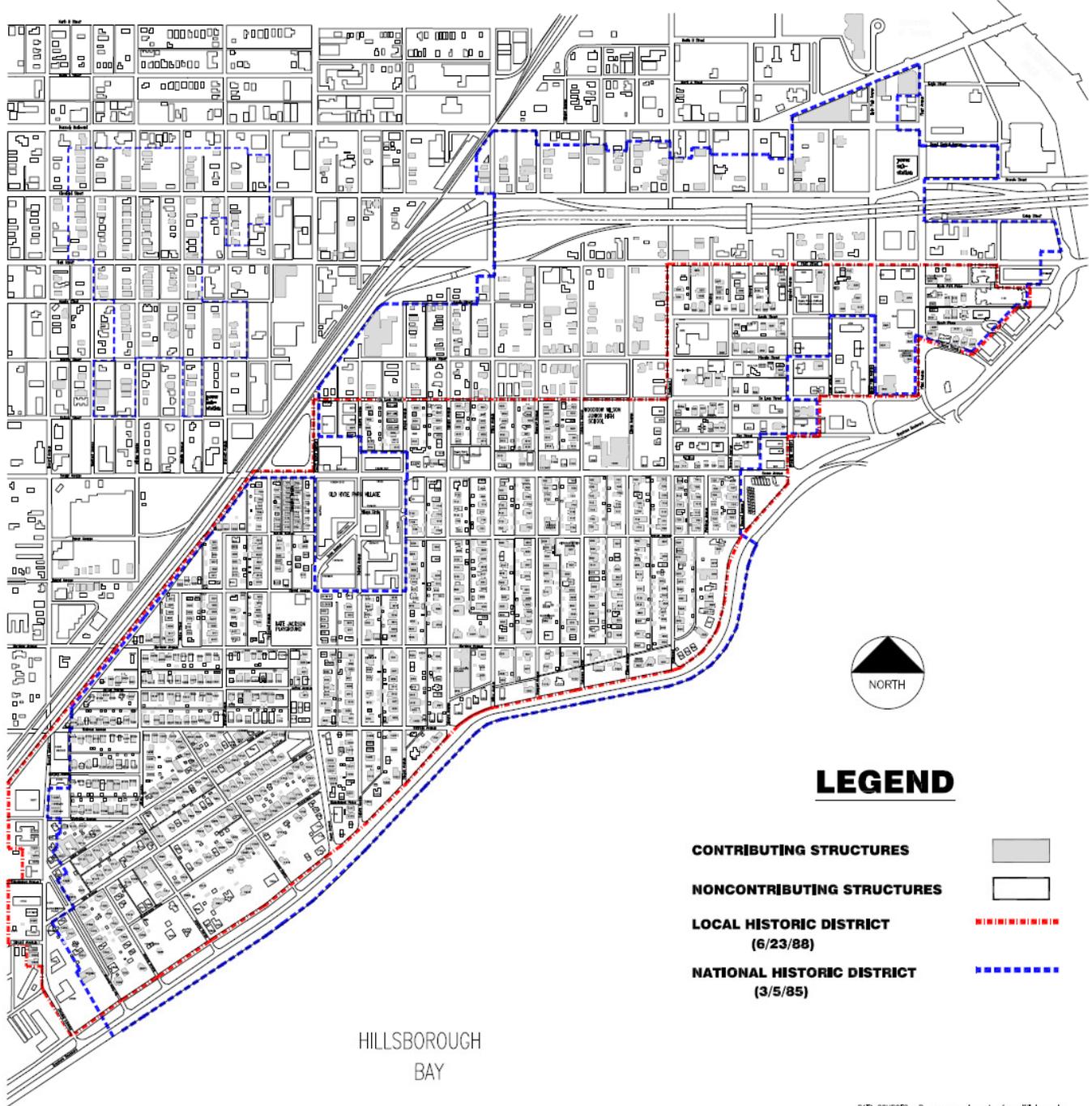


The Hyde Park Local Historic District encompasses approximately 367 acres with a majority of the structures reflecting American architectural trends during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Revival styles and bungalows along tree-lined avenues are particularly evident. In addition to residential 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

Accepted by Historic Preservation Commission on 05-16-17



LEGEND

- CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES** 
- NONCONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES** 
- LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT (6/23/88)** 
- NATIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICT (3/5/85)** 

HILLSBOROUGH
BAY

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

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Seminole Heights

Period of Significance: 1912–1939

National Register Listing: 1993

Local Historic Designation: 1995

Contributing Buildings: 374

Non-Contributing Buildings: 326



Hillsborough & Florida Avenue, c. 1934

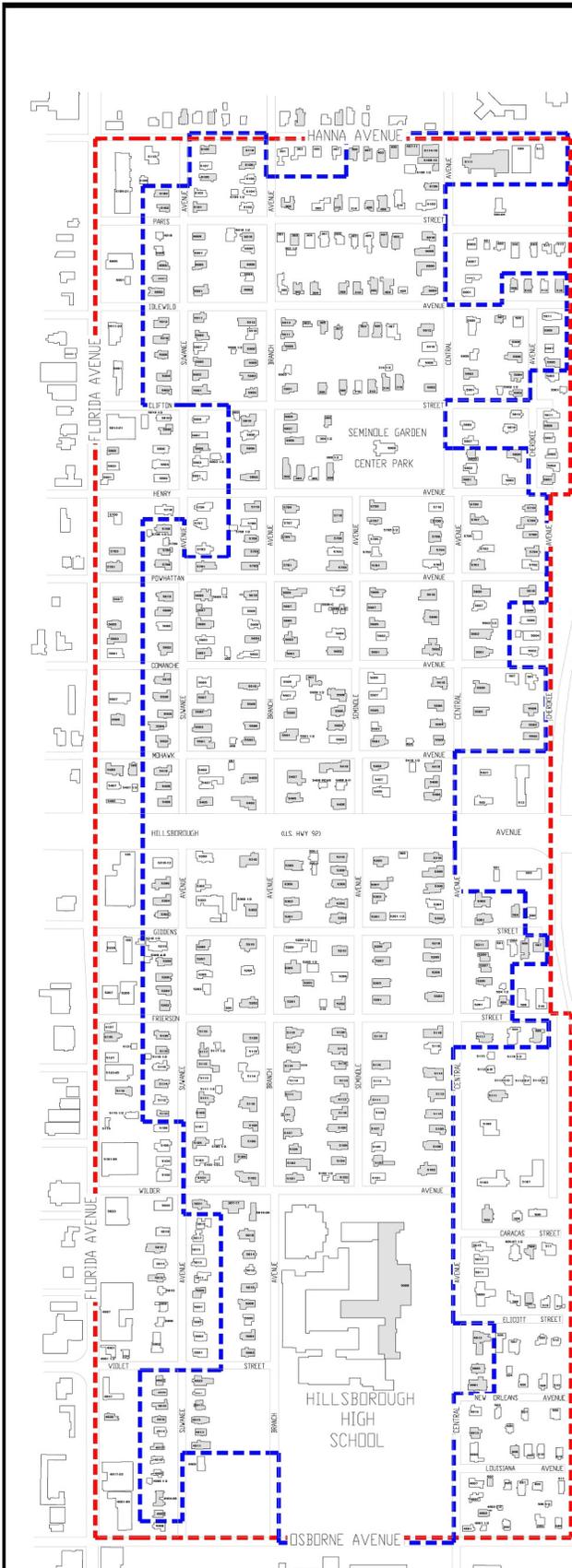


Seminole Heights was developed as one of Tampa's early suburbs, originally outside of the city limits. It was established along the trolley line that ran from Tampa north to Sulphur Springs. Seminole Heights Local Historic District exhibits an old neighborhood flavor with its bungalow-lined avenues and 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.

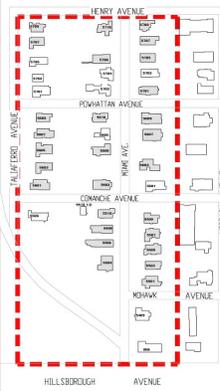
SEMINOLE HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT

PERIOD OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE 1912 - 1939

Accepted by Historic Preservation Commission on 11-10-09



INTERSTATE 275



LEGEND

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

DATA SOURCES: Basemap, roads, water from Hillsborough County Engineering Services. Parcel lines and data from Hillsborough County property appraiser.

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Growth Management & Development Services





Tampa Heights

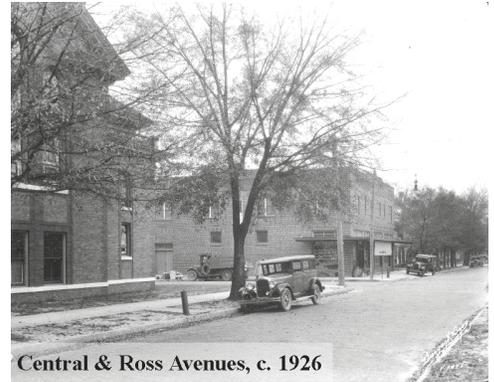
Period of Significance: 1890–1945

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 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.

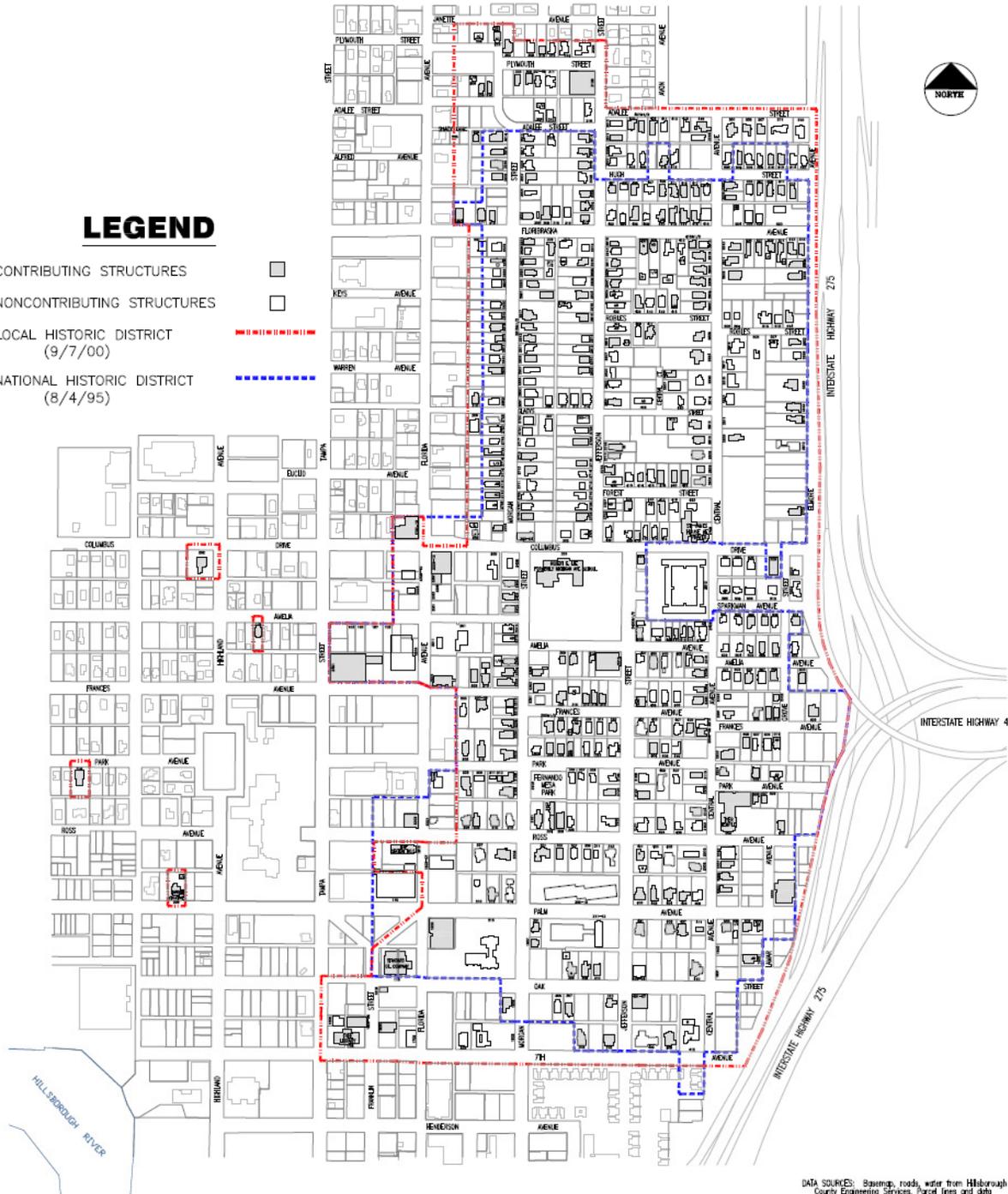
TAMPA HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT

PERIOD OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE 1890 - 1945

Accepted by Historic Preservation Commission on 9-29-2017

LEGEND

- CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES 
- NONCONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES 
- LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT (9/7/00) 
- NATIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICT (8/4/95) 



DATA SOURCES: Spawning, roads, water from Hillsborough County Engineering Services. Parcel 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

Contributing Buildings: 1,409

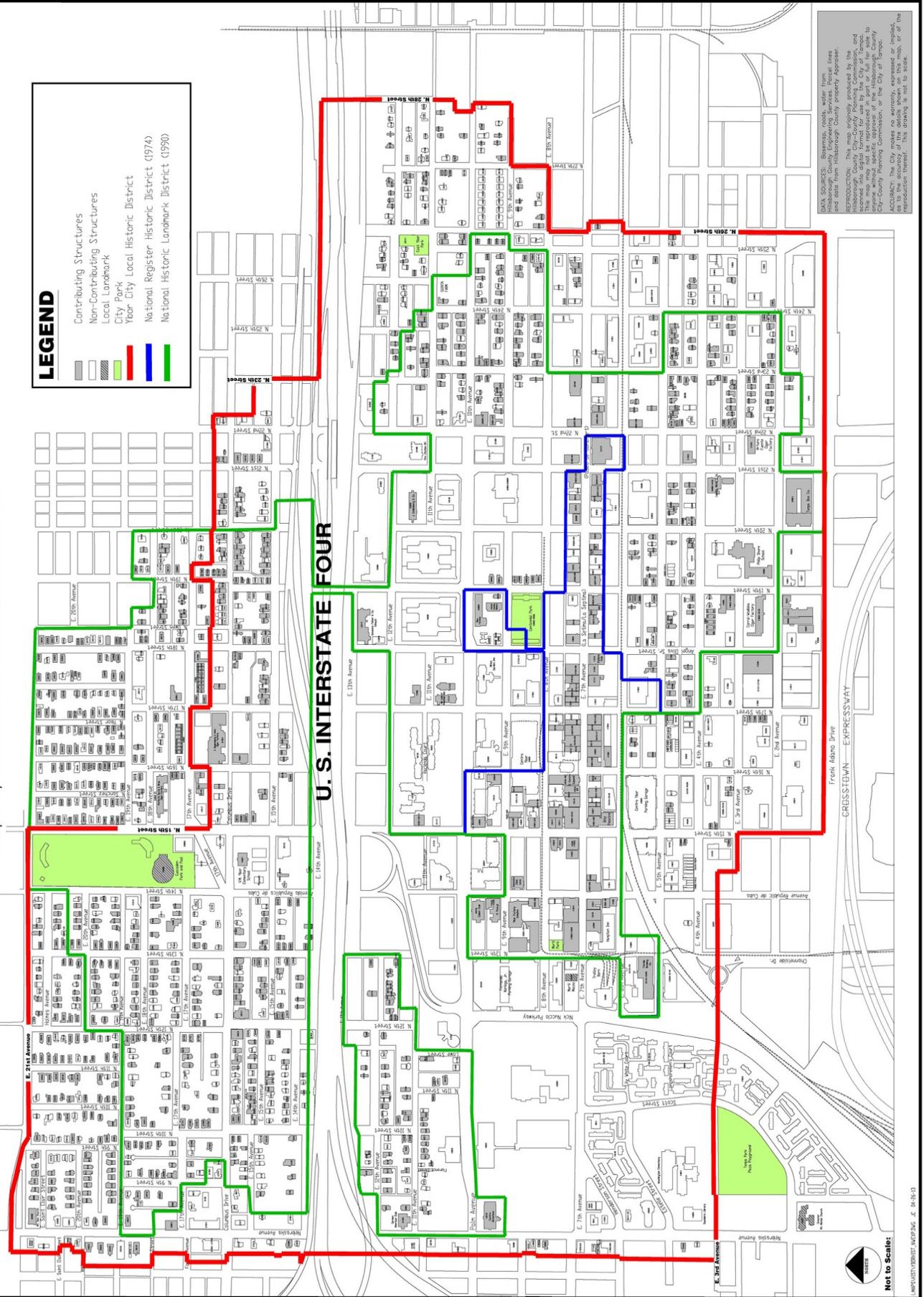
Non-Contributing Buildings: 645



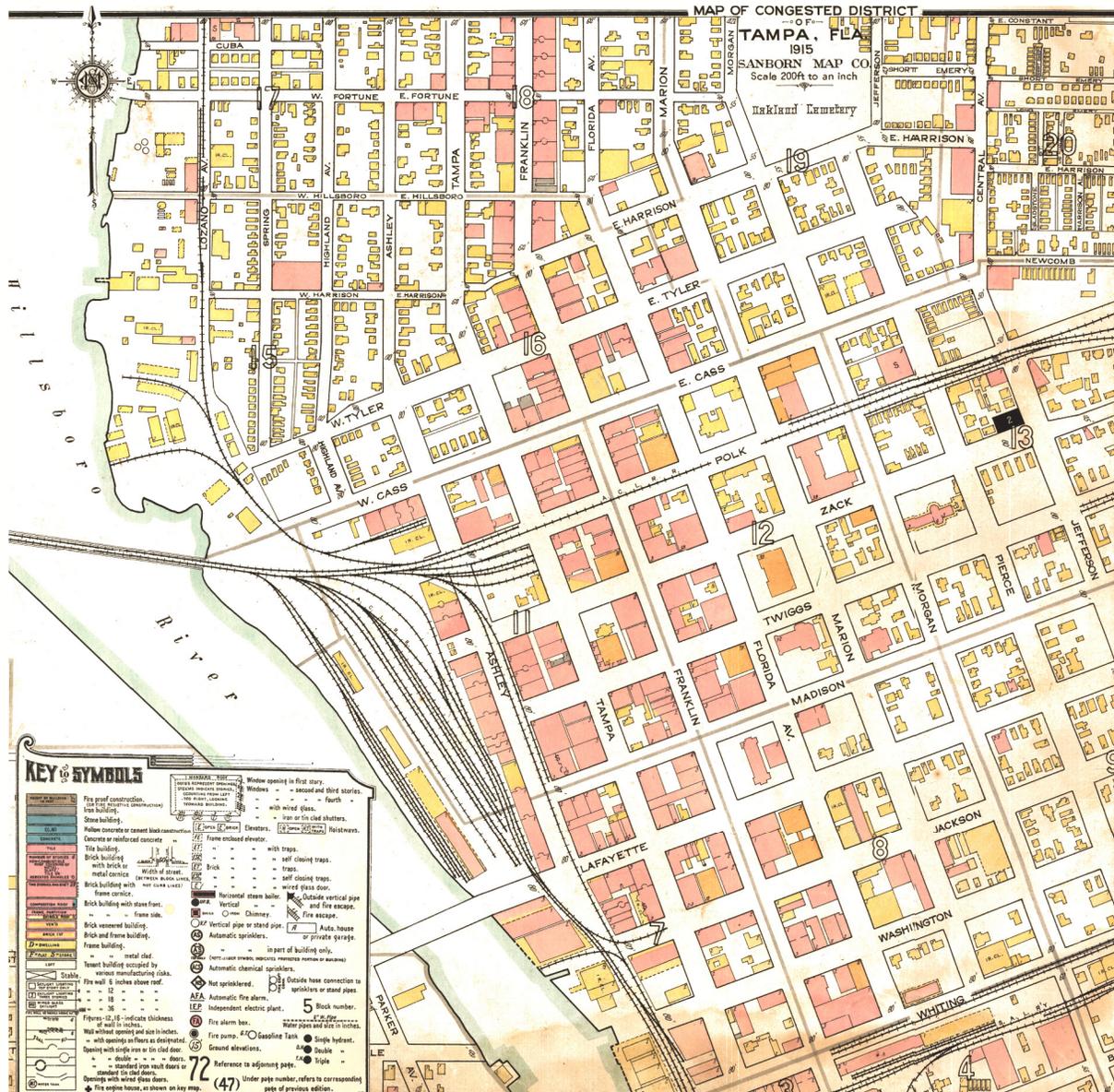
The Ybor City Local Historic District encompasses approximately 600 acres and contains 2,054 structures. The district constitutes the most outstanding collection of structures associated with late 19th and early 20th century Cuban and Spanish settlement in the United States, along with strong Italian, German, and other ethnic associations. The buildings include the largest collection of cigar factories in the nation, complimented by a significant collection of commercial buildings, ethnic clubhouses, and historic worker housing.

YBOR CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT PERIOD OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE 1886-1940

Accepted by the Historic Preservation Commission on 5/14/2013



RESEARCH REFERENCE

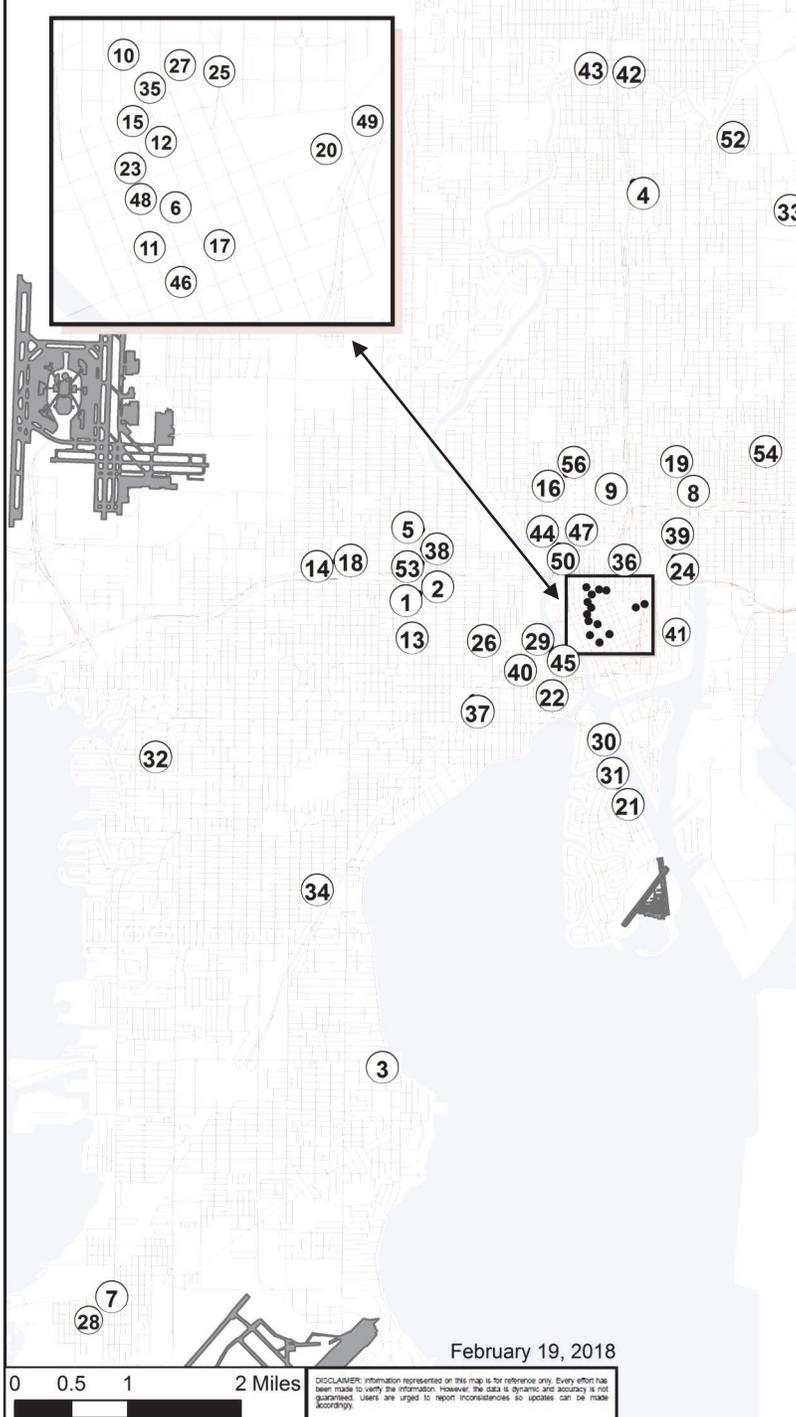


Founded by D.A. Sanborn in 1867, the Sanborn Map Company surveyed the built environment for fire insurance companies, noting building uses, footprints, heights, and construction materials. The firm issued and periodically updated maps for 12,000 American cities and towns, including Tampa.

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



Map Key	
1	Balbin Brothers Cigar Factory
2	Berriman-Morgan Cigar Factory
3	Biglow-Helms House
4	Captain William Parker Jackson House
5	Centro Espanol de West Tampa
6	Classic Courthouse
7	Commercial Bank Building
8	Cuscaden Park and Swimming Pool
9	Episcopal House of Prayer
10	Fire Station 1 - Tampa Firefighters Museum
11	First Federal Savings & Loan Association of Tampa
12	Floridan Hotel
13	Fort Homer W. Hesterly
14	George Guida, Sr. House
15	Tom Henderson Memorial Chapel
16	Hillsborough County High School
17	Hillsborough Lodge No. 25, F.&A.M.
18	Historic Structures of Macfarlane Park
19	Home Association
20	Jackson House
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26	Metal Works - Dicus Building
27	Oaklawn-St. Louis Cemetery
28	Old St. Mark Community Aid Center
29	Old School House
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36	St. Peter Claver School
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43	Sulphur Springs Water Tower
44	Tampa Armature Works
45	Tampa Bay Hotel - Plant Hall
46	Tampa City Hall
47	Tampa Free Library
48	Tampa Theatre and Office Building
49	Tampa Union Station
50	Tampa Water Works
51	David L. Tippin Water Treatment Facility
52	Tolle Parsonage - Coombs Log Cabin
53	West Tampa Public Library
54	Dr. Jacob White, Sr. House
55	Babe Zaharias Golf Course
56	Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church

February 19, 2018
DISCLAIMER: Information represented on this map is for reference only. Every effort has been made to verify the information. However, the data is dynamic and accuracy is not guaranteed. Users are urged to report inconsistencies so updates can be made accordingly.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1904

Architectural Style: Brick
Vernacular

National Register Listing: 1983
Local Historic Designation: 2007

Architect: Unknown



Balbin Brothers Cigar Factory 1202 N. Howard Avenue



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. However, the West Tampa community has continued to refer to it as the Balbin Brothers Cigar Factory building.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1904

Architectural Style: Brick
Vernacular

National Register Listing: 1983
Local Historic Designation: 2004

Architect: Fred J. James



Berriman-Morgan Cigar Factory 1403 N. Howard Avenue



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.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1908

Architectural Style: Colonial Revival

National Register Listing: N/A

Local Historic Designation: 1988

Architect: Unknown



Biglow-Helms House 4807 Bayshore Boulevard



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.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: c.1885

Architectural Style: Folk
Victorian

National Register Listing: 2011
Local Historic Designation: 2015

Architect: Unknown



date unknown

Captain William Parker Jackson House 800 E. Lambright Street



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.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1912

Architectural Style: Spanish/
Moorish Revival

National Register Listing: 1974
Local Historic Designation: 2001

Architect: Fred J. James



Centro Español de West Tampa 2306 N. Howard Avenue



The 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, employed with Spanish/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.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1905

Architectural Style: Beaux Arts

National Register Listing: 1974

Local Historic Designation: 2004

Architect: James Knox Taylor



c. 1957

Classic Courthouse 611 N. Florida Avenue



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 classically inspired proportions and treatments of the building 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.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

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 outstanding example of the Neoclassical style, which was a dominant building style throughout the country during the first half of the 20th century.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1937

Architectural Style: Art Deco

National Register Listing: N/A

Local Historic Designation: 2003

Designer: Wesley Bintz



c. 1939

Cuscaden Park and Swimming Pool

2900 N. 15th Street



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.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

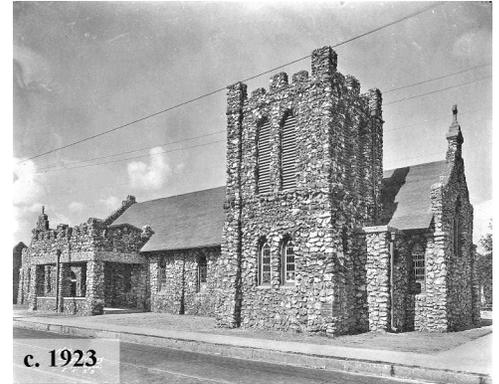
Constructed: 1922

Architectural Style: Gothic Revival

National Register Listing: 1991

Local Historic Designation: 1994

Architect: Louis A. Fort



Episcopal House of Prayer 2708 N. Central Avenue



The Episcopal House of Prayer was organized in 1908. Under the leadership of William Conckling Richardson, the congregation quickly grew, 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.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1911

Architectural Style: Brick
Vernacular

National Register Listing: N/A
Local Historic Designation: 2002

Architect: Unknown



Fire Station No. 1 - Tampa Firefighters Museum 720 E. Zack Street



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.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

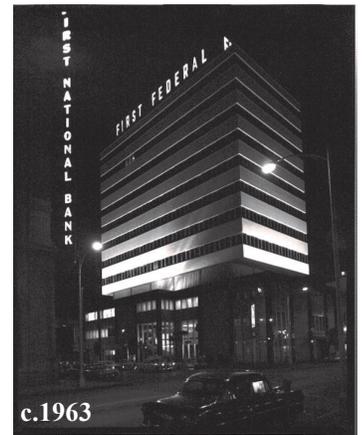
Constructed: 1963

Architectural Style: International

National Register Listing: N/A

Local Historic Designation: 2018

Architect: Harry A. MacEwen



First Federal Savings & Loan Association of Tampa 220 E. Madison Street



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 Virginia, including the 1966 22-story addition to Exchange National Bank on Franklin Street.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1926

Architectural Style: Renaissance/
Georgian Revival

National Register Listing: 1996

Local Historic Designation: 1996

Architect: Francis J. Kennard

Builder: G. A. Miller



Floridan Hotel

905 N. Florida Avenue



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, chifferobes, chairs, telephones, and steel beds.

The Floridan Hotel underwent an extensive restoration and re-opened in 2012.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1941

Architectural Style: Art Deco

National Register Listing: 2013

Local Historic Designation: 2006

Architect: Unknown



Fort Homer W. Hesterly 522 N. Howard Avenue



The Florida National Guard Armory, built on a site used as an encampment for Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders during the 1898 Spanish-American War, 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 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.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1952

Architectural Style: Art Moderne

National Register Listing: 2006

Local Historic Designation: 2005

Architect: Joseph P. Rodriguez



George Guida, Sr. House

1516 N. Renfrew Street



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.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1948

Architectural Style: Late Gothic Revival

National Register Listing: N/A

Local Historic Designation: 2017

Architect: Leslie N. Iredell



Tom Henderson Memorial Chapel 410 E. Tyler Street



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.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

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 2704 N. Highland Avenue



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.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1928

Architectural Style:
Mediterranean Revival

National Register Listing: 1986
Local Historic Designation: 1994

Architect: M. Leo Elliott



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



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 Mediterranean Revival style structure 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.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1908

Architectural Style: Masonry
Vernacular

National Register Listing: N/A
Local Historic Designation: 2006

Architect: Unknown



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.

Historic Structures of MacFarlane Park 1801 N. Lincoln Avenue



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.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

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 when two elderly women arrived at the Tampa Union Station in 1899 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."

The Home Association became the largest publicly-supported home for the elderly in Tampa and represented a major civic achievement for the city.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1899

Architectural Style: Four Square

National Register Listing: 2006

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 and 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.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1929

Architectural Style:
Mediterranean Revival

National Register Listing: N/A
Local Historic Designation: 2010

Architect: Franklin O. Adams



Roy Jenkins Swimming Pool 154 Columbia Drive



Davis Islands, formerly known as the "Big and Little Grassy Islands," was the dream of real estate developer D.P. Davis. His architectural style of choice was Mediterranean Revival, which is reflected in buildings from residential to commercial, as well as the Davis Islands Swimming Pool.

The Davis Islands Swimming Pool was modeled after the Venetian Pools in Italy and was the last development of the large scale public projects. In 1965, the name changed to honor Roy Jenkins, a long-standing community leader in youth and aquatics safety.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1889

Architectural Style: Folk
Victorian

National Register Listing: N/A
Local Historic Designation: 2006

Architect: Unknown



Peter O. Knight Cottage 245 S. Hyde Park Avenue



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.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1929

Architectural Style: Renaissance Revival

National Register Listing: 1983

Local Historic Designation: 2006

Architect: G.F. McKay

Builder: G.A. Miller



S.H. Kress Building

810 N. Florida Avenue



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 reflected the growth of the community 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.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: c.1946

Architectural Style: Industrial Vernacular

National Register Listing:
Local Historic Designation: 2016

Architect: Unknown



Larmon Factory Warehouse 1209 E. 5th Avenue



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.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1948

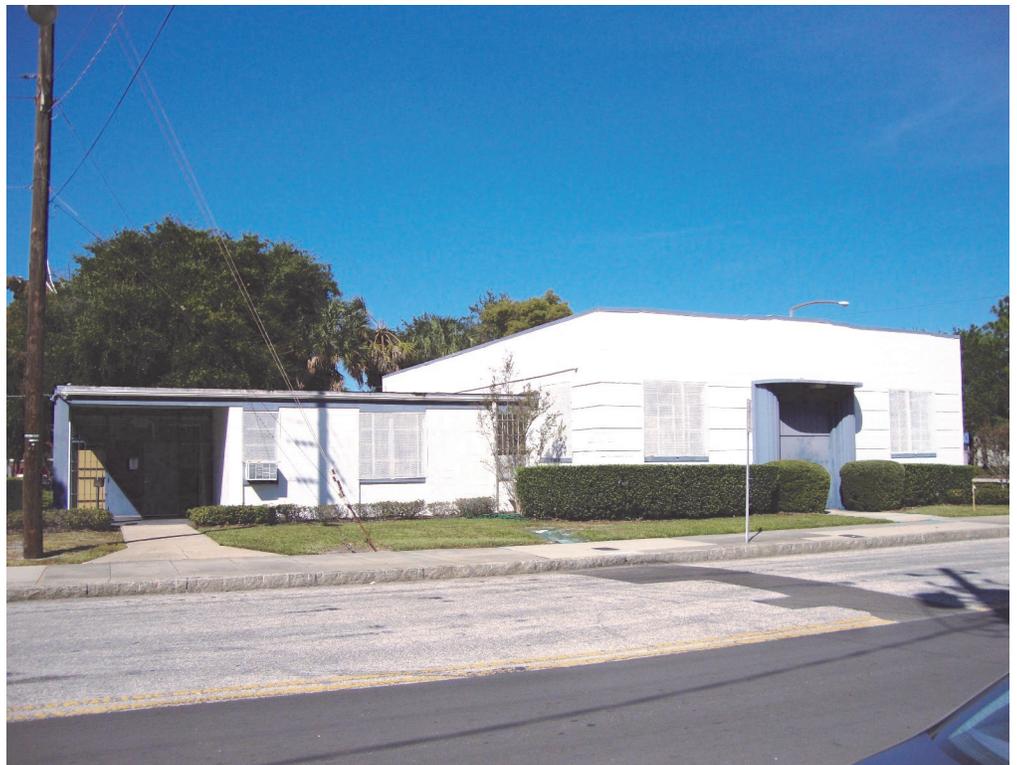
Architectural Style: Masonry
Vernacular

National Register Listing: N/A
Local Historic Designation: 2003

Architect: Unknown



Kid Mason Center 1101 N. Jefferson Street



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. Mr. 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.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1925

Architectural Style: Commercial
Vernacular

National Register Listing: N/A
Local Historic Designation: 2007

Architect: Unknown



Metal Works - Dicus Building 302 N. Willow Avenue



The Metal Works - Dicus Building is located in an area historically known as Dobyville. Dobyville offered a mix of residential and commercial uses. 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.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Established: 1850

Architectural Period: Victorian

National Register Listing: N/A

Local Historic Designation: 2011

Architect: N/A



Oaklawn-St. Louis Cemetery

606 E. Harrison Street



Oaklawn Cemetery was the 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.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

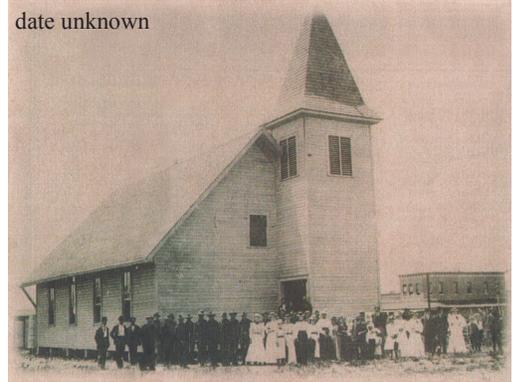
Constructed: c.1898

Architectural Style: Frame
Vernacular

National Register Listing: N/A
Local Historic Designation: 2018

Architect: Unknown
Builder: Rev. J.T. Johnson

date unknown



Old St. Mark Community Aid Center 7218 S. Sherrill Street



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.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: c.1855

Architectural Style: Classical Revival

National Register Listing: 1975
Local Historic Designation: 2014

Builder: General Jesse Carter



Old School House

403 UT Old School House Way



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 and later served as one of the outbuildings of the Tampa Bay Hotel, a major tourist destination, and later 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.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1925

Architectural Style:
Mediterranean Revival

National Register Listing: 1989
Local Historic Designation: 2002

Architect: M. Leo Elliott
Builder: Island Construction Co.



Palace of Florence 45 E. Davis Boulevard



The Palace of Florence apartment building was an important piece in D.P. Davis' plan to develop the Grassy Keys 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.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1925

Architectural Style:
Mediterranean Revival

National Register Listing: 1989
Local Historic Designation: 1990

Architect: Martin L. Hampton



Palmerin Hotel 115 E. Davis Boulevard



Like the Palace of Florence, the Palmerin Hotel is a picturesque and monumental expression of Mediterranean Revival style architecture. It is one of the 21 Mediterranean Revival style buildings on Davis Islands that are 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 serves as an elderly care facility.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1926

Architectural Style: Mediterranean Revival

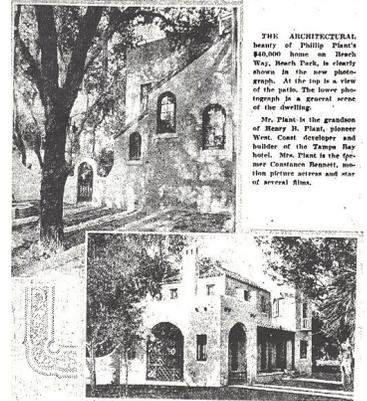
National Register Listing: N/A

Local Historic Designation: 2005

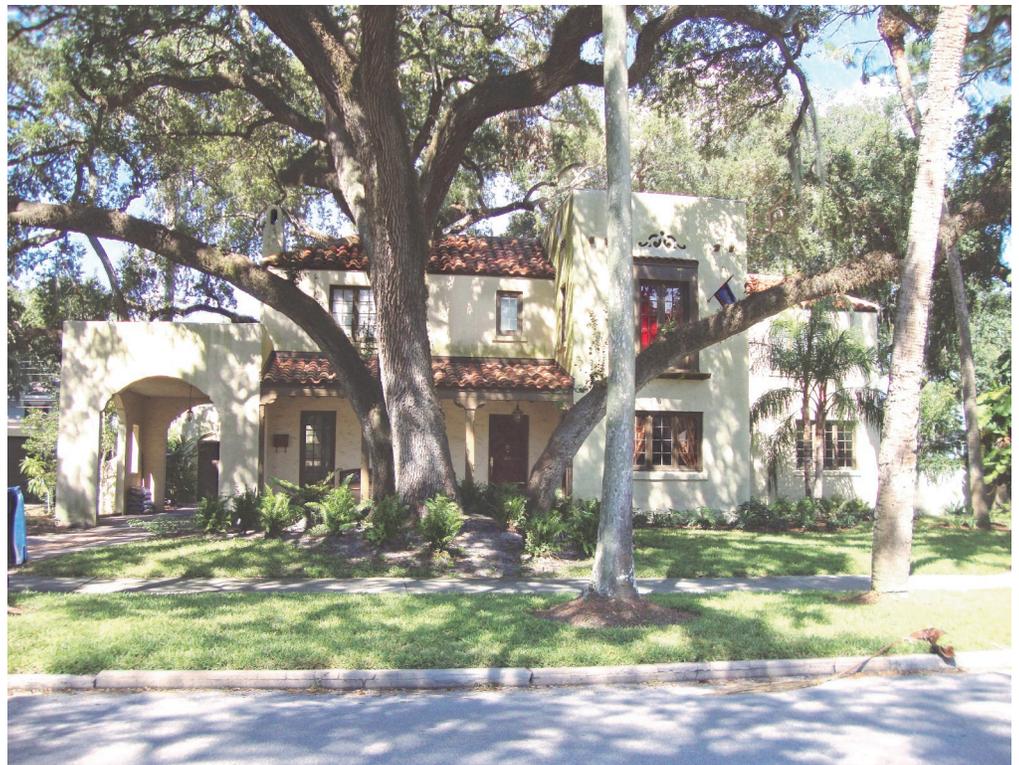
Architect: Unknown

Plant-Hatton House 4505 W. Beachway Drive

Phillip Plant Owns Attractive Home



Tampa Tribune, 1926



Developed by the Beach Park Company in 1924, the Plant-Hatton house is one of the oldest homes in the Beach Park neighborhood.

Phillip Plant, grandson of Henry B. Plant, and his wife, film star Constance Bennett, chose the fashionable two-story Mediterranean Revival style residence and the neighborhood of Beach Park for their Tampa home between 1926 and 1929.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1888

Architectural Style: Frame
Vernacular

National Register Listing: 2006
Local Historic Designation: 2004

Architect: Unknown



Horace Theodore Robles House 2604 E. Hanna Avenue



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 family has always been dedicated to community progress. They have made the name Robles synonymous with 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.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1925

Architectural Style:
Mediterranean Revival

National Register Listing: 2006
Local Historic Designation: 2004

Architect: B.C. Bonfoey
Builder: Horton & Smith



Roosevelt Elementary School 3205 S. Ferdinand Avenue



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.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1917

Architectural Style: Gothic Revival

National Register Listing: N/A

Local Historic Designation: 1990

Architect: Albert H. Johnson



St. Paul A.M.E. Church 502 E. Harrison Street



From its establishment, 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 country. Notable individuals such as Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Mary McLeod Bethune, and Jackie Robinson have addressed this congregation over the years.

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



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1929

Architectural Style: Brick
Vernacular

National Register Listing: N/A
Local Historic Designation: 2006

Architect: Unknown



St. Peter Claver School 1401 N. Governor Street



The main building of St. Peter Claver Catholic School is one of the few historic structures remaining in this once-thriving neighborhood. 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.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1926

Architectural Style: Mediterranean Revival

National Register Listing: 1985

Local Historic Designation: 2005

Architect: Unknown



Seybold Bakery Building

420 S. Dakota Avenue



Developed by Daylusia Investment Company, the Seybold Baking Company was the producer of "Southern Bread" and continued its operations until 1971. ITT Continental Baking Company, the producers of "Wonder Bread," operated here until 2003, when the plant relocated to the Orlando area.

Today, the Seybold Bakery building has been rehabilitated and converted to the Seybold Lofts Condominium.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1929

Architectural Style:
Mediterranean Revival

National Register Listing: 1983
Local Historic Designation: 2001

Architect: Fred J. James



Sicilian Club 2001 N. Howard Avenue



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.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1950

Architectural Style: Masonry
Vernacular

National Register Listing: N/A
Local Historic Designation: 2008

Architect: Unknown



Sociedad La Union Marti-Maceo

1226 E. 7th Avenue



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 (The Society of Free Thinkers of Marti and 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 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.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

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



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1926

Architectural Style: Industrial Vernacular

National Register Listing: N/A
Local Historic Designation: 2017

Architect: Unknown



c.1931

Strickland Transportation Company Warehouse

204 N. 12th Street



The c.1926 brick Industrial Vernacular style Strickland Transportation Company Warehouse exhibits minimal architectural details, but 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.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: c.1925

Architectural Style: Classical Revival

National Register Listing: N/A
Local Historic Designation: 2013

Builder: Josiah Richardson



Sulphur Springs Gazebo

701 E. Bird Street



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.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1927

Architectural Style: Gothic Revival

National Register Listing: 1989
Local Historic Designation: 1989

Builder: Josiah Richardson
Engineer: Grover Poole

Sulphur Springs Water Tower 8105 N. Florida Avenue



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.



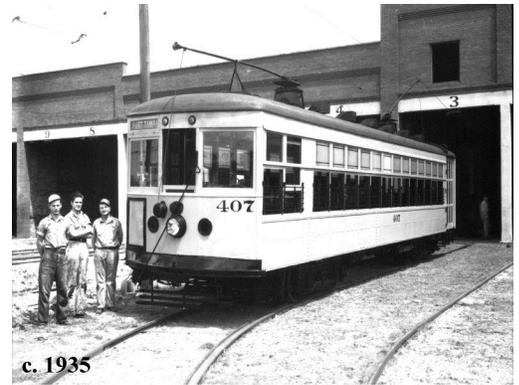
LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1911

Architectural Style: Industrial
Brick Vernacular

National Register Listing: N/A
Local Historic Designation: 2004

Architect: Unknown



Tampa Armature Works 1910 N. Ola Avenue



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.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1891

Architectural Style: Moorish Revival

National Register Listing: 1972

National Historic Landmark: 1974

Local Historic Designation: 1989

Architect: John A. Wood

Builder: Alex Browning

Tampa Bay Hotel - Plant Hall

401 W. Kennedy Boulevard



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. 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 verandah, 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.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

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



Tampa City Hall 315 E. Kennedy Boulevard



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 by prominent architects Bonfoey and 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.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1915

Architectural Style: Classical Revival

National Register Listing: 1991

Local Historic Designation: 1995

Architect: Fred J. James

Builder: Aulic, Bastes & Hudnell



Tampa Free Library

102 E. 7th Avenue



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.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1925

Architectural Style:
Mediterranean Revival

National Register Listing: 1978
Local Historic Designation: 1988

Architect: John Eberson



Tampa Theatre and Office Building 707 - 711 N. Franklin Street



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



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1912

Architectural Style: Italian
Renaissance Revival

National Register Listing: 1974
Local Historic Designation: 1988

Architect: J.F. Leitner
Builder: W.C. Hobbs



c. 1912

Tampa Union Station 601 N. Nebraska Avenue



Tampa's Union Station, unlike many early railroad stations, was not a project of a single railroad company, but rather that of a group of businessmen. These businessmen, led by Peter O. Knight and assisted by the Tampa Tribune company, negotiated with two railroad companies to construct a new and extensive facility for rapid 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."



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1902

Architectural Style: Industrial
Brick Vernacular

National Register Listing: N/A
Local Historic Designation: 2002

Architect: Unknown



Tampa Water Works 1810 N. Highland Avenue



The City of Tampa was very 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.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1925

Architectural Style: Mediterranean Revival

National Register Listing: N/A

Local Historic Designation: 2004

Architect: Nicholas S. Hills, Jr.

Builder: Gauger-Korsomo



David L. Tippin Water Treatment Facility

7125 N. 30th Street



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.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1925

Architectural Style: Log Cabin

National Register Listing: N/A

Local Historic Designation: 2007

Builder: D.P. Vanforden



Tolle Parsonage - Coombs Log Cabin

1822 E. Park Circle



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.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1913

Architectural Style: Classical
Revival

National Register Listing: 1983
Local Historic Designation: 1988

Architect: John W. Biggar
Builder: G.A. Miller



West Tampa Public Library 1718 N. Howard Avenue



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 through its sponsorship of educational programs that benefit the surrounding community.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

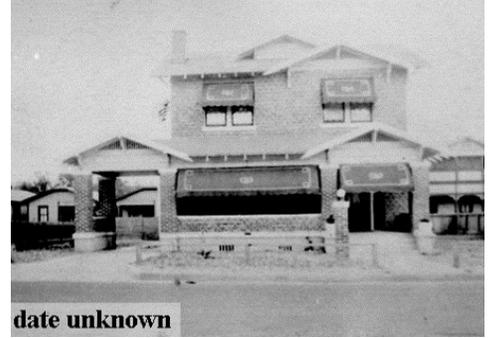
Constructed: 1925

Architectural Style: Craftsman

National Register Listing: N/A

Local Historic Designation: 2004

Architect: Unknown



Dr. Jacob White, Sr. House

3321 N. 22nd Street



This two-story brick Craftsman style structure was built by Dr. Jacob White, Sr., the first Black general practitioner in Tampa. It has been the residence of the White family since its construction in 1925. 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 is a architectural testament to the success of the White family in their commitment to excellence and dedication to the community.



LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1926

Architectural Period: Boom Times

National Register Listing: N/A

Local Historic Designation: 2005

Architect: J. Franklin Meehan



Babe Zaharias Golf Course 11412 N. Forest Hills Drive



The 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.



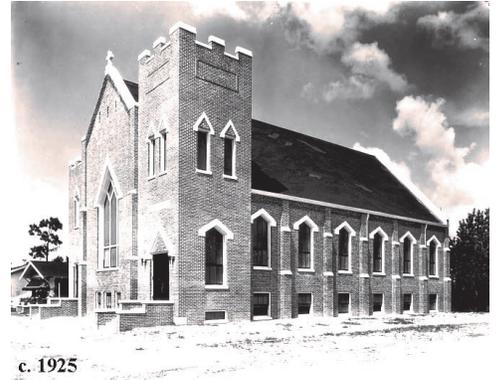
LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Constructed: 1925

Architectural Style: Gothic Revival

National Register Listing: N/A
Local Historic Designation: 2003

Architect: Henry Worthman
Builder: August Muggé



Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church 2901 N. Highland Avenue



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.

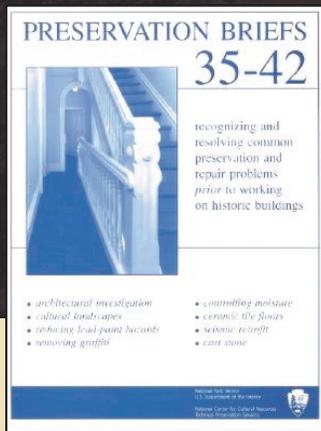
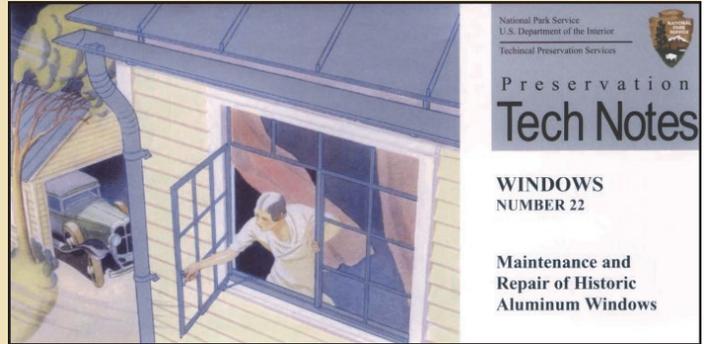
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VIRGINIA & LEE McALESTER



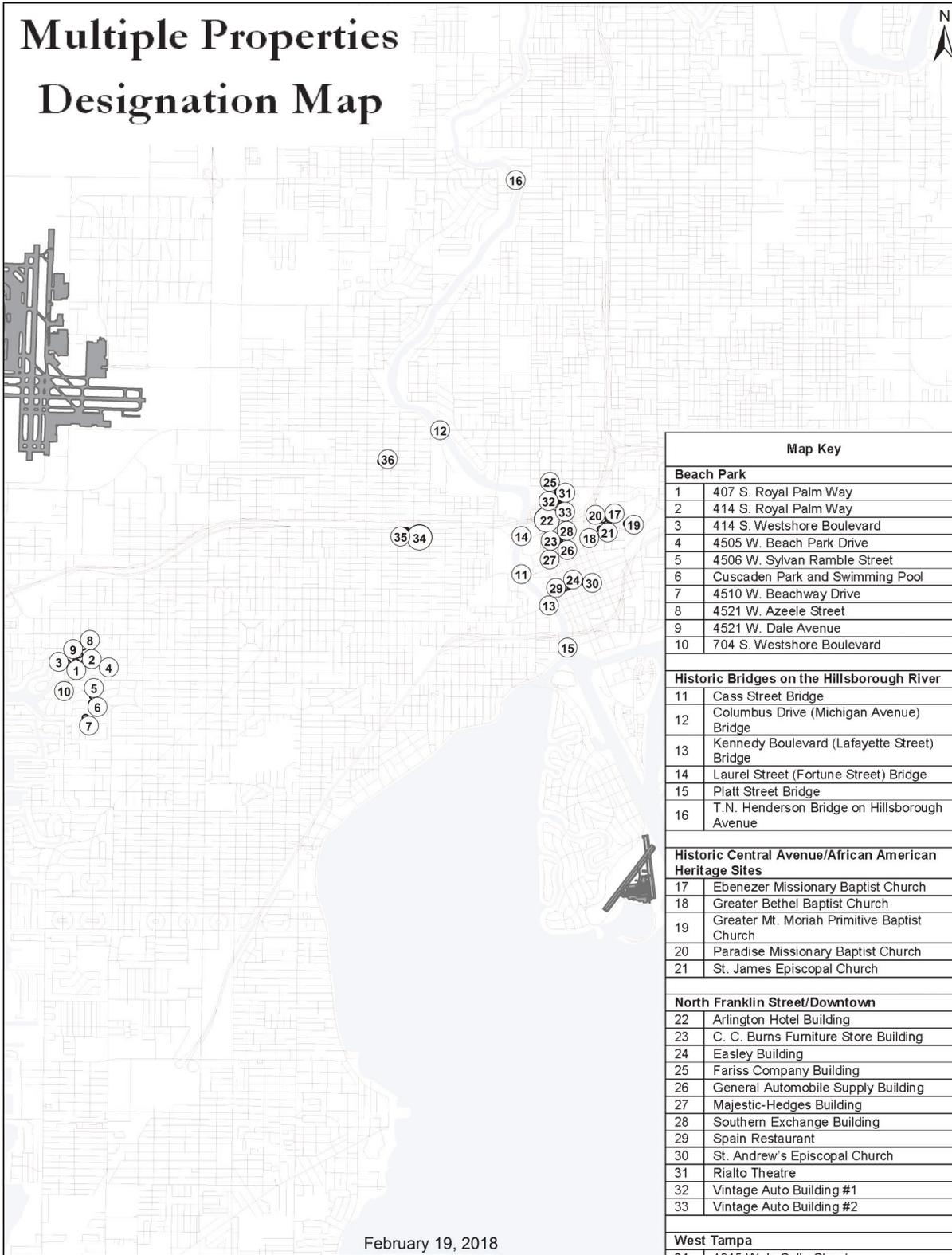
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR THE TREATMENT OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

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



A Field Guide to American Houses, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, Preservation Briefs, and other National Park Service publications 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.

Multiple Properties Designation Map



Map Key	
Beach Park	
1	407 S. Royal Palm Way
2	414 S. Royal Palm Way
3	414 S. Westshore Boulevard
4	4505 W. Beach Park Drive
5	4506 W. Sylvan Ramble Street
6	Cuscaden Park and Swimming Pool
7	4510 W. Beachway Drive
8	4521 W. Azeele Street
9	4521 W. Dale Avenue
10	704 S. Westshore Boulevard
Historic Bridges on the Hillsborough River	
11	Cass Street Bridge
12	Columbus Drive (Michigan Avenue) Bridge
13	Kennedy Boulevard (Lafayette Street) Bridge
14	Laurel Street (Fortune Street) Bridge
15	Platt Street Bridge
16	T.N. Henderson Bridge on Hillsborough Avenue
Historic Central Avenue/African American Heritage Sites	
17	Ebenezer Missionary Baptist Church
18	Greater Bethel Baptist Church
19	Greater Mt. Moriah Primitive Baptist Church
20	Paradise Missionary Baptist Church
21	St. James Episcopal Church
North Franklin Street/Downtown	
22	Arlington Hotel Building
23	C. C. Burns Furniture Store Building
24	Easley Building
25	Fariss Company Building
26	General Automobile Supply Building
27	Majestic-Hedges Building
28	Southern Exchange Building
29	Spain Restaurant
30	St. Andrew's Episcopal Church
31	Rialto Theatre
32	Vintage Auto Building #1
33	Vintage Auto Building #2
West Tampa	
34	1915 W. LaSalle Street
35	1917 W. LaSalle Street
36	2502 N. Howard Avenue

MULTIPLE PROPERTIES DESIGNATIONS

February 19, 2018

0 0.35 0.7 1.4 Miles

DISCLAIMER: Information represented on this map is for reference only. Every effort has been made to verify the information. However, the data is dynamic and accuracy is not guaranteed. Users are urged to report inaccuracies so updates can be made accordingly.



Beach Park

Period of Significance: 1923-1929

Local Historic Designation: 2010-2014

Total of Ten (10) Buildings



Beach Park, c.1956

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.

MULTIPLE PROPERTIES DESIGNATION



4521 W. Azelee St., constructed 1929

704 S. Westshore Blvd., constructed 1925



414 S. Royal Palm Way, constructed 1925



4510 W. Beachway Dr., constructed 1926



4505 W. Beach Park Dr., constructed 1925

MULTIPLE PROPERTIES DESIGNATION

4506 W. Sylvan Ramble St., constructed 1925



4508 W. Rosemere Rd., constructed 1924

407 S. Royal Palm Way, constructed 1925



414 S. Westshore Blvd., constructed 1927



4521 W. Dale Ave., constructed 1925

RESEARCH REFERENCE

THE MISSION TYPE



The ALHAMBRA

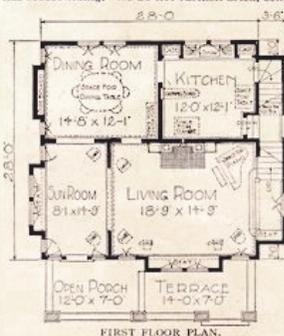
Honor Bill

\$2,998⁰⁰

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

No. 17690 Improved "Already Cut" and Fitted.

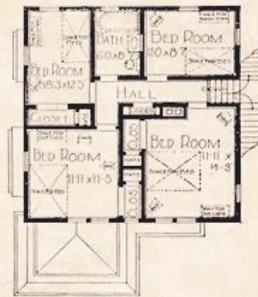
At the above price we will furnish all the material to build this eight-room house, consisting of lumber, wood and metal lath, Oriental slate surface shingles, mill work, flooring, finishing lumber, mantel, bookcases, seats, sideboard, medicine case, ironing board, kitchen cases, building paper, eaves 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 \$140.00 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



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

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 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 iced 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.

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.

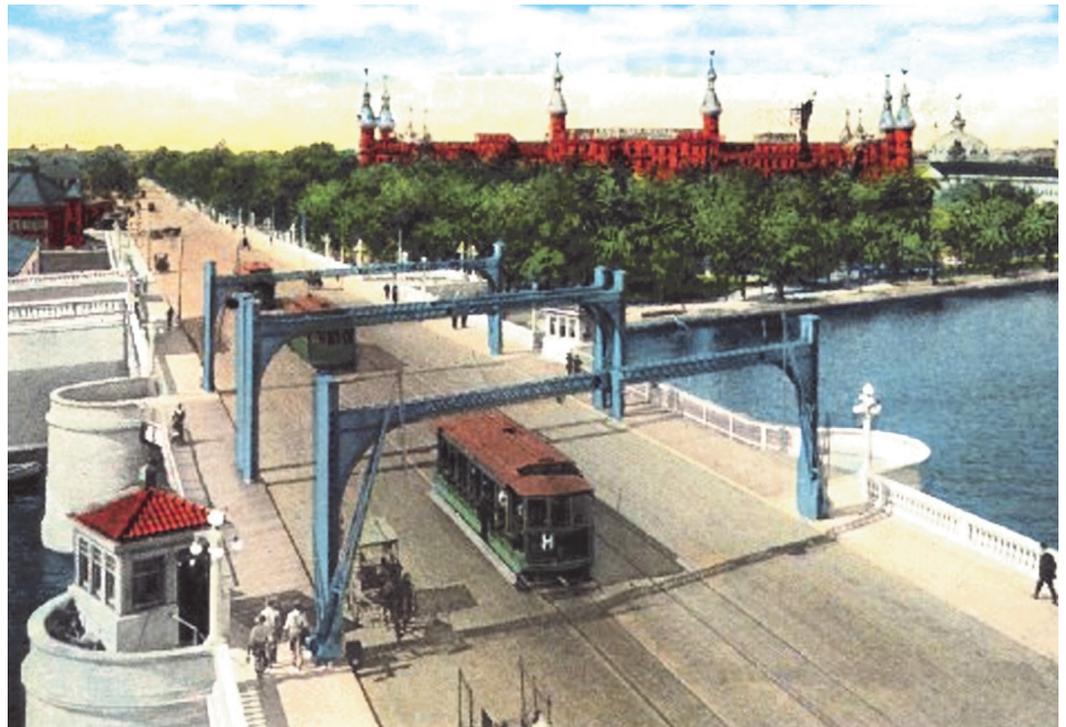
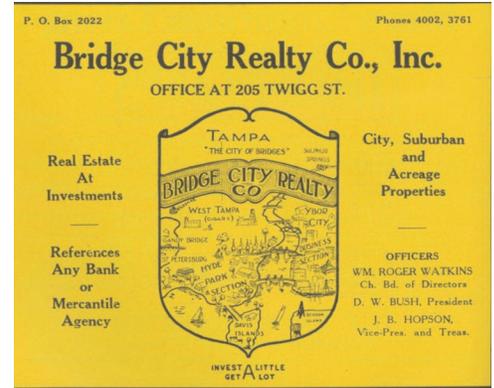
Historic Bridges on the Hillsborough River



Period of Significance: 1913–1939

Local Historic Designation: 2006

Total of Six (6) Bridges



Lafayette Street 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 Blvd. 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 Laurel 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.

MULTIPLE PROPERTIES DESIGNATION



Kennedy Boulevard (Lafayette St.) Bridge, constructed 1913



Laurel Street (Fortune St.) Bridge, constructed 1927



Platt Street Bridge, constructed 1926



Cass Street Bridge, constructed 1926



Columbus Drive (Michigan Ave.) Bridge, constructed 1927



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

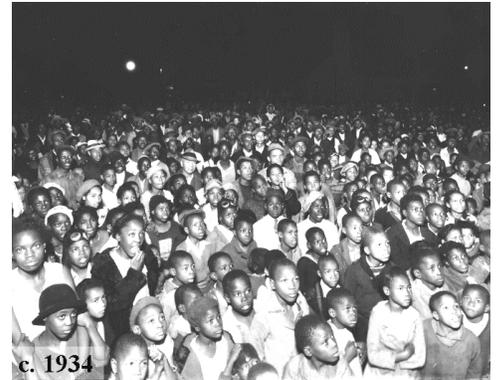


Historic Central Avenue/ African-American Heritage Sites

Period of Significance: 1912-1948

Local Historic Designation: 2004

Total of Five (5) Buildings



Boy Scouts at Tampa Urban League, c.1942

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

MULTIPLE PROPERTIES DESIGNATION



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



Paradise Missionary Baptist Church
1112 Scott St., constructed 1924



Ebenezer Missionary Baptist Church
1212 Scott St., constructed 1922



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



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



North Franklin Street/ Downtown

Period of Significance: 1906–1951

National Register Listing: 2002–2010

Local Historic Designation: 2003–2017

Total of Twelve (12) Buildings



c. 1893 TAMPA



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.

MULTIPLE PROPERTIES DESIGNATION



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



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



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



Majestic-Hedges Building
1202 N. Franklin St.
constructed 1923



Southern Exchange Building
1110 N. Florida Ave.
constructed 1921



General Automobile Supply Building
1102 N. Florida Ave.
constructed 1910



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

MULTIPLE PROPERTIES DESIGNATION



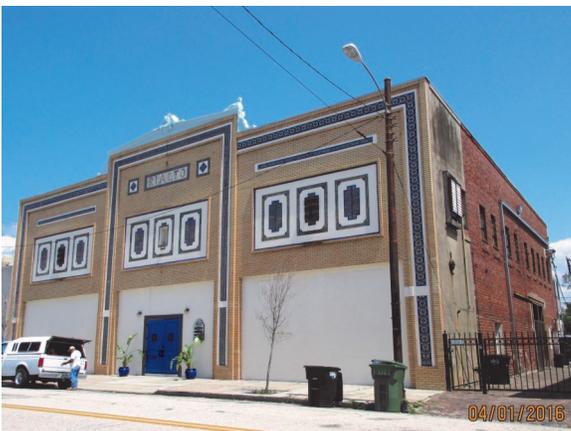
Spain Restaurant
509-513 N. Tampa St.
constructed 1921



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



Easley Building
510 N. Franklin St.
constructed c.1895



Rialto Theatre
1617 N. Franklin St.
constructed 1924



Fariss Building
1701 N. Franklin St.
constructed 1920

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.

STANDING 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.

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 Andrews 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 carpets, 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 Jefferson

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

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 country, 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.

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 ancestors lived.



West Tampa

Period of Significance: 1894-1945

National Register Listing: 1983

Local Historic Designation: 2006

Total of Three (3) 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.

MULTIPLE PROPERTIES DESIGNATION



1915 West LaSalle St., constructed 1928

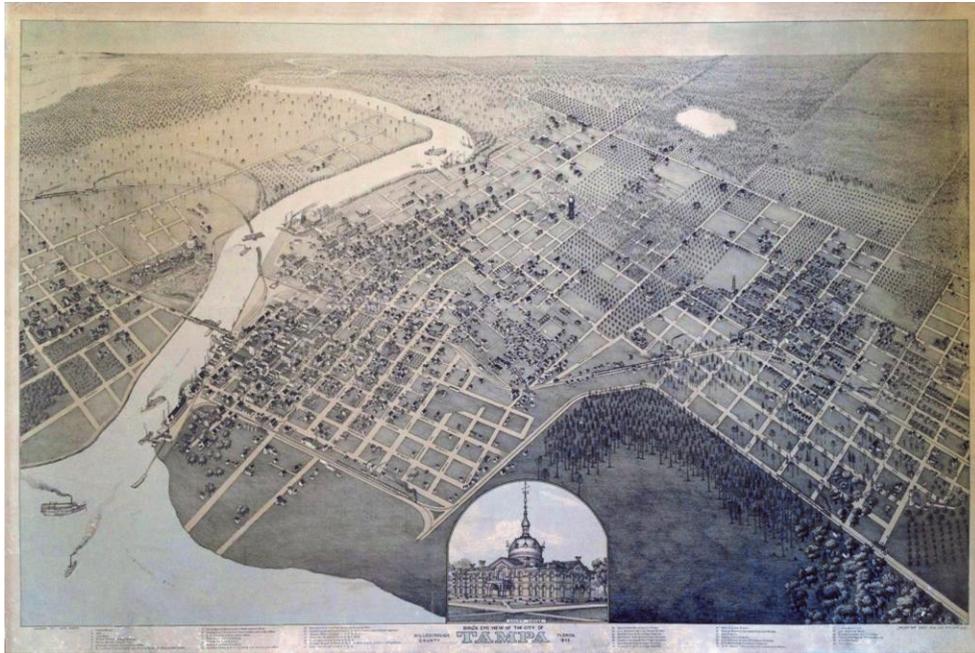


1917 West LaSalle St., constructed 1915

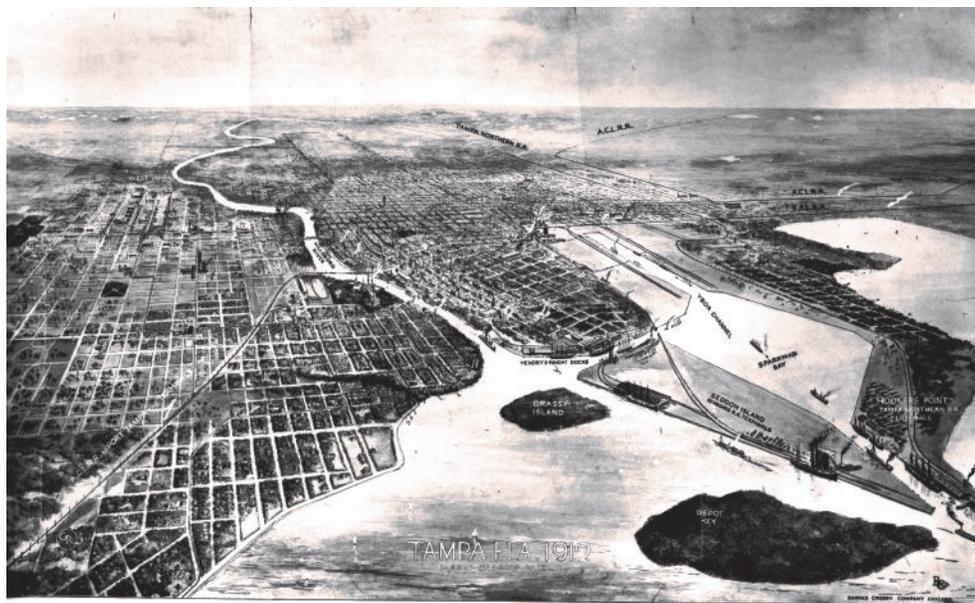


2502 North Howard Ave., constructed 1903

RESEARCH REFERENCE



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



Increase in Population		
Since First Census Report		
Year	Population	Increase
1880	720	—
1890	5,532	683.2%
1900	13,000	186.2%
1910	37,782	198.5%
1912*	38,323	343.9%

*Thimney Census

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 Docks
Nearest Adequate Port in America to Panama Canal

Copyright, 1912
Sanborn & Co.
Tampa, Fla.

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

Historic maps assist in identifying potential archeological 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.



The Verandah 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 or visit www.tampagov.net/Historic-Preservation.



Architectural Review and Historic Preservation
www.tampagov.net/Historic-Preservation