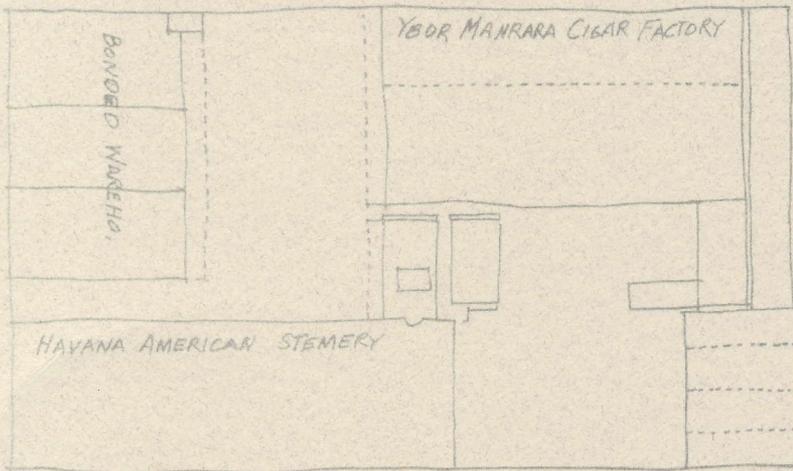
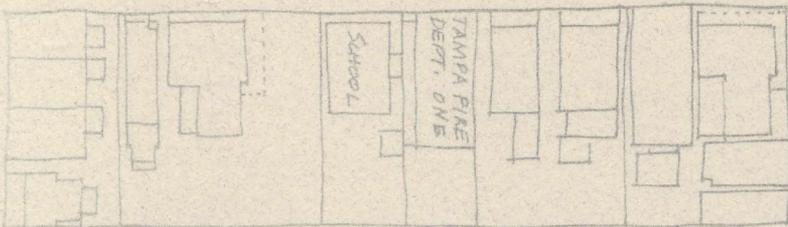


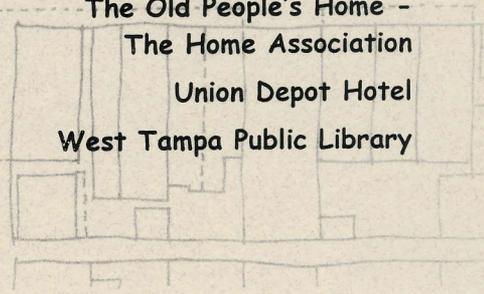
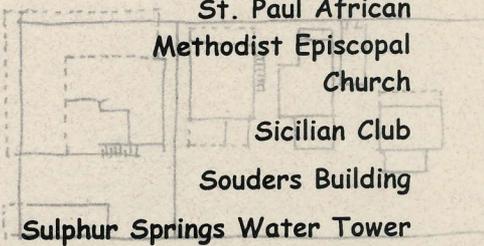
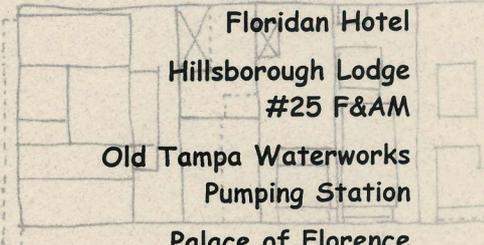
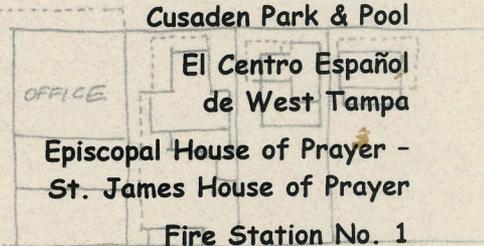
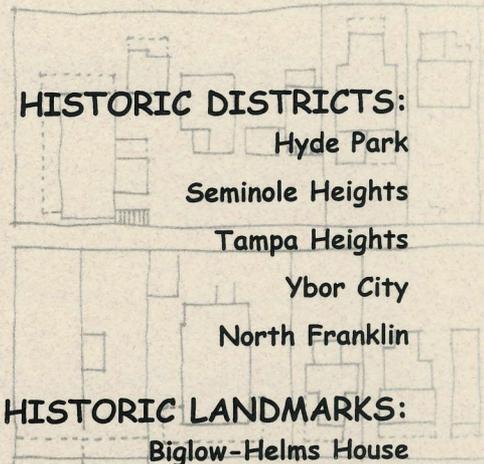
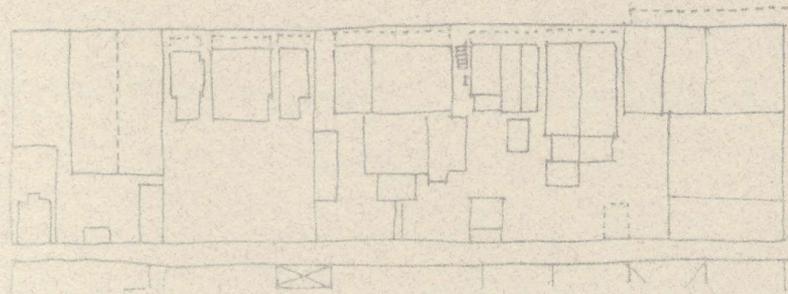
9TH AV.



8TH AV.



7TH AV.



HISTORIC DISTRICTS:

- Hyde Park
- Seminole Heights
- Tampa Heights
- Ybor City
- North Franklin

HISTORIC LANDMARKS:

- Biglow-Helms House
- Commercial Bank Building
- Cusaden Park & Pool
- El Centro Español de West Tampa
- Episcopal House of Prayer -
- St. James House of Prayer
- Fire Station No. 1
- Floridan Hotel
- Hillsborough Lodge #25 F&AM
- Old Tampa Waterworks Pumping Station
- Palace of Florence
- Palmerin Hotel
- St. Paul African Methodist Episcopal Church
- Sicilian Club
- Souders Building
- Sulphur Springs Water Tower
- Tampa Bay Hotel -
- Plant Hall
- Tampa City Hall
- Tampa Free Library
- Tampa Theatre & Office Building
- Tampa Union Station
- The Old People's Home -
- The Home Association
- Union Depot Hotel
- West Tampa Public Library

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- Photography
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- Technical Data
From Individual
Designation Reports
- Maps
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DEFINITIONS:

- Bucher, Ward, Editor
Dictionary of Building Preservation
(John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1996)
- McAlester, Virginia & Lee
A Field Guide To American Homes
(Alfred A Knopf, Inc. 1984)
- Acosta, Del
Regional Architectural
& Preservation Terminology

ARCHITECTURAL
REVIEW FOR
HISTORIC PRESERVATION

JUNE 2003

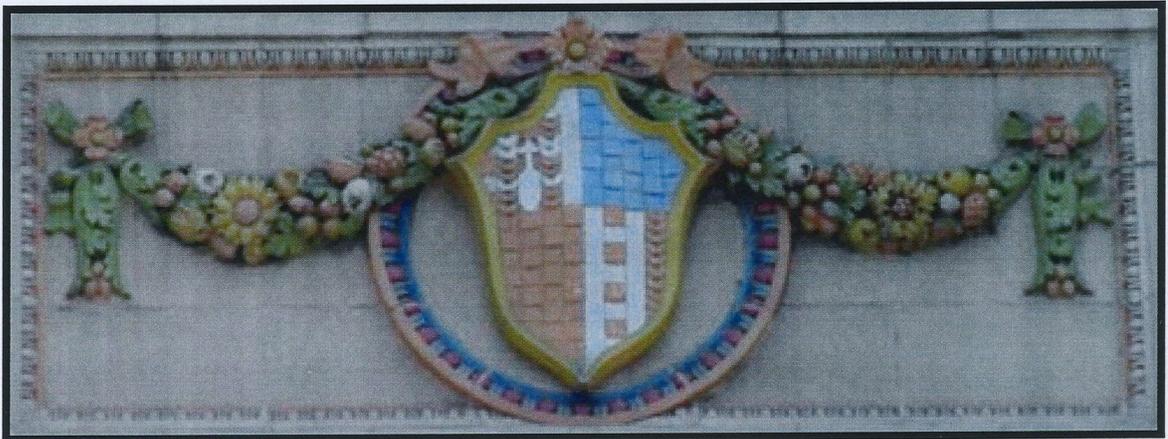
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www.tampagov.net/dept_historic_preservation

CITY of TAMPA

LOCAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS & LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS



Pam Iorio, Mayor

Councilwoman Linda Saul-Sena, Chairman
Councilwoman Gwendolyn Miller, Chairman Pro-Tem
Councilwoman Rose Ferlita
Councilman John Dingfelder
Councilman Kevin White
Councilwoman Mary Alvarez
Councilman Shawn Harrison

Economic Development
Business & Housing Development
Architectural Review for Historic Preservation

June 2003

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"The past is never dead. It's not even past"
William Faulkner

The City of Tampa has designated 23 historic landmarks and five historic districts, which encompass over 4,200 buildings. The designation protects those properties that have been determined to be of distinctive character, architectural value, and cultural significance to the City. Each structure represents a piece of the physical development of Tampa's history, from the few existing farm houses located in what are now inner city neighborhoods, the grand Tampa Bay Hotel, to the modest shotgun structures that were built by the hundreds. 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 Zoning Code. The designation is "superimposed" over the existing zoning classifications and deals only with the appearance of the improvements within the designated historic area. The historic designation does not change the uses for which the properties are permitted.



Downtown Tampa, facing South, circa 1916

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 and identifies buildings, structures, and objects as well as historic districts that are historically, architecturally, or archaeologically significant.

While not a complete mosaic -- a mosaic that may never be completed -- the buildings and districts that are represented in this document epitomize Tampa's rich cultural and architectural history. The buildings convey humanistic concerns that begin to reveal the analogs of Tampa's past while preserving its cultural heritage for the future.

A QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE TO PRESERVATION TERMS and TOOLS

This section was prepared to provide a basic understanding of the terminology used in historic preservation. While not a comprehensive listing, it will facilitate understanding by both the novice and veteran historic preservation professional, and the fundamental vocabulary used in the City of Tampa's historic preservation programs. The fundamental vocabulary used within the document is derived from the City of Tampa's historic preservation programs.

What is Historic Preservation?

Historic preservation is a comprehensive and inclusive planning tool dedicated to recognizing, protecting, using, and appreciating Tampa's diverse cultural resources. The types of buildings and sites now recognized as worthy of preservation, study, and ongoing use are diverse and include homes, industrial buildings, brick streets, ethnic neighborhoods, landscaped parks, residential boulevards, and historic commercial centers.

Anderson House, c.1922, Pre-Restoration



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2000

Anderson House, Post Restoration



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2003

What is the National Historic Preservation Act?

The NHPA was enacted because of public concern that so many of the nation's historic resources were not receiving the adequate attention of public works projects. The passage of NHPA was in part a response to the results of urban renewal and the construction of the national interstate system. NHPA is the basis of America's historic preservation policy.

What is a Florida Certified Local Government (FCLG)?

The FCLG is a federal-state-local preservation partnership established by NHPA. Once a local government qualifies as a FCLG, the state delegates certain limited responsibilities to the local community, such as local administration of the city/county ad Valorem Tax Exemption program, apportionment of Historic Preservation Funds on a competitive basis, and limited grant-in-aid funding for inventory of historic buildings and sites. The City of Tampa is a FCLG.

What is a Contributing Building?

A building, site, structure or object that adds to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations or archaeological values significant to the City of Tampa. Most contributing buildings are over 50 years old.

Chandler House, c.1913

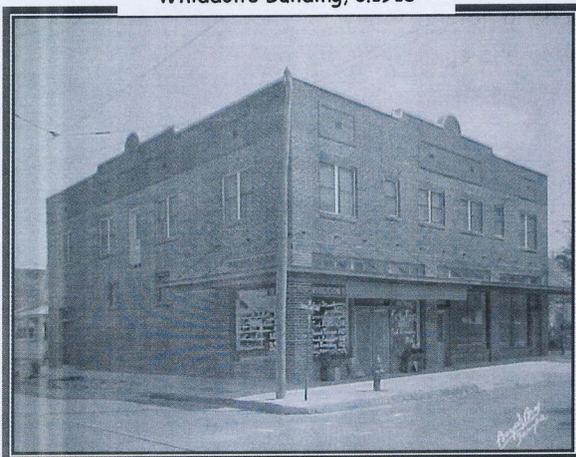


Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2003

What is a Non-Contributing Building?

A building, site, structure or object that does not add to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations or archaeological values significant to the City of Tampa. A building over 50 years old can be determined to be non-contributing because the building has lost, as a result of inappropriate alterations or additions, its character defining features. In addition, an architecturally significant structure less than fifty years old is often determined to be non-contributing.

Whiddon's Building, c.1918



Source: Burgert Brothers, c1922

Whiddon's Building-Altered



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2003

What is a Historic district?

A concentration or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. Tampa has five historic districts - Hyde Park, Ybor City, Tampa Heights, Seminole Heights, and North Franklin Street. Tampa has over 4,182 structures located in the five historic districts.

What is a Local Landmark?

Any building, structure, or site that has been determined to be architecturally or physically distinctive, associated with an important person or physical event, or important to the history of Tampa. Tampa has over 23 landmark structures.

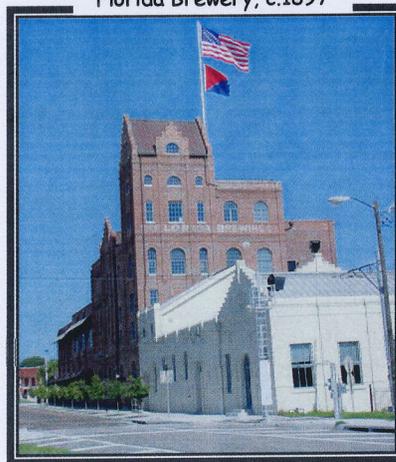
What is a National Historic Landmark?

A historic property or concentration of historic properties found to have significance at the national level and designated as such by the United States, Secretary of the Interior. Ybor City is a national historic landmark district. Both the Tampa Bay Hotel-Plant Hall and the Centro Español de Tampa in Ybor City have also been designated national historic landmarks.

What are the economic advantages of historic preservation?

- Historic Preservation maintains property values. In 2002, a comparison of the assessed property values of the Hyde Park Local Historic District vs. Davis Islands and of the Ybor City Local Landmark Historic District vs. West Tampa demonstrated that the property in the local historic districts appreciated at a greater rate than the non local-historic districts. The findings are the result of quantitative research conducted by the University of Florida and Rutgers University who analyzed assessed property values.

Florida Brewery, c.1897



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2003

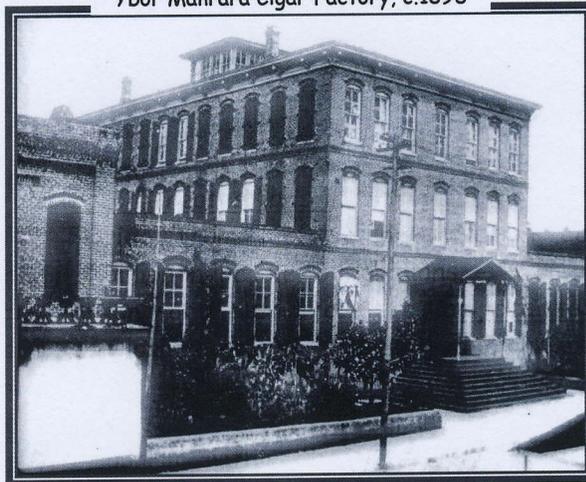
- Historic Preservation creates jobs in Florida. More than 123,000 jobs were generated in Florida from historic preservation activities during 2000, representing \$2.7 billion in income to Floridians.
- Historic preservation contributes to state and local taxes. More than \$657 million in state and local taxes were generated from spending on local historic preservation activities during 2000.
- Heritage tourism generates billions of dollars in local spending. *Visit Florida*, which promotes tourism within the state, found that 60% of vacationers participated in some type of history-based activities while visiting Florida. Ybor City has especially benefited from heritage tourism.
- Historic grants create local wealth and jobs. Since 1983, a state historic preservation grant has awarded \$11,139,025 to preservation projects in Tampa.

(For additional information refer to the Division of Historic Resources web site at www.flheritage.com "Economic Impacts of Historic Preservation in Florida")

What are Preservation Tax Incentives?

- Ad Valorem Tax Exemption Program - A tax exemption provided by the City of Tampa and Hillsborough County that exempts the increase in the assessed value of the improvements to a contributing historic property, which resulted from the rehabilitation. The program was authorized by Florida Statute 196.1997.

Ybor Manrara Cigar Factory, c.1898



Source: Burgert Brothers, c.1908

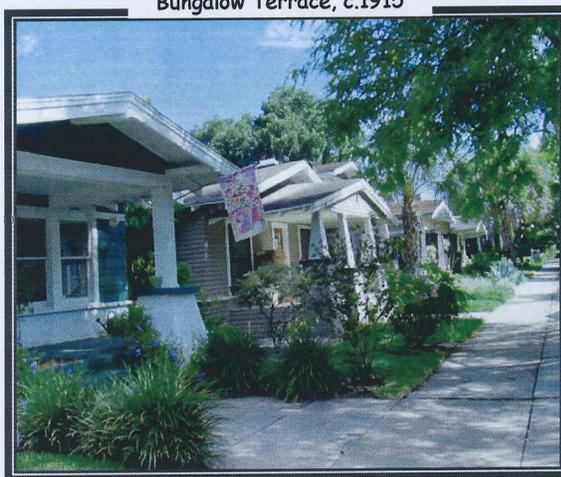
- Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credits - This federal tax law offers an effective incentive to taxpayers who contribute to the preservation of old and historic buildings. By rehabilitating directly or investing in the rehabilitation of eligible buildings, the federal income tax credit is equal to 20% of the cost of rehabilitating historic buildings or 10% of the cost of the rehabilitating non-historic buildings more than 50 years old.

What are the different standards of treatment of historic buildings?

TREATMENTS - There are four distinct, but interrelated, Standards for the treatment of historic properties. The Standards were developed in 1992 by the Secretary of the Interior to establish professional guidelines for the treatment of historic properties and are as follows:

- **Preservation** - The act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of a historic property. This treatment generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.

Bungalow Terrace, c.1915



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2003

- **Rehabilitation** - The act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features that convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.

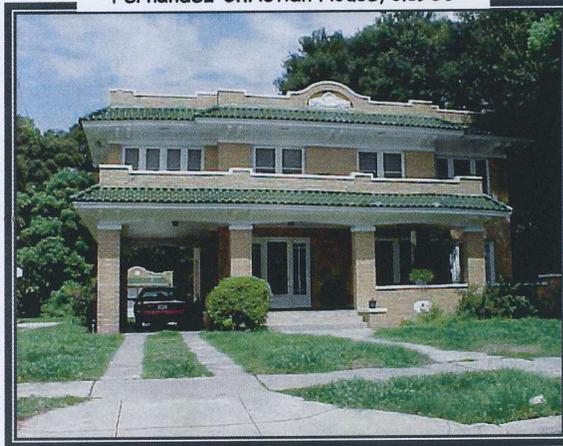
Granowicz House, c.1916



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2003

- **Restoration** - The act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.

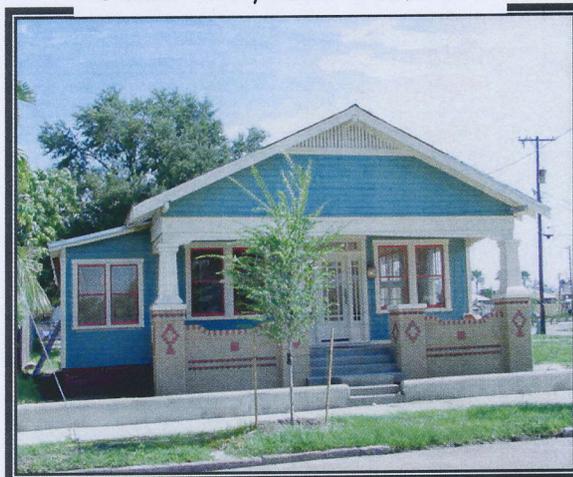
Fernandez-Christian House, c.1930



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2003

- **Reconstruction** - The act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and details of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.

Porch Reconstruction
Lazzara-Hersey-Hanzel House, c.1910



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2003

Can a building be considered Contributing (historic) and not have all of its original historic features intact or "not look preserved"?

Yes. There are several conditions that a building can be experiencing prior to undergoing an architectural treatment. The conditions are defined as follows:

- **Maintenance** - The process of caring for a building over time to prevent deterioration, including minor repairs and painting. A maintained building may have minor inappropriate alterations that were completed prior to designation but are not substantial enough to effect the building's contributing status.
- **Mothballing** - The closing up of a building temporarily to protect the building from the weather as well as to secure it from vandalism. If building officials have declared a vacant building unsafe, stabilization and mothballing may be the only way to protect the building for future treatment.

Guarino House, c.1920



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2003

Is new construction permitted in a historic district?

Yes. The new construction of a building is an important introduction to a historic district. Vacant sites are sometimes available in a historic district due to past urban renewal programs, fire, or irreversible deterioration resulting in the demolition of the original building, or because a site was never built upon. The opportunity to infill the site with a new building reinforces the character of the historic district and re-establishes the architectural pattern of the neighborhood. It is important that a new building in a historic district be compatible with the historic properties located within the district.

Petitt House, c.2000

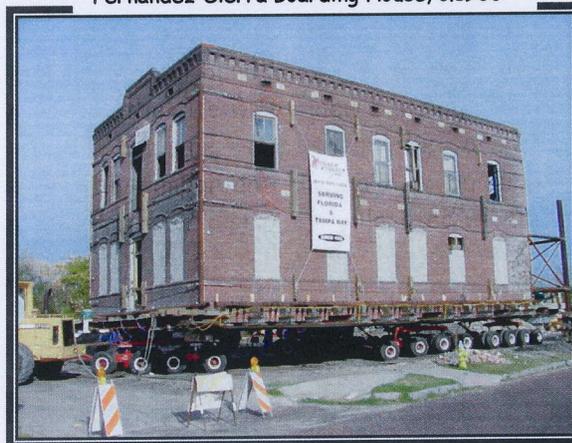


Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2003

Can a building be relocated in a historic district?

Yes, but relocation should be considered only when no other options are available. Relocation of a historic building significantly alters the context of the building site and the adjacent environment. If a historic building is relocated, the building should be placed on the new site in the same manner in which it was originally sited.

Fernandez-Sierra Boarding House, c.1905

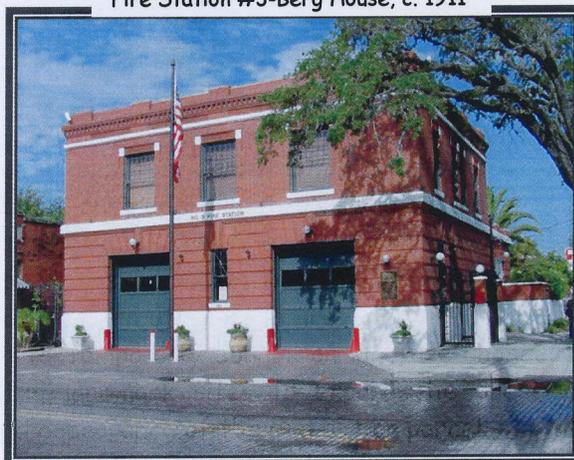


Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2003

What are the authorities and powers of the ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW COMMISSION? (for the specific authorities and powers refer to City of Tampa Zoning Code, Chapter 27, Article IX, Historic Preservation, Sec. 27-213.(b)(2)).

- Review applications for *Certification of Appropriateness* for alterations to existing buildings and additions to existing buildings.
- Review applications for *Certification of Appropriateness* for new construction.
- Review applications for *Certification of Appropriateness* for demolition or relocation of a contributing structure.
- Recommend to Tampa City Council on land use changes in the historic districts and individual landmark sites to ensure the preservation of the historical integrity and appearance of the district or parcel.
- Review ad Valorem Tax Exempt applications.
- Review Variance and administrative appeals as follows:
 - Chapter 13 - Landscaping, Tree Removal and Site Clearing.
 - Chapter 20.5 - Signs.
 - Chapter 27 - Zoning.
- Establish a Design Review Committee to review projects that will be reviewed at public hearings. The Design Review Committee review is preliminary, non-binding, and in advance of the action taken at the public hearing.
- Give advice to property owners on façade improvements, signs, color schemes, garden and landscape features, and minor decorative elements.
- Report code violations of Article IX, Historic Preservation.
- Discuss with owners of buildings scheduled for demolition means of preserving the building.
- Grant staff items for *Staff Approval*.
- Undertake property inspections and design review to determine compliance with historic preservation property easements or restrictions as acquired by the City.

Fire Station #3-Berg House, c. 1911

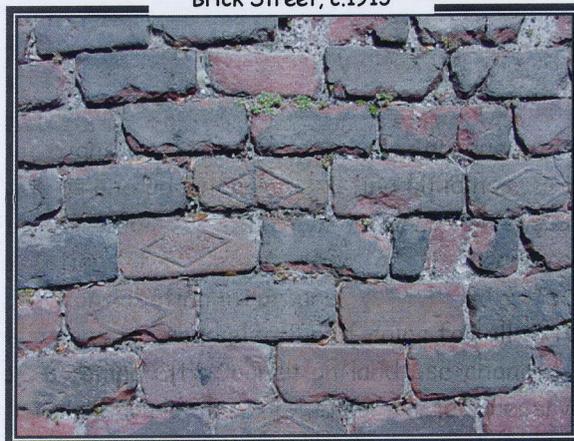


Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2003

What are the authorities and powers of the BARRIO LATINO COMMISSION? (for the specific authorities and powers refer to City of Tampa, Zoning Code, Chapter 27, Article XIII, Ybor City Historic District, Sec.27-182(i)(2)).

- Review applications for *Certification of Appropriateness* for treatments to existing buildings and additions to existing buildings.
- Review applications for *Certification of Appropriateness* for new construction.
- Review applications for *Certification of Appropriateness* for demolition or relocation of a contributing structure.
- Review applications for the selection of color for all exterior building materials.
- Recommend to Tampa City Council on land use changes in the historic districts and individual landmark sites to ensure the preservation of the historical integrity and appearance of the district or parcel.
- Variance and administrative appeal as follows:
 - Chapter 13 - Landscaping, Tree Removal, and Site Clearing.
 - Chapter 20.5 - Signs
 - Chapter 27 - Zoning.
- Review ad Valorem Tax Exempt applications.
- Establish a Design Review Committee to review projects that will be reviewed at public hearings. The Design Review Committee review is preliminary, non-binding, and in advance of the action taken at the public hearing.
- Give advice to property owners on façade improvements, signs, color schemes, garden and landscape features, and minor decorative elements.
- Report violations within the local Ybor City National Historic Landmark District.
- Discuss with owners of buildings scheduled for demolition means of preserving the building.
- Grant staff items for *Staff Approval*.
- Undertake property inspections and design review to determine compliance with historic preservation property easements or restrictions as acquired by the City.

Brick Street, c.1915

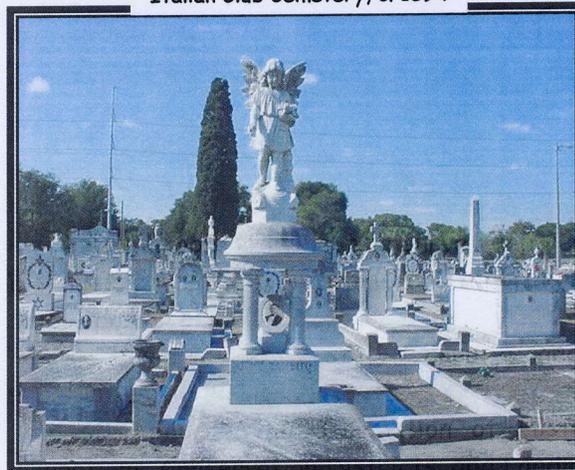


Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2003

What are the authorities and powers of the HISTORIC PRESRVATION COMMISSION? (for the specific authorities and powers refer to City of Tampa Zoning Code, Chapter 27, Article IX, City of Tampa Preservation Board, Sec. 27-230, and Powers and Duties of the HPC Sec. 27-231).

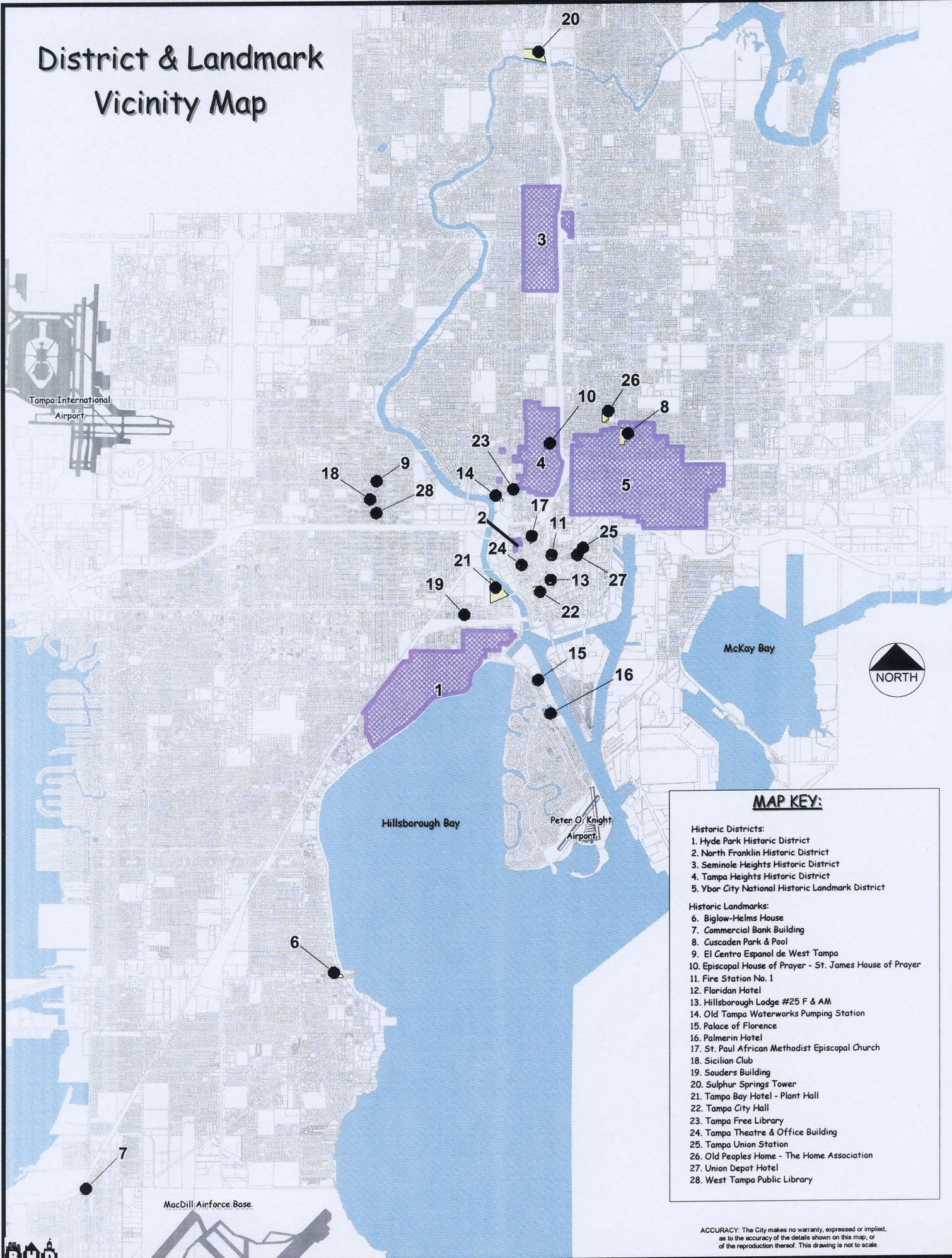
- Adopt an annual work program delineating survey and research activities, review of design guidelines, educational programs, and staffing levels.
- Review and adopt design guidelines.
- Coordinate and advise federal, state, county, and city government of preservation activities.
- Recommend to City Council the designation of Historic Districts, Multiple Property Designations, Conservation Districts, and Landmark Sites.
- Administer a community outreach program.
- Review and advise in the preparation of historic preparation grant applications.
- Review and advise on the nomination of National Register of Historic Places and local landmark designations.
- Provide technical assistance for historic preservation tax credits and property tax exemptions.
- Advise the City on the administration of the certified local government and designated historic properties.
- Prepare and present evidence and recommend building demolitions and relocations.
- Report violations of the City Historic Preservation Codes.
- Review initial designations of contributing status of buildings.

Italian Club Cemetery, c. 1894



Source: HPC Staff 2002

District & Landmark Vicinity Map



MAP KEY:

- Historic Districts:**
1. Hyde Park Historic District
 2. North Franklin Historic District
 3. Seminole Heights Historic District
 4. Tampa Heights Historic District
 5. Ybor City National Historic Landmark District
- Historic Landmarks:**
6. Biglow-Helms House
 7. Commercial Bank Building
 8. Cuscaden Park & Pool
 9. El Centro Espanol de West Tampa
 10. Episcopal House of Prayer - St. James House of Prayer
 11. Fire Station No. 1
 12. Floridan Hotel
 13. Hillsborough Lodge #25 F & AM
 14. Old Tampa Waterworks Pumping Station
 15. Palace of Florence
 16. Palmerin Hotel
 17. St. Paul African Methodist Episcopal Church
 18. Sicilian Club
 19. Souders Building
 20. Sulphur Springs Tower
 21. Tampa Bay Hotel - Plant Hall
 22. Tampa City Hall
 23. Tampa Free Library
 24. Tampa Theatre & Office Building
 25. Tampa Union Station
 26. Old Peoples Home - The Home Association
 27. Union Depot Hotel
 28. West Tampa Public Library

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HYDE PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

Period of Historic Significance 1886 - 1933

National Register Listing: 1985
Local Historic District Designation: 1988

Approximately 860 acres with a total of 1,400 buildings.
Contributing: 839
Non-Contributing: 561



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2001

The Hyde Park Historic District is a large, mainly residential neighborhood. The majority of the buildings, along the tree-lined avenues of Hyde Park, are wood frame and reflect American architectural tastes during the late 19th and early 20th century. Revival styles and bungalows are particularly evident.

There is almost an even balance of one- and two-story buildings, with few apartments and commercial buildings that are three stories. In addition to residential structures, the district contains schools, churches, commercial structures, and other non-residential buildings, which contribute to the character of historic Hyde Park.

New Construction



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2003

New Construction



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2003

Preservation



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2003

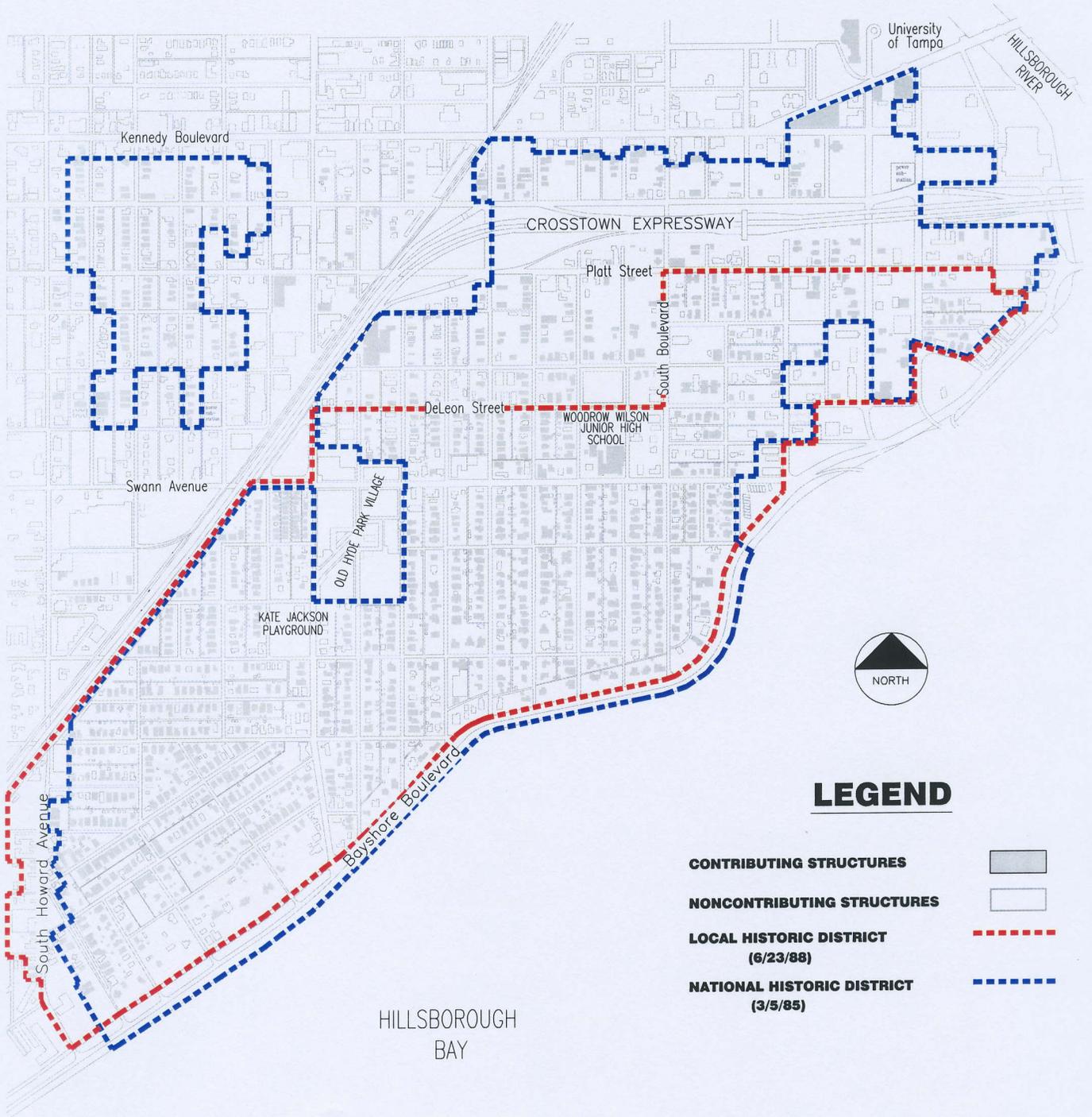
Restoration



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2001

HYDE PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

PERIOD OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE 1886 - 1933



LEGEND

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

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NORTH FRANKLIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

Period of Significance 1906 - 1951

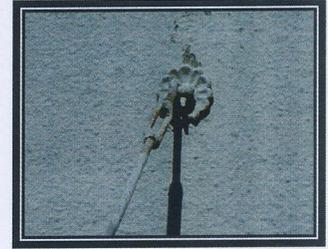
National Register Listing: 2002

Local Landmark Designation: 2003

Approximately 0.79 acres with a total of five buildings.

Contributing: 5

Non-Contributing: 0

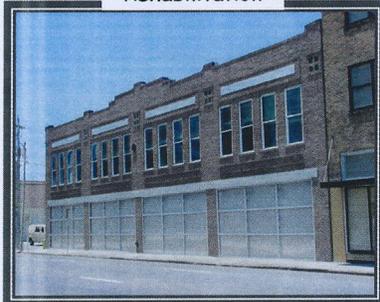


Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2003

The North Franklin Street Historic District is comprised of nine commercial buildings. The buildings are one- to three-story with the dominant style of commercial masonry vernacular. Five of these buildings have been designated as local landmark and compose the North Franklin/Downtown Multiple Properties Group.

The nine buildings are some of the last surviving elements of the northern section of the Franklin Street downtown business district, which began development as a commercial area circa 1900 and reached its peak of importance by the 1930s. The buildings included in the grouping were constructed between 1906 and 1922 and represent the commercial styles typical of those popular in the United States during the first half of the 20th century. In its early days, the district area featured boarding houses, small hotels, grocers, haberdashers, furniture stores, barber shops, drug stores, and other merchandise and service providers.

Rehabilitation



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2003

Rehabilitation



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2003

Mothballed



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2003

Rehabilitation



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2003

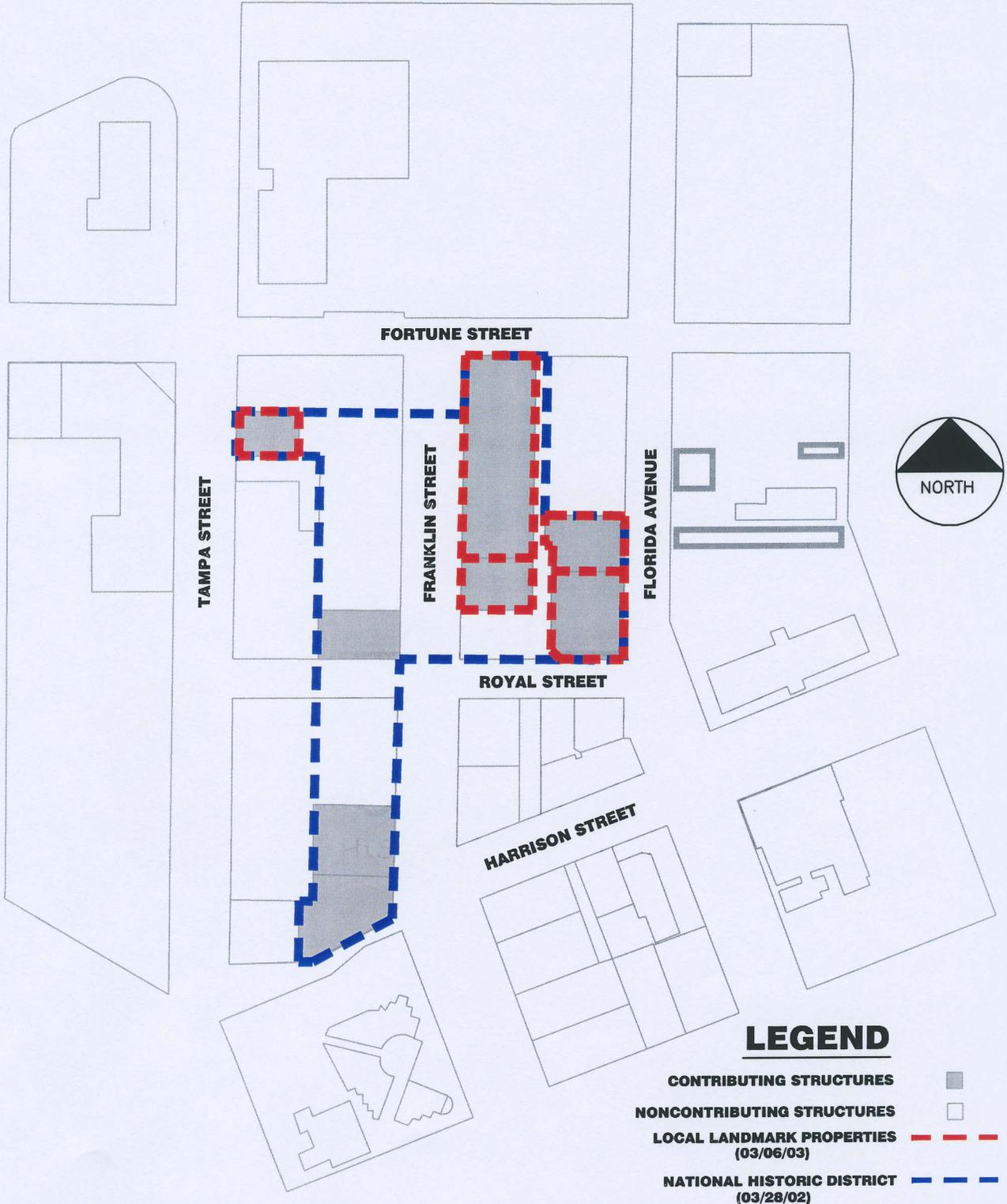
Maintained



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2003

NORTH FRANKLIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

PERIOD OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE 1906 - 1951



LEGEND

- CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES
- NONCONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES
- LOCAL LANDMARK PROPERTIES (03/06/03)
- NATIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICT (03/28/02)

ACCURACY: The City makes no warranty, expressed or implied, as to the accuracy of the details shown on this map, or of the reproduction thereof. This drawing is not to scale.



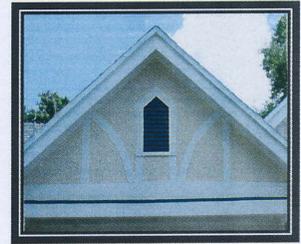
SEMINOLE HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Period of Historic Significance 1912 - 1928

National Register Listing: 1993
Local Historic District Designation: 1995

Approximately 215 acres with 560 buildings.

Contributing: 425
Non-Contributing: 135



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2003

Seminole Heights exhibits an old neighborhood flavor with its bungalow-lined avenues and oak tree-canopied streets. Surveyed and platted between 1911 and 1912, Seminole Heights developed along the trolley line that ran from Tampa north to Sulphur Springs. Central Avenue was the first street to be developed as a result of its location along the trolley line.

Seminole Heights was developed as one of the early suburbs outside the City of Tampa's limits. It contains a large concentration of historic residences constructed between 1912 and 1929 in the bungalow style of architecture. The choice of style resulted from the popularity of the California bungalow during the 1920s and its conformity to suburban developments.

Rehabilitation



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2003

Preservation



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2003

Relocation



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2003

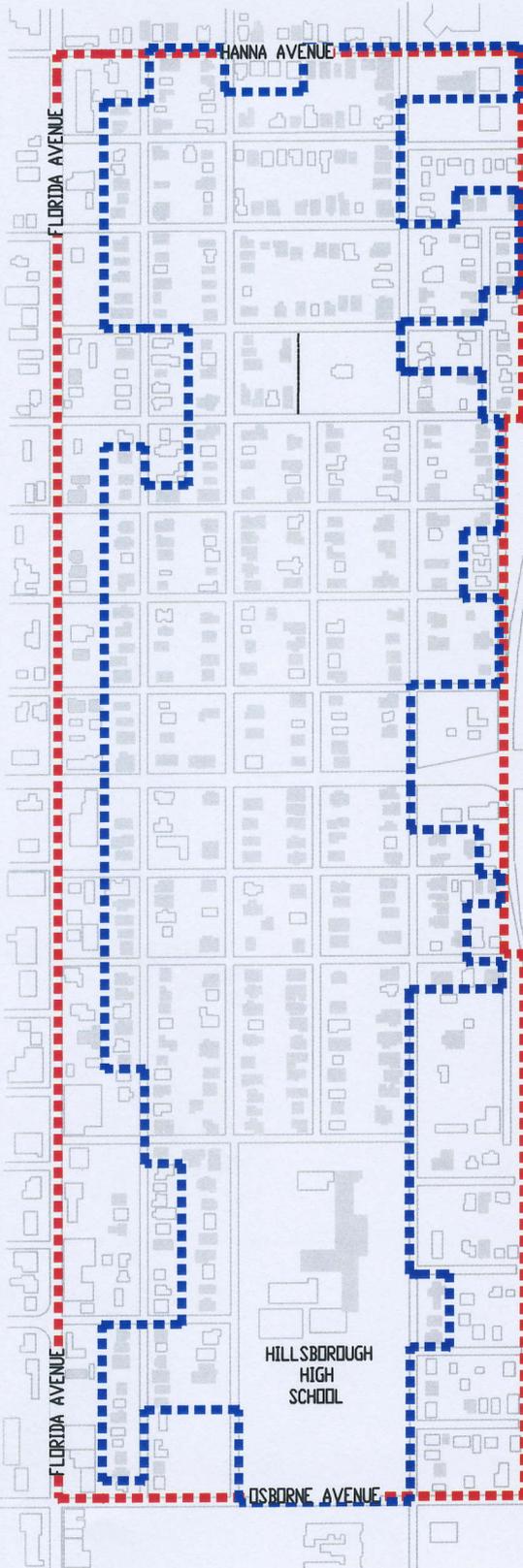
New Construction



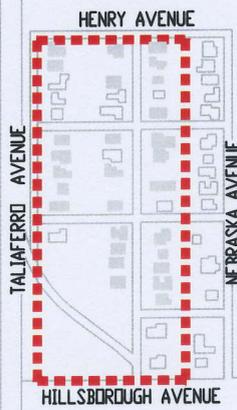
Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2001

SEMINOLE HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT

PERIOD OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE 1912 - 1928



INTERSTATE 275



LEGEND

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

ACCURACY: The City makes no warranty, expressed or implied, as to the accuracy of the details shown on this map, or of the reproduction thereof. This drawing is not to scale.

TAMPA HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Period of Historic Significance 1890 - 1945

National Register Listing: 1995
Local Historic District Designation: 2000

Approximately 200 acres with 491 buildings.
Contributing: 304
Non-Contributing: 187



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2003

Most of the houses in the Tampa Heights Historic District are bungalows or wood frame vernacular residences; however, the district also features examples of such formal styles as Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, Tudor Revival, and Mediterranean Revival.

Although the street pattern is the familiar grid, the blocks vary in size and orientation, so that not all streets are continuous throughout the area. The street pattern reflects the fact that Tampa Heights did not evolve as a single planned development, but as an aggregate of many small subdivisions. The oldest part of the neighborhood is found south of Park Street and, at one time, included a number of large late 19th century homes, many of which have since been demolished. Some Queen Anne and other turn-of-the-century residences are still found scattered throughout the district.

Relocation



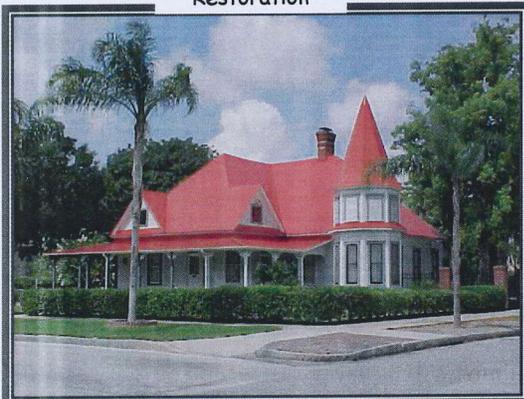
Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2001

New Construction



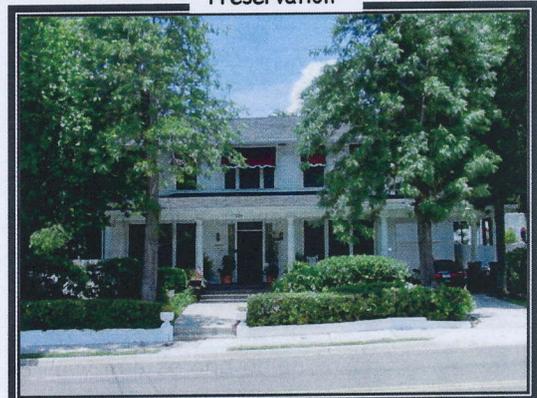
Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2001

Restoration



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2001

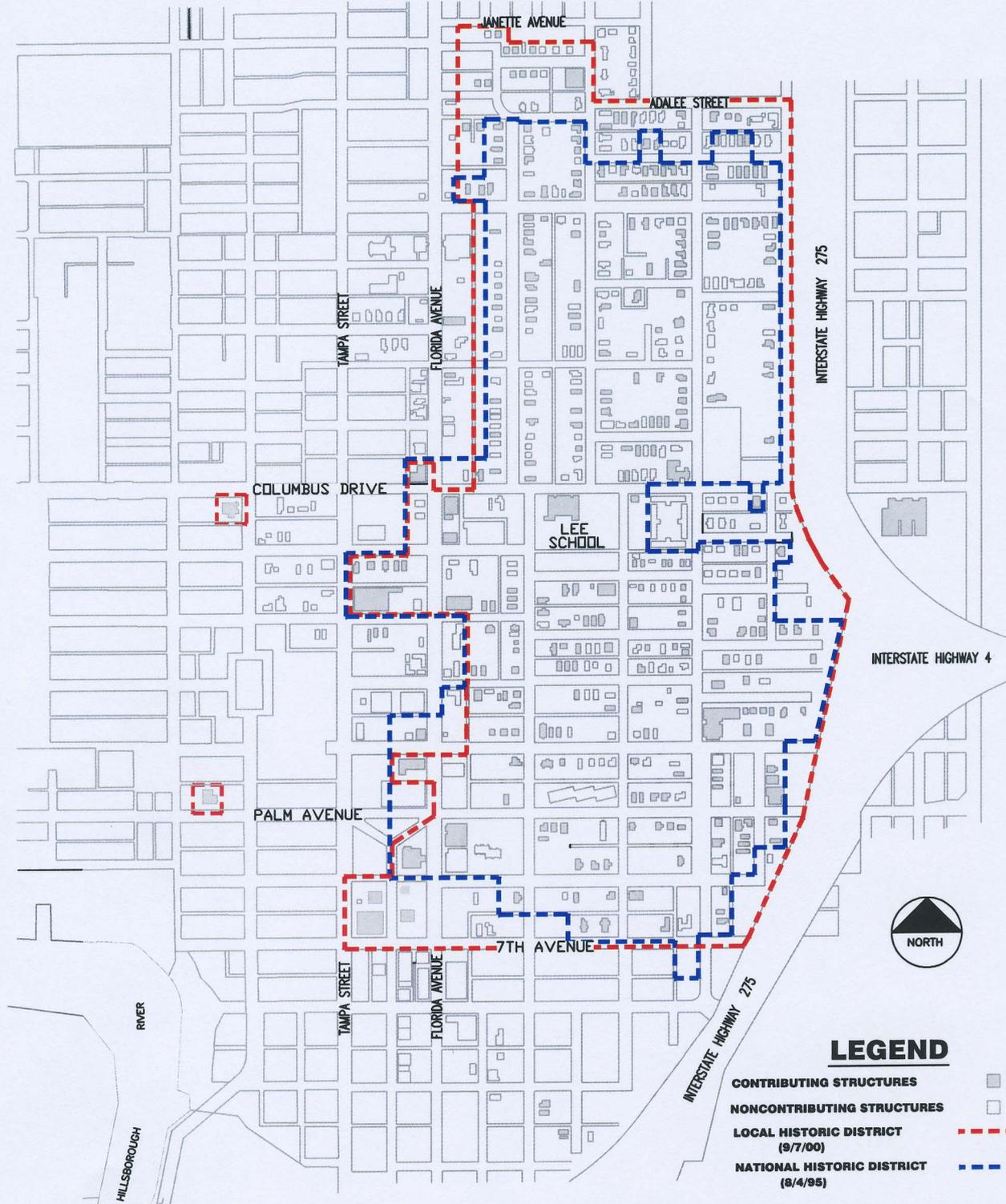
Preservation



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2003

TAMPA HEIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT

PERIOD OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE 1890 - 1945



LEGEND

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

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YBOR CITY NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DISTRICT

Period of Historic Significance 1886 - 1940

National Register Listing:	1974
National Historic Landmark District:	1990
Local Historic District Designation:	1975
Expansion of Local Historic District:	2002

Approximately 601 acres with a total of 1,726 buildings.

Contributing:	1180
Non-Contributing:	546

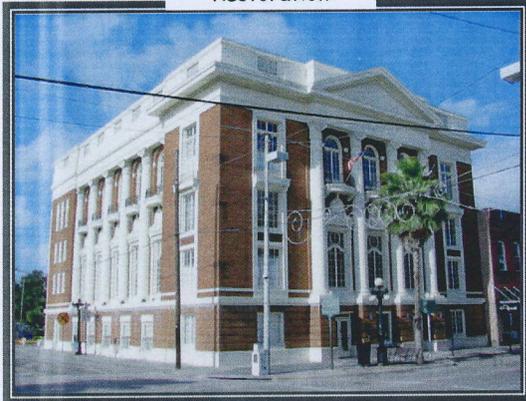


Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2003

The Ybor City National Historic Landmark 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 of Ybor City illustrate the key aspects of the Tampa immigrant group experience.

The buildings include an impressive array of cigar factories—the largest such collection in the United States—related industrial structures, a significant collection of commercial and commercial-residential structures, ethnic clubhouses, and historic "worker housing."

Restoration



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2003

Relocation



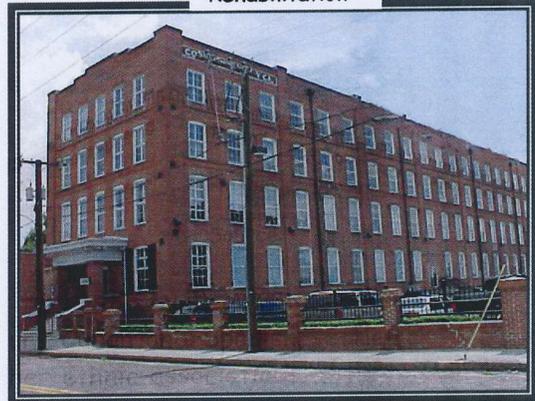
Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2003

Restoration



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2003

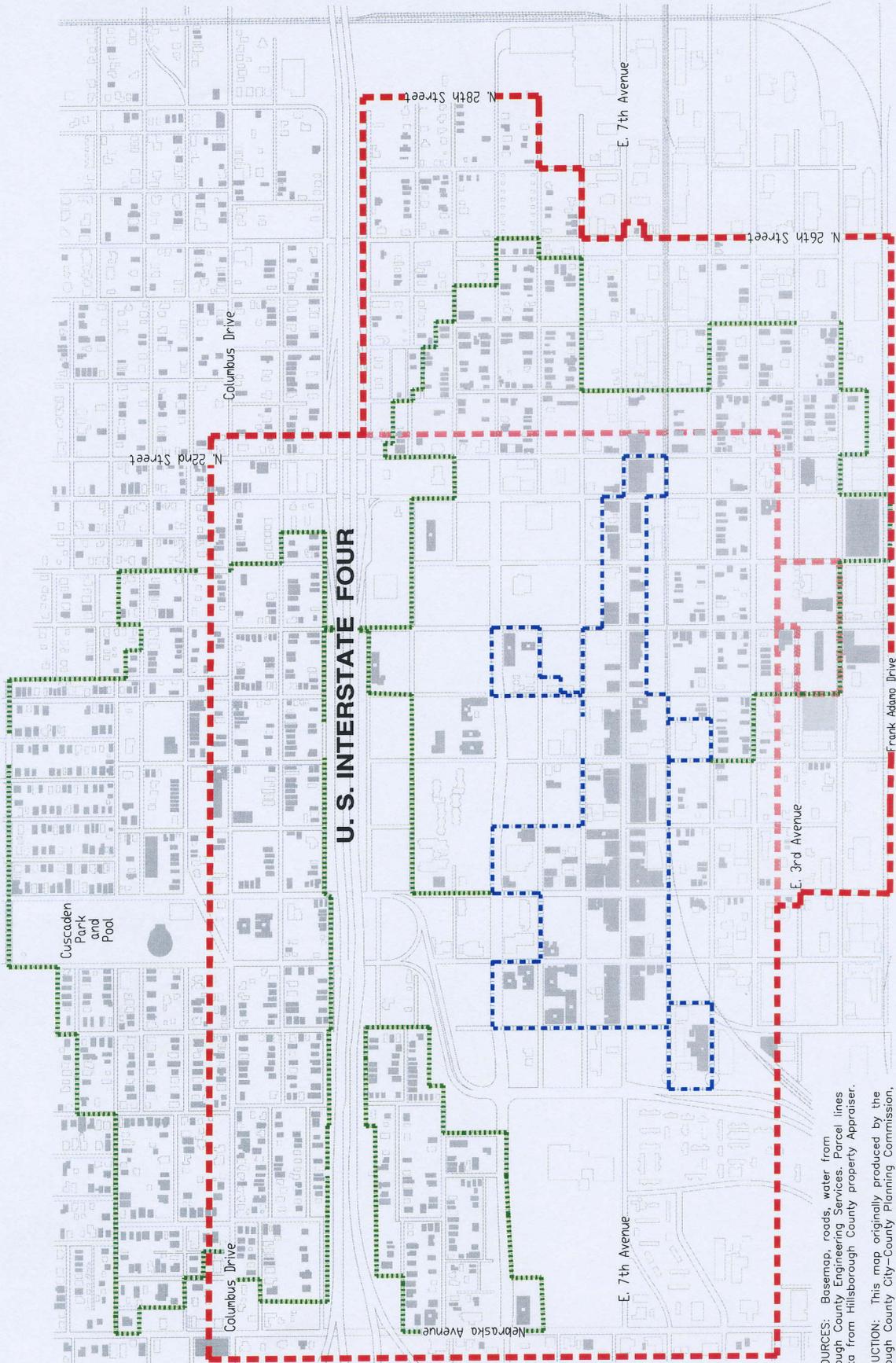
Rehabilitation



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2001

YBOR CITY NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DISTRICT

PERIOD OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE 1886 - 1940



U. S. INTERSTATE FOUR

LEGEND

- Barrio Latino Local Historic District
- Enacted 1975 - F. S. #266.408
- Reestablished - City Ord. #97-270 - 12/18/97
- South Expanded - City Ord. #98-0050 - 03/03/98
- East Expanded - City Ord. #2002-281 - 12/13/02
- National Register District - 1974
- National Historic Landmark Boundaries - 1991
- Contributing Structures
- Non-contributing Structures

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

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BIGLOW-HELMS HOUSE

Circa 1908, Rehabilitation 1989

4807 Bayshore Boulevard



Source: Burgert Brothers, c.1919



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2002

Local Landmark Designation: 1988

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

The Biglow-Helms House, with its extensive use of "artificial stone," which are actually concrete blocks molded to simulate the appearance of rusticated stone, horizontal emphasis, low-hipped roof, and flared eaves is a subtle reminder of the Prairie vernacular architectural style. The combination of architectural style and building material, which is evident in the Biglow-Helms House, were commonly repeated throughout the United States between 1905 and 1915.

Significance

The first owner was Silas Leland Biglow who was a member of Tampa's first city council in 1891 and active in Ybor City's initial development. In 1919, Dr. John Helms purchased the building and converted it into the Bayside Hospital. As part of the conversion, Dr. Helms added a west wing. The hospital operated until 1927 when Tampa Municipal Hospital (presently know as Tampa General Hospital) opened on Davis Islands. In 1930, Dr. and Mrs. Helms removed the west wing that was added for the hospital and converted the building into their private residence. Following World War II, Jack Wilson, a nephew to Mrs. Helms, and a well-known local portrait artist and medical illustrator, occupied the home. Mr. Wilson resided in the building until 1974. In 1989, the building was moved forward, rehabilitated, and converted into office space. The rear of the property was developed as multi-family residential.

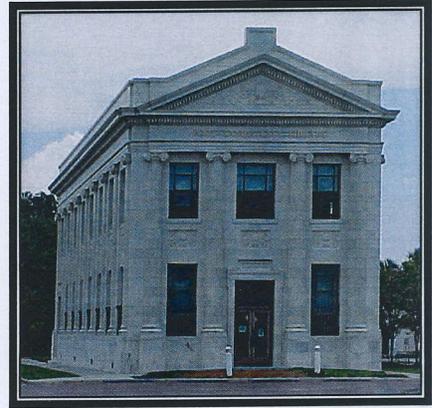
COMMERCIAL BANK BUILDING

Circa 1926, Rehabilitation 1997

4902 Commerce Street



Source: Burgert Brothers, c.1926



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2002

Local Landmark Designation: 1994

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

This small marble-faced Classical Revival building is an excellent example of a commercial adaptation of the style. The rectangular plan, proportions, pediment, ionic order engaged columns, pilasters, cornice, and molding details are reminiscent of a small Greek temple. This was a treatment often used for bank buildings to convey a sense of strength and permanence.

Significance

Although 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. 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 building has served as several banks, retail uses and currently is a branch library of the Tampa-Hillsborough County Public Library System.

CUSCADEN PARK & POOL

Circa 1937, Restoration 2004

2900 North 15th Avenue



Source: Burgert Brothers, c.1939



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2003

National Historic Landmark Designation: 1974
Local Landmark Designation: 2003

Architect: Wesley Bintz
Builder: Works Progress Administration

The Cuscaden Park and Swimming Pool is a Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.) project of the late 1930s. The pool's architecture reflects the utilitarian nature associated with that agency and the influence of the New Modernist movement. In addition, Wesley Bintz, who was the designer and engineer of over fifty similar pools in various locations across the country, chose to highlight the façade with an Art Deco influence.

Significance

By the late 1930s, Ybor City was ripe for a recreational facility of the magnitude of Cuscaden Park. The benefits were multi-faceted: the pool provided much needed relief from the grueling Tampa summers and the sports fields established a home for the Inter-Social League, which would gain rich popularity for decades to come. Additionally, it was a W.P.A. project, a federally funded program that provided thousands of jobs for unemployed members of the community during the depression.

The building is currently vacant and planning is occurring to restore the building to serve its original function.

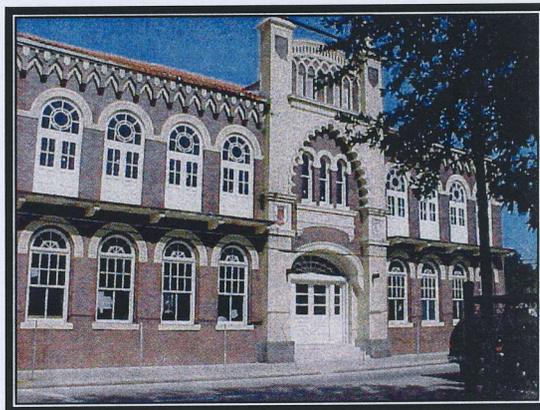
EL CENTRO ESPAÑOL de WEST TAMPA

Circa 1912, Rehabilitation 2003

2306 North Howard Avenue



Source: Burgert Brothers, c.1914



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2002

National Register Listing: 1974
Local Landmark Designation: 2001

Architect: Fred James
Builder: Unknown

The Centro Español de West Tampa is a Moorish Revival style building with Spanish and Italian influences. The exterior of the building displays an interesting and unique interplay of patterning in red and yellow brick and terra cotta.

Significance

The El Centro Español de West Tampa played a significant role in the patterns of social and physical development for the City of Tampa. As the West Tampa Branch of one of Tampa's oldest social clubs, El Centro Español de West Tampa aided members in their assimilation into the community. It served as a focal point and social anchor for West Tampa and tied its members to the community of fellow members in Ybor City.

The building is being rehabilitated to serve the Tampa Urban League.

Episcopal House of Prayer - St. James House of Prayer

Circa 1922

2708 North Central Avenue



Source: Burgert Brothers, c.1923



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2003

National Register Listing: 1991
Local Landmark Designation: 1994

Architect: Louis A. Fort
Builder: Unknown

The Episcopal House of Prayer incorporates nearly all of the elements of the Gothic Revival Style. These distinctive features include steeply gabled roofs with parapeted ends, towers, crenellation, foliated ornaments, bay and oriel windows, pointed arches, and lead stained glass windows and tracery.

Significance

The church is also architecturally significant with its extremely unusual use of construction materials. The walls of the church are chert stone laid in cement mortar, 16" thick and heavily buttressed. The rubble stone exterior is uncommon to buildings of the Gothic Revival Style. The material identified as chert was quarried nearby from the Hillsborough River. Chert is produced when calcium carbonate in limestone is replaced by silica. These deposits are rare in the southern portion of State and its use as structural building materials are uncommon. The Episcopal House of Prayer is one of only two buildings in the State with this building material.

The building has been continually used as a house of worship.

Fire Station #1
Circa 1911, Rehabilitation 2003
720 East Zack Street



Source: Burgert Brothers, c.1944



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2003

Local Landmark Designation: 2002

Architect: Unknown
Builder: City of Tampa

Fire Station #1 is an excellent example of an early 20th century brick vernacular firehouse. The base of the building is yellow brick, commonly used in Tampa at that time. The walls are red brick in a Flemish Bond pattern. A red brick parapet accented with a corbel yellow brick cornice reflects elements similar to those used in the design of the Tampa Union Station and the Union Depot Hotel, which were constructed in the following year and located approximately a block from the fire station.

Significance

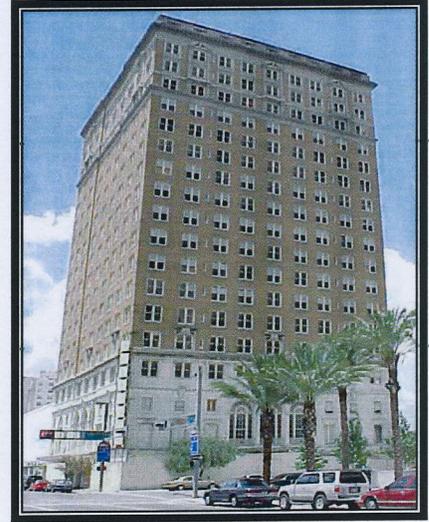
Fire Station #1 is the first stand alone fire headquarters building built for the City of Tampa and housed one of Florida's earliest professional fire departments. The building served as the City Fire Department Headquarters from 1911 until 1978. It is reputed to be the largest firehouse of its time period remaining in Florida.

The building is being rehabilitated to serve as the Tampa Firefighters Museum.

Floridan Hotel
Circa 1926
905 North Florida Avenue



Source: Burgert Brothers, c.1935



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2001

National Register Listing: 1996
Local Landmark Designation: 1996

Architect: Francis J. Kennard
Builder: G. A. Miller

The Floridan Hotel was constructed on a steel frame in the Renaissance/Georgian Revival style. Its seventeen stories are articulated in the standard tripartite "skyscraper" formula with classically inspired cornices, rusticated masonry, palladian windows, and balustrades.

Significance

At the time of its construction, the Floridan Hotel was the tallest building in the state. The owners of the hotel boasted of its modern metropolitan conveniences such as walnut desks, steel beds, chifforobes, and telephones. Although vacant today, it stands as the City's only remaining historic hotel in downtown Tampa.

Hillsborough Lodge #25 F&AM

Circa 1928

508 East Kennedy Boulevard



Source: Burgert Brothers, c.1928



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2001

National Register Listing: 1986
Local Landmark Designation: 1994

Architect: M. Leo Elliott
Builder: Various
Contractors

The Hillsborough Masonic Temple is an elaborate Mediterranean Revival structure that features many of the most formal Beaux-Arts influenced details of the style. The exterior lines are relieved by the light colors of ornamental glazed terra cotta detailing and elaborate brickwork. Its colorful style is characterized by red tile roofs, occasional tile inserts and façade decoration. Landmark structures in this style are rare outside of Florida and the Southwest.

Significance

The historic significance of the Lodge, which was chartered in 1850, is primarily derived from its continued association with a number of active and influential community leaders who have played important roles in the social, economic and political development of the Tampa area.

The building has continually served as a lodge.

Old Tampa Waterworks Pumping Station

Circa 1902

1810 North Highland Avenue



Source: Burgert Brothers, c.1914



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2003

Local Landmark Designation: 2002

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

The Old Tampa Water Works Pumping Station is a one-story brick vernacular building, designed in a compound plan, with four units and ten corners. There are regularly spaced brick pilaster strips with corbeled brick capitals along the walls of the original building.

Significance

The Old Tampa Water Works Pumping Station is significant for its role in the early development of Tampa through its service to the residents of the City and its influence on development patterns. The site also contributed, more specifically, to the early history and development of the Tampa Heights neighborhood. The botanical gardens surrounding the facility were an integral part of the recreational amenities available in the neighborhood and to residents of the City.

The building continues to serve the City of Tampa Water Department.

Palace of Florence
Circa 1925, Restoration 2002
45 East Davis Boulevard



Source: Burgert Brothers, c.1926



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2003

National Register Listing: 1989
Local Landmark Designation: 2002

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

The design of the Palace of Florence is loosely based on the Palazzo Vecchio in Florence, Italy. The distinctive apartment building evokes the romantic Mediterranean streetscape that developer D. P. Davis envisioned for his island community. The building features a four-story battlement tower with an exterior staircase on the northwest corner. The two- and three-story structure is picturesquely massed in a U-plan, with the north and south sections separated by a tiled courtyard. It is constructed of stuccoed hollow tile on a concrete foundation.

Significance

The Palace of Florence is an excellent example of Mediterranean Revival style architecture. In addition to its architectural significance, the Palace of Florence is representative of the 1920's Florida Real Estate Boom.

The building was restored in 2002 and continues to serve as an apartment building.

Palmerin Hotel
Circa 1925, Rehabilitation 1988
115 East Davis Boulevard



Source: Burgert Brothers, c.1926



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2001

National Register Listing: 1989
Local Landmark Designation: 1990

Architect: Martin L. Hampton
Builder: Unknown

The Palmerin Hotel combines medieval and classical elements to produce a romantic vision of a grand scale Italian palazzo. It derives its inspiration from Doge's Palace in Venice, and from the many cloistered monasteries of northern Italy.

Significance

In 1940, the building became an annex of the nearby Mirasol Hotel. From 1950 to 1964 it was known as the Hudson Manor Hotel, and in 1965 it became the Davis Island Hotel. It was sold in 1978 and in 1980 a restaurant was added to the courtyard.

It is one of the twenty-one Mediterranean Revival style buildings of Davis Islands that are significant as outstanding examples of the eclectic Mediterranean Revival style in the context of the development of Florida's "boom period" architecture in Tampa. It is one of the most important visible surviving elements of the subdivision founded by real estate developer D. P. Davis.

It was rehabilitated in 1988 and serves as an elderly care facility.

St. Paul African Methodist (A.M.E.) Episcopal Church

Circa 1914

506 East Harrison Street



Source: Burgert Brothers, c.1951



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2001

Local Landmark Designation: 1990

Architect: Albert H. Johnson

Builder: Unknown

The St. Paul A.M.E. Church is a brick vernacular structure richly detailed with Gothic and Romanesque Revival style elements. Its well-proportioned massing, elegant brick, and cast stone detailing distinguish the auditorium-plan church. The two-story church is laid in common bond and rests on a rusticated stone base with bays, featuring 4 over 4 wood windows and brick flat arches.

Significance

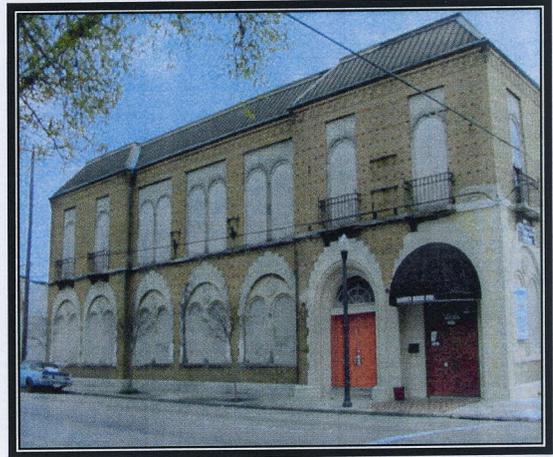
From its beginning, the St. Paul A.M.E. Church has played a significant role in the African-American community of Tampa and served as a base for various organizations striving for civil rights and equality during the 1950s and 1960s. The church's proximity to the downtown area was ideal for the African-American residents who attended the frequent NAACP meetings. By 1969, A.M.E. Church was one of the oldest and strongest organizations in the country.

The building has continually serve as a house of worship.

Sicilian Club
Circa 1929
2001 North Howard Avenue



Source: Burgert Brothers, c.1935



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2001

National Register Listing: 1983
Local Landmark Designation: 2001

Architect: Fred James
Builder: Unknown

The Sicilian Club of West Tampa is an excellent example of Mediterranean Revival style architecture in the area and one of the most significant structures in the West Tampa National Register Historic District. The primary elevations are composed of blond brick with red brick accents. The ground level of the building features coupled arched windows recessed in arched, glazed, terra cotta quoin surrounds with central floral medallions.

Significance

The Sicilian Club is representative of the active role that the Sicilian population played in the early to mid 20th century West Tampa. The Sicilian Club is one of Tampa's original social clubs, which aided immigrants in their assimilation into the Tampa area. It is significant to the development of West Tampa and the City of Tampa and served as a focal point of the West Tampa Community.

Souder's Building
Circa 1915, Rehabilitation 2001
115 South Fielding Avenue



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2001

National Register Listing: 1985
Local Landmark Designation: 2001

Architect: Unknown
Builder: Unknown

This is a one-story wood frame residence constructed in the Craftsman Bungalow style, which has an applied textured stucco exterior and exposed timbering, typical of the style. The structure's interior is dominated by dark-stained hand crafted woodwork, which includes built-in bookcases, plate rails and pocket doors.

Significance

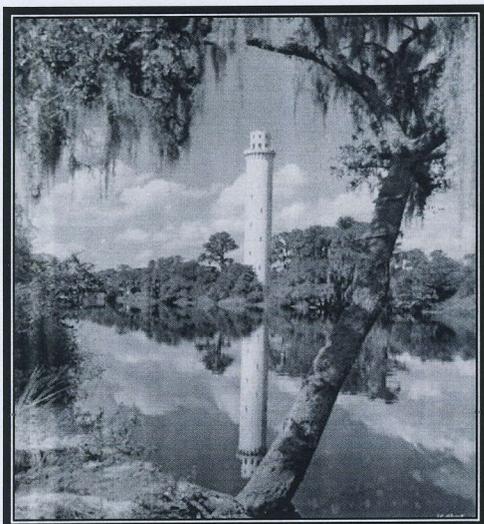
This building is on the fringe of the Hyde Park Local Historic District. It is an excellent example of craftsman style architecture that, at one time, thrived throughout the area.

The building has been rehabilitated into professional offices.

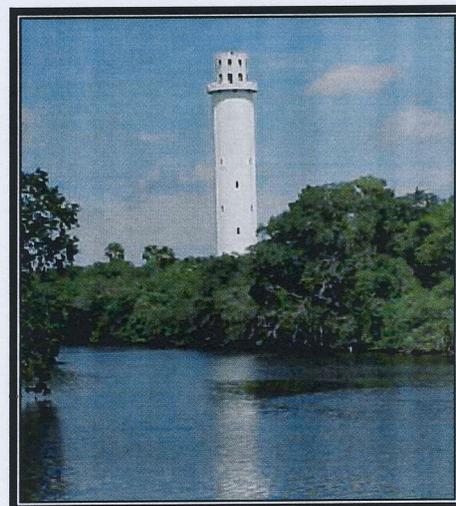
Sulphur Springs Water Tower

Circa 1927

401 East Bird Street



Source: Burgert Brothers, c.1945



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2001

Local Landmark Designation: 1989

Engineer: Grover Poole
Builder: Unknown

The Sulphur Springs Water Tower is gothic in style with a crenelated parapet. Two narrow lancet windows pierce each of the seven floors of the tower. The upper level of the tower contains an observation deck. The tower, which is one of only two architecturally styled water towers in Florida, ranks nationally with similar structures designed to disguise their function.

Significance

The Sulphur Springs Water Tower rises 214 feet above the banks of the Hillsborough River in the Sulphur Springs section of Tampa. Built on a spring, the tower served as the principal water supply for the Sulphur Springs area from the time of construction in 1927 to the early 1970s when the tower ceased operation. Under the guidance of Josiah Richardson, who was a local real estate developer, the tower is one of the few remnants of the resort town of Sulphur Springs, which thrived during the 1920s.

The tower currently is not in use and is vacant.

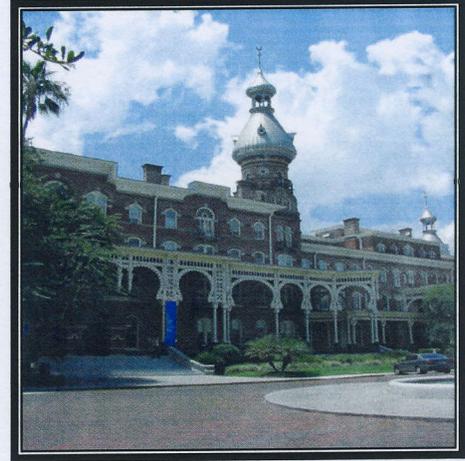
Tampa Bay Hotel - Plant Hall

Circa 1891

401 West Kennedy Boulevard



Source: Burgert Brothers, c.1923



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2003

National Historic Landmark: 1972
Local Landmark Designation: 1989
Local Landmark Boundary Expansion: 2002

Architect: John A. Wood
Builder: Alex Browning

The Moorish Revivals style building, built on the west bank of the Hillsborough River, is a rare example of the use of an exotic design for a large-scale commercial property. The elaborate brick structure features horseshoe, round, and segmental arches, as well as three domes and thirteen minarets, which represent the months of the Islamic calendar. Finials with guided crescents top the minarets and cupolas of the domes. The Islamic crescent motif appears in the porch column capitals and the verandah woodwork.

Significance

Henry B. Plant, the railroad and shipping entrepreneur, opened up West Florida and developed Tampa's first port facilities. The railroad hotel contributed substantially to the early growth of Tampa. A grand resort hotel, the building is of further importance, as it reflects the elaborate social rituals and entertainment associated with hotel life of the leisure class in the 19th century.

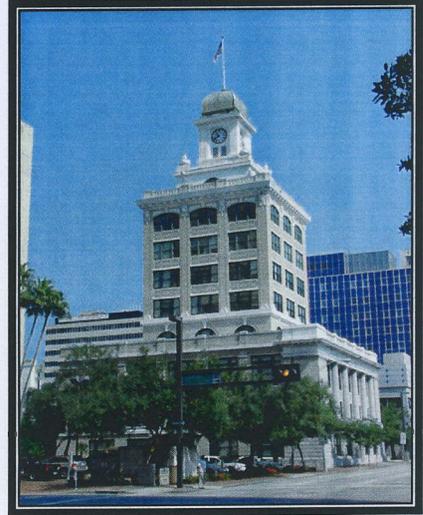
On a national scale, the structure is important for its association to the Spanish-American war in 1898, when Tampa was used as the embarkation point for the United States armed forces destined for Cuba, and where general staff established headquarters at the hotel.

The building currently contains a railroad hotel museum, the University of Tampa administration office, and university classrooms.

Tampa City Hall
Circa 1915, Rehabilitation 1996
315 East Kennedy Boulevard



Source: Burgert Brothers, c.1917



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2003

National Register Listing: 1974

Local Landmark Designation: 1994

Architect: Bayard C. Bonfoey &
M. Leo Elliot

Builder: McGuken & Hyer

The Tampa City Hall is an example of Beaux Arts influenced architecture, an eclectic expression inspired by classical European architecture. The building's details include a copper mansard roof, rusticated granite base, highly articulated entrances, and the use of classical orders and classical motifs in the cornice. The four-faced clock tower that rests atop the shaft was Tampa's first public timepiece.

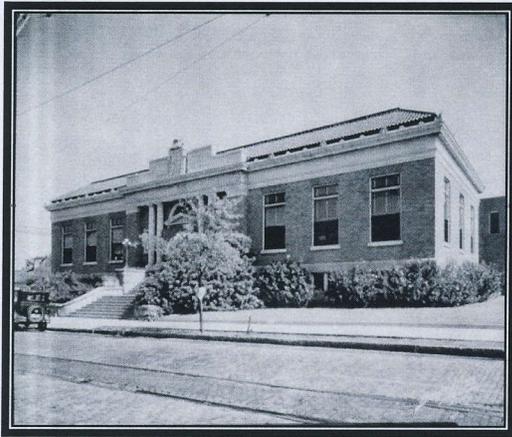
Significance

Tampa's City Hall represents the development of the municipal organization of the City during the 20th century. It is one of the best examples of Beaux Arts influenced architecture in Tampa and its stately presence has become inherent to the City's identity.

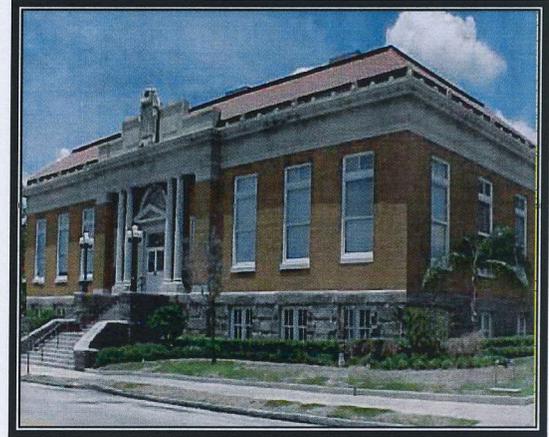
Prior to the construction of the 1915 City Hall, the City of Tampa possessed no public timepiece. Some years before the construction of the new building, Miss Hortense Oppenheimer took it upon herself to organize "Ye Towne Criers" to help raise funds to purchase a clock for the city. When it was determined that a clock would be included in the cupola, it was suggested that it be named "Hortense" in honor of Miss Oppenheimer's efforts.

The building has been continually used as City Hall.

Tampa Free Library
Circa 1917, Rehabilitation 1999
102 East 7th Avenue



Source: Burgert Brothers, c.1928



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2001

National Register Listing: 1991
Local Landmark Designation: 1995

Architect: Fred J. James
Builder: Aulick, Bastes & Hudnell

The Tampa Free Library, which is located in downtown Tampa, is an excellent example of the Classical Revival style architecture typically used for educational, government and commercial buildings. The major decorative features of the building are concentrated in the grand central bay where massive brick pilasters, paired Tuscan columns and a decorative parapet frame the main entry.

Significance

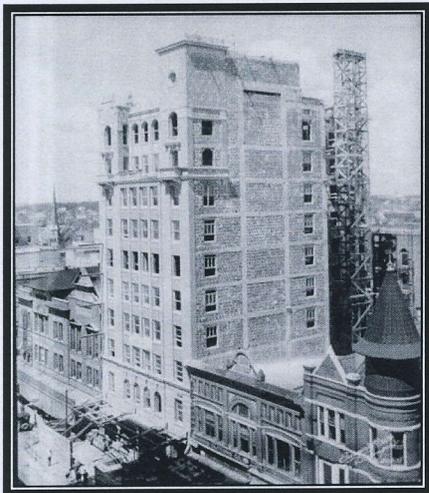
The Tampa Free Library is significant for its role in the educational growth of surrounding neighborhoods and downtown for over 50 years. Andrew Carnegie and the Carnegie Foundation funded the library through private grants.

The building was rehabilitated in 1999 and currently houses City of Tampa administrative offices.

Tampa Theatre & Office Building

Circa 1925, Restoration 1977

711 North Franklin Street



Source: Burgert Brothers, c.1926



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2001

National Register Listing: 1978
Local Landmark Designation: 1988

Architect: John Ebersson
Builder: Unknown

The Tampa Theatre and Office Building combines Greek Revival, Italian Renaissance and "Florida Mediterranean" architectural styles. The office tower has an irregularly massed, asymmetrical profile typical of the style. The massing combined with the balconies, balustrades and terracotta trim offer an excellent, intact example of the elements of the style, in which architects drew upon the organic and vernacular vocabulary of Spain, Italy and North Africa.

Significance

The Tampa Theatre and Office Building are an excellent example of Mediterranean Revival style architecture. The designer, John Ebersson, was an internationally known architect who created over 100 theaters in the United States, Europe, Australia and Mexico. In many of Ebersson's designs, including the Tampa Theatre, "atmospheric theater interior" sought to express the lush, tropical color and exotic atmosphere of Florida and the Mediterranean.

The building has been in continuous use as a theater and office building.

Tampa Union Station
Circa 1912, Restoration 1997
601 North Nebraska Avenue



Source: Burgert Brothers, c.1922



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2001

National Register Listing: 1974
Local Landmark Designation: 1988

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

The Tampa Union Station is designed in an Italian Renaissance Revival style. It is embellished with cast stone columns and quoins, deep terra cotta cornices, and two story windows with opalescent glass transoms. At the building's southeast corner, a porte cochere connects the main terminal with a separate baggage room and former railway express agency building.

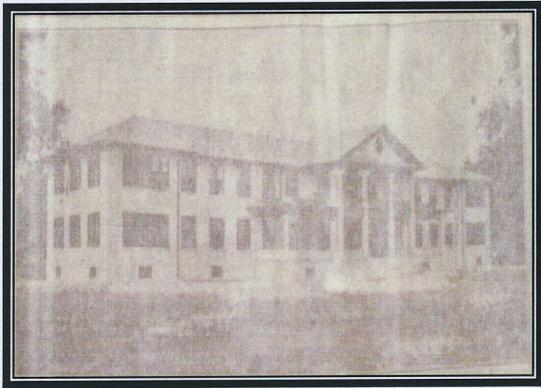
Significance

The construction of a unified passenger and freight terminal in 1912, in order to replace the city's three scattered terminals with one monumental structure, reflects two decades of urbanization and industrialization in Tampa. The station further reflects, in its prominent siting and rich materials, the importance of rail travel in the United States.

The building was reopened in 1997 to its original use as an Amtrack Train Station.

The Old People's Home - The Home Association

Circa 1924
1203 East 22nd Avenue



Source: Tampa Tribune Clipping, c.1926



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2001

National Register Listing: 2000
Local Landmark Designation: 2001

Architect: Franklin O. Adams
Builder: Albert Haworth

The Old People's Home is a two-story masonry vernacular building with elements of the Colonial Revival style on its main façade. The building is constructed in an E-shaped plan and rests on a continuous concrete foundation. A two-story portico projects from the center of the north façade. A three-acre park, donated to the home in 1930, is located immediately north of the building.

Significance

The Old People's Home originated when a matron of the Tampa railroad station appealed for help when two elderly women arrived in the City on September 28, 1899, without lodging, funds, family, or friends.

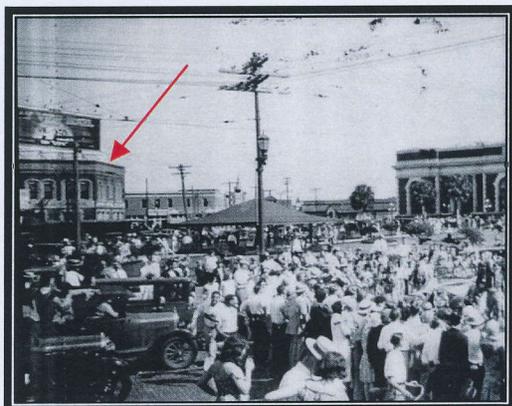
The Old People's Home has attracted the involvement and financial support of many of Tampa's most prominent organizations and citizens. It has provided dignified care for the elderly and served as a forerunner to today's assisted living centers.

The building has operated in its original use since opened.

Union Depot Hotel

Circa 1912

858 East Zack Street



Source: Burgert Brothers, c.1918



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2001

National Register Listing: 2000
Local Landmark Designation: 2001

Architect: Unknown
Builder: Unknown

The Union Depot Hotel is a vernacular masonry structure which displays a number of notable decorative details that link it visually with the Renaissance Revival style Union Station. Among the important elements are the large coupled windows beneath segmental arches that are set into blond brick window surrounds. These, in turn, are set into red brick recessed panels on the second story. Dog tooth trim tops each of the inset panels on the three principal facades. The cast iron storefronts remain intact on the south and east facades at ground level.

Significance

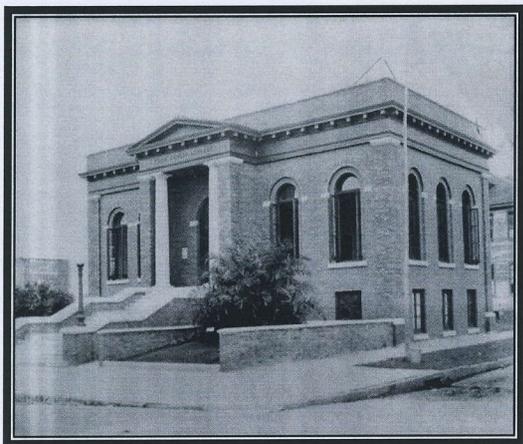
The Union Depot Hotel was constructed in 1912 to serve as satellite lodging and commercial venue for the nearby Union Station. The small hotel was used particularly by traveling salesmen and railroad employees in need of temporary lodging.

The building is currently vacant.

West Tampa Public Library

Circa 1913, Rehabilitation 2004

1718 North Howard Avenue



Source: Burgert Brothers, c.1918



Source: ARC/BLC Staff 2001

National Register Listing: 1983
Local Landmark Designation: 1988

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

The two-story brick building is an excellent example of the Neo-Classical Revival architectural style. The flat-roofed structure is rectangular massed with a small rear wing extending from the west elevation. The east elevation is symmetrically divided into three principal bays with round arched openings.

Significance

The West Tampa Library is the first library in Tampa. It serves as a historic link between the establishment of the City of West Tampa, the cigar industry, the Latin culture, the early developers of Tampa and West Tampa, as well as the nationwide program of the Andrew Carnegie Foundation.

The building is currently used as a library by the Tampa-Hillsborough County Library System.

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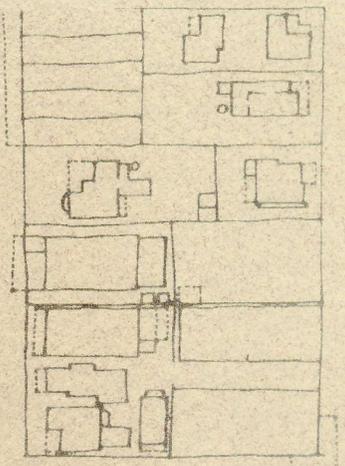
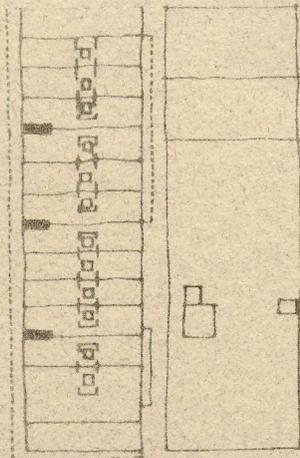
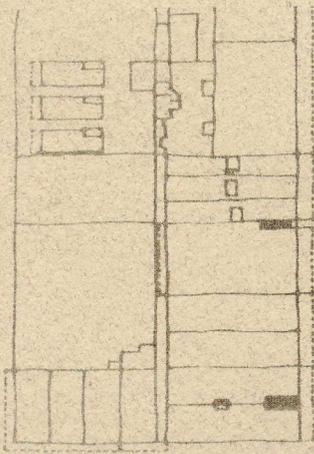
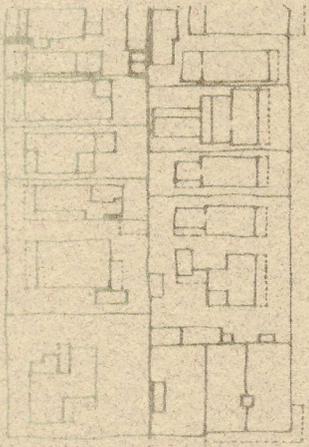
- 1903 Sanborn
Map
Ybor City
Section
Sanborn Map
Company

BACK COVER:

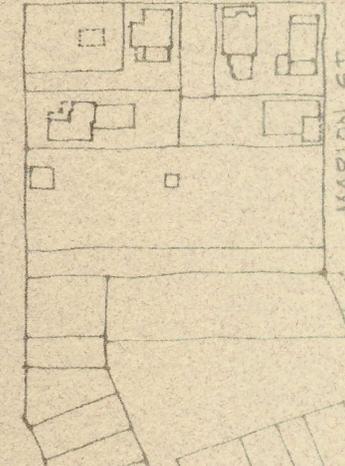
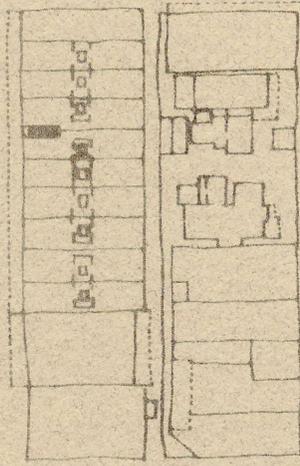
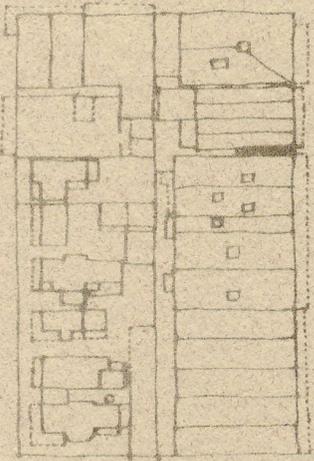
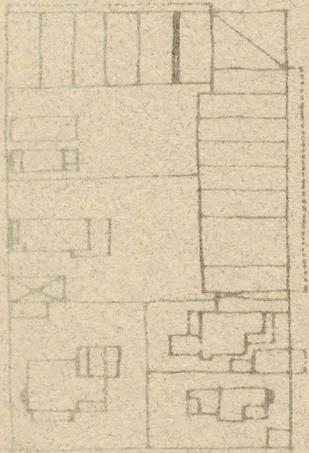
- 1929 Sanborn
Map
North Franklin
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Sanborn Map
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TITLE PAGE:

- Frieze from
West Elevation
Kress Building,
Circa 1929



E. FORTUNE ST.



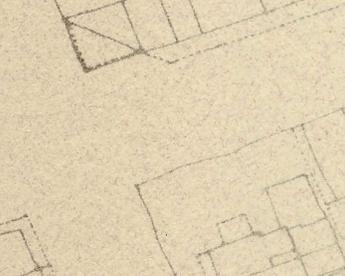
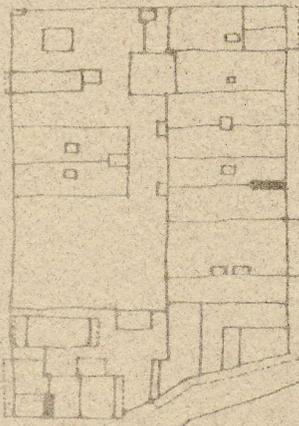
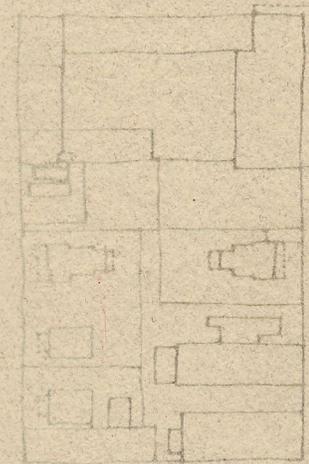
TAMPA ST.

FRANKLIN ST.

FLORIDA AVE.

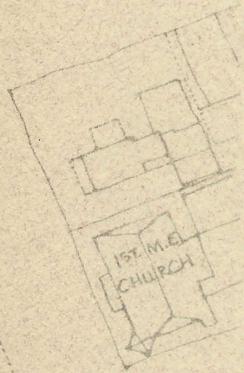
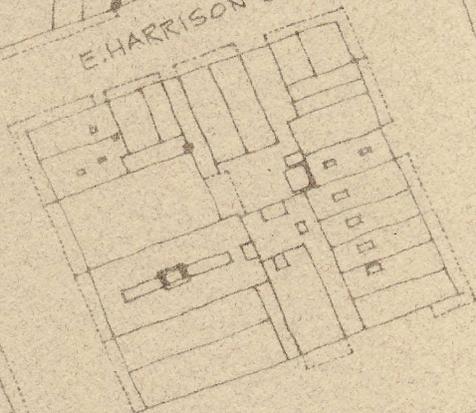
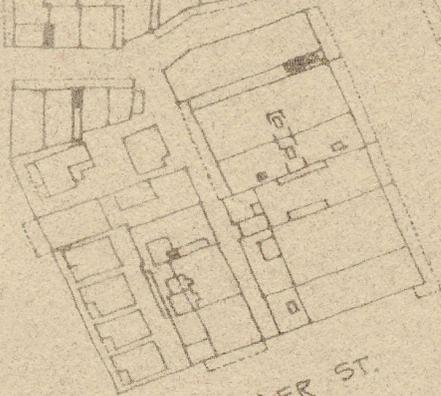
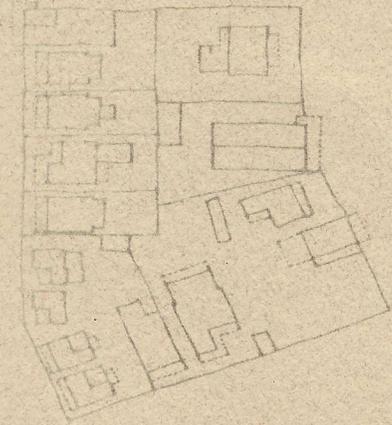
MARION ST.

ROYAL ST.

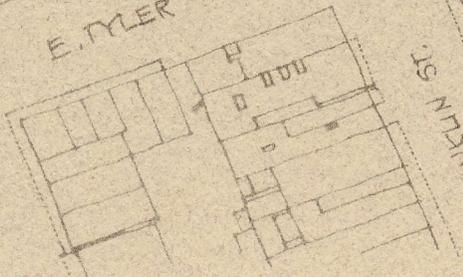


E. HARRISON ST.

1ST M.E. CHURCH



E. TYLER ST.



FRANKLIN ST.

DEPARTMENT STORE

FLORIDA AVE.