

RECORD NUMBER: 141

Page 1

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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: Snedecor Log Cabin

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Civil War

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas

OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P

DHR NO.

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 600 3rd Street S

PO Box 1431
S.H.

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: South Green Springs Replat

BLOCK 29

LOT 1

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S

RANGE: 16E

SECTION: 3 1/4:

1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC?

Y X n

LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE:

EASTING:

NORTHING:

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S

LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1865 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE:

ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Log Cabin

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1.5 OUTBLDGS: 1 PORCHES: 1 DORMERS: 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Log

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Log

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: N/end/palm logs/5 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: Center ridge

WINDOWS: Casement, 10 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Exposed rafter ends

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 141

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * *	DHR USE ONLY	* * *	* * *	DHR USE ONLY	* * *	* *
DATE LISTED ON NR _____						
* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE):	YES	_____	NO	_____	*	
* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE):	YES	_____	NO	_____	*	
* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE):	YES	_____	NO	_____	*	
* OFFICE	_____					*
* * *						
* * *	DHR USE ONLY	* * *	* * *	DHR USE ONLY	* * *	* *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 5 Fr. 0

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-and-a-half story Log Cabin is located at 600 3rd Street S. Notable architectural features include a side-facing gable roof with wide eave overhangs, exposed rafter ends and end beams. The end porch and porte-cochere are contained under a shed extension which extends beyond the facade on either side to form side-facing gables. The porch columns are palm logs--the corner columns support stick brace-work--and the balustrade is also composed of log sections. Fenestration consists of 10-light casement windows. The exterior wall fabric is log.

Architectural Context: Log construction was a principal folk building technique used throughout the colonial and early national periods by Anglo and German settlers who pioneered pristine territories. These buildings fall into two categories; the cabin, constructed with round logs, and the house, constructed with hewn logs flattened with a specialized ax. Various joining methods were used to fasten the buildings at the corners. In the south, sawn lumber was nailed to the building to weather in the open space between the logs.

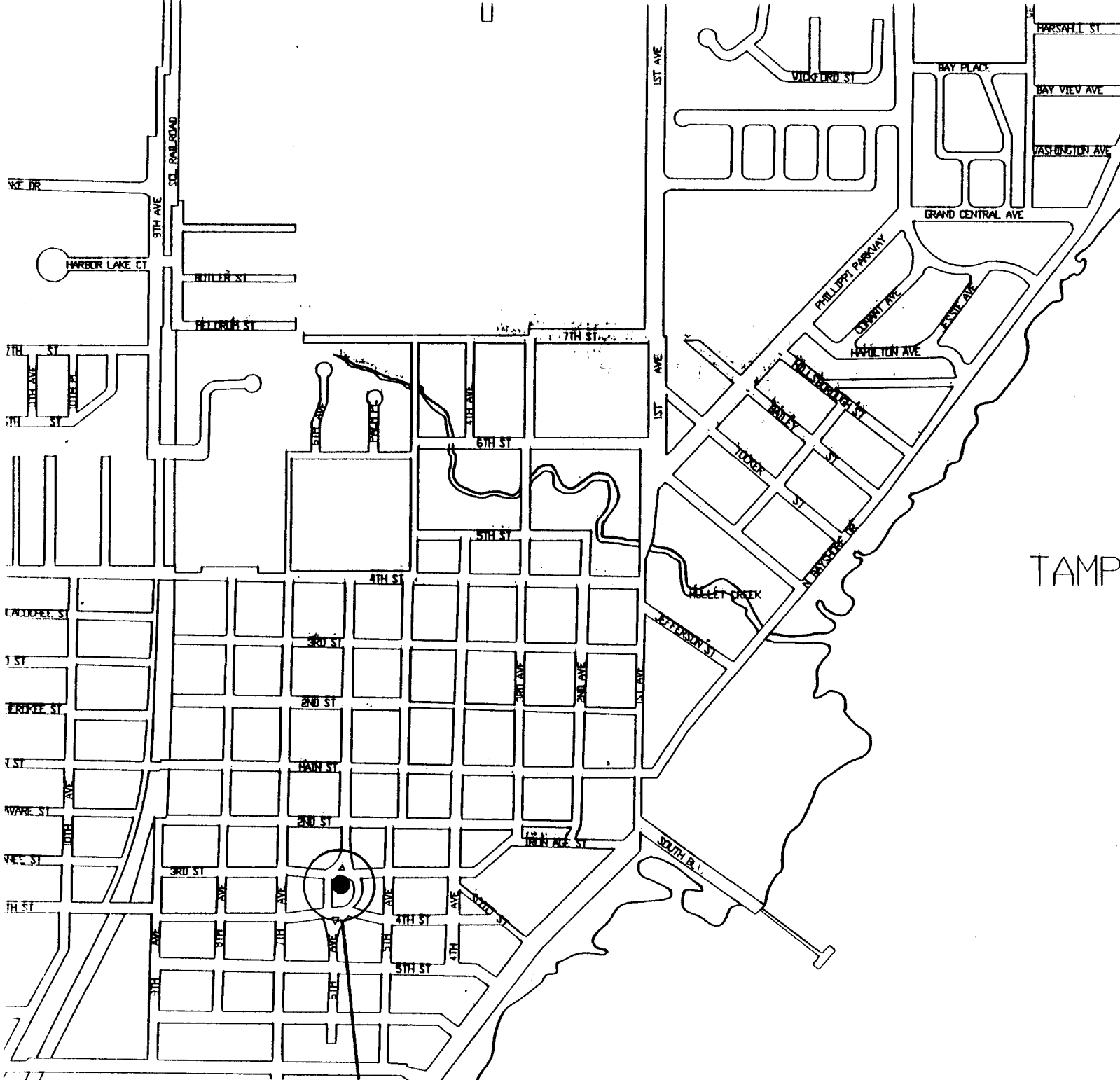
In Florida, log buildings appear in various forms and were used as dwellings as well as out buildings. The dwellings were almost square in design with either a one-room floorplan, or a plan which consisted of two living spaces with a center breezeway, or dog trot, under a common roof. The dog trot form was an adaptation for warm climates and is prevalent in the Gulf Coast region of Florida. Log buildings in the Gulf Coast commonly had end chimneys, porches which spanned the facade, and were expanded with shed additions to the rear elevation.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the South Green Springs Replat, platted in 1924. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1865.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aboriginals visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

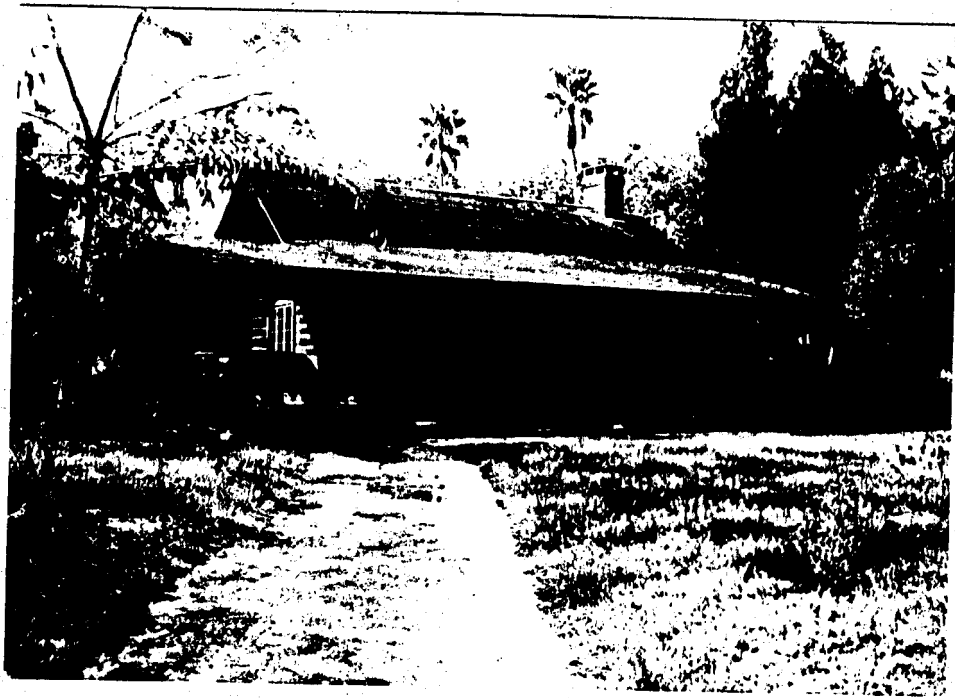
Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



141. 300 6th Avenue S?



MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 142

Page 1

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update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: Snedecor Carraige House

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Reconstruction

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 600 1/2 3rd Street S **PO Box 1431**

CITY: Safety Harbor **S.H.**

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: South Green Springs Replat **BLOCK** 29 **LOT** 1&2

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 3 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? Y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1876 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Apartment, garage

PRESENT USE (S): Storage building

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 2 **OUTBLDGS:** 1 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 1

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Stucco

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: E/balcony

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Metal, 3-V crimp

SECONDARY STRUCS: Shed

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Casement, 8 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 142

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

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NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 5 Fr. 1

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This two-story Frame Vernacular building is located at 600 1/2 3rd Street S. It exhibits a steeply-pitched gable roof with a shed wall dormer centered on the facade. The dormer covers a second-story doorway and balcony surrounded by a stick balustrade. Beneath the balcony, an awning further shelters the entrance to the open passageway that traverses the building. Machine carved, Eastlake Victorian motifs adorn the moldings over the passage way. Fenestration consists of 8-light casement windows. The exterior wall fabric is stucco.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

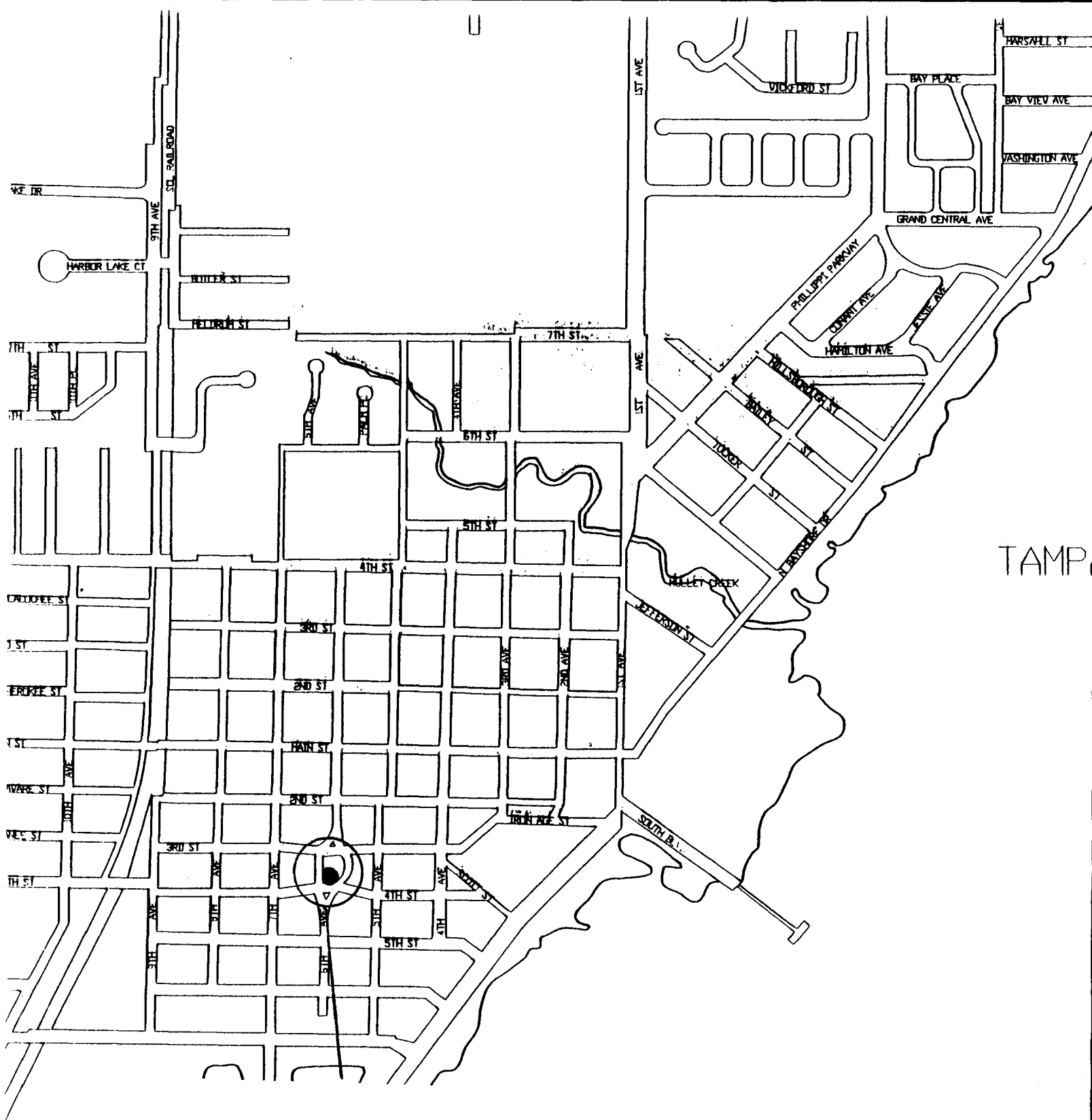
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the South Green Springs Replat, platted in 1924. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1876.

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Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



142. 302 6th Avenue S?



MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



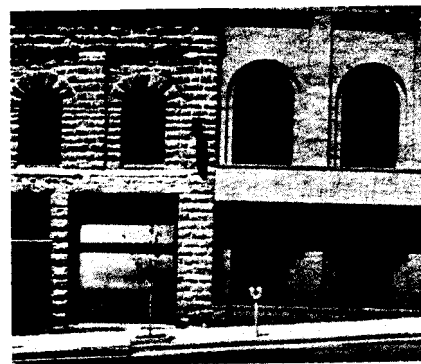
14 PRESERVATION BRIEFS

New Exterior Additions to Historic Buildings: Preservation Concerns

Kay D. Weeks



U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Cultural Resources
Heritage Preservation Services



Because a new exterior addition to a historic building can damage or destroy significant materials and can change the building's character, an addition should be considered only after it has been determined that the new use cannot be met by altering nonsignificant, or secondary, interior spaces. If the new use cannot be met in this way, then an attached addition may be an acceptable alternative if carefully planned. A new addition should be constructed in a manner that preserves significant materials and features and preserves the historic character. Finally, an addition should be differentiated from the historic building so that the new work is not confused with what is genuinely part of the past.

Change is as inevitable in buildings and neighborhoods as it is in individuals and families. Never static, buildings and neighborhoods grow, diminish, and continue to evolve as each era's technological advances bring conveniences such as heating, street paving, electricity, and air conditioning; as the effects of violent weather, uncontrolled fire, or slow unchecked deterioration destroy vulnerable material; as businesses expand, change hands, become obsolete; as building codes are established to enhance life safety and health; or as additional family living space is alternately needed and abandoned.

Preservationists generally agree that the history of a building, together with its site and setting, includes not only the period of original construction but frequently later alterations and additions. While each change to a building or neighborhood is undeniably part of its history—much like events in human life—not every change is equally important. For example, when a later, clearly nonsignificant addition is removed to reveal the original form, materials, and craftsmanship, there is little complaint about a loss to history.

When the subject of *new* exterior additions is introduced, however, areas of agreement usually tend to diminish. This is understandable because the subject raises some serious questions. Can a historic building be enlarged for a new use without destroying what is historically significant? And just what *is* significant about each particular historic building that should be preserved? Finally, what new construction is appropriate to the old building?

The vast amount of literature on the subject of change to America's built environment reflects widespread interest as well as divergence of opinion. New additions have been discussed by historians within a social and political, framework; by architectural historians in terms of construction technology and style; and by urban planners as successful or unsuccessful contextual design. Within the historic preservation programs of the National Park Service, however, the focus has been and will continue to be the protection of those resources identified as worthy of listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

National Register Listing—Acknowledging Change While Protecting Historical Significance

Entire districts or neighborhoods may be listed in the National Register of Historic Places for their significance to a certain period of American history (e.g., activities in a commercial district between 1870 and 1910). This "framing" of historic districts has led to a concern that listing in the National Register may discourage any physical change beyond a certain historical period—particularly in the form of attached exterior additions. This is not the case. National Register listing does *not* mean that an entire building or district is frozen in time and that no change can be made without compromising the historical significance. It also does not mean that each portion of a historic building is equally significant and must be retained intact and without change. Admittedly, whether an attached new addition is small or large, there will always be *some* loss of material and *some* change in the form of the historic building. There will also generally be some change in the relationship between the buildings and its site, neighborhood or district. Some change is thus anticipated within each rehabilitation of a building for a contemporary use.

Scope of National Park Service Interest in New Exterior Additions

The National Park Service interest in new additions is simply this—a new addition to a historic building has the potential to damage and destroy significant historic material and features and to change its historic character. A new addition also has the potential to change how one perceives what is genuinely historic and thus to diminish those qualities that make the building eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Once these basic preservation issues have been addressed, all other aspects of designing and constructing a new addition to extend the useful life of the historic building rest with the creative skills of the architect.

The intent of this Brief, then, is to provide guidance to owners and developers planning additions to their historic

buildings. A project involving a new addition to a historic building is considered acceptable within the framework of the National Park Service's standards if it:

1. Preserves significant historic materials and features; and
2. Preserves the historic character; and
3. Protects the historical significance by making a visual distinction between old and new.

Paralleling these key points, the Brief is organized into three sections. Case study examples are provided to point out acceptable and unacceptable preservation approaches where new use requirements were met through construction of an exterior addition. These examples are included to suggest ways that change to historic buildings can be sensitively accomplished, not to provide indepth project analyses, endorse or critique particular architectural design, or offer cost and construction data.

1. Preserving Significant Historic Materials and Features

Connecting a new exterior addition always involves some degree of material loss to an external wall of a historic building and, although this is to be expected, it can be minimized. On the other hand, damage or destruction of *significant* materials and craftsmanship such as pressed brick, decorative marble, cast stone, terra-cotta, or architectural metal should be avoided, when possible.

Generally speaking, preservation of historic buildings is enhanced by avoiding all but minor changes to primary or "public" elevations. Historically, features that distinguish one building or a row of buildings and can be seen from the streets or sidewalks are most likely to be the significant ones. This can include window patterns, window hoods, or shutters; porticoes, entrances, and doorways; roof shapes, cornices, and decorative moldings; or commercial storefronts with their special detailing, signs, and glazing. Beyond a single building, entire blocks of urban or residential structures are often closely related architecturally by their materials, detailing, form, and alignment. Because significant materials and features should be *preserved*, not damaged or hidden, the first place to consider constructing a new addition is where such material loss will be minimized. This will frequently be on a secondary side or rear elevation. For both economic and social reasons, secondary elevations were often constructed of "common" material and were less architecturally ornate or detailed.

In constructing the new addition, one way to minimize overall material loss is simply to reduce the size of the new addition in relationship to the historic building. If a new addition will abut the historic building along one elevation or wrap around a side and rear elevation, the integration of historic and new interiors may result in a high degree of loss—exterior walls as well as significant interior spaces and features. Another way to minimize loss is to limit the size and number of openings between old and new. A particularly successful method to reduce damage is to link the new addition to the historic block by means of a hyphen or connector. In this way, only the connecting passageway penetrates a historic side wall; the new addition can be visually and functionally related

while historic materials remain essentially intact and historic exteriors remain uncovered.

Although a general recommendation is to construct a new addition on a secondary elevation, there are several exceptions. First, there may simply be no secondary elevation—some important freestanding buildings have significant materials and features on all sides, making any aboveground addition too destructive to be considered. Second, a structure or group of structures together with their setting (for example, in a National Historic Park) may be of such significance in American history that any new addition would not only damage materials and alter the buildings' relationship to each other and the setting, but seriously diminish the public's ability to appreciate a historic event or place. Finally, there are other cases where an existing side or rear elevation was historically intended to be highly visible, is of special cultural importance to the neighborhood, or possesses associative historical value. Then, too, a secondary elevation should be treated as if it were a primary elevation and a new addition should be avoided.



Photo: Maxwell Mackenzie



Photo: Gary L. Hume

Historic residential structure with new office addition. This approach preserves significant historic materials and features.

Built in 1903 as the private residence of a wealthy mine owner, the 3½ story building utilizes a variety of materials, including granite, limestone, marble, and cast iron. Of special interest is the projecting conservatory on a prominent side elevation. The Walsh-McLean House in Washington, D.C., has been used as the Indonesian Embassy since 1954. When additional administrative space was required for the embassy in 1981, loss of significant exterior materials was minimized by utilizing a narrow hyphen connector that cuts through a side wall behind the distinctive conservatory. Finally, the modestly scaled addition is well set back on the adjoining site, thus preserving the historic character of this individually-listed property.

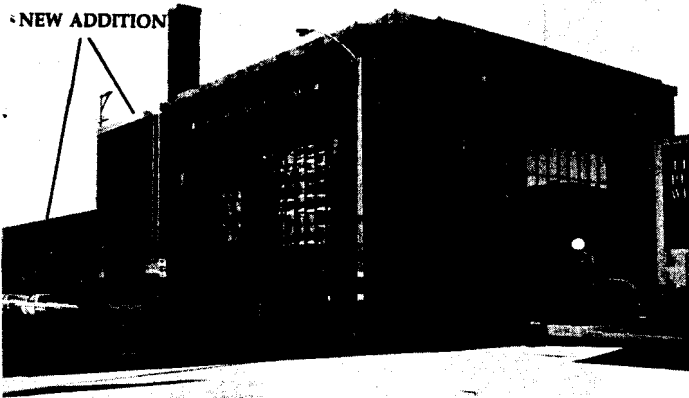
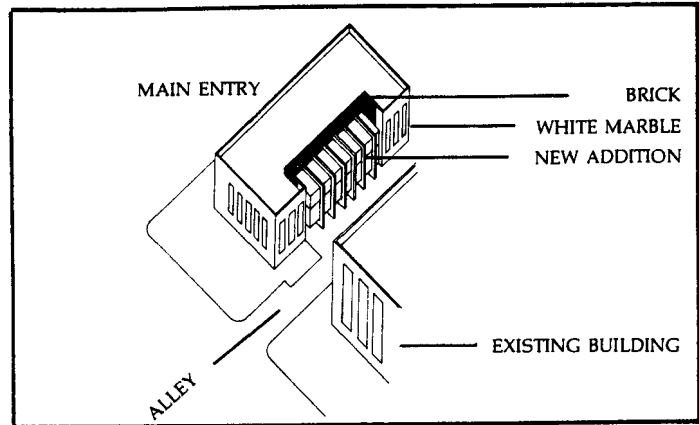


Photo: David Nystuen

Historic bank structure with new drive-in bank addition. This approach preserves significant materials and features.

The bank building in Winona, Minnesota, (Purcell, Feick, and Elmslie, 1911-1912) is a noteworthy example of Prairie School architecture. Of particular significance is the ornamental work in terra-cotta and stained glass. In 1969-70 a brick addition was joined to the historic structure on the unornamented north and east party walls. This responsible approach successfully met additional square footage requirements for bank operations while retaining the historic banking room with its stained glass panels and skylighted space.



Drawing: Christina Henry

Historic library with new reading room addition. This approach preserves significant historic materials and features.

When Washington, D.C.'s Folger Shakespeare Library (Paul P. Cret, 1929) required additional space for a new reading room in 1983, significant exterior materials and interior spaces were respected. This expansion was successfully accomplished by filling-in a nonsignificant, common brick, U-shaped service area on the building's rear elevation, thus permitting almost total savings of the historic decorative marble on significant front and side facades. The new reading room addition was sensitively joined to the historic library by a limited number of doorways, further enhancing overall preservation of historic materials.

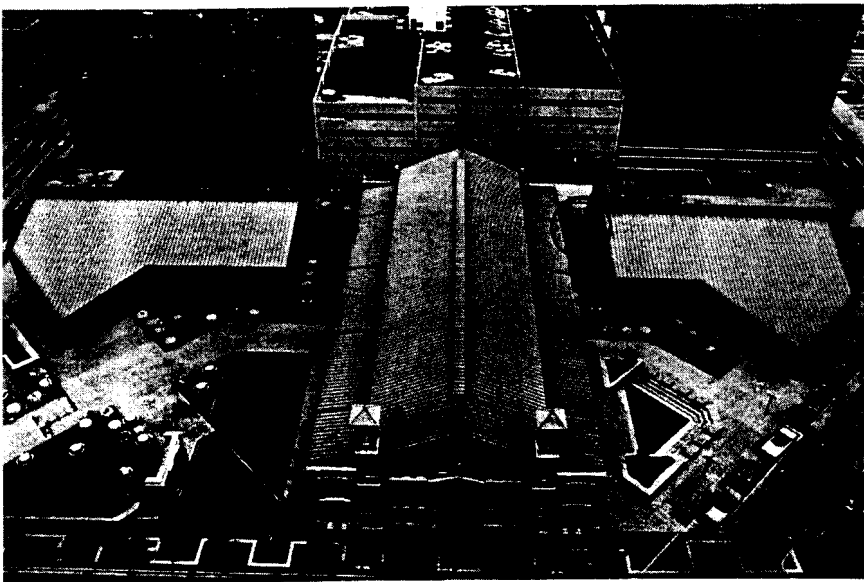


Photo: Alan Conant

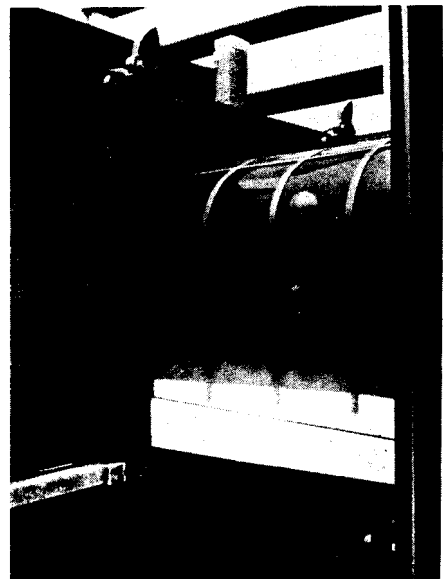


Photo: Jim Vaseff

Historic city market with flanking new retail additions. This approach preserves significant historic materials and features.

An aerial view shows the two-level connectors (circled) between Indianapolis' 1886 City Market and the new retail business wings. Historic openings on both levels at the rear of the building have been utilized for entrance and egress to the new additions, requiring minimal intrusion in the historic fabric of the side walls. A detail photograph shows how the glass and metal connectors parallel the form of the historic round-headed window openings. Finally, because the new additions are essentially detached from the original market building, the external form and the interior plan, with its significant cast-iron roofing system, have been retained and preserved.

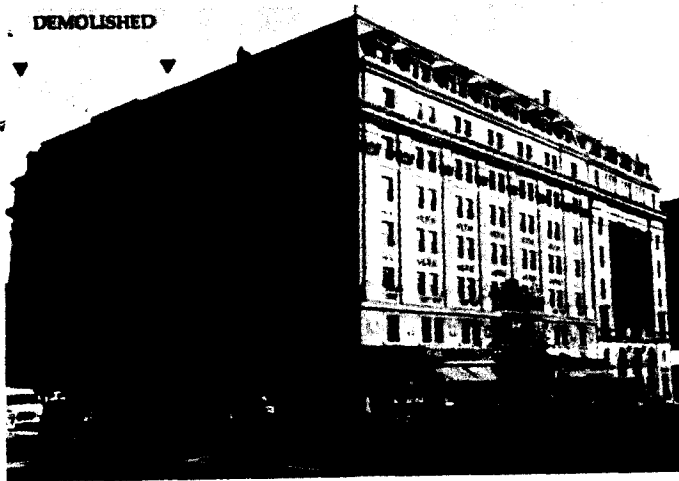


Photo: A. Pierce Bounds

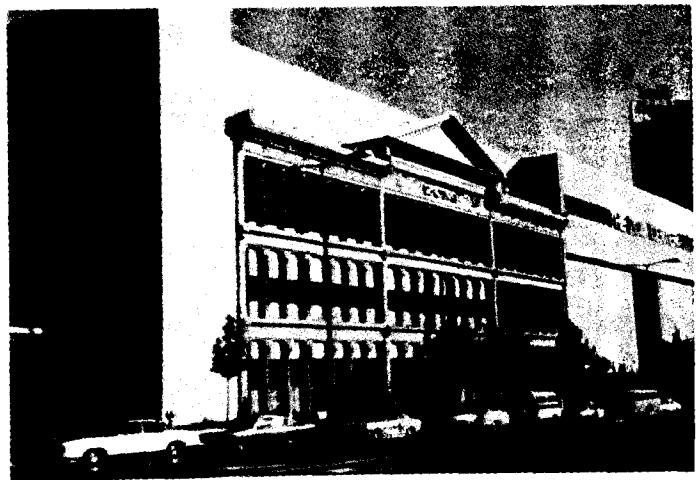


Photo: Lee H. Nelson, FAIA

Historic cast-iron storefront re-installed as facade on modern department store. This approach results in the destruction of significant materials and features.

Where there is need for a substantially larger building, the most destructive approach is to demolish everything but the facade of the historic building. In the example above, the 3-story-cast-iron front was originally the facade of a large, 19th century department store. In the 1970s, when the rest of the building was demolished, the metal facade was dismantled, then re-assembled on a new site where it has become the ornamental entrance to a modern department store.

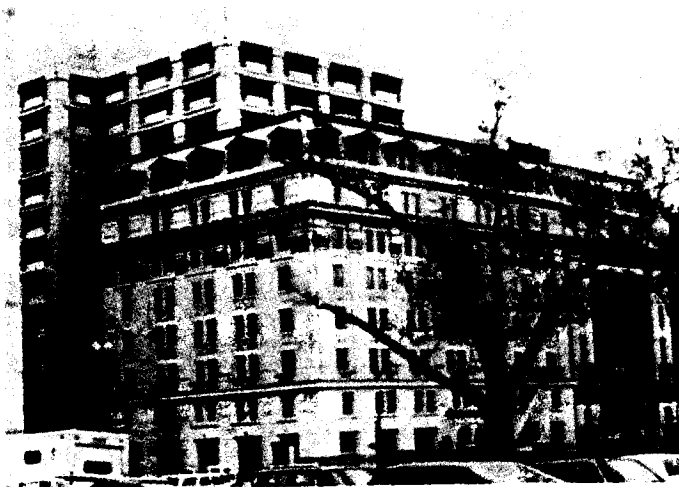


Photo: Michael J. Auer

Historic theater and office building with new office addition. This approach results in the destruction of significant materials and features.

Materials and features comprise the life history of a building from its initial construction to its present configuration; their destruction thus represents an equivalent and unfortunate loss to history. Chase's Theater and Riggs Building were constructed in Washington, D.C. in 1911-1912 as one architectural unit. Originally 11 bays wide, it featured elaborate granite, terra-cotta and marble ornamentation (see "before" above). As part of a plan to increase office space in a prime downtown location, 6 side bays and the significant theater space of the historic structure were demolished to make way for a major new addition (see "after" below).

2. Preserving the Historic Character

The second, equally important, consideration is whether or not the new addition will preserve the resource's historic character. The historic character of each building may differ, but a methodology of establishing it remains the same. Knowing the uses and functions a building has served over time will assist in making what is essentially a physical evaluation. But while written and pictorial documentation can provide a framework for establishing the building's history, *the historic character, to a large extent, is embodied in the physical aspects of the historic building itself—its shape, its materials, its features, its craftsmanship, its window arrangements, its colors, its setting, and its interiors.* It is only after the historic character has been correctly identified that reasonable decisions about the extent—or limitations—of change can be made.

To meet National Park Service preservation standards, a new addition must be "compatible with the size, scale, color, material, and character" of the building to which it is attached or its particular neighborhood or district. A new addition will always change the size or actual bulk of the historic building. But an addition that bears no relationship to the proportions and massing of the historic building—in other words, one that overpowers the historic form and changes the scale will usually compromise the historic character as well. The appropriate size for a new addition varies from building to building; it could never be stated in a tidy square or cubic footage ratio, but the historic building's existing proportions, site, and setting can help set some general parameters for enlargement. To some extent, there is a predictable relationship between the size of the historic resource and the degree of change a new addition will impose.

For example, in the case of relatively low buildings (small-scale residential or commercial structures) it is difficult, if not impossible, to minimize the impact of adding an entire new floor even if the new addition is set back from the plane of the facade. Alteration of the historic proportions and profile will likely change the building's character. On the other hand, a rooftop addition to an eight story building in a historic district of other tall buildings might not affect the historic character simply because the new work would not be visible from major streets. A number of methods have been used to help predict the effect of a proposed rooftop addition on the historic building and district, including pedestrian sight lines, three-dimensional schematics and computer-assisted design (CAD). Sometimes a rough full-size mock up of a section or bay of the proposed addition can be constructed using temporary material; the mock-up can then be photographed and evaluated from critical vantage points.

In the case of freestanding residential structures, the preservation considerations are generally twofold. First, a large addition built out on a highly visible elevation can radically alter the historic form or obscure features such as a decorative cornice or window ornamentation. Second, an addition that fills in a planned void on a highly visible elevation (such as a "U" shaped plan or feature such as a porch) may also alter the historic form and, as a result, change the historic character.

Some historic structures such as government buildings, metropolitan museums, or libraries may be so massive in size that a large-scale addition may not compromise the historic character. Yet similar expansion of smaller buildings would be dramatically out of scale. In summary, where any new addition is proposed, correctly assessing the *relationship* between actual size and relative scale will be a key to preserving the character of the historic building.

Constructing the new addition on a secondary side or rear elevation—in addition to material preservation—will also address preservation of the historic character. Primarily, such placement will help to preserve the building's historic form and relationship to its site and setting. Historic landscape features, including distinctive grade variations, need to be respected; and any new landscape features such as plants and trees kept at a scale and density that would not interfere with appreciation of the historic resource itself.

In highly developed urban areas, locating a new addition on a less visible side or rear elevation may be impossible simply because there is no available space. In this instance, there may be alternative ways to help preserve the historic character. If a new addition is being connected to the adjacent historic building on a primary elevation, the addition may be set back from the front wall plane so the outer edges defining the historic form are still apparent. In still other cases, some variation in material, detailing, and color may provide the degree of differentiation necessary to avoid changing the essential proportions and character of the historic building.



Photo: Michael J. Auer

Historic townhouse with compatible new stairtower addition. This approach preserves the historic character.

Creating two separate means of egress from the upper floors may be a fire code requirement in certain types of rehabilitation projects. This may involve a second stair within the historic building or an exterior fire stair. To meet preservation concerns, an exterior fire stair should always be subordinate to the historic structure in size and scale, and preferably, placed on a secondary side or rear elevation. Finally, as in any other type of addition, the material and color should be compatible with the historic character of the building. Because this modest brick stairtower has been placed on a rear elevation as a subsidiary unit, the form, features and detailing of the historic building have been preserved.



Photo: Martha L. Werenfels

Historic university building with incompatible new stairtower addition. This approach changes the historic character.

In contrast, this stairtower has been constructed on a highly visible side elevation and, together with its width and height, has obscured the historic form and roofline. The materials and color of the addition further enhance its prominence.

Preserving the Historic Character



Photo: Rodney Gary

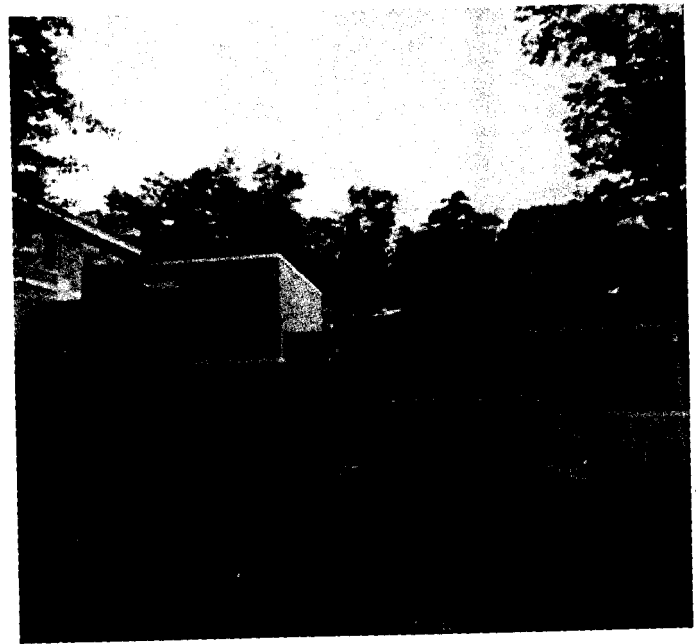
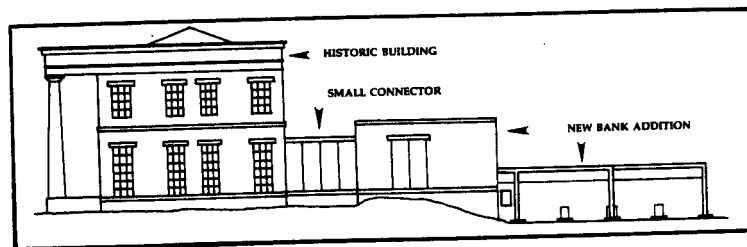


Photo: Rodney Gary

Historic residential structure with new drive-in bank addition. This approach preserves the historic character.

Built in 1847 and individually listed in the National Register in 1973, the Stephen Upson House in Athens, Georgia, is a two-story, five-bay structure featuring a distinctive columned portico. Of particular importance in its successful conversion from residential to commercial use in 1984 was the sensitive utilization of a sloping, tree-shaded historic site consisting of over 6 acres. A low-scale office and drive-in bank addition have been attached by a small glass connector at the rear of the historic building. A drawing, below, shows how the three-unit addition has been stepped down the hill, each unit set further back from the historic structure as it extends horizontally. As a result, the new addition is only partially visible from the historic "approach;" it can, however, be seen at full size from a new service road on the rear elevation (see photos, above).



Drawing: Christina Henry



Photo: Joseph Boryshen Teacz.

Historic bank with compatible new bank addition. This approach preserves the historic character.

The overall size of an 1893 bank in Salem, Massachusetts, was nearly doubled in 1974 when a new addition was constructed on an adjacent lot, yet the addition is compatible with the historic character. A deep set-back and similarity in scale permit the historic form to be appreciated; the addition is also compatible in materials and color. Finally, the pattern of arched and rectangular openings of the historic building is suggested in the new work.



Photo: Harry Weese & Associates

Historic library with new addition for "uncommon" and rare books. This approach preserves the historic character.

Designed by architect Henry Ives Cobbs and completed in 1892, the Newberry Library in downtown Chicago extends the length of a city block and features a series of elongated, arch-headed windows. In 1981, when additional space was required with light and humidity control for storage of the rare book collection, a 10-story, windowless brick addition was linked to the historic block on side and rear elevations. Although constituting major expansion, the new wing still reads as a subsidiary unit to the substantially larger historic library complex. Its simple rectangular shape and lack of ornamentation stand in contrast with the highly articulated historic library complex; the rhythm of the historic windows is suggested in the windowless addition through a series of recessed square and arched bands. This is one example of a solution that is considered compatible with the historic character.



Photo: Baird M. Smith, AIA

Historic residential buildings with incompatible three-story rooftop addition. This approach changes the historic character.

The historic character of one building or an entire row of buildings may be radically altered by even one highly visible, inappropriately scaled rooftop addition. This is partly because the proportions or dimensions of a historic building play such a major role in determining its identity. Major expansion at the roofline alters the proportions and profile of the building—a change that is particularly noticeable when seen in outline against the sky. A modest clerestory addition (extending across townhouses to the right) is almost overlooked because the focal point of the row is a three-story, pyramidally-shaped glass and metal addition whose mass, size, and scale overpowers the block's residential character.



Photo: David Kroll

Historic commercial building with compatible new, one-story rooftop addition. This approach preserves the historic character.

This rooftop addition—sharing a similarity to the example above in its use of glass and metal and an angular shape—has been set back from both the front and side roof edges against a party wall, thus preserving the character of the historic building as well as the district. Although the addition appears to be very small from a street perspective, in actuality it is spacious enough to be used as a business conference room and employee lounge.



Photo: David Kroll

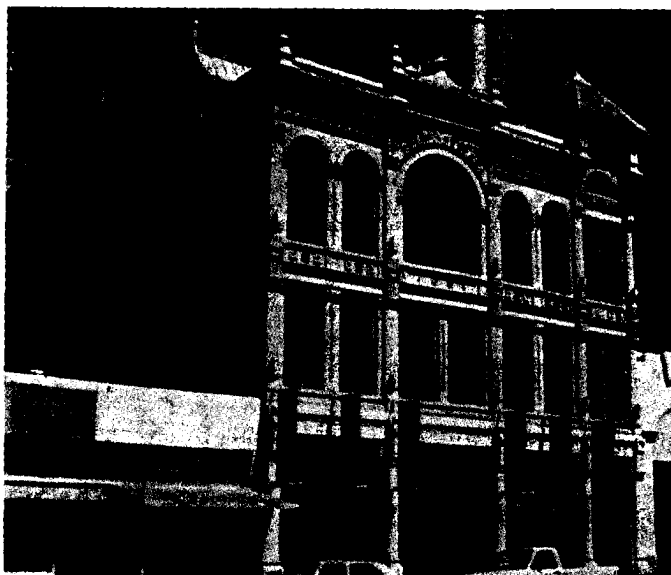


Photo: Noré V. Winter

Historic commercial building with compatible new 2-story rooftop addition. This approach preserves the historic character.

Small-scale residential or commercial buildings are extremely difficult to expand at the roofline. An additional story will usually result in a radical change to the historic building's proportions and profile, even when the addition is set back from the roof edge. In this particular case, however, the prominence of the resource's parapet and corner tower together with the deep set-back made it possible to successfully add two new stories to a small-scale historic building.



Photo: Martha L. Werenfels

Private residence with incompatible new office addition. This approach changes the historic character.

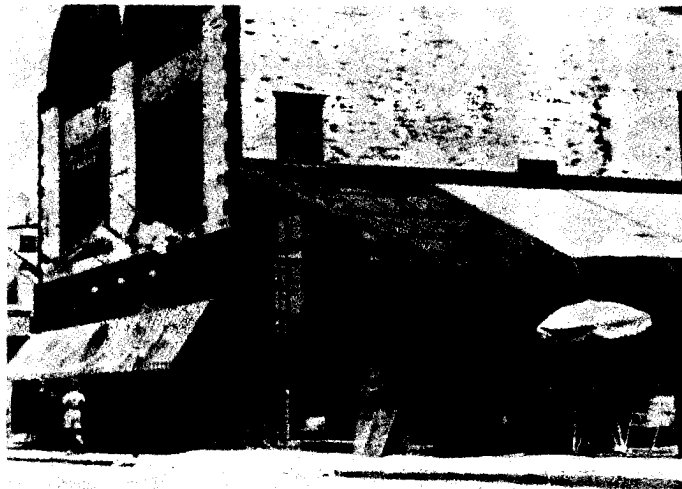
Successfully introducing a new addition into a residential neighborhood depends in large measure on the degree of visibility from the streets and sidewalks. In a neighborhood where lots were historically small, but deep, and houses were constructed close together, adding a new room to a secondary elevation may often be undertaken without changing the historic character. The historic character of this late 19th/early 20th century wood-frame residential structure was compromised when a masonry wrap-around addition was constructed on highly visible elevations within the district. Historic features were also destroyed in making changes necessary for office use.



Photo: Michael J. Auer

Historic office building with incompatible new 4-story rooftop addition. This approach changes the historic character.

In this example, the historic character of a similarly-scaled commercial building has been radically changed by the addition of four stories that intentionally repeat the distinctive historic parapet feature at each level. The net effect is to have created a new four-story building atop a four-story historic building.



Photos: Martha L. Werenfels

Historic commercial structure with incompatible new greenhouse addition. This approach changes the historic character.

Glass—particularly in conjunction with inappropriate location, scale, and form—can be an exceedingly troublesome material. In theory, glass would seem to be the perfect material for a new addition because the historic building's materials and features can be "read" through the transparent material. But glass is never fully invisible during the day because of its reflective nature; at night, the bright light in a glass addition may become a somewhat disturbing aspect that competes with the historic building. This large greenhouse restaurant addition, constructed on a highly visible side elevation within the district, is also flush with the historic facade. Inappropriate scale and high visibility coupled with the amount of glass used in this particular addition have radically altered the character of a modest freestanding structure and its setting.

3. Protecting the Historical Significance— Making a Visual Distinction Between Old and New

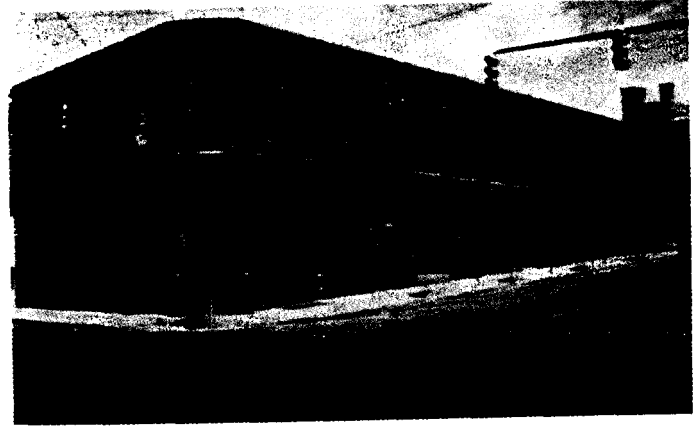
The following statement of approach could be applied equally to the preservation of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of National Register significance: "A conservator works within a conservation ethic so that the integrity of the object as an historic entity is maintained. The concern is not just with the original state of the object, but the way in which it has been changed and used over the centuries. Where a new intervention must be made to save the object, either to stabilize it or to consolidate it, it is generally accepted that those interventions must be *clear, obvious, and reversible*. It is this same attitude to change that is relevant to conservation policies and attitudes to historic towns . . ."¹

Rather than establishing a clear and obvious difference between old and new, it might seem more in keeping with the historic character simply to repeat the historic form, material, features, and detailing in a new addition. But when the new work is indistinguishable from the old in appearance, then the "real" National Register property may no longer be perceived and appreciated by the public. Thus, the third consideration in planning a new addition is to be sure that it will protect those visual qualities that made the building eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

A question often asked is what if the historic character is not compromised by an addition that appears to have been built in the same period? A small porch or a wing that copied the historic materials and detailing placed on a rear elevation might not alter the public perception of the historic form and massing. Therefore, it is conceivable that a modest addition could be replicative without changing the resource's historic character; generally, however, this approach is not recommended because using the same wall plane, roof line, cornice height, materials, siding lap, and window type in an addition can easily make the new work appear to be part of the historic building. If this happens on a visible elevation, it becomes unclear as to which features are historic and which are new, thus confusing the authenticity of the historic resource itself.

The National Park Service policy on new additions, adopted in 1967, is an outgrowth and continuation of a general philosophical approach to change first expressed by John Ruskin in England in the 1850s, formalized by William Morris in the founding of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings in 1877, expanded by the Society in 1924 and, finally, reiterated in the 1964 Venice Charter—a document that continues to be followed by 64 national committees of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS). The 1967 *Administrative Policies for Historical Areas of the National Park*

System thus states, ". . . a modern addition should be readily distinguishable from the older work; however, the new work should be harmonious with the old in scale, proportion, materials, and color. Such additions should be as inconspicuous as possible from the public view." Similarly, the Secretary of the Interior's 1977 "Standards for Rehabilitation" call for the new work to be "compatible with the size, scale, color, material, and character of the property, neighborhood, or environment."



Photos: Noré V. Winter

Historic bank with new bank addition. This approach protects the historical significance of the resource by making a visual distinction between what is old and what is new.

Constructed in the early 1890s in Durango, Colorado, the split-faced ashlar bank structure is characterized by its flat roof, rounded form at the main entrance, a series of large arched window and door openings, and heavily textured surfaces. When additional office space was needed in 1978 to serve a commercially revitalized historic district, the new work was respectful of the historic structure through its proportional similarities, and alignment of openings and cornice. While echoing the historic bank's arched and rectangular shapes, the addition features a contrasting, smooth-faced brick that—together with the variation in window size, recessed detailing, and exaggerated verticality of the pilasters—places the new work in a clearly contemporary idiom and also permits the historic building to predominate.

¹ Roy Worskett, RIBA, MRTIP, "Improvement of Urban Design in Europe and the United States: New Buildings in Old Settings." Background Report (prepared July, 1984) for Seminar at Strasbourg, France, October, 1984.

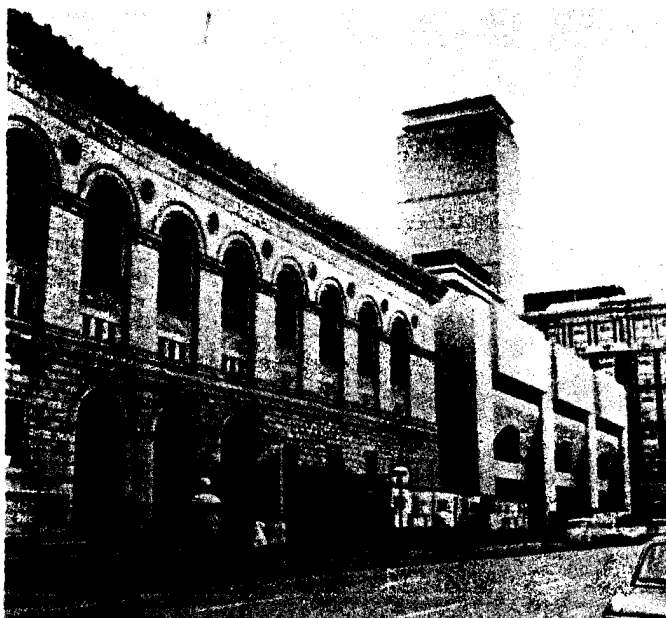


Photo: Carleton Knight, III

Historic library with new library wing. This approach protects the historical significance of the resource by making a visual distinction between what is old and what is new.

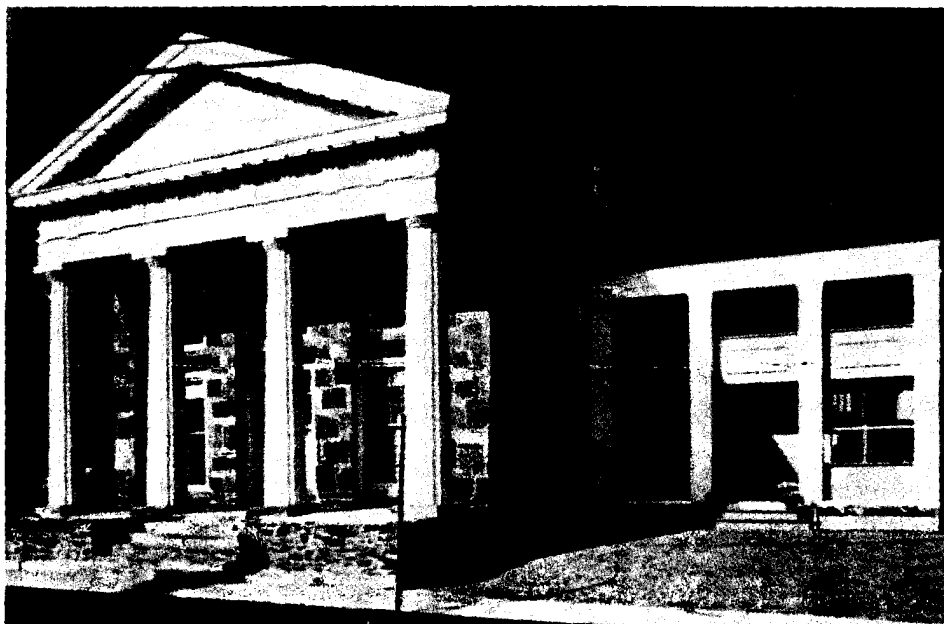
Charles Follen McKim's Boston Public Library, a 3 story, granite-faced, rectangular structure built between 1888-1895, was significantly expanded in 1973 by Phillip Johnson's new library addition on highly visible side and rear elevations. While the new addition is closely related to the historic block in its basic proportions, Johnson's bold use of material and detailing—juxtaposed to McKim's delicately patterned facade—provide clear differentiation between old and new and result in an addition that is unequivocally a product of its own time.



Photo: Kay D. Weeks

Private residence with new addition. This approach does not protect the historical significance of the resource because it fails to make a visual distinction between what is old and what is new.

The most distinctive portion of this c. 1900 wood-frame residence—the decorative gable and three-part window—was repeated in a new addition to the left. As a result of copying the form, features and detailing of the new addition on the front elevation, the historic building and the new addition are virtually indistinguishable.



Historic post office with new commercial entrance addition. This approach protects the historical significance of the resource by making a visual distinction between what is old and what is new.

An 1810 granite and wood structure in Chester, Connecticut has been used over its long history as a post office, a school, and most recently, for two businesses—one downstairs and one upstairs. In 1985, as part of the conversion of the second floor into a graphic arts studio, an extensively deteriorated straight-run wooden stair was replaced by this small new entrance and stairtower addition. Because of the addition's deep set-back and restrained size, the form, features, and detailing of the historic structure continue to dominate both site and streetscape; moreover, the new work has a separate identity and could not be mistaken as part of the historic building.



Photos: Jerry Liebman



Historic city hall with new rooftop office addition. This approach does not protect the historical significance of the resource because it fails to make a visual distinction between what is old and what is new.

The drawing shows a proposed penthouse addition to a former municipal building. Originally a flat-roofed structure with a modestly detailed cornice, the proposed new addition has changed the proportions and profile, creating a verticality and degree of ornamentation that never existed historically. These changes have effectively *re-defined* the historic character. With its highly replicative ornamentation, the addition has become an integral component of the historic design. The result is that a passerby would probably not be able to tell that the rooftop addition is new and not part of the original construction.

NEW EXTERIOR ADDITIONS TO HISTORIC BUILDINGS

Preserve Significant Historic Materials and Features

Avoid constructing an addition on a primary or other character-defining elevation to ensure preservation of significant materials and features.

Minimize loss of historic material comprising external walls and internal partitions and floor plans.

Preserve the Historic Character

Make the size, scale, massing, and proportions of the new addition compatible with the historic building to ensure that the historic form is not expanded or changed to an unacceptable degree.

Place the new addition on an inconspicuous side or rear elevation so that the new work does not result in a radical change to the form and character of the historic building.

Consider setting an infill addition or connector back from the historic building's wall plane so that the form of the historic building—or buildings—can be distinguished from the new work.

Set an additional story well back from the roof edge to ensure that the historic building's proportions and profile are not radically changed.

Protect the Historic Significance—Make a Visual Distinction Between Old and New

Plan the new addition in a manner that provides some differentiation in material, color, and detailing so that the new work does not appear to be part of the historic building. The character of the historic resource should be identifiable after the addition is constructed.

Conclusion

A major goal of our technical assistance program is a heightened awareness of significant materials and the historic character *prior* to construction of a new exterior addition so that essential change may be effected within a responsible preservation context. In summary, then, these are the three important preservation questions to ask when planning a new exterior addition to a historic resource:

1. Does the proposed addition preserve significant historic materials and features?
2. Does the proposed addition preserve the historic character?
3. Does the proposed addition protect the historical significance by making a visual distinction between old and new?

If the answer is YES to all three questions, then the new addition will protect significant historic materials and the historic character and, in doing so, will have satisfactorily addressed those concerns generally held to be fundamental to historic preservation.

Additional Reading

- Architecture: The AIA Journal*, "Old and New," November, 1983.
- Brolin, Brent C. *Architecture in Context: Fitting New Buildings with Old*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1980.
- Good Neighbors: Building Next to History*. State Historical Society of Colorado, 1980.
- International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), *International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites*, (Venice Charter), 1966.
- National Trust for Historic Preservation. *Old and New Architecture: Design Relationship*. Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1980.
- Rehab Right: How to Rehabilitate Your Oakland House Without Sacrificing Architectural Assets*. City of Oakland Planning Department, Oakland, California, 1978.
- Ruskin, John. *The Seven Lamps of Architecture*. London: George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., 1925.
- Schmertz, Mildred F., and Architectural Record Editors. *New Life for Old Buildings*. New York, Architectural Record Books, McGraw-Hill, 1980.
- The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*. Washington, D.C.: Preservation Assistance Division, National Park Service U.S. Department of the Interior, rev. 1983.

The following historic buildings with new additions are listed in the order in which they appeared in sections 1., 2., and 3. Those approaches to constructing new additions that met all three preservation concerns addressed in Preservation Briefs 14 are in boldface; the date of the new addition is given together with the name of the project architect(s):

1. Preserves Significant Historic Materials and Features

- Walsh-McLean House (Indonesian Embassy), Washington, D.C. **New addition, 1981, The Architects Collaborative (TAC).**
- Merchant's National Bank, Winona, Minnesota. **New addition, 1969-1970, Dykins and Handford.**
- City Market, Indianapolis, Indiana. **New addition, 1977, James Associates.**
- Folger Shakespeare Library, Washington, D.C. **New addition, 1983, Hartman-Cox.**
- Chase's Theater and Riggs Building, Washington, D.C.
- Historic cast-iron facade on new department store (ZCMI Building), Salt Lake City, Utah.

2. Preserves the Historic Character

- Montgomery Street residence, Federal Hill, Baltimore, Maryland. **New addition, 1983, James R. Grieves Associates, Inc.**
- Brown University stairtower addition, Providence, Rhode Island.
- Stephen Upson House, Athens, Georgia. **New addition, 1978-1979, The Group Five Architects and Designers.**
- Salem Savings Bank, Salem, Massachusetts. **New addition, 1974, Padjen Architects.**
- Historic residential buildings with rooftop addition, Boston, Massachusetts.
- Nutz & Grosskopf Building, Indianapolis, Indiana. **New addition, 1984, Robert V. Donelson, AIA.**
- Newberry Library, Chicago, Illinois. **New addition, 1981, Harry Weese & Associates.**
- Historic commercial building with new rooftop addition, Denver, Colorado.
- Historic commercial building, with rooftop addition, Washington, D.C.
- Private residence with medical office addition, Providence, Rhode Island.
- Historic commercial building with new greenhouse addition, Newport, Rhode Island.

3. Protects the Historical Significance by Making a Visual Distinction Between Old and New

- Burns National Bank, Durango, Colorado. **New addition, 1978, John Pomeroy, Architect.**
- Boston Public Library, Boston, Massachusetts. **New addition, 1973, Johnson/Burgee Architects.**
- Historic post office with new entrance/stairtower addition, Chester, Connecticut. **New addition, 1985, Thomas A. Norton, AIA.**
- Private residence, Chevy Chase, Maryland.
- Historic city hall with proposed new rooftop addition, New Orleans, Louisiana.

First, special thanks go to Ernest A. Connally, Gary L. Hume, and W. Brown Morton, III for their efforts in establishing and refining our preservation and rehabilitation standards over the past 20 years. (The "Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects" constitute the policy framework of this, and every technical publication developed in the Preservation Assistance Division.) H. Ward Jandl, Chief, Technical Preservation Services Branch, is credited with overall supervision of the project. Next, appreciation is extended to the Branch professional staff, the NPS cultural programs regional offices, the Park Historic Architecture Division, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers for their thoughtful comments. Finally, the following specialists in the field are thanked for their time in reviewing and commenting on the manuscript: Bruce Judd, AIA, Noré V. Winter, John Cullinane, AIA, Ellen Beasley, Vicki Jo Sandstead, Judith Kitchen, Andrea Nadel, Martha L. Werenfels, Diane Pierce, Colden Florance, FAIA, and H. Grant Dehart, AIA. The photograph of Chicago's Newberry Library with the Harry Weese & Associates' 1981 addition was graciously lent to us by David F. Dibner, FAIA, and Amy Dibner-Dunlap, co-authors of *Buildings Additions Design*, McGraw-Hill, 1985. The front page "logo" by Noré Winter is a detail of historic Burns National Bank, Durango, Colorado, with John Pomeroy's 1978 addition.

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26 PRESERVATION BRIEFS



The Preservation and Repair of Historic Log Buildings

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U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Cultural Resources
Preservation Assistance

The intent of this Brief is to present a concise history and description of the diversity of American log buildings and to provide basic guidance regarding their preservation and maintenance. A log building is defined as a building whose structural walls are composed of horizontally laid or vertically positioned logs. While this Brief will focus upon horizontally-laid, corner-notched log construction, and, in particular, houses as a building type, the basic approach to preservation presented here, as well as many of the physical treatments, can be applied to virtually any kind of log structure.

Log buildings, because of their distinct material, physical structure, and sometimes their architectural design, can

develop their own unique deterioration problems. The information presented here is intended to convey the range of appropriate preservation techniques available. It does not, however, detail how to perform these treatments; this work should be left to professionals experienced in the preservation of historic log buildings.

Despite the publication since the 1930s of a number of books and articles on the history of log construction in America, some misconceptions persist about log buildings. Log cabins were not the first type of shelter built by all American colonists. The term "log cabin" today is often loosely applied to any type of log house, regardless of its form and the historic context of its set-

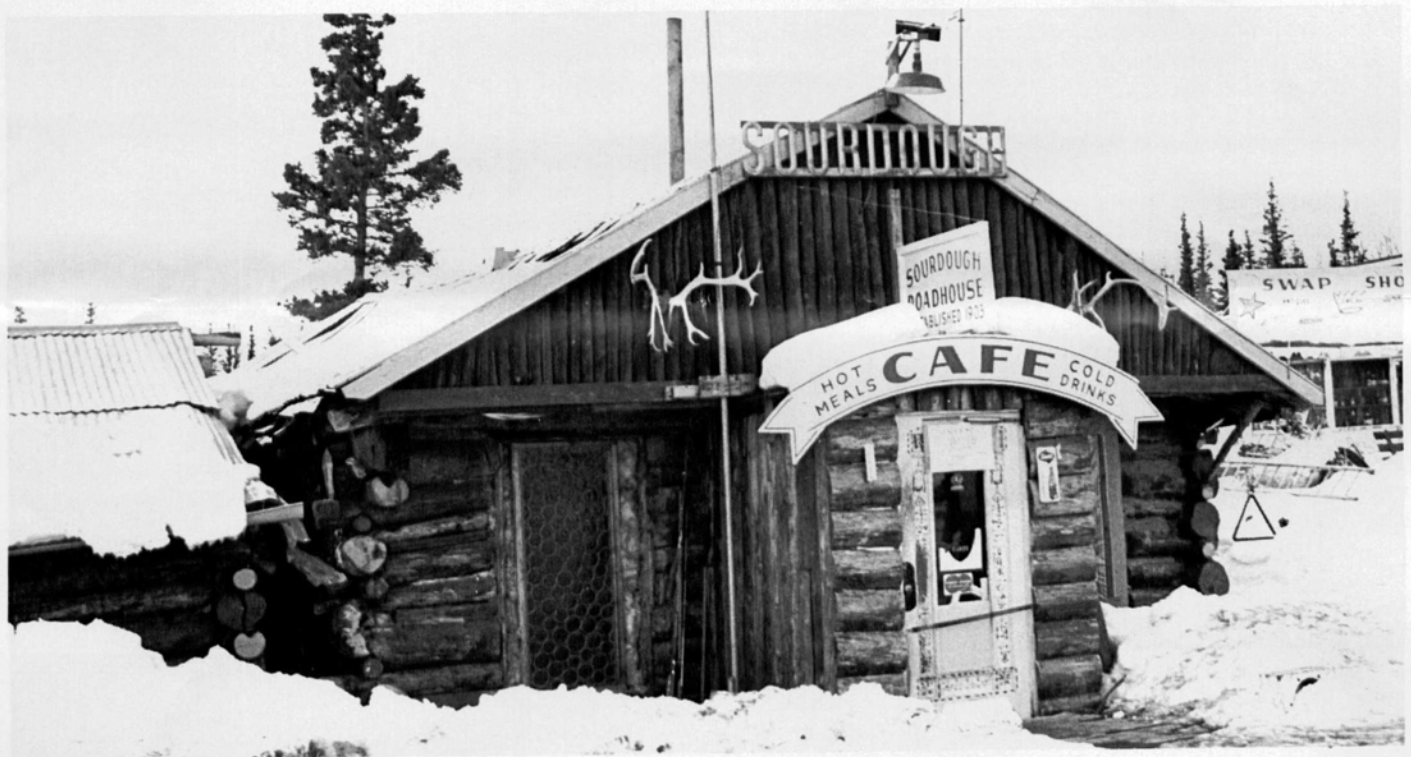
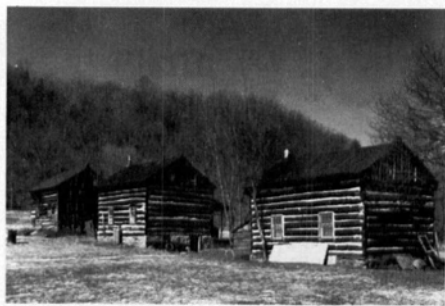


Fig. 1. Log construction was practical in the rough frontier and climate of Alaska, where it was used for a variety of structures such as the Sourdough Lodge (c. 1903) near Gakona. Built to serve the trail leading to the Klondike gold discoveries, this 1-story, L-shaped roadhouse is primarily of horizontal log construction with vertical logs in the front gable.
Photo: National Park Service Files.



a



b



c

Fig. 2. Logs, both round and hewn, continued to be a basic construction material throughout much of the 19th century, here illustrated by (a) these c. 1831 industrial workers' houses for forgemasters at the Mt. Etna Iron Furnace in Pennsylvania, and (b) the Larsson-Ostlund House built by Swedish immigrants in New Sweden, Maine, during the 1870s. (c) Corner detail of the Larsson-Ostlund House with the original clapboarding removed during restoration shows close-fitting log joints in the Scandinavian style that did not require chinking. Photos: (a) Jet Lowe, HAER Collection, (b-c) Maine Historic Preservation Commission.

ting. "Log cabin" or "log house" often conjures up associations with colonial American history and rough frontier life (Fig. 1). While unaltered colonial era buildings in general are rare, historic log buildings as a group are neither as old nor as rare as generally believed. One and two-story log houses were built in towns and settlements across the country until about the middle of the 19th century, and in many areas, particularly in the West, as well as the Midwest and southern mountain regions, log continued to be a basic building material despite the introduction of wooden balloon frame construction (Fig. 2). By the early 20th century, the popularity of "rustic" architecture had revived log construction throughout the country, and in many areas where it had not been used for decades.

A distinction should be drawn between the traditional meanings of "log cabin" and "log house." "Log cabin" generally denotes a simple one, or one-and-one-half story structure, somewhat impermanent, and less finished or less architecturally sophisticated. A "log cabin" was usually constructed with *round* rather than *hewn*, or hand-worked, logs, and it was the first generation homestead erected quickly for frontier shelter. "Log house" historically denotes a more permanent, *hewn*-log dwelling, either one or two stories, of more complex design, often built as a second generation replacement. Many of the earliest 18th and early 19th century log houses were traditionally clad, sooner or later, with wood siding or stucco.

Historical Background

No other architectural form has so captured the imagination of the American people than the log cabin. Political supporters of 1840 presidential candidate William Henry Harrison appropriated the log cabin as a campaign symbol. The log cabin was birthplace and home for young Abe Lincoln, as well as other national figures, and assumed by many 19th century historians to be the very first type of house constructed by English colonists. In 1893 Frederick Jackson Turner in his influential paper, *The Significance of the Frontier in American History* suggested that European colonists had adopted this means of shelter from the Indians.

More recent 20th century scholarship has demonstrated that horizontal log buildings were not the first form of shelter erected by all colonists in America. Nor was log

construction technology invented here, but brought by Northern and Central European colonists. Finnish and Swedish settlers are credited with first introducing horizontal log building in the colony of New Sweden (now Pennsylvania) on the upper shores of Delaware Bay in 1638, who later passed on their tradition of log construction to the Welsh settlers in Pennsylvania.

During the 17th and 18th centuries, new waves of Eastern and Central Europeans, including Swiss and Germans, came to America bringing their knowledge of log construction. Even the Scotch-Irish, who did not possess a log building tradition of their own, adapted the form of the stone houses of their native country to log construction, and contributed to spreading it across the frontier. In the Mississippi Valley, Colonial French fur traders and settlers had introduced vertical log construction in the 17th century.

Through the late 18th and early 19th centuries, frontier settlers erected log cabins as they cleared land, winding their way south in and along the Appalachian valleys through the back country areas of Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia. They moved westward across the Appalachian Mountain barrier into the Ohio and Mississippi River valleys transporting their indispensable logcraft with them, into Kentucky and Tennessee, and as far to the southwest as eastern Texas. Log buildings are known to have been con-



Fig. 3. This mid-19th century double-pen corncrib on the Jamison Farm in Rowan County, North Carolina, is an example of a type of log building that did not require chinking. Photo: Denise Whitley.

structed as temporary shelters by soldiers during the Revolutionary War, and across the country, Americans used logs not only to build houses, but also commercial structures, schools, churches, gristmills, barns, corncribs and a variety of outbuildings (Fig. 3).

Around the mid-19th century, successive generations of fur traders, metal prospectors, and settlers that included farmers and ranchers began to construct log buildings in the Rocky Mountains, the Northwest, California, and Alaska (Fig. 4). In California and Alaska, Americans encountered log buildings that had been erected by Russian traders and colonists in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Scandinavian and Finnish immigrants who settled in the Upper Midwest later in the 19th century also brought their own log building techniques with them. And, many log structures in the Southwest, particularly in New Mexico, show Hispanic influences of its early settlers.

While many parts of the country never stopped building with logs, wooden balloon frame construction had made it obsolete in some of the more populous parts of the country by about the mid-19th century. However, later in the century, log construction was employed in new ways. In the 1870s, wealthy Americans initiated the Great Camp Movement for rustic vacation retreats in the Adirondack Mountains of upstate New York. Developers such as William Durant, who used natural materials, including wood shingles, stone, and log—often with its bark retained to emphasize the Rustic style—designed comfortable summer houses and lodges that blended with the natural setting (Fig. 5). Durant and other creators of the Rustic style drew upon Swiss chalets, traditional Japanese design, and other sources for simple compositions harmonious with nature.

The Adirondack or Rustic style was balanced in the West with construction of the Old Faithful Inn at Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming, designed by Robert C. Reamer, and begun in 1903 (Fig. 6). This popular resort was tremendously influential in its use of locally-available natural materials, especially log, and gave impetus to Rustic as a true national style. From the turn of the century through the 1920s, Gustav

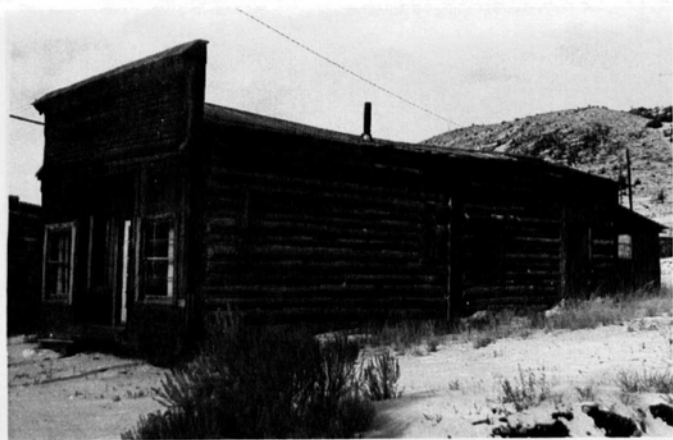


Fig. 4. Beginning around the mid-19th century, entire western boomtowns were hastily constructed of frame and log, such as the buildings in Bannack, Montana, the site of the State's first gold discovery. Photo: National Park Service Files.



Fig. 5. The main lodge of Echo Camp on Raquette Lake in New York State was built in 1883 by the governor of Connecticut. It typifies the Adirondack style in the use of exposed round logs with crowns, and porches and balconies constructed with bowed logs and round log columns. Photo: Courtesy The Adirondack Museum.



a



b

Fig. 6. (a) Old Faithful Inn, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, shown here in 1912, brought the Rustic style to the West in 1903 in an original design, and a scale befitting its setting. (b) Although only the first story is of horizontal log construction, the use of logs is striking in the trestle work and cribbed piers around the entrance. Photo: (a) Courtesy National Park Service, (b) Laura Soulliere Harrison.



Fig. 7. The Civilian Conservation Corps built many recreational log structures across the country in the 1930s and 40s, including this rustic log gateway to Camp Morton, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. Photo: Courtesy Lycoming County Historical Society and Museum.

Stickley and other leaders of the Craftsman Movement promoted exposed log construction. During the 1930s and 40s, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) used log construction extensively in many of the country's Federal and State parks to build cabins, lean-tos, visitor centers, and maintenance and support buildings that are still in service (Fig. 7).

Traditional Log Construction

Plan and Form

When settlers took the craft of log construction with them onto the frontier, they successfully adapted it to regional materials, climates and terrains. One of the most notable characteristics of the earliest 18th and 19th century log houses is the plan and form. The plan can sometimes provide clues to the ethnic origin or route of migration of the original inhabitant or builder. *But in the absence of corroborating documentary evidence, it is important not to infer too much about the ethnic craft traditions of a particular log house.*

Historians have identified a number of traditional house plans and forms as prototypes (Fig. 8). They were often repeated with simple variations. The basic unit of each of these types is the one room enclosure formed by four log walls joined at their corners, called a single "pen" or "crib." The single pen was improved upon by installing interior partitions or by adding another log pen. Some variations of historic log house plans include: the typically mid-Atlantic "continental" plan, consisting of a single-pen of three rooms organized around a central hearth; the "saddlebag" or double-pen plan, composed of two contiguous log pens; and the "dogtrot" plan, formed by two pens separated by an open passage space (sometimes enclosed later), all covered by a continuous roof. The continental plan originated in central and eastern Europe and is attributed to 18th century German immigrants to Pennsylvania. Non-log interior partition walls form the multi-room plan within the exterior log walls. The saddlebag plan consists of two adjoining log pens that share a central chimney. A saddlebag is often the evolution of a single pen with an end chimney, expanded by adding a second pen onto the chimney endwall. The saddlebag was built in a number of different regions across the country. The dogtrot plan may be seen with variation in many parts of the country, although it is sometimes, perhaps erroneously, considered the most typically southern, because its covered passageway provided both air circulation and shelter from the heat. All these plan types were typically built in the form of one or one-and-one-half story settlement cabins.

A somewhat different form evolved in the West around the middle of the 19th century which became especially distinctive of the Rocky Mountain cabin. While the entrance doorway to most earlier log houses was generally placed beneath the eaves, as a means of adapting to the greater snowfall in the Rockies, here the entrance was placed in the gable end, and sometimes protected from roof slides by a porch supported by two corner posts created by an extension of the roof beyond the gable wall (Fig. 9).

From the late 18th through the mid-19th centuries, Americans also built many substantial two-story log

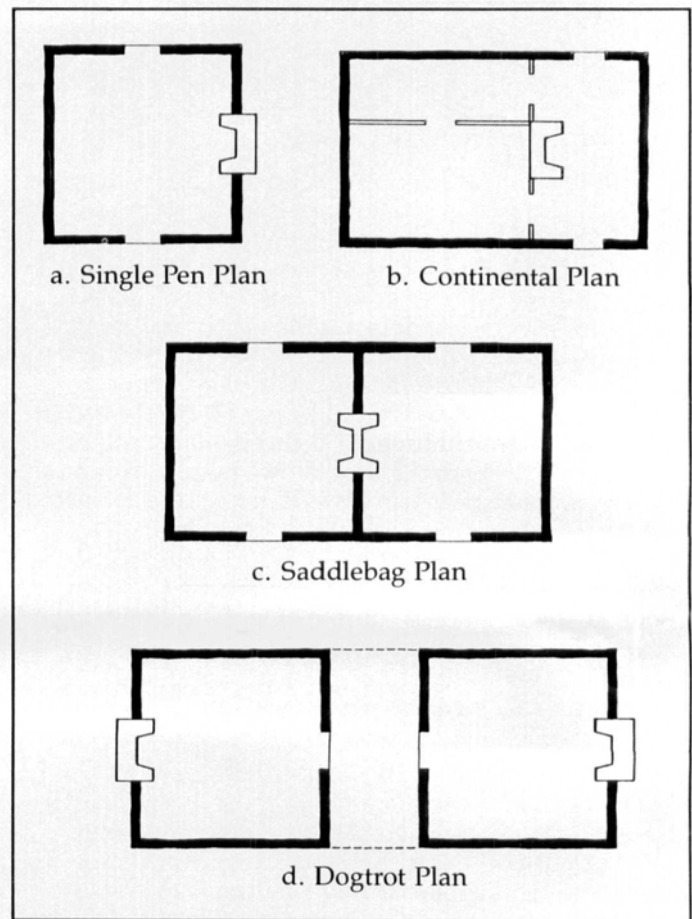


Fig. 8. These log house plans represent some of the basic housing forms constructed during the 18th and 19th centuries, and include: (a) single pen, (b) continental, (c) saddlebag, and (d) dogtrot. Drawing: James Caufield.

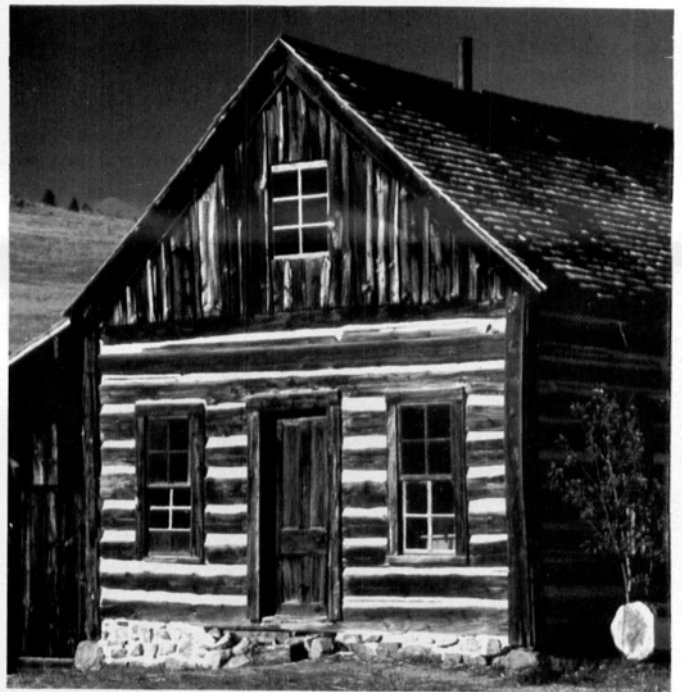


Fig. 9. This historic log building on the Walker Ranch in Boulder, Colorado is an example of the Rocky Mountain cabin form which is typified by the entrance door being located in the gable end. Photo: Bernard Weisgerber.

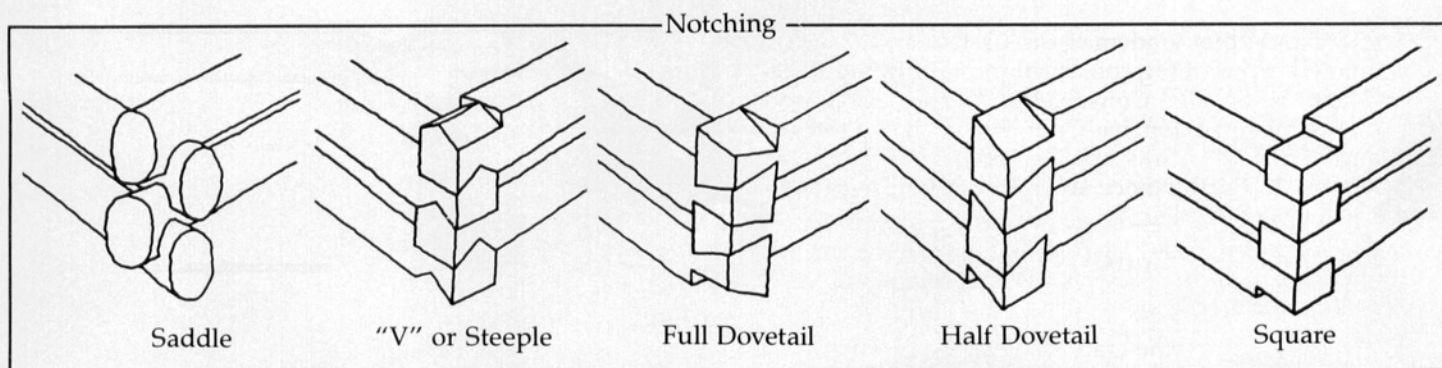


Fig. 10. Five examples of the more common historical methods of corner notching. Drawing: James Caufield.

houses in towns throughout the eastern half of the country. In rural areas two-story log houses were sometimes built to replace earlier, first-generation settlement cabins, but just as often the early hewn-log house was retained and enlarged. A second story was added by removing the roof and gables, constructing a second floor, laying additional courses of logs, and building a new roof, or reassembling the old one. Each generation of owners might expand an early log core building by adding on new log pens, or masonry or wood frame extensions. The addition of a rear ell, or infill construction to link a formerly free-standing outbuilding, such as a kitchen to the log main house was particularly common. Such a layering of alterations is part of the evolution of many log buildings.

Corner Notching and Other Fastening Techniques

Corner notching is another of the characteristic features of log construction. Most notching methods provide structural integrity, by locking the log ends in place, and give the pen rigidity and stability. Like the floor plan, the type of corner notching can sometimes be a clue to the ethnic craft origin of a log building, but it is important not to draw conclusions based only on notching details. Numerous corner notching techniques have been identified throughout the country (Fig. 10). They range from the simple "saddle" notching, which demands minimal time and hewing skill, to the very common "V" notching or "steeple" notching, to "full dovetail" notching, one of the tightest but most time-consuming to accomplish, "half-dovetail" notching which is probably one of the most common, and "square" notching secured with pegs or spikes.

The notching method on some of the earliest eastern cabins and most 19th century western cabins, particularly saddle notching, left an extended log end or "crown." Crowns are especially pronounced or exaggerated in Rustic style structures, and sometimes they are cut shorter as the wall rises, creating a buttress effect at the corners of the building.

Another method of securing log ends consists of fastening logs that are laid without notching ("false notching") with tenons into vertical corner posts, or using spikes or pegs to attach them to vertical corner planks. Vertically positioned logs were secured at their top and bottom ends, usually into roof and sill plate timbers.

Selecting Logs and Assembling the Building

Although wood selection was most likely to be determined by availability, chestnut, white oak, cedar, and fir were preferred because these trees could provide



a



b



c

Fig. 11. Log-hewing tools and techniques: (a) scoring the log with a single-bladed felling axe, or "pole axe" in preparation for removing a uniform thickness of wood; (b) removal to depth of scoring; (c) finish hewing with a broad axe. Photos: Courtesy Bernard Weisgerber.

long, straight, rot-resistant logs. Pine, which also provided long straight logs, was also used in areas where it was plentiful. Woods were often mixed, utilizing harder, heavier rot-resistant wood such as white oak for the foundation "sill log", and lighter, more-easily hewn wood such as yellow poplar for the upper log courses.

One of the principal advantages of log construction was the economy of tools required to complete a structure (Fig. 11). A felling axe was the traditional tool for bringing down the tree and cutting the logs to length. For many frontier and western structures the round logs were debarked or used in their original form with the bark left on, or one or more sides of the logs were hewn flat with a broadaxe, or more finely finished with an adze as smooth thick planks. Notching was done with an axe, hatchet or saw; openings for doors and windows were usually cut after the logs were set into place, and door and window frames, particularly jambs, were put in place during construction to help hold the logs in place. Roof framing members and floor joists were either hewn from logs or of milled lumber. A log cabin could be raised and largely completed with as few as two to four different tools, including a felling axe, a broad axe, and a hand saw or crosscut saw.

The upper gable walls were completed with logs if the roof was constructed with purlins, which is more typical of Scandinavian or Finnish construction, and western and 20th century Rustic styles. However, vertical or horizontal weatherboard sheathing was commonly used throughout the country to cover wood-framed gables.

Chinking and Daubing

The horizontal spaces or joints between logs are usually filled with a combination of materials that together is known as "chinking" and "daubing." Chinking and daubing completed the exterior walls of the log pen by sealing them against driving wind and snow, helping them to shed rain, and blocking the entry of vermin. In addition, chinking and daubing could compensate for a minimal amount of hewing and save time if immediate shelter was needed. Not all types of log buildings were chinked. Corncribs, and sometimes portions of barns where ventilation was needed were not chinked. While more typical of Swedish or Finnish techniques, and not as common in American log construction, tight-fitting plank-hewn or scribed-fit round logs have little or no need for chinking and daubing.

A variety of materials were used for chinking and daubing, including whatever was most conveniently at hand. Generally though, it is a three-part system applied in several steps. The chinking consists of two parts: first, a dry, bulky, rigid blocking, such as wood slabs or stones is inserted into the joint, followed by a soft packing filler such as oakum, moss, clay, or dried animal dung (Fig. 12). Daubing, which completes the system, is the outer wet-troweled finish layer of varying composition, but often consisting of a mixture of clay and lime or other locally available materials. Instead of daubing, carefully fitted quarter poles or narrow wood strips were sometimes nailed lengthwise across the log joints.

Chinking, especially the daubing, is the least durable part of a log building. It is susceptible to cracking as a

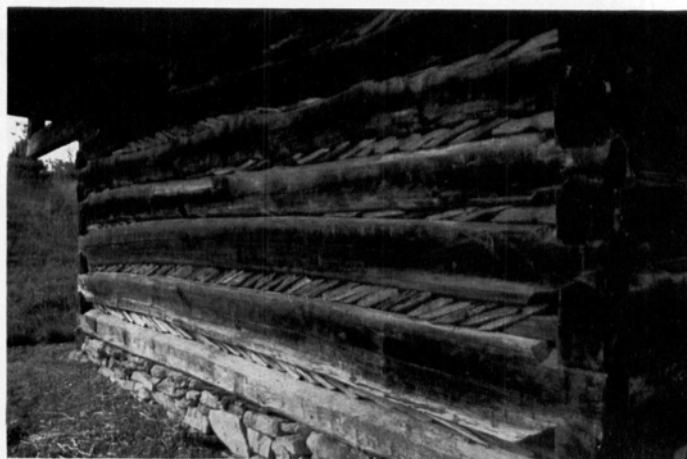


Fig. 12. The log joints have been cleaned out in preparation for new daubing exposing carefully laid stone chinking in this building in Virginia. Photo: Bernard Weisgerber.

result of freeze-thaw action, structural settlement, drying of the logs, and a thermal expansion-contraction rate that differs from that of the logs. Seasonal deterioration of chinking necessitates continual inspection and regular patching or replacement.

Exterior Wall Treatments

Although the exterior logs of cabins in the West, and 20th century Rustic buildings are generally not covered, many 18th and 19th century log houses east of the Mississippi, with the exception of some of the simpler cabins and houses in remote or poorer areas, were covered with exterior cladding. The exterior of the log walls was covered for both aesthetic and practical reasons either as soon as the building was completed or sometime later.

In some instances, the exterior (and interior) of the logs was whitewashed. This served to discourage insects, and sealed hairline cracks in the daubing and fissures between the daubing and logs. Although the solubility of whitewash allows it to heal some of its own hairline cracks with the wash of rain, like daubing it has to be periodically reapplied. Usually, a more permanent covering such as wood siding or stucco was applied to the walls, which provided better insulation and protection, and reduced the maintenance of the log walls.

Sometimes log houses were sided or stuccoed later in an attempt to express a newly-achieved financial or social status. Many log houses were immediately sided and trimmed upon completion to disguise their simple construction beneath Georgian, Federal and later architectural styles. Frequently a log house was covered, or recovered, when a new addition was erected in order to harmonize the whole, especially if the original core and its addition were constructed of different materials such as log and wood frame (Fig. 13).

Vertical wood furring strips were generally nailed to the logs prior to applying weatherboarding or stucco (Fig. 14). This ensured that the walls would be plumb, and provided a base on which to attach the clapboards, or on which to nail the wood lath for stucco.



Fig. 13. Historic wood clapboard siding originally applied to conceal the fact that this house was built in two sections of different materials has been inappropriately removed from the 1793 log portion. Photo: National Park Service Files.



Fig. 14. Removal of the historic wood siding from the 1804 Zachariah Price DeWitt House in Butler County, Ohio, reveals that the clapboards were attached to vertical wood furring strips nailed to the logs. Photo: National Park Service Files.

Foundations

Log building foundations varied considerably in quality, material, and configuration. In many cases, the foundation consisted of a continuous course of flat stones (with or without mortar), several piers consisting of rubblestone, single stones, brick, short vertical log pilings, or horizontal log "sleepers" set on grade. The two "sill logs," were laid directly upon one of these types of foundations.

Climate and intended permanence of the structure were the primary factors affecting foundation construction. The earliest log cabins, and temporary log dwellings in general, were the most likely to be constructed on log pilings or log sleepers set directly on grade. Where a more permanent log dwelling was intended, or where a warm, humid climate accelerated wood decay, such as in the South, it was sometimes more common to use stone piers which allowed air to circulate beneath the sill logs. Full cellars were not generally

included in the original construction of most of the earliest log houses, but root cellars were often dug later.

Roofs

Log buildings were roofed with a variety of different framing systems and covering materials. Like log house plans and corner notching styles, the types of roof framing systems used were often variations on particular ethnic and regional carpentry traditions. In most cases wood shingles were the first roof covering used on the earliest 18th and 19th century log houses. As wood shingle roofs deteriorated, many were replaced with standing seam metal roofs, many of which continue to provide good service today. Later pioneer log buildings west of the Mississippi were likely to be roofed with metal or roll roofing, or even with sod. Other log buildings have been re-roofed in the 20th century with asphalt shingles. For some rustic log buildings in the West and Great Camps in the Adirondacks, asphalt shingles are the original historic roofing material.

Chimneys

Ethnic tradition and regional adaptation also influenced chimney construction and placement. Chimneys in log houses were usually built of stone or brick, a combination of the two, or even clay-lined, notched logs or smaller sticks (Fig. 15). Later log buildings were frequently constructed with only metal stacks to accommodate wood stoves. The chimneys of log buildings erected in cold climates tended to be located entirely inside the house to maximize heat retention. In the South, where winters were less severe the chimney stack was more typically constructed outside the log walls. With the advent of more efficient heating systems, interior chimneys were frequently demolished or relocated and rebuilt to maximize interior space.

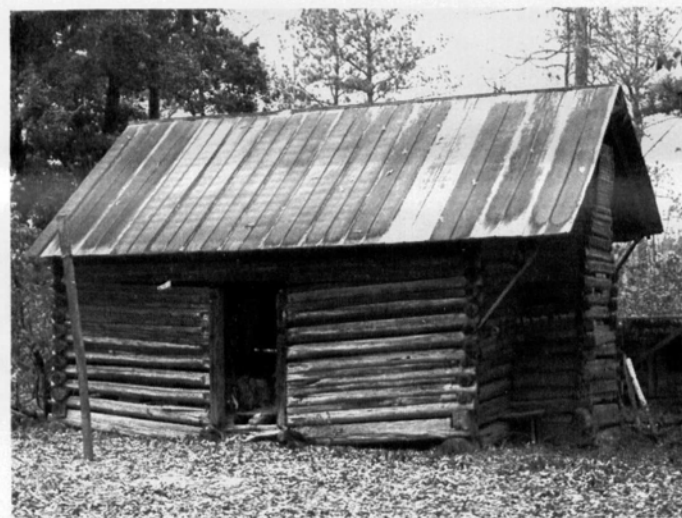


Fig. 15. The mid-19th century O'Quinn House, Moore County, North Carolina, provides a rare surviving example of a clay-lined log chimney. Although the logs of the house are saddle-notched, the chimney logs are "V" notched. The roof was extended out over the chimney to protect the daubing from the weather, and the chimney stack would have originally projected through a hole in the roof. Photo: Michael Southern.

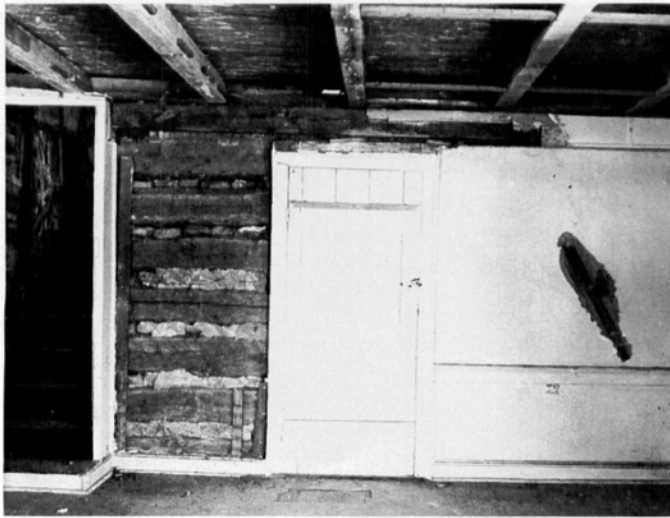


Fig. 16. This photograph of the interior of a 1793 log house in Maryland reveals much about historic log building construction and interior finish treatments. To the left of the plank door plaster has been removed exposing the stone chinking and daubing; remnants of vertical furring strips attached to the logs show evidence of traditional horizontal lath, while the hole broken through the plaster wall on the right shows the use of diagonal lath. The open door reveals a very steep, enclosed stairway typical of many early log houses. Although plaster has been removed from the ceiling, the wall to the right of the door shows the original plaster finish and fine woodwork including beaded chair rail, floor and door molding. Photo: National Park Service Files.

Interior Finishes

Logs on the interiors of many of the simpler cabins and Rustic style structures were often given a flattened surface or left exposed. But, in the more finished log houses of the 18th and 19th century, they were more commonly covered for most of the same reasons that the exterior of the logs was covered—improved insulation, ease of maintenance, aesthetics, and keeping out vermin. Covering the interior log walls with planks, lath and plaster, boards pasted with newspaper, fabric such as muslin, or wallpaper increased their resistance to air infiltration and their insulation value. Finished walls could be cleaned and painted more easily, and plastered walls and ceilings obscured the rough log construction and prepared interior surfaces for decorative wood trim in the current styles (Fig. 16).

Historical Evaluation and Damage Assessment

Before undertaking preservation work on a historic log building, its history and design should be investigated, and physical condition evaluated. It is always advisable to hire a historical architect or qualified professional experienced in preservation work to supervise the project. In addition, State Historic Preservation Offices, regional offices of the National Park Service, and local historical commissions may also provide technical and procedural advice.

The historical investigation should be carried out in conjunction with a visual inspection of the log building. Physical assessment needs to be systematic and thorough. It should include taking notes, photographs

or video recording, and making drawings of existing conditions, including overall and detail views. This will serve as a record of the appearance and condition which can be referred to once work is under way. A physical assessment should also identify causes of deterioration, not just symptoms or manifestations and, in some instances, may need to include a structural investigation.

Foundation Inspection

The foundation of a log building should always be inspected before beginning work because, as in any building, foundation-related problems can transfer structural defects to other components of the building. Settling of the foundation is a typical condition of log buildings. If settlement is not severe and is no longer active, it is not necessarily a problem. If, however, settlement is active or uneven, if it is shifting structural weight to unintended bearing points away from the intended main bearing points of the corner notches and sill log, serious wall deflections may have resulted. Causes of settlement may include foundation or chimney stones or sill logs that have sunk into the ground, decay of log pilings, log sleepers, or of the sill logs themselves.

Log Inspection

Foundation problems usually result in damage to the sill logs and spandrels, which are often the most susceptible to deterioration. Sill logs, along with the corner notching, tend to bear most of the weight of the building, and are closest to vegetation and the ground, which harbors wood-destroying moisture and insects. If the sill log has come into contact with the ground, deterioration is probably underway or likely to begin (Fig. 17). It is also important to check the drainage around the building. The building assessment should note the condition of each log and attempt to identify the sources of problems that appear to exist.

Sill log inspection should not necessitate destruction of historic exterior cladding if it exists. Inspection can usually be made in areas where cladding is missing,



Fig. 17. Contact of this building's sill log with the ground has led to its decay, infestation by wood-destroying insects, and resulting building settlement. Photo: Anne Grimmer.

loose, or deteriorated. Sill log, as well as upper log, deterioration may also be revealed by loose or peeling areas of the cladding. If pieces of cladding must be removed for log inspection, they should be labeled and saved for reinstallation, or as samples for replacement work. Historic cladding generally need not be disturbed unless there are obvious signs of settling or other indications of deterioration.

Other areas of the log walls which are particularly susceptible to deterioration include window and door sills, corner notches, and crowns, and any other areas regularly saturated by rain run-off or backsplash. The characteristic design feature of Adirondack or Rustic style log buildings of leaving log ends or crowns to extend beyond the notched corners of the building positions the crowns beyond the drip-line of the roof edge. This makes them vulnerable to saturation from roof run-off, and a likely spot for deterioration. Saddle notching in which the cut was made out of the top surface of the log and which cups upward, and flat notching, may also be especially susceptible to collecting run-off moisture.

Detection of decay requires thorough inspection. Probing for rot should be done carefully since repair techniques can sometimes save even badly deteriorated logs. Soft areas should be probed with a small knife blade or icepick to determine the depth of decay. Logs should be gently tapped at regular intervals up and down their lengths with the tool handle to detect hollow-sounding areas of possible interior decay. Long cracks which run with the wood grain, called "checks," are not signs of rot, but are characteristic features of the seasoning of the logs. However, a check can admit moisture and fungal decay into a log, especially if it is located on the log's upper surface. Checks should also be probed with a tool blade to determine whether decay is underway inside the log.

Sill log ground contact and relative moisture content also provide ideal conditions for certain types of insect infestation. Wood building members, such as sill logs or weatherboarding, less than eight inches from the ground, should be noted as a potential problem for monitoring or correction. Sighting of insects, or their damage, or telltale signs of their activity, such as mud tunnels, exit holes, or "frass," a sawdust-like powder, should be recorded. Insect infestation is best treated by a professionally licensed exterminator, as the chemicals used to kill wood-destroying insects and deter re-infestation are generally toxic.

Roof Inspection

Along with the foundation, the roof is the other most vital component of any building. The roof system consists of, from top to bottom, the covering, usually some form of shingles or metal sheeting and flashing; board sheathing or roof lath strips; the framing structure, such as rafters or purlins; the top log, sometimes referred to as the "roof plate" or "rafter plate;" and, sometimes, but not always, gutters and downspouts.

The roof and gutters should be inspected and checked for leaks both from the exterior, as well as inside if possible. Inspection may reveal evidence of an earlier roof type, or covering, and sometimes remnants of more than one historic covering material. The roof may be the result of a later alteration, or raised when a second

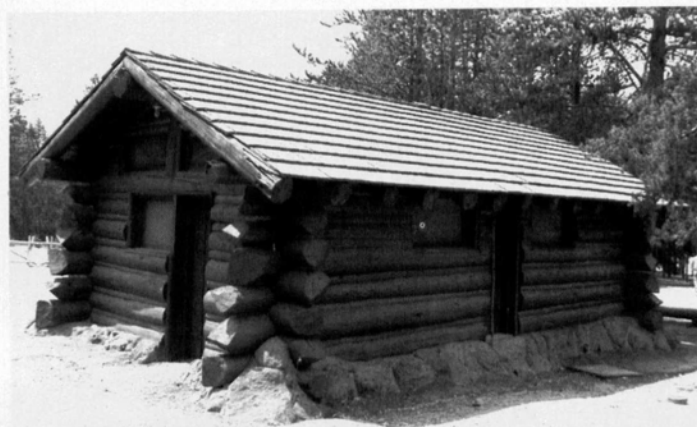


Fig. 18. Exposed roofing members of Rustic style buildings such as this structure at Yellowstone National Park are highly susceptible to deterioration. Photo: Laura Soulliere Harrison.

story was added, or repaired as the result of storm or fire damage. Often, roof framing may be composed of reused material recycled from earlier buildings. Inspection of the roof framing should note its configuration and condition. Typical problems to look for are framing members that have been dislodged from their sockets in the roof plate, or that are cracked, ridge damage, sagging rafters, broken ties and braces, and decay of exterior exposed rafter or purlin ends, especially common on Rustic style buildings (Fig. 18).

Other Features

The rest of the building should also be inspected as part of the overall assessment, including siding, window sash and frames, door frames and leafs, chimneys, porches, and interior walls, trim, and finishes. Any of these features may exhibit deterioration problems, inherent to the material or to a construction detail, or may show the effects of problems transmitted from elsewhere, such as a deformed or misshapen window frame resulting from a failed sill log. The inspection should note alterations and repairs made over time, and identify those modifications which have acquired significance and should be preserved. Nothing should be removed or altered before it has been examined and its historical significance noted.

Preservation Treatments

Since excessive moisture promotes and hastens both fungal and insect attack, it should be dealt with immediately. Not only must the roof and gutters be repaired—if none exist, gutters should probably be added—but the foundation grade should be sloped to ensure drainage away from the building. If the distance from the ground to the sill log or exterior sheathing is less than eight inches, the ground should be graded to achieve this minimum distance. Excess vegetation and debris such as firewood, dead leaves, or rubbish should be cleared from the foundation perimeter, and climbing vines whose leaves retain moisture and tendrils erode daubing, should be killed and removed. Moisture problems due to faulty interior plumbing should also be remedied. Solving or reducing moisture problems may in itself end or halt the progress of rot and wood-destroying insects.

Log Repair

Stabilizing and repairing a log that has been only partially damaged by decay or insects is always preferable to replacing it. Retaining the log, rather than substituting a new one, preserves more of the building's integrity, including historic tool marks and the wood species which may no longer be obtainable in original dimensions. Log repair can generally be done with the log in place at less cost, in less time, and with less damage to building fabric, than by removing, and installing a new hewn and notched replacement log. Log repair is accomplished by two basic methods: traditional methods of splicing-in new or old wood, or through the use of epoxies. These treatments are sometimes combined, and may also be used in conjunction with reinforcing members. *Historic log repair, whether it involves patching techniques or the use of epoxies, should always be performed only by an experienced craftsman or architectural conservator.*

Wood Splicing

Wood splicing can involve several types of techniques. Also referred to as "piecing-in" or "Dutchman" repair, it involves treating a localized area of deterioration by cutting out the decayed area of the log, and carefully carving and installing a matching, seasoned wood replacement plug or splice. The wood species, if available, and the direction and pattern of the grain should match that of adjacent original wood. The location and depth of decay should determine the splicing technique to be used. In a case where decay runs deep within a log, a full-depth segment containing the affected area can be cut out, severing the log completely, and a new segment of log spliced in, using angled "scarf" joints or square-cut "half-lap" joints (Fig. 19). The splice is secured to the severed log by angling lag screws or bolts through the upper and lower surfaces that will be concealed by daubing.

Splicing can also be performed using epoxy as an adhesive. A log with shallow decay on its outer face can be cut back to sound depth, and a half-log face spliced on, adhered with epoxy, screws or bolts. A technique for the repair of badly deteriorated log crowns involves cutting them back to sound wood, and into the notching joint if necessary, and installing new crowns cut to match. Fiberglass or aluminum reinforcement rods are inserted into holes drilled into the new crowns, and into corresponding holes drilled in the ends of the original cut-off logs. Epoxy is used as an adhesive to attach and hold the new crowns in place. Long lag screws can be angled up through the underside of the crown into the log above to provide additional support for the repair.

Epoxy Consolidation and Repair

In some instances, epoxies may be used by themselves to consolidate and fill the voids left by deteriorated wood. Epoxies are versatile in performance, relatively easy to use by experts, and, after curing, may be shaped with wood-working tools. Their use requires that sufficient sound wood survives for the epoxy to adhere. But they can be used to stabilize rotted wood, return full or greater than original strength to decayed structure-bearing members, and to reconstitute the shape of decayed log ends. Epoxies resist decay and

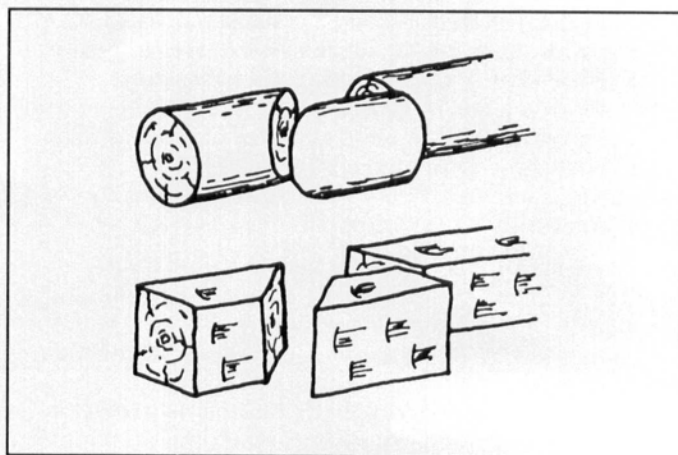


Fig. 19. Log splicing with scarf joints. Drawing: Harrison Goodall.

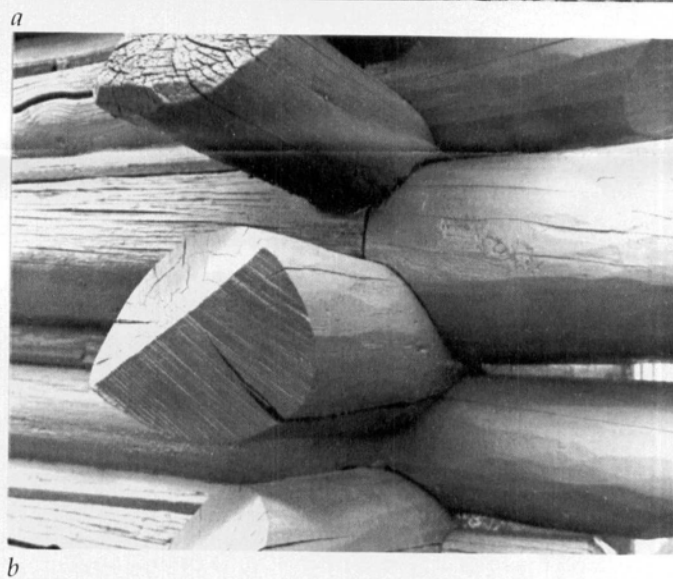


Fig. 20. (a) These deteriorated log crowns were (b) repaired with new crowns which were attached to the historic logs with reinforcing bars and epoxy. Epoxy repair of log crowns is most successful when the repaired crowns are protected from excess moisture by a roof overhang. Photos: Harrison Goodall.

insects, and while epoxy itself is resistant to moisture, epoxy tends to cause adjacent wood to retain moisture rather than dry out, and if not used in the right location, can actually further a continuing cycle of wood decay. Hence, epoxy repairs are most successful in areas where they are protected from moisture. Epoxies, of which there are a variety of commercially-available products on the market, are prepared in essentially two forms: a liquid consolidant and a flexible putty filler. Each consists of a resin and a hardener which must be mixed prior to use.

The technique of treating, for an example, a decayed log crown with epoxies is begun by removing loose decayed wood, and drying the area if necessary (Fig. 20). The rot-affected cavity and surface of the log end is then saturated with liquid epoxy by repeated brushing, or by soaking it in a plastic bag filled with epoxy that is attached to the log. The porous condition of the rot-damaged wood will draw up the epoxy like a lamp wick. Once the liquid epoxy has saturated the log end and cured, the log end has been consolidated, and is ready for the application of an epoxy putty filler. The filler resin and hardener must also be mixed; pigments must be mixed with the filler epoxy to color the patch, and more importantly to protect it from ultraviolet sunlight. The filler can be applied with a putty knife, pressing it into the irregularities of the cavity. The cured patch can be worked like wood and painted with an opaque stain or a dull finish paint to help it blend with surrounding wood, although epoxy repairs can be difficult to disguise on natural, unpainted wood.

Epoxies can be used to consolidate and repair other areas of a log, including rotted internal areas which have not yet progressed to damage the log's outer surface. Saturation of small internal areas can be accomplished by drilling several random holes into the log through an area that will be concealed by daubing, and then pouring in liquid epoxy. If a pure resin is used, it should be a casting resin to minimize shrinkage, and it is best to fill voids with a resin that contains aggregates such as sand, or micro-balloons. Epoxy is frequently used by architectural conservators to strengthen deteriorated structural members. The damaged log can be strengthened by removing the deteriorated wood, and filling the void by imbedding a reinforcing bar in epoxy filler, making sure the void is properly sealed to contain the epoxy before using it (Fig. 21). Sometimes larger decayed internal areas of a log can be more easily accessed and repaired from the interior of a structure. This may be a useful technique if it can be accomplished without causing undue damage to the interior finishes in the log building. However, despite its many advantages, epoxy may not be an appropriate treatment for all log repairs, and it should not be used in an attempt to conceal checking, or extensive log surface patching that is exposed to view, or logs that are substantially decayed or collapsed.

Log Replacement

Repairing or replacing only a segment of a log is not always possible. Replacement of an entire log may be the only solution if it has been substantially lost to decay and collapsed under the weight of logs above it. Log replacement, which should be carried out only by experienced craftspersons, is begun by temporarily

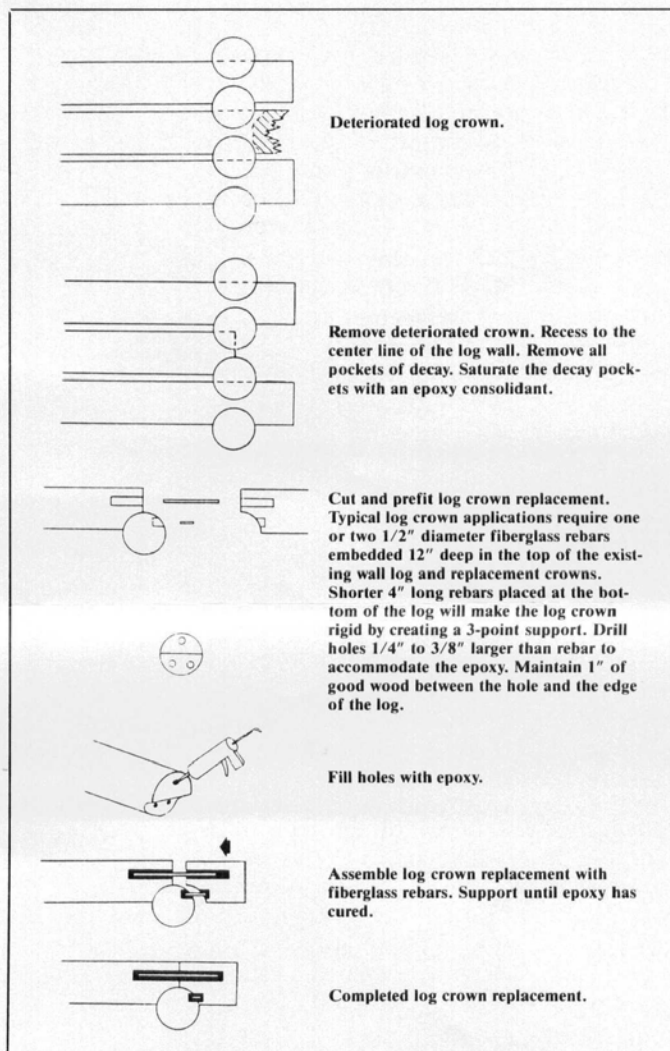


Fig. 21. Epoxy repair. Drawing: Harrison Goodall.

supporting the logs above, and then jacking them up just enough to insert the new log. Potential danger to the structure may include creating inadequate temporary bearing points, and crushing chinking and interior finishes which may have settled slowly into non-original positions that cannot withstand jacking.

To begin the process of log replacement, the entire length of the log must be inspected from the exterior and the interior of the structure to determine whether it supports any structural members or features, and how their load can be taken up by bracing during jacking and removal. On the exterior, sheathing such as weatherboard, and adjacent chinking, must be removed along the length of the log to perform this inspection. Likewise, on the interior, abutting partition walls and plaster may also need to be removed around the log to determine what, if any, features are supported by or tied into the log to be removed.

A replacement log should be obtained to match the wood species of the original being removed. If it is a hewn log, then the replacement must be hewn to replicate the dimensions and tool marks of the original (Fig. 22). If the same wood species cannot be obtained in the original dimensions, a substitute species may have to be used, and may even be preferable in some instances



Fig. 22. The lighter-colored replacement log in this barn matches the dimensions and hewing marks of the original logs, and will darken in time to blend visually with the other logs. Photo: Bernard Weisgerber.

if a more durable wood can be found than the original wood species. It should, however, be chosen to match the visual characteristics of the original species as closely as possible.

Wood Preservatives

In most instances, the use of chemical wood preservatives is not generally recommended on historic log buildings. Preservatives tend to change the color or appearance of the logs. In addition, many are toxic, they tend to leach out of the wood over time, and like paint, must be periodically reapplied. Many of the late 19th and early 20th century Rustic structures were constructed of logs with the bark left on which may provide protection, while others have been painted. However, some log buildings, and especially log houses that have been inappropriately stripped of historic cladding in an earlier restoration, and now show signs of weathering, such as deep checking, may be exceptions to this guidance. A preservative treatment may be worth considering in these cases. Boiled linseed oil may sometimes be appropriate to use on selected exposures of a building that are particularly vulnerable to weathering, although linseed oil does tend to darken over time. Borate solutions, which do not alter the color or appearance of wood, may be another of the few effective, non-hazardous preservatives available. However, borate solutions do not penetrate dry wood well, and thus the wood must be green or wet. Because borate solutions are water-soluble, after treating, the wood must be coated with a water-repellent coating. In some instances, it may be appropriate to reapply varnish where it was used as the original finish treatment. Pressure-treating, while effective for new wood, is not applicable to in-place log treatment, and is generally not effective for large timbers and logs because it does not penetrate deeply enough.

Foundation Repair

The foundation should have good drainage, be stable, adequately support the building as well as any future floorloads, and keep the sill log sufficiently clear of the ground and moisture to deter decay and insect infestation. Log buildings with cellars are less likely to suffer

problems than those built upon the ground or with crawl spaces, as long as the cellar is kept dry and ventilated. Because the foundations of many log buildings were neither dug nor laid below the frostline, they generally tend to be susceptible to freeze-thaw ground heaving and settlement. Also, as previously noted, some foundations consisted of wooden sleepers or pilings in direct contact with the ground. If a foundation problem is minor, such as the need for repointing or resetting a few stones, work should address only those areas. Loose stones should be reset in their original locations if possible. A clearly inadequate foundation that has virtually disappeared into the ground, or where large areas of masonry have buckled or sunk, resulting in excessively uneven or active settlement, will need to be rebuilt using modern construction methods but to match the historic appearance.

Chinking Repair

Repair of chinking, whether it is finished on the exterior with wooden strips or with daubing, should not be done until all log repair or replacement, structural jacking and shoring is completed, and all replacement logs have seasoned. Historically, patching and replacing daubing on a routine basis was a seasonal chore. This was because environmental factors—building settlement, seasonal expansion and contraction of logs, and moisture infiltration followed by freeze-thaw action—cracks and loosens daubing. If the exterior log walls are exposed, and the chinking or daubing requires repair, as much of the remaining inner blocking filler and daubing should be retained as possible. A daubing formula and tooled finish that matches the historic daubing, if known, should be used, or based on one of the mixes listed here. For the most part, modern commercially-available chinking products are not suitable for use on historic log buildings, although an exception might be on the interior of a log building where it will be covered by plaster or wood, and will not be visible. These products tend to have a sandy appearance that may be compatible with some historic daubing, but the color, and other visual and physical characteristics are generally incompatible with historic log surfaces.

Sections of wood chinking which are gone or cannot be made weathertight should be replaced with same-sized species saplings or quarter poles cut to fit. Generally, unless bark was used originally, it should be removed before nailing the new wood chinking replacements tightly into place.

Analysis of daubing can be done in much the same way as mortar analysis. If that is not feasible, by crushing a loose piece of daubing its constituent parts can be exposed, which may typically include lime, sand, clay, and, as binders, straw or animal hair. The color imparted by the sand or pigmented constituents should be noted, and any areas of original daubing should be recorded with color film for later reference. Daubing that is loose or is not adhered to the logs must first be cleaned out by hand. Blocking filler should be left intact, refitting only loose pieces. (Sometimes it may be difficult to obtain a good bond in which case it may be necessary to clean out the joint entirely.) If needed, soft filler should be added, such as jute or bits of fiberglass batt, pressed firmly into voids with a stick or blunt

tool. Concealed reinforcement may sometimes be used, depending upon the authenticity of the restoration. This can include galvanized nails partially inserted only on the upper side of the log to allow for the daubing to move with the upper log and keep the top joint sealed, or galvanized wire mesh secured with galvanized nails (Fig. 23). Like repointing masonry, daubing should not be done in full sun, excessive heat or when freezing temperatures are expected. The daubing materials should be dry-mixed, the chinking rechecked as being tight and secure, and the mix wetted and stirred to a stiff, paste-like consistency. The mix dries quickly, so no more daubing should be prepared at a time than can be applied in about 30 minutes. A test patch of new daubing, either on the building, or in a mock-up elsewhere, will help test the suitability of the formula's color and texture match.

Before applying the daubing, the chinking area, including filler and log surfaces to be covered, should be sprayed with water to prevent the dry filler from too rapidly drawing off the daubing moisture which will result in hairline cracking. A trowel, ground to the width of the daubing, is used to press the daubing into the chinking space, and to smooth the filled areas. Wide or deep chinking spaces or joints may have to be daubed in layers, to prevent sagging and separation from the logs, by applying one or two scratch coats before finishing the surface.

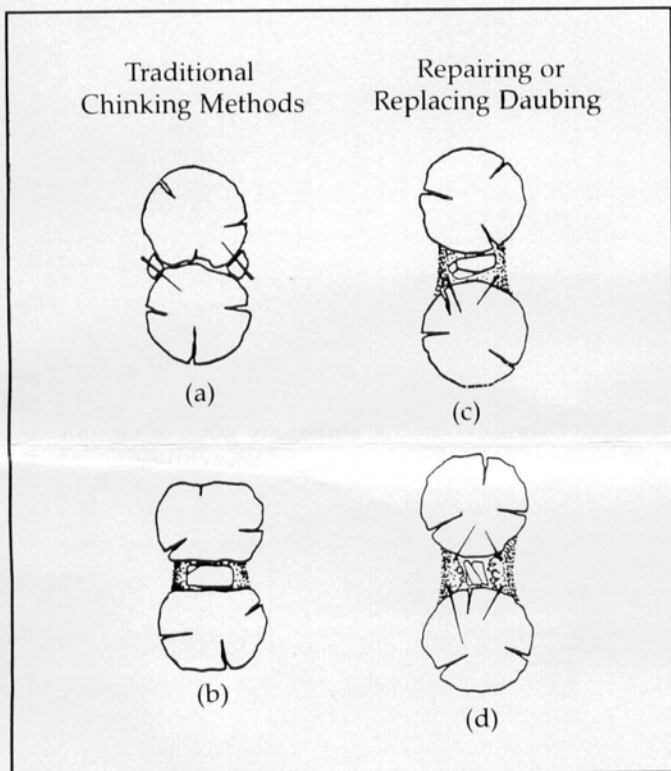


Fig. 23. Illustrated are various methods of chinking and daubing: (a) wood strips, or thin saplings nailed in place; and (b) 3-part system consisting of an inner blocking filler of stones or wood slabs, together with soft filler, such as clay, stuffed around the blocking, composes the chinking, and wet-applied daubing. Concealed aids that may improve the adherence of new daubing include (c) galvanized nails, or (d) galvanized mesh lath. Drawing: James Caufield.

Daubing Mixes

	parts (volume)	material
Mix A.	1/4	cement
	1	lime
	4	sand
	1/8	dry color
		hog bristles or excelsior

(Donald A. Hutslar, "Log Cabin Restoration: Guidelines for the Historical Society," American Association for State and local History, Technical Leaflet No. 74, "History News," Vol. 29, No. 5 (May 1974).)

Mix B.	6	sand
	4	lime
	1	cement
Mix C.	1	portland cement
	4-8	lime
	7-10	sand

Mix B and C are reprinted from "Log Structures: Preservation and Problem-Solving," by Harrison Goodall and Renee Friedman, Nashville, TN: American Association for State and Local History, 1980.

Portland cement was a part of the original daubing used in many late 19th and early 20th century log buildings, and is therefore appropriate to include in repairing buildings of this period. Although a small amount of portland cement may be added to a lime, clay and sand mix for workability, there should not be more than 1 part portland cement to 2 parts of lime in daubing mixes intended for most historic log buildings. Portland cement tends to shrink and develop hairline cracks, and retain moisture, all of which can be potentially damaging to the logs.

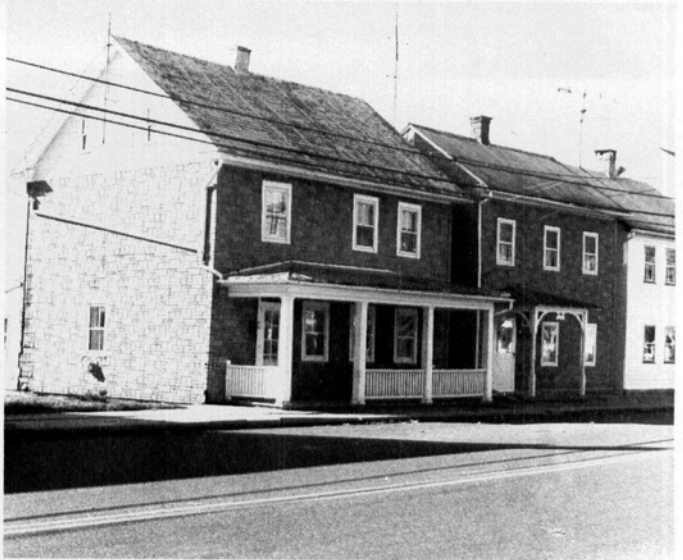
Interior Treatments

There is no single appropriate way to finish or restore the interior of a historic log house. Each building and its history is unique. The temptation should be resisted to impart an unfinished frontier character by removing plaster to expose interior log walls or joists in the ceiling. Instead, interior treatments should be based on existing evidence, and guided by old photographs, written documentation, and interviews with previous owners. Interior features and finishes that might exist in some 18th and 19th century log houses include wood paneled walls, wood moldings, stairs, and fire-place mantels; where they have survived, these features should be retained. Many of the more rustic log buildings built later in the 19th or early 20th century intentionally featured exposed interior log walls, sometimes with the logs peeled and varnished. If interior plaster is severely damaged or has previously been removed, and evidence such as lath ghosting on the logs exists, walls should be replastered or recovered with gypsum board or dry wall to match the historic appearance.



Preserving Log Buildings in Their Historic Settings

Log buildings are too often viewed as portable resources. Like other historic buildings, moved or relocated log structures can suffer a loss of integrity of materials and of setting (Fig. 24). Historic buildings listed in the National Register of Historic Places may be subject to loss of that status if moved. Despite the popularity of dismantling and relocating log buildings, they should be moved only as a last resort, if that is the only way to save them from demolition. If they must be moved, it is preferable that they be moved intact—that is, in one piece rather than disassembled. Disassembling and moving a log building can result in considerable loss of the historic building materials. While the logs and roof framing members can be numbered for reassembly, dismantling a log building can result in loss of such features as foundation and chimney, chinking and daubing, exterior cladding, and interior finishes. Furthermore, log buildings can rarely be put back together as easily as they were taken apart.



b

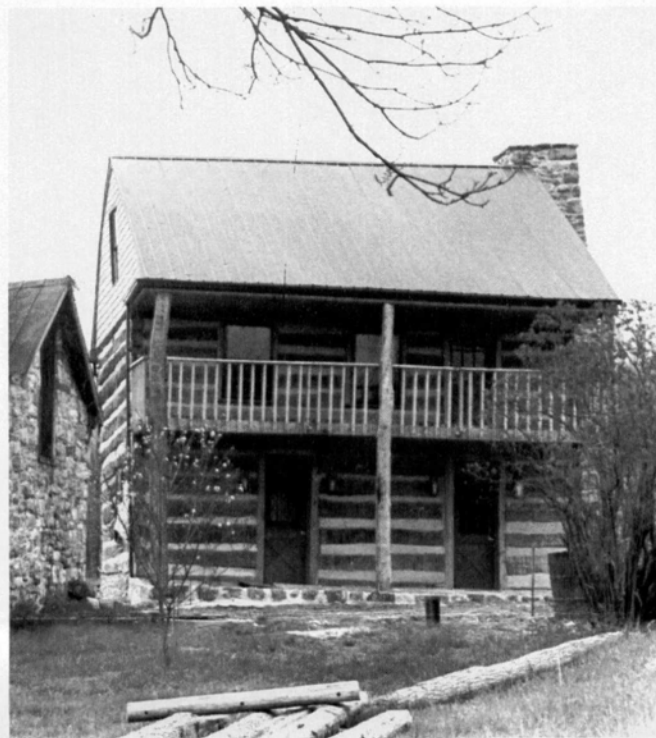


a

Fig. 24. Some towns still retain a high number of early log houses. (a) Middleway, West Virginia, is a small village dominated by 18th and 19th century log houses, and, with the exception of outbuildings, all are clad in original wood siding or stucco. Removal of one of the houses from this streetscape would not only result in a loss of integrity to the building, but also to the historic district. (b) The original wood clapboard of two of these c. 1830 log houses in Stouchsburg, Pennsylvania, has been covered with asphalt siding, and later porches added. Rehabilitation plans might appropriately include retention of the porches as having acquired significance over time, and removal of the asphalt siding. Uneven spacing between the two upper left windows of the house on the left, and the center chimney are indications that the house was built in two stages. Photos: (a) Anne Grimmer, (b) Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.



a



b

Fig. 25. (a) Prior to rehabilitation, the exterior of this late 18th century log house was sided with wood clapboard, which had been covered over by a later artificial siding, while the upper gallery of the second floor porch was stuccoed. (b) During the rehabilitation both the historic wood siding and stucco were removed to expose the logs, the gables were sided with wood shingles, and what would have originally been milled wood columns supporting the porch were replaced with rough, unmilled log posts. Collectively, these treatments diminished the building's architectural integrity, and gave it an appearance it never had. (c) The depth that the window frames extend out beyond the log surface allowing space for siding is an indication that cladding was part of the building's original construction. Photos: National Park Service Files.



c

Summary

Historic log buildings regardless of whether they are of horizontal or vertical construction, or whether they are 18th century log houses or early 20th century Rustic style cabins, are unique. Their conservation essentially centers on the preservation and repair of the logs, and appropriate repairs to chinking and daubing, which like repointing of masonry, is necessary to ensure that most log buildings are weathertight. Log building preservation may be accomplished with a variety of techniques including splicing and piecing-in, the use of epoxy, or a combination of patching and epoxy, and often, selected replacement. But, like any historic

building, a log structure is a system that functions through the maintenance of the totality of its parts.

The exterior of many of the earliest late 18th and 19th century log buildings, and particularly those east of the Mississippi, were commonly covered at the time of construction or later with some type of cladding, either horizontal or vertical wood siding, stucco, or sometimes a combination. If extant, this historic cladding, which may be hidden under a later, non-historic artificial siding such as aluminum, vinyl, or asbestos, should be preserved and repaired, or replaced if evidence indicates that it existed, as a significant character-defining feature of the building (Fig. 25).

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This publication has been prepared pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, which directs the Secretary of the Interior to develop and make available information concerning historic properties. Comments on the usefulness of this publication may be directed to H. Ward Jandl, Chief, Technical Preservation Services Branch, Preservation Assistance Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127. This publication is not copyrighted and can be reproduced without penalty. Normal procedures for credit to the author and the National Park Service are appreciated.

September 1991

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Cover Photograph (logo): The log cabin was used on this 1840 campaign medal to symbolize frontier life and democratic egalitarianism, a platform that successfully elected William Henry Harrison to the presidency. Photo: The State Museum of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

Piece of history needs homeowner

4-21-83

The woman who restored the cabin, likely the oldest building in Safety Harbor, is asking \$199,900 for it.

By LEON M. TUCKER
Times Staff Writer



Times photo — CARRIE PRATT

The logs of the cabin in Safety Harbor are heart pine. The front porch is supported by cabbage palm poles. Cypress rounds support the ceiling.

SAFETY HARBOR
It's easy to miss. Perched on a slight incline, and nestled among the shroud of cherry laural, cedar and palm trees is a piece of history.

A real log cabin. Not one that was slapped together from a construction kit, but one whose porch creeks underfoot from decades of visitors coming and going.

And for \$199,900, the 138-year-old log cabin can be yours — all 724 square feet of it.

Almost certainly the oldest building in Safety Harbor and one of the oldest in Pinellas County, the cabin at 600 Third St. S sits two blocks south of Main Street between Third and Fourth streets.

"It's the only real thing I have seen in this part of the state," said owner Betty Quibell, comparing it with other log cabins she's seen in Florida. "The money, blood, sweat and tears I put in it is what has made it what it's worth now."

In 1992, Quibell, former director of the Safety Harbor Museum of Regional History, purchased the cabin for \$61,000 and has lived there and worked to restore it.

The first thing she said she did when she moved in was throw out everything that did not belong in a century-old house. The window air conditioning units went, as did the hot water heater, TV antenna, sliding-glass windows and crude electrical wiring running throughout the house.

"There's \$2,500 (invested) in plantings alone," Quibell, 61, said. "I don't even want to know (the total amount invested) because it was never a factor. It didn't matter to me."

According to Pinellas County property records, the land alone is valued at \$110,400.

The cabin is thought to have been built in 1865 and expanded in 1876. But it has its competition.

At the Pinellas County Heritage Village, the cabin belonging to Largo pioneer Daniel McMulle, built in 1852, is considered the county's oldest existing structure.

But what the Safety Harbor cabin loses in age to the McMullen house makes up for in the fact that it remains on its original homestead. The McMullen house was moved to the county's historical park in 1992.

Don Ivey, curator of collections at Heritage Village, said the Safety Harbor cabin is important to the county's history.

"We have a file on it, and

there's no question it's got some historical significance," he said. "Some more research needs to be done on it to establish when it was occupied and built."

One obvious sign of the cabin's age comes from the 1876 date on the fireplace in the main room of the house.

But Quibell once crawled under the house and found the date 1865 carved under the original room, evidence she photographed to keep from having to burrow her way under there again.

Though it is not known who first built and occupied the cabin, records show that Dr. James Snedecor moved into the house in 1885.

According to past *St. Petersburg Times* reports, Snedecor was followed by a family named Duhme. Then came Captain and Mrs. Morrey from Philadelphia.

R.H. Blanchard and his wife, the former Lillian Roland, bought the cabin in 1943. Her father, D. Gibbs Roland, was a state senator, and her grandfather was a Hawthorne for whom that Florida city is named.

Blanchard died in 1965, and in 1974, his widow married Argie Ready. They lived in the cabin until July 1989, when it became unoccupied and remained that way until Quibell bought it in 1992.

One of Quibell's fondest memories of working on the cabin came when she had an unexpected visitor.

"One day I was outside and some guy pulled up and said, 'I was born and raised in this town, and I just want to thank you for taking care of my heritage,' " she recalled, tears building in her eyes. "That just got me — and it still does."

Now, because the antiques dealer said she wants to spend more time with her son and granddaughter in Pennsylvania, she has to let it go.

Quibell said, at one time, she wanted to sell the cabin to someone who would continue to take care of it and not tear it down.

"I have long since given up on that," she said. "Not everybody in the world has the preservation ideals I do — but you always hope."



FILE COPY

City of Safety Harbor Florida

HOME OF ESPIRITU SANTO MINERAL SPRINGS

750 Main Street



Safety Harbor, Florida 34695



(727) 724-1555

FAX 724-1566

January 12, 2004

Mr. Mark Hollerbaugh
6225 Bayshore Boulevard
Tampa, Florida 33611

Re: Property at 600 3rd Street South

Dear Mr. Hollerbaugh:

This letter is a follow-up to our recent discussion of your plans for a residence at 600 3rd Street South, and your desire for suggestions for incorporating the existing log cabin into the design of the new house. Although the Building Official and I will be meeting with you in a few weeks on this matter, I took the liberty of contacting the Florida Division of Historical Resources for some suggestions in advance of our meeting. While the log cabin is not designated as a federal or local historical historic site, preservation of the structure is important to the City of Safety Harbor. In speaking to preservation professionals at the State of Florida I was advised that the historic character and integrity of the log cabin can be preserved by the following adjustments to the house design:

1. Increase the use of glass siding for the enclosed connection between the log cabin and the new residence to increase the transparency of the connecting corridor.
2. Attach the connecting corridor to the log cabin in a manner which minimizes any damage to the roof and siding of the cabin.
3. Reduce the width of the connecting corridor to reduce the size and impact of the connection.

Your cooperation in implementing these suggestions where possible is appreciated. Should you or your architect require additional information regarding proper preservation techniques, Mr. Philip Wisley, a Preservation Architect with the Florida Division of Historical Resources should be contacted at (850) 245-6333. In addition, I am also taking the liberty of enclosing information regarding the preservation of historic log buildings, and information on the proper use of additions to historic buildings. I hope that this information proves useful.

Thank you again for your desire to preserve a part of Safety Harbor's history in the design of your new home. Please contact me at 724-1555 if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

Ron Rinzivillo, AICP
Associate Planner

cc: Danny Sandlin, CBO, Building Official
Master site plan file

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings

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FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

**Division of Historical Resources
R.A. Gray Building
500 South Bronough Street**

For additional information about historic building rehabilitation and Florida's state historic preservation program, please contact the Department of State's Bureau of Historic Preservation.

Bureau of Historic Preservation
R.A. Gray Building
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250
Telephone: (850) 487-2333
FAX: (850) 922-0496

CONTENTS

Introduction to the Standards and Guidelines	3
--	---

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Masonry: Brick, stone, terra-cotta, concrete, adobe, stucco, and mortar

Preservation of Historic Features (maintenance, repair, replacement)	8
Design for Missing Historic Features	10

Wood: Clapboard, weatherboard, shingles, and other wooden siding and decorative elements

Preservation of Historic Features (maintenance, repair, replacement)	11
Design for Missing Historic Features	12

Architectural Metals: Cast iron, steel, pressed tin, copper, aluminum, and zinc

Preservation of Historic Features (maintenance, repair, replacement)	13
Design for Missing Historic Features	14

Roofs

Preservation of Historic Features (maintenance, repair, replacement)	15
Design for Missing Historic Features	16
Additions/Alterations for the New Use	16

Windows

Preservation of Historic Features (maintenance, repair, replacement)	17
Design for Missing Historic Features	18
Additions/Alterations for the New Use	18

Entrances and Porches

Preservation of Historic Features (maintenance, repair, replacement)	19
Design for Missing Historic Features	20
Additions/Alterations for the New Use	20

Storefronts

Preservation of Historic Features (maintenance, repair, replacement)	21
Design for Missing Historic Features	22

BUILDING INTERIOR

Structural Systems

Preservation of Historic Features (maintenance, repair, replacement)	23
Additions/Alterations for the New Use	24

Interior Spaces, Features, and Finishes

Preservation of Historic Spaces, Features, and Finishes (maintenance, repair, replacement) 25

Design for Missing Historic Features and Finishes 27

Alterations/ Additions for the New Use 28

Mechanical Systems

Preservation of Historic Features (maintenance, repair, replacement) 29

Alterations/ Additions for the New Use 30

BUILDING SITE

Preservation of Historic Features (maintenance, repair, replacement) 31

Design for Missing Historic Features 33

Alterations/ Additions for the New Use 33

DISTRICT/NEIGHBORHOOD

Preservation of Historic Features (maintenance, repair, replacement) 34

Design for Missing Historic Features 35

Alterations/ Additions for the New Use 35

HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE REQUIREMENTS

ENERGY RETROFITTING

NEW ADDITIONS TO HISTORIC BUILDINGS 36

INTRODUCTION

The Secretary of the Interior is responsible for establishing standards for all programs under Departmental authority and for advising Federal agencies on the preservation of historic properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In partial fulfillment of this responsibility, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects have been developed to guide work undertaken on historic buildings—there are separate standards for acquisition, protection, stabilization, preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. **The Standards for Rehabilitation** (codified in 36 CFR 67) comprise that section of the overall preservation project standards and addresses the most prevalent treatment. "Rehabilitation" is defined as "the process of returning a property to a state of utility, through repair or alteration, which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions and features of the property which are significant to its historic, architectural, and cultural values."

Initially developed by the Secretary of the Interior to determine the appropriateness of proposed project work on registered properties within the Historic Preservation Fund grant-in-aid program, the **Standards for Rehabilitation** have been widely used over the years—particularly to determine if a rehabilitation qualifies as a certified Rehabilitation for Federal tax purposes. In addition, the Standards have guided Federal agencies in carrying out their historic preservation responsibilities for properties in Federal ownership or control; and State and local officials in reviewing both Federal and nonfederal rehabilitation proposals. They have also been adopted by historic district and planning commissions across the country.

The intent of the Standards is to assist the long-term preservation of a property's significance through the preservation of historic materials and features. The Standards pertain to historic buildings of all materials, construction types, sizes, and occupancy and encompass the exterior and interior of the buildings. They also encompass related landscape features and the building's site and environment, as well as attached, adjacent, or related new construction. To be certified for Federal tax purposes, a rehabilitation project must be determined by the Secretary to be consistent with the historic character of the structure(s), and where applicable, the district in which it is located.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION

The following Standards are to be applied to specific rehabilitation projects in a reasonable manner, taking into consideration economic and technical feasibility.

- (1) A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.
- (2) The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.
- (3) Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.
- (4) Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.
- (5) Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a historic property shall be preserved.
- (6) Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.
- (7) Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.
- (8) Significant archaeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.
- (9) New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.
- (10) New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

As stated in the definition, the treatment "rehabilitation" assumes that at least some repair or alteration of the historic building will be needed in order to provide for an efficient contemporary use; however, these repairs and alteration must not damage or destroy materials, features or finishes that are important in defining the building's historic character. For example, certain treatments—if improperly applied—may cause or accelerate physical deterioration of historic buildings. This can include using improper repointing or exterior masonry cleaning techniques, or introducing insulation that damages historic fabric. In almost all of these situations, use of these materials and treatments will result in a project that does not meet the Standards. Similarly, exterior additions that duplicate the form, material, and detailing of the structure to the extent that they compromise the historic character of the structure will fail to meet the standards.

Technical Guidance Publications

The National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, conducts a variety of activities to guide Federal agencies, States, and the general public in historic preservation project work. In addition to establishing standards and guidelines, the Service develops, publishes, and distributes technical information on appropriate preservation treatments, including Preservation Briefs, case studies, and Preservation Tech Notes.

A Catalog of Historic Preservation Publications with stock numbers, prices, and ordering information may be obtained by writing: Preservation Assistance Division, Technical Preservation Services, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

GUIDELINES FOR REHABILITATING HISTORIC BUILDINGS

The Guidelines were initially developed in 1977 to help property owners, developers, and Federal managers apply the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Rehabilitation" during the project planning stage by providing general design and technical recommendations. Unlike the Standards, the Guidelines are *not* codified as program requirements. Together with the "Standards for Rehabilitation" they provide a model process for owners, developers, and Federal agency managers to follow.

It should be noted at the outset that the Guidelines are intended to assist in applying the Standards to projects generally; consequently, they are not meant to give case-specific advice or address exceptions or rare instances. For example, they cannot tell an owner or developer which features of their own historic building are important in defining the historic character and must be preserved—although examples are provided in each section—or which features could be altered, if necessary, for the new use. This kind of careful case-by-case decisionmaking is best accomplished by seeking assistance from qualified historic preservation professionals in the planning stage of the project. Such professionals include architects, architectural historians, historians, archaeologists, and others who are skilled in the preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration of historic properties.

The Guidelines pertain to historic buildings of all sizes, materials, occupancy, and construction types; and apply to interior and exterior work as well as new exterior additions. Those approaches, treatments, and techniques that are consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Rehabilitation" are listed in the "**Recommended**" column on the left; those approaches, treatments, and techniques which could adversely affect a building's historic character are listed in the "**Not Recommended**" column on the right.

To provide clear and consistent guidance for owners, developers, and federal agency managers to follow, the "Recommended" courses of action in each section are listed in order of historic preservation concerns so that a rehabilitation project may be successfully planned and completed—one that, first, assures the preservation of a building's important or "character-defining" architectural materials and features and, second, makes possible an efficient contemporary use. Rehabilitation guidance in each section begins with protection and maintenance, that work which should be maximized in every project to enhance overall preservation goals. Next, where some deterioration is present, repair of the building's historic materials and features is recommended. Finally, when deterioration is so extensive that repair is not possible, the most problematic area of work is considered: replacement of historic materials and features with new materials.

To further guide the owner and developer in planning a successful rehabilitation project, those complex design issues dealing with new use requirements such as alterations and additions are highlighted at the end of each section to underscore the need for particular sensitivity in these areas.

Identify, Retain, and Preserve

The guidance that is basic to the treatment of all historic buildings—**identifying, retaining, and preserving** the form and detailing of those architectural materials and features that are important in *defining the historic character*—is always listed first in the "Recommended" column. The parallel "Not Recommended" column lists the types of actions that are most apt to cause the diminution or even loss of the building's historic character. It should be remembered, however, that such loss of character is just as often caused by the cumulative effect of a series of actions that would seem to be minor interventions. Thus, the guidance in *all* of the "Not Recommended" columns must be viewed in that larger context, e.g., for the total impact on a historic building.

Protect and Maintain

After identifying those materials and features that are important and must be retained in the process of rehabilitation work, then **protecting and maintaining** them are addressed. Protection generally involves the least degree of intervention and is preparatory to other work. For example, protection includes the maintenance of historic material through treatments such as rust removal, caulking, limited paint removal, and re-application of protective coatings; the cyclical cleaning of roof gutter systems; or installation of fencing, protective plywood, alarm systems and other temporary protective measures. Although a historic building will usually require more extensive work, an overall evaluation of its physical condition should always begin at this level.

Repair

Next, when the physical condition of character-defining materials and features warrants additional work **repairing** is recommended. Guidance for the repair of historic materials such as masonry, wood, and architectural metals again begins with the least degree of intervention possible such as patching, piecing-in, splicing, consolidating, or otherwise reinforcing or upgrading them according to recognized preservation methods. Repairing also includes the limited replacement in kind—or with compatible substitute material—of extensively deteriorated or missing *parts* of features when there are surviving prototypes (for example, brackets, dentils, steps, plaster, or portions of slate or tile roofing). Although using the same kind of material is always the preferred option, substitute material is acceptable if the form and design as well as the substitute material itself convey the visual appearance of the remaining parts of the feature and finish.

Replace

Following repair in the hierarchy, guidance is provided for **replacing** an entire character-defining feature with new material because the level of deterioration or damage of materials precludes repair (for example, an exterior cornice; an interior staircase; or a complete porch or storefront). If the essential form and detailing are still evident so that the physical evidence can be used to re-establish the feature as an integral part of the rehabilitation project, then its replacement is appropriate. Like the guidance for repair, the preferred option is always replacement of the entire feature in kind, that is, with the same material. Because this approach may not always be technically or economically feasible, provisions are made to consider the use of a compatible substitute material.

It should be noted that, while the National Park Service guidelines recommend the replacement of an entire character-defining feature under certain well-defined circumstances, they *never* recommend removal and replacement with new material of a feature that—although damaged or deteriorated—could reasonably be repaired and thus preserved.

Design for Missing Historic Features

When an entire interior or exterior feature is missing (for example, an entrance, or cast iron facade; or a principal staircase), it no longer plays a role in physically defining the historic character of the building unless it can be accurately recovered in form and detailing through the process of carefully documenting the historical appearance. Where an important architectural feature is missing, its recovery is always recommended in the guidelines as the *first* or preferred, course of action. Thus, if adequate historical, pictorial, and physical documentation exists so that the feature may be accurately reproduced, and if it is desirable to re-establish the feature as part of the building's historical appearance, then designing and constructing a new feature based on such information is appropriate. However, a *second* acceptable option for the replacement feature is a new design that is compatible with the remaining character-defining features of the historic building. The new design should always take into account the size, scale, and materials of the historic building itself and, most importantly, should be clearly differentiated so that a false historical appearance is not created.

Alterations/Additions to Historic Buildings

Some exterior and interior alterations to the historic building are generally needed to assure its continued use, but it is most important that such alterations do not radically change, obscure, or destroy character-defining spaces, materials, features, or finishes. Alterations may include providing additional parking space on an existing historic building site; cutting new entrances or windows on secondary elevations; inserting an additional floor; installing an entirely new mechanical system; or creating an atrium or light well. Alteration may also include the selective removal of buildings or other features of the environment or building site that are intrusive and therefore detract from the overall historic character.

The construction of an exterior addition to a historic building may seem to be essential for the new use, but it is emphasized in the guidelines that such new additions should be avoided, if possible, and considered *only* after it is determined that those needs cannot be met by altering secondary, i.e., non character-defining interior spaces. If, after a thorough evaluation of interior solutions, an exterior addition is still judged to be the only viable alternative, it should be designed and constructed to be clearly differentiated from the historic building and so that the character-defining features are not radically changed, obscured, damaged, or destroyed.

Additions to historic buildings are referenced within specific sections of the guidelines such as Site, Roof, Structural Systems, etc., but are also considered in more detail in a separate section, NEW ADDITIONS TO HISTORIC BUILDINGS.

Health and Safety Code Requirements; Energy Retrofitting

These sections of the rehabilitation guidance address work done to meet health and safety code requirements (for example, providing barrier-free access to historic buildings); or retrofitting measures to conserve energy (for example, installing solar collectors in an unobstrusive location on the site). Although this work is quite often an important aspect of rehabilitation projects, it is usually not part of the overall process of protecting or repairing character-defining features; rather, such work is assessed for its potential negative impact on the building's historic character. For this reason, particular care must be taken not to radically change, obscure, damage, or destroy character-defining materials or features in the process of rehabilitation work to meet code and energy requirements.

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Masonry: Brick, stone, terra cotta, concrete, adobe, stucco and mortar

Masonry features (such as brick cornices and door pediments, stone window architraves, terra cotta brackets and railings) as well as masonry surfaces (modelling, tooling, bonding patterns, joint size, and color) may be important in defining the historic character of the building. It should be noted that while masonry is among the most durable of historic building materials, it is also the most susceptible to damage by improper maintenance or repair techniques and by harsh or abrasive cleaning methods. Most preservation guidance on masonry thus focuses on such concerns as cleaning and the process of repointing.

Recommended

Identifying, retaining, and preserving masonry features that are important in defining the overall historic character of the building such as walls, brackets, railings, cornices, window architraves, door pediments, steps, and columns; and joint and unit size, tooling and bonding patterns, coatings, and color.

Protecting and maintaining masonry by providing proper drainage so that water does not stand on flat, horizontal surfaces or accumulate in curved decorative features.

Cleaning masonry only when necessary to halt deterioration or remove heavy soiling.

Carrying out masonry surface **cleaning tests** after it has been determined that such cleaning is necessary. Tests should be observed over a sufficient period of time so that both the immediate effects and the long range effects are known to enable selection of the gentlest method possible.

Cleaning masonry surfaces with the gentlest method possible, such as low pressure water and detergents, using natural bristle brushes.

Not Recommended

Removing or radically changing masonry features which are important in defining the overall historic character of the building so that, as a result, the character is diminished.

Replacing or rebuilding a major portion of exterior masonry walls that could be repaired so that, as a result, the building is no longer historic and is essentially new construction.

Applying paint or other coatings such as stucco to masonry that has been historically unpainted or uncoated to create a new appearance.

Removing paint from historically painted masonry.

Radically changing the type of paint or coating or its color.

Failing to evaluate and treat the various causes of mortar joint deterioration such as leaking roofs or gutters, differential settlement of the building, capillary action, or extreme weather exposure.

Cleaning masonry surfaces when they are not heavily soiled to create a new appearance, thus needlessly introducing chemicals or moisture into historic materials.

Cleaning masonry surfaces without testing or without sufficient time for the testing results to be of value.

Sandblasting brick or stone surfaces using dry or wet grit or other abrasives. These methods of cleaning permanently erode the surface of the material and accelerate deterioration.

Using a cleaning method that involves water or liquid chemical solutions when there is any possibility of freezing temperatures.

Cleaning with chemical products that will damage masonry, such as using acid on limestone or marble, or leaving chemicals on masonry surfaces.

Applying high pressure water cleaning methods that will damage historic masonry and the mortar joints.

Recommended

Inspecting painted masonry surfaces to determine whether repainting is necessary.

Removing damaged or deteriorated paint only to the next sound layer using the gentlest method possible (e.g., handscraping) prior to repainting.

Applying compatible paint coating systems following proper surface preparation.

Repainting with colors that are historically appropriate to the building and district.

Evaluating the overall condition of the masonry to determine whether more than protection and maintenance are required, that is, if repairs to the masonry features will be necessary.

Repairing masonry walls and other masonry features by repointing the mortar joints where there is evidence of deterioration such as disintegrating mortar, cracks in mortar joints, loose bricks, damp walls, or damaged plasterwork.

Removing deteriorated mortar by carefully hand-raking the joints to avoid damaging the masonry.

Duplicating old mortar in strength, composition, color, and texture.

Duplicating old mortar joints in width and in joint profile.

Repairing stucco by removing the damaged material and patching with new stucco that duplicates the old in strength, composition, color, and texture.

Using mud plaster as a surface coating over unfired, unstabilized adobe because the mud plaster will bond to the adobe.

Not Recommended

Removing paint that is firmly adhering to, and thus protecting, masonry surfaces.

Using methods of removing paint which are destructive to masonry, such as sandblasting, application of caustic solutions, or high pressure waterblasting.

Failing to follow manufacturers' product and application instructions when repainting masonry.

Using new paint colors that are inappropriate to the historic building and district.

Failing to undertake adequate measures to assure the preservation of masonry features.

Removing nondeteriorated mortar from sound joints, then repointing the entire building to achieve a uniform appearance.

Using electric saws and hammers rather than hand tools to remove deteriorated mortar from joints prior to repointing.

Repointing with mortar of high portland cement content (unless it is the content of the historic mortar). This can often create a bond that is stronger than the historic material and can cause damage as a result of the differing coefficient of expansion and the differing porosity of the material and the mortar.

Repointing with a synthetic caulking compound.

Using a "scrub" coating technique to repoint instead of traditional repointing methods.

Changing the width or joint profile when repointing.

Removing sound stucco; or repairing with new stucco that is stronger than the historic material or does not convey the same visual appearance.

Applying cement stucco to unfired, unstabilized adobe. Because the cement stucco will not bond properly, moisture can become entrapped between materials, resulting in accelerated deterioration of the adobe.

Recommended

Repairing masonry features by patching, piecing-in, or consolidating the masonry using recognized preservation methods. Repair may also include the limited replacement in kind—or with compatible substitute material—of those extensively deteriorated or missing parts of masonry features when there are surviving prototypes such as terracotta brackets or stone balusters.

Applying new or non-historic surface treatments such as water-repellent coatings to masonry only after repointing and only if masonry repairs have failed to arrest water penetration problems.

Replacing in kind an entire masonry feature that is too deteriorated to repair—if the overall form and detailing are still evident—using the physical evidence to guide the new work. Examples can include large sections of a wall, a cornice, balustrade, column, or stairway. If using the same kind of material is not technically or economically feasible, then a compatible substitute material may be considered.

Not Recommended

Replacing an entire masonry feature such as a cornice or balustrade when repair of the masonry and limited replacement of deteriorated or missing parts are appropriate.

Using a substitute material for the replacement part that does not convey the visual appearance of the surviving parts of the masonry feature or that is physically or chemically incompatible.

Applying waterproof, water-repellent, or non-historic coatings such as stucco to masonry as a substitute for repointing and masonry repairs. Coatings are frequently unnecessary, expensive, and may change the appearance of historic masonry as well as accelerate its deterioration.

Removing a masonry feature that is unrepairable and not replacing it; or replacing it with a new feature that does not convey the same visual appearance.

The following work is highlighted to indicate that it represents the particularly complex technical or design aspects of rehabilitation projects and should only be considered after the preservation concerns listed above have been addressed.

Design for Missing Historic Features

Designing and installing a new masonry feature such as steps or a door pediment when the historic feature is completely missing. It may be an accurate restoration using historical, pictorial, and physical documentation; or be a new design that is compatible with the size, scale, material, and color of the historic building.

Creating a false historical appearance because the replaced masonry feature is based on insufficient historical, pictorial, and physical documentation.

Introducing a new masonry feature that is incompatible in size, scale, material and color.

Wood: Clapboard, weather-board, shingles, and other wooden siding and decorative elements

Because it can be easily shaped by sawing, planing, carving, and gouging, wood is the most commonly used material for architectural features such as clapboards, cornices, brackets, entablatures, shutters, columns and balustrades. These wooden features—both functional and decorative—may be important in defining the historic character of the building and thus their retention, protection, and repair are of particular importance in rehabilitation projects.

Recommended

Identifying, retaining, and preserving wood features that are important in defining the overall historic character of the building such as siding, cornices, brackets, window architraves, and doorway pediments; and their paints, finishes, and colors.

Protecting and maintaining wood features by providing proper drainage so that water is not allowed to stand on flat, horizontal surfaces or accumulate in decorative features.

Applying chemical preservatives to wood features such as beam ends or outriggers that are exposed to decay hazards and are traditionally unpainted.

Retaining coatings such as paint that help protect the wood from moisture and ultraviolet light. Paint removal should be considered only where there is paint surface deterioration and as part of an overall maintenance program which involves repainting or applying other appropriate protective coatings.

Inspecting painted wood surfaces to determine whether repainting is necessary or if cleaning is all that is required.

Removing damaged or deteriorated paint to the next sound layer using the gentlest method possible (hand-scraping and handsanding), then repainting.

Not Recommended

Removing or radically changing wood features which are important in defining the overall historic character of the building so that, as a result, the character is diminished.

Removing a major portion of the historic wood from a facade instead of repairing or replacing only the deteriorated wood, then reconstructing the facade with new material in order to achieve a uniform or "improved" appearance.

Radically changing the type of finish or its color or accent scheme so that the historic character of the exterior is diminished.

Stripping historically painted surfaces to bare wood, then applying clear finishes or stains in order to create a "natural look."

Stripping paint or varnish to bare wood rather than repairing or reapplying a special finish, i.e., a grained finish to an exterior wood feature such as a front door.

Failing to identify, evaluate, and treat the causes of wood deterioration, including faulty flashing, leaking gutters, cracks and holes in siding, deteriorated caulking in joints and seams, plant material growing too close to wood surfaces, or insect or fungus infestation.

Using chemical preservatives such as creosote which can change the appearance of wood features unless they were used historically.

Stripping paint or other coatings to reveal bare wood, thus exposing historically coated surfaces to the effects of accelerated weathering.

Removing paint that is firmly adhering to, and thus, protecting wood surfaces.

Using destructive paint removal methods such as propane or butane torches, sandblasting or waterblasting. These methods can irreversibly damage historic woodwork.

Recommended

Using with care electric hot-air guns on decorative wood features and electric heat plates on flat wood surfaces when paint is so deteriorated that total removal is necessary prior to repainting.

Using chemical strippers primarily to supplement other methods such as handscraping, handsanding and the above-recommended thermal devices. Detachable wooden elements such as shutters, doors, and columns may—with the proper safeguards—be chemically dip-stripped.

Applying compatible paint coating systems following proper surface preparation.

Repainting with colors that are appropriate to the historic building and district.

Evaluating the overall condition of the wood to determine whether more than protection and maintenance are required, that is, if repairs to wood features will be necessary.

Repairing wood features by patching, piecing-in, consolidating, or otherwise reinforcing the wood using recognized preservation methods. Repair may also include the limited replacement in kind—or with compatible substitute material—of those extensively deteriorated or missing parts of features where there are surviving prototypes such as brackets, moldings, or sections of siding.

Replacing in kind an entire wood feature that is too deteriorated to repair—if the overall form and detailing are still evident—using the physical evidence to guide the new work. Examples of wood features include a cornice, entablature or balustrade. If using the same kind of material is not technically or economically feasible, then a compatible substitute material may be considered.

Not Recommended

Using thermal devices improperly so that the historic woodwork is scorched.

Failing to neutralize the wood thoroughly after using chemicals so that new paint does not adhere.

Allowing detachable wood features to soak too long in a caustic solution so that the wood grain is raised and the surface roughened.

Failing to follow manufacturers' product and application instructions when repainting exterior woodwork.

Using new colors that are inappropriate to the historic building or district.

Failing to undertake adequate measures to assure the preservation of wood features.

Replacing an entire wood feature such as a cornice or wall when repair of the wood and limited replacement of deteriorated or missing parts are appropriate.

Using substitute materials for the replacement part that does not convey the visual appearance of the surviving parts of the wood feature or that is physically or chemically incompatible.

Removing an entire wood feature that is unrepairable and not replacing it; or replacing it with a new feature that does not convey the same visual appearance.

The following work is highlighted because it represents the particularly complex technical or design aspects of rehabilitation projects and should only be considered after the preservation concerns listed above have been addressed.

Design for Missing Historic Features

Designing and installing a new wood feature such as a cornice of doorway when the historic feature is completely missing. It may be an accurate restoration using historical, pictorial, and physical documentation; or be a new design that is compatible with the size, scale, material, and color of the historic building.

Creating a false historic appearance because the replaced wood feature is based on insufficient historical, pictorial, and physical documentation.

Introducing a new wood feature that is incompatible in size, scale, material, and color.

Architectural Metals:
Cast iron, steel, pressed
tin, copper, aluminum,
and zinc

Architectural metal features—such as cast-iron facades, porches, and steps; sheet metal cornices, roofs, roof cresting and storefronts; and cast or rolled metal doors, window sash, entablatures, and hardware—are often highly decorative and may be important in defining the overall historic character of the building. Their retention, protection, and repair should be a prime consideration in rehabilitation projects.

Recommended

Identifying, retaining, and preserving architectural metal features such as columns, capitals, window hoods, or stairways that are important in defining the overall historic character of the building; and their finishes and colors.

Protecting and maintaining architectural metals from corrosion by providing proper drainage so that water does not stand on flat, horizontal surfaces or accumulate in curved, decorative features.

Cleaning architectural metals, when necessary, to remove corrosion prior to repainting or applying other appropriate protective coatings.

Identifying the particular type of metal prior to any cleaning procedure and then testing to assure that the gentlest cleaning method possible is selected or determining that cleaning is inappropriate for the particular metal.

Cleaning soft metals such as lead, tin, copper,terneplate, and zinc with appropriate chemical methods because their finishes can be easily abraded by blasting methods.

Using the gentlest cleaning methods for cast iron, wrought iron, and steel—hard metals—in order to remove paint buildup and corrosion. If handscraping and wire brushing have proven ineffective, low pressure dry grit blasting may be used as long as it does not abrade or damage the surface.

Applying appropriate paint or other coating systems after cleaning in order to decrease the corrosion rate of metals or alloys.

Not Recommended

Removing or radically changing architectural metal features which are important in defining the overall historic character of the building so that, as a result, the character is diminished.

Removing a major portion of the historic architectural metal from a facade instead of repairing or replacing only the deteriorated metal, then reconstructing the facade with new material in order to create a uniform, or “improved” appearance.

Radically changing the type of finish or its historical color or accent scheme.

Failing to identify, evaluate, and treat the causes of corrosion, such as moisture from leaking roofs or gutters.

Placing incompatible metals together without providing a reliable separation material. Such incompatibility can result in galvanic corrosion of the less noble metal, e.g., copper will corrode cast iron, steel, tin, and aluminum.

Exposing metals which were intended to be protected from the environment.

Applying paint or other coatings to metals such as copper, bronze, or stainless steel that were meant to be exposed.

Using cleaning methods which alter or damage the historic color, texture, and finish of the metal; or cleaning when it is inappropriate for the metal.

Removing the patina of historic metal. The patina may be a protective coating on some metals, such as bronze or copper, as well as a significant historic finish.

Cleaning soft metals such as lead, tin, copper,terneplate, and zinc with grit blasting which will abrade the surface of the metal.

Failing to employ gentler methods prior to abrasively cleaning cast iron, wrought iron or steel; or using high pressure grit blasting.

Failing to re-apply protective coating systems to metals or alloys that require them after cleaning so that accelerated corrosion occurs.

Recommended

Repainting with colors that are appropriate to the historic building or district.

Applying an appropriate protective coating such as lacquer to an architectural metal feature such as a bronze door which is subject to heavy pedestrian use.

Evaluating the overall condition of the architectural metals to determine whether more than protection and maintenance are required, that is, if repairs to features will be necessary.

Repairing architectural metal features by patching, splicing, or otherwise reinforcing the metal following recognized preservation methods. Repairs may also include the limited replacement in kind—or with a compatible substitute material—of those extensively deteriorated or missing parts of features when there are surviving prototypes such as porch balusters, column capitals or bases; or porch cresting.

Replacing in kind an entire architectural metal feature that is too deteriorated to repair—if the overall form and detailing are still evident—using the physical evidence to guide the new work. Examples could include cast iron porch steps or steel sash windows. If using the same kind of material is not technically or economically feasible, then a compatible substitute material may be considered.

Not Recommended

Using new colors that are inappropriate to the historic building or district.

Failing to assess pedestrian use or new access patterns so that architectural metal features are subject to damage by use or inappropriate maintenance such as salting adjacent sidewalks.

Failing to undertake adequate measures to assure the preservation of architectural metal features.

Replacing an entire architectural metal feature such as a column or a balustrade when repair of the metal and limited replacement of deteriorated or missing parts are appropriate.

Using a substitute material for the replacement part that does not convey the visual appearance of the surviving parts of the architectural metal feature or that is physically or chemically incompatible.

Removing an architectural metal feature that is unrepairable and not replacing it; or replacing it with a new architectural metal feature that does not convey the same visual appearance.

The following work is highlighted to indicate that it represents the particularly complex technical or design aspects of rehabilitation projects and should only be considered after the preservation concerns listed above have been addressed.

Design for Missing Historic Features

Designing and installing a new architectural metal feature such as a sheet metal cornice or cast iron capital when the historic feature is completely missing. It may be an accurate restoration using historical, pictorial and physical documentation; or be a new design that is compatible with the size, scale, material, and color of the historic building.

Creating a false historic appearance because the replaced architectural metal feature is based on insufficient historical, pictorial, and physical documentation.

Introducing a new architectural metal feature that is incompatible in size, scale, material, and color.

Roofs

The roof—with its shape; features such as cresting, dormers, cupolas, and chimneys; and the size, color, and patterning of the roofing material—can be extremely important in defining the building's overall historic character. In addition to the design role it plays, a weathertight roof is essential to the preservation of the entire structure; thus, protecting and repairing the roof as a "cover" is a critical aspect of every rehabilitation project.

Recommended

Identifying, retaining, and preserving roofs—and their functional and decorative features—that are important in defining the overall historic character of the building. This includes the roof's shape, such as hipped, gambrel, and mansard; decorative features such as cupolas, cresting, chimneys, and weathervanes; and roofing material such as slate, wood, clay tile, and metal, as well as its size, color, and patterning.

Protecting and maintaining a roof by cleaning the gutters and downspouts and replacing deteriorated flashing. Roof sheathing should also be checked for proper venting to prevent moisture condensation and water penetration; and to insure that materials are free from insect infestation.

Providing adequate anchorage for roofing material to guard against wind damage and moisture penetration.

Protecting a leaking roof with plywood and building paper until it can be properly repaired.

Repairing a roof by reinforcing the historic materials which comprise roof features. Repairs will also generally include the limited replacement in kind—or with compatible substitute material—of those extensively deteriorated or missing parts of features when there are surviving prototypes such as cupola louvers, dentils, dormer roofing; or slates, tiles, or wood shingles on a main roof.

Replacing in kind an entire feature of the roof that is too deteriorated to repair—if the overall form and detailing are still evidence—using the physical evidence to guide the new work. Examples can include a large section of roofing, or a dormer or chimney. If using the same kind of material is not technically or economically feasible, then a compatible substitute material may be considered.

Not Recommended

Radically changing, damaging, or destroying roofs which are important in defining the overall historic character of the building so that, as a result, the character is diminished.

Removing a major portion of the roof or roofing material that is repairable, then reconstructing it with new material in order to create a uniform, or "improved" appearance.

Changing the configuration of a roof by adding new features such as dormer windows, vents, or skylights so that the historic character is diminished.

Stripping the roof of sound historic material such as slate, clay tile, wood, and architectural metal.

Applying paint or other coatings to roofing material which has been historically uncoated.

Failing to clean and maintain gutters and downspouts properly so that water and debris collect and cause damage to roof fasteners, sheathing, and the underlying structure.

Allowing roof fasteners, such as nails and clips to corrode so that roofing material is subject to accelerated deterioration.

Permitting a leaking roof to remain unprotected so that accelerated deterioration of historic building materials—masonry, wood, plaster, paint and structural members—occurs.

Replacing an entire roof feature such as a cupola or dormer when repair of the historic materials and limited replacement of deteriorated or missing parts are appropriate.

Using a substitute material for the replacement part that does not convey the visual appearance of the surviving parts of the roof or that is physically or chemically incompatible.

Removing a feature of the roof that is unrepairable, such as a chimney or dormer, and not replacing it; or replacing it with a new feature that does not convey the same visual appearance.

The following work is highlighted to indicate that it represents the particularly complex technical or design aspects of rehabilitation projects and should only be considered after the preservation concerns listed above have been addressed.

Recommended

Not Recommended

Design for Missing Historic Features

Designing and constructing a new feature when the historic feature is completely missing, such as a chimney or cupola. It may be an accurate restoration using historical, pictorial and physical documentation; or be a new design that is compatible with the size, scale, material, and color of the historic building.

Creating a false historical appearance because the replaced feature is based on insufficient historical, pictorial, and physical documentation.

Introducing a new roof feature that is incompatible in size, scale, material, and color.

Alterations/Additions for the New Use

Installing mechanical and service equipment on the roof such as air conditioning, transformers, or solar collectors when required for the new use so that they are inconspicuous from the public right-of-way and do not damage or obscure character-defining features.

Installing mechanical or service equipment so that it damages or obscures character-defining features; or is conspicuous from the public right-of-way.

Designing additions to roofs such as residential, office, or storage spaces; elevator housing; decks and terraces; or dormers or skylights when required by the new use so that they are inconspicuous from the public right-of-way and do not damage or obscure character-defining features.

Radically changing a character-defining roof shape or damaging or destroying character-defining roofing material as a result of incompatible design or improper installation techniques.

Windows

A highly decorative window with an unusual shape, or glazing pattern, or color is most likely identified immediately as character-defining feature of the building. It is far more difficult, however, to assess the importance of repeated windows on a facade, particularly if they are individually simple in design and material, such as the large, multi-paned sash of many industrial buildings. Because rehabilitation projects frequently include proposals to replace window sash or even entire windows to improve thermal efficiency or to create a new appearance, it is essential that their contribution to the overall historic character of the building be assessed together with their physical condition before specific repair or replacement work is undertaken.

Recommended

Identifying, retaining, and preserving windows—and their functional and decorative features—that are important in defining the overall historic character of the building. Such features can include frames, sash, muntins, glazing, sills, heads, hoodmolds, panelled or decorated jambs and moldings, and interior and exterior shutters and blinds.

Protecting and maintaining the wood and architectural metal which comprise the window frame, sash, muntins, and surrounds through appropriate surface treatments such as cleaning, rust removal, limited paint removal, and re-application of protective coating systems.

Making windows weathertight by recaulking and replacing or installing weatherstripping. These actions also improve thermal efficiency.

Evaluating the overall condition of materials to determine whether more than protection and maintenance are required, i.e., if repairs to windows and window features will be required.

Repairing window frames and sash by patching, splicing, consolidating or otherwise reinforcing. Such repair may also include replacement in kind of those parts that are either extensively deteriorated or are missing when there are surviving prototypes such as architraves, hoodmolds, sash, sills, and interior or exterior shutters and blinds.

Not Recommended

Removing or radically changing windows which are important in defining the overall historic character of the building so that, as a result, the character is diminished.

Changing the number, location, size or glazing pattern of windows, through cutting new openings, blocking-in windows, and installing replacement sash which does not fit the historic window opening.

Changing the historic appearance of windows through the use of inappropriate designs, materials, finishes, or colors which radically change the sash, depth of reveal, and muntin configuration; the reflectivity and color of the glazing; or the appearance of the frame.

Obscuring historic window trim with metal or other material.

Stripping windows of historic material such as wood, iron, cast iron, and bronze.

Failing to provide adequate protection of materials on a cyclical basis so that deterioration of the windows results.

Retrofitting or replacing windows rather than maintaining the sash, frame, and glazing.

Failing to undertake adequate measures to assure the preservation of historic windows.

Replacing an entire window when repair of materials and limited replacement of deteriorated or missing parts are appropriate.

Failing to reuse serviceable window hardware such as brass lifts and sash locks.

Using a substitute material for the replacement part that does not convey the visual appearance of the surviving parts of the window or that is physically or chemically incompatible.

Replacing in kind an entire window that is too deteriorated to repair—if the overall form and detailing are still evident—using the physical evidence to guide the new work. If using the same kind of material is not technically or economically feasible, then a compatible substitute material may be considered.

Removing a character-defining window that is unrepairable and blocking it in; or replacing it with a new window that does not convey the same visual appearance.

The following work is highlighted to indicate that it represents the particularly complex technical or design aspects of rehabilitation projects and should only be considered after the preservation concerns listed above have been addressed.

Recommended

Not Recommended

Design for Missing Historic Features

Designing and installing new windows when the historic windows (frame, sash and glazing) are completely missing. The replacement windows may be an accurate restoration using historical, pictorial, and physical documentation; or be a new design that is compatible with the window openings and the historic character of the building.

Creating a false historical appearance because the replaced window is based on insufficient historical, pictorial, and physical documentation.

Introducing a new design that is incompatible with the historic character of the building.

Alterations/Additions for the New Use

Designing and installing additional windows on rear or other-non character-defining elevations if required by the new use. New windows openings may also be cut into exposed party walls. Such design should be compatible with the overall design of the building, but not duplicate the fenestration pattern and detailing of a character-defining elevation.

Installing new windows, including frames, sash, and muntin configuration that are incompatible with the building's historic appearance or obscure, damage, or destroy character-defining features.

Providing a setback in the design of dropped ceilings when they are required for the new use to allow for the full height of the window openings.

Inserting new floors or furred-down ceilings which cut across the glazed areas of windows so that the exterior form and appearance of the windows are changed.

Entrances and Porches

Entrances and porches are quite often the focus of historic buildings, particularly when they occur on primary elevations. Together with their functional and decorative features such as doors, steps, balustrades, pilasters, and entablatures, they can be extremely important in defining the overall historic character of a building. Their retention, protection, and repair should always be carefully considered when planning rehabilitation work.

Recommended

Identifying, retaining, and preserving entrances—and their functional and decorative features—that are important in defining the overall historic character of the building such as doors, fanlights, sidelights, pilasters, entablatures, columns, balustrades, and stairs.

Protecting and maintaining the masonry, wood, and architectural metal that comprise entrances and porches through appropriate surface treatments such as cleaning, rust removal, limited paint removal, and re-application of protective coating systems.

Evaluating the overall condition of materials to determine whether more than protection and maintenance are required, that is, if repairs to entrance and porch features will be necessary.

Repairing entrances and porches by reinforcing the historic materials. Repair will also generally include the limited replacement in kind—or with compatible substitute material—of those extensively deteriorated or missing parts of repeated features where there are surviving prototypes such as balustrades, cornices, entablatures, columns, sidelights, and stairs.

Replacing in kind an entire entrance or porch that is too deteriorated to repair—if the form and detailing are still evident—using the physical evidence to guide the new work. If using the same kind of material is not technically or economically feasible, then a compatible substitute material may be considered.

Not Recommended

Removing or radically changing entrances and porches which are important in defining the overall historic character of the building so that, as a result, the character is diminished.

Stripping entrances and porches of historic material such as wood, iron, cast iron, terra cotta, tile and brick.

Removing an entrance or porch because the building has been reoriented to accommodate a new use.

Cutting new entrances on a primary elevation.

Altering utilitarian or service entrances so they appear to be formal entrances by adding panelled doors, fanlights, and sidelights.

Failing to provide adequate protection to materials on a cyclical basis so that deterioration of entrances and porches results.

Failing to undertake adequate measures to assure the preservation of historic entrances and porches.

Replacing an entire entrance or porch when the repair of materials and limited replacement of parts are appropriate.

Using a substitute material for the replacement parts that does not convey the visual appearance of the surviving parts of the entrance and porch or that is physically or chemically incompatible.

Removing an entrance or porch that is unrepairable and not replacing it; or replacing it with a new entrance or porch that does not convey the same visual appearance.

The following work is highlighted to indicate that it represents the particularly complex technical or design aspects of rehabilitation projects and should only be considered after the preservation concerns listed above have been addressed.

Recommended

Not Recommended

Design for Missing Historic Features

Designing and constructing a new entrance or porch if the historic entrance or porch is completely missing. It may be a restoration based on historical, pictorial, and physical documentation; or be a new design that is compatible with the historic character of the building.

Creating a false historical appearance because the replaced entrance or porch is based on insufficient historical, pictorial, and physical documentation.

Introducing a new entrance or porch that is incompatible in size, scale, material, and color.

Alterations/Additions for the New Use

Designing enclosures for historic porches when required by the new use in a manner that preserves the historic character of the building. This can include using large sheets of glass and recessing the enclosure wall behind existing scrollwork, posts, and balustrades.

Enclosing porches in a manner that results in a diminution or loss of historic character such as using solid materials such as wood, stucco, or masonry.

Designing and installing additional entrances or porches when required for the new use in a manner that preserves the historic character of the building, i.e., limiting such alteration to non-character-defining elevations.

Installing secondary service entrances and porches that are incompatible in size and scale with the historic building or obscure, damage, or destroy character-defining features.

Storefronts

Storefronts are quite often the focus of historic commercial buildings and can thus be extremely important in defining the overall historic character. Because storefronts also play a crucial role in a store's advertising and merchandising strategy to draw customers and increase business, they are often altered to meet the needs of a new business. Particular care is required in planning and accomplishing work on storefronts so that the building's historic character is preserved in the process of rehabilitation.

Recommended

Identifying, retaining, and preserving storefronts—and their functional and decorative features—that are important in defining the overall historic character of the building such as display windows, signs, doors, transoms, kick plates, corner posts, and entablatures.

Protecting and maintaining masonry, wood, and architectural metals which comprise storefronts through appropriate treatments such as cleaning, rust removal, limited paint removal, and reapplication of protective coating systems.

Protecting storefronts against arson and vandalism before work begins by boarding up windows and installing alarm systems that are keyed into local protection agencies.

Evaluating the overall condition of storefront materials to determine whether more than protection and maintenance are required, that is, if repairs to features will be necessary.

Repairing storefronts by reinforcing the historic materials. Repairs will also generally include the limited replacement in kind—or with compatible substitute material—of those extensively deteriorated or missing parts of storefronts where there are surviving prototypes such as transoms, kick plates, pilasters, or signs.

Replacing in kind an entire storefront that is too deteriorated to repair—if the overall form and detailing are still evident—using the physical evidence to guide the new work. If using the same material is not technically or economically feasible, then compatible substitute materials may be considered.

Not Recommended

Removing or radically changing storefronts—and their features—which are important in defining the overall historic character of the building so that, as a result, the character is diminished.

Changing the storefront so that it appears residential rather than commercial in character.

Removing historic material from the storefront to create a recessed arcade.

Introducing coach lanterns, mansard overhangings, wood shakes, nonoperable shutters, and small-paned windows if they cannot be documented historically.

Changing the location of a storefront's main entrance.

Failing to provide adequate protection to materials on a cyclical basis so that deterioration of storefront features results.

Permitting entry into the building through unsecured or broken windows and doors so that interior features and finishes are damaged through exposure to weather or through vandalism.

Stripping storefronts of historic material such as wood, cast iron, terra cotta, carrara glass, and brick.

Failing to undertake adequate measures to assure the preservation of the historic storefront.

Replacing an entire storefront when repair of materials and limited replacement of its parts are appropriate.

Using substitute material for the replacement parts that does not convey the same visual appearance as the surviving parts of the storefront or that is physically or chemically incompatible.

Removing a storefront that is unrepairable and not replacing it; or replacing it with a new storefront that does not convey the same visual appearance.

The following work is highlighted to indicate that it represents the particularly complex technical or design aspects of rehabilitation projects and should only be considered after the preservation concerns listed above have been addressed.

Recommended

Design for Missing Historic Features

Designing and constructing a new storefront when the historic storefront is completely missing. It may be an accurate restoration using historical, pictorial, and physical documentation; or be a new design that is compatible with the size, scale, material, and color of the historic building. Such new design should generally be flush with the facade; and the treatment of secondary design elements, such as awnings or signs, kept as simple as possible. For example, new signs should fit flush with the existing features of the facade, such as the fascia board or cornice.

Not Recommended

Creating a false historical appearance because the replaced storefront is based on insufficient historical, pictorial, and physical documentation.

Introducing a new design that is incompatible in size, scale, material, and color.

Using new illuminated signs; inappropriately scaled signs and logos; signs that project over the sidewalk unless they were a characteristic feature of the historic building; or other types of signs that obscure, damage, or destroy remaining character-defining features of the historic building.

BUILDING INTERIOR

Structural System

If features of the structural system are exposed such as loadbearing brick walls, cast iron columns, roof trusses, posts and beams, vigas, or stone foundation walls, they may be important in defining the building's overall historic character. Unexposed structural features that are not character-defining or an entire structural system may nonetheless be significant in the history of building technology; therefore, the structural system should always be examined and evaluated early in the project planning stage to determine both its physical condition and its importance to the building's historic character or historical significance. See also Health and Safety Code Requirements.

Recommended

Identifying, retaining, and preserving structural systems—and individual features of systems—that are important in defining the overall historic character of the building, such as post and beam systems, trusses, summer beams, vigas, cast iron columns, abovegrade stone foundation walls, or loadbearing brick or stone walls.

Protecting and maintaining the structural system by cleaning the roof gutters and downspouts; replacing roof flashing; keeping masonry, wood, and architectural metals in a sound condition; and assuring that structural members are free from insect infestation.

Examining and evaluating the physical condition of the structural system and its individual features using non-destructive techniques such as X-ray photography.

Repairing the structural system by augmenting or upgrading individual parts or features. For example, weakened structural members such as floor framing can be spliced, braced, or otherwise supplemented and reinforced.

Not Recommended

Removing, covering, or radically changing features of structural systems which are important in defining the overall historic character of the building so that, as a result, the character is diminished.

Putting a new use into the building which could overload the existing structural system; or installing equipment or mechanical systems which could damage the structure.

Demolishing a loadbearing masonry wall that could be augmented and retained and replacing it with a new wall (i.e., brick or stone), using the historic masonry only as an exterior veneer.

Leaving known structural problems untreated such as deflection of beams, cracking and bowing of walls, or racking of structural members.

Utilizing treatments or products that accelerate the deterioration of structural material such as introducing urea-formaldehyde foam insulation into frame walls.

Failing to provide proper building maintenance on a cyclical basis so that deterioration of the structural system results.

Utilizing destructive probing techniques that will damage or destroy structural material.

Upgrading the building structurally in a manner that diminishes the historic character of the exterior, such as installing strapping channels or removing a decorative cornice; or damages interior features or spaces.

Replacing a structural member or other feature of the structural system when it could be augmented and retained.

Recommended

Replacing in kind—or with substitute material—those portions or features of the structural system that are either extensively deteriorated or are missing when there are surviving prototypes such as cast iron columns, roof rafters or trusses, or sections of loadbearing walls. Substitute material should convey the same form, design, and overall visual appearance as the historic feature; and, at a minimum, be equal to its loadbearing capabilities.

Not Recommended

Installing a replacement feature that does not convey the same visual appearance, e.g., replacing an exposed wood summer beam with a steel beam.

Using substitute material that does not equal the load-bearing capabilities of the historic material and design or is otherwise physically or chemically incompatible.

The following work is highlighted to indicate that it represents the particularly complex technical or design aspects of rehabilitation projects and should only be considered after the preservation concerns listed above have been addressed.

Recommended

Alterations/Additions for the New Use

Limiting any new excavations adjacent to historic foundations to avoid undermining the structural stability of the building or adjacent historic buildings.

Correcting structural deficiencies in preparation for the new use in a manner that preserves the structural system and individual character-defining features.

Designing and installing new mechanical or electrical systems when required for the new use which minimize the number of cutouts or holes in structural members.

Adding a new floor when required for the new use if such an alteration does not damage or destroy the structural system or obscure, damage, or destroy character-defining spaces, features, or finishes.

Creating an atrium or a light well to provide natural light when required for the new use in a manner that assures the preservation of the structural system as well as character-defining interior spaces, features, and finishes.

Not Recommended

Carrying out excavations or regrading adjacent to or within a historic building which could cause the historic foundation to settle, shift, or fail; or could have a similar effect on adjacent historic buildings.

Radically changing interior spaces or damaging or destroying features or finishes that are character-defining while trying to correct structural deficiencies in preparation for the new use.

Installing new mechanical and electrical systems or equipment in a manner which results in numerous cuts, splices, or alterations to the structural members.

Inserting a new floor when such a radical change damages a structural system or obscures or destroys interior spaces, features, or finishes.

Inserting new floors or furred-down ceilings which cut across the glazed areas of windows so that the exterior form and appearance of the windows are radically changed.

Damaging the structural system or individual features; or radically changing, damaging, or destroying character-defining interior spaces, features, or finishes in order to create an atrium or a light well.

Interior: Spaces, Features, and Finishes

An interior floor plan, the arrangement of spaces, and built-in features and applied finishes may be individually or collectively important in defining the historic character of the building. Thus, their identification, retention, protection, and repair should be given prime consideration in every rehabilitation project and caution exercised in pursuing any plan that would radically change character-defining spaces or obscure, damage or destroy interior features or finishes.

Recommended

Interior Spaces

Identifying, retaining, and preserving a floor plan or interior spaces that are important in defining the overall historic character of the building. This includes the size, configuration, proportion, and relationship of rooms and corridors; the relationship of features to spaces; and the spaces themselves such as lobbies, reception halls, entrance halls, double parlors, theaters, auditoriums, and important industrial or commercial use spaces.

Interior Features and Finishes

Identifying, retaining, and preserving interior features and finishes that are important in defining the overall historic character of the building, including columns, cornices, baseboards, fireplaces and mantles, paneling, light fixtures, hardware, and flooring; and wallpaper, plaster, paint, and finishes such as stenciling, marbling, and graining; and other decorative materials that accent interior features and provide color, texture, and patterning to walls, floors, and ceilings.

Not Recommended

Radically changing a floor plan or interior spaces—including individual rooms—which are important in defining the overall historic character of the building so that, as a result, the character is diminished.

Altering the floor plan by demolishing principal walls and partitions to create a new appearance.

Altering or destroying interior spaces by inserting floors, cutting through floors, lowering ceilings, or adding or removing walls.

Relocating an interior feature such as a staircase so that the historic relationship between features and spaces is altered.

Removing or radically changing features and finishes which are important in defining the overall historic character of the building so that, as a result, the character is diminished.

Installing new decorative material that obscures or damages character-defining interior features or finishes.

Removing paint, plaster, or other finishes from historically finished surfaces to create a new appearance (e.g., removing plaster to expose masonry surfaces such as brick walls or a chimney piece).

Applying paint, plaster, or other finishes to surfaces that have been historically unfinished to create a new appearance.

Stripping historically painted wood surfaces to bare wood, then applying clear finishes or stains to create a "natural look."

Stripping paint to bare wood rather than repairing or reapplying grained or marbled finishes to features such as doors and paneling.

Radically changing the type of finish or its color, such as painting a previously varnished wood feature.

Recommended

Protecting and maintaining masonry, wood, and architectural metals which comprise interior features through appropriate surface treatments such as cleaning, rust removal, limited paint removal, and reapplication of protective coatings systems.

Protecting interior features and finishes against arson and vandalism before project work begins, erecting protective fencing, boarding-up windows, and installing fire alarm systems that are keyed to local protection agencies.

Protecting interior features such as a staircase, mantel, or decorative finishes and wall coverings against damage during project work by covering them with heavy canvas or plastic sheets.

Installing protective coverings in areas of heavy pedestrian traffic to protect historic features such as wall coverings, parquet flooring and panelling.

Removing damaged or deteriorated paints and finishes to the next sound layer using the gentlest method possible, then repainting or refinishing using compatible paint or other coating systems.

Repainting with colors that are appropriate to the historic building.

Limiting abrasive cleaning methods to certain industrial or warehouse buildings where the interior masonry or plaster features do not have distinguishing design, detailing, tooling, or finishes; and where wood features are not finished, molded, beaded, or worked by hand. Abrasive cleaning should *only* be considered after other, gentler methods have been proven ineffective.

Evaluating the overall condition of materials to determine whether more than protection and maintenance are required, that is, if repairs to interior features and finishes will be necessary.

Repairing interior features and finishes by reinforcing the historic materials. Repair will also generally include the limited replacement in kind—or with compatible substitute material—of those extensively deteriorated or missing parts of repeated features when there are surviving prototypes such as stairs, balustrades, wood panelling, columns; or decorative wall coverings or ornamental tin or plaster ceilings.

Not Recommended

Failing to provide adequate protection to materials on a cyclical basis so that deterioration of interior features results.

Permitting entry into historic buildings through unsecured or broken windows and doors so that interior features and finishes are damaged by exposure to weather or through vandalism.

Stripping interiors of features such as woodwork, doors, windows, light fixtures, copper piping, radiators; or of decorative materials.

Failing to provide proper protection of interior features and finishes during work so that they are gouged, scratched, dented, or otherwise damaged.

Failing to take new use patterns into consideration so that interior features and finishes are damaged.

Using destructive methods such as propane or butane torches or sandblasting to remove paint or other coatings. These methods can irreversibly damage the historic materials that comprise interior features.

Using new paint colors that are inappropriate to the historic building.

Changing the texture and patina of character-defining features through sandblasting or use of other abrasive methods to remove paint, discoloration or plaster. This includes both exposed wood (including structural members) and masonry.

Failing to undertake adequate measures to assure the preservation of interior features and finishes.

Replacing an entire interior feature such as a staircase, panelled wall, parquet floor, or cornice; or finish such as a decorative wall covering or ceiling when repair of materials and limited replacement of such parts are appropriate.

Using a substitute material for the replacement part that does not convey the visual appearance of the surviving parts or portions of the interior feature or finish or that is physically or chemically incompatible.

Recommended

Replacing in kind an entire interior feature or finish that is too deteriorated to repair—if the overall form and detailing are still evident—using the physical evidence to guide the new work. Examples could include wainscoting, a tin ceiling, or interior stairs. If using the same kind of material is not technically or economically feasible, then a compatible substitute material may be considered.

Not Recommended

Removing a character-defining feature or finish that is unrepairable and not replacing it; or replacing it with a new feature or finish that does not convey the same visual appearance.

The following work is highlighted to indicate that it represents the particularly complex technical or design aspects of rehabilitation projects and should only be considered after the preservation concerns listed above have been addressed.

Design for Missing Historic Features

Designing and installing a new interior feature or finish if the historic feature or finish is completely missing. This could include missing partitions, stairs, elevators, lighting fixtures, and wall coverings; or even entire rooms if all historic spaces, features, and finishes are missing or have been destroyed by inappropriate "renovations." The design may be a restoration based on historical, pictorial, and physical documentation; or be a new design that is compatible with the historic character of the building, district, or neighborhood.

Creating a false historical appearance because the replaced feature is based on insufficient physical, historical, and pictorial documentation or on information derived from another building.

Introducing a new interior feature or finish that is incompatible with the scale, design, materials, color, and texture of the surviving interior features and finishes.

Recommended

Alterations/Additions for the New Use

Accommodating service functions such as bathrooms, mechanical equipment, and office machines required by the building's new use in secondary spaces such as first floor service areas or on upper floors.

Reusing decorative material or features that have had to be removed during the rehabilitation work including wall and baseboard trim, door moulding, panelled doors, and simple wainscoting; and relocating such material or features in areas appropriate to their historic placement.

Installing permanent partitions in secondary spaces; removable partitions that do not destroy the sense of space should be installed when the new use requires the subdivision of character-defining interior spaces.

Enclosing an interior stairway where required by code so that its character is retained. In many cases, glazed fire-rated walls may be used.

Placing new code-required stairways or elevators in secondary and service areas of the historic building.

Creating an atrium or a light well to provide natural light when required for the new use in a manner that preserves character-defining interior spaces, features, and finishes as well as the structural system.

Adding a new floor if required for the new use in a manner that preserves character-defining structural features, and interior spaces, features, and finishes.

Not Recommended

Dividing rooms, lowering ceilings, and damaging or obscuring character-defining features such as fireplaces, niches, stairways or alcoves, so that a new use can be accommodated in the building.

Discarding historic material when it can be reused within the rehabilitation project or relocating it in historically inappropriate areas.

Installing permanent partitions that damage or obscure character-defining spaces, features, or finishes.

Enclosing an interior stairway with fire-rated construction so that the stairwell space or any character-defining features are destroyed.

Radically changing, damaging, or destroying character-defining spaces, features, or finishes when adding new code-required stairways and elevators.

Destroying character-defining interior spaces, features, or finishes; or damaging the structural system in order to create an atrium or light well.

Inserting a new floor within a building that alters or destroys the fenestration; radically changes a character-defining interior space; or obscures, damages, or destroys decorative detailing.

**Mechanical Systems:
Heating,
Air Conditioning,
Electrical, and Plumbing**

The visible features of historic heating, lighting, air conditioning and plumbing systems may sometimes help define the overall historic character of the building and should thus be retained and repaired, whenever possible. The systems themselves (the compressors, boilers, generators and their ductwork, wiring and pipes) will generally either need to be upgraded, augmented, or entirely replaced in order to accommodate the new use and to meet code requirements. Less frequently, individual portions of a system or an entire system are significant in the history of building technology; therefore, the identification of character-defining features or historically significant systems should take place together with an evaluation of their physical condition early in project planning.

Recommended

Identifying, retaining, and preserving visible features of early mechanical systems that are important in defining the overall historic character of the building, such as radiators, vents, fans, grilles, plumbing fixtures, switchplates, and lights.

Protecting and maintaining mechanical, plumbing, and electrical systems and their features through cyclical cleaning and other appropriate measures.

Preventing accelerated deterioration of mechanical systems by providing adequate ventilation of attics, crawlspaces, and cellars so that moisture problems are avoided.

Repairing mechanical systems by augmenting or upgrading system parts, such as installing new pipes and ducts; rewiring; or adding new compressors or boilers.

Replacing in kind—or with compatible substitute material—those visible features of mechanical systems that are either extensively deteriorated or are missing when there are surviving prototypes such as ceiling fans, switchplates, radiators, grilles, or plumbing fixtures.

Not Recommended

Removing or radically changing features of mechanical systems that are important in defining the overall historic character of the building so that, as a result, the character is diminished.

Failing to provide adequate protection of materials on a cyclical basis so that deterioration of mechanical systems and their visible features results.

Enclosing mechanical systems in areas that are not adequately ventilated so that deterioration of the systems results.

Replacing a mechanical system or its functional parts when it could be upgraded and retained.

Installing a replacement feature that does not convey the same visual appearance.

The following work is highlighted to indicate that it represents the particularly complex technical or design aspects of rehabilitation projects and should only be considered after the preservation concerns listed above have been addressed.

Recommended

Alterations/Additions for the New Use

Installing a completely new mechanical system if required for the new use so that it causes the least alteration possible to the building's floor plan, the exterior elevations, and the least damage to historic building material.

Installing the vertical runs of ducts, pipes, and cables in closets, service rooms, and wall cavities.

Installing air conditioning units if required by the new use in such a manner that the historic materials and features are not damaged or obscured.

Installing heating/air conditioning units in the window frames in such a manner that the sash and frames are protected. Window installations should be considered only when all other viable heating/cooling systems would result in significant damage to historic materials.

Not Recommended

Installing a new mechanical system so that character-defining structural or interior features are radically changed, damaged, or destroyed.

Installing vertical runs of ducts, pipes, and cables in places where they will obscure character-defining features.

Concealing mechanical equipment in walls or ceilings in a manner that requires the removal of historic building material.

Installing "dropped" acoustical ceilings to hide mechanical equipment when this destroys the proportions of character-defining interior spaces.

Cutting through features such as masonry walls in order to install air conditioning units.

Radically changing the appearance of the historic building or damaging or destroying windows by installing heating/air conditioning units in historic window frames.

BUILDING SITE

The relationship between a historic building or buildings and landscape features within a property's boundaries—or the building site—help to define the historic character and should be considered an integral part of overall planning for rehabilitation project work.

Recommended

Identifying, retaining, and preserving buildings and their features as well as features of the site that are important in defining its overall historic character. Site features can include driveways, walkways, lighting, fencing, signs, benches, fountains, wells, terraces, canal systems, plants and trees, berms, and drainage or irrigation ditches; and archaeological features that are important in defining the history of the site.

Retaining the historic relationship between buildings, landscape features, and open space.

Protecting and maintaining buildings and the site by providing proper drainage to assure that water does not erode foundation walls; drain toward the building; nor erode the historic landscape.

Minimizing disturbance of terrain around buildings or elsewhere on the site, thus reducing the possibility of destroying unknown archaeological materials.

Surveying areas where major terrain alteration is likely to impact important archaeological sites.

Protecting, e.g., preserving in place known archaeological material whenever possible.

Planning and carrying out any necessary investigation using professional archaeologists and modern archaeological methods when preservation in place is not feasible.

Not Recommended

Removing or radically changing buildings and their features or site features which are important in defining the overall historic character of the building so that, as a result, the character is diminished.

Removing or relocating historic buildings or landscape features, thus destroying the historic relationship between buildings, landscape features, and open space.

Removing or relocating historic buildings on a site or in a complex of related historic structures—such as a mill complex or farm—thus diminishing the historic character of the site or complex.

Moving buildings onto the site, thus creating a false historical appearance.

Lowering the grade level adjacent to a building to permit development of a formerly below-grade area such as a basement in a manner that would drastically change the historic relationship of the building to its site.

Failing to maintain site drainage so that buildings and site features are damaged or destroyed; or, alternatively, changing the site grading so that water no longer drains properly.

Introducing heavy machinery or equipment into areas where their presence may disturb archaeological materials.

Failing to survey the building site prior to the beginning of rehabilitation project work so that, as a result, important archaeological material is destroyed.

Leaving known archaeological material unprotected and subject to vandalism, looting, and destruction by natural elements such as erosion.

Permitting unqualified project personnel to perform data recovery so that improper methodology results in the loss of important archaeological material.

Recommended

Protecting the building and other features of the site against arson and vandalism before rehabilitation work begins, i.e., erecting protective fencing and installing alarm systems that are keyed into local protection agencies.

Providing continued protection of masonry, wood, and architectural metals which comprise building and site features through appropriate surface treatments such as cleaning, rust removal, limited paint removal, and re-application of protective coating systems; and continued protection and maintenance of landscape features, including plant material.

Evaluating the overall condition of materials to determine whether more than protection and maintenance are required, that is, if repairs to building and site features will be necessary.

Repairing features of buildings and the site by reinforcing the historic materials. Repair will also generally include replacement in kind—with a compatible substitute material—of those extensively deteriorated or missing parts of features where there are surviving prototypes such as fencing and paving.

Replacing in kind an entire feature of the building or site that is too deteriorated to repair—if the overall form and detailing are still evident—using the physical evidence to guide the new work. This could include an entrance or porch, walkway, or fountain. If using the same kind of material is not technically or economically feasible, then a compatible substitute material may be considered.

Not Recommended

Permitting buildings and site features to remain unprotected so that plant materials, fencing, walkways, archaeological features, etc. are damaged or destroyed.

Stripping features from buildings and the site such as wood siding, iron fencing, masonry balustrades; or removing or destroying landscape features, including plant material.

Failing to provide adequate protection of materials on a cyclical basis so that deterioration of building and site features results.

Failing to undertake adequate measures to assure the preservation of building and site features.

Replacing an entire feature of the building or site such as a fence, walkway, or driveway when repair of materials and limited replacement of deteriorated or missing parts are appropriate.

Using a substitute material for the replacement part that does not convey the visual appearance of the surviving parts of the building or site feature or that is physically or chemically incompatible.

Removing a feature of the building or site that is unrepairable and not replacing it; or replacing it with a new feature that does not convey the same visual appearance.

The following work is highlighted to indicate that it represents the particularly complex technical or design aspects of rehabilitation projects and should only be considered after the preservation concerns listed above have been addressed.

Recommended

Not Recommended

Design for Missing Historic Features

Designing and constructing a new feature of a building or site when the historic feature is completely missing, such as an outbuilding, terrace, or driveway. It may be based on historical, pictorial, and physical documentation; or be a new design that is compatible with the historic character of the building and site.

Creating a false historical appearance because the replaced feature is based on insufficient historical, pictorial, and physical documentation.

Introducing a new building or site feature that is out of scale or otherwise inappropriate.

Introducing a new landscape feature or plant material that is visually incompatible with the site or that destroys site patterns or vistas.

Alterations/Additions for the New Use

Designing new onsite parking, loading docks, or ramps when required by the new use so that they are as unobtrusive as possible and assure the preservation of character-defining features of the site.

Placing parking facilities directly adjacent to historic buildings where automobiles may cause damage to the buildings or landscape features or be intrusive to the building site.

Designing new exterior additions to historic buildings or adjacent new construction which is compatible with the historic character of the site and which preserve the historic relationship between a building or buildings, landscape features, and open space.

Introducing new construction onto the building site which is visually incompatible in terms of size, scale, design, materials, color and texture or which destroys historic relationships on the site.

Removing nonsignificant buildings, additions, or site features which detract from the historic character of the site.

Removing a historic building in a complex, a building feature, or a site feature which is important in defining the historic character of the site.

DISTRICT/ NEIGHBORHOOD

The relationship between historic buildings, and streetscape and landscape features within a historic district or neighborhood helps to define the historic character and therefore should always be a part of the rehabilitation plans.

Recommended

Identifying, retaining, and preserving buildings, and streetscape, and landscape features which are important in defining the overall historic character of the district or neighborhood. Such features can include streets, alleys, paving, walkways, street lights, signs, benches, parks and gardens, and trees.

Retaining the historic relationship between buildings, and streetscape and landscape features such as a town square comprised of row houses and stores surrounding a communal park or open space.

Protecting and maintaining the historic masonry, wood, and architectural metals which comprise building and streetscape features, through appropriate surface treatments such as cleaning, rust removal, limited paint removal, and reapplication of protective coating systems; and protecting and maintaining landscape features, including plant material.

Protecting buildings, paving, iron fencing, etc. against arson and vandalism before rehabilitation work begins by erecting protective fencing and installing alarm systems that are keyed into local protection agencies.

Evaluating the overall condition of building, streetscape and landscape materials to determine whether more than protection and maintenance are required, that is, if repairs to features will be necessary.

Repairing features of the building, streetscape, or landscape by reinforcing the historic materials. Repair will also generally include the replacement in kind—or with a compatible substitute material—of those extensively deteriorated or missing parts of features when there are surviving prototypes such as porch balustrades, paving materials, or streetlight standards.

Not Recommended

Removing or radically changing those features of the district or neighborhood which are important in defining the overall historic character so that, as a result, the character is diminished.

Destroying streetscape and landscape features by widening existing streets, changing paving material, or introducing inappropriately located new streets or parking lots.

Removing or relocating historic buildings, or features of the streetscape and landscape, thus destroying the historic relationship between buildings, features and open space.

Failing to provide adequate protection of materials on a cyclical basis so that deterioration of building, streetscape, and landscape features results.

Permitting buildings to remain unprotected so that windows are broken; and interior features are damaged.

Stripping features from buildings or the streetscape such as wood siding, iron fencing, or terra cotta balusters; or removing or destroying landscape features, including plant material.

Failing to undertake adequate measures to assure the preservation of building, streetscape, and landscape features.

Replacing an entire feature of the building, streetscape, or landscape such as a porch, walkway, or streetlight, when repair of materials and limited replacement of deteriorated or missing parts are appropriate.

Using a substitute material for the replacement part that does not convey the visual appearance of the surviving parts of the building, streetscape, or landscape feature or that is physically or chemically incompatible.

Recommended

Replacing in kind an entire feature of the building, streetscape, or landscape that is too deteriorated to repair—when the overall form and detailing are still evident—using the physical evidence to guide the new work. This could include a storefront, a walkway, or a garden. If using the same kind of material is not technically or economically feasible, then a compatible substitute material may be considered.

Not Recommended

Removing a feature of the building, streetscape, or landscape that is unrepairable and not replacing it; or replacing it with a new feature that does not convey the same visual appearance.

The following work is highlighted because it represents the particularly complex technical or design aspects of rehabilitation projects and should only be considered after the preservation concerns listed above have been addressed.

Recommended

Design for Missing Historic Features

Designing and constructing a new feature of the building, streetscape, or landscape when the historic feature is completely missing, such as row house steps, a porch, streetlight, or terrace. It may be a restoration based on historical, pictorial, and physical documentation; or be a new design that is compatible with the historic character of the district or neighborhood.

Not Recommended

Creating a false historical appearance because the replaced feature is based on insufficient historical, pictorial and physical documentation.

Introducing a new building, streetscape or landscape feature that is out of scale or otherwise inappropriate to the setting's historic character, e.g., replacing picket fencing with chain link fencing.

Alterations/Additions for the New Use

Designing required new parking so that it is as unobtrusive as possible, i.e., on side streets or at the rear of buildings. "Shared" parking should also be planned so that several businesses can utilize one parking area as opposed to introducing random, multiple lots.

Placing parking facilities directly adjacent to historic buildings which cause the removal of historic plantings, relocation of paths and walkways, or blocking of alleys.

Designing and constructing new additions to historic buildings when required by the new use. New work should be compatible with the historic character of the district or neighborhood in terms of size, scale, design, material, color, and texture.

Introducing new construction into historic districts that is visually incompatible or that destroys historic relationships within the district or neighborhood.

Removing nonsignificant buildings, additions, or streetscape and landscape features which detract from the historic character of the district or the neighborhood.

Removing a historic building, building feature, or landscape or streetscape feature that is important in defining the overall historic character of the district or the neighborhood.

Although the work in these sections is quite often an important aspect of rehabilitation projects, it is usually *not* part of the overall process of preserving character-defining features (maintenance, repair, replacement); rather, such work is assessed for its potential negative impact on the building's historic character. For this reason, particular care must be taken not to obscure, radically change, damage, or destroy character-defining features in the process of rehabilitation work to meet new use requirements.

HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE REQUIREMENTS

As a part of the new use, it is often necessary to make modifications to a historic building so that it can comply with current health, safety and code requirements. Such work needs to be carefully planned and undertaken so that it does not result in a loss of character-defining spaces, features, and finishes.

Recommended

Identifying the historic building's character-defining spaces, features, and finishes so that code-required work will not result in their damage or loss.

Complying with health and safety code, including seismic codes and barrier-free access requirements, in such a manner that character-defining spaces, features, and finishes are preserved.

Working with local code officials to investigate alternative life safety measures or variances available under some codes so that additions to historic buildings can be avoided.

Providing barrier-free access through removable or portable, rather than permanent, ramps.

Providing seismic reinforcement to a historic building in a manner that avoids damaging the structural system and character-defining features.

Upgrading historic stairways and elevators to meet health and safety codes in a manner that assures their preservation, i.e., that they are not damaged or obscured.

Installing sensitively designed fire suppression systems, such as a sprinkler system for wood frame mill buildings, instead of applying fire-resistant sheathing to character-defining features.

Applying fire-retardant coatings, such as intumescent paints, which expand during fire to add thermal protection to steel.

Adding a new stairway or elevator to meet health and safety codes in a manner that preserves adjacent character-defining features and spaces.

Placing a code-required stairway or elevator that cannot be accommodated within the historic building in a new exterior addition. Such an addition should be located at the rear of the building or on an inconspicuous side; and its size and scale limited in relationship to the historic building.

Not Recommended

Undertaking code-required alterations to a building or site before identifying those spaces, features, or finishes which are character-defining and must therefore be preserved.

Altering, damaging, or destroying character-defining spaces, features, and finishes while making modifications to a building or site to comply with safety codes.

Making changes to historic buildings without first seeking alternatives to code requirements.

Installing permanent ramps that damage or diminish character-defining features.

Reinforcing a historic building using measures that damage or destroy character-defining structural and other features.

Damaging or obscuring historic stairways and elevators or altering adjacent spaces in the process of doing work to meet code requirements.

Covering character-defining wood features with fire-resistant sheathing which results in altering their visual appearance.

Using fire-retardant coatings if they damage or obscure character-defining features.

Radically changing, damaging, or destroying character-defining spaces, features, or finishes when adding a new code-required stairway or elevator.

Constructing a new addition to accommodate code-required stairs and elevators on character-defining elevations highly visible from the street; or where it obscures, damages or destroys character-defining features.

ENERGY RETROFITTING

Some character-defining features of a historic building or site such as cupolas, shutters, transoms, skylights, sun rooms, porches, and plantings also play a secondary energy conserving role. Therefore, prior to retrofitting historic buildings to make them more energy efficient, the first step should always be to identify and evaluate the existing historic features to assess their inherent energy conserving potential. If it is determined that retrofitting measures are necessary, then such work needs to be carried out with particular care to insure that the building's historic character is preserved in the process of rehabilitation.

Recommended

Not Recommended

District/Neighborhood

Maintaining those existing landscape features which moderate the effects of the climate on the setting such as deciduous trees, evergreen wind-blocks, and lakes or ponds.

Stripping the setting of landscape features and landforms so that the effects of the wind, rain, and the sun result in accelerated deterioration of historic materials.

Building Site

Retaining plant materials, trees, and landscape features, especially those which perform passive solar energy functions such as sun shading and wind breaks.

Removing plant materials, trees, and landscape features, so that they no longer perform passive solar energy functions.

Installing freestanding solar collectors in a manner that preserves the historic property's character-defining features.

Installing freestanding solar collectors that obscure, damage, or destroy historic landscape or archaeological features.

Designing attached solar collectors, including solar greenhouses, so that the character-defining features of the property are preserved.

Locating solar collectors where they radically change the property's appearance; or damage or destroy character-defining features.

Masonry/Wood/Architectural Metals

Installing thermal insulation in attics and in unheated cellars and crawlspaces to increase the efficiency of the existing mechanical systems.

Applying urea of formaldehyde foam or any other thermal insulation with a water content into wall cavities in an attempt to reduce energy consumption.

Installing insulating material on the inside of masonry walls to increase energy efficiency where there is no character-defining interior moulding around the window or other interior architectural detailing.

Resurfacing historic building materials with more energy efficient but incompatible materials, such as covering historic masonry with exterior insulation.

Installing passive solar devices such as a glazed "trombe" wall on a rear or inconspicuous side of the historic building.

Installing passive solar devices such as an attached glazed "trombe" wall on primary or other highly visible elevations; or where historic material must be removed or obscured.

Roofs

Placing solar collectors on noncharacter-defining roofs or roofs of nonhistoric adjacent buildings.

Placing solar collectors on roofs when such collectors change the historic roofline or obscure the relationship of the roof to character-defining roof features such as dormers, skylights, and chimneys.

Recommended

Not Recommended

Windows

• **Utilizing** the inherent energy conserving features of a building by maintaining windows and louvered blinds in good operable condition for natural ventilation.

Improving thermal efficiency with weatherstripping, storm windows, caulking, interior shades, and, if historically appropriate, blinds and awnings.

Installing interior storm windows with airtight gaskets, ventilating holes, and/or removable clips to insure proper maintenance and to avoid condensation damage to historic windows.

Installing exterior storm windows which do not damage or obscure the windows and frames.

Considering the use of lightly tinted glazing on non-character-defining elevations if other energy retrofitting alternatives are not possible.

Entrances and Porches

Utilizing the inherent energy conserving features of a building by maintaining porches, and double vestibule entrances in good condition so that they can retain heat or block the sun and provide natural ventilation.

Interior Features

Retaining historic interior shutters and transoms for their inherent energy conserving features.

New Additions to Historic Buildings

Placing new additions that have an energy conserving function such as a solar greenhouse on non-character-defining elevations.

Mechanical Systems

Installing thermal insulation in attics and in unheated cellars and crawlspaces to conserve energy.

Removing historic shading devices rather than keeping them in an operable condition.

Replacing historic multi-paned sash with new thermal sash utilizing false muntins.

Installing interior storm windows that allow moisture to accumulate and damage the window.

Installing new exterior storm windows which are inappropriate in size or color, which are inoperable.

Replacing windows or transoms with fixed thermal glazing or permitting windows and transoms to remain inoperable rather than utilizing them for their energy conserving potential.

Using tinted or reflective glazing on character-defining or other conspicuous elevations.

Enclosing porches located on character defining elevations to create passive solar collectors or airlock vestibules. Such enclosures can destroy the historic appearance of the building.

Removing historic interior features which play a secondary energy conserving role.

Installing new additions such as multistory solar greenhouse additions which obscure, damage, destroy character-defining features.

Apply urea formaldehyde foam or any other thermal insulation with a water content or that may collect moisture into wall cavities.

NEW ADDITIONS TO HISTORIC BUILDINGS

An attached exterior addition to a historic building expands its "outer limits" to create a new profile. Because such expansion has the capability to radically change the historic appearance, an exterior addition should be considered only after it has been determined that the new use cannot be successfully met by altering non-character-defining *interior* spaces. If the new use cannot be met in this way, then an attached exterior addition is usually an acceptable alternative. New additions should be designed and constructed so that the character-defining features of the historic building are not radically changed, obscured, damaged, or destroyed in the process of rehabilitation. New design should always be clearly differentiated so that the addition does not appear to be part of the historic resources.

Recommended

Placing functions and services required for the new use in non-character-defining interior spaces rather than installing a new addition.

Constructing a new addition so that there is the least possible loss of historic materials and so that character-defining features are not obscured, damaged, or destroyed.

Locating the attached exterior addition at the rear or on an inconspicuous side of a historic building; and limiting its size and scale in relationship to the historic building.

Designing new additions in a manner that makes clear what is historic and what is new.

Considering the attached exterior addition both in terms of the new use and the appearance of other buildings in the historic district or neighborhood. Design for the new work may be contemporary or may reference design motifs from the historic building. In either case, it should always be clearly differentiated from the historic building and be compatible in terms of mass, materials, relationship of solids to voids, and color.

Placing new additions such as balconies and greenhouses on non-character-defining elevations and limiting the size and scale in relationship to the historic building.

Designing additional stories, when required for the new use, that are set back from the wall plane and are as inconspicuous as possible when viewed from the street.

Not Recommended

Expanding the size of the historic building by constructing a new addition when the new use could be met by altering non-character-defining interior spaces.

Attaching a new addition so that the character-defining features of the historic building are obscured, damaged, or destroyed.

Designing a new addition so that its size and scale in relation to the historic building are out of proportion, thus diminishing the historic character.

Duplicating the exact form, material, style, and detailing of the historic building in the new addition so that the new work appears to be part of the historic building.

Imitating a historic style or period of architecture in new additions, especially for contemporary uses such as drive-in banks or garages.

Designing and constructing new additions that result in the diminution or loss of the historic character of the resource, including its design, materials, workmanship, location, or setting.

Using the same wall plane, roof line, cornice height, materials, siding lap or window type to make additions appear to be a part of the historic building.

Designing new additions such as multistory greenhouse additions that obscure, damage, or destroy character-defining features of the historic building.

Constructing additional stories so that the historic appearance of the building is radically changed.



RECORD NUMBER: 150

Page 1

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

X original
update

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

SITE NAME: 600 5th Street S

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P DHR NO.

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 600 5th Street S

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: South Green Springs Replat BLOCK 18 LOT 1

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S RANGE: 16E SECTION: 3 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? Y X n LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1924 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Mediterranean Revival

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 OUTBLDGS: 1 PORCHES: 1 DORMERS: 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Masonry, Concrete block

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Stucco

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES: N/end/masonry piers/2 bay/enclosed

ROOF: TYPE: Flat

SURFACING: Built-up

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: W; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Metal awning

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Stucco/parapet

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 150

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 5 Fr. 9

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story residence is located at 600 5th Street S. Its Mediterranean Revival styling is expressed by a flat roof with rectilinear parapet, and by the building's horizontal massing. An end porch runs the length of the facade and features a flat roof with parapet, stuccoed piers and a knee wall. Fenestration consists of metal awning windows. The exterior wall fabric is stucco. The building has been altered by the enclosure of the porch.

Architectural Context: Mediterranean Revival is an eclectic style containing architectural elements with Spanish or Mid-eastern precedents. Found in those states that have a Spanish colonial heritage, Mediterranean Revival broadly defines the Mission, Moorish, Turkish, Byzantine, and Spanish Eclectic revival styles which became popular in the Southwest and Florida during the early twentieth century. The influence of those Mediterranean styles found expression through a detailed study in 1915 of Latin American architecture made by Bertram Grovesnor Goodhue at the Panama-California Exposition in San Diego. The Goodhue exhibit prominently featured the rich Spanish architectural variety of South America. Encouraged by the publicity afforded the exposition, other architects began to look directly to Spain and elsewhere in the Mediterranean where they found still more interesting building traditions.

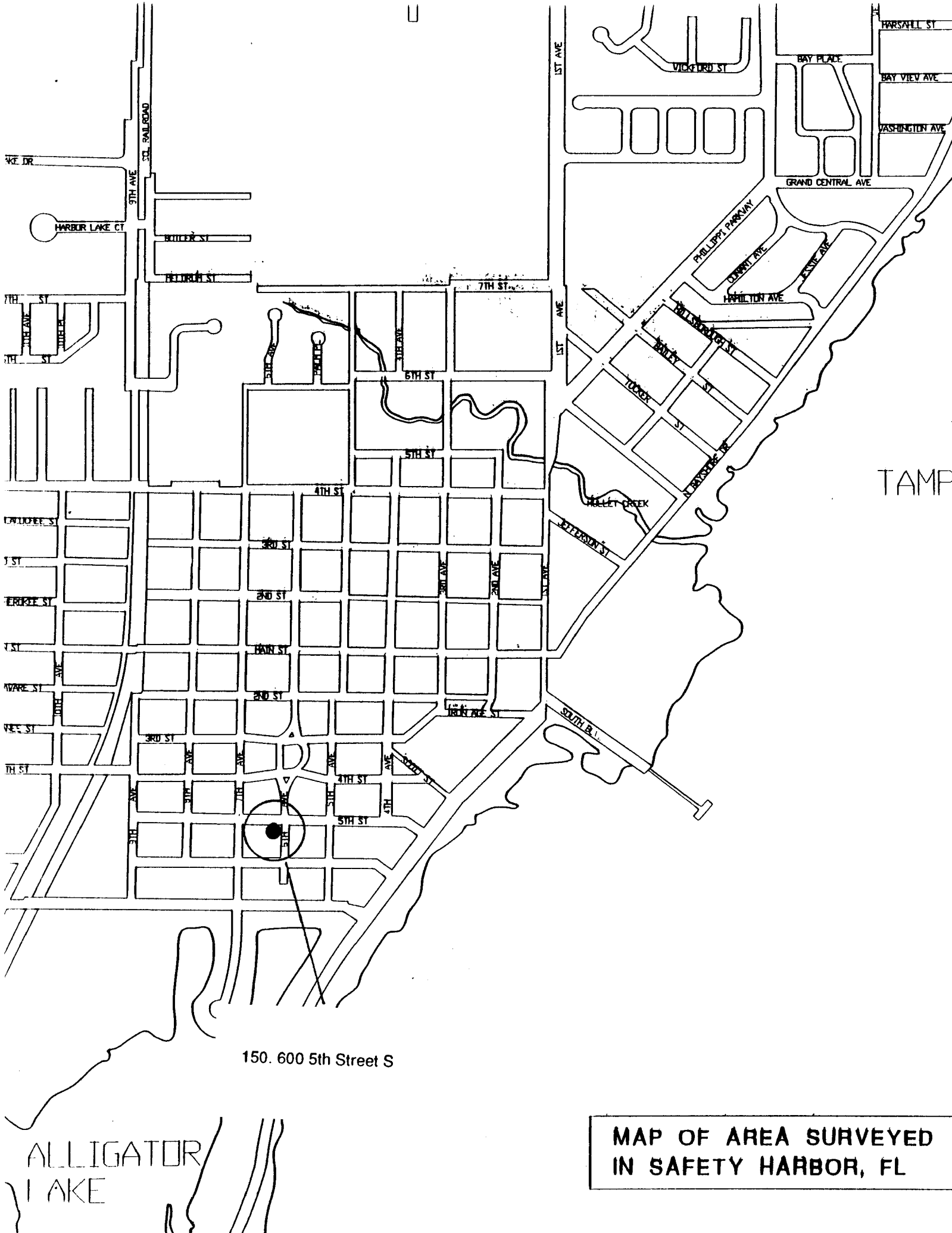
Mediterranean Revival buildings in Florida display considerable Spanish influence. A popular building style in Florida during the 1920s, construction continued following the collapse of the land boom and even into the 1930s. Identifying features of the style include flat (sometimes hip) roofs, usually with some form of parapet; ceramic tile roof surfacing; stuccoed facades; flat roof entrance porches, commonly with arched openings supported by square columns; casement and double-hung sash windows; and ceramic tile decorations.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the South Green Springs Replat, platted in 1924. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1924.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



150. 600 5th Street S

ALLIGATOR
LAKE

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 186

Page 1

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update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: Lousie Pearce House

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 613 6th Street N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: **BLOCK** 22/01 **LOT**
PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map
TOWNSHIP: 29S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 3 1/4: 1/4-1/4:
IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None
USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987
UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**
COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1923 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 **OUTBLDGS:** 1 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Vinyl siding; Vertical board

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Brick

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/end/enclosed

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Metal sash

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Fair

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 186

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: / / AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 7 Fr. 16

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 613 6th Street N. It exhibits a front facing gable roof. The end porch is contained under a hipped roof. Fenestration consists of metal sash windows. The exterior wall fabric is vinyl siding and vertical board. The building has been altered by the enclosure of the porch and the application of the various sidings.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

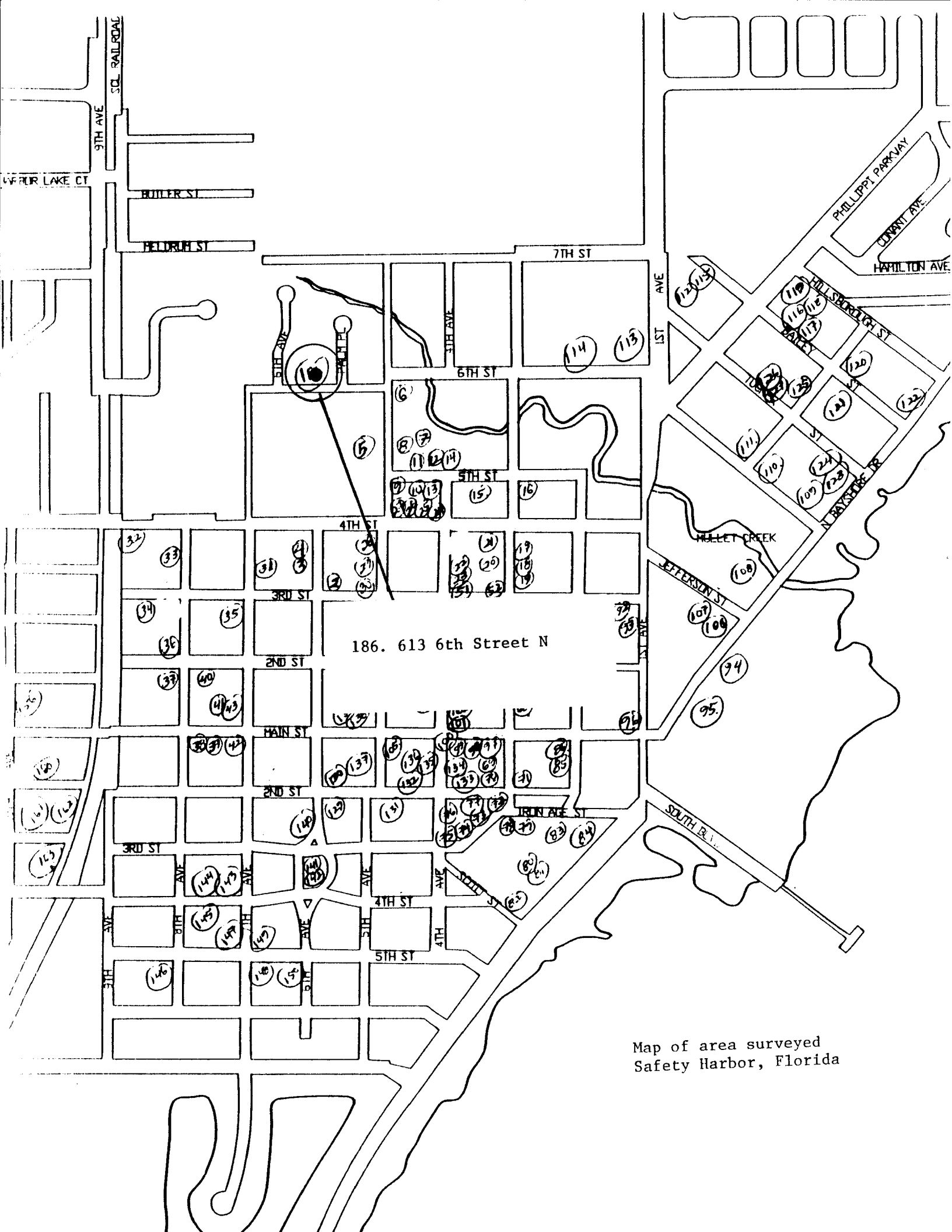
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1923.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



Map of area surveyed
Safety Harbor, Florida



RECORD NUMBER: 113

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 623 1st Avenue N

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: W War I & Aftermath

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 623 1st Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Spring Park **BLOCK** 1 **LOT** 11

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 3 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1919 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Apartments

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Irregular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 2.5 **OUTBLDGS:** 0 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Stucco

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: E/entrance

ROOF: TYPE: Cross-gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 2

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: N; end, offset/S; end, offset

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 4/1 lights; Metal awning

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Exposed rafter ends

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 113

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 **AFFILIATION:** Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 4 Fr. 8

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This two-and-one-half story Frame Vernacular building is located at 623 1st Avenue. It exhibits a cross-gabled roof with exposed rafter ends, as well as flat and shed roofs over first story appendages. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 4/1 lights, and metal awning windows. The exterior wall fabric is stucco.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

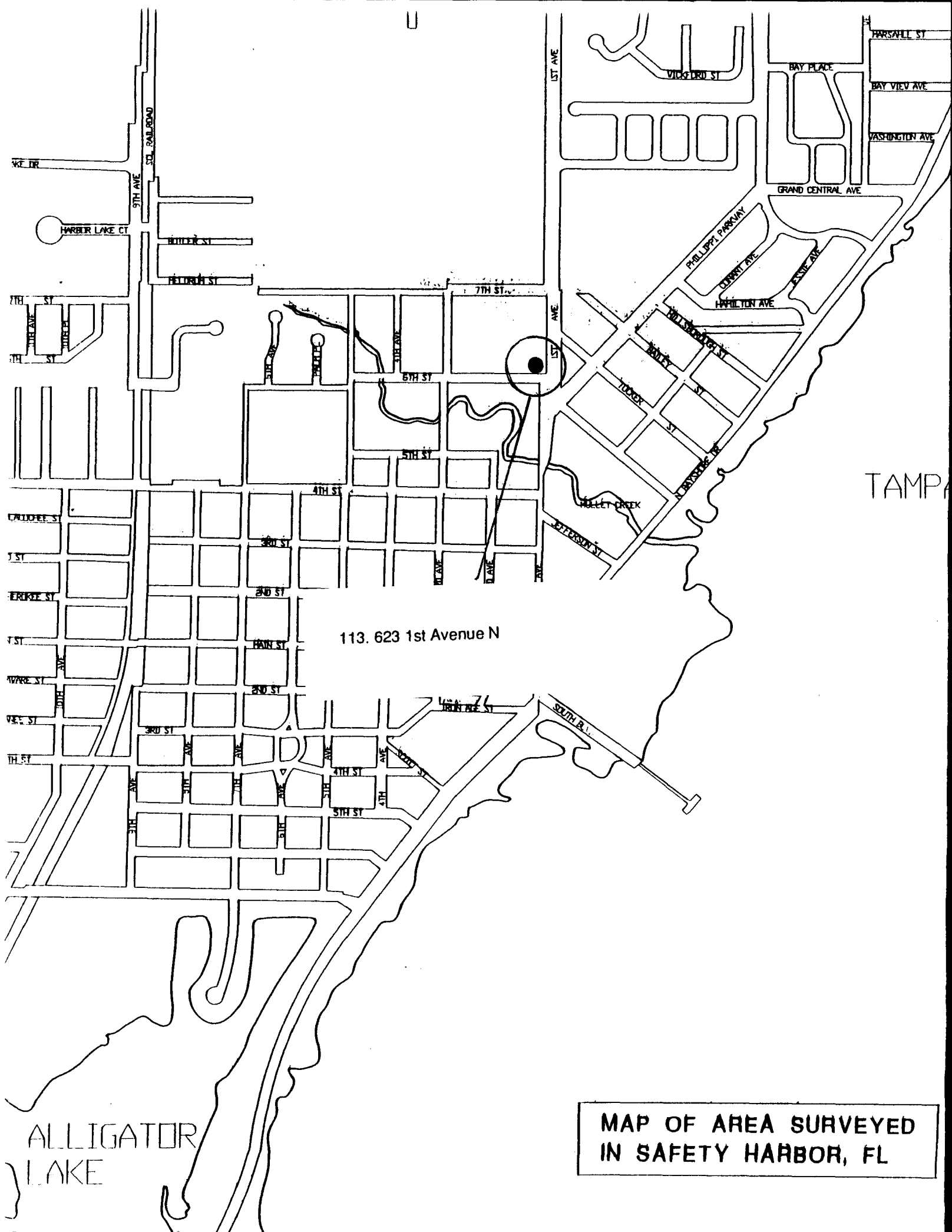
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Spring Park Addition to the Espiritu Santo Springs Subdivision, platted in 1915. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1919.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

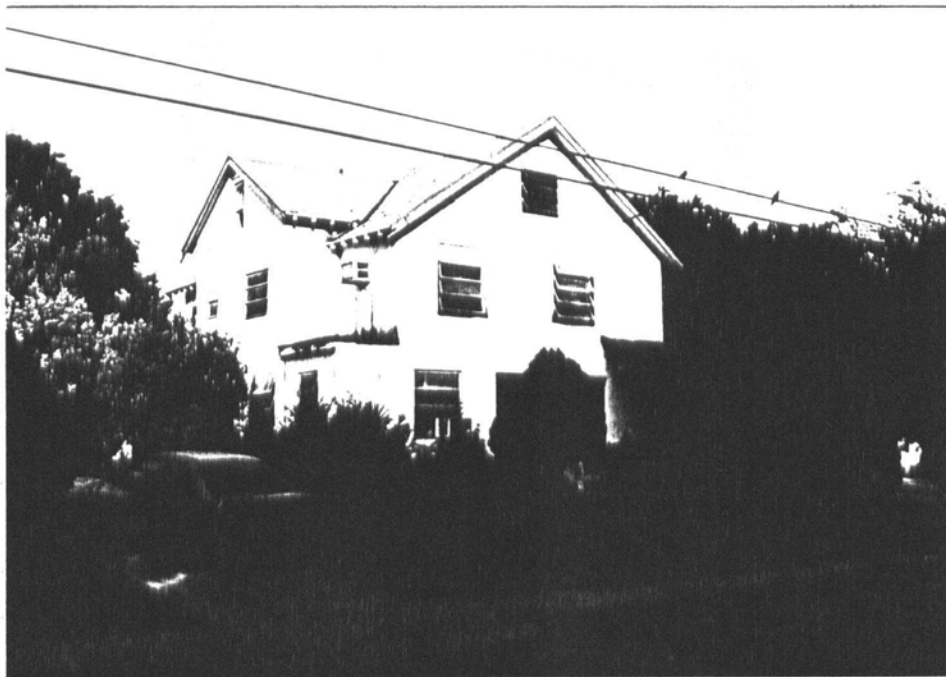
Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



113. 623 1st Avenue N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 148

Page 1

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

X original
update

SITE NAME: 646 5th Street S

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 646 5th Street S

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: South Green Springs Replat **BLOCK** 18 **LOT** 5

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 3 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1924 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Masonry Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 **OUTBLDGs:** 1 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Masonry, Concrete block

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Stucco

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES: N/entrance/metal posts/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Flat

SURFACING: Built-up

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: W; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Metal awning

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Awnings/parapet

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 148

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES NO *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES NO *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES NO *

* OFFICE *

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 5 Fr. 7

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Masonry Vernacular residence is located at 646 5th Street S. It exhibits an asymmetrical facade, a flat roof with rectilinear parapet, and shed extensions. The entrance porch is contained under a metal shed awning supported by metal posts. Fenestration consists of metal awning windows. The exterior wall fabric is stucco. The building has been altered by the modification of the porch area.

Architectural Context: Masonry Vernacular is defined as the common masonry construction techniques of lay or self taught builders. Prior to the Civil War vernacular designs were local in nature, transmitted by word of mouth or by demonstration, and relying heavily upon native building materials. With the coming of the American Industrial Revolution mass manufacturers became the pervasive influence over vernacular house design. Popular magazines featuring standardized manufactured building components, house plans, and house decorating tips flooded consumer markets and helped to make building trends universal throughout the country. The railroad also aided the process by providing cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, the individual builder had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which he could pick and choose to create a design of his own.

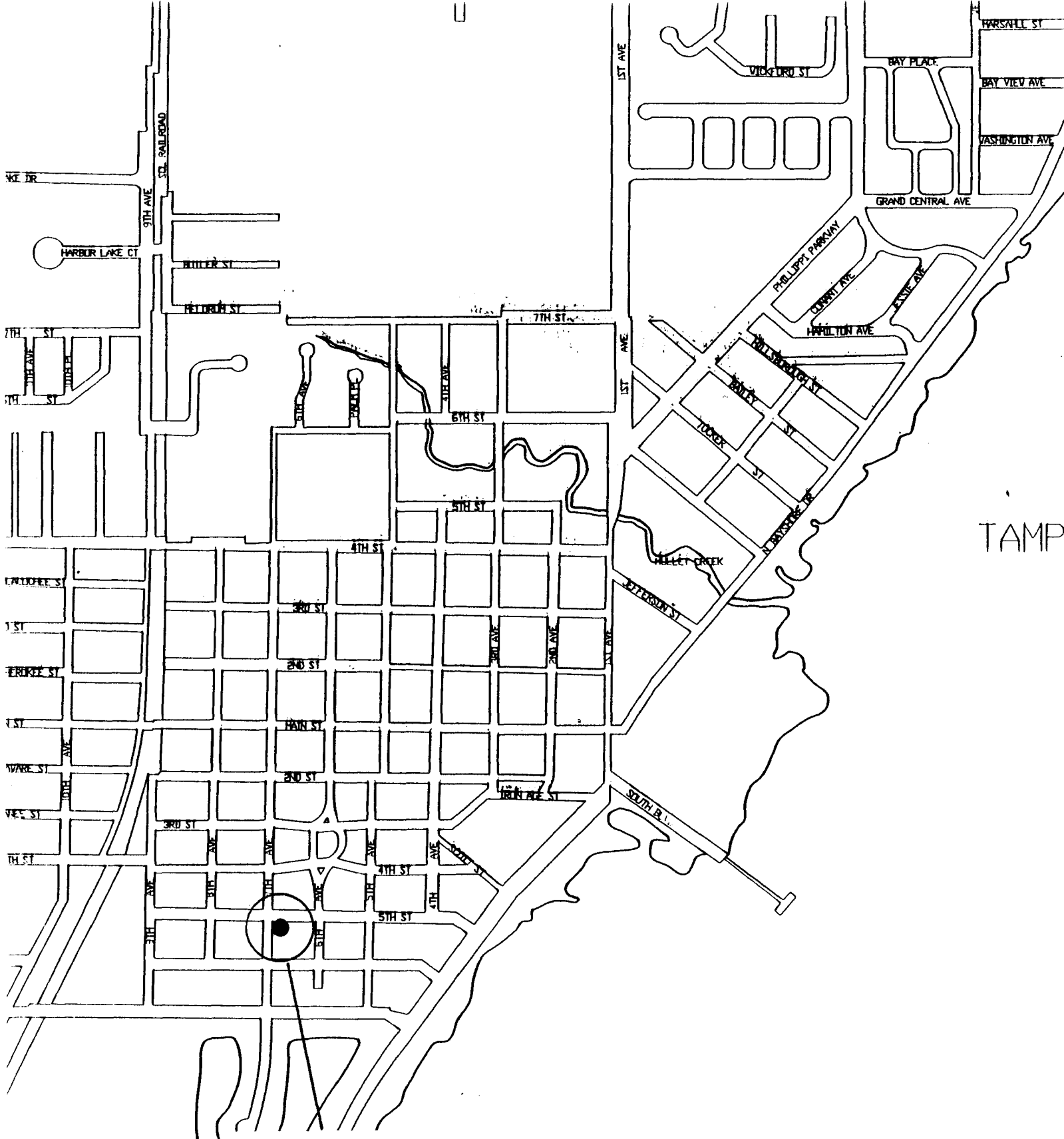
Masonry Vernacular is more commonly associated with commercial building types than with residential architecture where wood frame houses dominate. In Florida, most examples predating 1920 were brick, but a number of older examples feature the rough-faced cast concrete block popularized by Henry Hobson Richardson in his Romanesque buildings of the late nineteenth century. The Masonry Vernacular designs of the 1920s were most often influenced by popular Spanish designs of the period. The main masonry building materials during the period were hollow tile and brick. During the 1930s Masonry Vernacular buildings, influenced by the International and Modernistic styles and the increased use of reinforced concrete construction techniques, took on an increasing variety of forms. Since World War II concrete block construction has been the leading masonry building material used in Florida.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the South Green Springs Replat, platted in 1924. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed in 1924.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



148. 646 5th Street S

ALLIGATOR
LAKE

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 167

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 650 14th Avenue S

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 650 14th Avenue S

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Safety Harbor Heights

BLOCK A

LOT 7&8

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 4 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1921 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Bungalow

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1.5 **OUTBLDGs:** 1 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 1

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, weatherboard

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Brick

INFILL: Wood lattace

PORCHES: W/end/tapered wood on brick piers/3 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCs: Gable

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: S; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 3/1; Casement, 6 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Triangular knee braces under gables

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 167

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 6 Fr. 4

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-and-a-half story residence is located at 650 14th Avenue S. Its Bungalow styling is expressed by its low-pitched side-facing gable roof, centered gable dormer, triangular knee braces and exposed rafter ends beneath the wide overhanging eaves, and horizontal massing. The incised end porch runs the length of the facade and features tapered columns on brick piers. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 3/1 lights, and 6-light casement windows. The exterior wall fabric is weatherboard.

Architectural Context: The Bungalow was the most popular residential building design in Florida during the first three decades of the twentieth century. Its name was derived from the bangla, a Bangalese low house with wide encircling porches, used as a wayside shelter by travellers in India during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In addition to its Indian origins, the American Bungalow was influenced heavily by Japanese architecture. Japanese construction techniques exhibited at the California Mid-Winter Exposition of 1894 emphasized the interplay of angles and planes and extensive display of structural members that became integral components of American Bungalow design.

The earliest American Bungalows were large, rambling mansions designed by prominent architects in California and New England in the 1890s. By the turn of the century, however, the design had been adapted to smaller homes. National publications like *Bungalow Magazine* and *The Craftsman* flooded the building market to the point where the Bungalow became associated primarily with modest suburban development. It was this scaled down version of the Bungalow which became a ubiquitous feature of Florida's residential neighborhoods during the early twentieth century.

The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. They are generally either full or partial width, with the roof supported by tapered square columns that either extend to ground level or sit on massive brick piers. Windows are usually double-hung sash with vertical lights in the upper sash.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Safety Harbor Heights Subdivision, platted in 1925. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1921.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

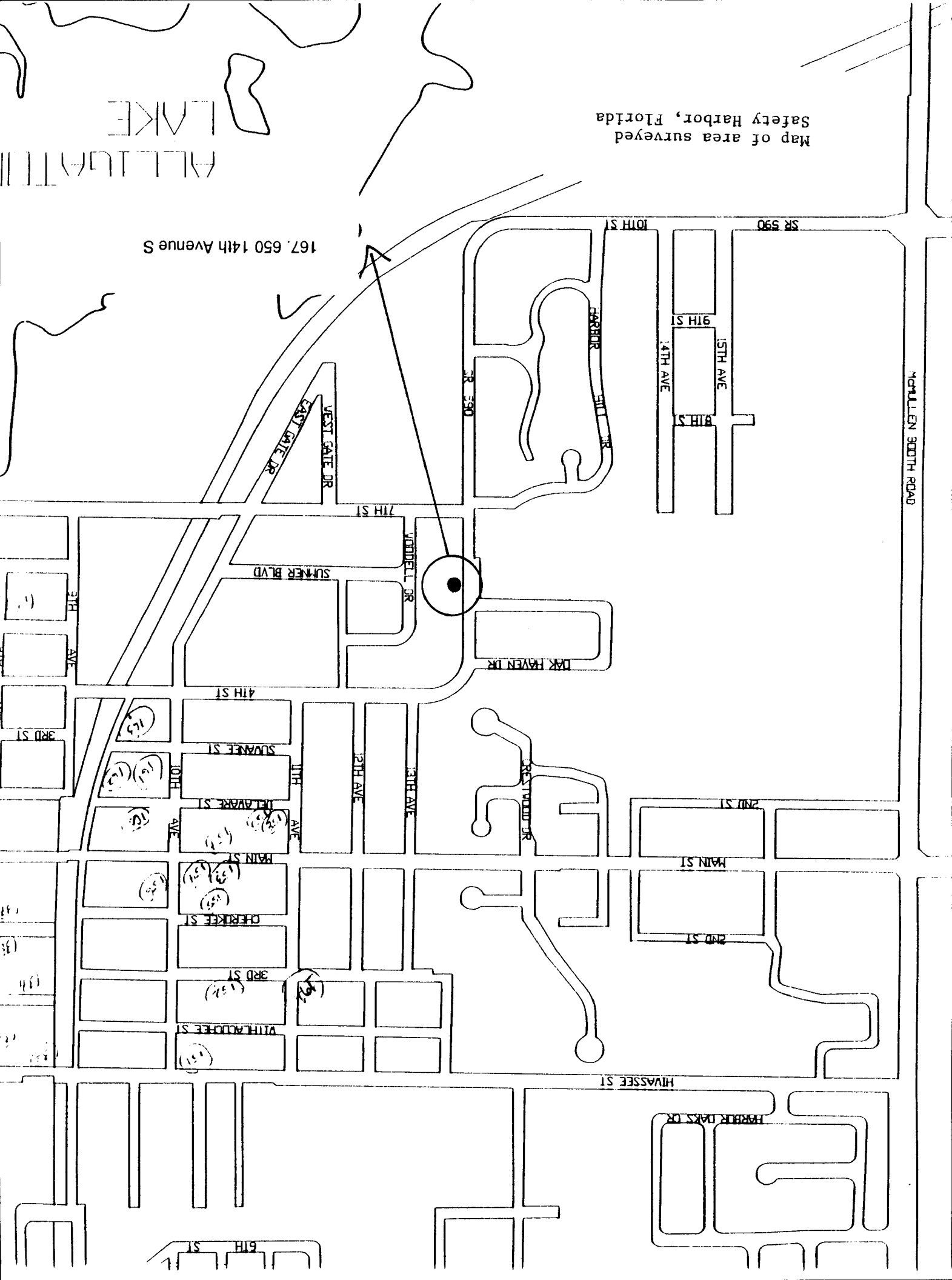
Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.

McILLEN BOOTH ROAD

Map of area surveyed
Safety Harbor, Florida

LAKE

167. 650 14th Avenue S





RECORD NUMBER: 149

Page 1

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

X original
update

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

SITE NAME: 665 5th Street S

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P DHR NO.

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 665 5th Street S

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: South Green Springs Replat BLOCK 32 LOT 5

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S RANGE: 16E SECTION: 3 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1923 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Masonry Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Irregular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 OUTBLDGs: 0 PORCHES: 2 DORMERS: 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Masonry, Concrete block

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Brick

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/end/classical fluted/3 bay, S/end/metal posts/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Flat

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Casement, 4 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Brick Venear

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 149

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG.(DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 5 Fr. 8

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Masonry Vernacular residence is located at 665 5th Street S. It exhibits a strong Mediterranean Revival influence through its flat roof, and an end porch contained under a flat roof with a classical cornice supported by classical columns. Two sub-porches are contained under shed overhangs. Fenestration consists of 4-light casement windows. The exterior wall fabric is brick. The building has been altered by several structural additions.

Architectural Context: Masonry Vernacular is defined as the common masonry construction techniques of lay or self taught builders. Prior to the Civil War vernacular designs were local in nature, transmitted by word of mouth or by demonstration, and relying heavily upon native building materials. With the coming of the American Industrial Revolution mass manufacturers became the pervasive influence over vernacular house design. Popular magazines featuring standardized manufactured building components, house plans, and house decorating tips flooded consumer markets and helped to make building trends universal throughout the country. The railroad also aided the process by providing cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, the individual builder had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which he could pick and choose to create a design of his own.

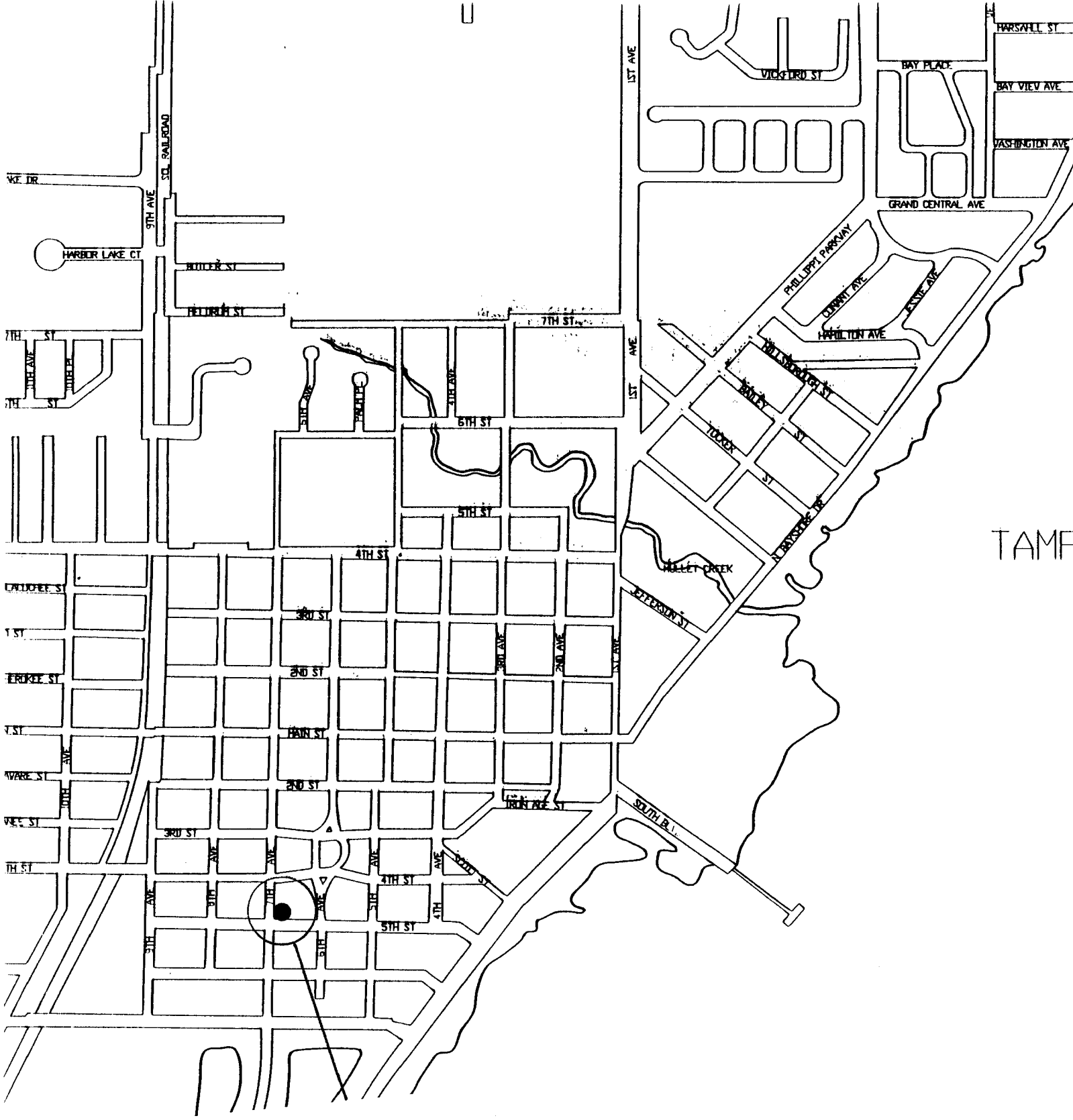
Masonry Vernacular is more commonly associated with commercial building types than with residential architecture where wood frame houses dominate. In Florida, most examples predating 1920 were brick, but a number of older examples feature the rough-faced cast concrete block popularized by Henry Hobson Richardson in his Romanesque buildings of the late nineteenth century. The Masonry Vernacular designs of the 1920s were most often influenced by popular Spanish designs of the period. The main masonry building materials during the period were hollow tile and brick. During the 1930s Masonry Vernacular buildings, influenced by the International and Modernistic styles and the increased use of reinforced concrete construction techniques, took on an increasing variety of forms. Since World War II concrete block construction has been the leading masonry building material used in Florida.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the South Green Springs Replat, platted in 1924. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1923.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

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149. 665 5th Street S



ALLIGATOR
LAKE

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 168

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 675 14th Avenue S

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 675 14th Avenue S

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: **BLOCK** 42/05 **LOT**
PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map
TOWNSHIP: 29S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 4 1/4: 1/4-1/4:
IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None
USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987
UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**
COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S **LONGITUDE:** D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1923 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Bungalow

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 **OUTBLDGS:** 0 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, weatherboard

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Brick

INFILL:

PORCHES: E/end/tapered wood on brick piers/3 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Cross-gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: S; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 1/1, 4/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Exposed end beams

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 168

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf	info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

```
* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *
*          DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *
*  KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG.(DATE):  YES _____ NO _____ *
*  SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *
*  LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE):  YES _____ NO _____ *
*  OFFICE _____ *
* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *
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RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

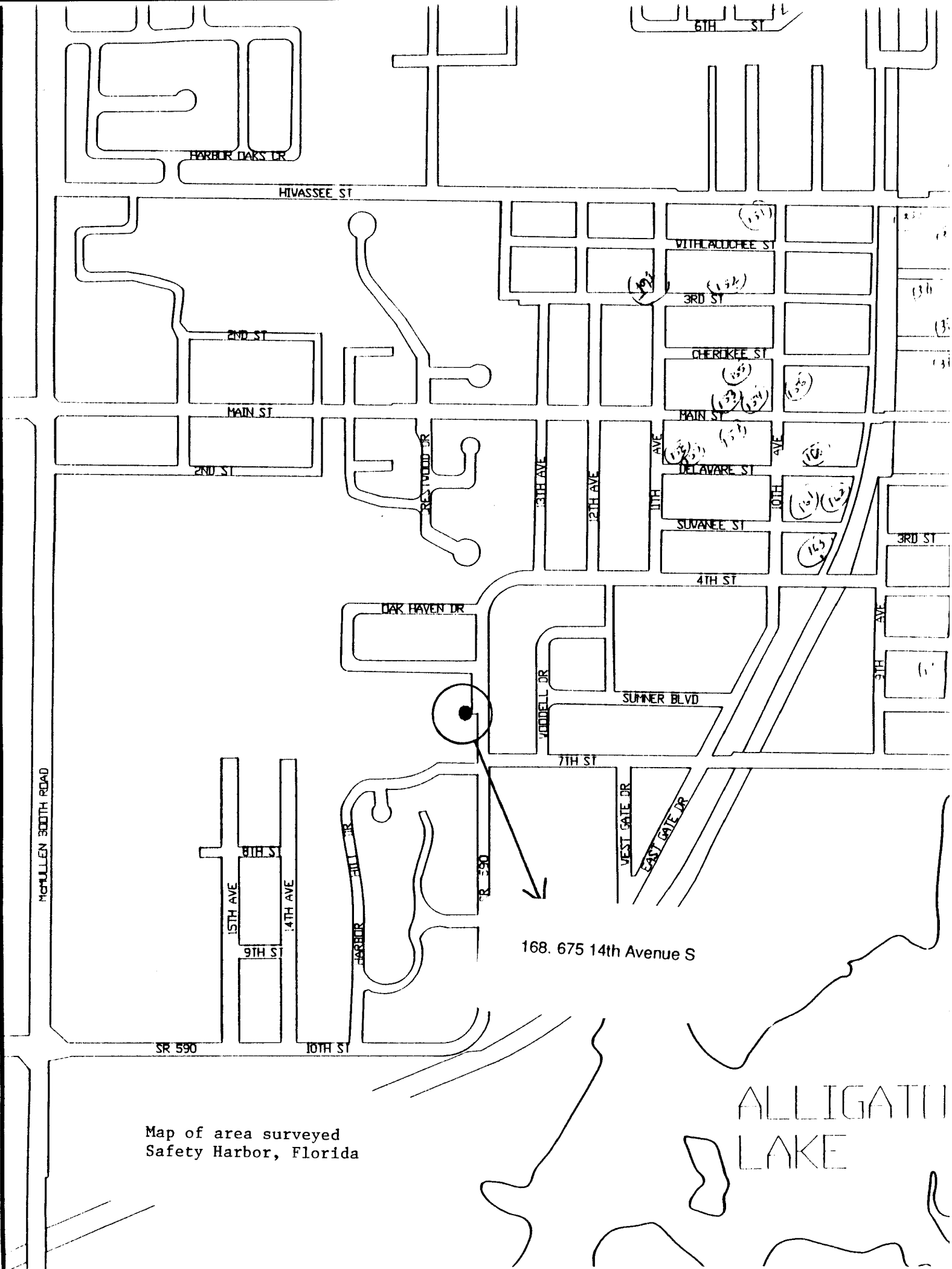
LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 6 Fr. 5

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments



Map of area surveyed
Safety Harbor, Florida

ALLIGATOR
LAKE



Architectural Narrative: This one-story residence is located at 675 14th Avenue S. Its Bungalow styling is expressed by a low-pitched cross-gabled roof, exposed rafter ends and end beams, and horizontal massing. The end porch runs the length of the facade and is contained under a front-facing gable roof. It features tapered columns on brick piers and a decorative balustrade. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 and 4/1 lights. The exterior wall fabric is weatherboard.

Architectural Context: The Bungalow was the most popular residential building design in Florida during the first three decades of the twentieth century. Its name was derived from the bangla, a Bangalese low house with wide encircling porches, used as a wayside shelter by travellers in India during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In addition to its Indian origins, the American Bungalow was influenced heavily by Japanese architecture. Japanese construction techniques exhibited at the California Mid-Winter Exposition of 1894 emphasized the interplay of angles and planes and extensive display of structural members that became integral components of American Bungalow design.

The earliest American Bungalows were large, rambling mansions designed by prominent architects in California and New England in the 1890s. By the turn of the century, however, the design had been adapted to smaller homes. ~~National~~ publications like *Bungalow Magazine* and *The Craftsman* flooded the building market to the point where the Bungalow became associated primarily with modest suburban development. It was this scaled down version of the Bungalow which became a ubiquitous feature of Florida's residential neighborhoods during the early twentieth century.

The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. They are generally either full or partial width, with the roof supported by tapered square columns that either extend to ground level or sit on massive brick piers. Windows are usually double-hung sash with vertical lights in the upper sash.

Historical Narrative: This building embodies many of the architectural characteristics of buildings constructed in Safety Harbor during the early twentieth century. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1923.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



RECORD NUMBER: 43

Page 1

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

X original
update

SITE NAME: 705 2nd Street N

HISTORIC CONTEXTS:

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 705 2nd Street N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: West Green Springs

BLOCK 22

LOT 11

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 3 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: L-shaped

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 **OUTBLDGs:** 0 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, drop siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/entrance/square wood on knee wall/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 2/2 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Exposed rafter ends

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 43

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf	info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG.(DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 2 Fr. 9

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

RECORD NUMBER: 42

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: James A. Rigsby House

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 706 2nd Street N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: West Green Springs

BLOCK 27

LOT 1

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 3 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1921 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 **OUTBLDGS:** 0 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, drop siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: N/end/square posts

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Metal, 3-V crimp

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: N; end, offset

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 2/2 lights; Jalousie

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Exposed rafter ends

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 42

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 2 Fr. 8

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 706 2nd Street N. It exhibits a side-facing gable roof with exposed rafters, a centered front-facing gable containing a partial-width end porch with square, floor to ceiling columns, and shed roofed porte-cochere on the west elevation. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/2 lights, and jalousie windows. The exterior wall fabric is drop siding. The building has been altered by the enclosure of the porch.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

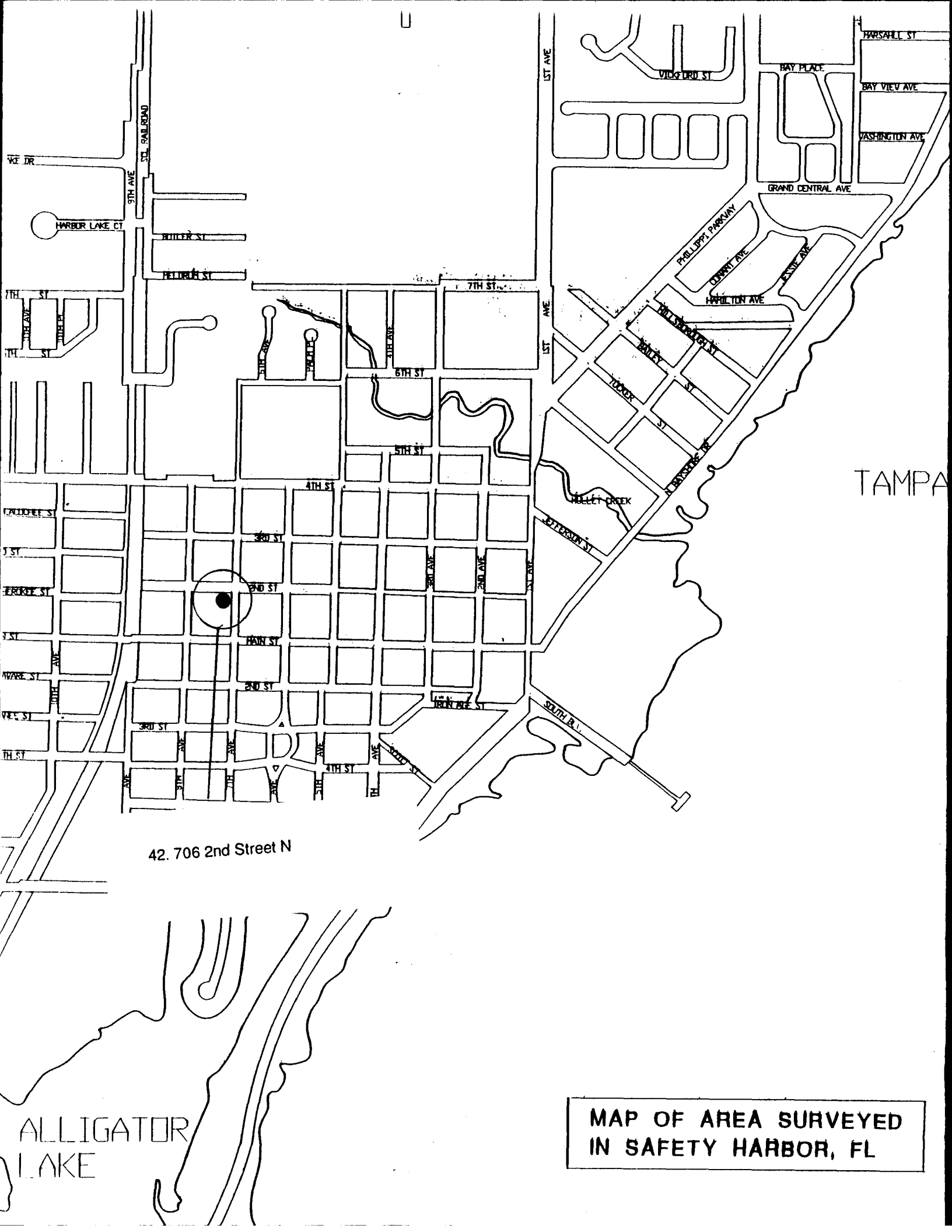
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in C. W. Johnson's West Green Springs Subdivision, originally platted in 1906. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1921.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.





RECORD NUMBER: 41

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 715 2nd Street N

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: W War 2 & Aftermath

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 715 2nd Street N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: West Green Springs

BLOCK 22

LOT 10

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 3 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1945 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 **OUTBLDGS:** 0 **PORCHES:** 2 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Asbestos shingle

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/entrance/enclosed, E/garage

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 1/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 41

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

OFFICE _____ *

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 2 Fr. 7

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 715 2nd Street N. It exhibits a side-facing gable roof with exposed rafter ends, an off-centered entranced porch, and a porte-cochere under a shed roof on the east elevation. The porch features square columns above the knee wall. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The exterior wall fabric is asbestos shingle. The building has been altered by the enclosure of the porch.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

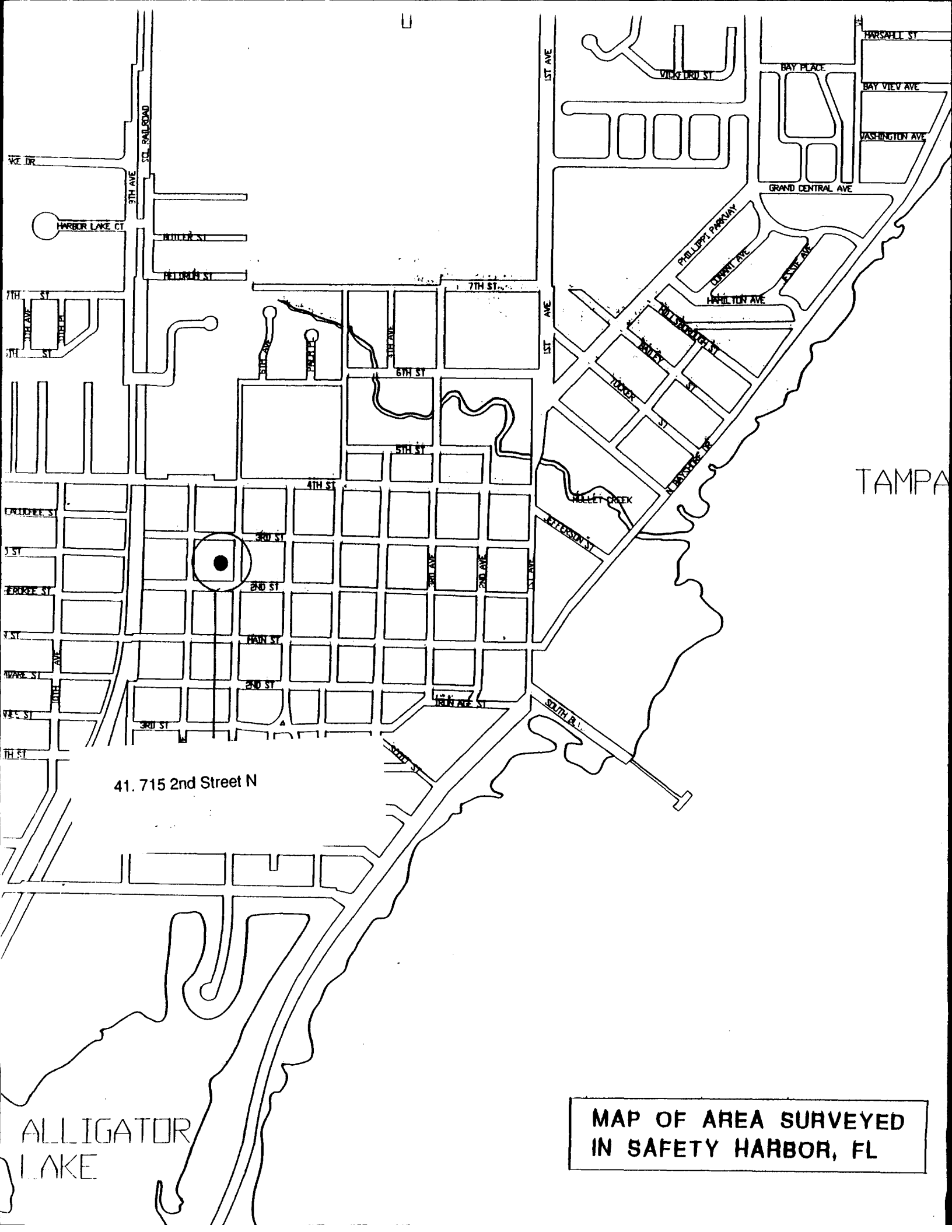
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in C. W. Johnson's West Green Springs Subdivision, originally platted in 1906. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1945.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aboriginals visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



41. 715 2nd Street N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL





RECORD NUMBER: 35

Page 1

X original
update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 730 3rd Street N

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P DHR NO.

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 730 3rd Street N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: West Green Springs

BLOCK 22

LOT 2

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S RANGE: 16E SECTION: 3 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1923 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Irregular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 OUTBLDGS: 0 PORCHES: 1 DORMERS: 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Asbestos shingle

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: W/end/enclosed

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Metal sash

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 35

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 1 Fr. 35

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 730 3rd Street N. Notable architectural features include a gable roof with gable and shed extensions and an asymmetrical facade. Fenestration consists of metal sash windows. The exterior wall fabric is asbestos shingle. The building has been altered by structural additions and the enclosure of the original porch.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in C. W. Johnson's West Green Springs Subdivision, originally platted in 1906. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1923.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.







RECORD NUMBER: 39

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 734 2nd Street N

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: W War I & Aftermath

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 734 2nd Street N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: West Green Springs

BLOCK 27

LOT 3

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 3 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1919 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: L-shaped

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 **OUTBLDGS:** 0 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Vinyl siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Brick

INFILL:

PORCHES: N/end/enclosed

ROOF: TYPE: Cross-gable

SURFACING: Composition roll

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Metal awning

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 39

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf	info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

```
* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *
*          DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *
*  KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE):  YES _____ NO _____ *
*  SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE):  YES _____ NO _____ *
*  LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE):    YES _____ NO _____ *
*  OFFICE _____ *
* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *
```

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 2 Fr. 5

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 734 2nd Street N. It exhibits a cross-gabled roof and a full-length end porch. The porch is contained under a shed extension and features wood-frame supports and a knee wall. Fenestration consists of metal awning windows. The exterior wall fabric is vinyl siding. The building has been altered by the application of vinyl siding, and by the enclosure of the porch with metal awning windows and the brick knee wall.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

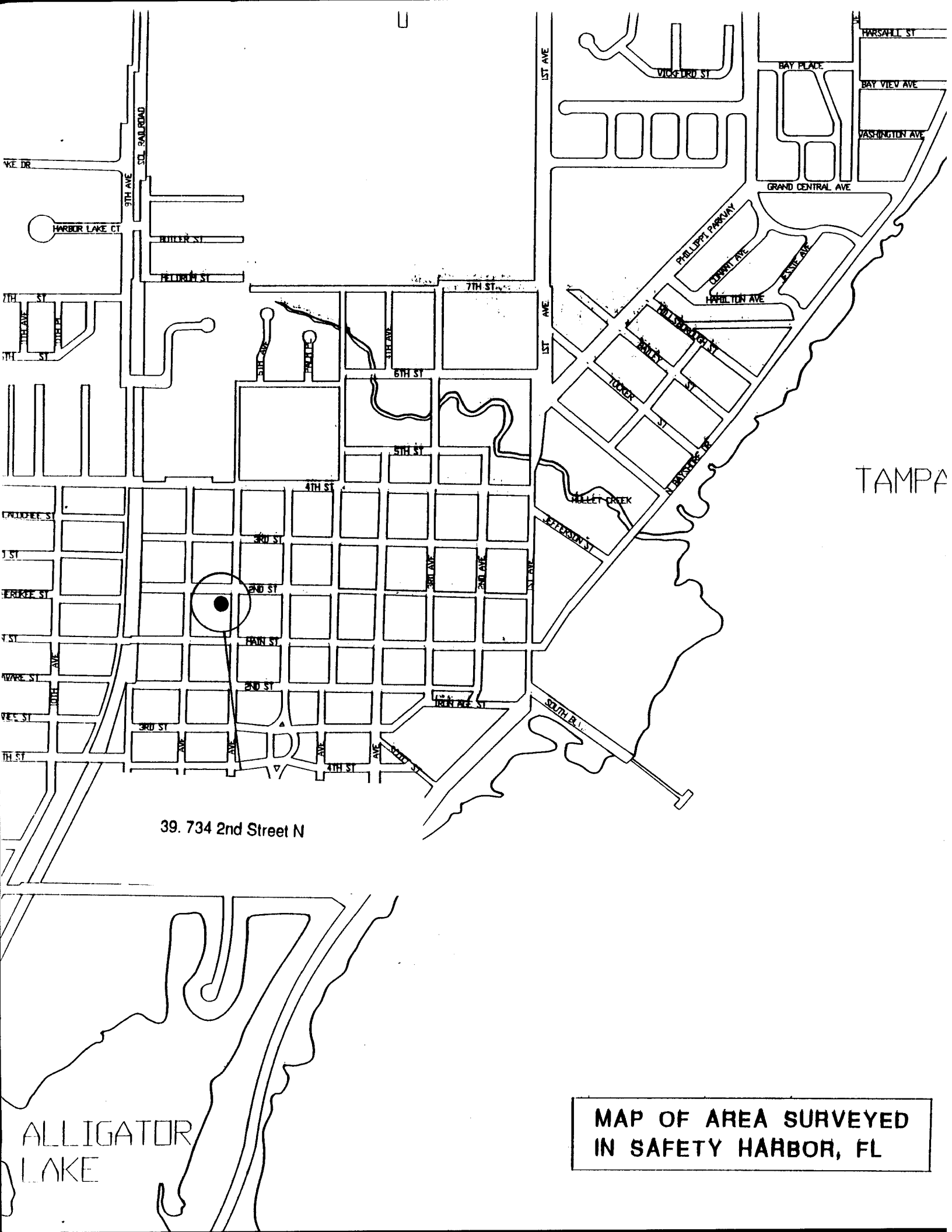
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in C. W. Johnson's West Green Springs Subdivision, originally platted in 1906. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1919.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



39. 734 2nd Street N

ALLIGATOR
LAKE

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL





RECORD NUMBER: 173

Page 1

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

X original
update

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

SITE NAME: 734 Elm Street

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Depression/New Deal

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 734 Elm Street

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Jackson Park

BLOCK 1

LOT 5

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 28S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 33 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1930 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Bungalow

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1.5 **OUTBLDGS:** 0 **PORCHES:** 2 **DORMERS:** 1

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Stucco

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: W/end/wrought iron/4 bay, N/porte-cochere/wrought iron/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Metal, 3-V crimp

SECONDARY STRUCS: Gable

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Metal sash

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 173

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * *	* DHR USE ONLY	* * *	* * *	* DHR USE ONLY	* * *	* * *
* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *						
* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE):	YES	_____	NO	_____	*	
* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE):	YES	_____	NO	_____	*	
* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE):	YES	_____	NO	_____	*	
* OFFICE _____						*
* * *						
* * *	* DHR USE ONLY	* * *	* * *	* DHR USE ONLY	* * *	* * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 6 Fr. 10

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-and-a-half story Bungalow style residence is located at 734 Elm Street. Notable architectural features include a side-facing gable roof, centered gable dormer, exposed rafter ends, and a porte-cochere covered by a shed roof on the north elevation. The incised end porch runs the length of the facade and features wrought iron supports joined by solid spandrels. Fenestration consists of metal sash windows. The exterior wall fabric is stucco.

Architectural Context: The Bungalow was the most popular residential building design in Florida during the first three decades of the twentieth century. Its name was derived from the banga, a Bangalese low house with wide encircling porches, used as a wayside shelter by travellers in India during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In addition to its Indian origins, the American Bungalow was influenced heavily by Japanese architecture. Japanese construction techniques exhibited at the California Mid-Winter Exposition of 1894 emphasized the interplay of angles and planes and extensive display of structural members that became integral components of American Bungalow design.

The earliest American Bungalows were large, rambling mansions designed by prominent architects in California and New England in the 1890s. By the turn of the century, however, the design had been adapted to smaller homes. National publications like *Bungalow Magazine* and *The Craftsman* flooded the building market to the point where the Bungalow became associated primarily with modest suburban development. It was this scaled down version of the Bungalow which became a ubiquitous feature of Florida's residential neighborhoods during the early twentieth century.

The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. They are generally either full or partial width, with the roof supported by tapered square columns that either extend to ground level or sit on massive brick piers. Windows are usually double-hung sash with vertical lights in the upper sash.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Jackson Park Subdivision, platted in 1915. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1930.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.

MC MULLEN BOOTH ROAD

WOODCREEK DR

173. 734 Elm Street



PALMETTO AVE

HARBOR LAKE DR

HARBOR LAKE CT

9TH AVE
SOL. RAILROAD

SWANSEE ST

CEDAR ST

7TH ST

7TH ST

10TH ST

11TH ST

6TH ST

HARBOR OAKS DR

HIVASSEE ST

VITFLAUCHEE ST

3RD ST

2ND ST

MAIN ST

2ND ST

RESTAURANT DR

13TH AVE

14TH AVE

DELAWARE ST

Map of area surveyed
Safety Harbor, Florida



RECORD NUMBER: 40

Page 1

X original
update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: Boggs House

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas

OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P

DHR NO.

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 735 2nd Street N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: West Green Springs

BLOCK 22

LOT 8

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S

RANGE: 16E

SECTION:

3 1/4:

1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC?

y X n

LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE:

EASTING:

NORTHING:

COORDINATES:

LATITUDE:

D

M

S

LONGITUDE:

D

M

S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1921 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE:

ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 OUTBLDGs: 0 PORCHES: 1 DORMERS: 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Stucco

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/end/enclosed

ROOF: TYPE: Hip

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: W; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Metal awning

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 40

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf	info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 2 Fr. 6

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 735 2nd Street N. It exhibits a hip roof, a full-length end porch under a shed roof, and a shed addition on the west elevation. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, and metal awning windows. The exterior wall fabric is stucco. The building has been altered by the enclosure of the porch.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

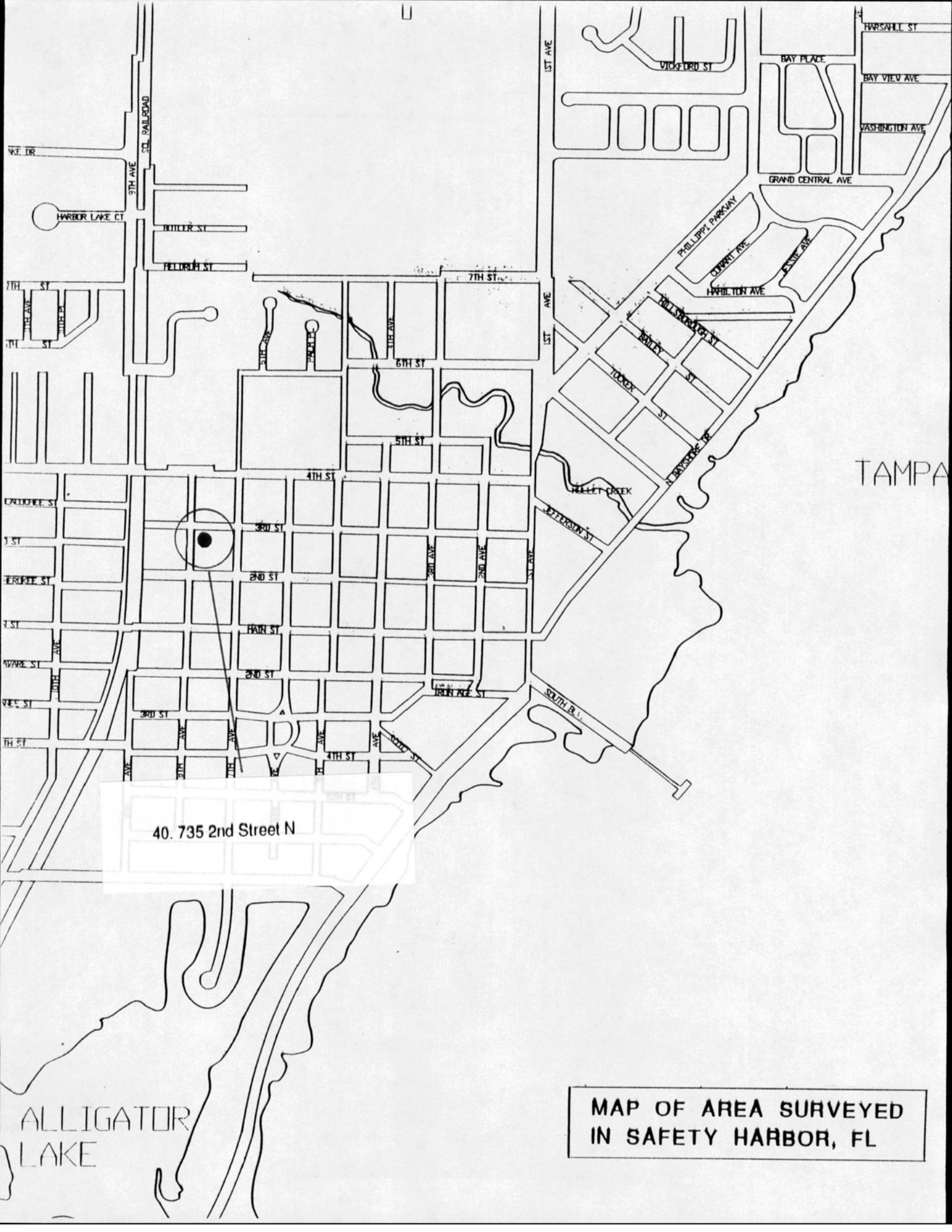
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in C. W. Johnson's West Green Springs Subdivision, originally platted in 1906. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1921.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

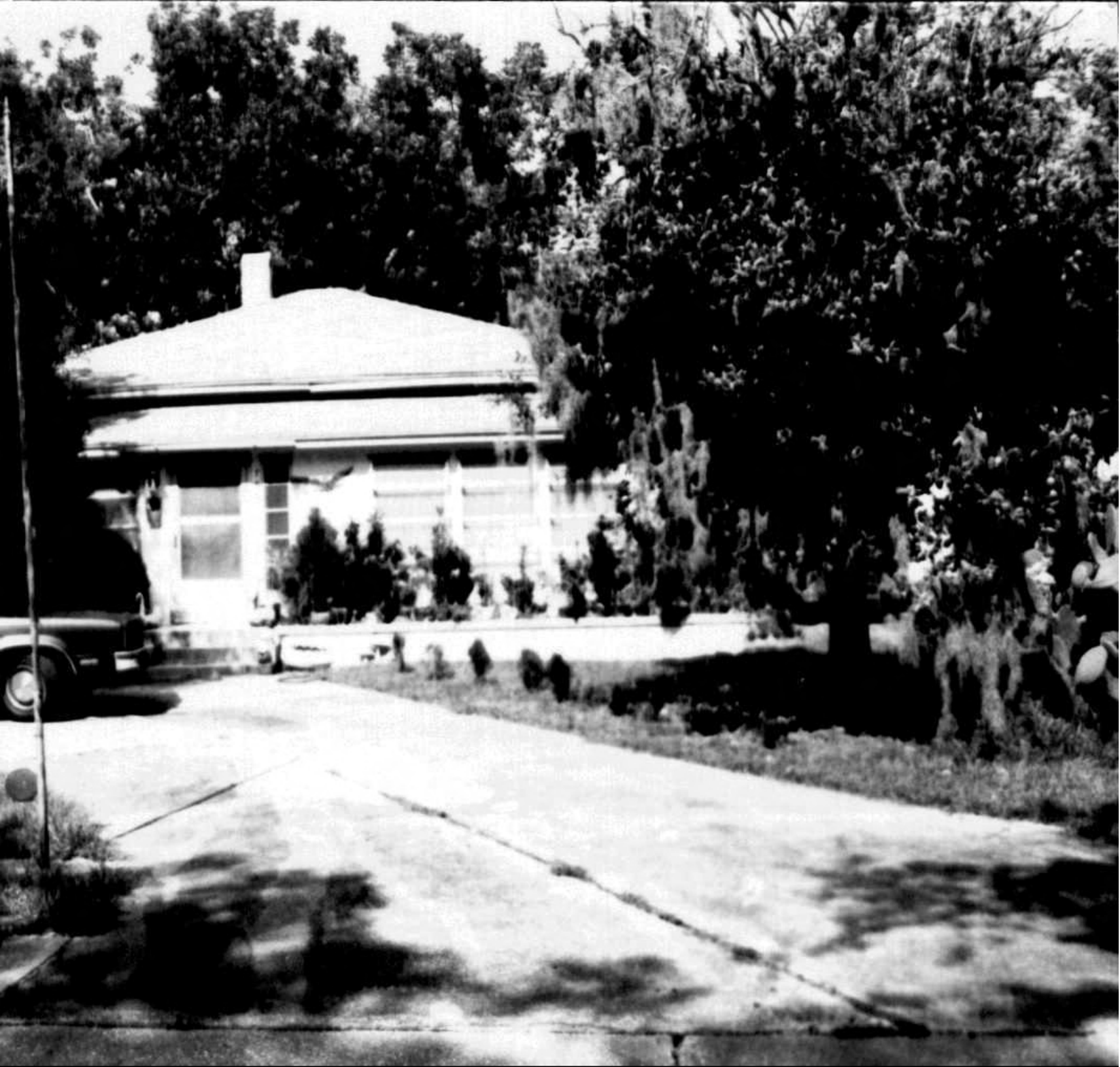
Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



40. 735 2nd Street N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 144

Page 1

X original
update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 735 4th Street S

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P DHR NO.

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 735 4th Street S

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: South Green Springs Replat BLOCK 8 LOT 10

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S RANGE: 16E SECTION: 3 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1923 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Masonry Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 OUTBLDGS: 1 PORCHES: 1 DORMERS: 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Masonry, Concrete block

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Stucco

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/end/wrought iron/4 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Flat

SURFACING: Built-up

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: W; end, interior

WINDOWS: Jalousie

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Rectilinear iron balustrade

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 144

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf	info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG.(DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 5 Fr. 3

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Masonry Vernacular residence is located at 735 4th Street S. Notable architectural features include a flat roof with rectilinear parapet, and an end porch running the length of the facade. The porch is contained under a flat roof with exposed rafters and features wrought iron supports and a wrought iron balustrade. Fenestration consists of jalousie windows. The exterior wall fabric is stucco.

Architectural Context: Masonry Vernacular is defined as the common masonry construction techniques of lay or self taught builders. Prior to the Civil War vernacular designs were local in nature, transmitted by word of mouth or by demonstration, and relying heavily upon native building materials. With the coming of the American Industrial Revolution mass manufacturers became the pervasive influence over vernacular house design. Popular magazines featuring standardized manufactured building components, house plans, and house decorating tips flooded consumer markets and helped to make building trends universal throughout the country. The railroad also aided the process by providing cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, the individual builder had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which he could pick and choose to create a design of his own.

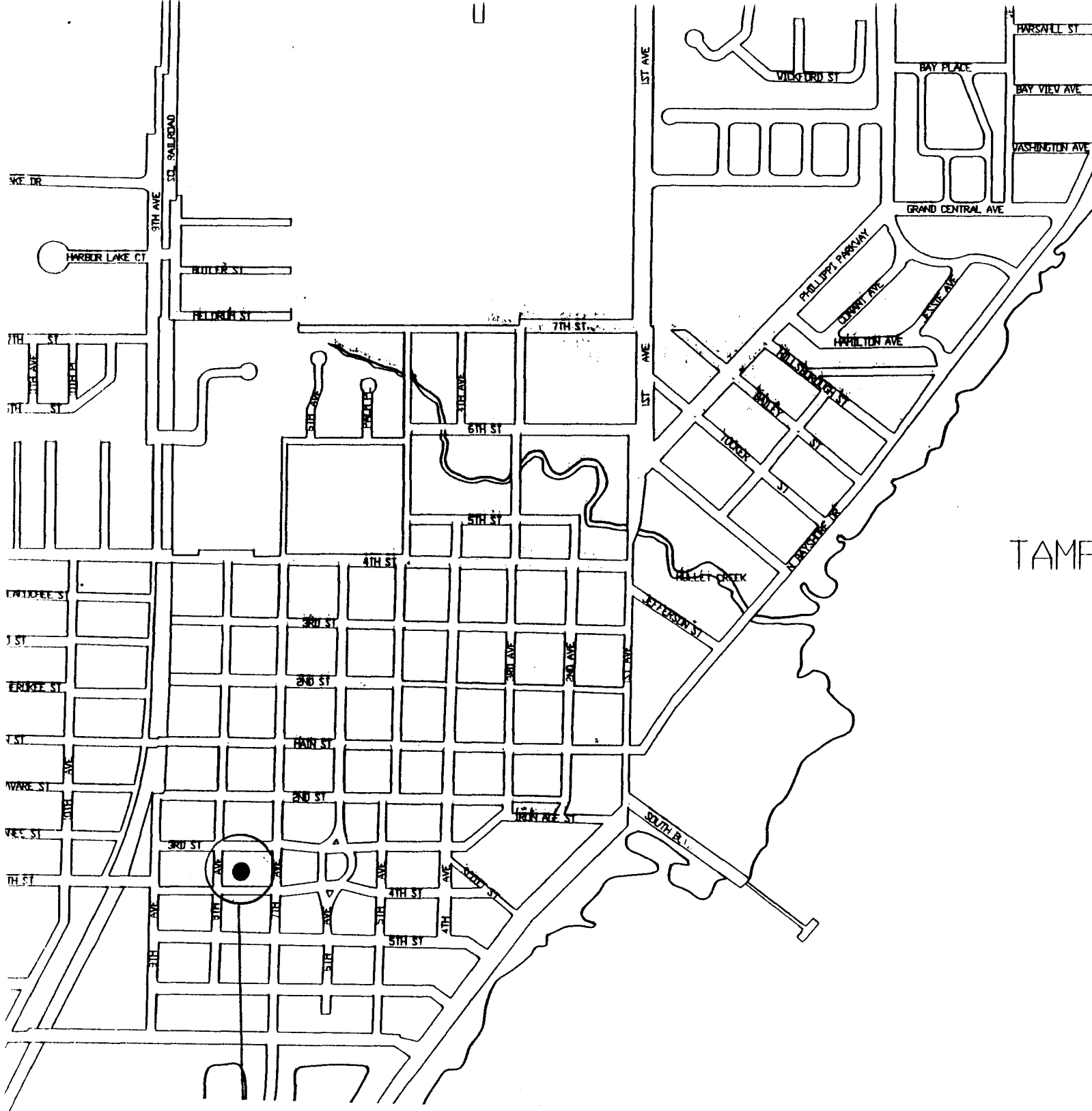
Masonry Vernacular is more commonly associated with commercial building types than with residential architecture where wood frame houses dominate. In Florida, most examples predating 1920 were brick, but a number of older examples feature the rough-faced cast concrete block popularized by Henry Hobson Richardson in his Romanesque buildings of the late nineteenth century. The Masonry Vernacular designs of the 1920s were most often influenced by popular Spanish designs of the period. The main masonry building materials during the period were hollow tile and brick. During the 1930s Masonry Vernacular buildings, influenced by the International and Modernistic styles and the increased use of reinforced concrete construction techniques, took on an increasing variety of forms. Since World War II concrete block construction has been the leading masonry building material used in Florida.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the South Green Springs Replat, platted in 1924. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1923.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



144. 735 4th Street S



MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 145

Page 1

X original
update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 736 4th Street S

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: W War I & Aftermath

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P DHR NO.

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 736 4th Street S

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: South Green Springs Replat BLOCK 14 LOT 4

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S RANGE: 16E SECTION: 3 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1919 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 OUTBLDGS: 1 PORCHES: 1 DORMERS: 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Asbestos shingle

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: N/end/square wood on knee wall/3 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: N; end, offset

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 2/2 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Exposed rafter ends

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 145

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

```
* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * *
*          DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *
*  KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE):  YES _____ NO _____ *
*  SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *
*  LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE):  YES _____ NO _____ *
*  OFFICE _____ *
* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * *
```

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 5 Fr. 4

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 736 4th Street S. It exhibits a side-facing gable roof with exposed rafter ends, and an end porch running the length of the facade. The porch is contained under a hip roof and features square columns and a knee wall. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/2 lights. The exterior wall fabric is asbestos shingle.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

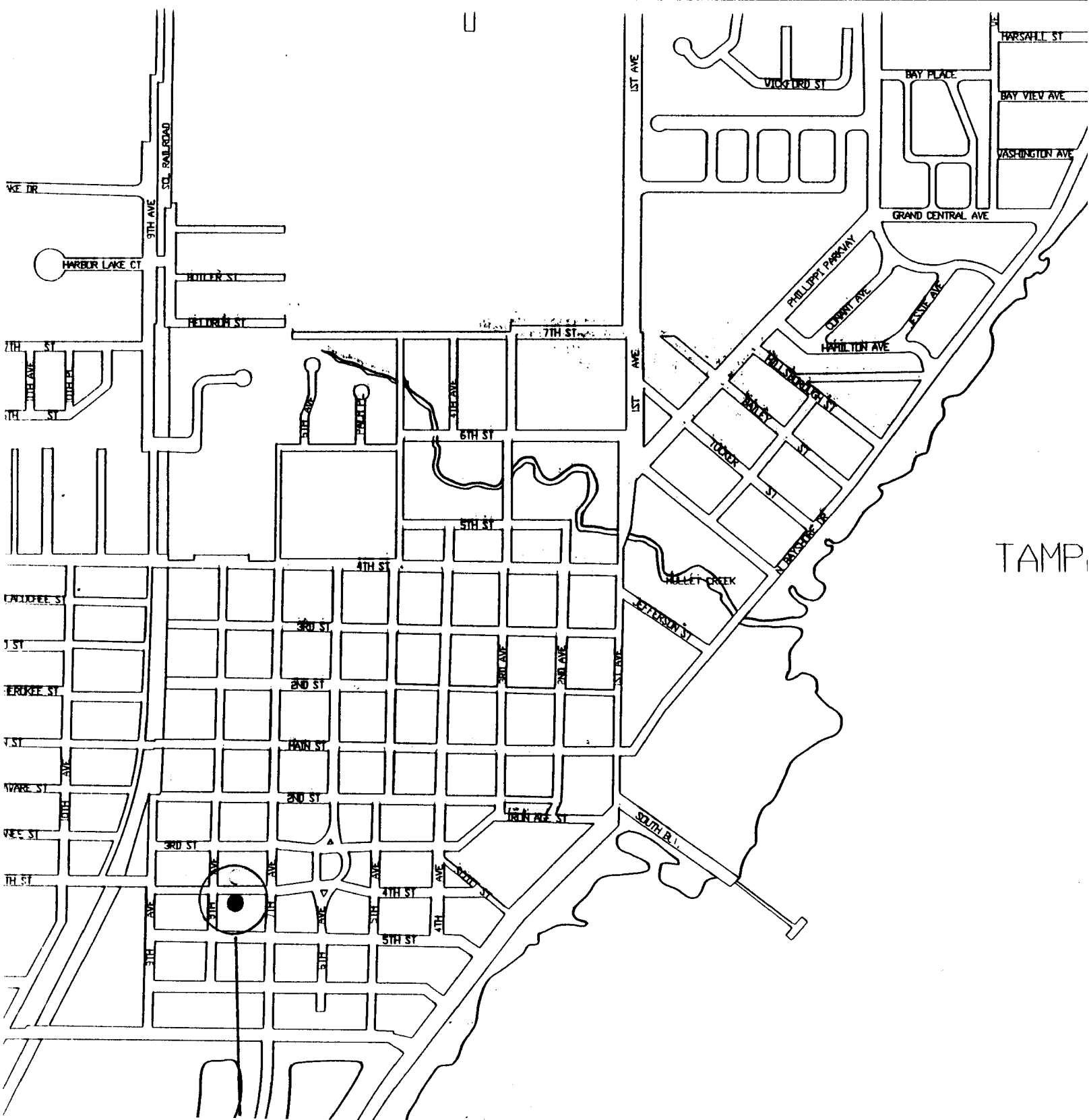
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the South Green Springs Replat, platted in 1924. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1919.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



145. 736 4th Street S

ALLIGATOR
LAKE

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 38

Page 1

X original
update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: Homer J. Rigsby House

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P DHR NO.

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 744 2nd Street N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: West Green Springs

BLOCK 27

LOT 4

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S RANGE: 16E SECTION: 3 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1923 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 OUTBLDGS: 1 PORCHES: 1 DORMERS: 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, vertical board

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: N/end/enclosed

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: E; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Jalousie

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Verticle bond on plywood siding

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 38

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): _YES _____ _NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): _YES _____ _NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): _YES _____ _NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 2 Fr. 4

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 744 2nd Street N. It exhibits a gable roof, and an end porch with a hip roof. The porch feature square columns above the knee wall. Fenestration consists of jalousie windows. The exterior wall fabric is vertical board. The building has been altered by the enclosure of the porch with jalousie windows.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in C. W. Johnson's West Green Springs Subdivision, originally platted in 1906. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1923.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



ALLIGATOR
LAKE

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 189

Page 1

X original
update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: Clarence G. McAfee House

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P DHR NO.

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 750 Harbor Hill Drive

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Harbor Hill Park

BLOCK

LOT 33

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S RANGE: 16E SECTION: 4 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1925 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 2 OUTBLDGS: 0 PORCHES: 1 DORMERS: 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Stucco

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES: W/tiered/wood posts/second story enclosed

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition roll

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: S; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Metal awning; Jalousie

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Fair

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 189

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG.(DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: / / AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 7 Fr. 19

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This two-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 750 Harbor Hill Drive. It exhibits a gable roof. The two-story entrance porch is contained under a hip roof and has been partially enclosed. Fenestration consists of metal sash windows. The exterior wall fabric is stucco.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

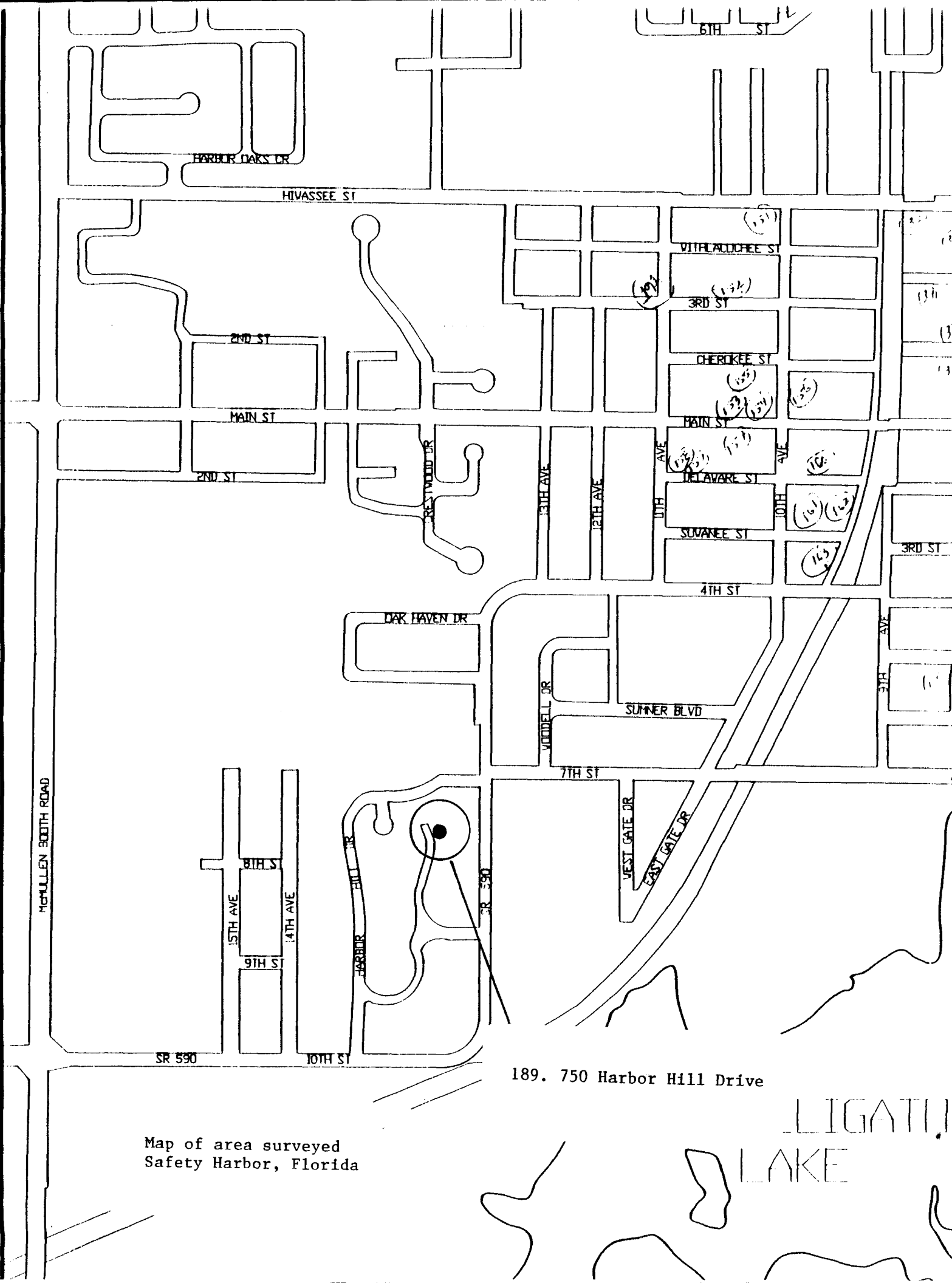
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in Harbor Hill Park Subdivision, originally platted in 1925. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1925.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



Map of area surveyed
Safety Harbor, Florida

189. 750 Harbor Hill Drive

LIGATI
LAKE



RECORD NUMBER: 146

Page 1

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update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 804 5th Street S

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P DHR NO.

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 804 5th Street S

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: South Green Springs Replat BLOCK 16 LOT 1

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S RANGE: 16E SECTION: 3 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1921 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Bungalow

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 OUTBLDGs: 1 PORCHES: 1 DORMERS: 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Masonry, Concrete block

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Stucco

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES: N/end/wrought iron/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: N; end, offset

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 1/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Triangular knee braces under porch gable

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 146

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf	info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 5 Fr. 5

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Bungalow style residence is located at 804 5th Street S. It exhibits a side-facing gable roof. The end porch is contained under a front-facing gable and features triangular knee braces, exposed beams, wrought iron supports and a wrought iron balustrade. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The exterior wall fabric is stucco. At the time of the survey the building was being remodeled.

Architectural Context: The Bungalow was the most popular residential building design in Florida during the first three decades of the twentieth century. Its name was derived from the banga, a Bangalese low house with wide encircling porches, used as a wayside shelter by travellers in India during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In addition to its Indian origins, the American Bungalow was influenced heavily by Japanese architecture. Japanese construction techniques exhibited at the California Mid-Winter Exposition of 1894 emphasized the interplay of angles and planes and extensive display of structural members that became integral components of American Bungalow design.

The earliest American Bungalows were large, rambling mansions designed by prominent architects in California and New England in the 1890s. By the turn of the century, however, the design had been adapted to smaller homes. National publications like *Bungalow Magazine* and *The Craftsman* flooded the building market to the point where the Bungalow became associated primarily with modest suburban development. It was this scaled down version of the Bungalow which became a ubiquitous feature of Florida's residential neighborhoods during the early twentieth century.

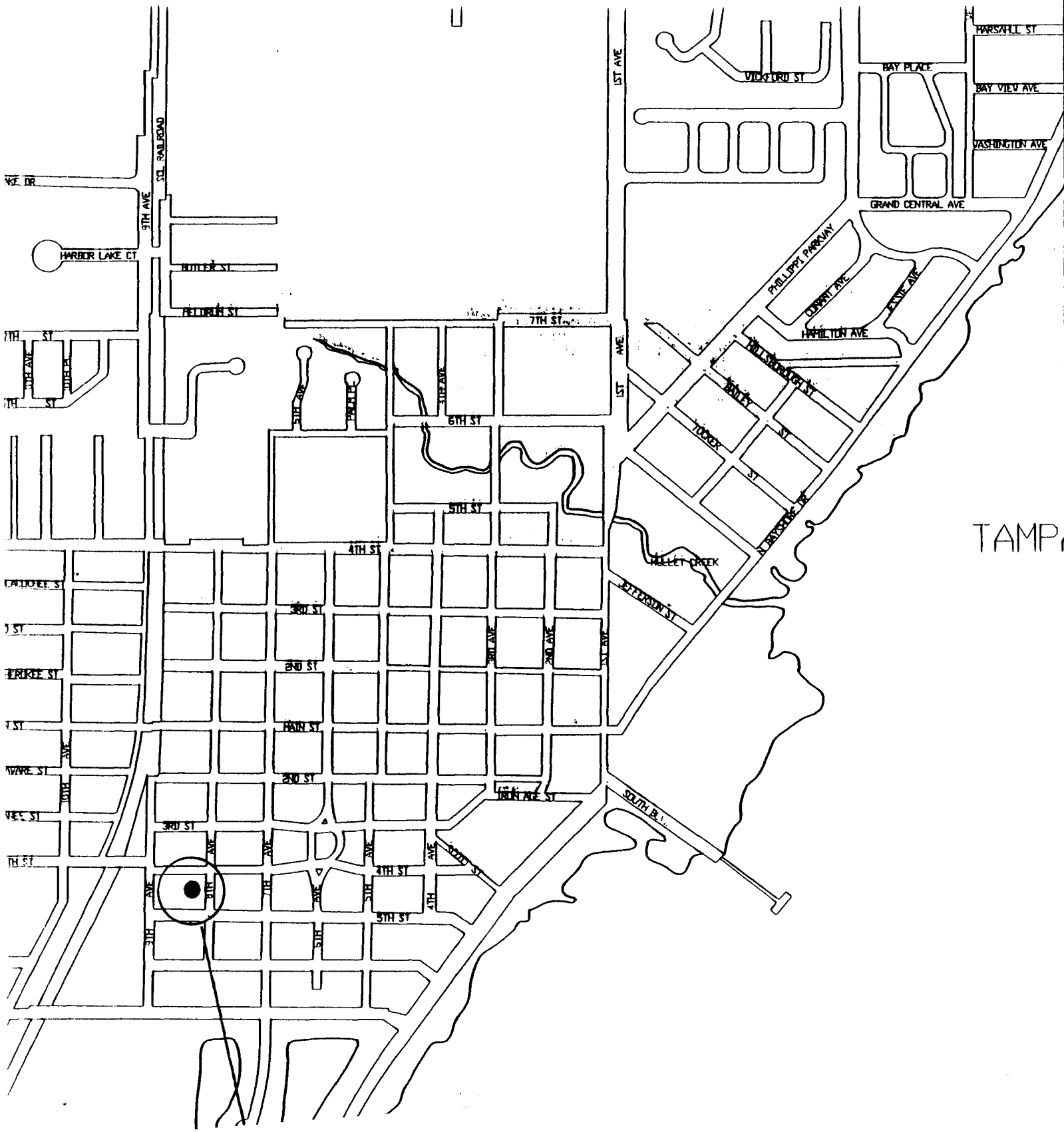
The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. They are generally either full or partial width, with the roof supported by tapered square columns that either extend to ground level or sit on massive brick piers. Windows are usually double-hung sash with vertical lights in the upper sash.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the South Green Springs Replat, platted in 1924. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1921.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aboriginals visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



146. 804 5th Street S

ALLIGATOR
LAKE

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 122

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 807 N Bayshore Drive

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Depression/New Deal

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 807 N Bayshore Drive

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Espiritu Santo Springs

BLOCK 2

LOT 14

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 3 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1940 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Irregular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 **OUTBLDGs:** 0 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 1

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Asbestos shingle

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES: E/entrance/square wood on knee wall

ROOF: TYPE: Hip

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: S; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 6/6 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 122

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 4 Fr. 17

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 807 N Bayshore Drive. It exhibits a hip roof, a dormer, and an entrance porch contained under a hip extension. The porch also features a pent roof, and square columns above a knee wall. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. The exterior wall fabric is asbestos shingle. The building has been altered by the enclosure of the porch.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

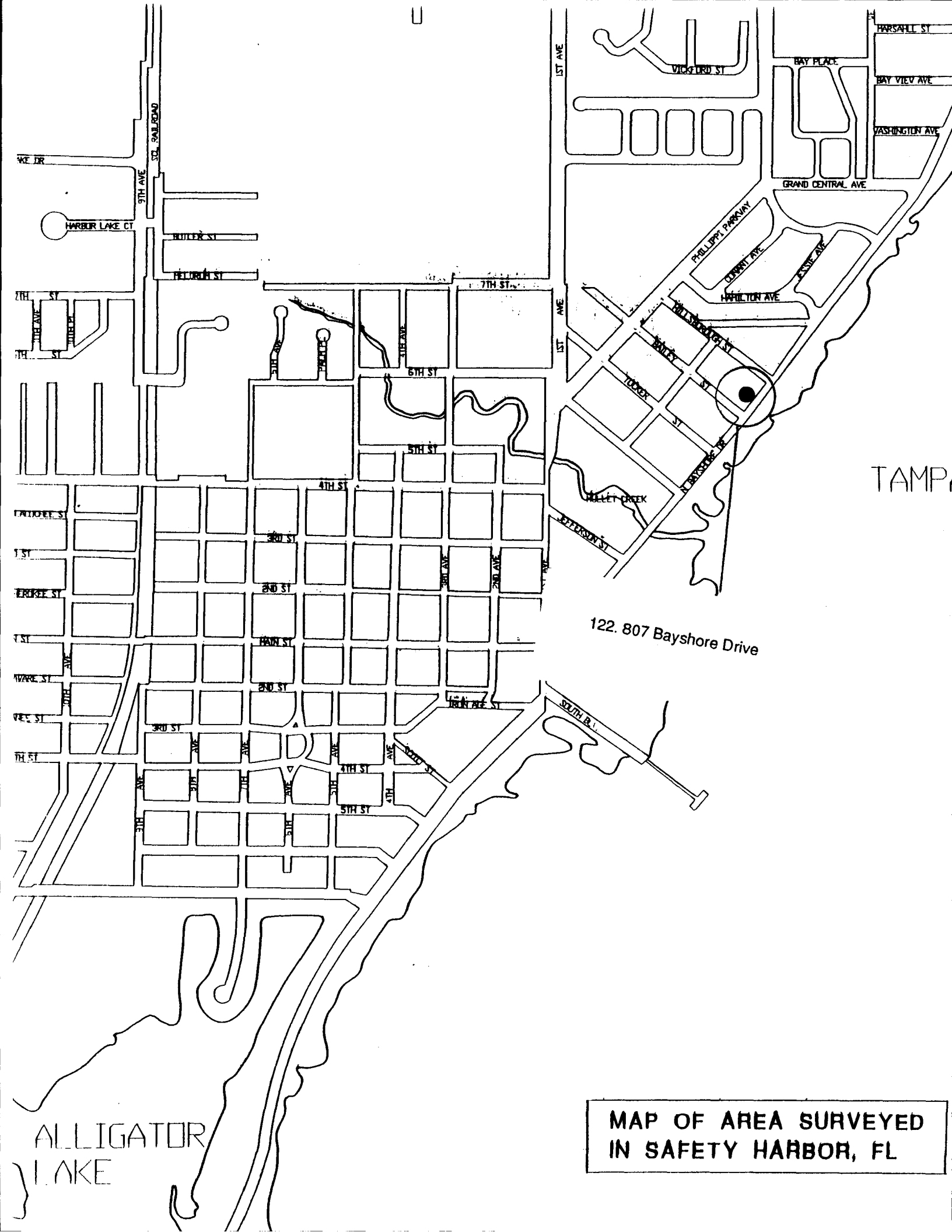
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Espiritu Santo Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1940.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 34

Page 1

X original
update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 834 3rd Street N

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P DHR NO.

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 834 3rd Street N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: West Green Springs

BLOCK 21

LOT 2

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S RANGE: 16E SECTION: 3 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1925 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Irregular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 OUTBLDGS: 0 PORCHES: 1 DORMERS: 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, vertical board

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: N/end/enclosed

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Metal sash

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Shed roof extension to West

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 34

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 1 Fr. 34

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 834 3rd Street N. It exhibits a front-facing gable roof, with a shed roof over the enclosed end porch. Fenestration consists of metal sash windows. The exterior wall fabric is vertical board. The building has been altered by the addition of a flat roofed extension on the west elevation and by the enclosure of the porch.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

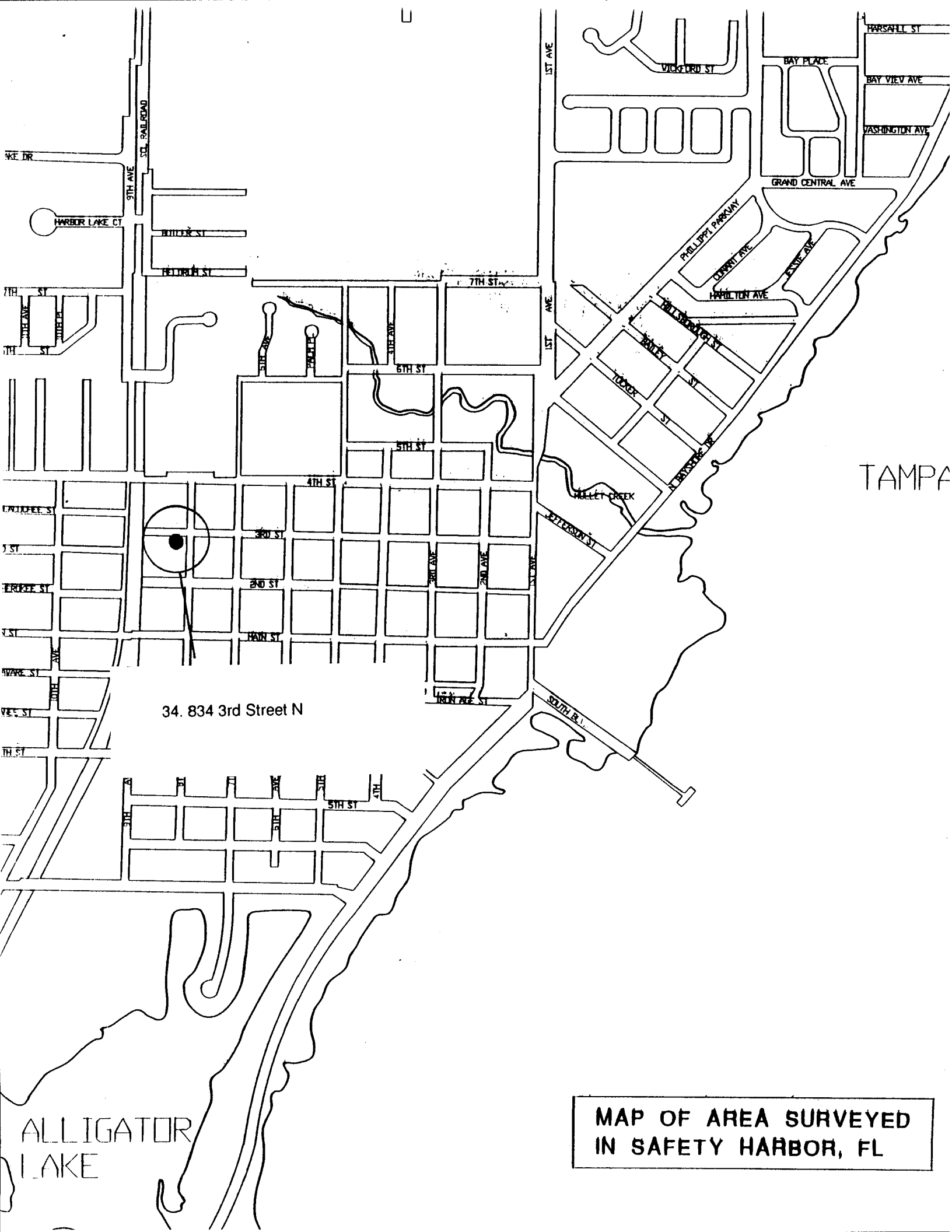
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in C. W. Johnson's West Green Springs Subdivision, originally platted in 1906. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1925.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



34. 834 3rd Street N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 188

Page 1

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

X original
update

SITE NAME: 835 Harbor Hill Drive

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 835 Harbor Hill Drive

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Harbor Hill Park

BLOCK

LOT 74

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 4 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1925 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Masonry Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Square

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 2 **OUTBLDGS:** 1 **PORCHES:** 2 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Masonry, concrete block

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Vinyl siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/side/enclosed, E/entrance/enclosed

ROOF: TYPE: Hip

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: N; end, offset

WINDOWS: Metal sash

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Fair

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 188

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG.(DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: / / AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 7 Fr. 18

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This two-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 835 Harbor Hill Drive. It exhibits a hip roof. The entrance porch is contained under a hip roof and has been enclosed. Fenestration consists of metal sash windows. The exterior wall fabric is vinyl siding. The building has been altered by the application of the siding and metal windows. A low wall running to the entrance suggests that the building originally exhibited Mediterranean Revival characteristics.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

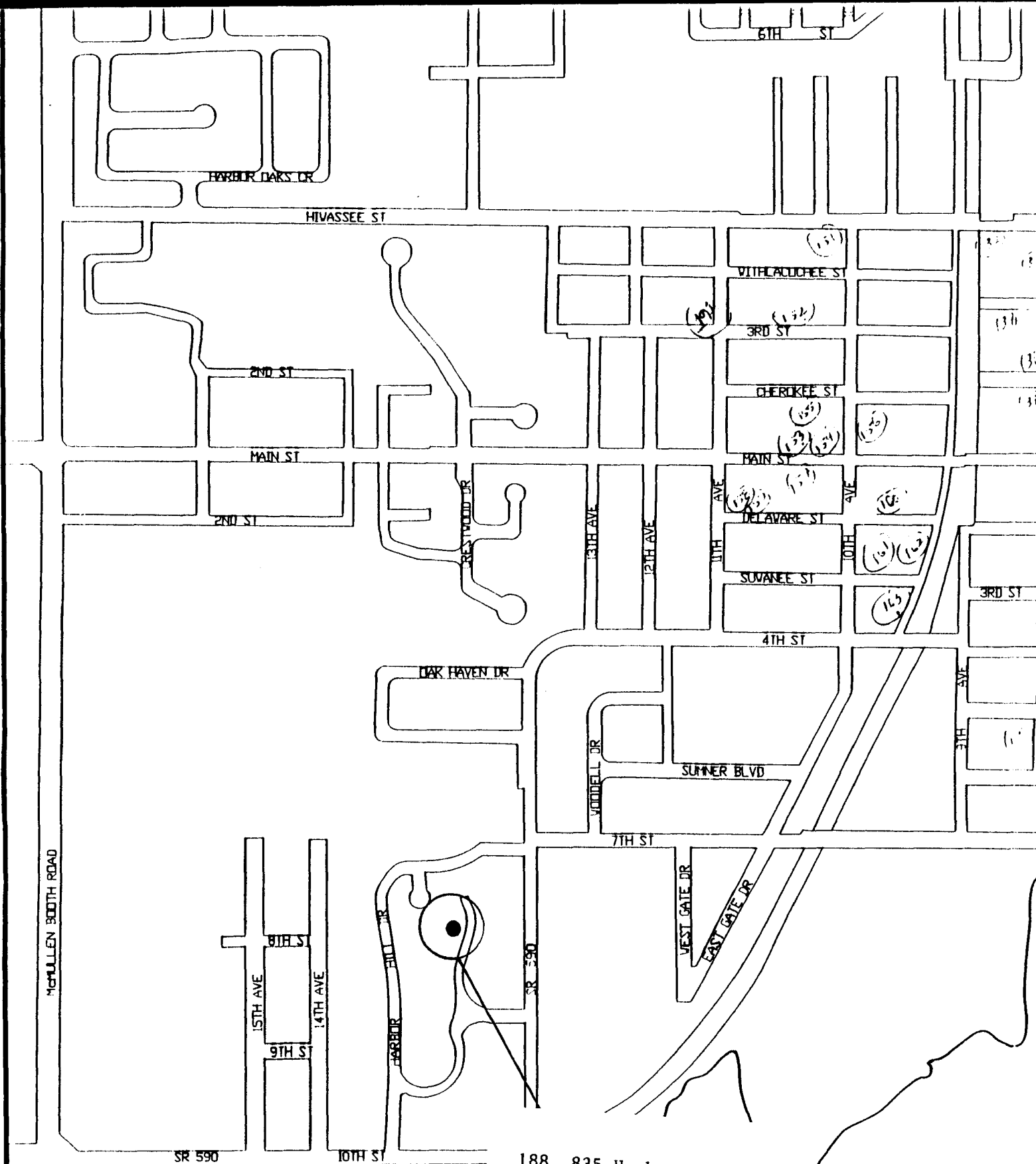
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in Harbor Hill Park Subdivision, originally platted in 1925. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1925.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



Map of area surveyed
Safety Harbor, Florida

188. 835 Harbor Hill Drive

ALLIGATOR
LAKE



10/1/2

RECORD NUMBER: 188

Page 1

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

X original
update

SITE NAME: 835 Harbor Hill Drive

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 835 Harbor Hill Drive

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Harbor Hill Park

BLOCK

LOT 74

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 4 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1925 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Masonry Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Square

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 2 **OUTBLDGS:** 1 **PORCHES:** 2 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Masonry, concrete block

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Vinyl siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/side/enclosed, E/entrance/enclosed

ROOF: TYPE: Hip

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: N; end, offset

WINDOWS: Metal sash

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Fair

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 188

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG.(DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: / / AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 7 Fr. 18

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This two-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 835 Harbor Hill Drive. It exhibits a hip roof. The entrance porch is contained under a hip roof and has been enclosed. Fenestration consists of metal sash windows. The exterior wall fabric is vinyl siding. The building has been altered by the application of the siding and metal windows. A low wall running to the entrance suggests that the building originally exhibited Mediterranean Revival characteristics.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

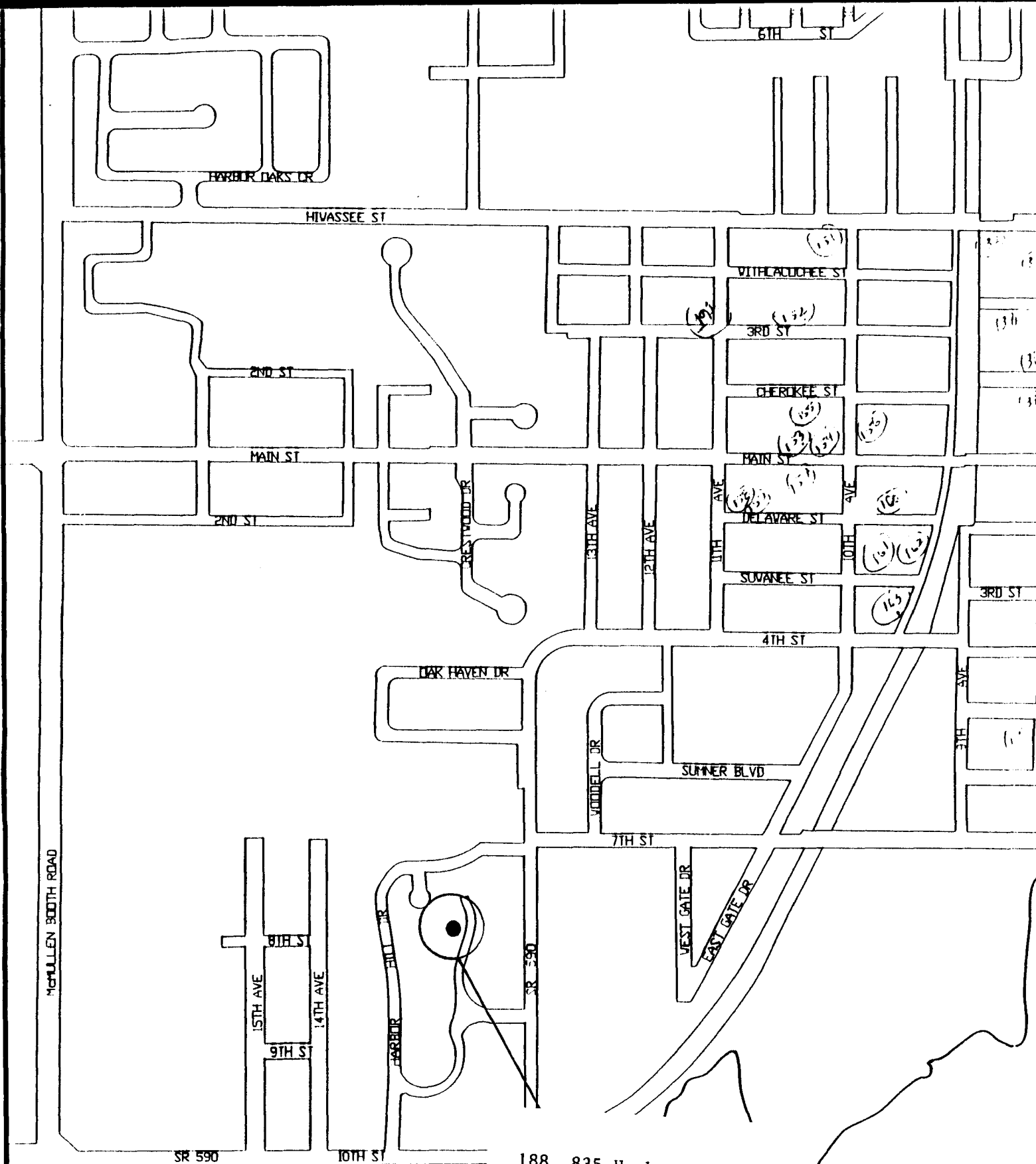
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in Harbor Hill Park Subdivision, originally platted in 1925. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1925.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



Map of area surveyed
Safety Harbor, Florida

188. 835 Harbor Hill Drive

ALLIGATOR
LAKE



RECORD NUMBER: 32

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: Section Foreman House SAL RR

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Depression/New Deal

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 836 4th Street N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: West Green Springs

BLOCK 20

LOT 2

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 3 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? Y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1935 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 **OUTBLDGS:** 0 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, drop siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: N/entrance/square posts/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Asbestos shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: S; end, offset

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 6/6 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Excellent

SURROUNDINGS: Industrial

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 32

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 1 Fr. 32

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 836 4th Street N. It exhibits a side-facing gable roof, an asymmetrical facade, and an offset entrance. The entrance porch is contained under a shed extension and features square, floor to ceiling columns and a balustrade. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. The exterior wall fabric is drop siding.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

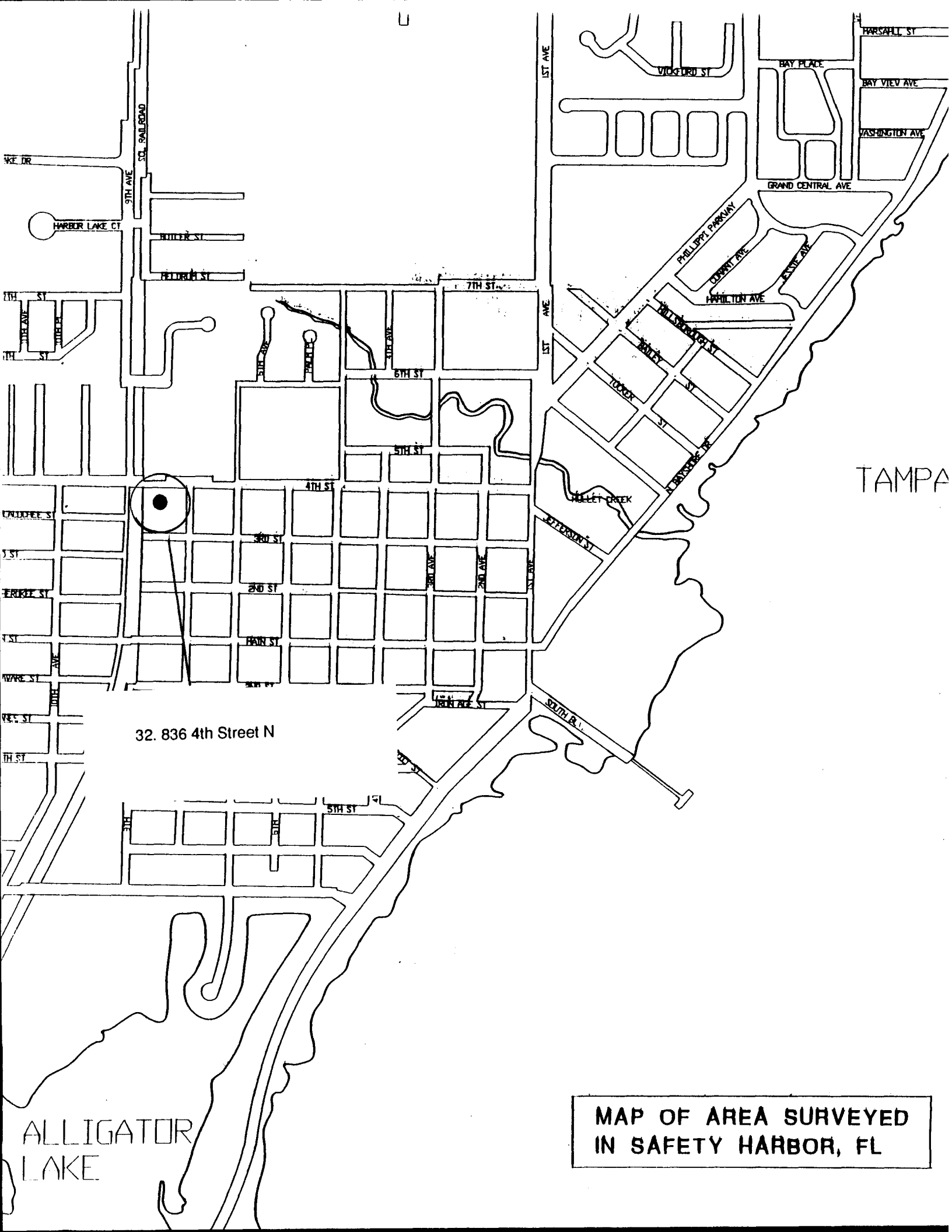
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in C. W. Johnson's West Green Springs Subdivision, originally platted in 1906. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1935.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aboriginals visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



TAMPA

32. 836 4th Street N

ALLIGATOR
LAKE

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 166

Page 1

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

X original
update

SITE NAME: B. F. Patton House

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 855 14th Avenue S

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Harbor Hill Park **BLOCK** **LOT** 42

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 4 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1921 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Irregular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 2 **OUTBLDGs:** 1 **PORCHES:** 0 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Stucco

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES:

ROOF: TYPE: Gable-on-hip

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: S; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 4/1 lights; Fixed plate glass

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Arched pediment overhaung with brackets

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 166

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf	info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG.(DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 6 Fr. 3

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This two-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 855 14th Avenue S. Notable architectural features include a gable-on-hip roof, and a segmental pediment (curved underneath) supported by brackets over the entrance. The one-story north wing is covered by a shed roof behind a small parapet. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 4/1 lights, and fixed plate glass windows. The exterior wall fabric is stucco.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

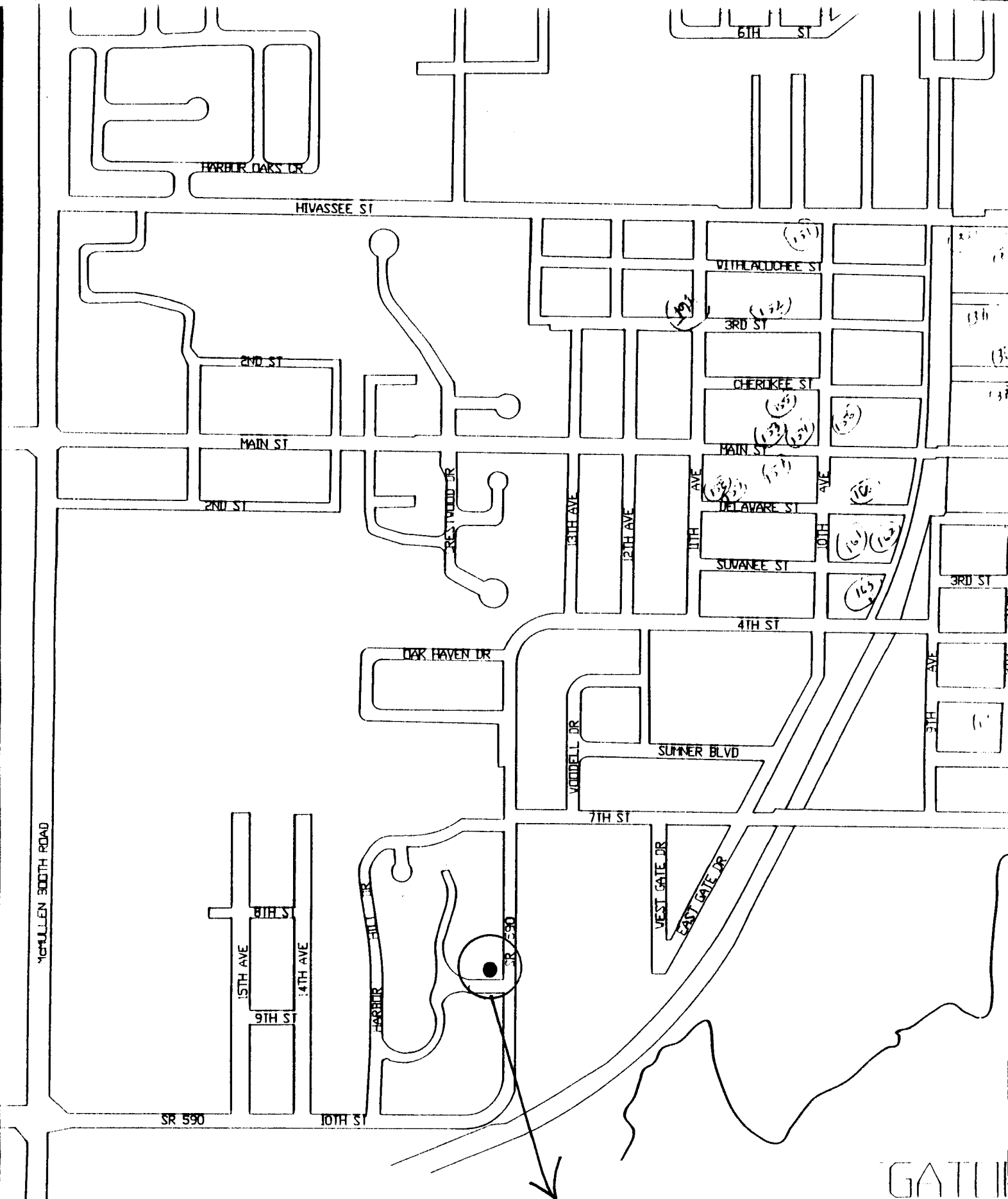
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Harbor Hill Park Subdivision, platted in 1925. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1921.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



Map of area surveyed
Safety Harbor, Florida

166. 855 14th Avenue S

GATLIN



FAX MESSAGE

**TO: Ronald Pianta
Planning Director**

RE: 856 – 5th St. South property

DATE: 3/28

PAGES: 5

FROM:

Helene Shepard, RN, CDMS, CCM

TEL: 813-684-0301

FAX: 813-684-3523

Thanks for your time today. I appreciate your interest in the project.

Attached are the application for FMSF, their response letter, and folio number: 8PI09651.

7241566

DIVISIONS OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Office of the Secretary
Office of International Relations
Division of Elections
Division of Corporations
Division of Cultural Affairs
Division of Historical Resources
Division of Library and Information Services
Division of Licensing
Division of Administrative Services



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Katherine Harris
Secretary of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

MEMBER OF THE FLORIDA CABINET
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Administration Commission
Florida Land and Water Adjudicatory Commission
Siting Board
Division of Bond Finance
Department of Revenue
Department of Law Enforcement
Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles
Department of Veterans' Affairs

August 10, 2001

Mr. Ron Pianta
750 Main Street
Safety Harbor, Florida 34695

FILE COPY

Re: 856 Fifth Street South

Dear Mr. Pianta

I have been requested by Ms Helene Shepard to comment on the appropriateness of vinyl siding to be applied to the building at the referenced address. The house is a vernacular concrete block building constructed in 1948.

The use of horizontal siding which emulates wood weatherboarding would be an acceptable treatment for this building inasmuch as its construction period used a variety of siding materials including horizontal siding. The post-war era is typified by a return to American colonial architecture. While the subject house is not colonial per se, its vernacular appearance was a modest attempt at that style. While the use of the proposed material is acceptable, it is my understanding that it will also provide insulation for the house which is not present at this time.

If you have any questions regarding this recommendation, please do not hesitate to call me at 800.847.7278.

Very truly yours,

Walter S. Marder, AIA
Preservation Architect

Xc: Ms Helene Shepard

PLEASE NOTE: NEW PHONE NUMBERS EFFECTIVE JULY 1, NEW FAX NUMBERS EFFECTIVE JULY 14
SEE BELOW

500 S. Bronough Street • Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 • <http://www.flheritage.com>

☐ Director's Office
(850) 245-6300 • FAX: 245-6435

☐ Archaeological Research
(850) 245-6444 • FAX: 245-6436

☐ Historic Preservation
(850) 245-6333 • FAX: 245-6437

☐ Historical Museums
(850) 245-6400 • FAX: 245-6433

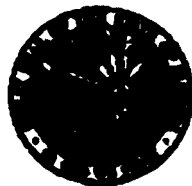
☐ Palm Beach Regional Office
(561) 279-1475 • FAX: 279-1476

☐ St. Augustine Regional Office
(904) 825-5045 • FAX: 825-5044

☐ Tampa Regional Office
(813) 272-3843 • FAX: 272-2340

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Division of Elections



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

March 14, 2000

Ms. Helen V. Shepard
501 Valley Hill Drive
Brandon, Florida
33510

Dear Ms. Shepard:

In response to your inquiry of March 14th, 2000, the Florida Master Site File lists one historic standing structure in the following parcel of Pinellas County:

856 5th Street South, Safety Harbor, Florida. Assigned by the Florida Master Site File - 8PI09651.
Processed on 3/8/2000.

In interpreting the results of our search, please remember the following points:

- Areas which have not been completely surveyed, such as yours, may contain unrecorded archaeological sites or historical structures.
- While many of our records relate to historically significant properties, the entry of an archaeological site or an historical structure on the Florida Master Site File does not necessarily mean that the structure is significant.
- Since vandalism is common at Florida sites, we ask that you limit the distribution of location information on archaeological sites.
- As you may know, federal and state laws require formal environmental review for some projects. Record searches by the staff of the Florida Master Site File do not constitute such a review. If your project falls under these laws, you should contact the Compliance Review Section of the Bureau of Historic Preservation at 850-487-2333 or at this address.

If you have any further questions concerning the Florida Master Site File, please contact us as below.

Sincerely,

Charles C. Branham, 850-487-2299
Senior Data Analyst, Florida Master Site File
Division of Historical Resources
R. A. Gray Building
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

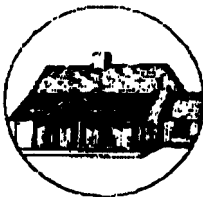
State SunCom: 277-2299
Fax line: 850-921-0372
Email: fmsfiles@mail.dos.state.fl.us
Web: <http://www.dos.state.fl.us/dhr/fms/>

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

R.A. Gray Building • 500 South Bronough Street • Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250 • (850)488-1480
FAX: (850) 488-3353 • WWW Address <http://www.dos.state.fl.us>
☐ ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ☐ HISTORIC PRESERVATION ☐ HISTORICAL MUSEUMS
P:\SPDOCS\TID\PLATE\FedEx.doc March 16, 2000

Page 1

☒ Original
☐ Update
 (give sheet)



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 3.0 11/96

Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions.

Site #8
 Recorder #
 Field Date 01/30/00
 Form Date 02/10/00

Site Name(s) (address if none) 856-5th STREET SOUTH, SAFETY HARBOR, FL Multiple Listing (Print only)
 Survey #

National Register Category (Please check one: consult with Site File before using last four): ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object

Address (include N,S,E,W; #; St, Ave., etc.) 856-5th STREET SOUTH
 Cross Streets (nearest (between)) Eighth Avenue + Ninth Avenue AND 5th Street South
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Safety Harbor In Current City Limits: ☒ Yes ☐ On ☐ Unknown
 County Pinellas Tax Parcel #(s)
 Subdivision name South Green Springs Block 16 Lot 6
 Ownership (Please check one): ☐ private-profit ☒ private-individual ☐ city ☐ county ☐ Native American
☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-unspecified ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ foreign ☐ unknown
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) N/A
 Route to (especially if no street address) Safety Harbor Main Street to 9th Avenue South, to 5th Street East.

USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date MAPSOURCE
 Township 29S Range 16E Section 3 1/4 section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name: N/A
 Landgrant N/A UTM: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 0 Northing 0
 Plat or other map (map's name, location) Plat Book 6, Page 79 in Public Records of Pinellas County, FL

Style Bungalow Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
 Structural System(s) Concrete Block
 Foundation: Type(s) Piers with slab under Material(s) Concrete Block
 Exterior Fabric(s) Concrete Block
 Roof: Type(s) Hip Material(s) Asphalt/ Shingles
 Roof secondary strucs. (corners etc.) N/A
 Chimney: No. 1 Material(s) Concrete Block/brick Location(s) Inside home for oil burner heat
 Windows (types, materials, etc.) Casement; metal; single and paired 3 per single

Main Entrance (stylistic details) Faces north, walkway to steps to porch, wood door from porch, landscaped
 Porches: #open 1 #closed 1 #incised 1 Location(s) North entrance open with railings, 1 yard. South porch closed.
 Porch roof type(s) Gable
 Exterior Ornament None

Interior Plan Central aisle
 Condition (Please check one): ☒ excellent ☐ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous
 Surroundings (N=None, S=Some, M=Most, A=All/nearly all): commercial : A residential institutional undeveloped
 Ancillary Features (No., type of outbuildings, major landscape features. Use continuation sheet for descriptions of interior, landscaping, etc.) No outbuildings, numerous flowering shrubs, citrus tree, oaks. Oak floors in home, plastered walls. Home has alley to rear of property, sits on corner, 5 blocks from Main St.
 Archaeological Remains ☐ Check if Archaeological Form completed

* Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DO NOT USE ONLY FOR OFFICIAL EVALUATION

NR DATE

DELIST DATE

National Register Criteria

Page 2

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8

Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions.

Construction date: Exactly _____ (year) Approximately 1948 (year) Earlier than _____ (year) Later than _____ (year)
 Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
 Moves: ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Unknown Dates _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Unknown Dates _____ Nature* _____
 Additions: ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown Dates 1999 Nature* Closed in back porch, restore front porch, paint
 Original Use* (give date ranges) Residential-private
 Intermediate Uses* (give date ranges) Residential-private

Present Use* (give date ranges) Residential-private
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Unknown - no record exists in City of Safety Harbor records.

* Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

☐ formal archaeological survey ☐ past surveys search at FMSF ☒ local library research ☐ Sanborn maps
☐ informal archaeological inspection ☒ past sites search at FMSF ☐ non-local library research ☒ subdivision maps
☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP) ☐ FL Archives (Gray Building) ☐ building permits ☒ plat maps
☐ tax records/property deeds ☐ FL Photo Archives (Gray Building) ☐ demolition permits ☐ local newspaper files
☐ tax records only ☐ occupant/owner interview ☐ commercial permits
☒ interior inspection ☒ neighbor interview ☐ occupation permits
☒ other methods (specify) Informal architect inspection - Peter Bennett / Samter Construction

Potentially eligible for local register? ☒ Yes: name register at right ☐ No ☐ Insufficient info Name of local register if eligible: N/A
 Individually eligible for National Register? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Insufficient info
 Potential contributor to Nat. Reg. district? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Insufficient info
 Area(s) of Historical Significance (See National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
Local; community planning & development

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether positive or not; limit to three lines; attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet)
Good example of post-war settlement and movement to Florida; solid and simple early concrete block structure; located in pleasant "Main Street USA" City of tree-lined streets and mineral springs, on banks of Tampa Bay. Historic city, some structures date to 1880's.

Bibliographic References (Use Continuation Sheet, give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) "How Old Is This House" - Hugh Howard; "Tropical Splendor - an architectural history of FLA" - Map Hutton; "Florida's Pinellas Peninsula" - June Hurley Young; "Historic Homes of FLA" - Stewart & Hupp; "Guide to FLA's Historic Architecture" - UF Press
 Photographs (required) B&W print(s) at least 3 x 5, at least one main facade.
 Location of negatives & negative numbers Owner's possession

Name (last name first) / Address / Phone / Fax / Email / Affiliation Helene V. Shepard / 501 Valley Hill Drive, Brandon, FL 33510 / Phone 813-684-3523 / Fax 813-684-3523 / Current owner of home.
 E-Mail: HVSRN@gte.net

Remember: Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces above.

REQUIRED: (1) USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED
 (2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP
 (3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, PREFER B&W, AT LEAST 3X5

Use separate sheet for each project and resource type (sites or structures).

**Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R.A. Gray Bldg.
500 S. Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone (850) 487-2299 / Fax (850)-921-0372 / email fmsfile@mail.dos.state.fl.us**

Contact Information: Required

Project Name (abbreviate if necessary; use proper key words indicating location, tract name, survey phase, etc. to make distinctive)

Private Residence; 856 - 5th St. South, Safety Harbor, FL
South Green Springs, Block 16 Lot 6

Name of Contact Person Helene V. Shepard
Organization Residence Owner

Organization Code (please consult Site File for your organization's 3-4 letter code)

☒ Fax / ☐ Email / ☐ Phone (at least one if possible) 813-684-3523

Address (if no phone, fax, or email) HVSRN@GTE.NET Tel: 813-684-0301

Check for Past Records: Required

- ☐ No, we have NOT checked that our assign requests are currently unrecorded at the Florida Master Site File.
☒ Yes, we HAVE checked to confirm that our assign requests are currently unrecorded (checks typically involve address and name searches in the county for structures, USGS map checks for sites):

Person checking Helene Shepard Date checked 1-20-00

Method(s) used for check Telephone

Individual Request: Use instead of Block Request (below) if fewer than 6 assignments are needed

County Pinellas Archaeological ☐ Standing Structure ☒

Site Name	Address or 1:24,000 Quad and Township/Range/Sect.	Assigned Number
1 <u>Residence</u>	<u>856 - 5th St. South, Safety Harbor, FL</u>	
2	<u>Township 29S, Range 16E, Section 3</u>	
3		
4		
5		

Block Request: Use for a county where more than 5 assignments are needed

County _____ Exact Number of Assign Requests in County _____

Range(s) of Numbers Assigned by the Florida Master Site File _____

[Appraisal information](#)
[Building information](#)
[Map, 0.25 mile radius](#)
[Same area, Land Use, Property Use codes, etc.](#)
[Same area, Sales Info](#)
[1/8 mile aerial photo](#)

[Back to Search Page](#)



[View Comparable Residential Sales](#)

Mass Appraisal is the systematic appraisal of groups of properties as of a given date using standardized procedures and statistical testing. Its purpose is to provide an equitable and efficient appraisal of all property in a jurisdiction for ad-valorem tax purposes.

We recognize that there is a reasonable range of values within which a property can sell. Our Mass Appraisal Market Value tends toward the lower end of the range. Recent upgrades or remodeling efforts completed by a seller in order to prepare a property for sale, especially those on the interior of a building, are often not reflected in our Comparable Sales Value.

Finally, our values are historical and are developed using arms length sales from the three years prior to January 1. For this reason, our values are generally lower than what a seller will ask for a property in today's appreciating market.

Appraisal Information

03 / 29 / 16 / 84294 / 016 / 0060

29-Mar-2000		Jim Smith, CFA Pinellas County Property Appraiser		11:43:15	
		Residential Property Address, Use, and Sales			
Comparable sales value based on historical sales from 1996 - 1998: 63,600		Prop Addr: 856 5TH ST S Census Tract: 268.07			
		Sale Date OR Book/Page Price (Qual/UnQ) Vac/Imp			
Plat Information		12/1,998 10,395/1,333 58,000 (U) I			
1924: Book 006 Pgs 079-		10/1,993 8,449/1,496 65,200 (U) I			
0000: Book Pgs -		9 /1,981 5,249/ 779 38,000 (Q) I			
0000: Book Pgs -		0 /1,979 4,816/ 939 27,000 (Q) I			
1999 Value		EXEMPTIONS			
Just/Market: 51,300		Homestead: 0		Ownership % .000	
Assessed/Cap: 51,300		Historic : 0		Use %: .000	
Taxable: 51,300		Other Exempt: 0		Tax Exempt %: .000	
		Agricultural: 0			
99 TAX INFO		Land Information			
Fire District:		Seawall:		Frontage:	

Tax District:	HR	View:				
99 Millage:	Safety Harbor 20.8761					
99 Taxes:	1,070.94		Land Size	Unit Land	Land	Land
Special Tax:	.00		Front x Depth	Price	Units	Meth
		1)	50 x 100	600.00	50.00	F
		2)	0 x 0	.00	.00	
		3)	0 x 0	.00	.00	
		4)	0 x 0	.00	.00	
		5)	0 x 0	.00	.00	
		6)	0 x 0	.00	.00	
		Total Land Value:				30,000
Legal Description						
SOUTH GREEN SPRINGS REPLAT BLK 16, LOT 6						

Building Information

03 / 29 / 16 / 84294 / 016 / 0060 :01

29-Mar-2000 Jim Smith, CFA Pinellas County Property Appraiser 11:43:20
 Residential Card 01 of 1 Prop Use: 210 Land Use: 01 Living Units: 1
 Imp Type: Single Family Prop Address: 856 5TH ST S

Structural Elements

Foundation	Continuous Wall	Quality	Average
Floor System	Wood	Year Built	1,951
Exterior Wall	ConcBk	Effective Year Built	1,956
Roof Frame	Gable-Hip	Heating	Central Duct
Roof Cover	Composite Shingle	Cooling	Cooling (Central)
		Fixtures	3
# Stories	1.0	Other Depreciation	0
Floor Finish	Crpt/HdTL/HdMar/Prqt	Functional Depreciation	0
Interior Finish	Drywall/Plaster	Economic Depreciation	0

Sub Areas

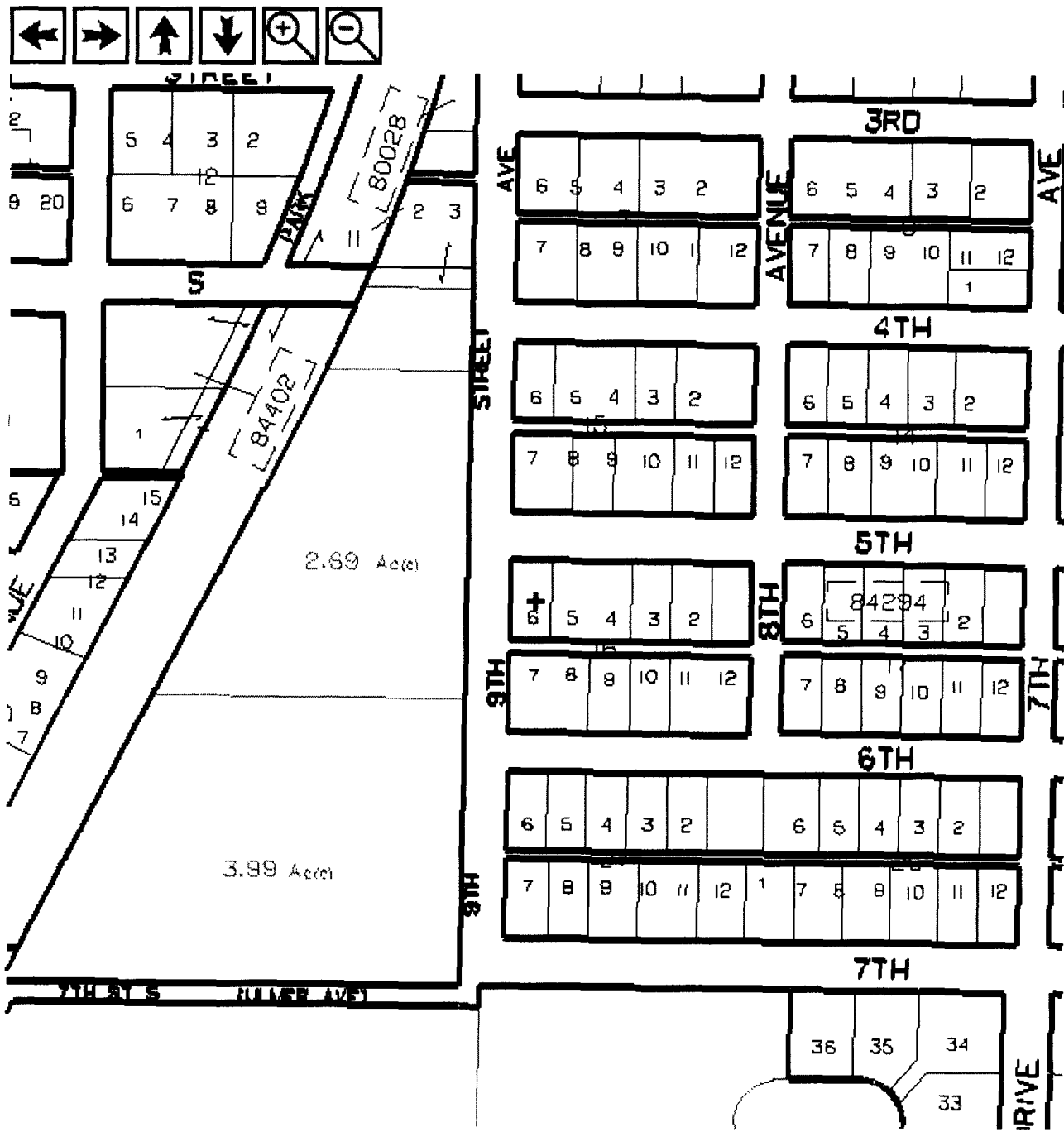
Description	Factor	Area	Description	Factor	Area
1) Base Area	1.00	884	7)	.00	0
2) Enclosed Porch	.60	40	8)	.00	0
3) Open Porch	.20	84	9)	.00	0
4)	.00	0	10)	.00	0
5)	.00	0	11)	.00	0
6)	.00	0	12)	.00	0

Residential Extra Features

Description	Dimensions	Price	Units	Value	RCD	Year
1) SHED		5.00	100	500	200	1,951
2)		.00	0	0	0	0

3)	.00	0	0	0	0
4)	.00	0	0	0	0
5)	.00	0	0	0	0
6)	.00	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECORD VALUE:					200

Map



1/8 Mile Aerial Photograph



Pinellas County Property Appraiser

Parcel Information



[Back to Search Page](#)
[An explanation of this screen](#)



RECORD NUMBER: 165

Page 1

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

X original
update

SITE NAME: Charles F. Jaeger House

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P DHR NO.

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 895 14th Avenue S

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Harbor Hill Park

BLOCK

LOT 95

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S RANGE: 16E SECTION: 4 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1924 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Mediterranean Revival

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Irregular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 2 OUTBLDGS: 1 PORCHES: 0 DORMERS: 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Masonry, Hollow tile

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Stucco

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES:

ROOF: TYPE: Flat

SURFACING: Built-up

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: S; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 6/1, 10/1 lights; Metal awning

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 165

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 6 Fr. 2

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This two-story residence is located at 895 14th Avenue S. Its Mediterranean Revival styling is expressed by the multi-planed flat roof, barrel tile awnings, and asymmetrical exterior plan. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 and 10/1 lights, as well as metal awning windows. The exterior wall fabric is stucco.

Architectural Context: Mediterranean Revival is an eclectic style containing architectural elements with Spanish or Mid-eastern precedents. Found in those states that have a Spanish colonial heritage, Mediterranean Revival broadly defines the Mission, Moorish, Turkish, Byzantine, and Spanish Eclectic revival styles which became popular in the Southwest and Florida during the early twentieth century. The influence of those Mediterranean styles found expression through a detailed study in 1915 of Latin American architecture made by Bertram Grovesnor Goodhue at the Panama-California Exposition in San Diego. The Goodhue exhibit prominently featured the rich Spanish architectural variety of South America. Encouraged by the publicity afforded the exposition, other architects began to look directly to Spain and elsewhere in the Mediterranean where they found still more interesting building traditions.

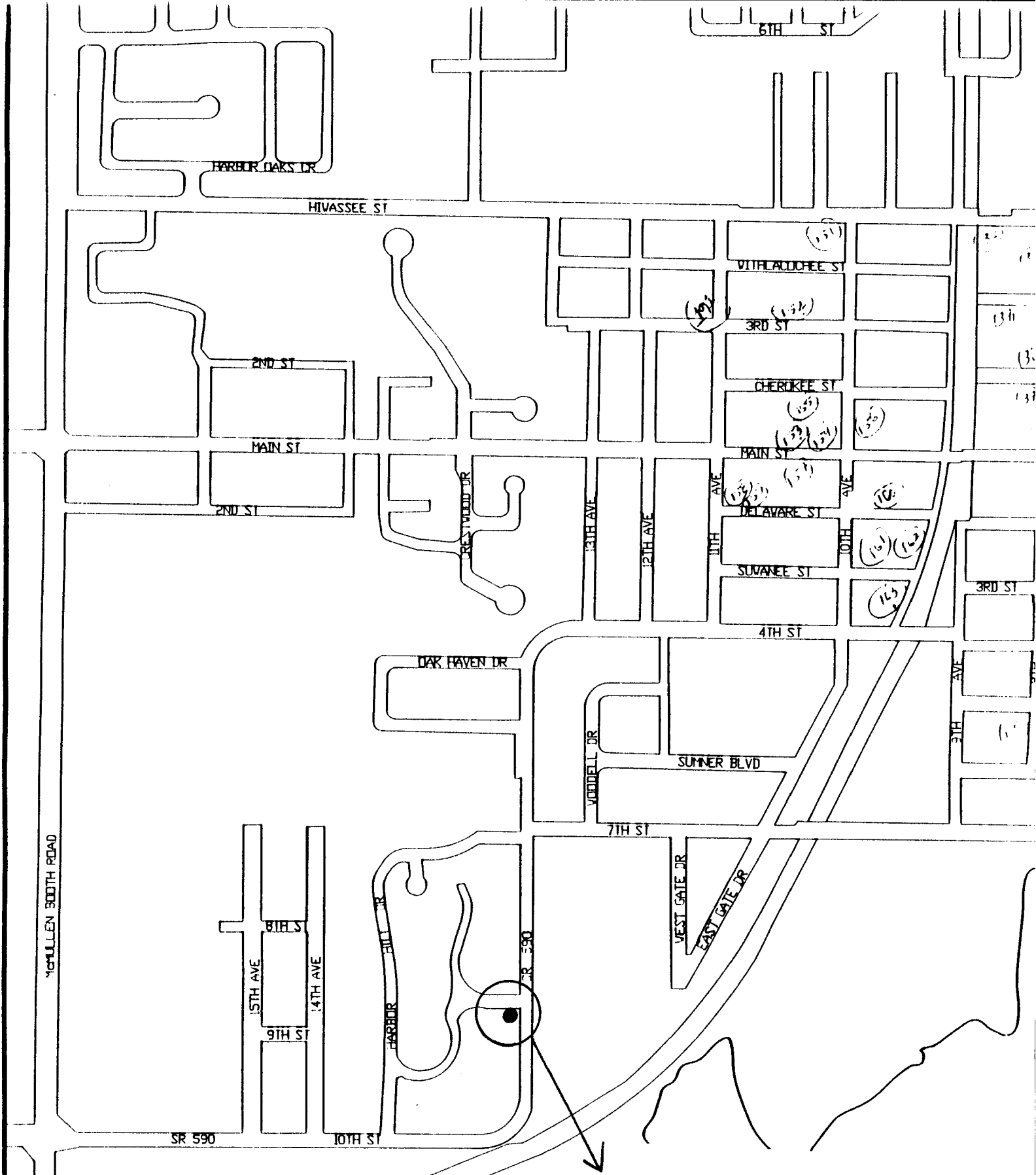
Mediterranean Revival buildings in Florida display considerable Spanish influence. A popular building style in Florida during the 1920s, construction continued following the collapse of the land boom and even into the 1930s. Identifying features of the style include flat (sometimes hip) roofs, usually with some form of parapet; ceramic tile roof surfacing; stuccoed facades; flat roof entrance porches, commonly with arched openings supported by square columns; casement and double-hung sash windows; and ceramic tile decorations.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Harbor Hill Park Subdivision, platted in 1925. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1924.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



Map of area surveyed
Safety Harbor, Florida

165.895 14th Avenue S



RECORD NUMBER: 162

Page 1

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

X original
update

SITE NAME: 925 Delaware Street

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 925 Delaware Street

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Seminole Park Revised

BLOCK 9

LOT 12&13

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 4 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1923 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Bungalow

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Irregular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 **OUTBLDGs:** 0 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Vinyl siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/end/square wood/3 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: W; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 2/2 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Decorative lattice trim and knee wall on porch

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 162

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 5 Fr. 21

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Bungalow style residence is located at 925 Delaware Street. It exhibits a front-facing gable roof. The incised end porch runs the length of the facade and features square columns, a balustrade and decorative trim. The entrance - on the west elevation - is contained under a shed extension supported by diagonal brackets. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The exterior wall fabric is vinyl siding.

Architectural Context: The Bungalow was the most popular residential building design in Florida during the first three decades of the twentieth century. Its name was derived from the bangla, a Bangalese low house with wide encircling porches, used as a wayside shelter by travellers in India during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In addition to its Indian origins, the American Bungalow was influenced heavily by Japanese architecture. Japanese construction techniques exhibited at the California Mid-Winter Exposition of 1894 emphasized the interplay of angles and planes and extensive display of structural members that became integral components of American Bungalow design.

The earliest American Bungalows were large, rambling mansions designed by prominent architects in California and New England in the 1890s. By the turn of the century, however, the design had been adapted to smaller homes. National publications like *Bungalow Magazine* and *The Craftsman* flooded the building market to the point where the Bungalow became associated primarily with modest suburban development. It was this scaled down version of the Bungalow which became a ubiquitous feature of Florida's residential neighborhoods during the early twentieth century.

The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. They are generally either full or partial width, with the roof supported by tapered square columns that either extend to ground level or sit on massive brick piers. Windows are usually double-hung sash with vertical lights in the upper sash.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Seminole Park Subdivision, platted in 1916. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1923.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.





RECORD NUMBER: 163

Page 1

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

X original
update

SITE NAME: 936 Delaware Street

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 936 Delaware Street

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Seminole Park Revised

BLOCK 12

LOT 1&2

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 4 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S **LONGITUDE:** D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1923 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Bungalow

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 **OUTBLDGS:** 0 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, weatherboard

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: N/end/square wood above knee wall/3 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: E; end, offset

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 1/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Triangular knee braces and exposed rafter ends

CONDITION: Excellent

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 163

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf	info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *
*          DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *
*  KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG.(DATE):  _YES _____ NO _____ *
*  SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE):  _YES _____ NO _____ *
*  LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE):    _YES _____ NO _____ *
*  OFFICE _____ *
* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *
```

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 5 Fr. 22

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Bungalow style residence is located at 936 Delaware Street. It exhibits a front-facing gable roof, exposed rafter ends and triangular knee braces. The incised end porch runs the length of the facade and features square columns above a knee wall. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The exterior wall fabric is weatherboard. The building has been altered by the enclosure of the porch.

Architectural Context: The Bungalow was the most popular residential building design in Florida during the first three decades of the twentieth century. Its name was derived from the banga, a Bangalese low house with wide encircling porches, used as a wayside shelter by travellers in India during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In addition to its Indian origins, the American Bungalow was influenced heavily by Japanese architecture. Japanese construction techniques exhibited at the California Mid-Winter Exposition of 1894 emphasized the interplay of angles and planes and extensive display of structural members that became integral components of American Bungalow design.

The earliest American Bungalows were large, rambling mansions designed by prominent architects in California and New England in the 1890s. By the turn of the century, however, the design had been adapted to smaller homes. ~~National~~ publications like *Bungalow Magazine* and *The Craftsman* flooded the building market to the point where the Bungalow became associated primarily with modest suburban development. It was this scaled down version of the Bungalow which became a ubiquitous feature of Florida's residential neighborhoods during the early twentieth century.

The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. They are generally either full or partial width, with the roof supported by tapered square columns that either extend to ground level or sit on massive brick piers. Windows are usually double-hung sash with vertical lights in the upper sash.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Seminole Park Subdivision, platted in 1916. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1923.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.





RECORD NUMBER: 161

Page 1

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

X original
update

SITE NAME: 959 Delaware Street

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 959 Delaware Street

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Seminole Park Revised

BLOCK 9

LOT 11

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 4 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1923 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 2 **OUTBLDGs:** 0 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Vinyl siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/entrance/tapered wood on brick piers/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: N; end, offset

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 2/2 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 161

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf	info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 5 Fr. 20

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This two-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 959 Delaware Street. It exhibits a side-facing gable roof, with a pent roof ending in a front-facing gable at the east end of the facade. The entrance porch is contained under a front-facing gable roof and features tapered columns on brick piers. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/2 lights. The exterior wall fabric is vinyl siding. The building has been altered over the years by several structural modifications.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

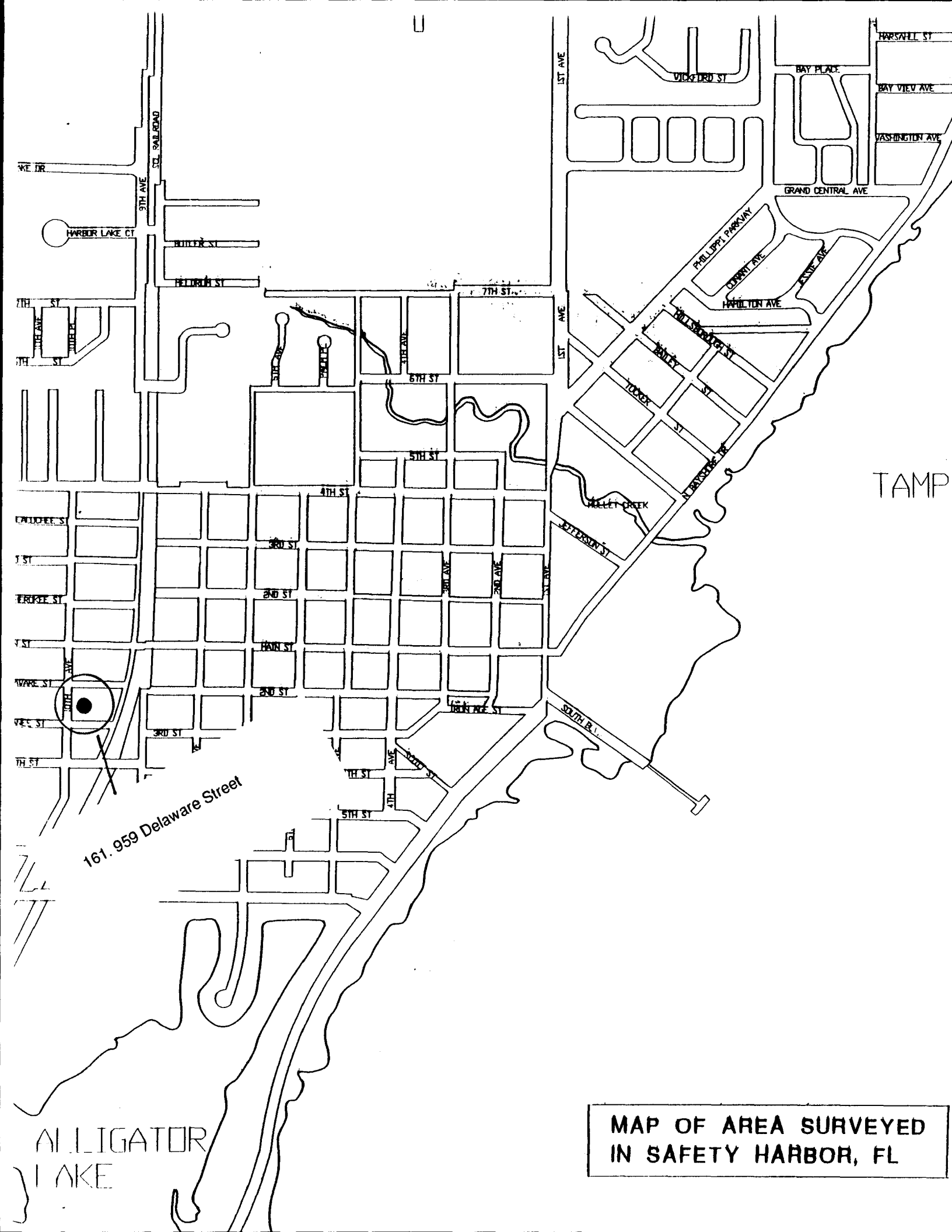
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Seminole Park Subdivision, platted in 1916. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1923.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL

Ken
Mr. McKee
925 Suwannee

724-9368 (H)

Home next to his - "Historic" Home -
Mike Grant - received verbal to sub-divide
lot. # of trees (insert) - removed house

McKee upset this would be allowed - (Historic House)
(Historic Trees)

Donny's. ① lots are large enough to subdivide per
zoning.

②



RECORD NUMBER: 160

Page 1

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

X original
update

SITE NAME: 955 Delaware Street

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 955 Delaware Street

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Seminole Park Revised

BLOCK 6

LOT 10

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 4 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1921 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 **OUTBLDGS:** 0 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Vinyl siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/square wood on knee wall/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Metal, corrugated

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: E; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Metal awning

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 160

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf	info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

```
* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *
*               DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *
*   KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG.(DATE):  _YES _____ _NO _____ *
*   SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE):  _YES _____ _NO _____ *
*   LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE):    _YES _____ _NO _____ *
*   OFFICE _____ *
* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *
```

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 **AFFILIATION:** Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 5 Fr. 19

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 955 Delaware Street. It exhibits a front-facing gable roof. The end porch is contained under a shed extension and features square columns above a knee wall. Fenestration consists of metal awning windows. The exterior wall fabric is vinyl siding. The building has been altered by the application of vinyl siding and metal awning windows, as well as by the enclosure of the porch.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

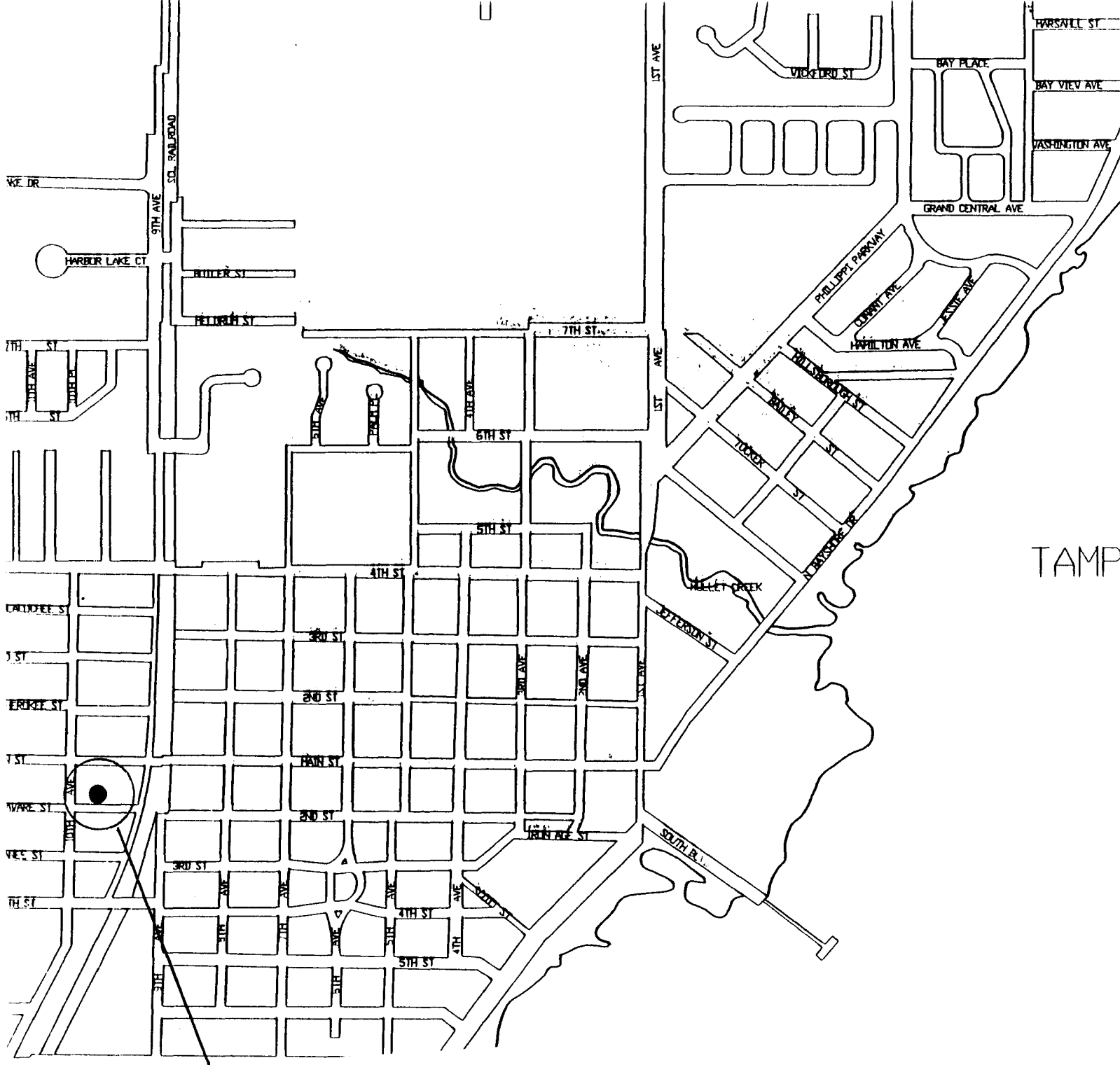
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Seminole Park Subdivision, platted in 1916. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1921.

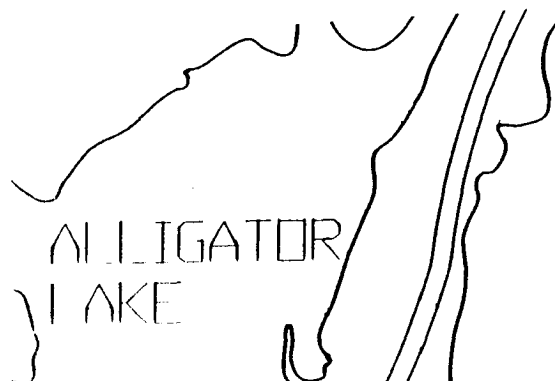
Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



160. 955 Delaware Street



MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 156

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 980 Main Street

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: W War I & Aftermath

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 980 Main Street

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Seminole Park Revised **BLOCK** 6 **LOT** 8

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 4 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1919 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Commercial and residence

PRESENT USE (S): Commercial and residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: T-shaped

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 2 **OUTBLDGS:** 0 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, drop siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: N/veranda/spindlework posts/5 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Metal, 3-V crimp

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 1/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Decorative balustrade & porch trim/tri knee braces

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 156

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

```
* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *
*               DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *
* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE):  YES _____ NO _____ *
* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *
* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE):  YES _____ NO _____ *
* OFFICE _____ *
* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *
```

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 **AFFILIATION:** Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 5 Fr. 15

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This two-story Frame Vernacular building is located at 980 Main Street. Notable architectural features include a T-shaped exterior plan with a front-facing gable roof over the one-story street facade, and a side-facing gable over the two-story unit traversing the rear of the building. A veranda wraps around the building, becoming a tiered porch on the two-story rear unit. It is housed under a shed extension roof (shed awning on the tiered porch), and features spindlework columns and balustrade, as well as jigsaw-cut trim. Triangular knee braces and exposed end beams support the wide overhanging eaves. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The exterior wall fabric is drop siding.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

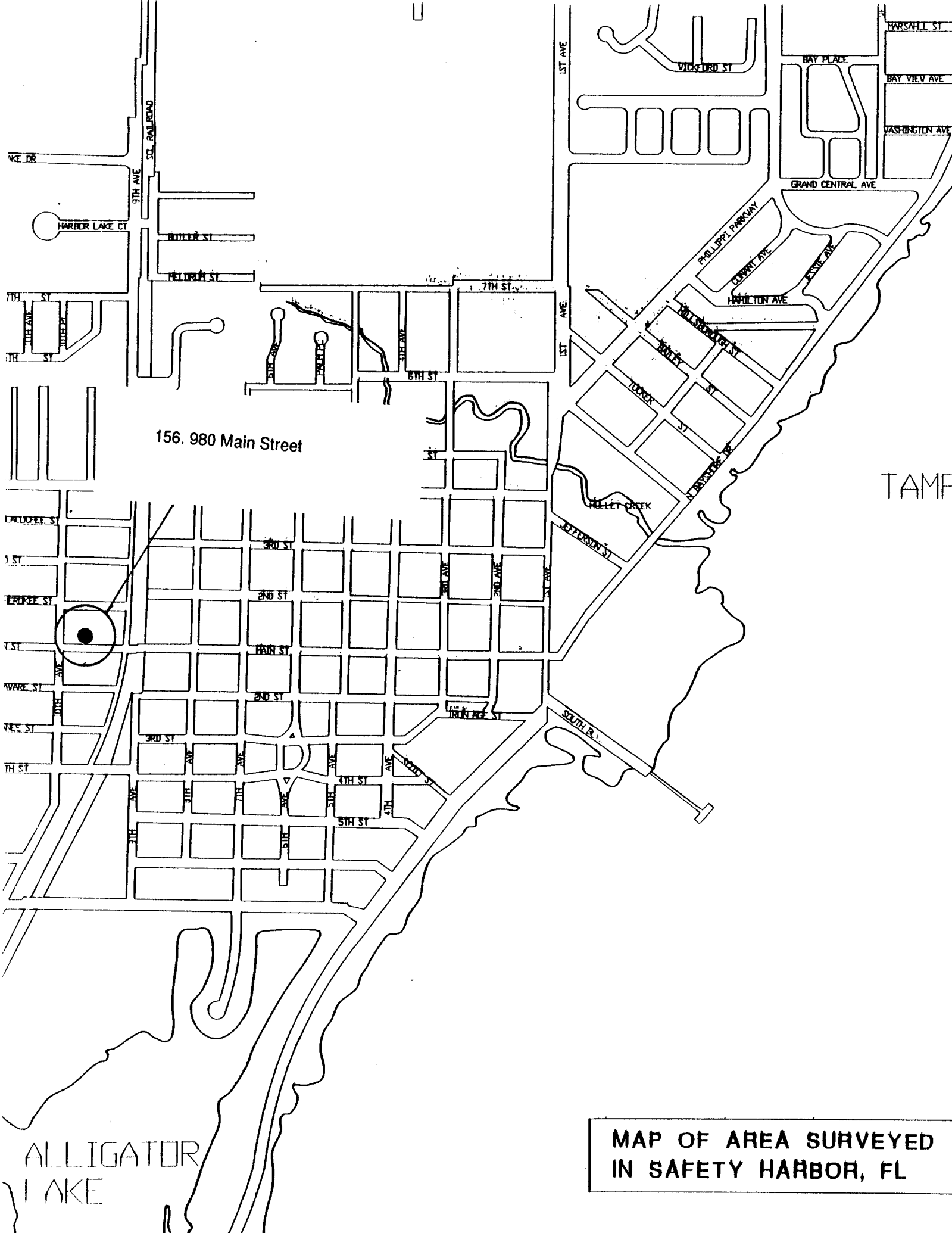
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Seminole Park Subdivision, platted in 1916. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1919.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 128

Page 1

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

X original
update

SITE NAME: Tracey A. Wood Building
HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times
NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building
OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:
COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual
PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**
LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 1001 Jessie Avenue
CITY: Safety Harbor
VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Washington-Brennan **BLOCK C** **LOT 8**
PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map
TOWNSHIP: 29S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 3 1/4: 1/4-1/4:
IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None
USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987
UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**
COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown
BUILDER: Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1925 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**
MODIFICATION DATE(S):
MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**
ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence
PRESENT USE (S): Storage building

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular
PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular
PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown
NO. STORIES: 1 **OUTBLDGs:** 0 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 0
STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame
EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Stucco
FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous
MATERIALS: Poured concrete
INFILL:
PORCHES: W/end/arches/1 bay
ROOF: TYPE: Flat
SURFACING: Built-up
SECONDARY STRUCs:
CHIMNEY: NO.: 1
MATERIALS: Brick
LOCATIONS: S; end, exterior
WINDOWS: Casement, 3 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:
CONDITION: Fair
SURROUNDINGS: Residential
NARRATIVE:
See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 128

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf	info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG.(DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 4 Fr. 23

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at Jessie Avenue. Its flat roof and arcaded porch exhibit a Mediterranean Revival influence. Fenestration consists of casement windows with 3 lights. The exterior wall fabric is stucco.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

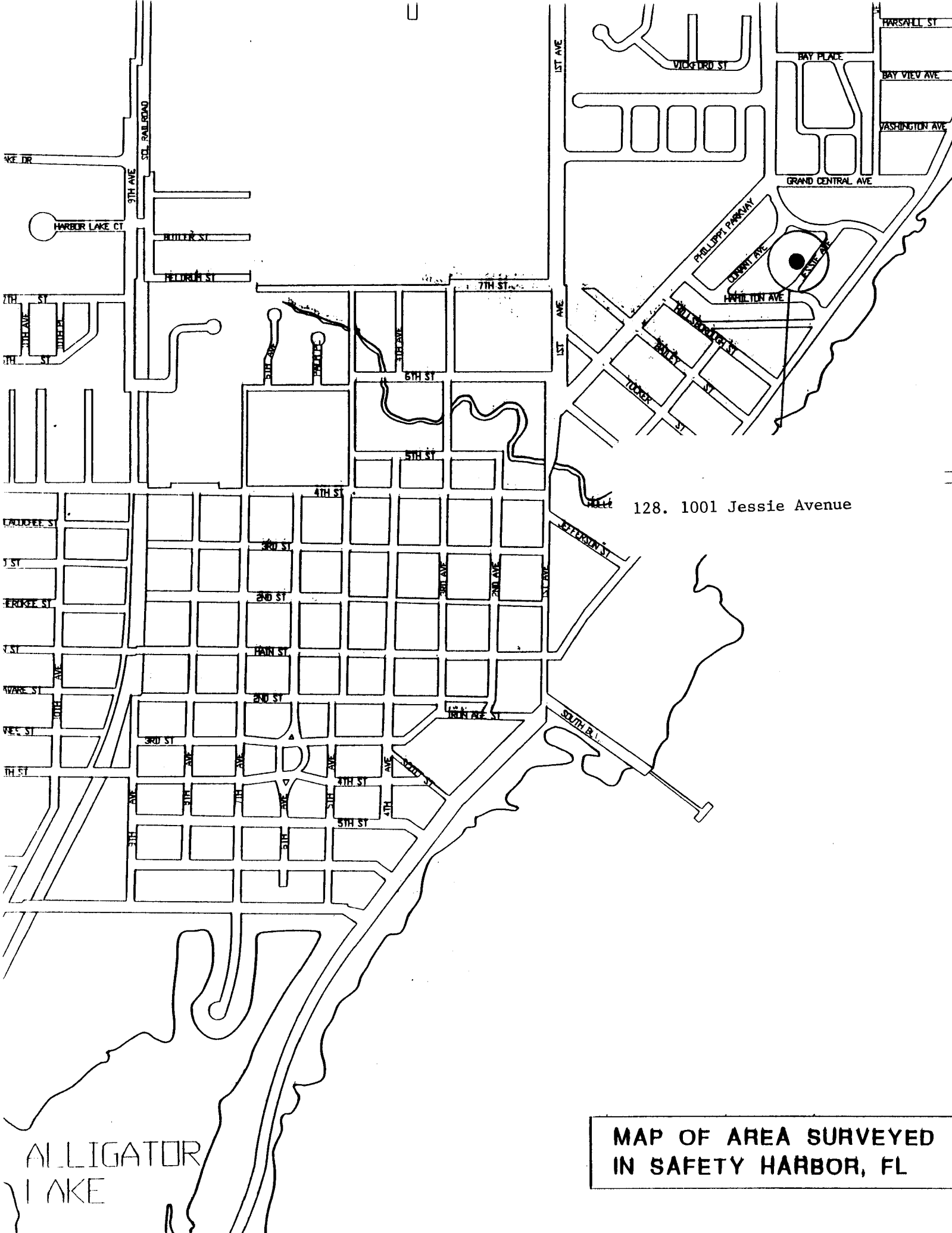
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Washington-Brennan Subdivision, platted in 1925. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1925.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 155

Page 1

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

X original
update

SITE NAME: 1004 1025 Cherokee Street
HISTORIC CONTEXTS: W War I & Aftermath
NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building
OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:
COUNTY: Pinellas OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual
PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P DHR NO.
LOCATION: 1004
ADDRESS: 1025 Cherokee Street
CITY: Safety Harbor
VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Seminole Park Revised BLOCK 4 LOT 3
PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map
TOWNSHIP: 29S RANGE: 16E SECTION: 4 1/4: 1/4-1/4:
IRREGULAR SEC? y X n LAND GRANT: None
USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987
UTM: ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:
COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown
BUILDER: Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1919 RESTORATION DATE(S):
MODIFICATION DATE(S):
MOVE: DATE: ORIG. LOCATION:
ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence
PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular
PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular
PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown
NO. STORIES: 1 OUTBLDGs: 1 PORCHES: 1 DORMERS: 0
STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame
EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, drop siding
FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous
MATERIALS: Concrete block
INFILL:
PORCHES: N/end/enclosed
ROOF: TYPE: Hip
SURFACING: Composition shingle
SECONDARY STRUCs:
CHIMNEY: NO.: 1
MATERIALS: Brick
LOCATIONS: E; end, offset
WINDOWS: Jalousie

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:
CONDITION: Good
SURROUNDINGS: Residential
NARRATIVE:
See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 155

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

```
* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *
*               DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *
* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE):  YES _____ NO _____ *
* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE):  YES _____ NO _____ *
* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE):    YES _____ NO _____ *
* OFFICE _____ *
* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *
```

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 5 Fr. 14

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

1004

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 1025 Cherokee Street. Notable architectural features include a hip roof and offset entrance. The end porch runs the length of the facade is contained under a shed extension. Fenestration consists of jalousie windows. The exterior wall fabric is drop siding. The building has been altered by the enclosure of the porch.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

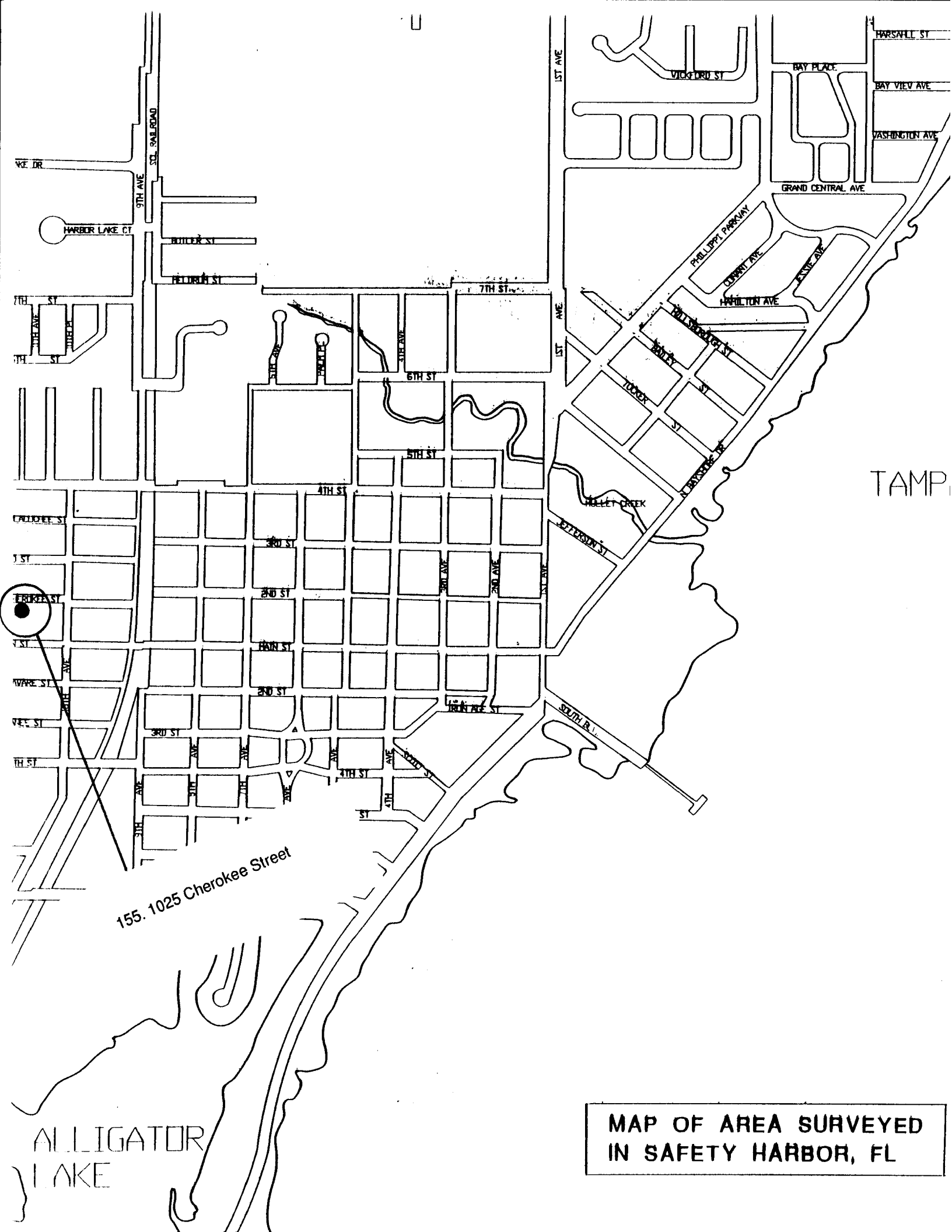
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Seminole Park Subdivision, platted in 1916. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1919.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



155. 1025 Cherokee Street

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 154

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 1005 Main Street

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Spanish-American War

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 1005 Main Street

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Seminole Park Revised

BLOCK 4

LOT 19&20

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 4 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1915 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Bungalow

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Irregular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 **OUTBLDGs:** 1 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 2

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, weatherboard

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/end/square wood on brick piers/3 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCs: Shed

CHIMNEY: NO.: 2

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: S; end, offset/E; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 1/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 154

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf	info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 **AFFILIATION:** Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 5 Fr. 13

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story building is located at 1005 Main Street. Its Bungalow styling is expressed by a low-pitched side-facing gable roof with exposed rafter ends, two dormers, and horizontal massing. The incised end porch runs the length of the facade and features tapered columns, brick piers, and a balustrade. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The exterior wall fabric is weatherboard.

Architectural Context: The Bungalow was the most popular residential building design in Florida during the first three decades of the twentieth century. Its name was derived from the bangla, a Bangalese low house with wide encircling porches, used as a wayside shelter by travellers in India during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In addition to its Indian origins, the American Bungalow was influenced heavily by Japanese architecture. Japanese construction techniques exhibited at the California Mid-Winter Exposition of 1894 emphasized the interplay of angles and planes and extensive display of structural members that became integral components of American Bungalow design.

The earliest American Bungalows were large, rambling mansions designed by prominent architects in California and New England in the 1890s. By the turn of the century, however, the design had been adapted to smaller homes. National publications like *Bungalow Magazine* and *The Craftsman* flooded the building market to the point where the Bungalow became associated primarily with modest suburban development. It was this scaled down version of the Bungalow which became a ubiquitous feature of Florida's residential neighborhoods during the early twentieth century.

The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. They are generally either full or partial width, with the roof supported by tapered square columns that either extend to ground level or sit on massive brick piers. Windows are usually double-hung sash with vertical lights in the upper sash.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Seminole Park Subdivision, platted in 1916. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1915.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



154. 1005 Main Street

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 153

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 1029 Main Street

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Spanish-American War

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 1029 Main Street

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Seminole Park Revised

BLOCK 4

LOT 18

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 4 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1915 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Bungalow

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Irregular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 **OUTBLDGS:** 0 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 1

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, weatherboard

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/end/tapered masonry piers/2 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS: Shed

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: W; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 1/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 153

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 5 Fr. 12

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story residence is located at 1029 Main Street. Its Bungalow styling is expressed by multiple front-facing gable roof planes, along with the building's horizontal massing, and asymmetrical facade. A shed dormer is located on the east slope of the main roof. The end porch is contained under a front-facing gable and features tapered masonry columns and a balustrade. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The exterior wall fabric is weatherboard.

Architectural Context: The Bungalow was the most popular residential building design in Florida during the first three decades of the twentieth century. Its name was derived from the bungalow, a Bangalese low house with wide encircling porches, used as a wayside shelter by travellers in India during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In addition to its Indian origins, the American Bungalow was influenced heavily by Japanese architecture. Japanese construction techniques exhibited at the California Mid-Winter Exposition of 1894 emphasized the interplay of angles and planes and extensive display of structural members that became integral components of American Bungalow design.

The earliest American Bungalows were large, rambling mansions designed by prominent architects in California and New England in the 1890s. By the turn of the century, however, the design had been adapted to smaller homes. National publications like *Bungalow Magazine* and *The Craftsman* flooded the building market to the point where the Bungalow became associated primarily with modest suburban development. It was this scaled down version of the Bungalow which became a ubiquitous feature of Florida's residential neighborhoods during the early twentieth century.

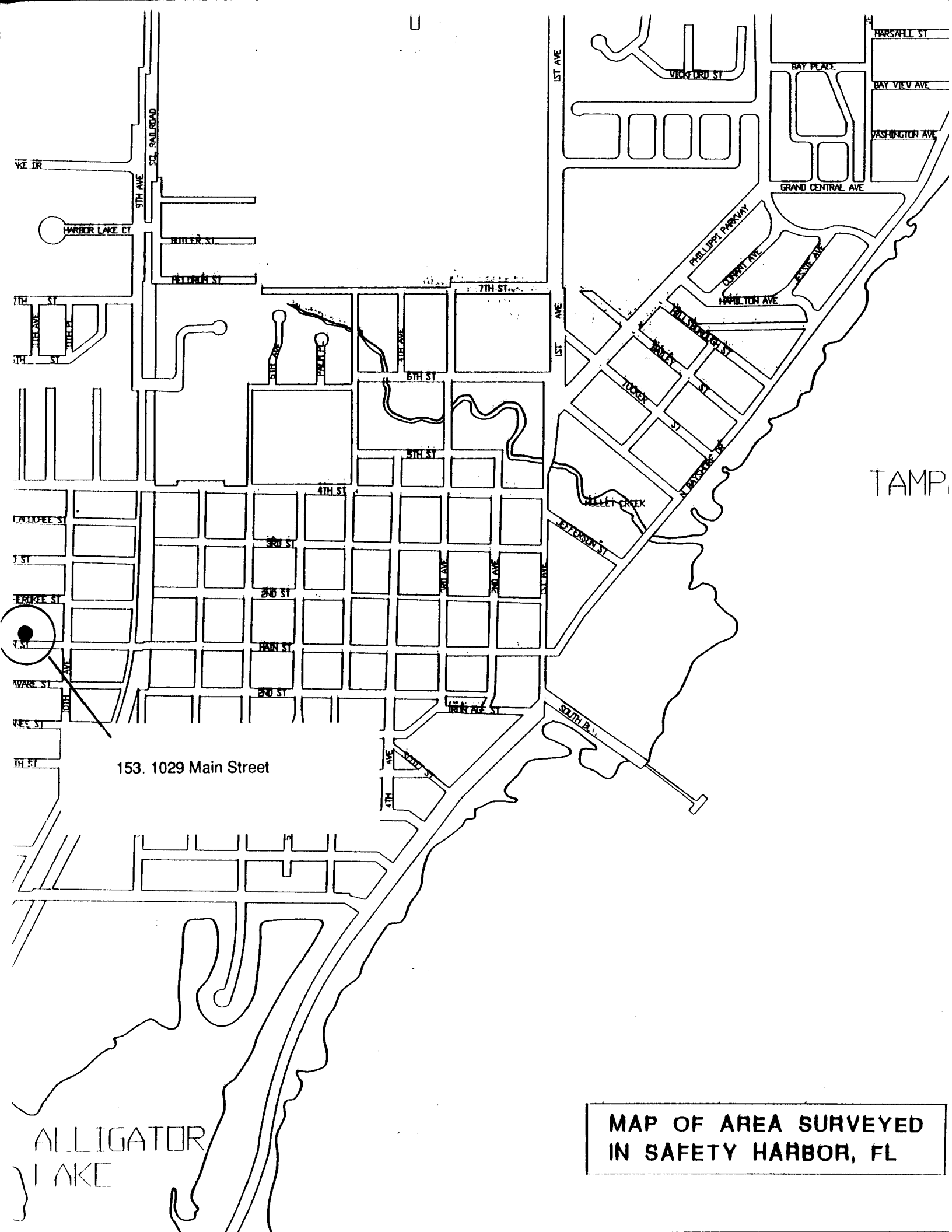
The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. They are generally either full or partial width, with the roof supported by tapered square columns that either extend to ground level or sit on massive brick piers. Windows are usually double-hung sash with vertical lights in the upper sash.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Seminole Park Subdivision, platted in 1916. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1915.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



153. 1029 Main Street

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



Architectural Narrative: This one-story Bungalow style residence is located at 1026 Main Street. It exhibits a front-facing gable roof. The incised end porch runs the length of the facade and features tapered columns on brick piers. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The exterior wall fabric is weatherboard.

Architectural Context: The Bungalow was the most popular residential building design in Florida during the first three decades of the twentieth century. Its name was derived from the banga, a Bangalese low house with wide encircling porches, used as a wayside shelter by travellers in India during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In addition to its Indian origins, the American Bungalow was influenced heavily by Japanese architecture. Japanese construction techniques exhibited at the California Mid-Winter Exposition of 1894 emphasized the interplay of angles and planes and extensive display of structural members that became integral components of American Bungalow design.

The earliest American Bungalows were large, rambling mansions designed by prominent architects in California and New England in the 1890s. By the turn of the century, however, the design had been adapted to smaller homes. National publications like *Bungalow Magazine* and *The Craftsman* flooded the building market to the point where the Bungalow became associated primarily with modest suburban development. It was this scaled down version of the Bungalow which became a ubiquitous feature of Florida's residential neighborhoods during the early twentieth century.

The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. They are generally either full or partial width, with the roof supported by tapered square columns that either extend to ground level or sit on massive brick piers. Windows are usually double-hung sash with vertical lights in the upper sash.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Seminole Park Subdivision, platted in 1916. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1915.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aboriginals visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.

RECORD NO: 157

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG.(DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 5 Fr. 16

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

RECORD NUMBER: 157

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 1026 Main Street

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Spanish-American War

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 1026 Main Street

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Seminole Park Revised

BLOCK 7

LOT 3

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 4 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1915 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE:

ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Bungalow

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 **OUTBLDGS:** 1 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, weatherboard

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: N/end/tapered wood on masonry piers/3 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: E; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 1/1 lights

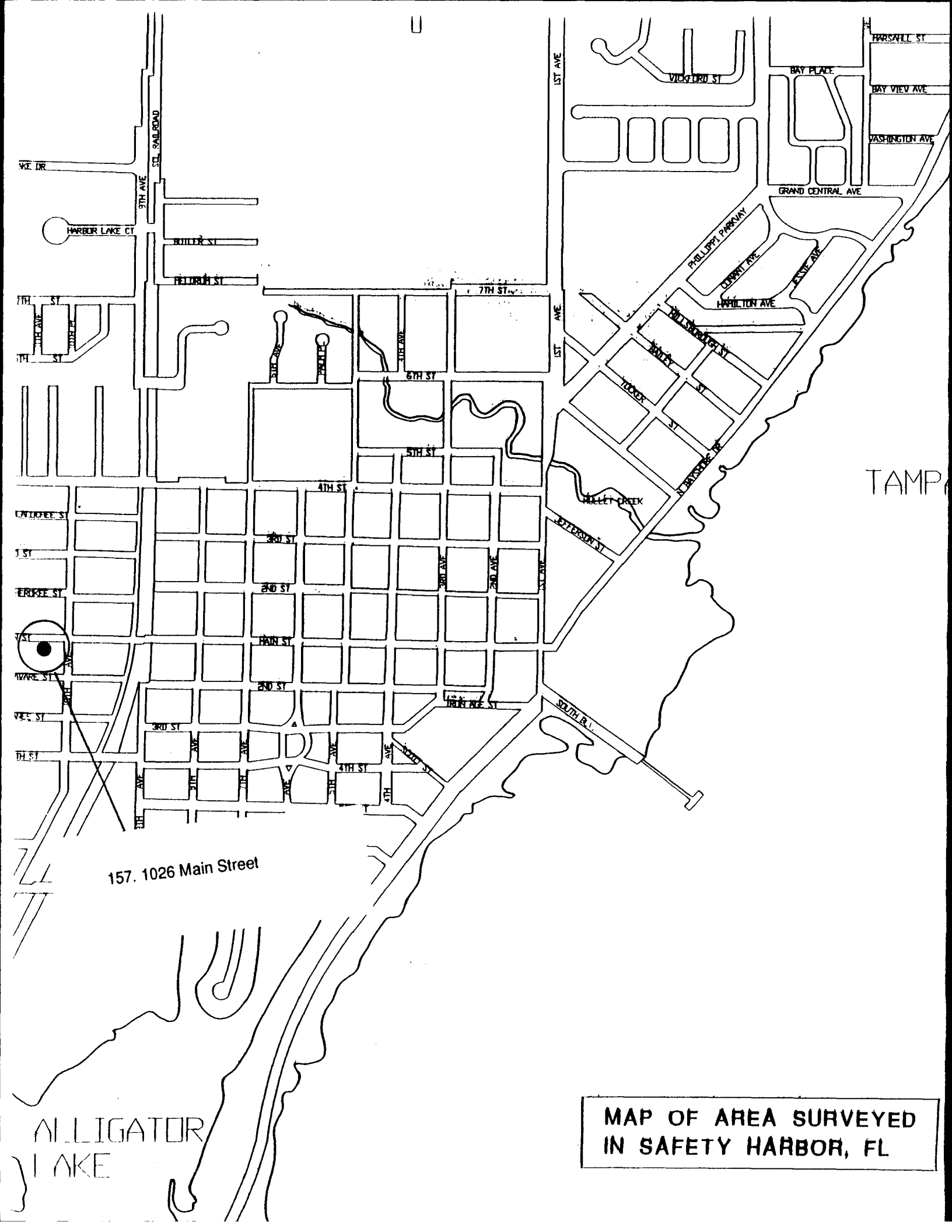
EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Triangular knee braces

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet



157. 1026 Main Street

ALLIGATOR
LAKE

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 152

Page 1

X original
update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 1035 3rd Street N

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: W War I & Aftermath

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P DHR NO.

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 1035 3rd Street N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Seminole Park Revised

BLOCK 2

LOT 18

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S RANGE: 16E SECTION: 4 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1919 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 OUTBLDGs: 0 PORCHES: 0 DORMERS: 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, weatherboard

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES:

ROOF: TYPE: Jerkin-head

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: W; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Jalousie

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Exposed rafter ends

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 152

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 5 Fr. 11

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 1035 3rd Street N. Notable architectural features include a jerkin-head roof with exposed rafter ends. The entrance is contained under a small, centered gable supported by triangular knee braces. Fenestration consists of jalousie windows. The exterior wall fabric is weatherboard.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

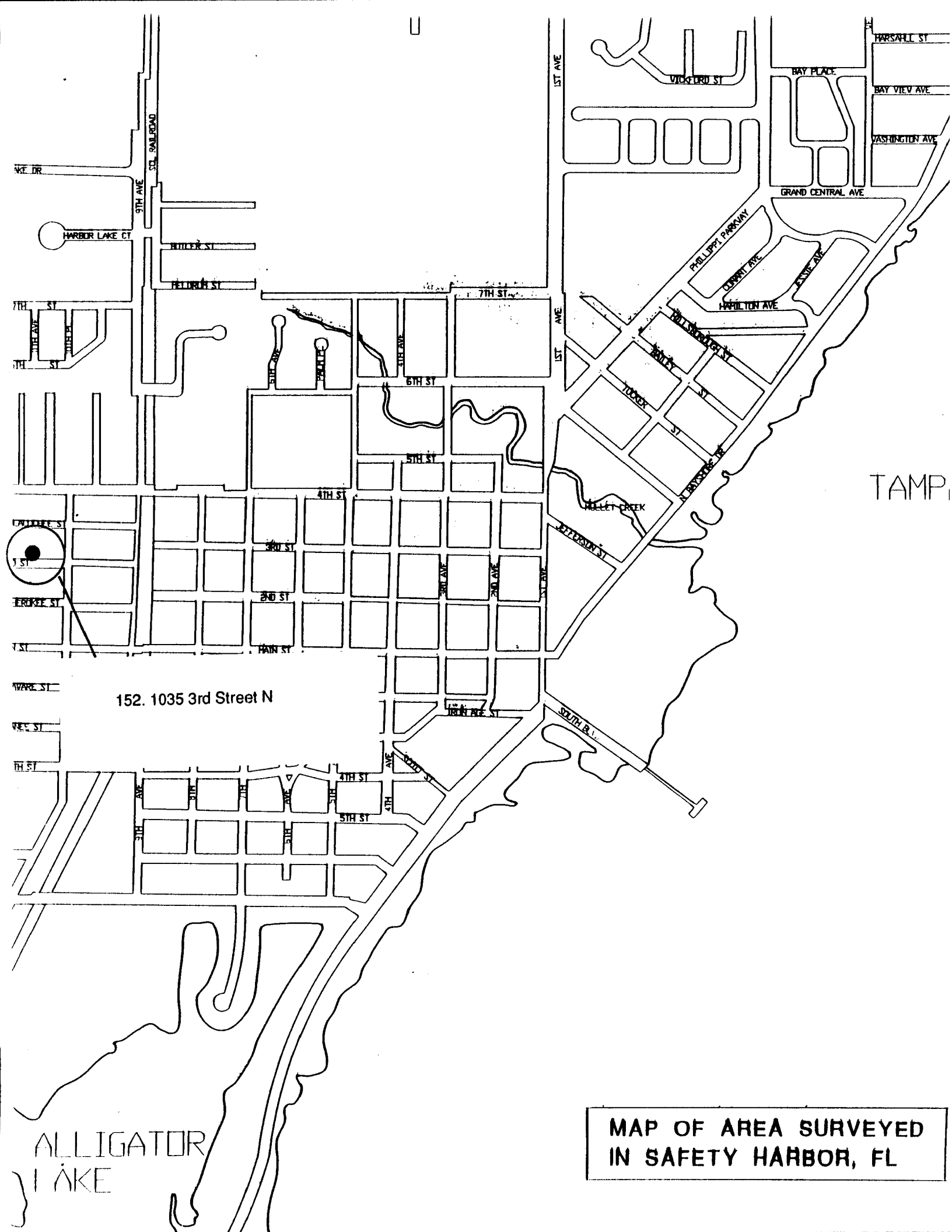
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Seminole Park Subdivision, platted in 1916. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1919.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



152. 1035 3rd Street N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 193

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 1035 4th Street S

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 1035 4th Street S

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Seminole Park Revised

BLOCK 13

LOT 17

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S

RANGE: 16E

SECTION: 4 1/4:

1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC?

y X n

LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE:

EASTING:

NORTHING:

COORDINATES:

LATITUDE:

D

M

S

LONGITUDE:

D

M

S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1921 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE:

ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 **OUTBLDGS:** 0 **PORCHES:** 0 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Asbestos shingle

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL: Concrete lattice

PORCHES:

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: W; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 1/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 193

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG.(DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: / / AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 7 Fr. 23

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 1035 4th Street S. It exhibits a side facing gable roof with exposed rafter ends. Fenestration consists of double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The exterior wall fabric is asbestos shingle.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building embodies many of the architectural characteristics of buildings constructed in Safety Harbor during the early twentieth century. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1921.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



RECORD NUMBER: 159

Page 1

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

X original
update

SITE NAME: 1061 Delaware Street

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Depression/New Deal

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 1061 Delaware Street

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Seminole Park Revised

BLOCK 7

LOT 14

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 4 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1930 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Bungalow

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1.5 **OUTBLDGs:** 0 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 1

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Stucco

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/end/stuccoed piers/3 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCs: Gable

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: E; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 4/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Triangular knee braces

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 159

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf	info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG.(DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 5 Fr. 18

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-and-a-half story Bungalow style residence is located at 1061 Delaware Street. It exhibits a side-facing gable roof with triangular knee braces, and a gable dormer. The end porch runs the length of the facade and is contained under a shed extension. It features stuccoed piers and a knee wall. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 4/1 lights. The exterior wall fabric is stucco.

Architectural Context: The Bungalow was the most popular residential building design in Florida during the first three decades of the twentieth century. Its name was derived from the bangla, a Bangalese low house with wide encircling porches, used as a wayside shelter by travellers in India during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In addition to its Indian origins, the American Bungalow was influenced heavily by Japanese architecture. Japanese construction techniques exhibited at the California Mid-Winter Exposition of 1894 emphasized the interplay of angles and planes and extensive display of structural members that became integral components of American Bungalow design.

The earliest American Bungalows were large, rambling mansions designed by prominent architects in California and New England in the 1890s. By the turn of the century, however, the design had been adapted to smaller homes. National publications like *Bungalow Magazine* and *The Craftsman* flooded the building market to the point where the Bungalow became associated primarily with modest suburban development. It was this scaled down version of the Bungalow which became a ubiquitous feature of Florida's residential neighborhoods during the early twentieth century.

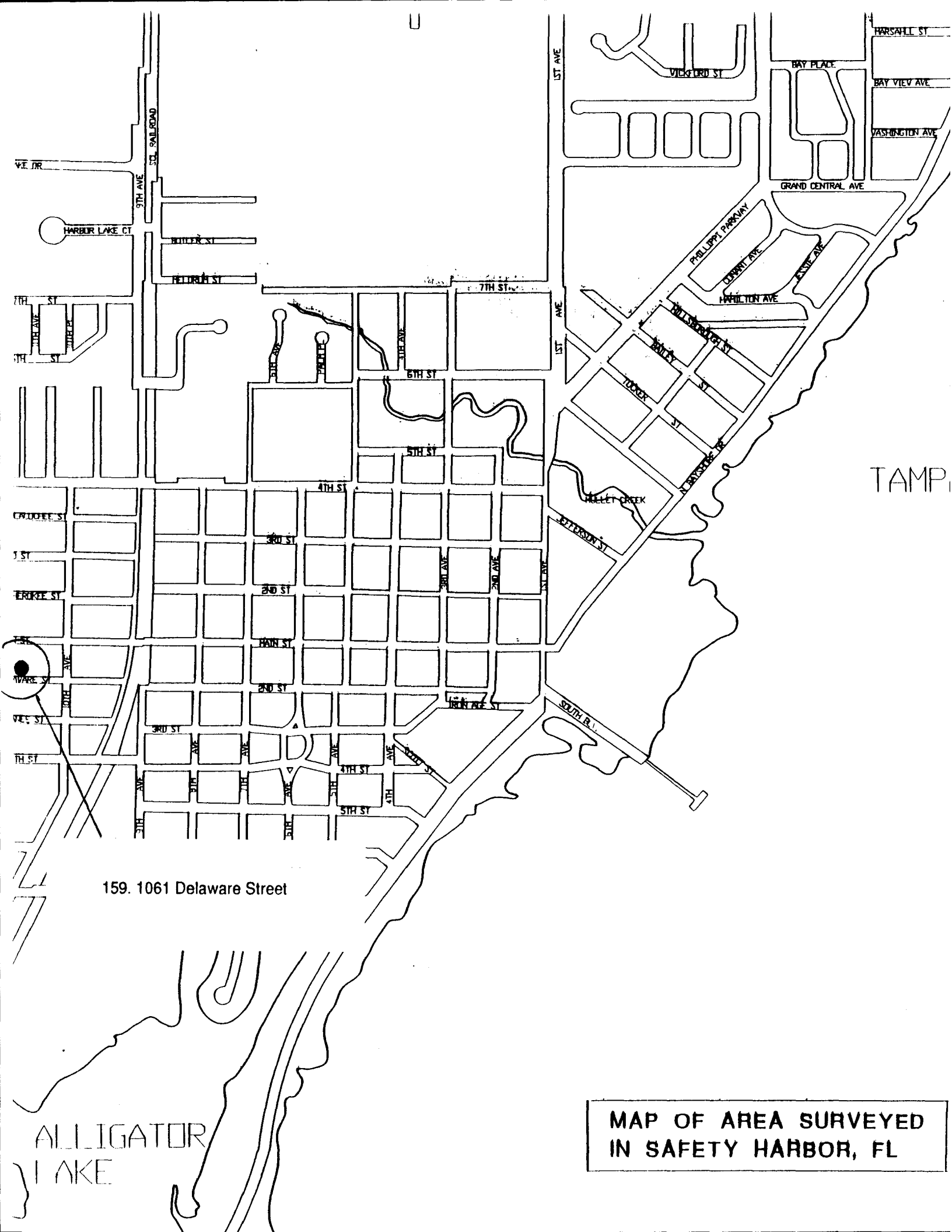
The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. They are generally either full or partial width, with the roof supported by tapered square columns that either extend to ground level or sit on massive brick piers. Windows are usually double-hung sash with vertical lights in the upper sash.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Seminole Park Subdivision, platted in 1916. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1930.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aboriginals visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



159. 1061 Delaware Street

ALLIGATOR
LAKE

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 191

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 1105 3rd Street N

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Depression/New Deal

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 1105 3rd Street N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Seminole Park Revised

BLOCK 17

LOT 12

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 4 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1930 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 **OUTBLDGs:** 0 **PORCHES:** 2 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Vertical board

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Brick

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/end/enclosed, E/deck

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Fixed plate glass; Metal awning

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Excellent

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 191

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: / / **AFFILIATION:** Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 7 Fr. 21

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 1105 3rd Street N. It exhibits a front facing gable roof. The incised end porch has been enclosed. Fenestration consists of fixed plate glass and metal awning windows. The exterior wall fabric is vertical board. The building has been altered by several renovations.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

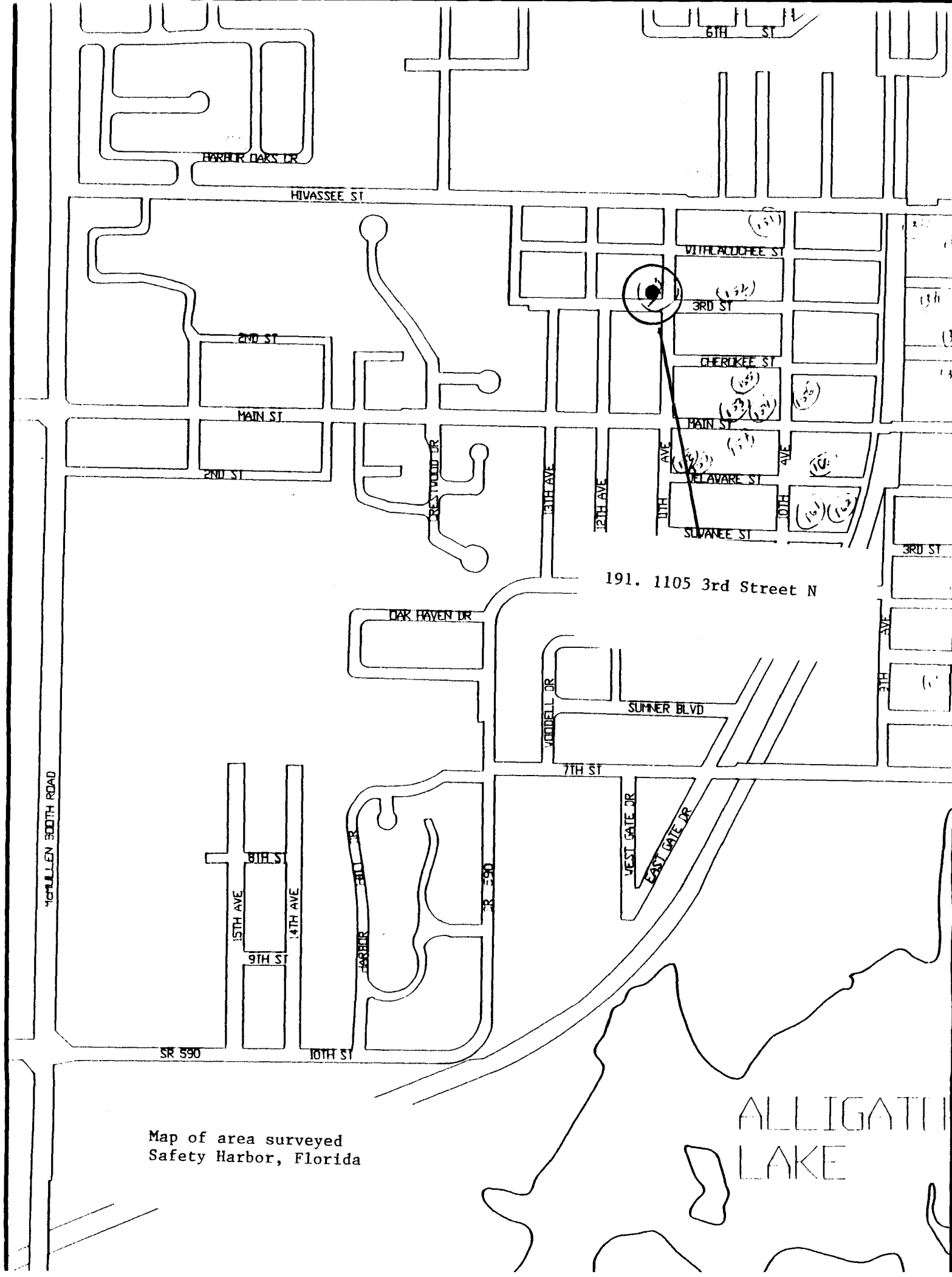
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in Revised Seminole Park Subdivision, originally platted in 1916. The building's "footprint" does not appear on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1930.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



Map of area surveyed
Safety Harbor, Florida



RECORD NUMBER: 179

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: Victor C. Curtis House

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Depression/New Deal

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 1675 Ensley Avenue

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Mira Mar Terrace

BLOCK 4

LOT 84

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 28S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 34 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Oldsmar 1974

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1938 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Mediterranean Revival

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Irregular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 **OUTBLDGs:** 1 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Masonry, hollow tile

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Stucco

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES: E/entrance/wrought iron/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Flat

SURFACING: Barrel tile

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: N; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Casement, 8 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Scuppers

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 179

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: / / AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 7 Fr. 9

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Mediterranean Revival residence is located at 1675 Ensley Avenue. The entrance is contained under a shed roof supported by wrought iron piers. Fenestration consists of 8-light casement windows. The exterior wall fabric is stucco.

Architectural Context: Mediterranean Revival is an eclectic style containing architectural elements with Spanish or Mid-eastern precedents. Found in those states that have a Spanish colonial heritage, Mediterranean Revival broadly defines the Mission, Moorish, Turkish, Byzantine, and Spanish Eclectic revival styles which became popular in the Southwest and Florida during the early twentieth century. The influence of those Mediterranean styles found expression through a detailed study in 1915 of Latin American architecture made by Bertram Grovesnor Goodhue at the Panama-California Exposition in San Diego. The Goodhue exhibit prominently featured the rich Spanish architectural variety of South America. Encouraged by the publicity afforded the exposition, other architects began to look directly to Spain and elsewhere in the Mediterranean where they found still more interesting building traditions.

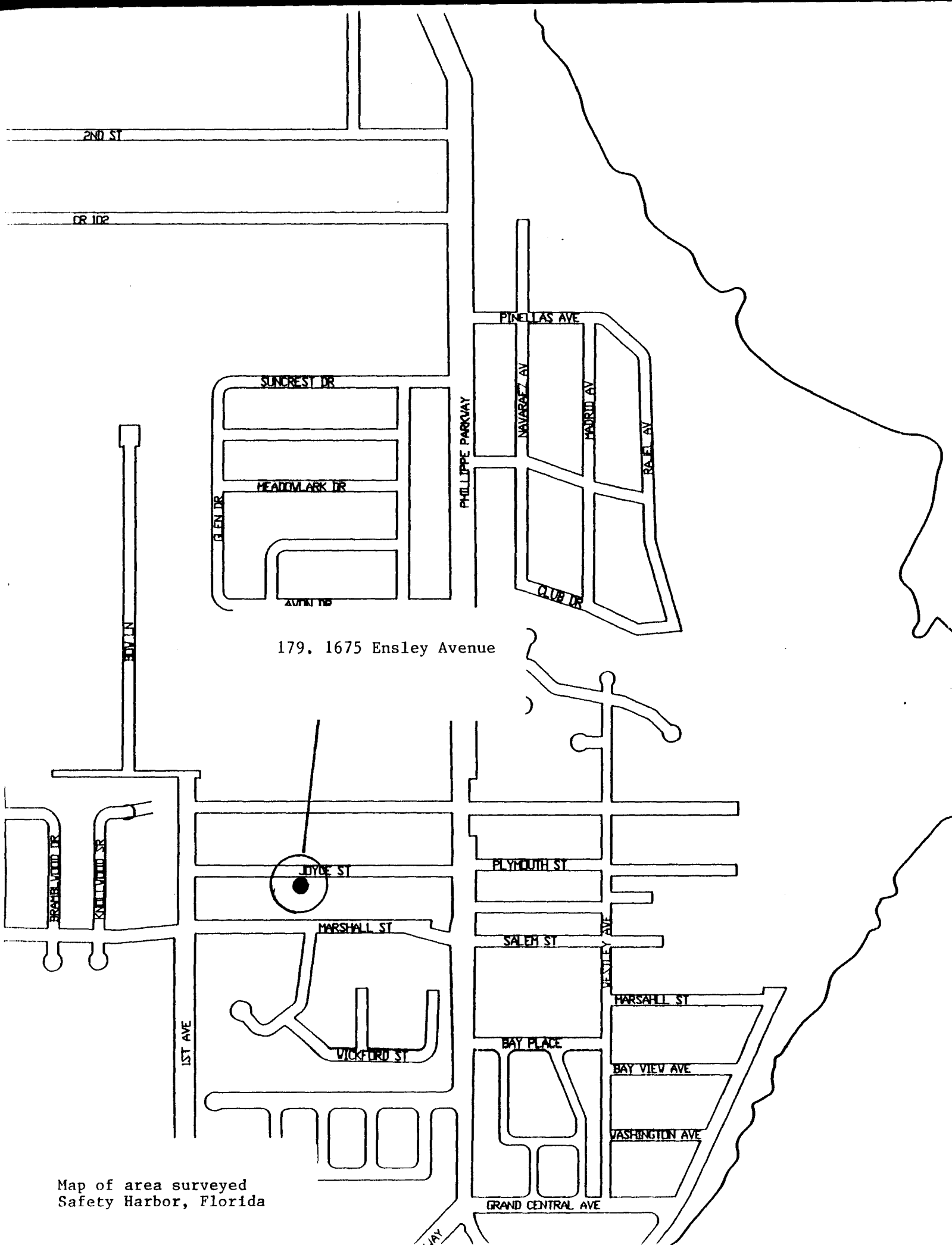
Mediterranean Revival buildings in Florida display considerable Spanish influence. A popular building style in Florida during the 1920s, construction continued following the collapse of the land boom and even into the 1930s. Identifying features of the style include flat (sometimes hip) roofs, usually with some form of parapet; ceramic tile roof surfacing; stuccoed facades; flat roof entrance porches, commonly with arched openings supported by square columns; casement and double-hung sash windows; and ceramic tile decorations.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Mira Mar Terrace Subdivision, originally platted in 1925. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1938.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



179. 1675 Ensley Avenue

Map of area surveyed
Safety Harbor, Florida



RECORD NUMBER: 178

Page 1

X original
update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: J. J. Rucker Bristow House

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P DHR NO.

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 2100 Phillippe Parkway

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: De Soto Estates BLOCK 4 LOT 10

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 28S RANGE: 16E SECTION: 34 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Oldsmar 1974

UTM: ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1925 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Mediterranean Revival

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Irregular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1.5 OUTBLDGS: 0 PORCHES: 2 DORMERS: 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Masonry, hollow tile

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Stucco

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES: W/entrance, W/end/arcade/enclosed

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: S; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 1/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 178

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf	info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: / / AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 7 Fr. 8

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-and-a-half story Mediterranean Revival residence is located at 2100 Philippe Parkway. It exhibits a cross-gabled roof. The entrance porch is contained under the main roof, while the end porch is sheltered by a shed extension and forms an arcade. Fenestration consists of double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, and fixed plate glass windows. The exterior wall fabric is stucco. The building has been altered by the enclosure of the porch.

Architectural Context: Mediterranean Revival is an eclectic style containing architectural elements with Spanish or Mid-eastern precedents. Found in those states that have a Spanish colonial heritage, Mediterranean Revival broadly defines the Mission, Moorish, Turkish, Byzantine, and Spanish Eclectic revival styles which became popular in the Southwest and Florida during the early twentieth century. The influence of those Mediterranean styles found expression through a detailed study in 1915 of Latin American architecture made by Bertram Grovesnor Goodhue at the Panama-California Exposition in San Diego. The Goodhue exhibit prominently featured the rich Spanish architectural variety of South America. Encouraged by the publicity afforded the exposition, other architects began to look directly to Spain and elsewhere in the Mediterranean where they found still more interesting building traditions.

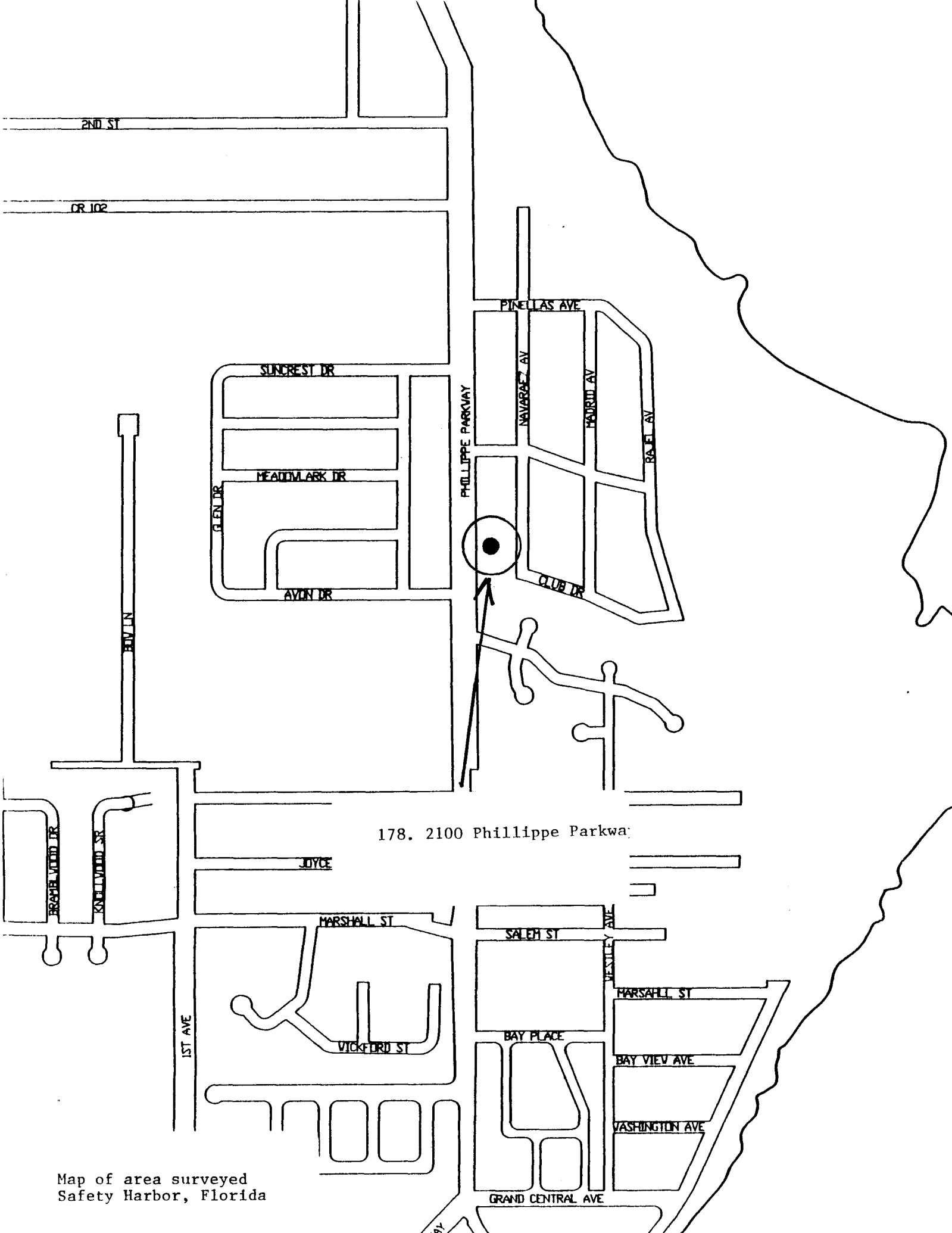
Mediterranean Revival buildings in Florida display considerable Spanish influence. A popular building style in Florida during the 1920s, construction continued following the collapse of the land boom and even into the 1930s. Identifying features of the style include flat (sometimes hip) roofs, usually with some form of parapet; ceramic tile roof surfacing; stuccoed facades; flat roof entrance porches, commonly with arched openings supported by square columns; casement and double-hung sash windows; and ceramic tile decorations.

Historical Narrative: This building embodies many of the architectural characteristics of buildings constructed in Safety Harbor during the early twentieth century. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1925.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aboriginals visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



178. 2100 Phillippe Parkway

Map of area surveyed
Safety Harbor, Florida



RECORD NUMBER: 192

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 1128 4th Street S

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: W War I & Aftermath

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 1128 4th Street S

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: **BLOCK** 41/04 **LOT**
PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map
TOWNSHIP: 29S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 4 1/4: 1/4-1/4:
IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None
USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987
UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**
COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1919 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Bungalow

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Irregular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1.5 **OUTBLDGS:** 1 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 1

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, weatherboard

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Brick

INFILL:

PORCHES: N/veranda/square on brick piers

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: W; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 9/9 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Triangular knee braces

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 192

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *
* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *
* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *
* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *
* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *
* OFFICE _____ *
* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: / / **AFFILIATION:** Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 7 Fr. 22

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-and-a-half story Bungalow style residence is located at 1128 4th Street S. It exhibits a multi-planed cross gabled roof. The veranda is contained under a cross gabled roof supported by grouped square columns on brick piers, connected by a balustrade. Triangular knee braces are visible beneath the wide overhanging eaves. Fenestration consists of double hung sash windows with 9/9 lights. The exterior wall fabric is weatherboard.

Architectural Context: The Bungalow was the most popular residential building design in Florida during the first three decades of the twentieth century. Its name was derived from the banga, a Bangalese low house with wide encircling porches, used as a wayside shelter by travellers in India during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In addition to its Indian origins, the American Bungalow was influenced heavily by Japanese architecture. Japanese construction techniques exhibited at the California Mid-Winter Exposition of 1894 emphasized the interplay of angles and planes and extensive display of structural members that became integral components of American Bungalow design.

The earliest American Bungalows were large, rambling mansions designed by prominent architects in California and New England in the 1890s. By the turn of the century, however, the design had been adapted to smaller homes. National publications like *Bungalow Magazine* and *The Craftsman* flooded the building market to the point where the Bungalow became associated primarily with modest suburban development. It was this scaled down version of the Bungalow which became a ubiquitous feature of Florida's residential neighborhoods during the early twentieth century.

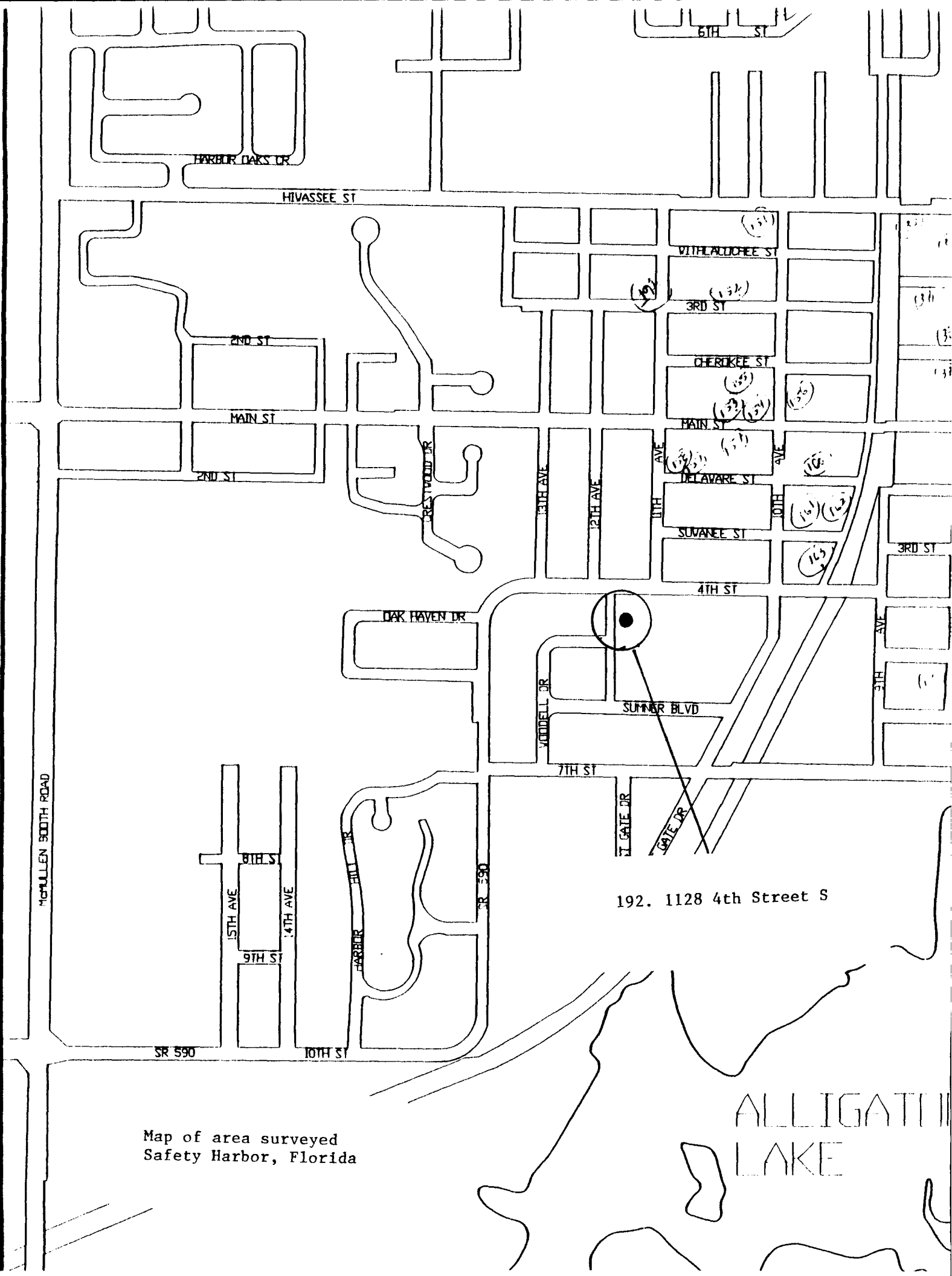
The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. They are generally either full or partial width, with the roof supported by tapered square columns that either extend to ground level or sit on massive brick piers. Windows are usually double-hung sash with vertical lights in the upper sash.

Historical Narrative: This building embodies many of the architectural characteristics of buildings constructed in Safety Harbor during the early twentieth century. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1919.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aboriginals visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



Map of area surveyed
Safety Harbor, Florida

192. 1128 4th Street S



RECORD NUMBER: 164

Page 1

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

X original
update

SITE NAME: 1201 N Bayshore Drive

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Depression/New Deal

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas

OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P

DHR NO.

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 1201 N Bayshore Drive

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Washington

BLOCK 2

LOT 8

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 28S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 34 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE:

EASTING:

NORTHING:

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1940 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE:

ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: T-shaped

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 **OUTBLDGS:** 0 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Stucco

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/end/square wood/3 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Cross-gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: N; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 1/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 164

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf	info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 5 Fr. 23

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 1201 N Bayshore Drive. It exhibits a cross-gabled roof over its T-shaped exterior plan. The entrance porch - on the south elevation - is contained under a shed extension and features square columns and a balustrade. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The exterior wall fabric is stucco. The original porch on the facade has been enclosed.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

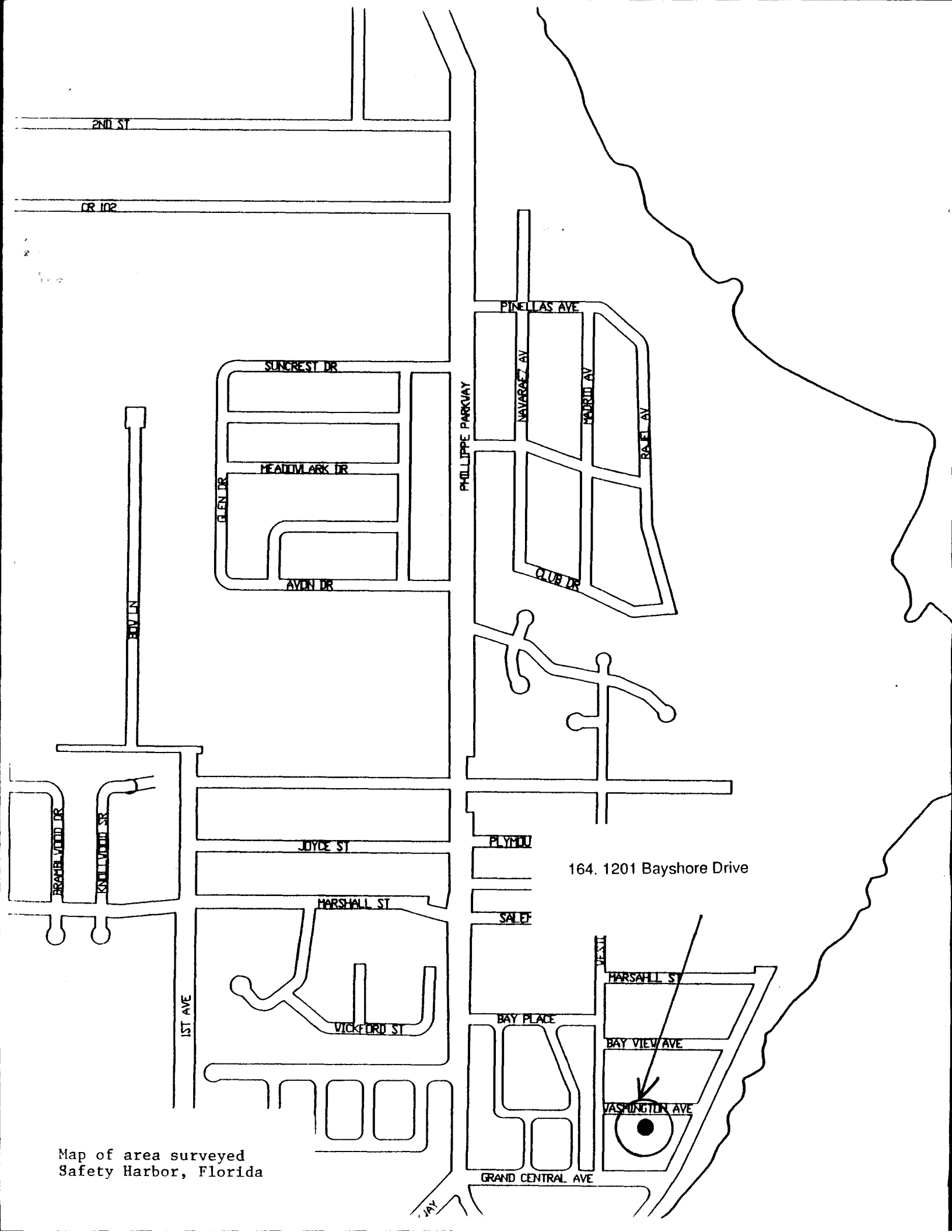
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Washington Subdivision, platted in 1891. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1940.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



Map of area surveyed
Safety Harbor, Florida



RECORD NUMBER: 178

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: J. J. Rucker Bristow House

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 2100 Phillippe Parkway

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: De Soto Estates **BLOCK** 4 **LOT** 10

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 28S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 34 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Oldsmar 1974

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S **LONGITUDE:** D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1925 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Mediterranean Revival

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Irregular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1.5 **OUTBLDGS:** 0 **PORCHES:** 2 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Masonry, hollow tile

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Stucco

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES: W/entrance, W/end/arcade/enclosed

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: S; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 1/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 178

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf	info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: / / AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 7 Fr. 8

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-and-a-half story Mediterranean Revival residence is located at 2100 Philippe Parkway. It exhibits a cross-gabled roof. The entrance porch is contained under the main roof, while the end porch is sheltered by a shed extension and forms an arcade. Fenestration consists of double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, and fixed plate glass windows. The exterior wall fabric is stucco. The building has been altered by the enclosure of the porch.

Architectural Context: Mediterranean Revival is an eclectic style containing architectural elements with Spanish or Mid-eastern precedents. Found in those states that have a Spanish colonial heritage, Mediterranean Revival broadly defines the Mission, Moorish, Turkish, Byzantine, and Spanish Eclectic revival styles which became popular in the Southwest and Florida during the early twentieth century. The influence of those Mediterranean styles found expression through a detailed study in 1915 of Latin American architecture made by Bertram Grovesnor Goodhue at the Panama-California Exposition in San Diego. The Goodhue exhibit prominently featured the rich Spanish architectural variety of South America. Encouraged by the publicity afforded the exposition, other architects began to look directly to Spain and elsewhere in the Mediterranean where they found still more interesting building traditions.

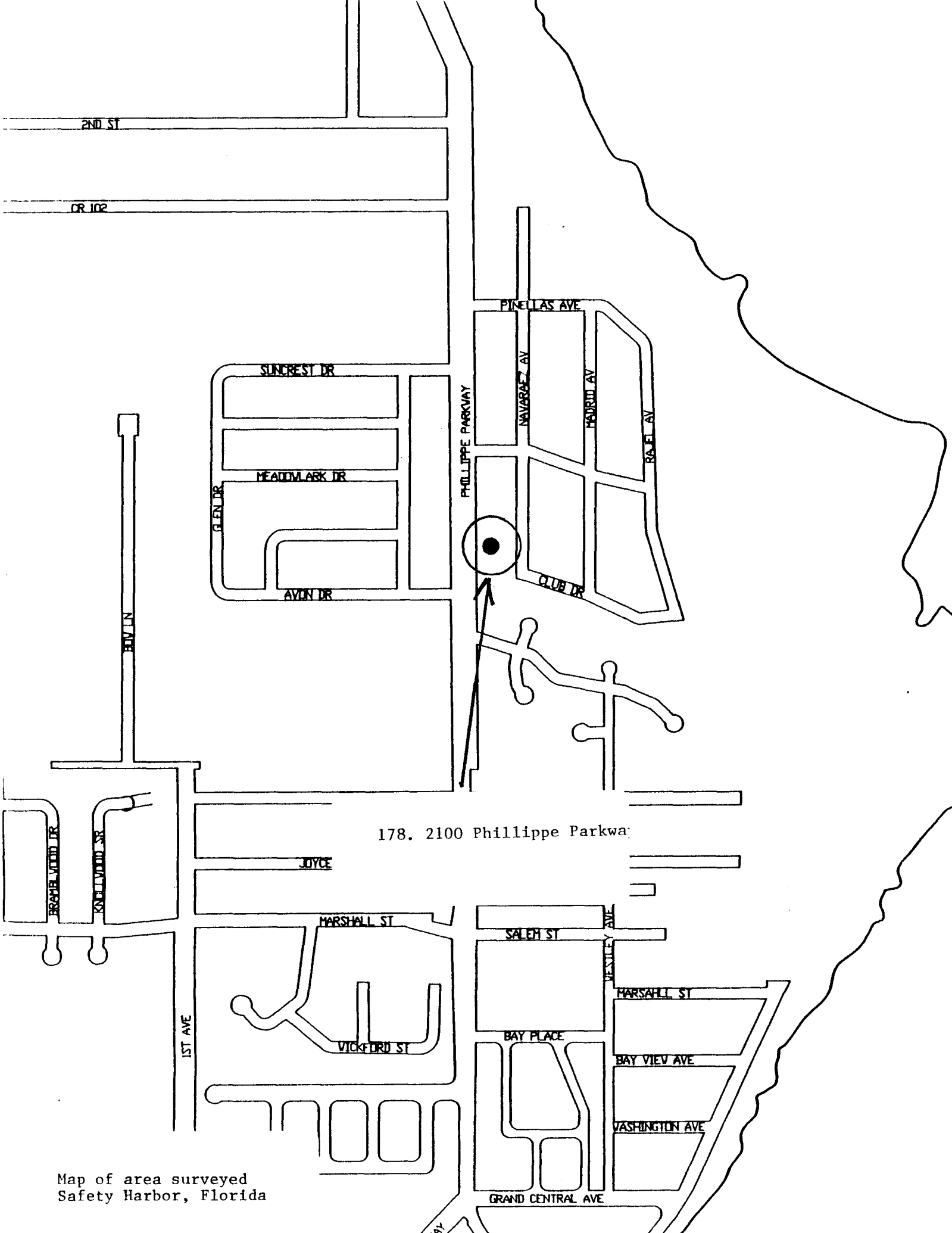
Mediterranean Revival buildings in Florida display considerable Spanish influence. A popular building style in Florida during the 1920s, construction continued following the collapse of the land boom and even into the 1930s. Identifying features of the style include flat (sometimes hip) roofs, usually with some form of parapet; ceramic tile roof surfacing; stuccoed facades; flat roof entrance porches, commonly with arched openings supported by square columns; casement and double-hung sash windows; and ceramic tile decorations.

Historical Narrative: This building embodies many of the architectural characteristics of buildings constructed in Safety Harbor during the early twentieth century. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1925.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aboriginals visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



178. 2100 Phillippe Parkway

Map of area surveyed
Safety Harbor, Florida



RECORD NUMBER: 171

Page 1

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

X original
update

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

SITE NAME: 1710 ~~2nd Street N~~ ^{MAIN ST.} S.

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Depression/New Deal

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P DHR NO.

LOCATION: ADDRESS: 1710 ~~2nd Street N~~ ^{MAIN ST.}

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Harbor Highlands BLOCK 3 LOT 18

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S RANGE: 16E SECTION: 4 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1940 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Irregular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 OUTBLDGS: 0 PORCHES: 0 DORMERS: 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, drop siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES:

ROOF: TYPE: Cross-gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: S; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 1/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 171

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

```
* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *
*          DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *
*  KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG.(DATE):  YES _____ NO _____ *
*  SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *
*  LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE):  YES _____ NO _____ *
*  OFFICE _____ *
* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *
```

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 6 Fr. 8

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 1710 ~~2nd Street~~ ^{Main St.}. It exhibits a cross-gabled roof with a smaller gable extension. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The exterior wall fabric is drop siding. The original porches have been enclosed.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

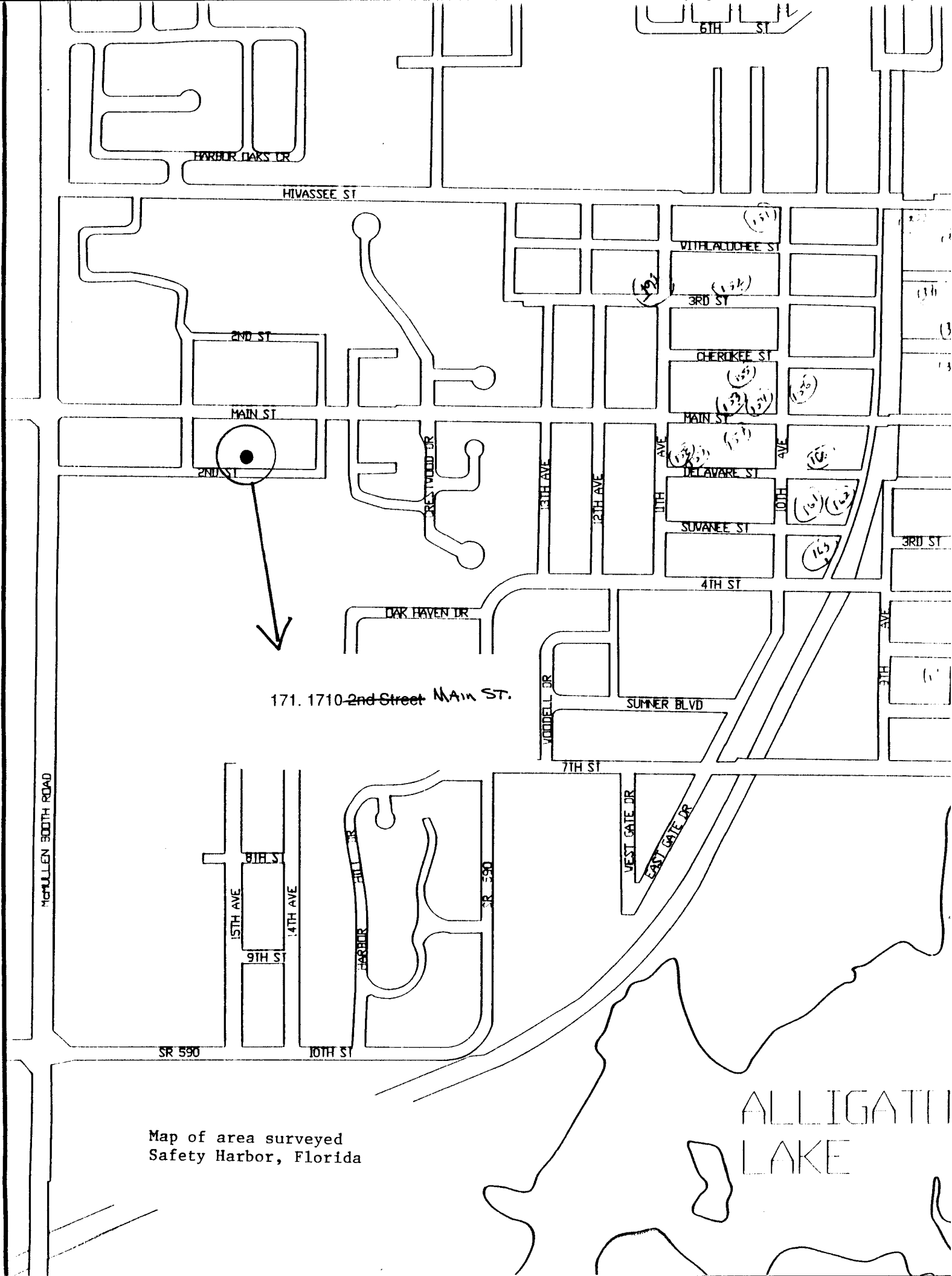
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Harbor Highlands Subdivision, platted in 1925. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1940.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



171. 1710-2nd Street Main St.

Map of area surveyed
Safety Harbor, Florida

ALLIGATOR
LAKE



RECORD NUMBER: 187

Page 1

X original
update

Demo 12-20-95
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: Tom Ellis House

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P DHR NO.

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 1300 Cedar Street

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Washington Square BLOCK 2 LOT 1

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S RANGE: 16E SECTION: 4 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1923 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Vacant

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Square

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 2 OUTBLDGs: 0 PORCHES: 1 DORMERS: 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Vinyl siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL: Stucco

PORCHES: N/tiered/wood posts/12 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Hip

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: Center ridge

WINDOWS: Boarded

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Deteriorated

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 187

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf	info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG.(DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: / / AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 7 Fr. 17

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This two-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 1300 Cedar Street. It exhibits a hipped roof. The tiered veranda is contained under a hip extension and supported by wood posts above a knee wall. The windows were boarded at the time of survey. The exterior wall fabric is vinyl siding.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building embodies many of the architectural characteristics of buildings constructed in Safety Harbor during the early twentieth century. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1923.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.

McMULLEN BOOTH ROAD

WOODCREEK DR

187. 1300 Cedar Street

SOL. RAILROAD

9TH AVE

HARBOR LAKE DR

HARBOR LAKE CT

PALMETTO AVE

SWANNEY ST

CEDAR ST

7TH ST

7TH ST

10TH AVE

11TH AVE

6TH ST

HARBOR OAKS DR

HIVASSEE ST

WILKACUPEE ST

3RD ST

2ND ST

MAIN ST

2ND ST

WESTWOOD DR

10TH AVE

11TH AVE

DELAWARE ST

Map of area surveyed
Safety Harbor, Florida



RECORD NUMBER: 182

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 1407 N Bayshore Drive

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Depression/New Deal

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 1407 N Bayshore Drive

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Bayshore Drive **BLOCK** 6 **LOT** 12

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 28S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 34 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Oldsmar 1974

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1940 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Irregular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 **OUTBLDGS:** 1 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Stucco

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Brick

INFILL:

PORCHES: E/garage

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Metal awning

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Fair

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 182

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG.(DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: / / AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 7 Fr. 12

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 1407 N Bayshore Drive. It exhibits a cross-gabled roof. The garage is contained under the front crossing gable. Fenestration consists of metal awning. The exterior wall fabric is stucco.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

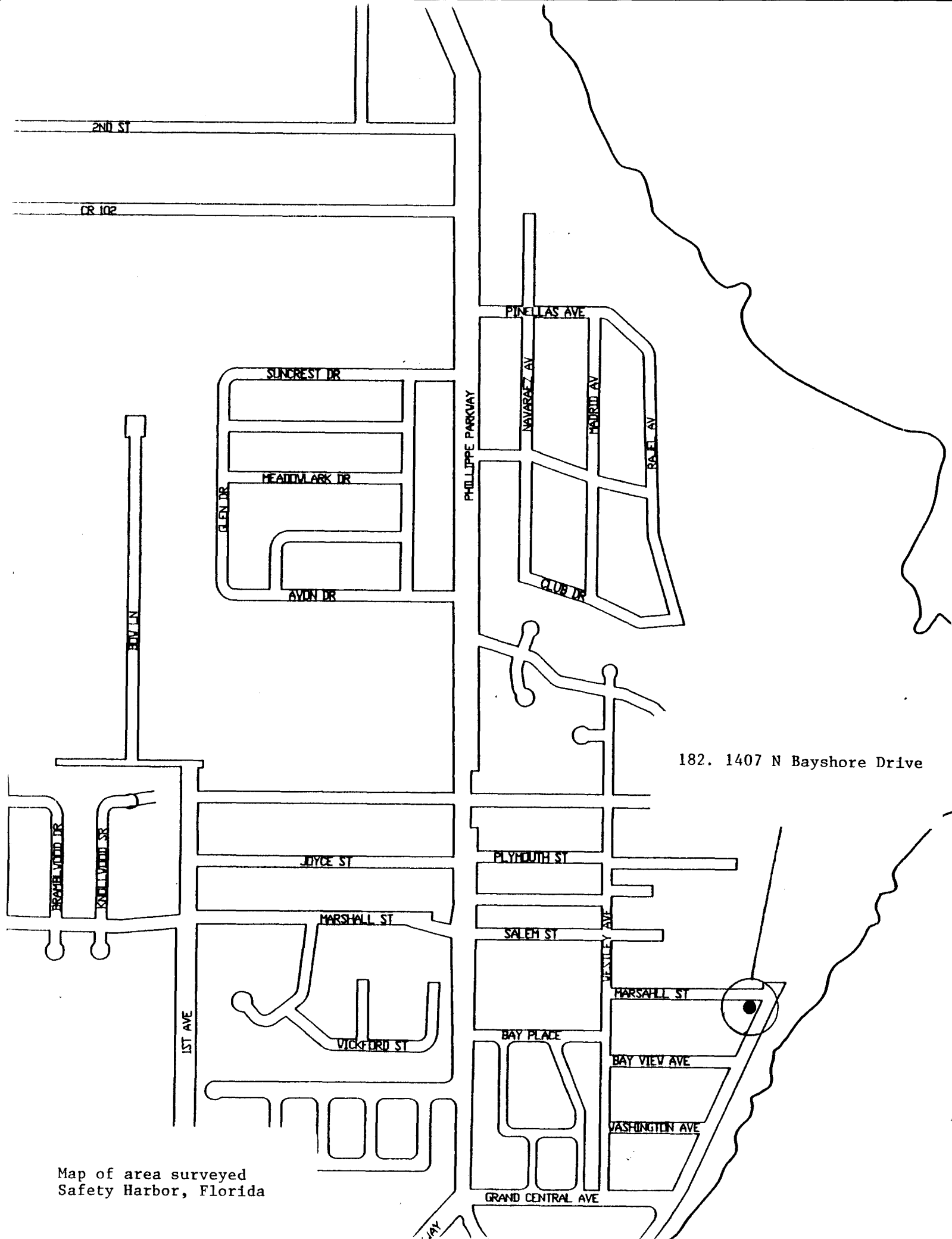
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building embodies many of the architectural characteristics of buildings constructed in Safety Harbor during the early twentieth century. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1940.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



Map of area surveyed
Safety Harbor, Florida



RECORD NUMBER: 174

Page 1

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

X original
update

SITE NAME: ~~1711 2nd Street N S~~ HANCOCK HOUSE

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Depression/New Deal

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P DHR NO.

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 1711 2nd Street N S.

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB:

BLOCK ^{31/02} 31/01 LOT

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S RANGE: 16E SECTION: 4 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1930 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Vacant

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Irregular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 OUTBLDGS: 1 PORCHES: 1 DORMERS: 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Asbestos shingle

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: E/end/wood post above knee wall/2 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition roll

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: N; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 1/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Deteriorated

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 174

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: / / AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 7 Fr. 4

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 1711 2nd Street N. It exhibits a side facing gable roof. The end porch is contained under a front facing gable roof, supported by wood posts above a knee wall. Fenestration consists of double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The exterior wall fabric is asbestos shingle.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

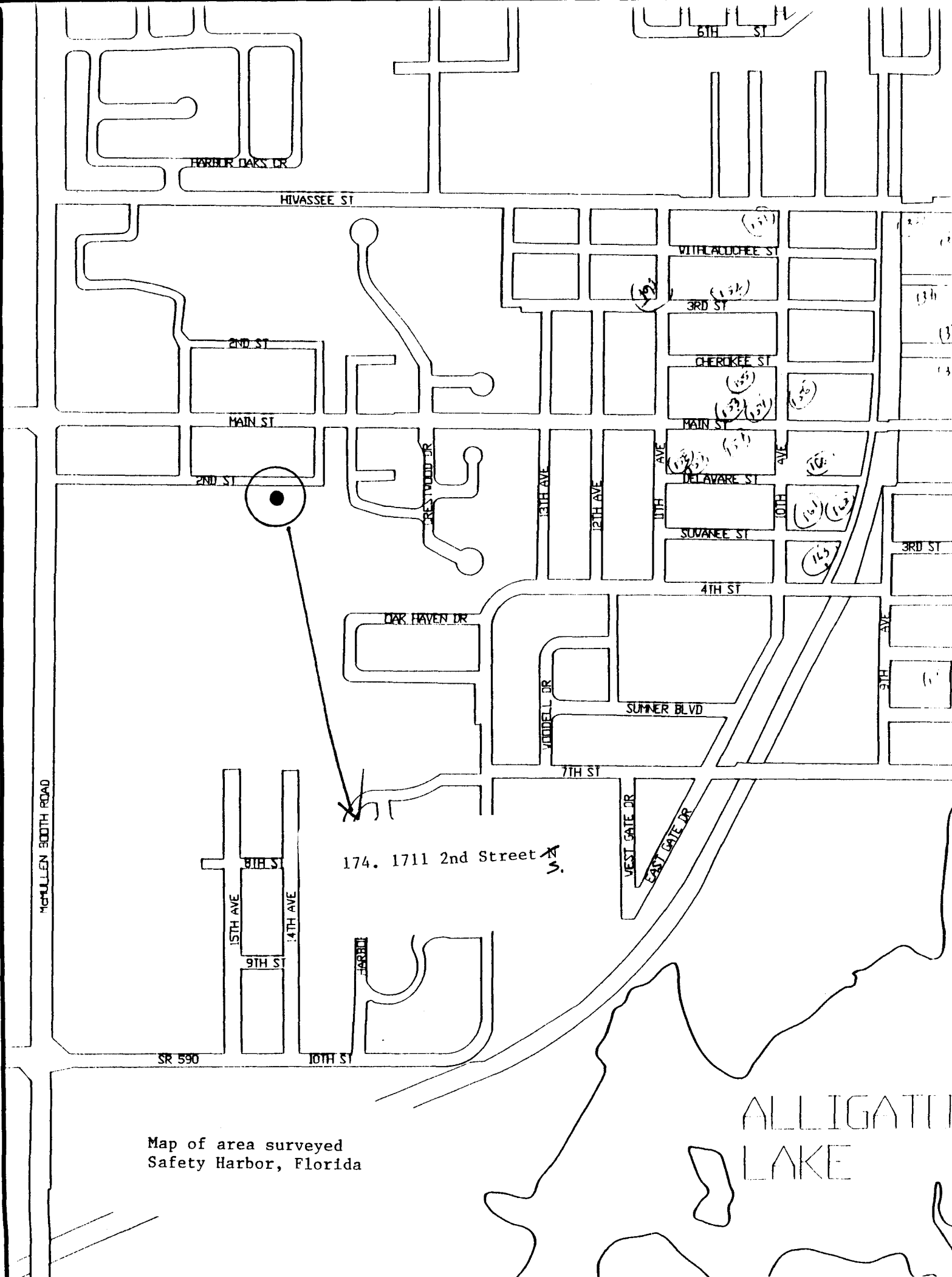
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building embodies many of the architectural characteristics of buildings constructed in Safety Harbor during the early twentieth century. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1930.

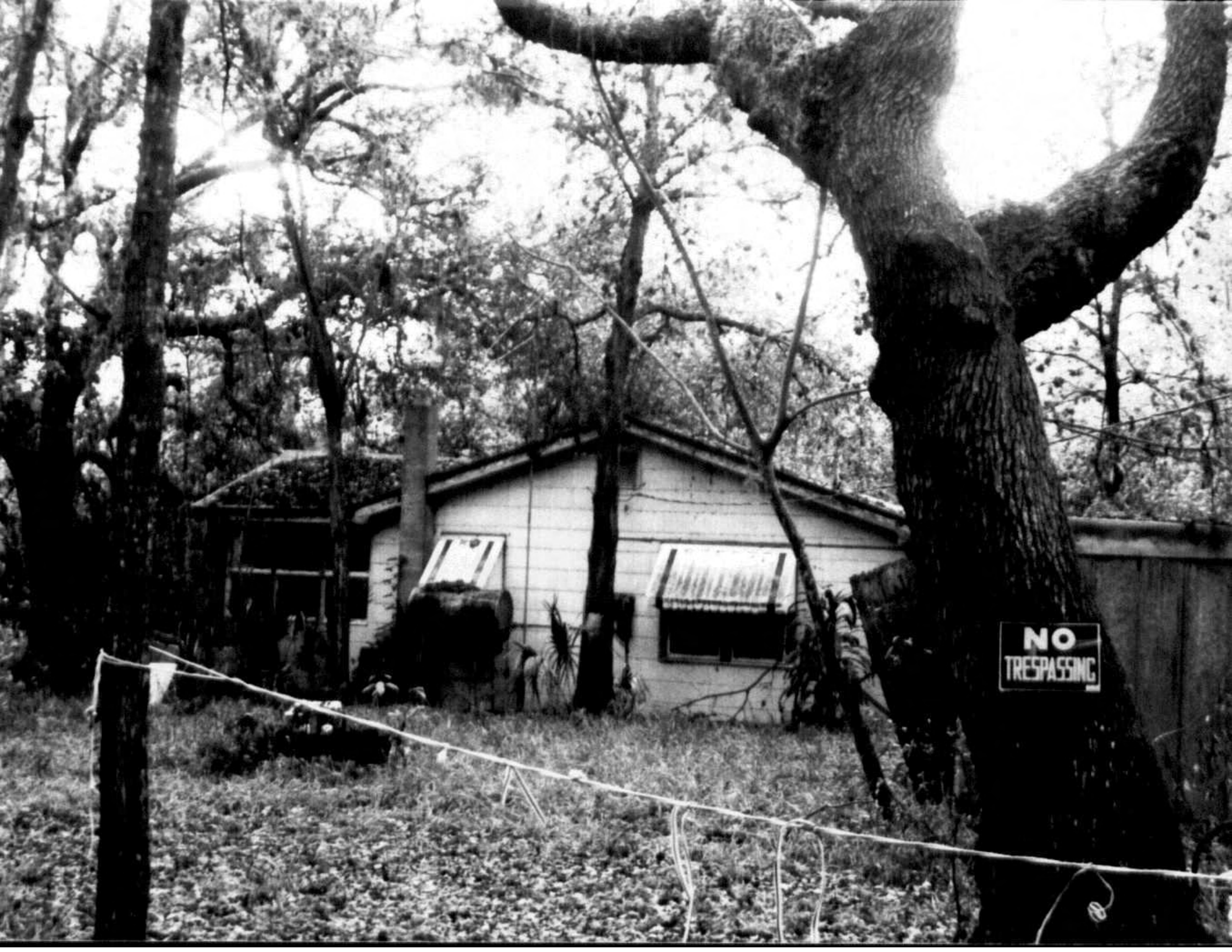
Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



Map of area surveyed
Safety Harbor, Florida



**NO
TRESPASSING**

RECORD NUMBER: 176

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: Vasbinder House

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Depression/New Deal

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 2175 McMullen-Booth Road

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB:

BLOCK 32/08

LOT

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 28S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 33 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Oldsmar 1974

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1935 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 **OUTBLDGs:** 1 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, drop siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: E/entrance deck

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Metal, corrugated

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 1/1 lights; Jalousie

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 176

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: / / AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 7 Fr. 6

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 2175 McMullen-Booth Rd. It exhibits a side facing gable roof. Fenestration consists of double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The exterior wall fabric is drop siding.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

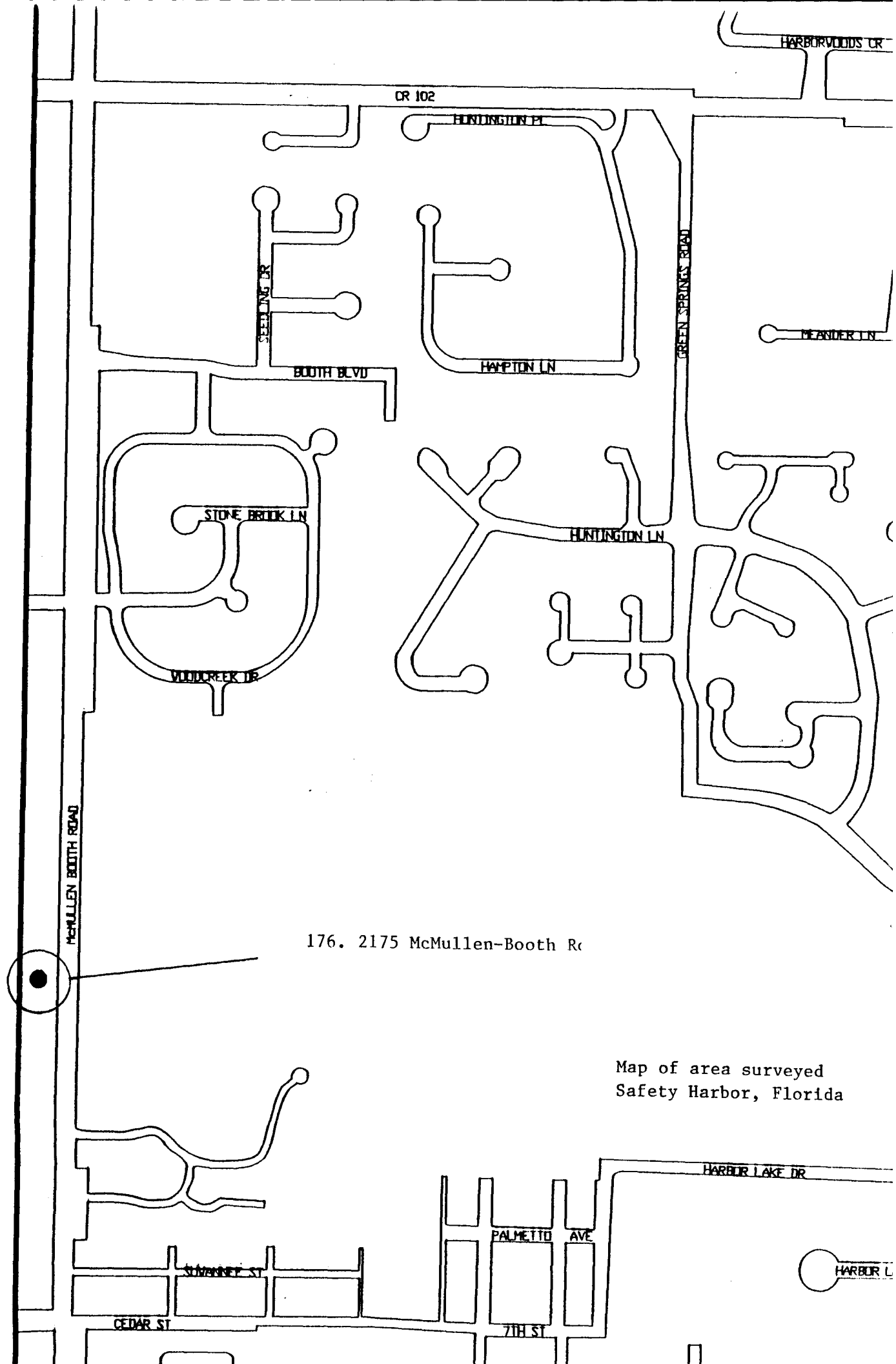
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building embodies many of the architectural characteristics of buildings constructed in Safety Harbor during the early twentieth century. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1935.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



HARBOR WOODS CR

CR 102

HUNTINGTON PL

SEELING DR

BOOTH BLVD

HAMPTON LN

GREEN SPRINGS ROAD

MEANDER LN

STONE BROOK LN

HUNTINGTON LN

WOODCREEK DR

McMULLEN BOOTH ROAD

176. 2175 McMullen-Booth Rd

Map of area surveyed
Safety Harbor, Florida

HARBOR LAKE DR

PALMETTO AVE

SUMMER ST

CEDAR ST

7TH ST

HARBOR L

RECORD NUMBER: 175

Page 1

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update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 1970 McMullen-Booth Road

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Depression/New Deal

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 1970 McMullen-Booth Road

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: **BLOCK** 22/05 **LOT**
PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map
TOWNSHIP: 29S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 4 1/4: 1/4-1/4:
IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None
USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987
UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**
COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1930 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: 1993 **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 **OUTBLDGS:** 0 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, drop siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Brick

INFILL:

PORCHES: E/entrance/enclosed

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: N; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 1/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Triangular knee braces and exposed rafter ends

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 175

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): _YES _____ _NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): _YES _____ _NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): _YES _____ _NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: / / AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 7 Fr. 5

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 1970 McMullen-Booth Rd. It exhibits a front facing gable roof with triangular knee braces and exposed rafter ends. The entrance porch is contained under a shed roof. Fenestration consists of double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The exterior wall fabric is drop siding. The building has been altered by the enclosure of the porch.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

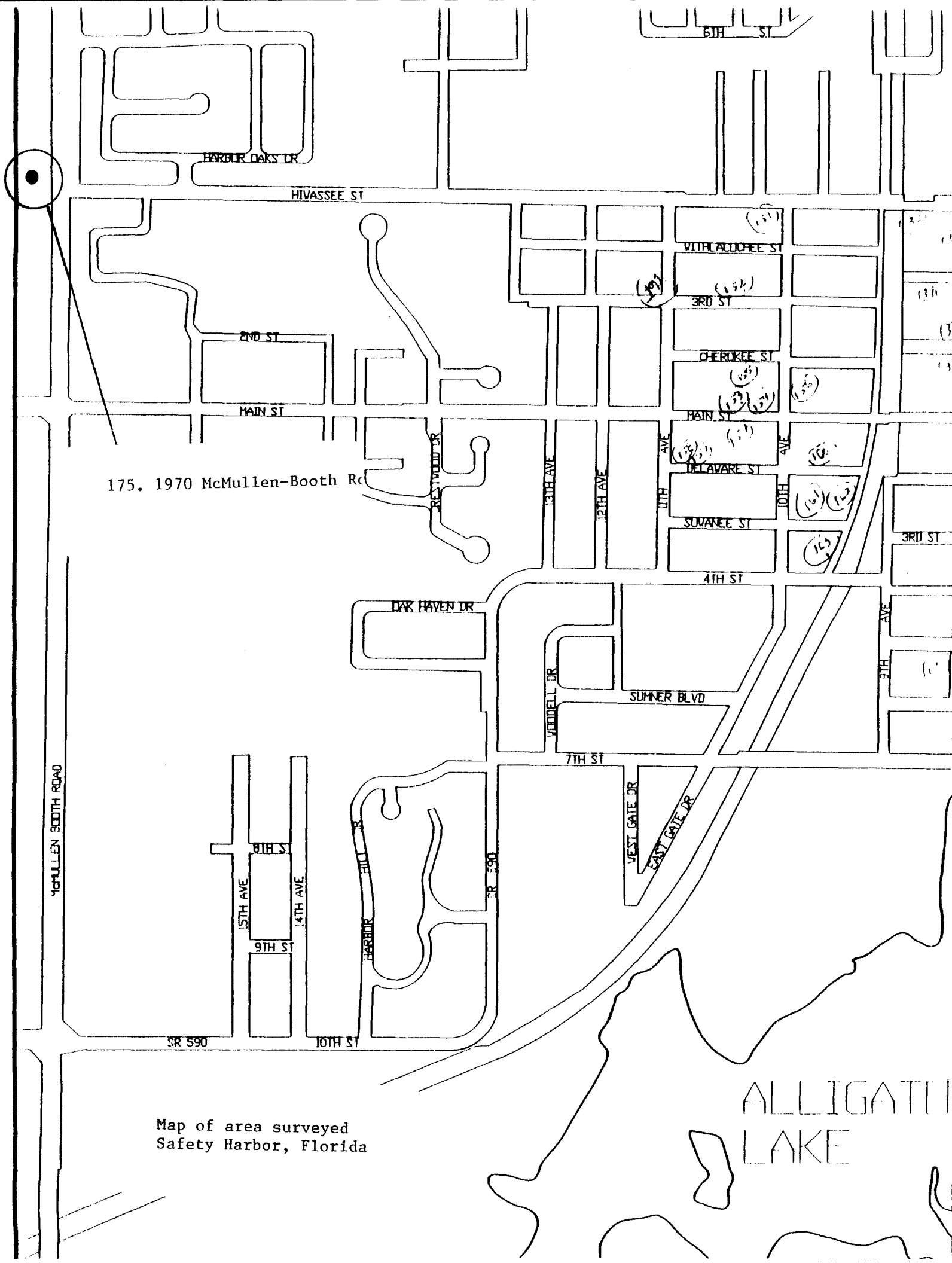
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building embodies many of the architectural characteristics of buildings constructed in Safety Harbor during the early twentieth century. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1930.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



175. 1970 McMullen-Booth Rd

Map of area surveyed
Safety Harbor, Florida



RECORD NUMBER: 175

Page 1

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update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 1970 McMullen-Booth Road

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Depression/New Deal

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 1970 McMullen-Booth Road

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB:

BLOCK 22/05

LOT

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 4 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1930 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: 1993

ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 **OUTBLDGs:** 0 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, drop siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Brick

INFILL:

PORCHES: E/entrance/enclosed

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: N; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 1/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Triangular knee braces and exposed rafter ends

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 175

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: / / **AFFILIATION:** Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 7 Fr. 5

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 1970 McMullen-Booth Rd. It exhibits a front facing gable roof with triangular knee braces and exposed rafter ends. The entrance porch is contained under a shed roof. Fenestration consists of double hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The exterior wall fabric is drop siding. The building has been altered by the enclosure of the porch.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

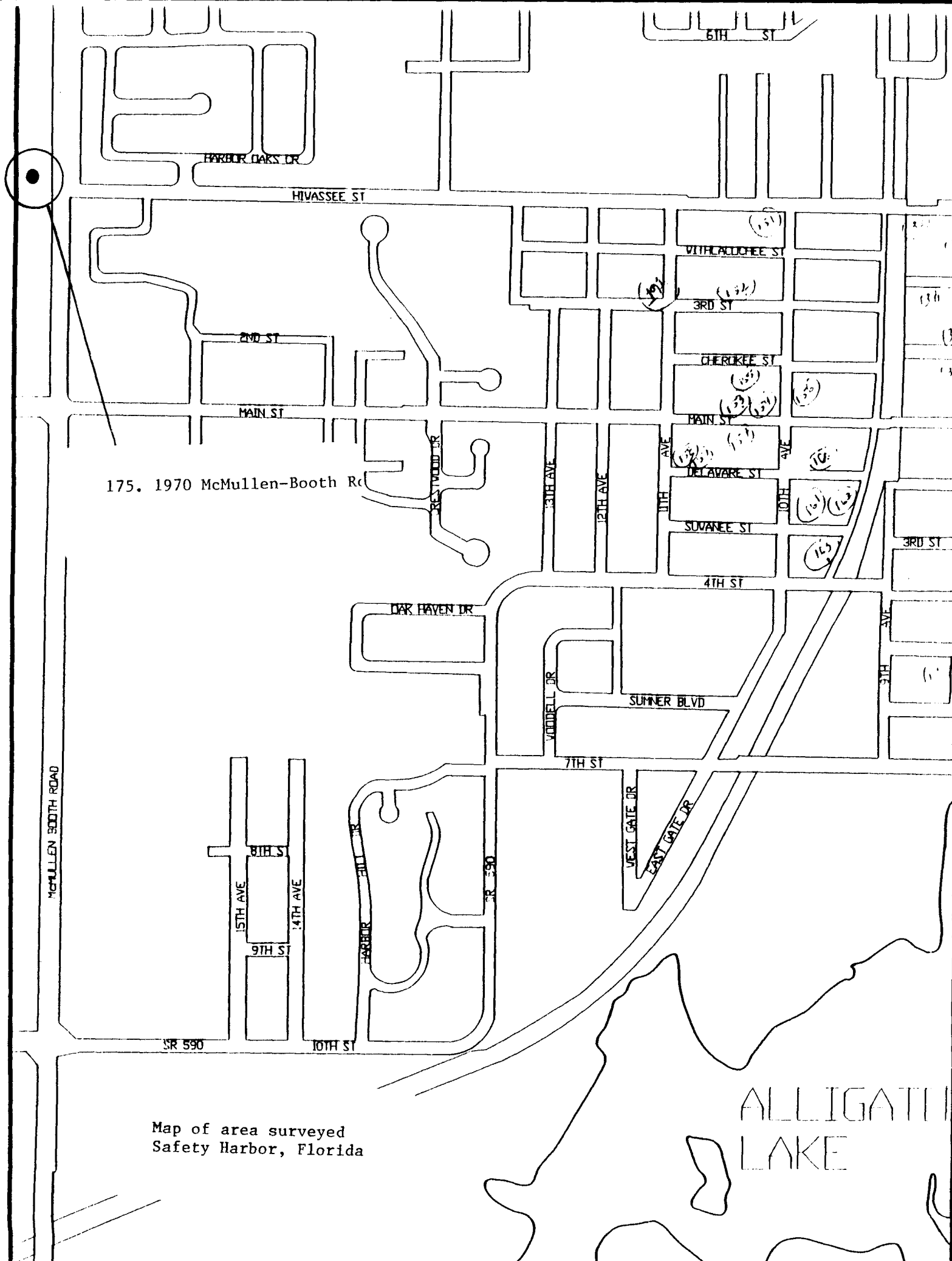
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building embodies many of the architectural characteristics of buildings constructed in Safety Harbor during the early twentieth century. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1930.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

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175. 1970 McMullen-Booth Rd

Map of area surveyed
Safety Harbor, Florida





RECORD NUMBER: 177

Page 1

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update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: Richard Booth House

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 2444 McMullen-Booth Road

CITY: ~~Safety Harbor~~ CLEARWATER

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: **BLOCK** 21/02 **LOT**
PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map
TOWNSHIP: 28S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 33 1/4: 1/4-1/4:
IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None
USGS 7.5 MAP: Oldsmar 1974
UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**
COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1920 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Colonial Revival

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Irregular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1.5 **OUTBLDGS:** 2 **PORCHES:** 2 **DORMERS:** 3

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, weatherboard

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Brick

INFILL: Pierced brick

PORCHES: W/entrance/enclosed, N/porte-cochere/square on brick piers

ROOF: TYPE: Hip

SURFACING: Metal shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: N; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Metal sash

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Excellent

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 177

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG.(DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: / / AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Rool 7 Fr. 7

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-and-a-half story Colonial Revival residence is located at 2444 McMullen-Booth Road. It exhibits a hip roof with three hip dormers. The porch is contained under the main roof and has been enclosed. Fenestration consists of metal sash windows. The exterior wall fabric is weatherboard.

Architectural Context: The term "Colonial Revival" refers to a rebirth of interest in the early English and Dutch colonial houses of the Atlantic Seaboard. The style was introduced at the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876, which marked the centennial of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Many of the buildings designed for the Exposition were based on historically significant colonial designs. At about the same time, several national organizations were involved in highly publicized battles to preserve Old South Church in Boston and Mount Vernon and a series of articles on eighteenth century American architecture appeared in the *American Architect* and *Harpers* magazines. The renewed interest in colonial architecture fueled by the centennial and the exposure the Colonial Revival style received in national publications helped to make it popular throughout the country. During the first half of the twentieth century Colonial Revival was the dominant style for American residential architecture.

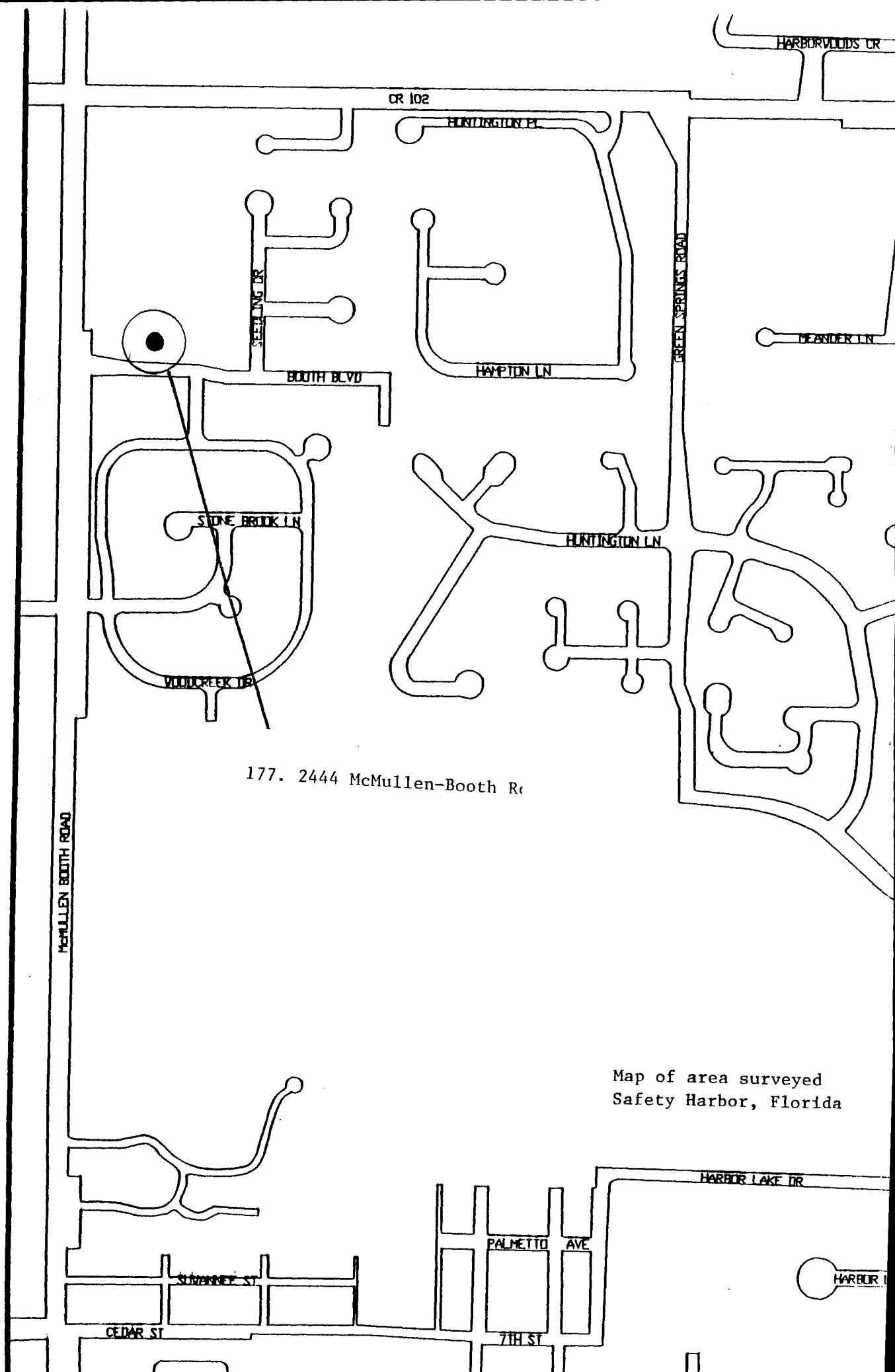
The typical Colonial Revival house in Florida is an eclectic mixture of several of colonial designs rather than a direct copy of a "single" plan. The style began to appear in the state in the late 1880s and continues to be built in modified forms today. Some of the identifying characteristics of Colonial Revival architecture include gable, hip, or gambrel roof; an accentuated door, normally with a classical surround, either solid or glazed; simple entry porches supported by slender columns; a symmetrical facade (although it is fairly common for the door to be set off-center); double-hung sash windows, usually with multi-pane glazing in each sash; and windows that are frequently set in pairs.

Historical Narrative: This building embodies many of the architectural characteristics of buildings constructed in Safety Harbor during the early twentieth century. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1920.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.





RECORD NUMBER: 170

Page 1

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

X original
update

SITE NAME: 3512 Enterprise Road E

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Spanish-American War

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 3512 Enterprise Road E

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Harry Kennedy's Subdn

BLOCK 2

LOT 24

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 28S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 27 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Oldsmar 1974

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1900 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: c. 1980 **ORIG. LOCATION:** Gulf to Bay Boulevard

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Bungalow

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Irregular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 **OUTBLDGs:** 1 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 1

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, weatherboard

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/end/square wood/3 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: W; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 1/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 170

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf	info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG.(DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 6 Fr. 7

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Bungalow style residence is located at 3512 Enterprise Road E. Notable architectural features include a side-facing gable roof, gable dormer, and incised end porch running the length of the facade. The porch features square columns. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The exterior wall fabric is weatherboard.

Architectural Context: The Bungalow was the most popular residential building design in Florida during the first three decades of the twentieth century. Its name was derived from the bangla, a Bangalese low house with wide encircling porches, used as a wayside shelter by travellers in India during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In addition to its Indian origins, the American Bungalow was influenced heavily by Japanese architecture. Japanese construction techniques exhibited at the California Mid-Winter Exposition of 1894 emphasized the interplay of angles and planes and extensive display of structural members that became integral components of American Bungalow design.

The earliest American Bungalows were large, rambling mansions designed by prominent architects in California and New England in the 1890s. By the turn of the century, however, the design had been adapted to smaller homes. National publications like *Bungalow Magazine* and *The Craftsman* flooded the building market to the point where the Bungalow became associated primarily with modest suburban development. It was this scaled down version of the Bungalow which became a ubiquitous feature of Florida's residential neighborhoods during the early twentieth century.

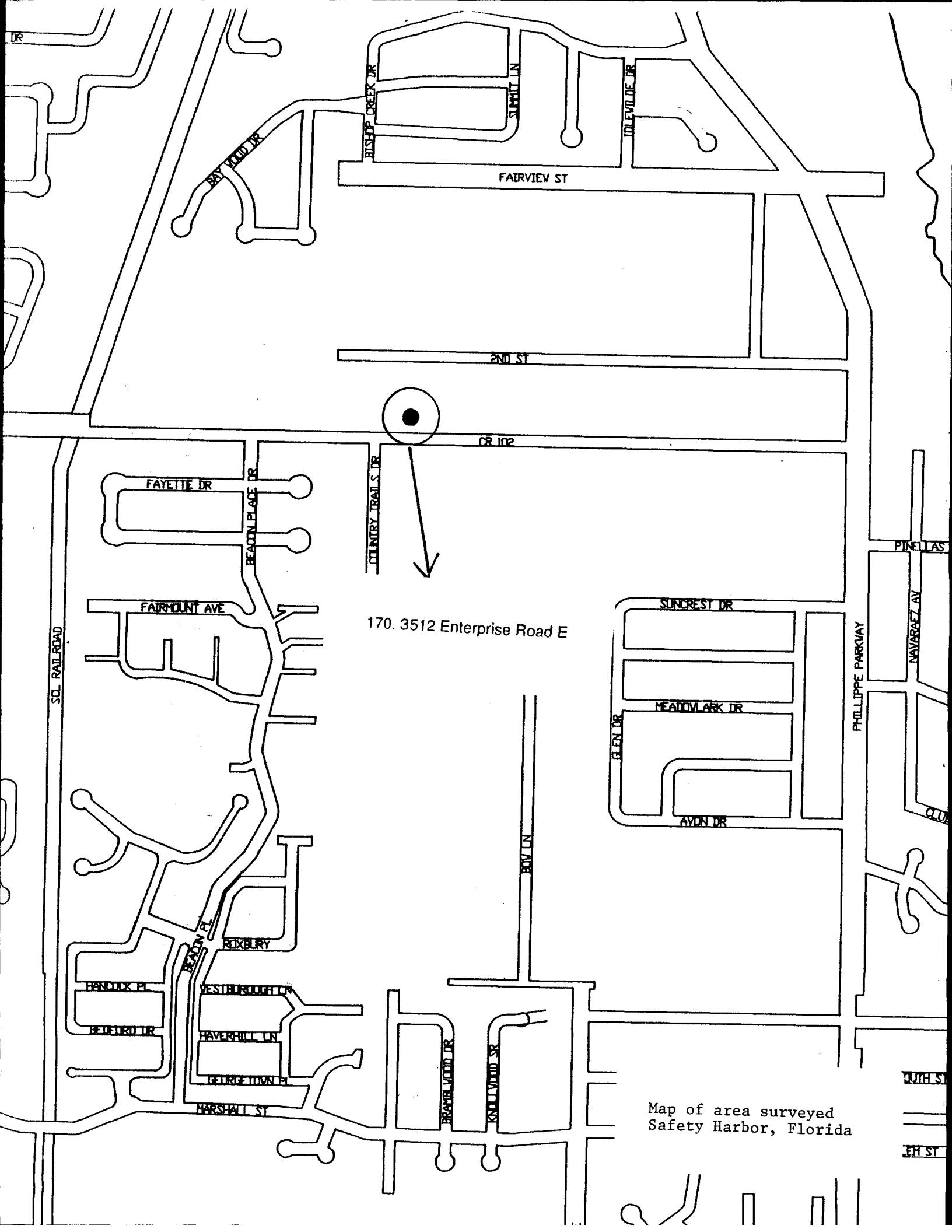
The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. They are generally either full or partial width, with the roof supported by tapered square columns that either extend to ground level or sit on massive brick piers. Windows are usually double-hung sash with vertical lights in the upper sash.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in Harry Kennedy's Subdivision, platted in 1906. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1900.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



170. 3512 Enterprise Road E

Map of area surveyed
Safety Harbor, Florida



RECORD NUMBER: 194

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 194 Enterprise Road E

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Depression/New Deal

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION: 3678

ADDRESS: 194 Enterprise Road E

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Harry Kennedy's Subdn

BLOCK 2

LOT 7

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 28S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 27 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Oldsmar 1974

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1930 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 **OUTBLDGS:** 1 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Asbestos shingle; Vertical board

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/entrance/wood posts/2 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Metal awning

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 194

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: / / AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 7 Fr. 24

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 194 Enterprise Road. It exhibits a front facing gable roof. The incised entrance porch features wood post supports. Fenestration consists of metal awning windows. The exterior wall fabric is asbestos shingle.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

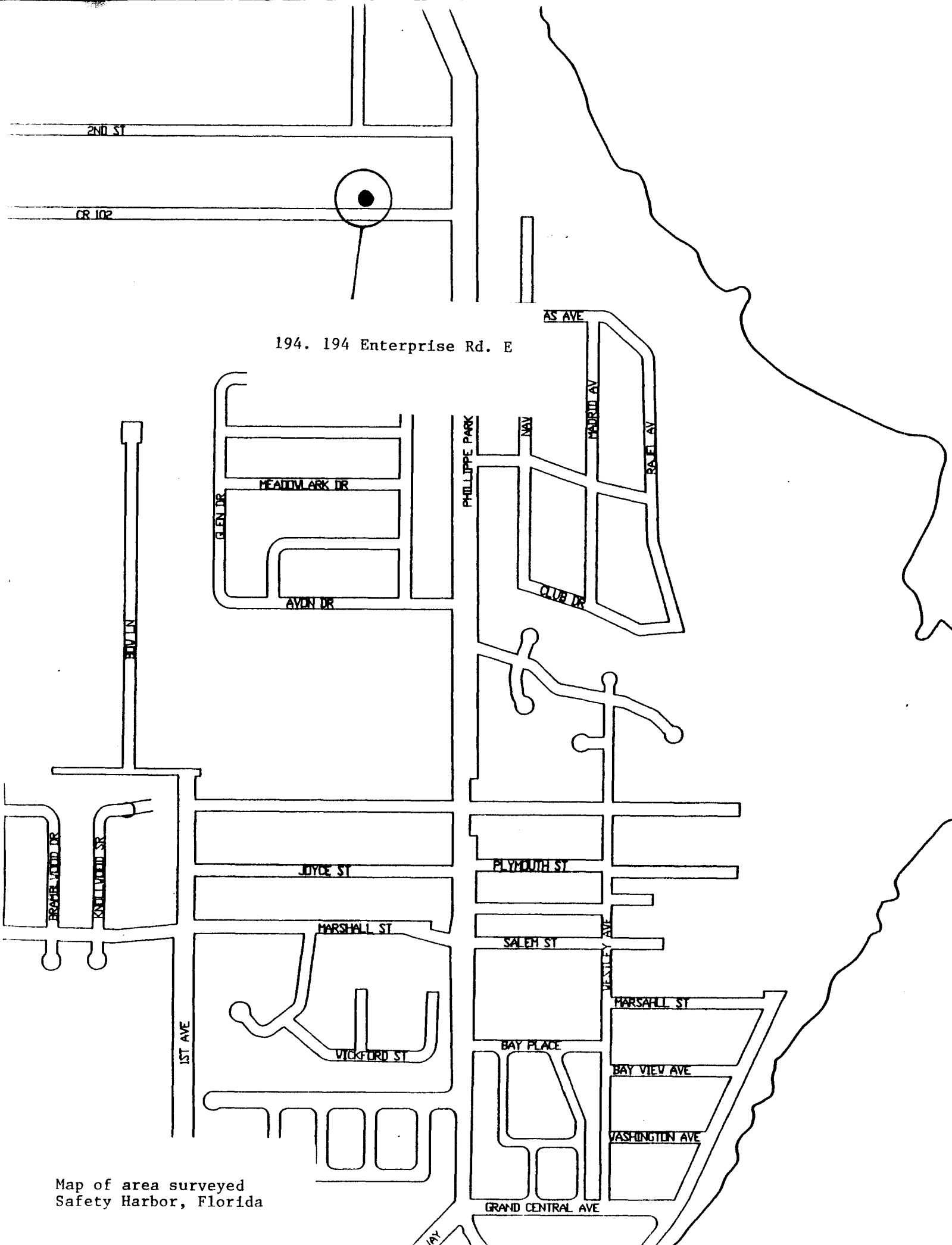
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in Harry Kennedy's Subdivision, originally platted in 1906. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1930.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

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194. 194 Enterprise Rd. E

Map of area surveyed
Safety Harbor, Florida

