

RECORD NUMBER: 30

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: Silvia I. Legg 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: 305 5th Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: West Green Springs

BLOCK 17

LOT 12

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: 1.5 OUTBLDGS: 1 PORCHES: 1 DORMERS: 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, drop siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: E/end/square wood on knee wall/3 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition roll

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: E; end, offset

WINDOWS: Metal sash

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 30

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 * * * *
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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 1 Fr. 30

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-and-a-half story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 305 5th Avenue N. It exhibits a side-facing gable roof. The end porch runs the length of the facade and is contained under a hip roof with exposed rafter ends. It features square wood columns mounted on a knee wall. Fenestration consists of metal sash windows. 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.

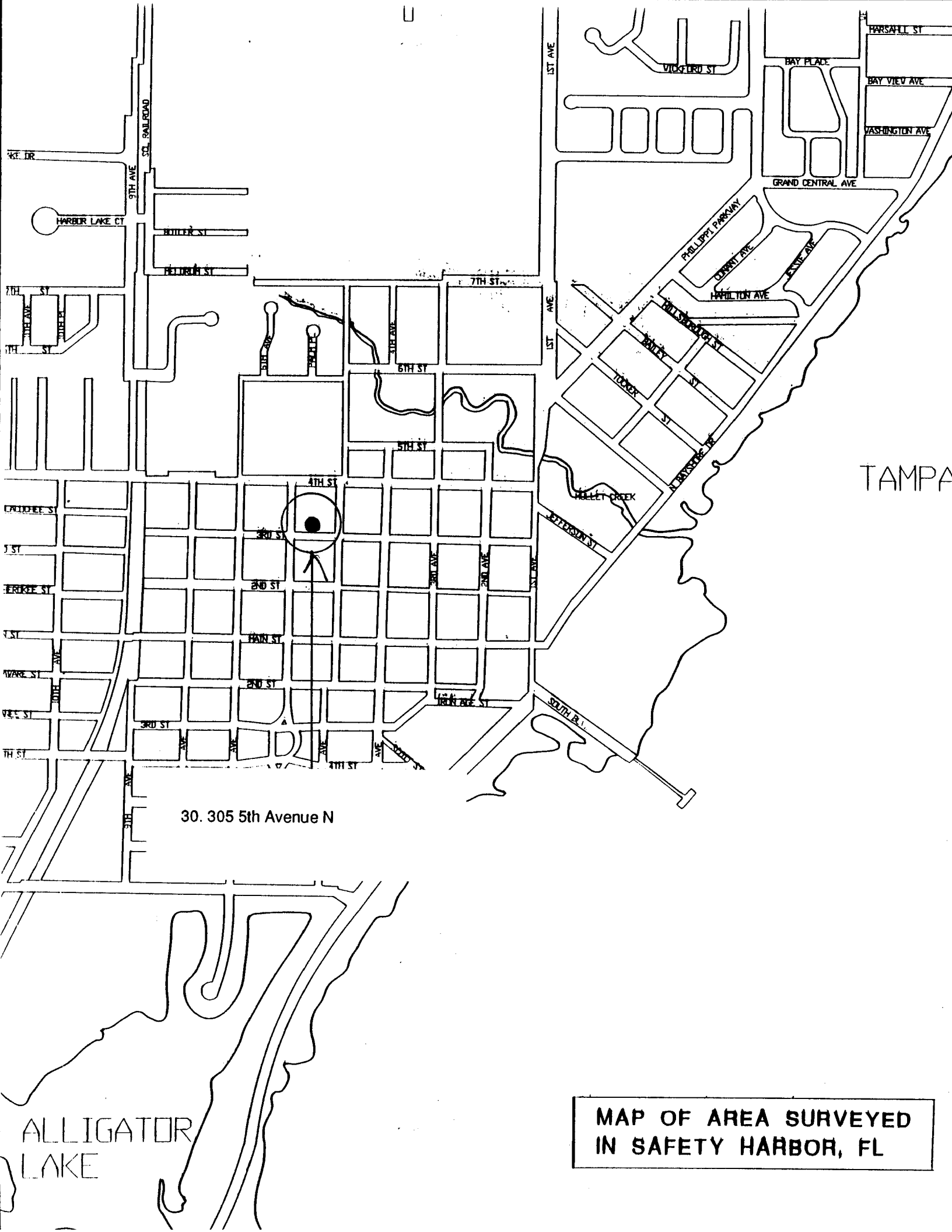
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate 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. 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.



30. 305 5th Avenue N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 110

Page 1

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

X original
update

SITE NAME: 305 Church 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: 305 Church Street

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Espiritu Santo Springs

BLOCK 4

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. 1940 **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:** 1 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Asbestos shingle

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Brick

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/entrance/wrought iron/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Hip

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 2

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: E; end, exterior/W; end, offset

WINDOWS: Metal awning

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 110

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. 5

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Masonry Vernacular residence is located at 305 Church Street. It exhibits a hip roof, with a flat extension supported by wrought ironwork covering the entrance. Fenestration consists of metal awning windows. The exterior wall fabric is asbestos shingle. The semi-circular addition at the east end of the facade is an alteration to the original building.

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.

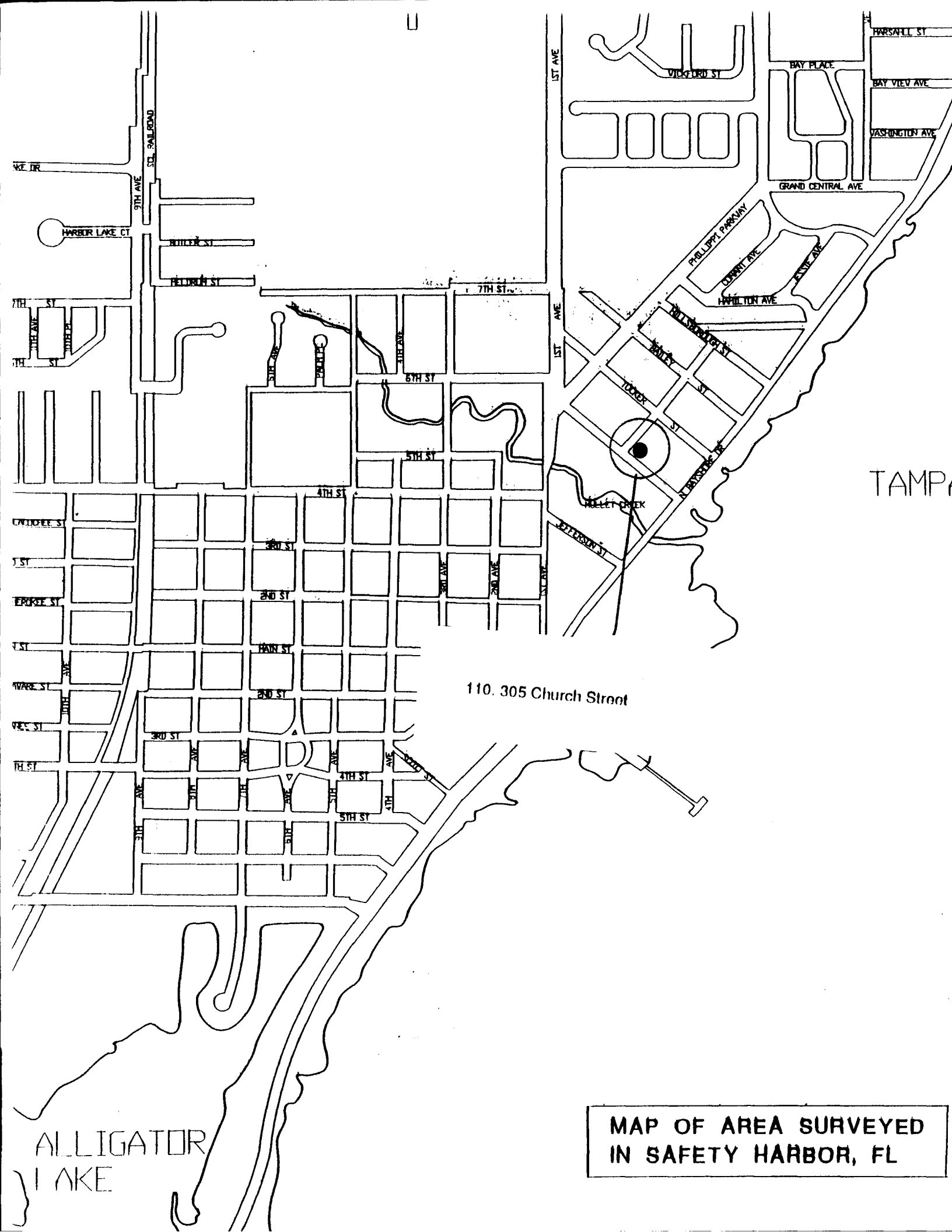
Masonry Vernacular is more commonly associated with commercial building types than with residential architecture where wood frame houses dominate. In Florida, most examples predating 1920 were brick, but a number of older examples feature the rough-faced cast concrete block popularized by Henry Hobson 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 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: 183

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 305 Tucker 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: 305 Tucker Street

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Espiritu Santo Springs

BLOCK 3

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. 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): Stucco

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES:

ROOF: TYPE: Hip

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: W; end, offset

WINDOWS: Metal awning

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? Y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORD'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER? Y X n

SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT? Y X n

SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL? X Y n

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * * * 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 * * * * *

REORDER 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. 13

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 305 Tucker Street. It exhibits a hipped roof. Fenestration consists of metal awing 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 Espiritu Santo Springs Subdivision, originally platted in 1905. 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 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.



RECORD NUMBER: 3

Page 1

X original
update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 307 6th Avenue 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: 307 6th Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: West Green Springs

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: c. 1920 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, drop siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES:

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: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 3

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. 3

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 307 6th Avenue N. It features a very low pitched gable roof and a centered entrance flanked by grouped windows. 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.

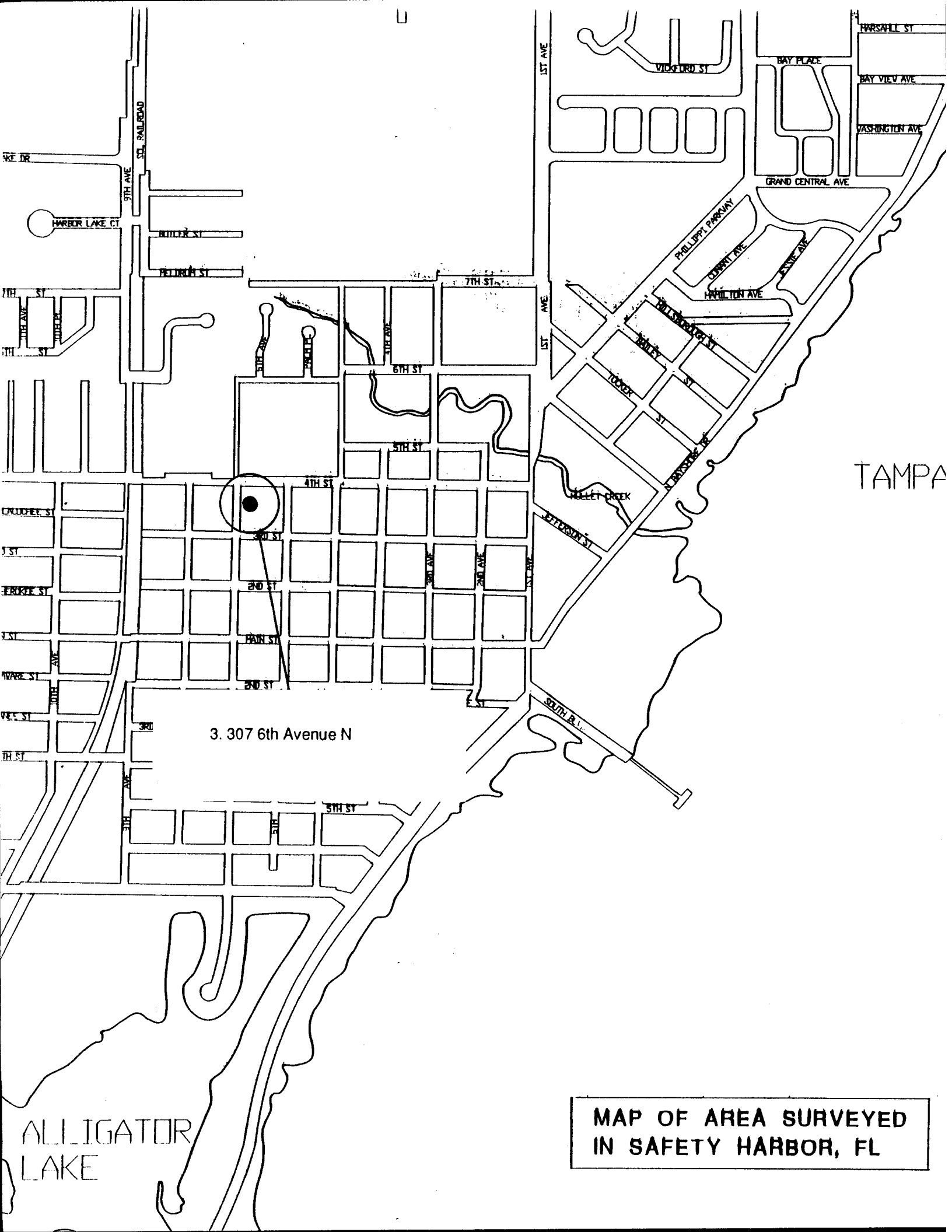
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate 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 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 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.



TAMPA

3. 307 6th Avenue N

ALLIGATOR
LAKE

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 4

Page 1

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update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 309 6th Avenue 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: 309 6th Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: West Green Springs

BLOCK 18

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: **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:** 2 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Masonry, Concrete block

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Concrete block

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: E/end/1 bay/enclosed, N/porte-cochere/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Jalousie; Metal awning

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 4

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. 4

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

RECORD NUMBER: 184

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: Maine Court

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: ~~Maine Court~~ 311 6th St N.

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Spring Park Resub. of Block 3 **BLOCK 3** **LOT 22&23**

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): Cottages

PRESENT USE (S): Cottages

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Masonry Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: U-shaped

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 **OUTBLDGS:** 0 **PORCHES:** 6 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Masonry, concrete block

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Stucco

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES: E/entrance/, W/entrance, S/entrance

ROOF: TYPE: Flat

SURFACING: Built-up

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 6

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: E; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Casement, 6 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 184

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. 14

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This group of one-story Masonry Vernacular residences is located at Maine Court. It exhibits a flat roof. The entrance porches are contained under flat roofs with masonry supports. Fenestration consists of 6-light casement 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.

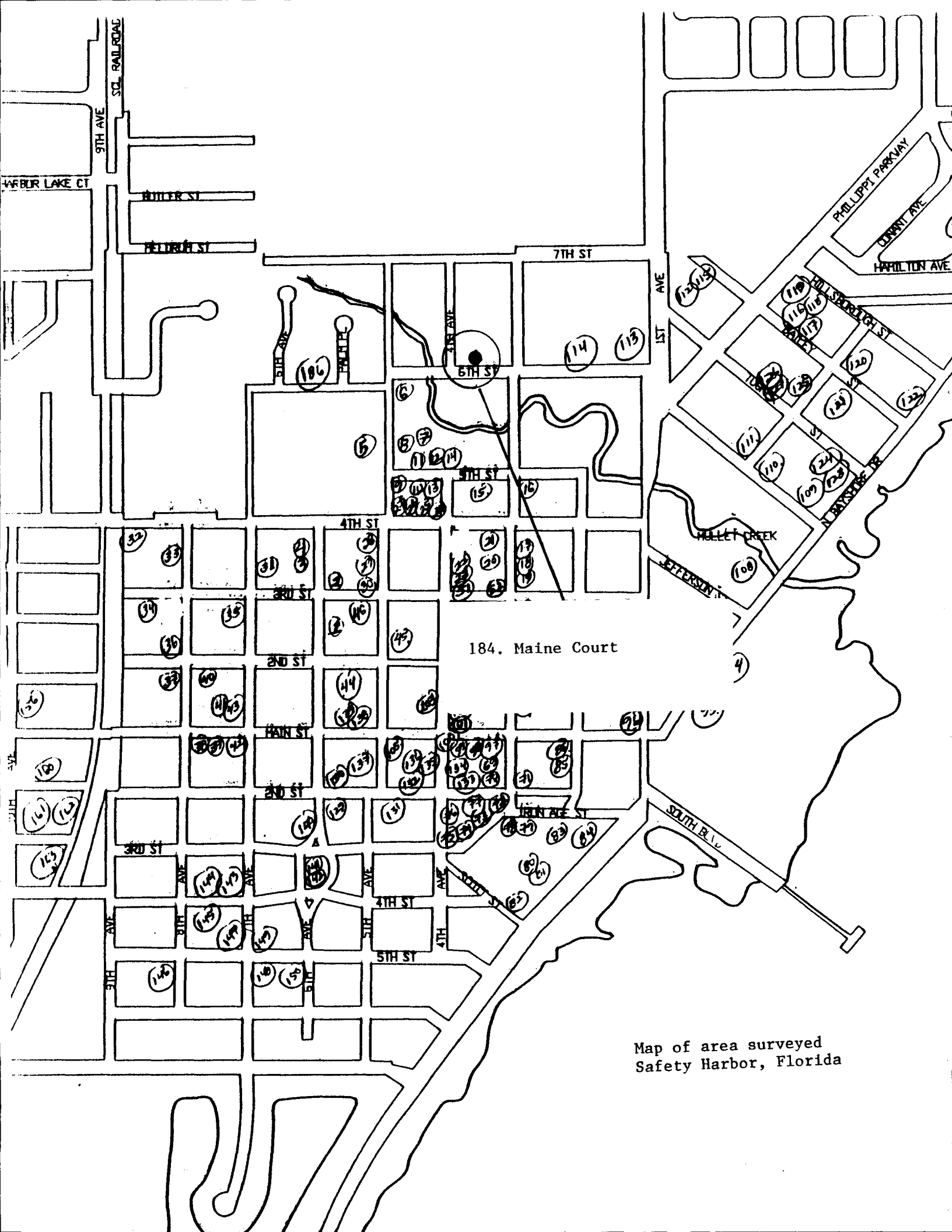
Masonry Vernacular is more commonly associated with commercial building types than with residential architecture where wood frame houses dominate. In Florida, most examples predating 1920 were brick, but a number of older examples feature the rough-faced cast concrete block popularized by Henry Hobson 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 Spring Park Subdivision, originally 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 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: 108

Page 1

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

X original
update

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

SITE NAME: Virginia Tucker 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: 311 N Bayshore Drive

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: BLOCK 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: 1922 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Professional office

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Colonial Revival

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Irregular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 2.5 OUTBLDGS: 0 PORCHES: 1 DORMERS: 3

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Masonry, Concrete block

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Stucco

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES: E/portico/Doric/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Flat tile

SECONDARY STRUCS: Gable

CHIMNEY: NO.: 2

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: S; end, exterior/N; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 8/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Balcony over entrance

CONDITION: Excellent

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 108

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 4 Fr. 3

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This two-and-a-half-story building is located at 311 N Bayshore Drive. Its Colonial Revival styling is expressed by a symmetrical facade, steeply pitched side-facing gable roof, gable dormers, a centered full-height portico, and dentil molding beneath the eaves. The portico features a triangular pediment supported by paired, classical columns, a balcony over the entrance, and a balustrade surrounding the porch which runs the length of the facade. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 8/1 lights. The exterior wall fabric is stucco. A one-story wing contained under a gable roof is located on the south elevation.

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.

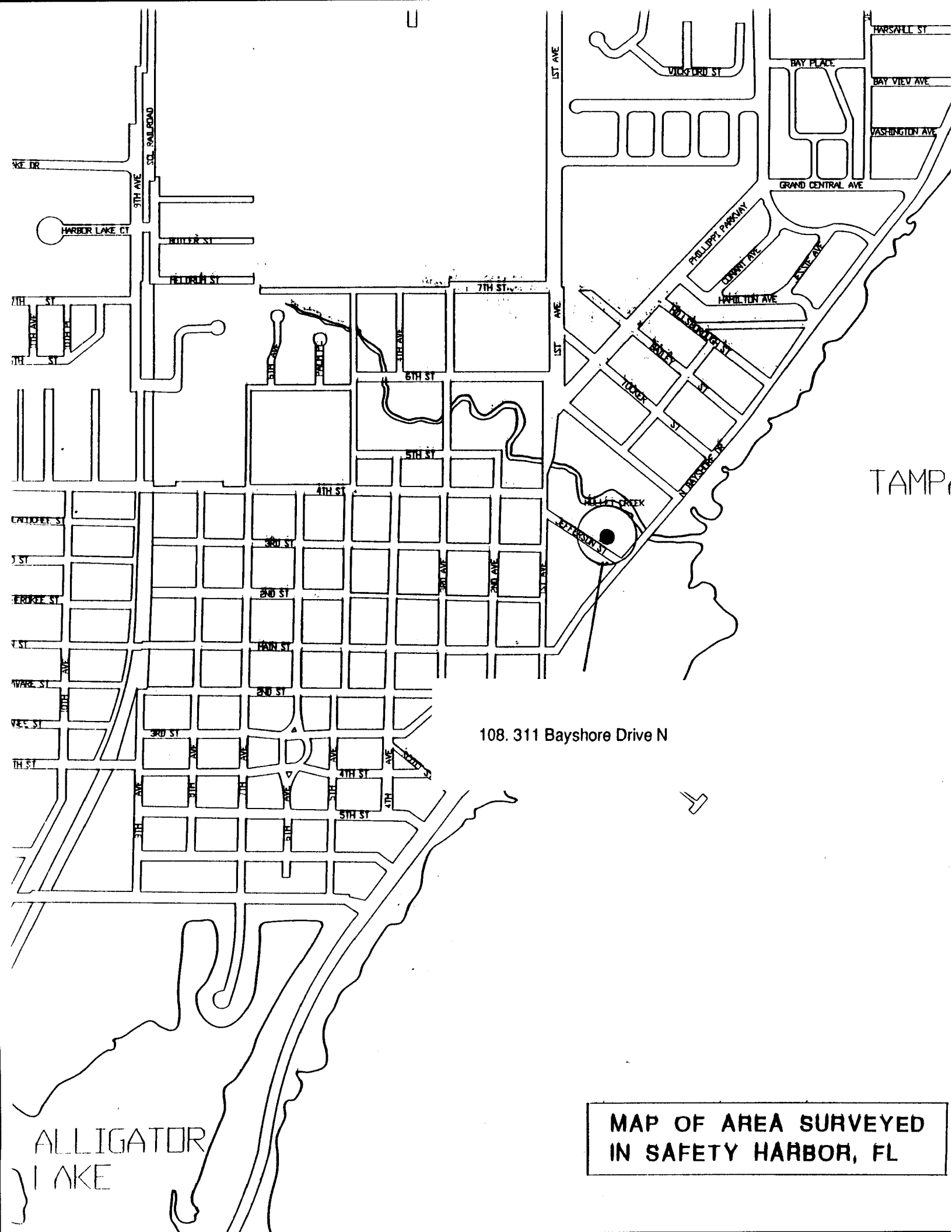
The typical Colonial Revival house in Florida is an eclectic mixture of several of colonial designs rather than a direct copy of a single plan. The style began to appear in the state in the late 1880s and continues to be built in modified forms today. Some of the identifying characteristics of Colonial 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 in 1922.

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.



108. 311 Bayshore Drive N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL





RECORD NUMBER: 23

Page 1

X original
update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: ³¹⁴~~316~~ 4th Avenue 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: 316 4th Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 3

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. 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: 1 OUTBLDGS: 1 PORCHES: 1 DORMERS: 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Concrete block; Wood, weatherboard

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES:

ROOF: TYPE: Jerkin-head

SURFACING: Metal, 3-V crimp

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: S; end, offset

WINDOWS: Metal awning

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Exposed rafter ends

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 23

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 1 Fr. 23

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular building is located at 316 4th Avenue N. It features a front-facing jerkin-head roof with exposed rafter ends. Fenestration consists of metal awning windows. The exterior wall fabric is concrete block and weatherboard. The original end porch has been replaced by a concrete block facade with a centered entrance flanked by metal awning 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.

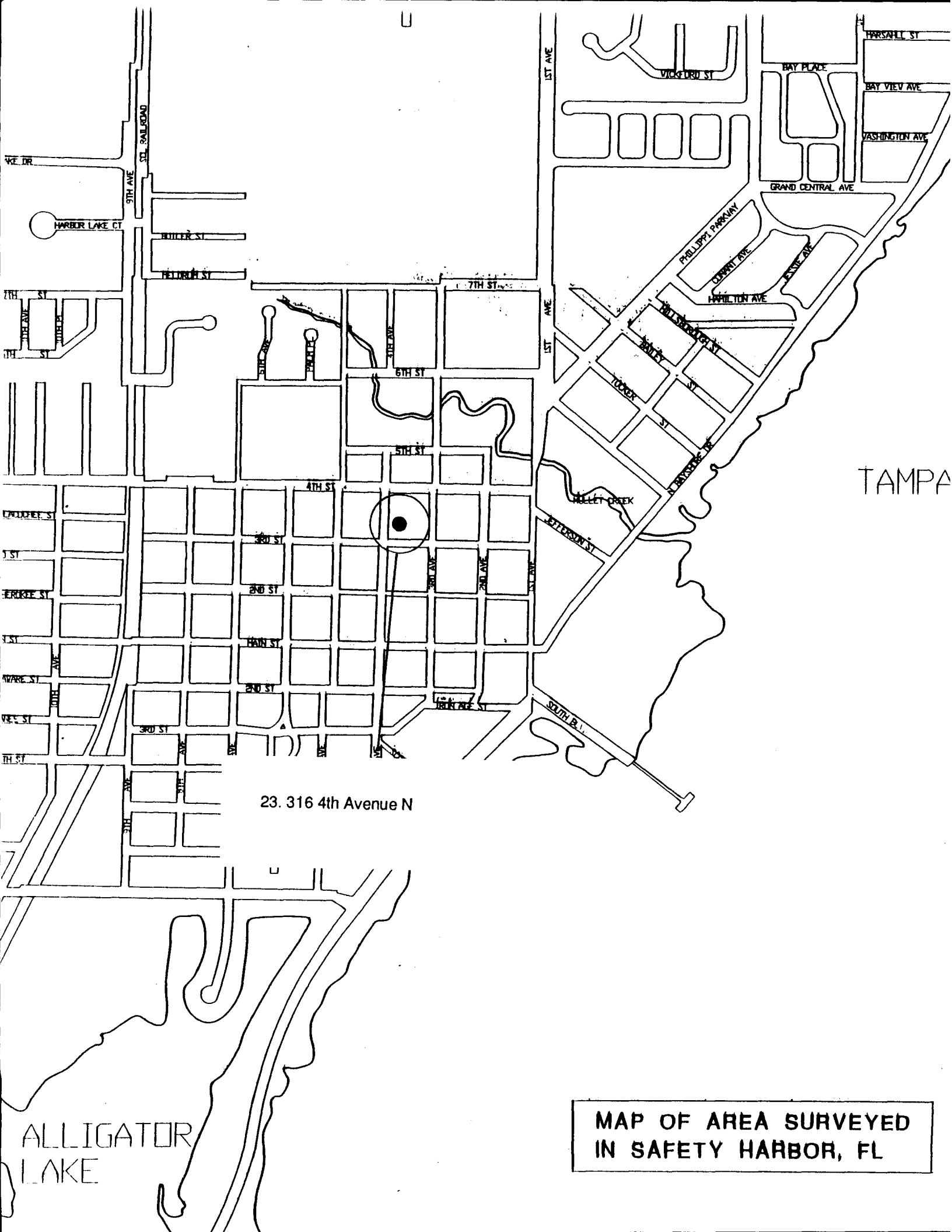
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate 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 the Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. 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.



23. 316 4th Avenue N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 83

Page 1

X original
update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 315 S Bayshore Drive

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: 315 S Bayshore Drive

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Spring Haven Addition

BLOCK 3

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. 1917 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: 0 DORMERS: 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, drop siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: N/entrance

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Metal, 3-V crimp

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Metal sash

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Exposed rafter ends

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 83

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 3 Fr. 13

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 315 S Bayshore Drive. It exhibits a side-facing gable roof with exposed rafter ends, and an incised porch. Fenestration consists of metal sash windows. 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.

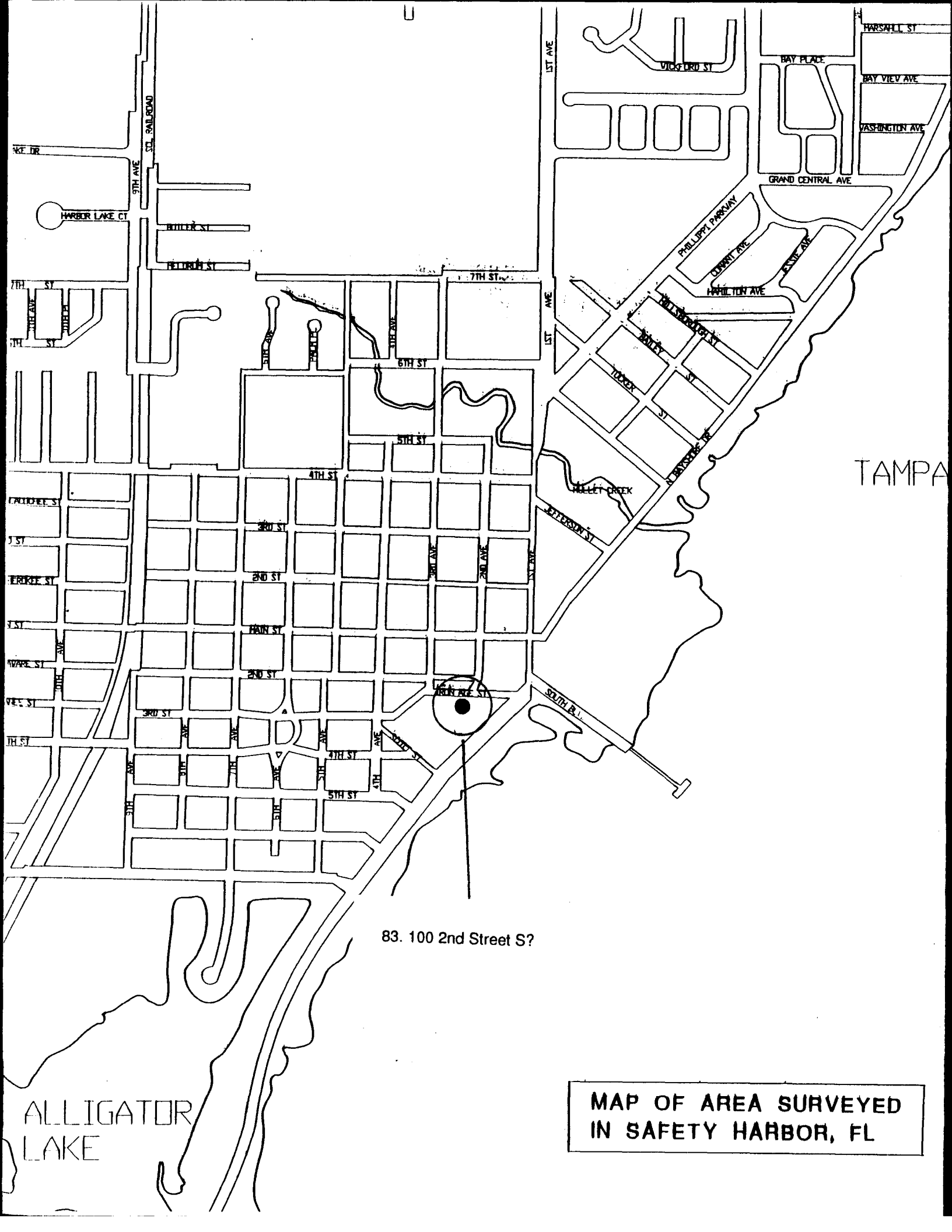
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate 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 Spring Haven Addition to Green Springs, platted in 1905. 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 1917.

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.



83. 100 2nd Street S?

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 21

Page 1

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

X original
update

SITE NAME: 318 4th 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: 318 4th Street N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 3

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. 1933 **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): Asbestos shingle

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: N/entrance/wrought iron

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Metal sash

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Shutters

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 21

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. 21

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 318 4th Street N. It exhibits a front-facing gable roof. The entrance is contained under an extension of the shed roof of the original end porch. Entrances on the east elevation are also contained under shed overhangs. Fenestration consists of metal sash windows. The exterior wall fabric is asbestos shingle. The building has been altered by the enclosure of the end 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.

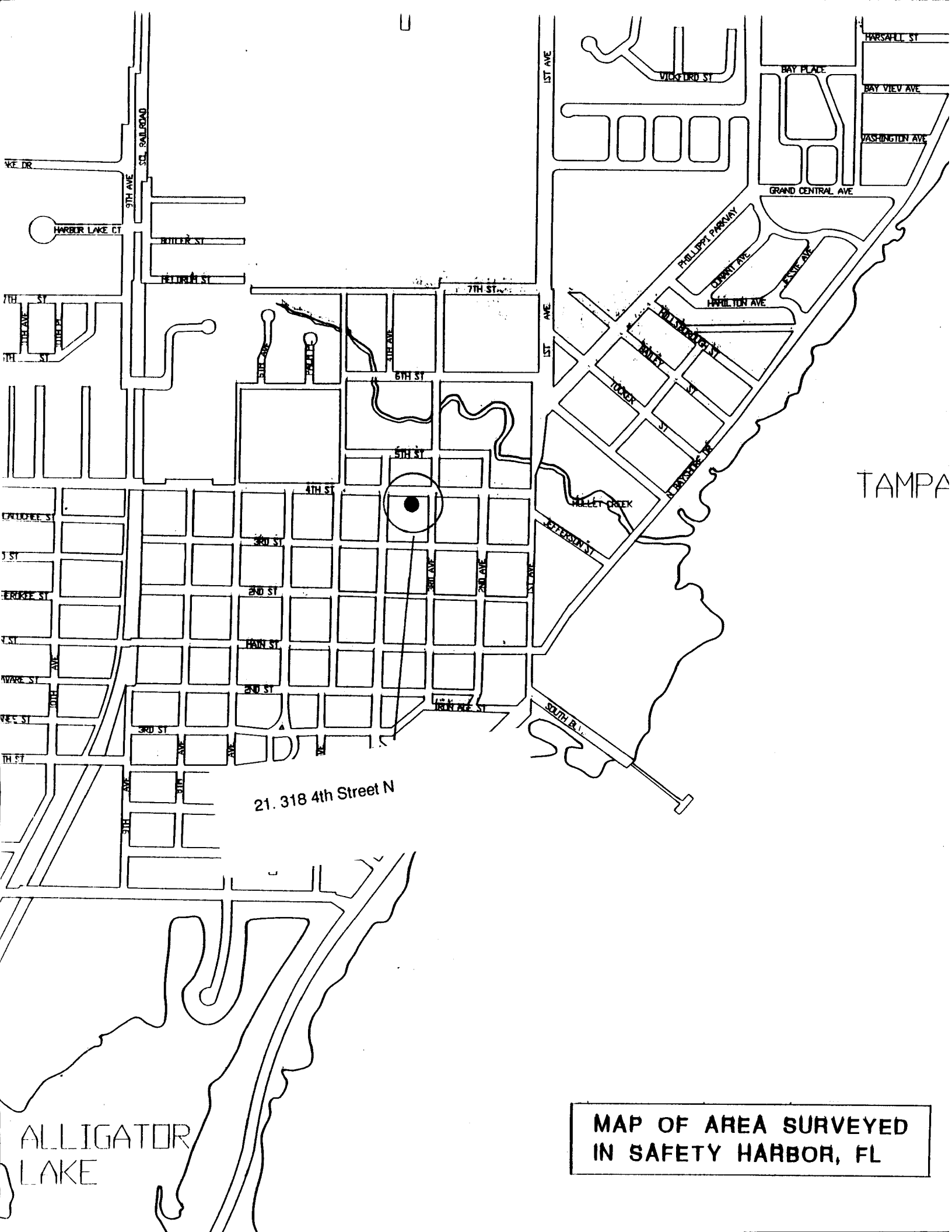
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate 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 Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. 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 1933.

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: 120

Page 1

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

X original
update

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

SITE NAME: James E. Platner House

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Depression/New Deal

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS: Seven Pines

COUNTY: Pinellas

OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P

DHR NO.

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 319 Bailey Street

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Espiritu Santo Springs

BLOCK 2

LOT 9

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. 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: Irregular

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: Brick

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/veranda/square wood on brick piers/4 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Art wood shingle

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: E; end, offset

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 5/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Excellent

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 120

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 4 Fr. 15

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story residence is located at 319 Bailey Street. Its Bungalow styling is expressed by multiple low-pitched roof planes, exposed end beams, and horizontal massing. It exhibits a front-facing gable roof with shed extension, as well as a multi-gabled porch roof over the veranda. The veranda features square floor to ceiling columns on brick piers, decorative brackets and a balustrade. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 5/1 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.

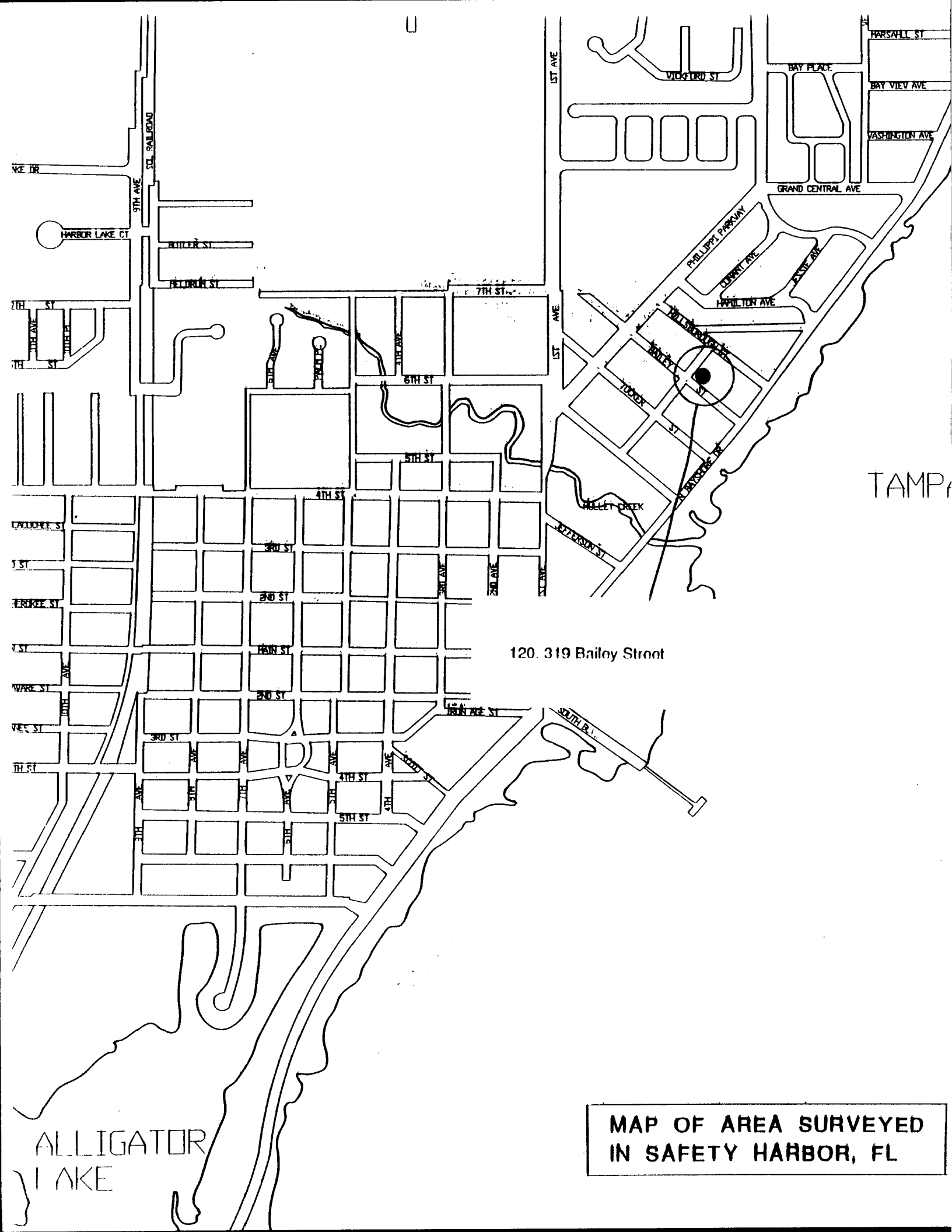
The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. 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 Espiritu Santo Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. 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 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.



120. 319 Bailey Street

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 20

Page 1

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

X original
update

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

SITE NAME: 323 3rd Avenue 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: 323 3rd Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 3

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): 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: E/end/wood posts/3 bay/knee wall

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Metal, corrugated

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Metal awning

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Exposed rafter ends

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 20

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. 20

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 323 3rd Avenue N. It exhibits a gable roof with exposed rafter-ends. The porch is contained under a hip roof and features square post supports and a knee wall. Fenestration consists of metal awning windows. 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.

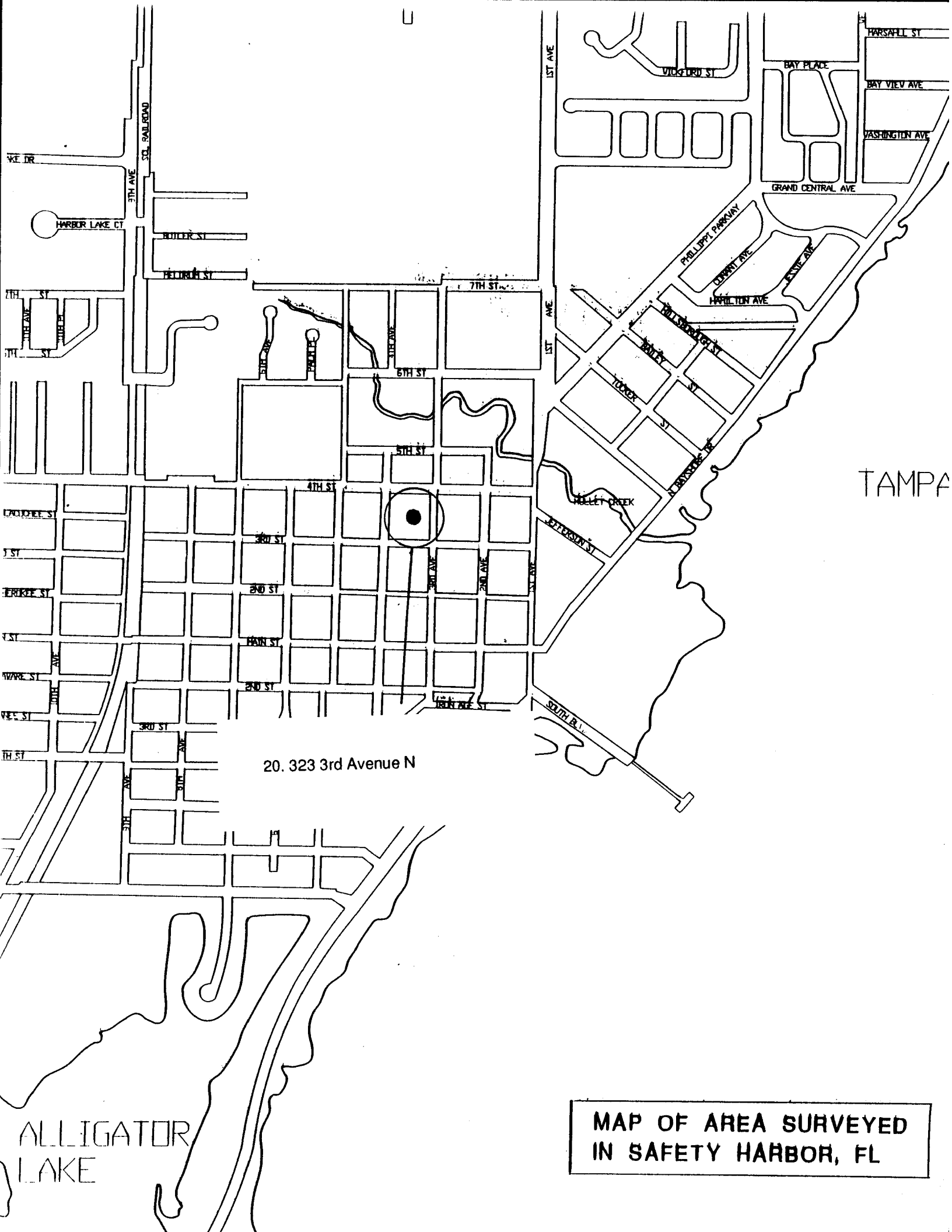
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate 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 Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. 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.



20. 323 3rd Avenue N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 19

Page 1

X original
update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 324 3rd Avenue 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: 324 3rd Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 2

LOT 7

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: Bungalow

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Irregular

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: W/end/wood posts/2 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Jalousie

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Exposed rafter ends

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 19

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. 19

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Bungalow style residence is located at 324 3rd Avenue N. It exhibits a front-facing gable roof with exposed rafter ends. The end porch features a knee wall and is contained beneath the gable. Fenestration consists of jalousie windows. The exterior wall fabric is weatherboard. The building has been altered by the application of jalousie windows.

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.

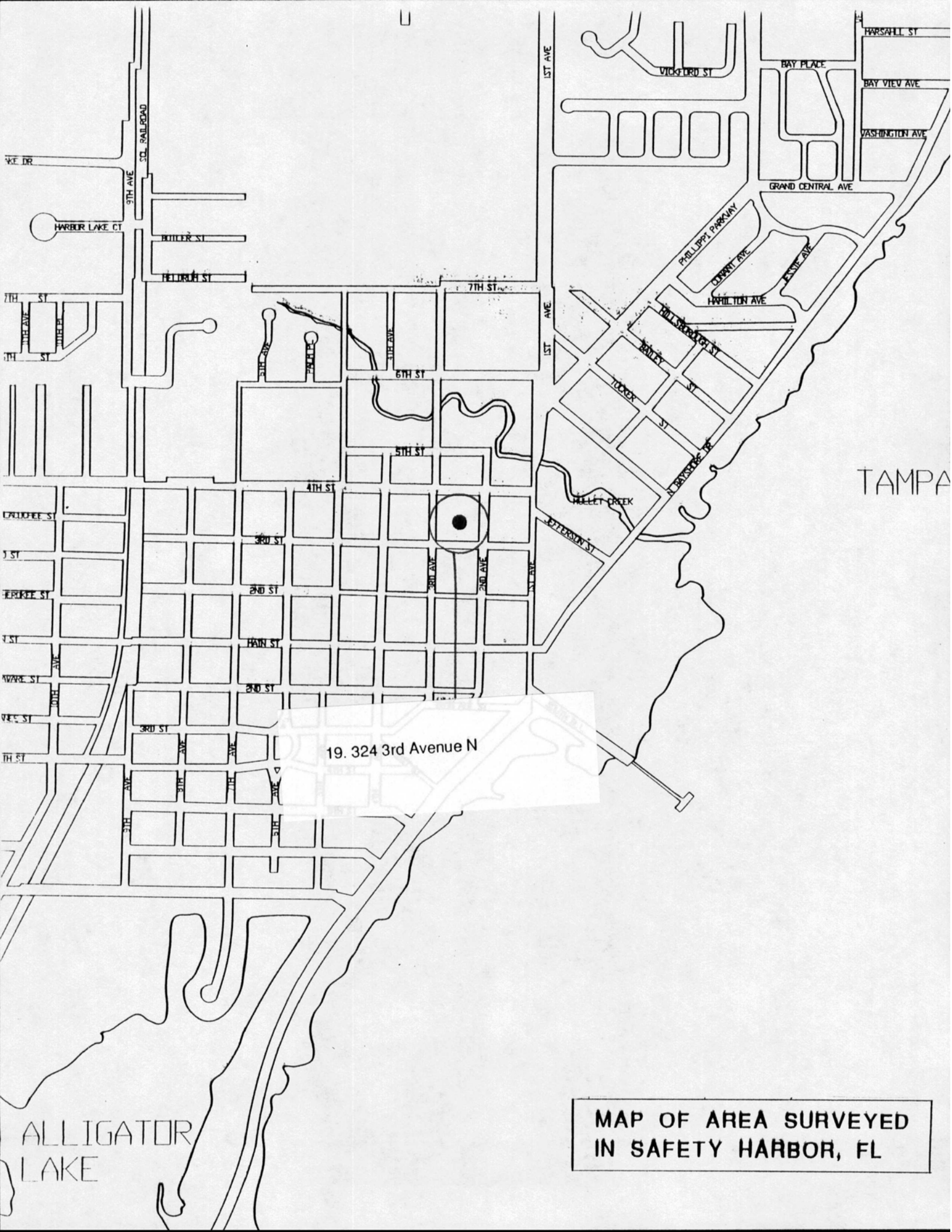
The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. 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 Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. 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.



19. 324 3rd Avenue N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 29

Page 1

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

X original
update

SITE NAME: John D. McElveen 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: 325 5th Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: West Green Springs

BLOCK 17

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: 2 **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: E/end/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:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 29

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. 29

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This two-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 325 5th Avenue N. It exhibits a front facing gable roof and an end porch with a hip roof. 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: 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.

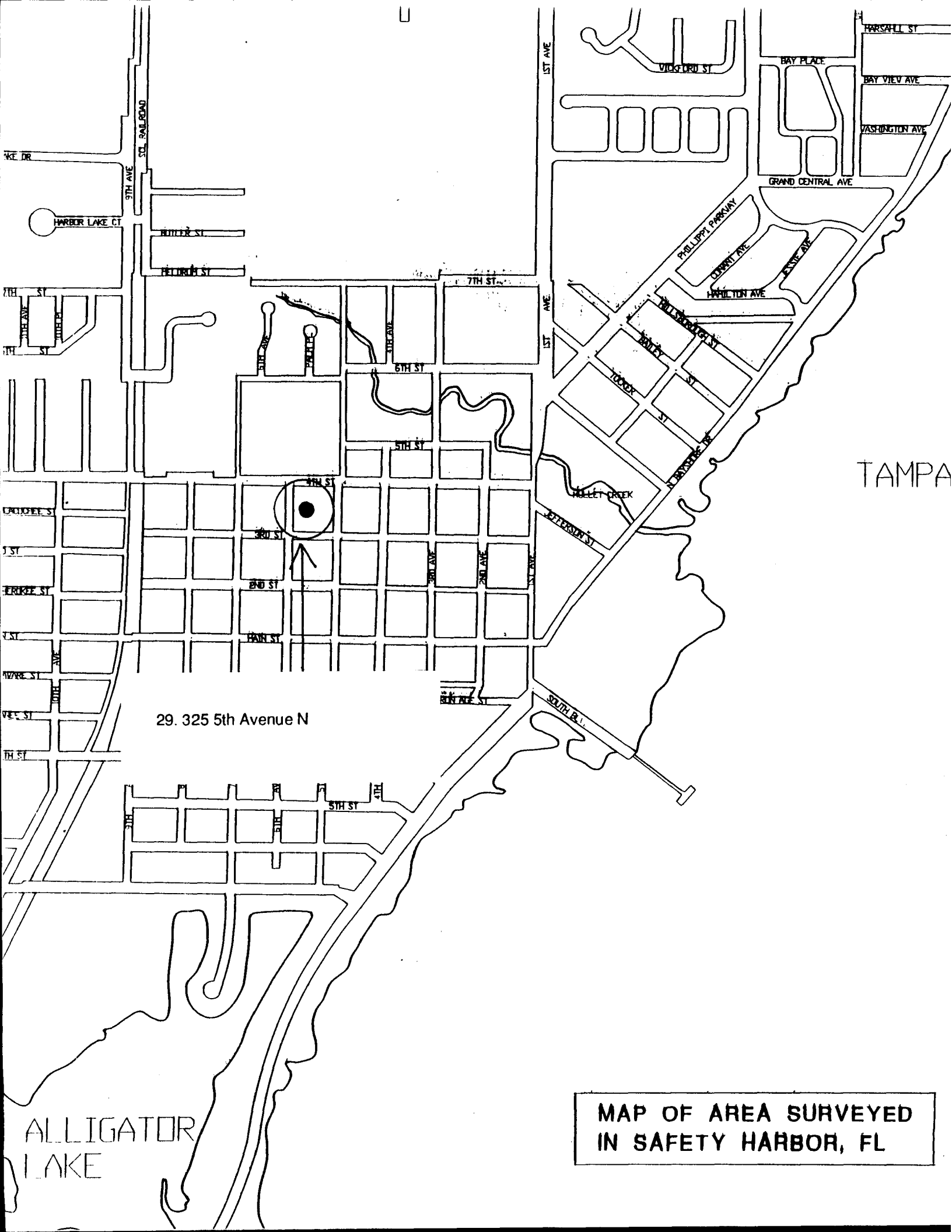
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate 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.



29. 325 5th Avenue N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 80

Page 1

X original
update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: Dodge Carraige House

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: 325 ~~Museum Court~~ S. BAYSHORE BLVD.

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Spring Haven Addition

BLOCK 3

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. 1919 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Apartment, garage

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 2 OUTBLDGS: 0 PORCHES: 0 DORMERS: 4

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, drop siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES:

ROOF: TYPE: Hip

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS: Gable

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: 80

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 3 Fr. 10

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

S. BAYSHORE BLVD.

Architectural Narrative: This two-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 325 ~~Museum Court~~. Notable architectural features include a hip roof with gable dormers and exposed rafter ends. The entrance is contained under small pediment supported by diagonal braces. 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.

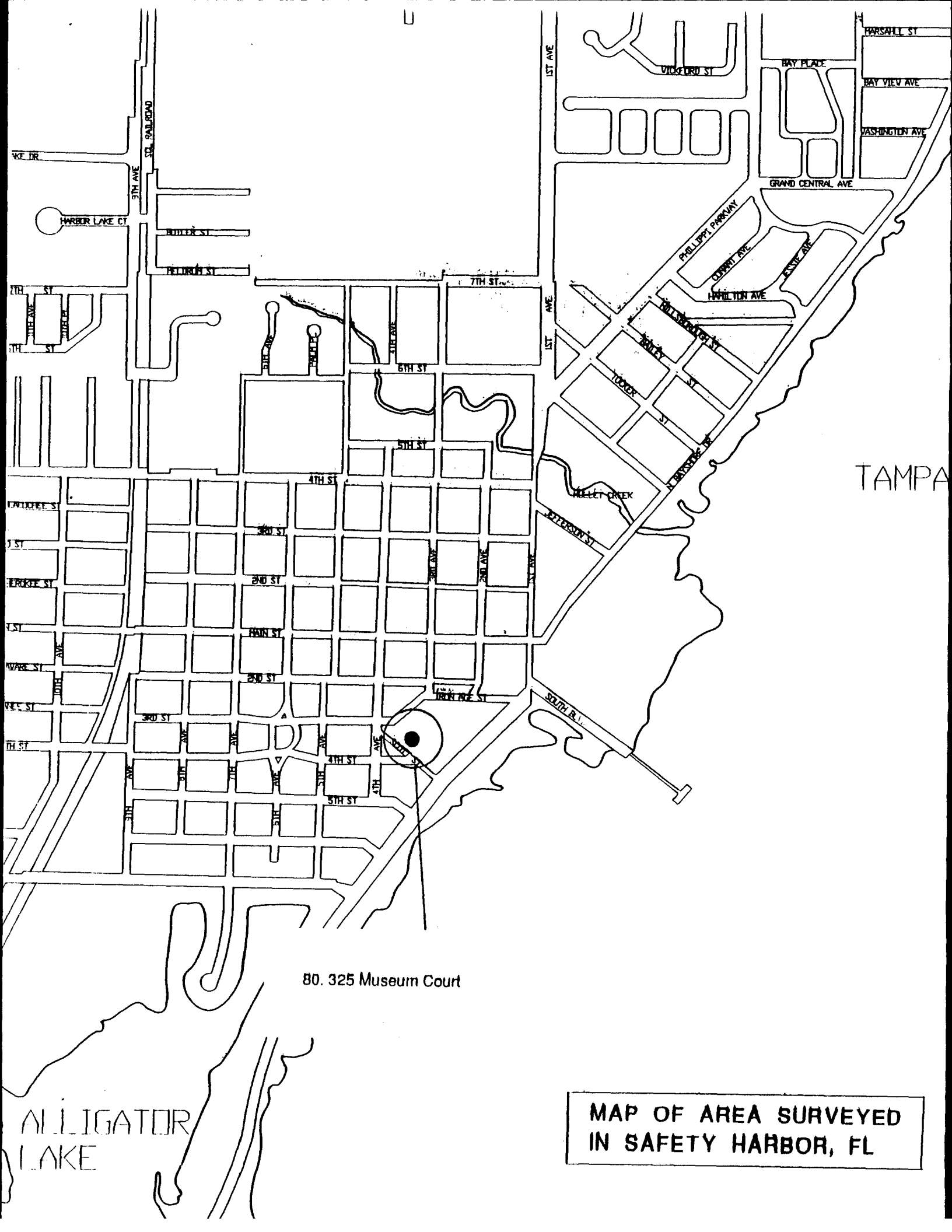
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate 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 Spring Haven Addition to Green Springs, platted in 1905. 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.



TAMPA

80. 325 Museum Court

ALLIGATOR
LAKE

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 81

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: Dodge House

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: 325 S Bayshore Drive

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Spring Haven Addition

BLOCK 3

LOT 7

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. 1900 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: c. 1925 **ORIG. LOCATION:** Tampa, FL

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Colonial Revival

PLAN: EXTERIOR: T-shaped

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 **OUTBLDGS:** 1 **PORCHES:** 2 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, drop siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: E/portico/square wood/1 bay, S/side porch/enclosed

ROOF: TYPE: Hip

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: S; end, offset

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 2/2 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Shutters

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 81

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 3 Fr. 11

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story residence is located at 325 S Bayshore Drive. Its Colonial Revival styling is expressed by a hip roof, and a centered portico form by a front-facing gable roof supported by square columns. The porch extends out on either side of the portico and is surrounded by a balustrade. The rear elevation features a gable roof with a dropped hip roof over the side porch. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/2 lights. The exterior wall fabric is drop siding.

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.

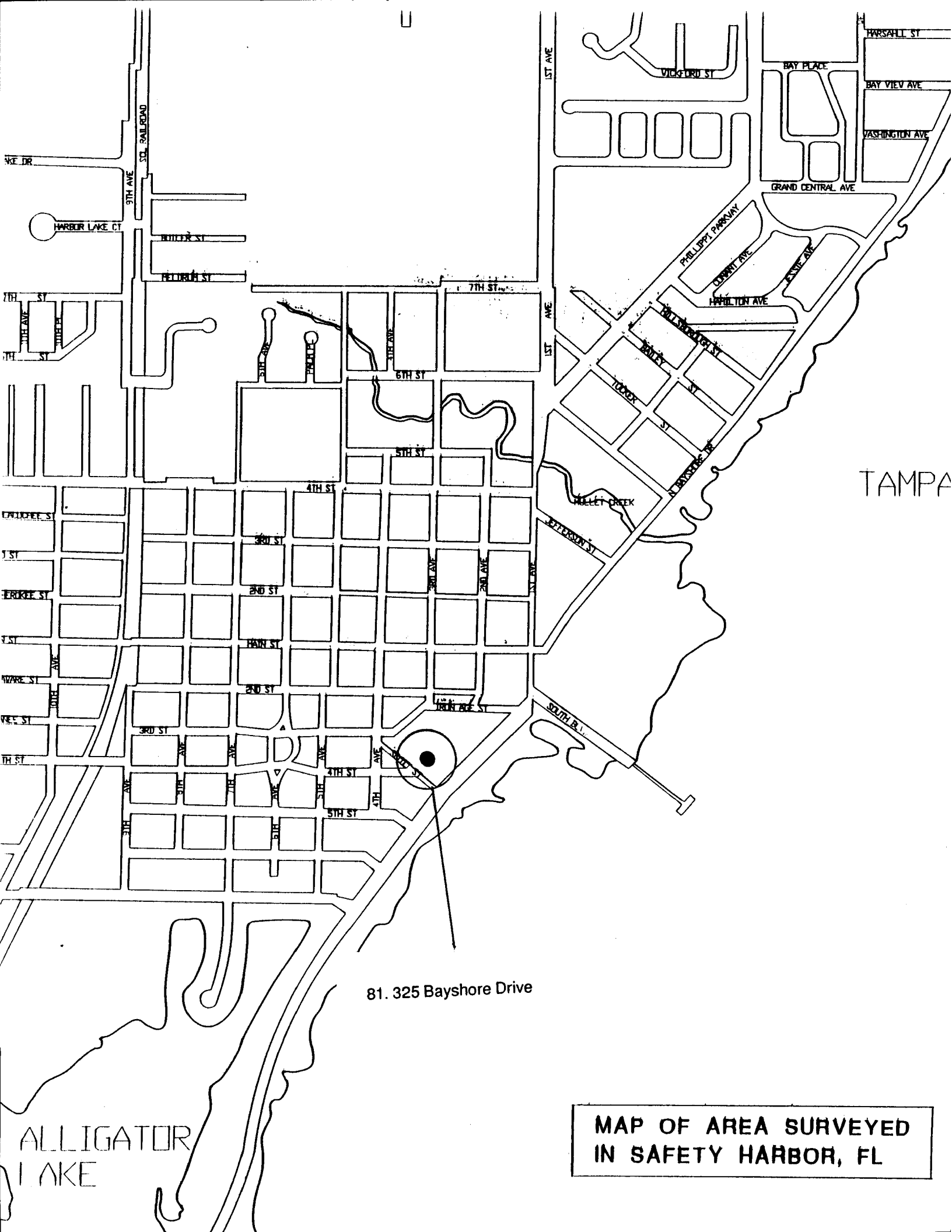
The typical Colonial Revival house in Florida is an eclectic mixture of several of colonial designs rather than a direct copy of a single plan. The style began to appear in the state in the late 1880s and continues to be built in modified forms today. Some of the identifying characteristics of Colonial 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 is located in the Spring Haven Addition to Green Springs, platted in 1905. 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 1900 in Tampa, and was moved to its present location circa 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.



81. 325 Bayshore Drive

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL





RECORD NUMBER: 64

Page 1

X original
update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 326 2nd 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: 326 2nd Street N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 11

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: 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: N/end/square posts on knee wall/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:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 64

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. 30

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 326 2nd Street N. It exhibits a side-facing gable roof and an end porch running the length of the facade. The porch is contained under a shed extension and features square post supports above a knee wall. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. 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.

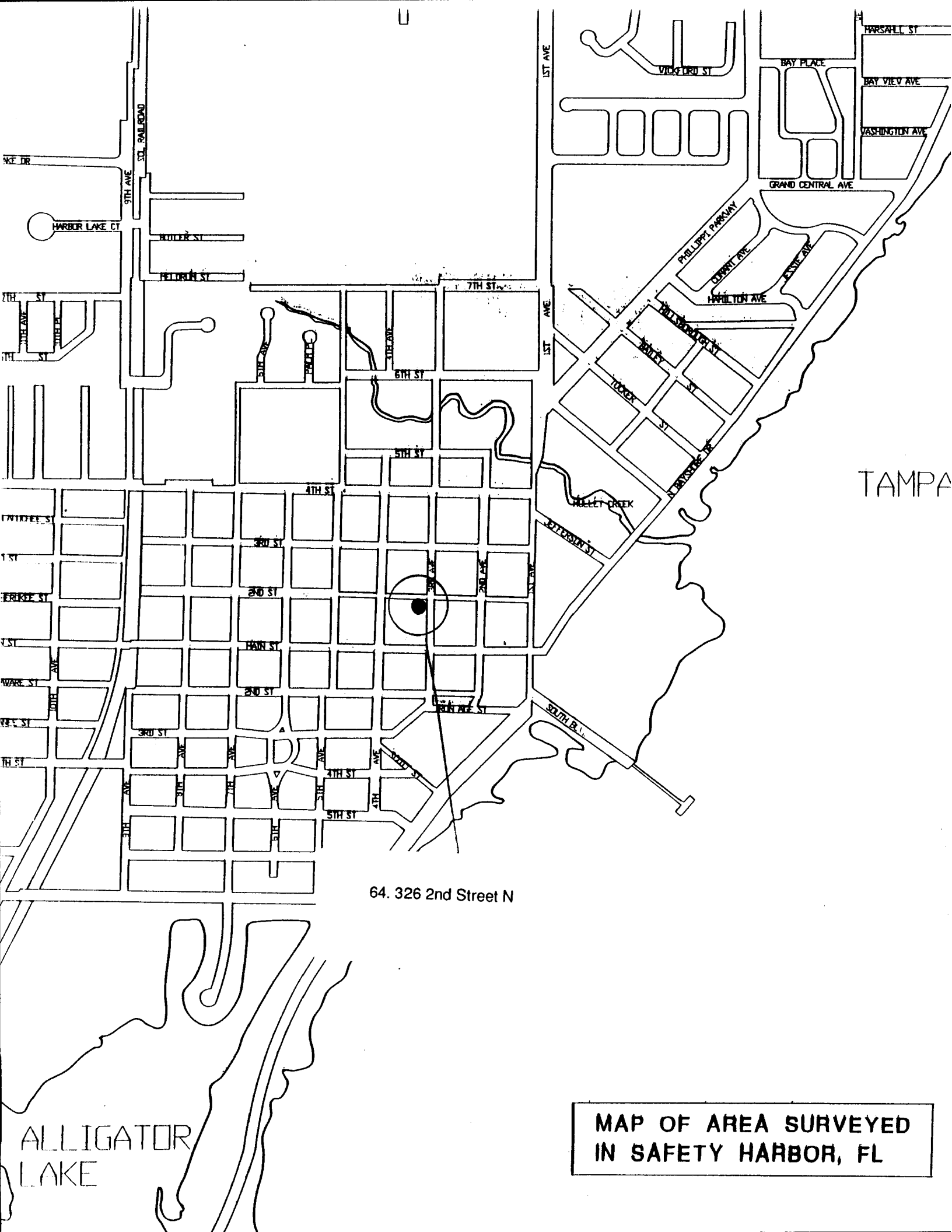
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate 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 is located in the Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. 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.



64. 326 2nd Street N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 22

Page 1

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

X original
update

SITE NAME: 326 4th Avenue 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: 326 4th Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 3

LOT 7

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. 1928 **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: W/end/wood posts/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: S; end, offset

WINDOWS: Metal sash

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 22

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. 22

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 326 4th Avenue N. It exhibits a front-facing gable roof with a shed extension on the south elevation. The entrance porch is contained under the end of an offset shed addition on the facade. Fenestration consists of metal sash windows. The exterior wall fabric is stucco. False quoins decorate the building's corners.

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 Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. 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 1928.

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.



22. 326 4th Avenue N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 15

Page 1

X original
update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 326 5th 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: 326 5th Street N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Spring Park

BLOCK 9

LOT 54

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): Vinyl siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: N/end/enclosed

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Metal, corrugated

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: E; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Metal awning; Sliding

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 15

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. 15

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 326 5th Street N. It features a side-facing gable roof. The end porch runs the length of the facade and is contained under a shed extension. Fenestration consists of metal awning windows and sliding glass doors. The exterior wall fabric is vinyl 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.

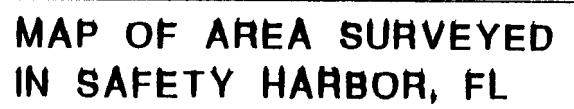
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate 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 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 1921.

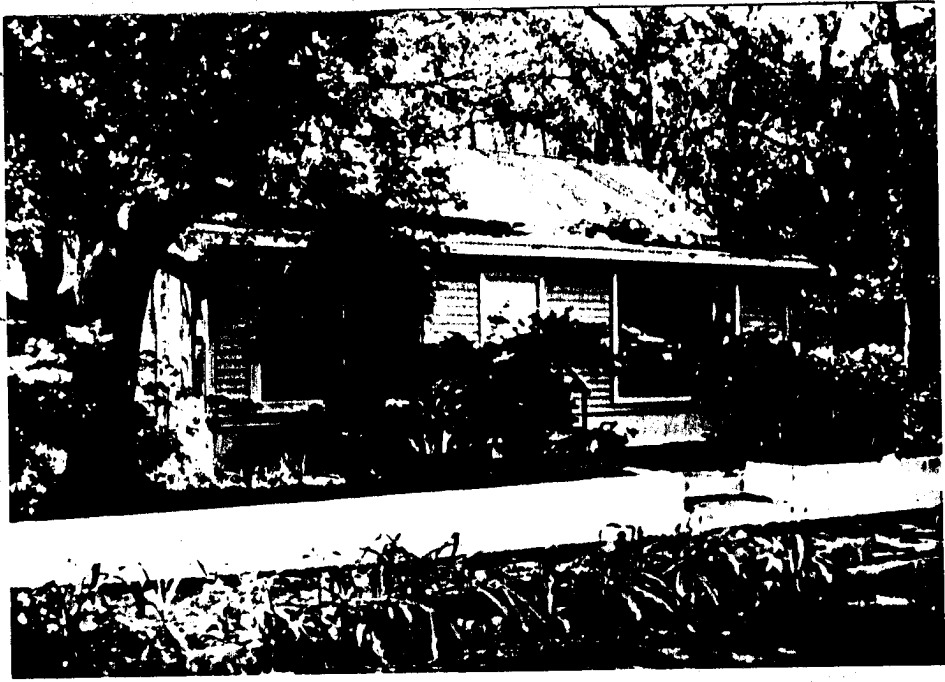
Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic 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: 31

Page 1

X original
update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 326 7th Avenue 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: 326 7th Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: West Green Springs

BLOCK 18

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. 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): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, drop siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Brick

INFILL:

PORCHES: W/end/classical/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Cross-gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: N; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Metal sash

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 31

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. 31

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Bungalow style residence is located at 326 7th Avenue N. It exhibits a cross-gabled roof with diagonal braces beneath the wide, overhanging eaves. The end porch is contained under the front-facing gable and features paired, classical columns and exposed end beams. Fenestration consists of metal sash windows. The exterior wall fabric is drop siding. 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.

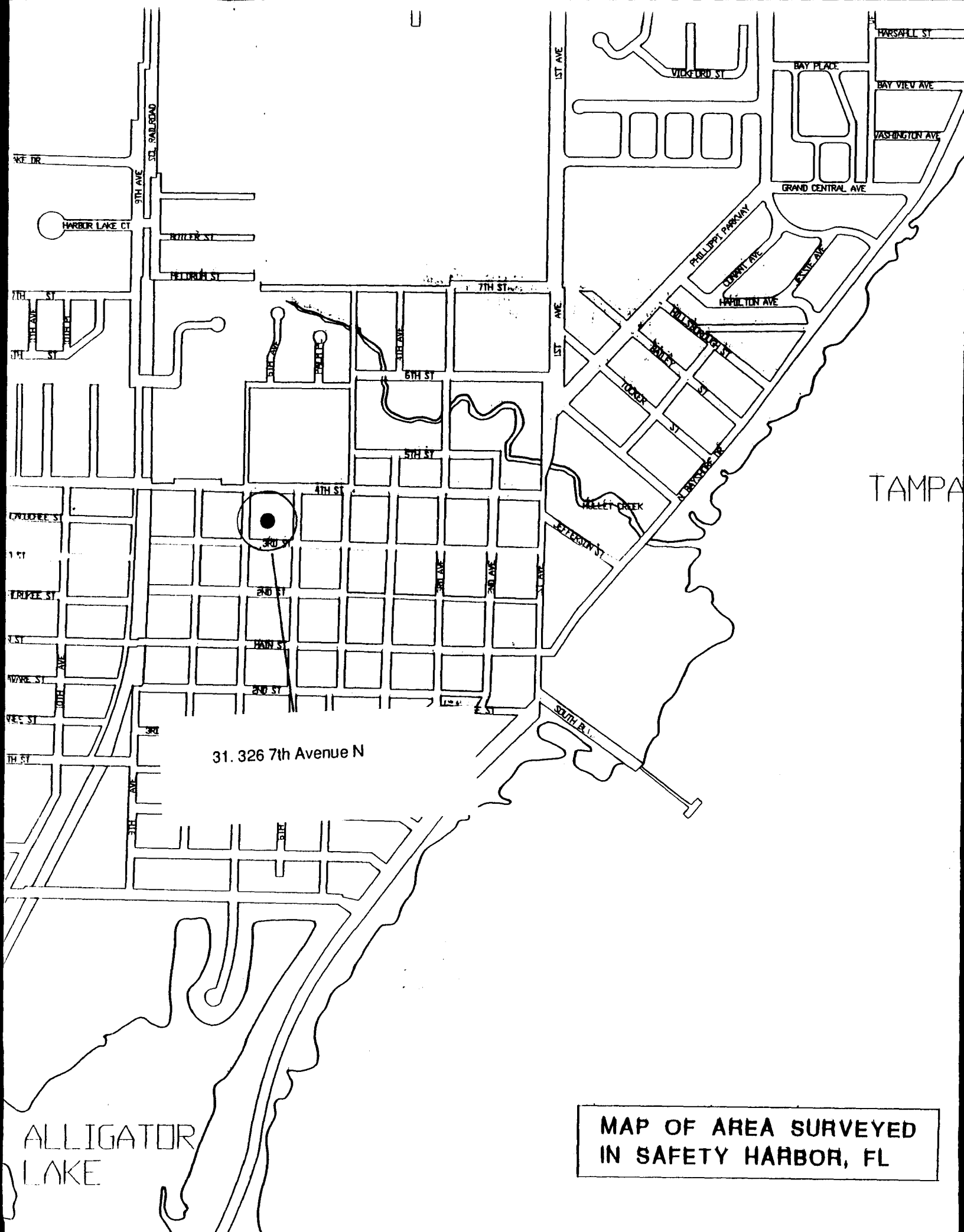
The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. 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 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.



MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 77

Page 1

X original
update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 328 2nd 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: 328 2nd Street S

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: South Green Springs Replat BLOCK 1 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. 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: 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/end/enclosed

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Metal, 3-V crimp

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: E; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Metal sash

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Exposed rafter ends

CONDITION: Excellent

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 77

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 3 Fr. 7

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Bungalow style residence is located at 328 2nd Street S. It exhibits a low-pitched front-facing gable roof with exposed rafter ends, and an end porch covered by a hip roof. Fenestration consists of metal sash windows. The exterior wall fabric is drop siding. 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 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.

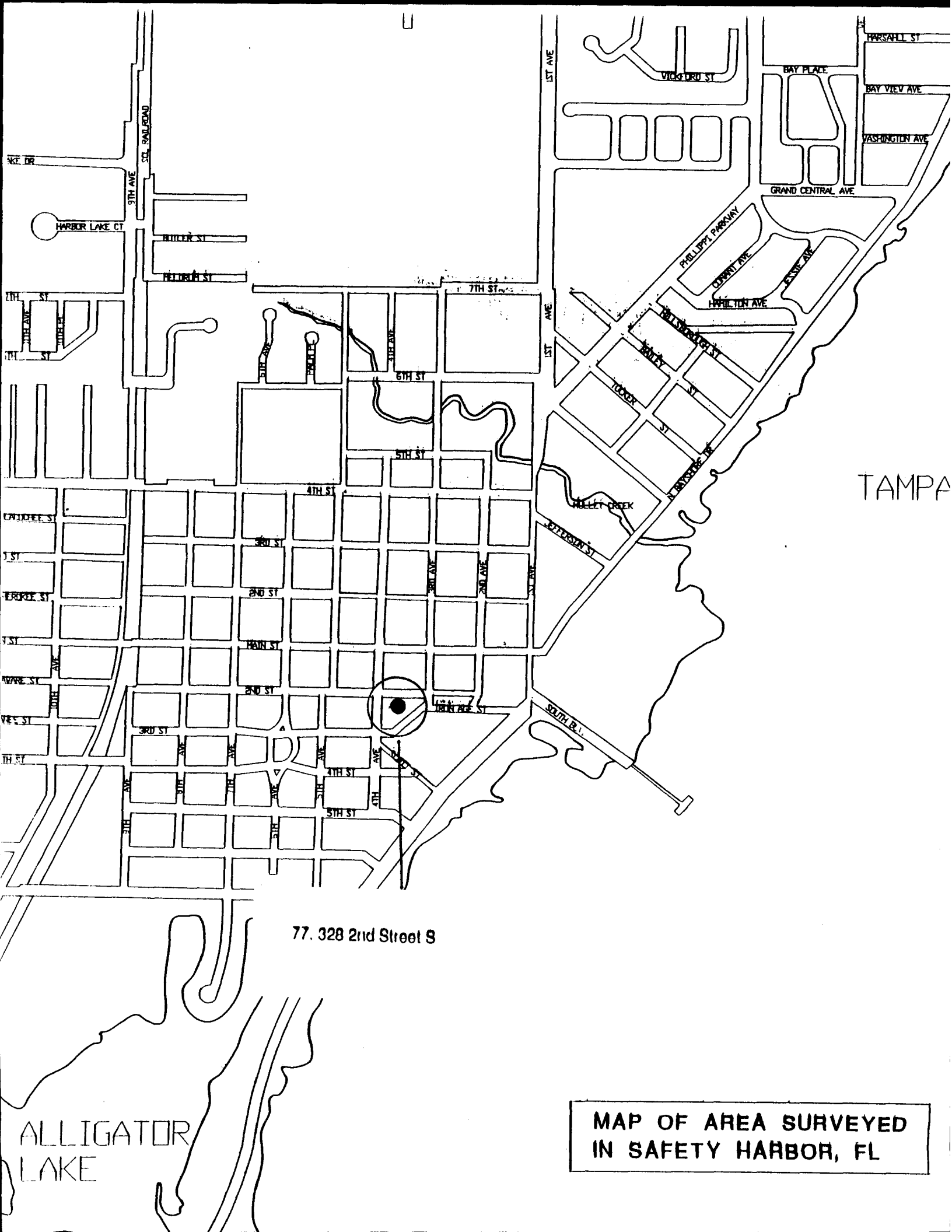
The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. 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 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 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.



77. 328 2nd Street S

ALLIGATOR
LAKE

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 63

Page 1

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

X original
update

SITE NAME: 333 2nd 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: 335 2nd Street N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 6

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: 1922 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, drop siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/end/square posts on knee wall/3 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: Center ridge

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 2/2 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 63

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. 29

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Bungalow style residence is located at ³³³335 2nd Street N. It exhibits a front-facing gable roof, and an end porch that runs the length of the facade. The porch is contained under a shed roof and features square post supports above a knee wall. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/2 lights. The exterior wall fabric is drop 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.

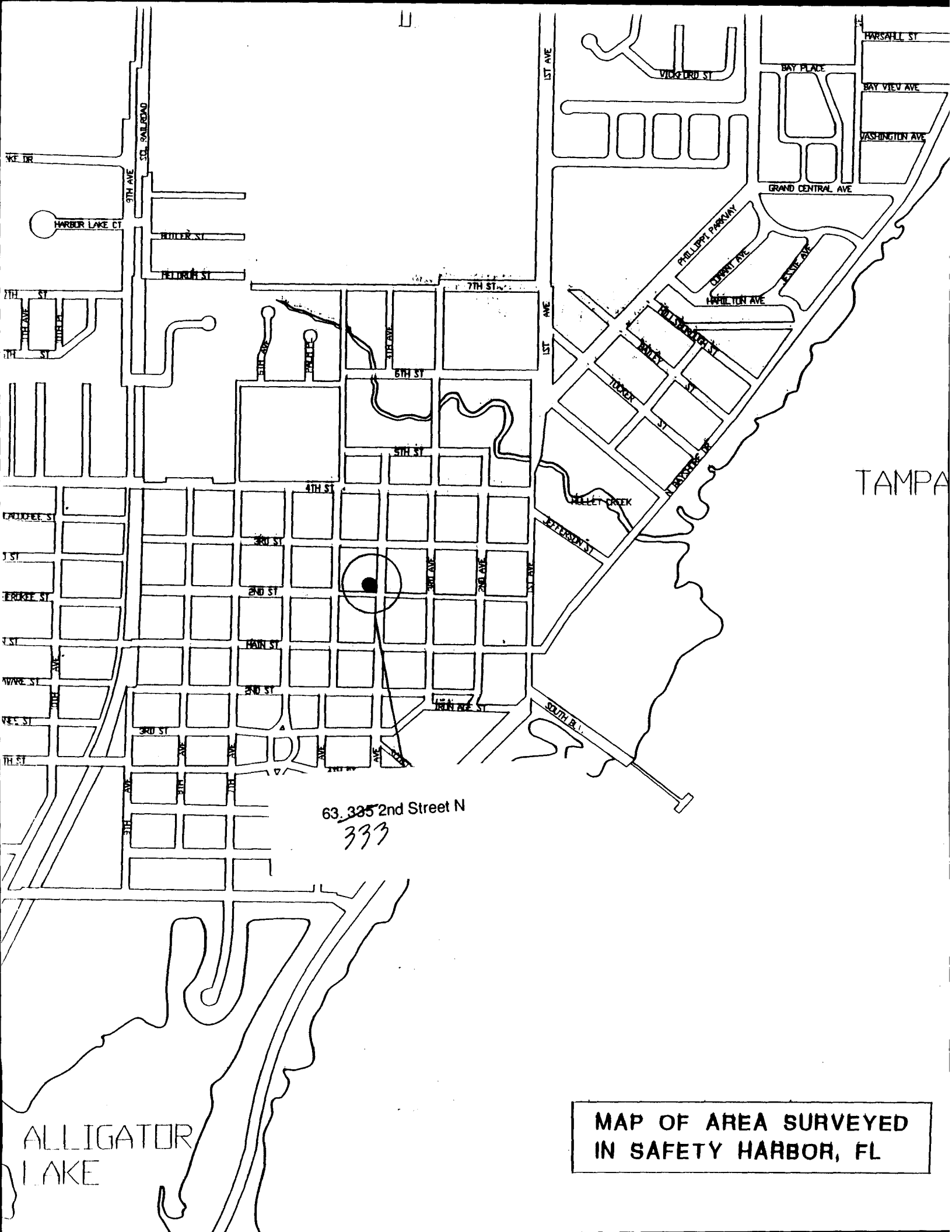
The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. 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 Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. 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 1922.

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.



63.335 2nd Street N
333

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 133

Page 1

X original
update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 333 2nd 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: 333 2nd Street S

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 14

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. 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: L-shaped

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: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL: Concrete block

PORCHES: S/entrance/wood frame above knee wall/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: Center ridge

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 1/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 133

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. 28

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 333 2nd Street S. It exhibits a front-facing gable roof with a shed extension on the west elevation, and an incised entrance porch. The porch features wood-frame supports above a knee wall, and a fixed shed awning. 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.

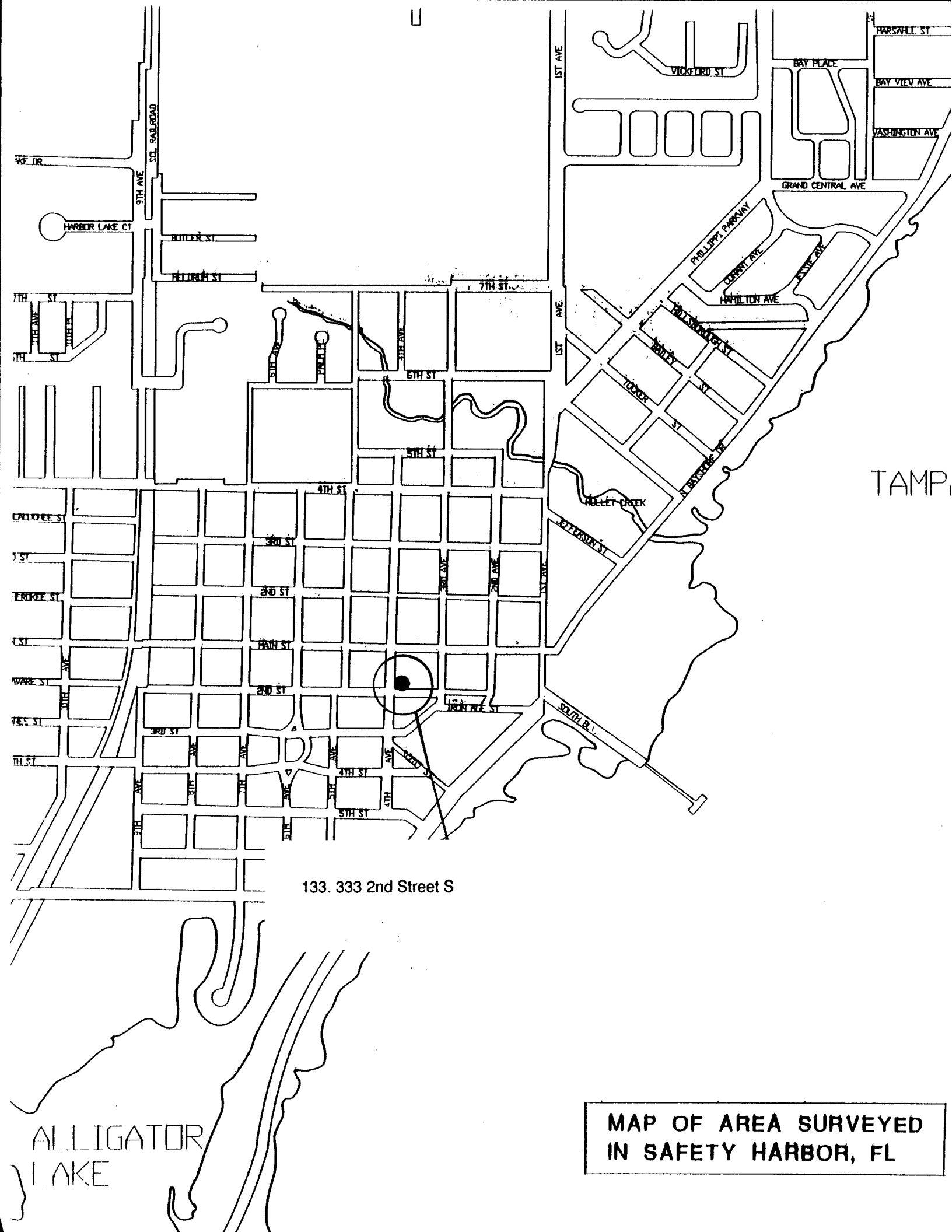
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate 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 is located in the Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. 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.

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133.333 2nd Street S

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 51

Page 1

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

X original
update

SITE NAME: 333 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: 333 3rd Street N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 3

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. 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: 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: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/end/wood posts/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Cross-gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: E; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Metal awning

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Porch shaded by awning

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 51

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. 17

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Bungalow style residence is located at 333 3rd Street N. It exhibits a cross-gabled roof. The end porch runs the length of the facade and is contained under the front-facing gable. It features wood-frame supports above the knee wall. Fenestration consists of metal awning windows. The exterior wall fabric is vinyl siding. The building has been altered by the application of the metal awning windows and the 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 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.

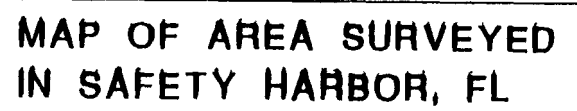
The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. 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 Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. 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: 33

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 333 8th Avenue 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: 333 8th Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: West Green Springs

BLOCK 20

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. 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: 1 **OUTBLDGS:** 0 **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/square wood above knee wall/1 bay/enclosed

ROOF: TYPE: Cross-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: 33

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. 33

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 333 8th Avenue N. It exhibits a cross-gabled roof, a full-length end porch contained under a hip roof, and a porte-cochere under a shed extension. The porch features square columns above the knee wall and an offset entrance. Fenestration consists of metal awning windows. The exterior wall fabric is asbestos shingle. The building has been altered by the application of the metal awning windows and 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.

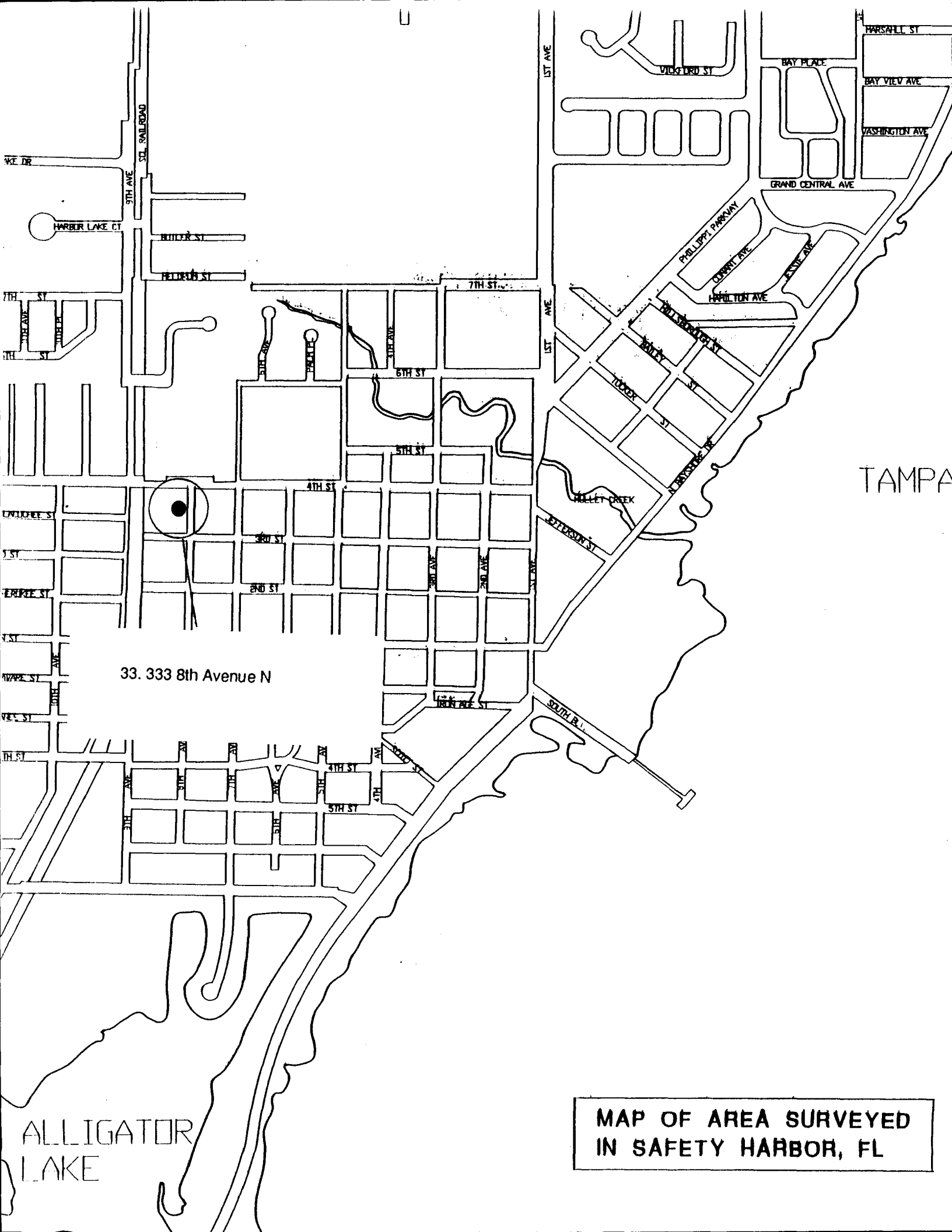
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate 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.



33.333 8th Avenue N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL





RECORD NUMBER: 82

Page 1

original

X update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: Ingleside

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Post-Reconstruction

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS: William B. F. Leech House

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

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 333 S Bayshore Drive

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Leech and Strain's Addition **BLOCK** 1 **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: 1889 **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:** 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: E/entrance/square wood/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Hip

SURFACING: Asbestos tile

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: Center ridge

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 2/2 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Shutters

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

Architectural Narrative: This two-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 333 S Bayshore Drive. It exhibits a hip roof with gable extensions. The entrance porch is contained under a front-facing gable roof and features battered columns. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/2 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 Leech and Strain's Addition to Green Springs, 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 1889.

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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RECORD NO: 82

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

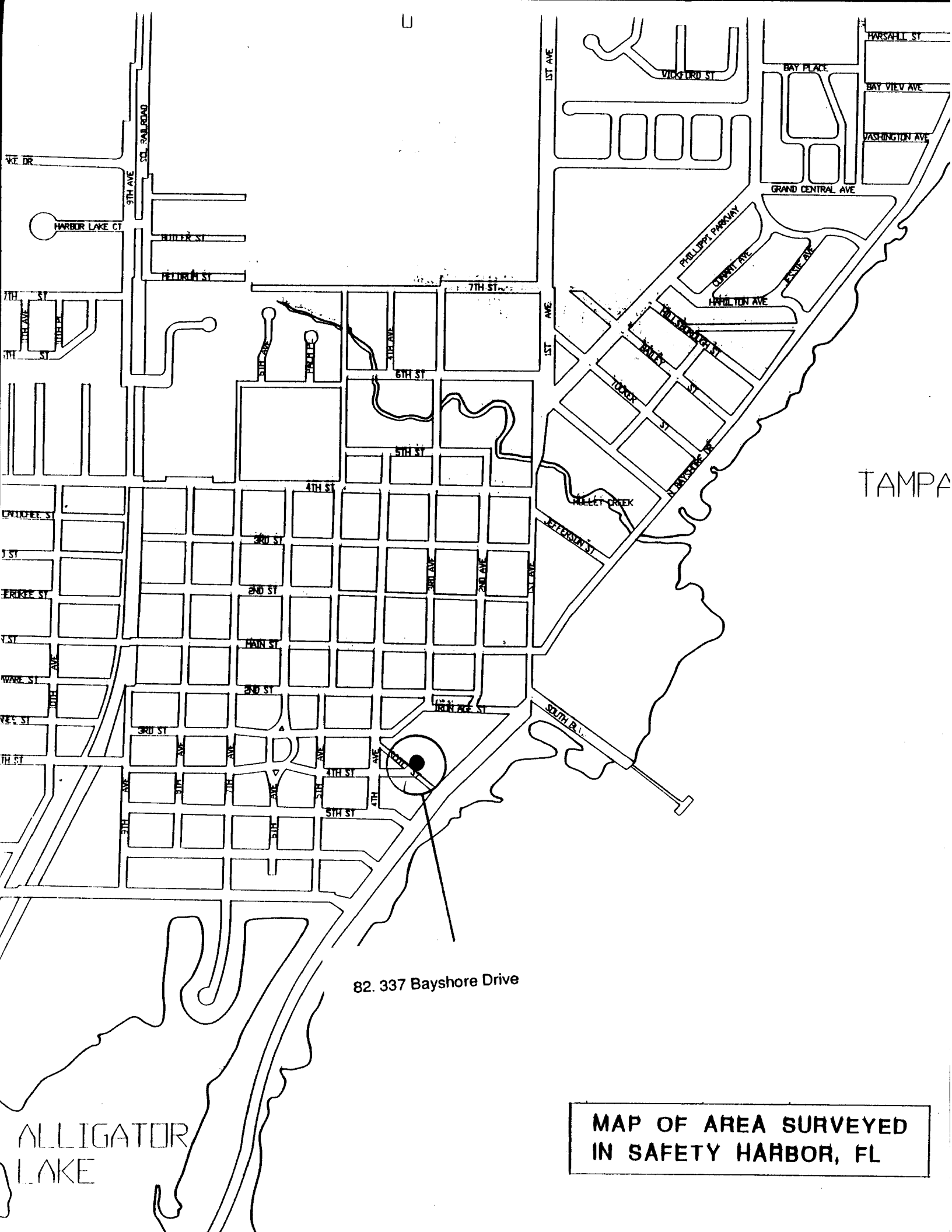
LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 3 Fr. 12

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments



82. 337 Bayshore Drive

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Ingleside
other names/site number Leech, William B.F., House/ 8Pi1883

2. Location

street & number 333 S. Bayshore Boulevard n/a ☐ not for publication
city, town Safety Harbor n/a ☐ vicinity
state Florida code FL county Pinellas code 103 zip code 34695

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
n/a

Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this
☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the
National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Suzanne P. Walker Deputy SHPO
Signature of certifying official

3/17/92
Date

Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National
Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Other: Frame Vernacular

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Wood: Weatherboard

roof Asbestos

other Wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

PLEASE SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

☒ See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1 Ingleside, Safety Harbor, Pinellas Co., FL

SUMMARY

Ingleside, located at 333 S. Bayshore Boulevard in Safety Harbor, Pinellas County, Florida, is an 1889, two story, frame vernacular house with Classical Revival influences. It has an asbestos shingled, pyramid roof with gabled extensions. Fenestration is generally 2/2, wooden, double hung sash. A front gabled portico shelters the main entrance.

SETTING

The property is located on Block 1, Section 3 of Township 29 Range 16 in the city of Safety Harbor. The house is situated on approximately one and half acres, and is located 300 feet from the shore of Old Tampa Bay.

Originally, the lot fronted directly on the bay, and the house was surrounded by woods and thicket, palmettoes and mangroves. Some time shortly after 1906, the bay along the western shore was dredged and the spoil was used as fill for the construction of Bayshore Boulevard. Today the house is one of several other residences which face Bayshore Boulevard on the shore of Old Tampa Bay.

Although not extensively landscaped, the site now contains native shrubbery and many varieties of trees, including hickory, oak, palms, pines, cedars, and crape myrtle. The Safety Harbor Museum of Regional History is located on an adjacent lot.

EXTERIOR

Ingleside is a two story, frame vernacular house with drop siding, resting on two to three foot brick piers. The house is irregularly shaped, with a square, pyramid roofed main block and front gable roofed projections on the east and north elevations. Each gable is closed and has a half-circle wooden louver in the center of the tympanum. A large brick chimney is located on the south elevation.

The main entrance is in the north bay of the east elevation, facing Bayshore Boulevard (Photo 1). It is sheltered by an attached porch with a pedimented, front gabled roof supported by two slightly battered square corner

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2 Ingleside, Safety Harbor, Pinellas Col, FL

posts. It is approached by four concrete steps. A stick balustrade runs between the posts and attached columns on the front of the house. The entrance, at the south end of the porch, is a single, cedar door with etched glazing. A single 2/2, sash window is located north of the door. Another single window above the porch at the second story has shutters. The two story, gable roofed south bay projects slightly from the main block. Paired windows with shutters are located at both stories of the projecting facade.

The north elevation also carries a projecting, gable roofed bay with two single windows at each story. The exterior wall of the main block is unbroken (Photos 2 & 3). The open side of the front porch extends from the east end. The westernmost bay is a flat roofed, two-story rear extension which carries a single entrance with sidelights at the first story.

The west (rear) elevation has two sets of tripartite, 1/1 sash windows at the first story, and paired, 2/2 windows flanking a single window at the second story (Photo 4).

The south elevation has an exterior chimney projecting through the eaves, flanked by single windows at both stories (Photo 5). The west end of the elevation is set back.

INTERIOR

The interior of Ingleside has an irregular plan on the first floor and a central hallway on the second floor. The floors are heart of pine throughout the house. Other woodwork is of pine, mahogany, or oak. Original hardware remains in place. All windows and doors have heavy pine surrounds with molding. Corner guards are located throughout the house (Photo 6).

The main entrance on the east elevation leads to a foyer (Photo 7). To the north of the entrance is a heavy, dog-leg, mahogany stairway to the second floor. A window at the turn provides a view of Old Tampa Bay (Photo 8). The entry to a living room is located on the south side of the foyer. The living room is a large space with a large fireplace located near the center of the south wall. It is flanked by single windows. A music room is located at the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3 Ingleside, Safety Harbor, Pinellas Co., FL

west end of the living room. A kitchen is located north of the living room at the west end of the foyer. The kitchen has a large pantry and a large, brick stove flue. A small bath and enclosed porch are located west of the kitchen, at the rear of the house.

The second floor has a central hall. Two bedrooms are located on the south side of the hall. Bedroom 2, in the southwest corner of the house, has two bathrooms. A closet is located at the west end of the hall. A master suite, including a bedroom and a bath/dressing room, is located on the north side of the hall.

ALTERATIONS

Alterations have been confined to the rear of the building, where bathroom facilities were added at an early date. This was apparently accomplished by the partial enclosure of an original two-story rear porch. In 1949, a bathroom was installed on the first floor on the south end of the rear porch, and the rest of the screen porch was enclosed.

A non-contributing wood frame garage building is located in the northwest corner of the lot.

Statement of Significance

The official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning & Development

Agriculture

Period of Significance

1889-1936

Significant Dates

1889

Cultural Affiliation n/a

Significant Person

n/a

Architect/Builder

Unknown/Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

PLEASE SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

☒ See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1 Ingleside, Safety Harbor, Pinellas Co., FL

SUMMARY

Ingleside, built in 1889, is located at 333 S. Bayshore Boulevard, in Safety Harbor, Pinellas County, Florida. It is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning & Development as one of the few buildings remaining from the community's early development as a winter resort in the 1880s. It is also significant in the area of Agriculture because of its association with the development of the citrus industry in Pinellas County.

CONTEXT

Safety Harbor and Pinellas County

The first permanent white settlement on the Pinellas Peninsula was made in 1830s when Dr. Odet Phillippe, a native of Lyon, France, came to the Safety Harbor vicinity from the Indian River area on Florida's east coast. He was accompanied by his wife, four daughters, and many slaves. Phillippe planted and grafted citrus trees, and is credited with bringing the grapefruit to Florida from the West Indies. Two years after his arrival, Hillsborough County was created, and the peninsula was known as West Hillsborough. The area remained sparsely settled.

In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey, a native of Camden County, Georgia, and a veteran of the Seminole Wars, arrived in the Safety Harbor area, having acquired the Espiritu Santo Springs from the U.S. Government through the Armed Occupation Act of 1842. The area was sometimes called Bailey Springs or Bailey-by-the-Sea. The Armed Occupation Act was intended to encourage white settlement, but few new people came to the area before the Civil War because of the lack of adequate transportation. In 1861, there were only fifty families living in the area, then called Green Springs after a man said to have been cured by the waters of the springs.

In the late nineteenth century, Florida's natural springs attracted many people to the state. "Invalids" came to bathe at health resorts such as Green Cove Springs, White Springs, Silver Springs, and the Espiritu Santo Springs at Safety Harbor. In 1885, a report given by Dr. W.C. Van Bibber at the annual meeting of the American Medical Society

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2 Ingleside, Safety Harbor, Pinellas Co., FL

in New Orleans spoke so favorably about the healthiness of the Pinellas Peninsula that settlers began to come in large numbers. In 1887, the Orange Belt Railroad reached the western part of the peninsula, making that part of Hillsborough County accessible to tourists and settlers. Henry Plant bought the railroad in 1895 and it became part of the Sanford & St. Petersburg Railroad. With better transportation, the western part of the peninsula began to grow, in spite of such threats as the "Great Gale" of 1898. The overall population on the peninsula increased sufficiently to warrant the creation of its own government, and in 1912, Pinellas County was created.

In the late 1800s, Safety Harbor was known primarily as a tourist and health resort because of the Espiritu Santo Springs. Odet Phillippe had established his citrus groves there as early as the 1830s, and there were some grove operations there in the 1880s and 1890s, established by Northerners who had responded to real estate developers' campaigns which promoted the agricultural opportunities Florida offered. Citrus growing remained a small enterprise and did not boom in Safety Harbor, however, until the arrival of the Seaboard Railroad in 1914.

Both the citrus industry and the tourist trade greatly prospered after the arrival of the railroad, which provided better transportation for shipping fruit north and bringing tourists south. Hotels were built and new citrus groves were planted. The strength of the economy was demonstrated by the fact that even though a fire in and near the commercial area in 1915 destroyed many businesses, hotels and houses, the town recovered and, with a population of 200, was incorporated in 1917. The Espiritu Santo Springs Company, created in 1923, further promoted the area by establishing spas and bottling water which was shipped all over the world. The population increased to 500 by 1925, and to 765 by 1939.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

Ingleside was built as the winter home of William Bolivar Finley Leech, a wealthy landowner from Lexington, Virginia, who came to Florida after the Civil War. He was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, March 27, 1837. He married Margaret Walker Houston. During the Civil War,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3 Ingleside, Safety Harbor, Pinellas Co., FL

Leech served in Company H, 4th District, from Rockbridge County. He was in the 14th Virginia Cavalry and the Natural Bridge County Reserves, and served through December 1864. He was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates for five terms [1875-1900], and a member of the Rockbridge County Board of Supervisors in 1880, and the Virginia State Board of Agriculture.

In the late 1880s, while still serving in the Virginia House of Delegates, Leech arrived in Safety Harbor, then called Green Springs, presumably to winter at the springs. Because of his agricultural interests, he was also attracted to the area because of its potential for the development of citrus production. In partnership with his sister, Ella Eglantine Leech Strain, in 1889 he built a two story house a few hundred yards from Old Tampa Bay and the springs. The family continued to winter at the house, called "Ingleside", and hosted many visitors, including United States senators, educators, and authors until 1936.

Following his agricultural interests, Leech cultivated orange and grapefruit trees at Ingleside and on forty acres of groves established nearby. He developed different varieties of grapefruit and citrus and recorded their bearing and production capability. He frequently exhibited specimens at local horticultural society meetings in the surrounding area where they attracted much attention, and he was involved in the development of the Duncan grapefruit, one of the most popular and commercially successful varieties. Leech died at his farm in Virginia, also called "Ingleside", on August 13, 1907. His wife died in 1908.

The Leeches had six children. John Houston Leech, the eldest son, continued to maintain the Florida groves after his father's death until his own death in 1921. He and other Leech children contributed to the social life of Safety Harbor. They were instrumental in the founding of the First Presbyterian Church of Safety Harbor in 1922, and hosted many social functions at Ingleside. Leech's only daughter, Ella Eglantine Leech Pyne, lived at Ingleside in Safety Harbor until she sold the house in 1936, when she was eighty years old. The property was bought and sold several times until it passed into the hands of Martha Durlene Johnson Drake, the present owner, in 1979.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4 Ingleside, Safety Harbor, Pinellas Co., FL

Most of Safety Harbor's early buildings have been lost as a result of the "Great Gale" of 1898, the fire of 1915, deterioration, and the pressures of development. Ingleside is one of the few buildings which remain from the early establishment of Safety Harbor, as a winter resort community, and is associated with one of the area's pioneer families in the early citrus industry in Pinellas County.

Bibliographical References

PLEASE SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

☒ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acres of property 1.5 acres

UTM References

A 17 333760 3096880
Zone Easting Northing

C

B
Zone Easting Northing

D

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Leech & Strain Subdivision, Block 1, Section 3, Township 29, Range 16, 50706/001/000

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the lot that has historically been associated with the property since 1906 when the bay was dredged and Bayshore Boulevard was built.

☐ See continuation sheet

Prepared By

S. Ruth Pedigo/ Barbara E. Mattick, Historic Sites Specialist

Bureau of Historic Preservation

date March 1992

Number R.A. Gray Bldg., 500 S. Bronough Street

telephone (904) 487-2333

Tallahassee

state Florida

zip code 32399-0250

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1 Ingleside, Safety Harbor, Pinellas Co., FL

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2 Ingleside, Safety Harbor, Pinellas Co., FL

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manuscript, c1900.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photographs

1

Ingleside, Safety Harbor, Pinellas Co., FL

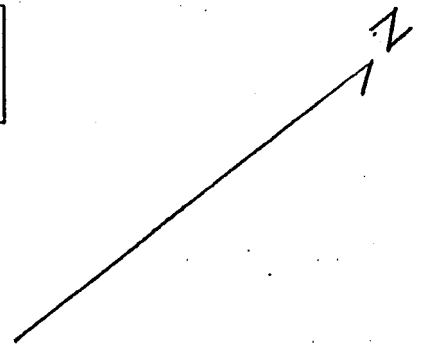
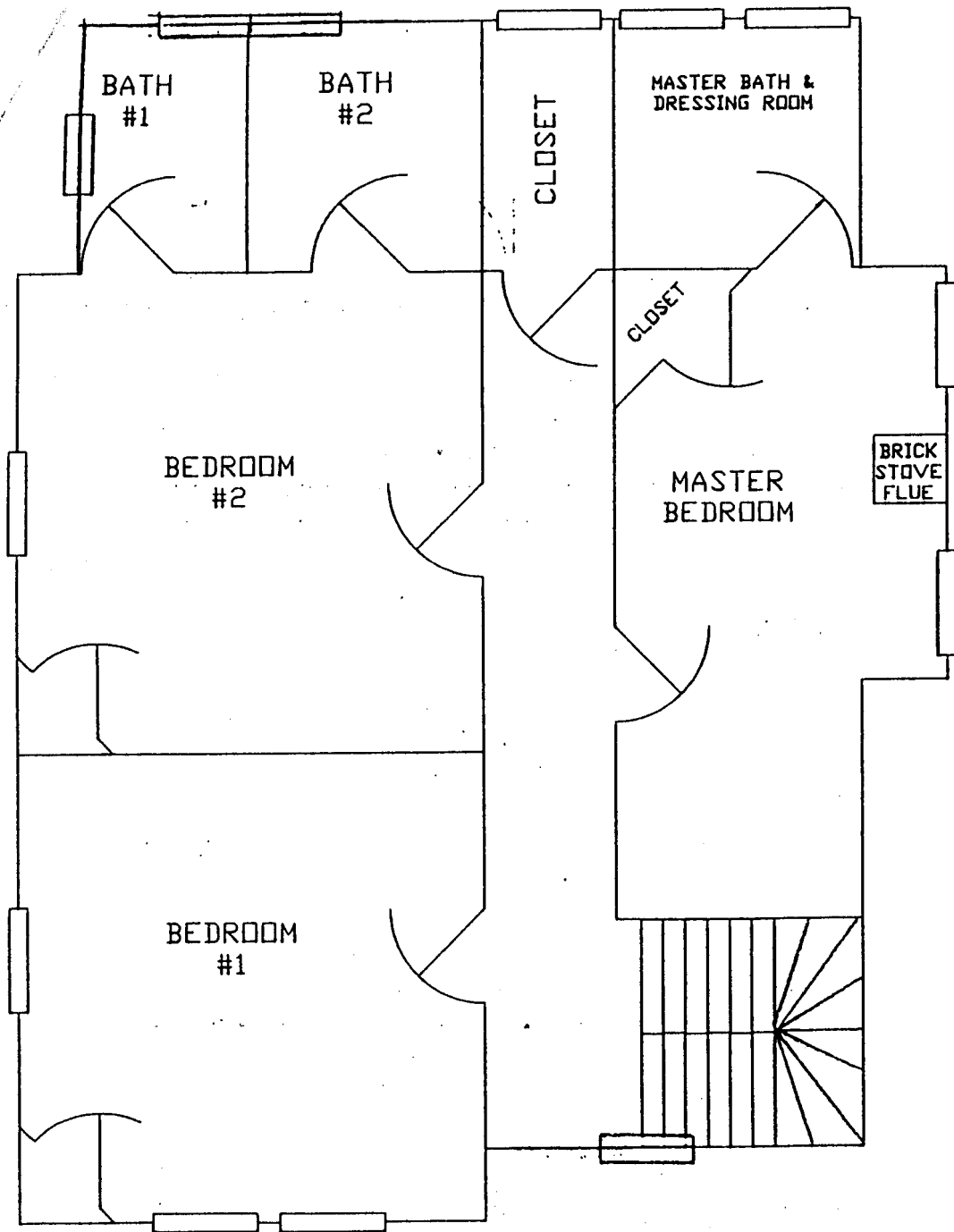
Section number _____ Page _____

-
- 1
 - 1) Ingleside, 333 S. Bayshore Blvd.
 - 2) Safety Harbor, Pinellas Co., FL
 - 3) Ruth Pedigo
 - 4) 1991
 - 5) Ruth Pedigo
 - 6) Main (E) elevation; camera facing N

Items 1-5 are the same for the remaining photographs unless noted otherwise.

- 2
 - 6) N & E elevations; camera facing W
 - 7) 2 of 8
- 3
 - 6) W end of N elevation, showing side entrance; camera facing SW
 - 7) 3 of 8
- 4
 - 6) Rear (W) elevation; camera facing S
 - 7) 4 of 8
- 5
 - 3) John Michaels
 - 4) 1989
 - 5) John Michaels
 - 6) S & E elevations; camera facing W
 - 7) 5 of 8
- 6
 - 6) Typical interior doorways and corner guards
 - 7) 6 of 8
- 7
 - 6) View of foyer from living room; camera facing NNE
 - 7) 7 of 8
- 8
 - 6) Main stairway; camera facing E
 - 7) 8 of 8

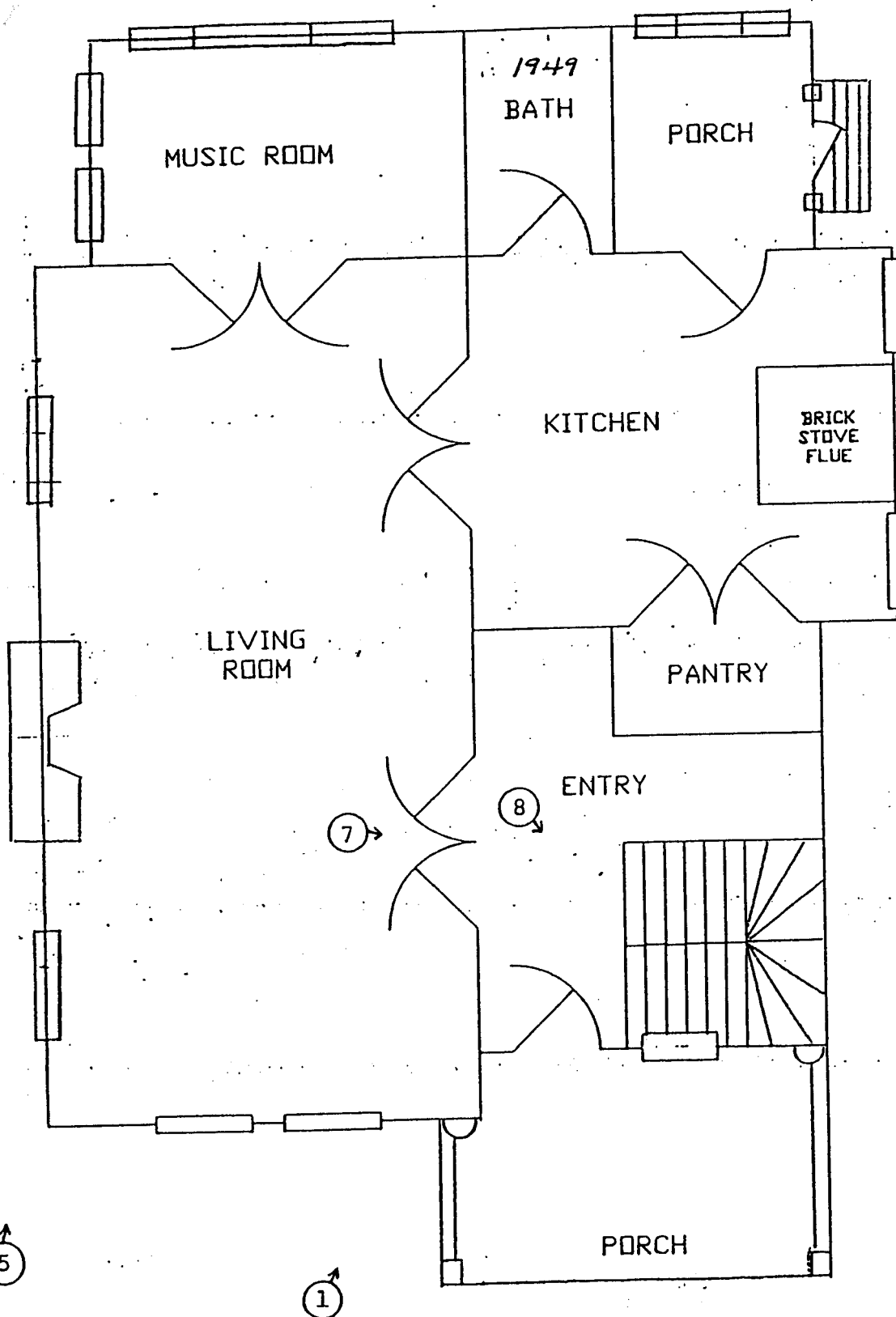
2nd LEVEL



Not to scale

INGLESIDE
333 S. Bayshore Boulevard
Safety Harbor, Pinellas County, FL

1st LEVEL



Not to scale

INGLESIDE
333 S. Bayshore Boulevard
Safety Harbor, Pinellas County, FL

IRON AGE SIDEWALK
FD CONC ϕ W/ NAIL

FD CONC
MONT
(SEP
P/W)

95.5' 19' FD CONC ϕ W/ NAIL

10' 12' 20' GARAGE

25' 11' 12' 2' 33

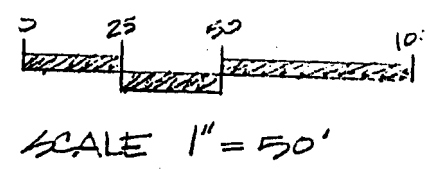
3' OAK

3' OAK

TWIN TRUNK 18" OAK

THREE TRUNK 12" OAK

EDGE OF PLOT



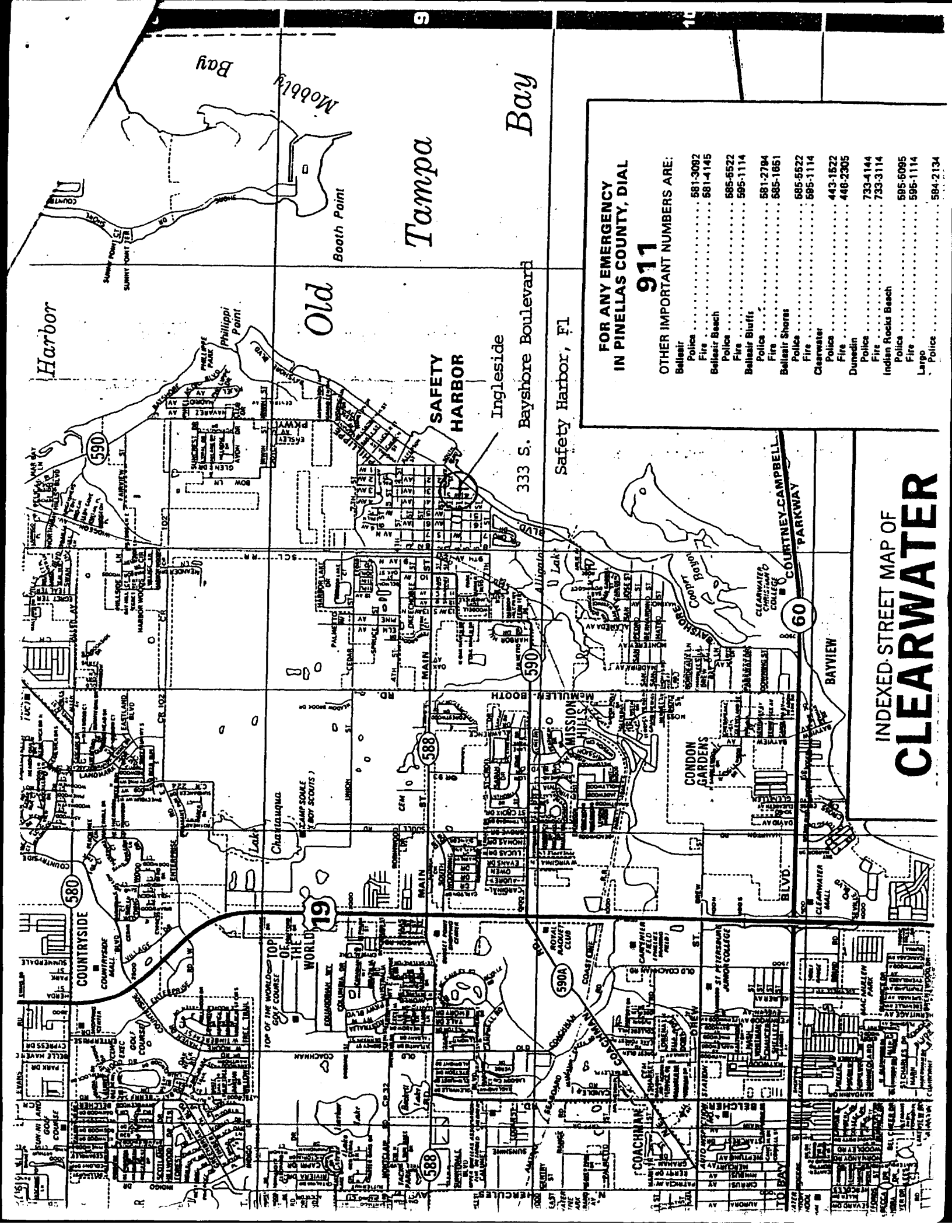
290'

62.5'

BAYSHORE

DRIVE

OLD TAMPA BAY



FOR ANY EMERGENCY
IN PINELLAS COUNTY, DIAL

911

OTHER IMPORTANT NUMBERS ARE:

Bellair Police	581-3092
Bellair Fire	581-4145
Bellair Beach Police	585-5522
Bellair Bluffs Police	581-2794
Bellair Shores Police	585-1651
Bellair Fire	585-5522
Clearwater Police	443-1522
Clearwater Fire	443-1522
Dunedin Police	733-4144
Dunedin Fire	733-3114
Indian Rocks Beach Police	595-6095
Indian Rocks Beach Fire	595-1114
Largo Police	584-2134

INDEXED STREET MAP OF
CLEARWATER



RECORD NUMBER: 18

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 334 3rd Avenue 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: 334 3rd Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 2

LOT 6

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: L-shaped

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: W/end/square posts/3 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: S; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 14/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Excellent

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 18

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. 18

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 334 3rd Avenue N. The house exhibits many of the characteristics of the Creole Cottage, a precursor of Bungalow style homes. It features a side-facing gable roof, and an end porch running the length of the facade. The porch is contained under the slope of the main roof and exhibits square columns and a balustrade. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 14/1 lights. 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 Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. 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.

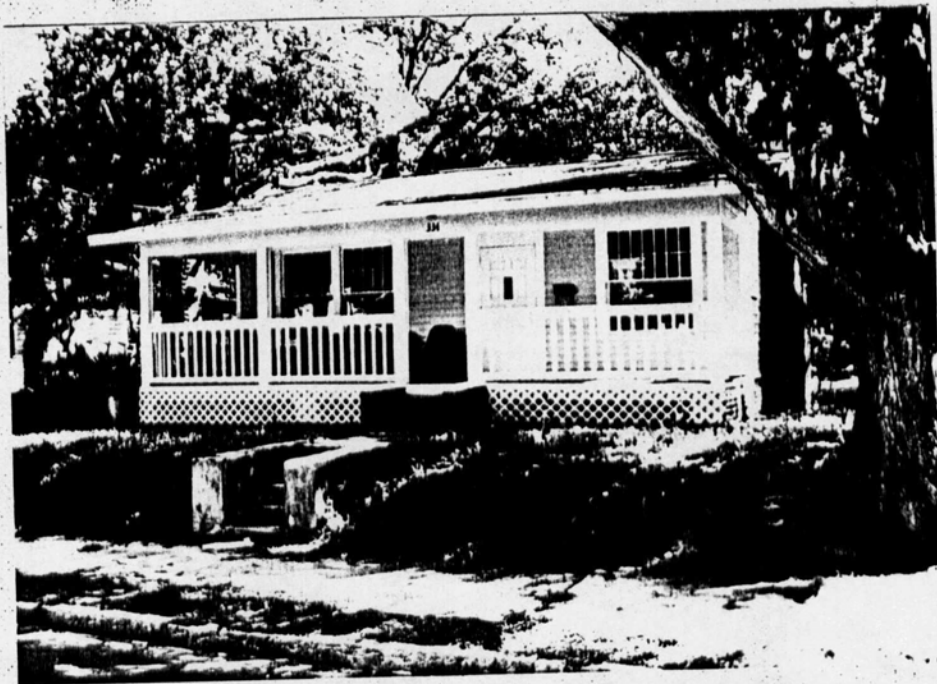
Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, 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.



18. 334 3rd Avenue N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 62

Page 1

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

X original
update

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

SITE NAME: ³³⁵~~333~~ 2nd 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: ³³⁵~~333~~ 2nd Street N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 6

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: 1922 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: 1

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, drop siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/end/square posts on knee wall/3 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCs: Shed

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: 62

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. 28

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

335

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Bungalow style residence is located at 335 2nd Street N. It exhibits a side-facing gable roof and a shed dormer. The end porch is contained under slope of the roof and runs the length of the facade. It features square post supports above a knee wall. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/2 lights. The exterior wall fabric is drop 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.

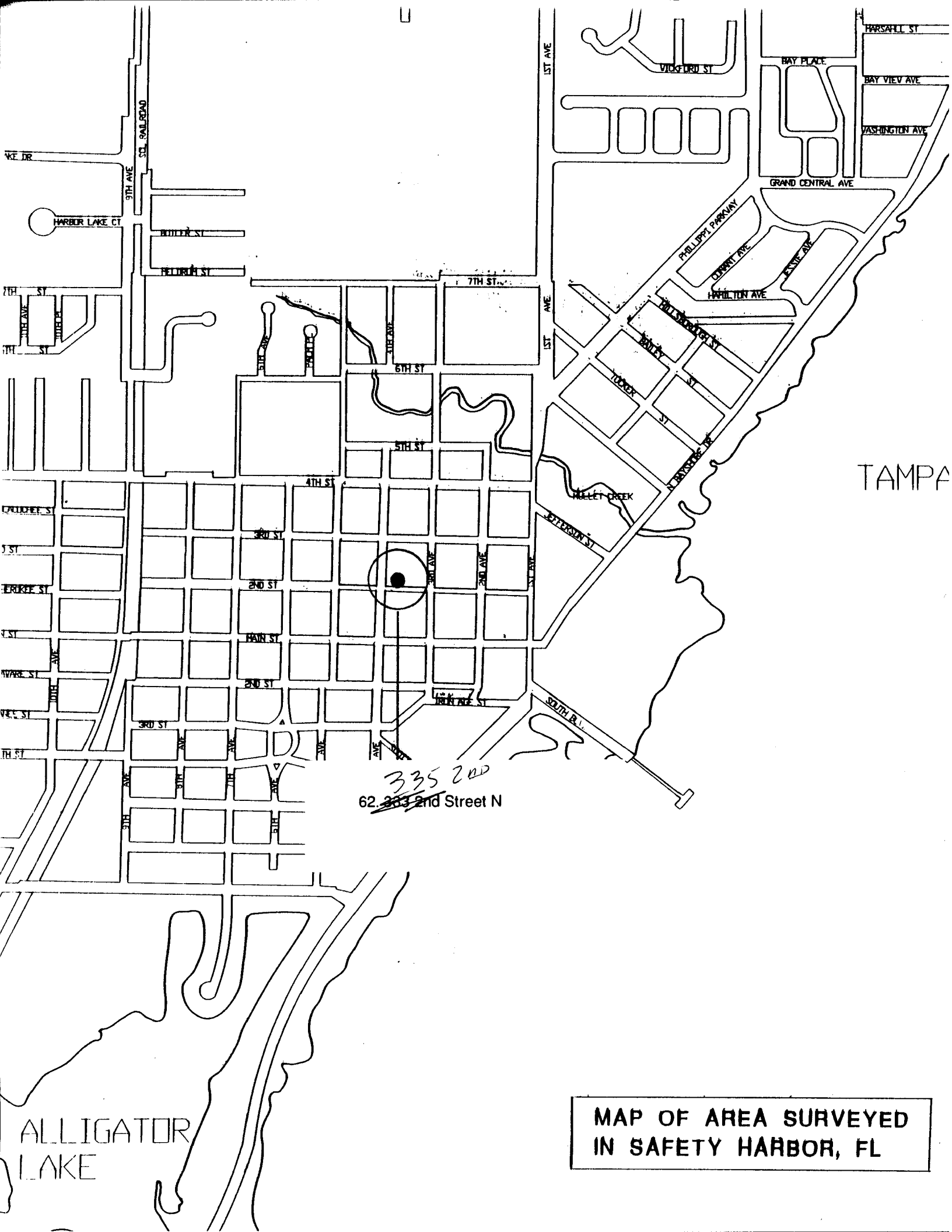
The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. 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 Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. 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 1922.

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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RECORD NUMBER: 143

Page 1

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

X original
update

SITE NAME: 337 7th 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: 337 7th Avenue S

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: South Green Springs Replat **BLOCK** 8 **LOT** 11&12

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. 1920 **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

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: E/end/wood posts/ 5 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: 143

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. 2

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 337 7th Avenue S. It exhibits a side-facing gable roof, and an end porch running the length of the facade. The porch is contained under a shed extension and features square columns and a balustrade. Fenestration consists of metal awning windows. The exterior wall fabric is vinyl siding. The building has been altered by the application of the metal awning windows and 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.

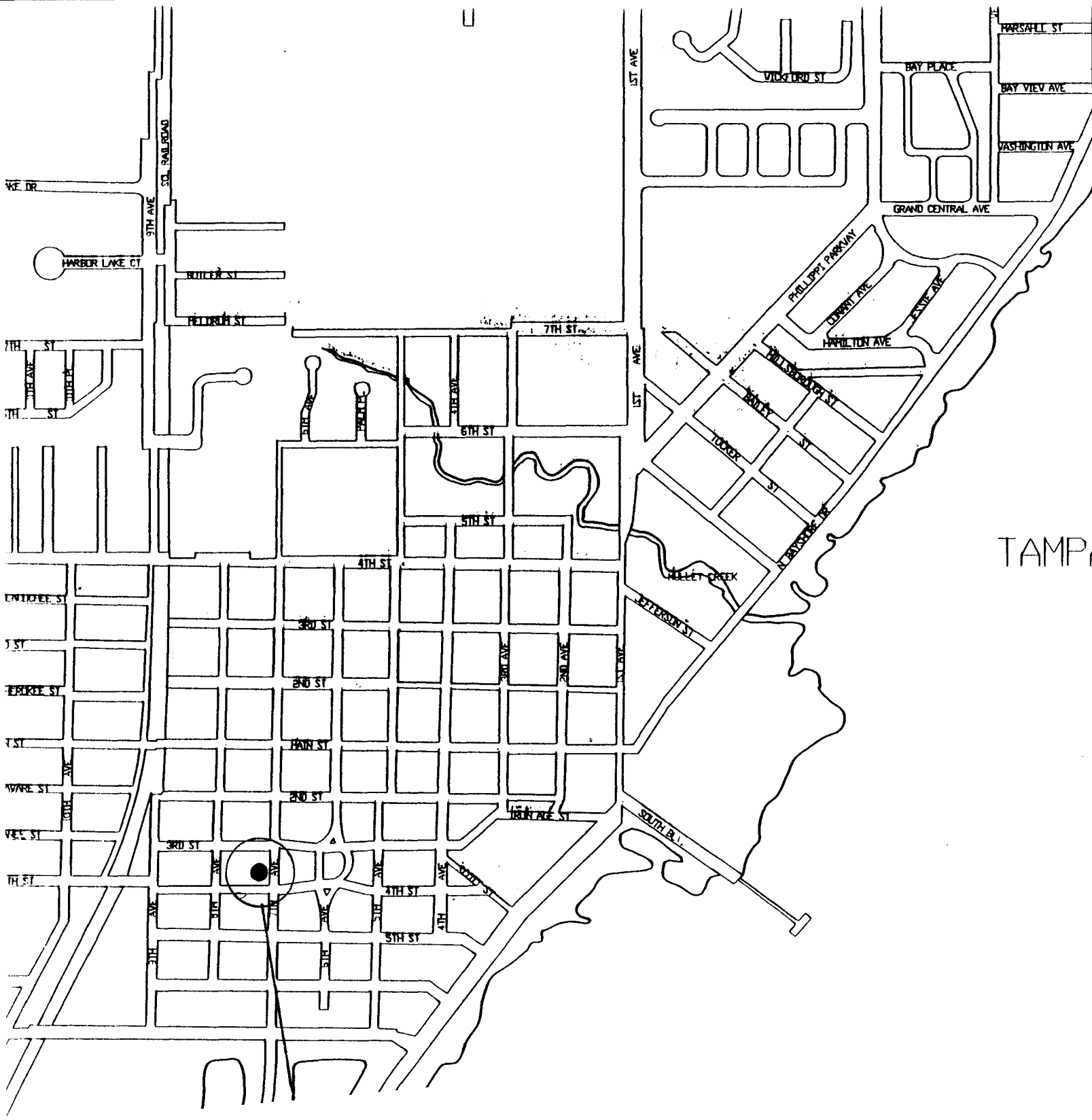
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate 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 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 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.



143. 337 7th Avenue S

ALLIGATOR
LAKE

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 124

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 342 Tucker 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: 342 Tucker Street

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Espiritu Santo Springs

BLOCK 4

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. 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 **OUTBLDGs:** 0 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Asbestos shingle

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: N/entrance/square wood above knee wall/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: E; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Metal awning

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Exposed triangular knee braces

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 124

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. 19

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Bungalow style residence is located at 342 Tucker Street. Notable architectural features include a side-facing gable roof with wide eaves and large triangular knee braces. The entrance porch is contained under a front-facing gable roof and features square columns above a knee wall. Fenestration consists of metal awning windows. The exterior wall fabric is asbestos shingle. 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.

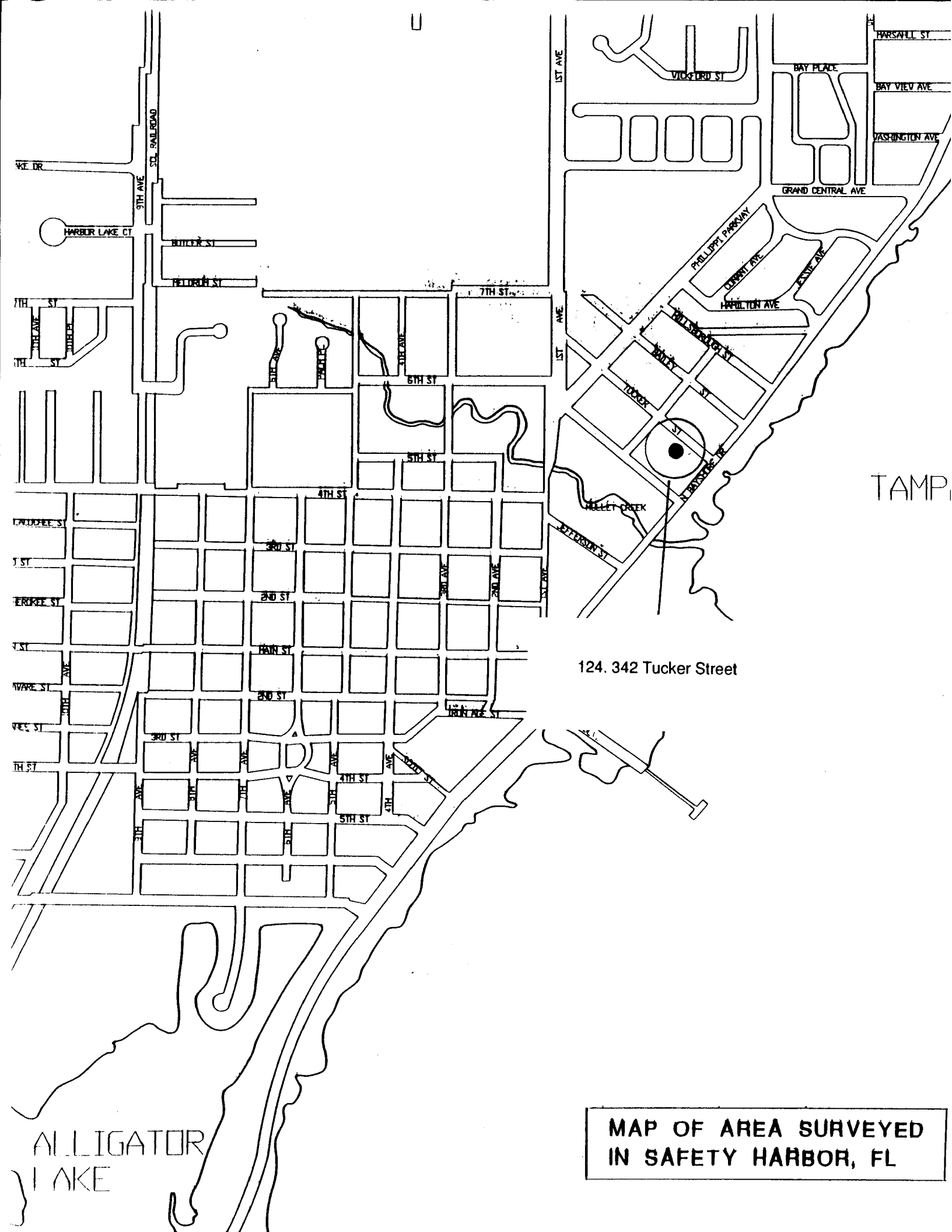
The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. 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 Espiritu Santo Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. 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.



124. 342 Tucker Street

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 17

Page 1

X original
update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 344 3rd Avenue 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: 344 3rd Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 2

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. 1925 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, drop siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Brick

INFILL:

PORCHES: W/end/square wood on brick piers/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: S; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Metal awning

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Metal awning windows

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 17

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. 17

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Bungalow style residence is located at 344 3rd Avenue N. It exhibits a front-facing gable roof, as well as an end porch contained under a flat roof. The porch runs the length of the facade and features square wood columns on brick piers and a knee wall. Fenestration consists of metal awning windows. The exterior wall fabric is drop siding. The building has been altered by the partial enclosure of the porch and the application of the metal awning windows.

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 Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. 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.





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.

RECORD NUMBER: 100

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 344 Main 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: 344 Main Street

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs **BLOCK** 14 **LOT** 2&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. 1921 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

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

ORIGINAL USE (S): Store--grocery

PRESENT USE (S): Shop--florist

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Masonry Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 **OUTBLDGs:** 0 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Masonry, Brick

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Brick

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES: N/end/metal posts/4 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Flat

SURFACING: Built-up

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Fixed plate glass

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Commercial

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 100

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 3 Fr. 30

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Masonry Vernacular commercial building is located at 344 Main Street. It exhibits a flat roof with a parapet. The end porch is contained under a shed roof with metal post supports. Fenestration consists of fixed plate glass windows. The exterior wall fabric is brick.

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.

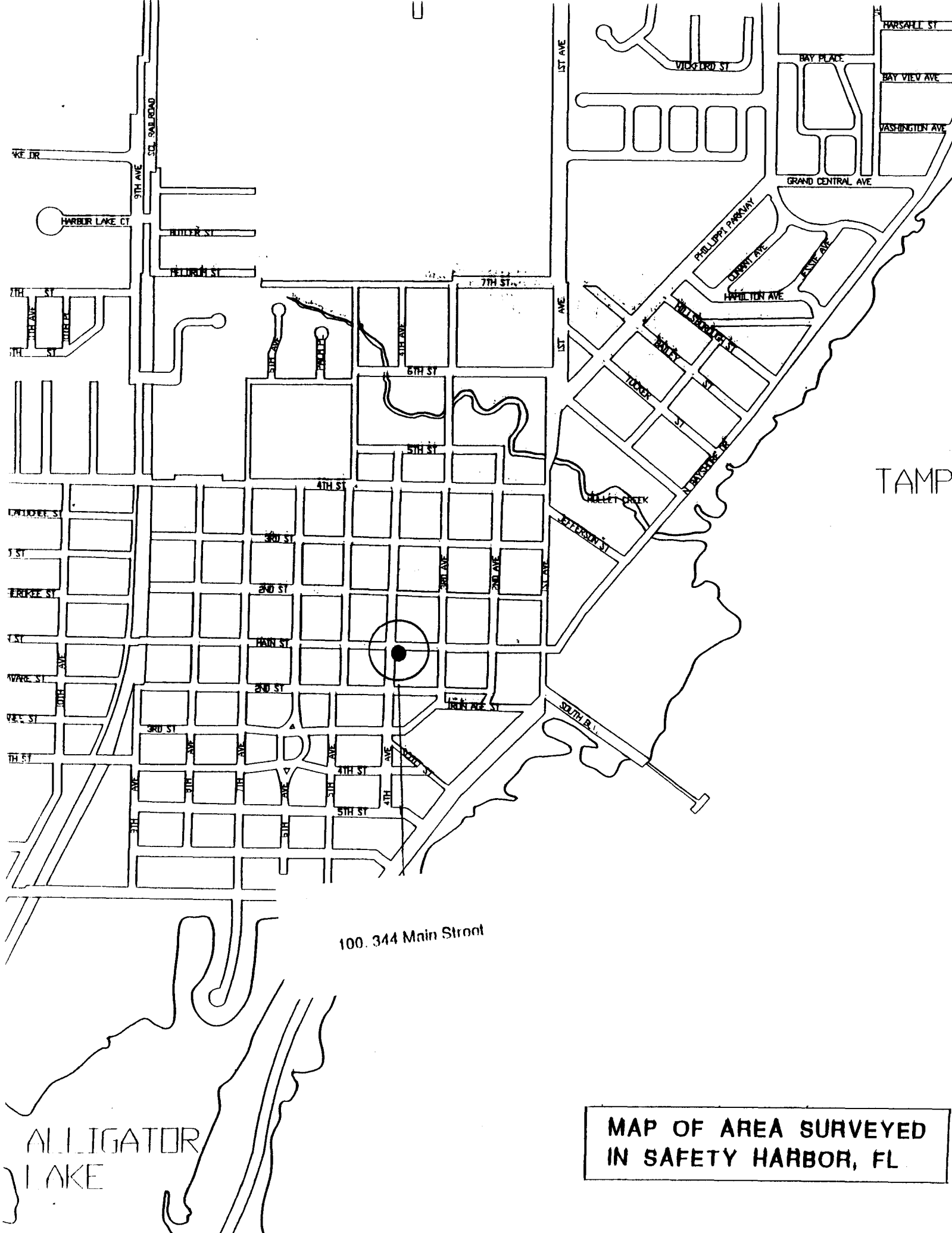
Masonry Vernacular is more commonly associated with commercial building types than with residential architecture where wood frame houses dominate. In Florida, most examples predating 1920 were brick, but a number of older examples feature the rough-faced cast concrete block popularized by Henry Hobson 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 Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. 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.



100.344 Main Street

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 28

Page 1

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

X original
update

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

SITE NAME: 345 5th Avenue 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: 345 5th Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: West Green Springs

BLOCK 17

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. 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: 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: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: E/entrance/wrought iron/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: E; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Jalousie

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 28

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. 28

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Bungalow style residence is located at 345 5th Avenue N. Notable architectural features include a side-facing gable roof, and an asymmetrical facade with offset entrance. The porch area features a front-facing gable roof and a knee wall, while the entrance is contained under a smaller offset front-facing gable over wrought iron supports. Fenestration consists of jalousie windows. The exterior wall fabric is asbestos shingle. The building has been altered by the application of jalousie windows and 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.

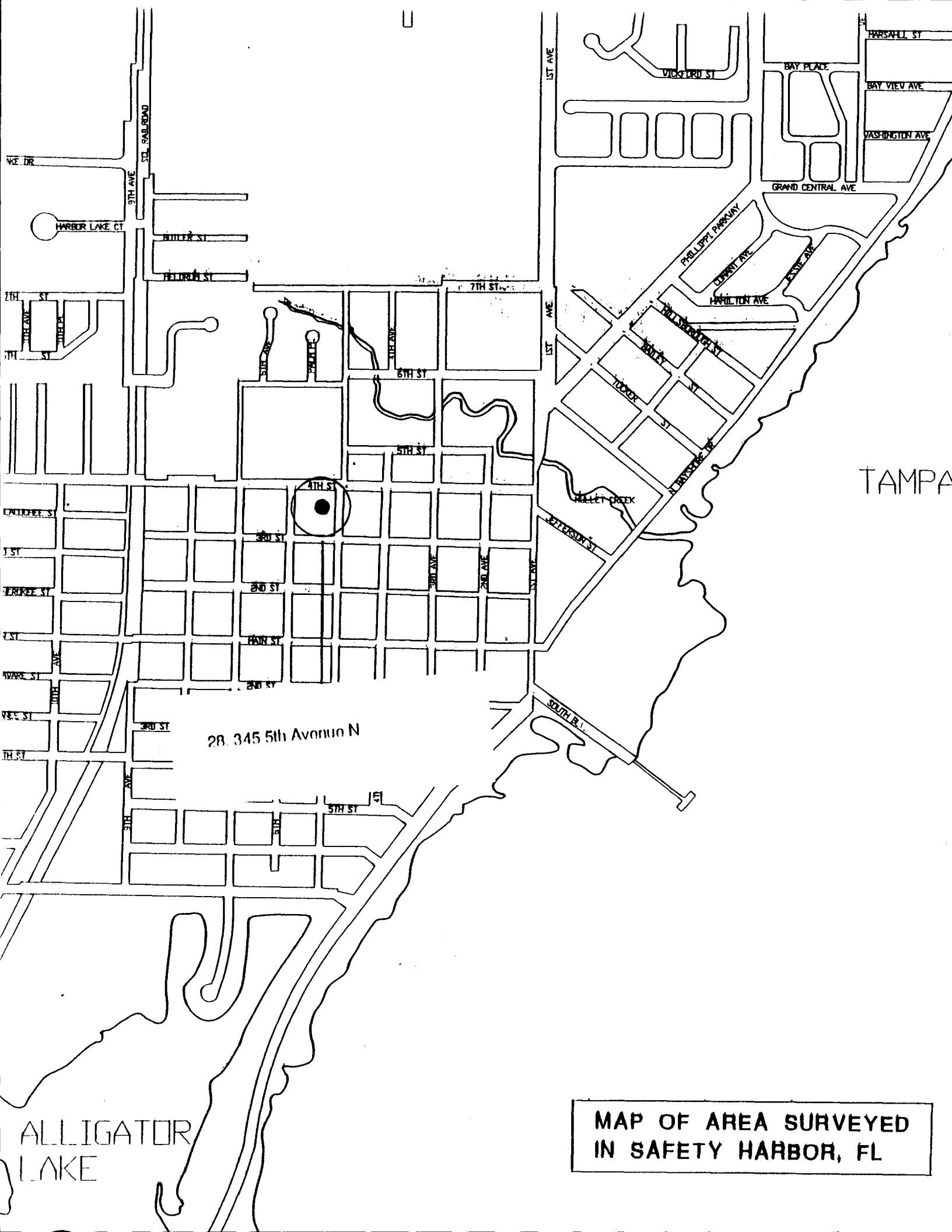
The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. 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 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 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
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 109

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: George W. McRory House

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: 347 Church Street

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Espiritu Santo Springs

BLOCK 4

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. 1906 **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: 2 **OUTBLDGS:** 1 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, weatherboard

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Brick

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/entrance/Doric/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS: Flat extensions to 1st story on South & East

CHIMNEY: NO.: 2

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: E; end, exterior/N; end, offset

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 6/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 109

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 4 Fr. 4

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This two-story Colonial Revival style residence is located at 347 Church Street. It exhibits a steeply pitched side-facing gable roof, with flat roofed one-story wings to the south and east. The entrance is contained under a triangular pediment with curved underside, and featuring paired classical columns. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. 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.

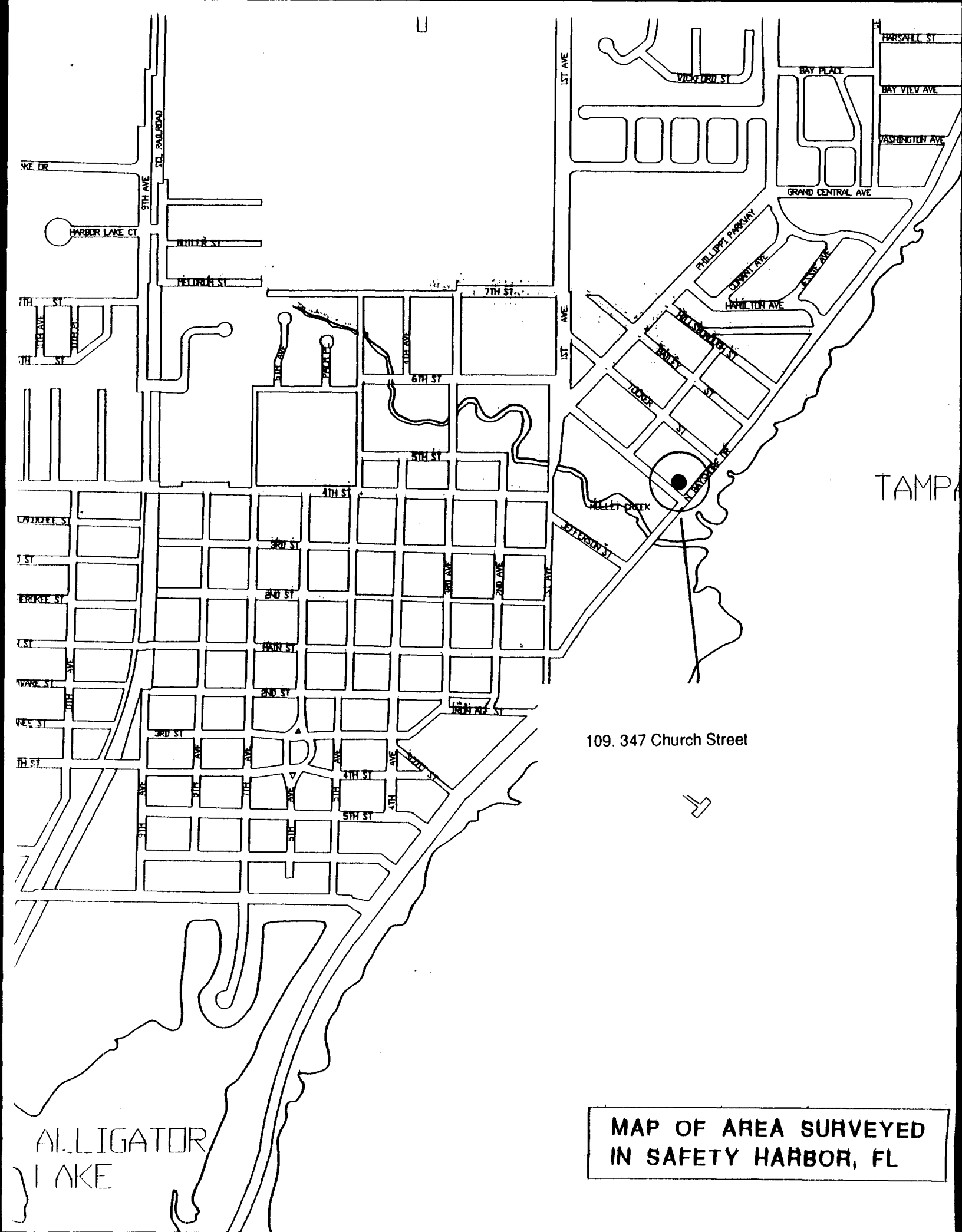
The typical Colonial Revival house in Florida is an eclectic mixture of several of colonial designs rather than a direct copy of a single plan. The style began to appear in the state in the late 1880s and continues to be built in modified forms today. Some of the identifying characteristics of Colonial 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 is located in the Espiritu Santo Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. 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 1906.

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.



TAMPA

109. 347 Church Street

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 76

Page 1

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

X original
update

SITE NAME: 348 2nd 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: 348 2nd Street S

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: South Green Springs Replat **BLOCK** 1 **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. 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: L-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: N/end/enclosed

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Metal awning

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Metal awnings/metal awning windows

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 76

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 3 Fr. 6

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 348 2nd Street S. It exhibits a gabled roof, gabled dormers, and a shed extension covering the end porch, which runs the length of the facade. Fenestration consists of metal awning windows. The exterior wall fabric is stucco. The building has been altered by the enclosure of the porch with brick.

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.

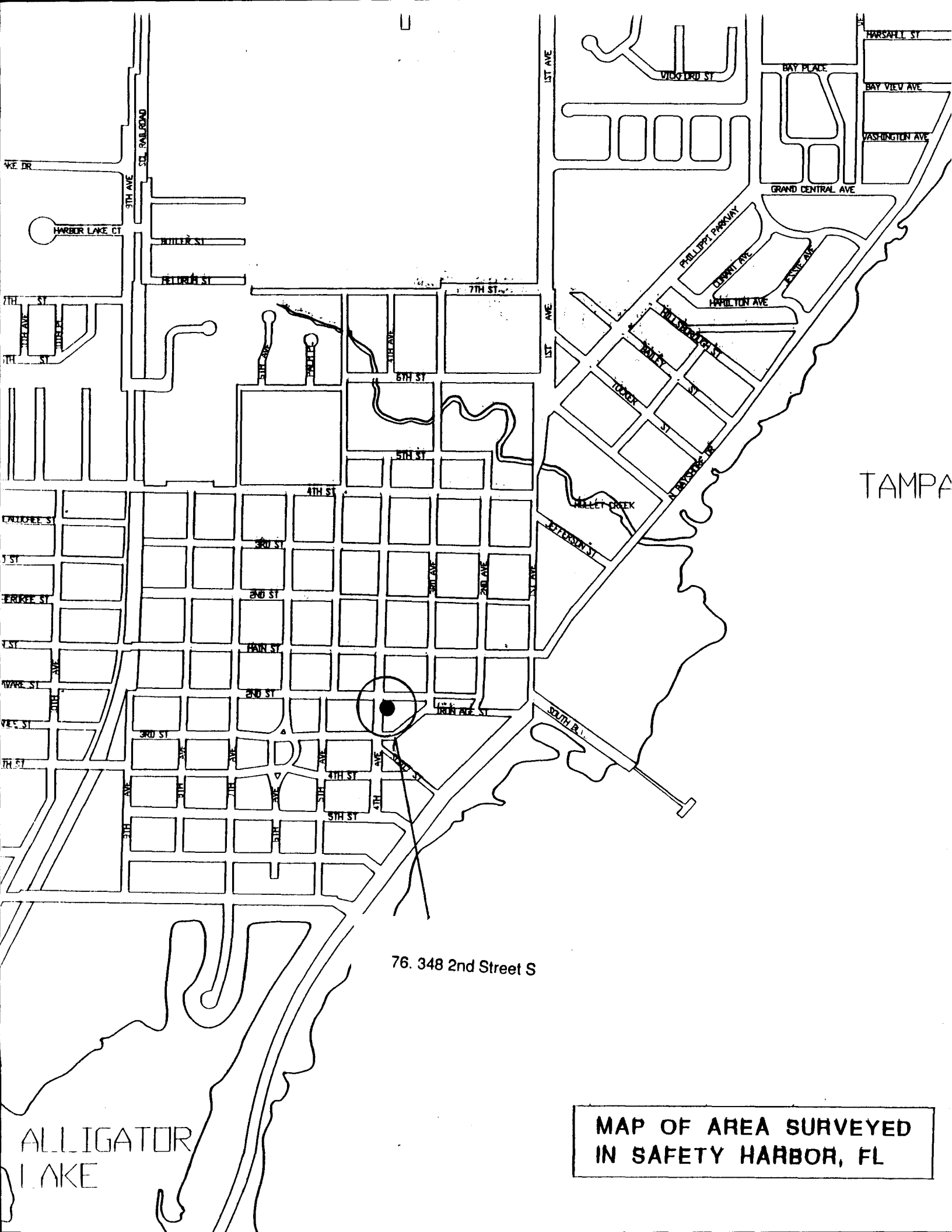
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate 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 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.

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76. 348 2nd Street S

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 123

Page 1

X original
update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 354 Tucker 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: 354 Tucker Street

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Espiritu Santo Springs

BLOCK 4

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. 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

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: N/end/square wood above knee wall/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: S; end, offset

WINDOWS: Jalousie

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 123

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. 18

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 354 Tucker Street. It exhibits a side-facing gable roof, and an end porch running the length of the facade. The porch is contained under a shed extension and features square columns above a knee wall, as well as a centered front-facing gable supported by square posts with decorative brackets, forming a small entrance porch. Fenestration consists of jalousie windows. The exterior wall fabric is asbestos shingle. The building has been altered by the enclosure of the end 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. 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 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: 14

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 355 5th 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: 355 5th Street N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Spring Park

BLOCK 6

LOT 45

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): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, vertical board

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/entrance/1 bay/enclosed

ROOF: TYPE: Cross-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: 14

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. 14

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Bungalow style residence is located at 355 5th Street N. It features a cross-gabled roof with blind oculi beneath the gables. The entrance porch, contained under the front-facing gable, has been enclosed. Fenestration consists of metal sash windows. The exterior wall fabric is vertical board.

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.

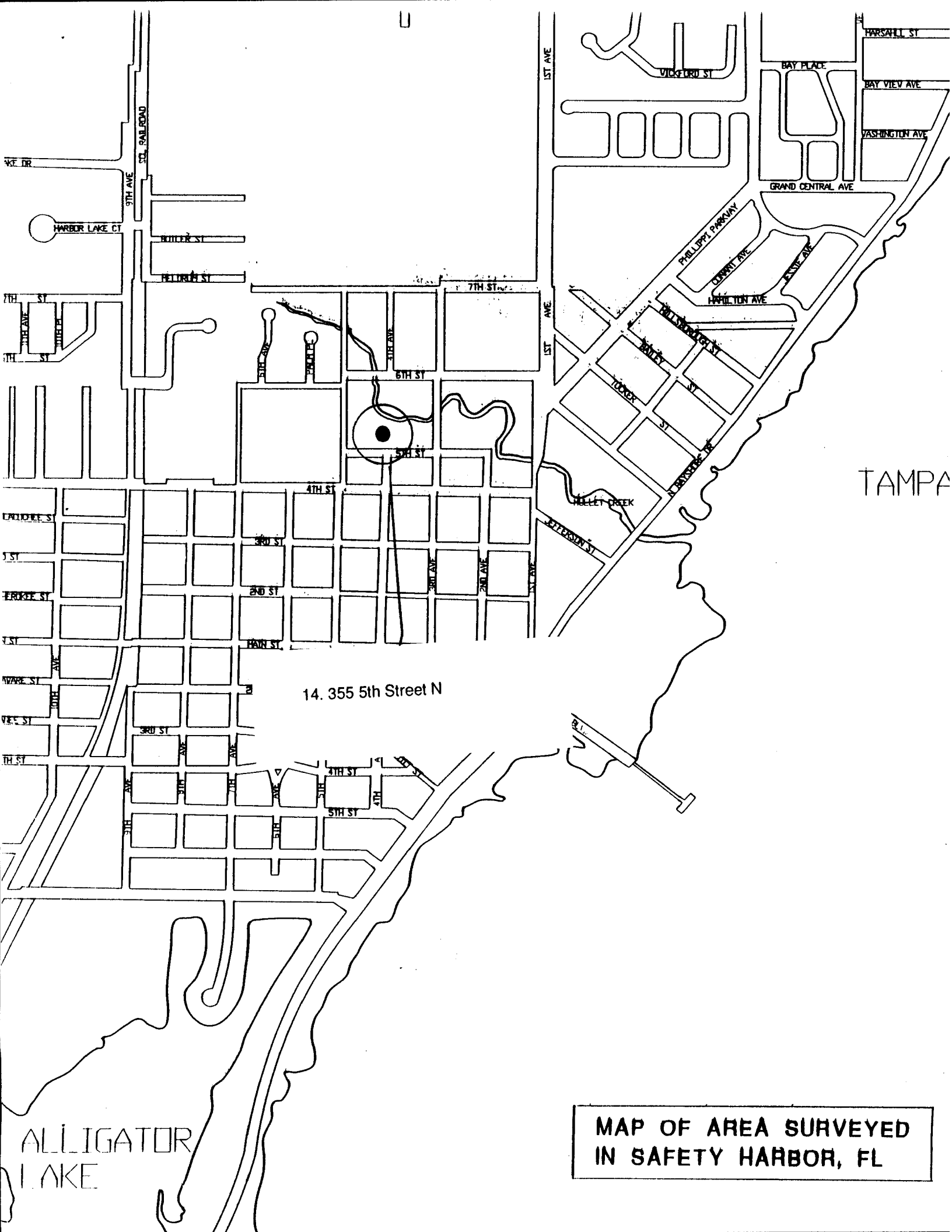
The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. 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 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 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.



14. 355 5th Street N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 181

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 366 Washington Avenue

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: 366 Washington Avenue

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Washington **BLOCK** 2 **LOT** 4
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. 1905 **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:** 1 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, weatherboard

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: N/veranda/wood posts on knee wall/6 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Cross-gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: Center ridge

WINDOWS: Metal sash

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Excellent

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 181

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. 11

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This two-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 366 Washington Avenue. It exhibits a cross-gabled roof and a veranda contained under a shed roof supported by wood posts on a knee wall. Fenestration consists of metal sash windows. The exterior wall fabric is weatherboard. The house has been altered by a number of structural 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.

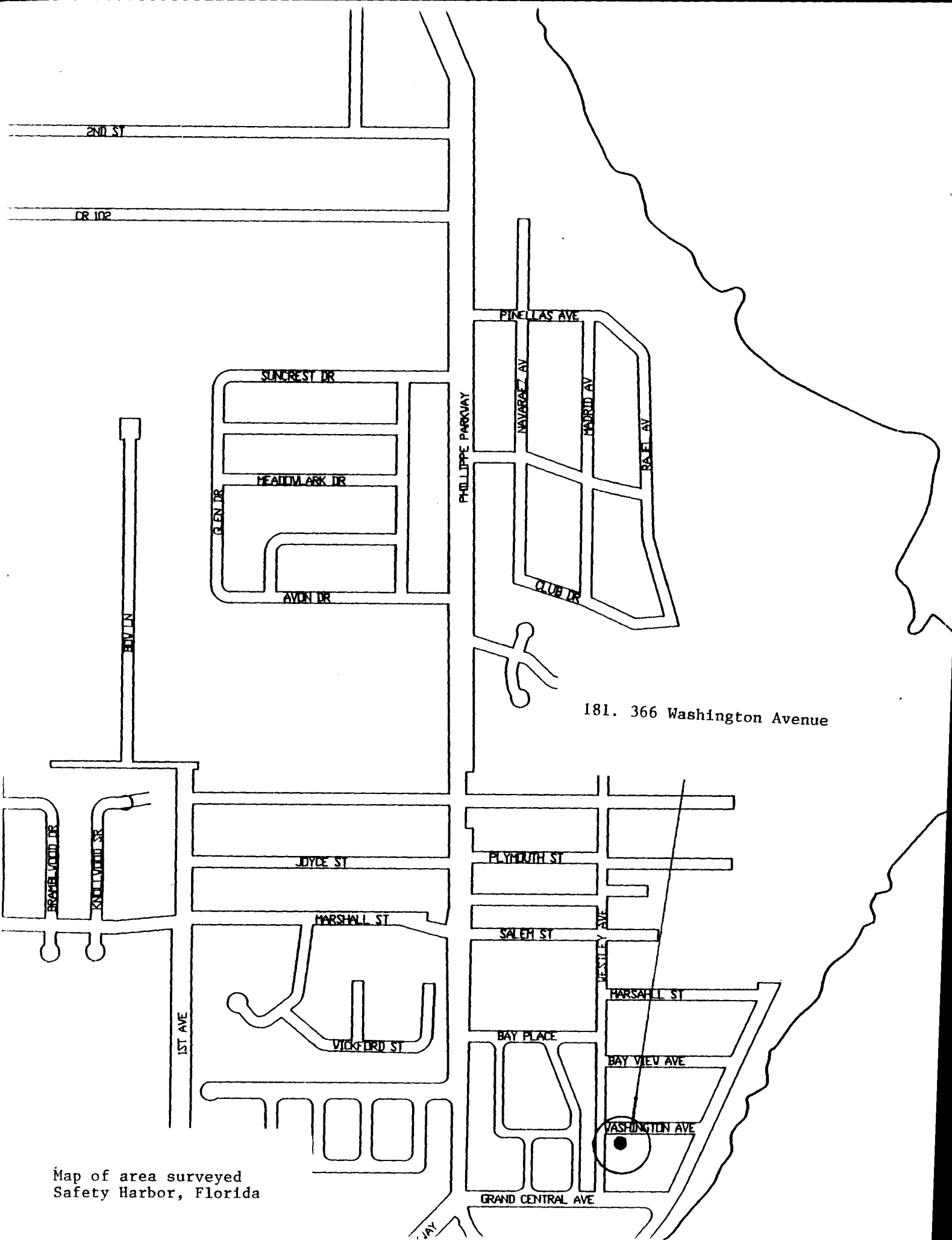
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate 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 Washington Subdivision, originally 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 1905.

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: 24

Page 1

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

X original
update

SITE NAME: 405 4th 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: 405 4th Street N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Spring Park

BLOCK 10

LOT 76

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: Irregular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Vinyl siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/end/tapered wood on knee wall/2 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Hip

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCs: Gable

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Metal awning; Jalousie

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 24

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. 24

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 405 4th Street N. It exhibits a hip roof with a small gable dormer. The porch is contained under a shed roof and features tapered columns mounted on the knee wall. Fenestration consists of metal awning and jalousie windows. The exterior wall fabric is vinyl siding. The building has been altered by the application of jalousie windows to the porch, as well as by the 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.

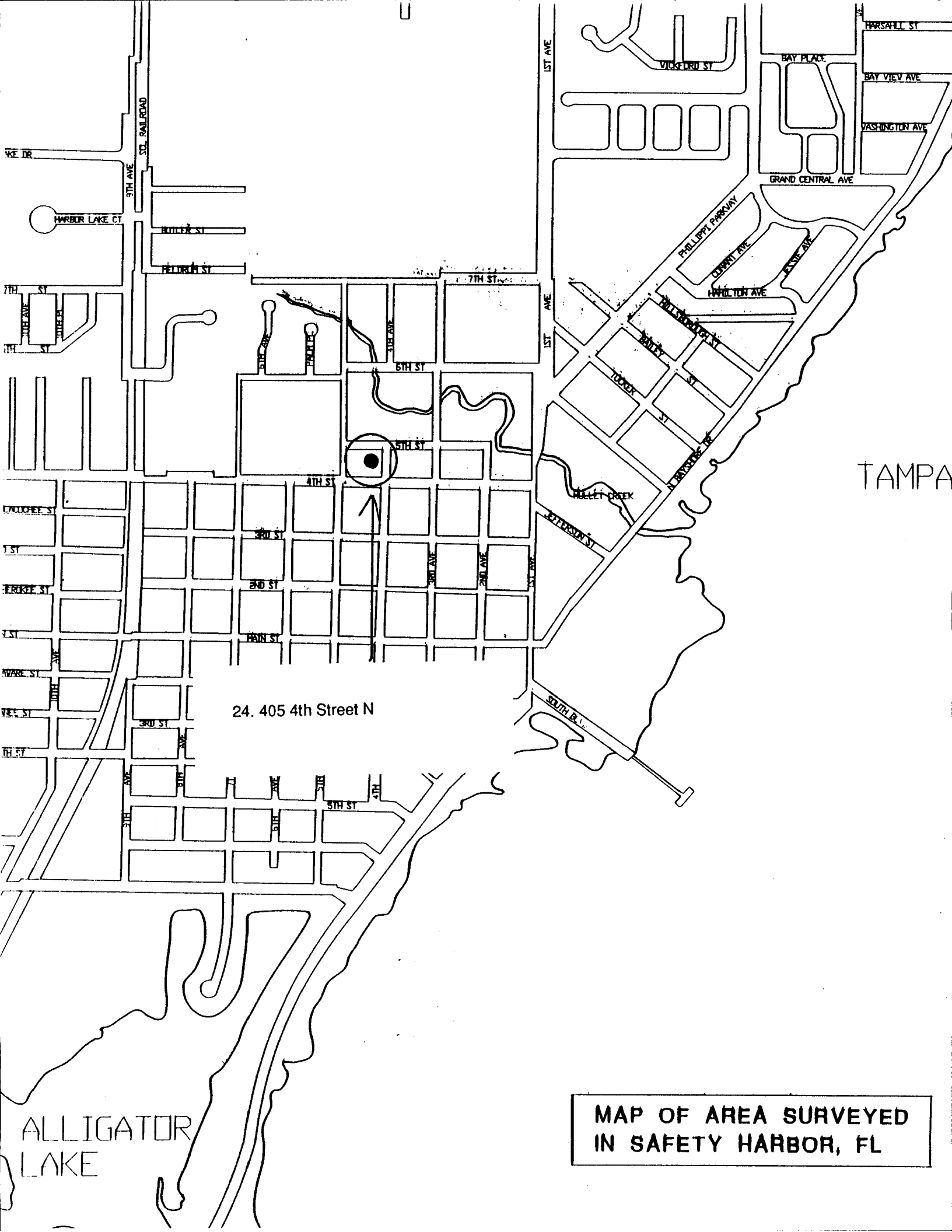
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate 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 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 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.

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24. 405 4th Street N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 13

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 414 5th 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: 414 5th Street N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Spring Park

BLOCK 10

LOT 68

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. 1933 **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: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: N/entrance/chamfered posts/1 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: 13

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

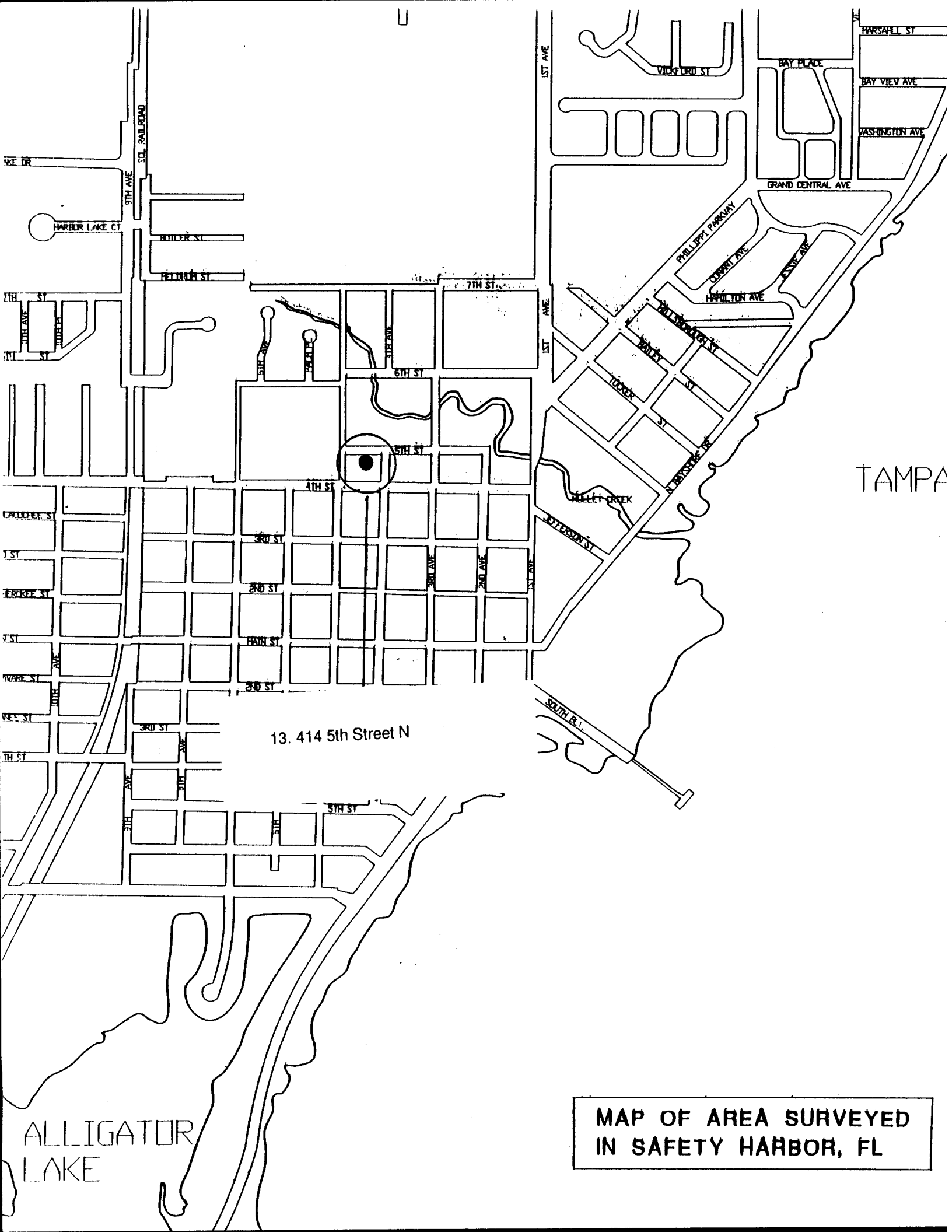
LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 1 Fr. 13

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments



13. 414 5th Street N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 414 5th Street N. It features a front-facing gable roof with a centered entrance contained under a small gable overhang supported by chamfered posts. Decorative trim and stair-rails adorn the entrance porch. Fenestration consists of metal awning windows. The exterior wall fabric is drop siding. The building has been altered by the application of the metal awning 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 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 1933.

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: 25

Page 1

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

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FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

SITE NAME: 415 4th 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: 415 4th Street N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Spring Park

BLOCK 10

LOT 75

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: Irregular

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: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/end/wood posts/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition roll

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: S; end, offset

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 1/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 25

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. 25

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 415 4th Street N. It exhibits a side-facing gable roof with wide eaves. The end porch, contained under a flat roof, runs the length of the facade and features wood post supports and a knee wall. 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.

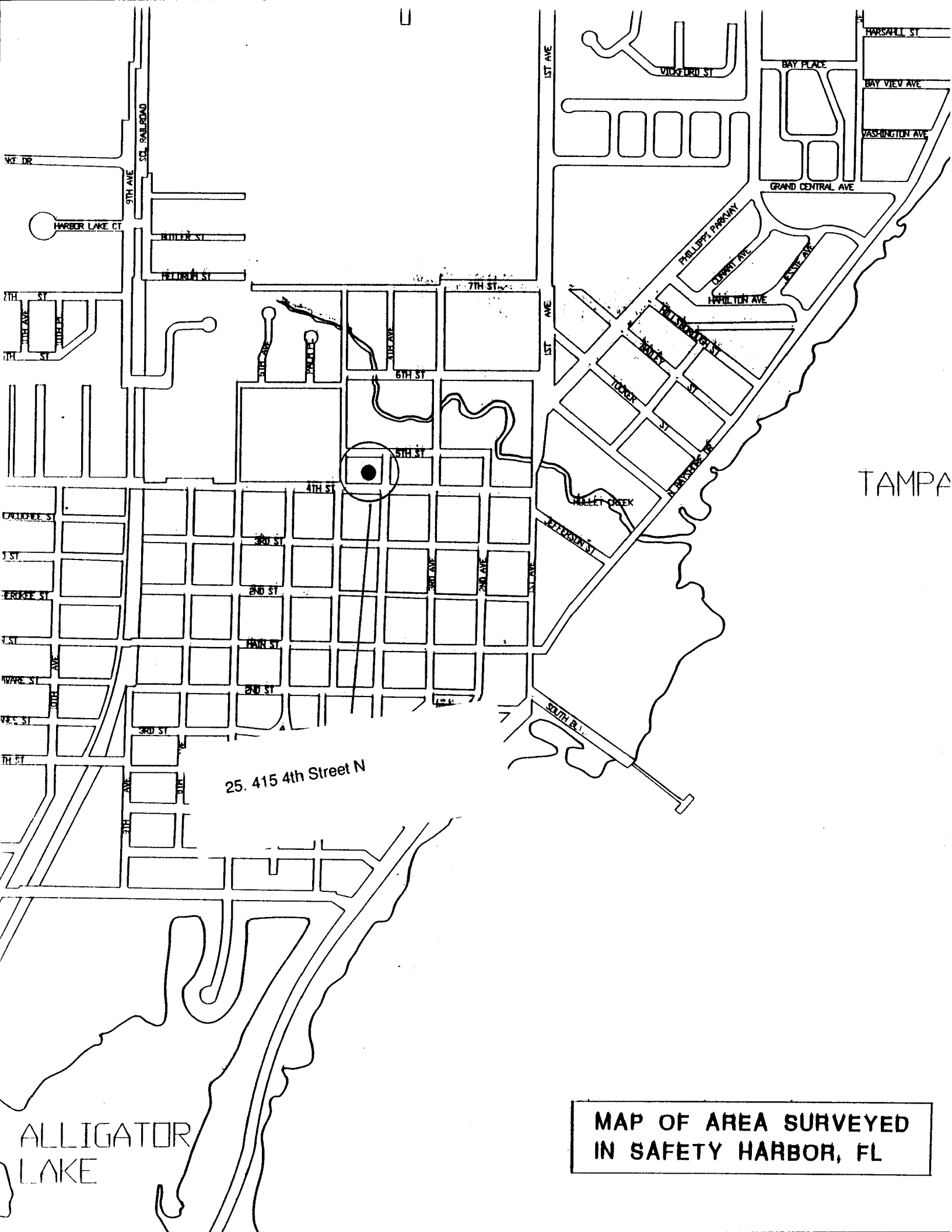
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate 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 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 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.



25. 415 4th Street N

ALLIGATOR
LAKE

TAMPA

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 12

Page 1

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update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 415 5th 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: 415 5th Street N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Spring Park

BLOCK 6

LOT 47

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, weatherboard

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/end/wood posts/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition roll

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: E; end, offset

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 1/1 lights; Metal sash; Jalousie

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 12

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. 12

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular building is located at 415 5th Street N. It features a front-facing gable roof, and an end porch contained under a hip roof with exposed rafter ends. The porch runs the length of the facade and features a centered entrance, wood post supports, and a knee wall. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, metal sash and jalousie windows. The exterior wall fabric is weatherboard. The building has been altered by the partial enclosure of the porch and by the application of the metal sash and 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.

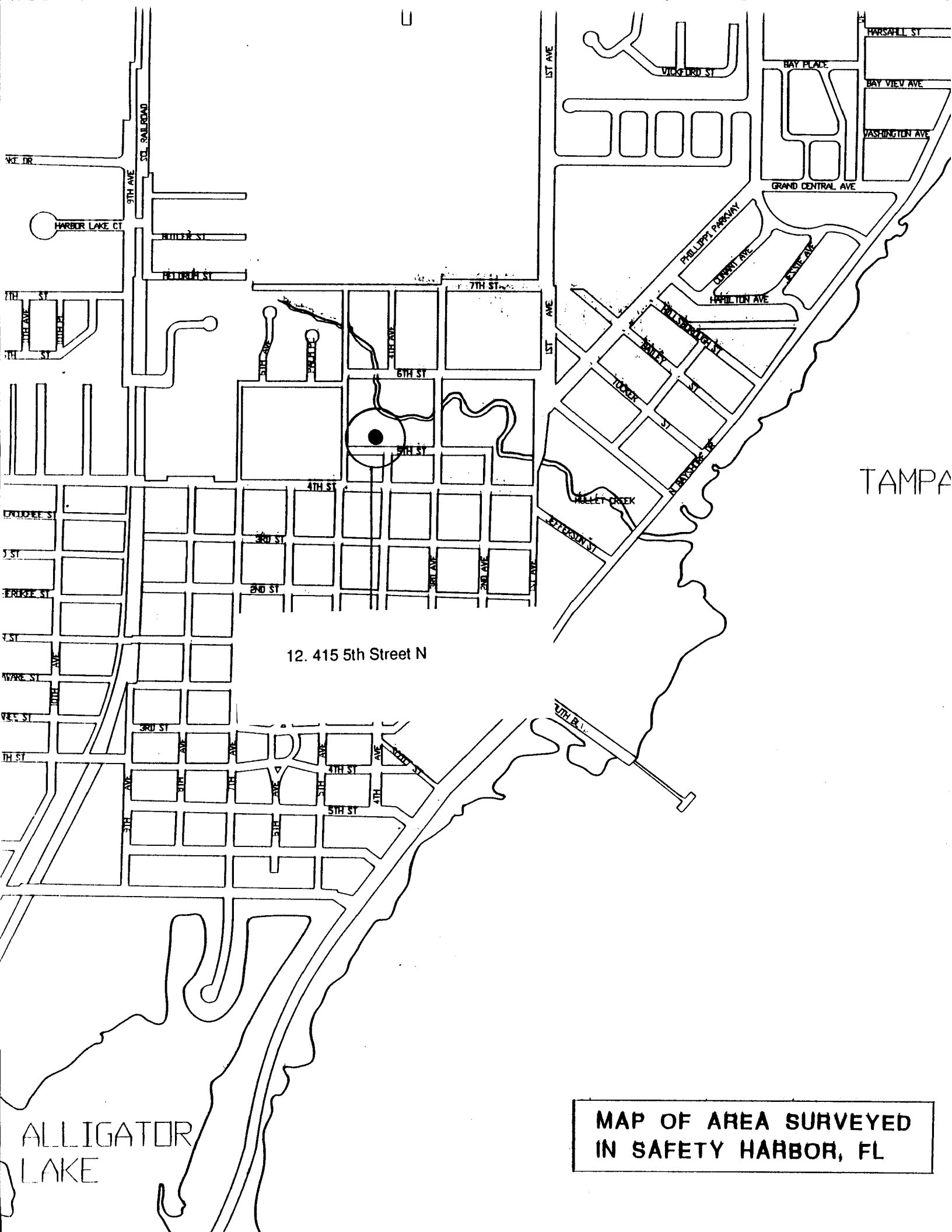
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate 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 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 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
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 26

Page 1

X original
update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 425 4th 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: 425 4th Street N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Spring Park

BLOCK 10

LOT 74

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: 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, drop siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/end/tapered wood on knee wall/3 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: S; end, offset

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 1/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 26

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. 26

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Bungalow style residence is located at 425 4th Street N. It exhibits a front-facing gable roof with wide eaves and exposed rafter ends. The end porch is contained under the main roof and runs the length of the facade. It features tapered columns on a knee wall. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The exterior wall fabric is drop 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.

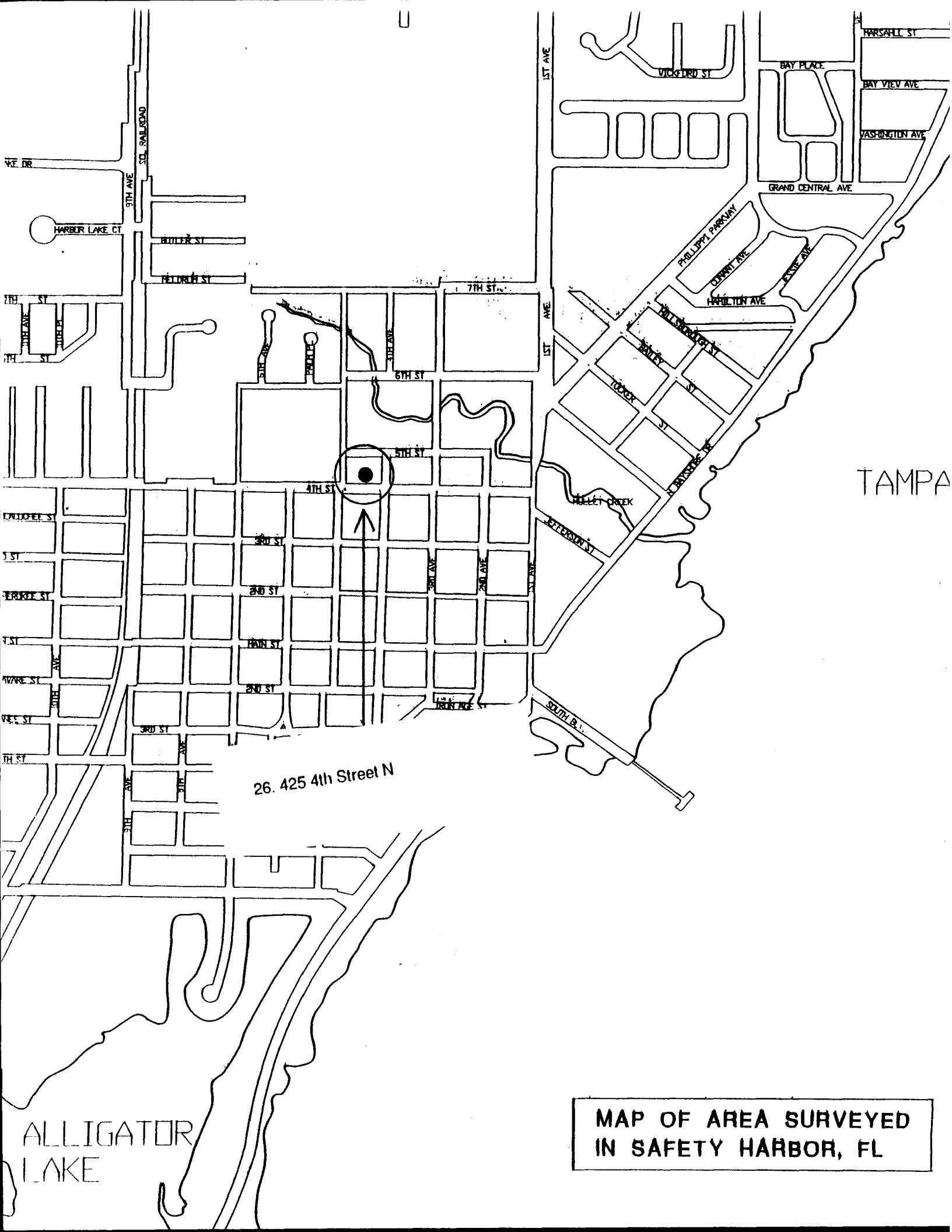
The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. 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 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 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.



26. 425 4th Street N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 11

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 425 5th 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: 425 5th Street N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Spring Park

BLOCK 6

LOT 48

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: 2 **OUTBLDGS:** 0 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 1

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, drop siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/end/tapered wood on masonry piers/3 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Hip

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS: Gable

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: W; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 1/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Exposed rafter ends

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 11

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. 11

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This two-story Frame Vernacular residential building is located at 425 5th Street N. It features a hip roof and front-facing gable dormer. The roof exhibits open eaves with exposed rafter ends. The end porch runs the length of the facade and is contained under the main roof. It features tapered columns on masonry piers. The second story of the porch is enclosed. 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.

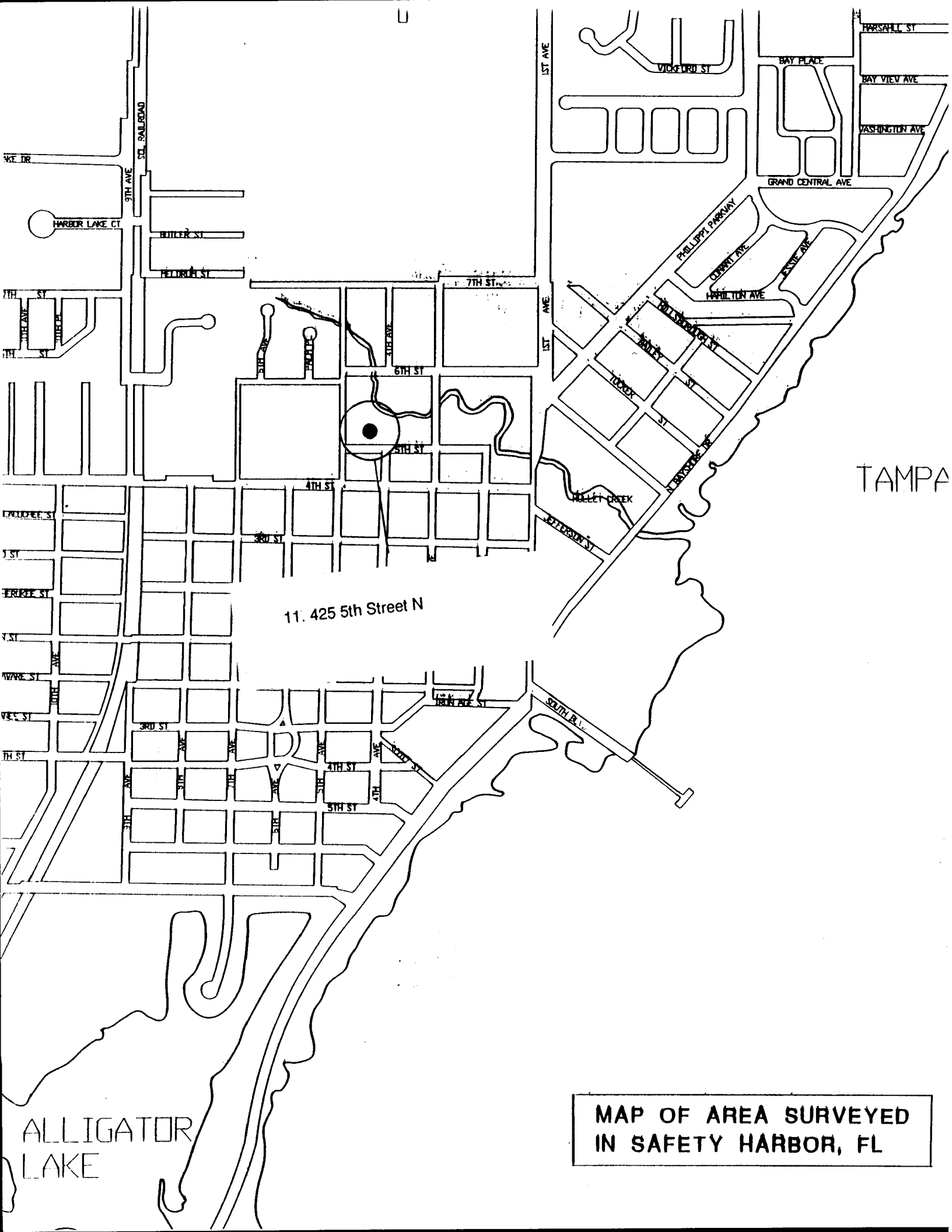
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate 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 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 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.



11. 425 5th Street N

TAMPA

ALLIGATOR
LAKE

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 10

Page 1

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

X original
update

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

SITE NAME: 426 5th 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: 426 5th Street N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Spring Park

BLOCK 10

LOT 69

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: Bungalow

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Irregular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 **OUTBLDGS:** 0 **PORCHES:** 2 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Stucco

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES: N/entrance/wood posts/1 bay/enclosed, E/porte-cochere/1

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: W; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Metal sash; Jalousie

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 10

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. 10

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Bungalow style residence is located at 426 5th Street N. It features a front-facing gable roof. An intersecting gable covers the porte-cochere and extends across the facade to form the shed roof of the end porch. Fenestration consists of metal sash and jalousie windows. The exterior wall fabric is stucco. The building has been altered by the application of the jalousie and metal sash windows, and 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 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.

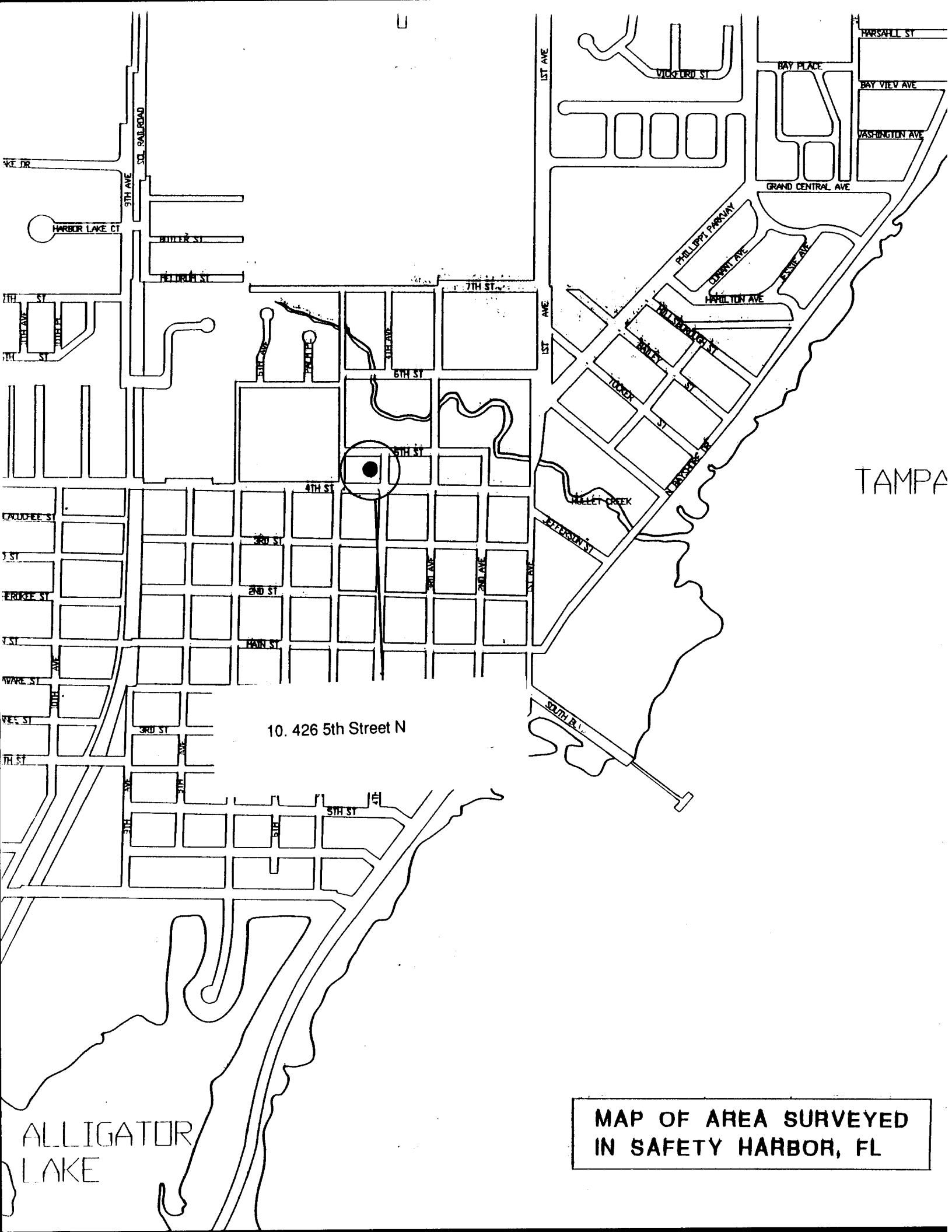
The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. 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 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 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



RECORD NUMBER: 132

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 433 2nd Street 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: 433 2nd Street S

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 13

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. 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: T-shaped

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: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/entrance/wood posts/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Cross-gable

SURFACING: Composition roll

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: W; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 1/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Exposed rafter ends

CONDITION: Fair

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 132

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. 27

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 433 2nd Street S. Notable architectural features include a cross-gabled roof, and an entrance porch contained under a shed roof with exposed end beams and stick-frame supports. 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.

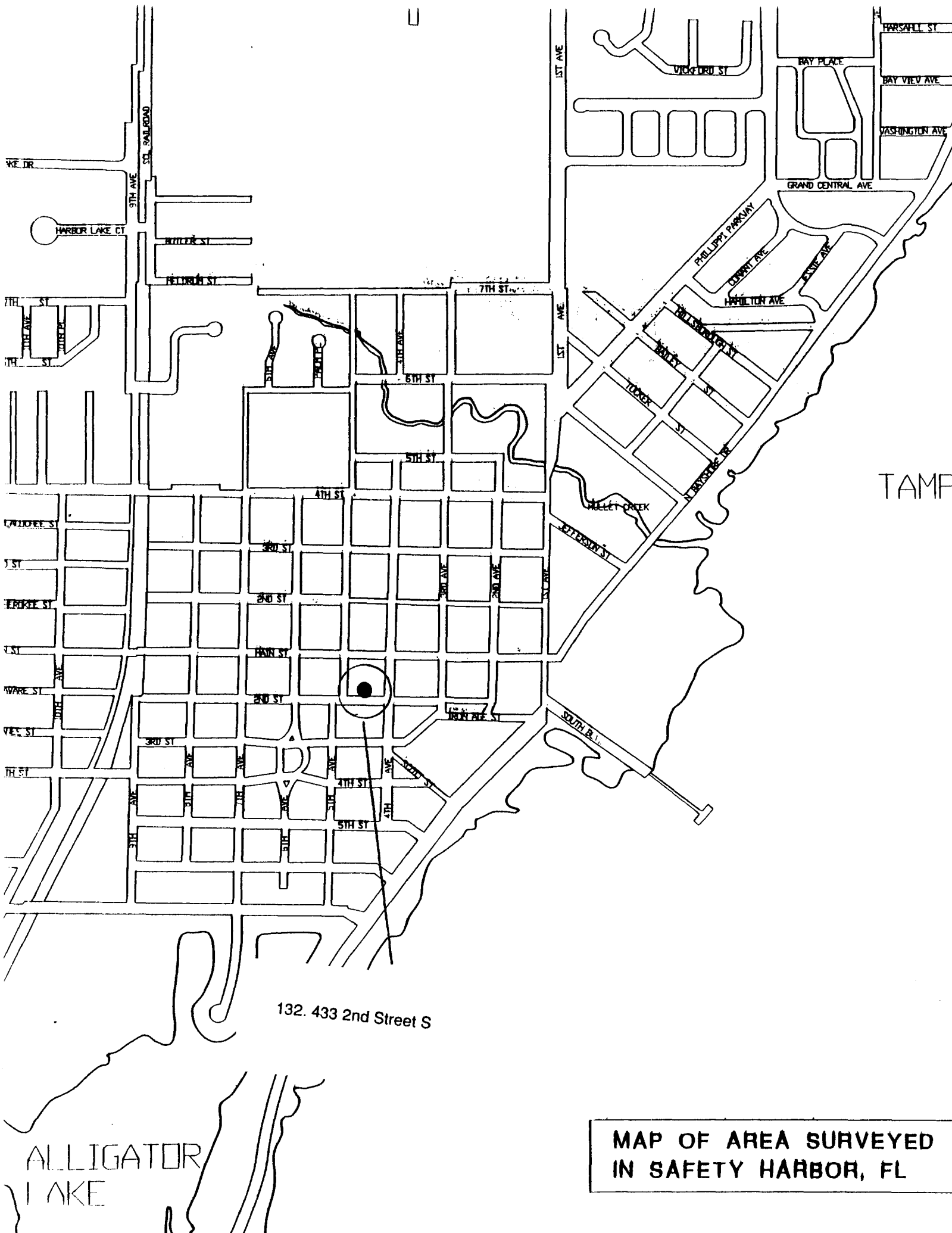
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate 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 is located in the Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. 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 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.



132. 433 2nd Street S

ALLIGATOR
LAKE

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 16

Page 1

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

X original
update

SITE NAME: 446 3rd Avenue 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: 446 3rd Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Spring Park

BLOCK 8

LOT 61

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: Irregular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Vinyl siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES: W/entrance

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: S; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Jalousie

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Exposed rafter ends

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 16

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. 16

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 446 3rd Avenue N. It features an asymmetrical facade, and a gabled roof with intersecting extensions. Exposed rafter ends are visible under the eaves. The entrance is contained under a shed overhang. Fenestration consists of jalousie windows. The exterior wall fabric is vinyl siding. The building has been altered by several structural additions.

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.

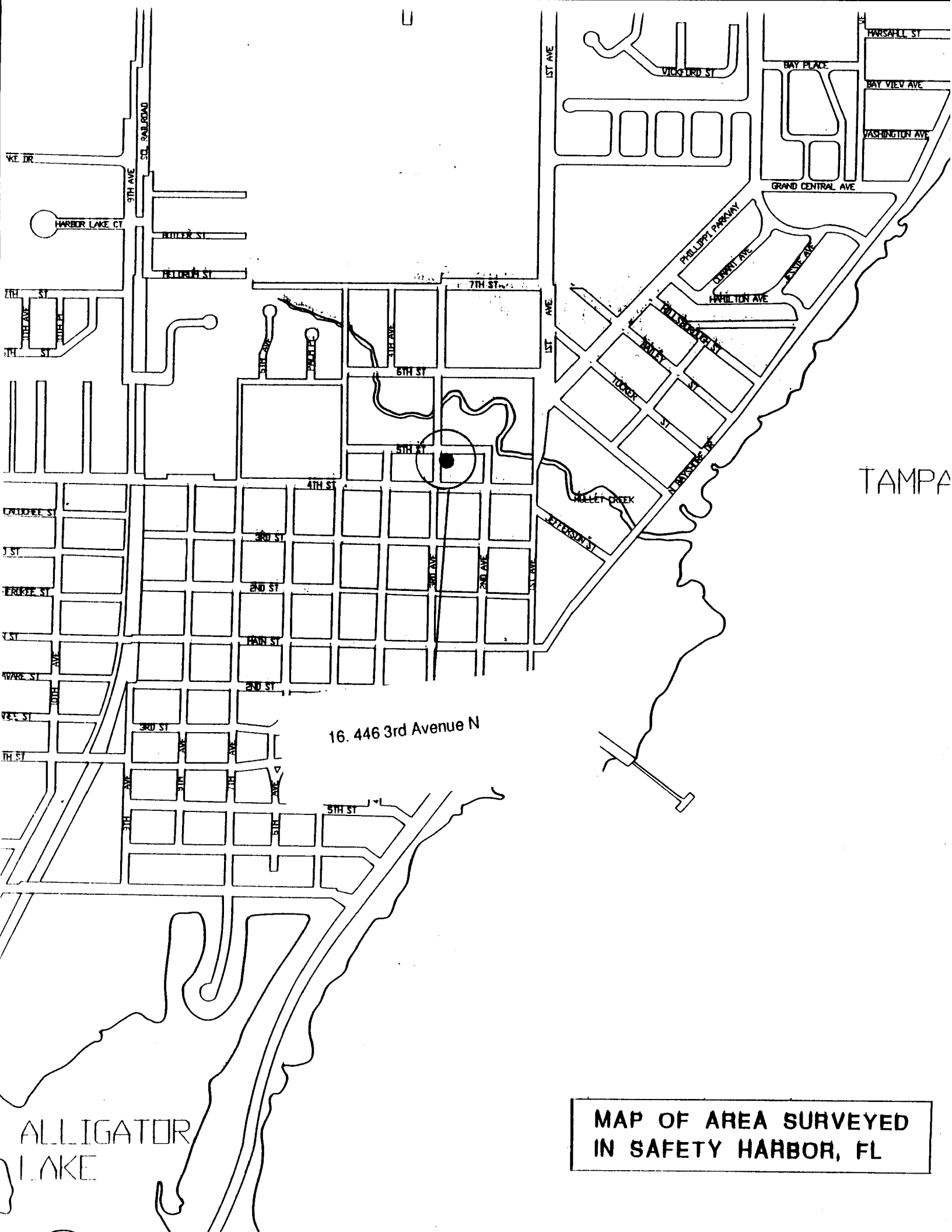
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate 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 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
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 27

Page 1

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

X original
update

SITE NAME: 445 4th 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: 445 4th Street N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Spring Park

BLOCK 10

LOT 72

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: 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): Stucco

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/entrance/square wood on brick piers/3 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

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: 27

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. 27

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story residence is located at 445 4th Street N. Its Bungalow styling is expressed by a low pitched front-facing gable roof, and an end porch featuring paired, square wood columns on brick piers. The porch is contained under the main roof. Fenestration consists of metal awning windows. The exterior wall fabric is stucco. The building has been altered by the application of the metal awning windows.

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.

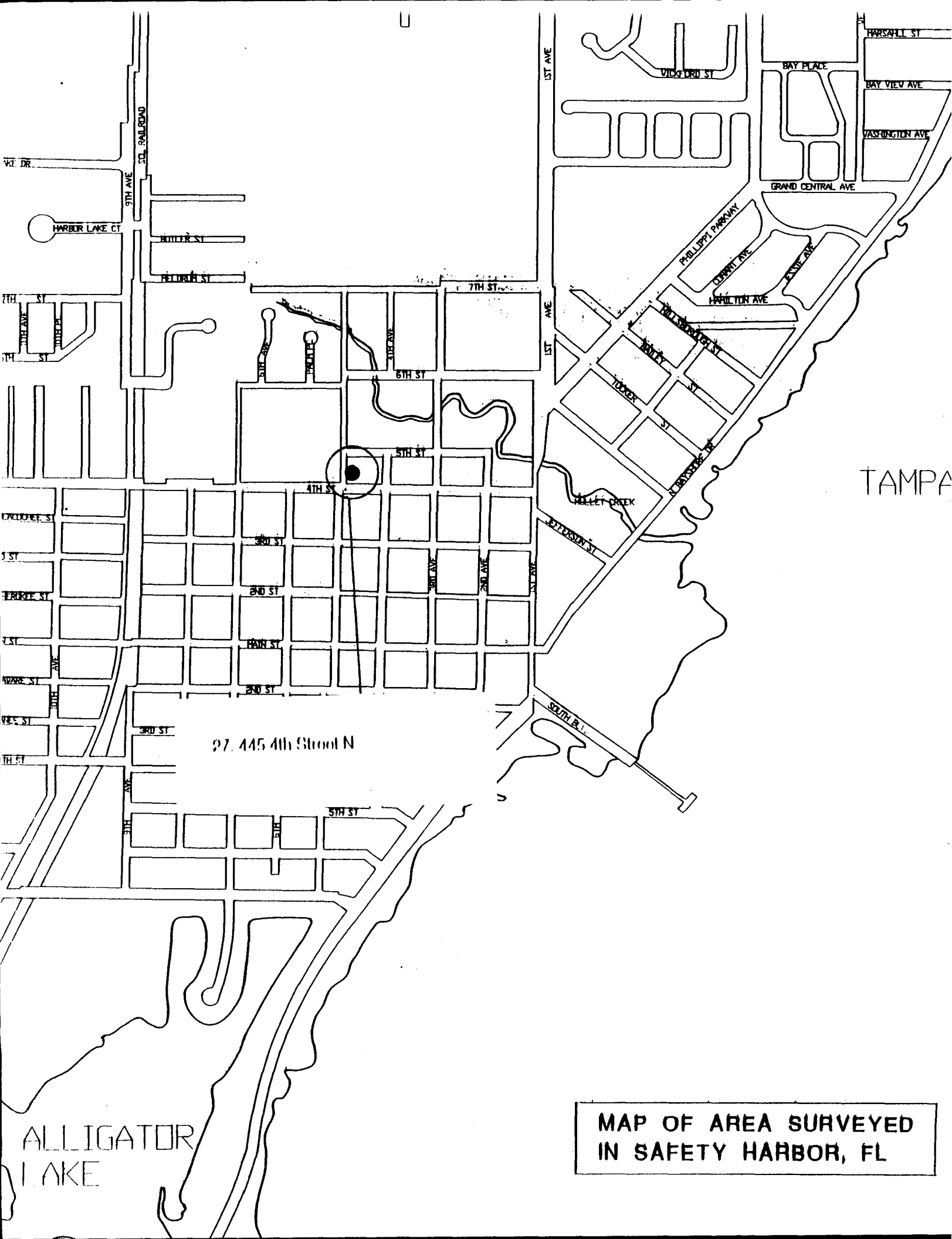
The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. 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 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 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: 131

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 446 2nd 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: 446 2nd Street S

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: South Green Springs Replat **BLOCK** 2 **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. 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:** 0 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 1

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Asbestos shingle

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: N/end/square wood/3 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCs: Gable

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: S; end, offset

WINDOWS: Metal awning

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Exposed rafter ends

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 131

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. 26

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Bungalow style residence is located at 446 2nd Street S. It exhibits a side-facing gable roof with exposed rafter ends and end beams, as well as a gable dormer. The inset end porch runs the length of the facade and features square columns and a knee wall. Fenestration consists of metal awning windows. The exterior wall fabric is asbestos shingle.

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 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 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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ALLIGATOR
LAKE

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 9

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 446 5th 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: 446 5th Street N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Spring Park

BLOCK 10

LOT 71

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: Bungalow

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Irregular

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: Piers

MATERIALS: Brick

INFILL:

PORCHES: N/end/masonry piers/enclosed

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Metal, 3-V crimp

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: W; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 1/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Exposed rafter ends/awnings

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 9

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. 9

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story residence is located at 446 5th Street N. Its Bungalow styling is expressed by a low pitched front-facing gable roof, accentuated by exposed rafter ends. 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: 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 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 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.

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MAP OF AREA SURVEYED IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 105

Page 1

X original
update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: Hotel Frances

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Spanish-American War

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS: Safety Harbor Hotel

COUNTY: Pinellas OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 454 Main Street

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 13

LOT 2&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: 1914 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE:

ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Hotel

PRESENT USE (S): Hotel

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: L-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: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES: E/veranda/brick piers/5 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Hip

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: S; end, offset

WINDOWS: Metal awning

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Commercial

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 105

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 3 Fr. 35

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This two-story Frame Vernacular commercial building is located at 454 Main Street. Notable architectural features include a hip roof with a small cupola, and a tiered veranda. The veranda is contained under the main roof and features brick piers, as well as a second story balustrade. The veranda's upper tier is partially enclosed on the west elevation. Fenestration consists of metal awning windows. 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.

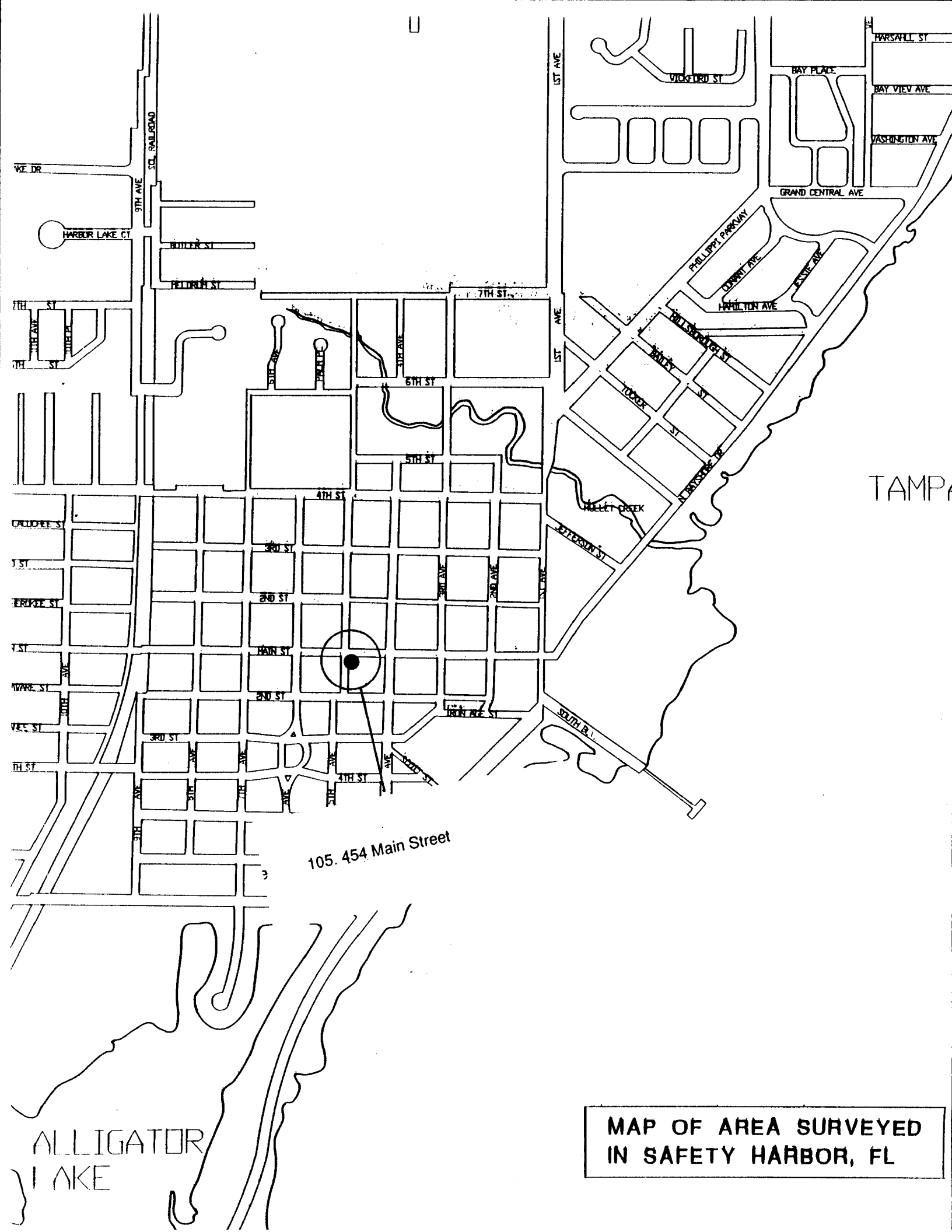
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate 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 Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. 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 1914.

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.



105. 454 Main Street

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 129

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: First Presbyterian Church

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Religious organ.

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 500 2nd Street S

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: South Green Springs Replat **BLOCK** 3 **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. 1924 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

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

ORIGINAL USE (S): Church

PRESENT USE (S): Church

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Mission

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Stucco

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES:

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Barrel tile

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Fixed plate glass

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Scuppers/Belfrey

CONDITION: Excellent

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 129

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 4 Fr. 24

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story church is located at 500 2nd Street S. Its Mission styling is expressed by its belfry, Spanish-tiled gabled roof, scuppers in the front-facing gables, and buttresses flanking the entrance. The entrance to the vestibule is contained under a smaller front-facing gable roof. It features an arched door surround, with radiating and alternating voussior and keystone. Beneath the arch is a stained glass fanlight. Fenestration consists of arched, fixed plate glass windows. The exterior wall fabric is stucco.

Architectural Context: The Spanish Mission style is found almost solely in those states that have a Spanish colonial heritage. It originated in California during the 1890s and was given impetus when the Southern Pacific railways adopted it as the style for the depots and resort hotels it constructed throughout the west. Early domestic examples were faithful copies of their colonial ancestors, but during the first two decades of the twentieth century other influences - most notably those of the Prairie and Bungalow styles - were added to produce new prototypes.

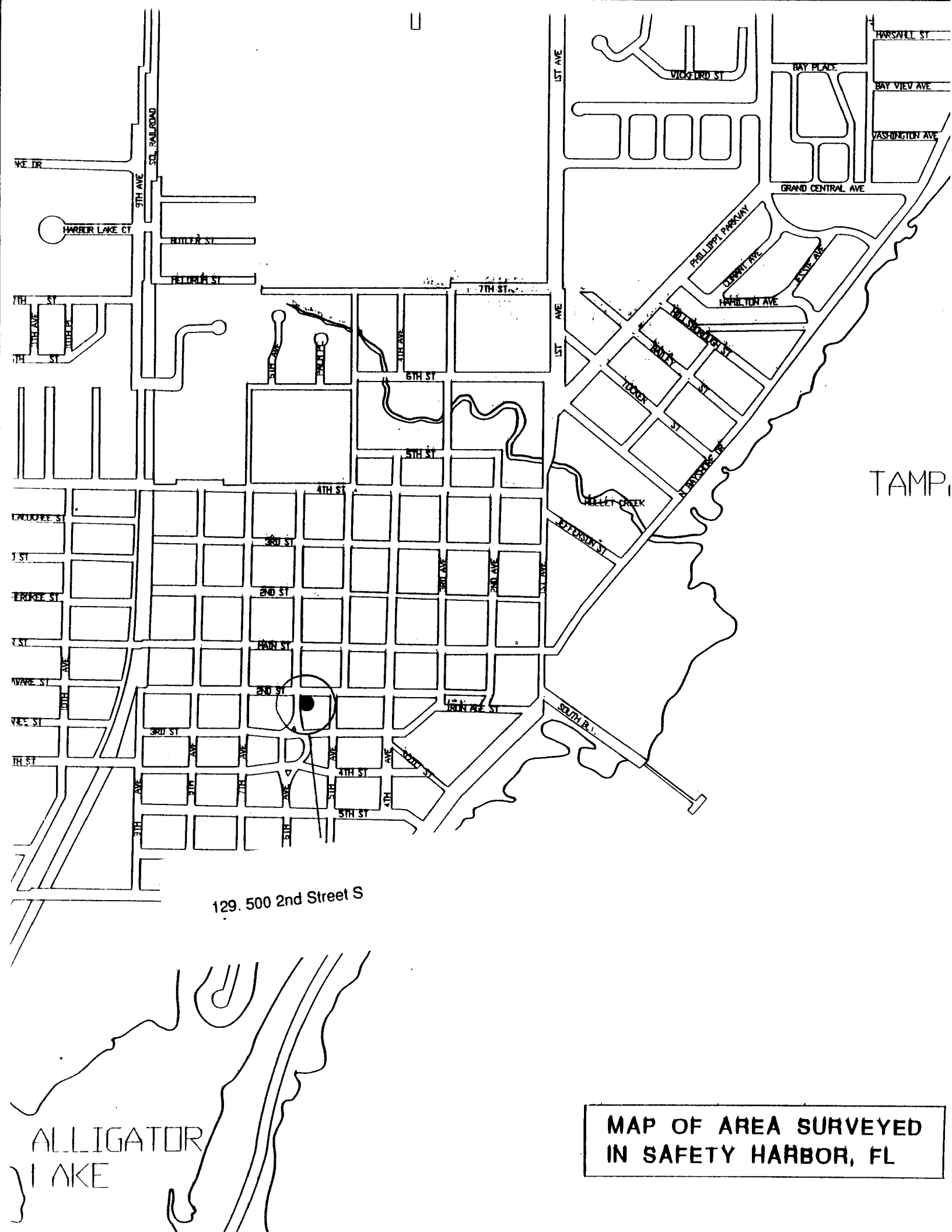
In Florida, the Spanish Mission style gained widespread popularity during the decade before the collapse of the Florida land boom in 1926. It was adapted for a variety of building types ranging from grandiose tourist hotels to two room residences. Identifying features of the style include flat (sometimes hip) roofs, always with a curvilinear parapet or dormer either on the main or porch roof; 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.



129. 500 2nd Street S

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 185

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: Ace H. Comstock 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: 505 5th Street S

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: South Green Springs **BLOCK** 31 **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. 1921 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

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

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Mission

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Square

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 2 **OUTBLDGs:** 0 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Masonry, hollow tile

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Stucco

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/end/masonry piers/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Flat

SURFACING: Built-up

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: W; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 3/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Mission parapet, Medallions on corners of parapet

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 185

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. 15

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This two-story Mission style residence is located at 505 5th Street S. It exhibits a flat roof with rectilinear parapet. The end porch is contained under flat roof supported by masonry piers. Fenestration consists of double hung sash windows with 3/1 lights. The exterior wall fabric is stucco.

Architectural Context: The Spanish Mission style is found almost solely in those states that have a Spanish colonial heritage. It originated in California during the 1890s and was given impetus when the Southern Pacific railways adopted it as the style for the depots and resort hotels it constructed throughout the west. Early domestic examples were faithful copies of their colonial ancestors, but during the first two decades of the twentieth century other influences - most notably those of the Prairie and Bungalow styles - were added to produce new prototypes.

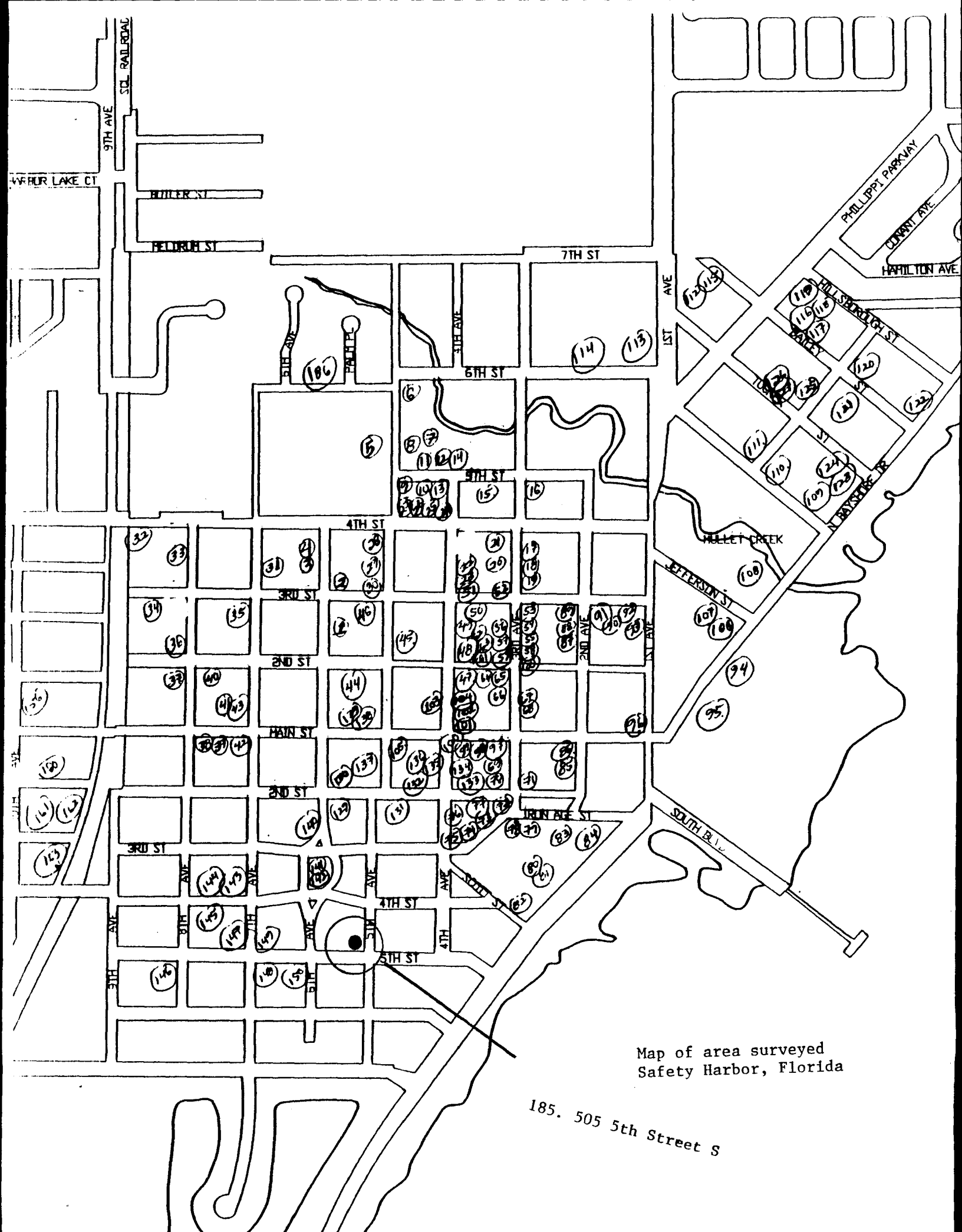
In Florida, the Spanish Mission style gained widespread popularity during the decade before the collapse of the Florida land boom in 1926. It was adapted for a variety of building types ranging from grandiose tourist hotels to two room residences. Identifying features of the style include flat (sometimes hip) roofs, always with a curvilinear parapet or dormer either on the main or porch roof; 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 Subdivision, originally platted in 1924. 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 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

185. 505 5th Street S



RECORD NUMBER: 138

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: Whittledge Apartments

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: 509 Main Street

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: C.W. Johnson ReSubdn W Gr Spr **BLOCK** 25 **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. 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: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 2 **OUTBLDGS:** 0 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, vertical board; Stucco

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/tiered/enclosed

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Fixed plate glass

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Commercial

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 138

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. 33

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This two-story Frame Vernacular apartment building is located at 509 Main Street. Notable architectural features include a front-facing gable roof with exposed rafter ends. The tiered end porch is contained under a hip roof and features half timbering on the second story of the facade. Fenestration consists of fixed plate glass windows. The exterior wall fabric is vertical board and 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.

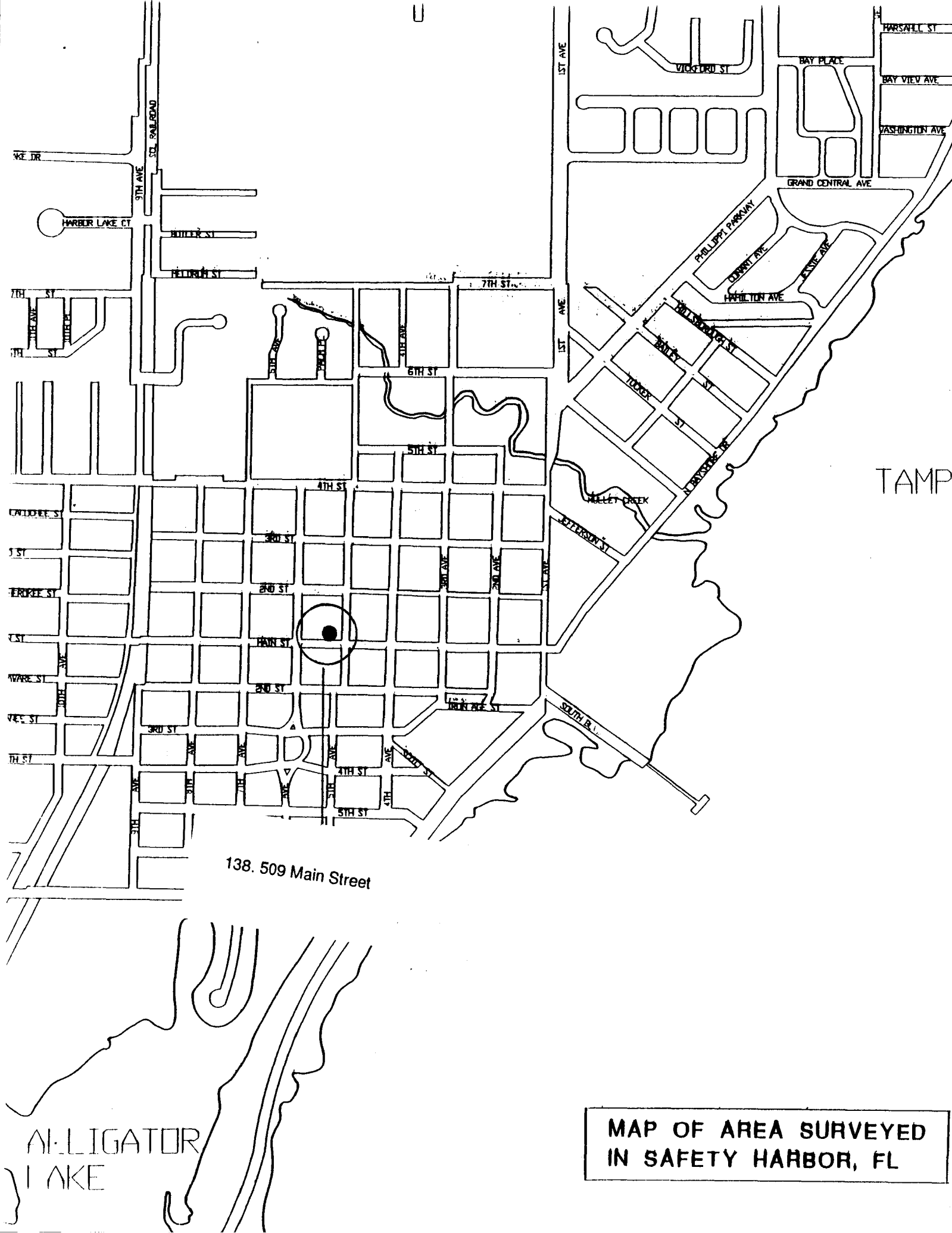
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate 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 resubdivision of the south 473 feet of the West Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1914. 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.

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MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 139

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: Safety Harbor Herald Office
HISTORIC CONTEXTS: W War I & Aftermath
NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building
OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS: Hair Castle
COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual
PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**
LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 511 Main Street
CITY: Safety Harbor
VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: C.W. Johnson ReSubdn W Gr Spr **BLOCK** 25 **LOT** 7
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. 1917 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**
MODIFICATION DATE(S):
MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**
ORIGINAL USE (S): Printing Office
PRESENT USE (S): Hairdresser

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Masonry Vernacular
PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular
PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown
NO. STORIES: 1 **OUTBLDGS:** 0 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 0
STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Masonry, Brick
EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Concrete block
FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous
MATERIALS: Poured concrete
INFILL:
PORCHES: S/end/square wood on masonry knee wall/3 bay
ROOF: TYPE: Gable
SURFACING: Composition shingle
SECONDARY STRUCS:
CHIMNEY: NO.: 0
MATERIALS:
LOCATIONS: 0
WINDOWS: Fixed plate glass; unknown
EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:
CONDITION: Good
SURROUNDINGS: Commercial
NARRATIVE:
See Continuation Sheet

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. 34

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Masonry Vernacular commercial building is located at 511 Main Street. It exhibits a front-facing gable roof. The end porch is contained under a hip roof and features square columns above a masonry knee wall. Fenestration consists of fixed plate glass windows across the facade, while the windows along the side elevations have been brick up. The exterior wall fabric is concrete block.

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.

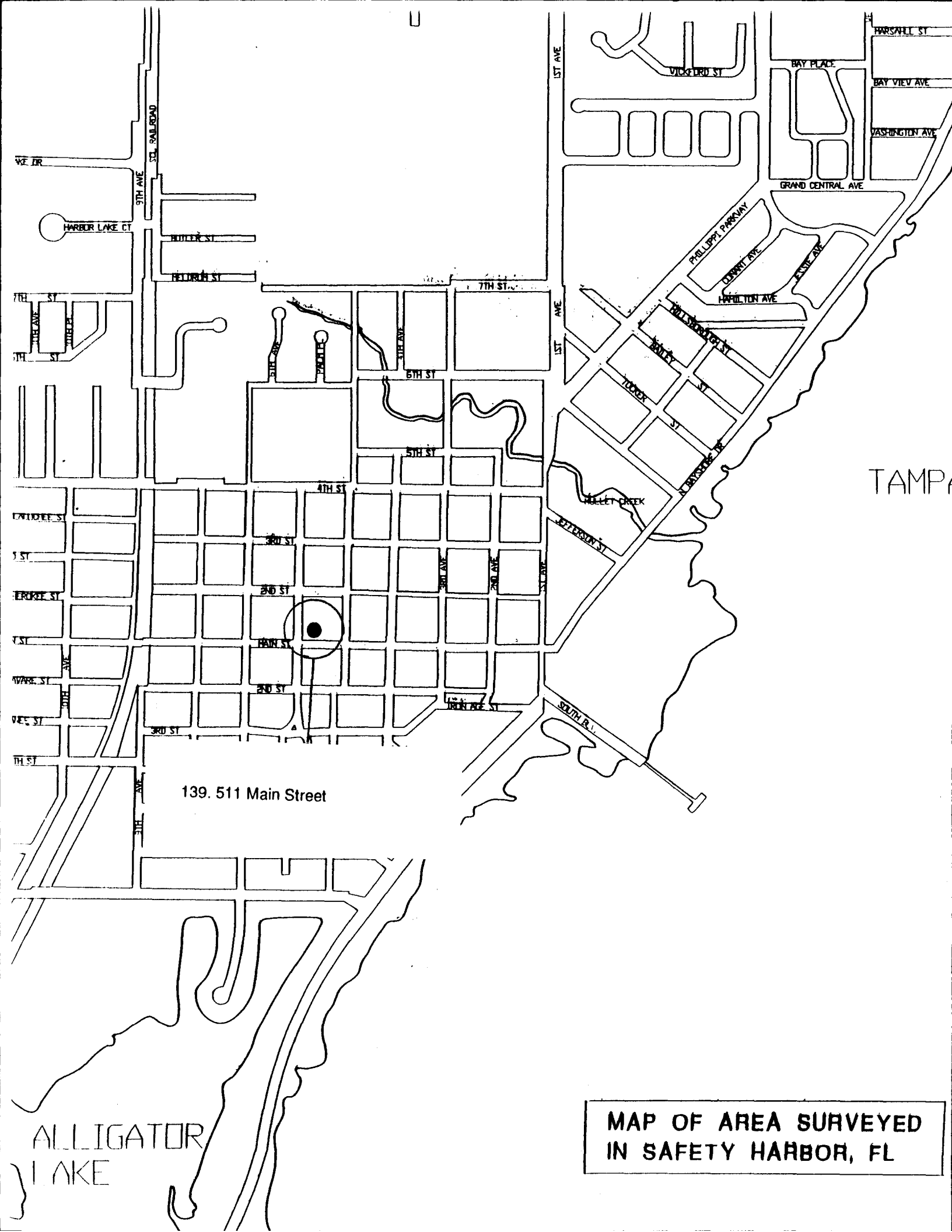
Masonry Vernacular is more commonly associated with commercial building types than with residential architecture where wood frame houses dominate. In Florida, most examples predating 1920 were brick, but a number of older examples feature the rough-faced cast concrete block popularized by Henry Hobson 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 C. W. Johnson's resubdivision of the south 473 feet of the West Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1914. 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 1917.

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.



139. 511 Main Street

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL





RECORD NUMBER: 8

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 516 5th Avenue 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: 516 5th Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Spring Park

BLOCK 6

LOT 50

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. 1926 **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: Square

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 2 **OUTBLDGS:** 0 **PORCHES:** 0 **DORMERS:** 1

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Vinyl siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES:

ROOF: TYPE: Hip

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS: Gable

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: N; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Metal sash

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

Architectural Narrative: This two-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 516 5th Avenue N. It features a hip roof with a gable dormer, and boxed eaves. Fenestration consists of metal sash windows. The exterior wall fabric is vinyl siding. The building has been altered by the application of the metal sash windows and 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.

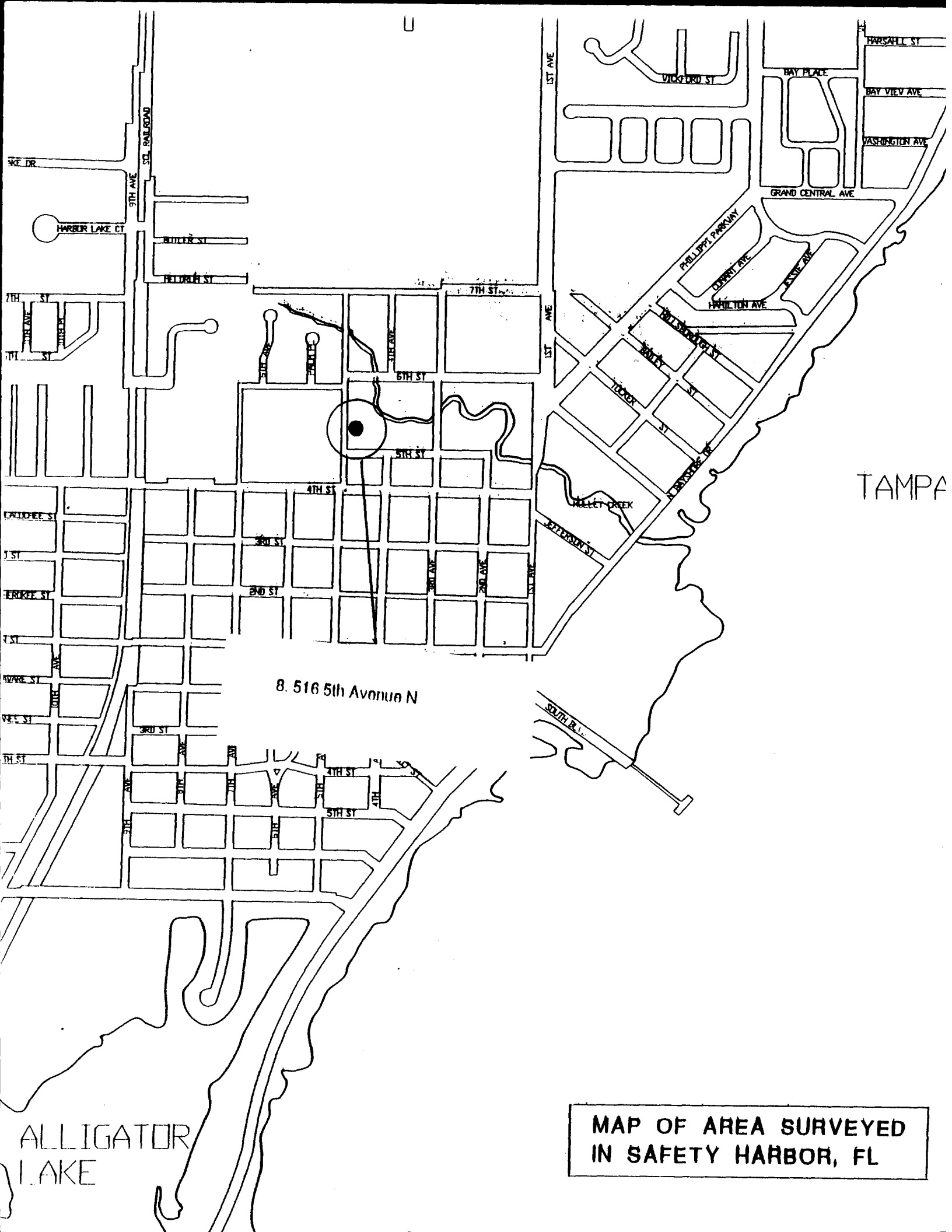
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate 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 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 1926.

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.



ALLIGATOR
LAKE

TAMPA

8. 516 5th Avenue N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NO: 8

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. 8

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

8. 516 5th Avenue N

RECORD NUMBER: 130

Page 1

X original
update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 519 2nd Street S

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: 519 2nd Street S

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: C.W. Johnson ReSubdn W Gr Spr BLOCK 32 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. 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: 0 PORCHES: 2 DORMERS: 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Stucco

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/end/masonry piers/1 bay, E/porte-cochere/masonry piers

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 and exposed rafter ends

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 130

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 4 Fr. 25

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story residence is located at 519 2nd Street S. Its Bungalow styling is expressed by a low-pitched front-facing gable roof, with exposed rafter ends and triangular knee braces. The end porch is contained under an offset front-facing gable roof and features masonry piers and wrought iron railing. The porte-cochere is covered by a crossing gable on the east elevation. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 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 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.

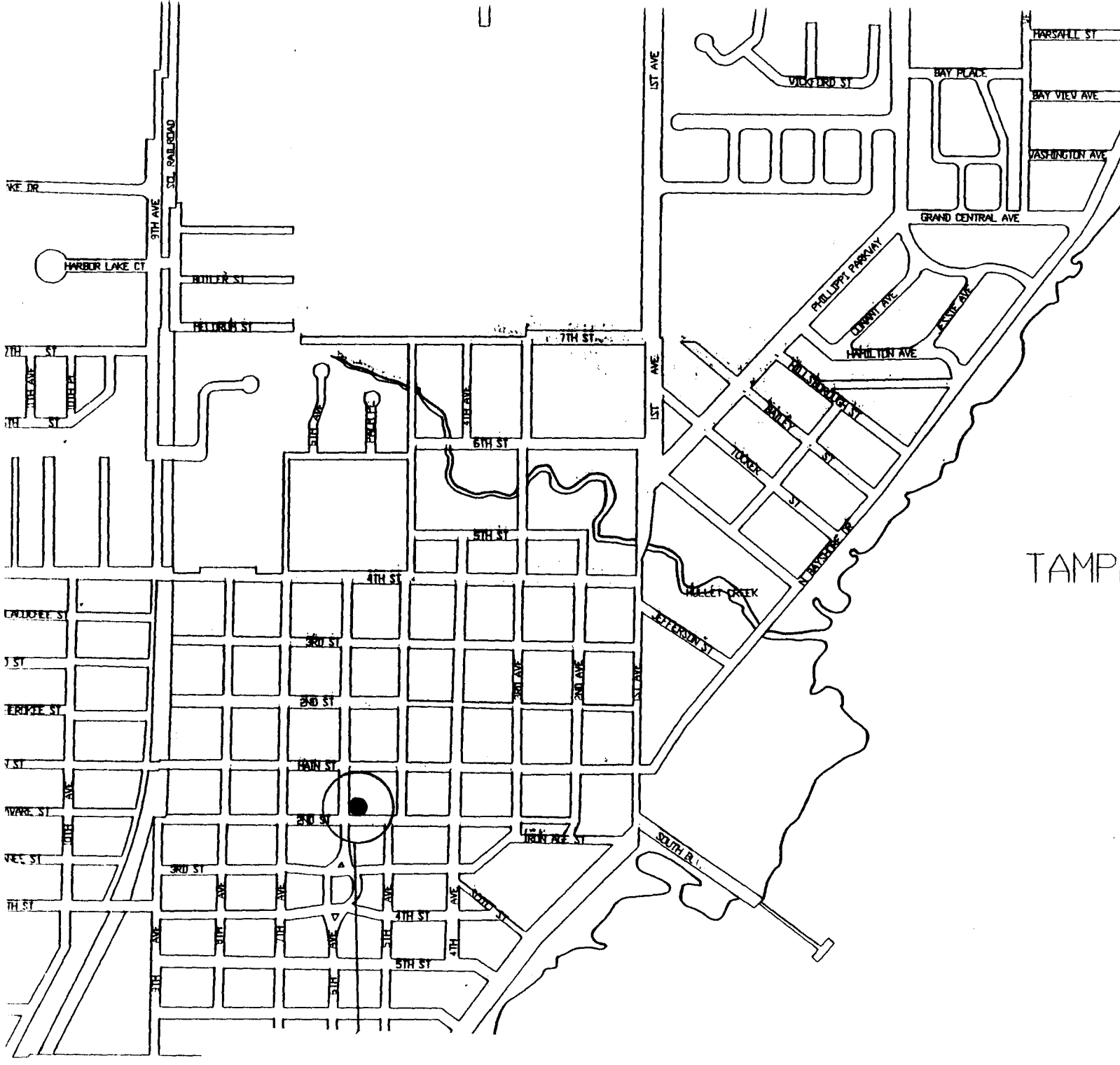
The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. 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 C. W. Johnson's resubdivision of the south 473 feet of the West Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1914. 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.

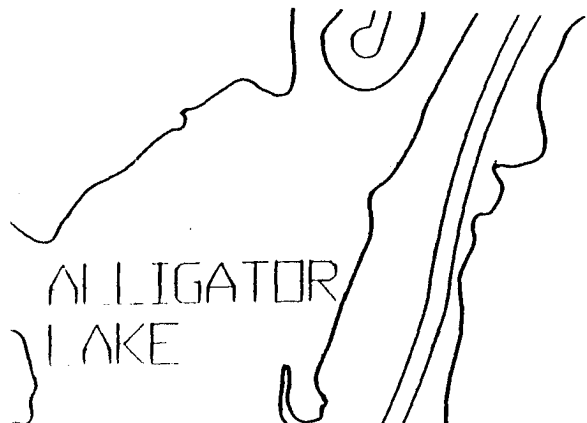
Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic 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.



130. 519 2nd Street S



MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL





RECORD NUMBER: 44

Page 1

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update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 526 2nd 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: 526 2nd Street N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: West Green Springs

BLOCK 25

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. 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:** 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/end/square wood on brick piers/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition roll

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: E; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 2/2 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 44

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. 10

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story residence is located at 526 2nd Street N. Its Bungalow styling is expressed by a low-pitched front-facing gable roof with wide eaves and exposed rafter ends. The end porch is contained under a front-facing gable and features paired square columns on brick piers, a knee wall, and extra stick-work and exposed end beams in the gable. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/2 lights. The exterior wall fabric is drop 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.

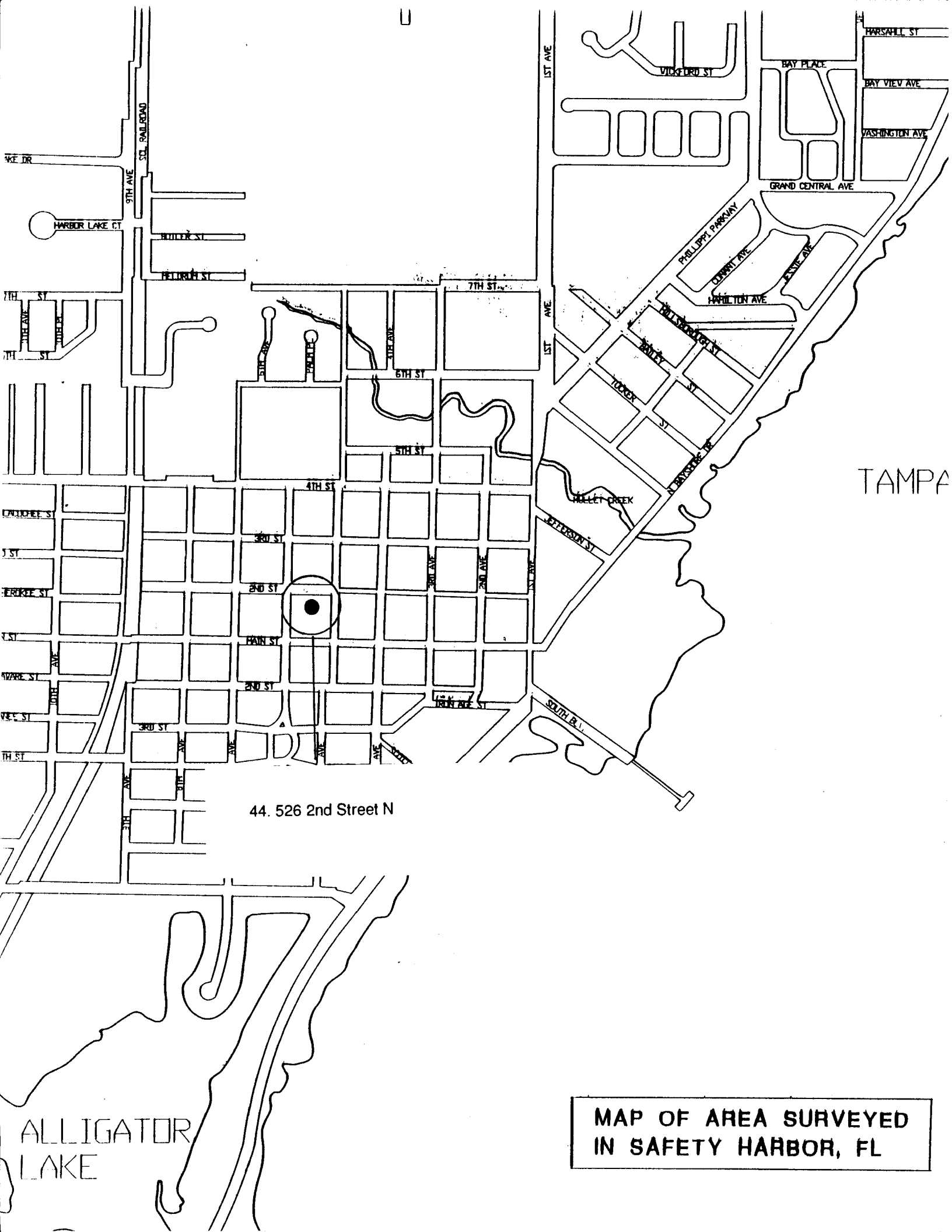
The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. 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 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.



44. 526 2nd Street N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 2

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 535 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: 535 3rd Street N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: West Green Springs

BLOCK 17

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. 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: L-shaped

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 **OUTBLDGS:** 1 **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/wood posts/3 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: 2

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. 2

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 535 3rd Street N. It features a side-facing gable roof, and an end porch contained under a front-facing gable. The porch exhibits triangular knee braces beneath the gable eaves, wood-frame roof 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 metal awning windows and vinyl siding.

Architextural 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.

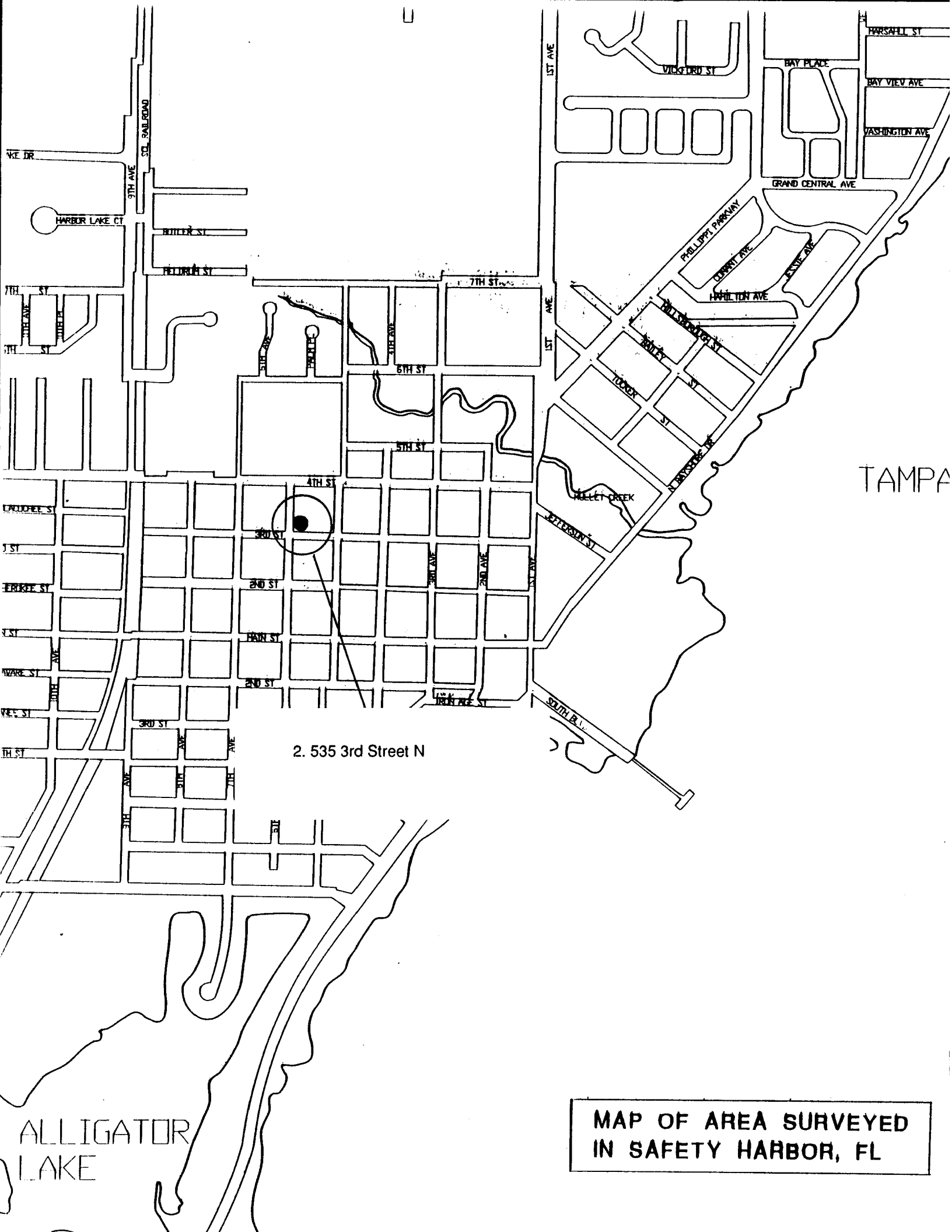
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate 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 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.



TAMPA

2. 535 3rd Street N

ALLIGATOR
LAKE

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 5

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: Safety Harbor Elem. School

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Public, county

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P

DHR NO.

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 535 5th Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB:

BLOCK 22/09

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. 1925 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE:

ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): School

PRESENT USE (S): School

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: L-shaped

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 2 **OUTBLDGS:** 0 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Brick veneer

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Brick

INFILL:

PORCHES: E/entrance/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Flat

SURFACING: Built-up

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Metal sash

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Arched entrance

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 5

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. 5

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This two-story Frame Vernacular school building is located at 535 5th Avenue N. Notable architectural features include a flat roof with a rectilinear parapet, a centered entrance contained under a one-story portico with arched entryway, parapet and buttresses, and a three-quarter height extension with flat roof and exposed rafter ends on the south elevation. Fenestration consists of metal sash windows. The exterior wall fabric is brick veneer. The building has been altered by the construction of the southern extension, the concrete and metal stairs leading to the top of the entrance porch, and by the application of metal sash 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.

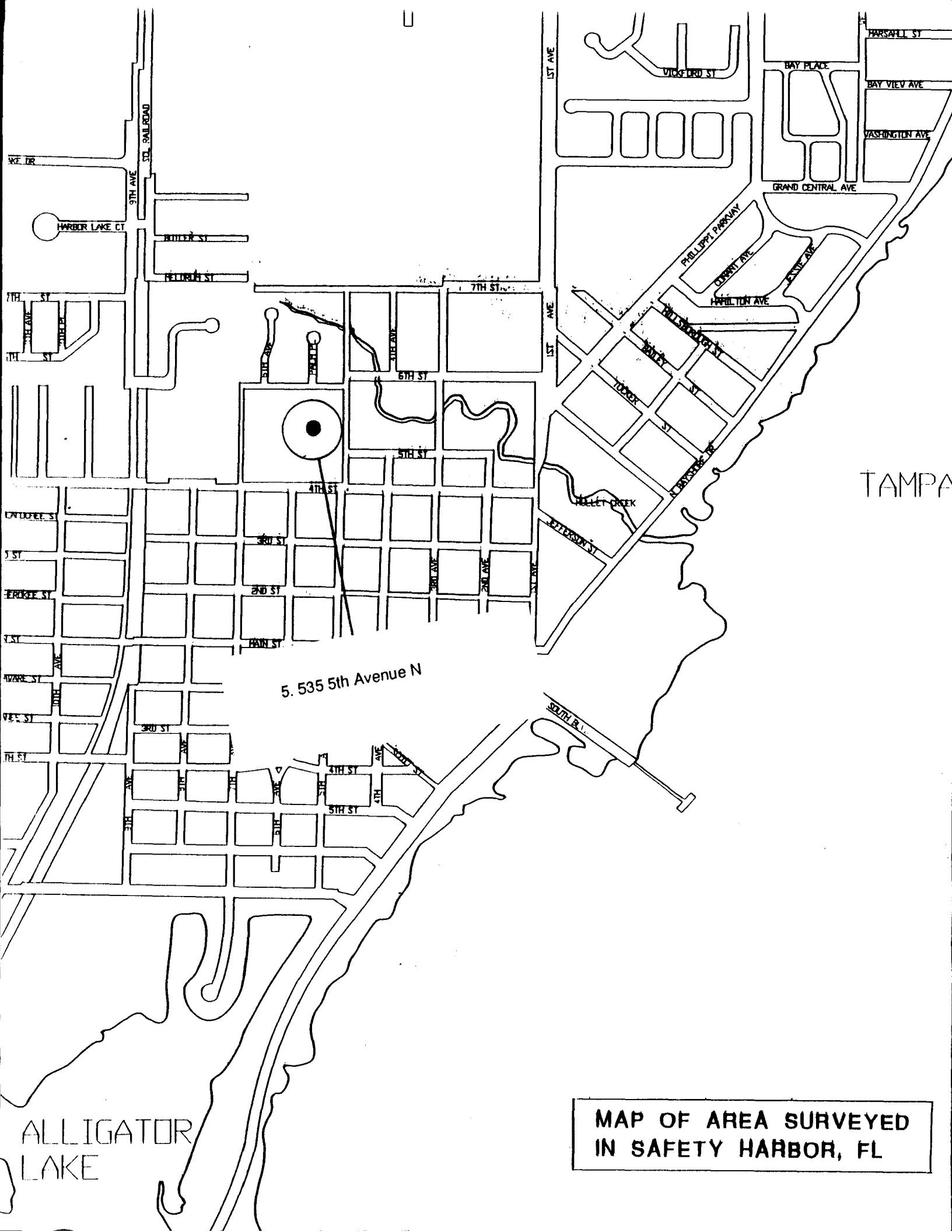
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate 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 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.



5. 535 5th Avenue N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL





DEMOLISHED

8-30-95

RECORD NUMBER: 7

Page 1

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update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: Jackson 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: 536 5th Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Spring Park

BLOCK 6

LOT 48

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: 1938 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: 0 DORMERS: 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Vinyl siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES:

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: 7

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. 7

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This two-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 536 5th Avenue N. Notable architectural features include a first story side-facing gable roof, and a second story front-facing gable. Fenestration consists of metal sash windows. The exterior wall fabric is vinyl siding. The building has been altered by the application of metal sash windows and vinyl siding, as well as by structural additions.

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.

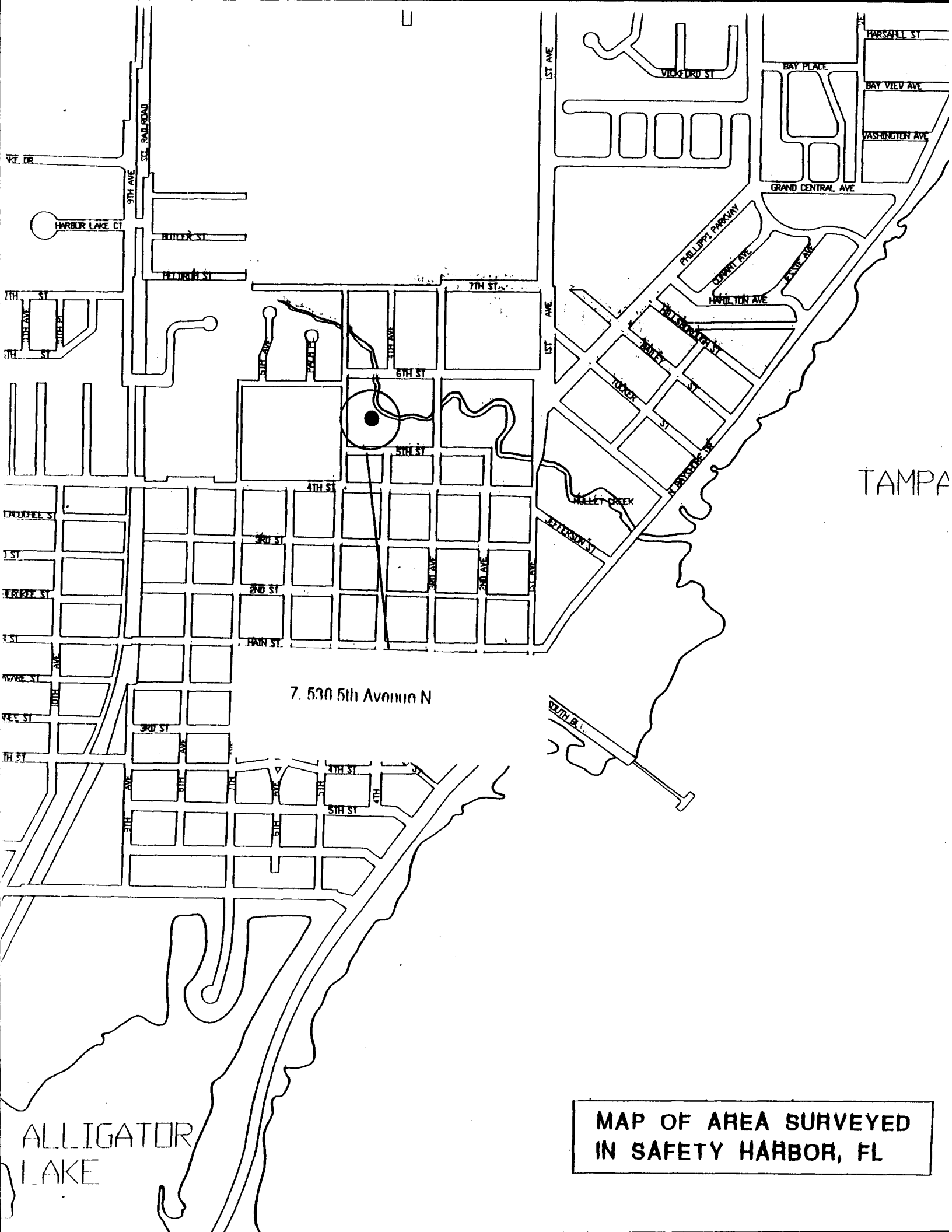
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate 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" 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 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.



TAMPA

7. 530 5th Avenue N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



DEMOGRAPHIC

8.30-95

7.536 5th Avenue N



RECORD NUMBER: 172

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: Apostolic Church of Jesus, Inc

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Depression/New Deal

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Religious organ.

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 546 Elm Street

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Washington Square

BLOCK 4

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): Church

PRESENT USE (S): Church

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 **OUTBLDGs:** 0 **PORCHES:** 0 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Masonry, Concrete block

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Brick veneer; Stucco

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES:

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCs: Tower: low pitched gable

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Metal sash

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Mission parapet

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 172

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. 9

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular church is located at 546 Elm Street. Notable architectural features include a front-facing gable roof behind a Mission parapet, and an exterior tower with a low-pitched hip roof. The tower is ornamented by a stained glass-block window. Fenestration consists of metal sash windows. The exterior wall fabric is brick veneer and 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.

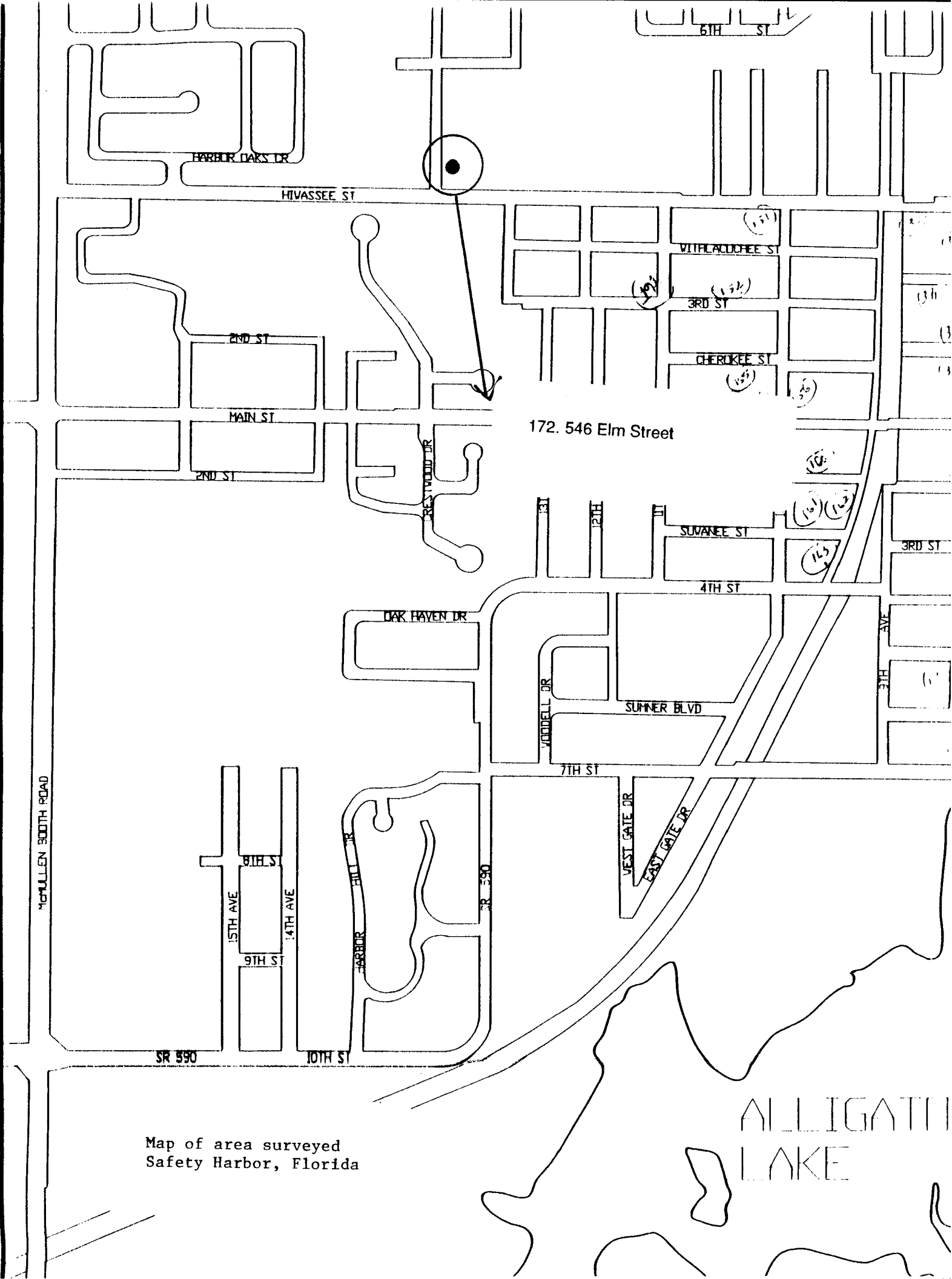
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate 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 Square Subdivision, platted in 1916. 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: 6

Page 1

X original
update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 572 5th Avenue 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: 572 5th Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Spring Park

BLOCK 6

LOT 56

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. 1938 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, drop siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: W/end/wood posts/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: S; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Metal awning

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 6

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 * * * * *
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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 1 Fr. 6

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 572 5th Avenue N. It features a front-facing gable roof, and an end porch contained under a hip roof. The porch runs the length of the facade and features a knee wall. Fenestration consists of metal awning windows. The exterior wall fabric is drop siding. The building has been altered by the application of the metal awning windows and the partial 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.

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Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Spring Park Addition to the Espiritu Santo Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. 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 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 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.

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MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL

ALLIGATOR
LAKE

6. 572 5th Avenue N

TAMPA

