

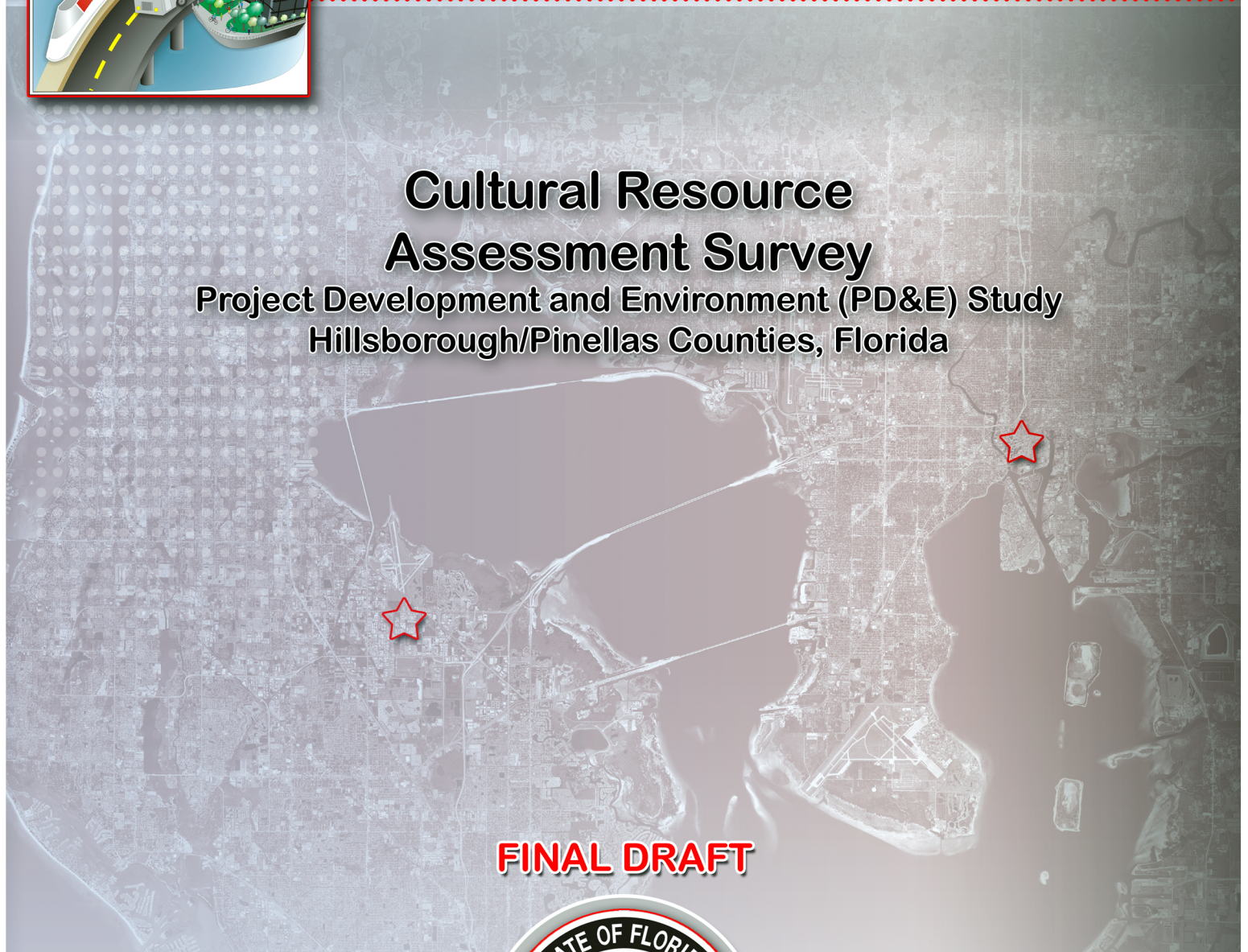
Tampa Bay Intermodal Center(s)



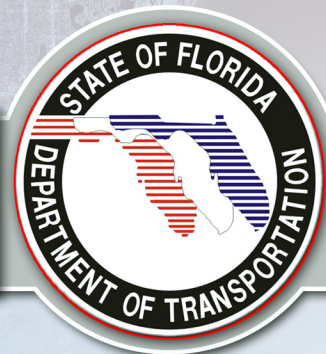
Tampa Bay Intermodal Center(s)

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey

Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study
Hillsborough/Pinellas Counties, Florida



FINAL DRAFT



Florida Department of Transportation
District Seven

Financial Project Number: 415348 1 94 01
April 2005 (Revised May 2005)

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

**Tampa Bay Intermodal Center(s)
Project Development and Environment Study
Hillsborough/Pinellas Counties, Florida**

**FPN: 415348 1 94 01
Contract No. C8947**

Prepared for:

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**April 2005
Revised May 2005**

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Section 1.0

INTRODUCTION

1.1 REPORT PURPOSE

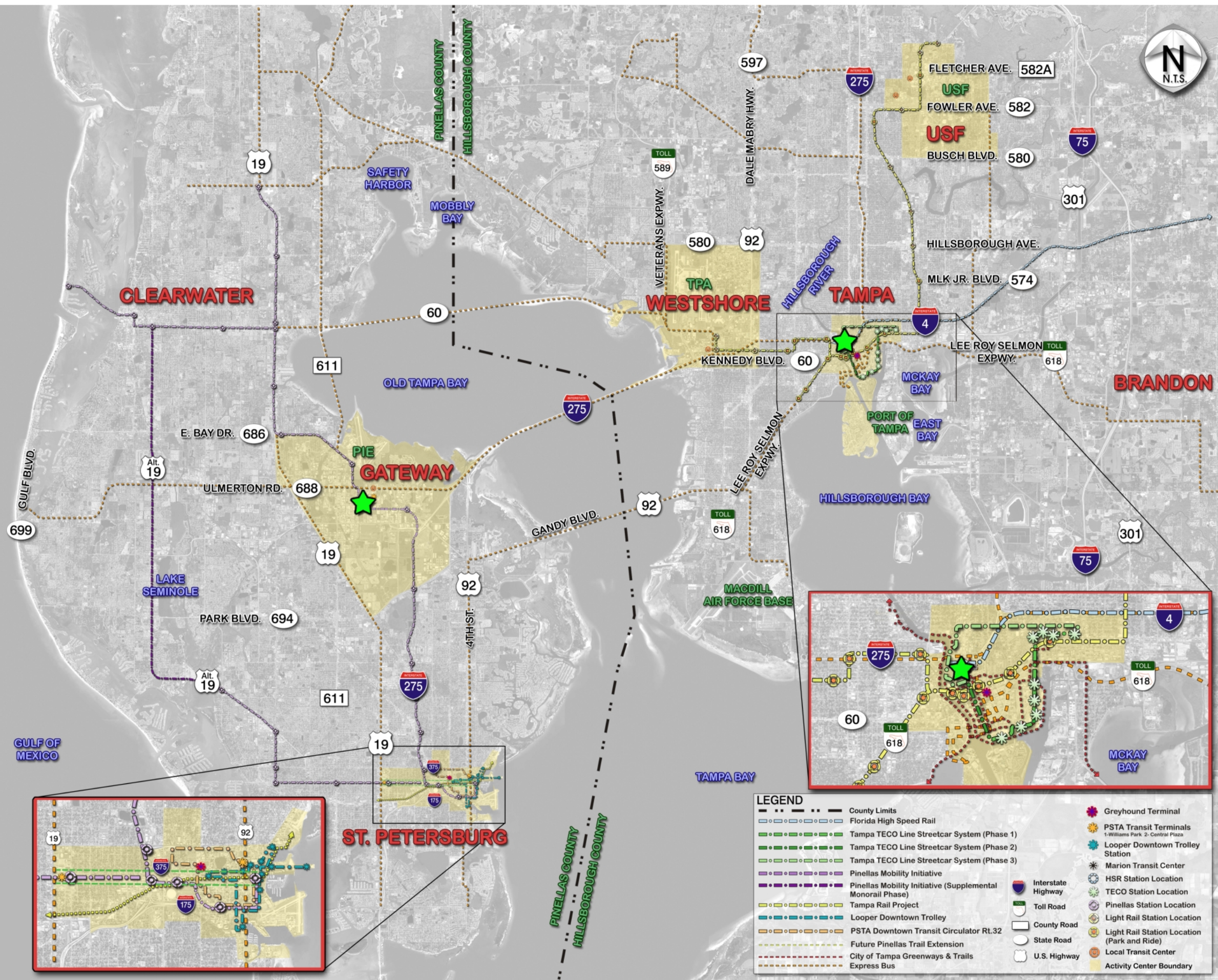
This Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) Technical Memorandum is one of a series of reports prepared as part of the Tampa Bay Intermodal Center(s) Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study in Hillsborough and Pinellas Counties (Figure 1-1). It was conducted on behalf of the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) for the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) by Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) of Sarasota, Florida in association and under contract with PBS&J of Tampa. The purpose of the CRAS is to locate, identify, and bound any precontact and historic period archaeological sites and historic resources located within the project area of potential effects (APE), and to assess site significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)*. The APE for the archaeological survey is designated as the Ultimate Concept Plan footprint for each of the two recommended intermodal center sites (Downtown Tampa and Gateway). The APE for the historical survey is designated as the Ultimate Concept Plan footprints plus 500 ft (approximately two city blocks) to all sides of each site.

Both the Downtown Tampa (Figure 1-2) and Pinellas Gateway (Former Speedway) (Figure 1-3) sites were surveyed previously during studies of the Florida High Speed Rail Authority PD&E Study from Tampa to Orlando (ACI and Janus Research 2003a) and the CR 296, Phase 4 Sunshine Speedway Parcel (ACI 2003), respectively. As a result, the CRAS for the Tampa Bay Intermodal Center(s) PD&E Study was a minimal effort which included a summary of the previous two surveys and other relevant CRAS reports, in addition to a field review of existing conditions to identify any changes since the 2003 studies.

The Tampa Bay Intermodal Center(s) PD&E Study project has been submitted in FDOT's Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) program and reviewed by the Environmental Technical Advisory Team (ETAT). The findings of this review are incorporated into the Background Research section (Section 2.0) of this Technical Memorandum.

This CRAS was undertaken to assist in complying with the *National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969* (Public Law 91-190); Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966* (Public Law 89-665), as implemented by 36 CFR 800 (*Protection of Historic Properties*, revised January 2001); and Section 4(f) of the *Department of Transportation Act of 1966* (Public Law 89-670, as amended). This study was conducted in accordance with Chapters 253, 267, and 872 of the *Florida Statutes*.

Tampa Bay Intermodal Center(s) Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study



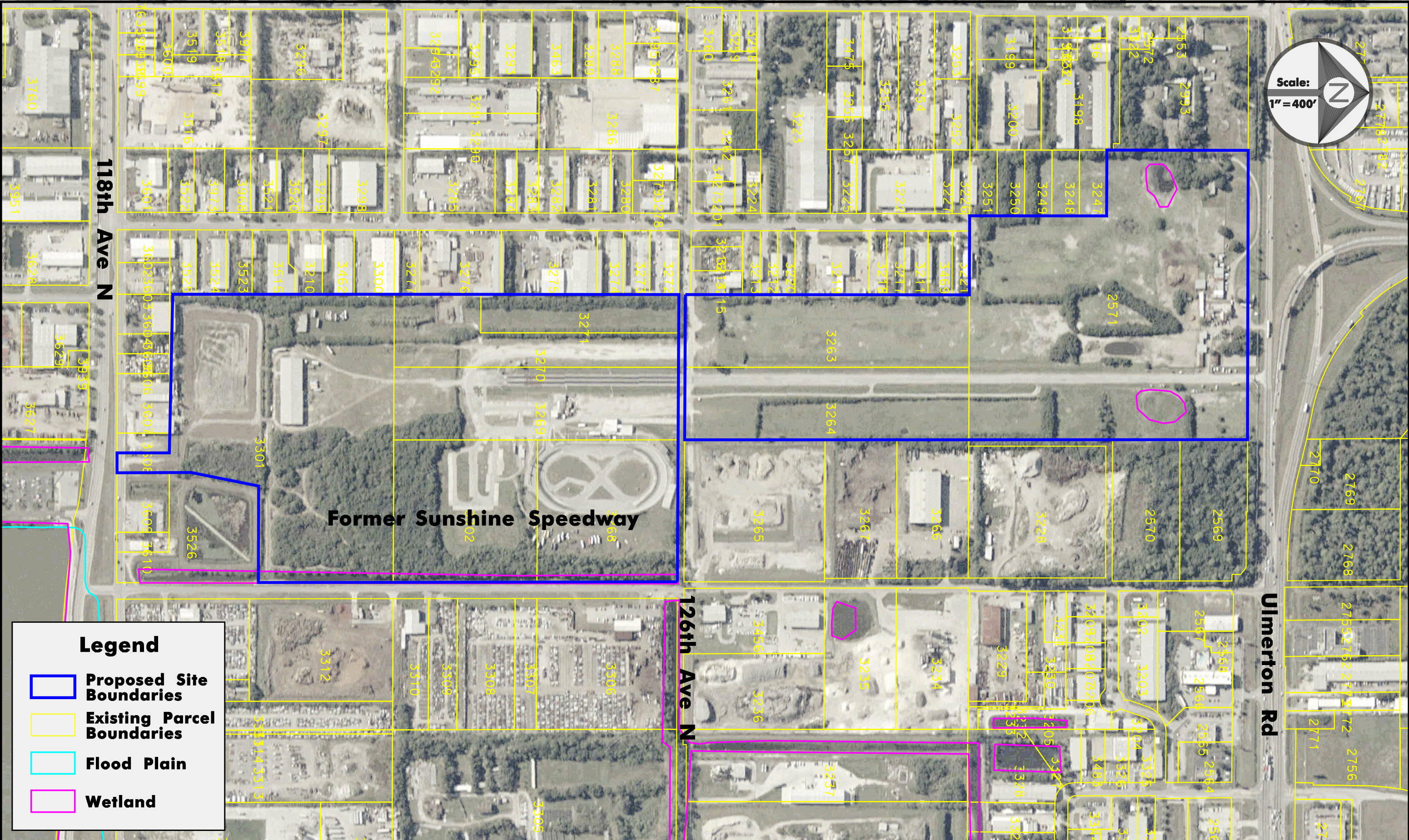
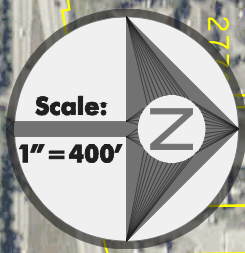
LEGEND

--- County Limits	--- Interstate Highway	● Greyhound Terminal
--- Florida High Speed Rail	--- Toll Road	● PSTA Transit Terminals
--- Tampa TECO Line Streetcar System (Phase 1)	--- County Road	● 1-Williams Park 2-Central Plaza
--- Tampa TECO Line Streetcar System (Phase 2)	--- State Road	● Looper Downtown Trolley Station
--- Tampa TECO Line Streetcar System (Phase 3)	--- U.S. Highway	● Marion Transit Center
--- Pinellas Mobility Initiative	--- Future Pinellas Trail Extension	● HSR Station Location
--- Pinellas Mobility Initiative (Supplemental Monorail Phase)	--- City of Tampa Greenways & Trails	● TECO Station Location
--- Tampa Rail Project	--- Express Bus	● Pinellas Station Location
--- Looper Downtown Trolley		● Light Rail Station Location
--- PSTA Downtown Transit Circulator Rt.32		● Light Rail Station Location (Park and Ride)
--- Future Pinellas Trail Extension		● Local Transit Center
--- City of Tampa Greenways & Trails		● Activity Center Boundary
--- Express Bus		

 PD&E Study Site

Figure 1-1
Project Location Map





Legend

- Proposed Site Boundaries**
- Existing Parcel Boundaries**
- Flood Plain**
- Wetland**

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

All too often, individual modes of transportation are planned and operated independently of each other. The result is often duplication of services or misuse of valuable economic resources. The 2020 Florida Transportation Plan¹ emphasizes that the transportation system should enhance Florida's economic competitiveness. In response to this challenge, the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) has initiated the development of the Strategic Intermodal System (SIS). Components of the SIS include: the Florida Intrastate Highway System (FIHS), the National Highway System, airports, seaports, spaceports, rail lines and stations, and selected intermodal facilities. FDOT has recently completed the designation of existing SIS components; several of which are located within District Seven boundaries. The SIS legislation (S.B. 676 Section 46 and F.S. Section 339.61) concluded that:

The designation of a strategic intermodal system, composed of facilities and services of statewide and interregional significance, will efficiently serve the mobility needs of Florida's citizens, businesses, and visitors and will help Florida become a worldwide economic leader, enhance economic prosperity and competitiveness, enrich quality of life, and reflect responsible environmental stewardship.

In light of the State's view of global trade, recent changes in travel behavior, and the passing of SIS legislation; an analysis of local and regional transportation studies and plans reveals the need for connectivity of the FDOT-District Seven region's transportation system and SIS components. This project proposes the construction of one or more intermodal center(s) in the Tampa Bay area. These intermodal center(s) will provide the opportunity for connections between local and regional transportation systems including airports, seaports, highways, and transit services, such as high speed rail and light rail transit. As a result, the center(s) will enhance existing and planned transportation systems in the area. Specifically, the intermodal center(s) are intended to facilitate better transit linkages between Hillsborough and Pinellas counties, thereby maximizing the potential effectiveness of systems in each county and eventually the surrounding counties.

FDOT-District Seven envisions the Tampa Bay Intermodal Center(s) project as the first step in assessing transit needs and achieving connectivity of the entire region. Therefore, the FDOT-District Seven Adopted Five Year Work Program for Fiscal Year (FY) 2004/2005-2008/2009 includes three phases of development for potential intermodal center(s). Phase I is the Feasibility Study (FY 03/04-initiated in previous work program), Phase II is the Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study (FY 04/05), and Phase III is the Preliminary Engineering (FY 04/05).

The Tampa Bay Intermodal Center(s) Feasibility Report (Feasibility Report) presented information and issues relevant to the project decision and provided an objective and complete analysis of all factors related to the design and location of the facility(s), including transportation needs, social impacts, engineering analysis, and right-of-way (ROW) requirements. In order to make the best decisions for the region as a whole, FDOT-District Seven invited transportation/transit officials from Hillsborough and Pinellas counties to serve on the Executive Transportation Team (ETT). The ETT served in an advisory capacity to FDOT-District Seven

throughout the course of the Feasibility Study and provided valuable input to shape the study process and outcome. The Feasibility Report serves as the basis for this PD&E Study.

The Project Development and Environment (PD&E) study comprises Phase II of the project. Through an extensive travel demand analysis, detailed site investigation, and evaluation of regional goal/objectives, the project team recommends two sites to serve as regional intermodal centers. A more detailed description of the site alternatives analysis is documented in the Environmental Assessment. The project team will evaluate environmental impacts and preliminary design alternatives associated with the remaining sites for potential environmental effects based upon available data.

Section 2.0

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

SECTION 2.1 INTRODUCTION

Background research included a review of the 2003 CRAS Report for the Florida High Speed Rail (FHSR) Authority PD&E Study (ACI and Janus Research 2003a) and the CRAS Technical Memorandum for the Sunshine Speedway Parcel (ACI 2003), and other relevant CRAS reports (e.g., Janus Research 1993; ACI 2000). In addition, site file information for each recommended alternative intermodal center site was gathered from the ETAT GIS Report (FDOT 2004a). Site-specific findings are provided in Sections 2.2 and 2.3.

SECTION 2.2 DOWNTOWN TAMPA SITE

According to the ETAT GIS Report (FDOT 2004a) and the CRAS report for the FHSR study, one archaeological site and 26 historic resources (Table 2-1) were recorded previously within the project APE. Of these, however, 8HI622 and 8HI887 have been demolished. A FMSF form for 8HI662 was prepared by Janus Research as part of the Tampa Interstate Study in 1990, but was never entered in the FMSF. The number was subsequently reassigned to the Lopez House on Davis Island. Therefore, 8HI662 is not located within the project APE. Thus, 23 extant previously recorded historic resources are located within the project APE. Of these 23, two previously recorded historic structures (8HI6755 and 8HI6756) are located within the footprint of the Ultimate Concept Plan. Both of these Masonry Vernacular style commercial buildings, recorded during the Fortune Street Environmental Assessment (ACI 2000), were evaluated as ineligible for listing in the *NRHP*. The Florida SHPO concurred with these findings (Matthews 2000; Appendix A).

Two other historic resources (8HI5595 and 8HI8536) plus one archaeological site (8HI6760) are located adjacent to the Ultimate Concept Plan boundaries. 8HI6760, the Fortune Block Historic Scatter Site, is an archaeological site evidenced by building remains dating to the 19th century (1821-1899). This historic refuse site, recorded and evaluated during the CRAS of the Fortune Street Environmental Assessment (ACI 2000:6-5), was assessed as ineligible for *NRHP* listing. This site is presumed destroyed by construction of the Marion Transit Center. 8HI5595, the *NRHP*-eligible Oaklawn Cemetery, is located at 606 E. Harrison Street, and 8HI8536, the *NRHP*-listed North Franklin Street Historic District, is along Franklin Street to the north of Harrison Street. The North Franklin Street Historic District includes nine contributing resources (8HI768, -770, -773, -774, -775, -886, -3063, -7757, and -7758). These are mostly Masonry Vernacular style commercial buildings which date from between 1903 to 1951.

Four other significant historic properties are located within the APE for the Tampa Bay Intermodal Downtown Tampa Site. These include the *NRHP*-eligible St. Paul AME Church

(8HI155) at 506 E. Harrison Street, the NRHP-eligible Greater Bethel Baptist Church (8HI3282) at 1206 N. Jefferson Street, the potentially eligible Tom Henderson Memorial Chapel of the First United Methodist Church (8HI8744) at 1001 N. Florida Avenue, and the potentially eligible St. Paul AME Church Parsonage (8HI6757) at 1103 N. Marion Street. Correspondence from the Florida SHPO regarding the NRHP eligibility of these properties is contained in Appendix A.

The six other extant previously recorded historic resources (8HI3075, -6754, -8554, -8555, -8556, and -5322), were evaluated as either not eligible for listing in the NRHP, or were not evaluated by the SHPO. Among these sites are one Masonry Vernacular style commercial structure (8HI6754) recorded during the Fortune Street Environmental Assessment (ACI 2000), three structures (8HI8554, -8555, and -8556) recorded during the Florida High Speed Rail project (ACI and Janus Research 2003a), and the Central Park Village Resource Group (8HI5322), recorded during the Historical Resources Survey and Evaluation for Central Park Village FLA 3-9 in Tampa (Janus Research 2003).

SECTION 2.3 GATEWAY (FORMER SPEEDWAY) SITE

Background research conducted during the previous CRAS of the Sunshine Speedway Parcel indicated that no previously recorded archaeological sites or historic structures are contained within or adjacent to this property (ACI 2003). The nearest recorded archaeological sites (8PI124, 8PI1690, 8PI1741, and 8PI1753) are located approximately 1.5 miles away (ACI 2003:3). As a result of archaeological survey conducted incident to the CR 296, Phase 4 Sunshine Speedway Parcel study, no new archaeological sites or historic structures were found. A check of the ETAT GIS Report (FDOT 2004a) and an updated search of the FMSF (digital database accessed March 31, 2005) confirmed the absence of previously recorded archaeological sites and historic resources within the Pinellas-Gateway Site APE.

**Table 2-1
Historic Resources Located Within the Downtown Tampa Site Project APE**

MAP NO.	FMSF NO.	ADDRESS/SITE NAME	STYLE	DATE	NRHP STATUS
1	8HI155	506 E. Harrison Street/St. Paul AME Church	Late Gothic Revival	1906	Eligible; City of Tampa Landmark
	8HI622	809 E. Laurel Avenue/Elks Rest Lodge	Georgian Revival	1904	Demolished
	8HI662*	802 Laurel Place*	Colonial Revival*	ca. 1904*	Not Eligible*
2	8HI9977	802 E. Laurel Street	Colonial Revival	ca. 1906	Potentially Eligible
	8HI887	1213-1215 Tampa Street/205 E. Fortune	Masonry Vernacular (MV)	1905	Demolished
3	8HI3075	1005 N. Marion Street/ Suncoast Automotive Warehouse	Art Moderne	ca. 1946	Not Eligible
4	8HI3282	1206 N. Jefferson Street/Greater Bethel Baptist Church	Gothic Revival	ca. 1940	Eligible
5	8HI5595	606 E. Harrison Street/Oaklawn Cemetery	Late Victorian Era	1850	Eligible

6	8HI6754	1119 N. Florida Avenue/Goody Goody Drive In Restaurant	MV	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
7	8HI6755	1221 N. Florida Avenue	MV	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
8	8HI6756	1319 N. Florida Avenue	MV	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
9	8HI6757	1103 N. Marion Street/St. Paul AME Church Parsonage	MV	ca. 1925	Eligible; City of Tampa Landmark
10	North Franklin Street Historic District (8HI8536) – NRHP-Listed				
10A	8HI768	1100-04 N. Franklin Street	Med Revival	1903/1930	Contributing
10B	8HI770	1106-08 N. Franklin Street	MV	1910	Contributing
10C	8HI773	1202 N. Franklin Street	MV	1923	Contributing
10D	8HI774	1205-1207 N. Franklin Street	MV	1914	Contributing
10E	8HI775	1209-19 N. Franklin Street	MV	1913	Contributing
10F	8HI886	1209-1211 Tampa Street	MV	1906	Contributing
10G	8HI3063	1102-06 N. Florida Avenue	MV	1924	Contributing
10H	8HI7757	1110 N. Florida Avenue/ Southern Furniture Exchange	MV	ca. 1922	Contributing
10I	8HI7758	1209 N. Tampa Street/Super Liquor Mart	MV	ca. 1951	Contributing
11	8HI8554	1420 Tampa Street	MV	ca. 1928	Not Eligible
12	8HI8555	1101 N. Jefferson Street	Art Moderne	ca. 1948	Not Eligible
13	8HI8556	703-09 E. Harrison Street/ International Longshoremen's Association Local 1402	International	ca. 1952	Not Eligible
14	8HI8744	1001 N. Florida Avenue/Tom Henderson Memorial Chapel at First United Methodist Church	Late Gothic Revival	1948	Potentially Eligible
15	Central Park Village Resource Group (8HI5322) – Not Eligible				

* Information based on the form prepared for the Tampa Interstate Study which was never entered in the FMSF. 8HI662 was reassigned to the Lopez House at 124 Adriatic Avenue on Davis Island (FMSF).

Note: Yellow shading indicates NRHP listed or eligible. Green shading indicates contributing resources within the NRHP listed North Franklin Street Historic District.

Section 3.0

RESULTS

No new archaeological field survey was conducted as part of this study. Historical/architectural survey consisted of a field review to assess existing conditions and to update the assessment of significant historic resources. As a result, one new historic resource (8HI9977) within the Downtown Tampa Site APE was recorded and evaluated. The findings for each recommended intermodal center site are included in Sections 3.1 and 3.2. A copy of the CRAS Technical Memorandum for the Sunshine Speedway parcel is contained in Appendix B.

SECTION 3.1 DOWNTOWN TAMPA SITE

As noted in Section 2.2, background research indicated that one archaeological site and 23 previously recorded historic resources (Table 2-2) are located within the Tampa Bay Intermodal Center(s) project APE. 8HI6760, an archaeological site discovered within the property now occupied by the Marion Transit Center, is presumably destroyed. A summary of relevant information for the 23 previously recorded historic resources is presented in Table 2-1; site locations are depicted in Figure 3-1. These resources include one historic cemetery (8HI5595), four churches or church-related buildings (8HI155, -3282, -6757, and -8744), a NRHP-listed historic district (8HI8536) which consists of nine contributing historic buildings (8HI768, -770, -773, -774, -775, -886, -3063, -7757, and -7758), the Central Park Village Resource Group (8HI5322), plus seven mostly commercial properties built in the Masonry Vernacular, Art Moderne, and International styles between 1925 and 1952 (Table 2-1).

Among these previously recorded historic resources are six (8HI155, -3282, -5595, -6757, -8636, and -8744) which are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the *NRHP*. Descriptions of these significant resources follow. In addition, the newly recorded historic building located at 802 E. Laurel Street (8HI9977) is considered potentially NRHP eligible. Copies of the latest FMSF forms, NRHP nomination forms, or requests for Determination of Eligibility (DOE) forms for NRHP listed or eligible resources located adjacent to the Downtown Tampa Site are contained in Appendix C. Site locations relative to the boundaries of the proposed Downtown Tampa Site are depicted in Figure 3-1. All are located outside of the Ultimate Concept Plan boundaries, but within the larger APE.



I-275

Scott St

**Former
County Jail**

**N
Jefferson St**

**Oaklawn
Cemetery**

**N
Tampa St**

Harrison St

**N
Florida Ave**

Marion St

Morgan St

Pierce St

E Cass St

Legend

- Proposed Site Boundaries**
- Existing Parcel Boundaries**
- NRHP Properties**

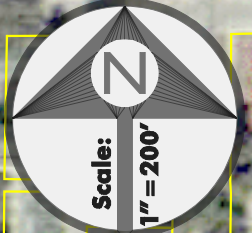




Photo 3-1
St. Paul AME Church/506. E. Harrison Road, facing north

3.1.1 8H1155 ST. PAUL AME CHURCH

The St. Paul African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church is located at 506 E. Harrison Street, on the northeast corner of Harrison and Marion Streets, within the project APE (Photo 3-1). This two-and-one-half story Late Gothic Revival style masonry building was constructed from 1906 to 1917 by congregants of the church. The church was documented (updated) in 2000 during the CRAS for the Fortune Street Environmental Assessment (ACI 2000), and also addressed as part of the Florida High Speed Rail PD&E Study (ACI and Janus Research 2003a). It was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP in 1999, and is listed as a City of Tampa Landmark. The St. Paul AME Church is significant under *NRHP* Criteria A and C in the areas of Ethnic History and Architecture, and also appears to meet *NRHP* Criteria Consideration A. It is architecturally important as an excellent example of the Late Gothic Revival style, and is considered exceptionally significant at the local level based on its associations with the historical development of the African-American community in Tampa. It is one of the oldest churches and is the largest African-American-owned building in the City of Tampa, and also one of the few remaining buildings from the historic African-American area known as the “Scrub.”



Photo 3-2
Greater Bethel Baptist Church, facing southeast

3.1.2 8HI3282 GREATER BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH

The ca. 1940 Late Gothic Revival style Greater Bethel Baptist Church is located at 1206 N. Jefferson Street, within the project APE (Photo 3-2). The church, which has a rectangular basilica-type plan, fronts west onto Jefferson Street. It originally was documented during the Tampa Interstate Study (Janus Research 1993), and was assessed during the Florida High Speed Rail PD&E Study (ACI and Janus Research 2003a). The church building was determined eligible for listing in the *NRHP*. The Greater Bethel Baptist Church is considered significant under *NRHP* Criteria A and C in the areas of Ethnic History and Architecture. The church served as a notable social institution within Tampa's African-American community, and is one of the few remaining buildings from the "Scrub" neighborhood. This building also appears to meet *NRHP* Criteria Consideration A (ACI and Janus Research 2003a:6-90).



Photo 3-3
Oaklawn Cemetery, facing north



Photo 3-4
Oaklawn Cemetery, facing south

3.1.3 8HI5595 OAKLAWN CEMETERY

Oaklawn Cemetery is bounded by Harrison Street on the south, Jefferson Street on the east, Laurel Street on the north, and Morgan Street on the west (Photos 3-3 and 3-4). It shares a common entrance and boundary wall with the St. Louis Cemetery, as well as the same developmental history. The cemetery was originally recorded and assessed in 2000 during the CRAS for the Fortune Street Environmental Assessment (ACI 2000) and also addressed as part of the Florida High Speed Rail PD&E Study (ACI and Janus Research 2003a). It is approximately three acres and contains an estimated 1,080 graves, the majority of which date to between 1850 and 1930. Oaklawn Cemetery was determined eligible for listing in the *NRHP* 1999. It is significant under Criteria A, B, C and D in the areas of Exploration/Settlement, Community Planning and Development, Social History, Art, and Architecture, and Ethnic History. It also meets *NRHP* Criteria Consideration D.

Oaklawn Cemetery displays the area's social history and developmental patterns through the variety of ethnic backgrounds represented. It is also notable for its mortuary art forms and architecture, which exhibit the sensibilities of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The cemetery is important for understanding the living conditions and burial practices of various ethnic groups, including Tampa's African-American, Hispanic, and Italian communities. Oaklawn Cemetery retains a high degree of integrity with most of the original markers, materials, and cemetery layout (ACI and Janus Research 2003a:6-89).



Photo 3-5
St. Paul AME Church Parsonage, facing southeast

3.1.4 8HI6757 ST. PAUL AME CHURCH PARSONAGE

The St. Paul AME Church Parsonage, located at 1103 North Marion Street, was built ca. 1925 in the Masonry Vernacular style (Photo 3-5). The building was moved in 1995 from its original site located directly west of the St. Paul AME Church on Harrison Street. It originally was recorded and evaluated during the CRAS of the Fortune Street Environmental Assessment (ACI 2000), and addressed during the Florida High Speed Rail PD&E Study (ACI and Janus Research 2003a). This parsonage served the St. Paul AME Church from its construction until ca. 1990 (ACI 2000:6-2). Originally evaluated as ineligible for listing in the *NRHP*, in 2003, the Florida SHPO determined that the parsonage is eligible for listing in the *NRHP* under Criterion A for ethnic heritage/African-American (Appendix A). This building is included within the City of Tampa Landmark boundaries of the St. Paul AME Church.



**Photo 3-6
North Franklin Street Historic District, facing southeast**

3.1.5 8HI8536 NORTH FRANKLIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

The North Franklin Street Historic District includes nine contributing resources located along Franklin Street between E. Harrison and E. Fortune Streets, within the project APE (Photo 3-6). NRHP-listed in 2002, the commercial buildings that comprise the historic district are significant due to their association with the historical and commercial development of this part of downtown Tampa (Criterion A) and for architectural significance based on the concentration of Masonry Vernacular style buildings within the boundaries (Criterion C). The nine buildings in the district range in date from 1903 to 1951.



Photo 3-7
Tom Henderson Chapel, facing northeast

3.1.6 8HI8744 TOM HENDERSON CHAPEL

The Late Gothic Revival style First United Methodist Church's Tom Henderson Memorial Chapel, constructed in 1948, is located at 1001 N. Florida Avenue (Photo 3-7). This building, recorded during the Florida High Speed Rail PD&E Study project, is significant at the local level under NRHP Criterion C in the area of Architecture (ACI and Janus Research 2003a:6-110).

The Chapel is a symbol of the growth and development of the First United Methodist Church, the oldest religious organization in Tampa. The building is an excellent example of the Late Gothic Revival style expressed in terms of Gothic arches, buttresses, oculus rose windows, and brick walls with cast stone trim. Although typical of 1940s era construction with the use of modest materials and minimal details, it is significant that the design retained the details and decorative elements that make this structure a fine example of the style (ACI and Janus Research 2003a:6-110).



Photo 3-8
802 E. Laurel Street

3.1.7 HI9977 802 E. LAUREL STREET

The Colonial Revival style boarding house located at 802 E. Laurel Street was constructed ca. 1906. In 1990, this building, named the Elk's Rest Lodge, was recorded as 802 Laurel Place (8HI662) on an updated form as part of the Tampa Interstate Study, Act A, Task II (Hansen 1990). However, the Elk's Rest Lodge, now demolished, was actually located immediately south, across the street, at 809 E. Laurel Street, and previously recorded as 8HI622. The FMSF form (8HI662) prepared by Hansen was never entered in the FMSF (per GIS data current as of May 2005), and according to the FMSF records, the site file number 8HI662 is assigned to the Lopez House located at 124 Adriatic Avenue on Davis Island. In view of this discrepancy, a new FMSF number (8HI9977) was requested and assigned to the building at 802 E. Laurel Street. It should be noted that this newly recorded structure is not, and never was, the Elk's Rest Lodge.

The wood frame, two-and-one-half-story building at 802 E. Laurel Street is surfaced with aluminum siding and rests on a brick and concrete pier foundation. The building is topped by a hip roof surfaced with composition shingles which provides wide overhanging eaves. Notable elements include the inset entry featuring a nine-panel door flanked by glass block sidelights and topped by a transom accessed by an entrance portico with Tuscan columns and dentils. Exposed rafter ends accentuate the roofline of the ca. 1925 porch addition on the west elevation (now enclosed). A brick chimney is located on the western slope of the roof. A gable dormer surfaced

with drop siding on the south slope of the roof features an eight-light casement window with a starburst pattern flanked by louvered vents. Other original windows are six-over-one and four-over-one wood, double-hung sash. Some original windows were replaced with two-over-two metal single-hung sash, metal jalousie, and two- and four-light metal awning windows. Other alterations include the ca. 1948 enclosure of the ca. 1925 porch on the west elevation, the ca. 1965 application of aluminum siding, the ca. 1965 installation of metal awnings above the windows, and a small ca. 1970 room addition on the northwest. A rusticated concrete block retaining wall borders the property on the south (front) façade.

Examination of Tampa City Directories and Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps indicates that the building at 802 E. Laurel Street, originally 802 Constant Street, has an interesting history of occupation, serving as a private residence, a duplex, and a boarding house. Dr. Eugene V. West, an African-American physician, and his wife Florence West, were the original residents of the building in 1906. Following their brief residency, there was a succession of other occupants, including C.W. Patterson, an African-American undertaker. In the 1930s, the building was used as a boarding house, and between at least 1948 and 1953, it served as a duplex.

The residence located at 802 E. Laurel Street (8HI9977) appears eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning and Development and African-American History. The building is one of the few residential buildings remaining from the neighborhood known as “The Scrub.” As a home for upper class African-Americans converted to a boarding house by the 1930s, the building evidences the evolution of the neighborhood. The building is significant as the home of upper class African-Americans during the early 1900s including Dr. Eugene V. West and undertaker C.W. Patterson. With its conversion to a boarding house, the building was conveniently located in an area which could access a highly transient population, approximately one block west of the African-American business district located along Central Avenue. With white apartment buildings, boarding houses, and hotels closed to African-Americans, the boarding house at 802 Laurel Street provided a vital service to African-Americans who traveled for pleasure or work, relocated from another community, or could not afford or need to rent an entire house. In spite of alterations, the building retains the majority of its integrity and historical associations. Consequently, it appears eligible for listing in the NRHP.

SECTION 3.2 GATEWAY (FORMER SPEEDWAY) SITE

A CRAS was conducted by ACI in November 2002 and February 2003 (ACI 2003). Work included of the Sunshine Speedway Parcel background research and archaeological and historic structures field survey. Archaeological field survey entailed both ground surface inspection and the excavation of a total 20 shovel tests within the property. As a result, no archaeological sites or historic resources were identified within or adjacent to the Sunshine Speedway Parcel. A copy of the Technical Memorandum summarizing the methods and results of this investigation is contained in Appendix B; related correspondence, is included in Appendix A. A field review performed on March 31, 2005 indicated that no changes to this property have occurred since the time of original survey. Photographs of the proposed facility site, taken during the March field review, are provided in Photos 3-9 and 3-10.



Photo 3-9

Looking south at the Sunshine Speedway property from the shoulder of Ulmerton Road



Photo 3-10
Looking north at the Sunshine Speedway property from 118th Avenue

Section 4.0

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

All cultural resources identified as a result of this survey were evaluated for their significance as per the criteria of eligibility for listing in the *NRHP*. The objective of this CRAS was to provide cultural resource information which will assist in the avoidance of resources which are listed in, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for the *NRHP*.

SECTION 4.1 DOWNTOWN TAMPA SITE

Background research and field survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of one archaeological site (8HI6760), presumed destroyed, one historic cemetery (8HI5595), one National Register Historic District (8HI8536) containing nine contributing resources (8HI768, -770, -773, -774, -775, -886, -3063, -7757, and -7758), one resource group (8HI5322), and 12 historic standing structures within the project APE. Of these resources, the Oaklawn Cemetery at 606 E. Harrison Street (8HI5595), the North Franklin Street Historic District (8HI8536), the St. Paul AME Church at 506 E. Harrison Street (8HI155), the Greater Bethel Baptist Church at 1206 N. Jefferson Street (8HI3282), the Tom Henderson Memorial Chapel of the First United Methodist Church at 1001 N. Florida Avenue (8HI8744), the St. Paul AME Church Parsonage at 1103 N. Marion Street (8HI6757), and 802 E. Laurel Street (8HI9977) are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially NRHP-eligible. None of these is located within the Ultimate Concept Plan boundaries.

Three of these significant historic properties, the NRHP-eligible Oaklawn Cemetery (8HI5595), the NRHP-listed North Franklin Street Historic District (8HI8536), and the potentially eligible building at 802 E. Laurel Street (8HI9977) are located adjacent to the boundaries of the Ultimate Concept Plan. The NRHP-eligible St. Paul AME Church (8HI155) and church parsonage (8HI6757), and the NRHP-eligible Greater Bethel Baptist Church (8HI3282) are located within approximately 200 ft of the Ultimate Concept Plan boundaries. The potentially eligible Tom Henderson Memorial Chapel of the First United Methodist Church at 1001 N. Florida Avenue is approximately 350 ft south of the Ultimate Concept Plan boundaries.

As part of the Florida High Speed Rail Project, the potential effects of the proposed project, including the proposed Tampa Station, were assessed (ACI and Janus Research 2003b). The proposed station is located within the Ultimate Concept Plan footprint for the current Tampa Bay Intermodal Center(s) study. As a result of the effects assessment, it was concluded that the proposed action would have no effect on the St. Paul AME Church (8HI155) and the Greater Bethel Baptist Church (8HI3282), and a conditional no adverse effect on the North Franklin Street Historic District (8HI8536), the St. Paul AME Church Parsonage (8HI6757), and the Oaklawn Cemetery (8HI5595) (ACI and Janus Research 2003b:25-26). (See SHPO letter dated

January 5, 2004 in Appendix A.) The newly recorded building at 802 E. Laurel Street (8HI9977) has not been evaluated by the SHPO, nor have the potential effects of the proposed project been assessed.

This project has been submitted to the FDOT's EDTM program and reviewed by the ETAT, which issued a moderate degree of project specific effect for the Downtown Tampa Site (FDOT 2004b). Accordingly, the potential effects of the proposed intermodal center, including secondary and cumulative effects, will be evaluated prior to project development, and all attempts will be made to avoid or minimize the adverse effects to these resources.

SECTION 4.2 GATEWAY (FORMER SPEEDWAY) SITE

Background research and previous field survey indicated that no archaeological sites and historic resources which are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP are contained within or adjacent to this property. As a result, based on the information presented in the CRAS Technical Memorandum (ACI 2003) and the application of adverse effects criteria included in 36 CFR Part 800.5, the FHWA determined that this proposed undertaking would have no effect on any resources listed, or considered eligible for listing in the NRHP (Appendix A). The ETAT Review (FDOT 2004b) recommended a degree of effect of "Minimal to None." Thus, there is no potential impact to archaeological sites and historic resources.

Section 5.0

REFERENCES CITED

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI)

- 2000 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Fortune Street Environmental Assessment (HARTline Northern Terminal Relocation), City Of Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida. On file, Hillsborough Area Regional Transit Authority, Tampa and Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tampa.
- 2001 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Technical Memorandum, CR 296, Phase 4 Sunshine Speedway Parcel, Pinellas County, Florida. On file, Florida Department of Transportation, Tampa and Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tampa.

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) and Janus Research

- 2003a Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Report, Florida High Speed Rail Authority Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study from Tampa to Orlando, Hillsborough, Polk, Osceola, and Orange Counties, Florida. On file, Florida Department of Transportation, Tampa and Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tampa.
- 2003b Cultural Resource Assessment Section 106 Consultation Case Report. Florida High Speed Rail Authority Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study from Tampa to Orlando, Hillsborough, Polk, Osceola, and Orange Counties, Florida. On file, Florida Department of Transportation, Tampa and Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tampa.

Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT)

- 2004a Tampa Bay Intermodal Center From null to null Historic and Archaeological Sites GIS Report. <http://etdmpub.flas-etat.org>-GIS Report.
- 2004b Tampa Bay Intermodal Center From null to null Historic and Archaeological Sites. ETAT Reviews. <http://etdmpub.flas-etat.org>-ETAT Reviews.

Hansen, Howard F.

- 1990 802 Laurel Place (8HI662), Florida Master Site File Form. Tampa Interstate Study, Act A, Task II. (Not on file with the Florida Division of Historical Resources). Provided courtesy of Janus Research.

Janus Research

- 1993 Archaeological Assessment Survey of the TIS Activity A Task II (EIS) Project Area Including the Proposed Crosstown Connector and the South Tampa Crosstown Expressway Improvement Areas, Hillsborough County, Florida. Manuscript on file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.
- 2003 Historical Resources Survey and Evaluation for Central Park Village FLA 3-9 in Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida. Manuscript on file, Janus Research, Tampa.

APPENDIX A

P99136

DIVISIONS OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Office of the Secretary
Office of International Relations
Division of Elections
Division of Corporations
Division of Cultural Affairs
Division of Historical Resources
Division of Library and Information Services
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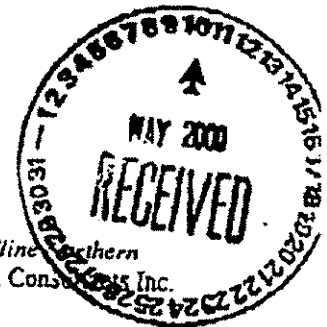


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Department of Veterans Affairs

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Katherine Harris
Secretary of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Mr. Les Weakland
HARTline
4305 East 21st Avenue
Tampa, FL 33605-2300

May 4, 2000



RE: DHR Project File No. 2000-02205
Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Fortune Street Environmental Assessment (HARTline Southern Terminal Relocation) City of Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida.. By Archaeological Consultants Inc.
October 1999.

Dear Mr. Weakland:

In accordance with the procedures contained in 36 C.F.R., Part 800 ("Protection of Historic Properties"), as well as those contained in Chapter 267.061, *Florida Statutes*, implemented through 1A-16 *Florida Administrative Code*, we have reviewed the results of the field survey of the referenced project and find them to be complete and sufficient.

We note that one archaeological site, 8HI6760 (the Fortune Block Historic Scatter Site), five historic buildings, 8HI155 (St. Paul AME Church), 8HI6755 (1221 North Florida Avenue), 8HI6756 (1319 North Florida Avenue), 8HI6754 (Goody Goody Drive in Restaurant), 8HI6757 (St. Paul AME Church Parsonage), and one historic cemetery 8HI5595 (Oaklawn and St. Louis Catholic Cemetery) were located and assessed as a result of the above survey.

As a result of the above survey, the archaeological site 8HI6760, and four of the buildings (8HI6755, 8HI6756, 8HI6754, and 8HI6757), were determined to be ineligible. The St. Paul AME Church (8HI155), and the Oaklawn and St. Louis Cemetery (8HI5595) were determined to be eligible. We concur with these determinations.

We note that the proposed project will be in close proximity to two potentially eligible historic properties and therefore may have an adverse effect. We are requesting that this office be provided with plans and specifications for the proposed Fortune Transit Center and parking area, when such plans are available, in order that we may review and comment on them. We look forward to continuing to work with you on this project.

If you have any questions concerning our comments, please contact Ms. Robin Jackson, Historic Sites Specialist at (850) 487-2335 or 1-(800) 847-7278. Your interest in protecting Florida's historic properties is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Janet Snyder Matthews, Ph.D., Director
Division of Historical Resources
State Historic Preservation Officer

JSM/ij



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Glenda E. Hood
Secretary of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

RECEIVED
JAN 12 2004
PBS&J TAMPA
PLANNING / PD&E

Ms. Sharon M. Phillips, AICP
Post, Buckley, Schuh & Jernigan, Inc.
5300 West Cypress Street, Suite 300
Tampa, Florida 33607-1712

January 5, 2004

RE: DHR Project File Number: 2003-11265
Received by DHR: December 26, 2003
Report Title: *FHSR Cultural Resources Assessment Section 106 Consultation Case Report: Florida High Speed Rail Authority PD&E Study from Tampa to Orlando, Hillsborough, Polk, Osceola, and Orange Counties, Florida*

Dear Ms. Phillips:

Our office received and reviewed the above referenced project in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966*, as amended, and *36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties*, and Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes*. It is the responsibility of the State Historic Preservation Officer to advise and assist, as appropriate, Federal and State agencies and local governments in carrying out their historic preservation responsibilities; to cooperate with Federal and State agencies to ensure that historic properties are taken into consideration at all levels of planning and development; and to consult with the appropriate Federal agencies in accordance with the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966*, as amended, on Federal undertakings that may affect historic properties and the content and sufficiency of any plans developed to protect, manage, or to reduce or mitigate harm to such properties.

Results of the *FHSR Cultural Resources Assessment Section 106 Consultation Case Report: Florida High Speed Rail Authority PD&E Study from Tampa to Orlando* indicate that the report evaluates potential effects of the Florida High Speed Rail Proposed Action to the twelve historic structures within the proposed project corridor that are either listed, or determined eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places. Based on the information provided in the report and consultation with our office, the Federal Railroad Administration and the Florida High Speed Rail Authority find that the proposed project should have no effect on seven historic structures (St. Paul AME Church, Greater Bethel Baptist Church, St. James Episcopal Church, Allen Temple AME Church and Parsonage, St. Peter Claver Catholic School, Centro Asturiano, and I-Type House) and a conditional no adverse effect on the five remaining structures (Oaklawn Cemetery, German American Club, Ybor City National Historic Landmark District, North

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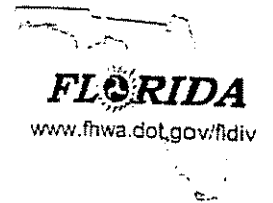
Palm Beach Regional Office
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St. Augustine Regional Office
(904) 825-5045 • FAX: 825-5044

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(813) 272-3843 • FAX: 272-2340



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
 Federal Highway Administration
 Florida Division
 227 N. Bronough Street, Suite 2015
 Tallahassee, Florida 32301
 (850) 942-9650



May 21, 2003

IN REPLY
 REFER TO: HPO-FL

Dr. Janet Snyder Matthews, Director
 Division of Historical Resources
 State Historical Preservation Officer
 500 South Bronough Street
 Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

Attention: Ms. Laura Kammerer

Dear Dr. Matthews:

Subject: Cultural Resource Assessment Survey
 C.R. 296, Phase 4 Sunshine Speedway Parcel
 Financial Management #: 256995
 Federal-aid Project #: N/A
 Pinellas County

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The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), in cooperation with the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study for the subject project. Proposed improvements to C.R 296 will require approximately 40 acres of the subject parcel. The improvements consist of widening C.R. 296 and developing stormwater pond sites.

A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) was completed in February 2003. The purpose of the CRAS was to locate and identify any cultural resources within the area of potential effect (APE), and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)*.

Background research indicated that no previously recorded archaeological sites or historic structures are contained within or adjacent to this property. As a result of the field survey, no archaeological sites or historic structures were found.

Therefore, based on the information presented in the CRAS [or data recovered and analyzed] and the application of adverse effects criteria included in 36 CFR Part 800.5, the FHWA has determined that this proposed undertaking would have no effect on any resources listed, or considered eligible for listing in the *NRHP*. Pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.8, we request your review and concurrence with the above stated determination of eligibility and effect. Enclosed please find:

Mr. Kevin J. Thibault, P.E.
September 15, 2003
Page 2

Nine individual properties are considered eligible for listing in the *NHRP*: St. Paul AME Church (8HI155), Oaklawn Cemetery (8HI5595), Greater Bethel Baptist Church (8HI3282), German American Club (8HI142), I-Type House (8HI4415), J.J. Newberry Building (8HI753), Woolworth Building (8HI751), Fire Station No./Tampa Firefighters Museum (8HI124), and Jackson Hotel (8HI906) as a result of previous evaluations. Five new individual properties were evaluated as eligible for listing in the *NRHP* as a result of the new survey. These are the Allen Temple AME Church and Parsonage (8HI3688 and 8HI8785), St. Peter Claver Catholic School (8HI3659), St. James Episcopal Church (8HI8574) and the Thomas Henderson Memorial Chapel of the First United Methodist Church (8HI8744). In addition, 63 properties were identified and recorded as contributing properties in the Ybor City NHL. These properties include the following sites: 8HI8577-8678, 8HI8581-8583, 8HI8585-8618, 8HI8620-8626, 8HI8628-8631, 8HI8633-8635, 8HI8637-8643, 8HI8645-8646, and 8HI8648-8649.

Based on the information provided, our office concurs with the determination regarding the five new properties considered potentially eligible for listing in the *NRHP* on an individual basis. We concur that the 63 new properties located, evaluated and recorded in the Ybor City NHL are considered contributing properties. However, it is the opinion of this office that the St. Paul AME Church Parsonage (8HI6757) and the CSX Railroad Depot (8HI8739) are additional properties that are potentially eligible for listing in the *NRHP* Criterion A for ethnic heritage/Afro-American (the parsonage) and transportation systems/commerce (the depot).

Please note that it is our opinion that the property located at 918 East 11th Avenue (8HI8584) appears to be substantially altered and, therefore, is no longer a contributing property in the Ybor City NHL.

We note that the proposed pond locations have not been identified, and when identified will be need to be subjected to a cultural resource assessment. The office looks forward to consulting with the stakeholders and the interested parties during the evaluation of potential effects on the 25 historic properties identified as listed, or potentially eligible for listing in the *NRHP* identified above, and the development of measures to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects to those historic properties.

If you have any questions concerning our comments, please contact Laura Kammerer, Historic Preservationist Supervisor, at (850) 245-6333, or my electronic mail at lkammerer@dos.state.fl.us. Your interest in protecting Florida's historic properties is appreciated.

Sincerely,



Janet Snyder Matthews, Ph.D., Director, and
State Historic Preservation Officer

Xc: Rebecca Spain Schwarz, PBSJ



P02086
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PBS&J TAMPA
PLANNING / PD&E

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Glenda E. Hood
Secretary of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Mr. Kevin J. Thibault, P.E.
HNTB
1615 Edgewater Drive, Suite 200
Orlando, Florida 33804

September 15, 2003

Re: DHR Number: 2003-7914 / Date Received by DHR: July 29, 2003
U.S. Department of Transportation - Federal Rail and Federal Highway Administrations
Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Report, Florida High Speed Rail Authority Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study, From Tampa to Orlando, Hillsborough, Polk, Osceola, and Orange Counties, Florida

Dear Mr. Thibault:

Our office received and reviewed the referenced cultural resource assessment survey in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966*, as amended, and implementing regulations in 36 CFR Part 800, for possible impact to historic properties listed, or eligible for listing, in the *National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)*. The State Historic Preservation Officer is to advise Federal agencies as they identify historic properties (listed or eligible for listing, in the *NRHP*). We find the report complete and sufficient, in accordance with 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code*.

Results of the archaeological survey investigations indicate that 92 previously recorded archaeological sites were identified within the alignments. No new archaeological sites were discovered within the segments of new alignment, nor within any proposed station locations or maintenance facility site. The 92 sites were evaluated as not eligible for listing in the *NRHP*. The two sites that were previously evaluated as eligible for listing in the *NRHP*, 8HI83 and 8HI476 (A&B), were re-evaluated. Site 8HI83, the Columbus Drive Site, if within the project Area of Potential Effect (APE), was apparently destroyed since it was recorded in 1953. Site 8HI476 (A&B), the Diamond Dairy Site, was excavated during mitigation actions performed prior to the Interstate 75 corridor construction activities.

The architectural resources portion of the survey indicated that a total of 405 properties were located within the APE, including 251 newly identified properties and 150 previously recorded properties. We note that seven properties are listed in the *NRHP*. The Centro Asturiano (8HI835), Floridan Hotel (8HI741), S.H. Kress Building (8HI752), Union Depot Hotel (8HI6939), and the Tampa Union Railroad Station (8HI298) are individually listed properties. The other two resources are districts, the Ybor City National Historic Landmark District (NHLD), 8HI313, and the North Franklin Street Historic District, 8HI8536.

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St. Augustine Regional Office
(904) 825-5045 • FAX: 825-5044

Tampa Regional Office
(813) 272-3843 • FAX: 272-2340

Franklin Street Historic Ms. Sharon Phillips

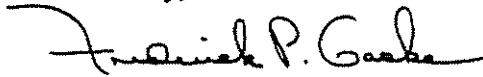
Page 2

District, and St. Paul AME Church Parsonage). The conditions discussed for 'conditional no adverse effect' will be included as commitments in the Final Environmental Impact Statement and in future binding contracts with the Design, Build, Operate, Maintain and Finance vendor.

Based on the information provided, the Florida State Historic Preservation Office concurs with these findings and agrees to the stipulated conditions for the 'conditional no adverse effect' determinations for the Oaklawn Cemetery, German American Club, Ybor City National Historic Landmark District, North Franklin Street Historic District, and St. Paul AME Church Parsonage.

If you have any questions concerning our comments, please contact Brian Yates, Compliance Review Archaeologist, by electronic mail byates@dos.state.fl.us, or at 850-245-6372.

Sincerely,



Frederick P. Gaske, Acting Director, and
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Dr. Janet Snyder Matthews
May 21, 2003

2.

- One original copy of the CRAS (February 2003);
- One original Florida Master Site File (FMSF) form with color photographs; and
- One completed Survey Log Sheet (SLS).

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Marvin L. Williams at (850) 942-9560, extension 3029.

Sincerely,

Marvin L. Williams

For: James E. St. John
Division Administrator

Enclosure(s)

cc: Mr. Waddah Farah, FDOT District Seven, Planning/EMO
Mr. George Ballo, FDOT (MS-37)

The Florida Division of Historical Resources concurs with this determination, and finds the report complete and sufficient.

Judith P. Goode, Deputy SHPO
Janet Snyder Matthews, Ph.D.
Florida State Historic Preservation Officer

6/5/03
Date

DHR File No. 2003-4614

Previous DHR File No. _____

cc: *Heroy Erwin, FDOT - Central Office*
Waddah Farah, FDOT District 7

9218

Dr. Hoffman
October 16, 2003
Page 2

The Central Park Village, which was designed in 1952, was renovated as part of a U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development program in 1980. Since then, it has undergone a significant number of alterations and no longer retains its design integrity. Therefore it is the opinion of Janus Research that the Central Park Village buildings do not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places* on an individual basis.

However it has been recorded as a resource group and the requisite Florida Master Site File forms have been forwarded to this office. Based on the information provided, our office concurs with this determination and finds the submitted report complete and sufficient in accordance with Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code*.

If you have any questions concerning our comments, please contact Mini Sharma, Historic Sites Specialist, at mtsharma@doh.state.fl.us or (850) 245-6333. Your interest in protecting Florida's historic properties is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Janet Snyder Matthews, Ph.D., Director, and
State Historic Preservation Officer



Florida Department of Transportation

11201 N. McKinley Drive • Tampa, FL 33612-6456 • Phone (813) 975-6000 • 1-800-226-7220

JEB BUSH
GOVERNOR

JOSE ABREU
SECRETARY

April 28, 2003

Mr. James E. St. John
Division Administrator
Federal Highway Administration
227 N. Bronough Street, Room 2015
Tallahassee, Florida 32301-2015

Attention: Mr. Marvin Williams, Urban Transportation Engineer

RE: WPI Segment No: 256995 1; FAP No.
C.R. 296, Phase 4 Sunshine Speedway Parcel, Pinellas County

Dear Mr. St. John:

Enclosed are two copies of the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) Technical Memorandum (February 2003) for the above referenced project. Also enclosed is a Survey Log Sheet. Background research indicated that no previously recorded archaeological sites or historic structures are contained within or adjacent to this property. As a result of field survey, no archaeological sites or historic structures were found.

The enclosed documents are being provided for your review. If your office concurs with the findings, please transmit one copy of the report, along with the Survey Log Sheet, to the SHPO for her formal review and concurrence.

Please expeditiously coordinate the review of the enclosed documents with the SHPO. If you have any questions please do not hesitate to call me at SC 512-7804.

Sincerely,

Rick Adair

Rick Adair
Senior Project Manager

Enclosure

cc: Tim Drawhorn

Rebecca Spain Schwarz

9218



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Glenda E. Hood
Secretary of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Dr. Kathleen Hoffman, Ph.D.
Janus Research
2935 1st Avenue North
St. Petersburg, Florida 33713

October 16, 2003

Re: DHR No. 2003-8829 / Date Received by DHR: October 8, 2003 ~~2003~~ 10/17/03
Historical Resources Survey and Evaluation for Central Park Village FLA 3-9 in Tampa Hillsborough County, Florida

Dear Dr. Hoffman:

Our office received and reviewed the above referenced project in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966*, as amended and *36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties*. The State Historic Preservation Officer is to advise Federal agencies as they identify historic properties (listed or eligible for listing, in the *National Register of Historic Places*), assess effects upon them, and consider alternatives to avoid or minimize adverse effects.

The historical resources survey resulted in the identification of 59 historic resources. These resources represent the 54 remaining buildings that constitute the Central Park Village complex (8HI5322), as well as five other buildings that pre-date the housing project and are located within and adjacent to the complex. These five buildings include 8HI8574 (St. James Episcopal Church), 8HI3659 (St. Peter Claver Catholic School), 8HI3588 (Allen Temple AME Church / Paradise Missionary Baptist Church), 8HI8575 (Allen Temple AME Church Parsonage), and 8HI9637 (Meacham Early Childhood Center).

8HI8574, 8HI3659, 8HI3588, and 8HI8575 were previously determined to be potentially eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places* during the High Speed Rail project. This office concurred with these findings in September 2003.

It is the opinion of Janus Research, that 8HI9637 (Meacham Early Childhood Center) does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*, as it is a late example of a local school with few noteworthy architectural design elements. Based on the information provided and in consultation with Carl Shiver of the Survey and Registration Section, Bureau of Historic Preservation, we do not concur with this determination. 8HI9637 was built to replace the circa-1926 Christina Meacham Elementary School. The historically black elementary school was located in the area known in the past as "The Scrub", which was formed by a community of former slaves shortly after the Civil War. This school was named after Christina Meacham, the first African-American principal of a Tampa school, in the late nineteenth century. Aside from a few minor modifications, this building appears to retain its historical physical integrity. Based on Criterion A, it is the opinion of this office that site 8HI9637 is potentially eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*.

500 S. Bronough Street • Tallahassee, FL 32399-0240 • <http://www.flheritage.com>

- Director's Office (850) 245-6300 • FAX: 245-6434
- Archaeological Research (850) 245-6444 • FAX: 245-6436
- Historic Preservation (850) 245-6323 • FAX: 245-6437
- Historical Museums (850) 245-4400 • FAX: 245-6433
- Palm Beach Regional Office (561) 279-1475 • FAX: 279-1476
- St. Augustine Regional Office (904) 825-5045 • FAX: 825-5044
- Tampa Regional Office (813) 272-3643 • FAX: 272-3240

**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY
CR 296, PHASE 4
SUNSHINE SPEEDWAY PARCEL
PINELLAS COUNTY, FLORIDA**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

A cultural resource assessment survey of the 120 acre Sunshine Speedway Parcel in Pinellas County was performed by Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) in November 2002 and February 2003. Work included background research, and archaeological and historic structures field survey. The Sunshine Speedway Parcel is located in Section 10, Township 30 South, Range 16 East (USGS Safety Harbor, Fla. 1956, PR 1987) (Figure 1).

The property is bounded by SR 688 (Ulmerton Road) on the north and CR 296 (118th Avenue) on the south. The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) will require approximately 40 acres of this parcel for improvements to CR 296.

The purpose of the survey was to locate and identify any prehistoric and historic period archaeological sites and historic structures located within this parcel, and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This work was conducted in compliance with the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), as amended, and the implementing regulations 36 CFR 800, as well as with the provisions contained in the revised Chapter 267, Florida Statutes (F.S.).

Background research indicated that no previously recorded archaeological sites or historic structures are contained within or adjacent to this property. As the result of field survey, no archaeological sites or historic structures were found.

2.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Field survey was preceded by limited background research, including a review of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) and NRHP listings. This investigation indicated that no archaeological sites or historic structures, including historic properties either listed or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, are located within or adjacent to the Sunshine Speedway Parcel.

Several cultural resource assessment surveys of SR 688 (Ulmerton Road) have been conducted in the vicinity of the Sunshine Speedway Parcel. In December 1990, FDOT archaeologist Carl McMurray discovered three archaeological sites (8PI1741, -1742, and -1743) along Ulmerton Road (McMurray and Jackson 1991). Of these, 8PI1741, a single artifact site, is located within 1.5 miles of the Sunshine Speedway property. Historical/architectural survey yielded negative results. In January 1999, archaeological and historic structures survey of the SR 688 (Ulmerton Road) reevaluation project area, including

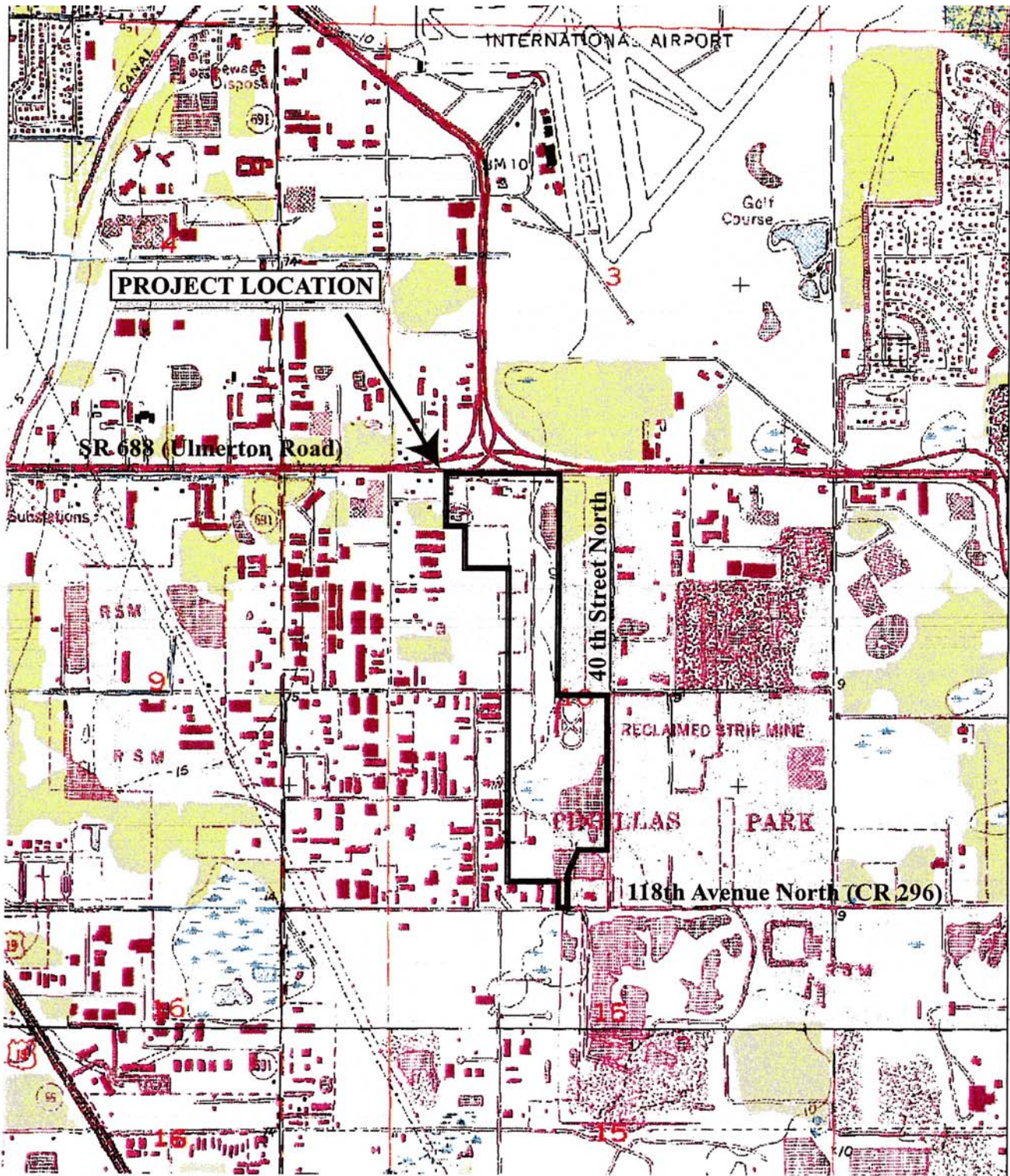


Figure 1. Project Location Map. Pinellas County, Township 30 South, Range 16 East, Section 10 (USGS Safety Harbor, Fla. 1956, PR 1987).

CRAS
 CR 296 PHASE 4
 SUNSHINE SPEEDWAY PARCEL
 PINELLAS COUNTY

proposed interchange locations, was conducted by ACI (ACI 1999). As a result, five historic structures were identified, and no new archaeological sites were discovered. Most of the newly recorded historic structures are located in the vicinity of 66th Street, over two miles west of the Sunshine Speedway Parcel. In March 2000, a cultural resource assessment survey of 31 proposed pond alternative sites was conducted for the SR 688 (Ulmerton Road) reevaluation project (ACI 2000). This work included a preliminary analysis of all alternative pond sites, followed by systematic archaeological survey of 11 preferred pond sites. As a result, no previously recorded or newly discovered archaeological sites or historic structures were found to be associated with the preferred pond sites.

Archaeological survey of the unincorporated portions of Pinellas County (Austin 1992) resulted in the identification of a potentially significant archaeological site near the St. Petersburg-Clearwater Airport. This prehistoric shell mound and midden, situated in an oak/cabbage palm hammock about 200 m (660 ft) south of Old Tampa Bay, was recorded by Janus Research as the Moog Midden (8PI1753). In 1992, Janus Research conducted archaeological testing at this site in order to determine its significance (Austin 1992). On the basis of this work, the site was determined to be archaeologically significant. At the request of the Native American community, the site name was changed to Yat Kitischee. In 1994, full-scale excavation was conducted by Janus Research as part of the Yat Kitischee Public Archaeology Project (Janus Research 1995).

In February 2003, ACI conducted a cultural resource assessment survey of two proposed alternative pond sites to the north of CR 296, in the southeast quarter of Section 10, directly southeast of the Sunshine Speedway Parcel. This project yielded negative results (ACI 2003).

As a result of these and other local surveys, four archaeological sites (8PI124, 8PI1690, 8PI1741, and 8PI1753) have been recorded previously within approximately 1.5 miles of the Sunshine Speedway Parcel. Of these, only the Yat Kitischee Site (8PI1753) is considered NRHP-eligible. The John's Hammock Site (8PI124), located in the southeast quarter of Section 11, is an artifact scatter recorded in 1970 by John Arnaldi of the Suncoast Archaeological Society. According to the information contained in the FMSF, 8PI124 yielded oyster, clam, and conch shells; one St. Johns Plain pottery sherd; two shell tools; animal bone; and two human bone fragments. The Broken Jug Site (8PI1690), located in the northeast quarter of Section 11, was recorded by Bill Burger in 1984 during survey of the Carillon project (Burger 1984). The site appears to be the location of "a small moonshine operation that probably occurred during the Prohibition years" (FMSF). While no evidence of a still was discovered, Burger found smashed crockery jugs, bottle glass, pearlware ceramics, brick, and sawn wood. 8PI1741, a single artifact, was discovered in 1991 during survey of the Ulmerton Road (SR 688) right-of-way (McMurray and Jackson 1991).

The Sunshine Speedway Parcel was considered to have a low potential for archaeological site location given the level and poorly drained nature of the land, as well as the high degree of alteration. The predominant soil, including Myakka, Pompano, Oldsmar, and Wabasso fine sands, are all nearly level, poorly drained types. Around the race track, the

characteristic soils are Made land, consisting of mixed sand, clay, hard rock, shells and shell fragments, as well as Made land, sanitary fill, which consists of "sand, clay, shells, and shell fragments in varying proportions deposited over refuse and garbage" (USDA 1972:13). Modern alterations within the parcel include a barn, stables, and pasture in the northern portion of the property, and developments associated with the Sunshine Speedway (e.g., drag strip, motocross course, oval track, paved parking area, bleachers, and concession stands) within the southern part. Ponds and spoil piles also mark the Sunshine Speedway Parcel. Existing conditions are depicted in Photographs 1 and 2.

3.0 SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS

Archaeological field survey entailed both ground surface inspection and limited systematic subsurface testing. A total of 20 shovel tests were excavated, mostly at 50 m (164 ft) intervals. Testing was concentrated along the 10-foot contour line (Figure 2). All shovel tests measured 0.5 m (1.6 ft) in diameter by 1 m (3.3 ft) in depth, conditions permitting. All soil removed was screened through a 6.4 mm (0.25 in) mesh hardware cloth to maximize the recovery of cultural materials. Historic structures fieldwork consisted of a "windshield" type survey.

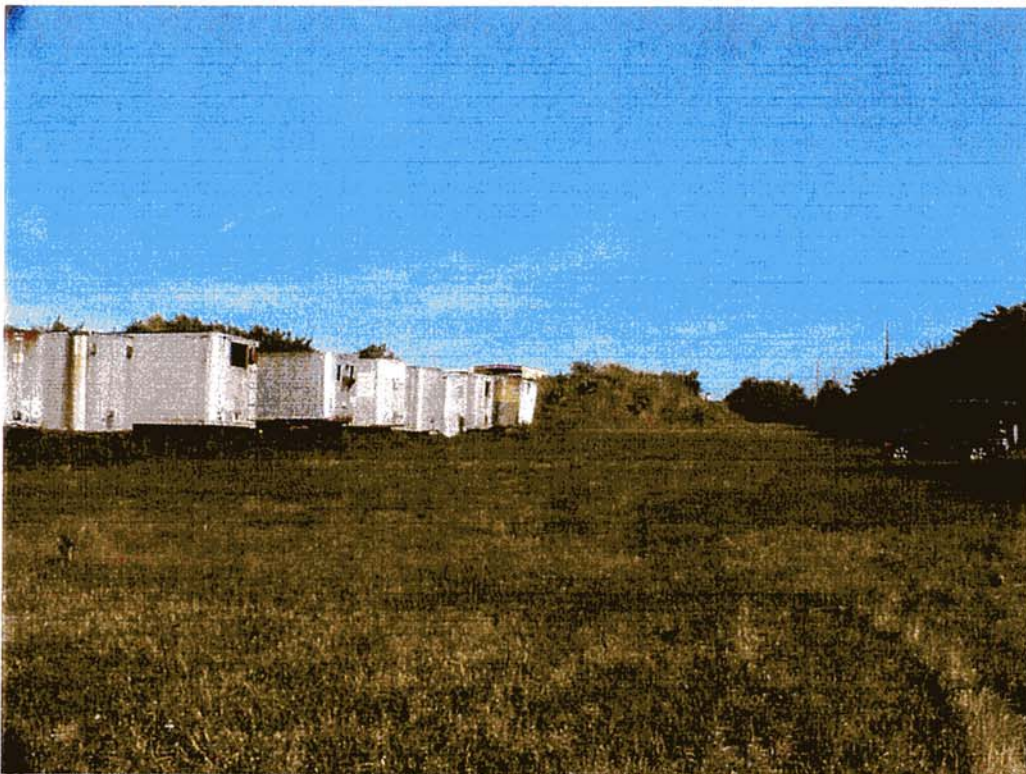
As a result, no archaeological sites were discovered, nor were any historic structures observed. Subsurface testing indicated generally disturbed soil conditions, and water was encountered at depths averaging 0.5 to 0.6 m (1.6 to 2.0 ft) below surface.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No previously recorded or newly identified archaeological sites or historic structures are located within or adjacent to the Sunshine Speedway Parcel. Thus, project development will have no involvement with any cultural resources which are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Photograph 1. View of Sunshine Speedway Parcel looking west-northwest towards SR 688 (Ulmerton Road) from racing tract area.



Photograph 2. Western Portion of Sunshine Speedway Parcel looking north.

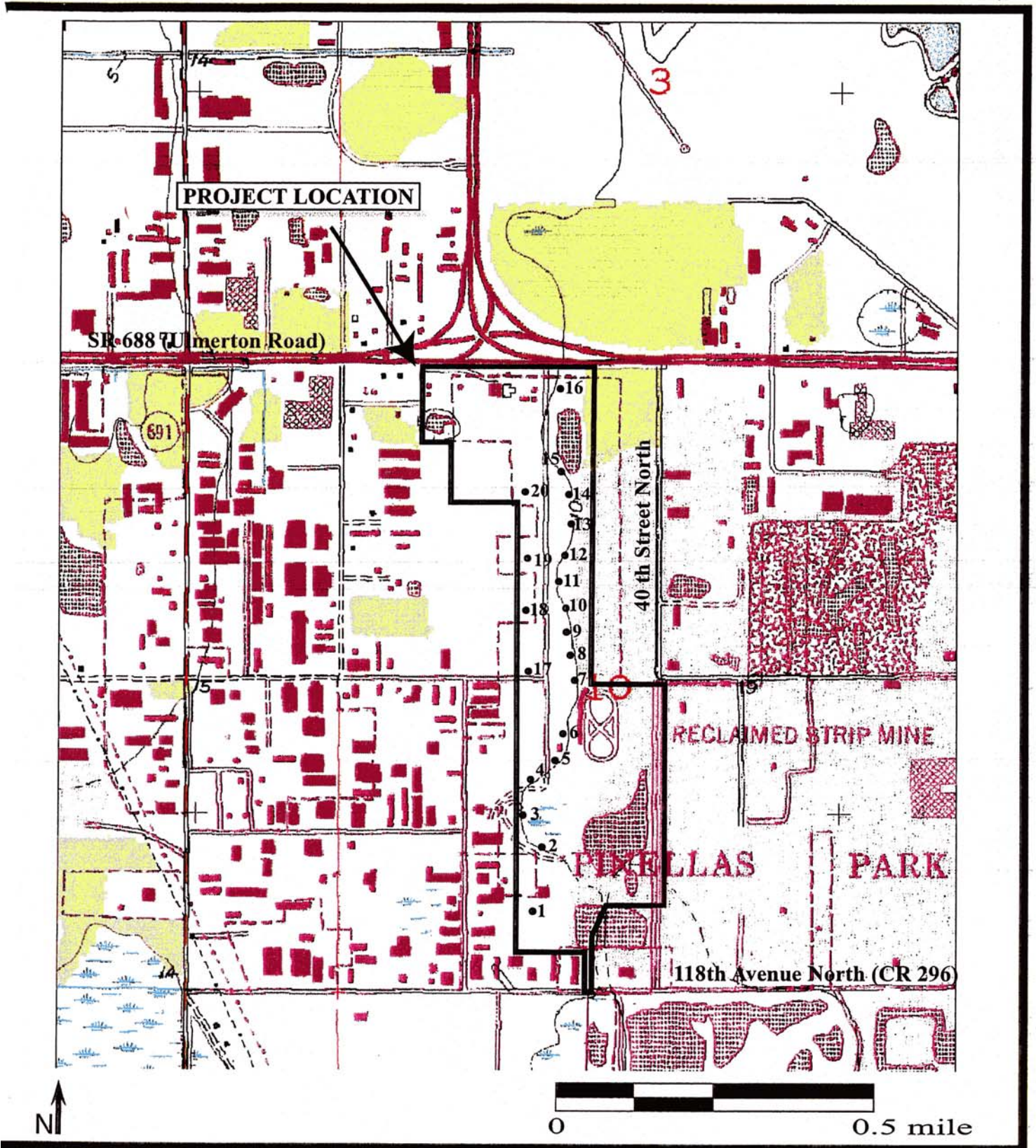


Figure 2. Approximate Location of Shovel Tests within the Sunshine Speedway Parcel, Pinellas County, Township 30 South, Range 16 East, Section 10 (USGS Safety Harbor, Fla. 1956, PR 1987). Shovel test size is not to scale.

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 SUNSHINE SPEEDWAY PARCEL
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5.0 REFERENCES CITED

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI)

- 1999 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Technical Memorandum, PD&E Study Reevaluation, SR 688 (Ulmerton Road) from East of 119th Street to Interstate 275, Pinellas County. On file, ACI, Sarasota.
- 2000a Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Technical Memorandum, Proposed Pond Site Alternatives, PD&E Study Reevaluation, SR 688 (Ulmerton Road) from East of 119th Street to Interstate 275, Pinellas County. On file, ACI, Sarasota.
- 2000b Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Technical Memorandum, Proposed Pond Site 10C, PD&E Study Reevaluation, SR 688 (Ulmerton Road) from East of 119th Street to Interstate 275, Pinellas County. On file, ACI, Sarasota.
- 2003 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Technical Memorandum, CR 296, Phase 4 from East of 40th Street to west of 28th Street (Stage 2, Segment 1) Alternative Pond Sites, Pinellas County. Draft manuscript on file, ACI, Sarasota.

Austin, Robert J.

- 1992 Phase II Archaeological Testing at the Moog Midden Site (8PI1753), Pinellas County, Florida. Report prepared for the Pinellas County Board of County Commissioners. On file, Janus Research, St. Petersburg.

Burger, Brad W.

- 1984 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Carillon Project, a DRI in Section 11, T30S, R16E. Manuscript on file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee (#1053).

Janus Research

- 1995 Yat Kitischee: A Prehistoric Coastal Hamlet 100 B.C. – A.D. 1200. Report prepared for the Pinellas County Board of County Commissioners. On file, Janus Research, St. Petersburg.

McMurray, Carl and Roy A. Jackson

- 1991 Archaeological Survey of Ulmerton Road (SR-688) from Gulf Boulevard (SR-699) East to Interstate 275, Pinellas County. Manuscript on file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee (#2671).

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

- 1972 *Soil Survey of Pinellas County, Florida*. Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D.C.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

- 1956 Safety, Harbor, Florida, Photorevised 1987.

FMSF USE ONLY
FMSF Survey #

Form Date 02/18/03

Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 2.0 9/97

Consult *Guide to the Survey Log Sheet* for detailed instructions.

Recorder of Log Sheet Joan Deming

Identification and Bibliographic Information

Survey Project (Name and project phase) CR 296, Phase 4 Sunshine Speedway Parcel, Phase I

Is this a continuation of a previous project? No Yes Previous survey#(s) _____

Report Title (exactly as on title page) Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Technical Memorandum, CR 296, Phase 4 Sunshine Speedway Parcel, Pinellas County, Florida

Report Author(s) (as on title page-individual or corporate) Joan Deming
Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Publication Date (month/year) 2/03 Total Number of Pages in Report (Count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 7

Publication Information (if relevant, series and no. in series, publisher, and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*. See *Guide to the Survey Log Sheet*.) Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
P.O. Box 5103, Sarasota, FL 34277-5103

Supervisor(s) of Fieldwork (whether or not the same as author(s)) Jay Hardman

Affiliation of Fieldworkers (organization, city) Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Key Words/Phrases (Don't use the county, or common words like *archaeology, structure, survey, architecture*. Put the most important first. Limit each word or phrase to 25 characters.) CR296, Sunshine Speedway, SR688

Survey Sponsors (corporation, government unit, or person who is directly paying for fieldwork)

Name Florida Department of Transportation, District Seven

Address/Phone 11201 N. McKinley Drive, Tampa, FL 33612-6403

Mapping

Counties (List each one in which field survey was done-do not abbreviate) Pinellas

USGS 1:24,000 Map(s): Names/Dates: Safety Harbor, Fla. 1956, PR 1987

Remarks (Use supplementary sheet(s) if needed) Low site location potential due to highly altered conditions.

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 02-17-03 End 02-17-03 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares 120 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width _____ meters _____ feet Length _____ kilometers _____ miles

Types of Survey (check all that apply) archaeological architectural historical/archival underwater other: _____

Survey Log Sheet of the Florida Master Site File

Research and Field Methods

Preliminary Methods (Check as many as apply to the project as a whole. If needed write others at bottom).

- Florida Archives (Gray Building)
- Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building)
- FMSF site property search
- FMSF survey search
- other (describe) _____
- library research - (local public)
- library-special collection- (non local)
- Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP)
- local informant(s)
- local property or tax records
- newspaper files
- literature search
- Sanborn Insurance maps
- windshield survey
- aerial photography

Archaeological Methods (Describe the proportion of properties at which method was used by writing in the corresponding letter. Blanks are interpreted as "None.")

F(-ew: 0-20%, S(-ome: 20-50%); M(-ost: 50-90%); or A(-ll, Nearly all: 90-100%). If needed write others at bottom.

Check here if NO archaeological methods were used.

- surface collection, controlled
- surface collection, uncontrolled
- shovel test-1/4" screen
- shovel test-1/8" screen
- shovel test-1/16" screen
- shovel test-unscreened
- other (describe): _____
- other screen shovel test (size: _____)
- water screen (finest size: _____)
- posthole tests
- auger (size: _____)
- coring
- test excavation (at least 1x2 m)
- block excavation (at least 2x2 m)
- soil resistivity
- magnetometer
- side scan sonar
- unknown

Historical/Architectural Methods (Describe the proportion of properties at which method was used by writing in the corresponding letter. Blanks are interpreted as "None.")

F(-ew: 0-20%, S(-ome: 20-50%); M(-ost: 50-90%); or A(-ll, Nearly all: 90-100%). If needed write others at bottom.

Check here if NO historical/architectural methods were used.

- building permits
- commercial permits
- interior documentation
- other (describe): _____
- demolition permits
- exposed ground inspected
- local property records
- neighbor interview
- occupant interview
- occupation permits
- subdivision maps
- tax records
- unknown

Scope/Intensity/Procedures Background research; ground surface reconnaissance; systematic subsurface testing at 50 m and 100 m intervals; 1/4 inch mesh screen; historic structures; windshield survey; tech memo prepared.

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

Site Significance Evaluated? Yes No If Yes, circle NR-eligible/significant site numbers below.

Site Counts: Previously Recorded Sites 0 Newly Recorded Sites 0

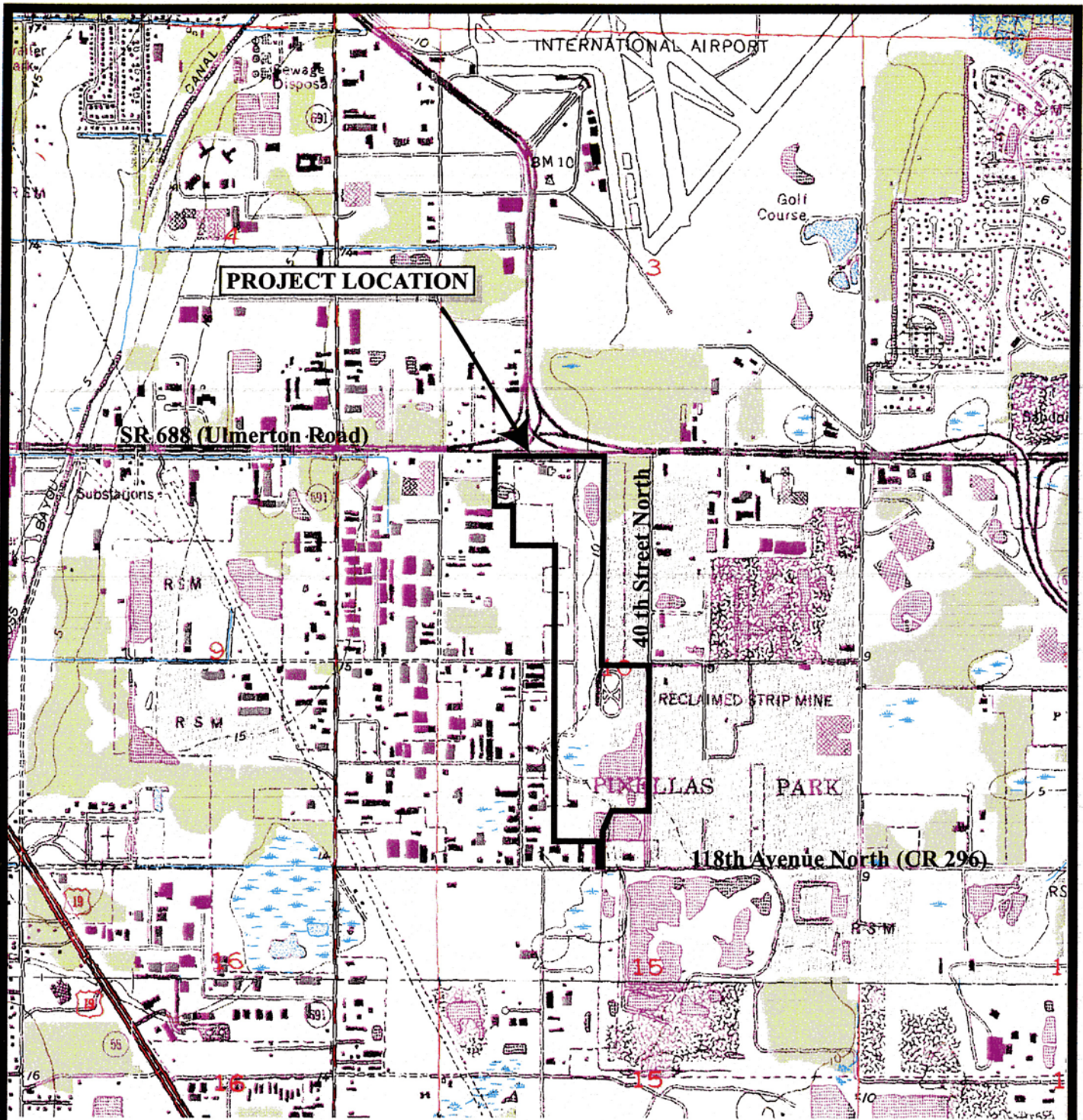
Previously Recorded Site #'s (List site #'s without "8." Attach supplementary pages if necessary) _____

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are you sure all are originals and not updates? Identify methods used to check for updates, ie, researched the FMSF records). List site #'s without "8." Attach supplementary pages if necessary. _____

Site Form Used: SmartForm FMSF Paper Form Approved Custom Form: Attach copies of written approval from FMSF Supervisor and Supervisor-signed form.

DO NOT USE		SITE FILE USE ONLY		DO NOT USE	
BAR Related			BHP Related		
<input type="checkbox"/> 872	<input type="checkbox"/> 1A32	<input type="checkbox"/> State Historic Preservation Grant			
<input type="checkbox"/> CARL	<input type="checkbox"/> UW	<input type="checkbox"/> Compliance Review CRAT #			

ATTACH PLOT OF SURVEY AREA ON PHOTOCOPIES OF USGS 1:24,000 MAP(S)



Project Location Map. Pinellas County, Township 30 South, Range 16 East, Section 10 (USGS Safety Harbor, Fla. 1956, PR 1987).

CRAS
 CR 296 PHASE 4
 SUNSHINE SPEEDWAY PARCEL
 PINELLAS COUNTY

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name St. Paul African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church

other names/site number 8HI155

2. Location

street & number 506 E. Harrison Street not for publication

city or town Tampa vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Hillsborough code 57 zip code 33602

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ 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 for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

hereby certify that the 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
 See continuation sheet.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

Noncontributing

_____ 1 _____ buildings

_____ sites

_____ structures

_____ objects

_____ 1 _____ total

Name of related multiple property listings

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Gothic Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls BRICK

CONCRETE

roof ASPHALT

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Ethnic Heritage/Black

Architecture

Period of Significance

1906-1949

Significant Dates

1906-17

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Rolfe, E.M./carpenter

McDonald, ?/mason

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 36) 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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State Agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of Repository

#

St. Paul AME Church
Name of Property

Hillsborough County, Florida
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .25 acre

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 7	3 5 6 5 2 0	3 0 9 2 7 2 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kimberly Hinder/Architectural Historian

organization Archaeological Consultants, Inc. date August 1999

street & number 2345 Bee Ridge Road, Suite 6 telephone (941) 925-9906

city or town Sarasota state Florida zip code 34239

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 1 St. Paul AME Church
Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary

From 1906 to 1917, the congregation of the St. Paul AME Church constructed the building located at 506 E. Harrison Street on the northeast corner of Harrison and Marion streets. Although a parsonage was later built north of the church at 1103 N. Marion Street, due to its ruinous condition and corresponding loss of integrity, it is not included in the NRHP boundaries. The St. Paul AME Church is an excellent example of the Late Gothic Revival style as found in the Tampa Bay region. Noteworthy features include the stained glass Gothic arched windows, concrete block and brick buttresses, two towers on the south facade, and the polychromatic use of brick around the cornice and windows. The church remains in use by the same congregation which constructed it.

Setting

Located in central Florida in Hillsborough County, Tampa is the largest city on the west coast of Florida. In 1993, Hillsborough County contained 866,134 residents with approximately 282,848 people living within the corporate boundaries of Tampa although the metropolitan area which includes Pinellas County has a much larger population. Originally considered part of the outskirts of town in a largely residential neighborhood occupied by African-Americans called the "scrub", St. Paul AME Church is now part of the downtown area surrounded by churches, businesses, governmental offices, multi-family housing, and vacant lots.

Narrative Description

The St. Paul AME Church is a two-and-one-half story masonry building characterized by Late Gothic Revival detailing. Three bays wide by six bays long, the form of the church is basically rectangular with a bay on the north which is set back from the main building. The bottom floor contains offices, classrooms, and a fellowship hall while the second story holds the sanctuary. Additional rooms are found in the upper levels of the towers. The main facade fronts Harrison Street, facing south (photographs 1 and 2).

With the first floor slightly recessed into the ground, the building is set on a concrete slab foundation. The walls are constructed of rusticated concrete block for the first floor divided by a concrete water table with brick on the second floor and upper level of the towers. An arcaded porch is located

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 2 St. Paul AME Church
Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida

between the towers on the south facade. With a slightly gabled roof, the porch provides entrance to the building. An interior chimney is located on the north wall.

The main entrances are located on the south elevation through the arcaded porch. These hand carved doors feature three Gothic arches per door. Two sets of double doors located on the south wall in the porch provide entrance to the lower level rooms, while two other sets of double doors, one on each tower, provide entrance to the sanctuary and tower rooms above. The south elevation of both towers contain two centrally located 1/1 double-hung sash stained glass windows with louvered vents above. A fixed stained glass Gothic arched window with tracery is centrally located on the south elevation while five Gothic arched stained glass transoms are supported by ionic columns in the arcaded porch. The east elevation of the west tower and the west elevation of the east tower also have 1/1 double-hung sash stained glass windows and louvered vents.

The first story of the east elevation (photographs 3 and 4) alternates seven 4/3 double-hung sash windows topped by brick flat arches with two five panel wood doors and eight concrete block and brick buttresses. The east elevation of the tower features two double-hung sash stained glass windows with a louvered vent above. The remaining windows on the second floor of the east elevation provide light for the sanctuary. These windows are fixed stained glass windows with 2, 5, and 9 lights divided by tracery with the largest in the center gable.

The first floor of the north elevation (photograph 5) has three 4/3 double-hung sash windows topped by brick flat arches. One former window has been-enclosed. The second story features four 1/1 double-hung sash stained glass windows with the two in the center topped by a Gothic arched transom.

The west elevation (photograph 6) mirrors the east elevation with six 4/3 double-hung sash windows topped by brick flat arches, one replacement door, and eight concrete block and brick buttresses. Two openings have been enclosed. The west elevation of the tower has two 1/1 double-hung sash stained glass windows with a louvered arch above. The four remaining windows provide light to the sanctuary and are 2, 5, and 9 light fixed stained glass Gothic arched windows with tracery with the largest in the center gable.

The church features a hip roof with gable extensions while the west tower has a flat roof and the east tower supports a dome. The hip and gable roof is covered with composition shingle while the flat roof is built-up and the dome is clad with composition roll. Decorative elements include dentils in the cornice around the entire building and polychromatic brick corbelling around the cornice and windows. Decorative brick molding in a number of patterns including diamonds and crosses can be found on the south, west, and east elevations. A ca. 1945 neon sign in the shape of a cross is

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Section number 7 Page 3 St. Paul AME Church
Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida

located on the main facade. The church remains relatively unaltered since its construction. The main doors were replaced ca. 1950 from the original five panel doors to the current Gothic arched doors (Ferrell 1997:190). Additionally, the church received a grant from the Division of Historical Resources in 1994 to repair the roof, restore the cornice, and treat for insect infestation.

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Section number 8 Page 1 St. Paul AME Church
Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

St. Paul AME Church is significant at the local level under NRHP Criteria A and C in the areas of Ethnic Heritage and Architecture. It also appears to meet Criteria Consideration A which states that "a religious property is eligible if it derives its primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance" (National Register Bulletin 15:26). The church is culturally important as a symbol of the strength, unity, and growth of the African-American community in Tampa. Additionally, the building is an excellent example of the Late Gothic Revival style as expressed in terms of Gothic arches, buttresses, and brick walls with concrete trim.

Historical Context

On June 10, 1870 Thomas Warren Long, who is credited with organizing AME churches in Marion, Alachua, Columbia, Duval, Sumter, Hernando, and Hillsborough Counties, started preaching on the corner of Tampa and Harrison Streets in Tampa. That day, Long gained three church members who built a church called "Brush Harbor Mission" out of palmettos and brush. The mission flourished with a growing membership. Due to the cold of the first winter, a friend named Mr. Jones who was white, offered an old log house located between Franklin Street and Florida Avenue for the fellowship's use. On September 29, 1872, the membership purchased Lots 2 and 3 of Block 8 which is located on Franklin Street between Harrison and Tyler Streets (Ferrell 1997:185-86; McCarthy 1995:309). The men cleared the lot of palmettos while the women sold coffee, fish, chicken and rice, and ice cream. With the lot cleared, the members erected a church and renamed their congregation Mount Moriah. Over the following two years, the church along with the rebuilt church were demolished in storms. A new building was constructed and renamed St. Paul (Ferrell 1997:179).

In 1892, the congregation, along with the trustees of the "school board 'colored,'" purchased the southern half of Block 2 as platted in 1853 by John Jackson. A wood frame church was built on the site. In 1906, the congregation, under the leadership of Reverend S. Timothy Tice, raised \$800 toward the construction of a new building. In conjunction with the Masonic Lodge, the church celebrated the start of construction by holding groundbreaking ceremonies within the year. Reverend Tice and the men of the church started making the blocks and setting the foundation of the building at the present site (Ferrell 1997:180-81, 186).

When Reverend S.A. Williams arrived in 1913, the church totaled 300 members but the new building remained a dream with only the foundation laid and \$700 left in the building fund. The church rallied

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around Reverend Williams and work progressed on the new building. According to Andrew J. Ferrell, Sr. in "The History of St. Paul A.M.E. Church" in Things Remembered: An Album of African Americans in Tampa by Rowena Ferrell Brady, "Bro. Robert Lee, one of the trustees, was a carpenter, and he began the work. Bro. Lee could not read blue prints, thus Mr. E.M. Rolfe was given the carpentry work and Mr. McDonald the brick work (Ferrell 1997:181)." When the church lacked money to pay bills and continue construction, Commerce Bank and American National Bank loaned the church money. According to an advertisement in the Tampa Daily Times on January 28, 1915,

The St. Paul A.M.E. (Institutional) Church promises to be one of the finest structures in the city. It is being erected at the corner of Harrison and Marion streets, Tampa, Fla., at a cost of \$30,000 and it is the hope of Rev. S.A. Williams that the edifice will be completed during the coming year, 1915. The building, which is of brick and stone, will be the headquarters of the Young People's Christian and Moral Societies, domestic science, Christian clubs and kindergarten for children (Ferrell 1997:187).

The church did not actually near completion until 1917. Ferrell, in "The History of St. Paul A.M.E. Church," described the move to the new building,

The night of August 24, 1917, was one to be remembered. We were still in the frame church and our service was a great prayer meeting with members and friends of both races taking a part. On August 26, at 10:55 a.m. we marched from the old frame church into our new church singing "How Did You Feel Coming Out of the Wilderness Leaning on the Lord." The morning sermon was delivered by our presiding elder, the Rev. James S. Braswell, and the evening sermon by Rev. Andrew J. Ferrell, Sr. (Ferrell 1997:182).

The announcement that the 1917 Bishop's Council and annual conference would be held at St. Paul prompted the completion of the building, including the installation of flooring for the auditorium and the pipe organ, thanks to a loan from the Order of Knights of Pythias of Florida. Reverend Williams, who had led the membership through to the completion of the building, was named presiding elder of the Tampa District at the 1917 annual conference. At that time the church boasted the following groups: a New Church Guild, Pulpit Aid, the Sunshine Club, the Usher Board and the Trustees and Stewards Boards (Ferrell 1997:182).

Reverend J.A. Brown, pastor of St. Paul from 1923 through 1925, spearheaded the construction of a parsonage to match the church which was built on the northwest corner of Block 2 (Ferrell 1997:182). The parsonage, located at 1103 N. Marion Street, burned ca. 1995 and is in a ruinous condition. During the 1930s, the Knights of Pythias threatened to foreclose when the church lagged behind in

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Section number 8 Page 3 St. Paul AME Church
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making mortgage payments. Over the following decade, the church paid the mortgage, installed new pews, and paid off a longstanding debt with the Central Life Insurance Company (Ferrell 1997:182-83).

Throughout its history, the church served as a major social center of the African-American community. As the largest African-American owned building located on a major street close to downtown, the church served as a meeting place for many black organizations. Well-known African-Americans, such as W.E.B. DuBois, Oscar De Priest, Jackie Robinson, Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, and Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., delivered speeches from the pulpit. During the 1950s and 1960s, civil rights activists gathered at the church to organize "Freedom marches" and "Sit-ins" in the fight to integrate the city (Ferrell 1997:187; McCarthy 1995:309-10).

Areas of Significance

Ethnic Heritage: Black

St. Paul AME Church is exceptionally significant at the local level for its importance to the development of the African-American culture in Tampa. As one of the oldest African-American churches in Tampa, the building represents strong Christian beliefs of the community and the importance of the people's faith. As a structure built by the congregation, the church represents the struggles and the unity found in the African-American community. Also, as the largest public building within that community, the church served as a gathering place for social meetings; and, later, for the struggle to win equality.

Architecture

The church is exceptionally significant at the local level as an excellent example of the Late Gothic Revival style. Architecturally, the Late Gothic Revival style gained popularity from 1900 through 1930. Often used for larger buildings, especially ecclesiastical, educational, and commercial structures, the style is expressed through the use of early Gothic elements such as finials and stone buttresses, pointed stained glass windows and stone mullions, restrained use of detail, smooth limestone or brick walls with terra cotta and stone trim, and hand-crafted materials and hardware. St. Paul AME Church is an excellent example of this style as found within the Tampa Bay region. It features the brick exterior, Gothic arched windows with tracery, and buttresses characteristic of the style. Although the building does not display the use of the more expensive materials due to financial constraints, it is significant that the builders still included the details and decorative elements to make this a fine example of the style.

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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Books

- Ferrell, Andrew J., Sr., as revised by , Andrew J. Ferrell, Jr.
1997 "The History of St. Paul A.M.E. Church." Chap. in Things Remembered: An Album of African Americans in Tampa by Rowena Ferrell Brady. University of Tampa Press, Tampa.
- Jones, Maxine D. and Kevin M. McCarthy
1993 African Americans in Florida. Pineapple Press, Inc., Sarasota.
- McCarthy, Kevin M.
1995 Black Florida. Hippocrene Books, New York.

Unpublished Materials

- 53rd Session Tampa Florida Annual Conference
n.d. "The History of St. Paul A.M.E. Church." Subject files of the St. Paul AME Church, Tampa.

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Section number 10 Page 1 St. Paul AME Church
Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary consists of parcel 193257.0050 on which the St. Paul AME Church at 506 E. Harrison Street is located. Due to its loss of integrity, this does not include the former parsonage which is vacant and in ruinous condition located at 1103 N. Marion Street on parcel 193049.0000.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This boundary includes all elements historically associated with the St. Paul AME Church at 506 E. Harrison Street which have retained their integrity.

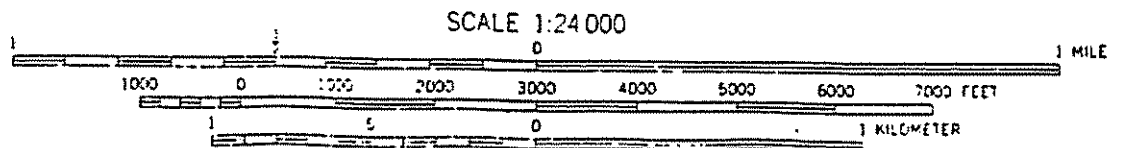
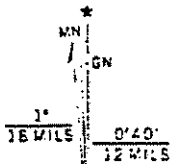
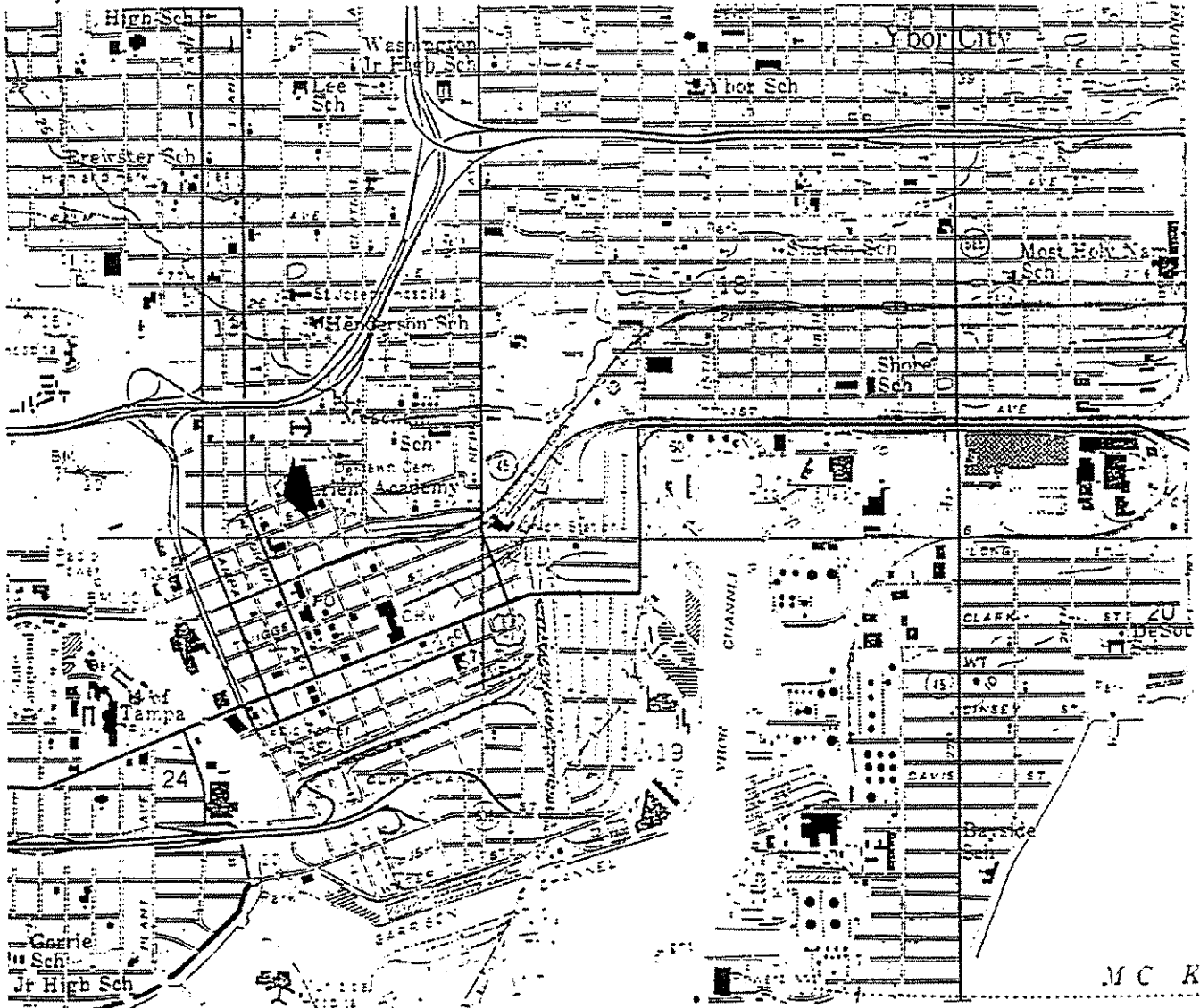
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Section number 11 Page 1

St. Paul AME Church
Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida

USGS MAP
TAMPA, FLA 1956 PR 1981



TM GRID AND 1981 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

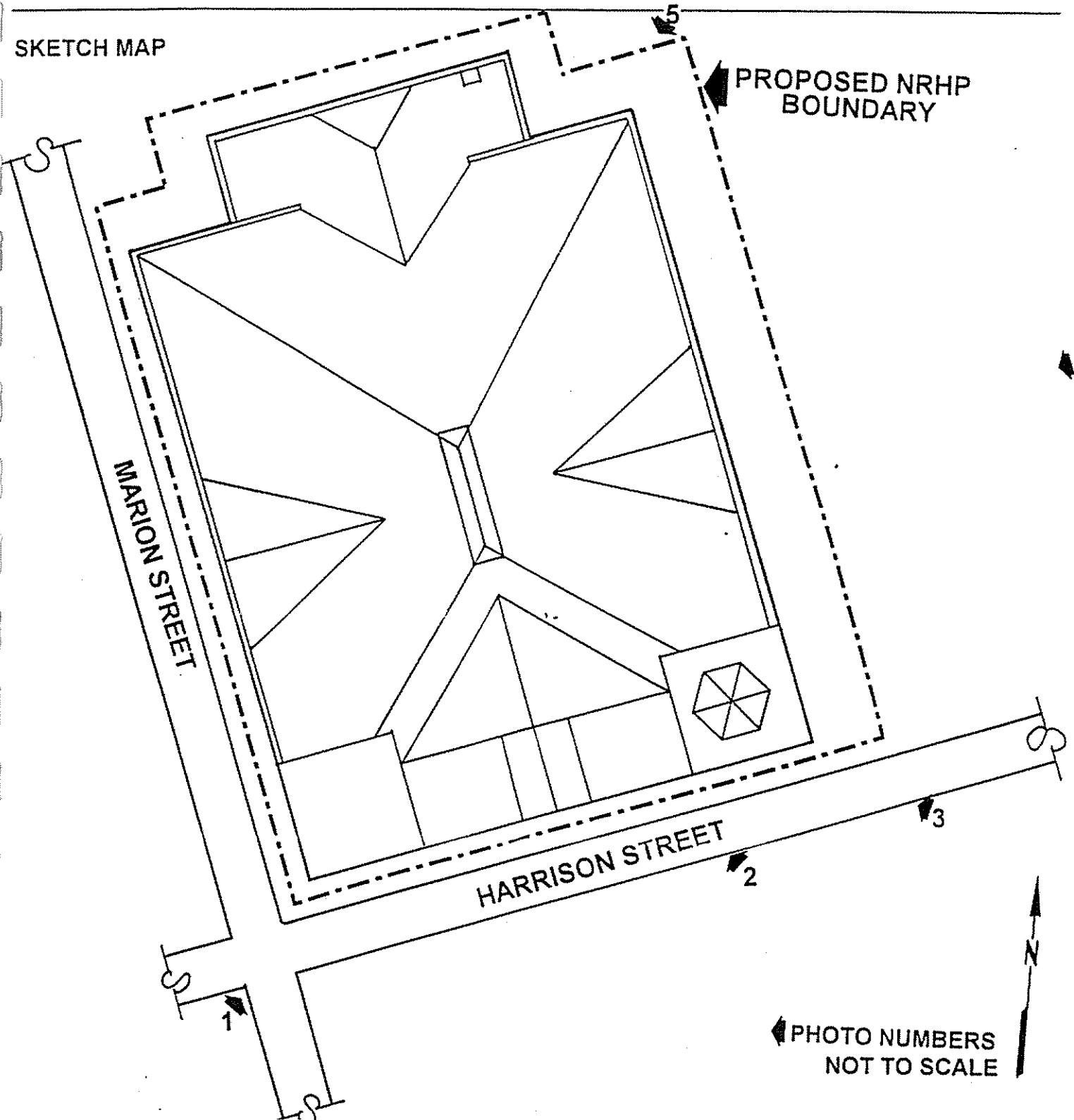
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St. Paul AME Church
Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida

SKETCH MAP



PROPOSED NRHP
BOUNDARY

MARION STREET

HARRISON STREET

PHOTO NUMBERS
NOT TO SCALE

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Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. St. Paul AME Church
2. Hillsborough County, Florida
3. Kimberly Hinder
4. August 1999
5. Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
6. St. Paul AME Church, west and south elevations, looking notheast
7. 1 of 6

The information for items 1 through 5 is the same for the following photographs:

6. St. Paul AME Church, south elevation, looking north
7. 2 of 6

6. St. Paul AME Church, south and east elevations, looking northwest
7. 3 of 6

6. St. Paul AME Church, east elevation, looking west
7. 4 of 6

6. St. Paul AME Church, north elevation, looking southwest
7. 5 of 6

6. St. Paul AME Church, west elevation, looking southeast
7. 6 of 6

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St. Paul AME Church
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St. Paul AME Church
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St. Paul AME Church
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194-19

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Oaklawn Cemetery

other names/site number Tampa Burial Ground and St. Louis Catholic Cemetery/8HI5595

2. Location

street & number 606 E. Harrison Street

not for publication

city or town Tampa

vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Hillsborough code 57 zip code 33602

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ 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 for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

- entered in the National Register
 - See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain) _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
		buildings
1		sites
		structures
		objects
1		total

Name of related multiple property listings
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY/cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY/cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls WOOD

roof METAL

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Exploration/Settlement
- Community Planning and Development
- Ethnic Heritage/Black, Hispanic, European (Italian)
- Social History
- Art
- Architecture

Period of Significance

1850-1949

Significant Dates

1850

Significant Person

Ybor, Vicente Martinez

Cultural Affiliation

- Hispanic
- Black
- European: Italian

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 36) 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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of Repository

Tampa Public Library and Tampa Historical Society

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 3 acres

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	17	356700	3092750
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	17	356550	3092880

3	17	356590	3092720
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	17	356650	3092880

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kimberly Hinder/Architectural Historian

organization Archaeological Consultants, Inc. date August 1999

street & number 2345 Bee Ridge Road, Suite 6 telephone (941) 925-9906

city or town Sarasota state Florida zip code 34239

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 1 Oaklawn Cemetery
Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary

Oaklawn Cemetery is located within the city limits north of downtown Tampa. With an address of 606 East Harrison Street, the cemetery is bounded by Harrison Street on the south, Jefferson Street on the east, Laurel Street on the north, and Morgan Street on the west. I-275 is located one block north of the cemetery. Although technically two separate cemeteries, Oaklawn Cemetery and St. Louis Catholic Cemetery, the two now appear as one cemetery with a common entrance and one boundary wall which encloses both cemeteries. Three entities, the City of Tampa, the Tampa Historical Society, and the Catholic Diocese of St. Petersburg, work together to maintain the two properties. Because the two cemeteries are treated more as one, appear more as one cemetery, and share the same developmental history, this request for a Determination of Eligibility will treat the two as one cemetery.

The Hillsborough Board of County Commissioners created the Tampa Burial Ground in 1850 but transferred ownership to the City of Tampa in 1855. In 1874, B.C. and Mary A. Leonardi donated land to St. Louis Catholic Church to be used as a Catholic cemetery. In the mid-1950s, the boundary fence between the two cemeteries was removed and the concrete block wall was extended around the boundaries of the St. Louis Catholic Cemetery which now gives the impression of one cemetery. Although the ownership remains separate, with the City of Tampa retaining the portion which is Oaklawn Cemetery and the Catholic church retaining ownership of St. Louis Catholic Cemetery, the two work together with the Tampa Historical Society to improve and maintain the properties as one. Today, the cemetery consists of approximately three acres with approximately 1,080 gravesites dating from 1850 to the present.

Setting

Located in central Florida in Hillsborough County, Tampa is the largest city on the west coast of Florida. In 1993, Hillsborough County contained 866,134 residents with approximately 282,848 people living within the corporate boundaries of Tampa although the metropolitan area which includes Pinellas County has a much larger population. Originally considered part of the outskirts of town in a residential area, Oaklawn Cemetery is now part of the downtown area surrounded by churches, businesses, governmental offices, and vacant lots.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section number 7 Page 2 Oaklawn Cemetery
Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida

Narrative Description

Oaklawn Cemetery is characterized by generally flat terrain and brick paved lanes dividing manicured, irregularly-shaped sections. The cemetery's main entrance is located on the southern boundary with secondary entrances on the east, west, and north boundaries. The cemetery is enclosed by a concrete block wall, most of which is original. The original rock-faced concrete block wall forms the southern boundary and most of the eastern and western boundaries. The blocks are set in a regular pattern topped by a concrete ledge divided by piers set at regular intervals. The northernmost portion of the east and west wall as well as the northern wall is formed by a rusticated concrete block wall, most likely constructed during the early to mid-1950s. This newer wall is similar in style, massing, and height to the original wall. The cemetery is accessible by both vehicular and foot traffic.

The southwest, south, and east entrances provide breaks in the original boundary wall. The southwest and south entrances feature concrete piers and cast iron gates. The south entrance is topped by a cast iron arch over the entrance advertising the name of the cemetery (photograph 1). The east entrance retains the original concrete block piers with the same cast iron gates as the other entrances. The two remaining entrances, one on the north and one on the northwest, are set in the portion of wall constructed ca. 1955 but have the same cast iron gates and dimensions as the other entrances.

The cemetery is divided into irregularly-shaped sections. The original portion of the cemetery was evenly divided into four square sections divided by brick paved roads lined by concrete curbs. The addition to the cemetery in 1880 added land on the east, thus enlarging the eastern squares. The addition of the St. Louis Catholic Cemetery on the north enlarged the two northern squares. A cast iron fence which originally separated the two cemeteries was removed ca. 1955, although a marker now indicates the boundary between the two. At this boundary, a secondary entrance extends west and the north-south road curves slightly before continuing north. These two segments of road which extend through the sections which were formerly the St. Louis Catholic Cemetery are not paved with brick, although the path is clearly identifiable by granite and concrete curbs.

The northeast portion of the original cemetery was set aside for African-American burials although none of the original markers remain. An early plat indicated their location at which site the Tampa Historical Society has now placed a marker. In 1858, the City and County agreed to charge \$10 to bury those individuals who lacked sufficient funds; however, it is unknown in which part of the cemetery those burials occurred. Additionally, based upon an 1866 resolution adopted by the County Commissioners, it appears that individuals were being buried throughout the city burial ground, even

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 3 Oaklawn Cemetery
Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida

under the streets, without the purchase of private lots. Although no grave depressions were evident, it is likely that unmarked graves exist throughout the cemetery.

The 1878 map showing plot ownership in Oaklawn Cemetery revealed that the majority of plots were owned by Americans of European origin. The northern part of the current cemetery, which used to be the St. Louis Catholic Cemetery, features a large number of Hispanic and Italian names as well as Spanish and Latin epitaphs. Although the majority of burials are placed on an east-west axis, some are positioned on a north-south axis. Some of the more ornate markers and obelisks were used to memorialize two or three individuals of the same family with a different name on each side of the marker (photograph 2). East-west positioning is indicative of Christian burial practices. It appears the placement of graves on a north-south axis was done in order to conform to the limited amount of space available in some family plots and to use one marker for two or more individuals.

Oaklawn Cemetery is now approximately three acres containing approximately 1,080 graves. The oldest marker, which commemorates Reverend Alexander Martin, dates from 1850 (photograph 3) with the majority of monuments erected from 1850 through 1930. The oldest tablets and monuments are located in the southern and western portions of the cemetery. A few white bronze metal monuments are scattered through the western sections (photograph 4). The majority of monuments and tablets are composed of concrete, although a large number made of marble are found throughout the cemetery as well. Some of the original headstones which were missing or damaged have been replaced by granite. A few new interments, which are found primarily in the eastern sections of the cemetery, feature granite headstones. Most of the locally-prepared folk markers are composed of concrete and are located in the western half of the cemetery and the sections which were formerly part of St. Louis Catholic Cemetery. Individual mausoleums, obelisks, above ground box tombs, and coping slabs are present throughout the cemetery. Reportedly, some of the graves were moved to other locations in Oaklawn as well as to other cemeteries when Morgan Street was widened (Tampa Historical Society n.d.).

Grave markers from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries depict mortuary iconography reflecting Victorian era sentimentality. Crosses, doves, lambs, angels, books, draped cloths, and certain plants and flowers embody attitudes towards life, death, and the afterlife. Some markers depict associations with social organizations such as the Masonic Lodge and the Woodmen of the World. The majority of the grave markers are engraved with the vital statistics of the deceased and simple epitaphs.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 4 Oaklawn Cemetery
Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida

Most of the family plots are delineated by ornate cast iron fences, masonry curbs covered with stucco or poured cement, or rusticated concrete block walls (photograph 5). A number of cabbage palms, oak, slash pine, magnolia, and cedar trees provide a thick tree canopy throughout the cemetery while some ornamentals such as azaleas and ferns are dispersed throughout the cemetery landscape.

Two buildings are located within the boundaries of the cemetery. One, a masonry structure, is located in the northeast corner of the cemetery along the eastern boundary wall in the section which was formerly the St. Louis Catholic Cemetery (photograph 6). The use and exact age of this building remains undetermined but it appears to have been constructed ca. 1925. In good condition, this small structure has a concrete slab foundation and is in the plan of a Latin cross which is oriented to face west. The red brick building is set in common bond broken only by a concrete course at the same level as the window sill. Two windows, located in the center of the north and south extensions, have been enclosed with brick, but the original concrete sills and brick segmental arches remain visible over the original window openings. The entrance, which is located on the west facade, retains its segmental arch but has had its original door removed. It is now blocked by double panel doors and a cast iron gate. The roof is an intersecting gable roof covered by composition shingle. The building lacks any additional decorative elements.

The other building, a frame structure built ca. 1885, functioned as a covered area under which memorial services could be held during inclement weather, for storage, and, possibly, as an office for the superintendent of the cemetery (Tampa Historical Society 1991:6) (photograph 7). The building is located on the north side of the east-west brick paved road in the northeast section of the cemetery. Oriented to face south, it is in excellent condition with few alterations. Set on a concrete pier foundation with wood and screen infill, the wood frame building features weatherboard siding. Two-thirds of the structure forms a deep porch which features board and batten siding under the porch. The porch is supported by wood piers topped by half size Tuscan columns with a simple wood balustrade connecting the piers. One entrance, with a replacement metal door, is located off-center on the south elevation under the porch. Another entrance with a replacement panel door is located on the west elevation. The windows, located one each on the east, north, and south elevations, are largely boarded over, although the east window appears to be a 2/1 double-hung sash window. The hip roof has flared eaves and is clad in sheet metal topped with a ventilator. Brackets, rounded pendants, and knee braces around the porch and exposed rafters around the entire building provide decoration.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

Oaklawn Cemetery is significant at the local level under NRHP Criteria A, B, C, and D in the areas of Exploration/Settlement, Community Planning and Development, Social History, Art, Architecture, and Ethnic Heritage. It also appears to meet Criteria Consideration D which states that "a cemetery is eligible if it derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events (National Register Bulletin 41:16)." Although earlier cemeteries existed at Fort Brooke and on private land, Oaklawn Cemetery was the first public cemetery in Tampa. As such, it reflects both the city's early settlement pattern and its effort to plan for growth. Originally two separate cemeteries called the Tampa Burial Ground and St. Louis Catholic Cemetery, Oaklawn Cemetery displays the area's social history and development patterns in variety of ethnic backgrounds represented in the cemetery. It is also notable for its mortuary art forms and architecture which exhibit the sensibilities of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The cemetery is important for understanding the living conditions and burial practices of various ethnic groups including Tampa's African-American, Hispanic, and Italian communities. Oaklawn Cemetery retains a high degree of integrity with most of the original markers, materials, and layout of the cemetery.

Historical Context

The Hillsborough Board of County Commissioners established Oaklawn Cemetery, originally known as the Tampa Burial Ground, on April 1, 1850. The Tampa area was settled soon after the federal government established Cantonment (later Fort) Brooke in 1824. Fort Brooke served as the headquarters for the Army of the South and the main garrison during the Second Seminole War which ended in 1842. Many settlers who had fled to the security of the fort during the war remained at the end of the hostilities. The community which developed north of the fort adopted the name of Tampa with the first businesses established during 1843. Burials in Tampa during this period generally occurred in private family plots or in the Fort's cemetery, although a small, informal burial plot existed on Spanishtown Creek which flowed along Magnolia Avenue in Hyde Park. Thus, Oaklawn Cemetery was the first public cemetery established in Tampa (Baxley et al. 1991: 4; Grismer 1950:121; McKay 1955 in Janus Research 1982:36). In 1913, Judge Charles E. Harrison described the founding of the cemetery:

The fathers of the embryo city in these early days, besides looking after the welfare of the living, made provisions also for the disposal of the dead by

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dedicating to the public use of a cemetery. this was done in 1850 and was that now known as 'Oak Lawn', though it was nameless when first set apart (Tampa Daily Times 1913 in Janus Research 1982:35).

The Hillsborough County Commission "Ordered that all that part of the Counties land lying North of Harrison Street and East of Morgan Street be set a part for a public graveyard (Hillsborough County Commission 1850:30 in Janus Research 1982:35)." The cemetery was later "enlarged to the east and north by the purchase of land by the Ladies Memorial Society...The tract was then outside the town limits (McKay 1955 in Janus Research 1982:35)."

The oldest date of death recorded in the cemetery was August 9, 1849, a Samuel Friebele. However, his body was moved to the cemetery from the Fort Brooke cemetery after Oaklawn was founded the following year. The first known burial in the cemetery was a slave of Reverend L. G. Lesley soon after the cemetery was established in 1850. The first white man interred in the cemetery was a "Mr. Hubbard, one of the Cuban pirates found dead in the woods on the 18th of June, 1850." Alexander Gage, who operated the first ferry across the Hillsborough River, was paid seven dollars for construction of a coffin following an "inquisition" over the body. The oldest marker in the cemetery commemorates Reverend Alexander Martin, a retired Methodist minister who died at his plantation on the Alafia River on October 7, 1850 (photograph 3). Many of the earliest graves were marked by simple cypress slabs as only a few of the wealthy could afford to have marble shipped from the north. Periodic fires and storms swept the area resulting in the loss of many of the early markers along with the record of individuals interred in the cemetery (Baxley et al. 1991:4-5).

The cemetery was included in the February 1853 plat of Tampa drawn by John Jackson. Designated simply as "Burying Ground", the cemetery occupied all of block one in the northeast corner of the map. It was considered in "the scrub," an area which developed into Tampa's first African-American neighborhood. The northeast section of the cemetery was originally reserved for the burial of African-American slaves (Baxley et al. 1991:4; Janus Research 1995:26).

On December 7, 1855, the county commissioners appointed William S. Spencer as sexton and superintendent of the cemetery. The commission authorized him to charge \$5 for each body that he buried. Initially, the county sold burial lots at 2.5 cents per square foot with each lot approximately 400 feet square. The funds raised as such were to be designated as the "Graveyard Funds" and were to be used entirely to fence and repair the graveyard. J.W. Brookbank, M.D., who died without family in May 1854, left a \$50 bequest to be used for fencing the cemetery. Many of the pioneer families in Tampa purchased plots in the cemetery including the McKay, Brown, Henderson, Givens, Stringer, Kennedy, Perkins, Grillon, Ghira, Delaunay, and Chrichton families. Framers of all five of

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Florida's constitutions, Florida Supreme Court judges, Tampa Mayors and the grave of Governor Henry L. Mitchell rest in Oaklawn (Baxley et al. 1991:5).

When Tampa was rechartered in December 1855, supervision of the cemetery transferred to the city. On April 6, 1858, the county commission, in conjunction with the Mayor of the City of Tampa, agreed to charge \$10 to bury those individuals who lacked funeral expenses. The City would have responsibility for burying those that died within the city limits and the County for outside the city limits (Baxley et al. 1991:5-6).

The cemetery remained in use throughout the Civil War as shown by the following resolution adopted by the County Commissioners on July 22, 1866:

Resolve: That, whereas, graves have been dug and persons buried in the streets and avenues of the city burial ground, and

Whereas, the said practice is improper and ought to be prevented,

Therefore resolved, that no person shall be buried in burial grounds of the city of Tampa except upon private lots, without permission of the Sheriff.

Resolve 2. That persons desiring to bury a body in said burial ground, or to purchase a lot in said ground, shall apply to the sheriff, who will point out the place for the grave to be dug, and for this service that applicant shall pay the sheriff \$1, or the sheriff may sell a lot for that purpose not less than 10 feet square at 4 cents per square foot, in accordance with map or survey of same.

Resolve 3. That any person violating this order or disregarding the same will be indicted before the grand jury for trespassing (Baxley et al. 1991:6).

Despite the above resolution, the cemetery suffered from a lack of maintenance during the post-war period. The original plat also appears to have been lost during this period.

W.C. Brown resurveyed the cemetery in the spring of 1878. Early Catholic residents did not want to be buried in the largely Protestant cemetery. Thus, on March 26, 1874, B.C. and Mary A. Leonardi conveyed to Bishop Augustin Verot one acre north of Tampa as a burial ground for a Catholic cemetery. This cemetery, which adjoined the Tampa Burial Ground on the north, was named after St. Louis Catholic Church (now Sacred Heart Church). The Church was established in 1859 and served the Tampa area as the only Catholic church until ca. 1890 when Our Lady of Perpetual Help Catholic Church was founded in Ybor City (Floyd n.d.:2-10; Baxley et al. 1991:6).

St. Louis Catholic Church served many of the earliest residents of Tampa and initially gained a number of members when Vicente Martinez Ybor established Ybor City. Ybor founded the

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community when he purchased land in October of 1885 as the Ybor City Land and Development Company and opened the first cigar factory the following year. He offered land, buildings, and other incentives to the cigar makers in Key West and Havana if they would relocate to Ybor City. Many cigar manufacturers did relocate, drawing a multitude of workers of Hispanic and Italian descent. As a result, Tampa boomed during the late 1800s. Thus many of the earliest Catholic residents as well as the wealthy merchants and leaders of Ybor City, including Ybor himself, are buried in St. Louis Catholic Cemetery (Baxley et al. 1991:6; Westfall 1978:7-16).

Various accounts mention several organizations which formed during the 1870s to maintain the cemetery (although the accounts could be speaking of one organization with several different names). In 1873, the women of Tampa created the Town Improvement Society which undertook the beautification of Oaklawn Cemetery. By holding lawn fetes and raffles, the women raised enough money to employ a caretaker and to remove the undergrowth which had taken over the cemetery (Grismer 1950:162). During the 1870s, the Nickel Club raised funds to maintain the cemetery through the nickels collected at musical programs sponsored by the group. The Ladies' Memorial Society of Tampa later organized to maintain the cemetery and continued in their work until 1923 (Lesley 1991:69). In 1880, when all of the original lots had been sold, the cemetery was enlarged through a donation of land on the east side of the cemetery by James T. Magbee (Baxley et al. 1991:6-7). These lots sold quickly with most graves in the eastern portion of the cemetery dating between 1880 and 1940. By 1913, the name of the burial ground changed to Oaklawn (also Oak Lawn) Cemetery (Lesley 1991:69; Tampa Daily Times 1913 in Janus Research 1982:35).

With the onset of the Great Depression, Tampa lacked the funds to maintain the cemetery. In 1939, the Federal Writers' Project of the Work Projects Administration included a description of the cemetery,

Oak Lawn Cemetery, a four-block area with an entrance on Harrison St. between Morgan and Pierce Sts., is enclosed by a brick and concrete wall, and the grounds are shaded by ancient oaks and cedars. During the yellow-fever epidemic in 1873, Tampa citizens died in such numbers that there was no time to dig graves, and bodies were buried in hastily dug trenches, now blank spaces surrounded by gravestones (Federal Writers' Project 1939:290).

With the Depression, Oaklawn entered a period of neglect which lasted 25 years. Finally, as a result urban renewal and efforts to beautify the area in the 1950s, Mayor Nuccio of the City of Tampa appointed a committee to survey the cemetery and make recommendations in 1957. In their survey, the committee noted that two sections of the stone wall had been crushed in automobile accidents

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several years prior. In the intervening period, many of the stones had been removed. The iron gates had been rammed by cars, bent, and, in one case, torn from its hinges and thrown to the side. Even the metal arch over the south entrance was in serious need of repair. According to Theodore Lesley in a 1958 article in the Tampa Tribune, "A fence with a double gate long divided [St. Louis Catholic Cemetery] from its neighbor to the south. But it, too, has long suffered ravages of time and recently had to be disposed of as junk (Lesley 1991:69)." The committee remedied much of the neglect by matching blocks to replace the broken and missing ones and repairing, straightening, and rehangng the iron gates. Dead and dying trees, brush, weeds, and trash were removed (Baxley et al. 1991:7-9).

Areas of Significance

Exploration/Settlement, Community Planning and Development and Social History

Oaklawn Cemetery is exceptionally significant at the local level under Criterion A for its contribution to Tampa's exploration/settlement, social history, and community planning, and development. Established in 1850, soon after the opening of the first businesses in Tampa in 1843, the cemetery's formation was a direct result of Tampa's prominence as the center of distribution for south Florida. Increased settlement created the demand for a public cemetery to service the needs of the growing population. The establishment of Oaklawn Cemetery was based upon the early Puritan tradition practiced in many seventeenth century New England towns in which land was set aside as common community burial grounds. Oaklawn was open not only to free white men and women but also to African-American slaves. Oaklawn also drew upon the popularization of the "rural" cemetery in the United States. This movement was inspired by romantic perceptions of nature, art, national identity, and the melancholy theme of death. Often these cemeteries were established around elevated viewsites at the edge of the city. Reflecting this movement and the concern for public hygiene and sanitation, Hillsborough County leaders located the public burying ground north of the city of Tampa in "the scrub." Further, Oaklawn was intentionally placed out of the city and away from the mainstream of everyday consciousness. This trend also demonstrated the extent to which nineteenth century America grew increasingly divorced from the observance of death in their cities. The establishment of St. Louis Catholic Cemetery reflected the Catholic tradition of placing the dead in a church operated cemetery. Therefore, Oaklawn Cemetery is representative of the early settlement and growth as well as the development trends of the city of Tampa during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Oaklawn also evokes evolving attitudes toward death and burial in America throughout the nineteenth century and beyond.

Oaklawn Cemetery is also exceptionally significant at the local level under Criterion B for its association with Vicente Martinez Ybor and his contributions to the social history and community

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planning and development of Tampa. Originally from Spain, Ybor arrived in Cuba in 1832 at the age of fourteen. Ybor worked his way from a clerk to become a broker who purchased cigars from individual cigar rollers, hired his own workers to band the cigars together, and sold them under his own name. In 1853, he consolidated production from several small shops into one factory which he called El Principe de Gales. After secretly supporting the movement for an independent Cuba, Ybor was forced to flee Cuba. Arriving in Key West, Ybor again initiated production of cigars with tobacco smuggled from Cuba. In 1862, he formed the V.M. Ybor and Company and later opened a factory in Key West and New York. Other manufacturers seeking to avoid the troubles in Cuba also relocated to Key West making cigars the major Key West industry. The threat of labor unions and strikes prompted Ybor to investigate Tampa based upon the favorable reports of two associates. In 1885, Ybor purchased forty acres northeast of Tampa. When a fire swept his Key West factory in 1886, he relocated his entire business to Tampa. He built a company town forming the Ybor City Land and Improvement Company and constructing cigar factories and homes for workers to induce other manufacturers to relocate to Tampa, a number of which did build in Ybor City. Ybor also invested in other companies including the Tampa Street Railway Company and served as vice president of the Tampa Tribune Publishing company. Ybor was responsible for making Tampa a major industrial area in the south from the 1880s through the 1930s. Not only did Ybor bring prosperity to the city but he also shaped the culture of today by drawing a number of Hispanic and Italian residents to the area. Ybor was buried in St. Louis Catholic Cemetery after his death on December 14, 1896. According to an account of his funeral in the December 17, 1896 edition of the Tampa Morning Tribune,

The temporary receiving vault in St. Louis' Catholic cemetery had been completed by W.H. Crawford and Son, and was ready for its sacred treasure. At the grave Rev. Father Tyrrell Read the burial service first in Latin and then in English, after which the casket was deposited and sealed up, where it will remain until the family thinks it proper to remove it to the family vault in Colon cemetery, Havana, for final interment (Westfall 1978:16).

The transfer, however, never occurred, and Ybor remains in a small mausoleum in St. Louis Catholic Cemetery.

Art and Architecture

Oaklawn Cemetery is exceptionally significant at the local level under Criterion C for its funerary art and architecture. Many of the mortuary art forms displayed in Oaklawn are fine examples from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries which are rarely found in central Florida. The cemetery contains a number of marble tablets, obelisks, and pedestals that depict an array of funerary iconography characteristic of the mid- to late Victorian era. Symbols emblematic of grief, devotion,

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and eternal life are carved on the surfaces of these monuments. The broad range of imagery, including doves, lambs, scrolls, books, ivy, roses, and trees of life, are indicative of published patterns widely available to monument makers during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Although signatures of stone carvers were not readily evident, it was apparent that many of the earliest monuments throughout the cemetery and those located in the portion which was formerly St. Louis Catholic Cemetery were locally crafted. For example, several stones show evidence of hand crafted flowers and shells and tiles set in concrete (photographs 8 and 9). Also, according to a newspaper account of Vicente Martinez Ybor's funeral, he was placed in a small mausoleum completed by W.H. Crawford and Son (photograph 10). The tomb, originally intended to be a temporary resting place until his body could be moved to the family vault in Colon Cemetery in Havana, remains in Oaklawn.

Not only does Oaklawn retain fine examples of monuments from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, it also contains perhaps the best examples of cast iron in the city if not the region (photographs 11 and 12). Many of the family plots are delineated by raised masonry and ornate cast iron fences. Additionally, most of the original rock-faced concrete block wall around the cemetery remains along with the ca. 1885 building which appears to have been constructed to provide shelter for memorial services and storage. The building has retained a high degree of architectural integrity, is one of the earliest buildings remaining in the Tampa area, and contributes to the significance of the site as a whole.

Ethnic Heritage: Black, Hispanic, and Italian

Oaklawn Cemetery is also exceptionally significant at the local level under Criterion D based upon its ability to provide information about the ethnic heritage of African-Americans, Hispanics, and Italians in Tampa. The northeastern section of the original cemetery was reserved for the burial of African-American slaves, although it does not appear that any of the markers, which were probably wood, remain. One unusual marker commemorates the love shared between a master and slave. The tablet states (photograph 13):

Here lies
W^mAshley and Nancy Ashley.
Master, and Servant.
Faithful to each other in that relation
in life, in death they are not separated.

Stranger consider and be wiser.
In the Grave all human distinction
of race or caste, mingle together

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in one common dust.

To commemorate their fidelity to each other
this stone was erected by their Executor
John Jackson.
1873

The presence of this marker documents their apparently well-known relationship and the high degree of tolerance for it in local society. Continued research might shed new light on early racial relationships and the sometimes blurred boundaries between the two. Further investigation could reveal the belief systems and social patterns of early African-American settlers and slaves.

The area which constitutes the former St. Louis Catholic Cemetery contains numerous graves of Hispanic and Italian origin represented by a number of concrete folk markers. Dates indicated on the hand-crafted headstones range from the 1880s through the 1930s. These markers display a variety of styles and sizes although epitaphs consist of names and vital statistics pressed uniformly on the surfaces. Often the epitaphs are in Spanish or Latin and have phrases in Spanish or Latin beneath the vital statistics (photograph 14). Many display crosses and photographs, while more elaborate designs incorporate shells and tiles pressed into the concrete. Some of the graves of the more wealthy individuals display more elaborate crosses and statuary of the Virgin Mary (photograph 15). This group of work suggests how strong Christian belief systems were within this segment of Tampa's Hispanic and Italian community.

Oaklawn Cemetery has the potential to yield significant demographic data including the overall patterns of mortality and morbidity by ethnicity, gender, and age. Insights into the social stratification of the Tampa community during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries can also be gained through a study of the spatial distribution of graves and the differences in wealth and status reflected in the grave furniture. Although the markers provide some information about the cultures of these ethnic groups, further research and exploration has the potential to significantly increase the amount of existing knowledge available about these cultures in Tampa and central Florida.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary consists of and includes the concrete block wall which encloses Oaklawn Cemetery, formerly the Tampa Burial Ground, and St. Louis Catholic Cemetery. This includes portions of parcels 193256.0000, 193122.0000, and 193124.0000, but excludes the parking lot on parcel 193123.0000.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary encompasses all aspects which are known to be historically associated with Oaklawn Cemetery and St. Louis Catholic Cemetery.

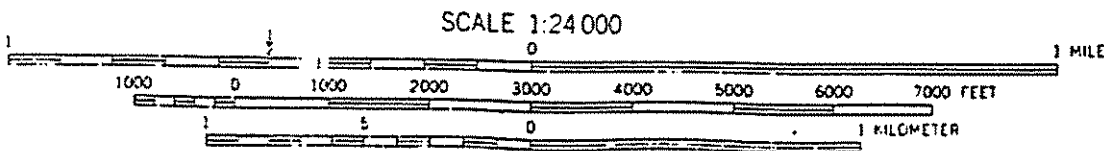
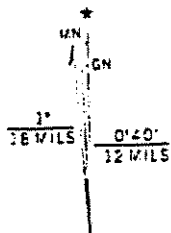
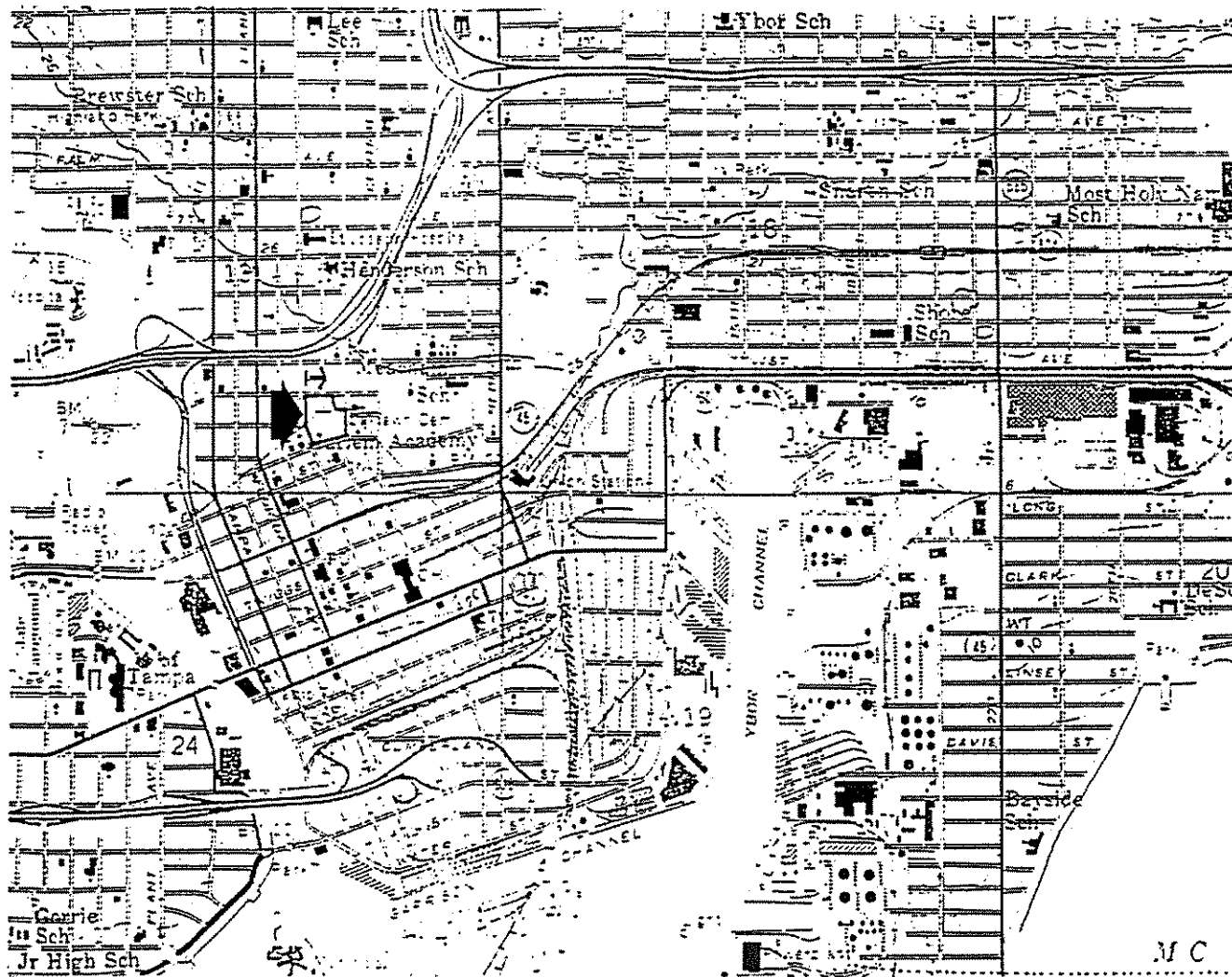
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USGS MAP
TAMPA, FLA 1956 PR 1981



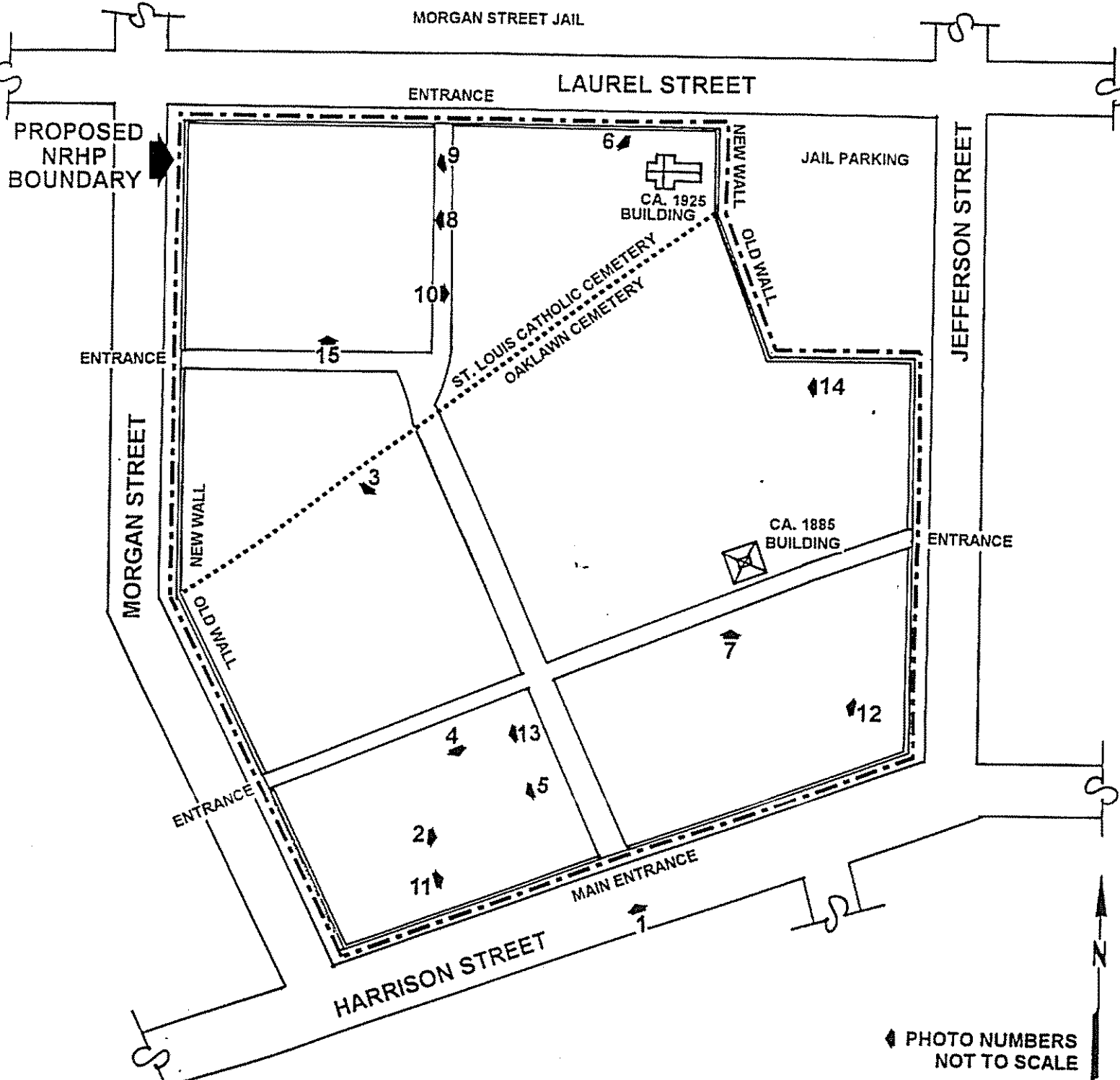
UTM GRID AND 1981 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

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SKETCH MAP



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LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Entrance Gate, Oaklawn Cemetery
2. Hillsborough County, Florida
3. Kimberly Hinder
4. August 1999
5. Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
6. South elevation, looking north
7. 1 of 15

The information for items 2 through 5 is the same for the following photographs:

1. Marker memorializing two individuals of the same family with a different name on each side of the marker, southwest section, Oaklawn Cemetery
 6. North and west elevations, looking southeast
 7. 2 of 15
-
1. Marker of Reverend Alexander Martin, 1850, oldest marker, northwest section, Oaklawn Cemetery
 6. Northeast elevation, looking southwest
 7. 3 of 15
-
1. White bronze metal monument of Brown family, southwest section, Oaklawn Cemetery
 6. North elevation, looking south
 7. 4 of 15
-
1. Family plots showing cast iron fencing, southwest section, Oaklawn Cemetery
 6. East elevation, looking west
 7. 5 of 15
-
1. Ca. 1925 masonry building, northeast section, Oaklawn Cemetery
 6. Northwest elevation, looking southeast
 7. 6 of 15
-
1. Ca. 1885 frame building, northeast section, Oaklawn Cemetery
 6. Southwest elevation, looking northeast
 7. 7 of 15

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1. Folk markers with flowers and shells pressed in concrete, northwest section, Oaklawn Cemetery
6. East elevation, looking west
7. 8 of 15

1. Folk markers with photographs and tiles pressed in concrete, northwest section, Oaklawn Cemetery
6. East elevation, looking west
7. 9 of 15

1. Ybor mausoleum, northeast section, Oaklawn Cemetery
6. West and south elevations, looking northeast
7. 10 of 15

1. Henderson and Turman family plot showing iconography and cast iron fencing, southwest section, Oaklawn Cemetery
6. West elevation, looking east
7. 11 of 15

1. Magbee family plot showing iconography and cast iron fencing, southeast section, Oaklawn Cemetery
6. Southeast elevation, looking nothwest
7. 12 of 15

1. Tablet commemorating William and Nancy Ashley, master and servant, southwest section, Oaklawn Cemetery
6. East elevation, looking west
7. 13 of 15

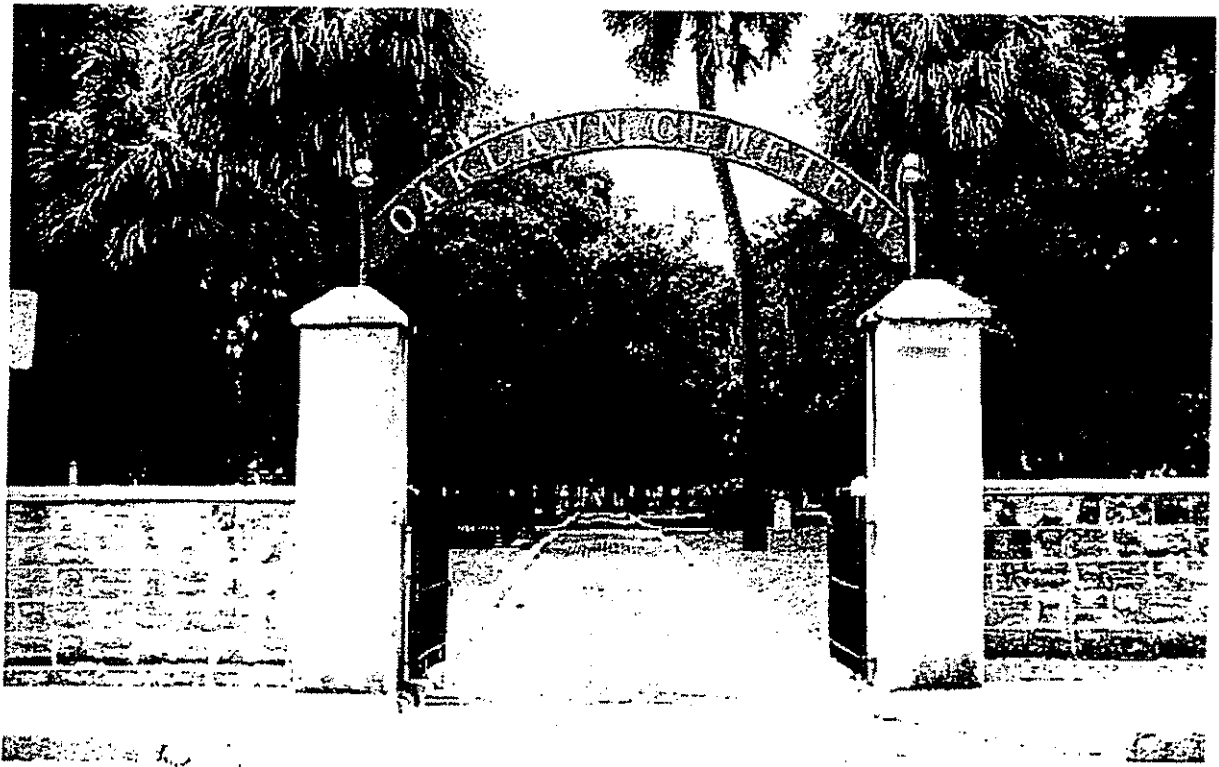
2. Folk markers with Spanish epitaphs, northeast section, Oaklawn Cemetery
6. East elevation, looking west
7. 14 of 15

1. Ghira monument, northwest section, Oaklawn Cemetery
6. South elevation, looking north
7. 15 of 15

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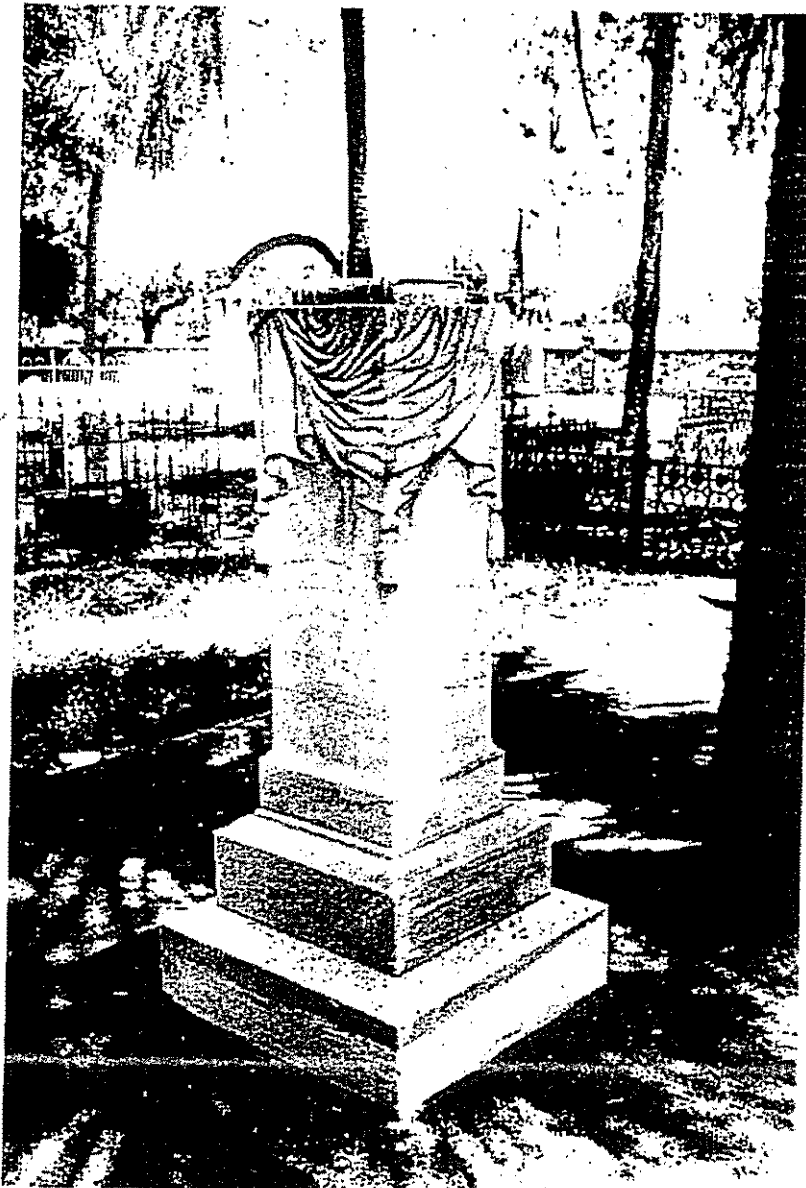
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Oaklawn Cemetery
Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida

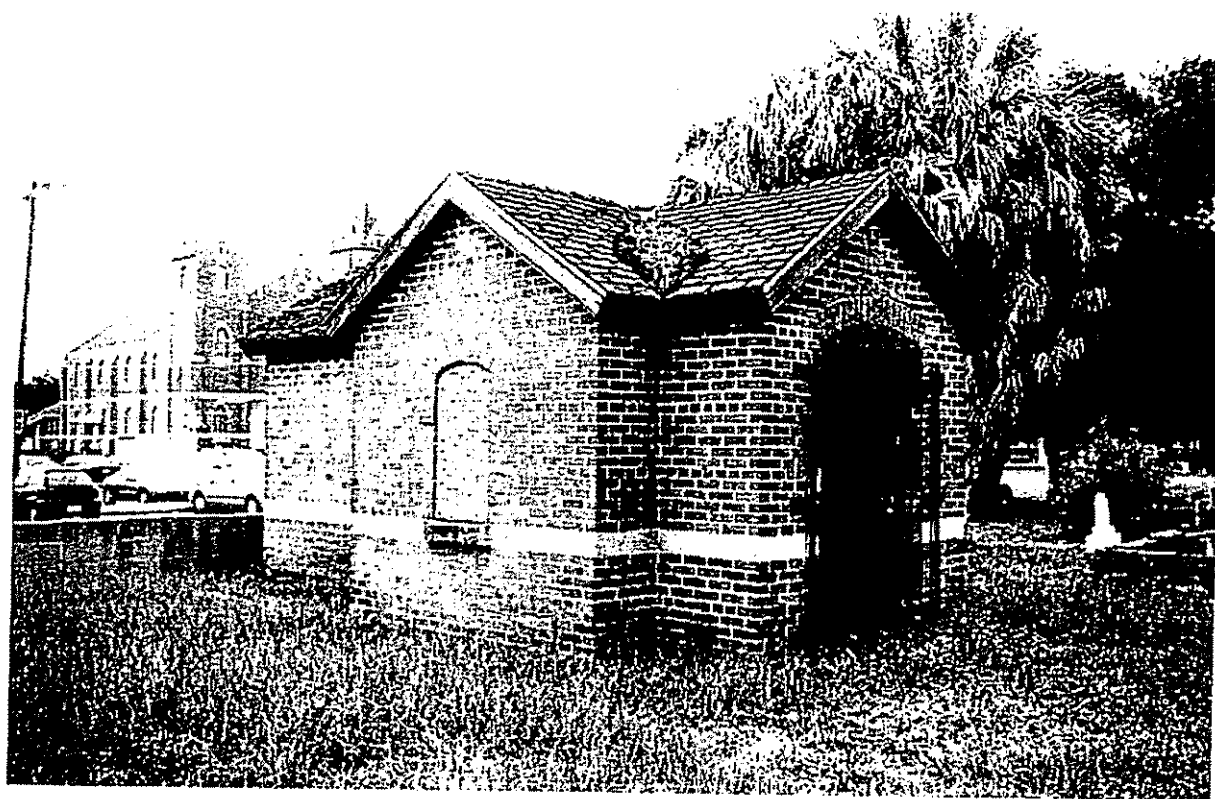


United States Department of the Interior
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 11 Page 10

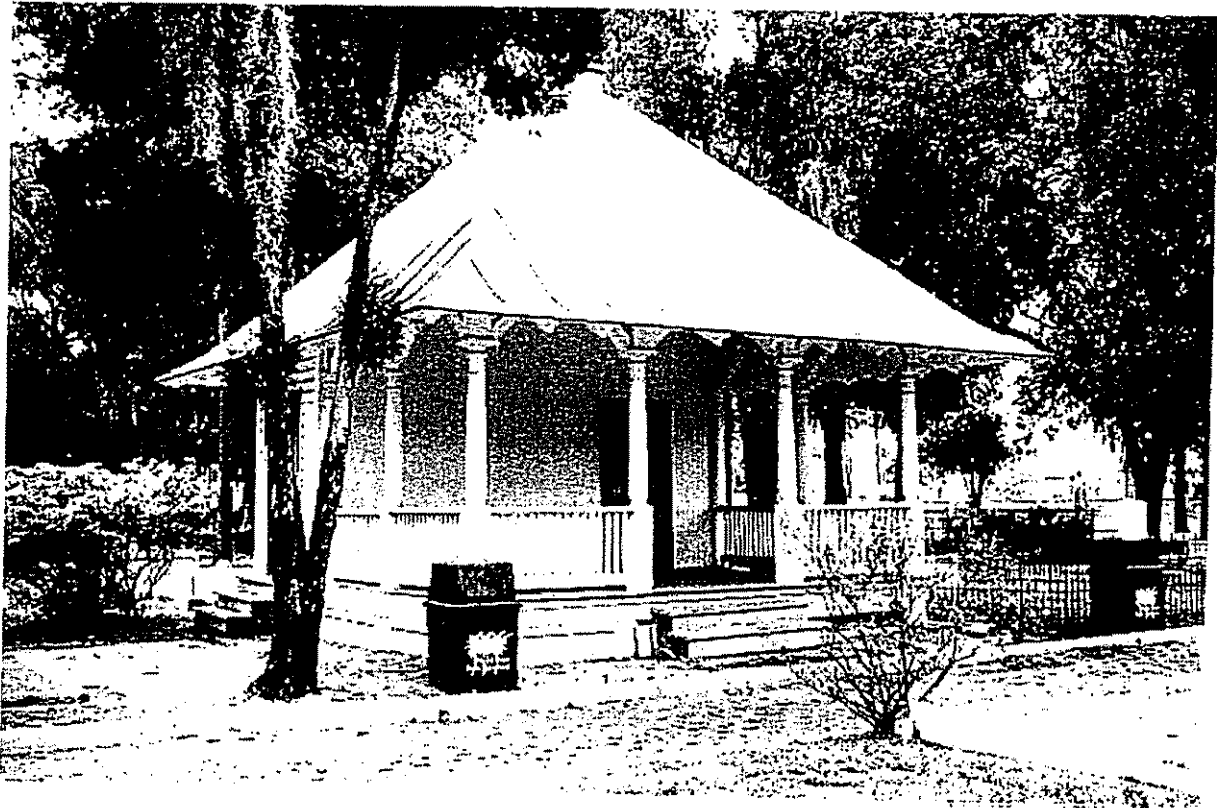
Oaklawn Cemetery
Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 11 Page 11 Oaklawn Cemetery
Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida



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Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida



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Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida

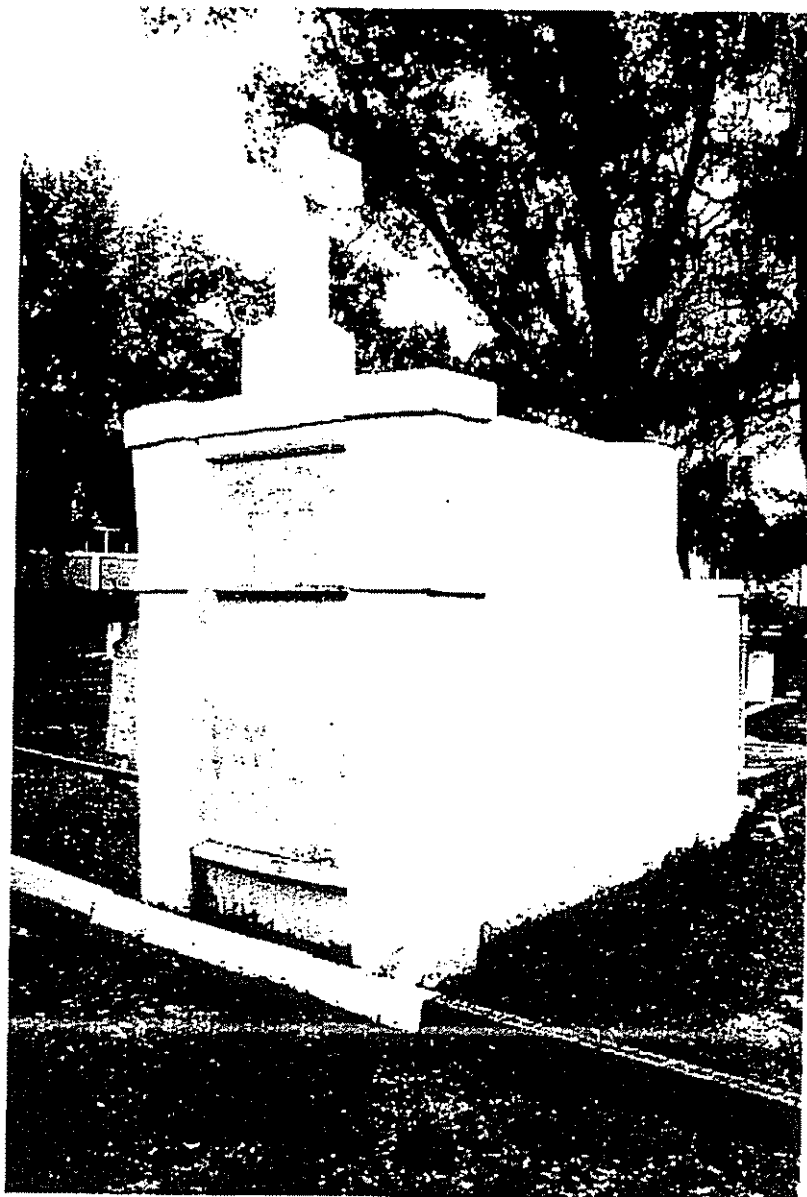


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

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Oaklawn Cemetery
Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida



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Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida



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Oaklawn Cemetery
Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

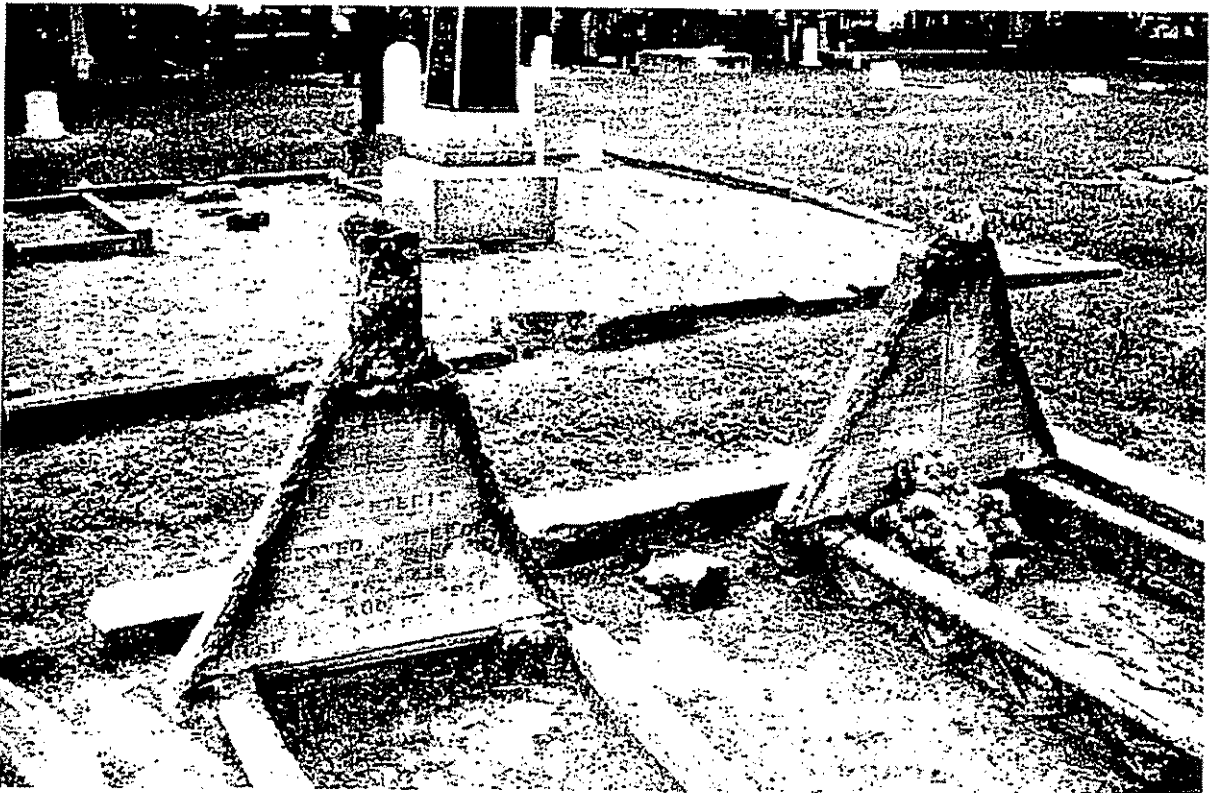
Section number 11 Page 17 Oaklawn Cemetery
Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida



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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 11 Page 18 Oaklawn Cemetery
Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida



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Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 HI6757

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Recorder # 13/11/18

Version 3.0 11/96

Field Date 3/14/03

Original

X Update

(give site #)

Consult Guide To Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions.

Form Date 4/2/03

Site Name(s) (address if none) St. Paul AME Church Parsonage
Survey CRAS High Speed Rail Authority PD&E Study from Tampa to Orlando
National Register Category (Please check one: consult with Site File before using last four): X building structure district site object

Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Survey #

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address (Include N,S,E,W,#;St.,Ave.,etc.) 1103 North Marion Street
Cross Streets (nearest/between) SE corner of Marion and Fortune Streets
City/Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In Current City Limits: X y n unknown
County Hillsborough Tax Parcel #(s) A-13-29-18-4YZ-000004-00001.0
Subdivision name Emery and Simmon's Addition Block 4 Lot 1-3
Ownership (Please check one): private-profit private-individual city county Native American
X private-nonprofit private-unspecified state federal foreign unknown
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
Route to (especially if no street address)

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Tampa, Fla. 1956 PR 1981
Township 29S Range 18E Section 13 1/4 section: NW SW X SE NE Irregular-name:
Landgrant UTM: Zone 16 X 17 Easting 356500 Northing 3092770
Plat or other map (map's name, location; Plat Book Q, Page 596)

DESCRIPTION

Style* Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan* rectangular Number of Stories 2
Structural System(s)* masonry
Foundation: Type(s)* continuous Material(s)* concrete block
Exterior Fabric(s)* brick
Roof: Type(s)* hip Material(s)* composition shingle
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* hip dormer
Chimney: No.2 Material(s)* brick; brick Location(s)* North exterior wall; North exterior wall
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 1/1 DHS, wood, independent, paired & ribbon (some obscured, some removed)
Main Entrance (stylistic details)
Porches: #open 1 #closed #incised 1 Location(s) W, E
Porch roof type(s) hip, included
Exterior Ornament exposed rafter ends, hip dormer with vents on W, segmental arches over windows
Interior Plan* unknown
Condition (Please check one): excellent good fair deteriorated X ruinous
Surroundings (N=None, S=Some, M=Most, A=All/nearly all) S commercial S residential S institutional undeveloped
Ancillary Features (No., type of outbuildings, major landscape features. Use continuation sheet for descriptions of interior, landscaping, etc)

Archaeological Remains None observed. Check if Archaeological Form completed
*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY*****OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS*****DHR USE ONLY

NR DATE KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY yes no Date
SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: yes no potentially elig. insufficient info Date
DELIST DATE LOCAL DESIGNATION: Date
Local office
National Register Criteria for Evaluation a b c d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p.2)

Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions

HISTORY

Construction date: Exactly (year) Approximately 1925 (year) Earlier than (year) Later than (year)

Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown

Moves: yes X no unknown Dates Original address

Alterations: X yes no unknown Dates ca. 1995 Nature* bldg burned, windows & porch demo, N porch removed

Additions: yes X no unknown Dates Nature*

Original Use* (give date ranges) parsonage

Intermediate Uses* (give date ranges) parsonage

Present Use* (give date ranges) vacant

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Downtown Cathedral Enterprises, Inc./St. Paul AME Church (1925-present)

*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (Check all choices that apply; if needed write others at bottom)

formal archaeological survey	X	past surveys search at FMSF	X	local library research	X	Sanborn maps
informal archaeological inspection	X	past sites search at FMSF		non-local library research		subdivision maps
Public Lands Survey (DEP)		FL Archives (Gray Building)		building permits		plat maps
tax records/property deeds		FL Photo Archives (Gray Building)		demolition permits		local newspaper files
X tax records only	X	occupant/owner interview		commercial permits		
interior inspection		neighbor interview		occupation permits		
other methods (specify)						

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE (Check one choice on each line)

Potentially eligible for local register? yes: name register at right X no insufficient info Name of local register if eligible:
 Individually eligible for National Register? yes X no insufficient info
 Potential contributor to Nat. Reg. district? yes X no insufficient info
 Area(s) of Historical Significance (See National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture," "ethnic heritage," "community planning & development," etc.)
 Community Planning and Development

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether positive or not; limit to three lines; attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet)
 This parsonage served the St. Paul AME Church from ca. 1925 till ca. 1990. It was burned by vagrants ca. 1995 and is in a ruinous condition. The removal and demolition of original porches and windows has resulted in a loss of integrity. Therefore, it does not appear to meet NRHP eligibility requirements.

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Bibliographic References (Use Continuation Sheet, give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) Hillsborough County Property Appraiser's Office; "Things Remembered: An album of African Americans in Tampa," Rowena Ferrell Brady, University of Tampa Press, Tampa, 1997.

Photographs (required) B&W print(s) at least 3x5, at least one main facade.

Location of negatives & negative numbers Archaeological Consultants, Inc. Roll 13/11

RECORDER

Name (last name first)/Address/Phone/Fax/Email/Affiliation Hinder, Kimberly and Tesa Norman
 Archaeological Consultants, Inc./ P.O. Box 5103, Sarasota, FL 34277-5103/(941)379-6206/(941)379-6216/ACIFlorida@comcast.net

Remember: Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces above.

REQUIRED: (1) USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED
 (2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP
 (3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, PREFER B&W, AT LEAST 3x5

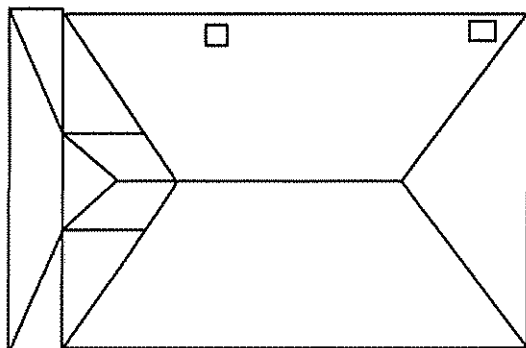
PHOTOGRAPH



STREET OR PLAT MAP

E. Fortune Street

N. Marion Street

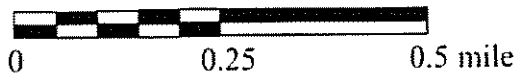
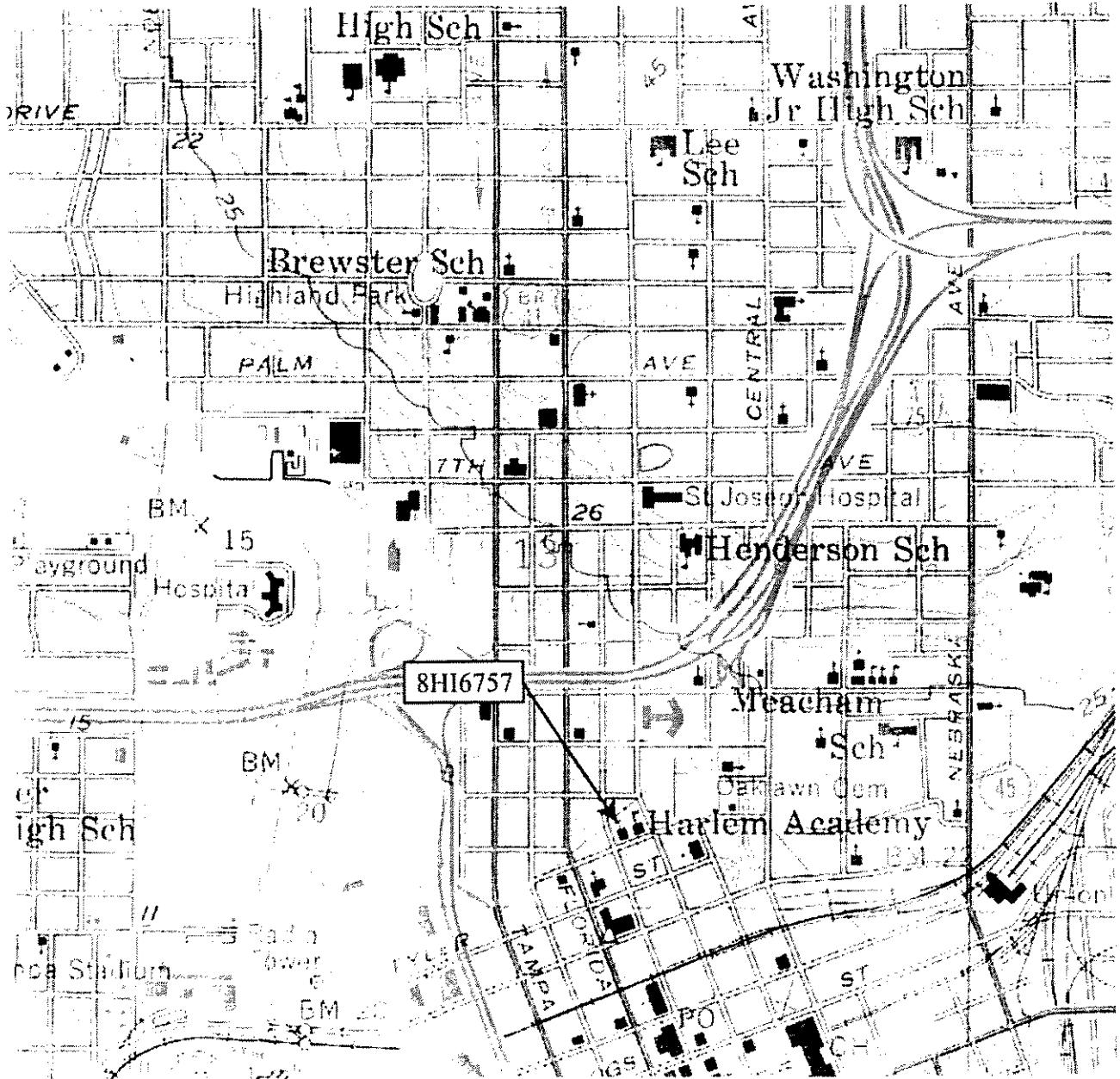


1103 N. Marion Street



USGS MAP

Tampa, Fla. 1956, PR 1981



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

Grayed Areas for Use by Staff

1. Name of Property

historic name NORTH FRANKLIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names N/A

FMSF Number 8418536

2. Location

street & number See continuation sheet & district map

N/A not for publication

city or town Tampa

N/A vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Hillsborough code 057 zip code 33602

3. Owner Awareness Statement

As the owner, or official representative of the owner, of the property identified above, I am aware of this proposal for its nomination for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. I have been advised of the procedures for review of the proposal by the State Historic Preservation Office and the Florida National Register Review Board, and for the formal nomination of the property at the discretion of the State Historic Preservation Officer. I understand that I will be notified of the date and place of the public meeting at which the proposal will be considered by the Florida National Register Review Board, and that I will be given an opportunity to submit written comments and to appear in person in support of or opposition to the nomination of the property.

At this time I support oppose reserve opinion on this proposal.

Signature of property owner or representative _____

Date _____

4. Legal Description of Property (according to county property appraiser's office)

N/A

Attach continuation sheet if necessary

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
9	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
9	0	total

Name of related multiple property listings

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- COMMERCE/TRADE/Specialty Store
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Professional
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Specialty Store
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Professional
- DOMESTIC/hotel
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- COMMERCE/TRADE/Specialty Store
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Professional
- VACANT/Not in use
- VACANT/Not in use
- VACANT/Not in use
- VACANT/Not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Mission
- NO STYLE/Masonry Vernacular

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Brick
- walls Brick
- roof Tar & Gravel
- other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuations sheets.)

8. Statement of significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction of represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Maritime History |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeology | <input type="checkbox"/> Military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community Planning | <input type="checkbox"/> Politics/Government |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Social History |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Early Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health/Medicine | Other: _____ |

Period of Significance

c. 1906-1951

Significant Dates

1906

1951

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Arch: Unknown

Blder: Unknow

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3 appr. _____

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Stephanie E. Ferrell FAIA

organization SEF Group date _____

street & number 601 North Nebraska Avenue, Suite 201 telephone (813) 318-9100

city or town Tampa state Florida zip code 33602

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets (All information on continuation sheets must be typed.)

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) Do not write upon or attach labels to this map.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.
(Do not write upon or attach permanent labels to the photographs.)

Additional items

(check with the area Historic Sites Specialist at [850] 487-2333 for any additional items)

Property Owner

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEETSection number 7 Page 1NORTH FRANKLIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY PARAGRAPH

The North Franklin Street Historic District comprises nine commercial buildings and portions of three city blocks located at the north end of North Franklin Street in downtown Tampa, Florida. All of the buildings are one- to three-story commercial buildings constructed between c. 1906 and 1951. The dominant style is Commercial Masonry Vernacular, but there is one significant example of the Mission style and one building with Streamline style features. Most of the buildings have had changes made to their street level facades within the last fifty years, but the upper stories of most of the buildings retain their essential features. Even where changes have been made to the street level, the original bays of the storefronts, including transoms and clerestory areas are still in place, having been masked by removable materials. Original cast metal pilasters are also still extant for most historic buildings. The most serious non-conforming alteration to the building stock in the district was made to the two-story former Arlington Hotel (now Badcock Furniture Store), constructed c. 1913, which had its main (west) facade surfaced with stucco in 1956. Many of the buildings have had at least some of their original windows replaced, particularly on the main street facades; however, original fenestration is often present on the side and rear elevations. Except for the former Arlington Hotel, the majority of the building retain their original exterior wall materials, decorative details, and interior divisions. All but three of the buildings are wholly or partly vacant and have suffered varying degrees of neglect and deterioration.

SETTING

The Tampa Bay metropolitan area, which includes the cities of Tampa, St. Petersburg, Clearwater and their extensive suburban areas, has a population of over 2,000,000 permanent residents. Located in the western part of central Florida, Tampa is situated at the mouth of the Hillsborough River on Tampa Bay—an inlet to the Gulf of Mexico. The city is the seat of Hillsborough County, a leading phosphate shipping port, and a major center of finance and large bank holding companies and investment firms. With its nearby beaches and other attractions, sporting facilities, and climate, many thousands of tourists each year add substantially to the economic vitality of the area. Tampa today is a city of more than 303,447 persons in a county of about 998,948¹. The North Franklin Street Historic District is found at the northwest corner of the Tampa Central Business District, a slightly less than one-square mile area consisting of 180 city blocks that employs approximately 24,000 workers. The overall area is the seat of the city and county governments, financial institutions, retail and professional establishments, churches, restaurants, and recreational facilities. The boundaries of the district are East Fortune Street on the north, Florida Avenue on the east, Harrison Street on the south, and Tampa Street on the west.

The traditional focus of commercial activity and development has been Franklin Street. Today, Franklin Street is largely a pedestrian corridor and the use of motor vehicles is restricted. Automotive circulation in the

¹ Tampa Morning Tribune. Ted Byrd: "Results of census satisfy Hillsborough officials." April 17, 2001.

United States Department of the Interior
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CONTINUATION SHEETSection number 7 Page 2NORTH FRANKLIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

vicinity of Franklin Street is dominated by the one-way pair of Florida Avenue (northbound) and Tampa Street (southbound). Immediately north of the historic district is the state government office building and an east-west section of Interstate Highway 275, which has exits to serve traffic to and from the downtown area. To the immediate west of the historic are Ashley Street a major north-south traffic thoroughfare, the Hillsborough River, the Tampa/Hillsborough County Library, and a major parking facility. To the west of the district is a blighted former residential and commercial lying between the city center and Ybor City. South of the historic district are historic buildings that overlook Franklin Street, Florida Avenue, and Tampa Street. These include: the U.S. Courthouse (N.R. 1974) and Floridan Hotel (N.R. 1996) on Florida Avenue and the S.H. Kress and Co. Building (N.R. 1983) and Tampa Theater (N.R. 1978) on Franklin Street. Efforts made to reinvigorate the northern part of Franklin Street began with the construction of the State Office Building (Photo 1) north of Fortune Street in the 1970s. In more recent years the attempts to spur redevelopment have included the serpentine realignment of the Franklin Street north of Cass Street and the landscaping of Herman Massey Park (Photos 2-4) on the south side of Harrison Street. So far these activities have had little positive impact on the area.

DESCRIPTIONTHE BUILDINGSGeneral Automobile Supply Building, 1102-1106 North Florida Avenue (Photos 5-10)

This two-story Masonry Vernacular building (Florida Master Site File 8Hi 3063) appears in its present footprint on the 1922 edition of the Sanborn Maps, but the building may have been constructed in the late 1910s and renovated around 1924.² The city directory lists a variety businesses for the storefront units during the 1920s. These include an auto dealership and repair garage, plus a tire dealership. The building abuts the three-story former Southern Furniture Exchange Building on the north, and its south elevation overlooks East Royal Street. The essentially rectangular plan structure has a clipped southwest corner where the building meets the alley running along the rear of the property. The four former storefronts along Florida Avenue have been enclosed with particle board and fitted with multi-panel aluminum frames that contain no glazing. The original second story 1/1-light, double-hung wood sash windows with multi-light transoms have been replaced with 1/1-light, double-hung, vinyl clad windows, minus the transoms. The suspended wood and metal canopy that originally sheltered the storefronts on the Florida Avenue facade of the building is no longer extant, but no changes have been to the textured brick exterior walls or to the shaped parapet that surrounds the tar and gravel roof of the building. The southwest cut corner contains a freight delivery door, above which is a modern four panel fixed window. The rear of the building overlooks an alley and exhibits segmental arch windows that are characteristic of commercial buildings dating from the late 19th and early 20th century rather than the 1920s.

² Hillsborough County Public Records, Property Appraiser, Online Inquiry System, Folio No. 192554-0000

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 3

NORTH FRANKLIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

The fenestration of the second story makes use of the same type of vinyl clad windows found on the main facade.

The 1927 directory lists one of the store units as being occupied by a window shade and awning vendor.³ A photograph taken by the Burgert Brothers Photographic Studio in 1943⁴ shows that the building originally had four major storefronts, including a motor vehicle bay along Florida Street. The entrance doors were flush with the display windows and were sheltered by a massive canopy that featured an advertising marquee along the fascia. The second story fenestration consisted of paired 1/1-light double-hung sash windows with multi-light transoms. On the south elevation of the building, near the corner of Florida Avenue and Royal Street was another display window surmounted by a two-panel, multi-light transom. The structure is 40 feet wide and runs 80 feet deep to a narrow, brick paved alley in the center of the block bounded by North Florida Avenue on the east, East Fortune Street on the north, North Franklin Street on the west, and East Royal Street on the south. In the frieze areas above each storefronts, signage panels with a raised brick borders proclaimed "Automobile Supplies Parts And Equipment." A large signage panel on the south elevation of the building provided further advertising. The building was converted to warehouse space in the 1960s.

Southern Furniture Exchange Building, 1110 North Florida Avenue (Photos 11-13)

The Southern Furniture Exchange Building (8Hi 07757) at 1110 North Florida Avenue in Tampa, Florida is a three-story, brick, Masonry Vernacular style building probably constructed c. 1921.⁵ The main (east) facade of the building overlooks North Franklin Avenue and has an ordinary setback with a common concrete city sidewalk at the front. The structure is 40 feet wide and runs 80 feet deep to a narrow, brick paved alley in the center of the block bounded by North Florida Avenue on the east, East Fortune Street on the north, North Franklin Street on the west, and East Royal Street on the south. The Southern Exchange Building abuts a two-story building at 1102-1106 North Florida Avenue on the south and a one-story building on the north. The two-story building was constructed some time between 1915 and 1922⁶ and contributes to the character of the historic district. The one-story building to the north (Florida Discount Transmissions) of the Southern Furniture Exchange Building was constructed c. 1950 and extensively altered in the 1960s and has been excluded from the boundaries of the historic district. Two buildings lie across the alley at the rear (west) of the Southern Furniture Exchange Building. These are the two-story Arlington Hotel (now Badcock Furniture) Building at 1219 North Franklin Street (constructed c. 1913) and its neighboring three-story building at 1207 North Franklin Street (constructed c. 1910). Both buildings contribute to the character of the historic district.

³ Sanborn Maps, 1922; Polk's Tampa City Directory, 1921-1927.

⁴ Tampa-Hillsborough County Public Library, Photographic Archives, Burgert Brothers Photographs, 1100-1102 North Franklin Street, Photo No. 38395, 1943.

⁵ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Tampa, Florida, 1922; The Hillsborough County Property Appraiser's records gives the date of construction as 1926, Folio No. 192553.

⁶ Sanborn Maps, 1915, 1922.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 4 NORTH FRANKLIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

The main facade of the Southern Furniture Exchange Building is constructed of buff colored brick and exhibits a low, shaped parapet at the roof line. The parapet is stepped at the side elevations of the structure, descending toward the rear of the building. The flat roof is surfaced in standard tar and gravel. The windows on the second and third stories of the main facade are no longer extant and the openings have been secured with plywood panels attached to the interior walls. Photographs of 1102-1106 North Florida Avenue taken c. 1943⁷ and c. 1987⁸ show a portion of the facade of the Southern Furniture Exchange Building and reveal that each of the window openings of the structure in the second and third stories originally featured paired, double-hung, 1/1-light windows.

At the street level of the main facade, the storefront has been covered with plywood sheeting, but all of the original storefront elements—display windows, recessed entrance bay, transom and clerestory light bays—are still present. The suspended canopy that originally sheltered the sidewalk area in front of the building is now missing, but the metal bosses that secured the chains supporting the canopy are still extant. In the frieze area beneath the parapet of the main facade is a signage panel with a raised brick border.

The north elevation of the building has no windows or distinguishing features, and the brick wall has been covered with smooth stucco or a cement wash. That portion of the south elevation that rises above the building at 1102-1106 North Florida Avenue is also surfaced in stucco and bears the remains of a painted advertisement for "Southland Furniture—1110 North Florida Avenue." Southland Furniture was the name of the last occupant of the building before it was vacated in the early 1990s.

The rear wall of the building is brick, painted white. The door and window openings on the first story at the alley include a metal freight door for receiving and shipping merchandize and three metal frame windows with wire glass panes. The window openings of the second and third stories at the rear of the building also contain metal frame windows with wire glass panes. At the southwest corner of the building, rising above the roof is an elevator hoist tower.

Albany Hotel 1100-1104 North Franklin Street (Photos 14-19)

The short historical narrative found in the Florida Master Site File (8Hi 768) for the Albany Hotel states that the north half of this building was constructed in 1903 and enlarged to achieve its present Mediterranean Revival appearance in 1930. The records of the Hillsborough County Property Appraiser, however, gives the date of construction as 1926,⁹ and the present footprint of the building appears on the on the 1922 edition of the

⁷ Tampa-Hillsborough County Public Library. Photographic Archives, Burgert Brothers Photographs, 1100-1102 North Franklin Street, Photo No. 38395, 1943.

⁸ Florida Division of Historical Resources, Florida Master Site File, No. H13063, 1987.

⁹ Hillsborough County Public Records, Property Appraiser, Online Inquiry System, Folio No. 192566-000.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 5

NORTH FRANKLIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

Sanborn maps,¹⁰ The reliability of Sanborn map information makes it likely that the structure was completed—probably as a new building—c. 1921. The Tampa city directories for 1922-1926 were not available, but the 1927 Tampa City directory does list the building, indicating that the first floor was occupied by a shoe store, ladies wear shop, and a department store, with the Hotel Chickamauga upstairs.¹¹ The name was changed to the Albany Hotel in 1930.¹²

The main (east) facade of the building overlooks North Franklin Avenue and has an ordinary setback with a common concrete city sidewalk at the front. The structure is 50 feet wide and runs 87 feet deep to a narrow easement that separated it from the one-story, noncontributing building that overlooks Tampa Street. The Albany Hotel abuts a contributing two-story building at 1106 North Franklin Avenue on the north and overlooks a closed section East Harrison Street on the south. The two-story building abutting the Albany Hotel was constructed c. 1910 and contributes to the character of the historic district. Photographs of the Albany Hotel taken in 1979 show that the irregular plan, two-story, stuccoed masonry building had three ground floor storefronts with recessed entrance bays and display windows along Franklin Street. The building has a flat, tar and gravel surfaced roof surrounded by a shaped, Mission style parapet, and there is a “roof patio” or central light well that provides natural light to the interior guest rooms.

The Florida Master Site File lists the second story window type as 6/1-light double hung sashes, and the 1979 photographs show wood and glass panel doors that open onto small, still extant, wrought iron balconets. The arched doorways were also fitted with transom lights. The door and window bays of both stories of the building have been covered with plywood, but there have been no changes to the proportions of the second story window or door openings. There is another wrought iron balconet beneath one of the windows on the south elevation of the building. There is also a large, arched opening in the center of the center of the south elevation that provides a view of the roof patio. The archway is center beneath the crest of the shaped parapet and is bordered by a wrought iron railing at the deck level and features decorative wrought iron grillwork in the intrados of the arch. The building also retains its wood and metal canopy—suspended from chains—that shelter the sidewalk on the facade and side elevation of the structure.

Burt Hardware Company Building 1106 North Franklin Street (Photos 20-23)

This two-story (three stories at the rear), red brick, Masonry Vernacular commercial building (Florida Master Site File 8Hi 770) was reportedly constructed in 1910,¹³ and the building does appear on the 1915 Sanborn fire insurance maps. Originally housing the Thomas Knight Hardware Co.¹⁴, the principal proprietor

¹⁰ Fire Insurance Maps of Tampa, New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1922.

¹¹ Polk's Tampa City Directory, Richmond, VA: R.L. Polk and Co., 1927.

¹² Tampa City Directory, 1931.

¹³ “North Franklin Street, Tampa, Florida,” (Tampa: Historic Tampa/Hillsborough County Preservation Board, 1993), p. 71.

¹⁴ Burgert Brothers, Photo No. 2569, before 1920 (?).

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became Burt Hardware Company around 1921.¹⁵ In 1979, the original three-bay store front was removed and recessed several feet behind the steel columns supporting the upper part of the main (east) facade. The red brick wall above the original clerestory level was left unchanged, as were the six bays of segmental arch windows that are visually united by a continuous arched brick drip course that extends the width of the facade. Separating the plain frieze area from the windows and the narrow corbelled brick cornice at the parapet are two areas of decorative corbelled arches. A third story—not visible from Franklin Street—was added to the rear of the building in the 1979 renovation. The original 2/2-light, double-hung wood sash windows of the main facade were replaced with metal frame 1/1-single hung sash windows. The original arched windows at the rear of the building were replaced by fixed pane thermal windows, and a new row of similar windows were placed in the added third story.

Majestic Corporation Building 1202 North Franklin Street (Photos 24-27)

Named after one of its several property owners, this one-story Masonry Vernacular building (Florida Master Site File 8Hi 773) appears on the 1922 edition of the Sanborn Maps and is listed by the Hillsborough County Property Appraiser's office as having been constructed in 1923.¹⁶ Only the south half of this building remains standing today, the northern section having been damaged by fire c. 1990 and demolished soon after. Originally, the building had a shaped parapet with a high arched crest over its central storefront. Moderne detailing can still be seen in the vertical relief work at the corners of the remaining parapet. A photograph of the building taken in 1925¹⁷ show that, except for the frieze and parapet areas of the main facade, the building exhibited ordinary storefronts with display windows flanking recessed entranceways. There is no hint of curved glass or wall bays typical of well-defined Moderne or Art Deco buildings. Another photograph, taken in 1979¹⁸, shows the whole building still extant, although it had already had its storefronts enclosed with brick, and the original suspended canopy had been replaced by a small marquee over the single entranceway to what had become a tavern or lounge. That marquee was later replaced by a suspended canopy reminiscent of the one found on the building in 1925. The door and window bays on the south elevation of the building have been enclosed with brick but are still visible. The north elevation wall is surfaced in smooth stucco. The flat roof is surfaced with tar and gravel, and the exterior of the building has been painted white.

C.C. Burns Furniture Store Building, 1205-1207 North Franklin Street (28-32)

According to the Hillsborough County Property Appraiser, the three-story, Masonry Vernacular C.C. Burns Building (Florida Master Site File 8Hi 774) was constructed in 1910 and extensively rehabilitated in

¹⁵ Tampa City Directory, 1921; Hillsborough County Public Records, Property Appraiser, Online Inquiry System, Folio No. 192563-000.

¹⁶ Hillsborough County Public Records, Property Appraiser, Online Inquiry System, Folio No. 1292549-0000.

¹⁷ Burgert Brothers, Neg. No. 4036, 1925.

¹⁸ Florida Master Site File HI773, Photo, 1979.

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1956.¹⁹ The North Franklin Street report prepared by the Historic Tampa/Hillsborough County Preservation Board picks 1914 as the date the building was erected,²⁰ and the building does appear on the 1915 edition of the Sanborn fire insurance maps. Among the earliest occupants of the building was the C.C. Burns Furniture Store, a long time tenant that made use of most of the ground floor. The storefront section of the building has seen a variety of changes over the years, but for the most part, the building looks very much like it did when photographed by Burgert Brothers in 1926.²¹ Presently, brick covers most of the first story, but the original cast iron pilasters are still visible at the clerestory level. The red brick building has a flat, tar and gravel roof surrounded by a low parapet that features a corbelled cornice on the main (west) facade and is stepped at the side elevations. Until at least 1993, the Burns Furniture Store Building abutted a two-story brick building at the corner of Franklin and Royal streets that had been built c. 1910.²² The building was demolished a few years later, and now the property is vacant. The north elevation abuts the two-story former Arlington Hotel, which was constructed c. 1913. The fenestration of the Burns Building was originally 2/2-light double-hung sash windows set in flat rectangular openings on the second floor and segmental arch openings on the second floor. There is no indication that windows ever existed on the side elevations. The original s wood sash windows had been replaced by aluminum awning windows by 1979,²³ and these are still extant.

Arlington Hotel Building, 1209-1219 North Franklin Street (Photos 33-43)

The former Arlington Hotel Building (Florida Master Site File 8Hi 775) is one of the oldest and most historically significant buildings in the North Franklin Street Historic District. The Hillsborough County Property Appraiser set the date of construction at 1910,²⁴ while the North Franklin Street report puts it at 1913. The building appears on the 1915 Sanborn maps, with its "Arlington Hotel" label, while it is absent from the 1903 edition of the maps. A photograph of the building taken by Burgert Brothers in 1926²⁵ show a long, Masonry Vernacular building with storefronts on the street level and a full-width gallery with a wrought iron railing and a shed roof supported by metal posts on the second story. The parapet of the roof is marked by two masonry crest panels flanked by buttressed piers at equidistant point along the facade. The gallery and crest panels were removed when the building was renovated c. 1956 by the Badcock Furniture Company, which had already occupied a portion of the building since 1946.²⁶

¹⁹ Hillsborough County Public Records, Property Appraiser, Online Inquiry System, Folio No. 192552-0000.
²⁰ "North Franklin Street, Tampa, Florida," p. 85.

²¹ Burgert Brothers, Neg. No. 4038, 1926.

²² "North Franklin Street, Tampa, Florida," p. 83.

²³ Florida Master Site File HI774, Photo, 1979.

²⁴ Hillsborough County Public Records, Property Appraiser, Online Inquiry System, Folio 192552-0000.

²⁵ Burgert Brothers, Neg. No. 444, 1926.

²⁶ Tampa City Directory, 1946.

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The main (west) facade of the building was covered with smooth stucco and the original storefronts removed; however, the original cast iron pilasters are still extant beneath thin aluminum casings, and are still visible in front of the two unoccupied storefront units at the south end of the building. Except for enclosing the first story windows and doors on the north elevation of the building no major changes were made to the north and east elevations. Remarkably, the interior of the second floor hotel section of the building remains little changed from when the building was completed in the 1910s. Long hallways constructed around a series of light wells provide natural light to the former guest rooms. The light wells, themselves contain skylights intended to illuminate the store units of the ground floor. Although the skylights are hidden beneath drop ceilings in the part of the building occupied by the Badcock Furniture Company, they are still visible in the vacant store units at the south end of the building, as are the original pressed metal ceilings.

Super Liquor Mart Building, 1209 North Tampa Street (Photos 44-46)

This two-story Masonry Vernacular (8Hi07758) building was constructed in 1951²⁷ and first appears in the Tampa City Directory for the first time in 1952 as the Super Liquor Mart, a wholesale alcoholic spirits dealer. Today the building is occupied by a screen printing business. The styling of the building borrows vaguely from the Streamline vocabulary of modern architecture, but lacks the rounded corners, porthole windows, and glass block that are defining elements of the style. The L-shaped plan structure is constructed of stuccoed concrete block and has flat, tar and gravel surfaced roof surrounded by a high parapet. The top of the parapet is covered with clay tile. The ground story of the main facade of the building is sheltered by a cantilevered concrete canopy, and the fenestration is an irregular arrangement of multi-light, fixed, metal frame windows and double leaf doors. Two of the window openings on the main (west) facade are filled in with sheets of plywood. The fenestration of the second story is double leaf, metal casement windows.

The second story occupies only the center of the two wings of the "L" formed by the footprint of the first story of the building, and there is a concave wall area where the "wings" of the second story meet. The building is 20 feet wide at the east and south narrow ends and extends 85 feet deep into its lot. The second story is approximately 25 feet wide on each of its sides. There is a paved parking lot at the front of the structure. The building abuts the three-story Ferlita Building which stands immediately to its north. No photos have been located that show the appearance of the Super Liquor Mart building when it was completed, and it is unclear where the advertising signage, if any, was located.

²⁷ Hillsborough County Public Records, Property Appraiser, Online Inquiry System, Folio 1292545-0000.

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Gaetano Ferlita Building, 1211-1211 ½ North Tampa Street (Photos 47-48)

The Gaetano Ferlita Building (Florida Master Site File 8Hi 886) is reported by one source to have been constructed in 1906,²⁸ which seems likely, as the building is listed in the 1909 city directory and appears on the 1915 edition of the Sanborn Maps. Unaccountably, the Hillsborough County Property Appraiser's records lists the date of construction as 1950,²⁹ but this entry probably reflects the date of changes made to the main facade. The vacant lot immediately north of the Ferlita Building was once occupied by the New Enterprise Hotel, which fronted on Fortune Street.³⁰ That building was demolished in the 1990s. The Gaetano Ferlita Building gets its name from the person who was responsible for the building's construction and from the fact that the word "Ferlita" is found in the terrazzo tile flooring immediately inside the front doorway of the building. The ground story of this building has been heavily altered with brick and tile, but the six-bay second and third stories largely retain their decorative brick details. The windows of the second story have straight heads, while those on the third story have round arches that spring from classical pilasters. There is evidence that each of the upper stories had its own balcony.

The building has a flat, tar and gravel roof surrounded by a low parapet. The wall surface of the south elevation of the building is covered with smooth stucco, and the surviving fenestration is 2/2-light double-hung sash windows set in segmental arch openings. Most of these windows have not survived and the window openings are either exposed to the elements or have been enclosed with plywood. The north and east elevations of the building exhibit exposed brick and most of the original windows—which also occupied segmental arch openings—are not extant. The north elevation of the structure has a light well to provide natural light to rooms on the interior of the upper stories.

²⁸ "North Franklin Street, Tampa, Florida" (Tampa: Historic Tampa/Hillsborough County Preservation Board, 1993), p. 79.

²⁹ Hillsborough County Public Records, Property Appraiser, Online Inquiry System, Folio 1292542-0000.

³⁰ Sanborn Maps, 1915.

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SUMMARY

The North Franklin Street Historic District is locally significant under Criteria A and C in the areas of Commerce and Architecture, and the nine historic buildings are the last surviving elements of the northern section of the Franklin Street Downtown Business Corridor which began development as a commercial area c. 1900 and reached its peak of importance by the 1930s. The buildings comprising the historic district were constructed between c. 1906 and 1951 and represent a variety of commercial styles typical of those popular in the United States during the first half of the twentieth century. North Franklin Street was an important part of what was once a robust downtown business area. It served the daily needs of a downtown residential population living in single family dwellings found in the areas lying between Tampa Street and the Hillsborough River to the west and between Florida Avenue and Nebraska Avenue to the east. The district also served the Tampa Heights residential neighborhood immediately to the north of downtown. In its early days, the district area featured boarding houses and small hotels, grocers, haberdashers, furniture stores, barber shops, drug stores, and other merchandise and service providers. The multi-story buildings in the historic area were "mixed use" structures. Their ground floors occupied by a variety of mainly retail businesses, while the upper floors were used as offices, hotel rooms and apartments.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Explored by the Spanish as early as the 16th century, the Tampa area was first settled in 1824 with the establishment of Fort Brooke by the U.S. Army. The trading post and small community that sprang up nearby was officially named Tampa in 1834. Although its population consisted mainly of military personnel during the Second (1834-1842) and Third (1855-1858) Seminole Wars, by 1858 Tampa had approximately 1000 inhabitants, and the town was dotted with houses, churches, and businesses. By the end of the Civil War in 1865, however, Fort Brooke had been deactivated and the population of the settlement began to decline, dwindling to 720 by 1880.³¹ In 1883, the old Fort Brooke military reservation was opened to civilian development, causing a brief flurry of real estate speculation.³² The same year saw the completion of the South Florida Railroad linking Tampa with Jacksonville and the discovery of phosphate in Hillsborough County and the surrounding region. The discovery of this essential ingredient of commercial fertilizer would prompt the construction of major port facilities to ship phosphate to world markets and spark a new wave of settlement in the burgeoning community.³³

³¹ Durwood Long. "The Historical Beginnings of Ybor City and Modern Tampa." *Florida Historical Quarterly*. (XLV July, 1966), 32: Historic Tampa/Hillsborough County Preservation Board, "Seminole Heights Expansion-Hampton Terrace Survey and Registration Grant, Final Survey Report" (Tampa, FL: Historic Tampa/Hillsborough County Preservation Board, 1997), 9.

³² Karl H. Grismer. *A History of the City of Tampa and the Tampa Bay Region of Florida*. Edited by D. B. McKay. St. Petersburg: the St. Petersburg Publishing Company, Inc. 1950, p. 169.

³³ Hampton Dunn, *Yesterday's Tampa* (Miami: E.A. Seemann Publishing, Inc., 1977), p. 18.

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Of greater importance was the decision by Vincente Martinez Ybor in 1886 to relocate his cigar making operations from Key West to Tampa. He founded the independently incorporated community of "Ybor City" northwest of downtown Tampa, and other cigar manufacturers from Key West quickly followed him. Within a year "Ybor City" had become a thriving community almost within the shadow of downtown Tampa and was soon to become known as "the Cigar Capital of the World." In 1887 Tampa amended its charter to annex Ybor City raising the total population of the city to approximately 5,000.³⁴ The development of Tampa continued west of the Hillsborough River in 1886 when O.H. Platt purchased 20 acres of land from the Robert Jackson homestead and subdivided the land into residential lots naming the area Hyde Park.³⁵ In 1888 H. B. Plant extended his railroad across the river and pushed south to the tip of the peninsular where he developed port facilities and established the town of Port Tampa.³⁶ Along with his rail efforts, Plant enhanced the area when his luxurious multimillion-dollar Moorish style Tampa Bay Hotel opened its doors to patrons by 1891. With the establishment of West Tampa as a second cigar-producing center west of the Hillsborough River in 1894, Tampa's population increased dramatically over the next several decades.³⁷

In response to this growth, suburban residential neighborhoods in Ybor City, Tampa Heights and Hyde Park, and West Tampa slowly began to drain residents from the original city limits of Tampa, where houses were demolished to make way commercial buildings in the constantly expanding business district.³⁸ In Tampa Heights and Hyde Park large citrus groves were subdivided, opening hundreds of acres for residential development.³⁹ Before the arrival of the South Florida Railroad, the commercial section of Tampa had been concentrated in an approximately eight city block area near the Hillsborough River along Whiting, Washington, Jackson, and Lafayette Streets.⁴⁰ With the construction in 1888 of the first bridge over the Hillsborough River linking the original town of Tampa with Hyde Park, the commercial center of Tampa began to shift to Franklin Street.⁴¹

The growth of downtown Tampa dramatically reflected the transformation of the city from a village marketplace to a vibrant mercantile center. If the establishment of suburban neighborhoods measured the city's outward expansion, the consolidation of the 1886 plat of Tampa into the commercial heart of the community was measured in the construction of ever larger and taller banks, department stores, and professional offices. In 1890, a modest new city hall was erected at a cost of \$10,000. In addition to housing the city's administrative

³⁴ Durwood Long, 38-39.

³⁵ Grismer, p. 187.

³⁶ Dudley S. Johnson. "Henry Bradley Plant and Florida," *Florida Historical Quarterly*. XLV (October, 1966), 124.

³⁷ *Tampa Morning Tribune*. April 27, 1894.

³⁸ "Seminole Heights Expansion-Hampton Terrace Survey and Registration Grant, Final Survey Report," 12.

³⁹ Grismer, p. 379; Alfred Swann, Eugene Holtsinger formed Swann & Holtsinger Company in 1906.

⁴⁰ Hampton Dunn, *Yesterday's Tampa*, p. 26.

⁴¹ Grismer, p. 187.

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offices, it was also the headquarters for the police and fire departments.⁴² A new Moorish style courthouse was constructed in the same year, but within little more than a decade Tampa's phenomenal growth would render both facilities inadequate. Few of the buildings constructed in downtown Tampa during the 1880-1920 period have survived. Fortunately, the Beaux-Arts city hall, constructed in 1915 not only still survives, but has been restored and is used for city offices. The year 1912 saw the construction of another Beaux-Arts landmark, Union Station, which was built to consolidate all rail traffic into Tampa. Between 1880 and 1920, Tampa began to acquire the trappings of a modern city: electric lights, a sewage system, intra-urban trolley, paved streets, and congested sidewalks.⁴³

Early photographs of downtown Tampa document the growing importance of Franklin Street after the construction in 1888 of the bridge over the Hillsborough River at Lafayette Street (now Kennedy Boulevard). At first the growing commercial area extended only a few blocks north of Lafayette Street and there was still a mixture of wood frame and masonry buildings. At the time no building was more than three stories in height.⁴⁴ By the time of the Spanish-American War in 1898, masonry commercial buildings were fast replacing the historic dwellings and wood frame mercantile stores, saloons, and boarding houses along Franklin Street. Tampa's first skyscraper—a mere four stories in height—was the original First National Bank which sported an elegant marble facade.⁴⁵

The area of Tampa that presently comprises the North Franklin Street Historic District was a sparsely settled area of wood frame private dwellings, occupied mainly by African-Americans. In addition to the handful of houses, the neighborhood had a general store, a grocer's establishment, and two churches, one of them a "Colored Methodist Episcopal Church."⁴⁶ The area had shown only a modest amount of growth by 1892. The two-story, wood frame St. James Hotel had been constructed on the present site of the two-story brick building at 1106 Franklin Street, reputedly constructed in 1910.⁴⁷ A large two-story, wood frame commercial block stood at the corner of Tampa and Fortune Streets in 1899. The businesses in the building included a drug store, a fruit vendor, a grocery store, a piano and organ seller, and a Chinese laundry. A large livery stable now occupied the land immediately north of the St. James Hotel, and there was new general store on the other side of Franklin Street.⁴⁸

By 1903, the district area had changed dramatically. The west side of Franklin Street between Harrison and Royal (formerly Hillsborough) Streets was lined with multi-story commercial buildings, most of them

⁴² Gary R. Mormino and Anthony P. Pizzo. Tampa the Treasure City (Tulsa, OK: Continental Heritage Press, Inc., 1983), p. 145.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, p. 146-147.

⁴⁴ Hampton Dunn, photographs. pp. 34-35.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 40-41.

⁴⁶ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Tampa, New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1889.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, 1892.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, 1899.

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constructed of brick. The character of the Tampa Street side of the block had also been transformed. All but one of the buildings lining the street were commercial establishments, although only one was of masonry construction.⁴⁹ Both sides of Franklin Street between Royal and Fortune was densely packed with commercial buildings, most of them wood frame. Surprisingly, the Tampa Street stretch of the district had reverted almost entirely to single family dwellings, most of them two stories in height. The Florida Avenue side of the block had changed little since 1899.⁵⁰

The city of Tampa continued to grow rapidly during the first two decades of the twentieth century, with only a brief hiatus in the short economic downturn that immediately followed the end of World War I when the shipyards on Tampa Bay that had been constructing military transports for the military were closed.⁵¹ Tampa continued to be the major cigar manufacturing center in the nation. Following the end of World War I, Tampa experienced steady growth partly due to the influx of winter visitors but mostly because of its standing as the commercial center of southwest Florida. New people, needing homes in which to live, came into the city resulting in rising realty values. With the development work done in Hyde Park by Swann and Holtsinger, activity in high-class residential properties spread to the Interbay area. The anticipated construction of Gandy Bridge in 1922-1923 gave the area a great boost by bringing the lower Pinellas Peninsula region next door to Tampa's merchants and wholesalers.⁵²

By the mid-1920s, residential developments had mushroomed around the city, among them Beach Park, Davis Islands, Palma Ceia, Sunset Park, and Seminole Heights. During 1925 the Florida boom was in its heyday, with realty sales showing steady increase. Building permits issued that year soared to the unbelievable peak of \$23,418.00. That represented nearly half as much building, done in one year, as had been completed from the time the first train puffed into town, way back in 1884 up to the beginning of the boom.⁵³ Tracts were being developed for sale throughout the greater Tampa area, in Seminole Heights, Temple Terrace, Beach Park, Sunset Park, Westshore Crest, and Davis Islands.

Early signs of an economic slow-down were evident in 1926 with the collapse of financial backing for Davis Islands. By the winter of 1926-27 the saturation point for real estate development had finally been reached.⁵⁴ Tampa, however, was less seriously affected by the crash than many cities in peninsular Florida. The city was not wholly dependent upon winter visitors or real estate promotion schemes, due in large part to its reputation as a city of diversified manufacturing and the stability of its cigar industry. By early 1928 the

⁴⁹ Ibid., 1903.

⁵⁰ Sanborn Maps, 1903.

⁵¹ Grismer, p. 247.

⁵² Tampa the Treasure City, pp. 251-252.

⁵³ Grismer, p. 266.

⁵⁴ Grismer, p. 259.

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collapse of the Florida boom was partly forgotten, but it could not be denied that Tampa in 1927 was not as prosperous as it had been two years before.⁵⁵

While the collapse of the Florida boom did not deliver a death blow to Tampa's economy, the collapse of one of the city's largest banks, the Citizens Bank and Trust Company on July 17, 1929 was the precursor of a financial crisis to come. A run on Tampa's banks including the Bank of Ybor, Franklin Bank, Citizens Nebraska Avenue Bank, Lafayette Bank and the American State Bank of Tampa dealt Tampa a staggering blow. This was followed by the stock market crash in October 1929. Thousands of winter visitors remained in their northern homes. Hundreds of firms laid off employees. Building activities ceased. The Great Depression had begun.

Modern Tampa dates from World War II, which jump-started the city's economy, which had been ailing throughout the 1930s. Tens of thousands of soldiers and workers supported the war effort at Tampa's revitalized shipyards and at MacDill and Drew Fields, the city's two Army Air Force bases. By war's end, 25,000 soldiers had been trained locally to man the nation's B-17 and B-29 bomber fleets. The personnel at Tampa shipyards reached 16,000, and payrolls exceeded \$750,000 a week.⁵⁶ This boom period, however, would come to an abrupt end after the war's end. It became clear after the end of the conflict that Tampa's economic base was no longer going to rely on cigar manufacturing, since the demand for quality cigars had been declining steadily since the 1920s. Shipbuilding would also be relegated to only a minor role in providing jobs locally. City leaders saw the promotion of business services and tourism as crucial to Tampa's economic redevelopment, and renewal in the downtown area and Ybor City were central to this goal.⁵⁷ What could not be envisioned, however, was that the activities undertaken to implement the rejuvenation plan would actually hasten the rapid decline of downtown Tampa—and particularly the Franklin Street corridor—as the major retail area of the city.

Urban renewal projects involving the demolition of substandard housing units and commercial buildings that no longer met code requirements resulted in the displacement of lower and moderate income citizens, primarily African Americans and Latins who had traditionally lived in the vicinity of downtown Tampa, without producing any concurrent positive economic results.⁵⁸ The annexation bill passed by the Florida Legislature in 1953 resulted in a significant increase in Tampa's land area and population, which more than doubled from 124,645 in 1953 to 274,970 in 1960.⁵⁹ The annexation in itself had little impact on drawing new interest in investing in the downtown area, and retailers began to establish outlets in the burgeoning suburbs

⁵⁵ Ibid., p. 268.

⁵⁶ Tampa the Treasure City, p. 176

⁵⁷ Robert Kerstein, "From Annexation to Urban Renewal: Urban Development in Tampa During the 1950s and 1960s" Tampa Bay History (Spring/Summer 1997), Volume 19, No. 1, p. 69.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ Ibid., p. 72.

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which continued to exert their independence in spite of becoming part of the incorporated city. Major retailers such as Maas Brothers, S.H. Kress & Company, and F.W. Woolworth continued to maintain stores on Franklin Street, but shifting marketing strategies would eventually make the business operations themselves obsolete. Furthermore, the "slum clearance" activities undertaken by the city intended that reconstruction of the affected areas was to be provided wholly by the private sector, without any direct incentives for investment provided the city or any other source of funding. This approach was short-sighted and disastrous for the commercial viability of Franklin Street.⁶⁰

The dislocation of residents living in and near the downtown area continued with the construction of traffic corridors for Interstate Highways 4 and 275. Ironically, reports favoring the construction of the new highway systems spoke of them as potentially contributing to the stimulation of downtown, whereas they clearly had the opposite effect, opening up more possibilities

The southern section of Franklin Street featured the largest and important banks and department stores and today still claims notable architectural landmarks, such as the Tampa Theater (N.R. 1978) and the S.H. Kress & Co. Building (N.R. 1983). The northern end of Franklin Street was home to more modest commercial enterprises that included automobile dealerships, small restaurants, and family owned businesses. As Franklin Street, and Tampa's downtown as a whole, began to decline during the 1950s, the small buildings of North Franklin Street were used by more marginal businesses, such as appliance repair shops, pawnbrokers, and bars. Suburban flight and downtown slum clearance policies destroyed the residential threads of what was once a rich urban fabric. The exodus of major retailers to the suburbs diminished even the commuter shopper population to the point that even the smaller niche specialty retailers along Franklin Street could no longer survive. The trend of redeveloping the southern part of lower Franklin Street in the vicinity of the city governmental center along Kennedy Boulevard and near the harbor have further isolated North Franklin Street.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE—COMMERCE

The nine buildings that comprise the North Franklin Street Historic are the last remnants of the historic buildings that still covered the city blocks north of Cass Street to Fortune Street in 1979, when a survey of the historic buildings in the area was made by the Historic Tampa/Hillsborough County Preservation Board. The still existing buildings are significant for the role they played in the historical development of the northern part of downtown Tampa. The major department stores, banks, tourist hotels, and professional offices occupied the elegant buildings and skyscrapers found south of Cass Street. The southerly part of the downtown corridor served mainly non-residential shoppers and clientele seeking the professional services of attorneys, physicians, bankers, and real estate brokers. Scores of office workers labored in the high rise buildings, and the ground level shops were occupied by specialty shops that sold high quality men's and women's clothing and footwear.

⁶⁰ Kerstein, p. 79

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 7 NORTH FRANKLIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

Restaurants, movie theaters, and office supply shops were among the many services offered in the heart of the downtown area.

The area north of Cass Street catered to the needs of the lower middle class and blue collar workers. It was marked by hardware stores, machine shops, automobile repair shops, and tire dealers. Vendors of inexpensive new and second hand furniture were particularly numerous in the North Franklin Street Historic District area. Haberdashers, shoe stores, barber shops, grocery stores, meat markets, small manufacturing concerns, laundries, paint stores, and plumbing supply shops were the goods and services offered along the northern section of the business corridor defined by Franklin Street. Particularly important to the area were the many inexpensive hotels in the area of which only the Arlington and Albany remain. In close proximity to the Arlington, along Franklin and Fortune streets were the California, New Enterprise, Liberty, Florida, and Panama hotels.⁶¹ These hostels served mainly transient salesmen, railroad workers, and seasonal tourists who were unable to afford more plush resort accommodations. They usually occupied the second floor of buildings whose street level areas had commercial tenants. The hotels had few amenities, and guests had to share common bathing facilities when they existed at all.⁶² The buildings had no elevators, and access to the hotel floor was usually via a single flight of poorly-lit stairs. The hotels did not have their own restaurants, but numerous cafes and eating establishments were located in the neighborhood. The large number of hotels in the immediate area of the North Franklin Street Historic District would also account for numerous barber shops and drug stores in the neighborhood.

During the Prohibition era of the 1920s, North Franklin Street had a somewhat unsavory reputation, with the barber shops and drug stores supposedly being fronts for the selling of illegal liquor. Some of the hotels reportedly were used as brothels locations for gambling enterprises; however, there is no direct evidence to prove this contention. The area was frequented mainly by shoppers from nearby residential neighborhoods, and it is clear that some of the shops depended on the patronage of the African-American and Latin population of those neighborhoods. When the neighborhoods was largely razed during the local Urban Renewal programs of the 1950s and 1960s, the economic underpinnings of the North Franklin Street commercial area were destroyed, and the providers of goods and services departed, leaving the buildings vacant. More than one building in the area was destroyed or seriously damaged by fire during the late 1980s and early 1990s, in most case leading to the demolition of the structure. Other buildings were torn down to reduce the tax liability of the unprofitable property. As a result, the nine buildings that remain in the area have taken on a greater historical importance as the last vestiges of what was once a vibrant commercial section of downtown Tampa. Plans to renovate most of the surviving buildings via the federal tax credits for the renovation of historic buildings have prompted the writing of this National Register nomination proposal.

⁶¹ Sanborn Maps, 1915-1931.

⁶² The still largely intact Arlington Hotel show no evidence of individual bathing or toilet facilities for its guestrooms.

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NORTH FRANKLIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The North Franklin Street Historic District derives its architectural significance mainly from the historic Masonry Vernacular buildings remaining in the district boundaries. Masonry Vernacular buildings derive the spare decorative features mainly from the Romanesque Revival and Classical Revival styles which had a strong impact upon American commercial architecture during the late 19th century. These stylistic elements are usually expressed as patterns of corbelled brick, stone, or cast concrete to create pilasters, stringcourses, paneled wall bays and cornices. Cast metal pilasters and columns are often found at the storefront level, separating window and door bays. Additional detailing is also found around the display windows and clerestory lights, plus decorative metal bosses are used to secure the chains and cables used to suspend the street canopies. Round and segmental arch windows are common, and the openings often have brick voussoirs or drip moldings and accented pilasters and spandrels. The frieze areas between the floors of multi-story buildings and below the roof cornice is often dedicated to panels with raised brick borders.

All of the buildings in the district, except for the Albany Hotel, fall into the Masonry Vernacular category. That building is a good example of the Mission Revival Style, and outgrowth of what is often called Spanish Colonial Revival. Spanish Colonial Revival is really a catalog of styles, unified by the use of arches, form as mass, plain wall surfaces, and tile roofs, all derived from the Mediterranean world. Designers were inspired by a number of sources: the adobe and colonial buildings of Spanish colonial architecture in the New World. This revival was a phenomenon which swept those regions of America with Hispanic pasts: California, New Mexico, southern Arizona, Florida, and Texas. In Florida, it is inextricably bound up with the real estate boom of the 1920s. Mission architecture romanticized the simple Spanish churches of colonial America. It featured red tile roofs, parapets, decorative metal railings and carved stonework. The Albany Hotel is noted for its simplicity of design, but it does make use of a dramatic shaped parapet, arched doorways, and wrought iron balconies and grillwork.

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NORTH FRANKLIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
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HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
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NORTH FRANKLIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the North Franklin Street Historic District are those shown on the accompanying map of the district.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries shown on the district map encompass all of the contributing buildings remaining in the North Franklin Street commercial area north of Harrison Street to Fortune Street and bound by North Florida Avenue on the east and North Tampa Street on the west.

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NORTH FRANKLIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
PHOTOGRAPHS

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. State Office Building North of Fortune Street, North Franklin Street Historic District
2. Tampa (Hillsborough County), Florida
3. Stephanie E. Ferrell
4. May 2001
5. SEF Group, Tampa, Florida
6. South Elevation, Looking North
7. Photo 1 of 48

Items 3-5 are the same for the remaining photographs except where indicated.

1. Herman Massey Park
6. Streetscape, Looking Northwest from the Corner of Tyler and Franklin Streets
7. Photo 2 of 48

1. Herman Massey Park
6. Streetscape, Looking Southwest from the Corner of Harrison and Franklin Streets
7. Photo 3 of 48

1. North Franklin Street
6. Streetscape, Looking North along Franklin Street from the Corner of Harrison Street
7. Photo 4 of 48

1. General Automobile Supply Building, 1102-1106 North Florida Avenue
2. Tampa (Hillsborough County), Florida
3. Burgert Brothers Photographic Studio
4. 1943
5. Tampa/Hillsborough County Public Library
6. Main (East) Facade and South Elevation, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 5 of 48

1. General Automobile Supply Building, 1102-1106 North Florida Avenue
6. Main (East) Facade and South Elevation, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 6 of 48

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Section number _____ Page 2 NORTH FRANKLIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
PHOTOGRAPHS

1. General Automobile Supply Building, 1102-1106 North Florida Avenue
6. Detail, Main (East) Facade and South Elevation, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 7 of 48

1. General Automobile Supply Building, 1102-1106 North Florida Avenue
6. South, Southeast, and West Elevations, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 8 of 48

1. General Automobile Supply Building, 1102-1106 North Florida Avenue
6. Streetscape, Alley at Rear of 1102-1106 North Florida Street, Looking North
7. Photo 9 of 48

1. General Automobile Supply Building, 1102-1106 North Florida Avenue
6. Detail, Main (East) Facade, Second Story Windows
7. Photo 10 of 48

1. Southern Furniture Exchange Building, 1110 North Florida Avenue
6. Main (East) Facade, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 11 of 48

1. Southern Furniture Exchange Building, 1110 North Florida Avenue
6. Main (East) Facade and North Elevation, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 12 of 48

1. 1112 North Florida Avenue
6. Main (East) Facade, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 13 of 48

1. Albany Hotel, 1100-1104 North Franklin Street
2. Tampa (Hillsborough County), Florida
3. Tampa/Hillsborough County Historic Preservation Board
4. 1979
5. Florida Master Site File, Tallahassee, Florida
6. Main (East) Facade and Southeast Elevation. Looking Northwest
7. Photo 14 of 48

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Section number _____ Page 3 NORTH FRANKLIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Albany Hotel, 1100-1104 North Franklin Street
6. Main (East) Facade, Looking West
7. Photo 15 of 48

1. Albany Hotel, 1100-1104 North Franklin Street
6. Main (East) Facade and Southeast Elevation, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 16 of 48

1. Albany Hotel, 1100-1104 North Franklin Street
6. Southeast Elevation, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 17 of 48

1. Albany Hotel, 1100-1104 North Franklin Street
6. Detail, Main (East) Facade, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 18 of 48

1. Albany Hotel, 1100-1104 North Franklin Street
6. Detail, Southeast Elevation, Arched Doorway
7. Photo 19 of 48

1. Burt Hardware Company Building, 1106 North Franklin Street
2. Tampa (Hillsborough County), Florida
3. Tampa/Hillsborough County Historic Preservation Board
4. 1979
5. Florida Master Site File, Tallahassee, Florida
6. Main (East) Facade, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 20 of 48

1. Burt Hardware Company Building, 1106 North Franklin Street
6. Main (East) Facade, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 21 of 48

1. Burt Hardware Company Building, 1106 North Franklin Street
6. Rear (West) and North Elevations, Looking Southeast
7. Photo 22 of 48

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Section number _____ Page 4 NORTH FRANKLIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Burt Hardware Company Building, 1106 North Franklin Street
6. North and West Elevations, Looking Southeast
7. Photo 23 of 48

1. Majestic Corporation Building, 1202 North Franklin Street
2. Tampa (Hillsborough County), Florida
3. Tampa/Hillsborough County Historic Preservation Board
4. 1979
5. Florida Master Site File, Tallahassee, Florida
6. Main (East) Facade, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 24 of 48

1. Majestic Corporation Building, 1202 North Franklin Street
6. Main (East) Facade and South Elevation, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 25 of 48

1. Majestic Corporation Building, 1202 North Franklin Street
6. West and South Elevations, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 26 of 48

1. Majestic Corporation Building, 1202 North Franklin Street
6. West and South Elevations, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 27 of 48

1. C.C. Burns Furniture Company Building, 1205-1207 North Franklin Street
2. Tampa (Hillsborough County), Florida
3. Tampa/Hillsborough County Historic Preservation Board
4. 1979
5. Florida Master Site File, Tallahassee, Florida
6. Main (West) Facade, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 28 of 48

1. C.C. Burns Furniture Company Building, 1205-1207 North Franklin Street
6. Main (West) Facade and South Elevation, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 29 of 48

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Section number _____ Page 5 NORTH FRANKLIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
PHOTOGRAPHS

1. C.C. Burns Furniture Company Building, 1205-1207 North Franklin Street
6. Streetscape, Looking Northeast along North Franklin Street
7. Photo 30 of 48

1. C.C. Burns Furniture Company Building, 1205-1207 North Franklin Street
6. Detail, Main (East) Facade, Clerestory and Pilasters, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 31 of 48

1. C.C. Burns Furniture Company Building, 1205-1207 North Franklin Street
6. Detail, Main (East) Facade, Clerestory and Pilaster, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 32 of 48

1. Arlington Hotel, 1209-1219 North Franklin Street
2. Tampa (Hillsborough County), Florida
3. Burgert Brothers Photographic Studio
4. 1926
5. Tampa/Hillsborough County Public Library
6. Main (West) Facade and North Elevation, Looking Southeast
7. Photo 33 of 48

1. Arlington Hotel, 1209-1219 North Franklin Street
6. Main (West) Facade, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 34 of 48

1. Arlington Hotel, 1209-1219 North Franklin Street
6. Detail, Main (West) Facade, Looking South from Fortune Street
7. Photo 35 of 48

1. Arlington Hotel, 1209-1219 North Franklin Street
6. North and East Elevations, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 36 of 48

1. Arlington Hotel, 1209-1219 North Franklin Street
6. Detail, Vacant Storefront, Metal Pilaster and Hotel Entrance Door, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 37 of 48

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Section number _____ Page 6 NORTH FRANKLIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Arlington Hotel, 1209-1219 North Franklin Street
6. Interior, Vacant Storefront, Looking East toward Rear
7. Photo 38 of 48

1. Arlington Hotel, 1209-1219 North Franklin Street
6. Interior, Vacant Storefront, Looking West toward Entrance
7. Photo 39 of 48

1. Arlington Hotel, 1209-1219 North Franklin Street
6. Interior Detail, Vacant Storefront, Pressed Metal Ceiling, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 40 of 48

1. Arlington Hotel, 1209-1219 North Franklin Street
6. Interior, 2nd Floor, Looking West toward Stairs
7. Photo 41 of 48

1. Arlington Hotel, 1209-1219 North Franklin Street
6. Interior, 2nd Floor, Typical Rooms, Looking South from Hallway
7. Photo 42 of 48

1. Arlington Hotel, 1209-1219 North Franklin Street
6. Interior, 2nd Floor, Light Well and Skylight, Looking South from Hallway
7. Photo 43 of 48

1. Super Liquor Mart Building, 1209 North Tampa Street
6. Main (West) Facade, Looking East
7. Photo 44 of 48

1. Super Liquor Mart Building, 1209 North Tampa Street
6. Detail, Main (West) Facade, Looking East
7. Photo 45 of 48

1. Super Liquor Mart Building, 1209 North Tampa Street
6. East Elevation, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 46 of 48

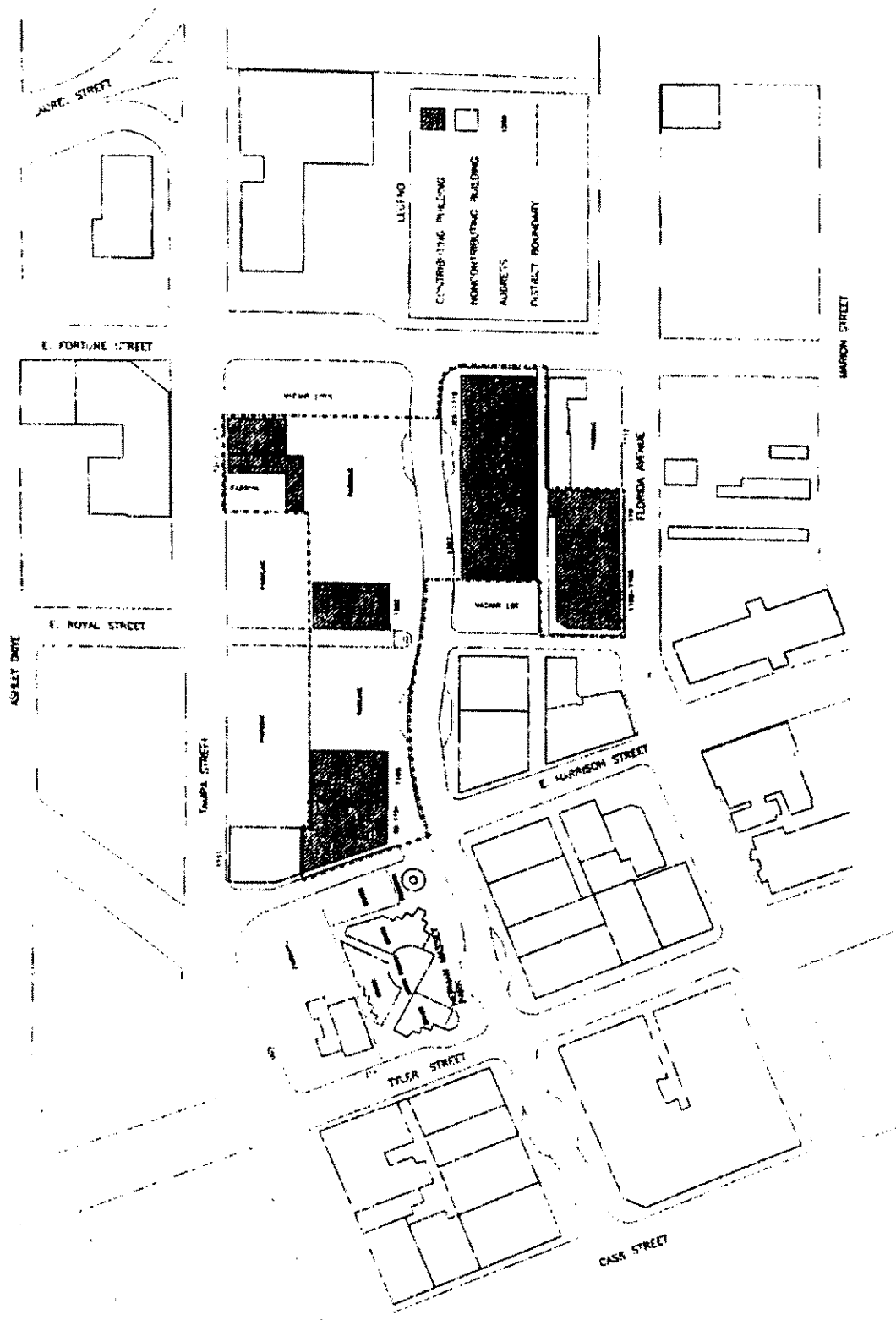
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NORTH FRANKLIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Gaetano Ferlita Building, 1211-1211 ½ North Tampa Street
 6. Main (West) Facade and South Elevation, Looking Northeast
 7. Photo 47 of 48
-
1. Gaetano Ferlita Building, 1211- 1211 ½ North Tampa Street
 6. North and East Elevations, Looking Southwest
 7. Photo 48 of 48



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NORTH FRANKLIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
 TAMPA (HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY), FLORIDA
 (Map)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National 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, material 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 Greater Bethel Baptist Church
other names/site number Florida Master Site File 8Hi3282
Ebenezer Missionary Baptist Church

2. Location

street & number 1206 Jefferson Street
city, town Tampa
state Florida code FL county Hillsborough code 057 zip code 33602

3. Classification

Table with 3 columns: Ownership of Property, Category of Property, and Number of Resources within Property. Includes checkboxes for private/public ownership and building/site/structure/object categories.

Name of related multiple property listing:
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.
Signature of certifying official
Date
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.
determined eligible for the National Register.
determined not eligible for the National Register.
removed from the National Register.
other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Religion: religious structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Religion: religious structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and early 20th
century Revivals: Gothic Revival

foundation concrete

walls brick

roof asphalt

other stone: limestone

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Greater Bethel Baptist Church was built circa 1940 and is located on a small city block bounded by North Jefferson Street on the west, East Emery Street on the south, North Orange Street on the east, and East Laurel Street on the north. The church occupies the southern half of this block, and an asphalt parking lot and educational building and carport occupy the northern half. The property has a chain link fence along the north and east sides and a pierced concrete block wall along the center portion of the west boundary. There is limited landscaping on the property.

The Gothic Revival church has a rectangular basilica-type plan and fronts west onto Jefferson Street, with the front steps extending to the property line. Above the steps are three pointed-arch portals, but only the center portal is open; the other two have been enclosed, stuccoed and decorated with brick and glass block Latin crosses. The church is of brick construction and has a continuous masonry foundation, probably of reinforced poured-in-place concrete. Its walls are marked into bays by narrow buttresses. There are pointed arched windows with contrasting limestone keystones and sills in each bay. Crowning the building is a large front-gabled roof clad in composition shingles. The building's west facade is highlighted by two square towers at either end. The southernmost tower is slightly taller and is topped by a steeple with a large neon cross. In the center of the west gable is a decorative circular window. To the east of the building is a one-story gabled-roof addition. It is clad in brick and has a composition-shingled roof. No historic outbuildings, walls, or landscape features exist on or adjacent to the church on this block. At the northwest corner of the site is a two-story hip-roofed educational building which was built in 1962 and hip-roofed carport from about the same time.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying 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)

Architecture

Ethnic Heritage - Black

Period of Significance

1890s

Late 1930s-early 1940s

1960s

Significant Dates

1892

c1940

1963

Cultural Affiliation

Significant Person

Rhodes, Rev. Wesley Jacob

Architect/Builder

Rhodes, Rev. W.J.

Rhodes, Rev. W.J.

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

The Greater Bethel Baptist Church is architecturally significant as a good example of the Gothic Revival style and therefore complies with National Register Criterion "C". Because it is virtually the only building left from the "Scrub", it is significant to the ethnic history of Tampa, Florida as an important social institution in the Black community; for this, the church also complies with National Register Criterion "C". Although a religious property, it may be eligible for consideration under National Register Criteria Exception "A" because it derives its primary significance from its architectural merit.

Architectural Significance:

The Greater Bethel Baptist Church dates from about 1940 and is built in the Gothic Revival style. It is a good example of Gothic revival as it has many hallmarks of the style. This church building replaced an earlier wooden structure. The present building was designed and constructed by the Reverend Jacob Wesley Rhodes, and upon completion it was the second tallest building in Tampa. The church is an impressive structure, and its immense visibility in the community complements its important social role in the development of the community. It is directly east of the Oaklawn Cemetery which was established in 1850.

The Gothic Revival style had its beginnings in eighteenth century England with the romantic movement which lauded the art, literature, and architecture of Christian medieval times. It became a popular style in America in the mid-nineteenth century (circa 1830-1860). Characteristics of the style include pointed arches, towers, steeply-pitched roofs, crenelated parapets, leaded stained glass, and tracery. Residential examples of the style tended to be asymmetrical and have ornament abstracted from Gothic

See continuation sheet

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traditions. Civic and religious examples of Gothic Revival tended to follow High Gothic examples and were more authentic. The popularity of Gothic Revival residences waned in the late nineteenth century, although Gothic Revival remained a popular style for civic, religious, and collegiate buildings well into the twentieth century (Poppeliers 1983:40-41).

The Greater Bethel Baptist Church reflects the Gothic Revival style in its red brick exterior, steeply-pitched roof, pointed-arch stained glass windows, central rose window, the vertical emphasis lent by its buttresses, corner towers, and steeple. Its main alteration is a one-story addition to the east or rear of the church, and there are two noncontributing outbuildings at the northwest corner of the property.

Ethnic Heritage Significance:

The Greater Bethel Baptist Church is located on the northern edge of the central business district of Tampa, Florida. This area during the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century was called the "Scrub" and was the African-American neighborhood of Tampa. The Scrub started just north of Harrison Street and east of Jefferson Street, which were the boundaries on the original 1846 plat of Tampa (Mormino 1983:45). Oaklawn Cemetery, which was established by the County Commission in 1850, served as a buffer between the Euro-American community living within the original plat area and African-American community living in the Scrub. Oaklawn is bounded by Harrison Street on the south, Laurel Street on the north, Jefferson Street on the east, and Morgan Street to the west. The Scrub grew in a haphazard, organic manner, with narrow winding streets and small frame cottages grouped into extended family compounds (Sanborn maps). The Scrub was demolished during the urban renewal program of the 1960s, and public housing apartment buildings were built on its site. In this period the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Department built a jail and offices on Jefferson Street immediately north of Oaklawn Cemetery. Greater Bethel Baptist Church was virtually the only structure that survived the urban renewal program. In 1962 Interstate Four (now I-275) was built approximately two blocks north of the church, and North Orange Avenue immediately east of the church was widened to serve as an access road and on-ramp to the interstate.

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The Greater Bethel Baptist Church in its earliest form was a meeting tent circa 1892 and was known as the Ebenezer Missionary Baptist Church. It was located on what is presently the church's parking lot and was said to have had sawdust floors, palmetto windows, and bamboo doors. The early church was led by the Reverend Fred Marshall. Around the first decade of the 20th century, the name of the church was changed to Greater Bethel Baptist Church, and a wooden church replaced the tent structure. It was not until the late 1930s or early 1940s that the present brick structure was built. This church building was designed and constructed by the Reverend Jacob Wesley Rhodes, and upon completion it was the second tallest building in Tampa. Its large blue neon cross served as a landmark to pilots arriving at the old airport (Person and Johnson 1991: personal communication). During the Civil Rights riots of 1963 and through much of the early 1960s, the church's parking lot served as headquarters for the police and military forces.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository:

Florida Department of Transportation

10. Geographical Data

Acres of property less than one acre

UTM References

A

1	7
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3	5	6	7	6	5
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3	0	9	2	8	7	5
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 Zone Easting Northing

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B

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 Zone Easting Northing

D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Lots 5 through 8 of Block 11 of the Emery and Simmons Subdivision, as shown in the Hillsborough County Deed Book Q, page 596.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes all features which are historically associated with the property.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Howard Hansen / Laura Weant, Architectural Historians
 organization Piper Archaeology/Janus Research date 10 February 1992
 street & number P.O. Box 919 telephone 813-821-7600
 city or town St. Petersburg state Florida zip code 33731

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

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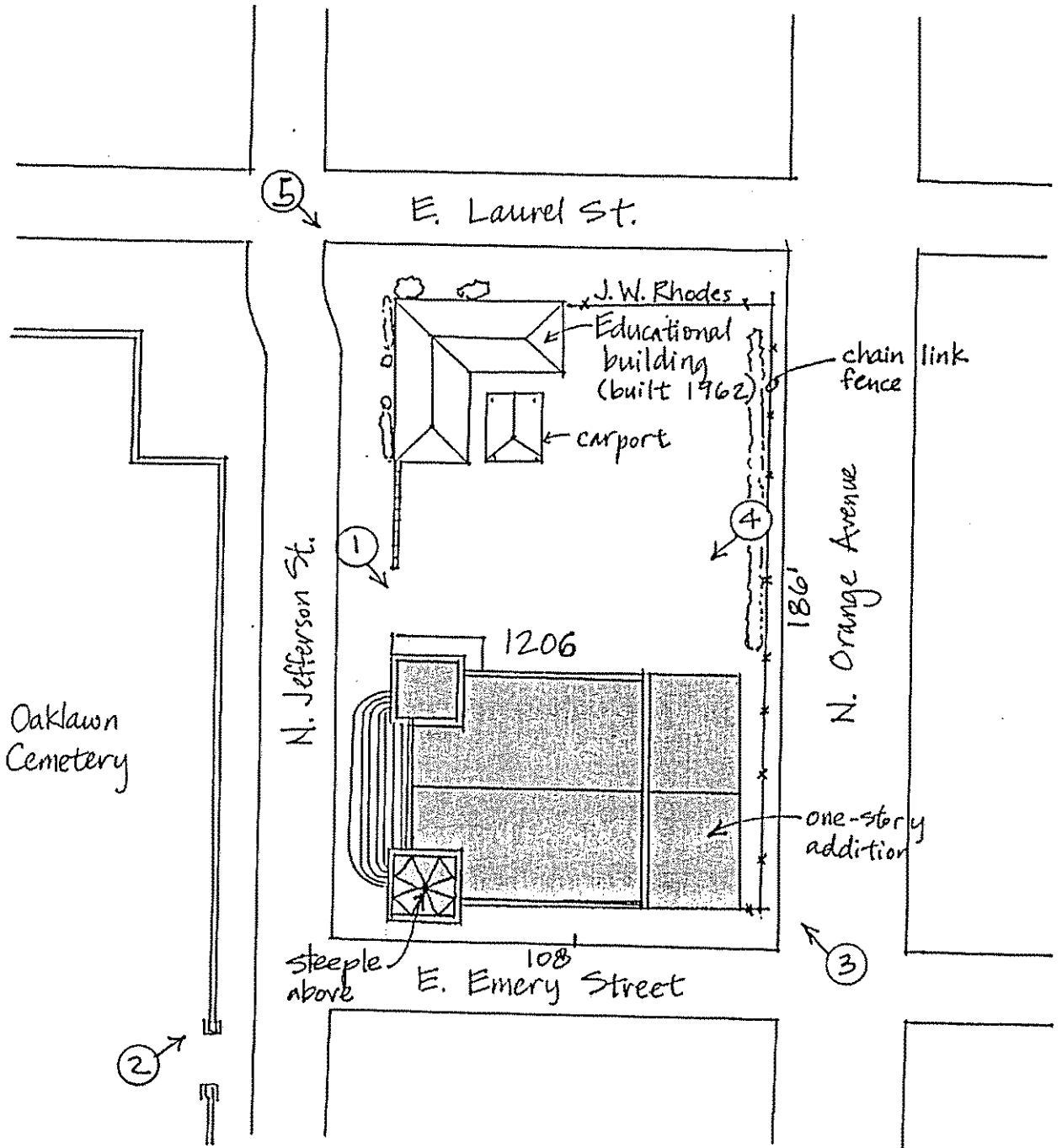
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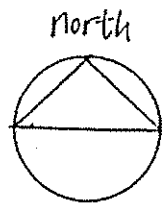
n.d. Maps of the City of Tampa, various dates. Sanborn Map Company, New York. Originals and copies on file, Special Collections, University of South Florida, Tampa.

Tampa Public Library, Maps

n.d. Maps of the City of Tampa, various dates. Original and copies on file, Tampa Public Library, Tampa, Florida.

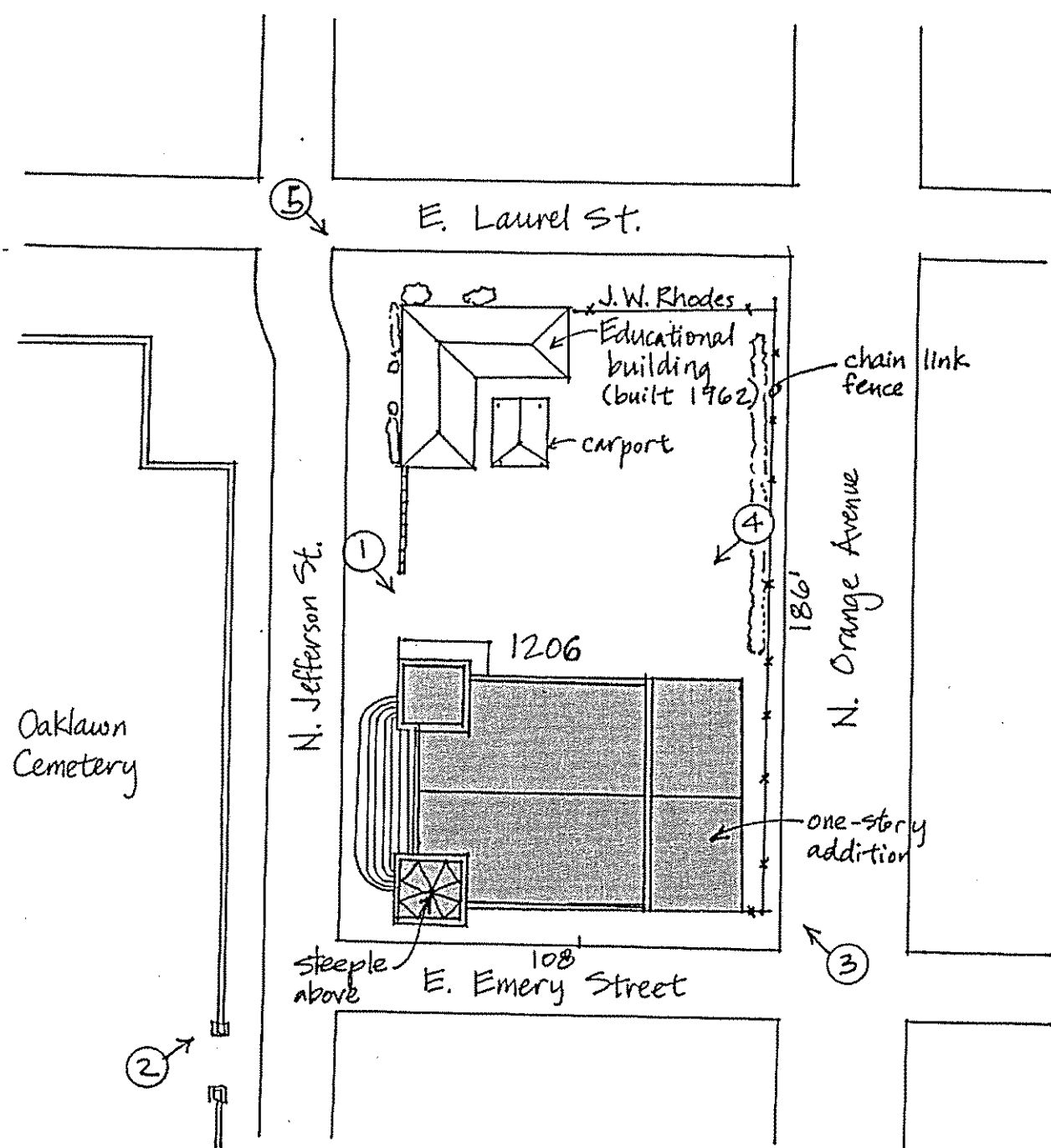


Greater Bethel Baptist Church
 1206 N. Jefferson St.
 FMSF 84i 3282

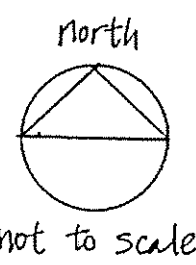


not to scale

Note: Encircled numbers are keyed to photographs; their arrows indicate direction of view.



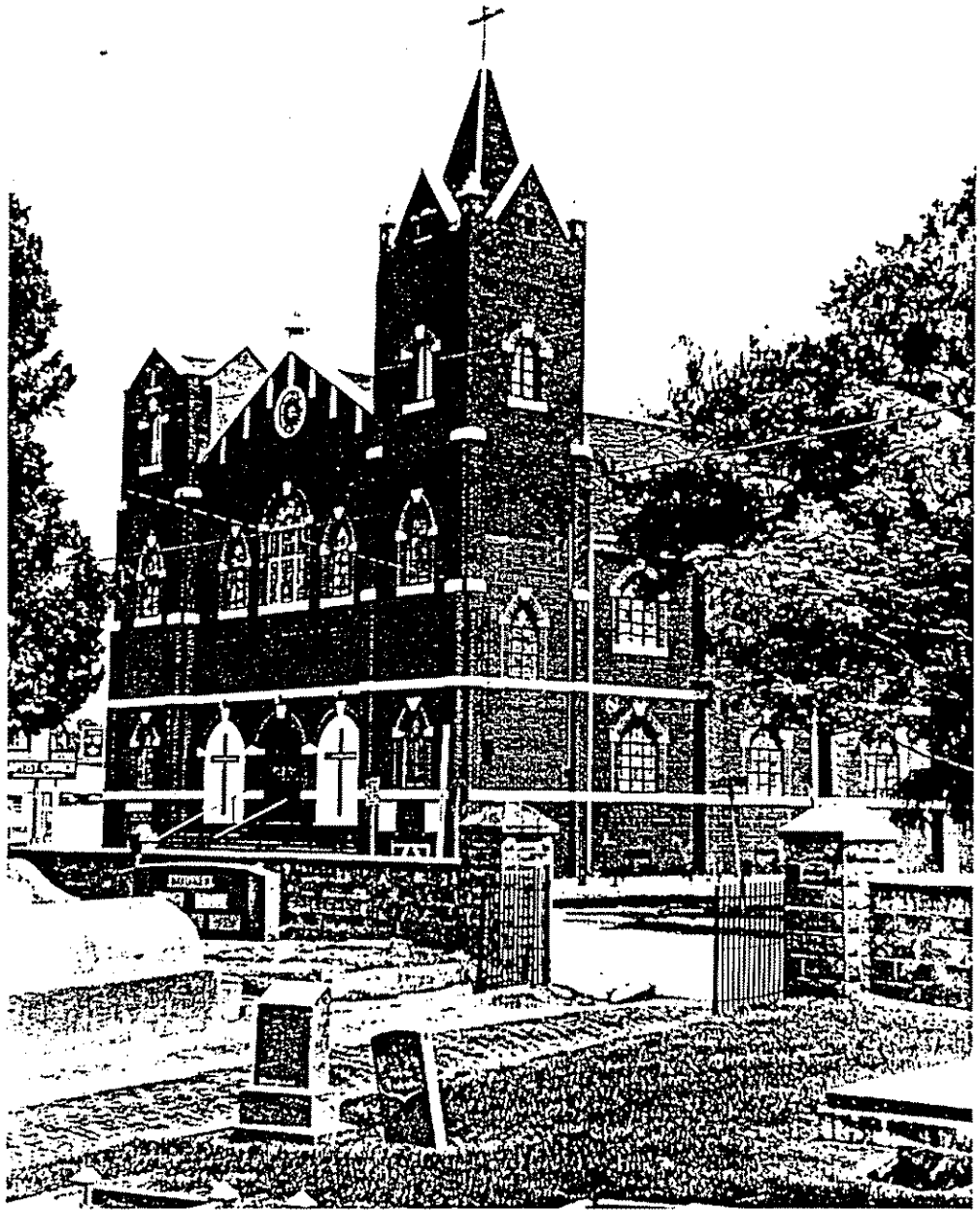
Greater Bethel Baptist Church
 1206 N. Jefferson St.
 FMSF 8Hi 3282



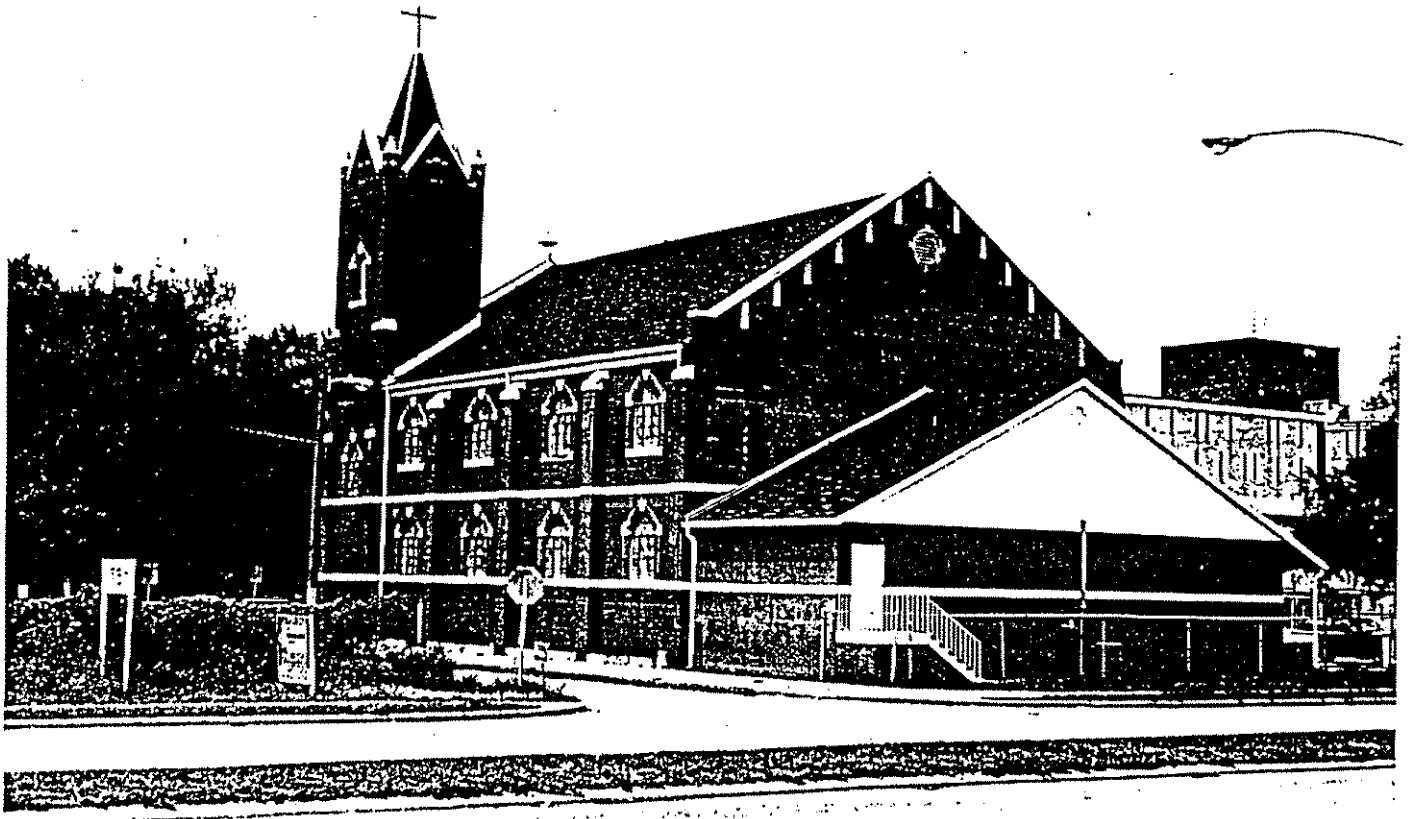
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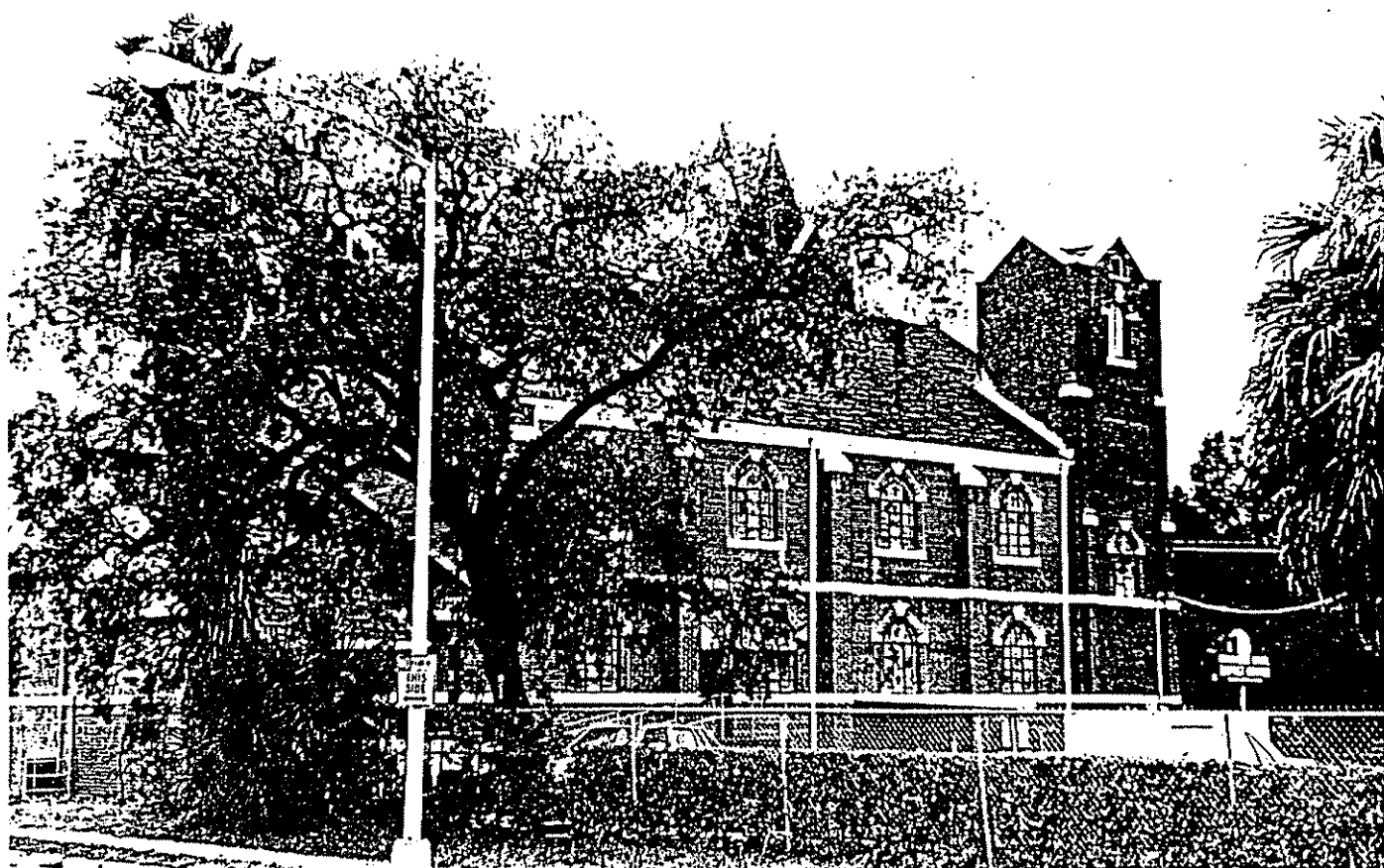
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2. Tampa, Florida
3. Howard F. Hansen
4. August 1990
5. Piper Archaeology/Janus Research
6. Facing southeast
7. Number 1



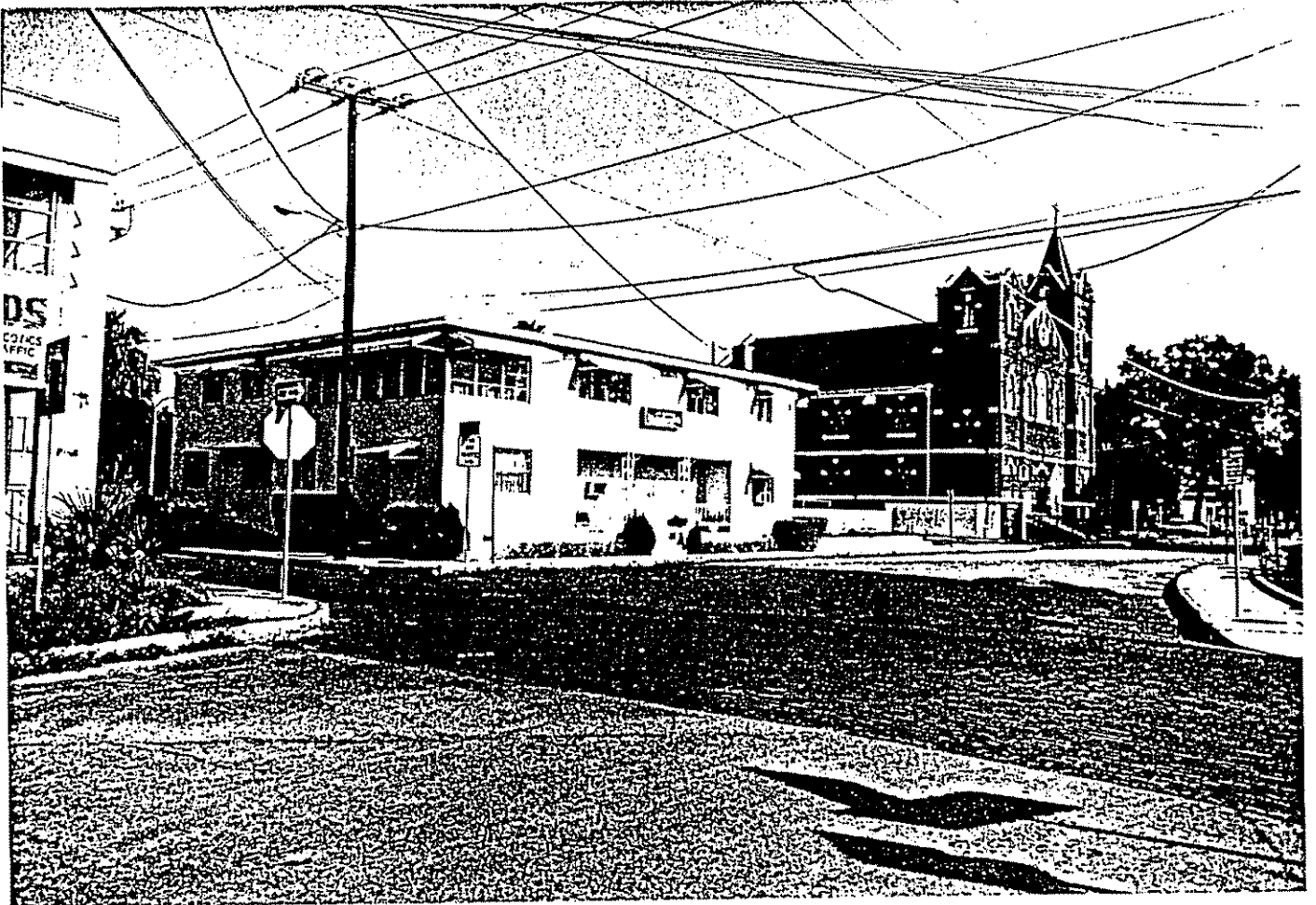
1. Greater Bethel Baptist Church
2. Tampa, Florida
3. Howard F. Hansen
4. August 1990
5. Piper Archaeology/Janus Research
6. Facing northeast
7. Number 2



1. Greater Bethel Baptist Church
2. Tampa, Florida
3. Howard F. Hansen
4. August 1990
5. Piper Archaeology/Janus Research
6. Facing northwest
7. Number 3



1. Greater Bethel Baptist Church
2. Tampa, Florida
3. Howard F. Hansen
4. August 1990
5. Piper Archaeology/Janus Research
6. Facing southwest
7. Number 4



1. Greater Bethel Baptist Church
2. Tampa, Florida
3. Laura M. Weant
4. September 1991
5. Piper Archaeology/Janus Research
6. Facing southeast looking at educational building
7. Number 5

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site #8 HI8744

Original
 Update
(give site #)

Version 3.0 11/96

Recorder # 4/19
Field Date 2/20/03
Form Date 3/24/03

Consult Guide To Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) Tom Henderson Memorial Chapel at First United Methodist Church Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
Survey CRAS High Speed Rail Authority PD&E Study From Tampa to Orlando Survey # _____
National Register Category (Please check one: consult with Site File before using last four): building structure district site object

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address (Include N,S,E,W, #, St., Ave., etc.) 1001 N. Florida Avenue
Cross Streets (nearest/between) between Harrison and Tyler Street on east
City/Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In Current City Limits: y n unknown
County Hillsborough Tax Parcel #(s) A-13-29-18-4ZI-000009-00002.0
Subdivision name Tampa General Map of 1853 Block 9 Lot 2, 3, & 4
Ownership (Please check one): private-profit private-individual city county Native American
 private-nonprofit private-unspecified state federal foreign unknown
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
Route to (especially if no street address) _____

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Tampa, Fla. 1956 PR 1981
Township 29S Range 18E Section 13 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name:
Landgrant _____ UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 356456 Northing 3092818
Plat or other map (map's name, location) Plat Book 1, page 7

DESCRIPTION

Style* Late Gothic Revival Exterior Plan* rectangular Number of Stories 1.5
Structural System(s)* precast concrete
Foundation: Type(s)* continuous Material(s)* precast concrete clad with brick
Exterior Fabric(s)* brick veneer
Roof: Type(s)* gable Material(s)* 3V crimp
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* _____
Chimney: No. 0 Material(s)* _____ Location(s)* _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* three panel stained glass with top two panels fixed and bottom panel casement, metal, independent;
Rose window with stained glass, fixed, independent
Main Entrance (stylistic details) inset under Gothic arch with stained glass fanlight with tracery of paired wood doors
Porches: #open 1 #closed _____ #incised 1 Location(s) north, west
Porch roof type(s) shed, inset entrance
Exterior Ornament stained glass Rose windows on east and west elevations, stained glass windows and fanlight, Gothic arches, cut stonework, buttresses, masonry band course at foundation level
Interior Plan* unknown
Condition (Please check one): excellent good fair deteriorated ruinous
Surroundings (N=None, S=Some, M=Most, A=All/nearly all) M commercial S residential S institutional _____ undeveloped
Ancillary Features (No., type of outbuildings; major landscape features. Use continuation sheet for descriptions of interior, landscaping, etc)
ca. 1968 First United Methodist Church main building on south at 410 E. Tyler Street, ca. 1958 Branscomb Hall on north

Archaeological Remains None observed. Check if Archaeological Form completed
*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY*****OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS*****DHR USE ONLY	
NR DATE	KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no Date _____
DELIST DATE	SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> potentially elg <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info Date _____
	LOCAL DESIGNATION: _____ Date _____ Local office
National Register Criteria for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p.2)	

Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions

HISTORY

Construction date: Exactly 1948 (year) Approximately (year) Earlier than (year) Later than (year)

Architect (last name first): Iredell, Leslie N. Builder (last name first): unknown

Moves: [] yes [X] no [] unknown Dates Original address

Alterations: [] yes [X] no [] unknown Dates Nature*

Additions: [X] yes [] no [] unknown Datesca. 1995 Nature* small room and porch addition on northeast

Original Use* (give date ranges) church

Intermediate Uses* (give date ranges) church

Present Use* (give date ranges) church

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) First United Methodist Church (1948-present)

*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (Check all choices that apply; if needed write others at bottom)

- [] formal archaeological survey [X] past surveys search at FMSF [X] local library research [X] Sanborn maps
[] informal archaeological inspection [X] past sites search at FMSF [X] non-local library research [] subdivision maps
[] Public Lands Survey (DEP) [] FL Archives (Gray Building) [] building permits [] plat maps
[] tax records/property deeds [X] FL Photo Archives (Gray Building) [] demolition permits [X] local newspaper files
[X] tax records only [X] occupant/owner interview [] commercial permits
[] interior inspection [X] neighbor interview [] occupation permits
[X] other methods (specify) city directories

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE (Check one choice on each line)

Potentially eligible for local register? [X] yes: name register at right [] no [] insufficient info Name of local register if eligible:

Individually eligible for National Register? [X] yes [] no [] insufficient info Tampa

Potential contributor to Nat. Reg. district? [] yes [X] no [] insufficient info

Area(s) of Historical Significance (See National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture," "ethnic heritage," "community planning & development," etc.)

Community Planning and Development, Architecture

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether positive or not; limit to three lines; attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet)

See continuation sheet.

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Bibliographic References (Use Continuation Sheet, give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) See continuation sheet.

Photographs (required) B&W print(s) at least 3x5, at least one main facade.

Location of negatives & negative numbers Archaeological Consultants, Inc. Roll 4/19

RECORDER

Name (last name first)/Address/Phone/Fax/Email/Affiliation Hinder, Kimberly, Sarah Payton, and Tesa Norman

Archaeological Consultants, Inc./ P.O. Box 5103, Sarasota, FL 34277-5103/(941)379-6206/(941)379-6216/ACFlorida@comcast.net

Remember: Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces above.

- REQUIRED: (1) USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED
(2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP
(3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, PREFER B&W, AT LEAST 3x5

CONTINUATION SHEET

Description

The Tom Henderson Memorial Chapel building located at 1001 N. Florida Avenue was constructed in 1948, in the Late Gothic Revival style, by the First United Methodist Church. Its architectural merit lies in the scale and presence of the structure in the neighborhood as well as in the craftsmanship and historic integrity of the building. Noteworthy features include the two stained glass rose windows on the west and east elevations, the brick and cast stone set-off buttresses, and the Gothic arch openings throughout the structure. The chapel is one component of a larger plan of structures for the First United Methodist Church. Although some alterations have occurred, the historic integrity of the Tom Henderson Memorial Chapel is fully intact and exists as a well-preserved example of historic architecture in downtown Tampa. It is the oldest remaining structure on the site; all other historic resources have been demolished or replaced. The church remains in use by the congregation, mostly for weddings.

Located in downtown Tampa, Florida, the chapel is situated in the center of the 1000 block of N. Florida Avenue. It is setback approximately two feet from the public right-of-way. The chapel is located directly north of the main building for First United Methodist church (photograph 1), ca. 1968, which is situated on the northeast corner of N. Florida Avenue and E. Tyler Street. The north side of the chapel contains surface parking. Bransomb Hall (photograph 2), ca. 1958, is located north of the parking lot. These three structures make up the entire campus of First United Methodist Church, the oldest Methodist congregation in Tampa ca. 1846.

The Tom Henderson Memorial Chapel (photograph 3) is a one-and-one-half story masonry building, constructed in the Late Gothic Revival style. The over-all shape of the structure is rectangular and the dimensions of the chapel building are approximately 20 feet in width by 60 feet in length, having a symmetrical façade, on the west, and four bays on the north and south elevations. The bottom floor is a basement, while the sanctuary is level with the main entrance. There is a rear addition on the east side of the structure it is approximately 19 feet in width and 14 feet in length, and one-story tall.

Constructed of precast concrete, the walls are surfaced with wire cut red brick in a running bond pattern, with lime mortar on a foundation of continuous brick. The building consists of masonry framing. There is a band course just above the foundation that spans the entire building. This detail is made of cast stone, along with all of the other detailing in the structure. The granite cornerstone for the structure is located within the blocking buttress, on the southwest corner, where the band course intersects. The name of the chapel, date of erection, and building committee, are carved into three sides of the cornerstone. A simplified cornice is located at the gable on both the east and west elevations. It is approximately one and a half to two feet in height and made of cast stone. Located in the center of the gable, on the west elevation, is a band course of cast stone. This course is approximately one foot wide and supported by a continuous row of brick headers. Five equally spaced, set-off buttresses are located on the north and south elevations. The buttresses begin at the corners on the west

CONTINUATION SHEET

elevation (front), where they act as blocking buttresses, and continue to the corners on the east (rear). These buttresses are brick with cast stone caps and recessing panels, which divide these elevations into four bays of equal size.

A front stoop is located on the west elevation at the main entrance to the chapel. The stoop is comprised of four concrete steps, the width of the entry opening, which lead from the stoop down to the side walk and public right-of-way. Black wrought iron banisters are on either side of the stairs. Another porch is located in the rear of the structure, on the north side of the rear appendage. It consists of a small brick platform at the rear entry, which contains stairs leading to the ground. It has a shed roof covered with 3-V, commercial grade, pre-finished, galvanized metal, matching the main roof. There is a black wrought iron banister with decorative crosses, on the stair and platform.

The main entry (photograph 4) to the building is located in the center of the east elevation. The opening is made of cast stone and forms a vaulted archway into the building. The cast stone on the doorway surround is formed by quoins, which extend from the base of the entry and lead up to the arch. The door trim is wood painted white. The opening contains one set of sixteen-panel wood double doors. The door is topped by a seven-panel tracery light in the pattern of seven candles. There are two small window openings on the west elevation which flank the main entry. They are rectangular with rounded arch headers. The surround consists of cast stone quoins which extend from the sill to the arch. The window trim is wood, painted white. The window is a lancet with one fixed stained glass light.

The primary window opening in the structure is an oculus directly above the main entry on the west elevation and an opposing one on the east elevation. The surround is composed of decorative cast stone. The opening contains a wood rose window, with numerous fixed rose stained glass lights, painted green. There are three windows on the north elevation located in between the first four buttresses from the front. The fourth opening has been filled in with brick. The south elevation contains these same openings between the buttresses, but all four openings are still intact. The openings (photograph 5) are rectangular with vaulted arch headers. The surround on four of the seven openings is formed by cast stone quoins which extend from the sill to the arch. The remaining openings, two on the east side of the south elevation (photograph 6) and one on the east side of the north elevation, are trimmed in brickwork with a cast stone band at the spring line of the arch, and a cast stone sill. The window trim is wood, painted white. The windows are divided into three panels of stained glass of one over one over one. The bottom panel is a metal casement window and the top two panels are fixed.

The chapel features a front-oriented gable roof. Both gable ends form a parapet. The roof is covered with 3-V, commercial grade, pre-finished, galvanized metal. The cornice is simplified cast stone bands which act as a coping on the parapet. The base of the roof forms a closed eave when meeting the walls. The large metal gutter is located on

CONTINUATION SHEET

the south elevation at the eave. Rectangular vinyl downspouts are located on the far west side of the north and south elevations, just next to the blocking buttresses.

Decorative features include a simplified cross, located at the apex of the gable parapet on the west elevation. It extends upward from a platform at the top of the gable.

Explanation of Evaluation

Tom Henderson Memorial Chapel is significant based upon its relationship to First United Methodist Church, the oldest religious organization in Tampa, dating from 1846. The chapel is the only remaining historic resource left in the church campus. It is an important feature in the history of the evolution of The First United Methodist Church. While the original church on the lot was demolished, the chapel echoes its Late Gothic style and alludes to the presence of stability and tradition in the area. The construction method of cast stone and brick over concrete block is typical of the late 1940s, but the architectural merit lies in the ornamental detail and craftsmanship present in this structure including the set-off buttresses, two stained glass rose windows, and the gothic arches throughout the building. Its scale and presence on the street are important features, which lend to the significance of this building, alluding to our recent past. The chapel has been minimally altered since its construction in 1948, leaving the historic integrity of the building intact. The proposed NRHP boundary would only include the chapel.

Constructed in 1948, the Tom Henderson Memorial Chapel of the First United Methodist Church, Tampa, Florida is located at 1001 N. Florida Avenue. The chapel is one of three remaining buildings belonging to the church on this parcel. The main church structure, constructed in ca. 1968, is located at 410 E. Tyler Street immediately south of the chapel on the corner of N. Florida Avenue and E. Tyler Street. Branscomb Hall, built in ca. 1958, is located north of the chapel separated by a parking lot. The chapel is the only historic resource remaining on the church campus.

The first white settlers arrived in Tampa around 1823 and claimed land located on the eastern bank of the Hillsborough River and current downtown Tampa (Hillsborough County Planning Commission 1973:l-13). Fort Brooke was established in the area in 1824. The fort served as the headquarters for the Army of the South and the main garrison for the Seminole Wars. In 1846, the size Fort Brooke was reduced, and that land was given to the town, now Tampa (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:46-47).

Through the 1840s and 1850s, more development occurred in present-day downtown Tampa (Stafford 1973). The presence of the Protestant Church in Tampa became a foundation for the people of the city to build their lives upon as areas in the city developed. Beginning in the mid-1800s, Protestant missions and congregations developed in Tampa for the purpose of converting the Catholic immigrants, most of which were from Cuba. There was an Anti-Catholic sentiment in the city as the

CONTINUATION SHEET

Protestants felt that the ideals of the Catholic faith were not "American". They felt that Catholicism centered on ideas that were "anti-democracy and anti-freedom" (Mormino & Pozzetta 1998:224). Arsonists burned down a Catholic school, a former Methodist

church building, as a threat (McCarthy 1995:310-311). The primary goal of the Protestant mission was not one of violence, but to create a building as the core of the mission, provide a staff, develop an educational center to fulfill missionary work, and to provide charities for immigrants (Mormino & Pozzetta 1998:224).

Financial support for the missionaries was received from state and federal Protestant organizations, called "Home Mission Boards". The board would help to establish the mission and then the local congregation would carry out the services and missionary work that the institution was initiated to provide. Generally, the Protestant missionaries were successful in the beginning, but then membership would go into decline after the first year. The Civil War brought a decline of development in Tampa with the occupation of Union troops and their destruction of the area (Mormino and Pizzo 1983:68). In 1898, a Yellow Fever outbreak in Cuba caused a Red Cross ship carrying supplies, destined for Cuba, to be rerouted to Tampa. Churches were occupied by civic service organizations, which distributed the supplies from the ship to the people of Tampa. This led to an increase in membership among the Protestant missions because people came for food and supplies (Mormino & Pozzetta 1998:225). During the Spanish-American War, downtown Tampa became the primary staging ground for soldiers, many of whom returned after the war. Publicity and favorable reports by the soldiers led to increased settlement. By 1900, new industries, the railroad, and sea port, turned downtown Tampa into an industrial leader in Florida, bringing in many jobs, and people (Westfall 1984:5).

The Methodist mission was the most successful of all of the Protestant missions established. The Methodist Episcopal Church South, ca. 1846, was the first established Methodist church in Tampa. Along with the conversion of Catholics, schools and education became the main focus for the Methodists (Mormino & Pozzetta 1998:227). The First Methodist Church Episcopal, South (now First United Methodist Church) was established on November 16, 1846 (Dunn 1972:77). In 1946 The Methodist Church was created when the First Methodist Church Episcopal, South Tampa, Florida, Inc. united with The Methodist Episcopal Church and The Methodist Protestant Church (Carlton 1996:75-78). The original church building, located on the corner of N. Florida Avenue and E. Tyler Street, was constructed in the mid-nineteenth century. It was demolished in the 1960s and replaced with a modern structure in the same location (Dunn 1972:77).

The 1910s brought the streetcar to the downtown area of Tampa. This allowed people to move out of the crowded downtown area to the newly established suburbs. The streetcar made it possible to get to downtown easily in order to go to work, go to church, and shopping while residing outside of downtown. By the 1920s, Tampa became a thriving modern commercial center for the state of Florida. Development occurred

CONTINUATION SHEET

throughout the city. However, due to the end of the Florida land boom, two major hurricanes in Tampa, bad investments, over speculation, and the depression, Tampa's growth came to a halt in the late 1920s and 1930s. After World War II, when people

returned, homes were established in the suburbs. Downtown buildings were left vacant, lots were cleared, and newer buildings were built.

On August 11, 1946, the First Methodist Church (now First United Methodist Church) appointed a campaign committee in order to raise \$75,000 for the construction of a new building on the downtown church property for intended for education. They established a Board of Trustees on October 10, 1946, to oversee the project for the Peace Memorial & Educational Building. On July 7, 1947, the Board of Trustees authorized the sale of the old parsonage building, which was to be removed by no later that September of that year, to make way for the new construction (Carlton 1996:75-78).

The building committee met for the first time on January 3, 1947, and decided to hire Leslie N. Iredell to be the architect for the project and to draw up plans for the construction of the new school building. The Board wanted Mr. Iredell to create a lasting design that would able to be incorporated into any future plan and/or development that the church would encounter. "It will represent a nucleus around which we may later build a new church" (Carlton 1996:75-78).

On February 15, 1948, the scope of the work was extended to include a new chapel on the site in addition to the school building. According to the First United Methodist History, "I, E. J. Pendergrass, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Tampa, Florida give my permission to the FMC to erect a Peace Memorial Educational Building and Chapel, not to exceed \$150,000" (Carlton 1996:78). The lowest bid they received for the project came in at \$127,531.85, so the Board voted to commence the entire project. In order to finance this endeavor, a loan was approved by the Board of Trustees to borrow the money. The church also applied for a \$65,000 loan from Dempsey-Tebeler and Co. out of St. Louis, Missouri. On April 4, 1948, it was decided that the new structure would be named the Tom Henderson Memorial Chapel, in honor of a member of the congregation. The Henderson's donated property to the church on Keystone Lake which the church was able to sell for more than \$25,000 (Carlton 1996:75-78).

The work began less than a month later when the Tampa Tribune reported that, "Mayor Hixon and representatives of the Boards of Steward and Trustees, and the congregation will break ground at the morning service today (March 14, 1948)...The new structure is to be erected north of the church at Florida and Tyler and is designed to perpetuate the work of the church, one of the three oldest landmarks in the city, along with the county courthouse, and the Tampa Bay Hotel, now University of Tampa" (Carlton 1996:78). On December 19, 1948, Dr. R. J. Parker, Dr. H. H. Waller, D.S., and Bishop Roy Short participated in laying the corner stone for the new chapel (Carlton 1996:p.75-78). The corner stone, which notes the name of the chapel, date of construction, and the building

CONTINUATION SHEET

committee, can be found within the blocking buttress located on the southwest corner of the structure.

From the time the building was erected, 1948, until the present day the chapel has been owned by the First United Methodist Church. Prior to this, the lot that occupies this structure was occupied by General Auto Supply Company, Inc. (warehouse) (R. L. Polk & Co. 1947-1941). The Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of 1950 (figure 1), just two years after the completion of the Tom Henderson Memorial Chapel, shows the building nestled between two larger church buildings owned by the First Methodist Church (now First United Methodist Church). These two structures encircled the rear of the chapel as well. Beyond that, on the east side of the block, were two large warehouses. This entire block contained structures placed closely together. Today, all of the above mentioned buildings are gone, with the exception of the chapel. The main church building, dating to the mid-nineteenth century, was demolished in the 1960s and replaced with a modern structure in the same location (Dunn 1972:77). Bransomb Hall, ca. 1958, is located to the north. During the 1950s and 1960s people fled the downtown area for the suburbs. New construction was at its lowest point for the city.

On April 2, 1987, arsonists set fire to the Sunday School Building at First United Methodist Church which was destroyed. "The chapel received minor water damage and loss of a stained glass window" (Carlton 1996:201-202). In 1988, the burned building was removed to provide a parking lot for the Chapel and Branscomb Hall to the north (Carlton 1996:206). Much of the area today consists of surface parking.

Today, the Tom Henderson Memorial Chapel is in good condition and is still used by the First United Methodist Church. This building is the only remaining historic resource left in the church campus. The chapel is currently used by the church as a wedding chapel. The building is an important feature in the history of the evolution of The First United Methodist Church. While the original church on the lot was demolished, this building echoes its Late Gothic style and alludes to the presence of stability and tradition in the area. The construction method of cast stone and brick over concrete block is typical of the late 1940s, but the architectural merit lies in the ornamental detail and craftsmanship present in this structure. Its scale and presence on the street are dominant features which lend to the significance of this building, alluding to our recent past. The chapel has been minimally altered since its construction in 1948, leaving the historic integrity of the building intact. The Tom Henderson Memorial Chapel appears to be NRHP eligible based on the age of the structure, its historic integrity, its stylistic and architectural merit, and its association with First United Methodist Church, Tampa's oldest religious organization. The Chapel is significant at the local level under NRHP Criteria C in the area of Architecture. The Chapel is a symbol of the growth and development of the First United Methodist Church. The building is an excellent example of the Late Gothic Revival style expressed in terms Gothic arches, buttresses, oculus rose windows, and brick walls with cast stone trim. Although the building does not display the use of the more expensive materials, due to financial constraints, it is significant that the builders

CONTINUATION SHEET

retained the details and decorative elements that make this structure a fine example of the style.

Sources Consulted

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Florida.

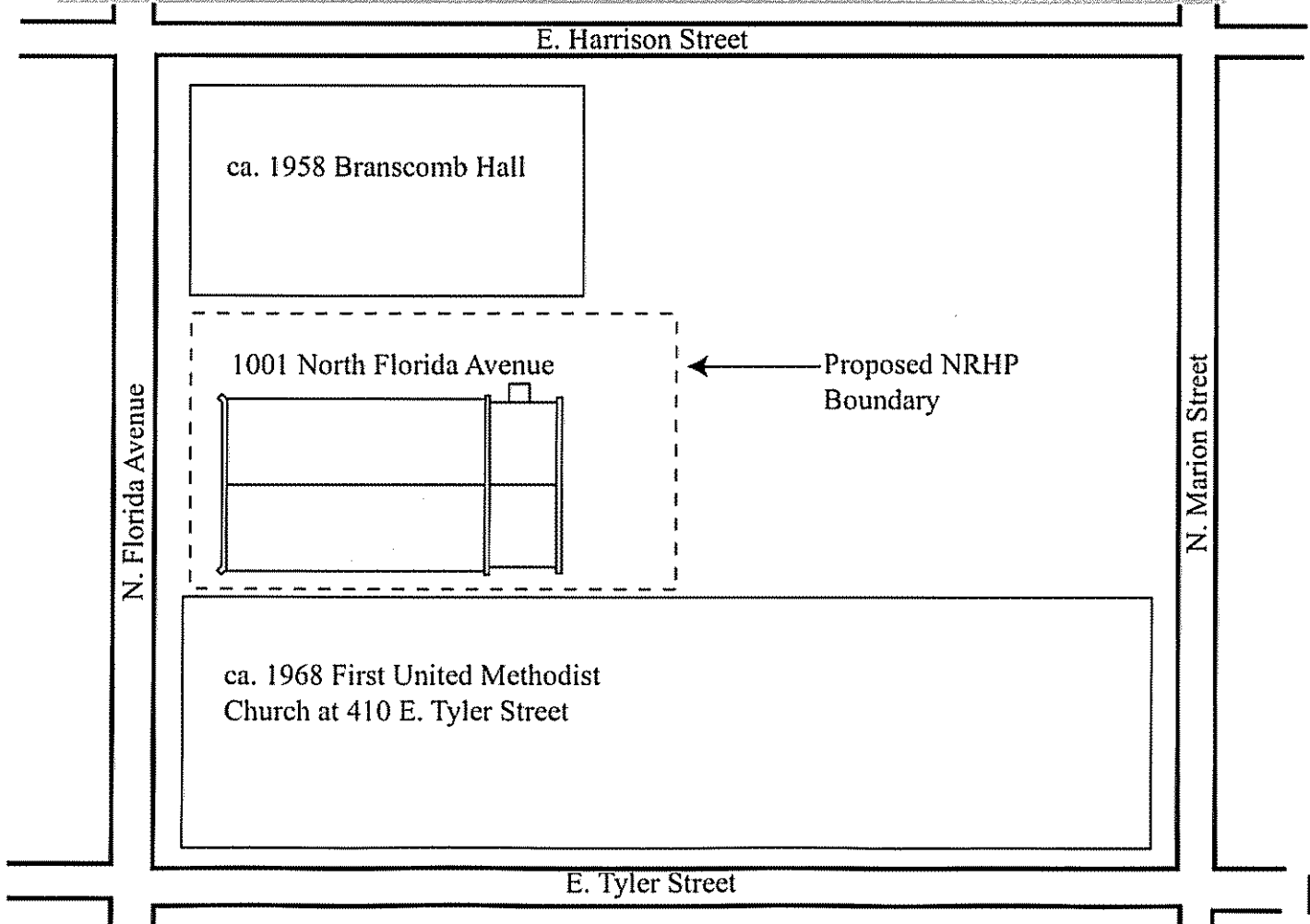
Stafford, John
1973 Historical Geography of Tampa, Florida. A collection of research papers
by class, seminar participants, University of South Florida, Department of
Geography. Manuscript on file, University of South Florida Libraries,
Special Collections.

Westfall, L. Glenn
1978 "Research Study for the Development of the Ybor State Museum."
Miscellaneous Project Report Series No. 45. Division of Archives, History,
and Records Management, Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties,
Tallahassee.

PHOTOGRAPH



STREET OR PLAT MAP



PHOTOGRAPH



1/6

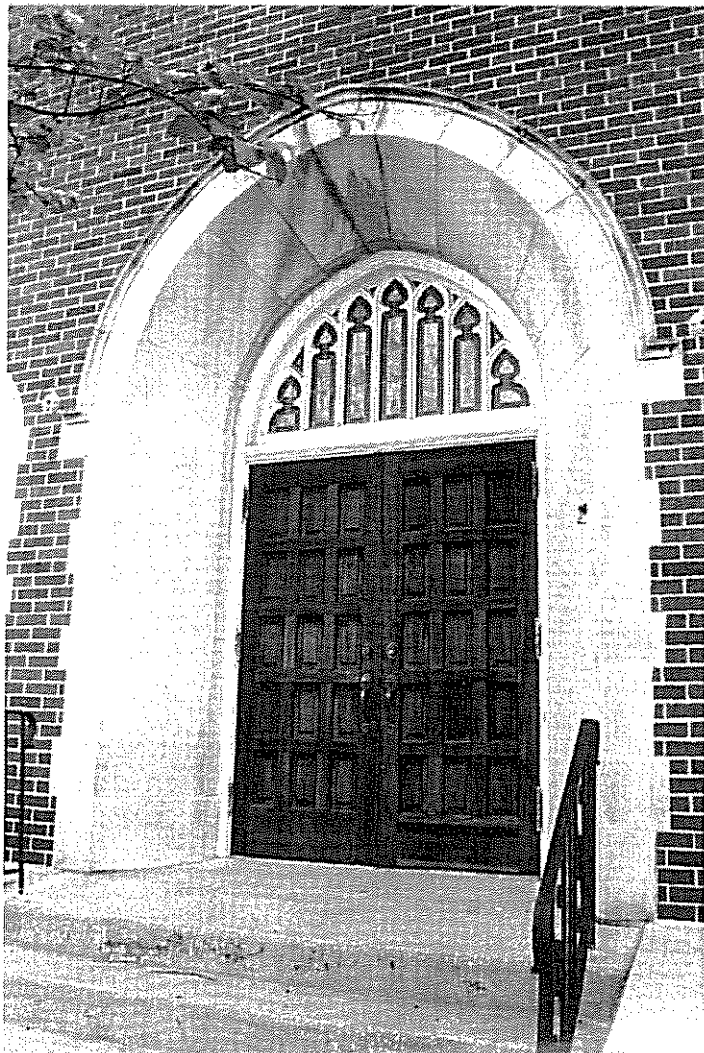


2/6

PHOTOGRAPH

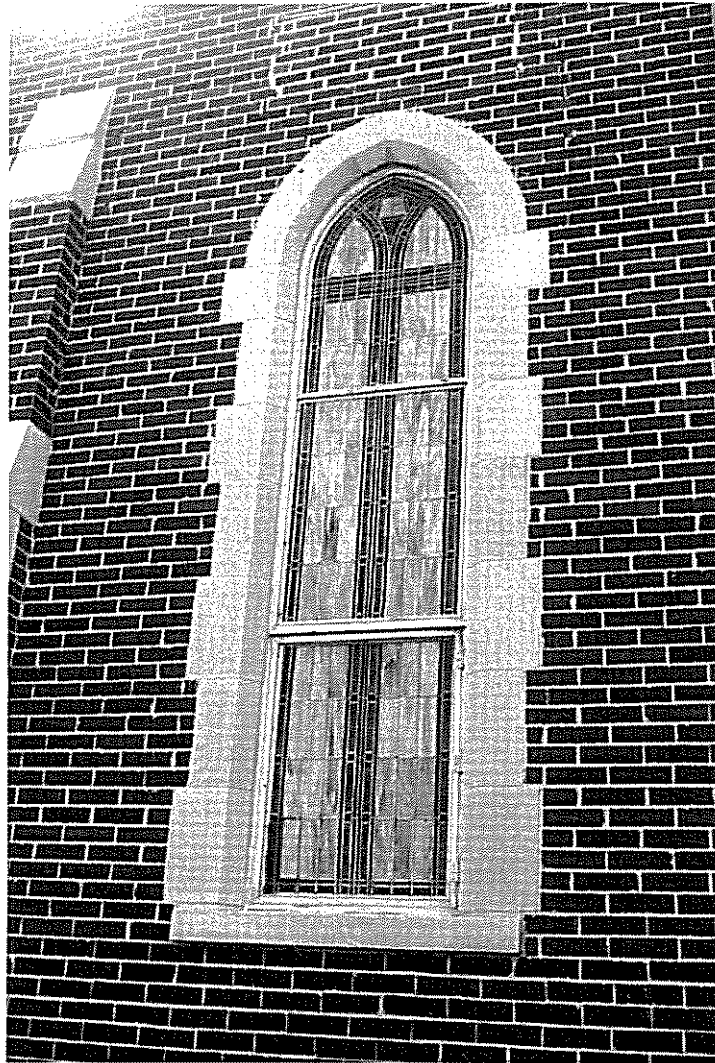


3/6



46

PHOTOGRAPH



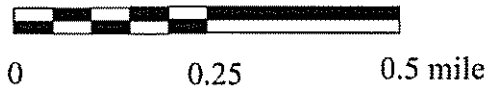
5/6



6/6

USGS MAP

Tampa, Fla. 1956, PR 1981



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 HI9977

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Recorder # 2/1

Version 3.0 11/96

Field Date 5/5/05

Original

Update

Form Date 5/10/05

(give site #)

Consult Guide To Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 802 E. Laurel Street Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____

Survey CRAS for Tampa Bay Intermodal Center, Hillsborough Co. Survey # _____

National Register Category (Please check one: consult with Site File before using last four): building structure district site object

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address (Include N,S,E,W;#;St.,Ave.,etc.) 802 E. Laurel Street

Cross Streets (nearest/between) between N. Jefferson Street and N. Orange Street

City/Town (within 3 miles) Tampa In Current City Limits: y n unknown

County Hillsborough Tax Parcel #(s) A-13-29-18-4YZ-000009-00002.0

Subdivision name Emery & Simmon's Addition Block 9 Lot 2

Ownership (Please check one): private-profit private-individual city county Native American
 private-nonprofit private-unspecified state federal foreign unknown

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

Route to (especially if no street address) _____

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Tampa, Fla. 1956, PR 1981

Township 29S Range 18E Section 13 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____

Landgrant _____ UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting 356753 Northing 3093124

Plat or other map (map's name, location) Plat Book Q, Page 596

DESCRIPTION

Style* Colonial Revival Exterior Plan* rectangular Number of Stories 2.5

Structural System(s)* wood frame

Foundation: Type(s)* pier Material(s)* brick, concrete

Exterior Fabric(s)* drop siding, aluminum siding

Roof: Type(s)* hip Material(s)* composition shingle

Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)* gable dormer on south

Chimney: No. 1 Material(s)* brick Location(s)* interior west slope

Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 6/1 DHS, wood, independent; 4/1 DHS, wood, independent; 4 light awning, metal, paired; 2/2 SHS, metal, independent and paired; jalousie, metal, independent; 8 light casement with starburst pattern, wood, flanked by vents in dormer; 2 light awning, metal, paired

Main Entrance (stylistic details) inset entrance with 9 panel door flanked by glass block sidelights and transom under entrance portico

Porch(es): #open 2 #closed _____ #incised _____ Location(s) west, south/entrance

Porch roof type(s) shed, gable

Exterior Ornament Tuscan columns on entrance portico topped by gable roof with dentils in eaves, exposed rafter ends on west addition, wide overhanging eaves, gable dormer on south with decorative 8 light casement window flanked by louvered vents

Interior Plan* unknown

Condition (Please check one): excellent good fair deteriorated ruinous

Surroundings (N=None, S=Some, M=Most, A=All/nearly all) M commercial residential S institutional undeveloped

Ancillary Features (No., type of outbuildings; major landscape features. Use continuation sheet for descriptions of interior, landscaping, etc) rusticated concrete block retaining wall on south

Archaeological Remains None observed. Check if Archaeological Form completed

*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY*****OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS*****DHR USE ONLY

NR DATE	KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date _____
DELIST DATE	SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> potentially elig. <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date _____
	LOCAL DESIGNATION: _____	Date _____
	Local office	
National Register Criteria for Evaluation <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p.2)		

Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions

HISTORY

Construction date: Exactly _____ (year) Approximately 1906 (year) Earlier than _____ (year) Later than _____ (year)
 Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
 Moves: yes no unknown Dates _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: yes no unknown Dates ca.1948;65-75 Nature* encl W porch; repl siding, some repl windows, awnings above windows
 Additions: yes no unknown Dates ca.1925;70 Nature* porch addition on west; room on northwest
 Original Use* (give date ranges) private residence
 Intermediate Uses* (give date ranges) duplex, boarding house
 Present Use* (give date ranges) boarding house
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) See Continuation Sheet.

*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (Check all choices that apply; if needed write others at bottom)

- formal archaeological survey
- past surveys search at FMSF
- local library research
- Sanborn maps
- informal archaeological inspection
- past sites search at FMSF
- non-local library research
- subdivision maps
- Public Lands Survey (DEP)
- FL Archives (Gray Building)
- building permits
- plat maps
- tax records/property deeds
- FL Photo Archives (Gray Building)
- demolition permits
- local newspaper files
- tax records only
- occupant/owner interview
- commercial permits
- interior inspection
- neighbor interview
- occupation permits
- other methods (specify) city directories, vertical files and photo archives at the John F. Germany Public Library

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE (Check one choice on each line)

Potentially eligible for local register? yes: name register at right no insufficient info Name of local register if eligible: _____
 Individually eligible for National Register? yes no insufficient info _____
 Potential contributor to Nat. Reg. district? yes no insufficient info _____
 Area(s) of Historical Significance (See National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture," "ethnic heritage," "community planning & development," etc.)
 Community Planning and Development, Ethnic Heritage: African-American

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether positive or not; limit to three lines; attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet) _____
 See continuation sheet.

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Bibliographic References (Use Continuation Sheet, give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) See continuation sheet.

Photographs (required) B&W print(s) at least 3x5, at least one main facade.
 Location of negatives & negative numbers Archaeological Consultants, Inc. Roll 2/1-3

RECORDER

Name (last name first)/Address/Phone/Fax/Email/Affiliation Hinder, Kimberly and Katie Baar,
Archaeological Consultants, Inc./ P.O. Box 5103, Sarasota, FL 34277-5103/(941)379-6206/(941)379-6216/ACIFlorida@comcast.net

Remember: Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces above.

REQUIRED: (1) USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED
 (2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP
 (3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, PREFER B&W, AT LEAST 3x5

CONTINUATION SHEET

Physical Description

The Colonial Revival boarding house located at 802 E. Laurel Street was constructed ca. 1904. This building was originally recorded in 1990 as part of the Tampa Interstate Study, Act A, Task II (Hansen 1990), but the FMSF form was never entered in the FMSF (per GIS data current as of May 2005). The wood frame, two-and-one-half-story building is surfaced with aluminum siding and rests on a brick and concrete pier foundation. The building is topped by a hip roof surfaced with composition shingles which provides wide overhanging eaves. Notable elements include the inset entry featuring a nine-panel door flanked by glass block sidelights and topped by a transom accessed by an entrance portico with Tuscan columns and dentils. Exposed rafter ends accentuate the roofline of the ca. 1925 porch addition on the west elevation (now enclosed). A brick chimney is located on the western slope of the roof. A gable dormer surfaced with drop siding on the south slope of the roof features an eight-light casement window with a starburst pattern flanked by louvered vents. Other original windows are six-over-one and four-over-one wood, double-hung sash. Some original windows were replaced with two-over-two metal single-hung sash, metal jalousie, and two- and four-light metal awning windows. Other alterations include the ca. 1948 enclosure of the ca. 1925 porch on the west elevation, the ca. 1965 application of aluminum siding, the ca. 1965 installation of metal awnings above the windows, and a small ca. 1970 room addition on the northwest. A rusticated concrete block retaining wall borders the property on the south (front) façade.

Explanation of Evaluation

The Colonial Revival style building located at 802 E. Laurel Street was constructed ca. 1906. City directory and Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps indicate that the road now known as E. Laurel Street was originally Constant Street. Although previously identified as the Elk's Rest Lodge (Hansen 1990), historic research revealed that 802 E. Laurel Street has served as a private residence, a duplex, or a boarding house since its construction. The Elk's Rest Lodge was located immediately south, across Constant/Laurel Street, at 809 E. Laurel Street. It was recorded in the FMSF in 1979 as 809 E. Laurel Avenue (8HI622), but has since been demolished. The building at 809 E. Laurel/Constant Street first appeared in the city directories in 1905 as the residence of Hilda Raymond, a white woman. Raymond remained in the residence until the late 1910s. By 1920, Sophia Randall, an African-American woman, resided at 809 E. Constant Street until 1923. The Elk's Rest Bay City Lodge No. 268, IBPOE, occupied the building at 809 Constant Street, from 1923 until after 1979 (Polk 1905, 1906, 1907, 1910, 1915, 1920, 1925, 1930, 1936, 1940, 1946, 1950, 1955, 1960; Wiggins Directories Publishing Company 1903; Thomsen 1979).

The building located at 802 E. Laurel Street, originally 802 Constant Street, was first identified in the Tampa City Directory in 1906 as the home of Dr. E.V. and Florence West. Dr. Eugene V. West, an African-American doctor, maintained an office at 817 Constant and a home at 802 Constant Street (Polk 1906). Within a year, however, Dr. and Mrs. West moved to 605 Tyler, while his office remained at 817 Constant Street. In 1907, Mary Williams, listed as an African-American laundress, was recorded as the occupant of 802 Constant Street (Polk 1907). By 1910, C.W. Patterson occupied the building located at 802 Constant Street (Polk 1910). C.W. Patterson, an African-American, started working as an undertaker in Tampa in 1899. In 1915, he stated, "I have served my people and their appreciation has been shown by the fact that my undertaking establishment is the largest in the city" (*Tampa Daily Times*, January 28, 1915, as stated in Brady 1997:39). Patterson also served as one of the founding members of the Negro Board of Trade in 1914 and a trustee of St. Paul A.M.E. Church during the construction of their new sanctuary during the 1910s (Brady 1997:44, 180).

With a gap in coverage from 1903 to 1915, the building located at 802 Constant first appeared in the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps in 1915. At the time, the entire area was known as "The Scrub," the African-American section of Tampa. The building at 802 Constant was identified as a two-story building labeled "F.B." The "Hillsboro County Jail" and an ice cream factory were identified in the block immediately west, while a bicycle repair shop, a restaurant, and the St. Louis Hotel were noted in the block to the north (Sanborn 1915). Annie Hampton, listed as an African-American cook, resided at

CONTINUATION SHEET

802 Constant Street in 1915 (Polk 1915). In 1920, William and Josephine Watson, along with their son, William Watson, Jr., were listed as the residents of 802 Constant Street. William and his son were noted as African-American laborers, while Josephine's occupation was listed as presser (Polk 1920). The Watson family was also active in the St. Paul A.M.E. Church (Brady 1997:183). In 1925, Benjamin and Audrey Lacey resided at 802 Constant Street. The Laceys worked at, or possibly owned, a restaurant at 1312 Central Avenue, the central business district of the African-American community (Polk 1925). Although Audrey Davis was listed as the resident of 802 Constant in 1930 (Polk 1930), Audrey Lacey "furnished rooms" was noted at the address in 1936 and again in 1940 (Polk 1936, 1940). In 1931, 802 Constant was included on the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps as a two-story building with a one-story porch on the west elevation with the designation of "R'ns," indicating its use as a boarding house. The Sanborn Maps indicate a number of commercial establishments, including drug stores, a funeral home, and cleaners, located approximately one-to-two blocks to the east along Orange and Central Avenue. In addition to the business district along Central Avenue, the African-American I.O.O.F. Hall, the African-American Library, Bethel Baptist Church, and the African-American Elks Rest Lodge Hall were all located within one-to-two blocks of 802 Constant Street (Sanborn 1931).

By 1946, the building was occupied and owned by Corena Stidum (Polk 1946). The 1948 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps indicate that 802 Constant served as a duplex separated into 802A and 802B. A one-story porch addition on the west elevation, evident on the 1931 Sanborn Map, had been enclosed. Barney Coker was noted as the owner and resident in 1950 (Polk 1950). In 1953, the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps indicate that the building again served as a duplex with the addresses of 802A and 802B Constant (Sanborn 1931, updated to 1953). In both 1955 and 1960, Garland E. and Corena S. Baker, "furnished rooms," were listed as the occupants and owners. Garland Baker was noted as a member of the U.S. Air Force in 1955 (Polk 1955, 1960). The building is now owned by Your Place LLC (Hillsborough County Property Appraiser 2005).

The African-American neighborhood in which 802 Constant Street was located was referred to as "The Scrub" by white residents. Situated between downtown Tampa and Ybor City, the neighborhood started as a small African-American settlement surrounding a lumber mill near Oaklawn Cemetery, out of the city limits of Tampa (Brady 1997:73). The area was described as "unkempt and unsightly" in 1950 (Grismer 1950:212). The majority of buildings were constructed between 1890 and 1950. Denied access to white businesses, clubs, and schools, the neighborhood served as the center of the African-American community providing both necessary services and a sense of community to all classes of African-Americans in Tampa.

The introduction of public housing to Tampa in 1940 and the widespread demolition of housing and relocation under the auspices of urban renewal during the 1950s prompted the decline of the neighborhood located along Central Avenue. The construction of the Interstate 275 - Interstate 4 interchange in 1964 and 1965 further impacted the area. Racial tensions associated with the quest for equal rights and desegregation led to a riot in the neighborhood in 1967. A number of buildings along Central and Orange Avenues were destroyed by fire during the riot, but were not completely demolished. Tensions prompted more families and businesses to leave the area, leaving many buildings vacant and abandoned.

By the early 1970s, the neighborhood was largely occupied by bars and abandoned buildings. In 1971, the City of Tampa started analyzing ways to alleviate the "blighted" area, referred to as "the first thing motorists saw as they entered downtown Tampa from the interstate" (*Tampa Times* 1971). Urging the "total redevelopment" or "total demolition" of the Central Avenue business district, the City's poverty program director urged the use of funds provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to "expand downtown Tampa into that area" (*Tampa Times* 1971). Some residents requested assistance in revitalizing the businesses rather than clearing the area and relocating the occupants. Local residents referred to the area as "the heart of black Tampa...We are determined to see it fixed up not only so it is attractive, but so people can lead a better life and be safer here" (*Tampa Times* 1972a). In spite of additional complaints by local residents that the plans were not for the neighborhood but for the downtown interests, the City, through its Metropolitan Development Agency, applied for and received funding to "redevelop" the area (*Tampa Times* [1972b]). Approximately 100-120 residential and commercial buildings were acquired and demolished in 1974 in the seven blocks roughly bounded on the

CONTINUATION SHEET

south by Cass Street, on the north by Henderson Avenue, on the west by Orange Street, and the east by Central Avenue, displacing approximately 125-135 tenants (*Tampa Times* 1973). The entire area was replaced by an eight acre park, completed in 1979 (*Tampa Tribune* [1977]; *Fla. Sentinel-Bulletin* 1979).

The residence located at 802 E. Laurel Street (8HI9977) appears eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning and Development and African-American History. The building is one of the few residential buildings remaining from the neighborhood known as "The Scrub." As a home for upper class African-Americans converted to a boarding house by the 1930s, the building evidences the evolution of the neighborhood. The building is significant during the early 1900s as the home of upper class African-Americans including Dr. Eugene V. West and undertaker C.W. Patterson. With its conversion to a boarding house, the building was conveniently located in an area which could access a highly transient population, approximately one block west of the African-American business district located along Central Avenue. With white apartment buildings, boarding houses, and hotels closed to African-Americans, the boarding house at 802 Laurel Street provided a vital service to African-Americans who traveled for pleasure or work, relocated from another community, or could not afford or need to rent an entire house. In spite of alterations, the building retains the majority of its integrity and historical associations. Consequently, it appears eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Sources Consulted

Brady, Rowena Ferrell

1997 *Things Remembered: An Album of African Americans in Tampa*. University of Tampa Press, Tampa.

Fla. Sentinel-Bulletin

1979 "Central Ave. Park Scheduled For Completion in Late May." March 10. Vertical file: African-Americans in Tampa, History & Genealogy Department, John F. Germany Public Library.

Grismer, Karl H.

1950 *Tampa: A History of the City of Tampa and the Tampa Bay Region of Florida*. St. Petersburg Printing Co., St. Petersburg.

Hansen, Howard F.

1990 802 Laurel Place (8HI662), Florida Master Site File Form. Tampa Interstate Study, Act A, Task II. Not on file with Florida Division of Historical Resources. Provided courtesy of Piper Archaeology/Janus Research.

Hillsborough County Property Appraiser

2005 Property Card for A-13-29-18-4YZ-000009-00002.0. www.hcpafl.org. Accessed 10 May 2005.

Polk, R.L., ed.

Var. Polk's Tampa City Directory. R.L. Polk & Company, Tampa, Jacksonville, Richmond, and Asheville. 1905, 1906, 1907, 1910, 1915, 1920, 1925, 1930, 1936, 1940, 1946, 1950, 1955, 1960. History & Genealogy Department, John F. Germany Public Library.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

Var. Tampa, Florida Fire Insurance Maps. Sanborn Map Company, New York. 1915, 1931, 1948, Yrs. 1931 updated to 1953. History & Genealogy Department, John F. Germany Public Library.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Tampa Times

1971 "Gilder on Central Ave.: Fix it Up or Tear it Down." By Abby Kaighin. September 14. Vertical file: African-Americans in Tampa, History & Genealogy Department, John F. Germany Public Library.

1972a "Central Ave. Area Residents Hopeful." By Abby Kaighin. December 7. Vertical file: African-Americans in Tampa, History & Genealogy Department, John F. Germany Public Library.

[1972b]"Central Ave. Residents Argue During Session." By Pat Allen. No date. Vertical file: African-Americans in Tampa, History & Genealogy Department, John F. Germany Public Library.

1973 "Central Ave. Buildings to Come Down." By Pat Allen. April 7. Vertical file: African-Americans in Tampa, History & Genealogy Department, John F. Germany Public Library.

Tampa Tribune

[1977] "Crews Start Riot Area Park Work." By Gil Klein. No Date. Vertical file: African-Americans in Tampa, History & Genealogy Department, John F. Germany Public Library.

Thomsen, Mark M.

1979 Elks Rest Lodge, 809 E. Laurel Avenue (8HI622), Florida Master Site File Form. Historic Tampa/Hillsborough County Preservation Board.

Wiggins Directories Publishing Company

1903 Tampa City Directory. Wiggins Directories Publishing Company, Columbus. History & Genealogy Department, John F. Germany Public Library.

FMSF USE ONLY
FMSF Survey # _____

Form Date 5/20/05

Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 2.0 9/97

Consult *Guide to the Survey Log Sheet* for detailed instructions.

Recorder of Log Sheet Joan Deming

Identification and Bibliographic Information

Survey Project (Name and project phase) Tampa Bay Intermodal Center(s), Hillsborough and Pinellas Counties, Phase I

Is this a continuation of a previous project? No Yes Previous survey#(s) _____

Report Title (exactly as on title page) Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Technical Memorandum, Tampa Bay Intermodal Center(s) PD&E Study, Hillsborough/Pinellas Counties, Florida.

Report Author(s) (as on title page-individual or corporate) Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI)

Publication Date (month/year) 4/05 Total Number of Pages in Report (Count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 28

Publication Information (if relevant, series and no. in series, publisher, and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*. See *Guide to the Survey Log Sheet*.) Archaeological Consultants, Inc. P.O. Box 5103, Sarasota, FL 34277-5103

Supervisor(s) of Fieldwork (whether or not the same as author[s]) Joan Deming

Affiliation of Fieldworkers (organization, city) Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Key Words/Phrases (Don't use the county, or common words like *archaeology, structure, survey, architecture*. Put the most important first. Limit each word or phrase to 25 characters.) Sunshine Speedway, Downtown Tampa

Survey Sponsors (corporation, government unit, or person who is directly paying for fieldwork)

Name Florida Department of Transportation, District Seven

Address/Phone 11201 N. Malcolm McKinley Drive, Tampa, Florida 33612-6403

Mapping

Counties (List each one in which field survey was done-do not abbreviate) Pinellas, Hillsborough

USGS 1:24,000 Map(s): Names/Dates: Safety Harbor, Fla. 1956, PR 1987; Tampa, Fla. 1956, PR 1981

Remarks (Use supplementary sheet[s] if needed) Speedway Parcel previously surveyed by ACI in 2003; Downtown Tampa Site (Former County Jail) previously surveyed during Fortune Street EA (ACI 2000) and Florida High Speed Rail PD&E Study (ACI and Janus Research 2003). Two recorded structures (8HI662 & 8HI887) have been demolished.

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 3/31/05 End 3/31/05 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares _____ acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 2

If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width _____ meters _____ feet Length _____ kilometers _____ miles

Types of Survey (check all that apply) archaeological architectural historical/archival underwater other: _____

Survey Log Sheet of the Florida Master Site File

Research and Field Methods

Preliminary Methods (Check as many as apply to the project as a whole. If needed write others at bottom).

- Florida Archives (Gray Building)
- Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building)
- FMSF site property search
- FMSF survey search
- other (describe) _____
- library research - (local public)
- library-special collection- (non local)
- Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP)
- local informant(s)
- local property or tax records
- newspaper files
- literature search
- Sanborn Insurance maps
- windshield survey
- aerial photography

Archaeological Methods (Describe the proportion of properties at which method was used by writing in the corresponding letter. Blanks are interpreted as "None.")

F(-ew: 0-20%, S(-ome: 20-50%); M(-ost: 50-90%); or A(-ll, Nearly all: 90-100%). If needed write others at bottom.

Check here if NO archaeological methods were used.

- ___ surface collection, controlled
- ___ surface collection, uncontrolled
- ___ shovel test-1/4" screen
- ___ shovel test-1/8" screen
- ___ shovel test-1/16" screen
- ___ shovel test-unscreened
- ___ other (describe): _____
- ___ other screen shovel test (size: _____)
- ___ water screen (finest size: _____)
- ___ posthole tests
- ___ auger (size: _____)
- ___ coring
- ___ test excavation (at least 1x2 m)
- ___ block excavation (at least 2x2 m)
- ___ soil resistivity
- ___ magnetometer
- ___ side scan sonar
- ___ unknown

Historical/Architectural Methods (Describe the proportion of properties at which method was used by writing in the corresponding letter. Blanks are interpreted as "None.")

F(-ew: 0-20%, S(-ome: 20-50%); M(-ost: 50-90%); or A(-ll, Nearly all: 90-100%). If needed write others at bottom.

Check here if NO historical/architectural methods were used.

- ___ building permits
- ___ commercial permits
- ___ interior documentation
- ___ other (describe): _____
- ___ demolition permits
- M exposed ground inspected
- ___ local property records
- ___ neighbor interview
- ___ occupant interview
- ___ occupation permits
- ___ subdivision maps
- ___ tax records
- ___ unknown

Scope/Intensity/Procedures FMSF search; review of previous CRAS reports/memos (ACI 2003; ACI and Janus Research 2003); field review of existing conditions; photographs taken; Technical Memo prepared.

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

Site Significance Evaluated? Yes No If Yes , circle NR-eligible/significant site numbers below.

Site Counts: Previously Recorded Sites 25 Newly Recorded Sites 1

Previously Recorded Site #'s (List site #'s without "8." Attach supplementary pages if necessary) H16760 (archaeological) plus 25 historic resources (see attached list).

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are you sure all are originals and not updates? Identify methods used to check for updates, ie, researched the FMSF records). List site #'s without "8." Attach supplementary pages if necessary. 8HI9977

Site Form Used: SmartForm FMSF Paper Form Approved Custom Form: Attach copies of written approval from FMSF Supervisor and Supervisor-signed form.

DO NOT USE *****SITE FILE USE ONLY *****DO NOT USE	
BAR Related <input type="checkbox"/> 872 <input type="checkbox"/> 1A32 <input type="checkbox"/> CARL <input type="checkbox"/> UW	BHP Related <input type="checkbox"/> State Historic Preservation Grant <input type="checkbox"/> Compliance Review CRAT # _____

ATTACH PLOT OF SURVEY AREA ON PHOTOCOPIES OF USGS 1:24,000 MAP(S)

Historic Resources Located Within the Downtown Tampa Site Project APE

MAP NO.	FMSF NO.	ADDRESS/SITE NAME	STYLE	DATE	NRHP STATUS
1	8HI155	506 E. Harrison Street/St. Paul AME Church	Late Gothic Revival	1906	Eligible; City of Tampa Landmark
	8HI622	809 E. Laurel Avenue/Elks Rest Lodge	Georgian Revival	1904	Demolished
	8HI662*	802 Laurel Place*	Colonial Revival*	ca. 1904*	Not Eligible*
2	8HI9977	802 E. Laurel Street	Colonial Revival	ca. 1906	Potentially Eligible
	8HI887	1213-1215 Tampa Street/205 E. Fortune	Masonry Vernacular (MV)	1905	Demolished
3	8HI3075	1005 N. Marion Street/ Suncoast Automotive Warehouse	Art Moderne	ca. 1946	Not Eligible
4	8HI3282	1206 N. Jefferson Street/Greater Bethel Baptist Church	Gothic Revival	ca. 1940	Eligible
5	8HI5595	606 E. Harrison Street/Oaklawn Cemetery	Late Victorian Era	1850	Eligible
6	8HI6754	1119 N. Florida Avenue/Goody Goody Drive In Restaurant	MV	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
7	8HI6755	1221 N. Florida Avenue	MV	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
8	8HI6756	1319 N. Florida Avenue	MV	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
9	8HI6757	1103 N. Marion Street/St. Paul AME Church Parsonage	MV	ca. 1925	Eligible; City of Tampa Landmark
10	North Franklin Street Historic District (8HI8536) – NRHP-Listed				
10A	8HI768	1100-04 N. Franklin Street	Med Revival	1903/1930	Contributing
10B	8HI770	1106-08 N. Franklin Street	MV	1910	Contributing
10C	8HI773	1202 N. Franklin Street	MV	1923	Contributing
10D	8HI774	1205-1207 N. Franklin Street	MV	1914	Contributing
10E	8HI775	1209-19 N. Franklin Street	MV	1913	Contributing
10F	8HI886	1209-1211 Tampa Street	MV	1906	Contributing
10G	8HI3063	1102-06 N. Florida Avenue	MV	1924	Contributing
10H	8HI7757	1110 N. Florida Avenue/ Southern Furniture Exchange	MV	ca. 1922	Contributing
10I	8HI7758	1209 N. Tampa Street/Super Liquor Mart	MV	ca. 1951	Contributing
11	8HI8554	1420 Tampa Street	MV	ca. 1928	Not Eligible
12	8HI8555	1101 N. Jefferson Street	Art Moderne	ca. 1948	Not Eligible
13	8HI8556	703-09 E. Harrison Street/ International Longshoremen's Association Local 1402	International	ca. 1952	Not Eligible
14	8HI8744	1001 N. Florida Avenue/Tom Henderson Memorial Chapel at First United Methodist Church	Late Gothic Revival	1948	Potentially Eligible
15	Central Park Village Resource Group (8HI5322) – Not Eligible				

* Information based on the form prepared for the Tampa Interstate Study. 8HI662 was reassigned to the Lopez House at 124 Adriatic Avenue on Davis Island (FMSF).

Note: Yellow shading indicates NRHP-listed or eligible. Green shading indicates contributing resources within the NRHP-listed North Franklin Street Historic District.