

RECORD NUMBER: 180

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update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: Karran George V. House

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Depression/New Deal

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

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

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 55 Irwin Street

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Mira Mar Terrace

BLOCK 1

LOT 11

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

TOWNSHIP: 28S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 34 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

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

USGS 7.5 MAP: Oldsmar 1974

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

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1940 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

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

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Irregular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, weatherboard

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/entrance/wrought iron/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Cross-gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: E; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 1/1 lights; Casement, 2 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 180

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FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

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

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

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

* OFFICE _____ *

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: / / AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 7 Fr. 10

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 55 Irwin Street. It exhibits a cross-gabled roof, and an incised entrance porch with wrought iron supports. Fenestration consists of 1/1 light, double hung sash windows and 2-light casement windows. The exterior wall fabric is weatherboard.

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

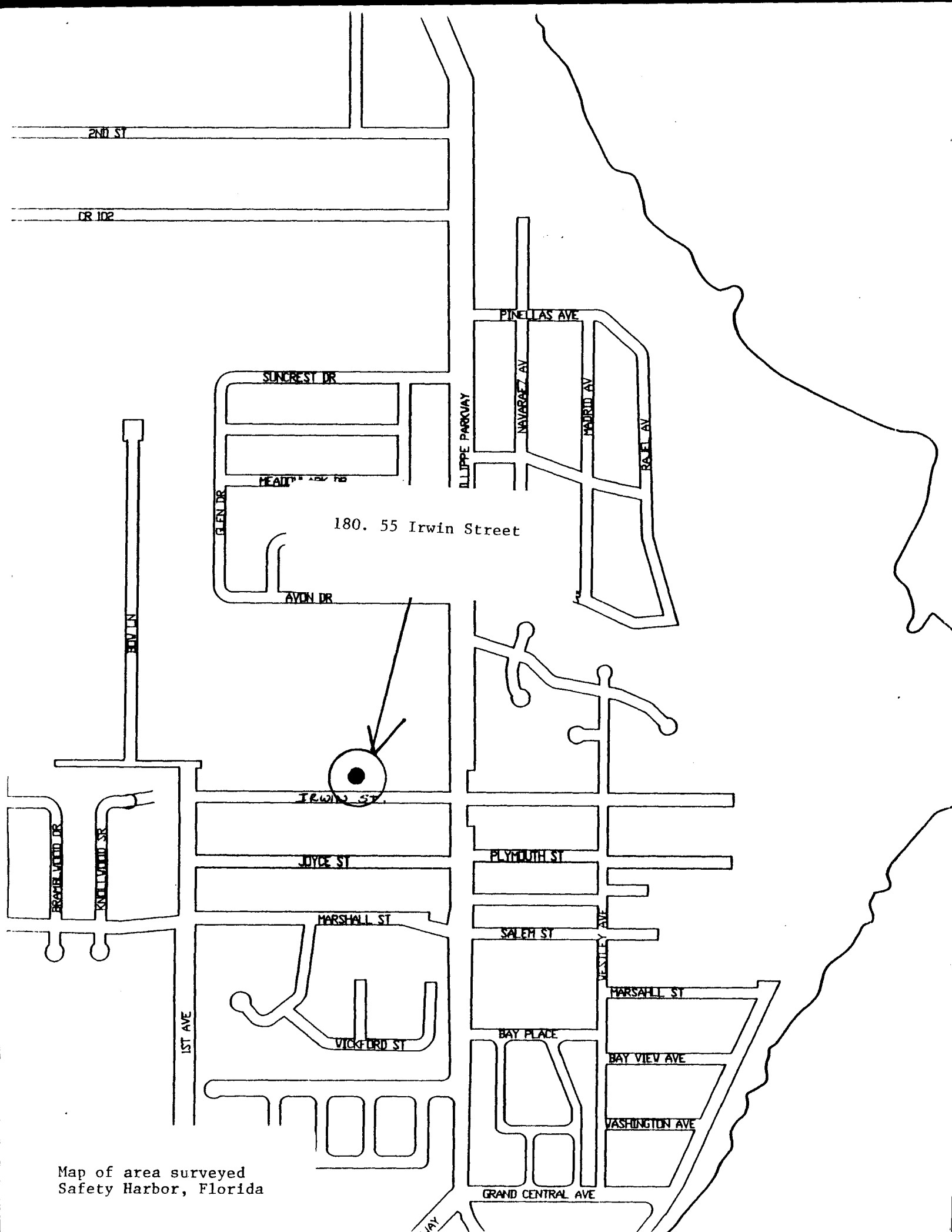
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate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

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Mira Mar Terrace Subdivision, originally platted in 1925. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1940.

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

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

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



Map of area surveyed
Safety Harbor, Florida



RECORD NUMBER: 107

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update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 100 Jefferson Street

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

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

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 100 Jefferson Street

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Gray & Busha **BLOCK** **LOT** 11

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

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

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

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

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

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1923 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

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

ORIGINAL USE (S): Apartment, garage

PRESENT USE (S): Apartment, garage

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Bungalow

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Vinyl siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES: N/tiered/square posts/2 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: W; end, offset

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 6/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Brackets under gable

CONDITION: Excellent

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 107

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FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 4 Fr. 2

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This two-story Bungalow style building is located at 100 Jefferson Street. Notable architectural features include a front-facing gable roof with boxed eaves and triangular brackets under the gables. A tier end porch runs the length of the facade and is contained under a shed roof. The bottom story is supported by square posts, while the upper level features square columns above a knee wall. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The exterior wall fabric is vinyl siding. The building has been altered by the application of the vinyl siding.

Architectural Context: The Bungalow was the most popular residential building design in Florida during the first three decades of the twentieth century. Its name was derived from the banga, a Bangalese low house with wide encircling porches, used as a wayside shelter by travellers in India during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In addition to its Indian origins, the American Bungalow was influenced heavily by Japanese architecture. Japanese construction techniques exhibited at the California Mid-Winter Exposition of 1894 emphasized the interplay of angles and planes and extensive display of structural members that became integral components of American Bungalow design.

The earliest American Bungalows were large, rambling mansions designed by prominent architects in California and New England in the 1890s. By the turn of the century, however, the design had been adapted to smaller homes. National publications like *Bungalow Magazine* and *The Craftsman* flooded the building market to the point where the Bungalow became associated primarily with modest suburban development. It was this scaled down version of the Bungalow which became a ubiquitous feature of Florida's residential neighborhoods during the early twentieth century.

The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. They are generally either full or partial width, with the roof supported by tapered square columns that either extend to ground level or sit on massive brick piers. Windows are usually double-hung sash with vertical lights in the upper sash.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in Gray & Busha's Subdivision, platted in 1923. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1923.

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

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

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





RECORD NUMBER: 96

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**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

X original
update

SITE NAME: St. James Hotel

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, unspecified

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 101 Main Street

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 9

LOT 12

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

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

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1925 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Hotel

PRESENT USE (S): Commercial and apartments

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Mission

PLAN: EXTERIOR: L-shaped

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 3 OUTBLDGS: 0 PORCHES: 2 DORMERS: 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Steel, skeleton; Masonry, Hollow tile

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Stucco

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/tiered arcade/4 bay, E/tiered arcade/4 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Flat

SURFACING: Built-up

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 1/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Cantilevered tile awning above 3rd story balcony

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Commercial

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 96

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FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

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

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

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

* OFFICE _____ *

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 3 Fr. 26

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This three-story commercial building is located at 101 Main Street. Its Mission styling is expressed by a flat roof with a curved parapet centered on the facade, a tiered arcade, and a cantilevered tile awning over the arcade. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The exterior wall fabric is stucco.

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

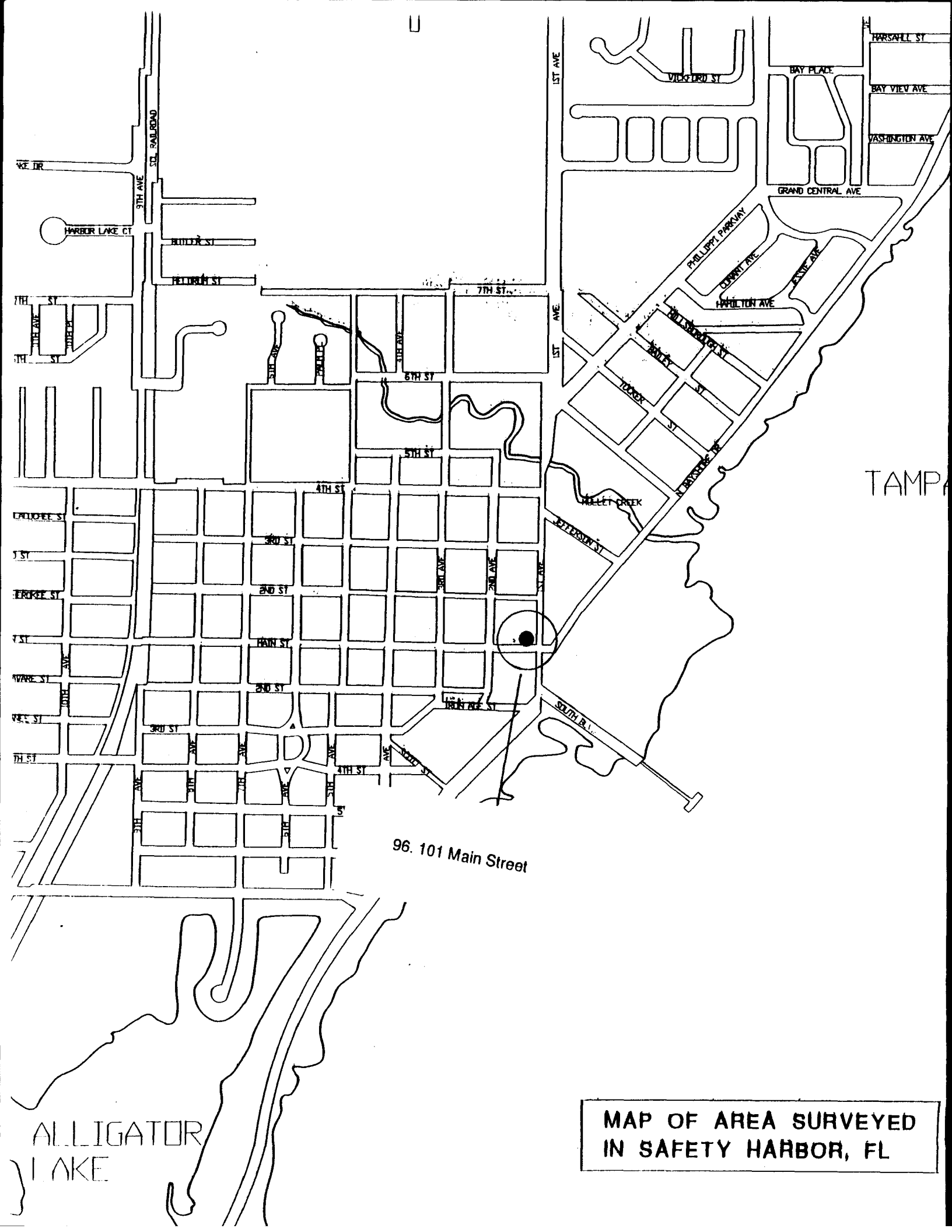
In Florida, the Spanish Mission style gained widespread popularity during the decade before the collapse of the Florida land boom in 1926. It was adapted for a variety of building types ranging from grandiose tourist hotels to two room residences. Identifying features of the style include flat (sometimes hip) roofs, always with a curvilinear parapet or dormer either on the main or porch roof; ceramic tile roof surfacing; stuccoed facades; flat roof entrance porches, commonly with arched openings supported by square columns; casement and double-hung sash windows; and ceramic tile decorations.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed in 1925.

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

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

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



TAMPA

96. 101 Main Street

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 94

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X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: Safety H. Spa & Fitness Center

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Corporate

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P

DHR NO.

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 105 N Bayshore Drive

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Espiritu Santo Springs No.2 **BLOCK** **LOT C**

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

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

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

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

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

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

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

MODIFICATION DATE(S): 1990

MOVE: DATE:

ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Hotel

PRESENT USE (S): Spa

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Mission

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Irregular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Masonry, Hollow tile

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Stucco

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES: W/arcade/round unfluted

ROOF: TYPE: Flat

SURFACING: Built-up

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Metal awning

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Excellent

SURROUNDINGS: Commercial

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 94

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FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

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

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

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

* OFFICE _____ *

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 3 Fr. 24

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This two-story Mission style building is located at 105 N Bayshore Drive. Notable architectural features include a flat roof, curved parapets, barrel tiled awnings, triangular knee braces, arched doorways, arcaded walls, and colonnaded walkways with flat roofs over exposed beams. Fenestration consists of metal awning windows. The exterior wall fabric is stucco.

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

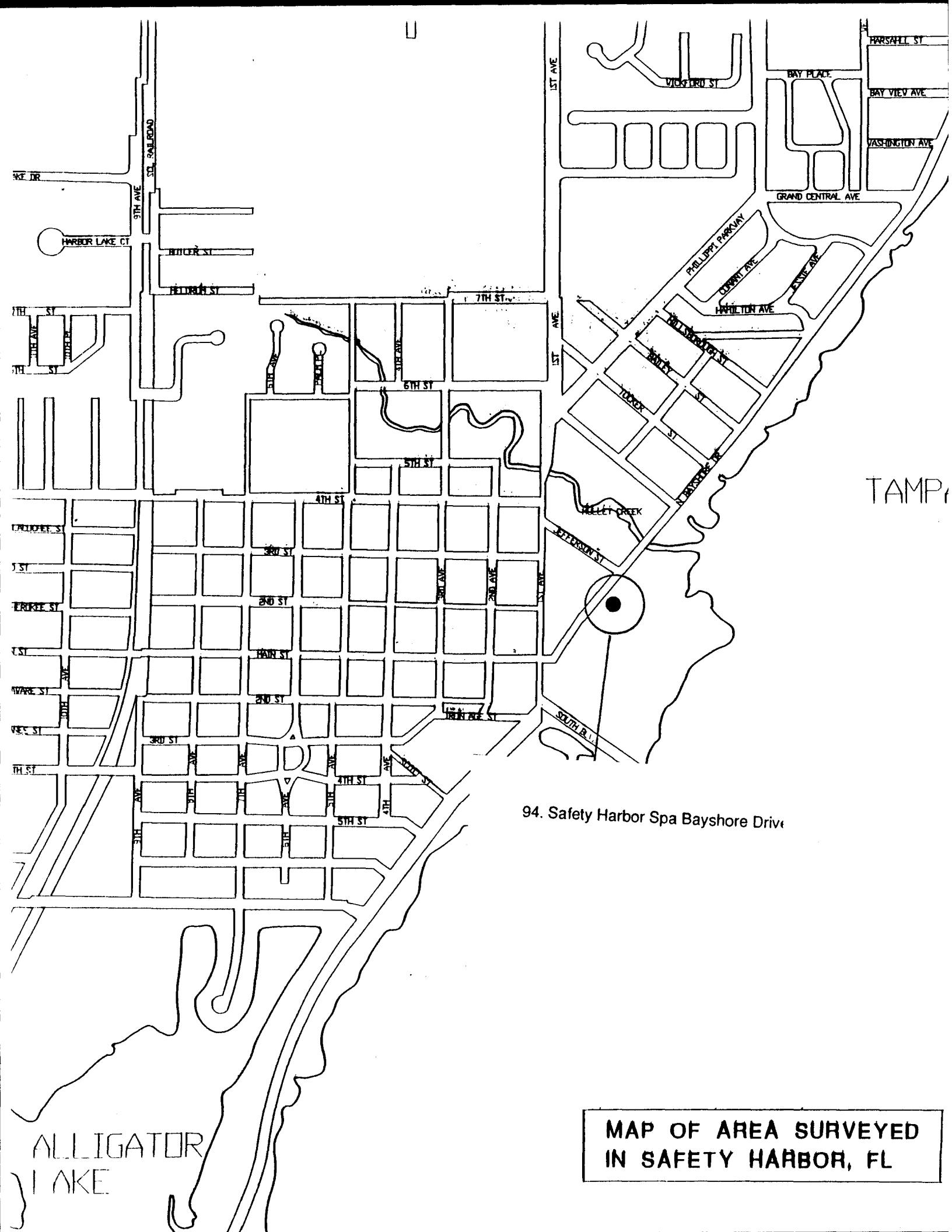
In Florida, the Spanish Mission style gained widespread popularity during the decade before the collapse of the Florida land boom in 1926. It was adapted for a variety of building types ranging from grandiose tourist hotels to two room residences. Identifying features of the style include flat (sometimes hip) roofs, always with a curvilinear parapet or dormer either on the main or porch roof; ceramic tile roof surfacing; stuccoed facades; flat roof entrance porches, commonly with arched openings supported by square columns; casement and double-hung sash windows; and ceramic tile decorations.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Replat of Lots A-B-C, Espiritu Santo Springs Subdivision No. 2, platted in 1915. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed in 1925.

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

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

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



94. Safety Harbor Spa Bayshore Drive

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 68

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 122 3rd Avenue N

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

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

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 122 3rd Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 10

LOT 7

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

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

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

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

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

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1923 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

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

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Professional office

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Bungalow

PLAN: EXTERIOR: L-shaped

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, weatherboard

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: W/entrance/1 bay/enclosed

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 1/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Excellent

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 68

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

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

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

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

* OFFICE _____ *

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 2 Fr. 34

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story building is located at 122 3rd Avenue N. Its Bungalow styling is expressed by a front-facing gable roof with a smaller offset gable roof covering the entrance porch. The gables exhibit pent roofs, and exposed beam ends are visible beneath the eaves. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The exterior wall fabric is weatherboard. The building has been altered by the enclosure of the porch.

Architectural Context: The Bungalow was the most popular residential building design in Florida during the first three decades of the twentieth century. Its name was derived from the bangla, a Bangalese low house with wide encircling porches, used as a wayside shelter by travellers in India during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In addition to its Indian origins, the American Bungalow was influenced heavily by Japanese architecture. Japanese construction techniques exhibited at the California Mid-Winter Exposition of 1894 emphasized the interplay of angles and planes and extensive display of structural members that became integral components of American Bungalow design.

The earliest American Bungalows were large, rambling mansions designed by prominent architects in California and New England in the 1890s. By the turn of the century, however, the design had been adapted to smaller homes. National publications like *Bungalow Magazine* and *The Craftsman* flooded the building market to the point where the Bungalow became associated primarily with modest suburban development. It was this scaled down version of the Bungalow which became a ubiquitous feature of Florida's residential neighborhoods during the early twentieth century.

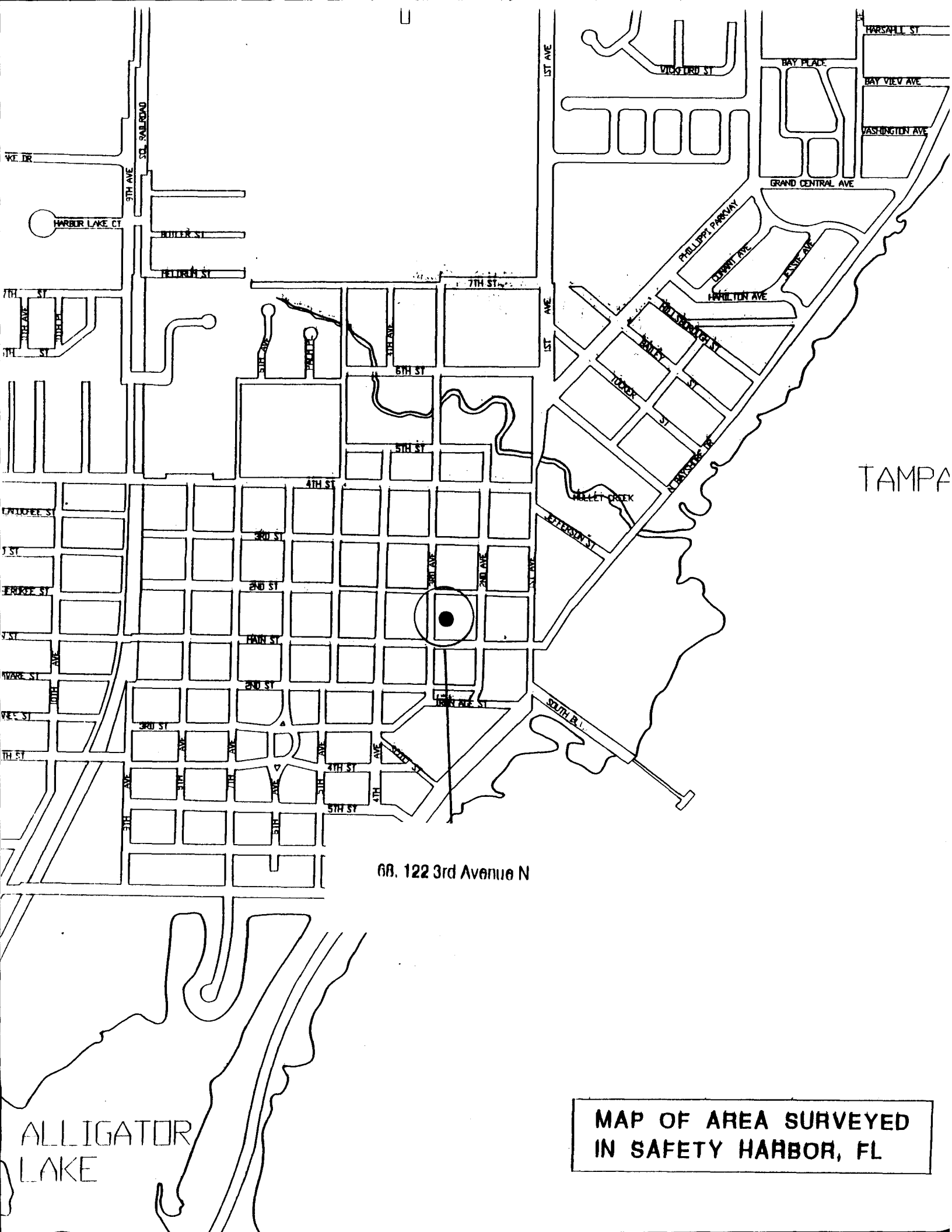
The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. They are generally either full or partial width, with the roof supported by tapered square columns that either extend to ground level or sit on massive brick piers. Windows are usually double-hung sash with vertical lights in the upper sash.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed in 1923.

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

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

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



68. 122 3rd Avenue N

ALLIGATOR
LAKE

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 101

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: G. W. Campbell House

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: W War I & Aftermath

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

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

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 122 4th Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs **BLOCK** 11 **LOT** 7

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

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

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

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

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

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1919 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

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

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: L-shaped

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Vinyl siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: W/end/square wood above knee wall/4 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: S; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Metal sash

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 101

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

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

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

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

* OFFICE _____ *

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 3 Fr. 31

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 122 4th Avenue N. It exhibits a side-facing gable roof, and an end porch running the length of the facade. The porch is contained under a shed roof and features square columns above a knee wall. Fenestration consists of metal sash windows. The exterior wall fabric is vinyl siding. The building has been altered by the application of the vinyl siding.

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

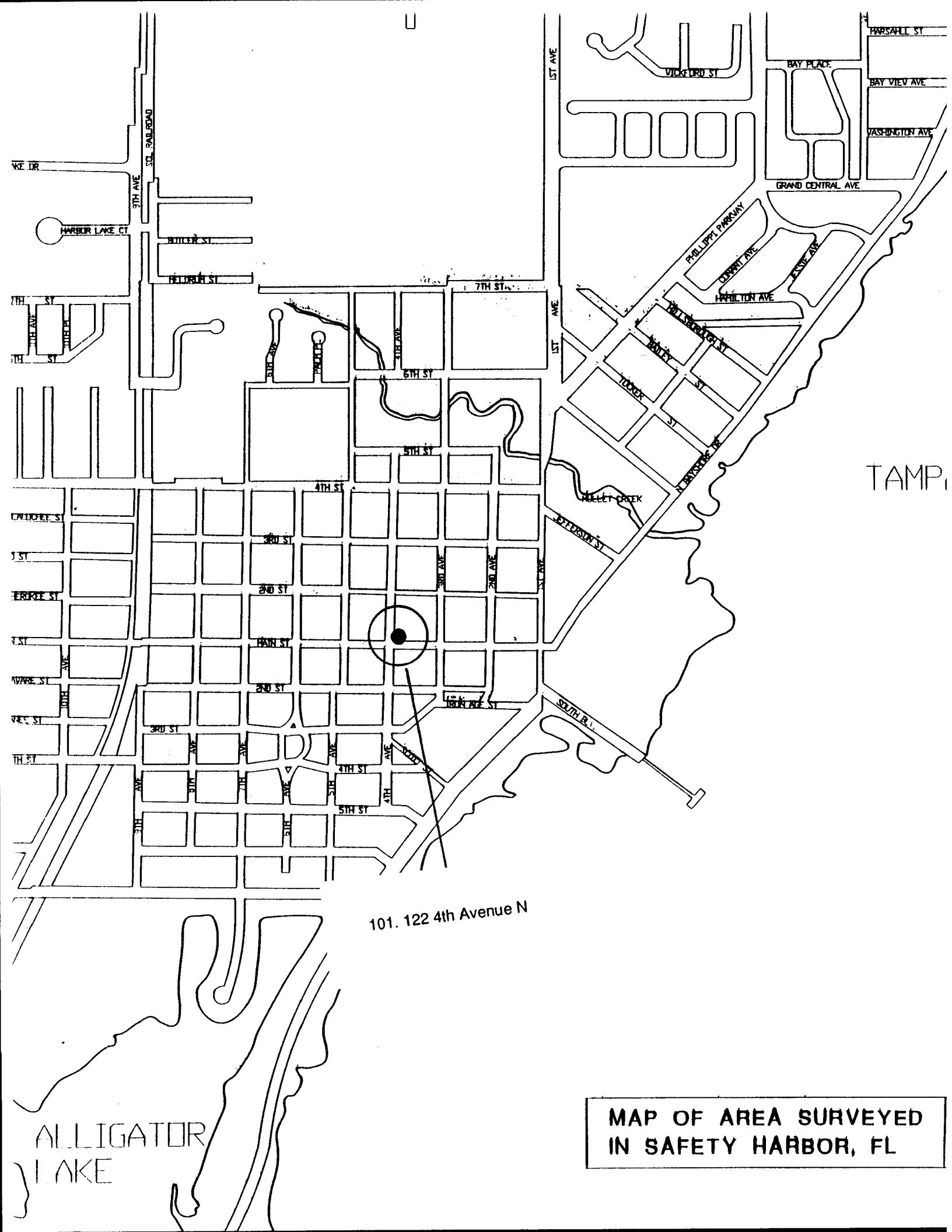
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate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

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1919.

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

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

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



101. 122 4th Avenue N

ALLIGATOR
LAKE

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 85

Page 1

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update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 123 2nd Avenue S

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas

OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P

DHR NO.

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 123 2nd Avenue S

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 15

LOT 5

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

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

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE:

EASTING:

NORTHING:

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1921 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE:

ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Bungalow

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Stucco

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES:

ROOF: TYPE: Cross-gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: S; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 4/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Triangular knee braces

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 85

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

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

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

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

* OFFICE _____ *

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 3 Fr. 15

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Bungalow style residence is located at 123 2nd Avenue S. It exhibits a cross-gabled roof with triangular knee braces beneath the eaves, and a centered entrance flanked by bay windows. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 4/1 lights. The exterior wall fabric is stucco.

Architectural Context: The Bungalow was the most popular residential building design in Florida during the first three decades of the twentieth century. Its name was derived from the bangla, a Bangalese low house with wide encircling porches, used as a wayside shelter by travellers in India during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In addition to its Indian origins, the American Bungalow was influenced heavily by Japanese architecture. Japanese construction techniques exhibited at the California Mid-Winter Exposition of 1894 emphasized the interplay of angles and planes and extensive display of structural members that became integral components of American Bungalow design.

The earliest American Bungalows were large, rambling mansions designed by prominent architects in California and New England in the 1890s. By the turn of the century, however, the design had been adapted to smaller homes. National publications like *Bungalow Magazine* and *The Craftsman* flooded the building market to the point where the Bungalow became associated primarily with modest suburban development. It was this scaled down version of the Bungalow which became a ubiquitous feature of Florida's residential neighborhoods during the early twentieth century.

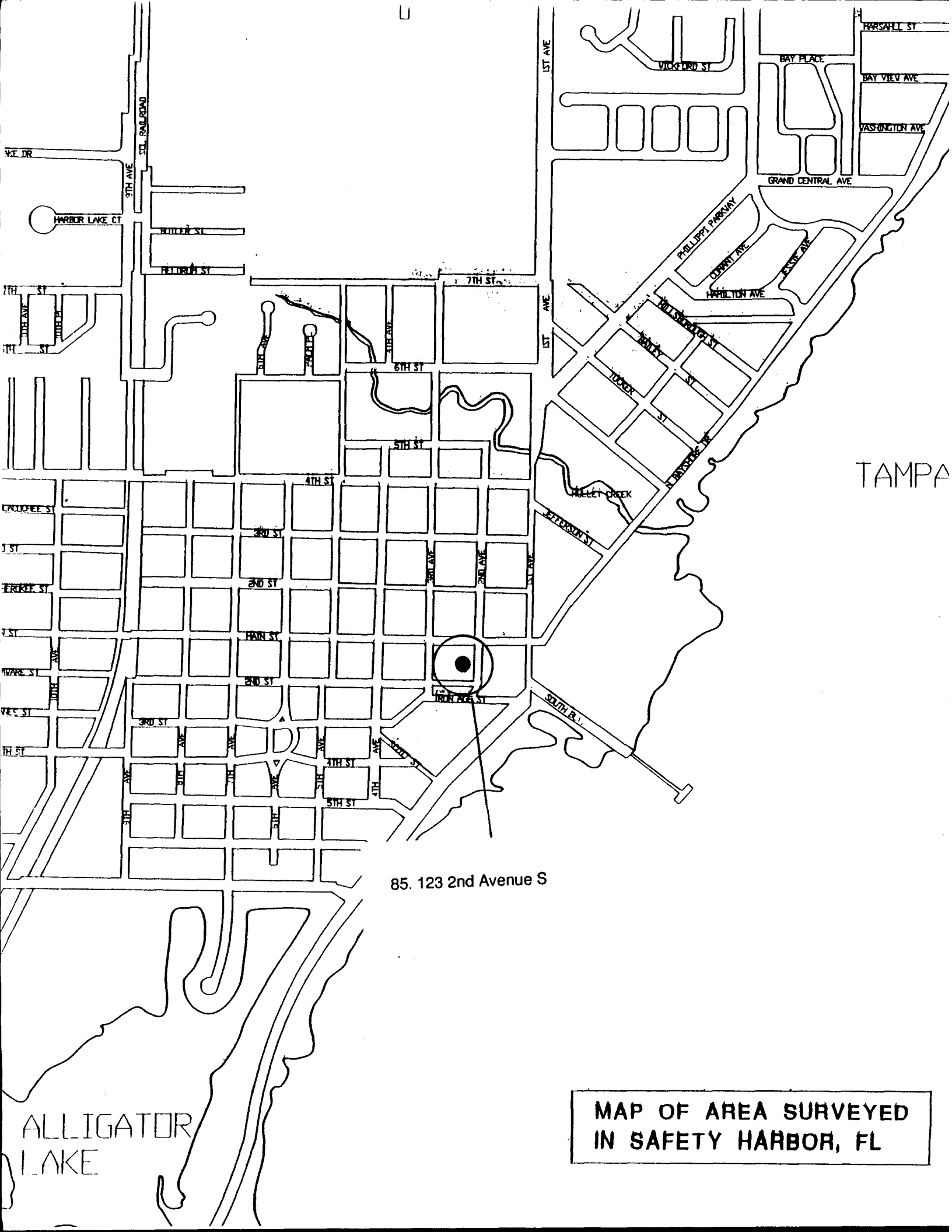
The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. They are generally either full or partial width, with the roof supported by tapered square columns that either extend to ground level or sit on massive brick piers. Windows are usually double-hung sash with vertical lights in the upper sash.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1921.

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

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

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



85. 123 2nd Avenue S

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 69

Page 1

X original
update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 123 3rd Avenue S

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 123 3rd Avenue S

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 14

LOT 5

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

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

IRREGULAR SEC? Y X n LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1925 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Stucco

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES:

ROOF: TYPE: Flat

SURFACING: Built-up

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 1/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Rough stucco

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 69

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 2 Fr. 35

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular building is located at 123 3rd Avenue S. Its flat roof, rectilinear parapet, and heavy massing display a Mediterranean Revival influence. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The exterior wall fabric is stucco.

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

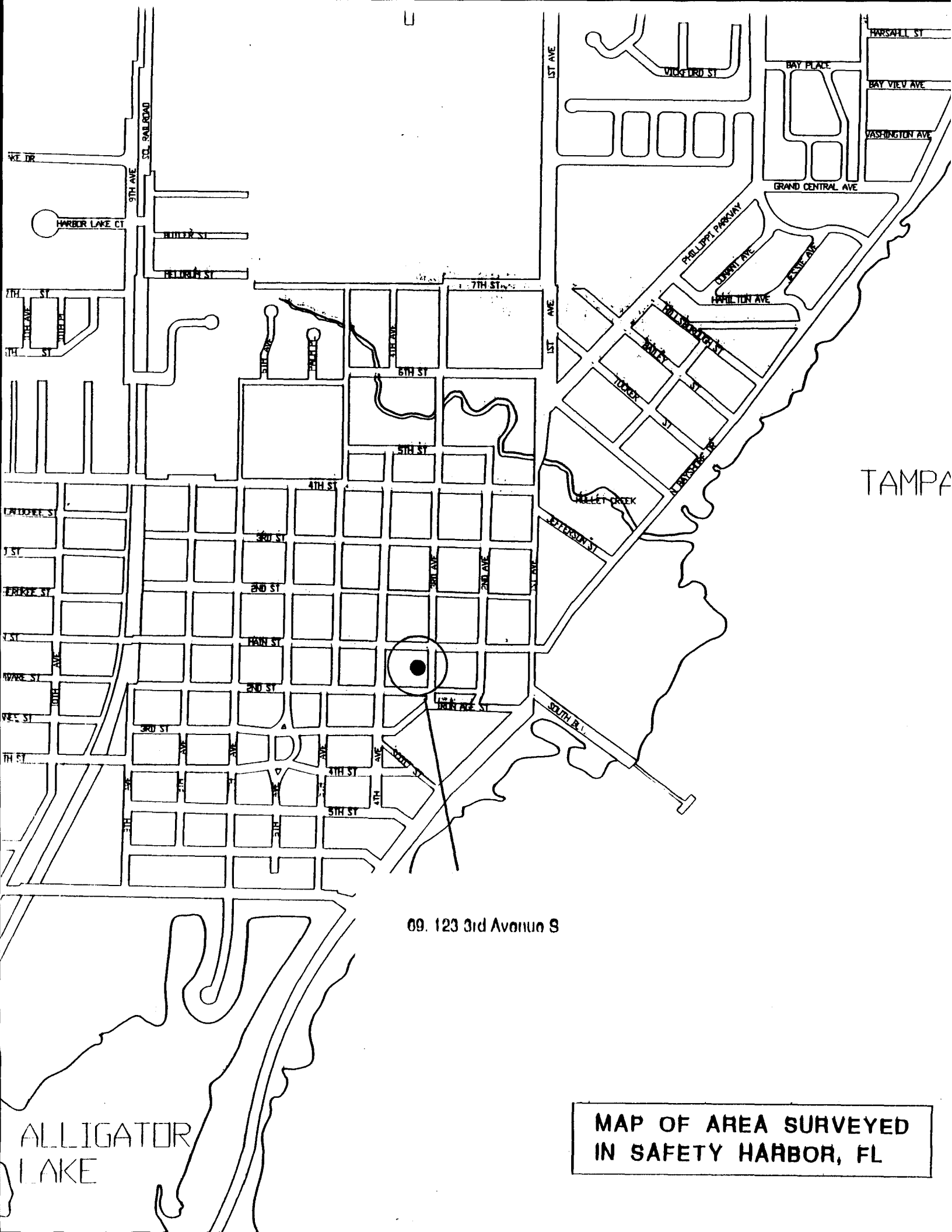
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate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

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1925.

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

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

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



09. 123 3rd Avenue S

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 135

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update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 123 4th Avenue S

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

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

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 123 4th Avenue S

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs **BLOCK** 13 **LOT** 5

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

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

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

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

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

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1921 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

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

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Bungalow

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Irregular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Vinyl siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Brick

INFILL:

PORCHES: E/end/tapered above knee wall

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: W; end, offset

WINDOWS: Metal awning

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 135

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

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

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

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

* OFFICE _____ *

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 4 Fr. 30

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story residence is located at 123 4th Avenue S. Its Bungalow styling is expressed by a gabled roof with wide overhanging eaves. The porch is contained under a front-facing gable roof, with a pent roof beneath the gable, and features tapered columns above a knee wall. Fenestration consists of metal awning windows. The exterior wall fabric is vinyl siding.

Architectural Context: The Bungalow was the most popular residential building design in Florida during the first three decades of the twentieth century. Its name was derived from the banga, a Bangalese low house with wide encircling porches, used as a wayside shelter by travellers in India during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In addition to its Indian origins, the American Bungalow was influenced heavily by Japanese architecture. Japanese construction techniques exhibited at the California Mid-Winter Exposition of 1894 emphasized the interplay of angles and planes and extensive display of structural members that became integral components of American Bungalow design.

The earliest American Bungalows were large, rambling mansions designed by prominent architects in California and New England in the 1890s. By the turn of the century, however, the design had been adapted to smaller homes. National publications like *Bungalow Magazine* and *The Craftsman* flooded the building market to the point where the Bungalow became associated primarily with modest suburban development. It was this scaled down version of the Bungalow which became a ubiquitous feature of Florida's residential neighborhoods during the early twentieth century.

The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. They are generally either full or partial width, with the roof supported by tapered square columns that either extend to ground level or sit on massive brick piers. Windows are usually double-hung sash with vertical lights in the upper sash.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1921.

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

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

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



135. 123 4th Avenue S

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 67

Page 1

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

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update

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

SITE NAME: 124 3rd Avenue N

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Depression/New Deal

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

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

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 124 3rd Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 10

LOT 6

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

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

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

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

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

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1940 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

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

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Bungalow

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, drop siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: W/end/tapered wood/enclosed

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: Center ridge

WINDOWS: Metal awning

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Exposed rafter ends

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 67

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

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

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

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

* OFFICE _____ *

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 2 Fr. 33

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Bungalow style residence is located at 124 3rd Avenue N. It exhibits a front-facing gable roof with exposed rafters, and an end porch running the length of the facade. The porch is contained under a hip roof and features tapered columns above a knee wall. A small, centered gable pediment on square post supports covers the entrance. Fenestration consists of metal awning windows. The exterior wall fabric is drop siding. The building has been altered by the enclosure of the porch.

Architectural Context: The Bungalow was the most popular residential building design in Florida during the first three decades of the twentieth century. Its name was derived from the bangla, a Bangalese low house with wide encircling porches, used as a wayside shelter by travellers in India during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In addition to its Indian origins, the American Bungalow was influenced heavily by Japanese architecture. Japanese construction techniques exhibited at the California Mid-Winter Exposition of 1894 emphasized the interplay of angles and planes and extensive display of structural members that became integral components of American Bungalow design.

The earliest American Bungalows were large, rambling mansions designed by prominent architects in California and New England in the 1890s. By the turn of the century, however, the design had been adapted to smaller homes. National publications like *Bungalow Magazine* and *The Craftsman* flooded the building market to the point where the Bungalow became associated primarily with modest suburban development. It was this scaled down version of the Bungalow which became a ubiquitous feature of Florida's residential neighborhoods during the early twentieth century.

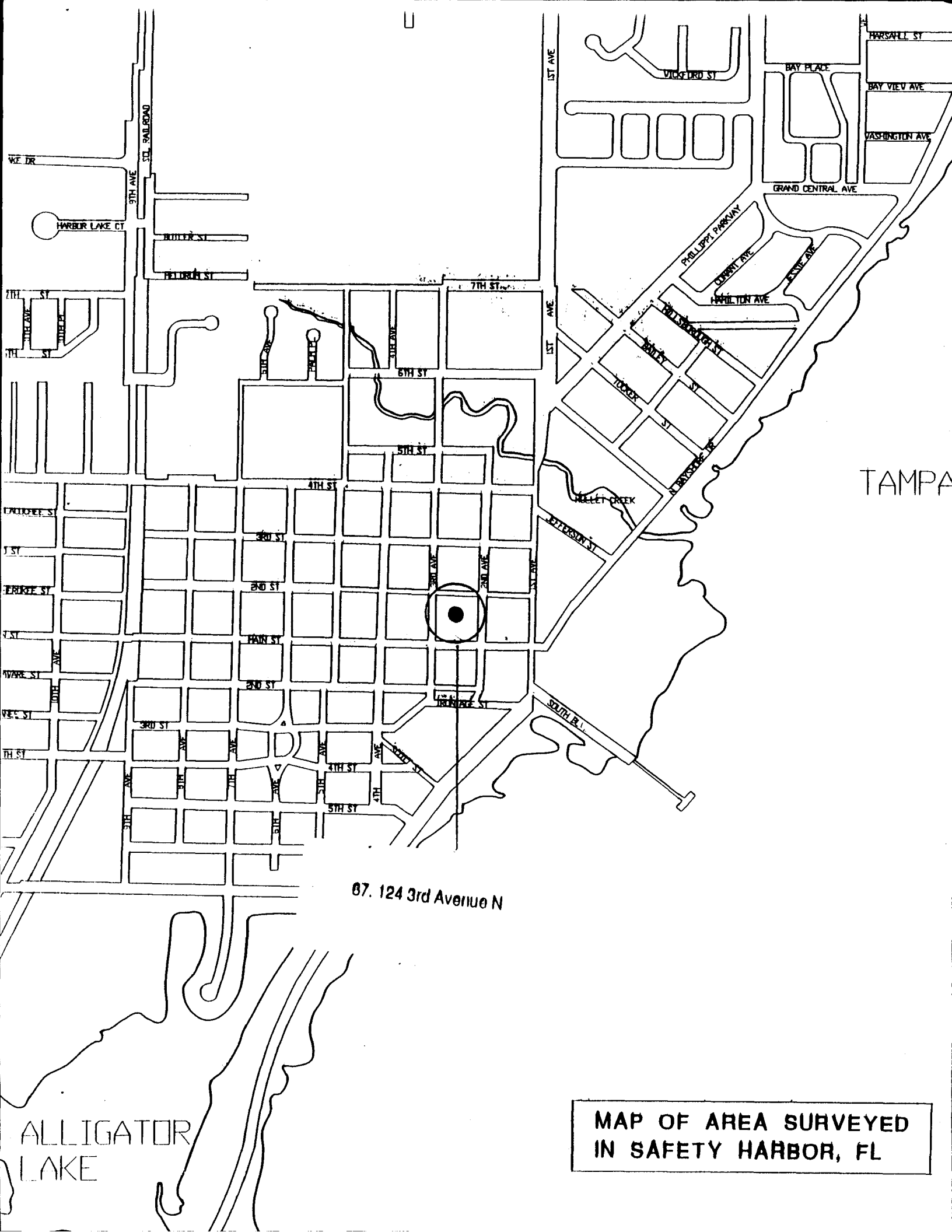
The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. They are generally either full or partial width, with the roof supported by tapered square columns that either extend to ground level or sit on massive brick piers. Windows are usually double-hung sash with vertical lights in the upper sash.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1940.

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

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

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



87. 124 3rd Avenue N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 134

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update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 132 4th Avenue S

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: W War I & Aftermath

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 132 4th Avenue S

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs BLOCK 14 LOT 7

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

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

IRREGULAR SEC? Y X n LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1919 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: L-shaped

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Asbestos shingle

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: W/end/wood frame above knee wall/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Metal, 3-V crimp

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: N; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Jalousie; Metal awning

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Awnings

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 134

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

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

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

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

* OFFICE _____ *

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 4 Fr. 29

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 132 4th Avenue S. It exhibits a side-facing gable roof with shed extensions. The end porch is contained under a shed extension and features wood-frame supports above a knee wall. Fenestration consists of jalousie and metal awning windows. The exterior wall fabric is asbestos shingle.

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

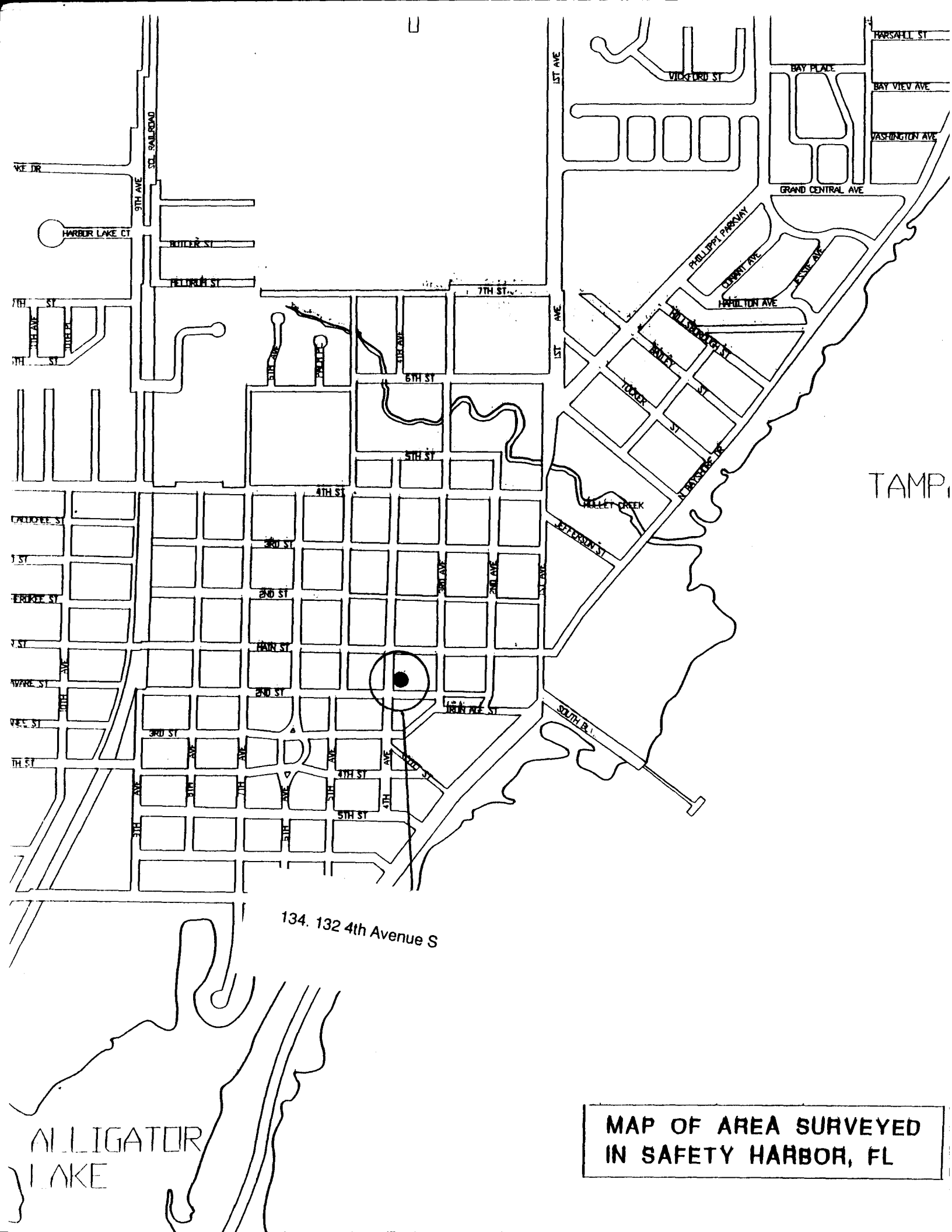
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate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

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1919.

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

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

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134. 132 4th Avenue S

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 190

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X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: Daily Group, Inc.

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

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

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 132 7th Avenue S

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: C.W. Johnson Resubdn W Gr Spr **BLOCK** 31 **LOT** 7

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

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

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

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

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

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1921 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

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

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Commercial, plumbing

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Mediterranean Revival

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Vertical board

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES: W/end/wood posts/3 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Flat

SURFACING: Built-up

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: S; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Fixed plate glass; Metal awning

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 190

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

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

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

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

* OFFICE _____ *

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: / / AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 7 Fr. 20

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Mediterranean Revival residence is located at 132 7th Avenue S. It exhibits a flat roof. The incised porch features wood posts and a balustrade. Fenestration consists of fixed plate glass and metal awning windows. The exterior wall fabric is vertical board. The building has been altered by the application of the vertical board siding.

Architectural Context: Mediterranean Revival is an eclectic style containing architectural elements with Spanish or Mid-eastern precedents. Found in those states that have a Spanish colonial heritage, Mediterranean Revival broadly defines the Mission, Moorish, Turkish, Byzantine, and Spanish Eclectic revival styles which became popular in the Southwest and Florida during the early twentieth century. The influence of those Mediterranean styles found expression through a detailed study in 1915 of Latin American architecture made by Bertram Grovesnor Goodhue at the Panama-California Exposition in San Diego. The Goodhue exhibit prominently featured the rich Spanish architectural variety of South America. Encouraged by the publicity afforded the exposition, other architects began to look directly to Spain and elsewhere in the Mediterranean where they found still more interesting building traditions.

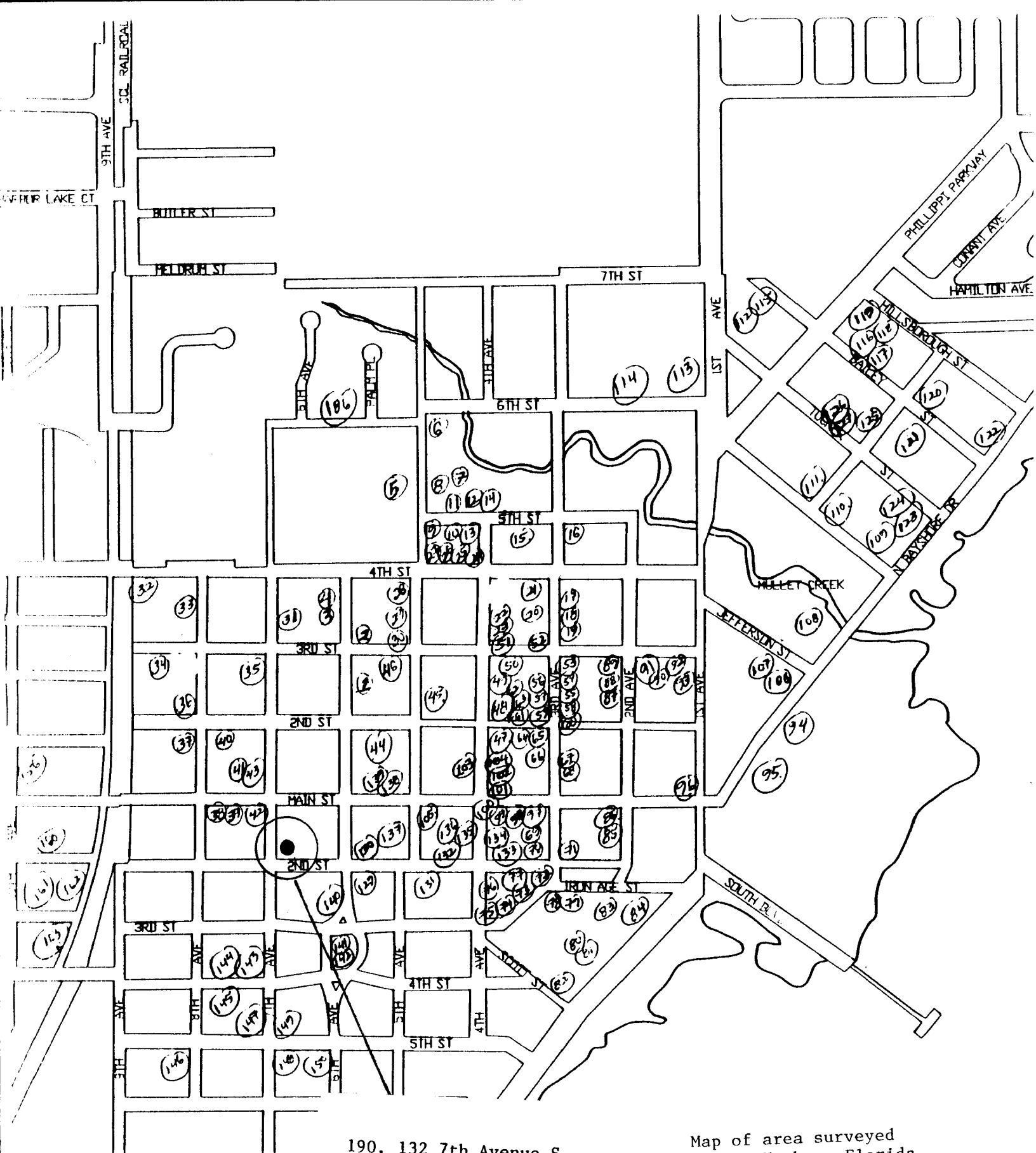
Mediterranean Revival buildings in Florida display considerable Spanish influence. A popular building style in Florida during the 1920s, construction continued following the collapse of the land boom and even into the 1930s. Identifying features of the style include flat (sometimes hip) roofs, usually with some form of parapet; ceramic tile roof surfacing; stuccoed facades; flat roof entrance porches, commonly with arched openings supported by square columns; casement and double-hung sash windows; and ceramic tile decorations.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in C. W. Johnson's West Green Springs Subdivision, originally platted in 1906. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1921.

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

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

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



190. 132 7th Avenue S

Map of area surveyed
Safety Harbor, Florida



RECORD NUMBER: 103

Page 1

X original
update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 135 4th Avenue N

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Spanish-American War

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 135 4th Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 12

LOT 5

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

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

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1900 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE:

ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, drop siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: E/end/chamfered posts/2 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Metal roll

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: S; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 2/2 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Fish scale shingles beneath wood posts

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 103

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

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

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

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

* OFFICE _____ *

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 3 Fr. 33

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-and-a-half story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 135 4th Avenue N. Notable architectural features include a steeply pitched front-facing gable roof, a variegated shingle pattern beneath the gable, and an end porch. The porch is contained under a shed roof supported by chamfered posts. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/2 lights. The exterior wall fabric is drop siding.

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

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

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1900.

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

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

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





RECORD NUMBER: 102

Page 1

X original
update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: Kirsch House

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Spanish-American War

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 136 4th Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 11

LOT 6

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

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

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1908 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: T-shaped

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Vinyl siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: W/entrance/spindlework posts with brackets/3

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: Center ridge

WINDOWS: Metal sash

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Shutters

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 102

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 3 Fr. 32

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 136 4th Avenue N. It exhibits a side-facing gable roof, and an entrance porch centered on the facade. The porch is contained under a front-facing gable and features jigsaw-cut brackets and verge boards and a spindlework decorative truss. Fenestration consists of metal sash windows. The exterior wall fabric is vinyl siding.

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

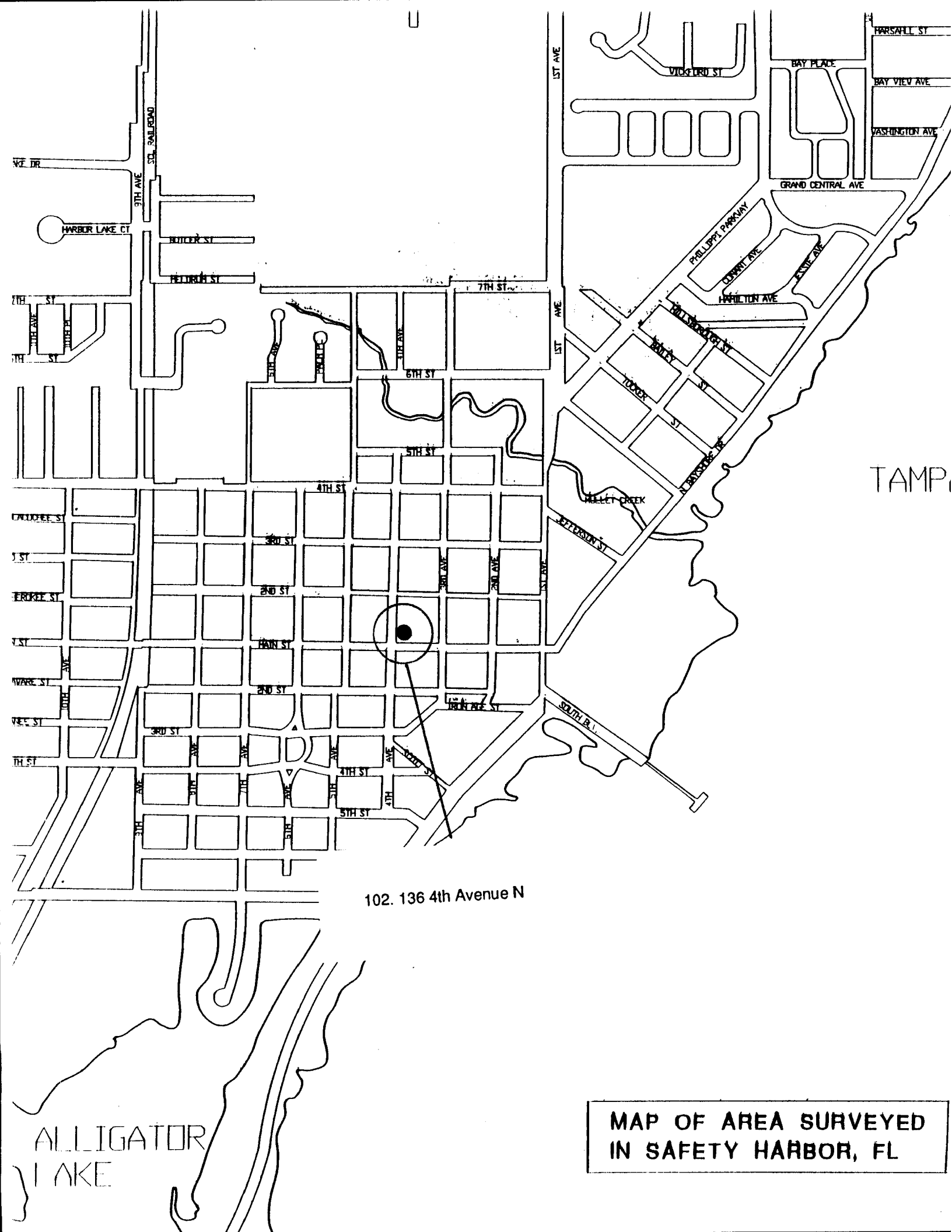
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate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

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed in 1908.

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

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

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



102. 136 4th Avenue N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 70

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: Grace Bentley House

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

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

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 137 3rd Avenue S

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 14

LOT 8&9

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

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

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

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

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

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1921 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

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

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: T-shaped

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, weatherboard

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Brick

INFILL:

PORCHES: E/entrance/square wood/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Cross-gable

SURFACING: Asbestos tile

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: W; end, offset

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 1/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 70

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

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

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

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

* OFFICE _____ *

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 2 Fr. 36

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This two-story Frame Vernacular building is located at 137 3rd Avenue S. Notable architectural features include a cross-gabled roof with triangular knee braces beneath the eaves, and an incised corner entrance porch featuring square columns. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The exterior wall fabric is weatherboard.

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

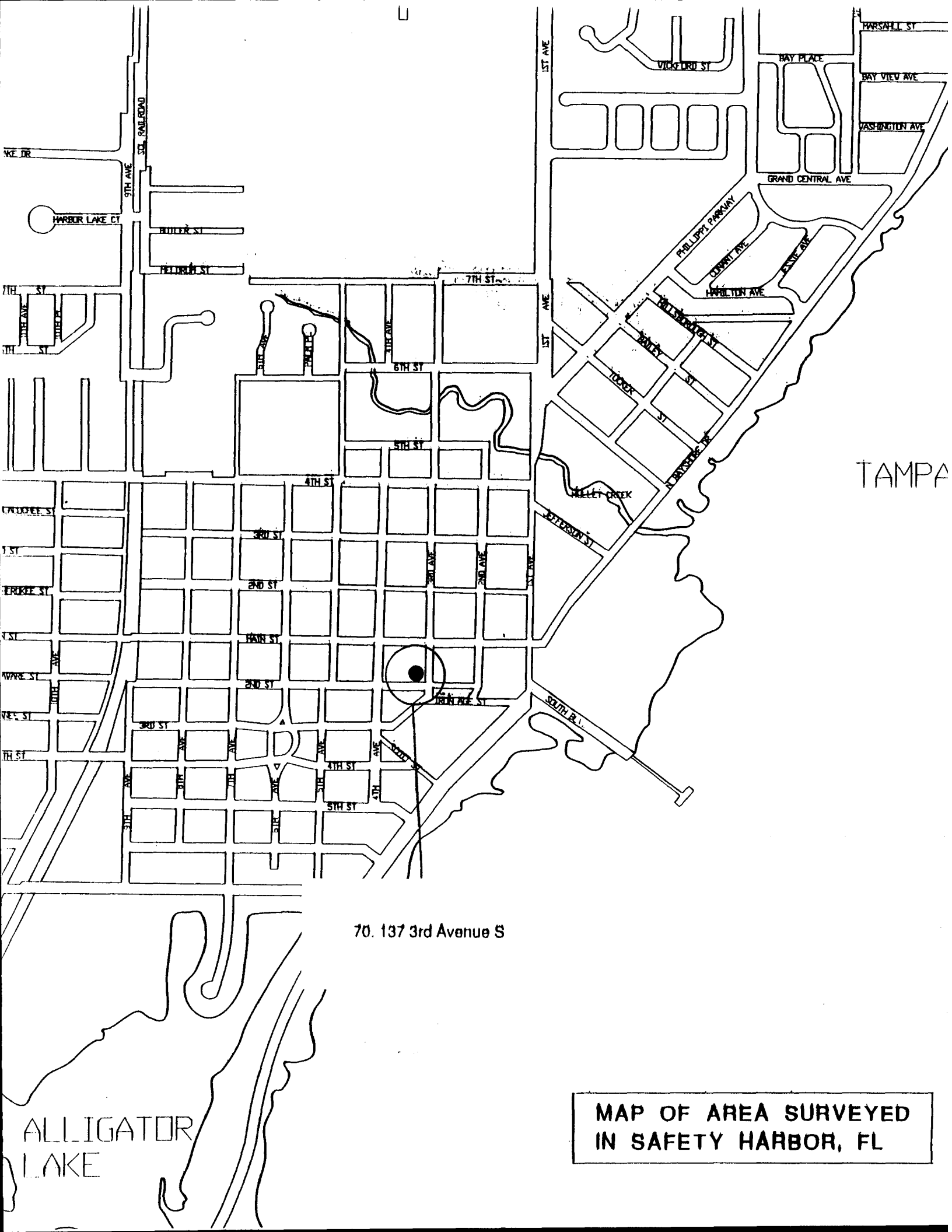
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate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

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1921.

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

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

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



70. 137 3rd Avenue S

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 115

Page 1

X original
update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 142 Bailey Street

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Depression/New Deal

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 142 Bailey Street

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Espiritu Santo Springs

BLOCK 12

LOT 4

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

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

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1940 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Stucco

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES: E/entrance/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: E; end, offset

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 2/2 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 115

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

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

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

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

OFFICE _____ *

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 4 Fr. 10

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 142 Bailey Street. It exhibits a front-facing gable roof, an inset porch on the eastern half of the facade, and a porte-cochere under a shed extension on the west elevation. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/2 lights. The exterior wall fabric is stucco.

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

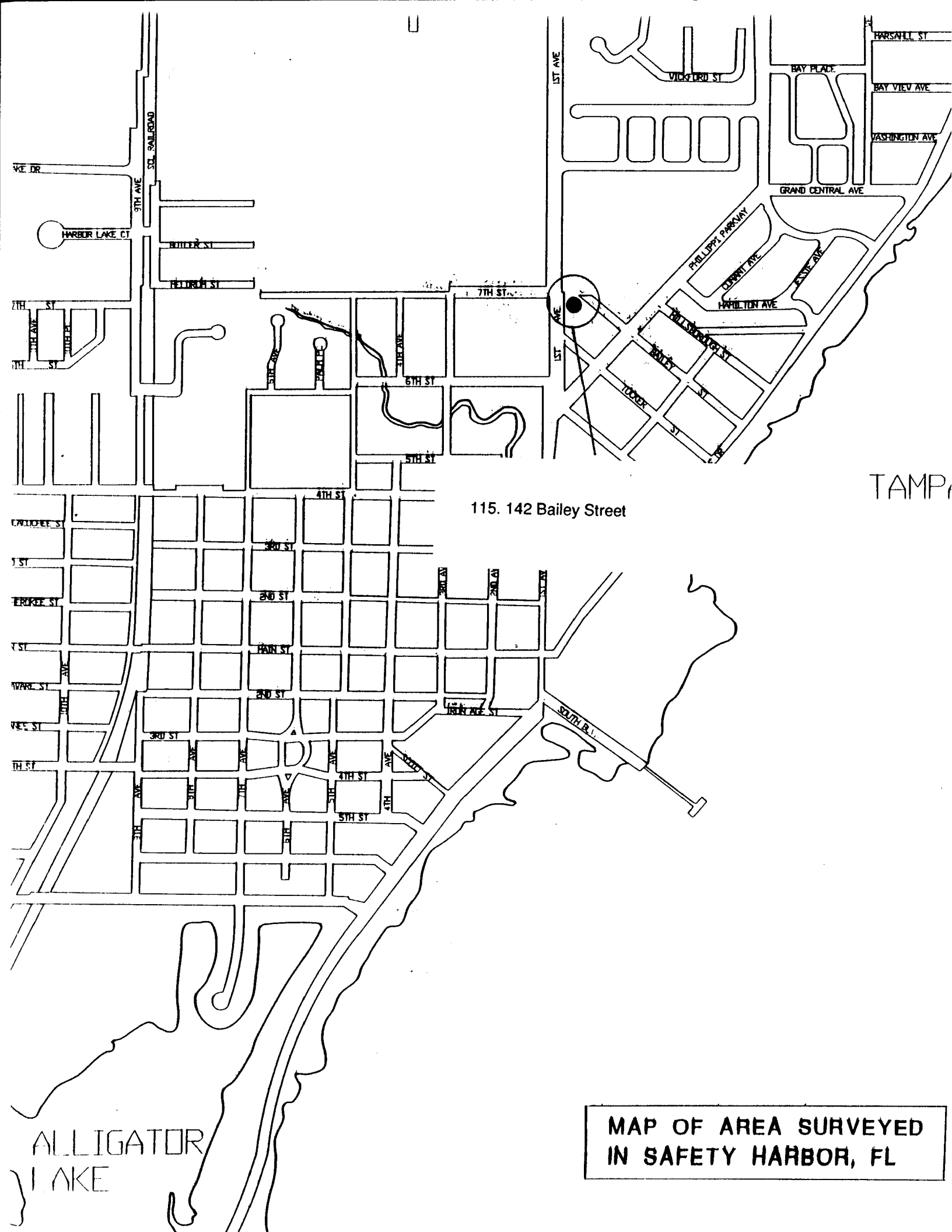
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate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

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Espiritu Santo Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed in 1940.

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

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

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



115. 142 Bailey Street

TAMPA

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 104

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 146 4th Avenue N

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: W War I & Aftermath

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

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

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 146 4th Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 11

LOT 3

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

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

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

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

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

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1919 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

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

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Irregular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1.5 **OUTBLDGs:** 1 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 1

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Vinyl siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: W/end/enclosed

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCs: Gable

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Metal awning

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 104

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 3 Fr. 34

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-and-a-half story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 146 4th Avenue N. It exhibits a side-facing gable roof, a centered gable dormer, and an offset entrance. The end porch is contained under a shed extension and runs the length of the facade. Fenestration consists of metal awning windows. The exterior wall fabric is vinyl siding. The building has been altered by the enclosure of the porch.

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

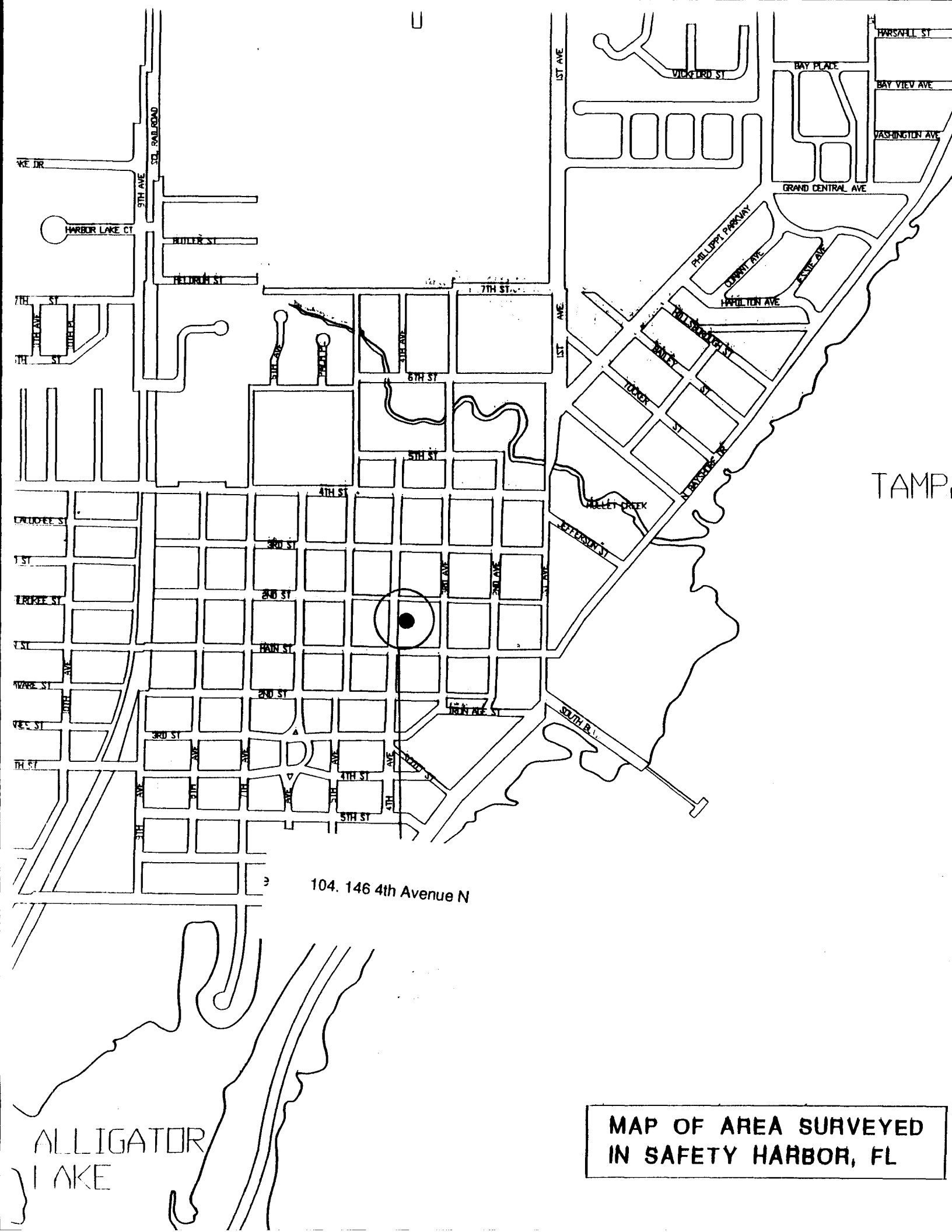
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate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

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1919.

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

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

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



104. 146 4th Avenue N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 66

Page 1

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update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 147 3rd Avenue N

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

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

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 147 3rd Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 11

LOT 4

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

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

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

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

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

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1921 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

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

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, drop siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Brick

INFILL:

PORCHES:

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: Center ridge

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 1/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Exposed rafter ends

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 66

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

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

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

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

* OFFICE _____ *

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 2 Fr. 32

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 147 3rd Avenue N. It exhibits a front-facing gable roof with exposed rafter ends, a symmetrical facade and centered entrance. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The exterior wall fabric is drop siding.

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

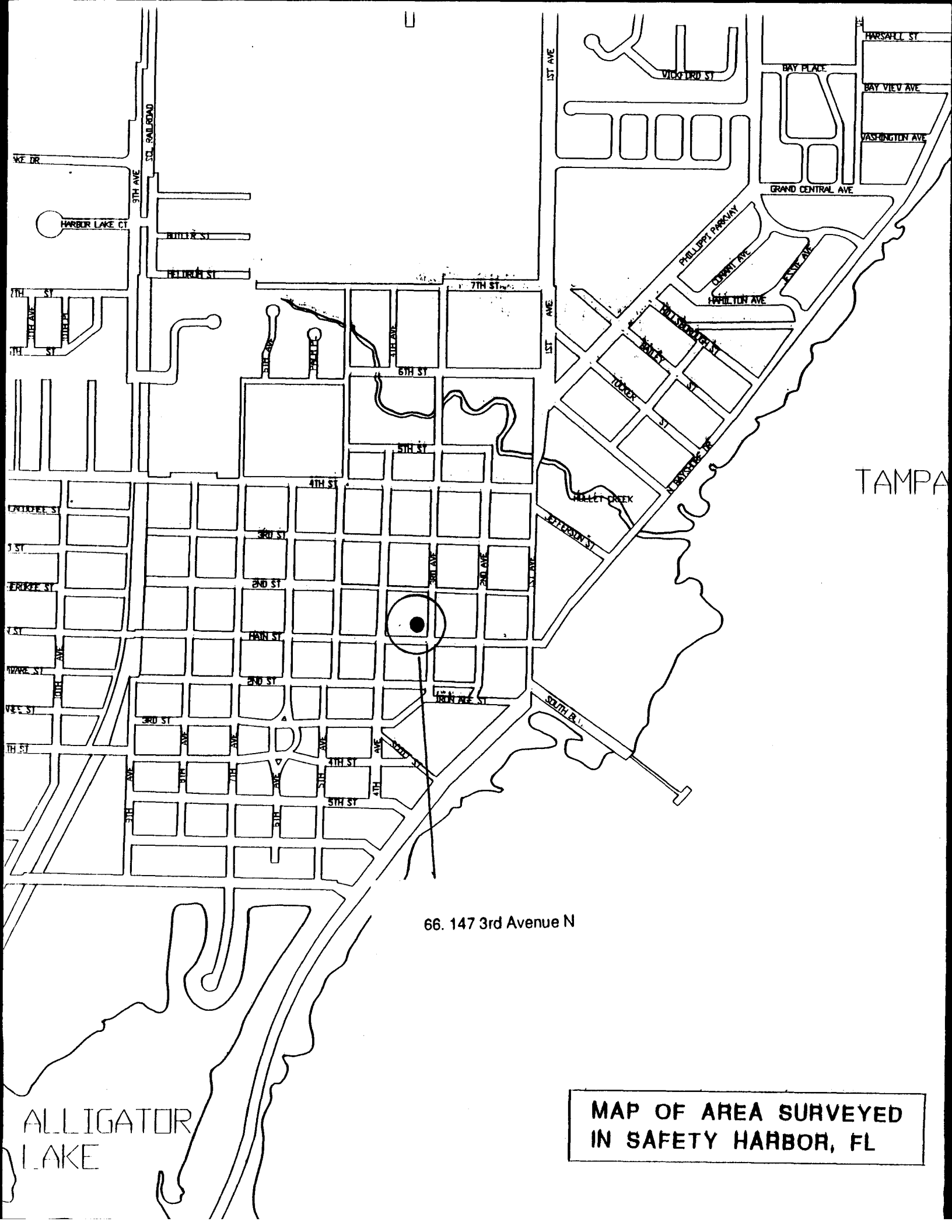
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate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

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1921.

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

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

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



66. 147 3rd Avenue N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 65

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 153 3rd Avenue N

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

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

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 153 3rd Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 11

LOT 1

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

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

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

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

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

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1920 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

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

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: L-shaped

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, drop siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: W/end/square wood/3 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Metal, 3-V crimp

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: S; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 2/2 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 65

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

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

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

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

* OFFICE _____ *

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 2 Fr. 31

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 153 3rd Avenue N. It exhibits a side-facing gable roof and an end porch running the length of the facade. The porch is contained under a shed extension and features square columns. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/2 lights. The exterior wall fabric is drop siding.

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

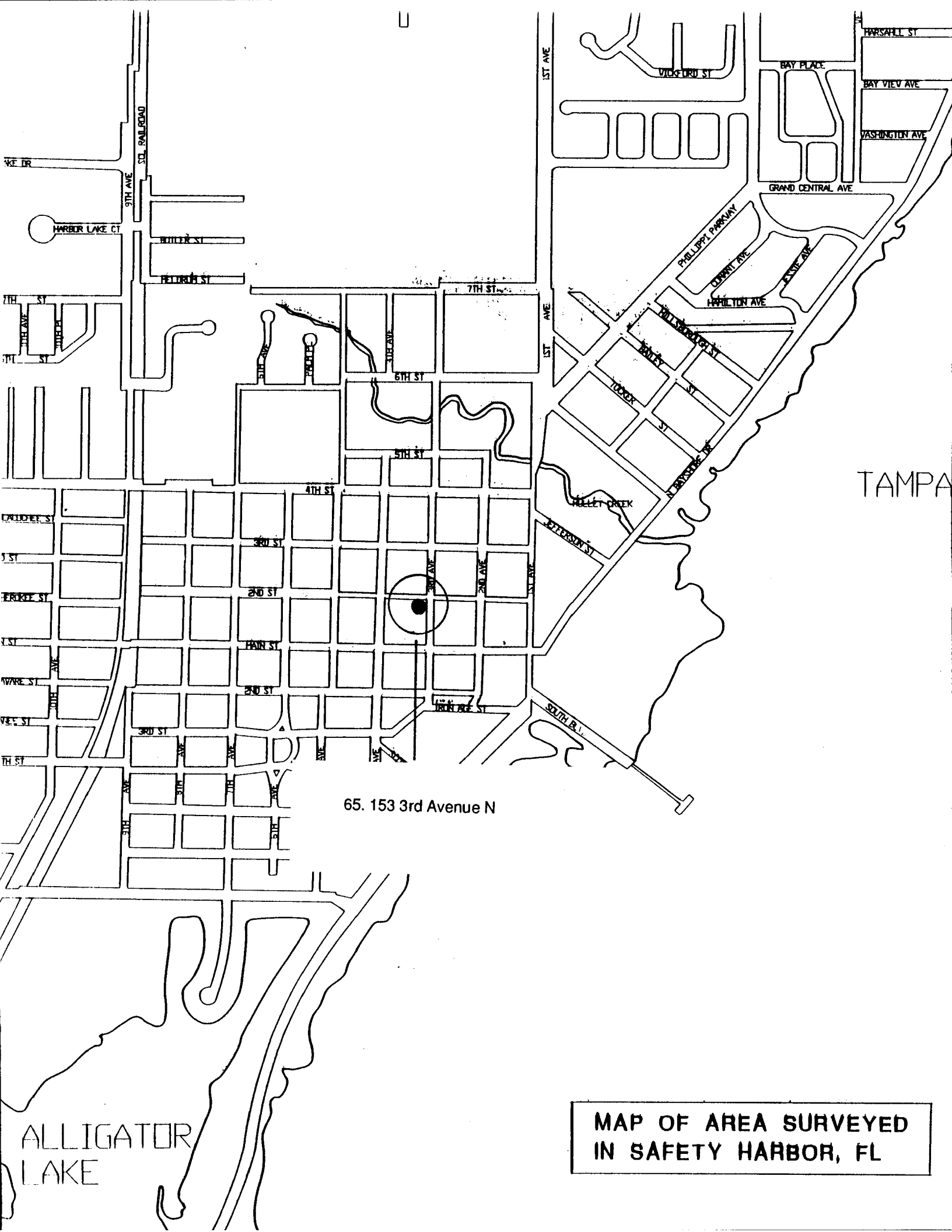
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate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

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1920.

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

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

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



65.153 3rd Avenue N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 47

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update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: Shower House

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Depression/New Deal

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

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

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 156 4th Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 11

LOT 2

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

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

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

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

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

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1930 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

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

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Bungalow

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, weatherboard

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

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

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: Center ridge

WINDOWS: Metal sash

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 47

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

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

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

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

* OFFICE _____ *

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 2 Fr. 13

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Bungalow style residence is located at 156 4th Avenue N. It exhibits a side-facing gable roof with wide eaves, exposed rafter ends, and triangular knee braces. The porch is contained under a front-facing gable roof and features tapered columns above the knee wall. Fenestration consists of metal sash windows. The exterior wall fabric is weatherboard.

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

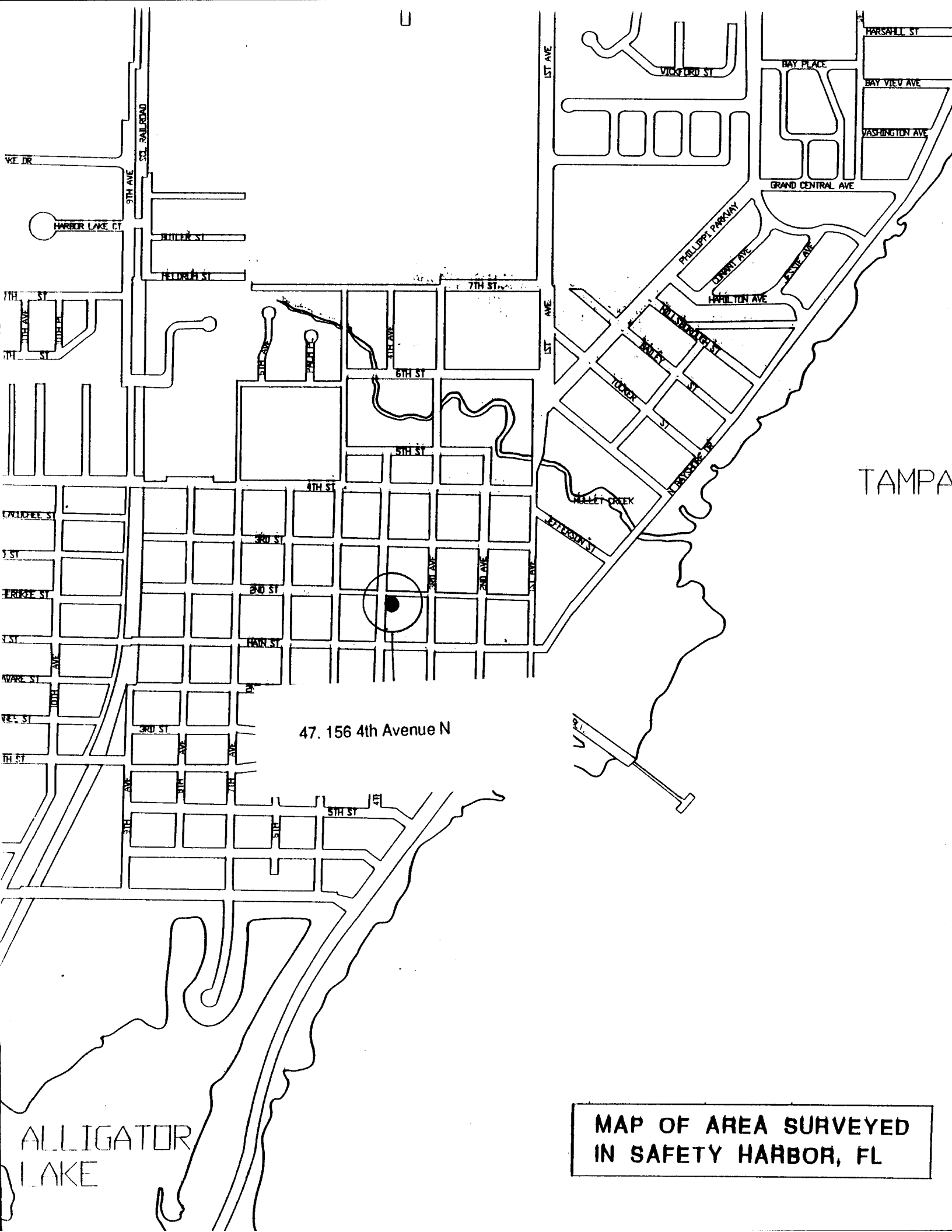
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate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

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1930.

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

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

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



47. 156 4th Avenue N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 48

Page 1

X original
update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 200 4th Avenue N

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 200 4th Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 6

LOT 11

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

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

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1923 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Irregular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

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

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: W/entrance/square wood/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: E; end, offset

WINDOWS: Metal sash

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 48

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 2 Fr. 14

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 200 4th Avenue N. It exhibits a side-facing gable roof, and a centered front-facing gable flanked by two shed roof extensions. The entrance porch is contained under the shed extension to the south and features square columns and a balustrade. Fenestration consists of metal sash windows. The exterior wall fabric is vertical board and weatherboard. The building has been altered by the addition of the flanking shed extensions on the facade and by the enclosure of the original porch.

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

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

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1923.

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

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

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





RECORD NUMBER: 86

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: Safety H. Chamber of Commerce

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Spanish-American War

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS: Old City Hall

COUNTY: Pinellas

OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, corporate

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P

DHR NO.

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 200 Main Street

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs, Re-Subdn Blk 15 **BLOCK** 15 **LOT** 1

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

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

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

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

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

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1915 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE:

ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Bank

PRESENT USE (S): Chamber of Commerce

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Masonry Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Irregular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Masonry, Concrete; Brick

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Stucco

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES:

ROOF: TYPE: Flat

SURFACING: Built-up

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Fixed plate glass

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Excellent

SURROUNDINGS: Commercial

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 86

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

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

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

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

* OFFICE _____ *

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 3 Fr. 16

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Masonry Vernacular building is located at 200 Main Street. Notable architectural features include a flat roof and an asymmetrical facade. The entrance is contained beneath a classical pediment on Tuscan pilasters. Fenestration consists of fixed plate glass windows. The exterior wall fabric is stucco.

Architectural Context: Masonry Vernacular is defined as the common masonry construction techniques of lay or self taught builders. Prior to the Civil War vernacular designs were local in nature, transmitted by word of mouth or by demonstration, and relying heavily upon native building materials. With the coming of the American Industrial Revolution mass manufacturers became the pervasive influence over vernacular house design. Popular magazines featuring standardized manufactured building components, house plans, and house decorating tips flooded consumer markets and helped to make building trends universal throughout the country. The railroad also aided the process by providing cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, the individual builder had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which he could pick and choose to create a design of his own.

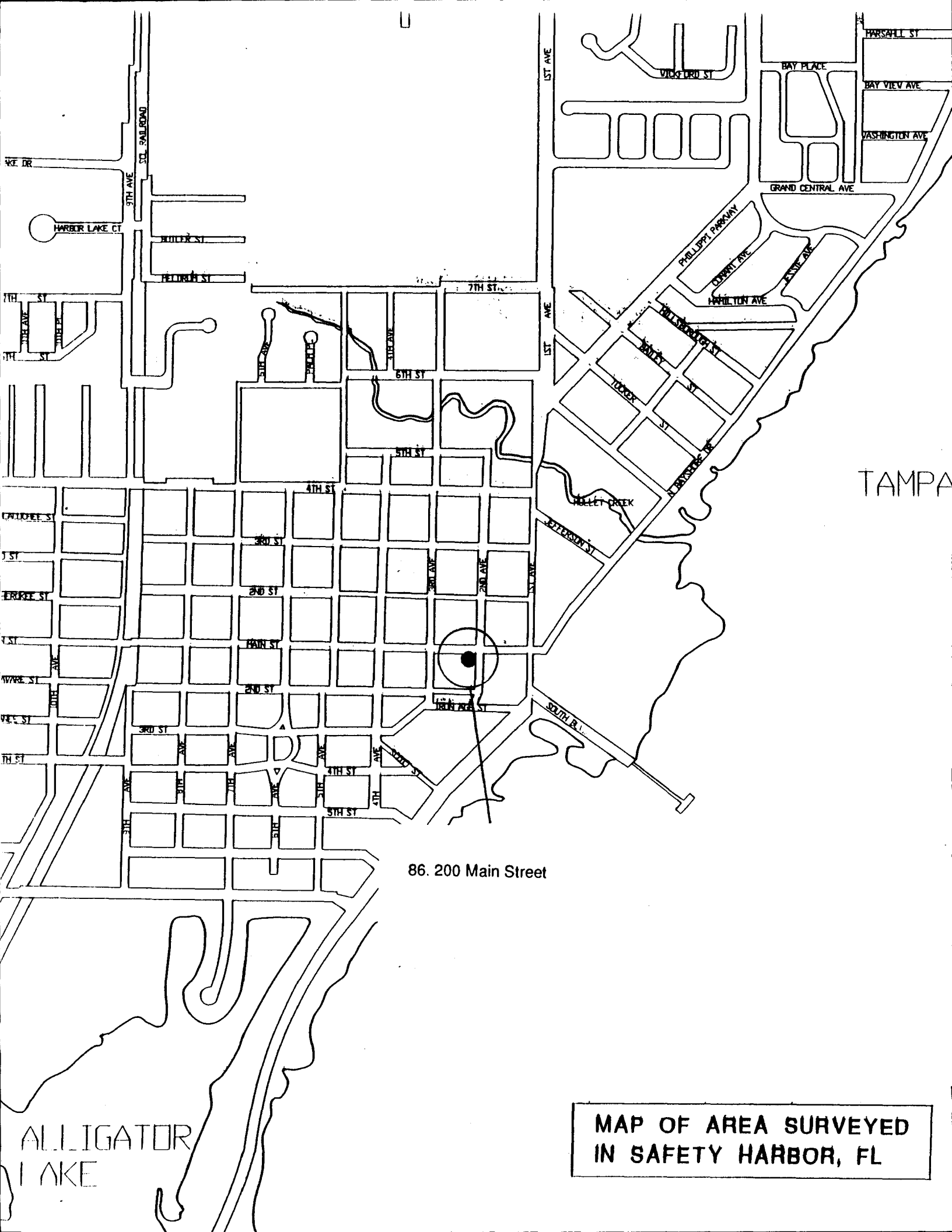
Masonry Vernacular is more commonly associated with commercial building types than with residential architecture where wood frame houses dominate. In Florida, most examples predating 1920 were brick, but a number of older examples feature the rough-faced cast concrete block popularized by Henry Hobson Richardson in his Romanesque buildings of the late nineteenth century. The Masonry Vernacular designs of the 1920s were most often influenced by popular Spanish designs of the period. The main masonry building materials during the period were hollow tile and brick. During the 1930s Masonry Vernacular buildings, influenced by the International and Modernistic styles and the increased use of reinforced concrete construction techniques, took on an increasing variety of forms. Since World War II concrete block construction has been the leading masonry building material used in Florida.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Resubdivision of Block 15, Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1914. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed in 1915.

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

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

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



86. 200 Main Street

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 60

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 204 3rd Avenue N

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

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

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 204 3rd Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 7

LOT 11&10

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

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

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

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

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

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1921 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

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

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Bungalow

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, drop siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Brick

INFILL:

PORCHES: W/end/tapered wood supports on brick piers/4 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: Center ridge

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 6/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Exposed rafter ends

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 60

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

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

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

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

* OFFICE _____ *

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 2 Fr. 26

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Bungalow style residence is located at 204 3rd Avenue N. It exhibits a side-facing gable roof with a side-facing gable extension, with exposed rafter ends. The veranda is contained under the slope of the main roof and the gable extension, and features tapered columns on brick piers, a knee wall, and an off-centered entrance. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The exterior wall fabric is drop siding. The porch has been partially enclosed.

Architectural Context: The Bungalow was the most popular residential building design in Florida during the first three decades of the twentieth century. Its name was derived from the bungalow, a Bangalese low house with wide encircling porches, used as a wayside shelter by travellers in India during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In addition to its Indian origins, the American Bungalow was influenced heavily by Japanese architecture. Japanese construction techniques exhibited at the California Mid-Winter Exposition of 1894 emphasized the interplay of angles and planes and extensive display of structural members that became integral components of American Bungalow design.

The earliest American Bungalows were large, rambling mansions designed by prominent architects in California and New England in the 1890s. By the turn of the century, however, the design had been adapted to smaller homes. National publications like *Bungalow Magazine* and *The Craftsman* flooded the building market to the point where the Bungalow became associated primarily with modest suburban development. It was this scaled down version of the Bungalow which became a ubiquitous feature of Florida's residential neighborhoods during the early twentieth century.

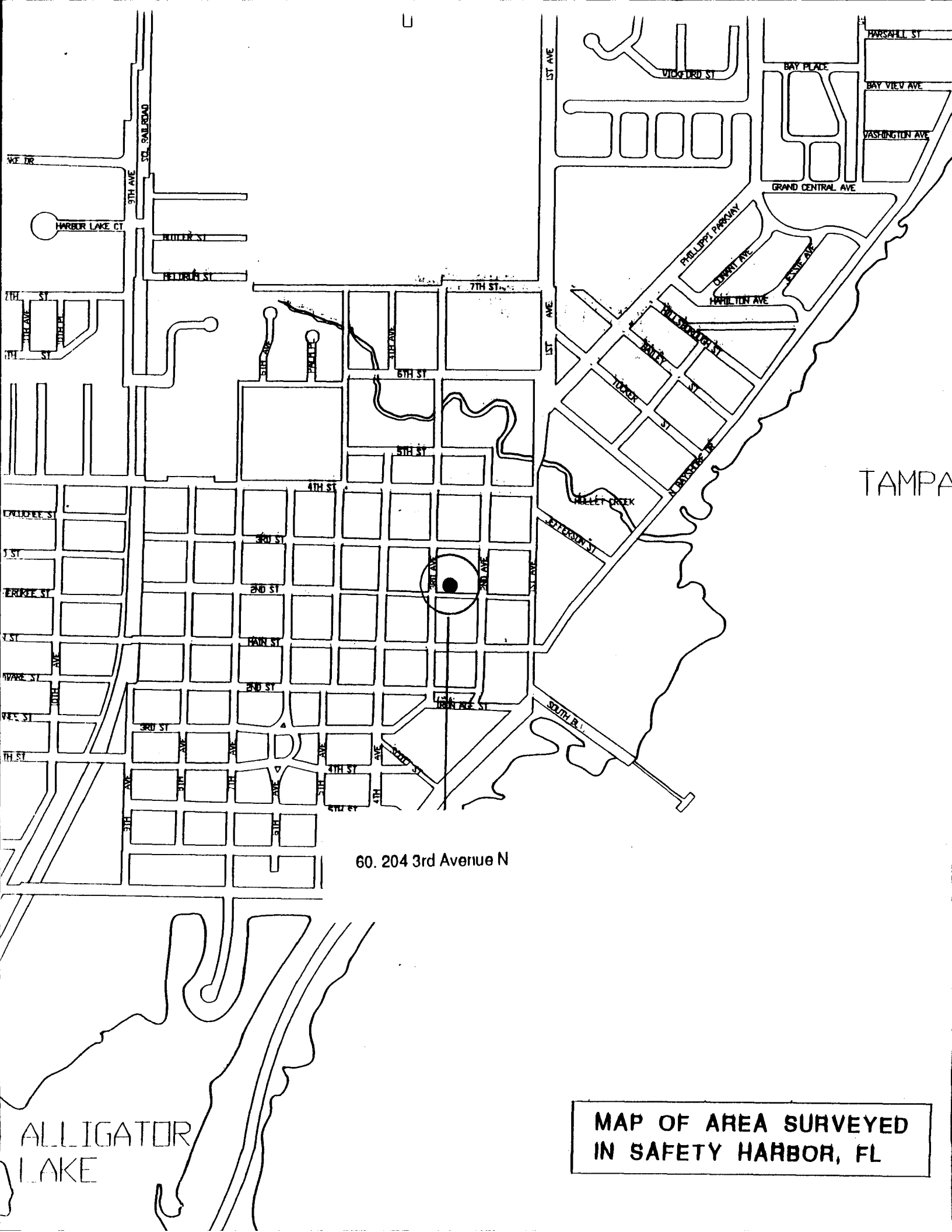
The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. They are generally either full or partial width, with the roof supported by tapered square columns that either extend to ground level or sit on massive brick piers. Windows are usually double-hung sash with vertical lights in the upper sash.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1921.

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

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

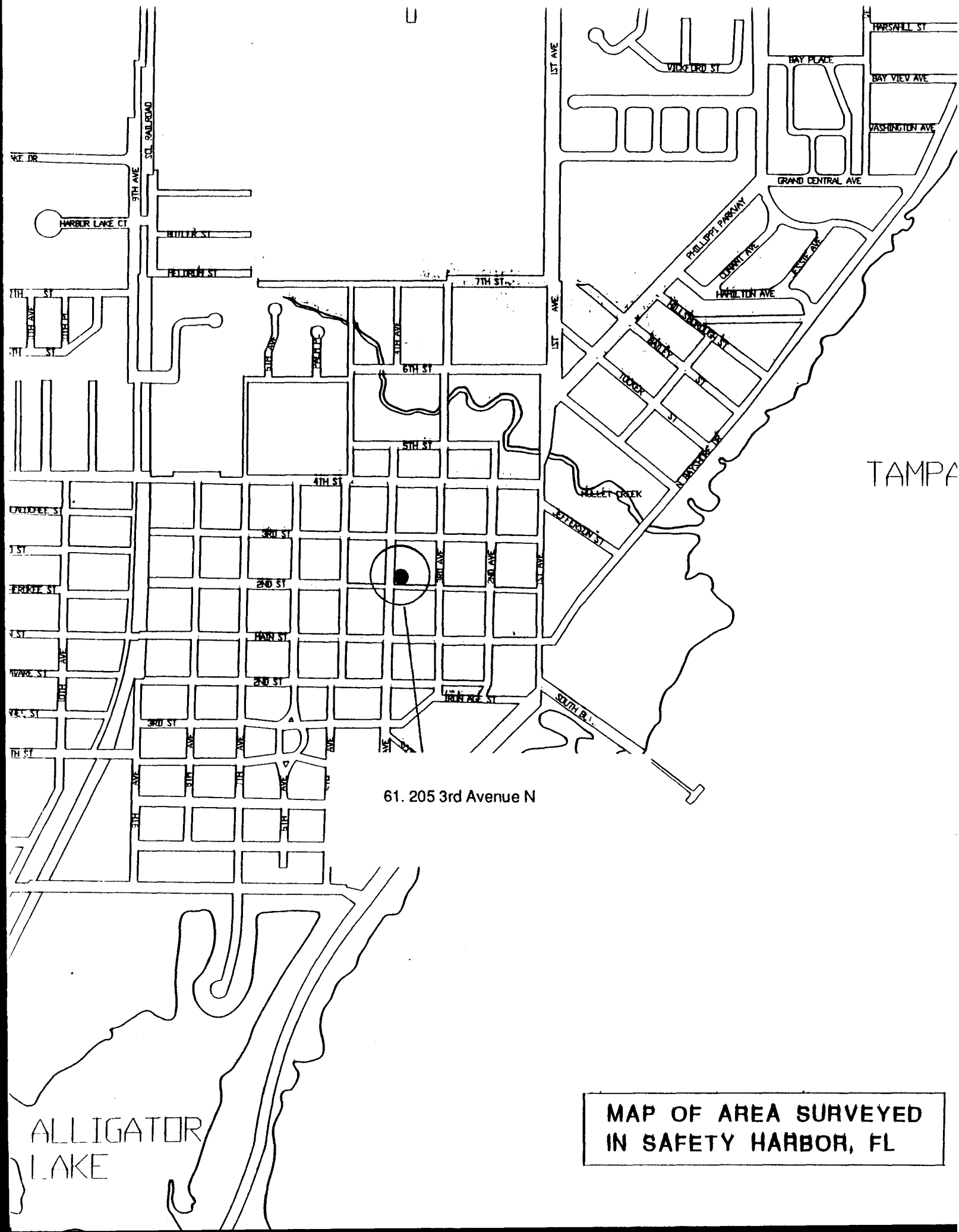
Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising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



60. 204 3rd Avenue N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL





61. 205 3rd Avenue N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL

Architectural Narrative: This two-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 205 3rd Avenue N. It exhibits a front-facing gable roof, as well as an end porch contained under a shed roof and featuring square supports above a knee wall. A shed wall dormer is located at the rear of the building on the south elevation. Fenestration consists of metal awning and jalousie windows. The exterior wall fabric is asbestos shingle. The building has been altered by the enclosure of the porch with jalousie windows.

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

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

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1921.

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

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

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

RECORD NO: 61

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

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

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

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

* OFFICE _____ *

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 2 Fr. 27

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

RECORD NUMBER: 61

Page 1

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

X original
update

SITE NAME: 205 3rd Avenue N

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

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

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 205 3rd Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 6

LOT 12

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

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

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

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

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

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1921 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

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

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: L-shaped

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Asbestos shingle

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: E/end/square posts/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS: Shed

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Metal awning; Jalousie

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet



RECORD NUMBER: 140

Page 1

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

X original
update

SITE NAME: Pie Speight House

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 205 6th Avenue S

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: South Green Springs Replat BLOCK 4 LOT 11

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

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

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1922 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Colonial Revival

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1.5 OUTBLDGS: 1 PORCHES: 1 DORMERS: 3

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, weatherboard

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: E/end/square posts/4 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 4/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Natural wood

CONDITION: Excellent

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 140

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 4 Fr. 35

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-and-a-half story residence is located at 205 6th Avenue S. Its Colonial Revival styling is expressed by a side-facing flaired gable roof with three gable dormers, and a pent roof on the side elevations. The end porch is contained under the flair of the roof and runs the length of the facade. It features square columns and a balustrade. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 4/1 lights. The exterior wall fabric is weatherboard.

Architectural Context: The term "Colonial Revival" refers to a rebirth of interest in the early English and Dutch colonial houses of the Atlantic Seaboard. The style was introduced at the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876, which marked the centennial of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Many of the buildings designed for the Exposition were based on historically significant colonial designs. At about the same time, several national organizations were involved in highly publicized battles to preserve Old South Church in Boston and Mount Vernon and a series of articles on eighteenth century American architecture appeared in the *American Architect* and *Harpers* magazines. The renewed interest in colonial architecture fueled by the centennial and the exposure the Colonial Revival style received in national publications helped to make it popular throughout the country. During the first half of the twentieth century Colonial Revival was the dominant style for American "residential" architecture.

The typical Colonial Revival house in Florida is an eclectic mixture of several of colonial designs rather than a direct copy of a single plan. The style began to appear in the state in the late 1880s and continues to be built in modified forms today. Some of the identifying characteristics of Colonial Revival architecture include gable, hip, or gambrel roof; an accentuated door, normally with a classical surround, either solid or glazed; simple entry porches supported by slender columns; a symmetrical facade (although it is fairly common for the door to be set off-center); double-hung sash windows, usually with multi-pane glazing in each sash; and windows that are frequently set in pairs.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the South Green Springs Replat, platted in 1924. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed in 1922.

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

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

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



RECORD NUMBER: 72

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 205 3rd Avenue S

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

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

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 205 3rd Avenue S

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: South Green Springs Replat **BLOCK** 1 **LOT** 1

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

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

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

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

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

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1921 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

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

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: L-shaped

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Vinyl siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: E/entrance/square posts above knee wall/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: S; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Metal sash

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 72

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

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

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

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

* OFFICE _____ *

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 3 Fr. 2

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 205 3rd Avenue S. It exhibits a side-facing gable roof, and asymmetrical facade, and an offset entrance. The entrance porch is contained under a shed extension and features square post supports above a knee wall. Fenestration consists of metal sash windows. The exterior wall fabric is vinyl siding.

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

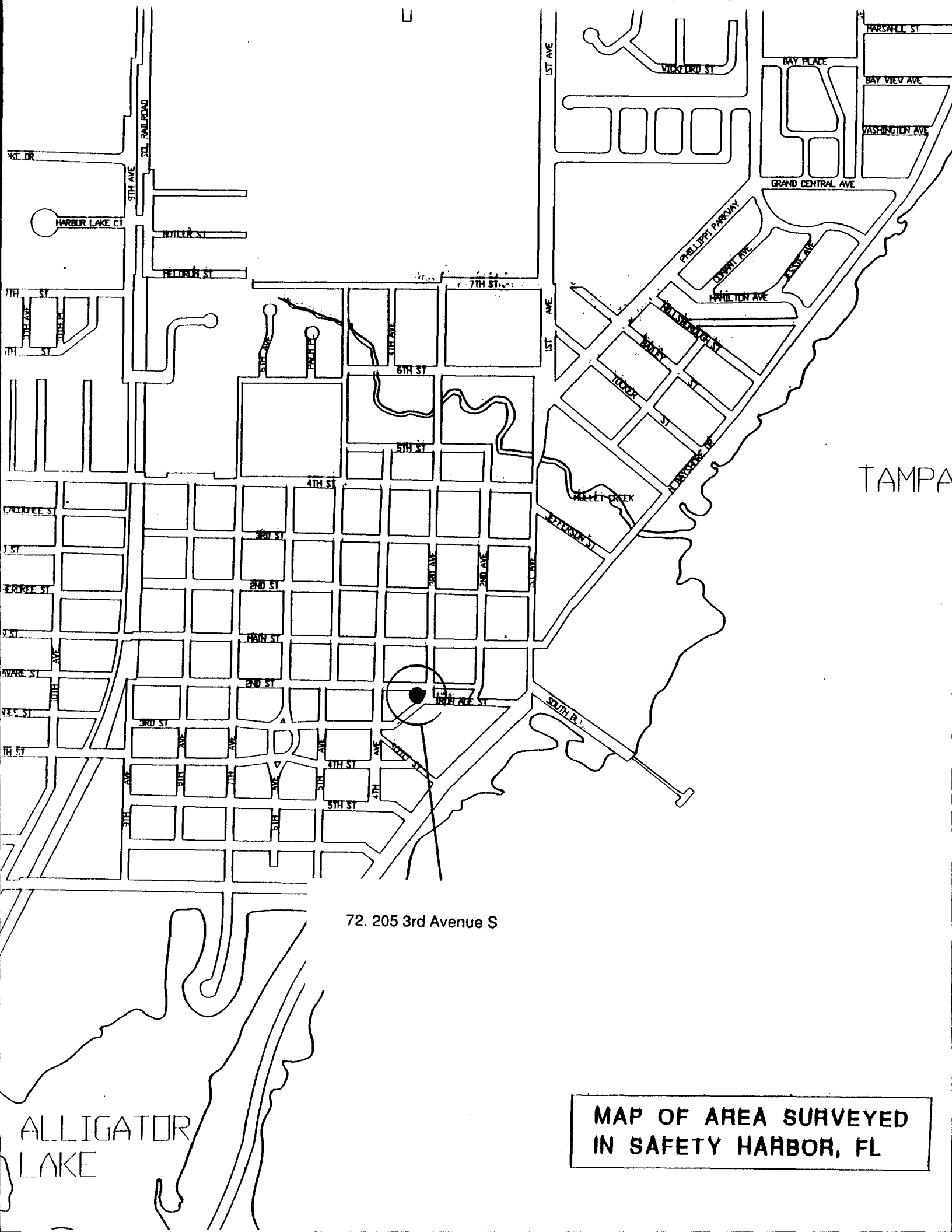
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate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

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the South Green Springs Replat, platted in 1924. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1921.

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

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

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



72. 205 3rd Avenue S

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 58

Page 1

X original
update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 206 3rd Avenue N

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 206 3rd Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 7

LOT 7&10

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

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

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1921 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Bungalow

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Masonry, Brick

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Brick

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Brick

INFILL:

PORCHES: W/end/tapered wood on brick piers/3 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Metal, 3-V crimp

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Metal sash

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 58

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 2 Fr. 24

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story residence is located at 206 3rd Avenue N. Its Bungalow styling is expressed by a low-pitched front-facing gable roof, and an end porch featuring a hip roof, tapered columns on brick piers, and a knee wall. Fenestration consists of metal sash windows. The exterior wall fabric is brick.

Architectural Context: The Bungalow was the most popular residential building design in Florida during the first three decades of the twentieth century. Its name was derived from the bangla, a Bangalese low house with wide encircling porches, used as a wayside shelter by travellers in India during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In addition to its Indian origins, the American Bungalow was influenced heavily by Japanese architecture. Japanese construction techniques exhibited at the California Mid-Winter Exposition of 1894 emphasized the interplay of angles and planes and extensive display of structural members that became integral components of American Bungalow design.

The earliest American Bungalows were large, rambling mansions designed by prominent architects in California and New England in the 1890s. By the turn of the century, however, the design had been adapted to smaller homes. National publications like *Bungalow Magazine* and *The Craftsman* flooded the building market to the point where the Bungalow became associated primarily with modest suburban development. It was this scaled down version of the Bungalow which became a ubiquitous feature of Florida's residential neighborhoods during the early twentieth century.

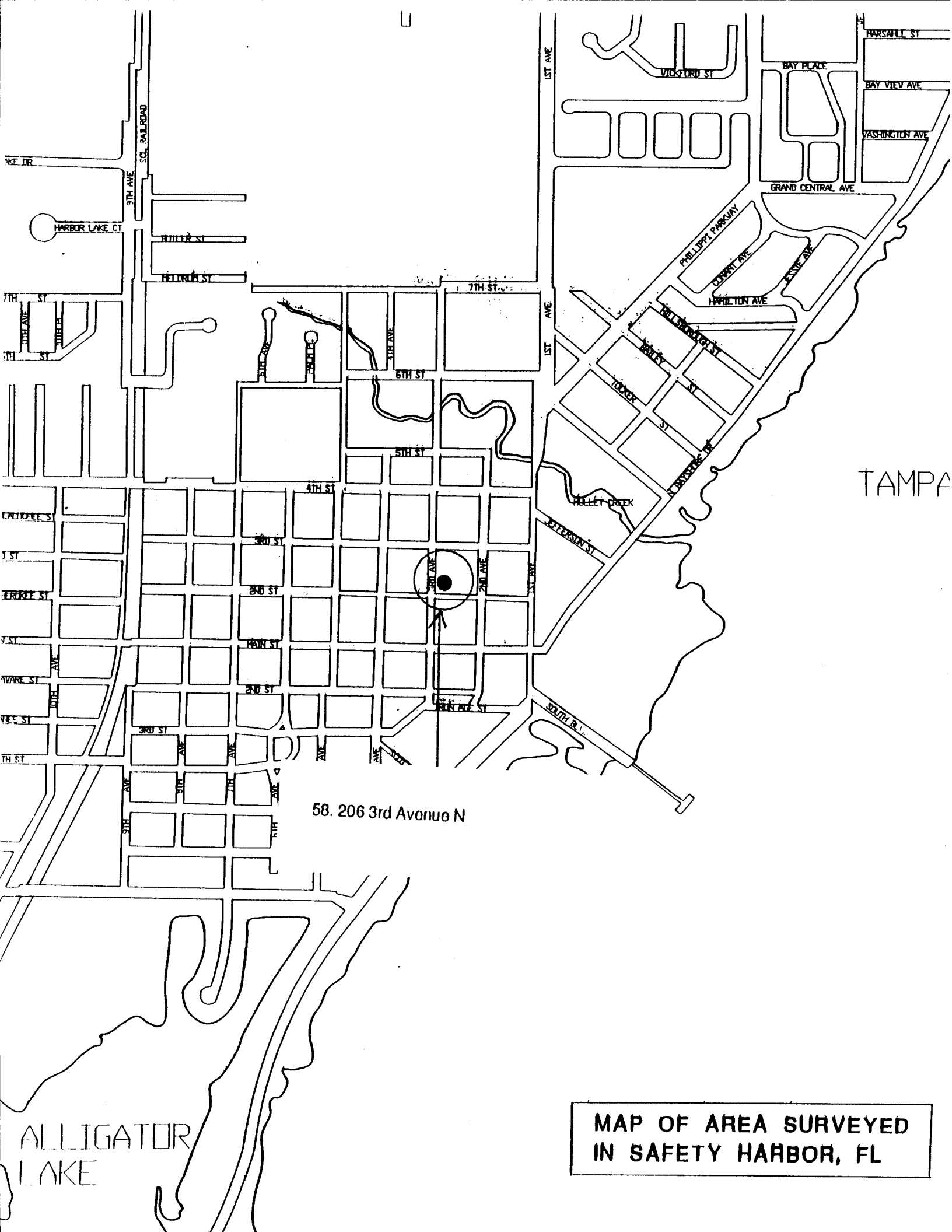
The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. They are generally either full or partial width, with the roof supported by tapered square columns that either extend to ground level or sit on massive brick piers. Windows are usually double-hung sash with vertical lights in the upper sash.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1921.

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

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

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



58. 206 3rd Avenue N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 114

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: Cahow House

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Spanish-American War

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

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

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 207 6th Street N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Spring Park

BLOCK 2

LOT 7

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

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

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

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

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

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1912 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

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

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Vinyl siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/end/squared wood/3 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS: Shed

CHIMNEY: NO.: 2

MATERIALS: Brick

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

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 1/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 114

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

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

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

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

* OFFICE _____ *

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 4 Fr. 9

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This two-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 207 6th Street N. It exhibits a side-facing gable roof, large shed dormer, and incised end porch running the length of the facade. The porch features square columns and a knee wall. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The exterior wall fabric is vinyl siding. The building has been altered by the application of the vinyl siding.

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

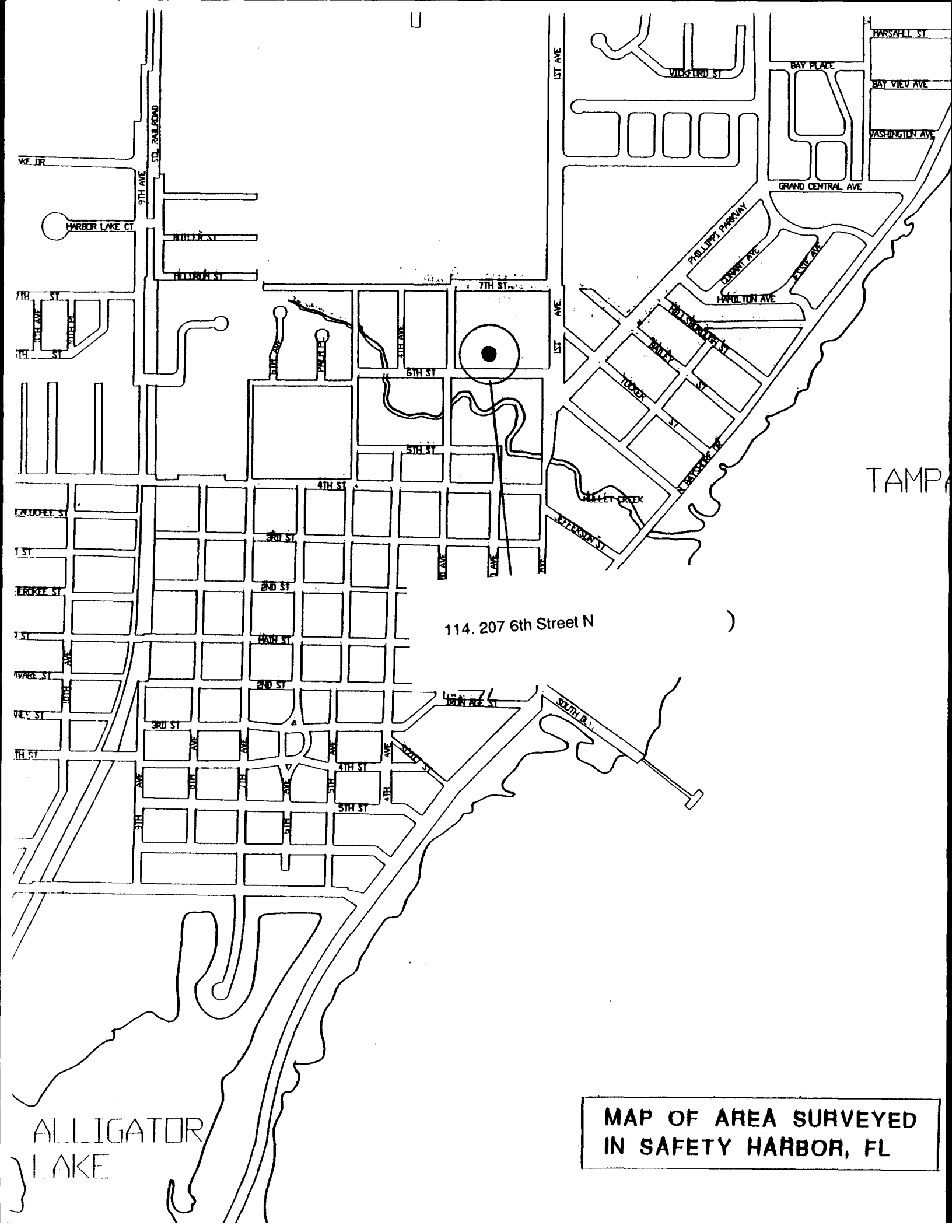
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate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

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Spring Park Addition to the Espiritu Santo Springs Subdivision, platted in 1915. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed in 1912.

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

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

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



114. 207 6th Street N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 106

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update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: Albin D. Jansik House

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 209 N Bayshore Drive

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Gray & Busha

BLOCK

LOT 11

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

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

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1923 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Bungalow

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Irregular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Brick

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Brick

INFILL:

PORCHES: E/end/brick piers/2 bay/enclosed

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 2

MATERIALS: Brick

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

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

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Boxed eaves/brackets under gables

CONDITION: Excellent

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 106

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FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

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

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

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

* OFFICE _____ *

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 4 Fr. 1

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Bungalow style residence is located at 209 N Bayshore Drive. It exhibits a low-pitched side-facing gable roof with triangular brackets under the eaves, and an end porch under an offset front-facing gable on brick piers. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, and metal awning windows. The exterior wall fabric is brick. The building has been altered by the enclosure of the porch.

Architectural Context: The Bungalow was the most popular residential building design in Florida during the first three decades of the twentieth century. Its name was derived from the banga, a Bangalese low house with wide encircling porches, used as a wayside shelter by travellers in India during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In addition to its Indian origins, the American Bungalow was influenced heavily by Japanese architecture. Japanese construction techniques exhibited at the California Mid-Winter Exposition of 1894 emphasized the interplay of angles and planes and extensive display of structural members that became integral components of American Bungalow design.

The earliest American Bungalows were large, rambling mansions designed by prominent architects in California and New England in the 1890s. By the turn of the century, however, the design had been adapted to smaller homes. National publications like *Bungalow Magazine* and *The Craftsman* flooded the building market to the point where the Bungalow became associated primarily with modest suburban development. It was this scaled down version of the Bungalow which became a ubiquitous feature of Florida's residential neighborhoods during the early twentieth century.

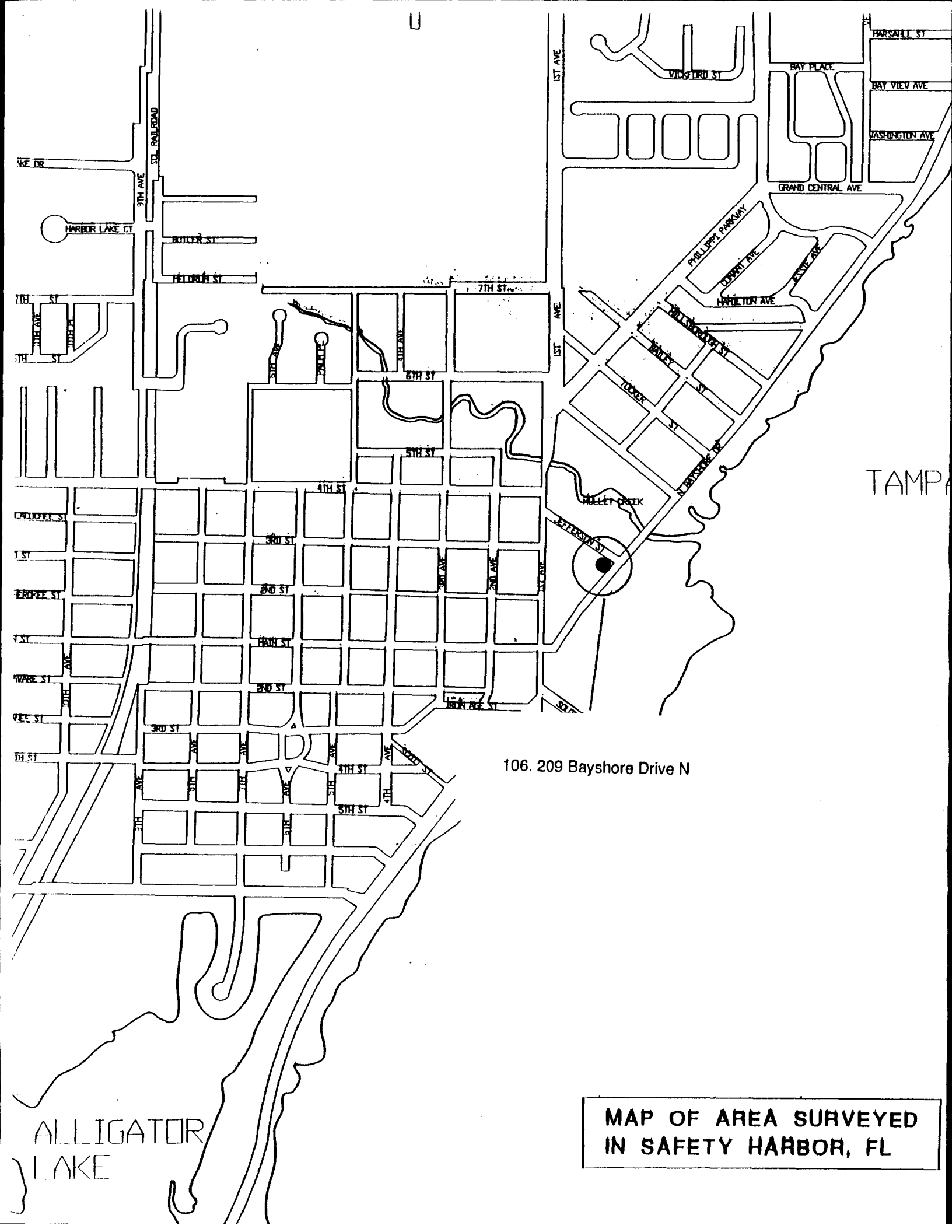
The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. They are generally either full or partial width, with the roof supported by tapered square columns that either extend to ground level or sit on massive brick piers. Windows are usually double-hung sash with vertical lights in the upper sash.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in Gray & Busha's Subdivision, platted in 1923. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1923.

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

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

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



106. 209 Bayshore Drive N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 59

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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 215 3rd Avenue N

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 215 3rd Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 6

LOT 9

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

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

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1921 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Stucco

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES: E/end/square posts/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Metal, corrugated

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: N; end, offset

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 2/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 59

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

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

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

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

* OFFICE _____ *

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 2 Fr. 25

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 215 3rd Avenue N. It exhibits a steeply-pitched gable roof, and an end porch featuring a shed roof, diagonal braces, square post supports and lattice siding. A shed addition is located on the north elevation. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/1 lights. The exterior wall fabric is stucco.

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

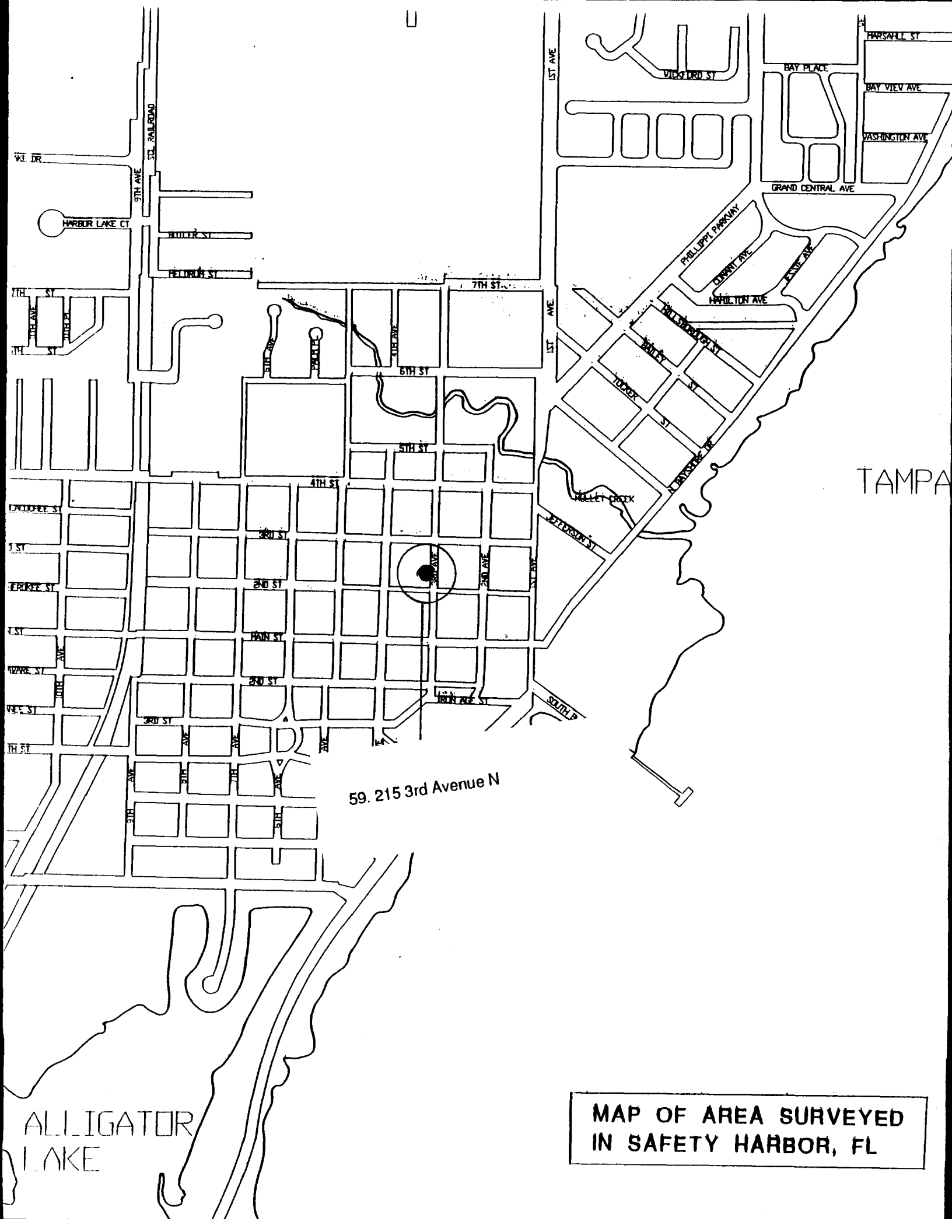
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate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

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1921.

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

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

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



59. 215 3rd Avenue N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 73

Page 1

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update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 215 3rd Avenue S

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

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

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 215 3rd Avenue S

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

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

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

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

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

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

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

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1921 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

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

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Bungalow

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Vinyl siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: E/end/wood posts/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Metal sash

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 73

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

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

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

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

* OFFICE _____ *

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 3 Fr. 3

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Bungalow style residence is located at 215 3rd Avenue S. It exhibits a front-facing gable roof. The end porch is contained under an offset front-facing gable roof and features wood-frame supports above a knee wall. Fenestration consists of metal sash windows. The exterior wall fabric is vinyl siding.

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

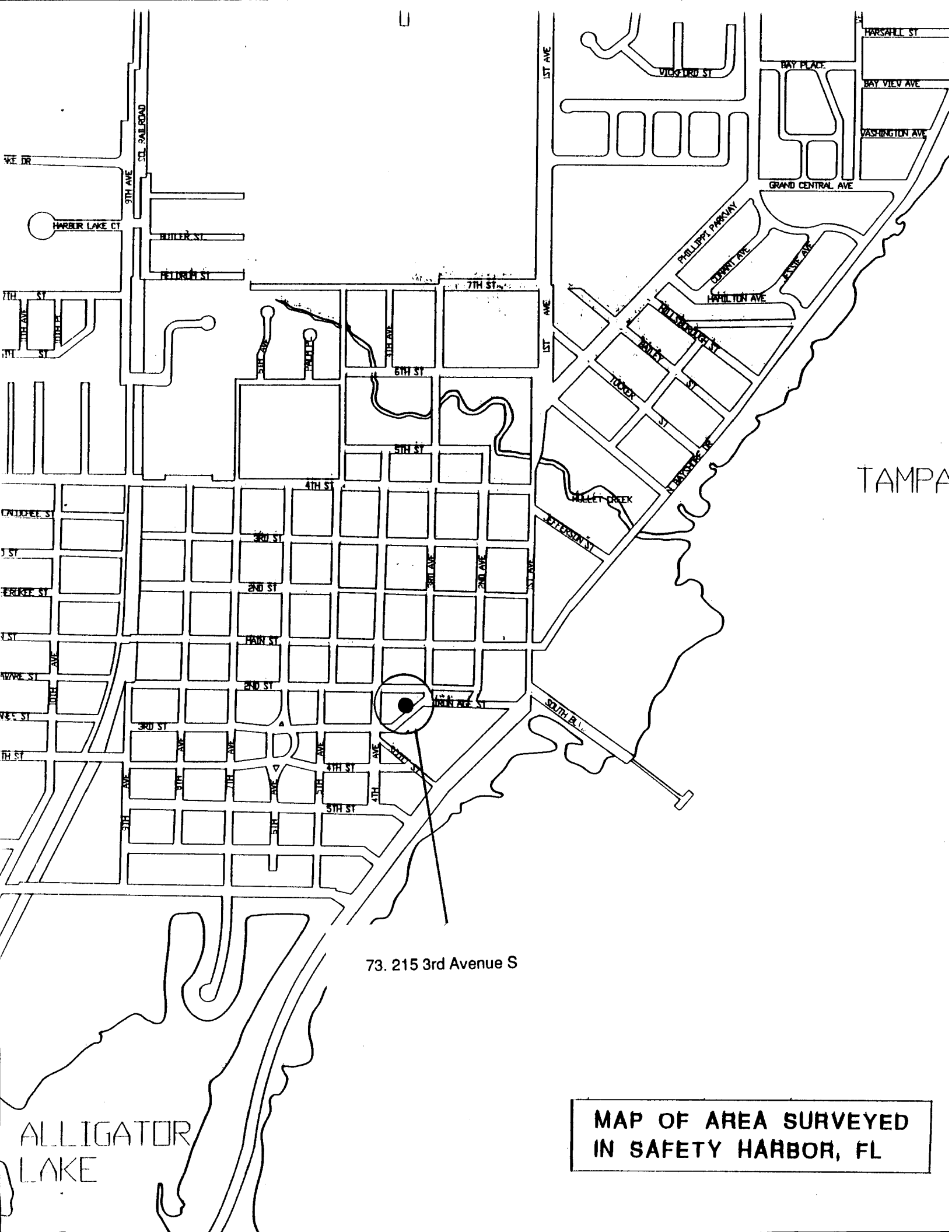
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate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

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the South Green Springs Replat, platted in 1924. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1921.

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

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

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



73. 215 3rd Avenue S

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 45

Page 1

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

X original
update

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

SITE NAME: 216 5th Avenue N

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

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

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 216 5th Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 5

LOT 10

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

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

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

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

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

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1921 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

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

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, weatherboard

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES:

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: N; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 1/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 45

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): _YES _____ _NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): _YES _____ _NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): _YES _____ _NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 2 Fr. 11

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 216 5th Avenue N. It exhibits a side-facing gable roof with exposed rafter ends. The centered entrance is contained under a small gable pediment supported by triangular knee braces and features wrought iron stair-rails. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The exterior wall fabric is weatherboard.

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

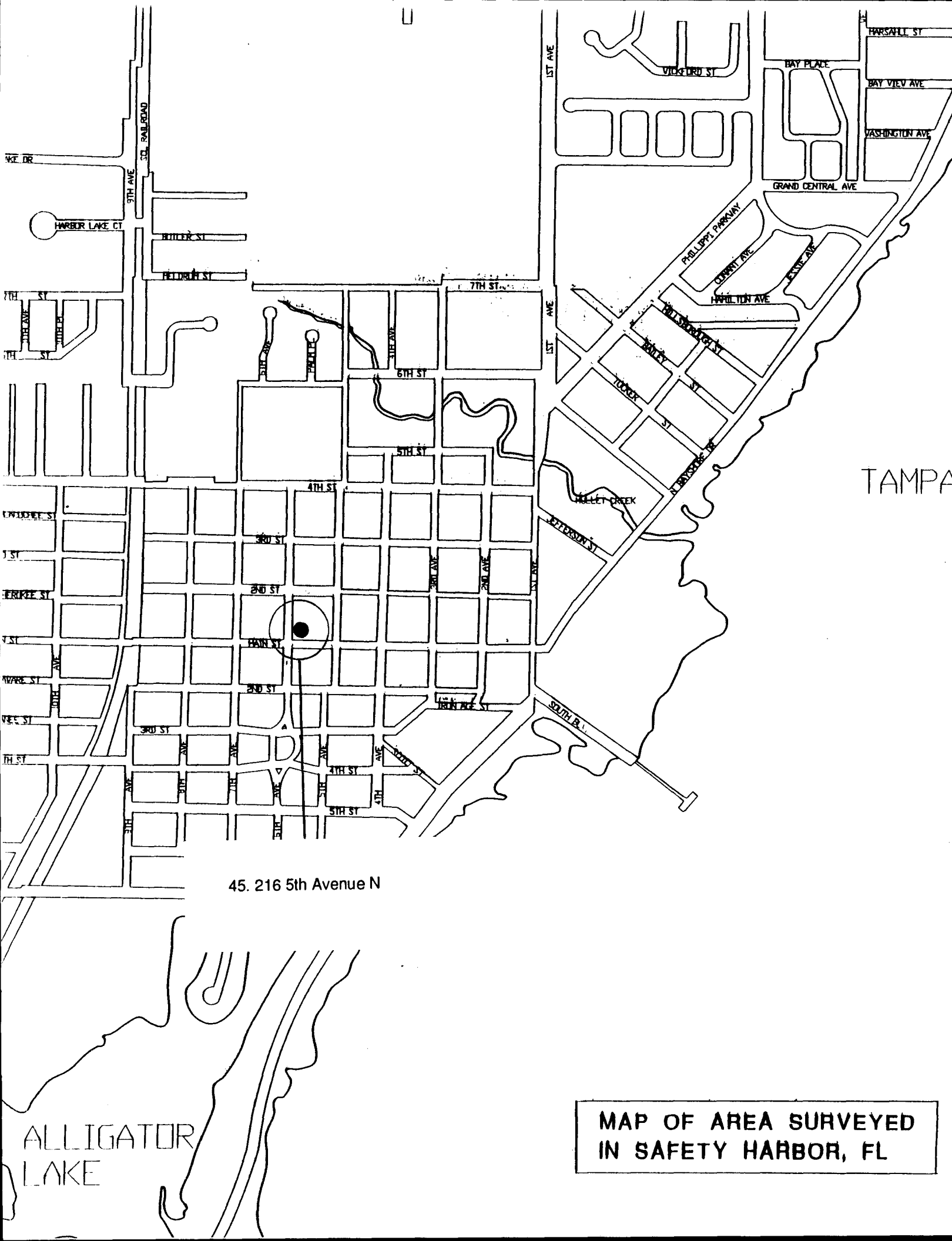
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate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

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1921.

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

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

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



45. 216 5th Avenue N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 118

Page 1

X original
update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 216 Hillsborough Street

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Depression/New Deal

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 216 Hillsborough Street

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Espiritu Santo Springs

BLOCK 9

LOT 6

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

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

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1930 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Vinyl siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: N/entrance/square wood/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Cross-gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: W; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Metal sash

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 118

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 4 Fr. 13

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 216 Hillsborough Street. Notable architectural features include a cross-gabled roof, and a centered entrance porch contained under a triangular pediment supported by square columns. A partial balustrade and railing surround the porch. The entrance is flanked by a pair of bay windows. Fenestration consists of metal sash windows. The exterior wall fabric is vinyl siding. The building has been altered by the application of the metal sash windows and vinyl siding.

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

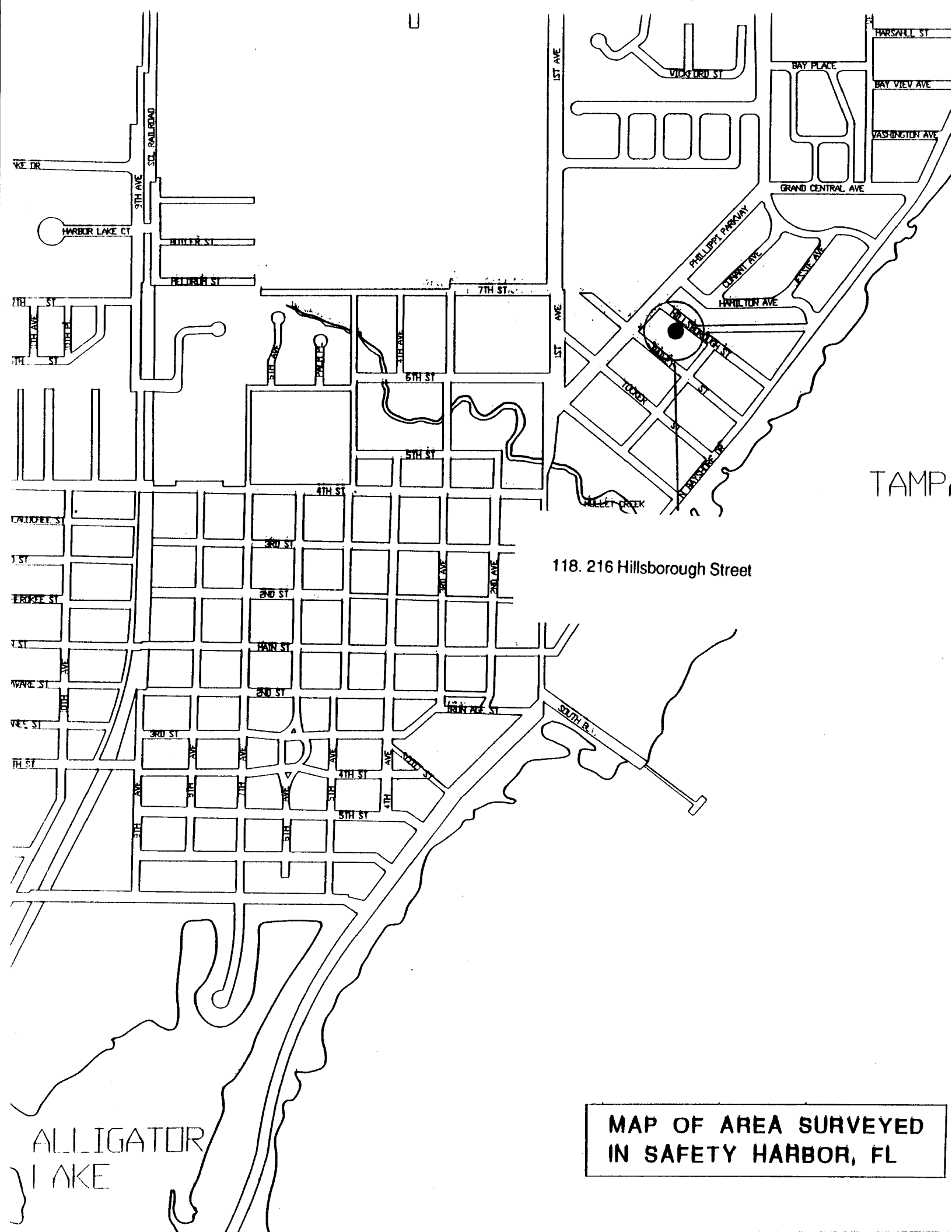
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate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

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Espiritu Santo Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1930.

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

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

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



118. 216 Hillsborough Street

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 116

Page 1

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

X original
update

SITE NAME: 217 Bailey Street

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Spanish-American War

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

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

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 217 Bailey Street

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Espiritu Santo Springs

BLOCK 9

LOT 9

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

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

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

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

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

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1906 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

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

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Bungalow

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Vinyl siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/end/square wood

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS: Shed

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: E; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Metal awning

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 116

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

* DATE LISTED ON NR *

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

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

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

* OFFICE *

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 4 Fr. 11

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-and-a-half story Bungalow style residence is located at 217 Bailey Street. It exhibits a side-facing gable roof, a gable dormer, and an end porch running the length of the facade. The porch is contained under a flair of the main roof and features square columns. Fenestration consists of metal awning windows. The exterior wall fabric is vinyl siding. The building has been altered by the application of vinyl siding.

Architectural Context: The Bungalow was the most popular residential building design in Florida during the first three decades of the twentieth century. Its name was derived from the banga, a Bangalese low house with wide encircling porches, used as a wayside shelter by travellers in India during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In addition to its Indian origins, the American Bungalow was influenced heavily by Japanese architecture. Japanese construction techniques exhibited at the California Mid-Winter Exposition of 1894 emphasized the interplay of angles and planes and extensive display of structural members that became integral components of American Bungalow design.

The earliest American Bungalows were large, rambling mansions designed by prominent architects in California and New England in the 1890s. By the turn of the century, however, the design had been adapted to smaller homes. National publications like *Bungalow Magazine* and *The Craftsman* flooded the building market to the point where the Bungalow became associated primarily with modest suburban development. It was this scaled down version of the Bungalow which became a ubiquitous feature of Florida's residential neighborhoods during the early twentieth century.

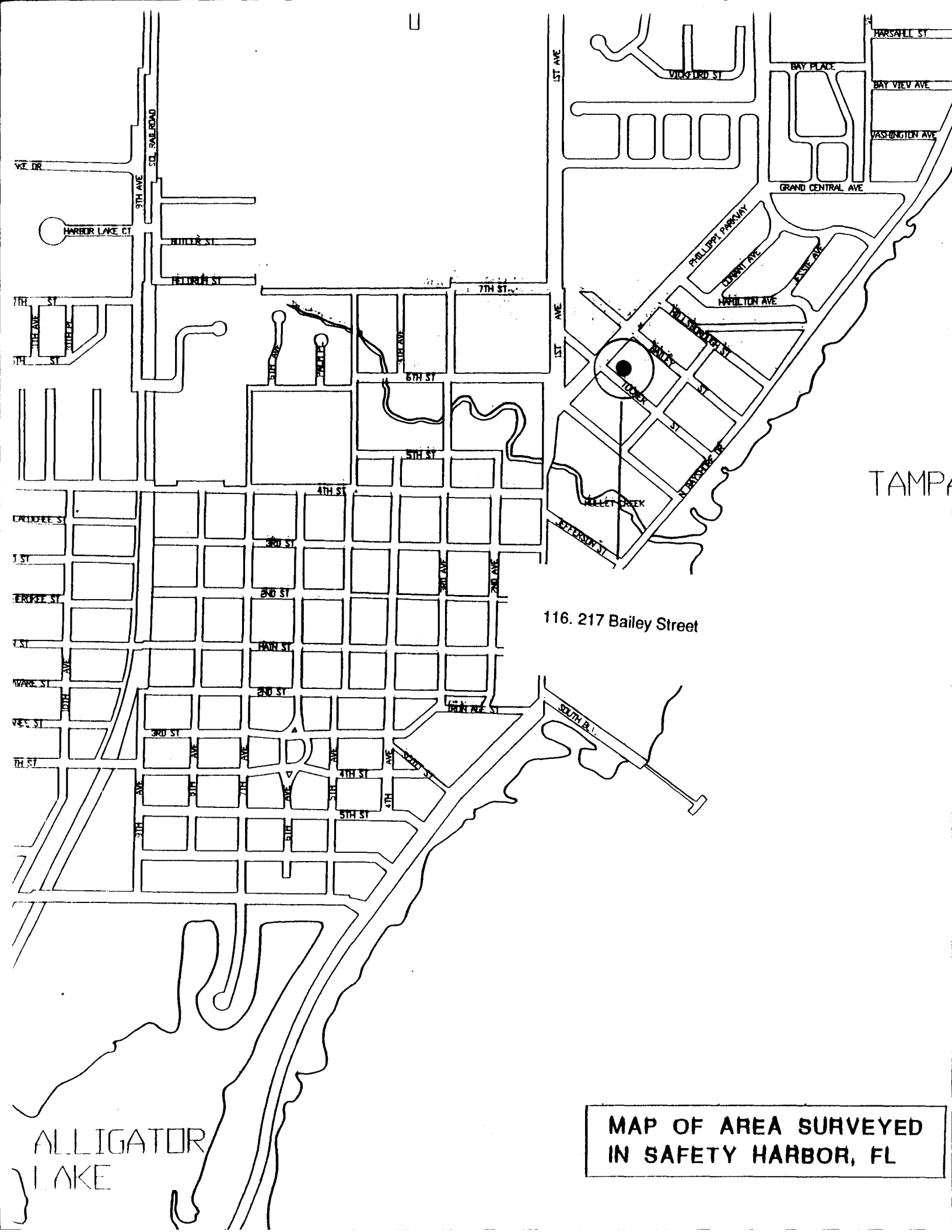
The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. They are generally either full or partial width, with the roof supported by tapered square columns that either extend to ground level or sit on massive brick piers. Windows are usually double-hung sash with vertical lights in the upper sash.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Espiritu Santo Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed in 1906.

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

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

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



TAMPA

116. 217 Bailey Street

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 74

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 221 3rd Avenue S

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: W War I & Aftermath

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

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

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 221 3rd Avenue S

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: South Green Springs Replat **BLOCK** 1 **LOT** 8

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

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

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

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

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

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1919 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

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

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, drop siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/end/square posts/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS: Shed

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: S; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 1/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NUMBER: 57

Page 1

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

X original
update

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

SITE NAME: 225 3rd Avenue N

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

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

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 225 3rd Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 6

LOT 8

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

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

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

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

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

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1921 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

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

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, drop siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: E/end/square wood on knee wall/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Jalousie

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Exposed rafter ends

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 57

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

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

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

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

* OFFICE _____ *

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 2 Fr. 23

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 225 3rd Avenue N. It exhibits a front-facing gable roof with exposed rafter ends. The porch is contained under the gable and features square columns above a knee wall. Fenestration consists of jalousie windows. The exterior wall fabric is drop siding. The building has been altered by the two-story addition to the rear, and by the enclosure of the porch.

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

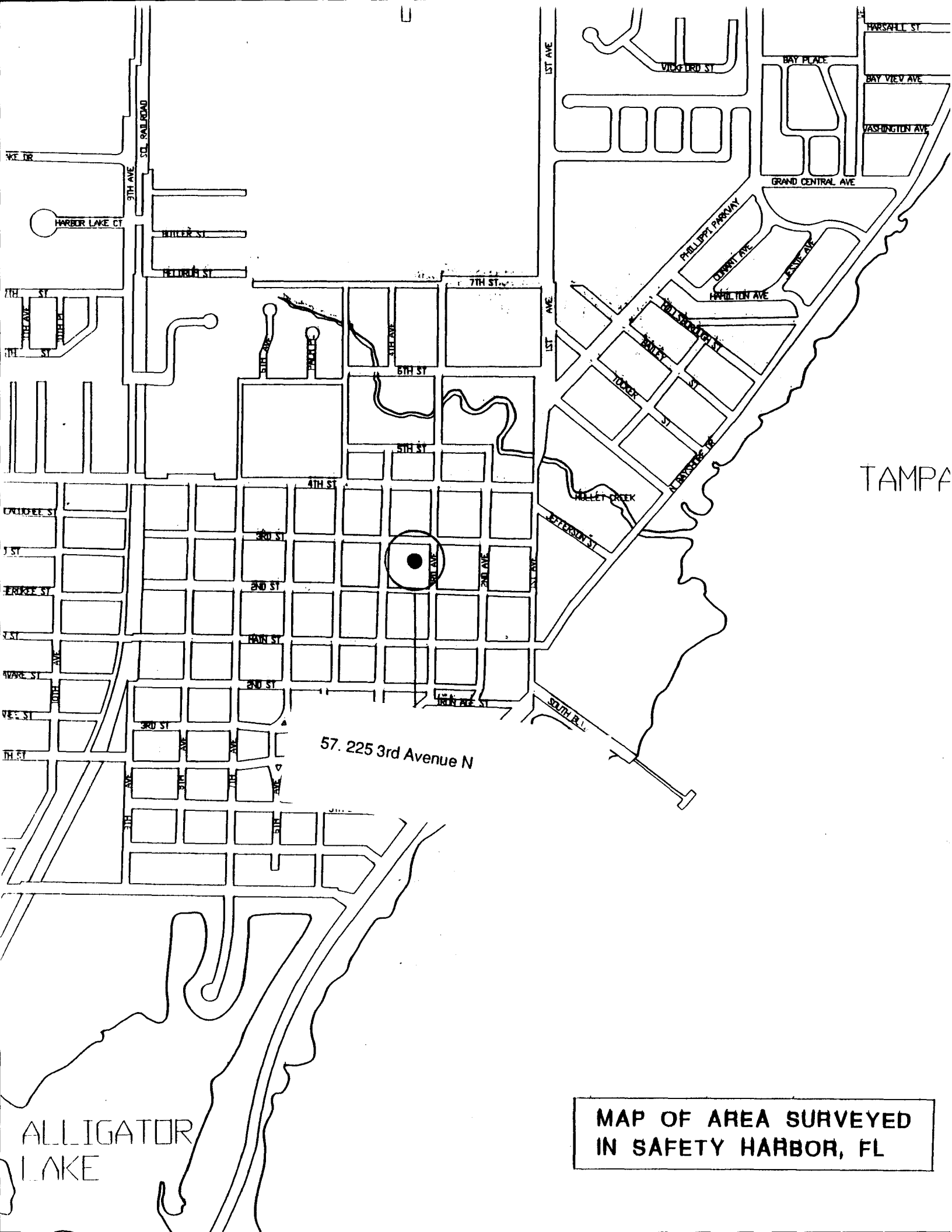
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate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

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1921.

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

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

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



57. 225 3rd Avenue N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 37

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 225 8th Avenue N

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

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

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 225 8th Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: West Green Springs

BLOCK 21

LOT 11

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

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

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

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

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

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1923 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

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

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: L-shaped

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, drop siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Brick

INFILL:

PORCHES: E/end/wood posts

ROOF: TYPE: Cross-gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: E; end, offset

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 1/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 37

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 2 Fr. 3

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 225 8th Avenue N. It exhibits a cross-gabled roof on the L-shaped facade. The porch is contained under shed extension and features wood post supports and a knee wall. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The exterior wall fabric is drop siding.

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

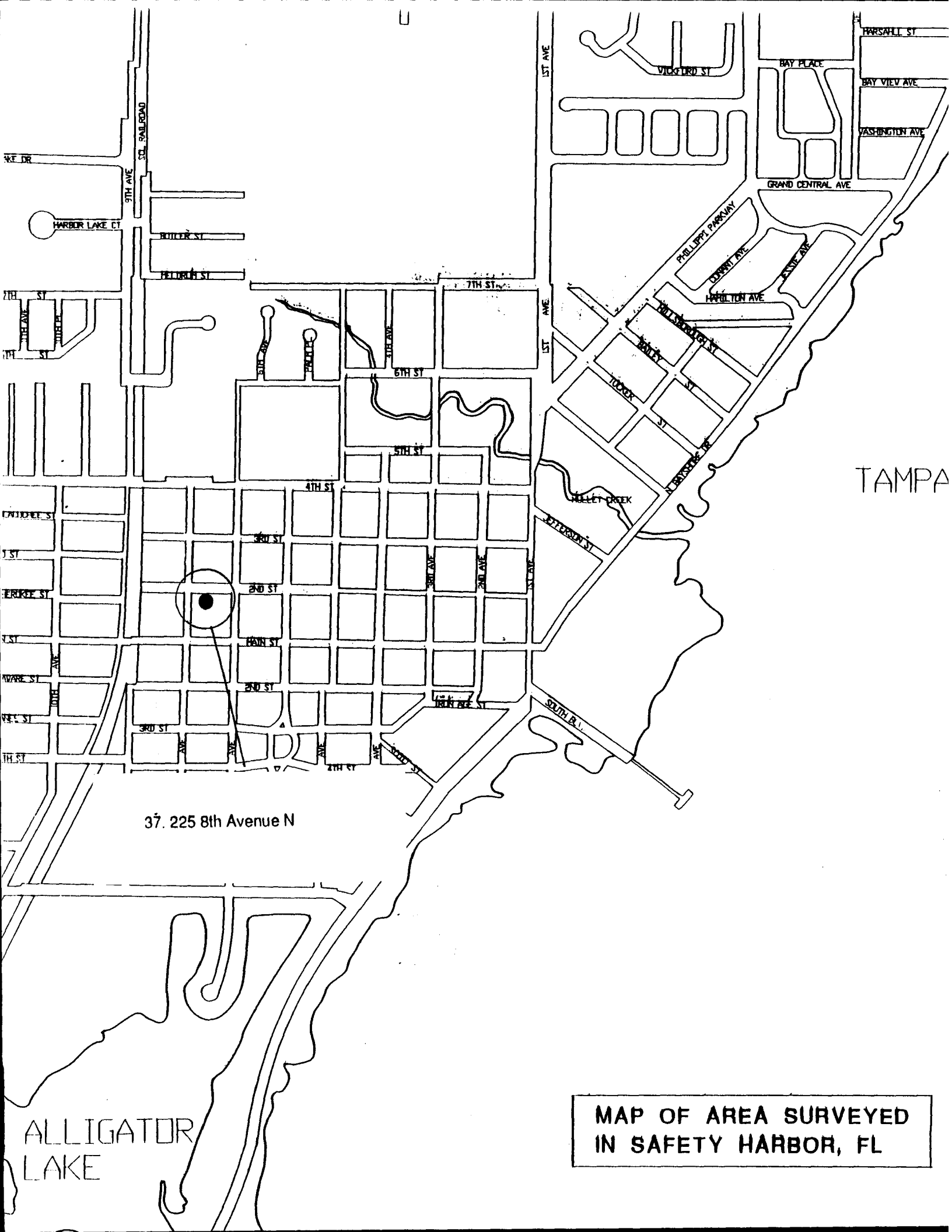
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate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

Historical Narrative: This building is located in C. W. Johnson's West Green Springs Subdivision, originally platted in 1906. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1923.

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

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

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



37. 225 8th Avenue N

TAMPA

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL

ALLIGATOR
LAKE



RECORD NUMBER: 91

Page 1

X original
update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 226 3rd Street N

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 226 3rd Street N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs BLOCK 7 LOT 2

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

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

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1921 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Irregular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Vinyl siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES:

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Casement, 6 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 91

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

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

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

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

* OFFICE _____ *

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 3 Fr. 21

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular building is located at 226 3rd Street N. It exhibits a front-facing gable roof with shed extensions, and an asymmetrical facade. Fenestration consists of 6-light casement windows. The exterior wall fabric is vinyl siding. The building has been altered by several structural additions.

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

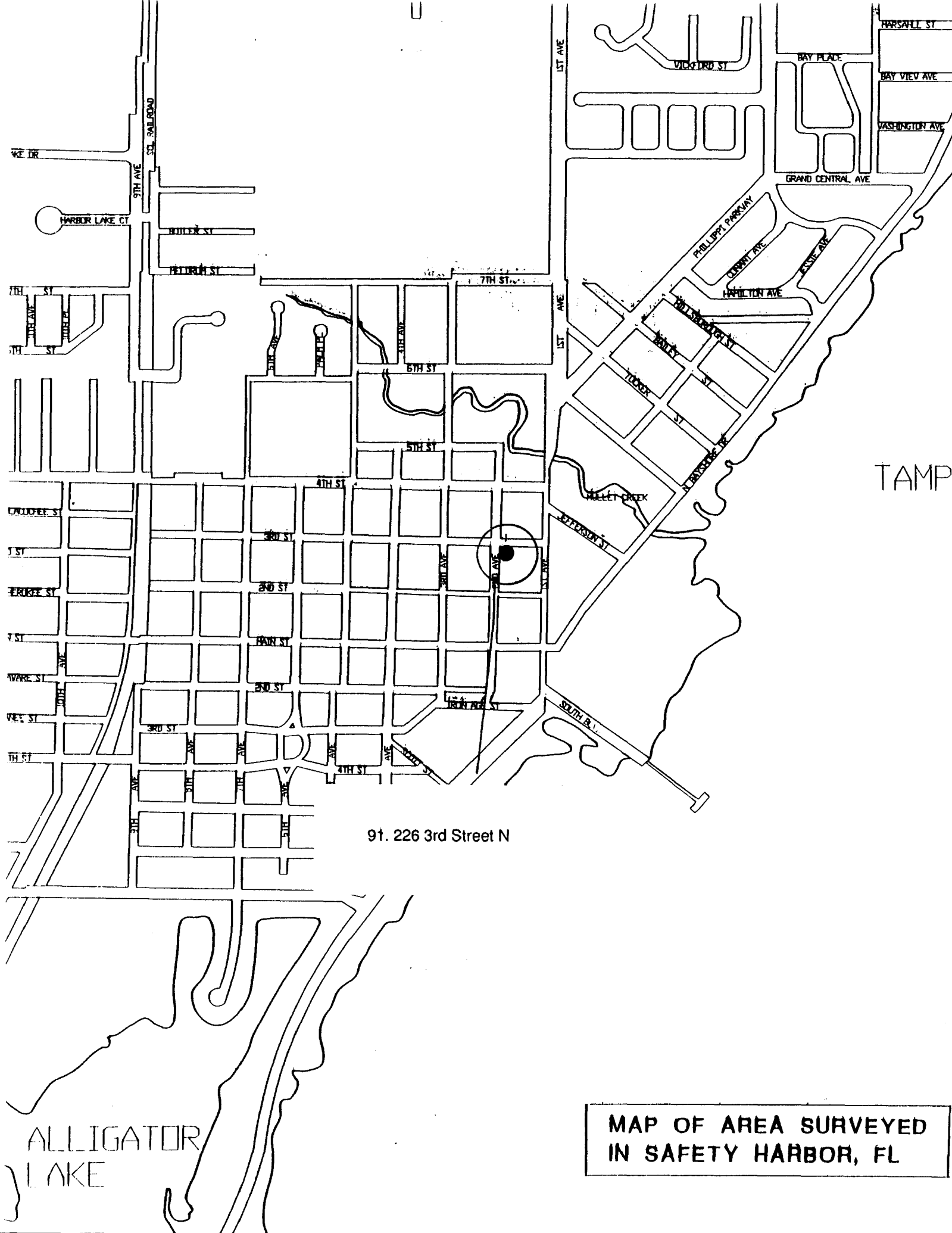
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate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

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1921.

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

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

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



91. 226 3rd Street N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 84

Page 1

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

X original
update

SITE NAME: 227 S Bayshore Drive

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: W War I & Aftermath

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

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

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 227 S Bayshore Drive

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Spring Haven Addition

BLOCK 3

LOT 1&2

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

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

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

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

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

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1917 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

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

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, drop siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: E/end/enclosed

ROOF: TYPE: Hip

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: S; end, offset

WINDOWS: Fixed plate glass

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 84

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085
NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 3 Fr. 14

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 227 S Bayshore Drive. Notable architectural features include a hip roof and an incised porch. Fenestration consists of fixed plate glass windows. The exterior wall fabric is drop siding. The building has been altered by the enclosure of the porch.

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

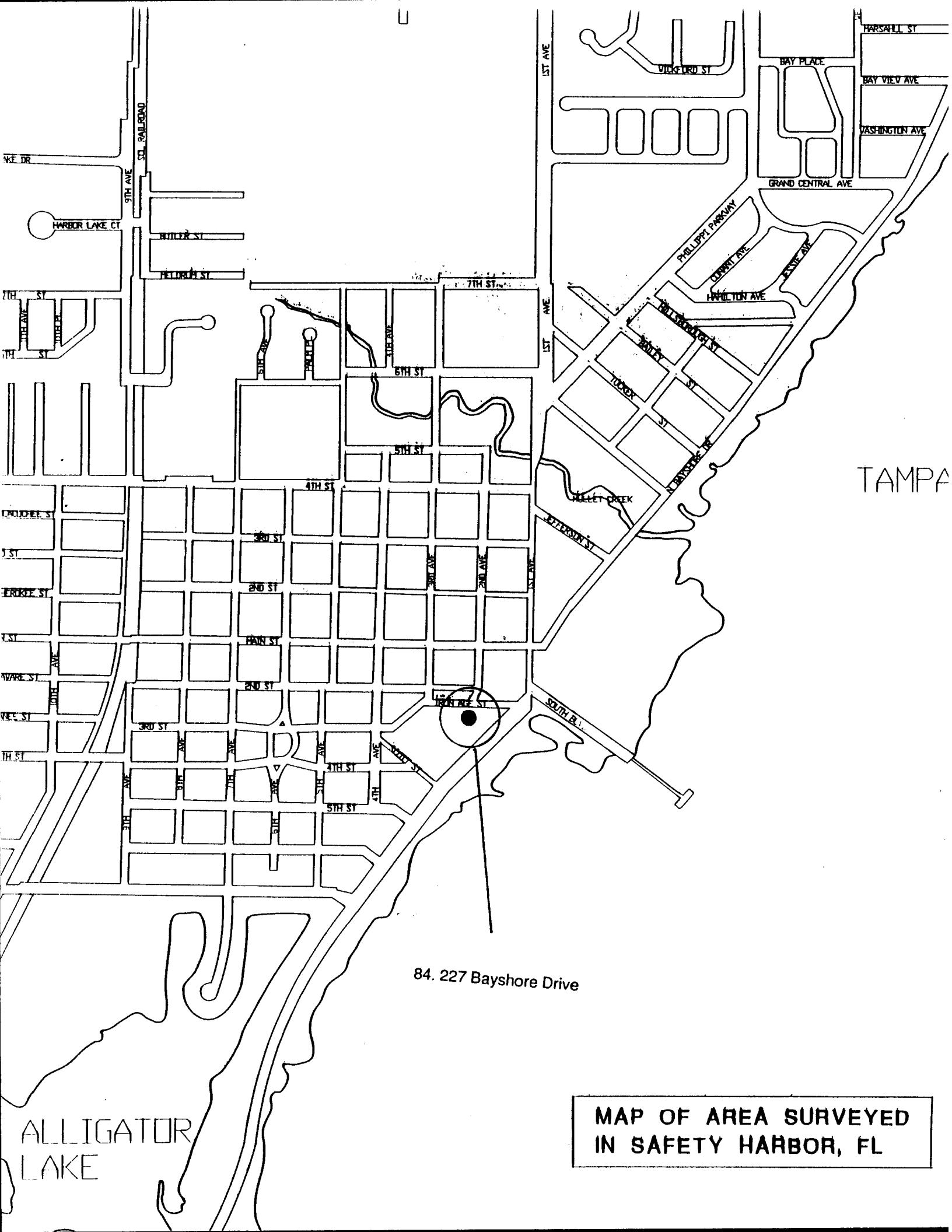
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate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

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Spring Haven Addition to Green Springs, platted in 1905. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1917.

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

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

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



84. 227 Bayshore Drive

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 117

Page 1

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

X original
update

SITE NAME: ²²⁹~~239~~ Bailey Street
HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times
NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building
OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:
COUNTY: Pinellas OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual
PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P DHR NO.
LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 239 Bailey Street
CITY: Safety Harbor
VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Espiritu Santo Springs BLOCK 9 LOT 10
PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map
TOWNSHIP: 29S RANGE: 16E SECTION: 3 1/4: 1/4-1/4:
IRREGULAR SEC? y X n LAND GRANT: None
USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987
UTM: ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:
COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown
BUILDER: Unknown
CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1921 RESTORATION DATE(S):
MODIFICATION DATE(S):
MOVE: DATE: ORIG. LOCATION:
ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence
PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Bungalow
PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular
PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown
NO. STORIES: 1 OUTBLDGS: 1 PORCHES: 1 DORMERS: 0
STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame
EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Stucco
FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous
MATERIALS: Concrete block
INFILL:
PORCHES: S/end/tapered wood on masonry piers/4 bay
ROOF: TYPE: Gable
SURFACING: Composition shingle
SECONDARY STRUCS:
CHIMNEY: NO.: 1
MATERIALS: Brick
LOCATIONS: W; end, exterior
WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 6/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:
CONDITION: Good
SURROUNDINGS: Residential
NARRATIVE:
See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 117

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

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

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

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

* OFFICE _____ *

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 4 Fr. 12

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Bungalow style residence is located at 239 Bailey Street. It exhibits a low-pitched side-facing gable roof, an end porch and porte-cochere. The porch and porte-cochere are contained under a shed extension and feature tapered columns on masonry piers, and a knee wall. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights. The exterior wall fabric is stucco.

Architectural Context: The Bungalow was the most popular residential building design in Florida during the first three decades of the twentieth century. Its name was derived from the banga, a Bangalese low house with wide encircling porches, used as a wayside shelter by travellers in India during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In addition to its Indian origins, the American Bungalow was influenced heavily by Japanese architecture. Japanese construction techniques exhibited at the California Mid-Winter Exposition of 1894 emphasized the interplay of angles and planes and extensive display of structural members that became integral components of American Bungalow design.

The earliest American Bungalows were large, rambling mansions designed by prominent architects in California and New England in the 1890s. By the turn of the century, however, the design had been adapted to smaller homes. National publications like *Bungalow Magazine* and *The Craftsman* flooded the building market to the point where the Bungalow became associated primarily with modest suburban development. It was this scaled down version of the Bungalow which became a ubiquitous feature of Florida's residential neighborhoods during the early twentieth century.

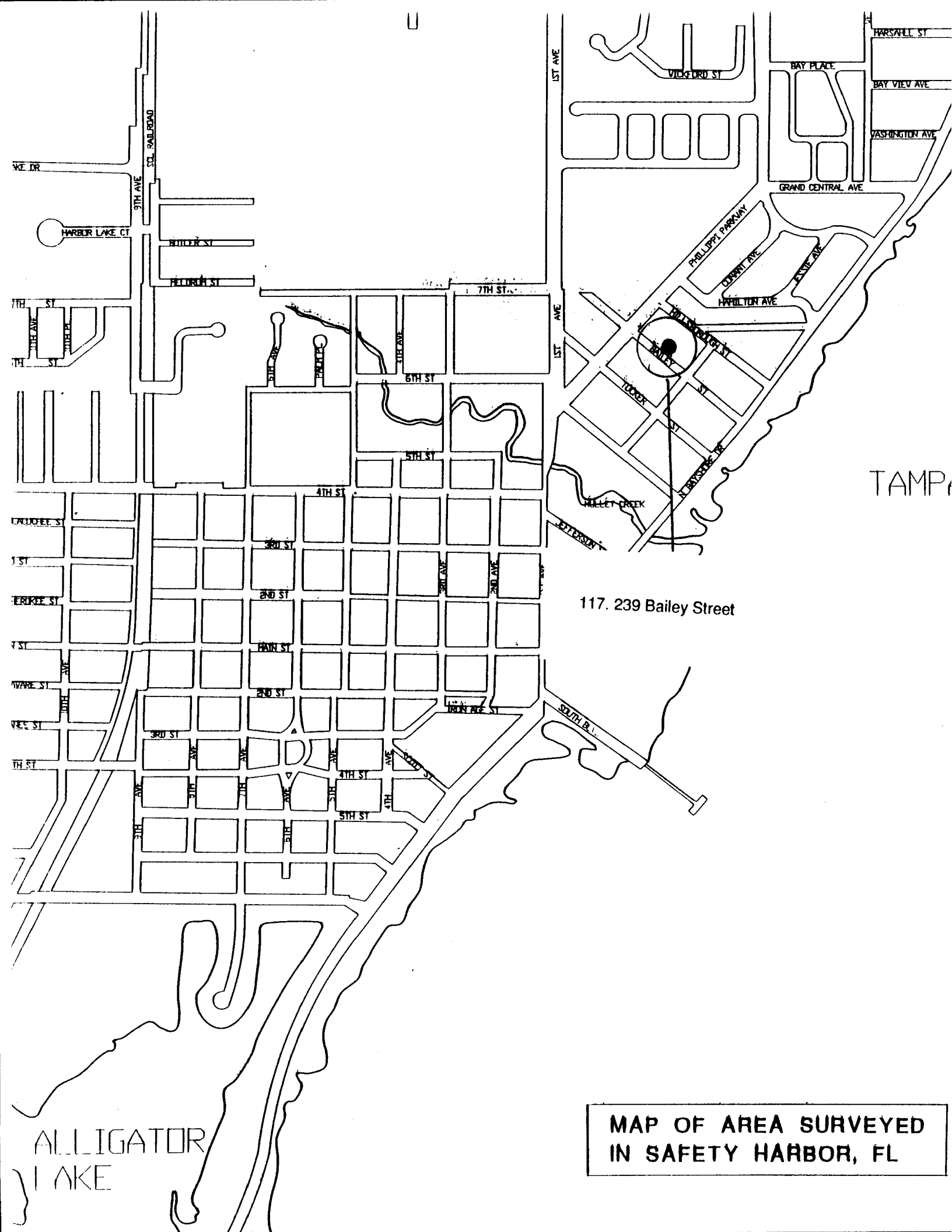
The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. They are generally either full or partial width, with the roof supported by tapered square columns that either extend to ground level or sit on massive brick piers. Windows are usually double-hung sash with vertical lights in the upper sash.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Espiritu Santo Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1921.

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

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

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



117. 239 Bailey Street

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 55

Page 1

X original
update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 234 3rd Avenue N

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 234 3rd Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 7

LOT 6

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

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

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1923 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, drop siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: W/end/tapered wood on knee wall/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS: Gable

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Metal sash

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 55

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

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

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

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

* OFFICE _____ *

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 2 Fr. 21

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 234 3rd Avenue N. It exhibits a side-facing gable roof, a gable dormer, and an offset entrance. The porch is contained under the slope of the main roof and features tapered columns above the knee wall. Fenestration consists of metal sash windows. The exterior wall fabric is drop siding. The building has been altered by the partial enclosure of the porch.

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

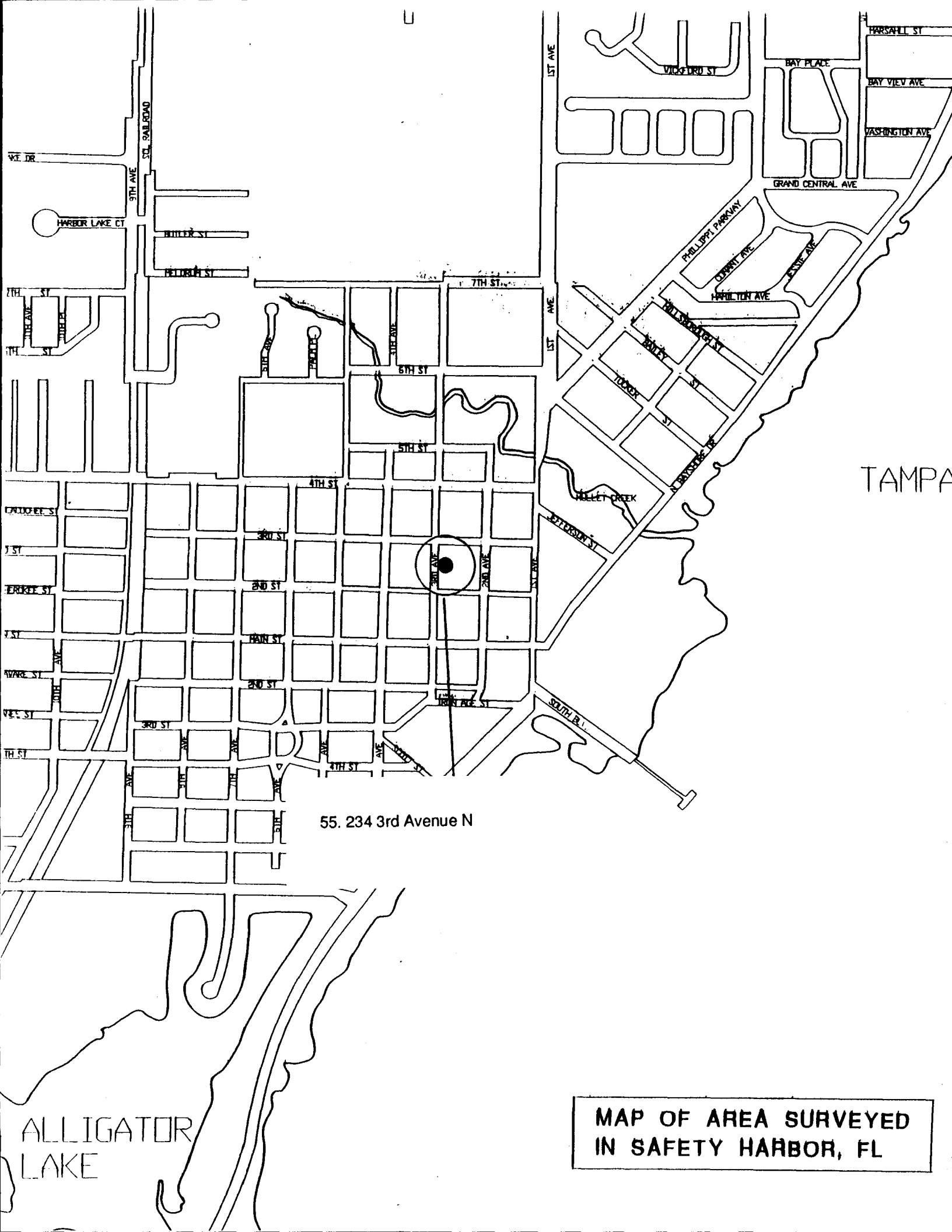
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate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

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1923.

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

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

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



55. 234 3rd Avenue N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL





RECORD NUMBER: 87

Page 1

X original
update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 235 2nd Avenue N

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 235 2nd Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 7

LOT 5

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

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

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1921 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, drop siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Brick

INFILL:

PORCHES: E/veranda/enclosed

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Metal, corrugated

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: Center ridge

WINDOWS: Metal sash

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 87

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

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

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

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

* OFFICE _____ *

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 3 Fr. 17

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 235 2nd Avenue N. It exhibits a side-facing gable roof, and a veranda. The veranda is contained under a gable roof. The entrance is further shaded by a shed extension supported by diagonal braces. Fenestration consists of metal sash windows. The exterior wall fabric is drop siding. The building has been altered by the enclosure of the porch.

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

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

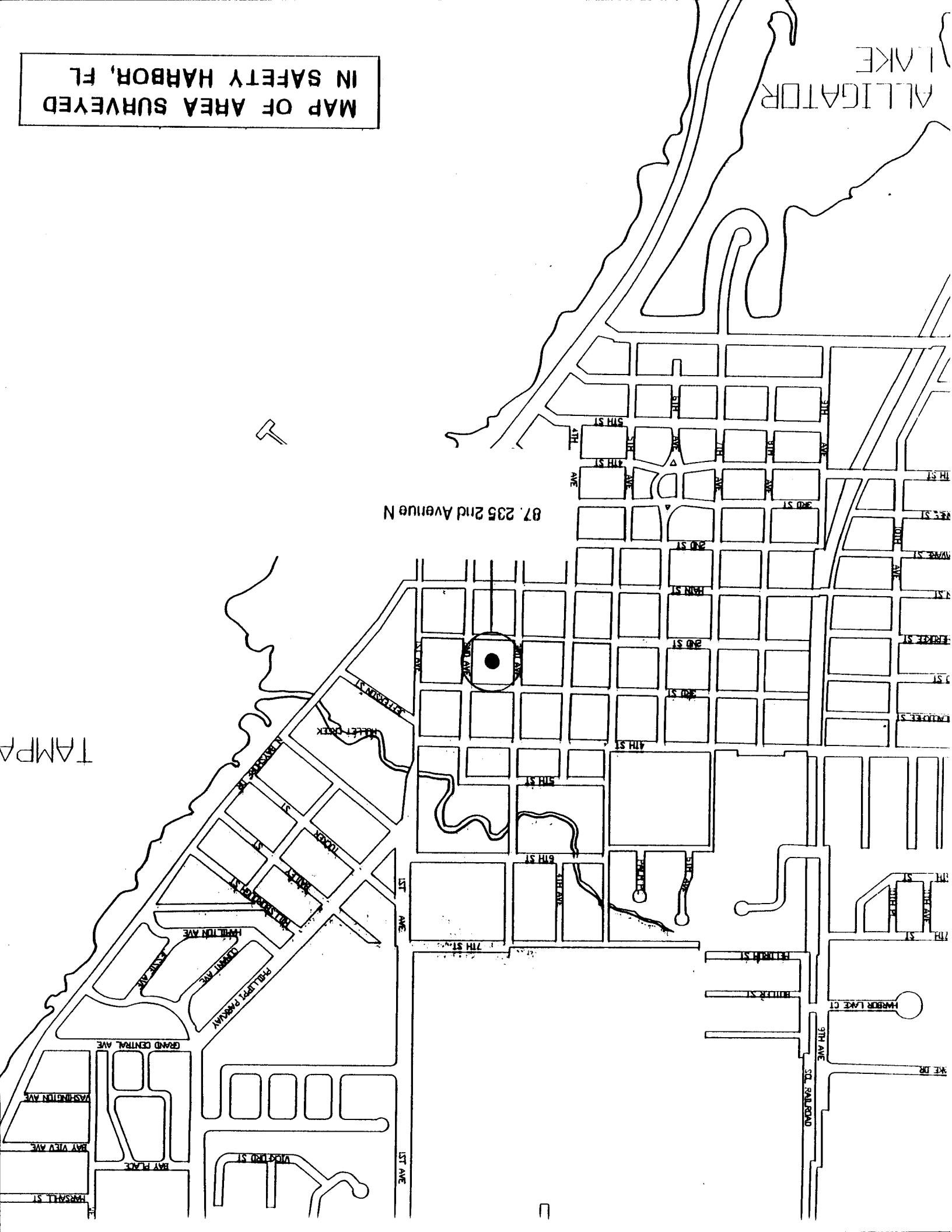
Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1921.

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

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

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

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL





RECORD NUMBER: 56

Page 1

X original
update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 235 3rd Avenue N

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 235 3rd Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 6

LOT 5

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

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

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1921 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, drop siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

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

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Metal, 3-V crimp

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 2

MATERIALS: Brick

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

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 1/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 56

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

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

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

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

* OFFICE _____ *

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 2 Fr. 22

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 235 3rd Avenue N. It exhibits a side-facing gable roof, as well as an end porch contained under a shed extension and featuring square columns above a knee wall. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The exterior wall fabric is drop siding.

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

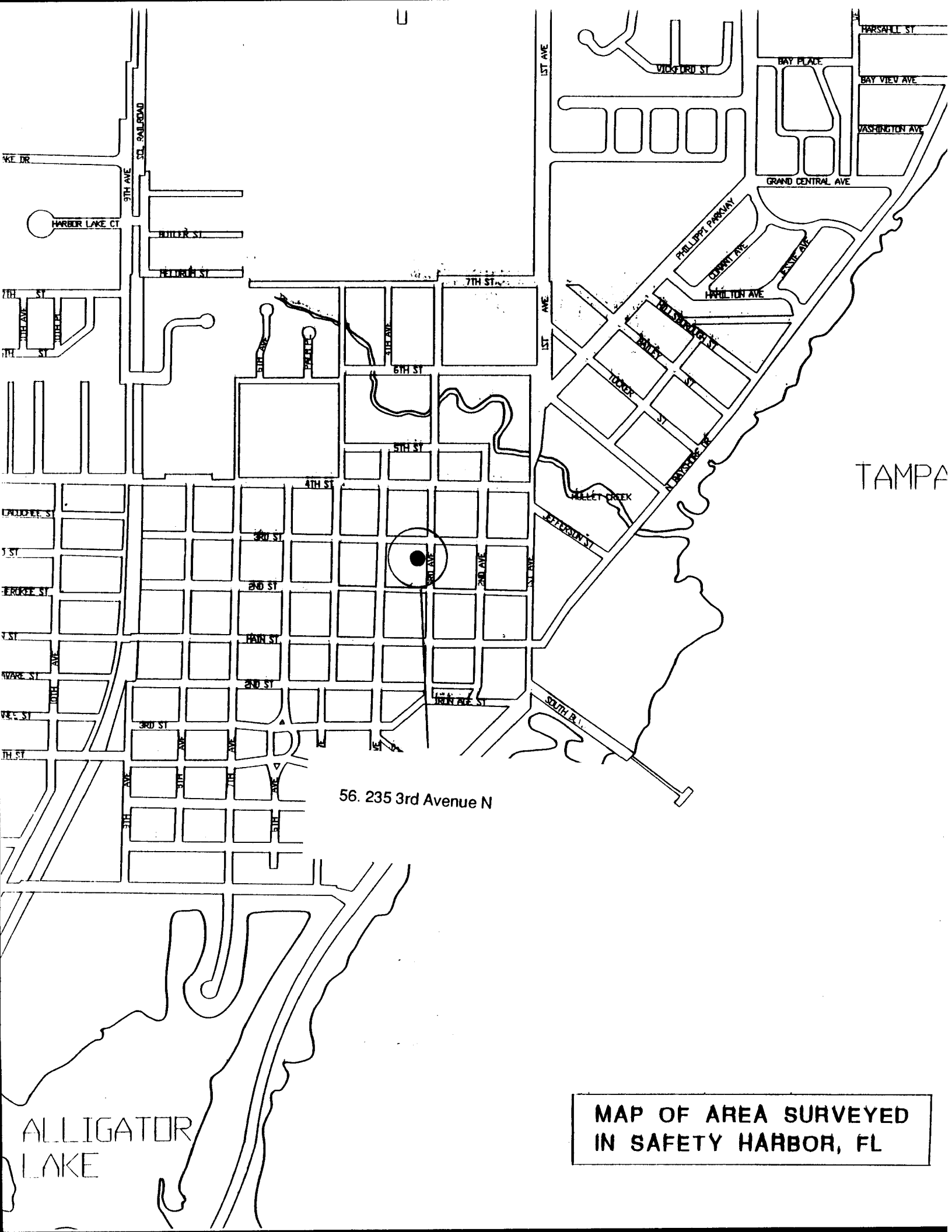
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate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

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1921.

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

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

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



56. 235 3rd Avenue N

TAMPA

ALLIGATOR
LAKE

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL





RECORD NUMBER: 36

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 235 8th Avenue N

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

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

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

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 235 8th Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: West Green Springs

BLOCK 21

LOT 5

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

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

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

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

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

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

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1923 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE:

ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

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

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, weatherboard

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: E/end/wood posts

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Metal awning

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 36

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

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

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

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

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

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

* OFFICE _____ *

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

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

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

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 2 Fr. 2

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular is located at 235 8th Avenue N. It exhibits front-facing a gable roof with wide eaves and an offset entrance. The end porch is contained under a shed roof supported by wood posts. Fenestration consists of metal awning windows. The exterior wall fabric is weatherboard.

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

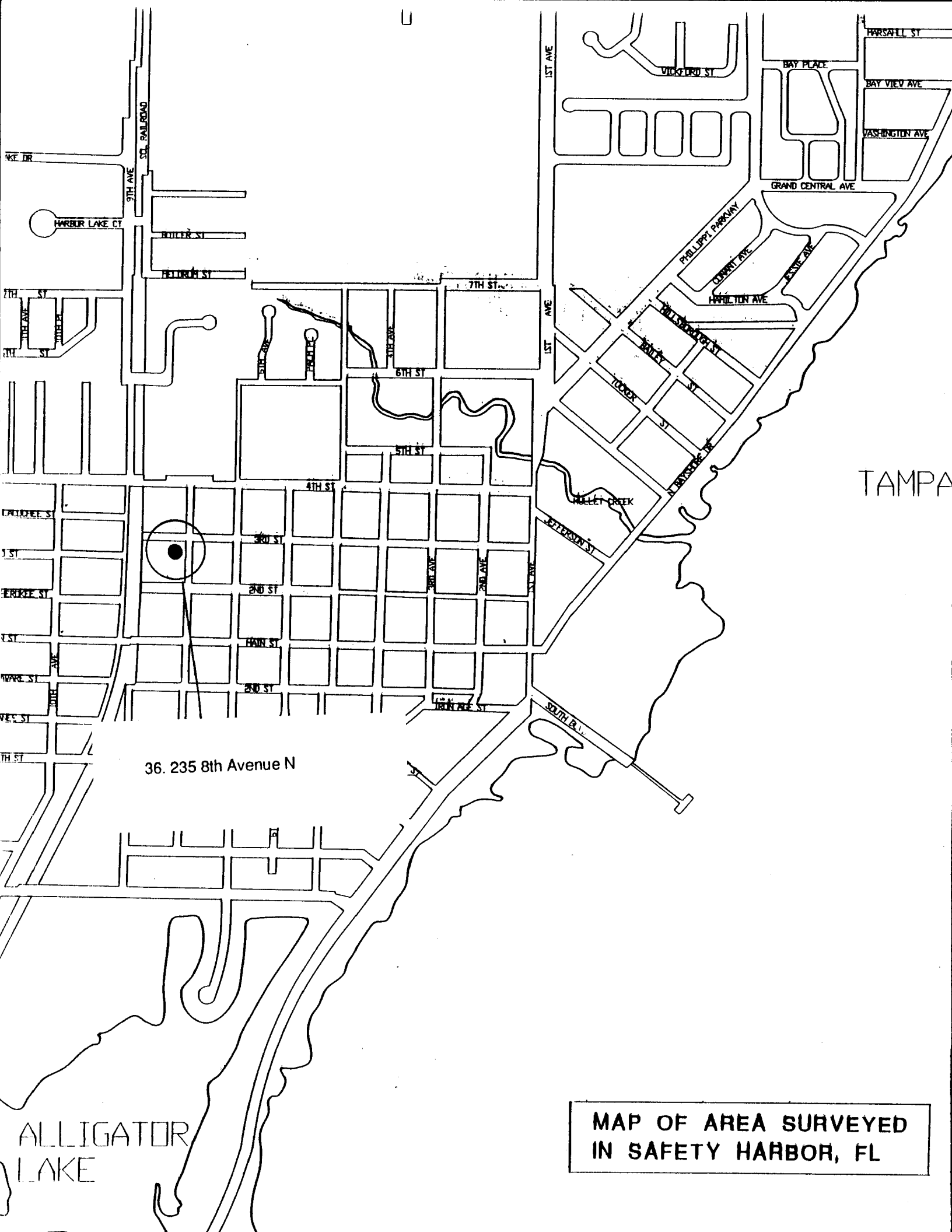
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate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

Historical Narrative: This building is located in C. W. Johnson's West Green Springs Subdivision, originally platted in 1906. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1923.

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

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

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



36. 235 8th Avenue N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 49

Page 1

X original
update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 236 4th Avenue N

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P DHR NO.

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 236 4th Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 6

LOT 6

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S RANGE: 16E SECTION: 3 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1923 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Mediterranean Revival

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 OUTBLDGS: 0 PORCHES: 1 DORMERS: 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Masonry, Hollow tile

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Stucco

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES: W/entrance/masonry arches/2 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Flat

SURFACING: Built-up

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: S; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Jalousie

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 49

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * *	DHR USE ONLY	* * *	* * *	DHR USE ONLY	* * *	* * *
DATE LISTED ON NR _____						
* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE):	YES	_____	NO	_____	*	
* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE):	YES	_____	NO	_____	*	
* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE):	YES	_____	NO	_____	*	
* OFFICE	_____					*
* * *						
* * *	DHR USE ONLY	* * *	* * *	DHR USE ONLY	* * *	* * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 2 Fr. 15

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story residence is located at 236 4th Avenue N. Its Mediterranean Revival styling is expressed by its flat roof with rectilinear parapet and the arched bays of the corner entrance porch. Fenestration consists of jalousie windows. The exterior wall fabric is stucco.

Architectural Context: Mediterranean Revival is an eclectic style containing architectural elements with Spanish or Mid-eastern precedents. Found in those states that have a Spanish colonial heritage, Mediterranean Revival broadly defines the Mission, Moorish, Turkish, Byzantine, and Spanish Eclectic revival styles which became popular in the Southwest and Florida during the early twentieth century. The influence of those Mediterranean styles found expression through a detailed study in 1915 of Latin American architecture made by Bertram Grovesnor Goodhue at the Panama-California Exposition in San Diego. The Goodhue exhibit prominently featured the rich Spanish architectural variety of South America. Encouraged by the publicity afforded the exposition, other architects began to look directly to Spain and elsewhere in the Mediterranean where they found still more interesting building traditions.

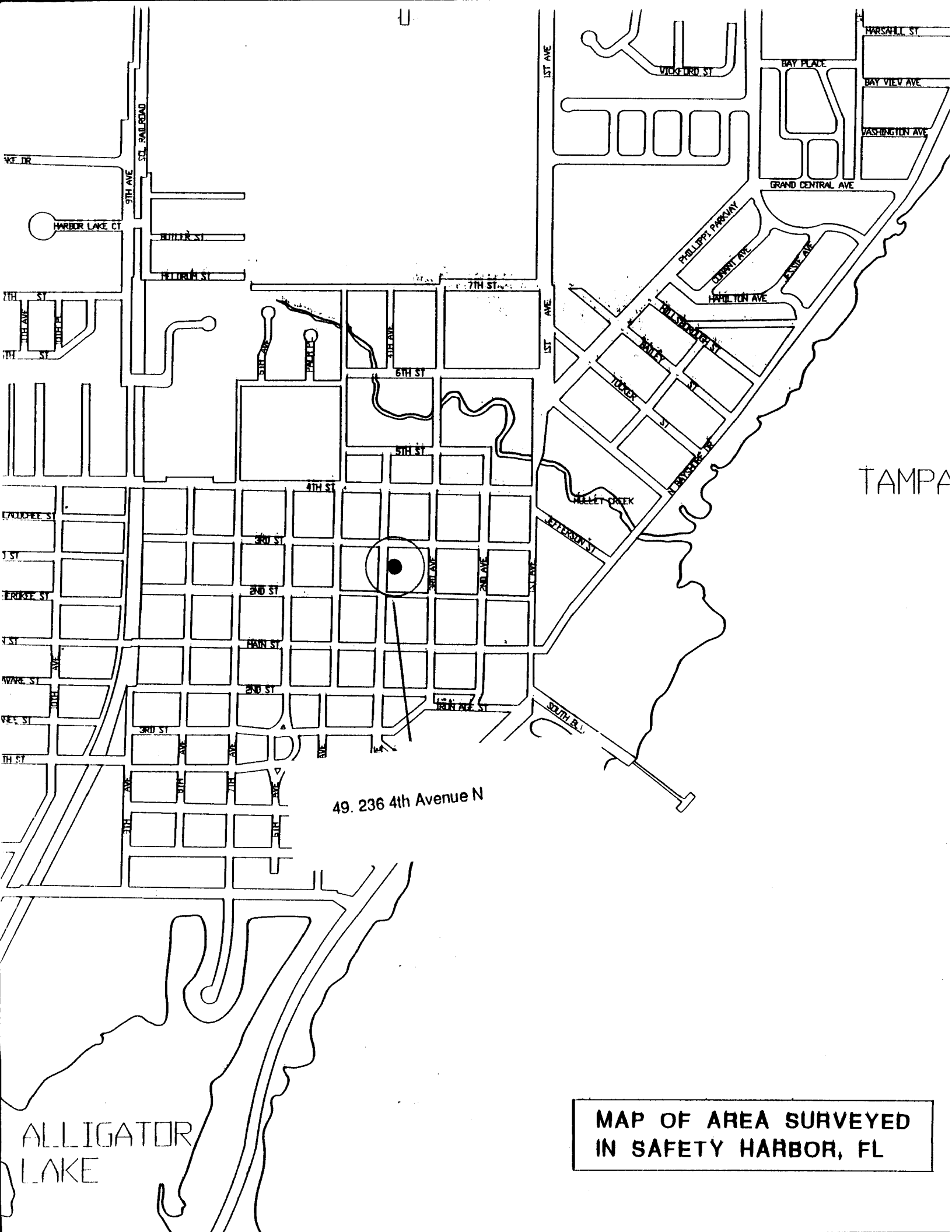
Mediterranean Revival buildings in Florida display considerable Spanish influence. A popular building style in Florida during the 1920s, construction continued following the collapse of the land boom and even into the 1930s. Identifying features of the style include flat (sometimes hip) roofs, usually with some form of parapet; ceramic tile roof surfacing; stuccoed facades; flat roof entrance porches, commonly with arched openings supported by square columns; casement and double-hung sash windows; and ceramic tile decorations.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1923.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



MAP OF AREA SURVEYED IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 88

Page 1

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update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 237 2nd Avenue N

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: W War I & Aftermath

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 237 2nd Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 7

LOT 4

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 3 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: **LATITUDE:** D M S **LONGITUDE:** D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1919 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Bungalow

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 **OUTBLDGS:** 1 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Vinyl siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: E/end/enclosed

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 2/2 lights; Metal awning

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Triangular knee braces

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 88

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf	info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

```
* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *
*               DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *
* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE):  YES _____ NO _____ *
* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE):  YES _____ NO _____ *
* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE):    YES _____ NO _____ *
* OFFICE _____ *
* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *
```

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085
NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 3 Fr. 18

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Bungalow style residence is located at 237 2nd Avenue N. It exhibits a front-facing gable roof with triangular knee braces beneath the eaves, and an end porch running the length of the facade. The porch is contained under a hip roof. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/2 lights, and metal awning windows. The exterior wall fabric is vinyl siding. The building has been altered by the enclosure of the porch.

Architectural Context: The Bungalow was the most popular residential building design in Florida during the first three decades of the twentieth century. Its name was derived from the banga, a Bangalese low house with wide encircling porches, used as a wayside shelter by travellers in India during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In addition to its Indian origins, the American Bungalow was influenced heavily by Japanese architecture. Japanese construction techniques exhibited at the California Mid-Winter Exposition of 1894 emphasized the interplay of angles and planes and extensive display of structural members that became integral components of American Bungalow design.

The earliest American Bungalows were large, rambling mansions designed by prominent architects in California and New England in the 1890s. By the turn of the century, however, the design had been adapted to smaller homes. National publications like *Bungalow Magazine* and *The Craftsman* flooded the building market to the point where the Bungalow became associated primarily with modest suburban development. It was this scaled down version of the Bungalow which became a ubiquitous feature of Florida's residential neighborhoods during the early twentieth century.

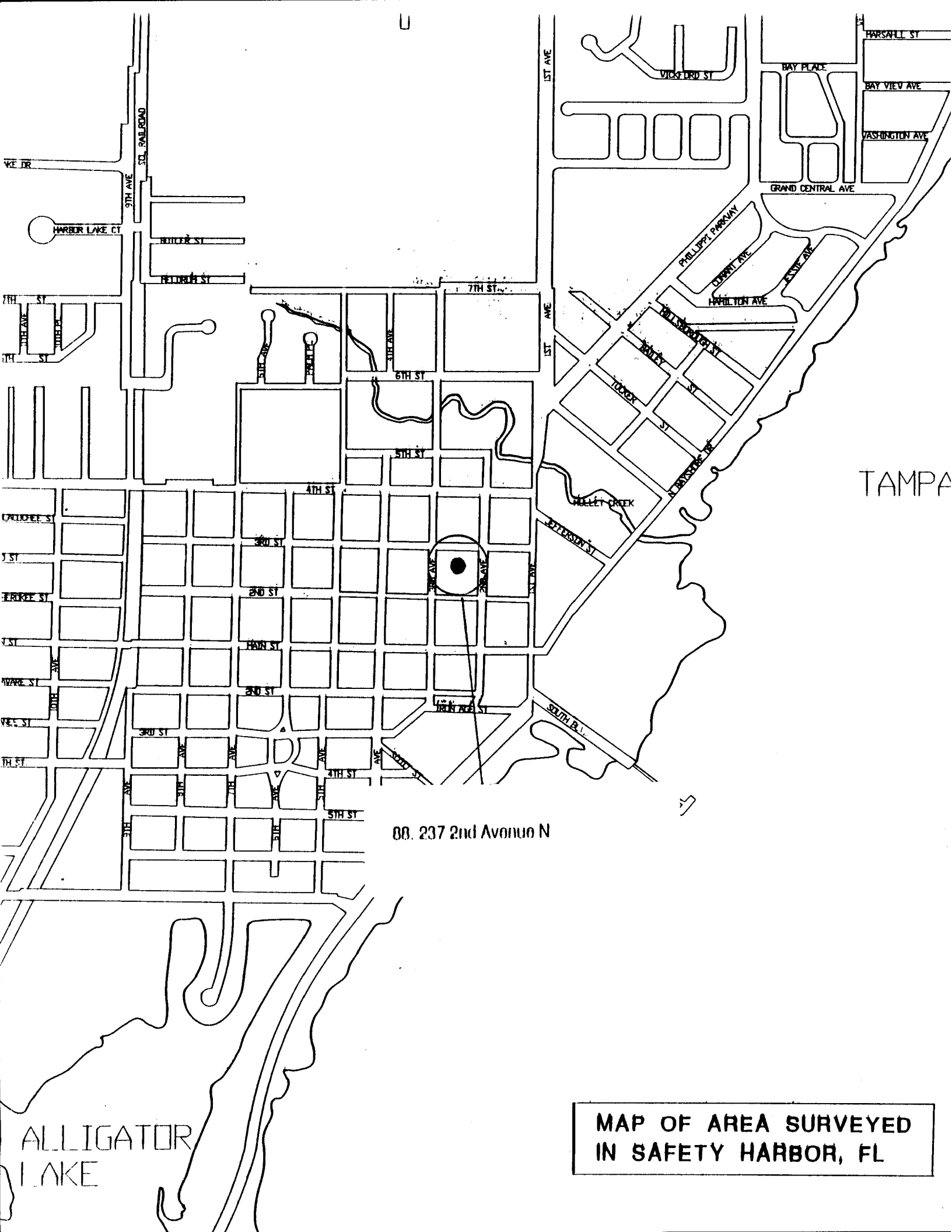
The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. They are generally either full or partial width, with the roof supported by tapered square columns that either extend to ground level or sit on massive brick piers. Windows are usually double-hung sash with vertical lights in the upper sash.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1919.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

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TAMPA

88. 237 2nd Avenue N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL

ALLIGATOR
LAKE



RECORD NUMBER: 1

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: John S. Weibley House

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 242 6th Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: West Green Springs

BLOCK 24

LOT 3

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 3 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? Y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1925 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Bungalow

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 2 **OUTBLDGS:** 0 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Stucco

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES: W/end/stucco/3 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: S; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 4/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Exposed rafter ends

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 1

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *
* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *
* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *
* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *
* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *
* OFFICE _____ *
* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 1 Fr. 1

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This two-story Bungalow style residence is located at 242 6th Avenue N. It features first and second story front-facing gable roofs with exposed rafter ends, and an end porch contained under the first story gable. The porch features a centered entrance and a knee wall. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 4/1 lights. The exterior wall fabric is stucco.

Architectural Context: The Bungalow was the most popular residential building design in Florida during the first three decades of the twentieth century. Its name was derived from the banga, a Bangalese low house with wide encircling porches, used as a wayside shelter by travellers in India during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In addition to its Indian origins, the American Bungalow was influenced heavily by Japanese architecture. Japanese construction techniques exhibited at the California Mid-Winter Exposition of 1894 emphasized the interplay of angles and planes and extensive display of structural members that became integral components of American Bungalow design.

The earliest American Bungalows were large, rambling mansions designed by prominent architects in California and New England in the 1890s. By the turn of the century, however, the design had been adapted to smaller homes. National publications like *Bungalow Magazine* and *The Craftsman* flooded the building market to the point where the Bungalow became associated primarily with modest suburban development. It was this scaled down version of the Bungalow which became a ubiquitous feature of Florida's residential neighborhoods during the early twentieth century.

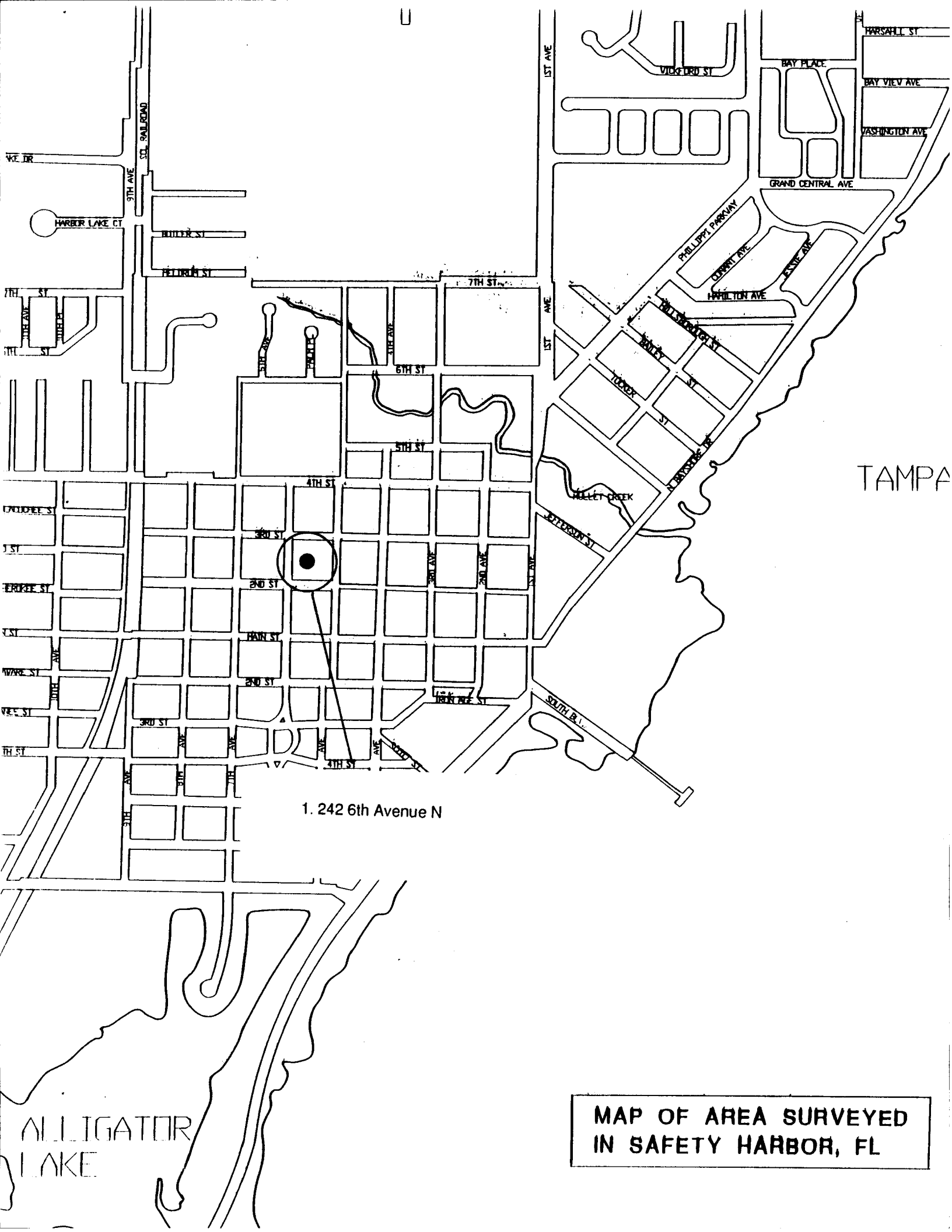
The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. They are generally either full or partial width, with the roof supported by tapered square columns that either extend to ground level or sit on massive brick piers. Windows are usually double-hung sash with vertical lights in the upper sash.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in C. W. Johnson's West Green Springs Subdivision, originally platted in 1906. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1925.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



1. 242 6th Avenue N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL





RECORD NUMBER: 90

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 244 2nd Avenue N

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 244 2nd Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 8

LOT 3

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 3 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1921 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: L-shaped

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 **OUTBLDGS:** 0 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Board and batten

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: W/end/wood posts/5 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Hip

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: S; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Metal sash

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Board and Batten

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 90

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * *
* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *
* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *
* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *
* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *
* OFFICE _____ *
* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 3 Fr. 20

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 244 2nd Avenue N. It exhibits a hip roof, and an end porch running the length of the facade. The porch is contained under a shed extension and features square post supports. Fenestration consists of metal sash windows. The exterior wall fabric is board and batten.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1921.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.





RECORD NUMBER: 54

Page 1

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update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 244 3rd Avenue N

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P DHR NO.

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 244 3rd Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 7

LOT 3

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S RANGE: 16E SECTION: 3 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1923 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Bungalow

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 OUTBLDGS: 1 PORCHES: 1 DORMERS: 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Masonry, Brick

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Brick

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Brick

INFILL:

PORCHES: W/end/tapered wood on brick piers/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: N; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 1/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 54

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *
*          DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *
* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG.(DATE):  YES _____ NO _____ *
* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *
* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE):  YES _____ NO _____ *
* OFFICE _____ *
* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *
```

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 2 Fr. 20

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story residence is located at 244 3rd Avenue N. Its Bungalow styling is expressed by its low-pitched gable roof with wide eaves. The porch is contained under a centered front-facing gable and features tapered columns on brick piers. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The exterior wall fabric is brick.

Architectural Context: The Bungalow was the most popular residential building design in Florida during the first three decades of the twentieth century. Its name was derived from the bangla, a Bangalese low house with wide encircling porches, used as a wayside shelter by travellers in India during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In addition to its Indian origins, the American Bungalow was influenced heavily by Japanese architecture. Japanese construction techniques exhibited at the California Mid-Winter Exposition of 1894 emphasized the interplay of angles and planes and extensive display of structural members that became integral components of American Bungalow design.

The earliest American Bungalows were large, rambling mansions designed by prominent architects in California and New England in the 1890s. By the turn of the century, however, the design had been adapted to smaller homes. National publications like *Bungalow Magazine* and *The Craftsman* flooded the building market to the point where the Bungalow became associated primarily with modest suburban development. It was this scaled down version of the Bungalow which became a ubiquitous feature of Florida's residential neighborhoods during the early twentieth century.

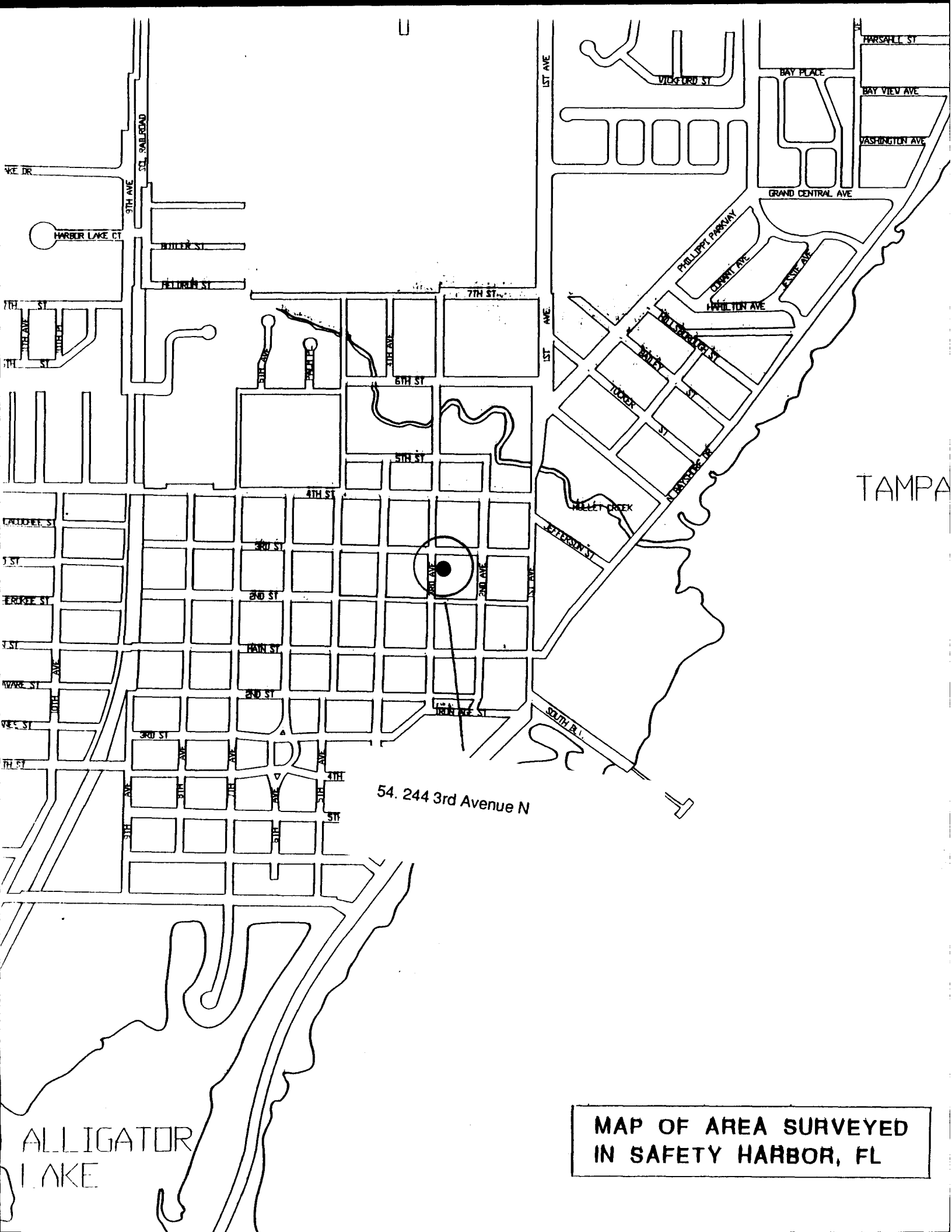
The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. They are generally either full or partial width, with the roof supported by tapered square columns that either extend to ground level or sit on massive brick piers. Windows are usually double-hung sash with vertical lights in the upper sash.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1923.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



54. 244 3rd Avenue N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 50

Page 1

X original
update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 244 4th Avenue N

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P DHR NO.

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 244 4th Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 6

LOT 2

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S RANGE: 16E SECTION: 3 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1924 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Bungalow

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 OUTBLDGS: 1 PORCHES: 1 DORMERS: 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Vinyl siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: W/end/square wood on knee wall

ROOF: TYPE: Cross-gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: E; end, offset

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 4/1 lights; Metal awning

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 50

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf	info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG.(DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 2 Fr. 16

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Bungalow style residence is located at 244 4th Avenue N. It exhibits a cross-gabled roof. The porch is contained under front-facing gable and features square columns above the knee wall. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 4/1 lights, and metal awning windows. The exterior wall fabric is vinyl siding. The building has been altered by the enclosure of the porch.

Architectural Context: The Bungalow was the most popular residential building design in Florida during the first three decades of the twentieth century. Its name was derived from the bangla, a Bangalese low house with wide encircling porches, used as a wayside shelter by travellers in India during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In addition to its Indian origins, the American Bungalow was influenced heavily by Japanese architecture. Japanese construction techniques exhibited at the California Mid-Winter Exposition of 1894 emphasized the interplay of angles and planes and extensive display of structural members that became integral components of American Bungalow design.

The earliest American Bungalows were large, rambling mansions designed by prominent architects in California and New England in the 1890s. By the turn of the century, however, the design had been adapted to smaller homes. National publications like *Bungalow Magazine* and *The Craftsman* flooded the building market to the point where the Bungalow became associated primarily with modest suburban development. It was this scaled down version of the Bungalow which became a ubiquitous feature of Florida's residential neighborhoods during the early twentieth century.

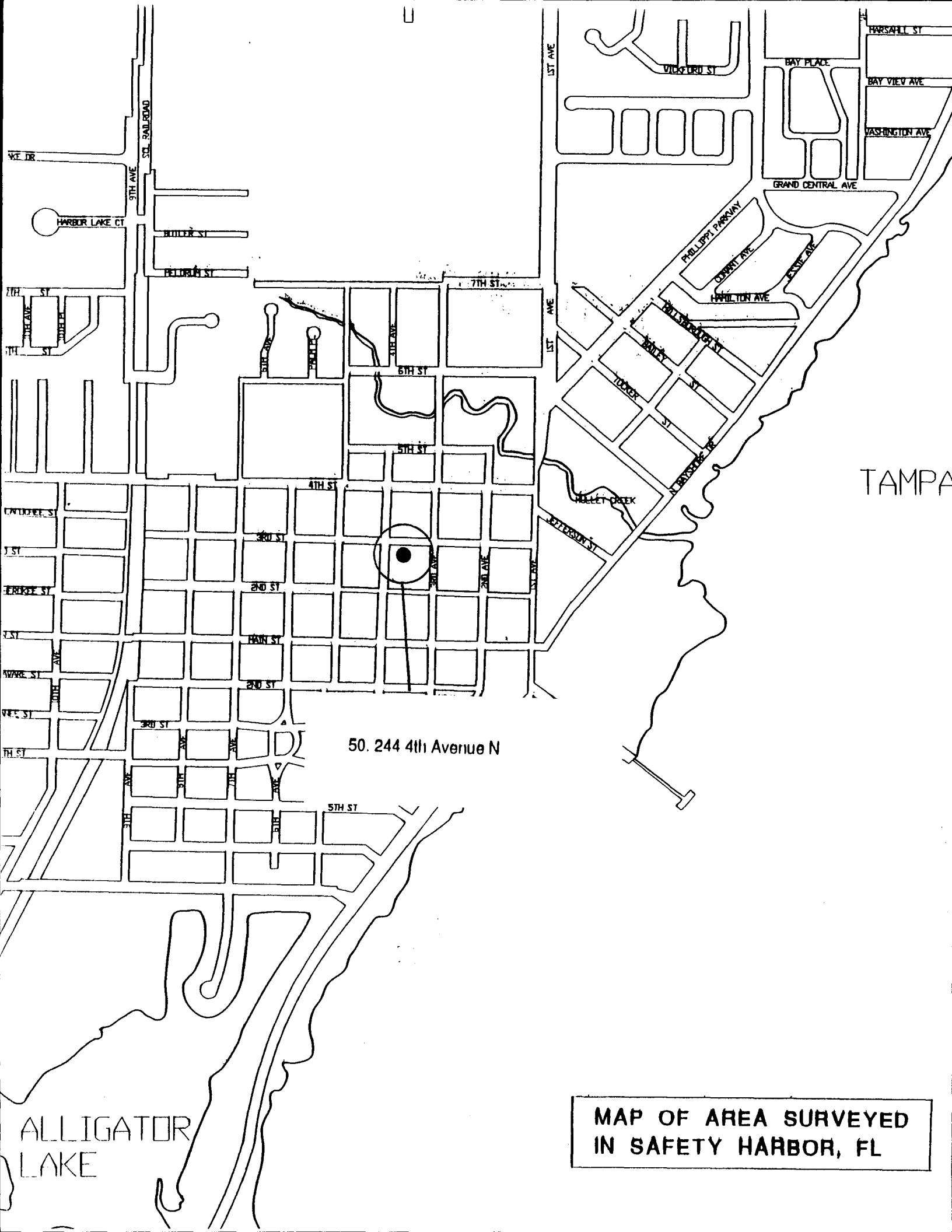
The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. They are generally either full or partial width, with the roof supported by tapered square columns that either extend to ground level or sit on massive brick piers. Windows are usually double-hung sash with vertical lights in the upper sash.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1924.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



50. 244 4th Avenue N

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 79

Page 1

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update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 244 2nd Street S

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Spanish-American War

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P DHR NO.

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 244 ~~2nd Street S~~ Iron Age St.

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Spring Haven Addition

BLOCK 4

LOT A

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S RANGE: 16E SECTION: 3 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1910 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: L-shaped

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 OUTBLDGs: 0 PORCHES: 1 DORMERS: 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, drop siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: N/end/square wood above knee wall/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Cross-hip

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: W; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 2/2 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 79

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG.(DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 3 Fr. 9

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 244 2nd Street S. It exhibits a steeply pitched cross-hipped roof, and an end porch running the length of the facade. The porch is contained under a hip roof and features square columns above a knee wall. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/2 lights. The exterior wall fabric is drop siding.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

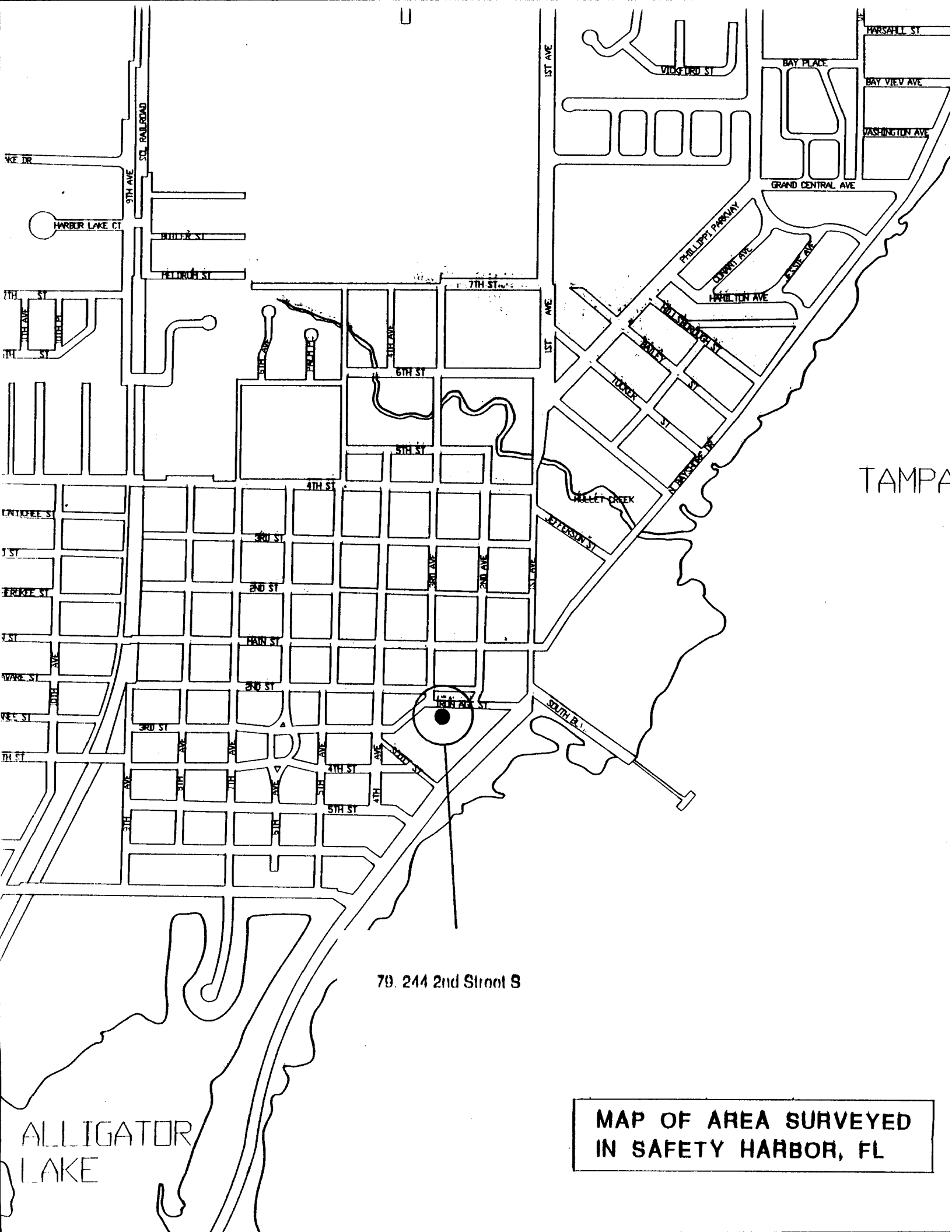
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Spring Haven Addition to Green Springs, platted in 1905. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1910.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



79. 244 2nd Street S

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 93

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 245 Phillippe Parkway

HISTORIC CONTEXTS:

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 245 Phillippe Parkway

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs **BLOCK** 8 **LOT** 4

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 3 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S **LONGITUDE:** D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 2 **OUTBLDGS:** 0 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Vinyl siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: E/end/square wood on knee wall/2 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition roll

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 2

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: N; end, exterior/S; end exterior

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 1/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Deteriorated

SURROUNDINGS: Commercial

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 93

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 3 Fr. 23

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

RECORD NUMBER: 126

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 245 Tucker Street

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Depression/New Deal

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 245 Tucker Street

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Espiritu Santo Springs

BLOCK 8

LOT 13

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 3 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1930 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Irregular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 2 **OUTBLDGS:** 0 **PORCHES:** 2 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Stucco

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/entrance/1 bay, W/porte-cochere/masonry piers/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: W; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Metal awning

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 126

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf	info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 4 Fr. 21

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This two-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 245 Tucker Street. It exhibits a front-facing gable roof. The porch and porte-cochere are contained under a side-facing gable roof that extends across the facade. Fenestration consists of metal awning windows. The exterior wall fabric is stucco. The building has been altered by extensive modifications, including the enclosure of the original porch and the creation of an entrance foyer.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

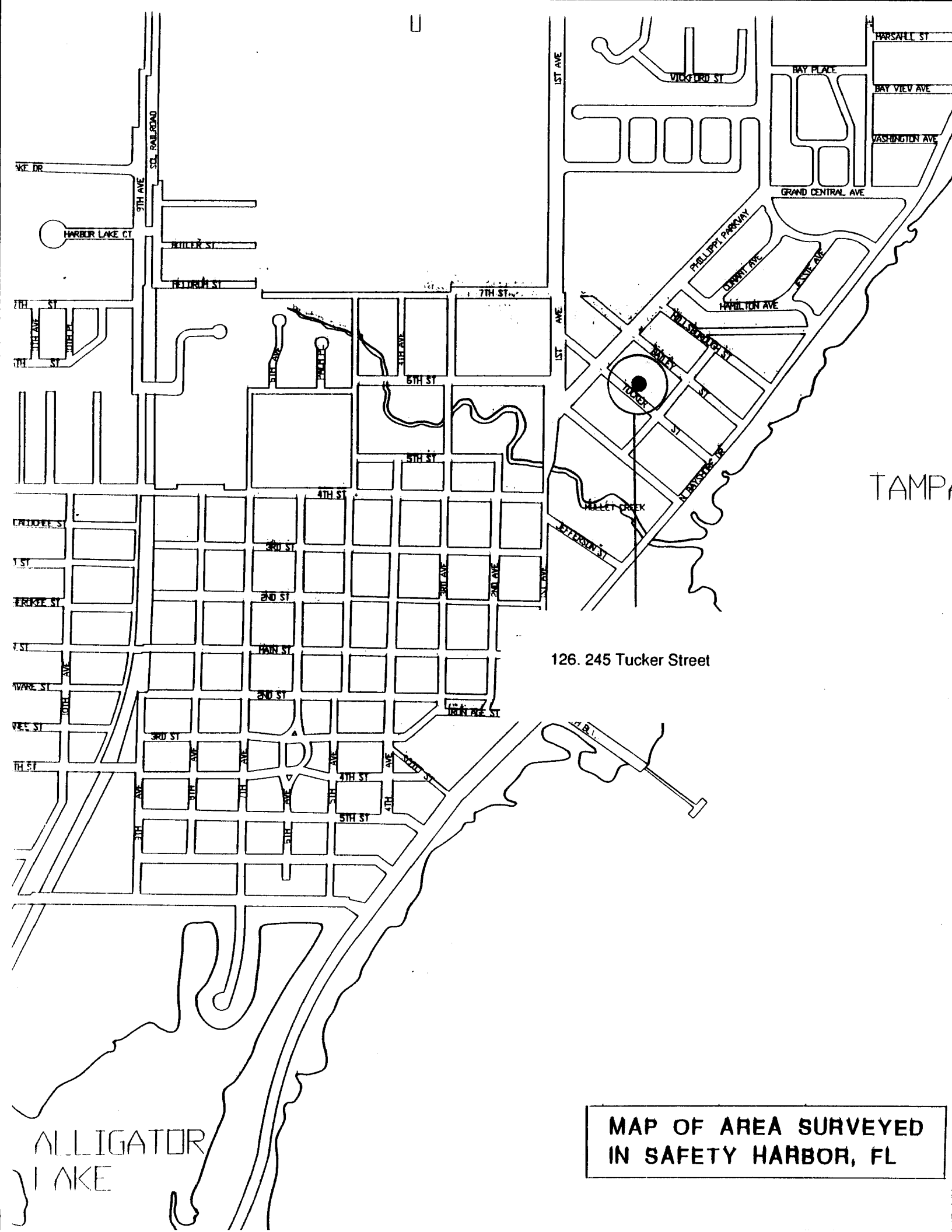
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Espiritu Santo Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1930.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aboriginals visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



126. 245 Tucker Street

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 75

Page 1

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

X original
update

SITE NAME: 247 3rd Street S

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Depression/New Deal

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 247 3rd Street S

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: South Green Springs Replat **BLOCK** 1 **LOT** 6

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 3 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1930 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Commercial and residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 **OUTBLDGS:** 0 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, drop siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/entrance/square posts/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Metal, 3-V crimp

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: E; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 1/1 lights; Metal awning

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 75

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf	info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG.(DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 3 Fr. 5

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 247 3rd Street S. It has a front-facing gable roof, and a centered entrance porch contained under a shed roof. The porch features square post supports above a knee wall. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, and metal awning windows. The exterior wall fabric is drop siding.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

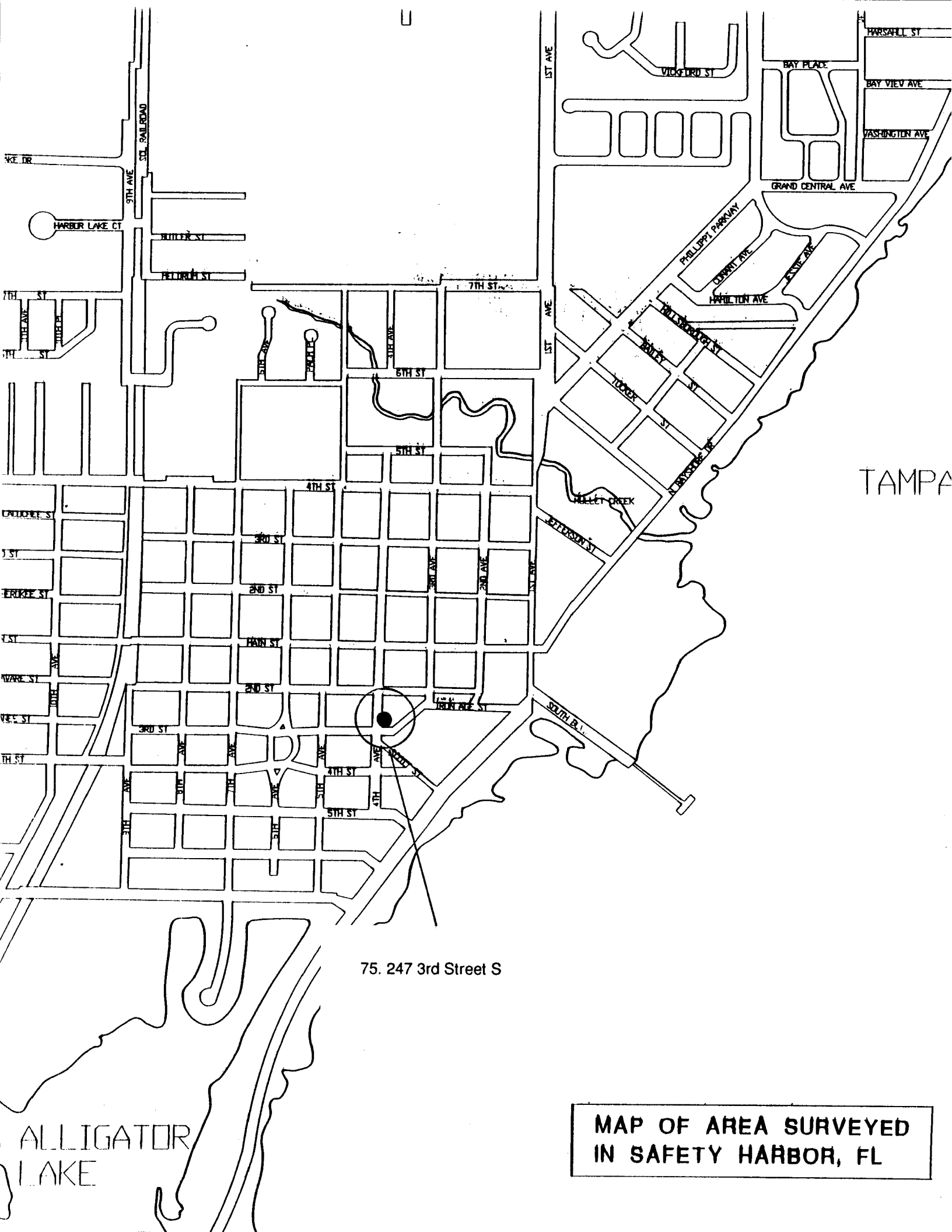
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the South Green Springs Replat, platted in 1924. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1930.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



75. 247 3rd Street S

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 46

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: Talmadge Kincaid House

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: W War I & Aftermath

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 251 5th Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: West Green Springs

BLOCK 24

LOT 1

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 3 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1919 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 **OUTBLDGS:** 0 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, drop siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: E/entrance/enclosed

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Metal, 3-V crimp

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Metal sash

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 46

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 2 Fr. 12

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 251 5th Avenue N. It exhibits front-facing a gable roof with wide eaves and exposed rafter ends. The corner entrance porch is recessed under the gable and features a knee wall. Fenestration consists of metal sash windows. The exterior wall fabric is drop siding.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

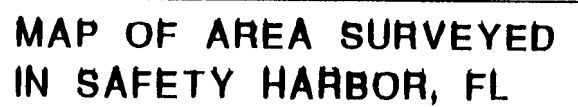
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in C. W. Johnson's West Green Springs Subdivision, originally platted in 1906. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1919.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.





RECORD NUMBER: 53

Page 1

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

X original
update

SITE NAME: 254 3rd Avenue N

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 254 3rd Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 7

LOT 2

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 3 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1923 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 **OUTBLDGs:** 0 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, drop siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: W/entrance/square posts

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 1/1 lights; Metal awning

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 53

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG.(DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 2 Fr. 19

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 254 3rd Avenue N. It exhibits a front-facing gable roof, a symmetrical facade, and centered entrance. The entrance porch is contained under gable pediment supported by square posts. a shed extension covers an addition of the north elevation. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, and metal awning windows. The exterior wall fabric is drop siding.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

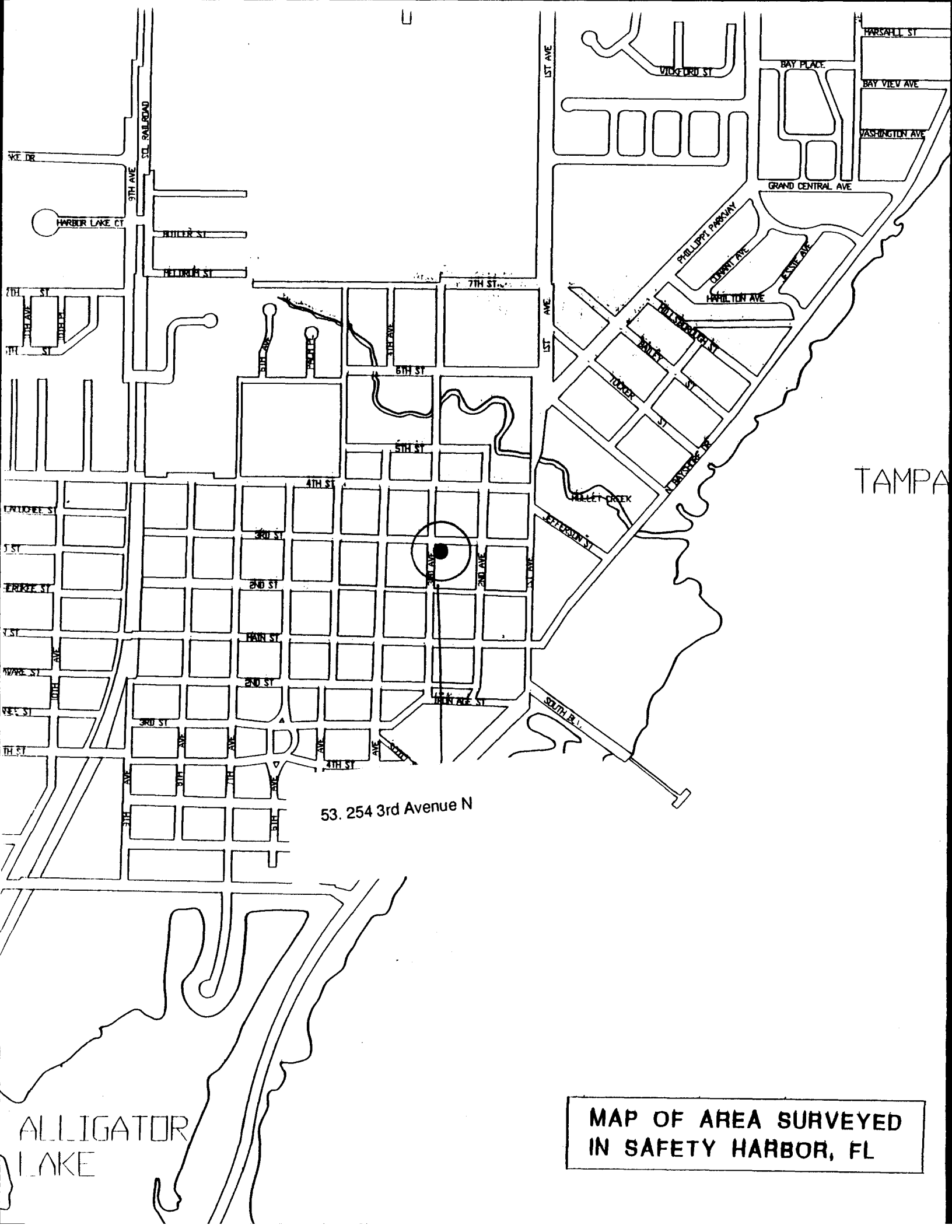
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1923.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



53.254 3rd Avenue N

TAMPA

ALLIGATOR
LAKE

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 78

Page 1

X original
update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 254 2nd Street S

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Spanish-American War

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P DHR NO.

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 254 2nd Street S

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Spring Haven Addition

BLOCK 4

LOT A

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S RANGE: 16E SECTION: 3 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1910 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: L-shaped

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 OUTBLDGs: 0 PORCHES: 1 DORMERS: 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Asbestos shingle

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: N/end/square wood above knee wall/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Cross-hip

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 2/2 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 78

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf	info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *
*          DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *
*  KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE):  _YES _____ _NO _____ *
*  SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE):  _YES _____ _NO _____ *
*  LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE):    _YES _____ _NO _____ *
*  OFFICE _____ *
* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *
```

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 3 Fr. 8

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 254 2nd Street S. It exhibits a steeply pitched cross-hipped roof, and an end porch running the length of the facade. The porch is contained under a hip roof and features square columns above a knee wall. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/2 lights. The exterior wall fabric is asbestos shingle.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

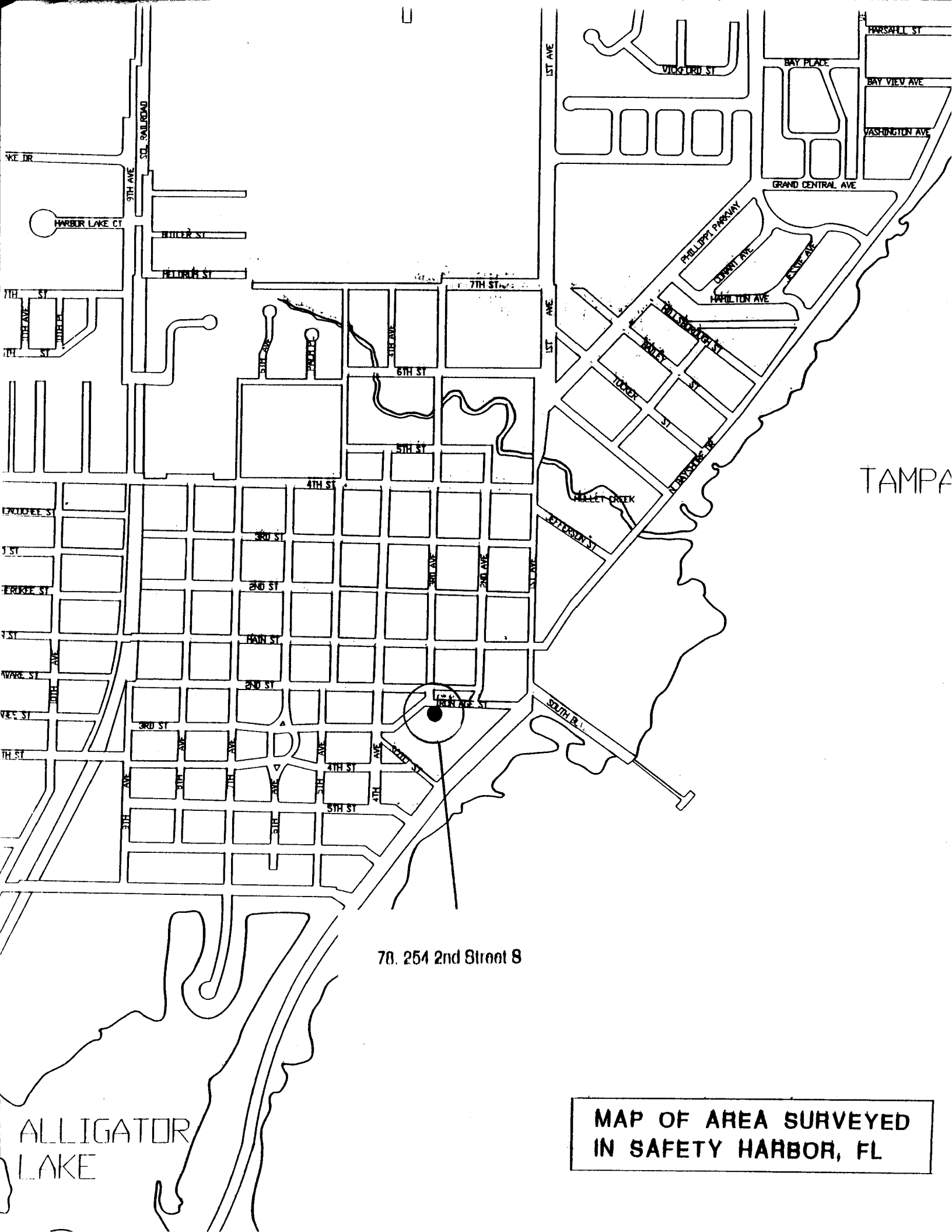
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Spring Haven Addition to Green Springs, platted in 1905. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1910.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



70. 254 2nd Street 8

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 78

Page 1

X original
update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 254 2nd Street S

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Spanish-American War

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P DHR NO.

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 254 2nd Street S

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Spring Haven Addition

BLOCK 4

LOT A

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S RANGE: 16E SECTION: 3 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1910 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: L-shaped

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 OUTBLDGs: 0 PORCHES: 1 DORMERS: 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Asbestos shingle

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: N/end/square wood above knee wall/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Cross-hip

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 2/2 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 78

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf	info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

```
* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *
*          DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *
*  KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE):  _YES _____ _NO _____ *
*  SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE):  _YES _____ _NO _____ *
*  LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE):    _YES _____ _NO _____ *
*  OFFICE _____ *
* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *
```

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 3 Fr. 8

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 254 2nd Street S. It exhibits a steeply pitched cross-hipped roof, and an end porch running the length of the facade. The porch is contained under a hip roof and features square columns above a knee wall. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 2/2 lights. The exterior wall fabric is asbestos shingle.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

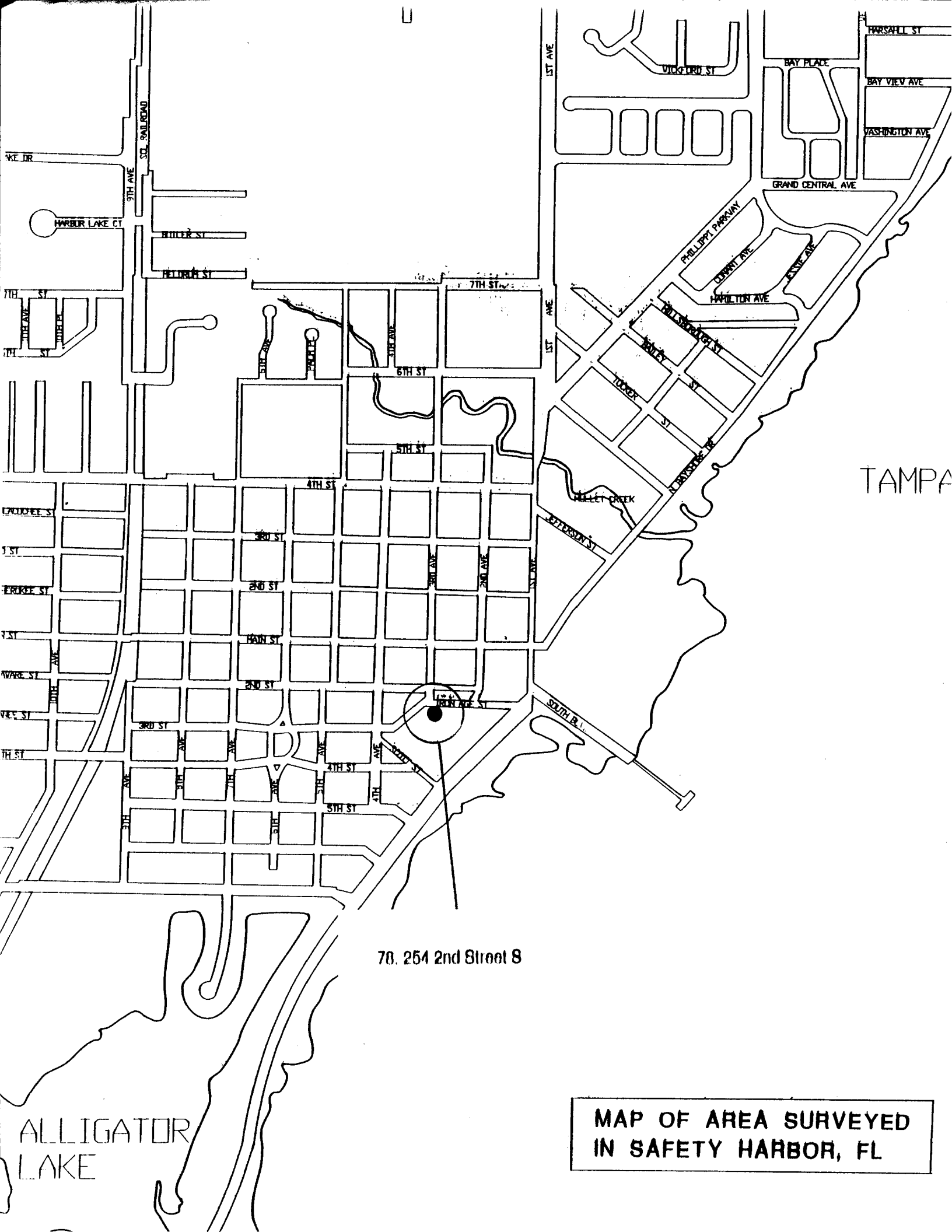
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Spring Haven Addition to Green Springs, platted in 1905. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1910.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



70. 254 2nd Street 8

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 89

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 255 2nd Avenue N

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: W War I & Aftermath

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 255 2nd Avenue N

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 7

LOT 1

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 3 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1919 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Bungalow

PLAN: EXTERIOR: L-shaped

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 **OUTBLDGS:** 1 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Stucco

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Brick

INFILL: Brick

PORCHES: E/end/tapered wood on masonry piers/3 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 4/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 89

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf	info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 3 Fr. 19

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Bungalow style residence is located at 255 2nd Avenue N. It exhibits a gable roof, and an end porch running the length of the facade. The porch is contained under a front-facing gable roof, and features tapered columns on masonry piers and a knee wall. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 4/1 lights. The exterior wall fabric is stucco.

Architectural Context: The Bungalow was the most popular residential building design in Florida during the first three decades of the twentieth century. Its name was derived from the banga, a Bangalese low house with wide encircling porches, used as a wayside shelter by travellers in India during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In addition to its Indian origins, the American Bungalow was influenced heavily by Japanese architecture. Japanese construction techniques exhibited at the California Mid-Winter Exposition of 1894 emphasized the interplay of angles and planes and extensive display of structural members that became integral components of American Bungalow design.

The earliest American Bungalows were large, rambling mansions designed by prominent architects in California and New England in the 1890s. By the turn of the century, however, the design had been adapted to smaller homes. National publications like *Bungalow Magazine* and *The Craftsman* flooded the building market to the point where the Bungalow became associated primarily with modest suburban development. It was this scaled down version of the Bungalow which became a ubiquitous feature of Florida's residential neighborhoods during the early twentieth century.

The Bungalow is typically a one- or one and one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. They are generally either full or partial width, with the roof supported by tapered square columns that either extend to ground level or sit on massive brick piers. Windows are usually double-hung sash with vertical lights in the upper sash.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1919.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



ALLIGATOR
LAKE

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 129

Page 1

X original
update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: First Presbyterian Church

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas OWNERSHIP TYPE: Religious organ.

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P DHR NO.

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 500 2nd Street S

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: South Green Springs Replat BLOCK 3 LOT 3

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S RANGE: 16E SECTION: 3 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1924 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (S): Church

PRESENT USE (S): Church

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Mission

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 OUTBLDGs: 0 PORCHES: 0 DORMERS: 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Stucco

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES:

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Barrel tile

SECONDARY STRUCs:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Fixed plate glass

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Scuppers/Belfrey

CONDITION: Excellent

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 129

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?		y	X n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 4 Fr. 24

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story church is located at 500 2nd Street S. Its Mission styling is expressed by its belfry, Spanish-tiled gabled roof, scuppers in the front-facing gables, and buttresses flanking the entrance. The entrance to the vestibule is contained under a smaller front-facing gable roof. It features an arched door surround, with radiating and alternating voussior and keystone. Beneath the arch is a stained glass fanlight. Fenestration consists of arched, fixed plate glass windows. The exterior wall fabric is stucco.

Architectural Context: The Spanish Mission style is found almost solely in those states that have a Spanish colonial heritage. It originated in California during the 1890s and was given impetus when the Southern Pacific railways adopted it as the style for the depots and resort hotels it constructed throughout the west. Early domestic examples were faithful copies of their colonial ancestors, but during the first two decades of the twentieth century other influences - most notably those of the Prairie and Bungalow styles - were added to produce new prototypes.

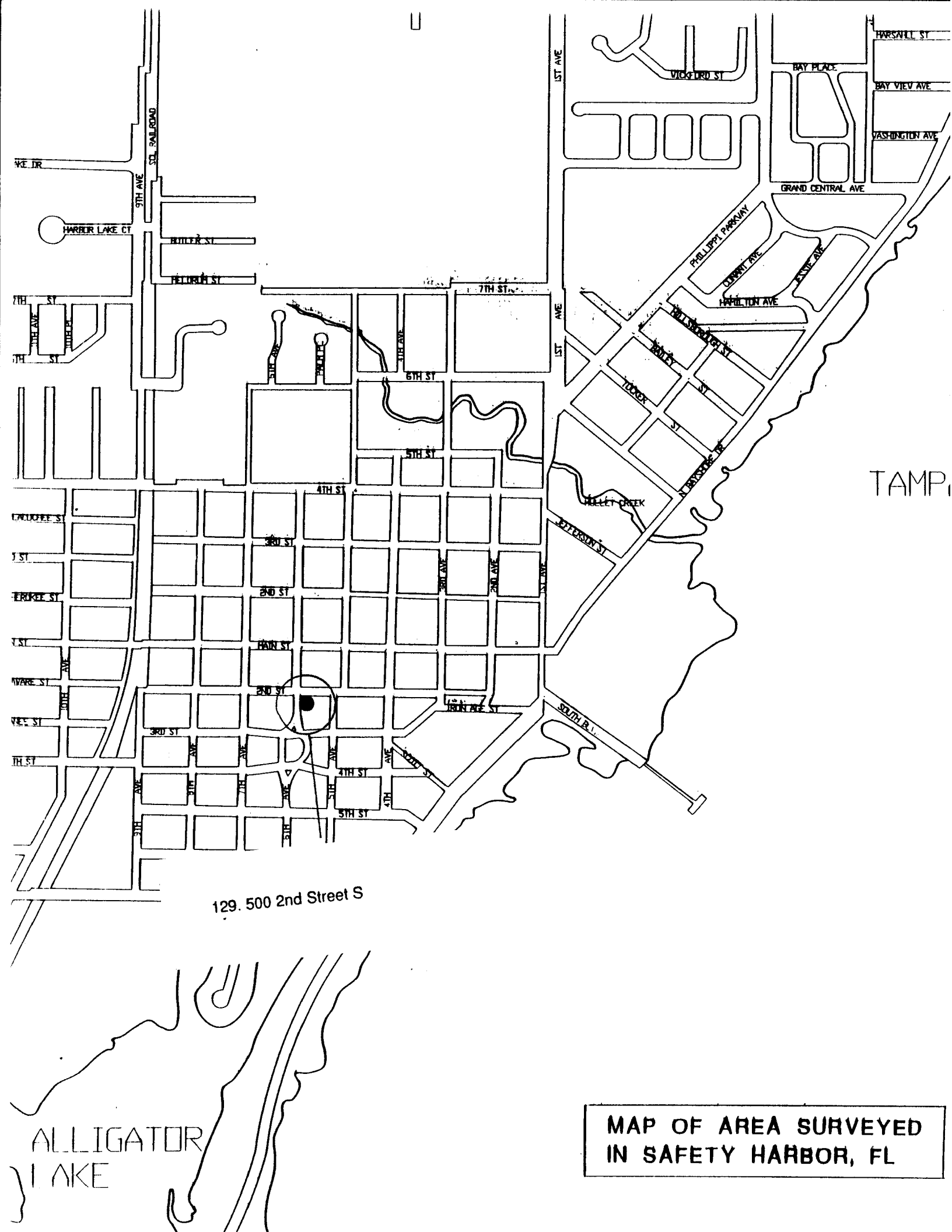
In Florida, the Spanish Mission style gained widespread popularity during the decade before the collapse of the Florida land boom in 1926. It was adapted for a variety of building types ranging from grandiose tourist hotels to two room residences. Identifying features of the style include flat (sometimes hip) roofs, always with a curvilinear parapet or dormer either on the main or porch roof; ceramic tile roof surfacing; stuccoed facades; flat roof entrance porches, commonly with arched openings supported by square columns; casement and double-hung sash windows; and ceramic tile decorations.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the South Green Springs Replat, platted in 1924. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1924.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



129. 500 2nd Street S

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 92

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: 255 Phillippe Parkway

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Depression/New Deal

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 255 Phillippe Parkway

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 8

LOT 1

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 3 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1935 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 **OUTBLDGS:** 0 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, drop siding

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: E/end/enclosed

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: E; end, offset

WINDOWS: Metal awning

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Fair

SURROUNDINGS: Commercial

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 92

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf	info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf	info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *
* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *
* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): _YES _NO *
* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): _YES _NO *
* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): _YES _NO *
* OFFICE _____ *
* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 3 Fr. 22

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 255 Philippe Parkway. It exhibits a side-facing gable roof, and an end porch running the length of the facade. The porch is contained under a shed extension. Fenestration consists of metal awning windows. The exterior wall fabric is drop siding. The building has been altered by the enclosure of the porch.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

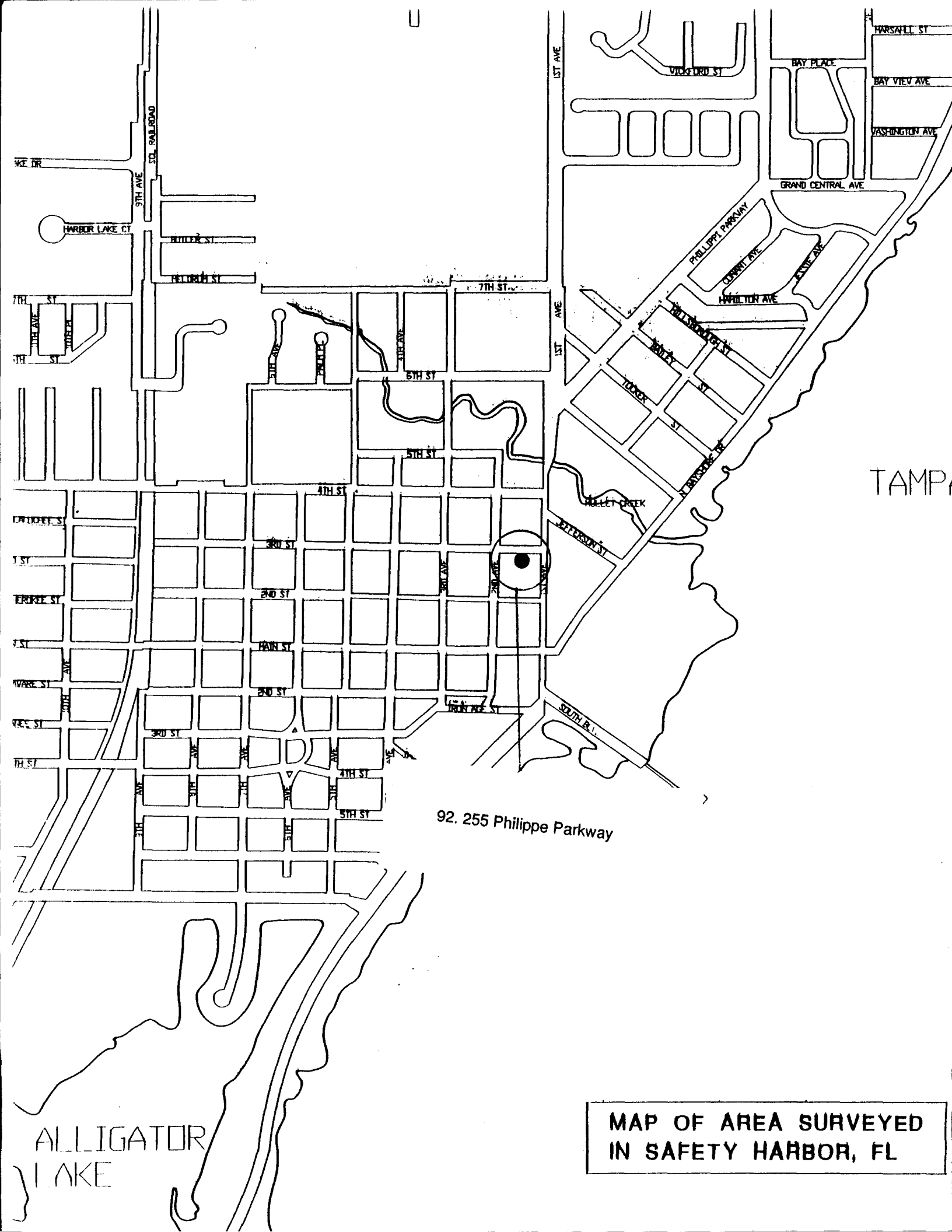
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. The building's "footprint" does not appear on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1935.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



92. 255 Philippe Parkway

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 71

Page 1

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

X original
update

SITE NAME: 275 2nd Street S

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: W War I & Aftermath

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 275 2nd Street S

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Green Springs

BLOCK 15

LOT 10

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 3 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1919 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Rectangular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1 **OUTBLDGS:** 1 **PORCHES:** 1 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, weatherboard

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers

MATERIALS: Concrete block

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/end/square posts on knee wall

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 0

MATERIALS:

LOCATIONS: 0

WINDOWS: Double hung sash, 1/1 lights

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Excellent

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 71

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *

* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG.(DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): YES _____ NO _____ *

* OFFICE _____ *

* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 3 Fr. 1

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located at 275 2nd Street S. Notable architectural features include a side-facing gable roof, and an end porch running the length of the facade. The porch is contained under a hip roof and features square post supports and a knee wall. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The exterior wall fabric is weatherboard.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

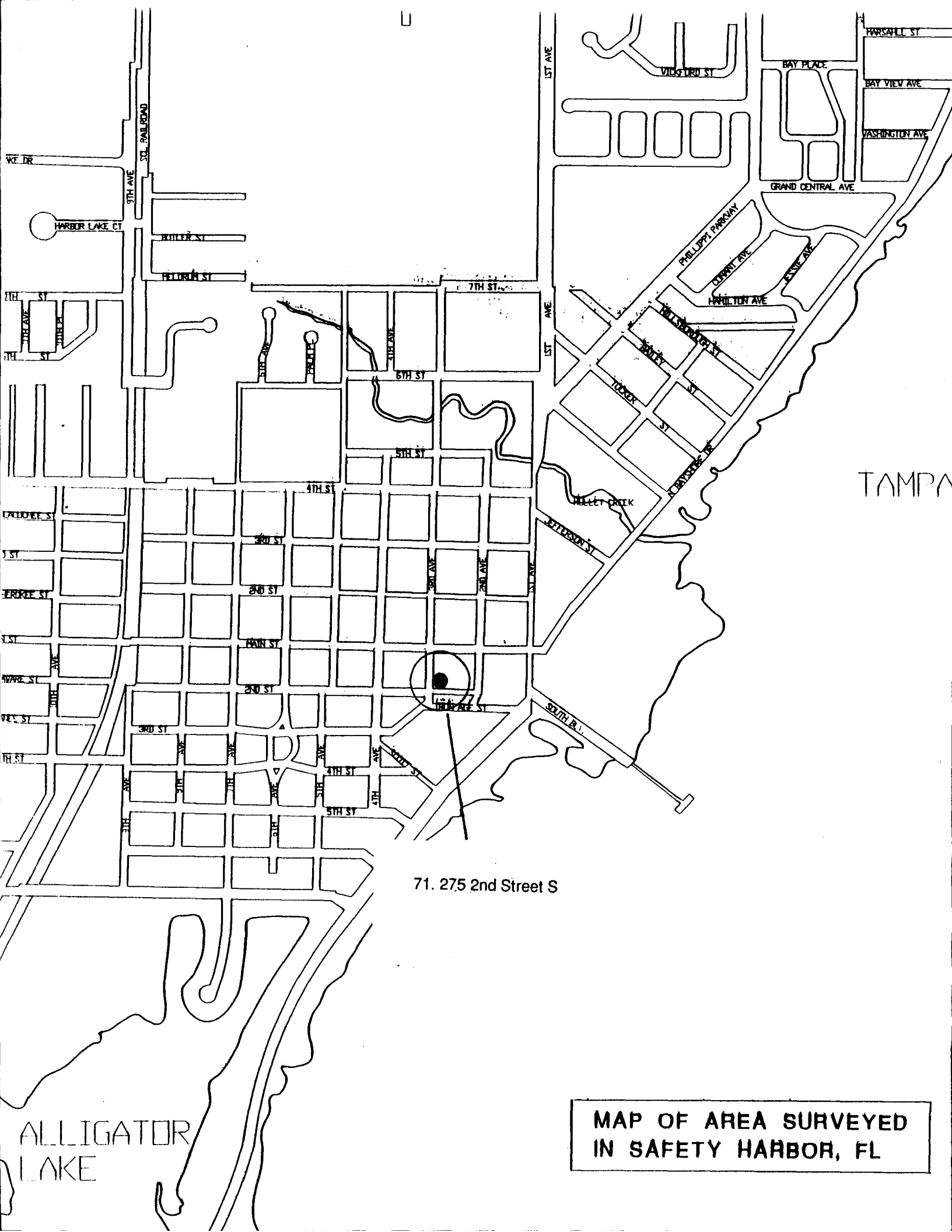
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Green Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1919.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

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71. 275 2nd Street S

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL



RECORD NUMBER: 127

Page 1

X original
update

**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

Site 8 _____

SITE NAME: Susan Tucker Cottage

HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times

NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Building

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

COUNTY: Pinellas **OWNERSHIP TYPE:** Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of Safety Harbor: S+P **DHR NO.**

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 289 Tucker Street

CITY: Safety Harbor

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Espiritu Santo Springs

BLOCK 8

LOT 14

PLAT OR OTHER MAP: Safety Harbor Planning Dept. Base Map

TOWNSHIP: 29S **RANGE:** 16E **SECTION:** 3 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n **LAND GRANT:** None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Safety Harbor 1956 PR 1987

UTM: ZONE: **EASTING:** **NORTHING:**

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1925 **RESTORATION DATE(S):**

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE: **ORIG. LOCATION:**

ORIGINAL USE (S): Private residence

PRESENT USE (S): Private residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Frame Vernacular

PLAN: EXTERIOR: Irregular

PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 2 **OUTBLDGS:** 1 **PORCHES:** 2 **DORMERS:** 0

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon frame

EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Brick; Vinyl siding; Stucco

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Continuous

MATERIALS: Poured concrete

INFILL:

PORCHES: S/entrance/1 bay, W/porte-cochere/posts/1 bay

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Composition shingle

SECONDARY STRUCS:

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick

LOCATIONS: W; end, exterior

WINDOWS: Metal awning

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:

CONDITION: Good

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

RECORD NO: 127

Page 2

FMSF HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site 8 _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE

FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? y X n

ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	y	X	n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	X	y	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See Continuation Sheet

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* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *
*               DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *
*   KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE):  YES _____ NO _____ *
*   SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE):  YES _____ NO _____ *
*   LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE):    YES _____ NO _____ *
*   OFFICE _____ *
* * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * * DHR USE ONLY * * * * *
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RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: James Hill

DATE: 11/01/93 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc.

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, P.O. Box 1002, St. Augustine, 32085

NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 4 Fr. 22

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Architectural Narrative: This two-story Frame Vernacular is located at 289 Tucker Street. It exhibits a front-facing gable roof with exposed rafter ends. The porch and porte-cochere are contained under a hip roof that extends across the facade. Fenestration consists of metal awning windows. The exterior wall fabric is brick, vinyl siding and stucco. The building has been altered by extensive modifications, including the enclosure of the original porch and the creation of an entrance foyer.

Architectural Context: Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, house construction was local in nature and dependent upon the building materials at hand. Builders adapted to the materials and developed individual methods and designs. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and exerted a significant change in vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

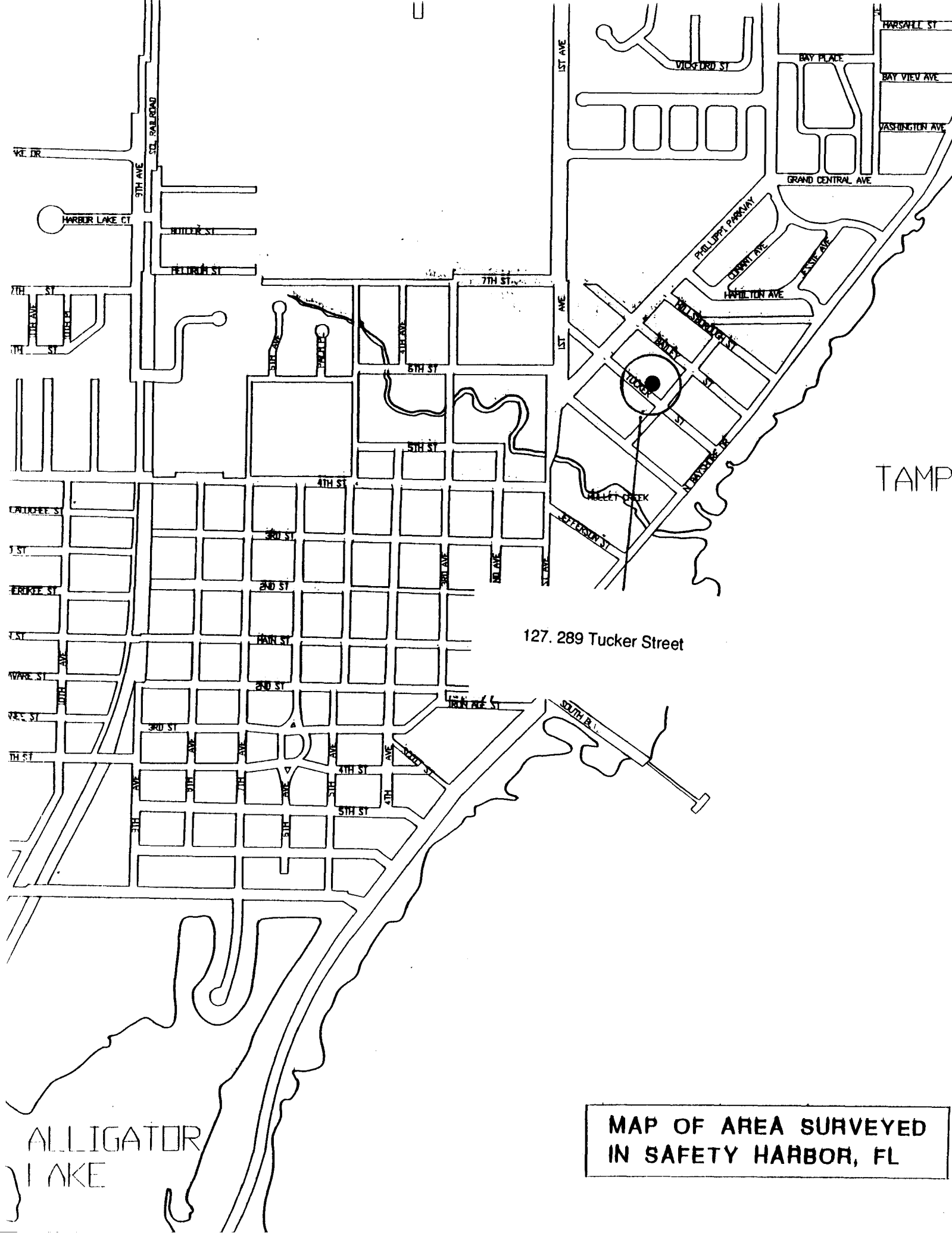
Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Historical Narrative: This building is located in the Espiritu Santo Springs Subdivision, platted in 1905. The building's "footprint" appears on a 1933 Sanborn Company fire insurance map prepared for the City of Safety Harbor. Architectural evidence based on comparisons with buildings of similar size and design and evidence from local sources indicate that the building was constructed about 1925.

Historical Context: Safety Harbor is located on Florida's west coast, at the head of Old Tampa Bay. The Bay with its abundance of marine life, provided the area's inhabitants a source of food and transportation during the pre-historic and historic periods. Archaeological evidence suggests that pre-historic aborigines visited the Safety Harbor area as early as 3,000 B.C. By A.D. 1400, a thriving Native American population--characterized by the large mounds they constructed in their village complexes--surrounded Old Tampa Bay and the Pinellas peninsula on its western shore. This Safety Harbor culture is the one most likely associated with the Tocobaga Indians who Spanish explorers Panfilo Narvaez and Hernando de Soto found during their explorations of the Gulf Coast in the seventeenth century.

Despite early European contact, little development occurred within the boundaries of the present-day city of Safety Harbor until the end of the Civil War. The first non-Indian settlers, Odet Philippe and his family, established a citrus plantation in the late 1830s above the future town site. In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey purchased the mineral springs on the shore of Old Tampa Bay and the area became known as Bailey's Bluff, Bailey-by-the-Sea, or Green Springs. Other homesteaders in small numbers followed. Establishment of a tourist and health resort around 1900 and the arrival of the railroad in 1914 encouraged some development in the early part of the century. Promoters hailed the economic potential of growing oranges and vegetables in the area. With a population of 200, the community was incorporated and given the name Safety Harbor in 1917.

Improvements to the mineral springs in 1923 and the creation of a spa and major hotel and recreational facilities spurred growth. Large scale commercial buildings, new subdivisions, roads, and homes were laid out and constructed at an unprecedented pace during the great land boom of the 1920s, raising the town's population to 500 in 1925. The boom was short-lived, however, and after its collapse in 1926, building in Safety Harbor slowed dramatically. In debt and isolated from any major state road, the community languished through the Great Depression. Some building occurred in the late 1930s, but, like the rest of Florida, full recovery came only with the war years and post-war prosperity.



127.289 Tucker Street

MAP OF AREA SURVEYED
IN SAFETY HARBOR, FL

