Local Landmarks of St. Petersburg

September 2007
City of St. Petersburg Designated Properties/Sites

The 1929 Cade Allen-built house is located in the Allendale Terrace subdivision. Builder Allen was noted for Period Revival houses clad in stone. This stone-clad dwelling is rectangular in plan and has accenting features typical of Mediterranean Revival such as the spiral-fluted Corinthian columns, barrel tile roof and bracketed eaves.

Designed by Neel Reid, the 1919 Neoclassical Revival structure is one of the best exponents of that architectural style in St. Petersburg. The hotel was one of the City’s first modern hotels and was financed by Jacob Alexander, who also founded the Alexander National Bank.

The 1926 Masonry Vernacular building was used as a dairy from 1926 to 1972 and is also known as the Sealtest Building. The structure was designed by architect Edgar Ferdon whose work had an important impact on Downtown St. Petersburg and the rest of the City in the early twentieth century. During the 1920s, Ferdon also designed many attractive residences on Snell Isle and in the Old Northeast area.

Bay Gables is a Frame Vernacular structure that has incorporated Queen Anne and Colonial Revival details. The house was originally owned by a pioneer merchant in the City and was later converted to a boarding house for seasonal tourists, typical for the times.

The Queen Anne-style structure, situated in its original setting, was built for Charles A. Harvey, an early St. Petersburg resident responsible for the development of Bayboro Harbor.

Built in 1910, the Boone House is a fine example of the Colonial Revival style of architecture and retains its integrity. It also is significant for its association with the developer of the Round Lake neighborhood, Benjamin T. Boone.
The ca. 1923 Bethel A.M.E. Church is the first African-American denomination in St. Petersburg. The church has served as a religious, social and civic center for the black community since 1894. The building is an eclectic mixture of Gothic Revival and Romanesque Revival architecture, two styles most often used on ecclesiastical architecture in St. Petersburg.

Bethel A.M.E. Church
912 Third Avenue N
HPC #86-01
April 1988

The ca. 1914 Boyce Guest House contains an eclectic mixture of design elements characteristic of both the Prairie and Craftsman architectural styles. It is representative of development during the period within the North Shore area, one of St. Petersburg’s oldest residential neighborhoods.

Boyce Guest House
205 6th Avenue NE
635 Bay Street NE
HPC #96-03
March 1997

The ca. 1904 Snell House is a Dutch Colonial Revival structure with Queen Anne influence. Snell was an early developer of the City, responsible for many neighborhoods, supporting the park system and providing statues and parkland for the City. The building was relocated from 106 2nd Avenue NE.

Bruce Blackburn House
1422 22nd Avenue S
HPC #99-03
December 1999

The 1901 Masonry Vernacular structure served as the Domestic Science and Manual Training School from 1901 to 1925. It functioned in other capacities, including housing the St. Petersburg Chamber of Commerce (1925-30), Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) Post (1930-47) and various state welfare agencies.

C. Perry Snell House
501 2nd Street South
HPC #94-09
December 1994

The 1900 Snell House is a Dutch Colonial Revival structure with Queen Anne influence. Snell was an early developer of the City, responsible for many neighborhoods, supporting the park system and providing statues and parkland for the City. The building was relocated from 106 2nd Avenue NE.

Casa Coe da Sol
510 Park Street
HPC #86-06
June 1986
National Register (1980)

The 1926 Casa de Muchas Flores was built late in the boom period by Alpine Lucas, an early developer in the Jungle section of the City. The house, the first built on the water side of Park Street, was designed by noted local architect Henry Dupont and is a fine example of Mediterranean Revival style. DuPont also designed the Veillard House in St. Petersburg and the Don Cesar Hotel in St. Pete Beach. Both properties are also listed on the National Register.

Casa de Muchas Flores
1446 Park Street
HPC #86-11
August 1986
National Register (1985)

The 1931 Casa Coe da Sol was designed by renowned architect Addison Mizner, who was responsible for developing Boca Raton and designing many of the noteworthy mansions on Palm Beach. The structure is a very fine example of the Mediterranean Revival style and the only Mizner designed house on the west coast of Florida.

Clyde Blackburn House
1422 22nd Avenue S
HPC #88-01
April 1988

The 1928 Clyde Remington House is a Colonial Revival bungalow built in Pinellas Park but moved to the Crescent Heights neighborhood in 1939. The Remington House is a fine example of a 1920s era Colonial Revival bungalow that retains most of its character defining features.

Clyde Blackburn House
1422 22nd Avenue S
HPC #88-01
April 1988

The Mediterranean Revival style structure is a prominent dance hall and entertainment facility from 1924. The building was designed by T.H. Eslick and developed by C.F. Cullen and has attracted big name entertainers throughout its history.

Comfort Station
300 block of 2nd Avenue NE
HPC #91-04
January 1992

The Comfort Station is a rare and unaltered example of the Romanesque Revival style of architecture. It was designed by noted architect Henry Taylor, who also designed several of the City’s prominent buildings including the Vinoy Hotel, Admiral Farragut Academy and St. Mary’s Catholic Church.

Comfort Station
300 block of 2nd Avenue NE
HPC #91-04
January 1992

This Beaux-Arts style structure is unique to St. Petersburg and was designed by Harry F. Cunningham, who also designed the Jungle Country Club and the Nebraska State Capital Building. The hotel was built by Franklin Mason who was responsible for the Princess Martha building.

Dennis/McCarthy Hotel
326 1st Avenue N
HPC #93-02
April 1993
National Register (1986)

The 1901 Masonry Vernacular structure served as the Domestic Science and Manual Training School from 1901 to 1925. It functioned in other capacities, including housing the St. Petersburg Chamber of Commerce (1925-30), Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) Post (1930-47) and various state welfare agencies.

Dennis/McCarthy Hotel
326 1st Avenue N
HPC #93-02
April 1993
National Register (1986)

The ca. 1923 Bethel A.M.E. Church is the first African-American denomination in St. Petersburg. The church has served as a religious, social and civic center for the black community since 1894. The building is an eclectic mixture of Gothic Revival and Romanesque Revival architecture, two styles most often used on ecclesiastical architecture in St. Petersburg.

Domestic Science &
Manual Training School
440 Second Avenue N
HPC #98-06
October 1998
National Register (1999)

The 1901 Masonry Vernacular structure served as the Domestic Science and Manual Training School from 1901 to 1925. It functioned in other capacities, including housing the St. Petersburg Chamber of Commerce (1925-30), Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) Post (1930-47) and various state welfare agencies.

Domestic Science &
Manual Training School
440 Second Avenue N
HPC #98-06
October 1998
National Register (1999)

The 1904 Snell House is a Dutch Colonial Revival structure with Queen Anne influence. Snell was an early developer of the City, responsible for many neighborhoods, supporting the park system and providing statues and parkland for the City. The building was relocated from 106 2nd Avenue NE.

Dr. Robert Swain
Dental Office
1501 22nd Street S
HPC #97-02
September 1997

The 1954 Swain Dental Office is significant as the first African-American dental clinic in St. Petersburg and represents the challenge to segregation within the City. The building maintained its original service to the African American community until 1975.

Dr. Robert Swain
Dental Office
1501 22nd Street S
HPC #97-02
September 1997
City of St. Petersburg Designated Properties/Sites

**Emerson Apartments**
305 9th Street S
HPC #02-02
August 2002

The ca. 1916 Emerson represents an important phase in the development of apartment buildings in St. Petersburg. Prior to 1920 most were converted homes. The Emerson, on the other hand, was a three-story building with each apartment accessed from the outside via stairways and landing. The building was also one of the first to use concrete block construction.

**Ernest H. Lewis House**
1604 22nd Avenue S
HPC #98-07
January 1999

This 1925 Colonial Revival style structure was constructed during the peak of the 1920s Florida land boom. Lewis was elected to one term as Councilmember in 1920 and later served as the City’s Director of Public Works.

**Euclid Church of Christ**
919-21 10th Avenue N
HPC #04-01
April 2004

The Church, located in the Euclid/St. Paul neighborhood, is an eclectic example of both Gothic Revival and Romanesque Revival. The circa 1926 building is significant for its association with revival architecture from the early twentieth century.

**Fannye A. Ponder Council House Site**
1835 9th Avenue S
HPC #91-03
October 1991

The Council House Site is where Fannye A. Ponder established a local affiliate of the National Council of Negro Women (NCNW), to develop “competent and courageous leadership” among African-American women. The building, moved to the site in 1945, provided a meeting place but also served as a community center where both black and white citizens could meet together in a segregated society.

**First Baptist Church**
120 Fourth Street N
HPC #94-06
December 1994

The 1922 Neo-Classical Revival structure was designed by George Feltham, who designed numerous buildings in St. Petersburg between 1913 and 1926.

**First Congregational Church**
240 5th Street N
HPC #92-02
January 1993

The 1912 Church was home to a popular Lyceum series in the 1920s which included lectures from Will Rogers, Effim Zimbalist and William Jennings Bryan. Pilgrim’s Hall was built in 1924 and designed by Henry DuPoint, the architect who also designed the Don Cesar and Veillard House.

**First United Methodist Church**
212 Third Street N
HPC #93-03
April 1993
National Register (1990)

This structure is one of two academically correct Gothic Revival style structures and is the work of master architect James J. Baldwin. The church has housed many events of local importance.

**Flori-de-Leon Apartments**
130 Fourth Avenue N
HPC #94-08

This 1926 Mediterranean Revival style building is believed to be the first cooperative on the west coast of Florida. New York Yankee legends Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig owned apartments in the building.

**Glen Oaks Cemetery**
2012 Auburn Street S
HPC #91-06
February 1992

This site contains two historically significant features, including a prehistoric Indian mound and a pioneer cemetery. (A frame vernacular church, dating from 1909, burned in the 1990s.) The cemetery is the first in lower Pinellas County and has burials dating to 1874.

**Granada Terrace H.D.**
HPC #88-02
April 1998

Granada Terrace subdivision was platted in 1924 by prominent local developer C. Perry Snell and laid out with parkways, circular plazas and curved streets. The neighborhood has a strong concentration of monuments and brick streets, but its main feature is a concentration of Mediterranean Revival architecture, a theme for which it was designated.

**Green-Richman Arcade**
689 Central Avenue
HPC #95-05
September 1995
National Register (1998)

This 1924 Mission Revival-style building is one of three remaining arcades spaces within the downtown area. It was designed by George Feltham, architect of First Baptist Church and built by James Green, a successful early developer and appraiser.

**Hangar No. 1**
341 8th Avenue SE
HPC #06-11
December 2006

Hangar No. 1, an Industrial Vernacular building, was acquired by the Albert Whitted Municipal Airport in January 1931. Three years later, in 1934, Ted Baker founded National Airlines and used the building as its base of operations until 1939 when the company relocated its general offices and center of operations to Jacksonville. The hangar is the oldest remaining building on airport grounds and continues to be used today.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property/Site</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>HPC #</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harlan Hotel</td>
<td>15 Eighth Street N</td>
<td>96-04</td>
<td>March 1997</td>
<td>Built in 1925, the Harlan Hotel is significant in the development of tourism in St. Petersburg, serving as one of its few remaining small hotels constructed during the 1920s Florida Boom era catering to a less affluent clientele.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Veillard House</td>
<td>262 4th Avenue N</td>
<td>86-05</td>
<td>June 1986</td>
<td>The 1901 house was built for Veillard who was active in civic affairs, served on council and promoted waterfront parks and the Carnegie Library. The structure was designed by Henry Dupont, who also designed the Casa de Muchas Flores on Park Street North and the Don Cesar Hotel on St. Pete Beach, both National Register properties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry-Bryan House</td>
<td>146 Fourth Avenue NE</td>
<td>93-06</td>
<td>April 1994</td>
<td>The Queen Anne-style cottage house, built in 1912, is associated with, and named for, two families that influenced the development in the City. The two were responsible for working on four local landmarks including the U.S. Open Air Post Office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotel Cordova</td>
<td>253 Second Avenue N</td>
<td>98-02</td>
<td>April 1998</td>
<td>The ca. 1924 Cordova is a three story Neoclassical Revival style building, which is a rare architectural design in St. Petersburg. It was constructed during the early stages of St. Petersburg's boom era.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Williams House</td>
<td>511 2nd Street S</td>
<td>86-02</td>
<td>May 1986</td>
<td>Located in the Sunnyside Cemetery, this site commemorates the efforts of Walter John Hoxie and his daughter Mary Russell Day to establish girl scouting in America and St. Petersburg. Hoxie is also recognized as an important naturalist and ornithologist whose portrait is displayed at the Smithsonian and the Library of Congress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manhattan Casino</td>
<td>642 22nd Street S</td>
<td>94-05</td>
<td>December 1994</td>
<td>The 1925 Manhattan Casino, built by Elder Jordan, is located on the once thriving main street of the City’s African-American community. The casino was the main social outlet for this community, attracting many top entertainers of the 1930s, ’40s and ’50s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mari-Jean Hotel</td>
<td>2349 Central Avenue</td>
<td>00-02</td>
<td>July 2001</td>
<td>One of a few large shell middens remaining in St. Petersburg. This site was occupied from the Paleo-Indian to the Spanish Contact period and was identified in a 1987 archaeological survey as eligible for landmark listing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximo Park Archaeological Site</td>
<td>1801 Melrose Avenue</td>
<td>91-05</td>
<td>January 1992</td>
<td>One of a few large shell middens remaining in St. Petersburg. This site was occupied from the Paleo-Indian to the Spanish Contact period and was identified in a 1987 archaeological survey as eligible for landmark listing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercy Hospital</td>
<td>1344 22nd Street S</td>
<td>94-04</td>
<td>December 1994</td>
<td>Mercy Hospital, built in 1923, is the oldest surviving hospital building in the City. This Masonry Vernacular structure was the only facility for the City’s African-American community from 1923 to 1966. It was designed by noted local architect, Henry Taylor, and employed Dr. James Ponder, an influential leader in the African-American community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melrose Clubhouse</td>
<td>1801 Melrose Avenue</td>
<td>93-05</td>
<td>November 1993</td>
<td>The clubhouse is located at the center of an early African-American neighborhood and once served as a meeting house for women’s clubs and social groups. Its development was instrumental in forging communication between the black &amp; white communities and is associated with such prominent citizens as Fannye Ponder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melrose Clubhouse</td>
<td>215 1st Street S</td>
<td>00-02</td>
<td>July 2001</td>
<td>The 1926 hotel is significant for its association with Mediterranean Revival architecture and is a good example of the change in character that took place in the lodging industry in the 1920s.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 1891 Queen Anne is the home of John Williams, co-founder of the City of St. Petersburg. He platted the 100-ft. wide streets, planned Williams Park and built the Detroit Hotel named after his hometown in Michigan. The original building and later additions, located in the 400 block of 3rd Avenue South, were also used as the Manhattan Hotel until the 1970s. It was later moved to the campus of the University of South Florida-Bayboro Campus.
City of St. Petersburg Designated Properties/Sites

Monticello Apartments
750 3rd Street N
HPC #05-01
January 2006

Originally located at 245 3rd Avenue North, the ca. 1909 Monticello was relocated in 2005 when threatened with demolition. Built as a single-family residence, its conversion to an apartment building catering to seasonal residents in the 1920s indicates the transformation of the tourism and housing industries during the historic period. The Monticello is also significant as an example of Neoclassical Revival style architecture exhibiting the transitional elements from the Queen Anne style. As one of the oldest masonry houses in the city, the building is also significant for its rusticated concrete block construction.

Municipal Utilities Building (City Hall)
175 5th Street N
HPC #90-01
October 1990

The 1939 City Hall is one of the few buildings in the City constructed under Roosevelt’s Public Works Administration. The building retains its architectural integrity on both the interior and exterior. City Hall is the work of nationally known architect A. Lowther Forrest, prominent local contractor R.E. Clarson and City Engineer Paul Jorgensen.

Ninth Street Bank & Trust Co.
895 Central Avenue
HPC #97-06
May 1998

The 1926 Neoclassical Revival building was built during the City’s land boom. The bank grew rapidly, but was forced to close on June 12, 1930 as the economy collapsed and the nation sank into a depression. The bank reopened as the Union Trust Company on August 30, 1930, the only bank operating in southern Pinellas during the period. The building was designed by noted architect Edgar Fardon, the City’s first professional architect, it employs the Beaux Arts Style which is very rare in St. Petersburg. Historically, it represents the sweeping changes to the grocery industry with the advancing popularity of the automobile. Nolen’s Economy Grocery was Western St. Petersburg’s first large scale super market. No longer a viable market, the building was converted to loft style condominiums.

Nolen Grocery
2300 1st Avenue N
HPC #02-01
April 2004

The Nolen Grocery was completed in June of 1926. The building was designed by noted architect Edgar Fardon, the City’s first professional architect, it employs the Beaux Arts Style which is very rare in St. Petersburg. Historically, it represents the sweeping changes to the grocery industry with the advancing popularity of the automobile. Nolen’s Economy Grocery was Western St. Petersburg’s first large scale super market. No longer a viable market, the building was converted to loft style condominiums.

Old Southeast Hexblock Sidewalk District
Old Southeast Neighborhood
HPC #94-02
August 1994

Hexblocks have been used for sidewalks in St. Petersburg since about 1914. The Old Southeast neighborhood has a dense concentration of these multi-colored block sidewalks and the community voted to make the neighborhood a hexblock sidewalk preservation area.

City of St. Petersburg Designated Properties/Sites

Open Air Post Office
400 1st Avenue N
HPC #86-03
May 1986
National Register (1975)

The 1916 Open Air Post Office was the second one of its kind in St. Petersburg. Designed by Postmaster Roy Hanna and architect George Stuart, the Post Office is an excellent example of Renaissance-inspired architecture, a type that would transition into the Mediterranean Revival style for which St. Petersburg is most noted.

The 1926 hotel is one of ten major hotels built in St. Petersburg during the Florida Land Boom and is a significant example of the change in character that took place in the lodging industry during the period. The building is a rare if muted example of Commercial style architecture in St. Petersburg.

The site is associated with the Weedon Island and Safety Harbor cultures which inhabited Pinellas County from AD 700 to 1500. Both cultures are noteworthy for constructing elaborate mound systems around which village and hamlet life was based as well as their ceramic designs. It is also likely to contribute information on the life ways of these two cultures which lived in Pinellas County and the Tampa Bay area for nearly a millennia.

The 1922 Mission style hotel was designed by George Feltham, and owned by Emerson M. Wood, who was the President of the Ponce de Leon Hotel Corporation. The property was purchased in 1959 by N.S. Bond, owner of the Pennsylvania Hotel and other downtown properties.

This hotel, also known as the Mason, was one of ten significant “Boom Hotels” built in the City in the 1920s and one of the City’s best examples of Neoclassical Revival architecture.

The ca. 1950 Streamline Moderne building is located in the Woodlawn Oaks neighborhood. It served as the first Publix grocery in St. Petersburg until the late 1960s and represents the transition in food retailing from small pedestrian-oriented neighborhood stores to larger facilities catering to automobile traffic. It also exhibits architectural detailing and materials such as glass block and polished marble, characteristic of the Art Moderne style in which most Publix stores of the period were designed.

The 1926 hotel is one of ten major hotels built in St. Petersburg during the Florida Land Boom and is a significant example of the change in character that took place in the lodging industry during the period. The building is a rare if muted example of Commercial style architecture in St. Petersburg.
City of St. Petersburg Designated Properties/Sites

Robert Lavery House
236 17th Avenue SE
HPC #97-01
June 1997

The ca. 1921 Queen Anne-style home was built during St. Petersburg’s second land boom and represents the City’s early development of the Bayboro area and what is now the Old Southeast Neighborhood.

Robert McCutcheon House
4727 6th Avenue N
HPC #02-04
March 2003

The ca. 1924 McCutcheon House is significant for its association with Robert McCutcheon, a former mayor of St. Petersburg who helped acquire parkland around Lake Maggiore. It also is a nice example of Mission Revival architecture, a style that characterizes Florida Boom Era Period development in St. Petersburg as well as other resort communities in Florida.

Robert West House
101 Sixth Avenue NE
HPC #95-02
June 1995

This 1912 structure is a Vernacular version of the Colonial Revival style with Queen Anne influence. Robert West was an early developer of the area, planning the County’s first road system and designing the City’s first concrete bridge and seawall.

Rose Garden House
2955 Central Avenue
HPC #94-07
December 1994

The Rose Garden House is a Craftsman style bungalow featuring canoe style brackets unique to St. Petersburg. This 1918 house is one of the last remaining unaltered homes built along Central Avenue during the early 1900s.

Roser Park H.D.
HPC #97-01
July 1987
National Register (1998) (see page 17 for district map)

The Roser Park neighborhood was developed between 1910 and 1921 by Charles Roser, who made his fortune from the creation and sale of fig newtons. Roser Park features a variety of architectural styles, such as Colonial Revival, Craftsman and Prairie, as well as brick streets and hexagon block sidewalks. The neighborhood, which sits atop a precolombian village, has unique topography with steep slopes and tropical vegetation.

Royal Theater
1011 22nd Street S
HPC #00-03
October 2001

The 1947 building is significant for the role it played in providing movies and entertainment to the African-American community during the era of Jim Crow. It is the only remaining theater left in St. Petersburg that catered to African-Americans.

The Kress is a classically styled commercial building with Beaux Arts classical detailing, reflecting the design-conscious attitude of Samuel H. Kress, founder of S.H. Kress & Co. The five-and-dime stores (of which Kress was one) were an important retailing enterprise that shaped the American downtown during the 1920s and 1930s.

The building is the last remaining artifact of the railroad industry in St. Petersburg and is a rare example of brick warehouse and office construction which features decorative arched brickwork.

The 1928 Snell Arcade was designed by Richard Kiehnell for Perry Snell, St. Petersburg’s preeminent developer during its early years. The arcade is an excellent example of Mediterranean Revival architecture, a style for which Kiehnell is attributed with bringing to Florida in his design of El Jardin de Madrid in Miami in the 1910s. He also designed the Rolyat Hotel in Gulfport, which now serves as the campus for Stetson Law School.

The 1926 Romanesque Revival structure is one of several remaining buildings designed by noted local architect Henry Taylor including: St. Mary’s Catholic Church; St. Paul’s Catholic Church; Comfort Station #1; the Vinoy Park Hotel; Admiral Farragut and Mercy Hospital.

The 1926 St. Petersburg Central High School is the most architecturally significant education building in the City and has served as the alma mater for local notables. This fine example of Mediterranean Revival style of architecture was designed by William B. Ittner, a nationally recognized architect of educational facilities. Ittner also designed Mirror Lake High School and Mirror Lake Junior High School.

The 1915 Carnegie Library is the City’s first permanent public library and was funded by a grant from Andrew Carnegie’s foundation, which had major impacts on the development of culture throughout America. The Henry Whittfield-designed Library is also significant for its Beaux Arts architecture, a rare style in St. Petersburg.

Seaboard Coastline Railroad Station
420 22nd Street S
HPC #92-03
April 1993

Snell Arcade
405 Central Avenue
HPC #86-08
June 1986
National Register (1982)

Southside Junior High
1701 10th Street N
HPC #95-06
February 1996

St. Petersburg High School
2501 Fifth Avenue N
HPC #86-09
August 1986
National Register (1984)

St. Petersburg Carnegie Library
280 5th Street N
HPC #90-02
October 1990
National Register (1986)
City of St. Petersburg Designated Properties/Sites

The 1942 St. Petersburg Federal Savings and Loan Building is a one-story, flat-roof masonry structure designed with a facade which exhibits the Art Deco/Art Moderne style of architecture. The financial institution was one of the first federally chartered savings and loan associations to open in the City following the economic collapse of the early 1930s and would operate in the building until 1953.

St. Petersburg High School at Mirror Lake
701 Mirror Lake Drive N
HPC #91-02
April 1998

This is one of only two buildings remaining in St. Petersburg built by noted Atlanta architect, Neel Reid. The theater was built as a bank in 1924 and is a good example of Reid's Beaux Arts training and retains its architectural integrity.

St. Petersburg Lawn Bowling Club
536 4th Avenue N
HPC #93-01
April 1993
National Register (1980)

The clubhouse was built in 1927 with additions continuing until 1947. It was the first organized club to exist in the United States and is a valuable reminder of St. Petersburg's popularity as a winter vacation destination.

St. Petersburg Shuffleboard Club
559 Mirror Lake Drive
HPC #94-01
March 1994

The 1929 Mediterranean Revival building was designed by local architects Jonsberg and Wakeling. The land for the Woman's Club was donated by local developer C. Perry Snell who was developing the exclusive Snell Isle neighborhood in which the building is located. The club's membership has included women important in the historic development of St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg Woman's Club
40 Snell Isle Boulevard
HPC #88-03
January 1989
National Register (1994)

This is one of only two buildings remaining in St. Petersburg built by noted Atlanta architect, Neel Reid. The theater was built as a bank in 1924 and is a good example of Reid's Beaux Arts training and retains its architectural integrity.

State Theater
685-87 Central Avenue
HPC #91-02
October 1991

The Mediterranean Revival house is located in the Allendale Terrace subdivision. It was constructed circa 1923 by Cade Allen, a builder in St. Petersburg most noted for building houses characterized by Period Revival designs and stone cladding. Its combination stone and stucco cladding, arched entry, Mission-style parapets and barrel tile roof, make it a good example of Mediterranean Revival architecture.

The Almon Jones-Jay Black House
3624 9th Street N
HPC #04-03
July 2004

The 1911 Whitted House is a Frame Vernacular structure. Thomas Whitted was the manager of the largest lumber company in town. The local municipal airport bears the name of his son Albert, who played a significant role in early local aviation.

Thomas Whitted House
656 First Street N
HPC #95-01
March 1995

City of St. Petersburg Designated Properties/Sites

The 1925 building is a two-story, 20,000 ft.² structure built for the Studebaker car dealership. The building was part of the Pinellas Motor Company of Tampa, which was the fourth largest Studebaker dealership in the world.

Studebaker Building
600 4th Street S
HPC #86-12
October 1986
National Register (1985)

This clubhouse is a rare example of the Moorish Revival style and serves as the focal point of the Snell Isle subdivision, among several Perry Snell created throughout the City.

Sunset Golf and Country Club Clubhouse
600 Snell Isle Boulevard N
HPC #97-03
September 1997

The 1898 building is significant for its Gothic Revival architecture. It is the oldest and sole remaining unaltered “Carpenter Gothic” church in St. Petersburg.

The 1956 Swain Apartments are significant because from 1957 to 1961 they served as the home of African-American major league baseball players during spring training who were banned from “whites-only” hotels.

Swain Apartments
1511 22nd Street S
HPC #00-11
July 2001

The Tenth Street Church of God is the oldest and sole remaining unaltered “Carpenter Gothic” church in St. Petersburg.

Tenth Street Church of God
207 10th Street N
HPC #00-01
July 2001

The Mediterranean Revival house is located in the Allendale Terrace subdivision. It was constructed circa 1923 by Cade Allen, a builder in St. Petersburg most noted for building houses characterized by Period Revival designs and stone cladding. Its combination stone and stucco cladding, arched entry, Mission-style parapets and barrel tile roof, make it a good example of Mediterranean Revival architecture.

The Almon Jones-Jay Black House
3624 9th Street N
HPC #04-03
July 2004

This building is a rare example of the Moorish Revival style and serves as the focal point of the Snell Isle subdivision, among several Perry Snell created throughout the City.
City of St. Petersburg Designated Properties/Sites

**Turner’s Sunken Gardens**
1825 Fourth Street N  
HPC #98-03  
May 1998  
National Register (2002)

Sunken Gardens dates back to 1903, when George Turner, Sr. began converting the five-acre tract into a botanical garden. The gardens opened as a commercial tourist attraction in 1935. For over five decades it operated as one of the leading commercial attractions in Florida and is among the oldest botanical gardens in the state.

**Trinity Presbyterian Church/Happy Worker’s Day Nursery**
902 19th Street S  
HPC #98-04  
October 1998

The 1929 Trinity Presbyterian Church was established in that year and continued on this site until 1968. In 1948 the church was remodeled to its current appearance. Since the inception of the church, the Happy Workers Day Nursery has been located at this site.

**Tramor Cafeteria**
123 4th Street S  
HPC #90-04  
January 1991

The 1929 Tramor was designed by prominent local architect Elliott Hadley and is a good example of Mediterranean Revival architecture. Of particular note is the interior of the Tramor which has an atmospheric ceiling and fine Mediterranean Revival detailing. The Tramor is also important to the study of St. Petersburg’s origin as a tourist town.

**Vinoy Park Hotel**
501 Beach Drive NE  
HPC #86-04  
May 1986  
National Register (1978)

The 1925 Mediterranean Revival structure was designed by Henry Taylor, perhaps the City’s most famous architect. The Vinoy was one of ten luxury hotels built in south Pinellas County during the 1920s Florida Land Boom, nine of which still remain.

**Wellington Lake House**
619 65th Street S  
HPC #02-07  
March 2003

The ca. 1927 Lake House is a fine example of Mediterranean Revival architecture, a style that characterizes Florida Boom Era Period development in St. Petersburg. Noteworthy features of the Mediterranean Revival style that remain on the Lake House include tile roofs, Mission parapets, spiral-fluted pilasters with Classical capitals, a cartouche and decorative entry.

**Weedon Island**
Riviera Bay & 94th Avenue N  
HPC #86-01  
August 1986  
National Register 1972

The site is an extensive Pre-Columbian Indian midden of the Weedon Island period (ca. 300-700 A.D.) which contains burial mounds. Florida Power plant is adjacent to the site. The Weedon Island (sic) culture, named after the site, is noted for its skilled pottery craftsmanship, mound building and ceremonial burial practices.

**Women’s Town Improvement Association**
336 First Avenue N  
HPC #98-05  
October 1998

This 1913 Neoclassical Revival style building served as the headquarters for the Woman’s Town Improvement Association (WTIA) until 1919. The St. Petersburg Board of Trade was also located in the building until 1919. The Young Woman’s Christian Association (YWCA) occupied the building from 1919 to 1950.

**YMCA Building**
116 5th Street S  
HPC #90-03  
October 1991

The 1927 YMCA was one of the earliest community funded projects in the City. This structure is an excellent example of Mediterranean Revival style with significant interior features (a tile pool and patio, pecky cypress beams and Mayan decorative features). The YMCA is the work of local architect Clarence Brown of Woolpert & Brown.

City of St. Petersburg Designated Properties/Sites

**The ca. 1900 Rawls house is a Frame Vernacular I-house and is one of the earliest remaining houses in the City. This structure is the only known local example of an “I-House”, a style of importance to American architectural history.**

**William L. Rawls House**
724 Grove Street N  
HPC #96-02  
October 1996

This 1913 Neoclassical Revival style building served as the headquarters for the Woman’s Town Improvement Association (WTIA) until 1919. The St. Petersburg Board of Trade was also located in the building until 1919. The Young Woman’s Christian Association (YWCA) occupied the building from 1919 to 1950.
For questions about this information, please contact:

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