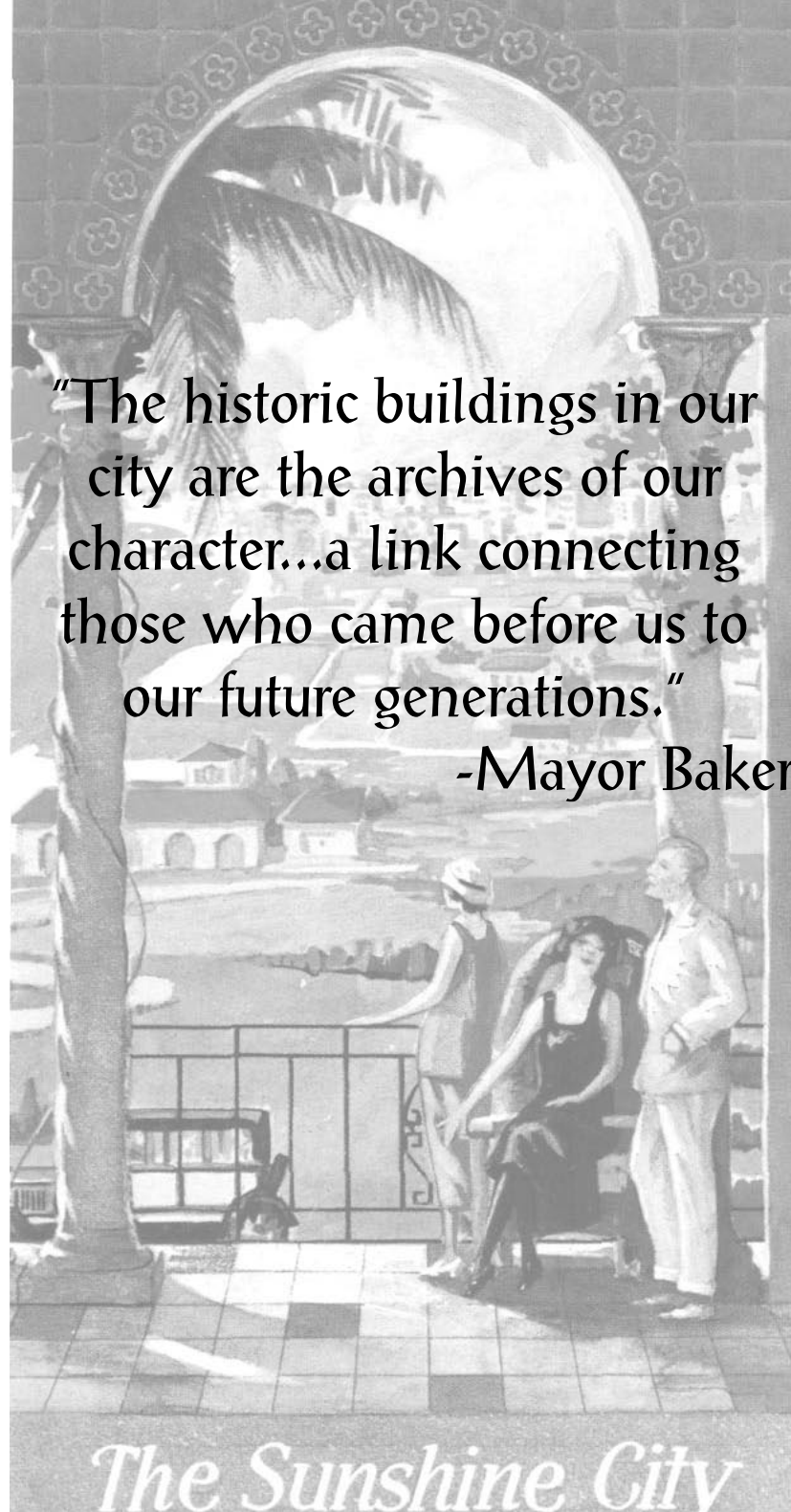




**City of St. Petersburg
Mayor's
Historic Preservation
Summit
June 24th, 2006**



“The historic buildings in our city are the archives of our character...a link connecting those who came before us to our future generations.”

-Mayor Baker

St. Petersburg originated with the arrival of Peter Demens and the Orange Belt Railway to General John Williams acreage on Tampa Bay in 1888. Demens received the honor of naming the city after his hometown of St. Petersburg, Russia, while Williams named the first hotel after his hometown of Detroit, Michigan. Marketed from the start as a destination to improve health, St. Petersburg boosters took care to preserve the natural and recreational amenities of the city including the waterfront park system. First incorporated in 1903, the city grew from 1,575 residents in 1900 to 14,327 in 1920.

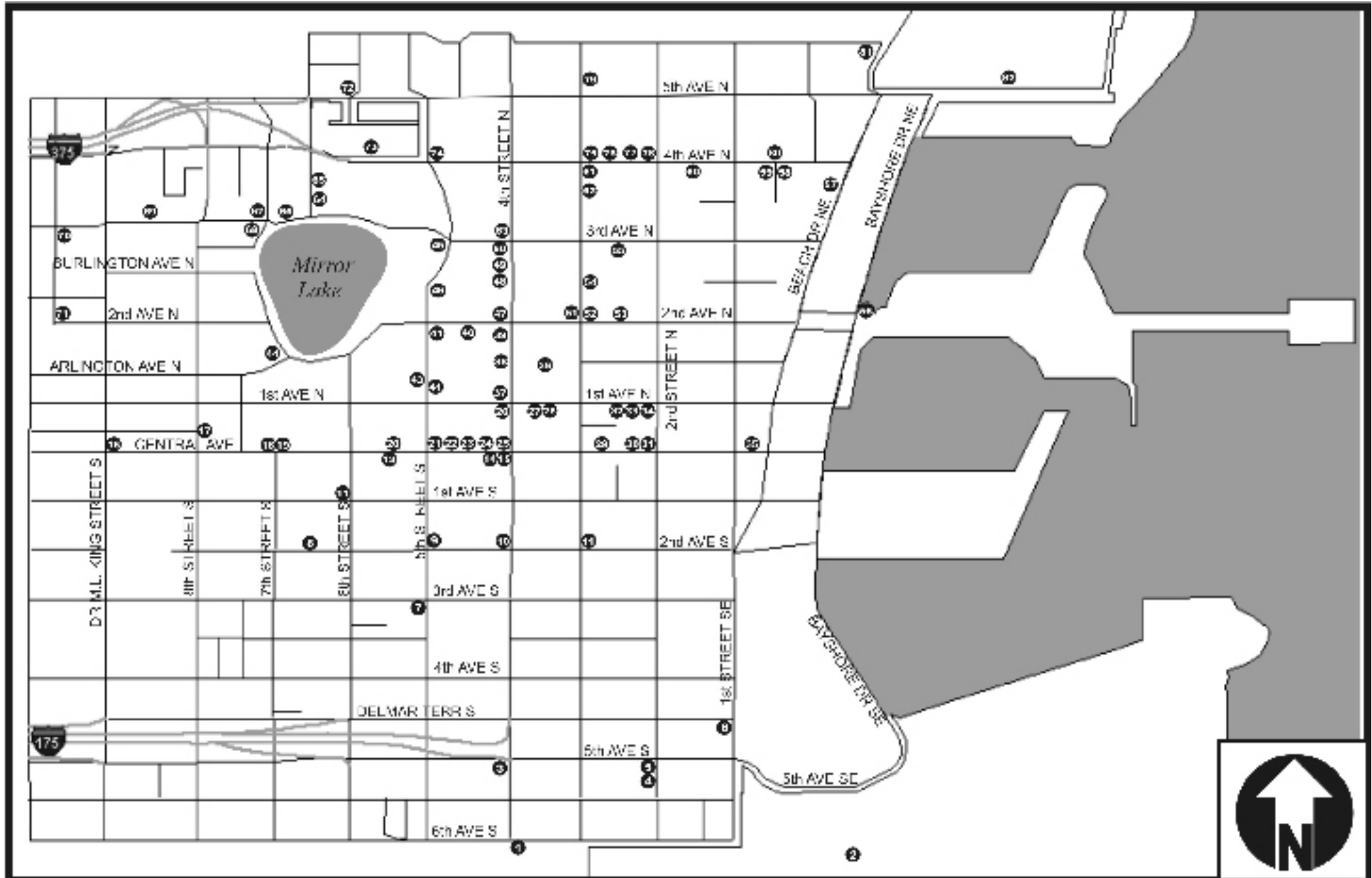
The first building boom of the early 1910s was far eclipsed by the exponential growth during the Florida Land Boom of the 1920s. The Roaring Twenties brought an invasion of speculators, tourists, and new residents increasing the population to 40,425 by 1930. Hotel rooms increased from 675 in 1905 to over 7,000 in 1925 following the construction of ten major new hotels and numerous small hotels and boarding houses. The end of the Florida Land Boom in 1926 and the onset of the Great Depression in 1929 brought tourism to a halt.

Federally funded work projects during the mid-1930s provided some relief, but the opening of training facilities during World War II rejuvenated the city. Although tourism remained stagnant due to wartime shortages, hotels throughout the city were occupied by soldiers in training. During 1942 and 1943, more than 100,000 military personnel passed through St. Petersburg, with many returning to settle after the war.

By 1950, St. Petersburg's population totaled 96,836 and grew to over 216,000 by 1970. The opening of the nearby Gulf beaches and the construction of suburban shopping malls led to the decline of downtown St. Petersburg with the relocation of many businesses and residents. Revitalization efforts since the 1980s have prompted the return of businesses, shops, hotels, restaurants, and residents to downtown.

With the majority of historic buildings and the original street system intact, St. Petersburg has a tremendous legacy of twentieth century history and architecture. The earliest plats for the City incorporated wide sidewalks and a pedestrian oriented streetscape which continues to provide a pleasant pedestrian experience. Enjoy a walking tour while discovering the buildings which shaped the growth and development of St. Petersburg, “The Sunshine City.”

LOCATOR MAP



1. Studebaker Building

NRHP 1985, SPRHP 1986

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

600 4th Street S



2. Albert Whitted Airport

Built on fill from the 1925 dredging of Bayboro Harbor, Albert Whitted Field opened in 1929. The airport became the headquarters for G.T. "Ted" Baker's National Airlines in 1934. From 1929 to 1939, the airport also incorporated a municipal blimp hangar to house the Goodyear Blimp. The original hangar for National Airlines remains the main office for the Airport.

107 8th Avenue SE



3. St. Mary's Catholic Church

The first permanent Catholic congregation organized in 1906. After outgrowing several small facilities, the diocese acquired several tracts of land to build churches and schools throughout the city. Built for an estimated \$250,000 in 1928, St. Mary's Catholic Church was designed by prominent architect Henry Taylor. Additions were made to the Parish Lodge in 1933 and 1934.

515 4th Street S



4. John Williams House

NRHP 1975, SPRHP 1986

This 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 named the Detroit Hotel after his hometown in Michigan. The original building and later additions, located in the 400 block of 5th 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.

511 2nd Street S



5. C. Perry Snell House

SPRHP 1994

This Dutch Colonial Revival Style residence was constructed in 1904 and served as C. Perry Snell's first residence in the City. 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.

501 2nd Street S



6. Waterfront Park Apartments Cooperative

The Waterfront Park Apartments Cooperative was built in 1956 as a coop of 35 apartments incorporating 124 rooms. Constructed at an estimated cost of \$285,000, architect O.C.R. Stageberg designed the complex and Charles Construction served as the contractor. The complex remains an excellent example of mid-century modern design.

483-99 1st Street S



7. Emerson Apartments

SPRHP 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 landings. The building was also one of the first to use concrete block construction.

305 5th Street S



8. Endicott Funeral Home

Built as the Endicott Funeral Home in 1924 and converted to the Palms Memorial Funeral Home around 1940, this Neoclassical Revival style building continued to serve as a funeral home throughout the historic period. Significant not only for its use, the building remains an excellent example of Neoclassical Revival style architecture with original double-hung sash windows, bracketed cornice, and a classically-inspired front entrance portico which doubles as a porte cochere. It now serves as the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA).

655 2nd Avenue S



9. YMCA Building

SPRHP 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 architecture 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.

116 5th Street S



10. Tramor Cafeteria

SPRHP 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 style detailing. The Tramor is also important to the study of St. Petersburg's origin as a tourist town.

123 4th Street S



11. Fire Station No. 1

Fire Station #1 was constructed ca. 1911 under the direction of G.W. Anderson who organized St. Petersburg's first paid force of fire fighters. The building has been adaptively reused and now houses many shops and office space.

128 3rd Street S



12. St. Petersburg Federal Savings and Loan Association No. 2

Designed by architect William Harvard and built by contractors Mills and Jones, this modern building was constructed as the new home of the St. Petersburg Federal Savings and Loan Association in 1953. Initially built as a four-story structure, three additional stories were added in 1959. Other additions, designed by the architecture firm of William Harvard and Blanchard Jolly, were built in 1974 and 1978. St. Petersburg Federal Savings and Loan remained the owner until the early 1980s. It is significant as a fine example of mid-century modern architecture.

33 6th Street S



13. St. Petersburg Federal Savings and Loan Association No. 1

SPRHP 1999

The 1942 St. Petersburg Federal Savings and Loan Building is a one-story, flat-roof masonry structure designed with a façade 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.

556 Central Avenue



14. Pheil Hotel **410 Central Avenue**
 Started in 1916 and finally completed in 1924, the Pheil Hotel was one of the city's first skyscraper hotels. Abram Pheil was a city pioneer and the world's first commercial airplane passenger, paying Tony Jannus \$400 for an airboat trip to Tampa in 1914. The building incorporated 180 hotel rooms and an ornate ground-floor theater. The original façade was hidden behind an ornamental aluminum covering in 1960.



15. Central National Bank **400 Central Avenue**
 Organized in 1905 as the city's third bank, the National Bank of St. Petersburg added Central to its name in 1910 and built a new building on the corner of Central Avenue and 4th Street in 1912. The bank thrived until the end of the Florida Land Boom and the onset of the Great Depression forced its closure in 1931. The original façade was hidden behind an ornamental aluminum covering in 1960.

16. Ninth Street Bank & Trust Co. **895 Central Avenue**
 SPRHP 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 County.



17. Harlan Hotel **15 8th Street N**
 SPRHP 1997
 Built in 1925, the Harlan Hotel is significant in the development of tourism in St. Petersburg. It is a good example of a small hotel constructed during the 1920s Florida boom era catering to a less affluent clientele.



18. Green-Richman Arcade **689 Central Avenue**
 NRHP 1998, SPRHP 1995

This 1924 Mission Revival style building is one of three remaining arcade 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.



19. State Theater **685-87 Central Avenue**
 SPRHP 1991
 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, is a good example of Reid's Beaux Arts training, and retains its architectural integrity.



20. Alexander Hotel **535 Central Avenue**
 NRHP 1984, SPRHP 1986

Designed by Neel Reid, the 1919 Neoclassical Revival structure is one of the best examples 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.



21. Kress Building **475 Central Avenue**
 NRHP 2001, SPRHP 1996
 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.

22. Lerner Store **465 Central Avenue**
 Owned by Lerner Shops, this three-story commercial building was constructed in 1929 and enlarged in 1936. An Art Deco inspired façade was added ca. 1953. The building remains an example of early commercial architecture.



23. 449-63 Central Avenue
 Built ca. 1949, this commercial building is a fine example of the influence of the Art Moderne style on post-World War II commercial architecture. Notable elements include horizontal bands, decorative vents, and a suspended canopy.

24. Preston Hotel/Alden Hotel/McCrory's 5 & 10 Store **425-45 Central Avenue**

Built in 1904, this building housed the McCrory 5 & 10 Store on the first floor and the 40-room Preston Hotel on the upper floors. The building was updated in 1928 and 1929 to reflect the popular streamlined appearance. The Preston Hotel was converted to the Alden Hotel in 1936. The first floor housed other local businesses including Miller's Silk Shop and Butler's Shoe Store.



25. Snell Arcade **405 Central Avenue**
 NRHP 1982, SPRHP 1986
 The 1928 Snell Arcade was designed by Richard Kiehnel & M. Leo Elliot 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 Kiehnel is attributed with bringing to Florida in his design of El Jardin in Miami in the 1910s. He also designed the Rolyat Hotel in Gulfport, which now serves as the campus for Stetson Law School.

26. Open Air Post Office **400 1st Avenue N**
 NRHP 1978, SPRHP 1986

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.



27. Woman's Town Improvement Association **336 1st Avenue N**
 SPRHP 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, and added an Art Deco inspired facade ca. 1931.

28. Dennis/McCarthy Hotel

326 1st Avenue N

NRHP 1986, SPRHP 1993

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 Hotel.



29. St. James Hotel

233-35 Central Avenue

Built ca. 1907, the St. James Hotel was one of the smaller hotels in the downtown commercial district. The first floor housed a number of different commercial enterprises including Beach's Pharmacy, Sun Drug Company, Nick's Bar, Peak Café, Nagle's Bake Shop, and Pearl Lee Hat Shop.



30. St. Charles Hotel

241-47 Central Avenue

Built ca. 1903, the St. Charles Hotel provided rooms on the second floor of this commercial building. Stores which occupied the first floor included Modern Oasis and Barber Groves.



31. Detroit Hotel

201-215 Central Avenue

The Detroit Hotel was built in 1888 by Peter Demens., who named it in honor of John William's hometown of Detroit, Michigan. Initially a 40-room wood frame structure, brick additions enlarged the building to incorporate 200 rooms. Although renovations in 1976, 1981, and 2005 have diminished its architectural integrity, the former hotel remains a historically significant resource.



32. Bishop Hotel

256 1st Avenue N

Owner John H. Williams hired architect J.A. Ingram and contractor Julius Johnson to construct this commercial building in 1912. Operated as the Northern Hotel in 1920, the building was purchased by H.R. Binnie and renamed the Binnie Hotel and Apartments from the mid-1920s through the mid-1940s. Roy Bishop purchased and converted it to the Bishop Hotel in the mid-1940s. Notable elements include the New Orleans style ironwork on the front balcony and the 1952 neon sign advertising the Bishop Hotel.



33. Tamiami Hotel

242 1st Avenue N

This building was constructed by owners Schooley and Murphy at a cost of \$75,000 in 1924 as a three-story Mediterranean Revival style commercial building. The structure housed stores on the first floor and a hotel with 21 rooms on the second floor. Notable businesses which occupied the building include Aunt Martha's Candy Shop, Orr's Gift Shop, and Marjorie's Dress Shop. The Tamiami Hotel was renamed the Regent Hotel in the mid-1970s and was remodeled in the early 1980s.



34. 200-26 1st Avenue N

Built ca.1920, this two-story Masonry Vernacular commercial building remains an excellent example of early twentieth century architecture. The building retains the original storefronts, canopy, and wire-cut brick detailing. Herbert Rutland owned the building from 1943 until 1960.



35. Ponce de Leon Hotel

95 Central Avenue

SPRHP 1997

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.

36. Williams Park and Bandshell

330 2nd Avenue N

Dedicated as a park in the original town plat of 1888, Williams Park was named after city founder General John Constantine Williams. In 1895, the first bandshell was erected in the park. This wooden gazebo was replaced with a classic clamshell shaped one after the original was destroyed in the 1921 hurricane. Installed in 1954, the present bandshell was designed by William Harvard, a design for which he received an Award for Excellence in Architecture from the national American Institute of Architects.



37. Princess Martha Hotel

401 1st Avenue N

SPRHP 1995

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 style architecture.

38. First Baptist Church

120 4th Street N

SPRHP 1994

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



39. St. Peter's Episcopal Church

140 4th Street N

Built in 1899, St. Peter's Episcopal Church is an excellent example of Gothic Revival ecclesiastical architecture. The congregation organized in 1894 and is the second oldest Episcopal institution in St. Petersburg. The city counted a number of British immigrants among the early settlers following the failure of the Disston City development (now Gulfport).

40. Domestic Science & Manual Training School - 440 2nd Avenue N



NRHP 1999, SPRHP 1998

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 (1925-1930), Veterans of Foreign Wars (1930-1947), and various state welfare agencies. Now serving as the City Hall Annex, the building was restored in 2004.

41. Municipal Utilities Building/City Hall

175 5th Street N

SPRHP 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. Clarkson and city engineer Paul Jorgensen.





42. Christ United Methodist Church 451 1st Avenue N
Built in 1949 as the First Avenue Methodist Church, this church was the third religious facility constructed on the site for the congregation which organized in 1891. Archie Parrish served as the architect for the construction of the church, chapel, and office building. Classrooms and a chapel addition were added in 1960. The facility exhibits elements of the Italian Renaissance Revival, Art Moderne and Art Deco styles. Unusual features include the use of conquina stone veneer around the base of the building and arches edged with coquina stone.



43. Suwannee Hotel 501 1st Avenue North
Built in 1924, the Suwannee Hotel incorporated 118 rooms into the Masonry Vernacular brick structure. Politician John Brown, who served as Clerk of Circuit Court at the time of its construction, built this hotel on the site of his home. It was the only major hotel to be reserved for civilian use during World War II. Rehabilitated in 1993, it now serves as offices for Pinellas County.



44. Unitarian Universalist Church 715-19 Arlington Avenue N
Also known as United Liberal Church, this Mediterranean Revival style sanctuary was constructed in 1929 by contractor M.D. Berry. An educational wing, designed by the local architectural firm of Harvard and Jolly was added in 1966. Notable elements of the Mediterranean Revival style building include the elaborately detailed entrance, the prominent bell tower, and buttresses.



45. St. Petersburg Carnegie Library 280 5th Street N
NRHP 1986, SPRHP 1990
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 Whitfield-designed Library is also significant for its Beaux Arts architecture, a rare style in St. Petersburg.



46. Poulson Apartments 215 5th Street N
This Masonry Vernacular apartment building was constructed in 1919 for an estimated \$17,000. Contractor Ed Woodward was hired to build the Poulson Apartments. E.T. and J. Poulson owned the building in the 1950s and 1960s. The building remains an excellent example of an early twentieth century apartment building with three-story porches, original double-hung sash windows, and wide overhanging eaves.



47. Randolph Hotel 200 4th Street N
The original portion of this building is a ca. 1901 wood frame structure which offered furnished rooms. A modern, Art Deco inspired masonry addition was constructed on the south and east elevations in 1939. The contractor for the redesign was Andrew E. Corfar. Known as the Randolph Hotel since 1939, notable elements include the corner windows, vertical pilasters flanking the entrance, horizontal banding and the cantilevered ledge above the third-story windows.



48. Orange Blossom Catering 220 4th Street N
This Mission-inspired commercial building was constructed in 1925 by contractor Charles DuBois. Owner M.S. Kaydough spent an estimated \$28,000 for the construction of the store. It was converted to the Orange Blossom Cafeteria in 1933. Notable elements of this one-story masonry building include the yellow brick construction with contrasting brick trim, shaped parapets, decorative patterned tile, and a bracketed visor roof with barrel tile.

49. Coburn Apartments 232 4th Street N
The Coburn Apartments were constructed ca. 1913 by owner J.W. Coburn. The building was originally built to only house apartments with storefront space added in 1939. At the time, the building housed three stores and 19 apartments. The apartments continue to face the alley with a three-story balcony system extending the length of the building.



50. First Congregational Church 240 4th St N
SPRHP 1993
The 1912 Church was home to a popular Lyceum series in the 1920s which included lectures from Will Rogers, Effrim Zimbalist, and William Jennings Bryan. Pilgrim's Hall was built in 1924 and designed by Henry Dupont, the architect who also designed the Don Cesar and Veillard House.



51. First United Methodist Church 212 3rd Street N
NRHP 1990, SPRHP 1993
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.



52. Mitchell/Stanton Apartments 211 3rd Street N
This modest apartment building was constructed ca. 1922 by St. Petersburg Mayor Noel Mitchell on the site of his home. The 17-unit apartment building, which was marketed towards tourists, utilized full exterior porches and an open front to back plan in order to take advantage of the cool breezes. Although Mayor Mitchell is credited with setting the original "green benches" outside his office, Mitchell's benches were actually orange. Subsequent mayors chose their own bench color until Mayor Al Lang passed a uniform color ordinance. By the 1950s, the Mitchell Apartment building housed both residential and commercial. In 1963, the building became known as the Stanton Apartments and was later converted into the Grayfair Hotel.

53. Hotel Cordova 253 2nd Avenue N
SPRHP 1998
The ca. 1924 Cordova is a three-story Neoclassical Revival style building, which is a rare architectural style in St. Petersburg. It was constructed during the early stages of St. Petersburg's boom era.



54. Endicott House 233 3rd Street N
Constructed ca 1913 for J.M. Endicott, a local funeral director, this residence is typical of those found around Williams Park at the beginning of the 20th Century. By 1928, the Stewart family had acquired the building and converted the residence into the Stewart Hotel. The building continued to serve as a hotel until 1984 when George Rahdert converted the building to office space.

55. Martha Washington Hotel**234 3rd Avenue N**

Built 1924, this building served as the Martha Washington Hotel. Originally incorporating 24 rooms, the hotel has been remodeled several times with wings designed by architect J.W. Fulwood Jr. added in 1931 and 1934. A 1986 renovation resulted in the addition of a front porte cochere and meeting rooms.

**56. Comfort Station****300 block of 2nd Avenue NE**

SPRHP 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.

57. Lantern Lane Apartments**340 Beach Drive NE**

Built by the Carman Construction Company in 1924, this three-story Mediterranean Revival style structure was built as the Lantern Lane Apartments. With 64 rooms creating 32 apartments, the estimated construction costs totaled \$125,000. Now operating as Gray's Hotel, this building remains as a fine example of a Mediterranean Revival style apartment building.

**58. Henry-Bryan House****146 4th Avenue NE**

SPRHP 1994

This 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.

59. Bay Gables**136 4th Avenue NE**

SPRHP 1994

Bay Gables is a Frame Vernacular structure that has incorporated Queen Anne and Colonial Revival style 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.

**60. Flori-de-Leon Apartments****130 4th Avenue N**

SPRHP 1994

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.

**61. Henry Veillard House****202 4th Avenue N**

NRHP 1982, SPRHP 1986

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 Don Cesar Hotel on St. Pete Beach.

**62. Victoria Apartments****341 3rd Street N**

This typical apartment building was constructed ca. 1913 with 4 individual units. Alterations and additions to the building have been limited to the replacement of roof material, the relocation of the boiler room, and the addition of a steel fire escape.

63. Pennsylvania Hotel**300 4th Street N**

SPRHP 2001

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. As part of an ongoing rehabilitation, an addition was constructed on the north elevation in 2006.

**64. St. Petersburg Shuffleboard Club****559 Mirror Lake Drive**

SPRHP 1994

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.

**65. St. Petersburg Lawn Bowling Club****536 4th Avenue N**

NRHP 1980, SPRHP 1993

Built in 1916, it is the oldest organized lawn bowling club in Florida and the 10th oldest in the United States. The St. Petersburg Lawn Bowling Club is the only official location for testing of bowls.

**66. St. Petersburg High School at Mirror Lake****701 Mirror Lake Drive N**

SPRHP 1998

The ca. 1919 Mission Revival structure exhibits subtle stylistic elements serving as the precursor to the Mediterranean Revival style. For 46 years it served as a public school and from 1967 to 1985 it operated as the Mirror Lake Adult Education Center. It was designed by William Ittner, a nationally known architect who also designed St. Petersburg Central High School.

**67. First Christian/Mirror Lake Christian Church****302 Grove Street N/
737 3rd Avenue N**

Following the formation of the First Christian Church of St. Petersburg in 1900, growth of the congregation led to the construction of a new church on the shores of Mirror Lake in 1926. When the congregation lost the building during the Great Depression, a group of members purchased the property at public sale and reorganized under the name of Mirror Lake Christian Church. A decline in membership led to the closure of the church in 1992. The Mediterranean Revival style building was rehabilitated and reopened in 2000 as a meeting and special events venue named the Mirror Lake Lyceum.

**68. Tomlinson Adult Education Center****296 Mirror Lake Drive N**

This Mediterranean Revival style building was constructed as the St. Petersburg Junior High School in 1924. Designed by architects Frank Johnsbury and Henry Taylor, it served as a co-ed junior high from 1924 to 1926 and as a junior high for boys from 1926 to 1931. In 1931, it was converted to a vocational school and renamed the Tomlinson Technical Institute in 1935, the first of several name changes.



69. Post Office Distribution Building**863 3rd Avenue N**

This Italian Renaissance Revival style building was constructed in 1927 as the Post Office Distribution Building. The firm of Johnson-Drake-Piper served as contractors for the construction which totaled an estimated \$150,000. Notable elements include the three arched entrances, the shaped parapet, and the government seal set in the parapet above the entrance.

**70. Bethel A.M.E. Church**

SPRHP 1998

The 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 ca. 1923 building is an eclectic mixture of Gothic Revival and Romanesque Revival architecture, two styles most often used on ecclesiastical architecture in St. Petersburg.

71. Tenth Street Church of God

SPRHP 2001

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

**72. Benjamin Boone House**

NRHP 1986, SPRHP 1991

Built in 1910, the Boone House is a fine example of the Colonial Revival style of architecture and retains its integrity. It is also significant for its association with the developer of the Round Lake neighborhood, Benjamin T. Boone.

73. Coliseum

SPRHP 1994

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.

**74. Trinity Lutheran Church 401 5th Street N/467 4th Avenue N**

Following the organization of the Trinity Lutheran Church in 1911, the fellowship built a chapel and parsonage on the corner of 5th Street South and 2nd Avenue. Steady growth led to the construction of a new sanctuary on the corner of 5th Street North and 4th Avenue with the first services held in an unfinished and unfurnished building in January 1923. The interior was completed in 1924 with the stained glass windows from Germany installed in 1925. A parish building was built in 1951. Trinity Lutheran Church remains as a notable example of Gothic Revival style architecture.

75. Davenport House**259 4th Avenue N**

Considered one of the best examples of the Queen Anne style in St. Petersburg, the Davenport House was built ca. 1904. Although the former residence was converted to office space during the 1980s, the building maintains its original windows, exterior siding, and front porch.

**912 3rd Avenue N****601 5th Avenue N****76. Sarven Apartments****249 4th Avenue N**

This Neoclassical Revival style building has served as the Sarven Apartments since its construction in 1922. It remains as a good example of an apartment building catering to seasonal residents. Notable elements include the monumental columns flanking the inset porch system on all three floors, the yellow brick, and the original double-hung sash windows.

77. Bussey House**211 4th Avenue N**

This late Victorian style home was constructed ca. 1904 for Mr. Bussey, St. Petersburg's first funeral director. Typical features associated with this style residence include an asymmetrical façade with a full width porch, a steeply pitched cross-gable roof, wood shingles in the gable face, and delicate spindlework on the porch balustrades. Mr. Bussey is credited with the founding of Greenwood cemetery in the historic Roser Park neighborhood.

**78. Crislip House****205 4th Avenue N**

Constructed ca. 1925, this fine example of a Mission style residence was built for the prominent Crislip family who also constructed the Crislip Arcade, located at 645 Central Avenue. Identifying features of the Mission style exemplified here include the shaped parapet and red tile roof, widely overhanging eaves with exposed brackets, and a prominent, one-story porch with large, square piers.

**79. First Church of Christ Scientist****253 5th Avenue N**

Built in 1925, the First Church of Christ Scientist was constructed at an estimated cost of \$260,000 by contractor George A. Fuller. Now serving as the Palladium Theater, the building remains an excellent example of Italian Renaissance Revival ecclesiastical architecture. The building initially served the First Church of Christ Scientist which first met in 1899.

**80. Blocker Residence****145 4th Avenue NE**

This former residence was constructed in 1901 for Albert "Bert" and Hattie Dean Blocker as a wedding present from her parents. Around 1900, Bert Blocker had opened the Blocker Livery Stable at 2nd Street and 1st Avenue S, a critical enterprise in the pre-automobile era. By the mid-1920s, the Shriners Club acquired the building and converted it to the International Club. In 1926, the Shriners added a ballroom and a restaurant kitchen, which supported subsequent uses as a dance club and catering facility. The building is architecturally significant as a fine example of a Queen Anne Free Classic style residence.

**81. Vinoy House****532 Beach Drive NE**

Constructed in 1910, this home was purchased by developer Charles Hall and his wife, Emma. Aymer Vinoy and Stella Laughner purchased the residence in 1920. Laughner built the Vinoy Park Hotel across the street from his residence in 1925. Following the transfer of the property from the Laughner family in the late 1970s, it was converted to a boarding house and then to a Bed and Breakfast in 1997. The property is significant for its association with both Hall and Laughner, who played an active role in the development and activities of the city.

**82. Vinoy Park Hotel****501 Beach Drive NE**

NRHP 1978, SPRHP 1986

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.





The Plaza Hotel
Built 1913 ◊ Demolished 1957



The Colonial Hotel
Built 1922 ◊ Demolished 2006



The Penn Flora Hotel
Built 1936 ◊ Demolished 1997



The Million Dollar Pier
Built 1926 ◊ Demolished 1967



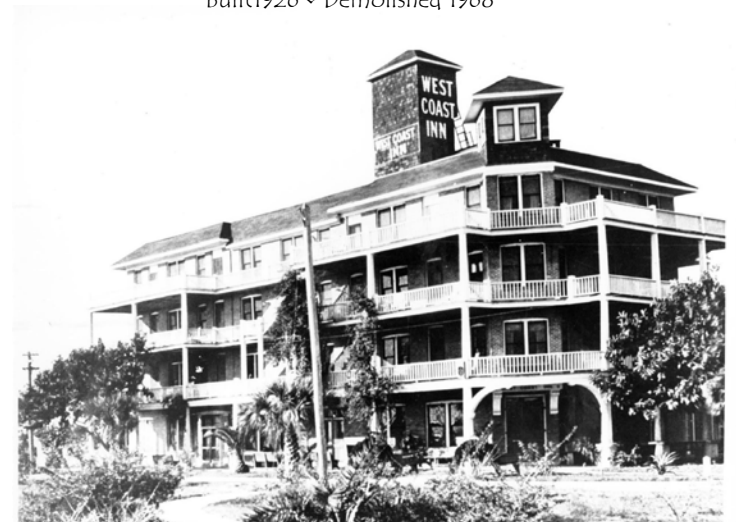
The Florida Theater
Built 1926 ◊ Demolished 1968



The Royal Palm Hotel
Built ca. 1928 ◊ Demolished 1968



The Soreno Hotel
Built 1924 ◊ Demolished 1992



The West Coast Inn
Built 1913 ◊ Demolished 1967



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