

394

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name South Bartow Residential District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Floral & First avenues
and by Main & Vine streets N/A not for publication

city or town Bartow N/A vicinity

state Florida code FL county Polk code 105 zip code 33830

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Suzanne P. Walker / Deputy SHPO 4/1/93
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Debra S. Byers

Entered in the
National Register

Date of Action

5/18/93

South Bartow Residential District
Name of Property

Polk, Florida
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
205	80	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
205	80	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Architectural Resources of Bartow, Florida

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Religion/Church

Education/School

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Religion/Church

Education/School

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

No Style/Wood Frame Vernacular

Bungalow

Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Wood

roof Asphalt

other Wood: Porch

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

c. 1885-1941

Significant Dates

c. 1885

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

South Bartow Residential District
Name of Property

Polk, Florida
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 110 approximately

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	7
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4	1	6	7	2	0
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3	0	8	5	6	6	0
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3

1	7
---	---

4	1	7	7	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	0	8	5	0	8	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title W. Carl Shiver, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date March 29, 1993

street & number 500 South Bronough Street telephone (904) 487-2333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1

Description

Summary

The South Bartow Residential District is an approximately 110 acre residential neighborhood located immediately south of the Bartow Downtown Commercial District. Although the area contains mainly single family dwellings erected between 1885 and 1941, the district also contains several churches, two schools, and a few other non-residential, social service structures. The types and style of architecture in the district include wood frame and masonry vernacular buildings, bungalows, and a variety of revival and romantic style residences. The district comprises a total of 284 buildings, of which 205 contribute to the historic character of the neighborhood and 80 are considered noncontributing. Noncontributing buildings included those structures erected during the period of significance that have been severely altered and those constructed after 1941.

Present And Original Physical Appearance

The center of the district lies near the intersection of Wabash Street and Florida Avenue, and takes in all or part of forty blocks. The district is roughly bounded on the east and west by Orange and Floral avenues and by Parker and Pearl streets on the north and south. U.S. Highway 98, locally known as Broadway Avenue, is a major north/south corridor through the community, and is located near the western edge of the district. Main Street, which serves as a local business route of State Road 60, runs east/west immediately north of the district. Railroad tracks, now abandoned and removed, served as barriers to development at the eastern, southern, and western limits of the district. The proximity of Highway 98 and State Road 60 to the historic district, in connection with the expansion of Bartow following World War II, has led to the demolition of a significant number of historic buildings along the northern edge of the district, and newer buildings dot the relatively flat landscape along the southern edge. The district roughly assumes the form of a rectangle. Block size varies, accounting for the irregular nature of the street system in the district. The district developed from a series of small subdivisions, accounting for the irregular street configuration of the area.

Large Colonial and Classical Revival style houses line parts of some streets, and the neighborhood contains several concentrations of bungalows. However, buildings of various styles and dates of construction are well mixed throughout the district. The density of construction is fairly low, with many

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Description

buildings sited well apart from one another. Some large buildings, such as schools occupy all or most of a city block, and vacant lots, green spaces, and parking areas account for some undeveloped areas in the district.

Mature trees, such as pine, palm, and especially oak trees offer shade and add to the natural attractiveness of the district. Oak trees, which were planted during civic improvement programs in the historic period, form a canopy over a number of streets in the neighborhood. Those streets, most of which were constructed throughout the district by 1915, were originally paved with brick, but later re-surfaced with concrete.

Architectural Styles

Most of the buildings in the district are wood frame and masonry vernacular residences, and bungalows are a common sight throughout the area. A large percentage of the buildings, however, have some formal architectural styling. Colonial Revival residences appear frequently on streets in the district, but are scattered here and there as are Mediterranean Revival style structures and occasionally examples of houses exhibiting features of the Classical Revival, Gothic Revival, Shingle, and even Prairie styles. Churches and schools also embody characteristics of the Romanesque, Gothic, and Classical Revival styles. The typical historic residential building in the district is from one to two stories in height, with a gable or hip roof, and having a front porch or veranda.

Most roofs are covered with asphalt or asbestos shingles, but some houses exhibit terne metal shingles or sheet metal. Wood, brick, and stucco are prevalent exterior wall materials. Decorative treatments vary widely from Colonial and Classical revival models with elaborate entablatures, columns, quoins, and oriels and bays to simple wood frame residences displaying little ornamentation. Window treatments range from original double-hung sash and casement applications to replacement metal awning, jalousie, and fixed windows.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2-A
(Supplement)

District Map

Structures are represented by a shaded or unshaded rectangular symbols on the district map rather than the actual "footprints" of the buildings. Budget restrictions, the lack of modern base maps with building footprints, and the unavailability of trained personnel to produce a more visually realistic document made it necessary to use this method of map making. All other features of the map--such as streets and the size and shapes of blocks--are reasonably accurate and to scale.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 3

Photographs

List of Photographs

1. 310 South Broadway Avenue, South Bartow Residential District
2. Bartow, Florida
3. Sidney Johnston
4. 1991
5. Historic Property Associates
6. Main (West) Facade, Looking East
7. Photo No. 1 of 51

Numbers 2-5 are the same for the remaining photographs.

1. South Broadway Avenue
6. Main (East) Facades of 305, 355, and 395 South Broadway Avenue, Looking Southwest
7. Photo No. 2 of 51

1. 305 South Broadway Avenue
6. Main (East) Facade, Looking West
7. Photo No. 3 of 51

1. 355 South Broadway Avenue
6. Main (East) Facade, Looking West
7. Photo No. 4 of 51

1. 455 South Broadway Avenue
6. Main (East) Facade, Looking Southwest
7. Photo No. 5 of 51

1. 410 South Broadway Avenue
6. Main (West) Facade, Looking East
7. Photo No. 6 of 51

1. 480 South Broadway Avenue
6. Main (West) Facade, Looking East
7. Photo No. 7 of 51

1. 510 South Broadway Avenue
6. Main (West) Facade, Looking Southeast
7. Photo No. 8 of 51

1. 610 South Broadway Avenue
6. Main (West) Facade, Looking East
7. Photo No. 9 of 51

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 4

Photographs

1. 635 South Broadway Avenue
6. Main (East) Facade, Looking West
7. Photo No. 10 of 51

1. South Broadway Avenue
6. South Broadway Avenue Looking South from the Intersection of Pearl Street
7. Photo No. 11 of 51

1. 755 South Broadway Avenue
6. Main (East) Facade, Looking West
7. Photo No. 12 of 51

1. 115 East Pearl Street
6. Main (North) Facade, Looking South
7. Photo No. 13 of 51

1. 640 South Central Avenue
6. Main (West) Facade, Looking East
7. Photo No. 14 of 51

1. 215 East Pearl Street
6. Main (North) Facade, Looking South
7. Photo No. 15 of 51

1. 675 South Wilson Avenue
6. Main (East) Facade, Looking West
7. Photo No. 16 of 51

1. 310 East Pearl Street
6. Main (South) Facade, Looking South
7. Photo No. 17 of 51

1. 575 South Wilson Avenue
6. Main (East) Facade, Looking West
7. Photo No. 18 of 51

1. 310 East Lemon Street
6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
7. Photo No. 19 of 51

1. 340 East Lemon Street
6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
7. Photo No. 20 of 51

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 5

Photographs

-
1. 360 East Lemon Street
 6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
 7. Photo No. 21 of 51

 1. East Lemon Street
 6. 300 Block of East Lemon Street, Looking West
 7. Photo No. 22 of 51

 1. 635 South Jackson Avenue
 6. Main (East) Facade, Looking West
 7. Photo No. 23 of 51

 1. 540 South Jackson Avenue
 6. Main (West) Facade, Looking East
 7. Photo No. 24 of 51

 1. 660 South Oak Avenue
 6. Main (West) Facade, Looking East
 7. Photo No. 25 of 51

 1. 680 South Oak Avenue
 6. Main (West) Facade, Looking East
 7. Photo No. 26 of 51

 1. 750 East Wabash Street
 6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
 7. Photo No. 27 of 51

 1. 760 East Wabash Street
 6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
 7. Photo No. 28 of 51

 1. 485 South Jackson Avenue
 6. Main (East) Facade, Looking West
 7. Photo No. 29 of 51

 1. 490 South Jackson Avenue
 6. Main (West) Facade, Looking East
 7. Photo No. 30 of 51

 1. 590 South Wilson Avenue
 6. Main (North) Facade, Looking South
 7. Photo No. 31 of 51

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 6

Photographs

1. 310 East Stanford Street
6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
7. Photo No. 32 of 51

1. East Stanford Street
6. Stanford Street, Looking West from Central Avenue
7. Photo No. 33 of 51

1. 205 East Stanford Street
6. Main (North) Facade, Looking South
7. Photo No. 34 of 51

1. 395 South Central Avenue
6. Main (East) Facade, Looking West
7. Photo No. 35 of 51

1. 195 East Stanford Street
6. Main (North) Facade, Looking South
7. Photo No. 36 of 51

1. 385 East Stanford Street
6. Main (North) Facade, Looking South
7. Photo No. 37 of 51

1. 310 South Florida Avenue
6. Main (West) Facade, Looking East
7. Photo No. 38 of 51

1. 495 East Parker Street
6. Main (North) Facade, Looking South
7. Photo No. 39 of 51

1. 485 East Stanford Street
6. Main (North) Facade, Looking South
7. Photo No. 40 of 51

1. 555 East Stanford Street
6. Main (North) Facade, Looking Southeast
7. Photo No. 41 of 51

1. 590 East Parker Street
6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
7. Photo No. 42 of 51

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 7

Photographs

1. 590 East Stanford Street
 6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
 7. Photo No. 43 of 51
-
1. East Stanford Street
 6. 500 Block of East Stanford Looking West from Jackson Avenue
 7. Photo No. 44 of 51
-
1. 615 East Stanford Street
 6. Main (North) Facade, Looking South
 7. Photo No. 45 of 51
-
1. East Stanford Street
 6. Main (South) Facades of 630 and 640 East Stanford Street, Looking Northeast
 7. Photo No. 46 of 51
-
1. 400 South Oak Avenue
 6. Main (West) Facade, Looking East
 7. Photo No. 47 of 51
-
1. 695 East Main Street
 6. Main (North) Facade, Looking South
 7. Photo No. 48 of 51
-
1. 695 East Main Street
 6. Fountain behind 695 East Main Street, Looking West
 7. Photo No. 49 of 51
-
1. 195 South Orange Avenue
 6. Main (East) Facade, Looking West
 7. Photo No. 50 of 51
-
1. 310 South Orange Avenue Historic
 6. Main (West) Facade, Looking East
 7. Photo No. 51 of 51

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8

List of Contributing Buildings

South Bartow Residential District
List of Contributing Buildings

<u>Address</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>South Broadway Avenue</u>		
305	Bungalow	1914
310	Romanesque Revival	1907
355	Frame Vernacular	1914
395	Bungalow	1914
410	Frame Vernacular	c. 1895
450	Bungalow	c. 1924
480	Colonial Revival	1908
505	Frame Vernacular	c. 1900
510	Classical Revival	1912
515	Colonial Revival	c. 1917
520	Frame Vernacular	c. 1911
585	Bungalow	c. 1924
610	Colonial Revival	1908
635	Frame Vernacular	c. 1890
640	Frame Vernacular	c. 1900
655	Frame Vernacular	1914
755	Colonial Revival	c. 1900
790	Colonial Revival	c. 1915

South Carpenter Avenue

305	Bungalow	1914
310	Bungalow	1914
350	Bungalow	1914
355	Bungalow	c. 1924
390	Bungalow	1914
395	Bungalow	1914
405	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1925
515	Bungalow	c. 1925
525	Frame Vernacular	c. 1910
555	Frame Vernacular	c. 1924
655	Frame Vernacular	c. 1924

South Central Avenue

315	Colonial Revival	c. 1911
395	Prairie	1922
470	Frame Vernacular	c. 1917
505	Frame Vernacular	c. 1911

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9

List of Contributing Buildings

South Central Avenue (cont.)

510	Bungalow	c. 1924
560	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1917
590	Bungalow	c. 1917
605	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1924
630	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1924
640	Bungalow	c. 1925

South Courtland Avenue

260	Frame Vernacular	1925
270	Frame Vernacular	1925
290	Frame Vernacular	c. 1917
310	Frame Vernacular	1910
320	Frame Vernacular	c. 1924
324	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925
330	Frame Vernacular	c. 1900
350	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925
410	Frame Vernacular	c. 1900

South Floral Avenue

325	Frame Vernacular	c. 1924
365	Frame Vernacular	c. 1924
395	Frame Vernacular	c. 1917
410	Bungalow	c. 1924
460	Bungalow	c. 1925
470	Bungalow	c. 1925
495	Frame Vernacular	c. 1892
525	Bungalow	c. 1917
580	Bungalow	c. 1924
590	Frame Vernacular	1907
595	Bungalow	c. 1917
610	Frame Vernacular	c. 1907
655	Frame Vernacular	c. 1917
695	Classical Revival	c. 1900
790	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925
795	Colonial Revival	c. 1915

South Florida Avenue

310	Classical Revival	c. 1925
570	Frame Vernacular	c. 1917

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 10

List of Contributing Buildings

South Hendry Avenue

495 Frame Vernacular c. 1900

South Jackson Avenue

310 Frame Vernacular c. 1924
 485 Colonial Revival c. 1890
 505 Frame Vernacular c. 1900
 510 Frame Vernacular c. 1900
 520 Frame Vernacular c. 1917
 530 Frame Vernacular 1923
 535 Frame Vernacular 1914
 540 Frame Vernacular c. 1924
 595 Frame Vernacular c. 1900
 630 Masonry Vernacular c. 1912
 635 Classical Revival c. 1885
 650 Frame Vernacular c. 1917
 660 Frame Vernacular c. 1917
 690 Frame Vernacular c. 1917

East Lemon Street

305 Frame Vernacular 1912
 310 Masonry Vernacular c. 1917
 340 Bungalow 1935
 345 Bungalow c. 1900
 360 Bungalow 1933
 370 Bungalow 1930
 390 Bungalow 1924
 405 Bungalow c. 1924
 535 Bungalow c. 1924
 540 Bungalow c. 1905
 770 Frame Vernacular c. 1930

East Main Street

695 Prairie 1923
 695 A Masonry Vernacular 1923
 695 B Masonry Vernacular c. 1940

South Oak Avenue

215 Frame Vernacular 1893
 280 Bungalow c. 1924
 285 Bungalow c. 1925

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 11

List of Contributing Buildings

South Oak Avenue (cont.)

295	Frame Vernacular	c. 1900
305	Bungalow	c. 1924
310	Frame Vernacular	c. 1906
400	Mediterranean Revival	1925
420	Frame Vernacular	c. 1917
475-485	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1930
495-497	Frame Vernacular	c. 1911
510	Colonial Revival	c. 1906
515	Classical Revival	c. 1900
545	Colonial Revival	c. 1900
563	Frame Vernacular	c. 1890
595	Frame Vernacular	c. 1889
615	Frame Vernacular	c. 1889
640	Frame Vernacular	1893
645	Frame Vernacular	c. 1924
660	Bungalow	c. 1925
680	Bungalow	c. 1925
685	Frame Vernacular	c. 1924
693	Bungalow	1929
695	Frame Vernacular	1890

South Orange Avenue

195	Gothic Revival	c. 1890
205	Bungalow	c. 1924
255	Frame Vernacular	c. 1924
295	Frame Vernacular	c. 1924
310	Gothic Revival	1895
355	Frame Vernacular	c. 1911
365	Frame Vernacular	c. 1924
390	Bungalow	c. 1924
410	Bungalow	c. 1924
495	Bungalow	c. 1906
505	Frame Vernacular	c. 1906
510	Bungalow	c. 1924
515	Frame Vernacular	c. 1917
520	Bungalow	c. 1930
530	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925
540	Bungalow	c. 1925
585	Frame Vernacular	c. 1911
665	Frame Vernacular	c. 1911

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 12

List of Contributing Buildings

East Parker Street

495	Classical Revival	1895
505	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1911
590	Frame Vernacular	c. 1890
595	Frame Vernacular	c. 1924
604	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
604 A	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
635	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1925
655	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1925

East Pearl Street

115	Bungalow	1914
215	Bungalow	c. 1924
225	Bungalow	c. 1924
310	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
495	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1935
505	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925
560-572	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
595	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
680	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1941
750	Frame Vernacular	c. 1915
790	Frame Vernacular	c. 1911

West Pearl Street

110	Tudor	c. 1925
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East Stanford Street

195	Bungalow	1914
205	Gothic Revival	1926
310	Classical Revival	1915
385	Romanesque Revival	1902
410	Frame Vernacular	c. 1911
485	Frame Vernacular	1895
490	Frame Vernacular	c. 1906
520	Frame Vernacular	1898
555	Colonial Revival	1908
590	Shingle	1895
605	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1925
615	Bungalow	c. 1920
620	Colonial Revival	c. 1906
630	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
640	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 13List of Contributing BuildingsEast Stanford Street (cont.)

645	Colonial Revival	c. 1911
680	Frame Vernacular	c. 1924
690	Frame Vernacular	c. 1906
695	Bungalow	c. 1924
835	Frame Vernacular	1926
850	Bungalow	c. 1925

East Summerlin Street

605	Frame Vernacular	c. 1900
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East Vine Street

360	Frame Vernacular	c. 1935
540	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
590	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925

West Vine Street

180	Bungalow	c. 1925
190	Bungalow	c. 1925
210	Bungalow	c. 1925

East Wabash Street

515	Bungalow	c. 1924
520	Frame Vernacular	c. 1905
545	Bungalow	c. 1917
750	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
760	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
765	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
845	Frame Vernacular	c. 1924
875	Frame Vernacular	c. 1917
895	Frame Vernacular	c. 1917

South Wilson Avenue

585	Frame Vernacular	c. 1917
590	Mediterranean Revival	1916
595	Frame Vernacular	c. 1924
605	Bungalow	c. 1917

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 14

Contributing & Noncontributing Buildings

South Wilson Avenue (cont.)

615	Bungalow	c. 1924
655	Frame Vernacular	c. 1917
660	Colonial Revival	1887
665	Colonial Revival	c. 1910
675	Colonial Revival	1922
710	Frame Vernacular	c. 1941
780	Frame Vernacular	c. 1935
795	Frame Vernacular	c. 1935

List of Noncontributing Buildings

South Broadway Avenue

455
490
590
630
690
695
715
795

South Carpenter Avenue

425
445
556
565-575
580
585-595
610 20
615
690

South Central Avenue

445
475
495
555
635
650-660
665

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 15

List of Noncontributing Buildings

South Courtland Avenue

420
430
440

South Florida Avenue

395

South Floral Avenue

370
390
415
440
505
510
530
585

South Jackson Avenue

490
585
590
605
625
640
695

East Lemon Street

515
755

West Lemon Street

105-115
125-135

South Oak Avenue

388

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 16

List of Noncontributing Buildings

South Oak Avenue (cont.)

480
550
590
690

South Orange Avenue

405
435
455
525
645

East Parker Street

610
620
795

West Parker Street

285

East Pearl Street

380
385
480
490
740

East Stanford Street

665

East Summerlin Street

695

East Vine Street

150
160
170
350

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 17

List of Noncontributing Buildings

East Vine Street (cont.)

530

East Wabash Street

640

645

650

855

South Wilson Avenue

570

575

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

The South Bartow Residential District is significant under criterion C in the areas of Architecture and Community Planning and Development. The district is one of the oldest and largest residential neighborhoods in Bartow and contains houses and other structures dating from the period c. 1885 to 1941. Although the majority of the buildings are residences, the district also contains churches, schools, and other non-residential social and public service buildings dating from the historic period that have architectural significance. Tied closely to the history of Bartow, the district contains buildings that served as private residences for important community leaders. A number of architectural styles are evident in the district. These designs are consistent with national and statewide trends in architecture during the period of significance. The works of a number of locally prominent architects and builders are represented in the district.

Supporting Narrative

The district contains approximately twenty residences dating from the last two decades of the nineteenth century. Perhaps the oldest of these is the large wood frame house at 635 South Jackson Avenue, which was built about 1885 (Photo 23). Although basically a vernacular structure, the building contains planning and decorative elements that connect it to the Classical Revival tradition. Buildings constructed in the 1890s include a small frame dwelling at 485 South Jackson Avenue (Photo 29) and the Gothic Revival style structure at 195 South Orange Avenue (Photo 50). A much plainer residence from the same period is the small frame dwelling at 635 South Broadway Avenue (Photo 10). Closer to the emerging commercial district, a large two-story frame vernacular house was built at 590 East Parker Street about 1890 (Photo 42).

With few exceptions, the nineteenth century houses in the district are mainly frame vernacular structures. There are, for instance no examples of Queen Anne style architecture in the South Bartow Residential District. Among the most unusual and notable residences constructed in the mid 1890s is the Benjamin Holland House, a Shingle style house located at 590 East Stanford Street (Photo 43). The residence served as the boyhood home of Spessard Holland, who later served as governor of Florida (1941-1945) and U.S. Senator (1946-1971). The property was listed in

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 2

Statement of Significance

the National Register April 3, 1975. Examples of the Shingle style are rare in Florida communities.

During the first fifteen years of the twentieth century approximately seventy-five buildings were constructed in the historic district. One of the earliest of these was the D.W. Stanley House (Photo 6) at 410 South Broadway Avenue. Stanley was city clerk and tax collector for the community. Constructed in the same year was the much more refined Harry Wear House at 755 South Broadway Avenue (Photo 12). Wear, a local grocer, served for several terms on the Bartow city council.

Among the public buildings in the district dating from this period was the Summerlin Institute (Photo 37) at 385 East Stanford Street. Completed in 1902 at a cost of \$10,000, the building served as the public high school. The Romanesque Revival style United Methodist Church (Photo 1) was erected in 1907. A number of large Colonial Revival style residences were constructed Bartow in the early part of the twentieth century. Among these is the two story residence at 610 South Broadway Avenue (Photo 9). Built in 1908 of rough face cast block, the house was completed for Leon Hebb, a local merchant and city councilman. Another Colonial Revival residence is the two and a half story building at 555 East Stanford Street (Photo 41) built in 1908 for Thomas Lee Wilson, a prominent local attorney.

Several large Classical Revival style houses are also found in the district. Among the most impressive of these is the Clarence Boswell House (Photo 8) at 510 South Broadway Avenue, completed in 1912 (Photo 8). Boswell, a local attorney, served as mayor of Lakeland between 1894 and 1896. The house is notable for its large portico, featuring colossal Tuscan columns. A notable public building in the district that employs Classical Revival styling is the Bartow Public Library, a small masonry brick structure at 310 East Stanford Avenue that was built in 1915 (Photo 32). Constructed at a cost of \$8,000, the building was financed by the Carnegie Foundation. It was designed by Bonfoey and Elliott, one of Tampa's most important architectural firms to emerge during the Progressive Era.

Bungalows began to appear in Bartow about 1910. Several were constructed for the Bartow Development Company in 1914, including six buildings in the block formed by Parker and Stanford streets and Broadway and Carpenter avenues. Especially notable are the C.B. Wilson House, a bungalow located at 305 South Broadway Avenue (Photo 3), and the M.E. James House, a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

Statement of Significance

frame dwelling with Craftsman influences at 355 South Broadway Avenue (Photo 4). The Erle Wirt House, completed in 1914 at 115 East Pearl Street was among the largest bungalows built during the period (Photo 13). Wirt became one of Polk County's leading bankers and citrus growers. The small masonry bungalow at 310 East Lemon Street has wall constructed of rubble limestone that was mined locally (Photo 19). The Horace Olliphant House at 615 East Stanford Street was completed about 1920 (Photo 45). Olliphant served as a judge for the Polk County criminal court.

Approximately eighty-five buildings embodying a broad range of styles and sizes were constructed in the district during the 1920s and 1930s. Several houses in the district show the influence of the Prairie style which briefly gained popularity in during the first two decades of the twentieth century. One of these is the A.A. McLeod House at 395 South Central Avenue, built in 1922 (Photo 35). McLeod, the manager of the Florida Phosphate Company, served for several terms on the Bartow city council. Another residence employing Prairie features is the Hugh Wear House at 695 East Main Street, completed in 1923 (Photo 48). A local real estate investor, Wear sold much of his extensive land holdings during the 1920s to finance the construction of small dwellings for resale in Bartow.

The Colonial Revival style, popular in Bartow since the turn of the century, continued to be employed in the design of residences. The small Colonial Revival residence at 675 South Wilson (Photo 16) Avenue was built in 1922 for G.H. McCoy, the manager of the Armour Phosphate Company.

The district also features a number of Mediterranean Revival style buildings. The style had appeared in Florida ca. 1915, but had its greatest impact on the state during the 1920s land boom. Numerous small residences embody characteristics of the style, including the George Whittle House at 310 East Pearl Street (Photo 17). Several large apartment houses were constructed in the style in the 600 block of East Stanford Street (Photo 46).

A number of public buildings were constructed in the neighborhood during the 1920s. One of these was the Classical Revival style Masonic temple at 310 South Florida Avenue, built about 1925 (Photo 38). The First Christian Church at 400 South Oak Avenue, erected in 1925, embodies Mediterranean Revival styling (Photo 47). The Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church at 205 East Stanford Street is a Gothic Revival style structure completed in 1926 (Photo 34). Another Mediterranean Revival

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 4

Statement of Significance

style structure is the Bartow Elementary School at 590 South Wilson Avenue (Photo 31). The western part of the complex was built in 1916. In 1924, the east wing was constructed as a municipal auditorium. The final portion of the building was completed in 1929 and connected the earlier buildings to make a single structure. Later modification altered the 1916 wing to reflect Mediterranean Revival styling.

Only a handful of buildings were constructed between 1930 and 1941. The bungalows at 340 and 360 East Lemon Street were built in 1933 and 1935 (Photos 20, 21). A pair of residences were constructed at 750 and 760 East Wabash Avenue about (Photo 27, 28). Development in the historic district came to a virtual halt during World War II, and then resumed in the late 1940s and 1950s, when brick and cinder block residences began to fill lots left open from earlier periods.

Architectural Significance

The residential, public, and religious buildings of the historic district embody a broad range of formal styles. Frame and Masonry vernacular buildings from several periods of development and exhibiting varying degrees of craftsmanship can be found in the district. Late Victorian designs, including Gothic Revival, Shingle, and Romanesque styles, represent a small but important part of the district's appearance. More commonly found are revivals of the early twentieth century, represented by the Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, and Mediterranean Revival styles. More indigenous architectural forms, such as the Prairie and bungalow styles from the Arts and Crafts Movement of the turn of the century, are also scattered throughout the district. Collectively, the buildings in the district represent a wide variety of architectural forms and styles popular throughout the nation during the historic period.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

Boundary Description & Justification

Verbal Boundary Description

The official boundaries of the South Bartow Residential District are the same as those shown on the district map.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the district encompass the most significant concentration of the historic residential resources in the south section of the city of Bartow.