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

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines* for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property	······································			
historic name	Ingleside			
other names/site number	Leech, William B.F., House/ 8Pil883			
2. Location				
street & number	333 S. Bayshore Boulevard		not for publication	
city, town	Safety Harbor		vicinity	
state Florida	code FL county Pinellas	code 103	zip code 34695	
3. Classification		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resource	s within Property	
X private	🗵 building(s)		oncontributing	
public-local	district	1	Qbuildings	
public-State	site		sites	
public-Federal			structures	
	object		objects	
		<u> </u>	0 Totai	
Name of related multiple property listing:			Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register0	
4. State/Federal Agency	Certification			
Signature of certifying official	toric Preservation Officer, Div	<u>Shpo</u>	<u>3/17/92</u> Date	
In my opinion, the propert	y meets does not meet the National R	legister criteria. 🗌 See conti	nuation sheet.	
Signature of commenting or other official Date			Date	
State or Federal agency and	bureau			
5. National Park Service	Certification	minred in th		
I, hereby, certify that this pro	perty is:	Sational Reg		
entered in the National R	egister.	Zyun	4/28/42	
determined eligible for the				
Register. See continuat				
determined not eligible fo National Register.				
center, (explain:)	-			

Signature of the Keeper

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions	
Domestic: Single Dwelling	Domestic: Single Dwelling	
Dates are	DONESCIC: Single Interting	
7. Description		
Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)	
	foundation <u>Brick</u>	
Other: Frame Vernacular	walls <u>Wood: Weatherboard</u>	
Other: Frame Vernacular		

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

PLEASE SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance					
Certifying official has considered the significance of this prop nationally	perty in relation to other properties:				
Applicable National Register Criteria 🔽 A 🗌 B 🗌 C	D				
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)	D D E F G				
Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions) Community Planning & Development	Period of Significance 1889-1936	Significant Dates			
Agriculture					
	Cultural Affiliation $n/a$				
Significant Person n/a	Architect/Builder Unknown/Unknown				

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

PLEASE SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

X See continuation sheet

### 9. Major Bibliographical Referencea

PLEASE SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

	x X e j
	See continuation sheet
Previous documentation on file (NPS):	Delmony issettion of additional data:
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested	Primary location of additional data:
previously listed in the National Register	Other State agency
previously determined eligible by the National Register	Federal agency
designated a National Historic Landmark recorded by Historic American Buildings	Local government
Survey #	
recorded by Historic American Engineering	Specify repository:
Record #	
10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of property1.5 acres	
UTM References A 117 333760 31080	<b>B</b>
Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
	See continuation sheet
Markel Deve dense Description	
Verbal Boundary Description	
Leech & Strain Subdivision, Block 1, Section	3, Township 29, Range 16, 50706/001/000
	See continuation sheet
Baundami luatification	
Boundary Justification	
The boundary includes the lot that has histo	rically been associated with the property
since c1906 when the bay was dredged and Bay	SIDIE BOULEVALU WAS DULLE.
	See continuation sheet
11. Form Prepared By	istoria Sites Specialist
name/title <u>S. Ruth Pedigo/ Barbara E. Mattick</u> , H organization <u>Bureau of Historic Preservation</u>	dateMarch 1992
street & number <u>R.A. Gray Blg., 500 S. Bronough</u>	Street $(904)$ 487-2333
city or townTallahassee	state Florida zip code 32399-0250

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Section number 7 Page 1 Ingleside, Safety Harbor, Pinellas Co., FL

#### SUMMARY

Ingleside, located at 333 S. Bayshore Boulevard in Safety Harbor, Pinellas County, Florida, is an 1889, two story, frame vernacular house with Classical Revival influences. It has an asbestos shingled, pyramid roof with gabled extensions. Fenestration is generally 2/2, wooden, double hung sash. A front gabled portico shelters the main entrance.

#### SETTING

The property is located on Block 1, Section 3 of Township 29 Range 16 in the city of Safety Harbor. The house is situated on approximately one and half acres, and is located 300 feet from the shore of Old Tampa Bay.

Originally, the lot fronted directly on the bay, and the house was surrounded by woods and thicket, palmettoes and mangroves. Some time shortly after 1906, the bay along the western shore was dredged and the spoil was used as fill for the construction of Bayshore Boulevard. Today the house is one of several other residences which face Bayshore Boulevard on the shore of Old Tampa Bay.

Although not extensively landscaped, the site now contains native shrubbery and many varieties of trees, including hickory, oak, palms, pines, cedars, and crape myrtle. The Safety Harbor Museum of Regional History is located on an adjacent lot.

#### EXTERIOR

Ingleside is a two story, frame vernacular house with drop siding, resting on two to three foot brick piers. The house is irregularly shaped, with a square, pyramid roofed main block and front gable roofed projections on the east and north elevations. Each gable is closed and has a halfcircle wooden louver in the center of the tympanum. A large brick chimney is located on the south elevation.

The main entrance is in the north bay of the <u>east</u> <u>elevation</u>, facing Bayshore Boulevard (Photo 1). It is sheltered by an attached porch with a pedimented, front gabled roof supported by two slightly battered square corner

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posts. It is approached by four concrete steps. A stick balustrade runs between the posts and attached columns on the front of the house. The entrance, at the south end of the porch, is a single, cedar door with etched glazing. A single 2/2, sash window is located north of the door. Another single window above the porch at the second story has shutters. The two story, gable roofed south bay projects slightly from the main block. Paired windows with shutters are located at both stories of the projecting facade.

The <u>north elevation</u> also carries a projecting, gable roofed bay with two single windows at each story. The exterior wall of the main block is unbroken (Photos 2 & 3). The open side of the front porch extends from the east end. The westernmost bay is a flat roofed, two-story rear extension which carries a single entrance with sidelights at the first story.

The <u>west (rear) elevation</u> has two sets of tripartite, 1/1 sash windows at the first story, and paired, 2/2 windows flanking a single window at the second story (Photo 4).

The <u>south elevation</u> has an exterior chimney projecting through the eaves, flanked by single windows at both stories (Photo 5). The west end of the elevation is set back.

#### INTERIOR

The interior of Ingleside has an irregular plan on the first floor and a central hallway on the second floor. The floors are heart of pine throughout the house. Other woodwork is of pine, mahogany, or oak. Original hardware remains in place. All windows and doors have heavy pine surrounds with molding. Corner guards are located throughout the house (Photo 6).

The main entrance on the east elevation leads to a foyer (Photo 7). To the north of the entrance is a heavy, dog-leg, mahogany stairway to the second floor. A window at the turn provides a view of Old Tampa Bay (Photo 8). The entry to a living room is located on the south side of the foyer. The living room is a large space with a large fireplace located near the center of the south wall. It is flanked by single windows. A music room is located at the

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west end of the living room. A kitchen is located north of the living room at the west end of the foyer. The kitchen has a large pantry and a large, brick stove flue. A small bath and enclosed porch are located west of the kitchen, at the rear of the house.

The second floor has a central hall. Two bedrooms are located on the south side of the hall. Bedroom 2, in the southwest corner of the house, has two bathrooms. A closet is located at the west end of the hall. A master suite, including a bedroom and a bath/dressing room, is located on the north side of the hall.

#### ALTERATIONS

Alterations have been confined to the rear of the building, where bathroom facilities were added at an early date. This was apparently accomplished by the partial enclosure of an original two-story rear porch. In 1949, a bathroom was installed on the first floor on the south end of the rear porch, and the rest of the screen porch was enclosed.

A non-contributing wood frame garage building is located in the northwest corner of the lot.

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#### SUMMARY

Ingleside, built in 1889, is located at 333 S. Bayshore Boulevard, in Safety Harbor, Pinellas County, Florida. It is locally significant under **Criterion A** in the area of **Community Planning & Development** as one of the few buildings remaining from the community's early development as a winter resort in the 1880s. It is also significant in the area of **Agriculture** because of its association with the development of the citrus industry in Pinellas County.

#### CONTEXT

#### Safety Harbor and Pinellas County

The first permanent white settlement on the Pinellas Peninsula was made in 1830s when Dr. Odet Phillippe, a native of Lyon, France, came to the Safety Harbor vicinity from the Indian River area on Florida's east coast. He was accompanied by his wife, four daughters, and many slaves. Phillippe planted and grafted citrus trees, and is credited with bringing the grapefruit to Florida from the West Indies. Two years after his arrival, Hillsborough County was created, and the peninsula was known as West Hillsborough. The area remained sparsely settled.

In 1855, Colonel William J. Bailey, a native of Camden County, Georgia, and a veteran of the Seminole Wars, arrived in the Safety Harbor area, having acquired the Espiritu Santo Springs from the U.S. Government through the Armed Occupation Act of 1842. The area was sometimes called Bailey Springs or Bailey-by-the-Sea. The Armed Occupation Act was intended to encourage white settlement, but few new people came to the area before the Civil War because of the lack of adequate transportation. In 1861, there were only fifty families living in the area, then called Green Springs after a man said to have been cured by the waters of the springs.

In the late nineteenth century, Florida's natural springs attracted many people to the state. "Invalids" came to bathe at health resorts such as Green Cove Springs, White Springs, Silver Springs, and the Espiritu Santo Springs at Safety Harbor. In 1885, a report given by Dr. W.C. Van Bibber at the annual meeting of the American Medical Society

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in New Orleans spoke so favorably about the healthiness of the Pinellas Peninsula that settlers began to come in large numbers. In 1887, the Orange Belt Railroad reached the western part of the peninsula, making that part of Hillsborough County accessible to tourists and settlers. Henry Plant bought the railroad in 1895 and it became part of the Sanford & St. Petersburg Railroad. With better transportation, the western part of the peninsula began to grow, in spite of such threats as the "Great Gale" of 1898. The overall population on the peninsula increased sufficiently to warrant the creation of its own government, and in 1912, Pinellas County was created.

In the late 1800s, Safety Harbor was known primarily as a tourist and health resort because of the Espiritu Santo Springs. Odet Phillippe had established his citrus groves there as early as the 1830s, and there were some grove operations there in the 1880s and 1890s, established by Northerners who had responded to real estate developers' campaigns which promoted the agricultural opportunities Florida offered. Citrus growing remained a small enterprise and did not boom in Safety Harbor, however, until the arrival of the Seaboard Railroad in 1914.

Both the citrus industry and the tourist trade greatly prospered after the arrival of the railroad, which provided better transportation for shipping fruit north and bringing tourists south. Hotels were built and new citrus groves were planted. The strength of the economy was demonstrated by the fact that even though a fire in and near the commercial area in 1915 destroyed many businesses, hotels and houses, the town recovered and, with a population of 200, was incorporated in 1917. The Espiritu Santo Springs Company, created in 1923, further promoted the area by establishing spas and bottling water which was shipped all over the world. The population increased to 500 by 1925, and to 765 by 1939.

#### HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

Ingleside was built as the winter home of William Bolivar Finley Leech, a wealthy landowner from Lexington, Virginia, who came to Florida after the Civil War. He was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, March 27, 1837. He married Margaret Walker Houston. During the Civil War,

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Leech served in Company H, 4th District, from Rockbridge County. He was in the 14th Virginia Cavalry and the Natural Bridge County Reserves, and served through December 1864. He was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates for five terms [1875-1900], and a member of the Rockbridge County Board of Supervisors in 1880, and the Virginia State Board of Agriculture.

In the late 1880s, while still serving in the Virginia House of Delegates, Leech arrived in Safety Harbor, then called Green Springs, presumably to winter at the springs. Because of his agricultural interests, he was also attracted to the area because of its potential for the development of citrus production. In partnership with his sister, Ella Eglantine Leech Strain, in 1889 he built a two story house a few hundred yards from Old Tampa Bay and the springs. The family continued to winter at the house, called "Ingleside", and hosted many visitors, including United States senators, educators, and authors until 1936.

Following his agricultural interests, Leech cultivated orange and grapefruit trees at Ingleside and on forty acres of groves established nearby. He developed different varieties of grapefruit and citrus and recorded their bearing and production capability. He frequently exhibited specimens at local horticultural society meetings in the surrounding area where they attracted much attention, and he was involved in the development of the Duncan grapefruit, one of the most popular and commercially successful varieties. Leech died at his farm in Virginia, also called "Ingleside", on August 13, 1907. His wife died in 1908.

The Leeches had six children. John Houston Leech, the eldest son, continued to maintain the Florida groves after his father's death until his own death in 1921. He and other Leech children contributed to the social life of Safety Harbor. They were instrumental in the founding of the First Presbyterian Church of Safety Harbor in 1922, and hosted many social functions at Ingleside. Leech's only daughter, Ella Eglantine Leech Pyne, lived at Ingleside in Safety Harbor until she sold the house in 1936, when she was eighty years old. The property was bought and sold several times until it passed into the hands of Martha Durlene Johnson Drake, the present owner, in 1979.

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Most of Safety Harbor's early buildings have been lost as a result of the "Great Gale" of 1898, the fire of 1915, deterioration, and the pressures of development. Ingleside is one of the few buildings which remain from the early establishment of Safety Harbor, as a winter resort community, and is associated with one of the area's pioneer families in the early citrus industry in Pinellas County.

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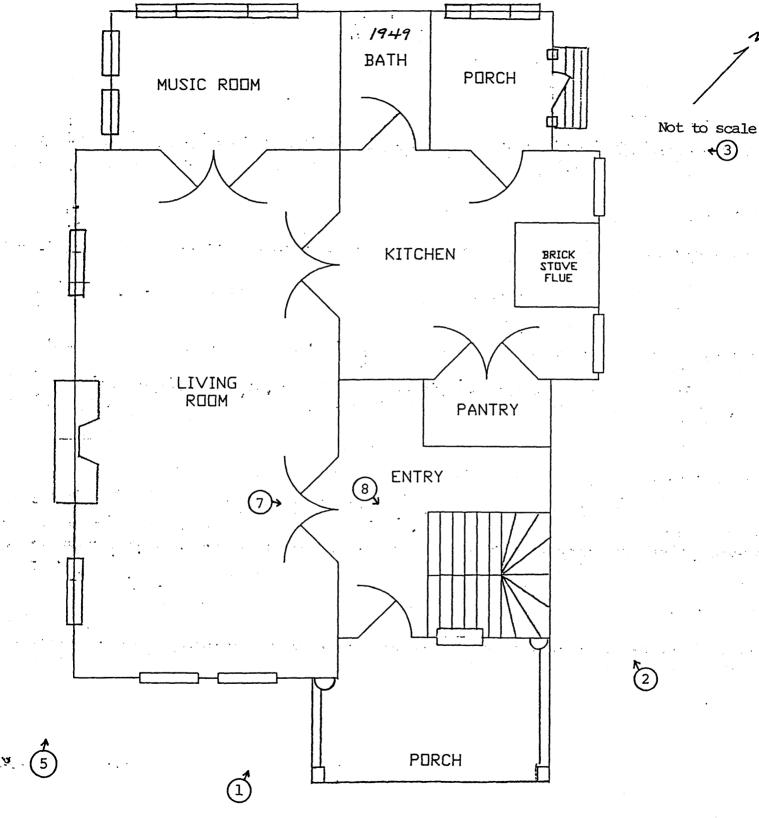
Photographs 1 Ingleside, Safety Harbor, Pinellas Co., FL

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

1) Ingleside, 333 S. Bayshore Blvd. 1 2) Safety Harbor, Pinellas Co., FL 3) Ruth Pedigo 4) 1991 5) Ruth Pedigo 6) Main (E) elevation; camera facing N Items 1-5 are the same for the remaining photographs unless noted otherwise. 6) N & E elevations; camera facing W 2 7) 2 of 8 6) W end of N elevation, showing side entrance; camera 3 facing SW 7) 3 of 8 6) Rear (W) elevation; camera facing S 4 7) 4 of 8 3) John Michaels 5 4) 1989 5) John Michaels 6) S & E elevations; camera facing W 7) 5 of 8 6) Typical interior doorways and corner guards 6 7) 6 of 8 6) View of foyer from living room; camera facing NNE 7 7) 7 of 8 6) Main stairway; camera facing E 8 7) 8 of 8

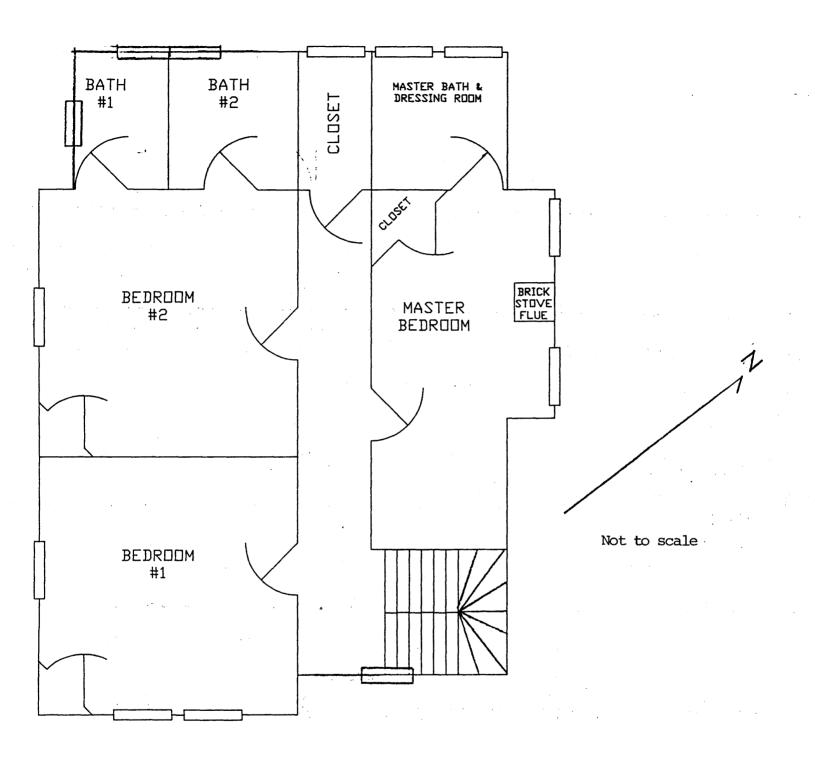
1st LEVEL





INGLESIDE 333 S. Bayshore Boulevard Safety Harbor, Pinellas County, FL

2nd LEVEL



INGLESIDE 333 S. Bayshore Boulevard Safety Harbor, Pinellas County, FL

