



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 back 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 any 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 HAMPTON TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number Hollywood Manor Subdivision

2. Location

street & number Various N/A not for publication

city or town Tampa N/A vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Hillsborough code 057 zip code 33604

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.)

[Signature] 12/17/98
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources
State or 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 See continuation sheet.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain) _____

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action 1-27-99

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)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
304	117	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
304	117	total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

NO STYLE/Wood Frame Vernacular

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN

MOVEMENTS (See Continuation Sheet)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Wood

Brick

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.)

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- Criteria A, B, C, D, E, F, G with checkboxes and descriptions.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1920-1948

Significant Dates

1920

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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):

- Criteria for previous documentation on file (NPS) with checkboxes.

Primary location of additional data:

- Criteria for primary location of additional data with checkboxes.

Name of Repository

#

HAMPTON TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Name of Property

Hillsborough Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 115 apprx.

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1 1 7 3 5 7 3 0 0 3 0 9 8 2 0 0
Zone Easting Northing
2 1 7 3 5 8 1 0 0 3 0 9 8 2 0 0

3 1 7 3 5 8 1 0 0 3 0 9 7 4 0 0
Zone Easting Northing
4 1 7 3 5 7 3 0 0 3 0 9 7 4 0 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 Rebecca Spain Schwarz/Geoffrey Mollman/Carl Shiver, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date December 1998

street & number R.A. Gray Building, 500 S. Bronough Street telephone (850) 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 amend 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.

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Section number _____ Page 1

HAMPTON TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS

1. Bungalow
2. Minimal Traditional
3. Mediterranean Revival
4. Colonial Revival
5. Tudor Revival
6. Moderne
7. American Foursquare

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HAMPTON TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY

The Hampton Terrace Historic District is an approximately 115 acre residential neighborhood located about three miles north of downtown Tampa, Florida. The neighborhood is dominated by single family dwellings dating from the 1920s to the present. A variety of architectural styles, typical of those that were popular in the United States during the first half of the 20th century, are represented in the neighborhood. Most of the homes in the district are small and have little ornamental detailing. All of the buildings in the district are either single family or multiple family dwellings. The district contains 421 buildings, of which 304 are contributing and 117 are noncontributing. This is a ratio of 72 percent contributing to 28 percent noncontributing. The noncontributing buildings include those erected after 1948 and those constructed prior to that date that have been severely altered within the last 50 years.

SETTING

The Hampton Terrace Historic District is located just off Nebraska Avenue (Photo 1), about two miles north of downtown Tampa. The city of Tampa is part of the Tampa/St. Petersburg Metropolitan area which has a population of over 2,000,000 permanent residents. The seat of Hillsborough County, Tampa's downtown is located at the juncture of the Hillsborough River and Tampa Bay, situated about 20 miles from the Gulf of Mexico.

PRESENT AND ORIGINAL APPEARANCE

The boundaries of the proposed district are roughly defined by Nebraska Avenue on the west, N. Hanna Avenue on the north, N. 13th Street on the east, and N. Mohawk Avenue on the south. The main entrance to the neighborhood is Clifton Street, which intersects with the east side Nebraska Avenue. Clifton Street, which is divided by a narrow median, leads into Roberta Circle, the focal point of which is Lake Roberta, a lozenge-shaped body of water surrounded by houses (Photos 2-3). Except for the curvilinear Roberta Circle, all of the streets in the historic district are laid out on a right-angled grid; however, not all of the streets are continuous. Most of the city blocks are uniform in size and orientation, and the residences share similar features of siting and setback. All of the original brick streets have been covered with asphalt paving, but the original granite curbstones remain visible along some of the streets. There are no sidewalks within the district. The district is distinguished by mature trees and lush ornamental vegetation. The topography of the land slopes gently from east to west toward Lake Roberta. Most of the houses, both contributing and noncontributing, are one-story high, interspersed with a few two-

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story residences. Building materials are predominantly wood, brick, concrete block and stucco (Photos 4-8).

Contributing Resources

The 208 contributing resources are mainly single family residences dating from 1920 to 1948. There are also a few duplex residences. Because of visual obstructions and limited access to the properties in the district, obtaining an accurate count and description of outbuildings proved to be impossible and they are not included in the count or shown on the district map. Those that were visible were mainly small garages and storage buildings constructed at the same period as the primary building.

Approximately 40% of the proposed district's structures date from the 1920s, constituting the largest percentage of buildings from any decade. Bungalows dominate the area's architectural style, but Mediterranean Revivals and Frame Vernaculars with the rare American Foursquare or Colonial Revival are also sprinkled throughout the district.

Clifton Avenue has one of the highest densities of contributing historic structures within the historic district, with a wide variety of architectural styles including Mediterranean Revival, Bungalow, Art Moderne, Minimal Traditional, Tudor Revival, and American Foursquare ranging from the 1920s to the 1940s (Photos 9-12). Powhatan (Photos 7-8) and Comanche Avenues have a heavy concentration of traditional 1920s bungalows.

Less than ten percent of the housing stock dates from the 1930s. Despite such meager construction, the 1930s housing supply contains a wide array of styles, including Tudor Revival, Art Moderne, Bungalow, Frame Vernacular, Masonry Vernacular, and Colonial Revival.

Although only one subdivision was platted in Hampton Terrace during the 1940s, the number of houses constructed is only second to the 1920s, accounting for nearly 40 percent of the structures within the district. While the occasional bungalow may date from this era, small masonry vernacular and Minimal Traditional style homes are typical of residential construction during the post-war era. Only about fifteen percent of the historic district's homes were built between 1950 and 1997.

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Bungalows

The bungalow is the most common housing type found in the historic district, representing more than 50 percent of the housing stock. Those found in the district are primarily small, one-story residences featuring a low-pitched, gable roof with wide, open eaves (Photo 13). Most examples in the neighborhood have a front-facing gable, often with an attached gable-roofed front porch. Other variations include cross-gabled roofs, side-gabled roofs, or hipped roofs. Some bungalows are one-and-a-half stories in height or feature a central second story creating an "airplane" or "camel-back" roof for additional bedrooms (Photo 14). Decorative elements include exposed rafters, false beams (purlins), knee braces, and roof dormers. One of the most noticeable features of the bungalow is its deep front porch, generally ranging from one-quarter width to full-width and often extending out from the side of the house to form a porte-cochere (Photo 13). These porches and porte-cocheres are most often supported by tapered (battered) square columns or piers constructed of wood, brick, concrete, rock, or a combination of these materials. Variations found within the historic district include the use of an open pergola flanking a central entrance porch, as in the case of 1203 East Henry Street (Photo 15) or a large hood roof supported by large ornate knee braces above the entrance stoop and door, like one finds on the main facade of the house at 1019 East Henry Street (Photo 16).

Minimal Traditional Houses

The Minimal Traditional style residences emerged throughout the United States in the mid-1930s and continued through the 1940s. This is the second most dominant style in the historic district. Minimal Traditional homes reflect the traditional form of eclectic houses from earlier decades of 20th century, but lack their decorative detailing. Roof pitches are lower and eaves and rakes are narrower. Most of the examples in the district are one story in height and relatively small in size. A wood frame example of this house type is the one located at 1104 East Idlewild Avenue, which was constructed c. 1940 (Photo 17).

Wood Frame Vernacular Houses

There are about twenty wood frame vernacular residences in the district. As the name implies, these buildings have no recognizable style. The structures have either weatherboard or drop siding, and are one to two stories in height, generally with a rectangular ground plan. They rest on either brick or concrete piers and typically have double hung wood sash windows with 1/1, 2/2, or 4/4 lights. Occasionally one finds examples with 3/1-light windows like the typical

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bungalows. Some of these residences in the district have had their original siding covered with aluminum or vinyl siding. In some instances, the original wood sash windows have been replaced with metal awning or single-hung sash window. Frame vernacular residences in the district range in date from the early 20th century to the post-World War II period. The residence at 6015 N. Flora Vista Avenue was constructed in 1940 and represents the transition from frame vernacular to ranch style homes (Photo 18).

Masonry Vernacular Houses

Masonry Vernacular residences in the district are generally constructed of brick or concrete block and rest on a continuous masonry foundation. The historic district contains thirty-five examples of houses of this type. Many were built during the early 1940s, sometimes in groups of three or more, often with a slightly different front facade. Most of these, like the house at 1417 East Comanche Avenue (Photo 19) are located near the eastern edge of the historic district, just west of 15th Street. Several masonry vernacular residences, primarily located along E. Clifton Avenue, display creative uses of traditional building elements. These may feature a combination of arched or round window openings, decorative brickwork, and building massing to suggest Tudor, Colonial Revival, or Mediterranean Revival. An example of this kind of house is the one located at 1211 East Clifton Avenue (Photo 20).

Mediterranean Revival Houses

The Mediterranean Revival style house was one of the most popular housing type in Florida during the boom years of the 1920s; however, there are fewer than a dozen examples of Mediterranean Revival style residences in Hampton Terrace Historic District. This style reflects an eclectic mix of details borrowed from countries bordering the Mediterranean, particularly Spain and Italy. The examples found in the historic district are predominantly modest one-story structures with irregular floor plans and facades, low-pitched gabled roofs, red roof tiles or parapet accents, arches, and stuccoed walls. The various subgroups of the style, such as Spanish Colonial Revival and Mission Revival, have been grouped together under this heading. A notable example of Mediterranean Revival architecture in the district is the small Pueblo style house at 1027 East Henry Avenue (Photo 21).

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Colonial Revival Houses

The Colonial Revival style embodies the massing and details of the early English and Dutch houses built in America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Although based primarily on the eighteenth century classical Georgian and Adam styles, details are generally applied in an eclectic manner without reference to a particular period or formal style. Colonial Revival style houses were popular in the United States in early twentieth century from the 1910s to the 1930s, then had a resurgence during the post-World War II years. Typical features include side-gabled roofs, symmetrical street facades, front doors with pediments, transoms, fanlights and sidelights, and small entrance porches with classically-inspired columns. There are several examples in the district, and a number of bungalows exhibit Colonial Revival detailing. One two-story example is the house at 1007 E. Idlewild Avenue (Photo 22). A one-story example with a classical entry porch is the house at 1225 East Henry Avenue (Photo 23).

Tudor Revival Houses

Tudor Revival style houses (also called the English Romantic Revival style) have distinctive characteristics such as steeply pitched roofs with front and side gables or cross gables, tall narrow windows, arched doorways, asymmetrical front facades, and massive chimneys that are often integrated into the main street facade. Construction materials include wood frame, brick and stucco. The elements in the Tudor Revival style are loosely derived from a variety of late Medieval English prototypes that persisted into the 16th century in Great Britain. There are only a few examples of Tudor Revival houses in the district. The house at 1014 Clifton Avenue is unusual for combining both brick and wood frame in its structural system (Photo 24).

Moderne Houses

Moderne is one of two related architectural styles that emerged in the 1920s; the other is Art Deco. Moderne is often the less decorative of the two, featuring smooth stuccoed wall surfaces, flat roofs, and minimal decoration—generally geometric in design concentrated around window and door openings and roof lines. Moderne generally emphasized the horizontality of the building, with continuous grooves or raised bands. The style was influenced by “modern” movements in architecture, such as the Bauhaus in Germany and the “streamlining” influences of designs for airplanes, automobiles, train locomotives. The style was more popular for designing commercial buildings, hotels, and apartment buildings than private residences. There are three examples in the historic district. All are modest size, one-story, single family residences. All are

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located on East Clifton Avenue. The houses at 1301 and 1215 East Clifton Avenue are almost mirror images of each other (Photos 25-26). There are differences in the window locations since 1215 E. Clifton Avenue (Photo 26) displays the modernistic corner windows. Both display exposed concrete joists or rib slab construction at the roof, exhibiting the structural characteristics of the building, a philosophy promoted by the International Style. The house at 1301 E. Clifton Avenue has a roof parapet and flat overhangs above the windows (Photo 25).

American Foursquare Houses

The American Foursquare, as a house style, actually describes the basic structural form of the building which is predominantly a square structure, two-stories in height, with a hip roof and an attached, one-story entrance porch. Such houses seldom have any decorative details. There are only two examples in the historic district, one of which is the brick residence at 1201 East Clifton Avenue (Photo 12).

Noncontributing Resources

There are 160 noncontributing buildings in the district. These comprise buildings that were less than 50 years old at the time the nomination proposal was prepared (Photos 27-29) and those historic (over 50 years old) buildings that have been severely altered (Photos 30-32). Common alterations made to residences erected during the period of significance include the enclosure of the front porch to create additional living space, changes in siding and window types, and the construction of additions. Particularly detrimental to the character of wood frame bungalows is the covering of the original exterior fabric—usually weatherboard or drop siding—with stucco (Photos 29-30)

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HAMPTON TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
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CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

<u>Address</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>N. 9th Street</u>		
5409	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1946
5503	Bungalow	c. 1925
5505	Bungalow	c. 1925
5600	Bungalow	c. 1925
5604	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1947
5605	Bungalow	c. 1946
5606	Bungalow	c. 1935
5610	Tudor Revival	c. 1938
5702	Bungalow	c. 1926
5704	Bungalow	c. 1927
5706	Bungalow	c. 1928
5707	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
5712	Bungalow	c. 1925
5802	Bungalow	c. 1927
5806	Frame Vernacular	c. 1946
<u>Clifton Avenue</u>		
1002	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1928
1003	Frame Vernacular	c. 1941
1005	Tudor Revival	c. 1940
1006	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
1007	Tudor Revival	c. 1939
1009	Colonial Revival	c. 1939
1010	Minimal Traditional	c. 1939
1011	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1948
1013	Tudor Revival	c. 1940
1014	Tudor Revival	c. 1939
1015	Bungalow	c. 1928
1016	Minimal Traditional	c. 1941

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Clifton Avenue (cont.)

1201	American Four Square	c. 1926
1202	Bungalow	c. 1928
1205	Bungalow	c. 1927
1207	Frame Vernacular	c. 1942
1210	Bungalow	c. 1928
1211	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
1212	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1928
1213	Art Moderne	c. 1939
1215	Art Moderne	c. 1939
1219	Bungalow	c. 1937
1224	Bungalow	c. 1926
1301	Art Moderne	c. 1939
1302	Bungalow	c. 1928

Comanche Avenue

1001	Bungalow	c. 1927
1004	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925
1005	Frame Vernacular	c. 1942
1007	Bungalow	c. 1925
1009	Bungalow	c. 1925
1012	Frame Vernacular	c. 1946
1013	Bungalow	c. 1925
1018	Bungalow	c. 1929
1019	Bungalow	c. 1925
1021	Bungalow	c. 1925
1023	Bungalow	c. 1925
1024	Bungalow	c. 1925
1028	Bungalow	c. 1925
1201	Bungalow	c. 1940
1202	Bungalow	c. 1923
1203	Bungalow	c. 1927
1207	Bungalow	c. 1925
1210	Bungalow	c. 1923

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Comanche Avenue (cont.)

1211	Bungalow	c. 1936
1217	Bungalow	c. 1925
1218	Bungalow	c. 1926
1220	Bungalow	c. 1925
1223	Bungalow	c. 1940
1224	Bungalow	c. 1923
1226	Frame Vernacular	c. 1926
1227	Bungalow	c. 1926
1228	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1923
1230	Bungalow	c. 1927
1401	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1943
1403	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1943
1405	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1943
1406	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1943
1407	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1943
1409	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1943
1411	Bungalow	c. 1926
1415	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
1416	Frame Vernacular	c. 1947
1417	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
1421	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
1427	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945

N. Flora Vista Avenue

6005	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1926
6006	Bungalow	c. 1927
6007	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1925
6008	Colonial Revival	c. 1925
6009	Minimal Traditional	c. 1948
6014	Bungalow	c. 1925
6015	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
6017	Bungalow	c. 1925
6018	Bungalow	c. 1925

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N. Flora Vista Avenue (cont.)

6019	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925
6020	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925

E. Hanna Avenue

909	Bungalow	c. 1927
911	Bungalow	c. 1928
913	Bungalow	c. 1927
1003	Bungalow	c. 1927
1205	Minimal Traditional	c. 1948
1211	Frame Vernacular	c. 1941
1217	Minimal Traditional	c. 1947
1219	Minimal Traditional	c. 1941
1221	Minimal Traditional	c. 1941
1403	Tudor Revival	c. 1928
1407	Minimal Traditional	c. 1941

E. Henry Avenue

1001	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
1003	Tudor Revival	c. 1940
1005	Bungalow	c. 1925
1007	Bungalow	c. 1925
1009	Bungalow	c. 1928
1014	Bungalow	c. 1925
1016	Bungalow	c. 1927
1018	Bungalow	c. 1926
1019	Bungalow	c. 1946
1020	Bungalow	c. 1925
1021	Bungalow	c. 1926
1022	Minimal Traditional	c. 1941
1024	Minimal Traditional	c. 1941
1025	Bungalow	c. 1926
1026	Minimal Traditional	c. 1940

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HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
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E. Henry Avenue (cont.)

1027	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1926
1200	Bungalow	c. 1925
1202	Bungalow	c. 1925
1203	Bungalow	c. 1925
1204	Bungalow	c. 1925
1205	Frame Vernacular	c. 1945
1206	Bungalow	c. 1928
1211	Bungalow	c. 1928
1212	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
1213	Bungalow	c. 1925
1214	Bungalow	c. 1937
1215	Bungalow	c. 1925
1218	Bungalow	c. 1927
1219	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1926
1220	Bungalow	c. 1926
1222	Bungalow	c. 1926
1223	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925
1225	Colonial Revival	c. 1923
1227	Bungalow	c. 1925
1300	Minimal Traditional	c. 1940
1302	Bungalow	c. 1927
1401	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1943
1407	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1943

E. Idlewild Avenue

1001	Minimal Traditional	c. 1940
1002	Minimal Traditional	c. 1939
1003	Frame Vernacular	c. 1930
1005	Frame Vernacular	c. 1939
1007	Colonial Revival	c. 1926
1011	Bungalow	c. 1925
1100	Minimal Traditional	c. 1940
1104	Minimal Traditional	c. 1940

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E. Idlewild Avenue (cont.)

1202	Bungalow	c. 1925
1205	Minimal Traditional	c. 1940
1206	Minimal Traditional	c. 1940
1208	Frame Vernacular	c. 1941
1209	Frame Vernacular	c. 1939
1219	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
1220	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925
1221	Bungalow	c. 1925
1222	Frame Vernacular	c. 1941
1224	Frame Vernacular	c. 1947
1401	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
1402	Frame Vernacular	c. 1941

E. Mohawk Avenue

1006	Bungalow	c. 1925
1011	Frame Vernacular	c. 1926
1012	Bungalow	c. 1925
1013	Bungalow	c. 1923
1014	Bungalow	c. 1925
1015	Tudor Revival	c. 1935
1018	Bungalow	c. 1925
1019	Bungalow	c. 1925
1020	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
1021	Bungalow	c. 1935
1022	Frame Vernacular	c. 1943
1023	Frame Vernacular	c. 1923
1024	Bungalow	c. 1925
1028	Frame Vernacular	c. 1928
1029	Frame Vernacular	c. 1934
1200	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1928
1202	Bungalow	c. 1928
1203	Bungalow	c. 1923
1204	Bungalow	c. 1928

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HAMPTON TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

E. Mohawk Avenue (cont.)

1205	Bungalow	c. 1925
1206	Bungalow	c. 1923
1207	Bungalow	c. 1925
1210	Bungalow	c. 1927
1212	Bungalow	c. 1926
1214	Bungalow	c. 1926
1215	Frame Vernacular	c. 1926
1217	Frame Vernacular	c. 1946
1220	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1947
1224	Bungalow	c. 1926
1226	Bungalow	c. 1926
1230	Bungalow	c. 1923
1408	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
1410	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1943
1417	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1943
1418	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1947
1420	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1943
1421	Bungalow	c. 1926
1422	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1943
1424	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1943
1426	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1947
1428	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1943
1430	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1943

Orange Blossom Avenue

6002	Bungalow	c. 1925
6004	Frame Vernacular	c. 1945
6005	Bungalow	c. 1925
6006	Minimal Traditional	c. 1940
6007	Frame Vernacular	c. 1939
6008	Tudor Revival	c. 1938
6009	Colonial Revival	c. 1948
6011	Bungalow	c. 1945

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HAMPTON TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Orange Blossom Avenue (cont.)

6013	Bungalow	c. 1925
6015	Bungalow	c. 1925
6016	Frame Vernacular	c. 1941
6017	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925
6018	Bungalow	c. 1925
6020	Bungalow	c. 1925

E. Paris Street

906	Bungalow	c. 1927
910	Bungalow	c. 1927
912	Bungalow	c. 1927
1200	Minimal Traditional	c. 1940
1201	Bungalow	c. 1925
1202	Minimal Traditional	c. 1940
1203	Bungalow	c. 1926
1206	Minimal Traditional	c. 1940
1208	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1941
1209	Bungalow	c. 1925
1210	Minimal Traditional	c. 1940
1212	Bungalow	c. 1925
1215	Bungalow	c. 1925
1216	Minimal Traditional	c. 1948
1217	Bungalow	c. 1925
1402	Bungalow	c. 1928
1403	Bungalow	c. 1925
1405	Bungalow	c. 1926
1406	Frame Vernacular	c. 1928
1408	Frame Vernacular	c. 1941
1410	Bungalow	c. 1925
1414	Bungalow	c. 1925
1416	Bungalow	c. 1925
1418	Bungalow	c. 1925
1420	Bungalow	c. 1925

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HAMPTON TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

E. Paris Street (cont.)

1422	Minimal Traditional	c. 1943
1425	Bungalow	c. 1926
1427	Bungalow	c. 1925
1431	Bungalow	c. 1925
1433	Minimal Traditional	c. 1940
1435	Minimal Traditional	c. 1941

E. Powhatan Avenue

1001	Bungalow	c. 1920
1003	Bungalow	c. 1925
1005	Bungalow	c. 1925
1006	Bungalow	c. 1928
1008	Bungalow	c. 1946
1010	Bungalow	c. 1926
1011	Bungalow	c. 1925
1013	Bungalow	c. 1920
1014	Bungalow	c. 1923
1016	Bungalow	c. 1925
1017	Bungalow	c. 1925
1018	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1928
1022	Frame Vernacular	c. 1926
1023	American Four Square	c. 1925
1024	Colonial Revival	c. 1925
1028	Bungalow	c. 1925
1029	Bungalow	c. 1925
1200	Bungalow	c. 1924
1201	Bungalow	c. 1926
1202	Bungalow	c. 1923
1203	Bungalow	c. 1925
1204	Bungalow	c. 1925
1205	Bungalow	c. 1926
1206	Bungalow	c. 1925
1207	Bungalow	c. 1925

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HAMPTON TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

E. Powhatan Avenue (cont.)

1208	Bungalow	c. 1925
1210	Bungalow	c. 1925
1212	Bungalow	c. 1925
1214	Bungalow	c. 1925
1215	Bungalow	c. 1925
1216	Bungalow	c. 1925
1217	Bungalow	c. 1923
1218	Bungalow	c. 1925
1219	Bungalow	c. 1926
1223	Bungalow	c. 1925
1400	Bungalow	c. 1925
1401	Bungalow	c. 1927
1402	Bungalow	c. 1925
1403	Frame Vernacular	c. 1943
1404	Bungalow	c. 1925
1405	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1943
1406	Bungalow	c. 1946
1407	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1943
1411	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1943
1412	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1943
1415	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1947
1419	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1946
1423	Bungalow	c. 1925

Roberta Circle

5803	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
5805	Minimal Traditional	c. 1939
5809	Frame Vernacular	c. 1939
5903	Bungalow	c. 1928
5905	Bungalow	c. 1928
5907	Bungalow	c. 1928
6007	Minimal Traditional	c. 1948
6009	Minimal Traditional	c. 1940

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HAMPTON TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Roberta Circle (cont.)

6011 Minimal Traditional c. 1948

NONCONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

North 9th Street

5608 1212
5708 1213
5710 1214
5801 1215
6105 1219
1421

East Clifton Street

1001 1402
1012 1404
1204 1410
1206 1414
1209 1420
1220 1422
1426

East Comanche Avenue

1008 6003
1011 6004
1014 6010
1015 6016
1017
1022
1025
1026
1200
1208
1209

North Flora Vista Avenue

East Hanna Avenue

1201
1203
1213
1223
1401
1405

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HAMPTON TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

East Henry Avenue

1011
1012
1013
1015
1017
1023
1201
1208
1209
1216
1224
1226
1228
1230
1403
1405

East Idlewild Avenue

1006
1008
1200
1201
1203
1210
1211
1213
1214
1217
1223
1413

East Mohawk Avenue

1009
1010
1201
1209
1211
1213
1216
1219
1221
1414
1416
1419

Orange Blossom Avenue

6012

East Paris Street

914
1207
1211
1218
1219
1220
1224
1400
1401
1407
1409
1429

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HAMPTON TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

East Powhatan Avenue

1002
1004
1019
1020
1025
1027
1209
1213
1220
1221
1222
1226
1227
1230
1409

Roberta Circle

5801
5807
6001
6013

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HAMPTON TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

The Hampton Terrace Historic District is significant at the local level under Criteria A and C in the areas of Community Planning and Development and Architecture. The first subdivisions comprising the neighborhood were laid out in the 1910s, but the area fully emerged as a distinct residential section of Tampa only in the early 1920s. Hampton Terrace's growth was fueled by the development of the rapid expansion of the city of Tampa during the 1920s, the establishment of the Seminole Heights residential subdivision (N.R. 08/05/1993) immediately to the west of the historic district, and the growth of the town of Sulphur Springs to the north. These activities prompted a major increase in traffic flow along Nebraska Avenue, which opened up to businesses that served the newly established subdivisions in the area. The houses in the district represent a variety of architectural styles, typical of those that were popular in the United States during the first half of the 20th century.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The city of Tampa's historical roots extend back to 1824 when Colonel George M. Brooke established Fort Brooke for the U.S. Army. The village that grew up in the vicinity of the fort was officially named Tampa in September 1834. By 1858 Tampa's population had grown to nearly 1,000 inhabitants with homes, churches, and businesses dotting the landscape. The population declined dramatically at the end of the Civil War with the deactivation of the fort.¹

Tampa became connected to the rest of the nation through Henry Bradley Plant's South Florida Railroad. Plant complemented his rail effort by constructing a multimillion dollar hotel on the west bank of the Hillsborough River across from downtown Tampa. Following closely on his heels in 1886, Don Vicente Martinez Ybor moved his cigar manufacturing business from Key West to the outskirts of Tampa, creating Ybor City, which soon became the cigar manufacturing capital of Florida. In 1893, phosphate was discovered east of Tampa and became an important industry in the area. At the dawn of the new century, Tampa produced over 111 million cigars a year worth \$10 million. The entire bay area participated in the prosperity, and with this economic surge came a dramatic rise in the population and major physical changes to the city. Shipping increased after Plant's and Ybor's investment, requiring the dredging of Tampa Bay and the development of Port Tampa. Tampa, a small town of just 700 residents in 1880, blossomed into a

¹ Hampton Dunn, Tampa: A Pictorial History, (Norfolk, VA: The Donning Company, 1985), 11; Gary R. Mormino and Anthony P. Pizzo, Tampa: The Treasure City, (Tulsa, Oklahoma, 1983), 34, 42-74.

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HAMPTON TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

city with a population of over 15,000 by 1900. Early residential neighborhoods, including Ybor City, Hyde Park, and Tampa Heights, appeared almost overnight at the turn of the century in response to the new economic climate. Seminole Heights was close behind, being platted in 1911 and heavily advertised for development.²

About a mile north of Hampton Terrace, along Nebraska Avenue, the city of Sulphur Springs was founded during the first years of the twentieth century. In 1889, the city of Tampa hired the Berlin Iron Bridge Company, from Berlin, Connecticut, to construct a bridge across the Hillsborough River near Nebraska Avenue. Finished in 1891, the bridge allowed the construction of a road between Tampa and Sulphur Springs, which quickly became an attraction for tourists and local residents. During the 1920s, Sulphur Springs thrilled tourists with an alligator farm, a hotel, a 214-foot high crenelated water tower, slides connected to pools fed by the springs, a drug store, a grocery store, and a barber shop.³ The tracts of land between Tampa and Sulphur Springs became ripe for suburban residential development. Prospective buyers were enticed by new subdivisions offering clean air, homes ranging in price from \$2,000 to \$5,000, and all the amenities of urban living without having to pay city taxes.⁴

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Community Planning and Development

The Hampton Terrace Historic District developed as an independent neighborhood having distinct boundaries from the Seminole Heights neighborhood west of Nebraska Avenue, which historically has been a thoroughfare devoted to commercial use. No development, residential or commercial, took place east of 15th Street, the eastern boundary of the historic district, during the period of historic significance, and the area still remains largely undeveloped. Residential

² Canter Brown, Jr., "Tampa and the Coming of the Railroad, 1853-1884," The Sunland Tribune, Volume 17 (November, 1991), 16-18; James W. Covington, The Story of Southwestern Florida, Volume I, (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1957), 206-207, 221; Karl Grismer, Tampa: A History of the City of Tampa and the Tampa Bay Region of Florida, (St. Petersburg, Fl: St. Petersburg Printing Company, Inc., 1950), 170-176; Durward Long, "The Historical Beginnings of Ybor City and Modern Tampa," Florida Historical Quarterly 45 (July 1966), 31-44;

³ Grismer, 309; Mormino and Pizzo, 157; Evanell Klintworth Powell, Tampa That Was...History and Chronology Through 1946 (Boynton Beach, Fl: Star Publishing Co., Inc., 1973), 109-111; "Sulphur Springs to Open Shortly," Tampa Tribune, March 10, 1910.

⁴ The Tampa Times. May 14, 1912; September 16, 1912; January 1, 1913; January 14, 1913; July 13, 1913.

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HAMPTON TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

development north of Hanna Avenue dates later than the period of significance for the Hampton Terrace Historic District, and Hillsborough Avenue to the south, like Nebraska Avenue, was also a commercial corridor where it abuts the district. The neighborhood has a distinct entrance point, Clifton Street, which leads to Lake Roberta, a natural focal point for the district.

Access streets to other parts of the neighborhood radiate from Roberta Circle, the roadway that encircles the lake. Although the neighborhood grew up organically, rather than being a planned development with thematic architecture, the principals of building scale, siting, and setback that were established when the original subdivision was laid out in the 1910s have been followed throughout the period of significance. The district contains only residential structures, overwhelmingly single family dwellings, giving the area a distinct character that clearly reflects the visual history of its development. There are very few vacant lots in the district, so that the neighborhood has a continuity and almost quilt-like texture of stylistic variety not found in many historic residential sections of Tampa, where many historic homes have been lost to fire, demolition, and redevelopment. The character of the district is that of a well-kept middle-class residential area, having few structures that exhibit signs of deterioration.

The genesis of Hampton Terrace can be traced to the same era as other early Tampa neighborhoods. Like other residential areas the neighborhood grew up as a succession of small contiguous subdivisions, rather than one unified development. As early as 1905, Preston's Subdivision, lying between Hillsborough Avenue, Henry Avenue, Nebraska Avenue, and 15th Street, was platted and filed for record.⁵ Several months later, Fidelity Investment Company invested in the area, replatting the northern half of Preston's Subdivision, including lands farther north up to present Hanna Avenue. On September 29, 1913, Fidelity renamed the section Hampton Terrace. This company was heavily involved in the selling of property in Hampton Terrace through the mid-1920s.⁶

Very little construction occurred in the Hampton Terrace during the years prior to and just after World War I. Tampa and Hillsborough county subordinated everything during 1917 and 1918 to the main task of winning the World War.⁷ After the war, Tampa and the rest of the

⁵ Hillsborough County. Clerk of the Circuit Court, Plat Maps Book 2, page 16 & 80.

⁶ Hillsborough County Clerk of the Circuit Court, Deed Book 468, page 101,108; Hillsborough County Clerk of the Circuit Court, Plat Maps Book 1, page 129; Hillsborough County Clerk of the Circuit Court, Articles of Incorporation, Book 9, page 1; Polk, R.L. & Co. Polk's Tampa City Directory. Jacksonville, FL: R.L. Polk & Co., Publishers, 1914.

⁷ Grismer, 245.

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HAMPTON TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

nation suffered from an economic recession. Many companies in Tampa, especially those in the ship building industry that had provided steady incomes during the war, laid off thousands of workers once peace was achieved.

Tampa's slump, however, was short lived. Northern tourists began to invade the area as early as the winter of 1919-1920. Land speculators quickly followed in the footsteps of the tourists, opening up new residential suburbs for newcomers who wanted winter homes or persons who wished to permanently relocate in Florida's "tropical paradise." Land values around the state skyrocketed; lots that cost mere pennies before the war sold in the early 1920s for thousands of dollars. Miami, St. Augustine, and Tampa became caught up in the fervor of land speculation. Property values soared in the city and its environs, fueled by a dramatic increase in the population. By 1930, Tampa's population had climbed over the 100,000 mark. This demographic increase created a need for more housing and further stoked the fires of property speculation. Hampton Terrace participated in the land boom along with other local developments, such as Beach Park, Davis Islands, Sunset Park, and the city of Temple Terrace.⁸

By 1920, the state incorporated Nebraska Avenue into part of its road network, designating it State Road 5, connecting Tampa to High Springs in the north and Punta Gorda in the south.⁹ Anticipating potential tax revenues for the city, in 1923, Tampa annexed huge tracts of land, including the historic district, into the city limits.¹⁰ Furthermore, nearby Nebraska Avenue continued to play a significant role in the area's growth. Built at a cost of \$245,255 the road was completed in 1921.¹¹ This thoroughfare became the catalyst for business growth along the Nebraska Avenue. By 1928 establishments such as the Goody Tea Room, Kinsey Body Works, Hardings Court, Seminole Tourist Camp, and the Seminole Cash Market greeted potential customers.¹²

Seven new subdivisions and replats were created in the Hampton Terrace Historic District between 1921 and 1925. To entice prospective home owners, wooden gateways were constructed, strengthening the road's entrance role (Photo 34). Lots were offered for sale at

⁸ Grismer, 247-268.

⁹ Curlux Map Co., Curlux Atlas of Florida (Tampa, FL: Curlux Map Co., 1926), 29; Florida State Road Department, General Highway and Transportation Map (Tallahassee, FL: Florida State Road Department, 1921).

¹⁰ City Clerk's Correspondence, Box 12-3-G-7, Annexation Maps, Archives and Records Services, City of Tampa, Florida; Simons Sheldrick Company, 14,16-17.

¹¹ Ernest L. Robinson, History of Hillsborough County Florida, (St. Augustine, FL: The Record Company--Printers, 1928),122.

¹² R.L. Polk, Tampa City Directory, 1927-1928.

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HAMPTON TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
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\$1,500 each, one-fourth of the price to be paid down in cash, with the balance covering a period of one or two years. A new six-room bungalow in the subdivision was advertised for sale at \$8,500, with \$2,500 down and the mortgage to be negotiated.¹³ This price was comparable with other bungalows sold in neighborhoods throughout Tampa.¹⁴

In 1926 the boom busted, and Hampton Terrace's housing stock reflects this. Real estate prices plummeted, but Tampa weathered the storm, remaining viable until the rest of the country dragged the city into depression in 1929. Josiah Richardson's creditors foreclosed on his once lucrative Sulphur Springs tourist attraction as people fought for survival in the 1930s. Hard hit was Ybor City where cigar production dwindled from 504,753,265 cigars in 1929 to 292,285,457 cigars in 1933. As companies laid workers off, they replaced them with machines, reducing the work force from 13,000 employees in 1927 to a mere 5,500 by 1945. Many banks and other industries, including ship building and phosphate, closed their doors, some never to open again.

As a consequence, home construction withered. Responding to the crises, the local government procured federal funding through the CCC and WPA to employ the jobless. One of the many public projects in Tampa was the improvement of Drew Field, the city's first airfield, built during the 1920s. Workers constructed runways and hangars, creating one of the best airports in the state by 1938. Even with Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal expenditures, only a world war would bring Tampa out of its doldrums.¹⁵

Impacted by the real estate and economic bust, only four subdivisions in the Hampton Terrace Historic District were platted or replatted between 1926 and 1929, and none were established during the 1930s. Home construction in existing subdivisions, continued, albeit slowly. People bought and built what they could, filling empty lots in mature subdivisions while leaving virgin tracts of land ripe for later development.¹⁶

¹³ Hillsborough County Clerk of the Circuit Court, Deed Book 468, page 101, 108; Hillsborough County Clerk of the Circuit Court, Deed Book 494, page 82; Hillsborough County Clerk of the Circuit Court, Plat Maps Book 12, page 34; "Bargains Seminole Heights," Tampa Times, September 7, 1925.

¹⁴ "Furnished Bungalows," Tampa Times, January 1, 1925; "Some Rare Bargains in Bungalows," Tampa Times, May 2; "Seminole Heights," Tampa Times May 2, 1925; "Beautiful New Bungalow Home," Tampa Times September 7, 1925.

¹⁵ Covington, 239; Grismer, 273-274; Gloria Jahoda, River of the Golden Ibis (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1973), 315-318; Mormino, 140; Mormino and Pizzo, 166-172;; Powell, 111.

¹⁶ Hillsborough County Clerk of the Circuit Court Plat Maps Book 24, Page 43; Book 24, Page 75; Book 24, Page 97; Book 25, Page 93.

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HAMPTON TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

World War II was a boon to the economy of Florida and much of the nation. With the creation of new military bases and the subsequent influx of military personnel and their paychecks into local economies, cities such as Tampa were able to pull themselves out of the soup lines of the Great Depression. Since war time restrictions limited what people could buy, workers bought war bonds and socked away much of their income, waiting for better days. In July 1939, Tampa received notice of plans to construct MacDill Army Air Field. Millions of dollars were spent and thousands of people were employed constructing the base. By May of 1940, over 1,000 military personnel were stationed at the still unfinished base. This number grew to over 25,000 during the height of the war. The government also established Drew Field (the location of present-day Tampa International Airport) as a radar training base and Henderson Field (now the campus of the University of South Florida) as a physical fitness base, further increasing the military presence in the local economy. Tampa's dormant shipbuilding industry was reinvigorated and pushed into high gear once the war started, employing nearly 16,000 people in round-the-clock shifts, supplying three quarters of a million dollars a week in pay checks.¹⁷

Unlike the post-World War I blues, Tampa kept on rolling after the end of World War II. The federal government pumped large sums of dollars into Tampa's economic landscape throughout the Cold War era and beyond. Although the other military facilities were deactivated in 1946, MacDill Field became MacDill Air Force Base and continues to play an active role in the community as a military facility, employing thousands of military and civilian personnel. With the war over, people were ready to spend their money, build homes, and raise families. Consequently, the local construction and real estate industries flourished.¹⁸

Interstate highways construct during the period from the 1950s to the 1970s connected Tampa to the rest of the nation, accomplishing what Henry Plant's railroad had done in the 1880s. The construction of interstate highways 4 and 275 had an enormous impact upon Tampa's historic residential areas, particularly Seminole Heights, Ybor City, and West Tampa. A portion of Interstate 275, opened in December 1967 passes north-south, approximately three blocks west of the historic district, thereby separating the Hampton Terrace from the NR-listed Seminole Heights Historic District located immediately west of the Interstate.¹⁹

¹⁷ Covington, 246-247; Grismer, 278-281; Mormino (1983), 140-141; John J. Sullivan, "One a Day in Tampa Bay": B-26 Bomber Training at MacDill Air Base During World War II, " Tampa Bay History 11(1):41-45; Lewis N. Wynne, "Still They Sail: Shipbuilding in Tampa During World War II," The Sunland Tribune 16(November 1990).

¹⁸ Grismer, 287; Mormino, 147-151; Mormino and Pizzo, 174-183.

¹⁹ "I-75 Link to Open Today," Tampa Tribune December 7, 1967.

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HAMPTON TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
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SIGNIFICANCE

The impact of construction of Interstate Highway 275 upon the Hampton Terrace neighborhood was to limit its connection with the rest of the Seminole Heights neighborhood to the west. Businesses along Nebraska Avenue that had been bypassed by the superhighway began to wither. Blight set into the area as potential customers and homeowners set their sights on the suburbs, leaving behind older neighborhoods located near downtown. Property values, especially for land close to the expressway, dropped dramatically. The construction of new homes in the neighborhood slowed to a trickle.²⁰

Hampton Terrace, however, began to experience a rebirth in the 1980s. Homeowners implemented a neighborhood crime watch program, demanded an increased police presence, and began a concerted effort to reinvest in the housing stock, being sensitive to the historic fabric of the area.

Architectural Significance

All of the styles represented in the Hampton Terrace neighborhood evolved during the first half of the twentieth century, so that the ornate Victorian and Romantic styles of the late 19th century are absent from the district. Bungalows are prominently represented in the district, and there are some examples of Mediterranean Revival style architecture, as well as Moderne, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival. The Great Depression of the 1930s saw the construction of a number of wood frame and masonry vernacular structures, usually modest size residence with little, if any, ornamentation. This trend continued during the World War II years, during which there was a major construction boom throughout Tampa, especially for residences to house workers in the local war industries, civilian personnel employed in constructing the new military bases, and the relocated families of military personnel. Post-war construction saw the advent of the "Ranch" style house that partly embodied the Usonian ideals of Frank Lloyd Wright's residential architecture for the common man. Houses in the district constructed between 1946 and 1948 are very modest in size and often exhibit minimal ornamentation on the street facade that sometimes reflects earlier traditional styles, particularly the Colonial or Tudor revivals. In other cases, the decorative features consist of textured materials, often combining brick, cast

²⁰ "Residents try to Rescue Seminole Heights from the Depths," Tampa Times June 16, 1980; "Seminole Heights Teeters Between Decay and Rejuvenation," Tampa Times June 17, 1980.

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HAMPTON TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
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concrete block, and stone. Residences reflecting these characteristic are referred to as "Minimal Traditional" by Virginia and Lee McAlester in their book A Field Guide to American Houses.

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HAMPTON TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
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HAMPTON TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Hampton Terrace Historic Residential District are those shown on the attached map of the district. The boundaries of the district are roughly defined by Nebraska Avenue on the west, Hanna Avenue on the north, east of 15th Street on the east, and Mohawk Avenue on the south.

Boundary Justification

These boundaries encompass the highest concentration of contributing historic residences located within the original Hampton Terrace Subdivision and its subsequent subdivisions platted between 1913 and 1948.

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HAMPTON TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
PHOTOGRAPHS

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. North Nebraska Avenue, Hampton Terrace Historic District
2. Tampa (Hillsborough County), Florida
3. David Rigney/Rebecca Schwartz/Geoffrey Mohlman
4. January 1997
5. Division of Historical Resources, Tampa Regional Preservation Office
6. Looking South from East Paris Street
7. Photo 1 of 35

Sections 2-5 are the same for the remaining photographs, except where noted.

1. E Clifton Avenue, Hampton Terrace Historic District
6. Looking East from Across Lake Roberta
7. Photo 2 of 35

1. Lake Roberta Circle
6. Streetscape Looking Northwest
7. Photo 3 of 35

1. East Clifton Avenue
6. Streetscape Looking West from N. 12th Street.
7. Photo 4 of 35

1. East Henry Avenue
6. Streetscape Looking Southwest from N. 12th Street
7. Photo 5 of 35

1. East Idlewild Avenue
6. Streetscape Looking Southwest from N. 12th Street
7. Photo 6 of 35

1. East Powhatan Avenue
6. Streetscape Looking Southwest from N. 11th Street
7. Photo 7 of 35

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HAMPTON TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
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PHOTOGRAPHS

1. East Powhatan Avenue
6. Streetscape Looking East from N. 13th Street
7. Photo 8 of 35

1. 1200 Block of E. Clifton Avenue
6. Streetscape Looking Southeast from 1211 Clifton Avenue
7. Photo 9 of 35

1. 1212 E. Clifton Avenue
6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
7. Photo 10 of 35

1. 1002 E. Clifton Avenue
6. Main (South) Facade and West Elevation, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 11 of 35

1. 1201 E. Clifton Avenue
6. Main (North) Facade, Looking South
7. Photo 12 of 35

1. 1202 E. Comanche Avenue
6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
7. Photo 13 of 35

1. 1203 E. Paris Avenue
6. Main (North) Facade, Looking South
7. Photo 14 of 35

1. 1203 E. Henry Avenue
6. Main (North) Facade, Looking South
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1. 1019 E. Henry Avenue
6. Main (North) Facade, Looking South
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HAMPTON TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
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PHOTOGRAPHS

1. 1104 E. Idlewild Avenue
6. Main (South) Facade, Looking Northwest
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1. 6015 N. Flora Vista Avenue
6. Main (West) Facade, Looking East
7. Photo 18 of 35

1. 1417 E. Comanche Avenue
6. Main (North) Facade, Looking South
7. Photo 19 of 35

1. 1211 E. Clifton Avenue
6. Main (North) Facade, Looking South
7. Photo 20 of 35

1. 1027 E. Henry Avenue
6. Main (East) Facade and North Elevation, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 21 of 35

1. 1007 E. Idlewild Avenue
6. Main (North) Facade, Looking South
7. Photo 22 of 35

1. 1225 E. Henry Avenue
6. Main (North) Facade, Looking South
7. Photo 23 of 35

1. 1014 E. Clifton Avenue
6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
7. Photo 24 of 35

1. 1301 E. Clifton Avenue
6. Main (North) Facade and West Elevation, Looking Southeast
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HAMPTON TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
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1. 1215 E. Clifton Avenue
6. Main (North) Facade and West Elevation, Looking Southeast
7. Photo 26 of 35

1. 907 E. Hanna Avenue
6. Main (North) Facade and West Elevation, Looking Southeast
7. Photo 27 of 35

1. 1201 E. Henry Avenue
6. Main (West) Facade, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 28 of 35

1. 6001 Roberta Circle
6. Main (South) Facade and East Elevation, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 29 of 35

1. 1015 E. Comanche Avenue
6. Main (North) Facade and West Elevation, Looking Southeast
7. Photo 30 of 35

1. 1212 E. Comanche Avenue
6. Main (South) Facade and East Elevation, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 31 of 35

1. 1026 E. Comanche Avenue
6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
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1. 1208 E. Comanche Avenue
6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
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HAMPTON TERRACE HISTORIC DISTRICT
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PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Lakewood Manor Subdivision Entrance, Hampton Terrace Historic District
2. Tampa (Hillsborough County), Florida
3. Burgert Brothers Studio
4. February 1925
5. Tampa/Hillsborough County Public Library
6. View of Lake Roberta from Nebraska Avenue, Looking East
7. Photo 34 of 35

1. Lakewood Manor Subdivision, Hampton Terrace Historic District
2. Lakewood Manor Subdivision, Tampa (Hillsborough County), Florida
3. Burgert Brothers Studio
4. February 1925
5. Tampa/Hillsborough County Public Library
6. View of Lake Roberta, Looking North
7. Photo 35 of 35