

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only OCT 6 1986

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered NOV 6 1986

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Palmetto Historic District

and/or common N/A

2. Location

street & number Bounded roughly by 21st Avenue, 7th Street, N/A not for publication
5th Avenue and the Manatee River

city, town Palmetto N/A vicinity of

state Florida code 13 county Manatee code 081

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple

street & number N/A

city, town N/A vicinity of state N/A

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Manatee County Courthouse

street & number 1115 Manatee Avenue West

city, town Bradenton state Florida

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Architectural and Historical Survey of Palmetto has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1985 federal state county local

depository for survey records Bureau of Historic Preservation

city, town Tallahassee state Florida

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Palmetto Historic District is a primarily residential district located within the central west coast Florida town of Palmetto. The 292 building district is composed primarily of one and two story frame vernacular buildings which generally date from the 1900-30 period of the community's growth. Scattered examples of the Queen Anne, Bungalow, Colonial Revival and Missions styles are also found within the district. The district is characterized by a gridiron street plan and a large amount of open, undeveloped space.

The Palmetto Historic District is composed of 292 buildings, 208 of which contribute to the district. The 84 non-contributing buildings generally respect the setback, scale and proportions of the contributing buildings. Typical alterations to the historic buildings include porch enclosures, the addition of aluminum siding, replacement windows and doors and room additions. Except for its eastern end, buildings are generally owner-occupied and in good to excellent condition. The eastern portion of the district is presently witnessing the greatest developmental pressures through land speculation.

The town of Palmetto initially developed in relation to the Manatee River. Early development was concentrated in the area between 13th and 11th Avenues from the Manatee River north to 5th Street. Residential development began in the area east of 8th Avenue and later moved westward along the river and then north. Building construction and land use was random, the result of owners' decisions to plat their farm lands for sale into smaller and more profitable parcels. As a result of this process, many of the district's early buildings are surrounded by later, differently styled buildings. The district's commercial section, comprised of two-story masonry buildings, is located along 10th Avenue, (photo 5A). A small industrial area comprised of frame vernacular buildings is located between 11th and 19th Avenues north of 8th Street near the north edge of the district. To the west, a residential area was originally platted as large 400'x400' blocks which were later subdivided into four large lots. The earliest residences were built on these large lots. In the 1910s and 1920s, many lots were again subdivided although most remained unsold or undeveloped until recently. As a result, this area of the district has an open, undeveloped appearance (photos 8A, 13A, 16A).

The district also includes five large green spaces: two public parks located between 9th and 11th Avenues and 6th and 7th Streets (photo 7A), an undeveloped drainage basin located between 12th and 13th Avenues and the Manatee River, and the old city cemetery, located at the northeast corner of 14th Avenue and 5th Street. The cemetery has funerary art dating to the 1880s and contains both individual headstones and several enclosed family plots.

Like many smaller Florida towns, Palmetto is very conservative architecturally. As a result, its associated historic district is composed

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1890 - 1930 **Builder/Architect** Various

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Palmetto Historic District includes a major portion of the historic residential, commercial and industrial sections of the town of Palmetto. The district is significant primarily as a reflection of the development of the town which served as a service center for the surrounding agricultural community. Nearly all of the buildings included in the district and their associated former residents were engaged in agriculture or in support services for that industry. Architecturally, the majority of the district's building stock consists of frame and masonry vernacular buildings, although scattered examples of the Bungalow, Colonial Revival and Mission styles can be found.

The early settlement of Manatee County was concentrated on the north side of the Manatee River in the vicinity of Palmetto, particularly in the area near Terra Ceia Bay, Memphis and Ellenton. Early settlers included former soldiers, merchants, plantation owners and Spanish fishermen.¹ planters came to the Manatee River from Middle Florida (Madison, Jefferson, Leon and Gadsden Counties) to seek out new lands on which to establish plantations and hopefully improve their financial plight from the declining production of their Middle Florida ventures. Two who settled on the north side of the river in 1843 were Robert Gamble and William Pinkston Craig. Both eventually established large sugar plantations on the rich land found east of present day Palmetto in Ellenton.²

The area known as Palmetto became the object of settlers' attention in 1843. Simon Turman claimed 160 acres on the Manatee River east of 8th Street. He built a home and a river landing, a wooden structure built on pillings in the river but not connected to the mainland by a pier. Goods were offloaded at the warehouse and brought in by row boat. In 1846 the first major road in what was then Hillsborough County was authorized and built from Tampa to "Turman's Landing" along the approximate route of US 301.³ In the following year, John Craig obtained a government patent on 44 acres on the river between 14th Avenue and 20th Avenue and south of 4th Street. Craig was an Irish immigrant who worked as a laborer.⁴ He built a house at Palmetto during the 1840's, but was forced to abandon it during the Seminole War in favor of a location near Addison Fort up river from Palmetto. His Palmetto house was burned by Indians during the war.⁵

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property apx. 156

Quadrangle name Palmetto

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A	<u>17</u>	<u>344</u>	<u>3160</u>	<u>310</u>	<u>414</u>	<u>8210</u>
	Zone	Easting		Northing		

B	<u>17</u>	<u>344</u>	<u>5910</u>	<u>310</u>	<u>414</u>	<u>451410</u>
	Zone	Easting		Northing		

C	<u>17</u>	<u>344</u>	<u>48160</u>	<u>310</u>	<u>414</u>	<u>5110</u>
	Zone	Easting		Northing		

D	<u>17</u>	<u>344</u>	<u>9910</u>	<u>310</u>	<u>414</u>	<u>401410</u>
	Zone	Easting		Northing		

E	<u>17</u>	<u>344</u>	<u>39100</u>	<u>310</u>	<u>413</u>	<u>8810</u>
	Zone	Easting		Northing		

F	<u>17</u>	<u>344</u>	<u>9210</u>	<u>310</u>	<u>414</u>	<u>21310</u>
	Zone	Easting		Northing		

G	<u>17</u>	<u>344</u>	<u>35180</u>	<u>310</u>	<u>414</u>	<u>3610</u>
	Zone	Easting		Northing		

H	<u>17</u>	<u>344</u>	<u>1010</u>	<u>310</u>	<u>414</u>	<u>471410</u>
	Zone	Easting		Northing		

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	<u>N/A</u>	code	<u>N/A</u>	county	<u>N/A</u>	code	<u>N/A</u>
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state	<u>N/A</u>	code	<u>N/A</u>	county	<u>N/A</u>	code	<u>N/A</u>
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Florida Preservation Services, Michael Zimny

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date September 1986

street & number Department of State telephone (904) 487-2333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *George W. Perry*

title State Historic Preservation Officer date 9/29/86

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register entered in the National Register

for Allison Byers date 11-6-86
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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primarily of traditional southern vernacular house types. The most common house type built in Palmetto before the turn of the century was the hall and parlor house. The 14 extant examples in the district are characterized by frame construction with drop siding (originally conjectured to be board and batten), a gable roof, two over two double hang windows and a hall and parlor plan. This house type has several variations where T or L-shaped plans have evolved through later additions.

Other vernacular house types seen in the district include a two-story, gable roof building with a single story porch and a small second story balcony (photo 10). A second type is a two-story, hipped roof building. This square or nearly square building utilizes a side hall and parlor plan with a two bay facade and shed roof porch (photos 3 and 17). A third house type, suggesting the influence of the Prairie style, is characterized by a low hip roof pierced by low hip-roofed dormers. Paired windows are frequently set in a three-bay arrangement with the central bay incorporating a casement or pivot window. Porches are covered by low hip roofs supported by either tapered wood columns or square masonry pillars. Siding is usually clapboard, but shingles and stucco occasionally appear.

The later development of Palmetto, coupled with its architectural conservatism, did not permit the widespread use of the Queen Anne style. It appears from old photographs that very few buildings were constructed in the style. The general pattern in the Queen Anne style, as interpreted in Palmetto, came from the stick style. Typical Queen Anne elements such seen in the Parrish House include bargeboard details, turned porch balusters and varied types of siding (photo 17).

The influence of the Colonial Revival style in Palmetto is seen in 12 buildings in the district, most located on the river front or along 4th street. These buildings incorporate typical Colonial Revival details in their decorative treatment on porches and interiors while maintaining the irregular form of the Queen Anne style. Porches usually include classical columns in either the Doric, Tuscan or Ionic orders. Gables are frequently pedimented, sometimes with a dentil band. Interiors tend to be less ornate than the Queen Ann, utilizing classical motifs such as the egg and dart molding (photo 16).

A variation of the Colonial Revival style seen in Palmetto is the gambrel-roofed Dutch Colonial style. This house type has a more formal plan, sometimes using a central hall, four room arrangement. The distinctive gambrel roof is frequently pierced by a wide shed-roofed dormer. The Presbyterian Manse on 9th Avenue reflects the influence of this style.

The Prairie style is not represented in pure form in Palmetto, but the

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the E. W. Stoltz House (photo 12A) suggests the influence of the style. Present are the style's characteristic low hip roof and wide, bracketed eaves. The five-bay facade also incorporates the style's familiar casement windows, low hip roof porch and brick construction.

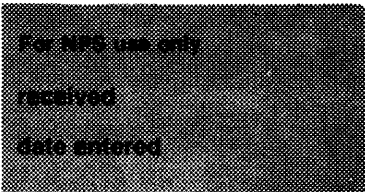
The most common stylistic expression found in the Palmetto Historic District is the Bungalow style. The architectural modesty of the style suggests the moderate income of the community's residents. It also appears that many of the bungalows constructed among the larger, older house types were used as rental properties. Most of the district's bungalows were constructed between 1910-20, a period of substantial economic growth in Palmetto. Several variations of the Bungalow style can be identified:

1. A one-story, low hiped roof building with an inset porch across the main facade. A low hip dormer frequently appears across the facade of the building (photo 15).
2. A rectangular, one-story gable roof building with its gable end set perpendicular to the street. A second smaller gable roofed porch supported by square or tapered posts usually extends across the facade of the building (photo 13).
3. A one-story, gable roof building with its gable parallel to the street. Gabled wings frequently project from the facade to incorporate either a porch or another room.
4. A one-and-one-half-story, gable roof building (gable parallel to the street) incorporating a large central dormer and an inset porch supported by square or tapered posts (photo 6).
5. A one-and-one-half-story, gable roof building (gable parallel to the street) with multiple gables incorporating dormers, porches and additional rooms (photo 9).

The Mission style can be noted in the design of 21 of the district's buildings. Although the Mission style and its successor, the Mediterranean Revival style, enjoyed great popularity in Florida during the 1920s, the style in Palmetto seems to have been overshadowed in importance by the contemporaneous Bungalow style. The district's Mission style

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buildings are primarily one-story, flat roofed residences with straight or undulating parapets. Walls are stucco, pierced by both double hung and casement windows set in straight and round-arched openings (photo 8).

The district's commercial buildings are primarily one and two-story masonry vernacular buildings (photo 2). The 1908 Nettles Block features an interesting use of rusticated concrete block on its main facade (photo 15A). The Neo-Classical Revival Palmetto State Bank is one of the district's most architecturally sophisticated commercial buildings. The building includes a pair of corbelled pediments, a corbelled cornice and pilasters and a number of round arched openings (photo 1). The district's industrial buildings such as the Palmetto Lumber Company are large, heavy timbered buildings with drop siding (photo 14).

The Palmetto Historic District is the result of a comprehensive architectural and historical survey of Palmetto completed in 1985. The survey resulted in the completion of inventory forms for 330 individual historic properties for inclusion in the Florida Master Side File collection. The survey involved an area within the corporate limits of Palmetto and a few selected sites outside of the city limits which were felt to be of importance to the community's history. In addition to the subject district, the survey identified two smaller historic districts associated with the boat building and citrus industries as eligible for nomination to the National Register.

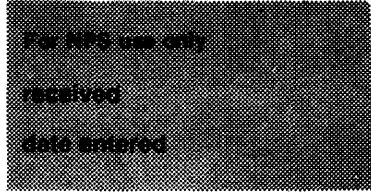
Contributing Buildings Inventory

301 14th Ave. W.	Liles, A. G., House	1914	149
308 14th Ave. W.	Mason, Sarah, House	1913	151
313 15th Ave. W.	Green, I. M., House	1914	152
315 14th Ave. W.	Green, I. M., House	1914	153
316 14th Ave. W.	316 14th Ave. W.		154
317 14th Ave. W.	Lamb, A. M., House	1924	155
317 14th Ave., W.	Lamb, A. M., House	1924	156
319 14th Ave. W.	319 14th Ave. W.		157
320 9th Ave. W.	320 9th Ave. W.	Pre 1917	158
323 10th Ave. W.	Stoltz Apartments	1921	159

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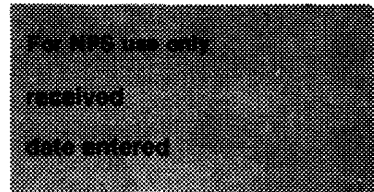
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323 11th Ave. W		Mason, T. J., House	1914		160
323 9th Ave. W		Nettles, J. W., House	1917		161
324 9th Ave. W.		Denison, A.J., House	1900		162
325 12th Ave. W.		Howze, Stuart A., House	1924		163
327 11th Ave. W.		Waller, Nannie S. (McLeod)	1909		164
329 13th Ave. W.		329 13th Ave. W.	Pre 1917		165
330 12th Ave. W.		Evie V. Harrison, House	1913		166
331 11th Ave. W.		Mason, Sarah, House	1923		167
333-347 10th Ave. W		Manatee County State Bank	1899		168
335 8th Ave. W		Courtney, J. C., House	1923		169
336 11th St. W.		Smith, Jane Viser Labor Housing	1918		170
336 8th Ave. W.		Moore, Walter G., House	Pre-1900		171
345 12th Ave. W.		Howze, J.D., House	Pre-1917		172
400-402 10th Ave. W.		400-402 10th Ave. W.			173
402 8th Ave. W		Weatherall, J. T.	1910		174
405 6th Ave. W.		Thomas, Louis P., House	1913		175
407 11th Ave. W.		Hubell, Helen, House	1929		176
409 12th Ave. W.		Haley, J. J., House, The Ark	1913		177
409 17th Ave. W.		409 17th Ave. W.	1923		178
410 16th Ave. W.		Mundee, C. J., House	1929		179
413 11th Ave. W.		Pedrick, J. E., House	1913		180
414 7th Ave. W.		Wooten, C., House	1917		181
415 6th Ave. W.		Courtney, J. C., House	1913		182
415 7th Ave. W.		McDugald, J. C., House	1917		183
416 15th Ave. W.		Stubbs, Gertrude A., House	1917		185
417 10th Ave. W.		417 10th Ave. W.			186
417 12th Ave. W.		Devereaux, S. F., House			187
417 6th Ave. W.		Mann, W. E., House	1916		188
417 7th Ave. W.		Thomas, Elmo, House	1928		189
417 9th Ave. W.		Russell, A.M.C. Building	1925		190
419-421 10th Ave. W.		Haley's Market	1911		191
423-431 10th Ave. W.		Beall-Theus Dry Goods	1912		193
427 11th Ave. W.		Mitchell, E. D., House	1899		194
420 6th Ave. W.		Willis, R. V., House	1922		192
433 11th Ave. W.		Wilhelm, J. W., House	1914		195
434 9th Ave. W.		Dormany, W. W., House	1925		196
435 10th Ave. W.		435 10th Ave. W.			197
440-450 10th Ave. W.		Nettles Block	1906		198
448 Riverside Drive		Nettles, Jessie, House	1906		199
502 6th Ave. W		Thomas, L. P., House	1913		203
502 7th Ave. W.		Whorton, L. L., House	1917		204
505 6th Ave. W.		McClure Versnoia, Mrs., House	1925		206
507 6th Ave. W.		Thomas, Jr., L. P., House	1927		208

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512	7th Ave. W.	Earle, T. G., House	1925	210	
514	9th Ave. W.	514 9th Ave. W.		211	
515	11th Ave. W.	Davis, S. N., House	1926	212	
515	6th Ave. W.	Willis, R. V., House	Pre 1900	214	
515	7th Ave. W.	515 7th Ave. W.	1930	215	
516	7th Ave. W.	Browning, Clara & Kelley Frances, House	1913	216	
518	& 520 7th Ave. W.	Wharton, C. L., House	1923	218	
519	4th St. W.	Scott, C. B., House	1925	219	
522	4th St. W.	Willis, Robert, House	1894	220	
522	7th Ave. W.	522 7th Ave. W.		221	
525	10th Ave. W.	Carnegie Library	1914	222	
525	4th St. W.	Thomas, L. P., House		223	
525	9th Ave. W.	Hunt, W. B., House	1924	224	
526	9th Ave. W.	Springstead, I. E., House	Unknown	226	
528	5th Ave. E.	Springstead, E. A., House	1929	227	
540	10th St. W.	Tillis, Tom, House	1914	228	
600	4th St. W.	McRee, H. B., House	1914	232	
601	4th St. W.	Parrish, Clyde J., House	1913/1914	234	
601	5th St. W.	Cox, A. D., House	1914	235	
602	5th St. W.	Beall, C. B.-Thomas, L. P. House	1913	238	
605	& 607 6th Ave. W.	Jones, D., House	1926	239	
605	4th St. W.	Fox, Esther, House	1926	242	
605	7th Ave. W.	Pro, B. I., House	1913	243	
606	7th Ave. W.	McBrayer, T. G., House	1920	244	
607	4th St. W.	Hunt, W. H., House	1925	245	
610	4th St. W.	Russell, A. M. C.	1915	246	
610	7th Ave. W.	Weihe, Louis, House	1913	247	
614	12th Ave. W.	Murphy, Ron D., House	1927	250	
615	4th St. W.	Koons, Lee J., House	1916	252	
615	5th St. W.	J. R. & Alice Whorton, House	1890 ?	253	
616	4th St. W.	Russell, A. M. C., Jr. House	1917	255	
618	12th Ave. W.	Lamb, A. M., House	1915	258	
619	6th Ave. W.	Kinsman, N. L., House	1925	260	
627	11th Ave. W.	Mountain, A. E., House	1914	261	
530	9th Ave. W.	Presbyterian Manse (Alladin Prefab)	1925	262	
633	11th Ave. W.	Pullen, A. R., House	1915	264	
635	11th Ave. W.	Hennessey, J. C., House	1914	265	
706	4th St. W.	Lowry, C. D., House	1917	268	
708	4th Ave. W.	708 4th Ave. W.		270	
708	Riverside Drive	Jones, Dr. D. I., House	1905	271	

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712	Riverside Drive	Jones, Monnie Mrs., House	1926	274	
715	4th St. W.	Courtney, D.M., House	1913	275	
715	5th St. W.	English, A. G., House	1916	276	
722	11th Ave. W.	Smith, W. P., House	1926	277	
723	11th Ave. W.	723 11th Ave. W.		278	
726	11th Ave. W.	Kanner, Samuel, House	1926	279	
730	11th Ave. W.	Seventh Day Adventist Church	1925	281	
804	11th Ave. W.	Mason, T. J., House	1923	285	
806	11th Ave. W.	Mason, T. J., House	1923	287	
809	9th Ave. W.	Green, I. N., House	1910	289	
810	10th Ave. W.	Indiana House	1914	290	
810	Parkway Drive	The Olivette	1926	291	
815	7th St. W.	McLean, O. C., House	1925	295	
818	Parkway Drive	Parkway Apartments	1925	298	
819	7th St. W.	Runkle, Ada V., House	1915	299	
834	Riverside Drive W.	Lamb, A. M., House	1910	300	
907	4th Ave. W.	907 4th Ave. W.		304	
908	Riverside Drive	Haley, Mrs. Laura, House	Pre 1913	305	
910	6th St. W.	Palmetto Women's Club	1930	306	
911	10th Ave. W.	Palmetto Lumber Company		307	
1007	11th St. W.	1007 11th St. W.	1923-1930	002	
1009	11th St. W.	1009 11th St. W.		004	
1009	8th St. W.	Davis, Samuel	1913	005	
1012	4th St. W.	Curry, H. B., House	1897	010	
1012	5th St. W.	First Baptist Church	1922-1926	011	
1012	8th St. W.	Mason, T. J., House	1925	012	
1013	9th St. W.	1013 9th St. W.		013	
1016	8th St. W.	Snyder, C. F., House	1915	016	
1017	9th St. W.	State Farmer's Market Building		018	
1018	4th St. W.	Jenner, Annie M., House	1913/1914	019	
1018	8th St. W.	Tucker, S. S., House		020	
1022	4th St. W.	Jenner, Annie M., House	1917	022	
1024	4th St. W.	Burns, L. B., House	1914	024	
1030	4th St. W.	Pugh, A. P., House	1913	026	
1030	7th St. W.	Koons, J. E., House	1925	027	
1031	4th St. W.	Methodist Church	1924-25	028	
1032	6th St. W.	1032 6th St. W.	Unknown	029	
1037	6th St. W.	Parsonage, First Methodist Church	1923 ?	030	
1100	5th St. W.	1100 5th St. W.		032	
1102	Riverside Dr.	Lamb, J. A., House	1913	033	
1103-1105	7th St. W.	1103-1105 St. W.	Pre 1930	034	
1105	4th St. W.	Loftin, C. L., House	1913	035	
1107	5th St. W.	Harlee, Alice B.	1914	037	

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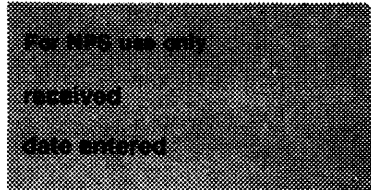
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1107	7th St. W.	Shad, Cora, House			038
1108	5th St. W.	Hockensmith, R. C., House	1917		039
1109	6th St. W.	Lamb, J. A., House	1913		040
1109	8th St. W.	Methodist Manse	1912-1917		041
1110	4th St. W.	Fogarty, Mrs. E. M., House	Pre-1911		042
1110	5th St. W.	Hockensmith, Russel, House	1918		043
1111	5th St. W.	Lind, Henry, House	1913		044
1112	Riverside Drive	Lamb, J. A., House	1899		045
1115	4th St. W.	Richards, Mrs. Mary E., House	1913		046
1115	8th St. W.	1115 8th St. W.			047
1116	8th St. W.	Anderson, D. W., House	1927		048
1117	4th St. W.	Richards, Mrs. Mannie, House	1912		049
1118	4th St. W.	Parrish, Walter E., House	1898		050
1118	6th St. W.	Mason, T. J., House	1927		051
1118	8th St. W.	1118 8th St. W.			052
1122	7th St. W.	11227th St. W.	1929		053
1208	4th St. W.	Holmes, H. M., House	1925		056
1209	4th St. W.	Anderson, J. D., House	1917		057
1209	6th St. W.	1209 6th St. W.			058
1211	6th St. W.	Green, C. B. & Ella, House	1915		059
1213	5th St. W.	Howze, T. A., House	1914		060
1214	6th St. W.	McCracken, W. T., House	1913		061
1220	5th St. W.	Shelley, Walter, House	1913		063
1300	4th St. W.	Hinton, J. A., House	1920-21		067
1301	3rd St. W.	1301 3rd St. W.			068
1305	5th St. W.	Phillips, C. A. & May, House	1913		069
1306	Riverside Drive	Sanders, E. F., House	1926		070
1307	4th St. W.	Stone, E. S., House	1913		071
1315	5th St. W.	Edwards, J. D., House	1924		072
1316	4th St. W.	Phillips, C. A. & May House	1913		074
1400	4th St. W.	Harrison, C. M. , House	1924		078
1404	Rosslyn Drive	Floyd, E. C., House	1929		079
1406	5th St. W.	1406 5th St. W.	1923-1930		081
1406	Rosslyn Drive	Peterson, N. W., House	1928		082
1407	5th St. W.	Gould, L. R., House	1913		083
1409	5th St. W.	Dennett, Grace, House	1917		085
1410	5th St. W.	Dixon, James, House	1917		088
1411	4th St. W.	1411 4th St. W.			090
1412	4th St. W.	Gibbons, C. E., House	1915		091
1414	4th St. W.	Hull, Una, House	1922		092
1416	4th St. W.	Gibbon, C. E., House	1927		094

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1416	Rossllyn Drive	Rossllyn Drive Rooming House	1926		095
1419	5th St. W.	Robertson, Harry P., House	1914		096
1500	5th St. W.	Whitehill, Lee, House	1914		097
1505	4th St. West	Colburn, W. E., House	1921-22		100
1506	4th St W.	Owen, Albert, House	1923-24		101
1507	4th St. W.	Harlee, John	Pre 1900		103
1508	4th St. W.	1508 4th St. W.			104
1510	5th St. W.	Mathews, Mrs., J. A., House	1916		106
1514	4th St. W.	1514 4th St. W.			107
1515	5th St. W.	Robertson, G. N., House	1925		108
1521	5th St. W.	Hamilton, W. T., House	1929		113
1522	5th St. W.	Everett, A. C., House	1929		114
1523	5th St. W.	Hughes, Hoke, House	1926		115
1527	5th St. W.	1527 5th St. W.			117
1531	5th St. W.	Mount, Benjamin, House	1926		118
1608	5th St.	1608 5th St. W.			123
1612	5th St. W.	1612 5th St. W.			124
1622	4th St. W.	1622 4th St. W.			125
1700	4th St. W.	Courtney, D. M., House	1925		126
1709	4th St. W.	Harlee, Peter, House #2			129
1710	4th St. W.	Mason, Jessie & Wright, Joe	1925		130
1712	4th St. W.	1712 4th St. W.	1920		131
1714	9th St. W.	Haynes, J. E., House	1926		132
1809	4th St.	Oneil, Max	1915		133
1811	4th St. W.	Fuchs, Isabella	1913-1914		134
1814	4th St. W.	1814 4th St. W.			135
1815	4th St. W.	1815 4th St. W.			136
1818	4th St. W.	McLean House	1925		137
1910	4th St. W.	Manatee Fruit Company, House	1890 ?		138
2012	4th St. W.	Kirkwood, A. J., House	1915		139

Total Contributing Buildings: 208 (71%)

Non-contributing Buildings Inventory

- 301 13th Avenue
- 304 15th Avenue
- 305 13th Avenue
- 306 15th Avenue
- 307 12th Avenue
- 307 15th Avenue

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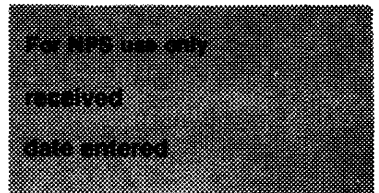
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308 15th Avenue
311 14th Avenue
313 14th Avenue
313 15th Avenue
314 14th Avenue
315 15th Avenue
319 15th Avenue
320 8th Avenue
335-343 10th Avenue
401 10th Avenue
401 8th Avenue
412 7th Avenue
415 11th Avenue
420 8th Avenue
438 8th Avenue
439 8th Avenue
516 11th Avenue
522 Riverside Drive
612 3rd Street Drive
612 Riverside Drive
613 3rd Street Drive
615 6th Street
700 3rd Street Drive
701 4th Street
705 4th Street
706 Riverside Drive
815 4th Avenue
821 4th Avenue
1000 Riverside Drive
1000-1010 5th Street
1015 6th Street
1035 5th Street
1100 4th Street
1100 6th Street
1118 5th Street
1200 4th Street
1200 5th Street
1209 5th Street
1210 5th Street
1211 4th Street
1213 4th Street
1216 4th Street
1309 5th Street
1312 4th Street
1315 4th Street
1319 4th Street
1319 4th Street

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1401 5th Street
1405 4th Street
1415 Roslyn Drive
1418 Roslyn Drive
1501 5th Street
1501 5th Street
1501 5th Street
1502 4th Street
1505 4th Street
1505 5th Street
1505 5th Street
1519 4th Street
1532 5th Street
1600 5th Street
1601 5th Street
1602 5th Street
1613 5th Street
1614 5th Street
1615 4th Street
1619 4th Street
1619 5th Street
1621 4th Street
1701 4th Street
1705 4th Street
1800 4th Street
1805 4th Street
1808 4th Street
1812 4th Street
1815 4th Street
1817 4th Street
2000 4th Street

Total Non-contributing Buildings: 84 (28%)

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John Reese claimed an area of Palmetto bounded by 14th Avenue and 11th Avenue between Turman's and Craig's holdings. Reese built a house and cultivated his fields in that area until 1850. Reese lost his holdings under a judgment and Julia Atzeroth, who settled with her husband on Terra Ceia Island in 1843, bought the land at a Sheriff's sale in Tampa in August 1850. There was an unfinished log cabin on the property which the Atzeroths completed. They later constructed a two-story log cabin covered with clapboards and converted the first cabin into a store.⁶ The Atzeroth complex eventually included a wharf, the first in Palmetto, for servicing steamers. The Atzeroth wharf was important enough for Robert Gamble to build a road to connect it with his plantation in 1853.⁷ This was due to the fact that the Atzeroth wharf could handle larger, deeper draft vessels than Gamble's own wharf in Ellenton.

The Palmetto area was affected directly and indirectly by two Indian wars and the Civil War during its first twenty years of settlement. During the Second Seminole War, several houses were established as defensive refuges. These included Braden Plantation, the Gamble Plantation House, and the Atzeroth complex at Palmetto.⁸ After the outbreak of the Civil War, Ellenton and Palmetto became the object of a Federal blockade. One of the most celebrated events in Palmetto's history took place at the end of the Civil War. Judah P. Benjamin, Secretary of the Confederacy, sought refuge in the area on his way out of the United States to escape prosecution by the U. S. Government. Benjamin, it is said, gained refuge at the Gamble Plantation and remained in the Manatee River area for over a month awaiting an opportunity to escape, which he eventually did.⁹

Following the Civil War, a new prosperity soon became evident as the frontier opened to both northern and southern settlers, and as renewed operations commenced by the earlier settlers such as the Atzeroths. Gone were the large slaveholders and plantation economy which would soon be replaced by the citrus and vegetable growing industry. The pioneer settlers in Palmetto were soon replaced by town builders. The Atzeroths sold their holdings in Palmetto to Sarah Campbell in 1866.¹⁰ Campbell, who was from Mississippi, remained for two years and returned to Mississippi after her husband died. She influenced Samuel Lamb and several of his friends to move to the Manatee area.¹¹ Lamb arrived in Palmetto in 1868 and bought Campbell's land. William O'Neill purchased a portion of the Atzeroth's holdings near 14th Avenue and 5th Street and built a house.¹² William Gillette arrived with Lamb and eventually purchased land northeast of Palmetto at a place which soon would be known as Gillette.¹³ The large Turman holdings in the eastern part of the town were bought by a Mrs. Brady in 1868 and later purchased by W. T. Coons.¹⁴ Local tradition has it that the Willis House at 5th Street and 6th Avenue contains remains of an 1860's structure

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which could date to Turman or Brady ownership. If this is true, it is the oldest structure in Palmetto.

Palmetto was finally recognized as a community in 1872 when it was established as a post office stop. Joel Hendrix had bought part of the Turman tract in 1871 and built a house at 8th Avenue and the river. He was appointed postmaster in 1873 and operated the post office out of his general store. Shortly after purchasing the property, Hendrix constructed a wharf between 9th Avenue and 8th Avenue.¹⁵ Samuel Lamb saw the potential of Palmetto as a town and laid out lots to sell. By this time, Palmetto had become the site of regular stops by boats hauling supplies and settlers to the new community.¹⁶ The community consisted of a small cluster of houses and stores near 10th Avenue and several forty to sixty acre farms. There was one large farm operation near the 1700-1800 block of 4th Street W. in 1879.¹⁷ About ten families lived in the immediate area which today is Palmetto.¹⁸

The railroads which were built in Florida during the post Civil War period created new opportunities for agriculture which were unavailable before the war. Rail transportation provided settlers with markets for their fruit and vegetable crops in the northeast. Palmetto quickly became a major center for such production. At first, shipments went north through Cedar Key via the Florida Transit and Peninsular Railroad to Jacksonville. It is reported that in 1875 William Gillette, who had settled in the Palmetto area in 1868, raised the first commercial tomatoes on one acre of land and shipped them north. The following year his tomatoes were featured at the Philadelphia Exposition.

Between 1870 and 1880, the citrus industry took hold in and around Palmetto and the Manatee River. It was during the 1870's that many of the pioneer families of Palmetto and Terra Ceia arrived and settled in the town and neighboring areas. Because there was no railroad at this time, steamers were the only available means for shipping. Wharfs and packing houses were built to ship products north. With a relatively deep water access of ten feet on the Manatee River, Palmetto became the central focus of this maritime activity.¹⁹ During the 1880's, the Sunland Tribune, the weekly newspaper published by Turman in Tampa, gives credit to Joel Hendrix as the father of green vegetable shipping in the Manatee River area. Hendrix's hammock lands produced tomatoes that he considered superior to those on the market. Estimating the number of days required to ship from the Palmetto dock by steamer to Cedar Key, and then by railroad to New York, Hendrix picked tomatoes in various degrees of ripeness, wrapped them in paper and stored them in a dark space for the estimated days of shipment. On January 17, 1880, using this time schedule, he

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shipped his first fruit via the Tampa Steamship Company to Cedar Key and then New York. He continued shipping by each bi-weekly steamer. His first fruit brought \$6.00 per bushel which Hendrix considered "a price in every way sufficient to pay him for his labor." Captain Ashly and Willis joined in the shipments and through May 14, 1880 each steamer carried crates of their vegetables.

During the latter part of the 1880's, Palmetto began to benefit from the developing truck farming and citrus industry. Tomatoes, celery, and cabbage were planted in increasing quantities and shipped to northern markets. Thousands of citrus trees were also being set out. Most importantly, in 1884 Henry Plant opened rail service to Tampa and initiated regular steamer service to Key West which stopped at Palmetto and Manatee.²⁰ This new rail line opened up even more opportunities to ship produce north and to bring settlers into the area.

By 1889, Palmetto could boast a population of 300, four general stores, a blacksmith shop, two real estate agencies, a doctor, a church and Sunday school, and a 56 pupil school.²¹ A major wharf to handle shipments of produce from the rapidly growing agricultural industry was constructed in 1887 by the Palmetto Wharf and Improvement Company. This wharf was noted as being "the best and most substantial dock on the River." S. S. Lamb began the construction of a second wharf in Palmetto, the Peoples Wharf, in 1889. It was 1,000 feet long with a 100 foot bulkhead.²² Ready access to these docks was to be provided by a tram railway which extended out into the hammocks, at Memphis, where the orange groves were developed.²³ In 1889, truck farmers were making regular shipments out of Palmetto. One report claimed that a carload of vegetables shipped on the S. S. Cumberland to Chicago had netted \$1,000 to the shipper.²⁴

The year 1888 was disasterous for Palmetto and other areas of Florida. A severe yellow fever epidemic hit the town which stagnated growth and caused many deaths. The residents scattered into the countryside to avoid contact with victims and the vegetable industry almost halted. The industry recovered quickly however, and by 1890, growth and production had resumed as if the yellow fever epidemic had not occurred. During that year, \$16,000 worth of oranges were shipped from the county. There were 16,043 bearing orange trees and 25,411 non-bearing which had been planted during the previous three years.²⁵ In March, the beginning of the shipping season, the People's Wharf was reported as being filled with vegetables to be shipped.²⁶

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Palmetto continued to increase in importance as a port for the shipment of produce. As the industry grew, so did commerce. The small town continued to have more rooming houses built as more families moved into the community to take advantage of the school and social life. The operation of farms was left to managers and to owners who commuted between farm and town. Fruit and vegetable buyers set up shop in town as did a number of merchants who established shops to supply the needs of the growers in the area.²⁷ Unlike the traditional farm, these intensive vegetable and citrus operations were seasonal and produced cash which allowed for more supplies to be bought by the farmer and less to be grown. The farm family's dependence on the farm for all food and provisions declined as the farms became more like agricultural factories. The farmers during this period began to use transient labor and sharecropping. The labor force came to town on trains to pick and harvest produce and left at the end of the season to pick crops in other areas.

In 1895 Florida was hit with a major freeze which damaged large portions of the citrus industry. Many groves, especially in northern areas of the state, were so severely damaged that they did not recover nor were replanted.²⁸ The citrus in Manatee County was affected but not as severely as the rest of the state.²⁹ In Palmetto, the freeze had the advantage of providing an impetus for the diversification of the area's agricultural production into yearly vegetable crops which would provide short term income without long term dependence on the health of the citrus trees. By 1900 the citrus crop amounted to only 10% of the cash crop, down from over 50% in 1890. Tomatoes became the major cash crop that year, amounting to over 70% of the production value while acreage tripled. As a result, growers in the immediate area around Palmetto increasingly moved into vegetable production. Even with the frost damage, Manatee County shipped 20,000 boxes of oranges, lemons, and grapefruit in 1900.³⁰

Seven years earlier, in 1893, Palmetto had been incorporated as a town. In 1895, a narrow gauge railroad was constructed which ran two-and-one-half miles from the Hendrix dock to Memphis.³¹ J.A. Howze constructed the Palmetto Wharf at the foot of 10th Avenue.³² J.N. McLean operated a packing house for local growers and the town had a lumber mill, the Palmetto Crate and Lumber Company. A local promotional brochure indicated that Palmetto was the largest vegetable shipping point on the Manatee River.³³ In 1900, tomato and cabbage production in Manatee County was the second highest in Florida.

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By the turn of the century, Palmetto was a town of nearly 1,000 inhabitants. It had two churches and a new bank, the Manatee State Bank, Manatee County's first bank.³⁴ The number of bearing orange trees had nearly tripled from 1890 to 48,925 with about 7,000 new trees planted.³⁵ Telephone service was initiated in 1902 with the establishment of the Peninsular Telephone Exchange.³⁶ Recent research indicates that the Gulf Coast Telephone Company operated a local but shortlived exchange in Palmetto in 1897. J. R. Howze resigned from the Palmetto Wharf Company and began construction of another wharf at the foot of 13th Street.³⁷ In 1905 Palmetto got its first street lights, sixteen gas lights in the downtown area. Electricity was available to the town by 1907.³⁸

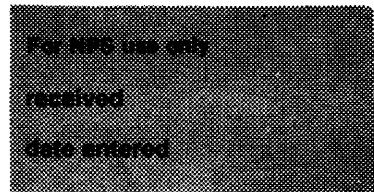
Probably the most significant event in Palmetto's history to that time was the completion of Seaboard Airline Railroad in 1902.³⁹ With direct rail service to the north, water transportation began to decline in importance. Also with the coming of the railroad came the need for an ice plant. The first such facility, located on the east side of 13th Avenue at the foot of the People's Wharf, was constructed in 1902 by the Palmetto Power and Ice Company.⁴⁰ The equipment came from F. W. Wolfe Company of Chicago.⁴¹

In 1915 the major packers, the Manatee Fruit Company and the Atwood Company, were shipping 3,000-4,000 boxes of fruit each week during the height of the season.⁴² The railroad had three to five shipping agents in town to handle the heavy shipping traffic.⁴³ The Manatee Fruit Company was the largest producer in the area with an annual production of 125,000 boxes of fruit and a packing house which could load 8 cars a day. The Atwood Grapefruit Company shipped 80,000 boxes annually with a value of over \$300,000. Atwood Grapefruit Company began advertising grapefruit nationally.⁴⁴

Between 1910 and 1915, more building and development occurred in Palmetto than during any other period in its history. Main Street, which ended at Lamb's Wharf, known as the City Dock, was a flurry of activity in 1912. During that year at least four brick buildings were constructed. The Carnegie Library was built in 1915, and the City Park improved.⁴⁵ In 1908, the Tampa Ice Company, which became the Southern Ice Company in 1912, built a large ice plant at the corner of 10th Street and 11th Avenue.⁴⁶ The railcars full of fruit and vegetables would be brought to the plant for icing or reicing for shipment north. Eventually another icing station was built at Gillette.⁴⁷

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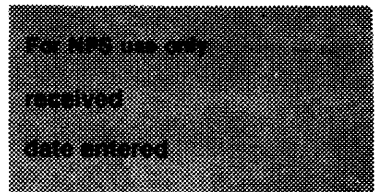
Most of the development during this period was geared toward the support of the agricultural economy in the area. In 1917, there were at least nine packing houses in the immediate vicinity of Palmetto including those of H. G. Schrader, J. Wood, I. F. Springstead, Victor Nettles, the Palmetto Growers Union, D. M. Courtney, and the B. F. Wade Packing Company. The Manatee Fruit Company (former Lemon Company) and the Atwood Grapefruit Company operated their own facilities with railroad sidings and wharves. Among the growers maintaining fertilizer and storage facilities along the rail lines in 1917 were M. O. Harrison, crate and fertilizer, Courtney Fertilizer, J. E. Weatherall, fertilizer and C. H. Edwards, fertilizer. All of these growers built houses which survive in the district today.

It was reported in many places that during the season the town would be almost deserted, with every available man and boy working at the packing houses. The rooming houses were full of fruit buyers. 1916 was reported to be the best year which broke all records with thirty to forty carloads of fruit and vegetables leaving each day. The area on the north side of the Manatee River was the major produce area in Manatee County. Places such as Ellenton, Terra Ceia, Sneads Island, Gillette and Palmetto itself were dotted with over twenty packing houses and over 300 packers and an equal number of pickers in the fields.⁴⁸ These figures provide a very dramatic picture of what was happening in Palmetto economically to create such a boom. In 1911 agriculture production was valued at over \$38,912.00, a drop from 1900. By 1913, however, the value of farm production had risen to \$113,000 and peaked in 1915 at \$171,000. This high was not reached again until after 1930.⁴⁹

The activity in the teens produced a real boom in Palmetto. Many houses and subdivisions were built as the town expanded to the west. The boom in development and construction also resulted in the establishment in the 1910's of two lumber companies. The Palmetto Novelty Works was incorporated in 1914 by E. S. Stone, C. C. Lazenby, Nelson Reynolds, and S. J. Murphy and the Lazenby and Mann Lumber Company was established in 1916 in Palmetto to construct the wooden crates used to ship citrus and produce and handle building materials.⁵⁰ The town of Palmetto continued to grow as the produce business prospered in the community. In 1917 the first bridge across the Manatee River finally provided a direct connection to Bradenton. This opened the south side of the river to more direct transportation as did the opening of the railroad in 1902 in Palmetto.

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After World War I, agricultural activity continued to be Palmetto's only industry. The town continued to be a support community for the expanding industry around it. New packing houses constructed in 1923 included those of the Courtney Brothers, the Peerless Packing House, I. E. Springstead, W. E. Lee and the Manatee County Growers Association.⁵¹ During the 1920's, agricultural development in Florida was affected by the immense attention and money being made in the real estate development of Florida. The boom in Miami and Fort Lauderdale of the early twenties spread to the rest of Florida and everyone wanted to be in the business. It was reported that many of the farmers in Palmetto in the twenties halted their produce operations to engage in real estate speculation and development. Carlot shipments⁵² for the Manatee Growers Association dropped from 1053 to 621 in 1926. Unfortunately, the boom busted in 1926 and many of the growers returned to their fields and production levels resumed shortly after that.

By 1925 Palmetto expanded to the west, almost to Snead's Island, although agriculture continued within the town limits. W. C. Harllee maintained a large vegetable field at what is 13th Street Drive W. today. Two citrus groves still were maintained in the city, one in the block due west of the Old Cemetery and another downtown, east of the city park.⁵³ Agriculture near Palmetto continued to develop and expand in the 1930's and 1940's. New cash crops were established including gladiolas and other flowering plants. Agriculture is still the biggest industry in the area around the city and still influences the business, labor, population, agriculture, and the finances of the town.

Although the primary significance of the Palmetto Historic District is derived through its historic associations, the district does possess modest architectural significance. The majority of the district's buildings are one or two story frame vernacular structures with little stylistic reference. The architectural modesty of these buildings reflects both the moderate income of the community's early residents and also the general architectural conservatism present in most smaller Florida towns. The district does include scattered examples of the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Prairie and Mediterranean Revival styles; however, even in the majority of these buildings the stylistic reference is suggested rather than fully developed.

1 Janet Snyder Matthews, Edge of Wilderness, A Settlement History of Manatee River and Sarasota County, (Tulsa, Okla., 1983) pp.128-219

2 Matthews, Edge of Wilderness, pp. 149-180.

3 Ruth E. Abel, 100 Years in Palmetto, 1868-1968. (Palmetto, Florida, 1967), pp. 15, 22.

4 AOA Certificate #378, Bureau of State Lands, Department of Natural Resources, Tallahassee, Fl. (Land Records); Population Schedules, Census of 1850.

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- 5 Matthews, Edge of Wilderness, p. 229.
- 6 AOA Certificate #637, Land Records; Abel, 100 Years in Palmetto, p. 9.
- 7 Matthews, Edge of Wilderness, p. 167.
- 8 Ibid., p. 238.
- 9 Ibid., pp. 267-272.
- 10 Ibid.
- 11 Abel, 100 Years in Palmetto, p. 14.
- 12 Ibid., pp. 15-16.
- 13 Ibid.
- 14 Deed book 24, p. 317, Manatee County Property Records, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Bradenton.
- 15 Abel, 100 Years in Palmetto, p. 271.
- 16 Manatee River Journal, March 28, 1889.
- 17 Entrance to Tampa Bay, U. S. Coast Survey, 1879.
- 18 Abel, 100 Years in Palmetto, p. 58.
- 19 "Address of A. D. Williamson to Kiwanis Club, Bradenton, Fl. July 27th 1926;" Abel, 100 Years in Palmetto, passim.
- 20 Charlton W. Tebeau, A History of Florida, (Coral Gables, 1971), p. 283.
- 21 Manatee River Journal, March 28, 1889.
- 22 Ibid.
- 23 Ibid.
- 24 Ibid., April 25, 1889.

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26 The Manatee River Journal, March 27, 1890.

27 This conclusion is drawn from the fact that many of the inventoried houses in Palmetto had occupants who were engaged in agricultural activities.

28 A. D. Williams to Stacy Hawkins, n.d., Palmetto Historical Commission.

29 Ibid.

30 Compiled from the Annual Reports to the Florida Commissioner of Agriculture, various years; Annual Report of the Florida Commissioner of Agriculture, 1899-1900. pp. 101.

31 Abel, 100 Years in Palmetto, p. 81.

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34 Tampa Tribune "Mid-Winter Edition," 1900.

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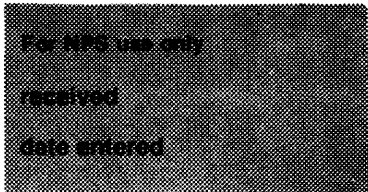
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Begin at the SE corner of Lot 11, Block 5 of Willis Addition to Palmetto, thence west along the north boundary of 4th Street to the SW corner of Lot 8, Block 5 of Willis Addition to Palmetto, thence north to the NW corner of said Lot, thence east to the SW corner of Lot 4 of said Block, thence north to the SE corner of Lot 5 of said Block, thence west to the SW corner of said Lot, thence north across 5th Street to a point due east of the NE corner of Lot 4, Block 3 of Willis Addition to Palmetto, thence west to the east boundary of 6th Avenue, thence north along the east boundary of said street to a point due east of the NW corner of Lot 4, Block 1, Willis Addition to Palmetto, thence west to the NW corner of said Lot, thence south to the NE corner of Lot 5 of Dr. C. H. Fields Resub of Block 1, Willis Addition, thence due west to the west boundary of 7th Avenue, thence south 52 feet, thence west 205 feet, thence south 50 feet, thence east 205 feet to the west boundary of 7th Avenue, thence south to the NW corner of 7th Avenue and 5th Street, thence west along the north boundary of 5th Street 305 feet, thence south 167 feet, thence east 95 feet, thence south 128 feet, thence west 270 feet to the west boundary of 8th Avenue, thence south along said west boundary to the NW corner of 8th Avenue, thence south along said west boundary to the NW corner of 8th Avenue and 4th Street, thence west 180 feet, thence south 115 feet, thence west 260 feet to the west boundary of 9th Avenue, thence south 99 feet, thence west 190 feet, thence south to the north boundary of Riverside Drive, thence northwesterly along the north boundary of Riverside Drive to the NE corner of Riverside Drive and 10th Avenue, thence north along the west boundary of 10th Avenue to the SE corner of 10th Avenue and 4th Street, thence east 85 feet, thence north 210 feet, thence west to the east boundary of 10th Avenue, thence north along said east boundary 240 feet, thence east 85 feet, thence north to the south boundary of 5th Street, thence west along the south boundary of 5th Street to the SE corner of 5th Street and 10th Avenue, thence north along the east boundary of 10th Avenue to the SE corner of 10th Avenue and 6th Street, thence east to the NE corner of Lot 2, Block E, of Lamb's Plat of Palmetto, thence south to the SE corner of said Lot, thence east to the SE corner of Lot 1 of said Block, thence south 67 feet, thence east 240 feet, thence north 211.2 feet to the north boundary of 6th Street, thence west 188 feet to the NE corner of 6th Street and 9th Avenue, thence north to the SW corner of Lot 8, Block A of McNabb's Resub of Block A of Lamb's Plat of Palmetto, thence east to the SE corner of Lot 10 of said Block, thence north to the NE corner of said Lot, thence east to the SE corner of Lot 3 of said Block A, thence north to NE corner of said Lot 3, thence west along the south boundary of 7th Street the SE corner of 7th Street and 10th Avenue, thence north to the SE corner of 10th Avenue and the old SAL RR Right of Way, thence west to the east boundary of 11th Avenue, thence south 411 feet, thence west to the west boundary of 12th Avenue,

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thence south 250 feet along the west boundary of 12th Avenue, thence east to the west boundary of Lot 11 of H. R. Cutler's resubdivision of D. D. Dean Subdivision, thence south 160 feet, thence west to the west boundary of 12th Avenue, thence south to the SW corner of 12th Avenue and 7th Street, thence east 290 feet, thence south 100 feet, thence west 50 feet, thence south 100 feet, thence west to the west boundary of 12th Avenue, thence south to the southwest corner of 6th Street and 12th Avenue, thence east 175 feet, thence south to the north side of 5th Street, thence west 460 feet, thence north to the north boundary of Lot 4, Block 5, Anthony's Addition to Palmetto, thence east to the NW corner of the east one-half of Lot 1, Block 5 of said addition, thence north to the north side of 6th Street, thence west to the southeast corner of Lot 4, Block 4 of said addition, thence north 100 feet, thence west 100 feet, thence south to the north boundary of Lot 4, Block 5 of said addition, thence west to the east boundary of 14th Avenue, thence south 55 feet, thence west to the NW corner of Lot 18 of Oakdale Square thence south to the north boundary of 5th Street, thence west to the NE corner of 5th Street and 15th Avenue, thence north to the NW corner of Lot 13, Oakdale Square, thence west to the NW corner of Lot 2, Block 5 of Atzeroth's Subdivision, thence south to the north boundary of 5th Street, thence west to the NW corner of 5th Street and 16th Avenue, thence south to the NE corner of the southeast quarter of Block 9, Atzeroth's Subdivision, thence west to the northeast corner of Lot 5, J. T. Fleming Subdivision, thence west to the northwest corner of said lot, thence south to the southwest corner of said lot, thence west 68.5 feet, thence west to the NE corner of Lot 1, said subdivision, thence south to the NE corner of Lot 4 of Fleming Subdivision, thence south to the NW corner of 18th Avenue and 4th Street, thence west to the SW corner of Lot 12, Courtney's Re-Subdivision, thence north to the NE corner of Lot 11, thence west to the west boundary of 19th Avenue, thence north 25 feet, thence west 178 feet, thence north 32.5 feet, thence west 169 feet, thence south to the NE corner of Lot 2, Block 1 Wanner's Re-Sub, thence west 136.63 feet, thence south 20 feet, thence west to the west boundary of 21st Street, thence south to the high water point of the Manatee River, thence east along the river bank to a point south of a point 200 feet west of 17th Avenue, thence north to the south boundary of 4th Street, thence east along said street to a point south of the NE corner of 16th Avenue and 4th Street, thence south to the river bank, thence east along the river bank to the corner of the river bank and 11th Avenue, thence north to the NW corner of Lot 4, Block L, Lamb's Plat of Palmetto, thence east to the SE corner of Lot 11, Block 1, Lamb's Plat of Palmetto, thence south 250 feet, thence east to the west side of 10th Avenue, thence south to the Manatee River, thence east along the river bank 650 feet, thence north 470 feet, thence east 210 feet, thence south 470 feet to the river bank, thence east along the river bank to a point south of the corner of 7th Avenue and Riverside Drive, thence west along the north side of 3rd Street Drive to the southeast corner of Lot 1, Block B, Laughlin's Addition, thence north to the

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to the south boundary of 4th Street, thence east to the SW corner of 4th Street and 7th Avenue, thence south to the north boundary of Lot 3, Block B, Laughlin's Addition, thence east 250 feet, thence south to the north boundary of 3rd Street Drive, thence east to the west side of Lot 2 and 14, Block C, Laughlin's Addition, thence southeast along said lots to the Manatee River, thence east along the river bank to the end of Riverside Drive, thence northwesterly to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Palmetto Historic District are justified both historically and visually. Orientated in an east-west direction parallel to the Manatee River, the district includes the majority of Palmetto's pre-1930 buildings. The district's northern projection includes the city's historic commercial sector, two city parks and an area of historic industrial development. The western portion of the district follows the historic residential corridor of 4th Street to include the district's finest residential buildings and the city cemetery. The district's smaller eastern section includes the surviving portion of the city's most densely developed residential area. An area of intense commercial development along 8th Avenue (U.S. 41), most of it contemporary, has been excluded from the district.