

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

27

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If 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 GREEN-RICHMAN ARCADE

other names/site number Parsley and Stone Arcade/ PI8752

2. Location

street & number 689 Central Avenue N/A not for publication

city or town St. Petersburg N/A vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Pinellas code 103 zip code 33701

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.)

Judith L. Pettit 12-19-97
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

for 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) _____

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

1/30/98
Date of Action

Green-Richman Arcade
Name of Property

Pinellas, Florida
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	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)

Commerce/Trade: business

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade: business

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Mediterranean Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stucco
walls Stucco
Brick
roof Built-up
other Ceramic Tile

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Commerce _____
- Architecture _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance

1924-1946

Significant Dates

1924

Significant Person

Green, John B.

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Architect/ Feltham, George

Builder/ Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

Green-Richman Arcade
Name of Property

Pinellas, Florida
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	7	3	3	8	0	4	0	3	0	7	2	7	8	0
	Zone		Easting					Northing							
2															

3															
	Zone		Easting					Northing							
4															

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 Kathy Hilton, Consultant; Gary V. Goodwin, Historic Preservation Planner

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date December, 1997

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 Four Partners & A Poodle

street & number Post Office Box 3640 telephone (813) 824-8988

city or town St. Petersburg state Florida zip code 33731

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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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1

**GREEN-RICHMAN ARCADE
St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida**

SUMMARY

The Green-Richman Arcade, originally constructed in 1924, is a two story, masonry, Mediterranean Revival style retail/office complex located at 689 Central Avenue, St. Petersburg, Florida. The building has a rectangular floor plan, and covers a 40' x 111. 5' lot that fronts south onto Central Avenue, a historic commercial center of St. Petersburg, Florida. The central entrance features a compound arch. The ground floor has an open central hall that runs the length of the building with shops facing onto it. A row of multi-paned transoms is found across the top of the interior shop fronts. The second floor contains small offices laid out in a similar fashion. The exterior and interior appearances, spatial arrangements, and most historic materials have been retained.

SETTING

The 600 block of Central Avenue lies outside of the original plat of the city in what was once Jacob Baum's citrus grove. Central Avenue was extended through his land to Ninth Street with a streetcar line down its center in 1903. Before World War I, Central Avenue west of Fifth Street was a residential mix of single family residences, boarding houses and hotels. The first building at 689 Central Avenue was a two story, frame residence that was demolished in 1923. By the late 1920s this section of Central Avenue had developed into a commercial shopping district, lined with one and two story, masonry buildings. St. Petersburg was one of the centers of speculation and development during the "boom" of the 1920s. The commercial strip along Central Avenue, of which the Green-Richman Arcade is a part, emerged during this period.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Exterior

The Green-Richman Arcade is a two story, masonry building built with construction materials and techniques typical of the 1920s era in Florida. The foundation appears to be a continuous concrete footing laid at grade. The ground floor has cast concrete pavers laid over sand and not a poured slab. The exterior walls are load bearing and are composed of a mixture of concrete block, hollow tiles, and bricks covered with stucco (Photo #1). This mixture is typical of Boom Era buildings in St. Petersburg and was used because of the scarcity of adequate building materials. The roof truss system is frame and is covered by built-up type roofing. The pitch is generally 2 over 12. The roof parapet is divided into three parts, the central section has a bell-cast profile. All sections of the parapet have ornamental stucco moldings. The Green-Richman Arcade has two visible facades, the south, or front and the north, or rear, which is similar to the front facade. The north and south facades are finished in a rough textured concrete stucco; the ornament of these facades is also of concrete stucco. Visual paint analysis shows that the facades were originally painted tan with white trim. Window sashes were painted

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green. The main (south) facade is built to the lot line along Central Avenue. The facade is two stories high (about 25') and 40' wide. It is symmetrical and divided into three bays visually. The ground floor has a central arched opening that leads to the arcade and is flanked by two identical, rectangular shop front openings (Photo #2). Large canvas awnings shade the shop fronts. The central entrance archway has a heavy architrave with band-like moldings supported by squat pilasters. On the upper floor above the entrance are a pair of conjoined arched windows. Above each store front are two single windows with segmental arch tops. All of the window openings are surrounded by a plain molding and have plain, concrete sills (Photo #1). The parapet has a sculpted center flanked with shallow, tiled, pent roofs. A circular ventilator with wood louvers is located above the conjoined arched windows. An historic hex-block sidewalk survives in front of the arcade.

The rear (north) elevation fronts onto an alley. Windows on the upper floor are double hung wooden sashes with one over one lights. Two tiled pent roofs of green "S" tiles supported by wooden soffit and brackets crown the side bays near the roof line of the south and north facades (Photo #3). The easternmost bay of the rear facade is shortened by a 4' 6" wide service alley causing one shop window of the ground floor to be narrower and eliminating one window of the upper floor.

The east and west elevations, which are not visible from Central Avenue, are exposed block, brick and hollow tile (Photo #4). The eastern rear half of the building is four feet narrower than the rest of the building, creating a space that permits light into side units. Glass block windows fill the first floor east wall. The west side of the building has but one story at the middle of the building. Five, original rectangular skylight openings exist in the one story section of roof located on the west side of the arcade (Photo #5). Two 1/1 double-hung sash windows occupy the south wall, and two, four light, aluminum awning windows are set in the north wall (Photo #6).

Interior

The Green-Richman Arcade has a rectangular plan and contains 7135 square feet of interior space. An open passageway, or arcade 6' 6" wide runs through the center of the building, north to south, the entire length of 111.5'. The ground floor has ceramic tiles laid over the original concrete pavers which were set upon sand (Photo #7). On the ground floor, two large shops front onto Central Avenue, and smaller shops front onto the arcade behind them. Some of the interior shop fronts have been altered slightly, but surviving fragments show that they were of fixed glass panes framed in wood with wooden multi-pane transoms running across the top of the store fronts as they are at this time (Photo # 8).

The fixed, wooden multi-pane transoms are a traditional design (Photo #9). Steel pipe columns are placed inside the partitions at approximately 11' intervals along the west side of the central passageway or arcade. The east side is a mix of masonry columns and wood frame post. The floor of the upper level is frame made of 3" pine

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**GREEN-RICHMAN ARCADE
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strip flooring. The upper floor plan is "C" shaped with a hallway located over the arcade below (Photo #10). Interior partitions are frame studs covered with wood lath and smooth plaster. Ceilings throughout the building are also plaster over lath. No original interior doors survive; replacement, interior door and window frames are of wood and very plain (Photo #11).

ALTERATIONS

The exterior and interior appearances, spatial arrangements, and most historic materials have been retained. Exterior alterations include the remodeling of the two front (south) shop fronts in the 1960s when the original wood and glass fronts were replaced with recessed aluminum and glass fronts. The Central Avenue arch was flanked with large, fixed, aluminum framed, display windows, set at an angle to allow access around the square columns supporting the arch. Now the main (south) facade has been restored to the original storefront design featuring display windows and kick panels that are parallel to the street, and abut the large columns. The easternmost bay of the rear elevation is shortened by a 4' 6" wide service alley causing one shop window of the ground floor to be narrower and eliminating one window of the upper floor. On the interior, the shop fronts along the central arcade have all been restored and interior partitions have been slightly rearranged to accommodate new restrooms. The five original skylights remain following some restorative work (Photo #12). Original doors have been replaced, and 1/1, metal sash windows, not visible from outside, have replaced wooden sash windows in the north wall (Photo #13). Modest security gates in the character of the building have been installed at the south and north central openings.

The setting of the Green-Richman Arcade retains its historic character. The only modern addition is to the north side of the 600 block of Central Avenue, where a modern two story, masonry building was built adjacent to the west of the arcade.

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**GREEN-RICHMAN ARCADE
St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida**

SUMMARY

The Green-Richman Arcade located at 689 Central Avenue, in St. Petersburg's Central Business District, is a local landmark, and is significant to the architectural history of St. Petersburg, Florida, as a rare surviving example of a commercial shopping arcade. The arcade, designed by noted local architect George Feltham, is also significant to the history of the city's real estate industry for its association with prominent real estate broker John Green. The building is being nominated under criteria A and C at the local level in the areas of Architecture and Commerce.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The Green-Richman Arcade is a product of the 1920s Florida Land Boom era in St. Petersburg, Florida, as reflected in its Mediterranean Revival style design and its original use as the office of real estate brokers. The 1920s Florida Land Boom was a brief period of frenzied real estate speculation that transformed the state between 1921 and 1926 and was a reflection of the national prosperity of the "roaring twenties". The naive economic greed that fueled it was a harbinger of the stock market crash of 1929. The areas affected by this boom were mainly Central and South Florida, but the investors and developers involved came from across the country. St. Petersburg was a focal point of the boom and it transformed the city as the population grew from 14,237 in 1920 to 40,425 in 1930, and as local bank deposits jumped from six million dollars in 1920 to forty-six million dollars in 1925. Although the majority of the real estate development occurred only on paper, a significant number of buildings were constructed during this period in St. Petersburg.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

William Richman leased the property at 689 Central Avenue from Frederick G. and Cassie K. Aulsbrook of Morris County, New Jersey, on November 24, 1923. The 99-year lease commenced December 1, 1923 and yearly lease payments were set on a sliding scale starting at \$5,500 for the first year and rising to \$8,000 at year fifty. Total cost of the lease was \$707,700.

An existing two story frame house on the site was demolished and George Feltham was commissioned to design a commercial building for it. A rendering of the arcade's facade signed by Feltham appears in the advertising pages of the 1924 Polk's City Directory that went to press in late 1923. At this time, Green, who had come to the city in 1921, had his "J.B.Green Realty Company, Rentals & Insurance" in a small rented office located at 547 Central Avenue. This arcade project is evidently the first result of a business partnership between Green and William Richman. Richman never owned or rented a residence in St. Petersburg and is listed in City Directories between 1924 and 1929 as "Richman, William and Flora, res. Sharptown, N.J.". Pinellas County property

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records show that Richman executed 37 real estate transactions between 1922 and 1940. This seems to indicate that Richman was the silent, monied partner in this venture. He was probably just like thousands of other northerners who came to vacation in Florida during the winter and invested in real estate.

When the arcade was completed in 1924 it was immediately occupied by 16 real estate related firms. The main ground floor shop was the office of Green-Richman Real Estate. This company remained here until 1929 when it became "John B. Green, Realtor"; evidently the crash of the land boom ended the partnership. Green's office here disappears after 1930. George Feltham, the architect, maintained an office on the second floor of the arcade from 1925 until his death in 1927. By 1928 the arcade was more than half vacant, as only a few of the original real estate people survived the collapse of the boom. Richman sold his lease on the Green-Richman Arcade on June 2, 1928 to William Crawford for \$1.00. Crawford sold a Quit Claim Release on it for \$1.00 to West Florida Company on April 23, 1930.

The property passed through many hands during the Depression. In 1929, Realtor John H. Tourtelot rented a small office on the upper floor of the arcade, his first office in St. Petersburg. His office remained here until 1935. Tourtelot started his realty business at the worst possible time, but despite this he became one of the most important real estate brokers in the city during the second boom after World War II.

In 1931, Parsley and Stone Inc., Real Estate moved into the main ground floor shop and the attorney Henry V. Stone moved into an adjacent office. In 1936, Parsley and Stone Inc. purchased the Green-Richman Arcade for approximately \$10,000. The building was renamed the Seventh Street Arcade in 1934 and retained this name until 1948 when it became the Parsley and Stone Arcade. Parsley and Stone Inc. managed to become an important realty company during the difficult years of the 1930s. The company purchased large parcels of Gulf front property on the Pinellas beaches during the 1930s and 1940s very inexpensively and developed or sold this land at a handsome profit after World War II. The upper floor of the arcade was converted into a small hotel, the Page Hotel, in 1948. It remained in operation through the 1950s. Parsley and Stone maintained their offices in the arcade through 1970 when they relocated to the then Park Bank Building. The arcade has housed a diverse and ever changing group of small businesses from the 1940s until the 1990s.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

John B. Green

John Bryan Green was born in North East, Pennsylvania, on October 12, 1896, the son of Charles A. and Hattie (Phanco) Green. He was educated in the public schools of North East, and was graduated from high school in 1914. After graduation from high school, Mr. Green became connected with the Eureka Company in North

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East, in the cost accounting department for a period of three years. During World War I he served as a private in Motor Corps, Medical Department. He then became associated with the Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation as an accountant in Cleveland, Ohio, and Niagara Falls, New York until 1921. In that year Mr. Green came to St. Petersburg. Following a period of two years as a real estate salesman, Mr. Green opened an office as a broker in partnership with William Richman under the firm name of Green and Richman. They specialized in business property and built many commercial buildings in St. Petersburg, including the Green-Richman Arcade. Becoming interested in valuation of real estate, in the early years of his real estate practice, Mr. Green made a study of appraising. In 1933 he became a member of the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers and since that time took active part in state and national real estate and appraisal circles.

In 1938 Mr. Green was asked by the Secretary of War to assist in the evaluation of all lands owned by the United States on Manzanillo Island, Republic of Panama. He also served as chairman of a three-member appraisal board set up in Public Resolution 54 of the Congress of the United States. This appraisal assignment included the entire city of Colon at the Atlantic end of the Panama Canal. Upon completion of this assignment Mr. Green was retained by the Governor of the Canal Zone to make an individual appraisal of all lands owned by the United States in the City of Panama, Republic of Panama.

Mr. Green served as the chief appraiser for the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of St. Petersburg at its inception in 1933. In fact he represented First Federal to a government commission concerning their acquisition of their headquarters building located on Central Avenue and Fourth Street. The building, once known as "Big Blue," has been renovated to house St. Petersburg City Services. He was also an appraiser for life insurance companies, trust companies and banks throughout the nation.

Many St. Petersburg subdivisions were owned, developed and offered for sale to the public by Mr. Green, including Brightwaters on Snell Isle. In the process of this development in 1947, it was generally conceded to be one of the finest residential developments on Florida's West Coast.

Later in his life, John Green became an avid photographer and world traveler along with his wife Lillia. It was on a trip to Lucerne, Switzerland that they saw a beautiful fountain and decided to make a gift of a similar fountain to the City of St. Petersburg. The Greens had the fountain made at a cost reputed to be \$15,000 and had it placed in Mirror Lake, where it remains today.

At the time of his death, on October 1, 1969, Mr. Green lived at 1375 Snell Harbor Drive in St. Petersburg.

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**GREEN-RICHMAN ARCADE
St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida**

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Mediterranean Revival

Mediterranean Revival is a catch-all term for buildings that exhibit elements of the Spanish, Moorish, Turkish, or Byzantine revival styles. Although Mediterranean influenced designs appeared in the Southwest and Florida during the late nineteenth century, the style received its most acclaim after architect Bertram Goodhue delivered a detailed study of Latin American architecture at the Panama-California Exposition in 1915. The Goodhue exhibit, which featured prominently the rich Spanish architectural variety of South America, encouraged other architects to look directly to Spain and Middle East to find inspiration for new designs. Mediterranean Revival buildings in Florida display considerable Spanish influence. Identifying features of the style include flat (sometimes hip) roofs, usually with some form of parapet; ceramic tile roof surfacing; stuccoed facades; flat roof entrance porches, commonly with arched openings supported by square columns; casement and double-hung sash windows; and ceramic tile decorations.

The Mediterranean Revival style became the predominant form of architecture in the state during the 1920s and is inseparably associated with the Land Boom. The trendy new architectural style of this period was an outgrowth of the Mission and Spanish Colonial Revival styles invented in California prior to World War I. St. Petersburg architects designed a number of buildings in the Mission style between 1912 and 1917 and George Stewart's 1917 design for the Open Air Post Office (N.R. 1980) is pure Mediterranean Revival. George Feltham's first major commission in this city, the Sunset Hotel built in 1914, is a Mission style building. Construction activity virtually ceased in St. Petersburg between 1930 and 1935. During the late 1930s several major buildings were designed in the Mediterranean Revival style including City Hall and the Bay Pines Veterans Hospital (N.R. 1983), but the favored new style was Moderne. The construction hiatus of World War II created a profound change in American architecture and Mediterranean Revival was one of its victims.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Architect George Feltham was born in Shropshire, Shropshire, England. Mr. Feltham came to the United States as a young man, and studied architecture in Atlanta, Georgia, under internationally famous architect DeWitt Bruen. He launched his career in Savannah, Georgia, and built some magnificent homes for winter residents at Thomasville, Georgia. Feltham came to Florida in 1895, settling first in Ocala, where he was associated in business with McIver & Kevin McKay for many years. He moved to St. Petersburg in 1913 where he designed many homes and buildings, including the Ponce DeLeon Hotel, Palais Royal, and New Hunt Apartments and others.

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An arcade of commercial shops is a building type that originated in European cities, especially Paris, at the beginning of the 19th Century. The concept of creating artificial, climate-controlled streetscapes of small retail shops became a popular feature of Victorian Era urbanism throughout the western world. After World War II, the shopping arcade concept was blown-up in scale and became the model for the suburban shopping mall.

St. Petersburg, Florida had eleven shopping arcades in its downtown core (essentially the 100 to 900 blocks of Central Avenue) during the 1920s and through the 1940s. They were: The City Hall Arcade, 356 Central; The Snell Arcade, 415 Central; The Poinsetta Arcade, 448-450 Central; The Florida Arcade, 453-463 Central; The Central Arcade, 526-528 Central; The Crislip Arcade, 645 Central; The Green-Richman Arcade, 689 Central; The Realty Arcade, 714 Central; The Magnolia Arcade Building, 434-436 First Avenue North; The Taylor Arcade, 18-20 Fifth Street North and The Miller Arcade 551 First Avenue North. All of these arcades were built during the 1920s Florida Land Boom period that transformed the appearance of downtown St. Petersburg.

The downtown arcades, however, became the victims of the 1950s and 1960s flight of retail shopping to the suburbs. Today, only three of the arcades survive in recognizable form — The Snell Arcade (NR 1982), The Crislip Arcade and the Green-Richman Arcade.

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**GREEN-RICHMAN ARCADE
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- City of St. Petersburg Parks and Recreation Dept., Mirror Lake Fountain file.
- Fuller, Walter H., *St. Petersburg and Its People*, Great Outdoors Publishing Company, St. Petersburg, Florida, 1972.
- Grismer, Karl H., *The Story of St. Petersburg*, P.K. Smith & Co., St. Petersburg, Florida, 1948.
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- Official Records of Pinellas County, Plat Book H6, Page 13.
- Official Records of Pinellas County, Deed Book Indices 1912-1946.
- St. Petersburg Evening Independent*, 10/1/69-pg.5C, 10/4/69-pg.4C, 12/2/70-pg.6C, 4/17/79-pg.21A.
- St. Petersburg Historical and Flight One Museum, Photo Archives
- St. Petersburg Times*, 5/10/27-pg.7,sec.1,9/20/36-pg.1,sec.1, 3/8/37-pg.2,sec.1,10/2/69-pg.11B,12/2/70-pg.15B.
- Straub, W.L., *History of Pinellas County, Florida*, The Record Company, St. Augustine, Florida, 1929.

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**GREEN-RICHMAN ARCADE
St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida**

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lot 1 of the Gulf Peninsula Improvement Company Subdivision as recorded in Plat Book H6, Page 13, of the Official Records of Pinellas County, Florida. This city lot retains its original property lines.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This property is the parcel historically associated with the Green-Richman Arcade.

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Section number PHOTO Page 1

**GREEN-RICHMAN ARCADE
St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida**

PHOTOGRAPHIC INVENTORY

1. Green-Richman Arcade, 689 Central Avenue, St. Petersburg
2. Pinellas County, Florida
3. Lyn Wood
4. July 17, 1997
5. 4 Partners & A Poodle files
6. Front (South) facade, camera facing northwest
7. Photo #1 of 13

Items 1-5 are the same for the remaining photographs:

6. South facade, archway and parapet, camera facing north
7. Photo #2 of 13

6. North facade, parapet, tile pent roof and windows, camera facing south
7. Photo #3 of 13

6. East elevation, brick wall and second floor window openings, camera facing southwest
7. Photo #4 of 13

6. Roof area above first floor, skylights and south wall, camera facing south
7. Photo #5 of 13

6. Roof area above first floor, aluminum awning windows, north wall, camera facing north
7. Photo #6 of 13

6. Arcade's tile first floor, camera facing north
7. Photo #7 of 13

6. Arcade's first floor central hallway, camera facing north
7. Photo #8 of 13

6. Detail of storefront fixed multi-paned transoms
7. Photo #9 of 13

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number PHOTO Page 2

**GREEN-RICHMAN ARCADE
St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida**

- 6. Second floor central hallway, camera facing north
- 7. Photo #10 of 13

- 6. Second floor doorway, camera facing north
- 7. Photo #11 of 13

- 6. Interior view of one of five original skylights
- 7. Photo #12 of 13

- 6. Interior view of second floor window spaces, camera facing north
- 7. Photo #13 of 13

GREEN-RICHMAN ARCADE

St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida

DRAWN SP
CHECKED _____

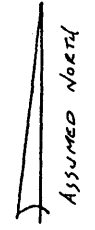
SEC. 19 TWP. 31 S., R. 17 E.



George F. Young, Inc.
ARCHITECTS • ENGINEERS • PLANNERS • SURVEYORS
38 St. Petersburg, FL 33781 • 799 Ninth Street North • Telephone (813) 822-4317
New Port Richey, FL 34654 • 8526 Government Drive, Suite 1 • Telephone (813) 785-6718
Bradenton, FL 34208 • 3811 Sixth Avenue West • Telephone (813) 745-2277

LEGEND

- FND. : FOUND
- BLOG. : BUILDING
- CONC. : CONCRETE
- R/W : RIGHT OF WAY
- C : CENTERLINE
- OCC. : OCCUPIED
- COR. : CORNER
- TYP : TYPICAL
- R : PROPERTY LINE



SCALE 1" = 20'

A BOUNDARY SURVEY OF
Lot 1
GULF PENINSULA IMPROVEMENT CO'S SUB-DIVISION
as recorded in Plat Book 6, Page 13
Public Records of Hillsborough County, Florida
of which Pinellas County was formerly a part.

St. Petersburg, Florida

This is to certify that I have consulted the Federal Insurance Administration Flood Hazard Boundary Map Community No. 125148, Panel 0023 B, effective date 09/30/83, and found that the above described property appears to be in Zone C.

The location of foundations or structures beneath the surface has not been determined.

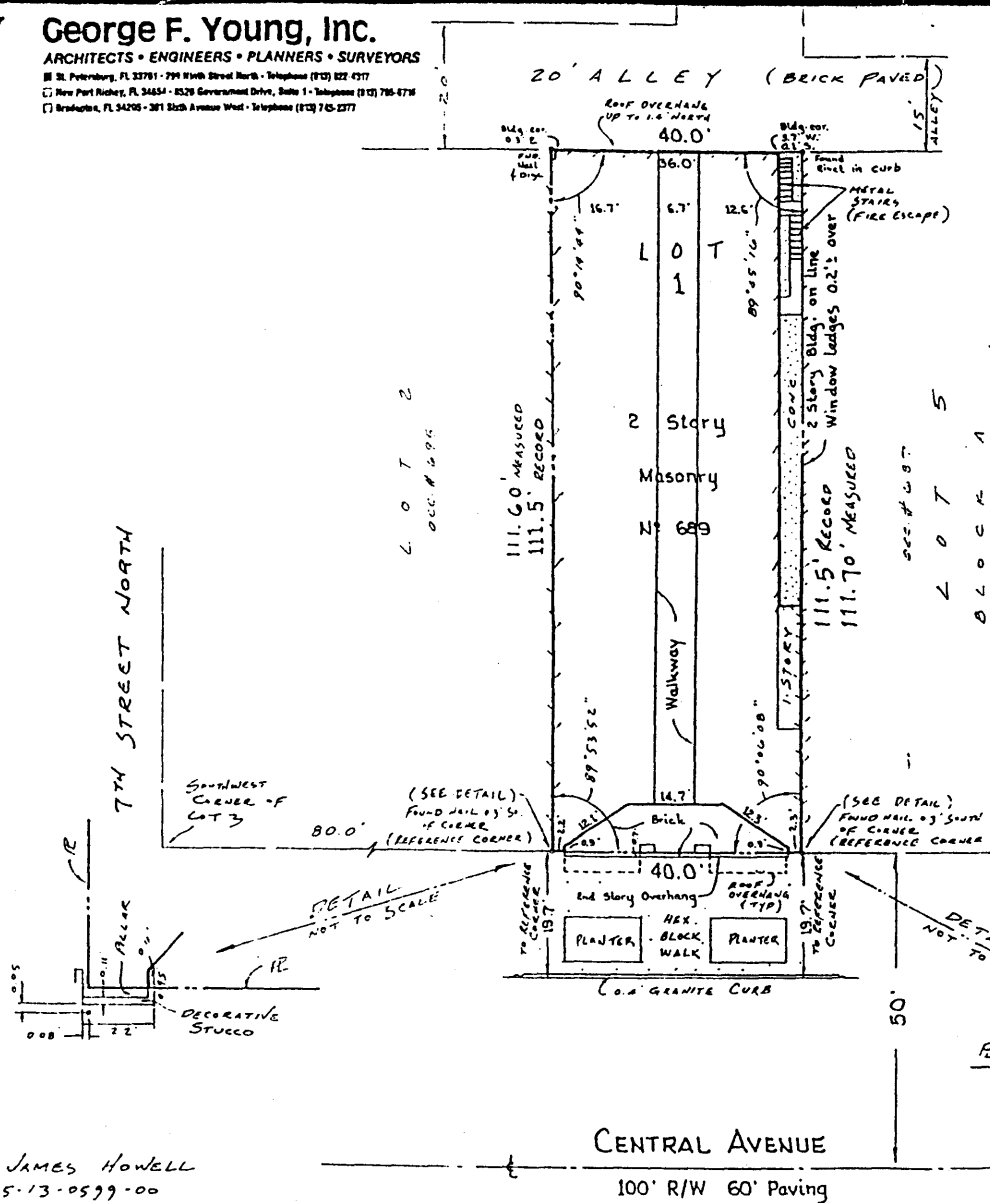
This survey was made without the benefit of a current title report.

CERTIFICATE: The survey represented hereon meets the minimum requirements of Chapter 61G17-8 Florida Administrative Code to the best of my knowledge and belief.

George F. Young, Inc.
Nicholas M. Ciccallo, PLS

Nicholas M. Ciccallo

Florida Surveyor's Reg'n. No. 4998
SURVEY NOT VALID UNLESS SIGNED AND
EMBOSSSED WITH SEAL



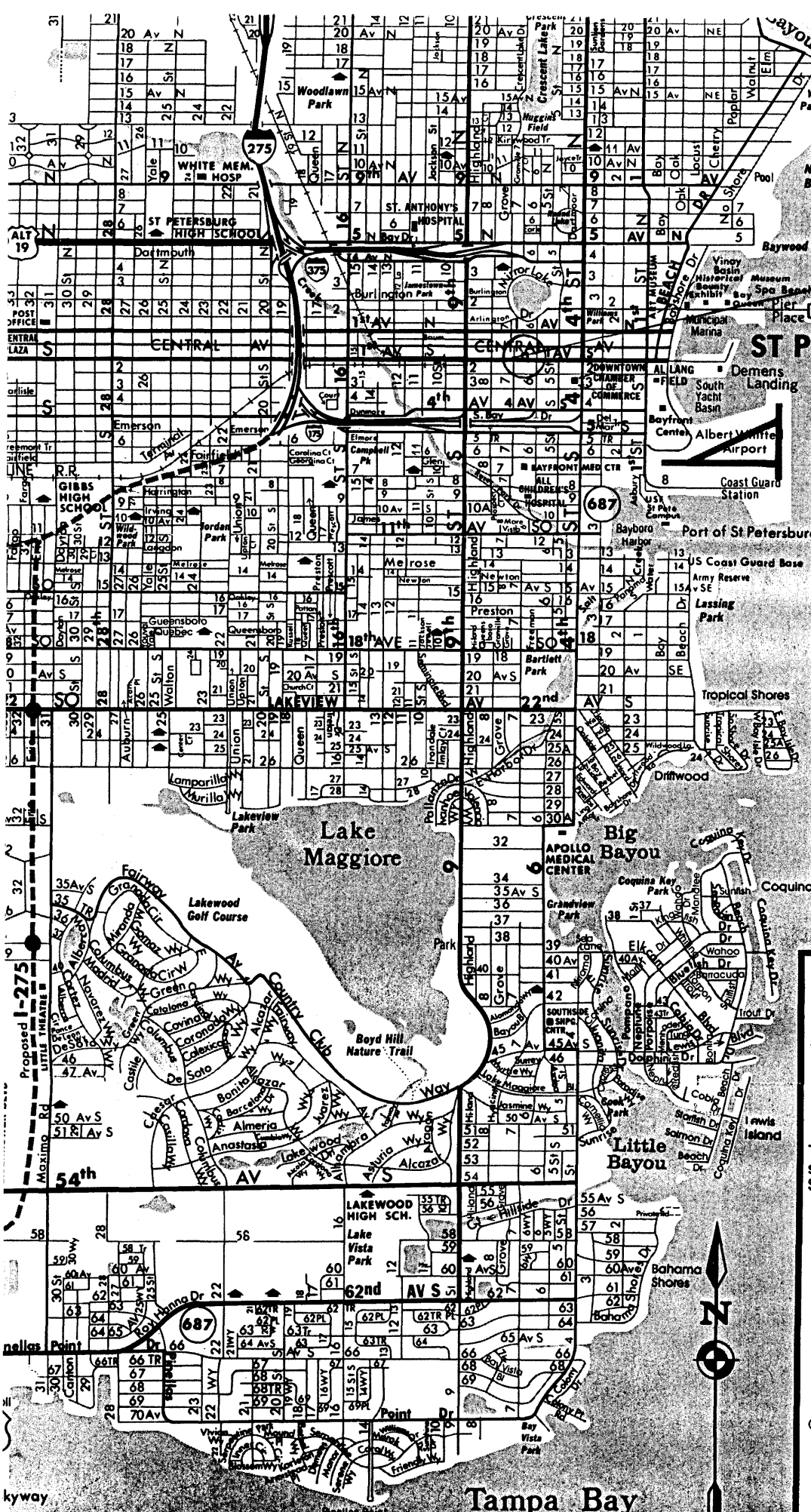
ORANGE PARK ADDITION TO THE TOWN OF SAINT PETERSBURG, FLORIDA (PLAT BOOK H2, PAGE 1)

DETAIL NOT TO SCALE

DETAIL NOT TO SCALE

SURVEY FOR
NAME JAMES HOWELL
ORDER NO. 95-13-0599-00
DATE 04/21/95

This survey is made for the exclusive use of the current owners of the property and also those who purchase, mortgage or guarantee the title thereto within one (1) year from date hereof:



Tampa Bay

GREEN-RICHMAN ARCADE
St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida

ST PETERSBURG

PINELLAS COUNTY

POPULATION: Est. 708,068
CLIMATE: Annual average temperature 73.1
 Jan. average 70.8
 July average 80.0

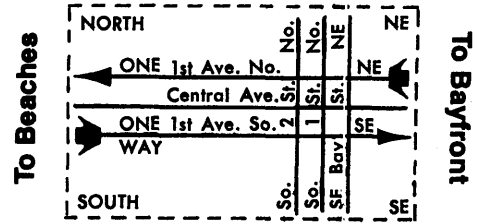
LAND AREA: 265 sq. miles
POPULATION PER SQ. MILE: July 1978 2,672

- PINELLAS COUNTY SCHOOLS:**
- 112 School Plants
 - 101 Schools Grades K-12
 - 67 Elementary
 - 19 Middle Schools
 - 12 Senior High
 - 2 Alternative
 - 1 Kindergarten
 - 7 Exception Student Education Centers
 - 4 Adult Education Centers
 - 61 Private, Parochial & Church Schools
 - 8 Colleges (State & Private)

**STREET GUIDE TO
GREATER ST. PETERSBURG
FLORIDA**

Approximate Scale
1 Mile

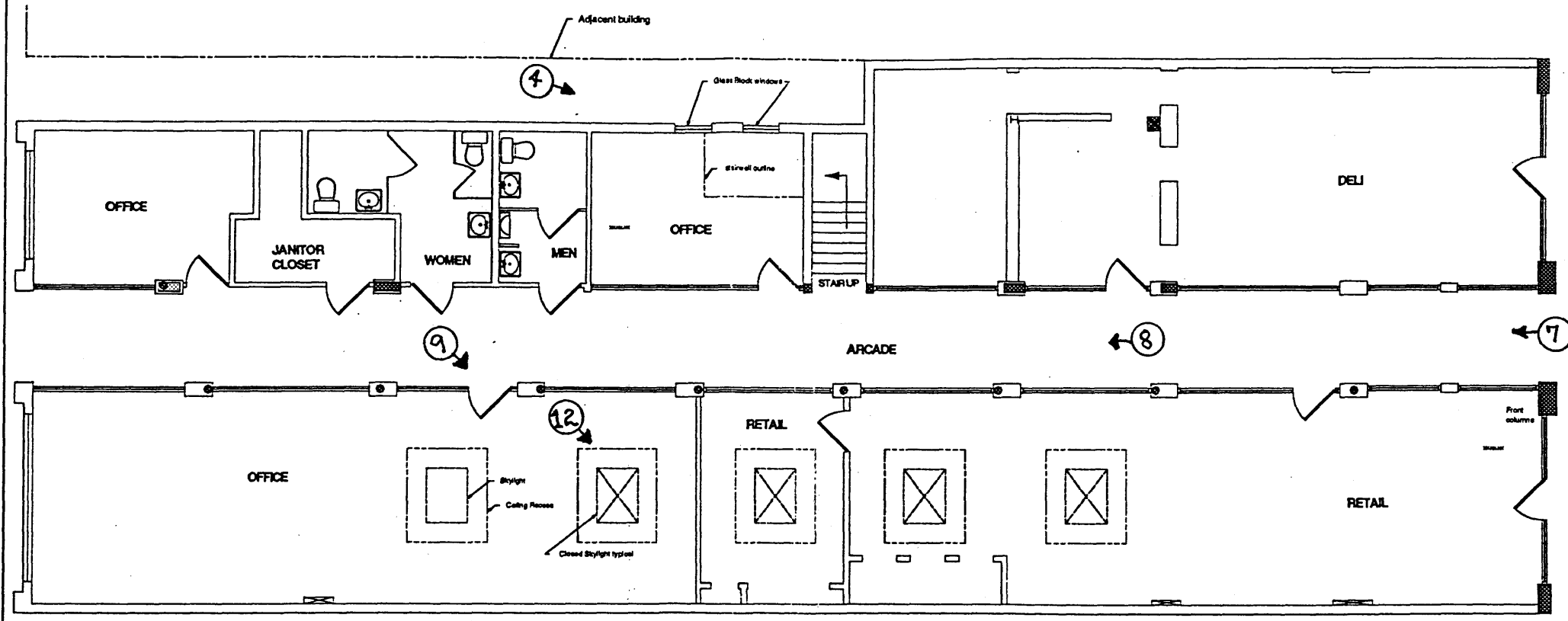
The City of St. Petersburg is divided into four sections based on Central Avenue and First Street North and South.



All Avenues & Terraces run West & East
 All Streets & Ways run North & South
 © COPYRIGHT 1967-1980 ROBERT TAYLOR
 Cartographers: Edwin Chapin - Mary Gresh
 Designed & Published by GRESH GRAPHICS
 LESLIE ENTERPRISES INC.
 689 Central Av., St. Petersburg, FL 33701
 (813) 898-4587

PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION =

GREEN-RICHMAN ARCADE
St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida



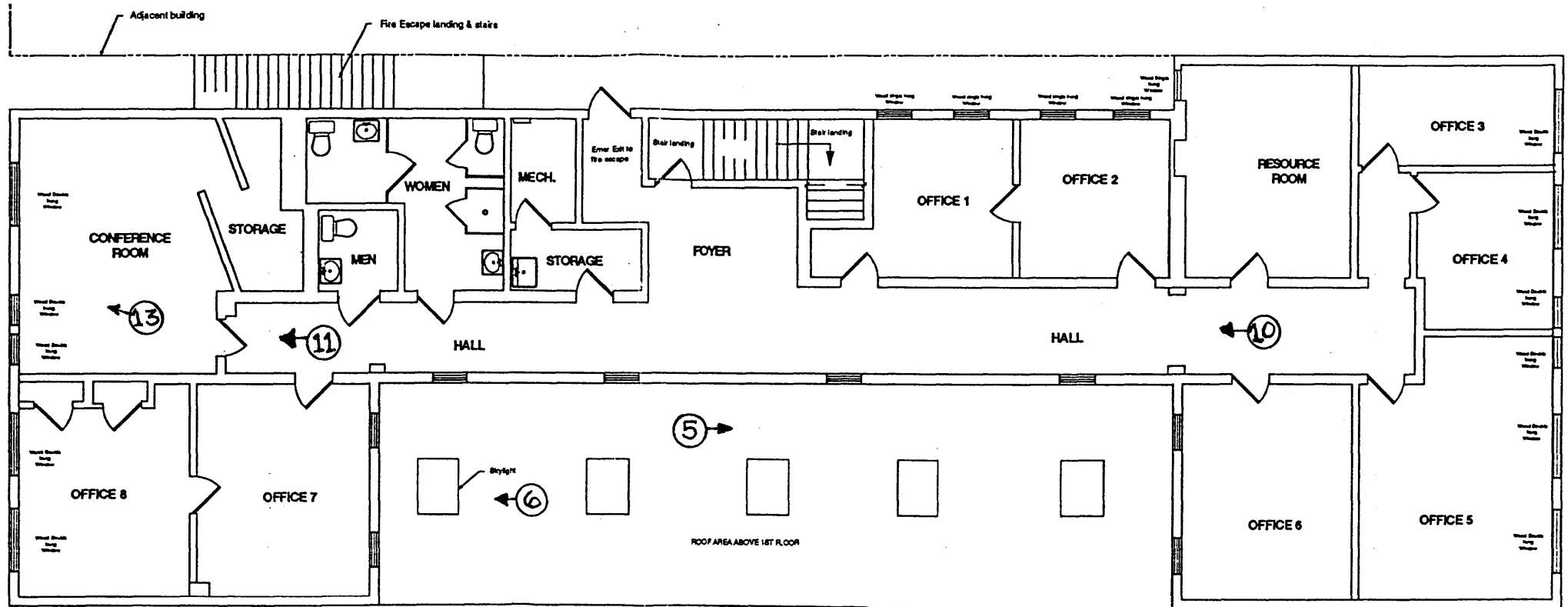
(3A) FIRST FLOOR PLAN
Scale: 3/16" = 1'

Building Front

NO.	REVISION	DATE	BY	Address: 689 Central Ave. St. Petersburg, FL
				Dr. By: EB Ck. By: GB Sect.:
				Date: 7/15/97 Scale: As noted No. 1 of 2

GREEN-RICHMAN ARCADE
St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida

PHOTOGRAPH/DIRECTION =



1A SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Scale: 3/16" = 1'



NO.	REVISION	DATE	BY

Address: 689 Central Ave. St. Petersburg, FL			
Dr. By: EJB	Ck. By: GB	Sect.	
Date: 7/15/97	Scale: As noted	No. 2 of 2	