

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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

other names/site number 22nd Street Historic District; HI6880

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Durham St, 28th St, Thrace St and 22nd St N/A not for publication

city or town Tampa N/A vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Hillsborough code 57 zip code 33605

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.)

Barbara C. Mattick/DSHPO 6/26/2012
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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

8.14.12
Date of Action

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	
275	170	buildings
1	0	sites
0	3	structures
0	0	objects
276	173	total

Name of related multiple property listings

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
- DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwelling
- COMMERCE/Business
- INDUSTRY/Manufacturing
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/Outdoor Recreation
- EDUCATION/School

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
- DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwelling
- COMMERCE/Business
- COMMERCE/Business
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/Outdoor Recreation
- EDUCATION/School

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- NO STYLE/Frame Vernacular
- NO STYLE/Masonry Vernacular

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Brick Pier
- walls Wood
- Brick
- roof Asphalt Shingle
- other _____

Narrative Description

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

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PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
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Architectural Styles (cont.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Mission/Renaissance Revival/Minimum Traditional

SUMMARY

The Palmetto Beach Historic District is roughly bounded by Durham Street on the north, 28th Street on the east, McKay Bay and East Gordon Street on the south, and 22nd Street on the west. The district consists of all or part of about 28 blocks and contains 445 primary and secondary buildings, 275 (62 percent) of which contribute to the historic character of the district and 170 (38 percent) of which are noncontributing. The contributing buildings were all built between 1895 and 1958. Of the noncontributing buildings, 51 were built during the period of historic significance but were altered to a noncontributing status, and 131 were constructed after 1958. The main commercial corridor is 22nd Street, although there are small stores scattered throughout the neighborhood. Among the most important historic resources in the historic district are three former cigar factories built between 1895 and 1899. The majority of the contributing resources in the historic district are small single family dwellings. The contributing resources in the district also include a public park, an auditorium, and an elementary school. There are also three historic churches in the historic district. The majority of the contributing residences are built in the Frame Vernacular, Bungalow, and Masonry Vernacular styles. The commercial buildings are built in the Masonry Vernacular and Frame Vernacular styles. Two of the three cigar factories represent the Renaissance Revival style, and the other exhibits characteristics of the Frame Vernacular style. The historic elementary school depicts the Spanish Colonial Revival style, while the auditorium reflects influences of the Mission style.

SETTING

The Tampa Bay metropolitan area, which includes the cities of Tampa, St. Petersburg, Clearwater, and their extensive suburban areas, has a population of over 3,000,000 permanent residents. Located in the western part of central Florida, Tampa is situated at the mouth of the Hillsborough River on Tampa Bay—an inlet to the Gulf of Mexico. The city is the seat of Hillsborough County, a leading shipping port, and a major center of banking and investment firms. With its semi-tropical climate, nearby beaches, major league sports teams, and attractions such as Busch Gardens, Tampa attracts millions of tourists each year. Tampa today is a city of more than 382,000 residents, making it the 54th largest city in the United States.¹ The Palmetto Beach Historic District is located approximately a half mile east of downtown Tampa and immediately south of Ybor City. The community was established in 1894 as “East Tampa.” Although located near Ybor City and also centered

¹ Tampa, Florida, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tampa,_Florida.

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on the cigar industry, Palmetto Beach developed as a separate community. It is separated from Ybor City by the Lee Roy Selmon Expressway and State Road 60 (Adamo Drive). Through the years, the continued development of Palmetto Beach has generally not detracted from its character, and the neighborhood has retained its historic integrity and cultural identity. Business U.S. Highway 41 was re-routed from 22nd Street west to 20th Street in the past decade, so that 22nd Street, which used to be the direct link between Palmetto Beach and Ybor City, is now closed at Marconi Street. This change eliminated the heavy traffic along 22nd Street, altering its once busy commercial feeling, but preserved from demolition the historic buildings which contribute to the character of the historic district (Photos 1-2).

DESCRIPTION

The Palmetto Beach Historic District consists primarily of the northern half of the original 1894 East Tampa plat (Figure 1, Project Location Map), where the core of the historic neighborhood is located. Development of the southern half of the community, which lies outside the historic core, occurred mostly after the mid-1950s. The streetscapes and resources have largely maintained their historic visual and physical integrity (Photos 3-4), evidenced by their setbacks from the street and spacing between the houses. Alterations to historic residences have generally included the changes of one or more physical elements, such as the replacement of wood siding with aluminum siding, porch enclosures, and the replacement of windows and doors. Seventy-two percent of people living in Palmetto Beach have white collar jobs and 28 % have blue collar jobs. Most of the residents work outside the neighborhood. The median travel time to work is 16 minutes with most residents (91%) driving to work. Interestingly, 5% walk or bike to work.

Historically, the streets were paved with brick, but today are paved with asphalt. Only Clark Street and Harper Street still have their original brick paving (Photos 5-6), while Corrine Street is paved with black asphalt bricks. Granite curbs are found along Clark, Corrine, Harper, Stuart and 22nd streets. Stuart Street is wider than the others because the streetcar originally went along this street to DeSoto Park. The streets north of Linsey Street have sidewalks, but only on the north side. Linsey, Thrace and Gordon streets do not have curbs or sidewalks, while 22nd Street has sidewalks on both sides. Most of the houses are set close to the street and close to each other. Part of the area south of Thrace Street has undergone extensive modern infill and was not included in the historic district.

Former Cigar Factories

The historic district centers on the three remaining former cigar factories that provided the economic stimulus for the growth of Palmetto Beach from 1895 through the 1920s. A fourth factory La Noticia, constructed in

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1915 was located at the southwest corner of 28th and Long Streets, an area located outside the boundaries of the historic district. The factory closed by 1931 and the building was demolished by 1951²

The La Corina Factory at 202 South 22nd Street is a Renaissance Revival style rectangular, three-story brick building constructed in 1895 (Photo 7). It rests on a continuous brick foundation and has a flat roof covered in built-up materials. The fenestration consists of metal single-hung-sash windows with six-over-six light configurations, and the building features numerous arched windows with relief arches, concrete keystones, and voussoirs. There are panels of dog-toothed bricks that are located under each window. The front façade features a projecting center bay with a decorative brick cornice, and a band of brick corbelling is located in the cornice. The building has undergone some modifications since its construction. Around 1990, a rear shed roof canopy garage bay was added to the rear, and c.2000, basement windows were enclosed and shutters removed from the windows. This former cigar factory is now used as commercial offices.

The Salvador Rodriguez Cigar Factory at 402 South 22nd Street, constructed c.1898 (Photo 8), is a three-story wood frame building. The wood frame structural system rests on brick piers with brick infill. The hipped roof is surfaced with asphalt shingles and the exterior is sheathed in asbestos shingles. The front entrance features curved staircases up to the elevated landing. A hipped roof portico with square wood columns shelters the original double front doors and transom above. Only a few window openings remain uncovered by the asbestos siding. The fenestration consists of metal 2/2-light and 8/8-light single-hung-sash windows, and single-pane fixed metal frame windows. The rear elevation is sided with vinyl, and there is a one-story rear metal shed addition. There is a metal fire escape on the north elevation. The south elevation features a large loading dock with metal canopy. There is another non-historic shed roof addition attached to the south elevation as well. The building has undergone some modifications since its construction. Part of the original loading dock remains intact, but it has been expanded with a corrugated metal shed roofed structure. The building is now occupied by a building construction business.

The V. Guerra, Diaz, and Company La Mega Cigar Factory at 201-205 North 26th Street is a Renaissance Revival style rectangular, three-story brick building constructed in 1899 (Photo 9; Historic Photo 1A). It rests on a continuous concrete foundation and had a hip roof covered in 5-V sheet metal. Fenestration consists of 6/6-light double-hung wood sash windows and metal awning windows with 4-light configurations. The exterior features concrete sills, segmental arches with keystones, string courses, and a saw tooth brick pattern under the windows. The building has undergone some modifications since its construction. Around 1990, some windows were boarded up, the front entrance was replaced, a large stucco arch was added to the main entrance, and the front porch overhang was removed. The building has been vacant for many years, but retains most of its historic features.

² Sanborn Maps, 1915, 1931, 1951.

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DeSoto Park

Another important feature of the historic district is DeSoto Park located at 2615 East Corrine Street which was set aside as a public park by the Tampa and Palmetto Beach Railway Company in 1894 when the company platted the community of East Tampa (Figure 2, East Tampa Plat, 1894). The park predominantly features live oak, palm, and crepe myrtle trees (Photo 10). There is one historic building on the property that was originally used as an auditorium, now the DeSoto Park Community Center (Photo 11). This rectangular Mission style building rests on a continuous concrete block foundation, and its exterior is clad in brick. It has 1/1-light single-hung metal sash windows, and exterior ornamentation includes a water table and brick sills. Noncontributing recreation facilities at the park constructed c. 2003 include a swimming pool (Photo 12), a pool house, a restroom building (Photo 13), skateboard court (Photo 14), and a basketball court (Photo 15). Among the distinctive features of the park is the pedestrian causeway that extends out into McKay Bay leading to a picnic pavilion outside the district boundaries (Photo 16).

Just north of DeSoto Park is the DeSoto Elementary School at 2618 East Corrine Street (Photos 17-18). The Spanish Colonial Revival style school building, built in 1925, has a U-shaped ground plan, is one-story in height and was constructed concrete block clad in stucco. The building rests on a continuous concrete foundation and has a gable roof covered in composition shingles. Fenestration consists of metal 4/4-light and 6/6-light single-hung-sash window and 12-light and 9-light metal fixed windows. Since its construction, some windows have been replaced with smaller ones and the remaining areas filled in. Over the years, the school has expanded its boundaries and added several buildings in order to accommodate a growing student population.

Overall Description of the Built Environment

The majority of the buildings in the historic district are Bungalow and Frame Vernacular style residences that are one-story in height with full-width entrance porches, front-facing gable or hip roofs, and are clad in weatherboard siding. Most of the Masonry Vernacular style buildings in the historic district are one-story in height, are constructed of brick or concrete block covered with stucco, and exhibit either gable or hip roofs. Many historic residences have been remodeled or modernized. The original wood siding has often been covered with stucco, aluminum, or vinyl. Many residences exhibit new windows and doors, and the original open porches have been enclosed. In some cases the buildings have acquired new additions. In most cases, these changes have primarily occurred since the 1970s, as the effects of Tampa's climate began to cause the original construction materials to deteriorate. In many cases, these changes have seriously compromised the historic character of the buildings. This accounts for 80 historic buildings that are no longer considered contributing to the historic district. Some post-1958 construction has replaced earlier buildings, but there were not many vacant lots available for new structures. Fifty-nine buildings within the historic district are non-historic.

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Single Family Residences 1900-1918

More than 40 extant building date from 1900 to 1918. Although some of the buildings, mainly residences, are found in the vicinity of the cigar factories, the 1915 Sanborn Maps show that houses are scattered throughout the district. Also, some of the cigar workers residences associated directly with the factories were replaced over time. The 1903 Sanborn Maps show 15 cottages occupying the same city block as the La Mega Cigar Factory on 26th Street. Surprisingly, 11 of the 15 residences represented are still extant, but almost all of the buildings have undergone at least some modifications (Photo 19). All of the buildings were Frame Vernacular residences that have rectangular ground plans, cross-gable roofs, and full-width front porches sheltered by a shed roof. Most of the houses have had at least some alterations to their fenestration, and in some cases concrete porch decks have replaced the original wooden ones. The La Corina Factory on 22nd Street still retains 6 of its cigar worker houses constructed between 1900 and 1910. The 1915 Sanborn Map shows only five houses located on the same block as the Frame Vernacular Fernando Rodriguez Factory. Four houses on Thrace Street dating from the 1920s are found on the same block as the factory. Two cigar worker cottages that have retained most of their original appearance are 2607 East Marconi Street (Photo 20) and 2213 Linsey Street (Photo 21).

The majority of the single family dwellings constructed between 1910 and 1915 are found along Harper and Corrine streets, which were corridors in the vicinity of the cigar factories. A third grouping of houses constructed before 1920 is found along 22nd Avenue, which was the thoroughfare linking Palmetto Beach with Ybor City at the beginning of the 20th Century. Few examples of "shotgun" houses were constructed in the Palmetto Beach Historic District. In Key West, whole neighborhoods of these narrow houses with a single row of rooms grouped together were constructed to house cigar workers, but in Palmetto Beach the workers lived in larger Frame Vernacular houses located near the factories. An example of the shotgun type of house is found at 107 South 22nd Street (Photo 22). Most of the Frame Vernacular style houses in the district rest on concrete pier foundations, have a full width entrance porch, and feature a front facing gable or hip roof, like the house at 2628 East Clark Street (Photo 23). Porch columns vary from simple wood posts to cast concrete classically inspired columns,³ as can be seen on the house at 2216 East Thrace Street (Photo 24).

Multi-Family Residences

The Frame Vernacular style was used for multi-family structures, including duplexes. There are several one-story and two-story Frame Vernacular multi-family residences throughout the neighborhood. Among these are the buildings 101 North 22nd Street, (Photo 25), constructed in 1914 and 2403 East Clark Street (Photo 26), also built in 1914. According to the Tampa City Directory, the 2½-story apartment building located at 101 North 22nd Street was always been used as a multi-family dwelling which contained as many as eight living

³ These columns were manufactured locally and are found on many workers' houses in Ybor City and West Tampa. They provide a strange contrast to the otherwise simple wood frame construction.

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units. Cigar workers lived here through the 1930s. Some two-story tenement houses in Ybor City and West Tampa often featured retail stores on the first floor, but this one was always solely used as a residential structure. Despite the replacement of siding and windows, the overall plan of the building has not undergone major modifications. Among the duplexes are 104-106 North 22nd Street, constructed c.1910 (Photo 27), 101 South 22nd Street, 103 South 22nd Street (Photo 28), constructed 1913.

Bungalows

Over 100 contributing single family dwellings in the historic district constructed between 1900 and 1930 are classified as Bungalow style. They are generally characterized by gable-front porches whose supports are primarily cast concrete classical or wooden battered columns set on brick piers. The roofs are often gable or hip, or a combination of the two, with wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. A good example of the basic bungalow is the one at 2318 Thrace Street (Photo 29) constructed in 1927. Some examples, like the one at 2203 East Stuart Street, also constructed in 1927 (Photo 30), feature a porte-cochere. The type of bungalow at 2204 East Durham Street, constructed c.1923 (Photo 31) that has a smaller second story is usually referred to as a camel-back or airplane style bungalow. One of the largest two-story bungalows in the historic district is the house at 2214 East Harper Street (Photo 32), which was built c.1907 for Jose Escalante, manager of the La Corina Cigar Factory. The front elevation features a two-story full-width 3-bay porch and veranda. Brick piers with round cast concrete columns support the second floor which has simple wood posts, railing and balustrade. A simple wood rail spans between the brick piers on the porch. A large central gable dormer with an arched gable vent dominates the front facade.

Masonry Vernacular Residences

Masonry Vernacular style residences were mostly common in the late 1940s and throughout the 1950s. Like the houses at 2219 East Linsey Street (Photo 33) and 2415 Stuart Street, (Photo 34) such houses are generally one-story concrete block structures which have small entrance porches, stoops, or no porches at all. They have simple ground plans and rest on low foundation walls. Many of these were constructed as housing for post-World War II military veterans who settled in the area after the war. Some masonry structures from this time period, like the residence at 2409 East Stuart Street (Photo 35) also displayed the minimal historical detailing and are referred to as Minimal Traditional style. All of the Minimal Traditional residences date from the post-World War II period.

Commercial buildings

The older buildings, from the early 1900s, are primarily two-story Frame Vernacular structures, often with residential units on the second floor, such as the one at 2223 East Stuart Street built in 1901 (Photo 36). In the 1920s and later, most of the commercial buildings were built in the Masonry Vernacular style and were only

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one story in height. The Sunshine State Garage, a Masonry Vernacular structure at 407 North 22nd Street, is one of the few commercial buildings in the historic district that has retained its original use since its construction c.1953 (Photo 37).

Churches

The three historic churches in the historic district, the Masonry Vernacular (Concord Baptist Church (Photo 38) at 2221 East Clark Street – now their education building, the Mission style Inglesia Restauracion Christina (Photo 39) at 2237 East Linsey Street, and the Masonry Vernacular Immaculate Heart of Mary Roman Catholic Chapel (Photo 40) at 2404 East Stuart Street) were constructed in 1954.

Noncontributing Resources

There are 166 (40 percent) noncontributing buildings, 51 of which are historic buildings built between c.1900 and 1958 that have been altered to a noncontributing status, and 115 of which have been constructed after 1958. The historic resources, like the Fire Station, built 1914, that were considered noncontributing had received alterations that compromised the historic physical integrity and massing. This generally included substantial porch enclosures or alterations and window and door opening alterations. If historic buildings exhibited these alterations and also had replacement original materials, such as siding or windows, that resource was considered to be noncontributing to the historic district. In addition, buildings that had undergone extensive non-historic additions that compromised the historic massing of the building were also considered noncontributing. Although many of the historic residences no longer contribute to the historic district because of alterations, most of them retain their original scale, ground plan, and some of their original stylistic details.

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PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
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LIST OF RESOURCES

CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

<u>Address</u>	<u>Present Use</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Site File #</u>
<u>N. 22nd Street</u>				
101	Apartment	Frame Vernacular	c.1914	8HI2210
102	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	c.1928	8HI9732
104-106	Duplex	Frame Vernacular	c.1910	8HI2212
105	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1920	8HI10332
108A	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1927	8HI2213
108B	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	c.1956	8HI9734
202	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1950	8HI9735
202A	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1950	8HI9735
204	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1948	8HI9736
205	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1953	8HI9739
205A	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1953	8HI9739
206	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1950	8HI9737
206A	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1950	8HI9737
309	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1950	8HI9764
401	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1955	8HI9768
407	Commercial	Industrial Vernacular	c.1953	8HI6845

S. 22nd Street

101	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1920	8HI2231
103	Duplex	Bungalow	c.1913	8HI2232
105	Duplex	Bungalow	c.1913	8HI2233
107	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1918	8HI2234
110	Duplex	Bungalow	c.1925	8HI10482
110A	Garage	Masonry Vernacular	c.1953	8HI10482
112	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1908	8HI10483
201	Duplex	Frame Vernacular	c.1908	8HI2238
202	Commercial	Renaissance Revival	c.1895	8HI965
207	Commercial/Apartments	Frame Vernacular	c.1930	8HI10488
308	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	c.1949	8HI11340
311	Firehouse	Masonry Vernacular	c.1914	8HI2240
401	Duplex	Bungalow: Camel-back	c.1925	8HI2227

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S. 22nd Street (cont.)

402	Commercial	Frame Vernacular	c.1898	8HI605
406	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	c.1950	8HI10396
508	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1923	8HI10475

N. 24th Street

105	Apartments	Frame Vernacular	c.1924	8HI10336
205	Private Residence	Minimal Traditional	c.1948	8HI10301
307	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1914	8HI9751

N. 26th Street

301	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1925	8HI9752
201-205	Commercial	Renaissance Revival	c.1899	8HI2307

S. 26th Street

205	Apartment	Bungalow	c.1918	8HI10395
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S. Bermuda Boulevard

315	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1933	8HI2292
315A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c.1961	8HI2292
401	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1928	8HI10453
401A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c.1928	8HI10453
	Private Residence	Minimal Traditional	c.1947	8HI10472

E. Clark Street

2204	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1923	8HI2273
2204A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c.1951	8HI2273
2205	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1953	8HI10333
2206	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1923	8HI4486
2207	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1926	8HI4487
2208	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1900	8HI2230
2210	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1900	8HI2274
2212	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1900	8HI2275

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E. Clark Street (cont.)

2213	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1923	8HI2298
2213A	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1923	8HI2298
2214	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1926	8HI2276
2214A	Garage	Masonry Vernacular	c.1926	8HI2276
2215	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1957	8HI10334
2215A	Utility Shed	Metal Frame	c.1957	8HI10334
2216	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1949	8HI10331
2216A	Utility Shed	Masonry Vernacular	c.1949	8HI10331
2217	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1923	8HI2299
2220	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1926	8HI10330
2220A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c.1926	8HI10330
2221	Church	Masonry Vernacular	c.1941	8HI10335
2222	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1915	8HI2277
2224	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1916	8HI2278
2402	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1942	8HI10329
2403	Apartments	Frame Vernacular	c.1914	8HI2301
2405	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1907	8HI10337
2406	Duplex	Bungalow	c.1923	8HI10328
2407	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1915	8HI10338
2408	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1923	8HI10327
2408A	Utility Shed	Frame Vernacular	c.1923	8HI10327
2411	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1951	8HI10339
2413	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1946	8HI10340
2414	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1923	8HI10325
2416	Apartments	Frame Vernacular	c.1922	8HI2279
2419	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1909	8HI10343
2420	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1908	8HI10324
2421	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1900	8HI2309
2422	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1952	8HI10323
2605	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1926	8HI2302
2609	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1956	8HI10345
2618	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1900	8HI10320
2620	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1900	8HI10319
2622	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1908	8HI10318
2628	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1922	8HI10317

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PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
TAMPA (HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY), FLORIDA
LIST OF RESOURCES

E. Corrine Street

2204	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1913	8HI4489
2205	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1931	8HI4490
2205A	Garage	Masonry Vernacular	c.1931	8HI4490
2207	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1931	8HI4491
2207A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c.1931	8HI4491
2209	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1916	8HI4492
2221	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1924	8HI10361
2221A	Utility Building	Masonry Vernacular	c.1949	8HI10361
2401	Private Residence	Minimal Traditional	c.1946	8HI10362
2403	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1946	8HI10363
2404	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1924	8HI10355
2404 1/2	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1924	8HI10354
2406	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1913	8HI2280
2407	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1908	8HI10365
2408	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1913	8HI2281
2409	Duplex	Bungalow	c.1920	8HI10366
2411	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1908	8HI10367
2412	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1950	8HI10353
2413	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1930	8HI10368
2414	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1908	8HI10352
2415	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1908	8HI10369
2420	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1908	8HI2282
2421	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1947	8HI10370
2602	Church	Masonry Vernacular	c.1957	8HI10349
2608	Private Residence	Mission	c.1928	8HI10348
2610	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1921	8HI2303
2615	Community Center	Masonry Vernacular	c.1920	8HI10346
2618	School	Spanish Colonial Revival	c.1925	8HI2312

E. Durham Street

2204	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1923	8HI2244
2209	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1925	8HI6847
2211	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1948	8HI6848

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E. Durham Street (cont.)

2212	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1958	8HI10298
2215	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1955	8HI9765
2216	Private Residence	Minimal Traditional	c.1946	8HI9769
2216A	Utility Building	Masonry Vernacular	c.1956	8HI9769
2217	Private Residence	Minimal Traditional	c.1948	8HI6849
2219	Duplex	Bungalow	c.1925	8HI6851
2224	Duplex	Bungalow	c.1914	8HI6852
2401	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1925	8HI6854
2403	Duplex	Bungalow	c.1925	8HI6855
2404	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1948	8HI9770
2408	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1953	8HI9771
2410	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1925	8HI6856
2410A	Utility Building	Frame Vernacular	c.1925	8HI6856
2411	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1925	8HI6858
2412	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1952	8HI6859
2413	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1927	8HI6860
2414	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1944	8HI6861

E. Gordon Street

2018	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1926	8HI10478
2018A	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1950	8HI10478
2020	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1940	8HI10477
2024	Duplex	Frame Vernacular	c.1939	8HI10476
2024A	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1923	8HI10476

E. Harper Street

2019	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1918	8HI10382
2019A	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1918	8HI10382
2213	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1951	8HI10383
2214	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1907	8HI2285
2215	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1920	8HI10384
2216	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1913	8HI10380
2218	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1930	8HI10379

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PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
TAMPA (HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY), FLORIDA
LIST OF RESOURCES

E. Harper Street (cont.)

2222	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1924	8HI10378
2224	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1924	8HI10377
2402 1/2	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1913	8HI10375
2404	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1924	8HI10374
2409	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1927	8HI10391
2410	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1914	8HI2286
2412	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1930	8HI10371
2415	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1928	8HI2287
2415A	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1947	8HI2287
2416	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1922	8HI2304
2417	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1918	8HI10392
2422	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1913	8HI2288
2423	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1931	8HI10393
2427	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1923	8HI2289
2427A	Garage	Masonry Vernacular	c.1952	8HI2289
2431	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1949	8HI10394

E. Linsey Street

2014	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1952	8HI10438
2016	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1951	8HI10437
2204	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1915	8HI2261
2204A	Garage	Masonry Vernacular	c.1948	8HI2261
2209	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1958	8HI10442
2211	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1913	8HI4513
2212	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1958	8HI10435
2213	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1910	8HI2314
2214	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1943	8HI10434
2218	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1943	8HI10432
2219	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1957	8HI10444
2232	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1915	8HI10431
2232A	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1949	8HI10431
2234	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1912	8HI10430
2236	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1954	8HI10429
2237	Church	Masonry Vernacular	c.1951	8HI10445

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E. Linsey Street (cont.)

2401	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1908	8HI10446
2402	Duplex	Bungalow	c.1912	8HI10428
2404	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1903	8HI2263
2404A	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1903	8HI2263
2408	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1932	8HI10427
2415	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1947	8HI10450
2418	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1953	8HI10426
2418A	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1955	8HI10426
2419	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1946	8HI10451
2421	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1956	8HI10452
2422	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1953	8HI10425
2422A	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1953	8HI10425
2428	Apartments	Frame Vernacular	c.1924	8HI10423

E. Marconi Street

2209	Duplex	Frame Vernacular	c.1926	8HI4517
2217	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1954	8HI10299
2219	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1946	8HI10300
2219A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c.1949	8HI10300
2222	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1949	8HI9743
2224	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1935	8HI9744
2405	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1940	8HI10302
2406	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1945	8HI9745
2407	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1924	8HI10303
2408	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1956	8HI9746
2411	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1927	8HI10304
2413	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1926	8HI10305
2413A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c.1926	8HI10305
2414	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1953	8HI9747
2415	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1925	8HI10306
2415A	Garage	Masonry Vernacular	c.1925	8HI10306
2416	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1926	8HI9747
2417	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1913	8HI10307
2418	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1947	8HI9748
2422	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1926	8HI9749

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E. Marconi Street (cont.)

2424	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1949	8HI9750
2603	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1954	8HI10308
2604	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1930	8HI9753
2606	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1910	8HI9754
2607	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1900	8HI10309
2608	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1908	8HI9755
2609	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1900	8HI10310
2611	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1900	8HI10311
2613	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1900	8HI10312
2615	Duplex	Frame Vernacular	c.1900	8HI10313
2617	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1900	8HI10314
2623	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1909	8HI10315

E. Stuart Street

2016	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1913	8HI10406
2203	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1927	8HI2237
2203A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c.1927	8HI2237
2208	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1910	8HI10404
2212	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1923	8HI2253
2213	Vacant	Frame Vernacular	c.1948	8HI10413
2215	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1911	8HI10414
2216	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1900	8HI2254
2217	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1913	8HI10415
2220	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1903	8HI2306
2220A	Utility Building	Frame Vernacular	c.1903	8HI2306
2221	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1910	8HI10416
2221A	Utility Building	Frame Vernacular	c.1910	8HI10416
2223	Commercial	Frame Vernacular	c.1901	8HI10417
2224	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1900	8HI10403
2403	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1928	8HI2256
2404	Church	Masonry Vernacular	c.1954	8HI10402
2408	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1930	8HI10401
2408A	Carport	Frame Vernacular	c.1930	8HI10401
2409	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1948	8HI10419

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LIST OF RESOURCES

E. Stuart Street (cont.)

2409A	Utility Building	Masonry Vernacular	c.1948	8HI10419
2412	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1925	8HI2257
2415	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1949	8HI10420
2416	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1954	8HI10400
2417	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1956	8HI10421
2422	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1927	8HI10398
2422A	Garage	Metal Frame	c.1927	8HI10398
2424	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1927	8HI10397
2424A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c.1927	8HI10397
2425	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1946	8HI10422
2426	Private Residence	Bungalow: Airplane	c.1926	8HI2258
2430	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1921	8HI2259

E. Thrace Street

2015	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1918	8HI4532
2017	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1918	8HI4533
2018	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1927	8HI2264
2019	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1907	8HI4534
2019A	Utility Building	Frame Vernacular	c.1907	8HI4534
2020	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1942	8HI10462
2021	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1930	8HI10464
2021A	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1930	8HI10464
2022	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1913	8HI4535
2023	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1958	8HI10465
2023A	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1958	8HI10465
2024	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1913	8HI2226
2208	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1922	8HI10461
2214	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1926	8HI10460
2216	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1924	8HI10459
2216A	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1924	8HI10459
2220	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1928	8HI10458
2220A	Utility Building	Masonry Vernacular	c.1928	8HI10458
2418	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1947	8HI10455
2418A	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1947	8HI10455
2424	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1955	8HI10454

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PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
TAMPA (HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY), FLORIDA
LIST OF RESOURCES

CONTRIBUTING SITE

Desoto Park Public Park N/A c.1894 8HI2308

NONCONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

(All of the resources in this list dating before 1959 are too altered to be considered contributing.)

<u>Address</u>	<u>Present Use</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Site File #</u>
<u>N. 22nd Street</u>				
309A	Utility Building	Masonry Vernacular	c.1971	8HI9764
<u>S. 22nd Street</u>				
102	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	c.1959	N/A
111	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	c.1973	N/A
203	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1930	8HI10487
211	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	c.1918	8HI10405
405	Commercial	Mission	c.1925	8HI2221
510	Commercial	Bungalow	c.1928	8HI10474
<u>N. 24th Street</u>				
303	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1973	N/A
<u>S. 24th Street</u>				
209	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1930	8HI10386
<u>E. Clark Street</u>				
2206A	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1974	8HI4486
2209	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1979	N/A
2211	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1920	8HI2297
2212A	Garage	Masonry Vernacular	c.1965	8HI2275
2217A	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1975	8HI2299

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E. Clark Street (cont.)

2221A	Church	Masonry Vernacular	c.1960	8HI10335
2221B	Utility Building	Masonry Vernacular	c.2002	8HI10335
2404	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1975	N/A
2406A	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.2005	8HI10328
2412	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1926	8HI10326
2413A	Utility Building	Metal Frame	c.2006	8HI10340
2415	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1909	8HI10341
2417	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1900	8HI10342
2418	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1988	N/A
2423	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1946	8HI10344
2601	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1986	N/A
2603	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1986	N/A
2603A	Utility Building	Masonry Vernacular	c.1995	N/A
2605A	Garage	Metal Frame	c.1994	8HI2302
2611	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1963	N/A
2612	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1900	8HI10322
2612A	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1988	8HI10322
2613	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1960	N/A
2616	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1900	8HI10321

E. Corrine Street

2202	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1913	8HI10357
2206	Private Residence	Neo-Bungalow	c.2005	N/A
2208	Private Residence	Neo-Bungalow	c.2005	N/A
2211	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1903	8HI10358
2212	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1959	N/A
2214	Private Residence	Neo-Mediterranean	c.1966	N/A
2215	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1987	N/A
2217	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1921	8HI10359
2218	Private Residence	Modern	c.1995	N/A
2219	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1915	8HI10360
2402	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1940	8HI10356
2402A	Utility Building	Metal Frame	c.1994	8HI10356
2405	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1908	8HI10364
2407A	Utility Building	Masonry Vernacular	c.1987	8HI10365

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TAMPA (HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY), FLORIDA
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E. Corrine Street (cont.)

2412A	Carport	Frame Vernacular	c.1987	8HI10353
2416	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1900	8HI10351
2416A	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1994	8HI10351
2417	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1969	N/A
2417A	Carport/Utility Building	Frame Vernacular	c.1994	N/A
2417B	Utility Building	Masonry Vernacular	c. 2008	N/A
2418	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1908	8HI10484
2418A	Utility Building	Frame Vernacular	c. 2006	8HI10484
2421A	Utility Building	Metal Frame	c.1987	8HI10370
2422	Private Residence	Bungalow (modern)	c.2005	N/A
2424	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1923	8HI10350
2615B	Bathhouse	Masonry Vernacular	c.1993	N/A
2615C	Public Restroom	Masonry Vernacular	c.1993	N/A
2615D	Office	Masonry Vernacular	c.1993	N/A
2618A	Modular Building	Masonry Vernacular	c.2008	8HI2312
2618B	Utility Building	Masonry Vernacular	c.2008	8HI2312
2618C	Office Building	Masonry Vernacular	c.2008	8HI2312

E. Durham Street

2205	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1987	N/A
2207	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1996	N/A
2211A	Carport	Metal Frame	c.1987	8HI6848
2215A	Utility Building	Frame Vernacular	c.1987	8HI9765
2218	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1946	8HI6850
2218A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c.1946	8HI6850
2222	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1961	N/A
2222A	Utility Building	Masonry Vernacular	c.1963	N/A
2223	Private Residence	Ranch	c.1968	N/A
2402	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1972	N/A
2404A	Garage	Masonry Vernacular	c.1960	8HI9770
2404B	Carport	Metal Frame	c.2006	8HI9770
2404C	Utility Shed	Frame Vernacular	c.2006	8HI9770
2405	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1981	N/A
2409	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1910	8HI6857

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E. Harper Street

2206	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1918	8HI10381
2208	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1983	N/A
2210	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1979	N/A
2211	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1920	8HI4510
2214A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c.1994	8HI2285
2219	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1951	8HI10385
2220	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1973	N/A
2223	Private Residence	Ranch	c.1963	N/A
2224A	Utility Building	Frame Vernacular	c.1994	8HI10377
2401	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1924	8HI10387
2402	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1913	8HI10376
2402A	Carport	Frame Vernacular	c.1963	8HI10376
2403	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1900	8HI10388
2403A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c.1900	8HI10388
2404A	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1975	8HI10374
2405	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1915	8HI10389
2405A	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1980	8HI10389
2406	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1918	8HI10373
2406A	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.2000	8HI10373
2407	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1900	8HI10390
2407A	Utility Building	Masonry Vernacular	c.1981	8HI10390
2408	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1913	8HI10372
2413	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1984	N/A
2414	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1962	N/A
2418	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1960	N/A
2418A	Utility Building	Masonry Vernacular	c.1960	N/A
2419	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1984	N/A
2420	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1922	8HI2250
2424	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1960	N/A
2425	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1977	N/A
2426	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1985	N/A
2428	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1982	N/A
2430	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1961	N/A

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LIST OF RESOURCES

E. Linsey Street

2020	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1923	8HI10436
2020A	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.2006	8HI10436
2210	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1926	8HI4512
2211A	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.2002	8HI4513
2216	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1943	8HI10433
2217	Duplex	Frame Vernacular	c.1947	8HI10443
2414	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1966	N/A
2414A	Utility Building	Metal Frame	c.2008	N/A
2415A	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1990	8HI10450
2416	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1959	N/A
2424	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1953	8HI10424
2424A	Utility Building	Frame Vernacular	c.2005	8HI10424
2426	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1966	N/A

E. Marconi Street

2205	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1986	N/A
2206	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1927	8HI9740
2206A	Utility Building	Masonry Vernacular	c.1965	8HI9740
2208	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1920	8HI4516
2211	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1984	N/A
2213	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1961	N/A
2214	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1927	8HI9741
2216	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1960	N/A
2216A	Utility Building	Frame Vernacular	c.1994	N/A
2218	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1927	8HI9742
2223	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1980	N/A
2405A	Utility Building	Metal Frame	c.2006	8HI10302
2407A	Garage	Metal Frame	c.1974	8HI10303
2410	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1987	N/A
2410A	Utility Building	Masonry Vernacular	c.1994	N/A
2412	Duplex	Masonry Vernacular	c.1985	N/A
2604A	Utility Building	Masonry Vernacular	c.1994	8HI9753
2606A	Carport/Utility Shed	Frame Vernacular	c.1994	8HI9754
2621	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1985	N/A

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PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
TAMPA (HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY), FLORIDA
LIST OF RESOURCES

E. Stuart Street

2205	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1928	8HI4530
2207	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1920	8HI10411
2207A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c.1941	8HI10411
2210	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1979	N/A
2211	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1928	8HI10412
2214	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1978	N/A
2214A	Utility Building	Masonry Vernacular	c.1992	N/A
2215A	Utility Building	Frame Vernacular	c.2008	8HI10414
2217A	Garage	Masonry Vernacular	c.1961	8HI10415
2218	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1961	N/A
2401	Private Residence	Bungalow	c.1934	8HI10418
2405	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1979	N/A
2414	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1975	N/A
2417A	Utility Building	Masonry Vernacular	c.1994	8HI10421
2418	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1979	N/A
2420	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	c.1922	8HI10399
2420A	Garage	Masonry Vernacular	c.1922	8HI10399
2421	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1964	N/A
2426A	Carport	Frame Vernacular:	c.2006	8HI2258
2426B	Utility Building	Frame Vernacular	c.2006	8HI2258

E. Thrace Street

2018A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c.1987	8HI2264
2018B	Utility Building	Frame Vernacular	c.2006	8HI2264
2201	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1950	8HI10466
2210	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1979	N/A
2212	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1963	N/A
2420	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c.1978	N/A

NONCONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

East Corrine Street

2615A	Swimming Pool	N/A	c.1993	N/A
2615E	Skateboard Court	N/A	c.1993	N/A
2615F	Basketball Court	N/A	c.1993	N/A

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)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1894-1929

1946-1958

Significant Dates

1895

1898

1899

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Arch: Unknown

Blder: Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

#

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TAMPA (HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY), FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

The Palmetto Beach Historic District is locally significant under Criteria A and C in the areas of Community Planning and Development and Architecture. Palmetto Beach developed in the late 1800s and early 1900s as an independent cigar manufacturing community located just south of Ybor City, which itself began to develop as a major cigar manufacturing center in 1885. Palmetto Beach was one of the smaller neighborhoods in the Tampa area that developed around the prosperous cigar manufacturing industry in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The periods of significance for the historic district extend from 1894 to 1929 and 1946 to 1958, which exhibit several phases of development. These included the prosperity brought about by the growth of cigar industry and tourism between 1894 and 1929, followed by a reconfiguration of the neighborhood between 1930 and 1958, which was brought about by the decline of the cigar industry and the re-energizing of the economy in the post-World War II era. The new growth resulted, in part, from the relocation of many Ybor City residents due to the large-scale condemnation and abandonment of deteriorated buildings by the city of Tampa after World War II. The construction of new houses by returning war veterans using the GI Bill also added new construction. Palmetto Beach escaped the destructive effects of the 1960s Urban Renewal program in Tampa which saw the demolition of hundreds of buildings in blighted neighborhoods and the construction of sections of interstate highways 4 and 275 that impacted both Ybor City and West Tampa. The Palmetto Beach Historic District has retained its small scale and most of its historic architecture constructed over a period of more than half a century.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The Tampa area was first settled in 1824 with the establishment of Fort Brooke by the U.S. Army at the mouth of the Hillsborough River in what is now downtown Tampa. The trading post and small civilian community that sprang up next to the fort was named Tampa in 1834.⁴ During its first decades of existence, Tampa was very much an isolated frontier outpost. The sparse civilian population practically abandoned the area when the Second Seminole War flared up in late 1835. After almost seven years of vicious fighting, the Seminoles were forced away from the Tampa region and many settlers returned. The Territory of Florida had grown enough by 1845 to become the 27th state. Four years after statehood, on January 18, 1849, Tampa had also grown enough to officially incorporate as the "Village of Tampa." Tampa was home to 185 inhabitants, not including military personnel stationed at Fort Brooke. The city's first census count in 1850 listed Tampa-Fort Brooke as having 974 residents, including both civilian residents and military personnel. Tampa was reincorporated as a town on December 15, 1855.⁵

⁴ Karl H. Grismer, A History of the City of Tampa and the Tampa Bay Region of Florida, (St. Petersburg, FL: St. Petersburg Publishing Company, Inc., 1950), p. 69.

⁵ Grismer, 117.

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TAMPA (HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY), FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

By 1858, Tampa had approximately 1000 inhabitants, and the town was dotted with houses, churches, and businesses. At the end of the Civil War in 1865, however, Fort Brooke was deactivated, and the population of the town began to decline, dwindling to 720 by 1880.⁶ In 1883, the old Fort Brooke military reservation was opened to civilian development, causing a brief flurry of real estate speculation.⁷ In 1885, after the post was decommissioned, Fort Brooke became an independently incorporated town; however, the town's charter was dissolved when it was annexed by Tampa in 1907. The year 1883 also saw the completion of the South Florida Railroad linking Tampa with Jacksonville and the discovery of valuable phosphate deposits in Hillsborough County and the surrounding region. The discovery of the essential ingredient of commercial fertilizer would prompt the construction of major port facilities at nearby Port Tampa to ship phosphate to world markets and spark a new wave of settlement in the burgeoning community.⁸

Of major importance, was the decision by Vincente Martinez Ybor in 1886 to relocate his cigar making operations from the island city of Key West, Florida, to Tampa. He founded the independently incorporated city of "Ybor City" less than a mile northeast of downtown Tampa. Other cigar Key West manufacturers quickly followed him, and within a year, Ybor City had become a thriving community within the shadow of downtown Tampa and soon was known as the "Cigar Capital of the World." In 1887, Tampa annexed Ybor City, raising the total population of the city to approximately 5,000.⁹ The development of Tampa spread west of the Hillsborough River in 1886, when O.H. Platt purchased 20 acres of land from the Robert Jackson homestead and subdivided the land into residential lots, naming the area Hyde Park.¹⁰ In 1888, Henry Bradley Plant extended his railroad across the Hillsborough River and pushed south to the tip of the Hillsborough Peninsula and established the town of Port Tampa.¹¹ Along with his rail efforts, Plant enhanced the downtown area when his luxurious multimillion-dollar Moorish style Tampa Bay Hotel opened its doors to patrons in 1891. With the establishment of West Tampa as a second cigar-producing center west of the Hillsborough River in 1894, Tampa's population increased dramatically over the next several decades.¹²

Early Development of East Tampa 1894-1918

The year 1894 also saw the platting of the area known today as the Palmetto Beach by the Tampa and Palmetto Beach Railway Company, an electric power streetcar company. Established as "East Tampa," the plat exhibited

⁶ Long, Durwood, "The Historical Beginnings of Ybor City and Modern Tampa," *Florida Historical Quarterly*, XLIX (April 1971), p.9.

⁷ Grismer, p. 169.

⁸ Hampton Dunn, *Yesterday's Tampa*, (Miami, FL: E.A. Seemann Publishing, Inc., 1977), p. 18.

⁹ Durwood Long, pp 38-39.

¹⁰ Grismer, p. 187.

¹¹ Dudley S. Johnson, "Henry Bradley Plant and Florida," *Florida Historical Quarterly*, (XLV, October, 1966), p. 124.

¹² *Tampa Morning Tribune*, April 27, 1894.

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a street grid which is still evident today (Figure 2).¹³ The Tampa and Palmetto Beach Railway Company operated an electric streetcar railway that extended south from Ybor City, along today's 22nd Street, then turned east on Park Street (present-day Stuart Street), and terminated at DeSoto Park, located on the bay.¹⁴ A large plot of land north DeSoto Park was set aside for communal use, perhaps for the construction of a school and a city hall once the town had been incorporated. The Tampa and Palmetto Beach Railway Company was a subsidiary of the Consumers Electric Light and Street Car Company which was formed in 1894 as a consolidation of the Tampa Suburban Company, which was organized in 1892. The Tampa and Palmetto Beach Railway Company was acquired by the Tampa Electric Company in October 1899.¹⁵ The Palmetto Beach line formed part of a large streetcar system that featured main lines extending to Ybor City, West Tampa, and Ballast Park.¹⁶ DeSoto Park was developed c.1895 by the Tampa and Palmetto Beach Railway Company as a recreational area, accessed by streetcar. Tampa residents rode the street car for festive outings at the park. Picnics and the celebration of holidays, such as the Fourth of July took place in DeSoto Park.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

The early growth and development of Palmetto Beach centered on three cigar factories constructed in the area between 1895 and 1899, and a fourth factory which was established in 1915.¹⁷ Vicente Martinez Ybor's early success in Ybor City in the late 1880s attracted a wave of Cuban, Spanish, and Italian investors, along with cigar workers and their families who followed Ybor and other cigar manufactures from Key West. Following the platting of East Tampa and the construction of the cigar factories, a real estate boom swept the area. Cigar workers' cottages, stores and other commercial buildings were erected in the immediate vicinity of the factories, creating a self-sustaining urban village inhabited by a mix of Cubans, Spaniards, Italians¹⁸ and Germans.¹⁹ By the late 1890s, there were 97 cigar factories in the Tampa area, and by 1927, the city's cigar making neighborhoods boasted 157 factories employing 13,000 workers and producing more than 500 million cigars annually.²⁰

The first company to manufacture cigars in Palmetto Beach was the Guerra, Diaz & Company Corina Cigar Factory located at 202 South 22nd Street. The three-story brick cigar factory was built in 1895. The firm would remain here until 1899, when the Cuban-American Manufacturing Company took over. The Cuban-

¹³ Hillsborough County Plat Book, East Tampa Plat, November 1894, Plat Book 1, Page 103.

¹⁴ East Tampa plat, November 1894, Plat Book 1, Page 103.

¹⁵ Grismer, 199, 214; Mormino and Pizzo 131.

¹⁶ Grismer, 215.

¹⁷ HT/HCPB. Historic Resources Survey, Tampa, Florida, (Tampa: HT/HCPB, 1987) 10.

¹⁸ Mainly Sicilians.

¹⁹ The Germans worked in the cigar factories as managers, bookkeepers, and supervisors.

²⁰ Nicolas Kanellos, Francisco A. Lomeli, Claudio Estava Fabrigat, Handbook of Hispanic Cultures in the United States (Houston: Arte Publico Press, 1993), p. 306.

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American Manufacturing Company owned the Corina, El Modelo, and La Rosa de Cuba factories in Tampa. The Cuban-American Company would pass this factory on to José Éscalante & Company in 1906. The firm would remain here for over fifty years before selling to the General Cigar Company in 1956, then the Tampa Cigar Company in 1958. The Tampa Cigar Company would remain there until 1962. This building now functions as commercial office space.²¹ The building is considered significant under Criterion A for association with the cigar industry that shaped the city of Tampa and Criterion C as an excellent example of late-nineteenth century Renaissance Revival style industrial architecture.

The Salvador Rodriguez Cigar Factory at 402 South 22nd Street was constructed c.1898 by the Salvador Rodriguez Company, which later became the Fernando Rodriguez & Company. The factory remained with this firm until 1925, when it was passed on to Wengler & Mandell, then the Berriman Brothers Company in 1952. Berriman Brothers would remain there until 1958. Today it is used as used by a building supply company. This factory building is considered significant under: Criterion A for association with the cigar industry that shaped the city of Tampa and Criterion C as one of only two remaining late-nineteenth century wood frame cigar factories in Tampa.²²

The V. Guerra, Diaz, and Company La Mega Cigar Factory at 201-205 North 26th Street was built c.1899 by the Cuban-American Manufacturing Company and passed in 1904 to V. Guerra, Diaz & Company and remained with this firm until 1943. Vicente Guerra, a former manager at the La Corina factory, purchased this factory, known as "La Matilde" and "El Modelo," and the surrounding cottages for his new company that he formed with Frank R. Diaz from his former employer. In 1956, it was occupied by the V. Guerrieri Cigar Company and was used into the 1980s as a small family cigar manufacturing operation and storage facility for tobacco.²³ Today the property is vacant.

A fourth cigar factory, the La Noticia Havana Cigar Company, was opened c.1915 at the southwest corner of Long and 28th streets outside the historic district.²⁴ On the map, the small brick building seems isolated with only a couple of small residences nearby. By 1931, the factory had closed, and the building became the home of the Gulf Electric Appliance Company. The building does not appear on any of the later issues of the Sanborn maps.

The present 22nd Street, known as Livingston Avenue until 1915, developed as the main street, running north toward Ybor City. By June 1899, the Sanborn Maps show three cigar factories and nearby outbuildings, a two-story restaurant, and five wood frame single-story dwellings that had been constructed between Harper and

²¹ Brian Kooepnick, Tampa's Historic Cigar Factories: Making a Case for Preservation, Abstract, B.S. College of Charleston, 1996, pp. 122-123.

²² *Ibid.*, pp. 125-126.

²³ *Ibid.*, pp. 120-130

²⁴ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Tampa, Florida, (New York: Sanborn Map Company, June 1899, 1903, 1915).

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Thrace streets east of 22nd Street. Most of these earliest dwellings faced the side streets, except for one on the west side of Livingston Avenue [Figure 3].²⁵ Two more buildings were added by 1903, both facing Livingston Avenue near the Cuban American Manufacturing Company's La Corina factory.

The Cuban American Manufacturing Company's El Modelo factory (Photo 20) at 201-205 26th Street was noted as "not in operation" on the 1903 Sanborn Map, but the factory had just changed owners and would be back in operation in 1904. The map also shows a single-story store with an attached two-story dwelling at the rear and 14 single-story dwellings facing Greene (now Marconi) and Clark streets. Nothing else appears around that block (Figure 4).²⁶

Not all cigar production took place in large factories. Smaller shops employed as few as two or three cigar rollers. These operations often served as points of entry into the cigar industry for newly-arrived immigrants who could apprentice at a small shop before moving into a larger factory. It is almost impossible to know how many people may have produced cigars in their homes, barns, or garages. A 1920 Tampa Times article stated that of the 311 factories in Tampa, "only 90 are big institutions." If the Times article was accurate and only 166 operations were listed in the 1921 Tampa City Directory, there could have been hundreds of small shops operating in Tampa, with a least some of them in Palmetto Beach.²⁷

DeSoto Park Established 1895

Although DeSoto Park was shown on the original plat map of East Tampa, it was not depicted on the Sanborn Maps until the 1903 edition, which shows a large octagonal dance pavilion, ice cream parlor, a long rectangular lunch pavilion, ten pin courts, a bowling alley at the north side, and two buildings labeled "Sal." (possibly saloon), another smaller pavilion and a shed. A two-story restaurant with a water tower and some shed buildings nearby was located at the northeast corner of the park near Hillsborough Bay (Figure 4).²⁸ According to a description from the mid-1890s, DeSoto Park consisted of picnic grounds, a beach, a fishing dock, and a dance pavilion. The pavilion was built in 1895 by beer brewer Robert Mugge and operated by him until 1912 when the city took over the park.²⁹ During the early years, the park was fenced in, and small admission fees

²⁵ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Tampa, Florida, (New York: Sanborn Map Company, June 1899) 14.

²⁶ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Tampa, Florida, 1903, 34.

²⁷ "Hecho a Mano," Cigar City Magazine, <http://www.cigarcitymagazine.com/history/item/hecho-a-mano>

²⁸ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Tampa, Florida, 1903, 34.

²⁹ Grismer, 215-216; Evanell K. Powell, Tampa That Was: a History of Chronology through 1946, (Boynton Beach: Star Publishing Company, Inc. 1973) 87; DeSoto School Fifth Grade. History of Palmetto Beach, Compiled in 1949-1950 by Fifth Grade Class, Laura Galbraith, teacher, On file, University of South Florida Special Collection, Anthony Pizzo file, Tampa, Florida, 1950.

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were occasionally charged for private societies holding picnics there on Sundays.³⁰ The old pavilion stood for many years even after the park had become city property.³¹

Spanish-American War 1898

The Spanish-American War brought an influx of millions of dollars to Tampa, along with trainloads of troops. The war put Tampa on the map and established the United States as a global power. Tampa was the closest major American shipping port to Cuba and, therefore, became the "shipping out point" for troops being sent to fight in Cuba.³² Henry Plant's Tampa Bay Hotel became headquarters for the army.³³ Troops, both regular army and volunteers, began arriving in Tampa by late April 1898 and by the following month they outnumbered the residents by two to one.³⁴

Many Spanish-American War troops were camped in tent cities at Port Tampa, Tampa Heights, Fort Brooke (then a section of downtown Tampa), DeSoto Park, Palmetto Beach, and Lakeland.³⁵ These tent encampments "contained acres of tents, minimal latrine facilities and rude kitchens." Temporary facilities were set up for medical care, food services, and communication. The camps were intended to support a much briefer stay than transpired and, therefore, the longer than anticipated stay caused overcrowding and unsanitary conditions.³⁶

The 1898 4th Army Corps' "Sketch Map of Tampa, Florida and Vicinity"³⁷ shows the general locations in Palmetto Beach for six volunteer infantry regiments (1st Florida, 2nd Georgia, 32nd Michigan, 69th New York, 3rd Ohio, and 5th Ohio), two army divisions (the 30th under General Kline and the 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division under General Andrews), and a telegraph station (at the 30th Division encampment). These encampments were arrayed on both sides of 22nd Street. The Salvador Rodriguez cigar factory was apparently used briefly as a munitions warehouse.³⁸ Approximately 20,000 troops were shipped out to the Cuban war zone by early June 1898 (nearly a month later than expected) and thousands more awaited orders in Tampa until the war ended on July 5, 1898. By the end of August 1898, the troops had left and Tampa resumed its normal state.³⁹

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Margaret Regener Hurner, Robert Mugge-Pioneer Tampan, Sunland Tribune (Vol XV, November 1989), 38.

³² William J. Shelling. Tampa, Florida: its Role in the Spanish-American War, 1898, (Coral Gables, FL: University of Miami M.A. Thesis, 1954).

³³ Walter Mielis. The Martial Spirit, (Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Company, 1931) 242.

³⁴ Frank Friedel. The Splendid Little War, (New York: Bramhall House, 1957) 483; Grismer 208.

³⁵ James Covington. The Story of Southwestern Florida, (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc.1957) 100.

³⁶ Paul Eugen Camp, "Army Life in Tampa during the Spanish-American War: a Photographic Essay," Tampa Bay History. 9:2 (1987) 17.

³⁷ Dunn (1972) 2: U.S. 4th Army Corps 1898 map.

³⁸ De Soto School Fifth Grade, History of Palmetto Beach, Compiled in 1949-1950.

³⁹ Grismer, 210-211; Camp 17.

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Palmetto Beach 1904-1918

In the post-Spanish-American War era, the development of Palmetto Beach began to accelerate. Residences, restaurants, small businesses, and shops were constructed along the Palmetto Beach streetcar tracks, and small one-story cigar workers' dwellings were built near the cigar factories, especially along Greene (later Marconi) Street, Clark, Harper and Park (now Stuart) streets (Figure 4).

The "East Tampa Elementary School" occupied a small wood frame building as early as 1900. The second school was a two-room wood frame building loaned to the school by the Jose Escalante Cigar Company.⁴⁰ Around 1913-1914, the wood building was replaced with a red brick building located just north of DeSoto Park (Figure 5b) within what is now the courtyard of the current school building erected in 1925 (Historic Photo 2A). The older brick building was damaged in the 1921 hurricane and was demolished after 1931.⁴¹

The Tampa Northern Railroad Company (later Seaboard Coast Line) was incorporated on May 14, 1906, to build a 500 mile line from Tampa to Atlanta, Georgia. On January 1, 1908, it began service over the 46 miles from Tampa to Brooksville, Florida. Its locomotive house and turn table⁴² were located just east of 30th Street.⁴³ Tampa Northern owned about five miles of waterfront and terminal facilities on Hooker's Point and Seddon Island.⁴⁴ The U.S. Congress authorized harbor improvements for Tampa Bay in 1910. The dredging of the Sparkman and Ybor Channels generated spoil which was used to fill surrounding shore marshlands along the western and southern margins of Hooker's Point.⁴⁵

In 1908, the United Wireless Company built one of Tampa's earliest wireless telegraph stations, with an office and power plant near 30th Street just a few hundred feet east of DeSoto Park (Figure 5b).⁴⁶ The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America bought out the facility in 1910, and the U.S. Navy commandeered it in 1917 for military operations during World War I.⁴⁷ The station, was abandoned after the war.⁴⁸

⁴⁰ De Soto School Fifth Grade, History of Palmetto Beach, Compiled in 1949-1950 by Fifth Grade Class, Laura Galbraith, teacher, on file, University of South Florida Special Collection, Anthony Pizzo file. Tampa, Florida; 1950.

⁴¹ DeSoto Elementary School, De Soto Elementary School Rededication Brochure, On file, Hillsborough County Historical Commission. Tampa, Florida; May 7, 1989.

⁴² A device for turning steam locomotives around for return trips.

⁴³ Sanborn Map, 1915, Page 55.

⁴⁴ Powell, 55.

⁴⁵ Grismer, 224-225.

⁴⁶ The Mercantile and Financial Times, Vol. XXVIII, New York, April 24, 1909, p. 7.

⁴⁷ Grismer; Pizzo (1991)

⁴⁸ Dixie Survey and Atlas Co. 1916 map

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In 1910, the year prior to its annexation by the City of Tampa, Palmetto Beach tried unsuccessfully to incorporate as a separate municipality.⁴⁹ In the early 1910s, Palmetto Beach was still a relatively small cluster of residences and some commercial establishments centered on its four cigar factories.⁵⁰ The City of Tampa began extending its water and sewer lines to Palmetto Beach as early as 1911-1912.⁵¹ Around 1916, a northeast loop was added to the Palmetto Beach street car line, apparently to service the La Mega Cigar Factory and the residential area immediately north of DeSoto Park. The loop proceeded east on Durham Street, south on 26th Street to the park, then continued west along Stuart Street to 22nd Street and north back to Ybor City.⁵² In later years, as the neighborhood expanded south, the line was extended along 22nd Street south to Oceanview Place about 10 blocks south of the historic district.⁵³ The Tampa Electric Company continued to acquire streetcar lines and owned a total of some 21 miles of track in 1899, expanding to 47 miles and 67 trolley cars by 1911.⁵⁴ Years later (between 1931 and 1951), the company also constructed a modern power plant just west of the Edgewater Park subdivision (Figures 6a-6g and 7a-7g; 1931 and 1951 Sanborn maps).⁵⁵ At the peak of the streetcar system's popularity, more than 53 miles of tracks crisscrossed Tampa. The streetcar proved invaluable during World War II, when rationing of gasoline and tires meant that families and workers could not rely on their own cars for transportation. The use of streetcars in Tampa was discontinued on August 4, 1946, and replaced with city buses.⁵⁶

Palmetto Beach grew steadily through the 1910s, resulting in a thriving community. The 1915 Sanborn maps (Figures 5a-5b) show the four cigar factories, although the names changed.⁵⁷ The two along 22nd Street were labeled the Jose Escalante and Company Corina Factory and the Fernando Rodriguez Cigar Factory. The factory at Clark Street was labeled the V. Guerra Diaz and Company La Mega Cigar Factory and the fourth one, La Noticia Cigar Company, which appeared on the Sanborn maps for the first time was located at the southwest corner of 28th and Long Streets. By 1915, almost 100 dwellings had been constructed throughout Palmetto Beach and had spread in all directions well beyond the cigar factories. Development in the community extended as far north as Long Street and as far south as Thrace Street, almost a block west of 22nd Street and east of 30th Street where the Tampa Northern Railroad had a machine shop and locomotive house. Construction in some blocks, however, remained sparse. Community amenities included a fire station at the northwest corner of 22nd Street and Linsey Street, constructed in 1914, the East Tampa Public School,

⁴⁹ Tampa Morning Tribune, June 10, 1910.

⁵⁰ Dunn (1972) inside cover Board of Trade map 1912; Charles N. Mooney, Soil Survey of Hillsborough County, Florida (USDA, Field Operations of the Bureau of Soils Eighteenth Annual Report, 1916) map.

⁵¹ Grismer, 237; City of Tampa Sewer Department, sewer hook up records.

⁵² Dixie Survey and Atlas Co., 1916 Map

⁵³ Cagnina.

⁵⁴ Grismer, 240.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, 215, 309.

⁵⁶ Historic streetcars still get you around town, <http://www2.tbo.com/travel/life/2011/oct/30/banewso7-historic-streetcars-still-get-you-around--ar-299003/>

⁵⁷ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Tampa, Florida, 1915, 55-56.

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constructed in 1913, located just north of DeSoto Park, several tenement buildings, stores, and a restaurant. (Figures 5a and 5b).⁵⁸

The 1915 Sanborn Maps show that DeSoto Park featured a new dance pavilion, an ice cream parlor, and a small building labeled as a writing room. The lunch pavilion, ten pin courts, and bowling alley were no longer extant. Two long piers (Historic Photo 3A) extended south into Hillsborough Bay (now McKay Bay) east of DeSoto Park. One pier had a boat shop; the other had just a small shed. The Tampa Northern Railroad line extended south toward Palmetto Beach along what is now 30th Street, then turned west at Garden Street, and then south along the eastern side of the Ybor Estuary and Sparkman Bay to the Hooker Point terminals for the Tampa Northern Railroad. The railroad line also extended south along 30th Street toward the bay, but ended near Corinne Street and had a spur just east of there to access the railroad maintenance yard. The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company station was located just east of 30th Street and north of the bay (Figures 5a and 5b).⁵⁹

In 1916, a northeast loop was added to the streetcar system to service the two cigar factories in the northeast section of the neighborhood. This line headed east from 22nd Street along Durham Street, then south on 26th Street, then west on Stuart Street back to 22nd Street. At its peak, this streetcar system was part of the larger system of lines connecting Ybor City, West Tampa, and Ballast Point.⁶⁰ During World War I, shipbuilding became an outstanding industry in Tampa, but the building of large ships did not take place until 1916. Shipbuilding contracts brought an economic boom to Tampa. In 1917, the Oscar Daniels Company received a contract for building ten 10,000-ton ships, which were completed during the war period, employing 3,400 men at its peak, but the brief involvement of the U.S. in the war (1917-1918) brought war-time ship construction to an end after the armistice.⁶¹ Not much construction took place in Palmetto Beach during World War I. Only 17 buildings in the Palmetto Beach Historic District date from the period 1914-1918.

Florida Land Boom of the 1920s

Palmetto Beach continued to develop rapidly after World War I and into the 1920s boom years, as did the rest of Tampa and other parts of Florida. The Great Florida Land Boom of 1920-1927 was driven by the advent of the automobile age and to improvements made to railway and streetcar operations. The onset of the boom was heralded by the first invasion of middle class camping vacationers known as Tin Can Tourists during the winter of 1919-1920, who organized the Tin Can Tourists of the World the following year at DeSoto Park.⁶² The

⁵⁸ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Tampa, Florida, 1915, 55-56.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ Archaeological Consultants Inc (ACI) An Archaeological and Historical Resource Assessment of the 22nd Street/22nd Street Causeway Boulevard (SR 676) PD&E Project Corridor (from US 301 to SR 60) City of Tampa and Hillsborough County, (Sarasota: ACI, February 1992) Volume 3: Appendix B Palmetto Beach/22nd Street Historic District Determination of Eligibility form.

⁶¹ Grismer, 246.

⁶² Mormino and Pizzo, 52.

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boom also brought extensive building activity to Palmetto Beach subdivisions platted the previous decade. A network of highways—in particular the Tamiami Trail—was constructed to accommodate the growing automobile tourism. DeSoto Park offered the Tin Cannery free campsites and nightly entertainment under the DeSoto Park dance pavilion (Historic Photos 4A-6A). Shower facilities and the street car service into Tampa represented then-modern conveniences.⁶³ In 1922, a thousand sports fans attended a football game in the park.⁶⁴ DeSoto Park also contained a small branch of the public library and was popular for its beach (Historic Photo 7A).

During the 1920s, Palmetto Beach expanded to its present-day limits from Long Street on the north to Oceanview Place on the south, although most of the lots south of Gordon Street continued to be vacant until the 1950s and 1960s. The 1921 hurricane brought flood waters to Palmetto Beach, up to ten feet above normal. The flooding at Palmetto Beach was severe. DeSoto Park was inundated, and homes were battered by waves and fleets of storm-tossed cedar logs (Historic Photo 8A). The logs, many still chained together, were rafted off the beach while en route to the Tampa Box Company on 22nd Street in Ybor City, where they were to be made into cigar boxes. Large waves drove them onto the waterfront, smashing through walls, doors and windows of the homes, causing their destruction.⁶⁵ The East Tampa Public School constructed in 1913 was damaged by the storm.⁶⁶ Between 1920 and 1931, approximately 220 new buildings were constructed north of Thrace Street.⁶⁷ Most of these were single-family dwellings occupying previously vacant lots (Figures 6a-6g).⁶⁸ At the same time, about 20 houses were removed, most of which were later replaced with new ones. Before the collapse of the real estate boom, a large concentration of new buildings had been constructed north and east of DeSoto Park (Figure 6e). The new buildings included stores, apartment buildings, a dance hall, and the new East Tampa Public School, now the DeSoto Elementary School, built in 1925 (Historic Photo 9A).

A bridge and causeway extending south and east from 22nd Street across the Hillsborough Bay was constructed, and a channel beneath the bridge was dredged to a depth of 40-feet. The dredged land was used to fill in the lower end of Hookers Point. The construction of the bridge and causeway split Hillsborough Bay into two bays; Hillsborough Bay was renamed McKay Bay north of the bridge and East Bay south of the bridge. The 22nd Street Bridge and causeway, completed during the winter of 1926-1927, was a critical link in the long-awaited Tamiami Trail, a dramatic automobile linkage between Tampa and Miami across the Everglades. This new route also provided easier access to the port area for shipyard workers living east and south of McKay Bay.

⁶³ Covington, 226-228.

⁶⁴ Pizzo (1991).

⁶⁵ "The 1921 Tampa Hurricane," <http://www.tampapix.com/hurricane.htm>.

⁶⁶ DeSoto Elementary School.

⁶⁷ Hillsborough County Property Appraiser; [Tampa City Directory](#).

⁶⁸ [Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Tampa, Florida](#), 1931, 801-807.

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The Great Depression

The Great Depression experiences of the 1930s began earlier in Florida with the collapse of the land boom. The bottom fell out of the Florida real estate market during the winter of 1926-1927, which was the result of over-speculation in the real estate market, the Mediterranean fruit fly infestation and a devastating hurricane that struck Miami Beach in 1926.⁶⁹ The Great Stock Market Crash of October 1929 worsened an already desperate situation. The ensuing years saw widespread unemployment throughout the nation. Tampa's cigar industry, the area's economic backbone for a half century, was severely impacted. Five large cigar factories closed, eleven cigar factories moved to other locations in the North, and three entered mergers. Cigar workers lost their jobs, forcing many to move away.⁷⁰

The Depression, coupled with increasing reliance on machine-made cigars and the growing popularity of cheaper cigarettes, ended Tampa's golden era as the "Cigar City."⁷¹ Many cigar workers left for northern cities, particularly New York, which became the most important Cuban center in the United States during the 1940s and 1950s. While the largest portion of the United States-born population continued to reside in Florida, the majority of Cuban immigrants now lived in the northeast section of the United States.⁷² Only 11 buildings were constructed in Palmetto Beach Historic District area during the 1930s, most of them in the first half of the decade. The new construction included a filling station, and eight new dwellings built along both sides of 22nd Street. The La Noticia Cigar Company became the Gulf Electric Appliance Company. An auto repair business was built at the southwest corner of 24th and Clark Streets. A bottling works was built on the north side of Lindsey Street, between 22nd and 24th Streets.

For a time the three original cigar factories still produced cigars. The Fernando Rodriguez Cigar Factory became the Berriman Brothers Incorporated Cigar Manufacturers which would produce cigars until 1958. The Jose Escalante and Company, which for decades occupied the La Corina Cigar Factory, relocated to New Orleans in 1939,⁷³ but the factory continued in operation under new management until 1962.⁷⁴ The V. Guerra, Diaz, and Company La Mega Cigar Factory was occupied in 1956 by the V. Guerrieri Cigar Company and was used into the 1980s as a small family cigar manufacturing operation and a storage facility for tobacco.⁷⁵

⁶⁹ Mormino and Pizzo, 167.

⁷⁰ A. Stuart Campbell, The Cigar Industry of Tampa, Florida, (Gainesville: University of Florida, Bureau of Economics and Business Research, 1939).

⁷¹ Mormino and Pizzo, 167-168.

⁷² Nicolas Kanellos, Francisco A. Lomeli, Claudio Estava Fabrigat, Handbook of Hispanic Cultures in the United States (Houston: Arte Publico Press, 1993), p. 306.

⁷³ Campbell 128; HT/HCPB, West Tampa Historic District National Register Nomination Proposal, 1979.

⁷⁴ Brian Kooepnick, Tampa's Historic Cigar Factories: Making a Case for Preservation, Abstract, B.S. College of Charleston, 1996, pp. 122-123.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 120-130

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Post-War Building Boom in Palmetto Beach

The onset of World War II presented economic opportunities for Tampans, including the residents of Palmetto Beach, many of whom found employment in the shipbuilding and other wartime industries. For the next four years, workers of all ages and occupations were recruited to provide the manpower needed to produce the material the U.S. and its allies needed. "War work" and "war industries" became the single largest employers of laborers, as thousands of large and small plants sprang into existence overnight to meet this need. During World War II, Tampa Shipbuilding Company (TASCO) launched more than 100 Liberty ships, destroyers and escorts. It was Tampa's largest employer by 1943, employing over 16,000 workers. A second shipyard, Hooker's Point Yard, constructed cargo ships built with reinforced concrete.⁷⁶ The era, however, saw little construction in Palmetto Beach, in part, because of a moratorium of civilian construction during the conflict. Fewer than a dozen houses in the historic district date from the period 1941-1945. After the war, the decline in cigar manufacturing in Tampa that had begun in the Great Depression continued. In 1940, Tampa had 115 cigar factories that employed 13,000 workers. By 1949, only 39 factories remained, employing just 7,000 workers.⁷⁷

A slow exodus out of Ybor City that began during the Great Depression accelerated after World War II, leading to a period of abandonment and decay. Much of the building stock in the community was classified by the City Tampa as dilapidated and uninhabitable, which made whole streets potential fire hazards. This led to the call for wholesale demolition of buildings that did not necessarily depend on their condition but on whether they were located within an area designated as having uninhabitable neighboring buildings. This meant that even houses and buildings in good condition could be legally demolished.⁷⁸ Many of the remaining residents in the areas scheduled for demolition who did not wish to leave Tampa found it necessary to relocate elsewhere, some of them electing to move to Palmetto Beach. Even before the beginning of the massive removal of buildings, much of Ybor City had begun to resemble a ghost town.⁷⁹

Ybor City's loss was Palmetto Beach's gain. Many of the cigar workers still finding employment in the remaining Ybor City factories rented existing houses or built new ones in Palmetto Beach. The move of the cigar workers to Palmetto Beach in the immediate post-war era caused a spurt in housing construction, which became a building boom as former Ybor City residents returning from military service as war veterans also began to settle in Palmetto Beach. The GI Bill for veterans had an effect on the construction of new housing in Palmetto Beach. "The GI Bill of Rights"—officially passed as "The Serviceman's Readjustment Act of 1944" allowed returning veterans to borrow up to \$2,000 to buy a house, start a business or a farm. They would receive \$20 a week, for 52 weeks, until they found a job. By 1955, 4.3 million home loans had been granted across the nation, with a total face value of \$33 billion. Veterans were responsible for 20 percent of all new

⁷⁶ Shipbuilding in Tampa During World War II, <http://www.brownmarine.com/story08.htm>.

⁷⁷ Tampa Daily Times, December 30, 1940, November 2, 1950.

⁷⁸ Urban Removal: Ybor City Before & After Urban Renewal, Cigar City, January 15, 2011,

⁷⁹ Ibid.

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homes built after the war.⁸⁰ The end of the war saw the closure of the shipyards, but many of the discharged servicemen were quickly absorbed by Tampa, which provided new employment opportunities.⁸¹ Nearly 60 new houses were constructed in the historic district area between 1946 and 1956. The exact number of those constructed with the benefits of the GI Bill is unknown, but it certainly had an impact on the neighborhood.

At the end of the war, there were still plenty of vacant lots north of Gordon Street. The construction of new residences and other buildings eventually filled out the entire area of Palmetto Beach that was platted in 1894. Tampa City Directory research for 1945-1955 revealed that residents living south of Thrace Street were predominately employed in the shipping industry, while many residents north of Thrace Street continued employment as cigar makers in the remaining cigar factories in Ybor City or as a cottage industry.⁸² The late 1950s brought an end to most of the production of high-quality hand-made cigars in Tampa. Nearly all of the remaining cigar factories closed with Fidel Castro's takeover of Cuba and an American embargo on Cuban tobacco in the early 1960s.

Urban Renewal of Ybor City

The city council formally established The Urban Renewal Agency of the City of Tampa in 1957. City planners, elected officials, and business leaders in cities across the country and in Tampa believed Urban Renewal could fix the economic and social problems of the inner city by physically clearing away old structures and building anew. The stated goal of Urban Renewal was the elimination of "blight" and the method of rehabilitation was almost always "slum clearance." Once an area of the city was legally declared a "slum area," it was eligible for federal funding. Tampa City Council approved three million dollars for its first urban renewal project. In Ybor City, the plan called for the demolition of 708 structures from the 70-acre project area. Over 1,100 people were relocated. As a result, the population of Ybor City dropped from 19,000 to 11,000 between 1960 and 1970, a 42 percent drop.

Additional construction Palmetto Beach in the early 1950s is documented on the 1953-1954 updates for the 1951 Sanborn maps. By 1958, the area of the Palmetto Beach north of Gordon Street had been largely built out. The boundaries of the historic district have been further defined on the north and east by the reconfiguration of the Leroy Selmon Expressway and Interstate Highway 4. Nearly all of the buildings along East Long Street and West of North 28th Street north of East Marconi Street have been demolished to make way for the new highway construction. Planning for the project included limiting impacts to that portion of Palmetto Beach eligible for designation as a historic district.⁸³

⁸⁰ Kevin Baker, GI Bill, http://www.kevinbaker.info/e_ag_gib.html.

⁸¹ Grismer, 285.

⁸² ACI Volume 3: Appendix B Palmetto Beach/22nd Street Historic District Determination of Eligibility form.

⁸³ I-4/Selmon Expressway Connector, <http://www.tbinterstates.com/projects/projectinfo.asp?projectID=175&RoadID=3>.

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Historical Significance: Community Planning and Development and Industry (Criterion A)

Palmetto Beach is significant under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development for the creation of a neighborhood that, in turn, contributed to the overall development of Tampa. This community played an important role in the cigar manufacturing industry in Tampa, which had started in Ybor City and then expanded to Palmetto Beach and West Tampa. Palmetto Beach was one of the smaller communities which evolved around the prosperous cigar factories at the turn-of-the-century. This neighborhood has retained its historic small scale character, escaping the destructive effects of the 1960s urban renewal and the construction of Interstate Highway 4 which impacted nearby Ybor City and the construction of Interstate Highway 275 through the center of West Tampa.

Palmetto Beach has also retained most of its historic architecture, including industrial, residential, and commercial buildings, related to the cigar manufacturing industry that was the catalyst for the development of this community in the late 1800s and early 1900s. At the height of the cigar industry from c.1910-1920, Tampa was known world-wide for its authentic Cuban-style cigars and was home to over 200 cigar factories. Today, only twenty-five of these are still standing.⁸⁴ Given the integral role that the cigar industry played in the early development and growth of Tampa, the three remaining cigar factory buildings and related historic structures from the neighborhood that developed around them are significant at the local level. These contributing structures, combined as a district, provide a fine collection of turn-of-the-century and early to mid 20th century urban architecture related to the development of a small cigar manufacturing-based community in Tampa.

Both Ybor City and West Tampa developed as much larger communities than Palmetto Beach. These areas featured dense commercial districts, extensive residential areas, elaborate ethnic club edifices, and large masonry cigar factories. Single- and multi-family wood frame residences were constructed along side streets and streets that paralleled the main streets. In contrast, Palmetto Beach developed as a small community focused along 22nd Street where there were two cigar factories and a few small one-story commercial structures, tenement houses, duplex residences, and numerous single-family wood frame residences. The original neighborhood extended primarily to the east of 22nd Street toward 28th Street, encompassing about 42 blocks in total. Two bodies of water limited the growth of this small community: Hillsborough Bay (later called McKay Bay) to the southeast and the old Ybor Estuary (now Ybor Channel) on the west. The original community extended southward approximately 9 blocks along 22nd Street to Gordon Street, encompassing the original Hispanic-Italian-German settlement.

The creation of DeSoto Park in 1894 created an essential attraction for both local residents and tourists aided in the success of the development of Palmetto Beach. It was used for a variety of entertainments, including band

⁸⁴ City of Tampa. Tampa's Cigar Factories. Draft City of Tampa Historic Preservation Commission Multiple Properties Designation Report, On file, City of Tampa Historic Preservation, n.d.

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concerts, dances, and holiday celebrations such as the fourth of July. In the early days there was a restaurant, ice cream shop, and a bowling alley. In the 1920s, it became a major campground for the Tin Can Tourists beginning in the winter of 1919-1920, who organized the Tin Can Tourists of the World the following year. A community center (still extant) and a library were constructed for the benefit of Tampa residents. Today, DeSoto Park is the home of a variety of recreational uses, including a swimming pool, basketball court, and skateboard court. The park exhibits a wide variety of shade trees and ornamental plantings which can be enjoyed by walking along paved walkways.

Architectural Significance (Criterion C)

Bungalows

The majority of the contributing resources in the Palmetto Beach Historic District comprise Frame Vernacular and Bungalow style single family dwellings constructed between 1900 and 1958. Over 100 houses classified as bungalows contribute to the character of the Palmetto Beach Historic District. Most these houses exhibit typical characteristics of the style. The majority of them are a single story in height, have front-facing gable porches whose roofs are supported by battered columns resting on masonry bases. Most of the bungalows have horizontal wood siding and wood frame vertical sash or casement windows. The residences often rest on masonry piers and have louvered wooden vents in the porch gable. Some of the houses have exposed rafter ends or eaves brackets, and there are a few examples of two-story bungalows, "airplane" or "camel back" bungalows whose second story occupies only a portion of the first story roof. Although gable roofs are more common, some residences feature jerkin head or hip roofs. Noncontributing examples often have multiple nonconforming alterations, including changes in exterior siding, enclosed porches, non-historic windows, and major additions. Only 24 of the historic bungalows in the historic district are classified as noncontributing. There are two modern reproduction bungalows constructed in 2006 that stand next to one another on Corrine Street.

Frame Vernacular

There are 84 examples of Frame Vernacular residences that contribute to the Palmetto Beach Historic District. These residences often have simple rectangular ground plans, a front porch whose roof is supported by wooden posts, horizontal wooden exterior siding, and wood frame vertical sash windows. These houses often have a gable roof and rest on masonry piers. There are, however, examples with hip roofs and a combination of roof types when the building has historic ell or additions. The historic district has examples of single family dwellings, duplexes, and two-story apartment buildings. Porches, which may be attached or integrated, usually extend the width of the main facade. The porches are usually supported by simple wooden posts, but also may feature simple Tuscan columns or other types of supports. There are 61 examples of noncontributing frame

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vernacular residences in the historic district. Only about 20 of these residences date from the period of historic significance.

Masonry Vernacular

There are 76 Masonry Vernacular residences that contribute to the character of the historic district, most of which date from the 1940s and 1950s. The majority of the houses are constructed of stucco-covered concrete block, are one-story in height and have metal awning windows. There are some examples that have exterior brick siding. Ground plans are simple, usually rectangular, but the building may have simple extensions or ells. Porches and stoops usually have masonry decks and narrow roof eaves. Decoration is normally absent or limited to non-functional wooden louvered window blinds. Noncontributing examples of Masonry Vernacular residences were mainly constructed after 1958.

Minimal Traditional

There are only five examples of this style in the historic district (Photos 35, 46-47), all but one constructed in the late 1940s. First gaining popularity in the 1930s, Minimal Traditional style homes were often fairly small cottage-size one- and two-story homes with simple floor plans. Usually these residences have low- to medium-pitched hipped or gabled roofs and narrow eaves. They may be of wood frame construction, but most examples are constructed of brick or concrete block and rest on low continuous masonry foundation walls. Windows may be single- or double-hung, metal casement, and awning. Doors were often flat panels with small glass windows. Such residences may have a small covered porch or just an entrance stoop. The main entrances are usually off-center. Ornamentation may be limited to non-functional window blinds or decorative cast iron posts and railings on the porch.

Renaissance Revival

Renaissance Revival architecture (also known as Neo-Renaissance) is used to describe the characteristics of many 19th century architectural revival styles that were derived from Italian prototypes. Most Renaissance Revival buildings are rectangular in plan, rest on a high basement, and feature symmetrical facades, wide eaves or a high parapet, arched windows with voussoirs having keystones, a central arched entranceway pediments, shallow pilasters and arcades.⁸⁵

The La Corina or Jose Escalante Factory is a rectangular, three-story brick building that rests on a continuous brick foundation and has a flat roof with a high parapet. The fenestration consists of metal single-hung-sash windows with six-over-six light configurations, and the building features numerous arched windows with relief

⁸⁵ "Renaissance Revival Architecture," http://preservapedia.org/Renaissance_Revival_architecture.

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arches, concrete keystones, and voussoirs. There are panels of dog-toothed bricks that are located under each window. The main facade features a projecting center bay with a decorative brick cornice, and a band of brick corbelling is located in the cornice. The building has undergone some modifications since its construction. The V. Guerra, Diaz, and Company La Mega Cigar Factory is a rectangular, three-story brick building that rests on a continuous concrete foundation and has a hip roof. Fenestration consists of wood double-hung-sash windows with six-over-six light configurations and metal awning windows with four-light configurations. The exterior features concrete sills, segmental arches with keystones, string courses, and a saw tooth brick pattern under the windows.

The majority of the buildings in the Palmetto Beach Historic District are modest examples of architecture that reflect the working class economy of this community as it originally developed and continued to grow. Today, the neighborhood continues to display these characteristics. Most of the new construction has taken place on vacant lots and are similar in scale to the historic buildings. In recent years, there has been extensive remodeling of the many of the historic houses, some of which is compatible with the historic elements and some of which is not. Alterations that are not compatible include substantial porch enclosures, replacement windows and doors that are not the same size and/or location as the original openings, and large new additions. These historic buildings that have been extensively altered are not considered contributing to the historic district.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 4

PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
TAMPA (HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY), FLORIDA
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Public Documents

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Reports

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Florida Department of Natural Resources (FDNR), Division of State Lands, Bureau of Survey and Mapping, Title and Land Records Section. United States General Land Office, Diagram of the Relinquished Fort Brooke Military Reservation, Florida. Township 29 South, Range 18 and 19 East. March 16, 1883.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 5

PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
TAMPA (HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY), FLORIDA
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 86 apprx.

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

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

3	1	7	3	5	9	5	2	0	3	0	9	1	8	8	0
	Zone		Easting						Northing						
4	1	7	3	5	8	8	0	0	3	0	9	1	8	8	0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Rebecca Spain Schwarz, AIA/Carl Shiver, Historic Preservationist

organization Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation date June 2012

street & number 500 South Bronough Street telephone (850) 245-6333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

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

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

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 1

PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
TAMPA (HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY), FLORIDA
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The Palmetto Beach Historic District is bounded on the north by East Long Street, on the east by 28th Street and South Gordy Street, on the south by McKay Bay and East Gordon Street, and on the west by 22nd Avenue. The exact boundary is represented by a dashed line on the historic district map that accompanies this National Register nomination proposal.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries encompass the majority of the contributing contiguous buildings and other historic resources dating from c.1894 to 1958 associated with the development of the neighborhood of Palmetto Beach in Tampa, Florida, beginning with the construction of the three extant cigar factory buildings in the late 19th century and the cigar worker residences associated directly with the factories in the first decade of the 20th century. The industry and the Florida real estate boom of the 1920s brought about the rapid development of the area as a residential subdivision. The Great Depression of the 1930s and World War II years saw little additional construction, but the post-World War II era saw a new building boom owing to the growth of the Tampa economy, the move of residents from nearby Ybor City due to the deterioration of the building environment, and the construction of new residences using the benefits of the GI Bill. Despite alterations to many of the historic residences in Palmetto Beach, the historic district largely retains its historic appearance and feeling.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Page 1

PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
TAMPA (HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY), FLORIDA
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Street View of 22nd Street
2. Palmetto Beach Historic District, Tampa (Hillsborough County), Florida
3. Kristin Huber
4. February 2008
5. ATKINS Engineering
6. Looking South from Clark Street
7. Photo 1 of 44

1. Street View of 22nd Street
3. Kristin Huber
4. February 2008
5. ATKINS Engineering
6. Looking Northeast near Thrace Street
7. Photo 2 of 44

1. Street View of Durham Street
3. Julia Skowronski
4. October 2008
5. Janus Research
6. Looking West from 2400 Block
7. Photo 3 of 44

1. Street View of Corrine Street
3. Kristin Huber
4. February 2008
5. ATKINS Engineering
6. Looking Northeast from 24th Street
7. Photo 4 of 44

1. Street View of Clark Street
3. Kristin Huber
4. February 2008
5. ATKINS Engineering
6. Looking East from 22nd Street
7. Photo 5 of 44

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Page 2

PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
TAMPA (HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY), FLORIDA
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Harper Street
3. Kristin Huber
4. February 2008
5. ATKINS Engineering
6. Looking West from 24th Street
7. Photo 6 of 44

1. La Corina/Jose Escalante Cigar Factory, 202 South 22nd Street
3. Emily Sheckels
4. September 2008
5. ATKINS Engineering
6. Looking Southeast
7. Photo 7 of 44

1. Salvador Rodriguez Cigar Factory, 402 South 22nd Street
3. Emily Sheckels
4. September 2008
5. Janus Research
6. Looking Southeast
7. Photo 8 of 44

1. La Mega Cigar Factory, 201-205 North 26th Street
3. Emily Sheckels
4. August 2008
5. Janus Research
6. Looking Northeast
7. Photo 9 of 44

1. DeSoto Park
2. 2615 East Corrine Street
3. Kristin Huber
4. February 2008
5. ATKINS Engineering
6. Looking South toward Auditorium and McKay Bay
7. Photo 10 of 44

**United States Department of the Interior
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Page 3

PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
TAMPA (HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY), FLORIDA
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. DeSoto Park Auditorium
2. 2615 East Corrine Street
3. Emily Sheckels
4. September 2008
5. Janus Research
6. South Facade, Looking North
7. Photo 11 of 44

1. Spicola Family Swimming Pool
2. 2615 East Corrine Street
3. Rebecca Spain-Schwarz
4. 2010
5. ATKINS Engineering
6. View of Swimming Pool, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 12 of 44

1. DeSoto Park Restroom Building
2. 2615 East Corrine Street
3. Rebecca Spain-Schwarz
4. 2010
5. ATKINS Engineering
6. Looking South
7. Photo 13 of 44

1. DeSoto Park Skateboard Court
2. 2615 East Corrine Street
3. Rebecca Spain-Schwarz
4. 2010
5. ATKINS Engineering
6. Looking Northwest
7. Photo 14 of 44

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Section number _____ Page 4

PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
TAMPA (HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY), FLORIDA
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. DeSoto Park Basketball Court
2. 2615 East Corrine Street
3. Rebecca Spain-Schwarz
4. 2010
5. ATKINS Engineering
6. Looking East
7. Photo 15 of 44

1. Desoto Park Picnic Pavilion
2. 2615 East Corrine Street
3. Rebecca Spain-Schwarz
4. 2010
5. ATKINS Engineering
6. Looking Southeast from McKay Bay
7. Photo 16 of 44

1. DeSoto Elementary School, 2618 East Corrine Street
3. Kristin Huber
4. June 2008
5. ATKINS Engineering
6. Looking Northeast
7. Photo 17 of 44

1. DeSoto Elementary School, 2618 East Corrine Street
3. Kristin Huber
4. June 2008
5. ATKINS Engineering
6. Looking Northwest
7. Photo 18 of 44

1. South Side of Marconi Street
3. Kristin Huber
4. February 2008
5. ATKINS Engineering
6. Looking Southwest from 28th Street
7. Photo 19 of 44

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
TAMPA (HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY), FLORIDA
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. 2607 East Marconi Street
3. Kristin Huber
4. February 2008
5. ATKINS Engineering
6. Main (North) Facade, Looking South
7. Photo 20 of 44

1. 2213 East Linsey Street
3. Kristin Huber
4. February 2008
5. ATKINS Engineering
6. Main (North) Facade, Looking South
7. Photo 21 of 44

1. 107 South 22nd Street
3. Mike Kenneally
4. November 2008
5. Janus Research
6. Looking Southwest
7. Photo 22 of 44

1. 2628 East Clark Street
3. Emily Sheckels
4. August 2008
5. Janus Research
6. Looking North
7. Photo 23 of 44

1. 2216 East Thrace Street
3. Emily Sheckels
4. September 2008
5. Janus Research
6. Looking Northwest
7. Photo 24 of 44

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Page 6

PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
TAMPA (HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY), FLORIDA
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. 101 North 22nd Street
3. Julia Skowronski
4. October 2008
5. Janus Research
6. Looking Northeast
7. Photo 25 of 44

1. Palmetto Apartments, 2403 East Clark Street
3. Emily Sheckels
4. August 2008
5. Janus Research
6. Looking Southeast
7. Photo 26 of 44

1. 104-106 North 22nd Street
3. Mike Kenneally
4. November 2008
5. Janus Research
6. Looking Southwest
7. Photo 27 of 44

1. 103 South 22nd Street
3. Mike Kenneally
4. November 2008
5. Janus Research
6. Looking West
7. Photo 28 of 44

1. 2018 East Thrace Street
3. Julia Skowronski
4. October 2008
5. Janus Research
6. Looking Northeast
7. Photo 29 of 44

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Page 7

PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
TAMPA (HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY), FLORIDA
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. 2203 East Stuart Street
3. Emily Sheckels
4. September 2008
5. Janus Research
6. Looking South
7. Photo 30 of 44

1. 2204 East Durham Street
3. Kristin Huber
4. December 2008
5. ATKINS Engineering
6. Looking North
7. Photo 31 of 44

1. Jose Escalante House, 2214 East Harper Street
3. Kim Norton
4. August 2008
5. Janus Research
6. Looking Northeast
7. Photo 32 of 44

1. 2219 East Linsey Street
3. Emily Sheckels
4. September 2008
5. Janus Research
6. Looking Southeast
7. Photo 33 of 44

1. 2415 East Stuart Street
3. Emily Sheckels
4. September 2008
5. Janus Research
6. Looking Southeast
7. Photo 34 of 44

**United States Department of the Interior
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section number _____ Page 8

PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
TAMPA (HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY), FLORIDA
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. 2409 East Stuart Street
3. Emily Sheckels
4. September 2008
5. Janus Research
6. Looking Southeast
7. Photo 35 of 44

1. Los Amigos Grocery Store, 2223 East Stuart Street
3. Emily Sheckels
4. September 2008
5. Janus Research
6. Looking Southeast
7. Photo 36 of 44

1. Sunshine State Garage, 407 North 22nd Street
3. Kristin Huber
4. December 2008
5. ATKINS Engineering
6. Looking Northeast from 22nd Street
7. Photo 37 of 44

1. Concord Baptist Church Education Building, 2221 East Clark Street
3. Emily Sheckels
4. August 2008
5. Janus Research
6. Looking Southwest
7. Photo 38 of 44

1. Iglesia Restauracion Chirstina, 2237 East Linsey Street
3. Emily Sheckels
4. September 2008
5. Janus Research
6. Looking South
7. Photo 39 of 44

**United States Department of the Interior
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Section number _____ Page 9

PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
TAMPA (HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY), FLORIDA
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Immaculate Heart of Mary Roman Catholic Chapel, 2404 East Stuart Street

- 3. Emily Sheckels
- 4. September 2008
- 5. Janus Research
- 6. Looking North
- 7. Photo 40 of 44

1. Fire Station No. 6, 311 South 22nd Street (Noncontributing)

- 3. Emily Sheckels
- 4. September 2008
- 5. Janus Research
- 6. Looking Northwest
- 7. Photo 41 of 44

1. 2202 East Corrine Street (Noncontributing)

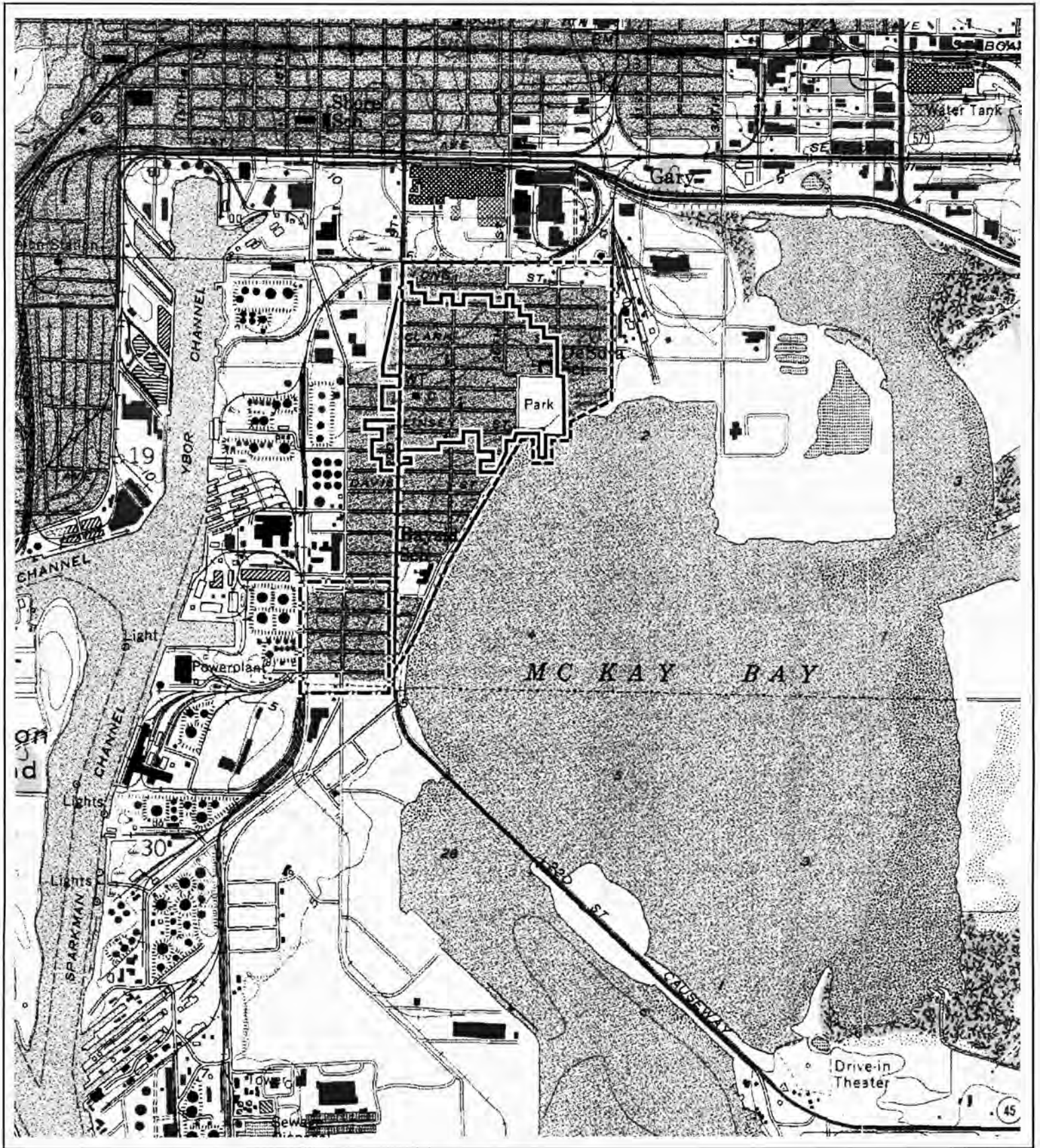
- 3. Robert Taylor
- 4. August 2008
- 5. Janus Research
- 6. Looking North
- 7. Photo 42 of 44

1. 2217 East Corrine Street (Noncontributing)

- 3. Robert Taylor
- 4. August 2008
- 5. Janus Research
- 6. Looking South
- 7. Photo 43 of 44

1. 2406 East Harper Street (Noncontributing)

- 3. Kim Norton
- 4. August 2008
- 5. Janus Research
- 6. Looking Northwest
- 7. Photo 44 of 44



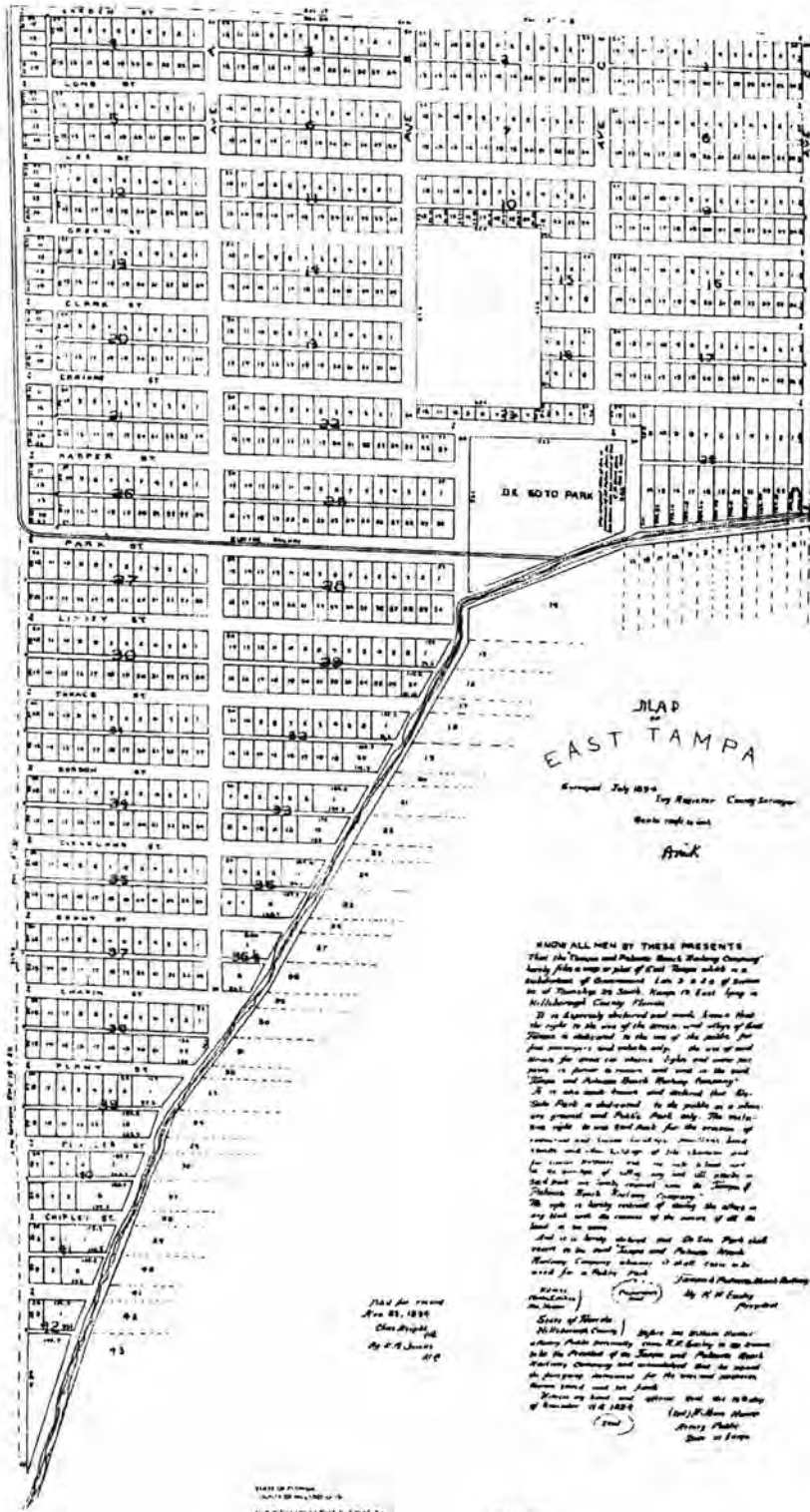
PROJECT LOCATION MAP

LEGEND

- Palmetto Beach Proposed Historic District Boundaries
- - - East Tampa Plat
- · · Edgewater Park Subdivision

Source:
USGS Tampa, Florida Quadrangle 1956, Photorevised 1981

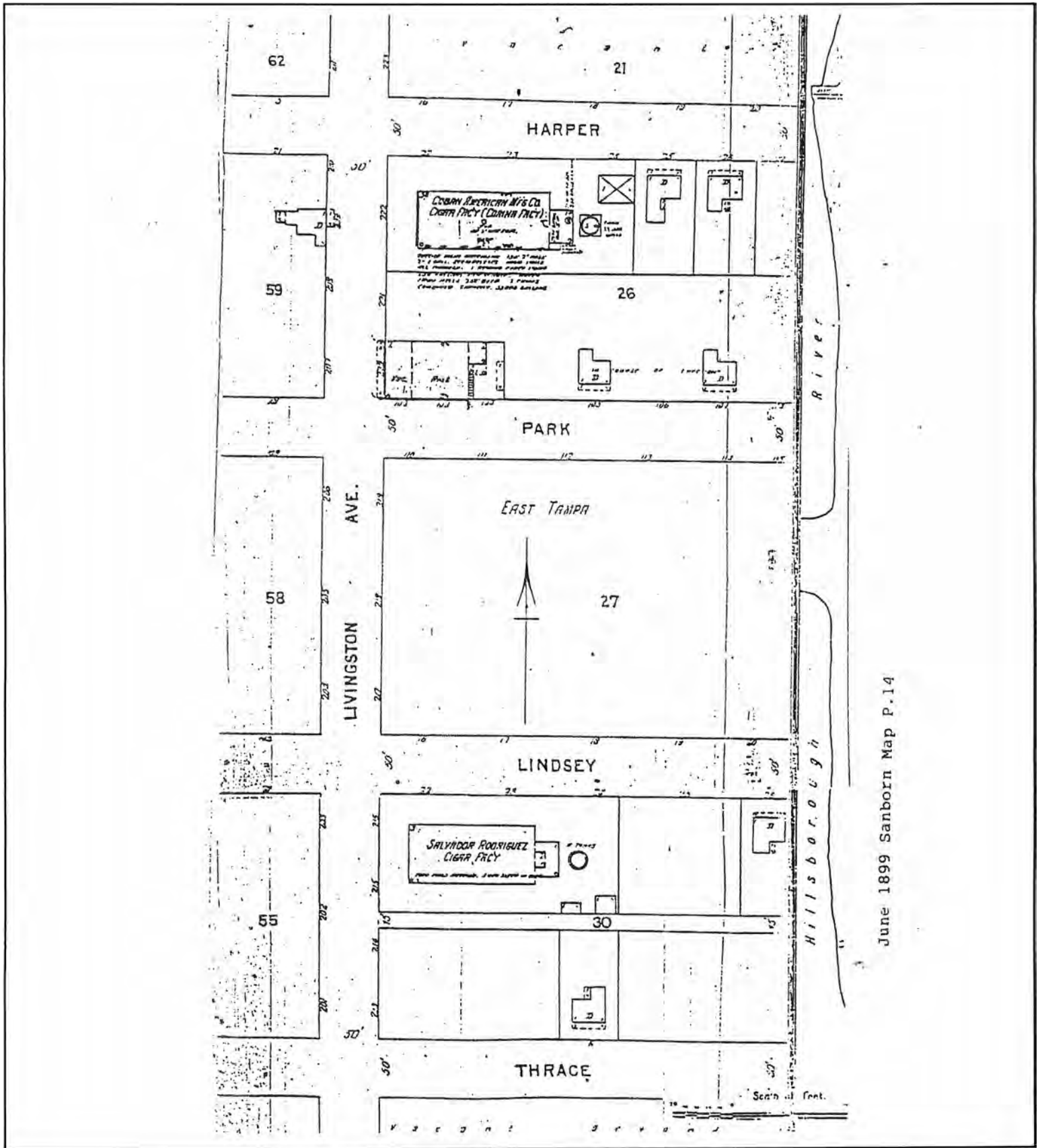
FIGURE 1



EAST TAMPA PLAT

Source:
Hillsborough County, Plat Book 1, page 103, November 1894

FIGURE 2

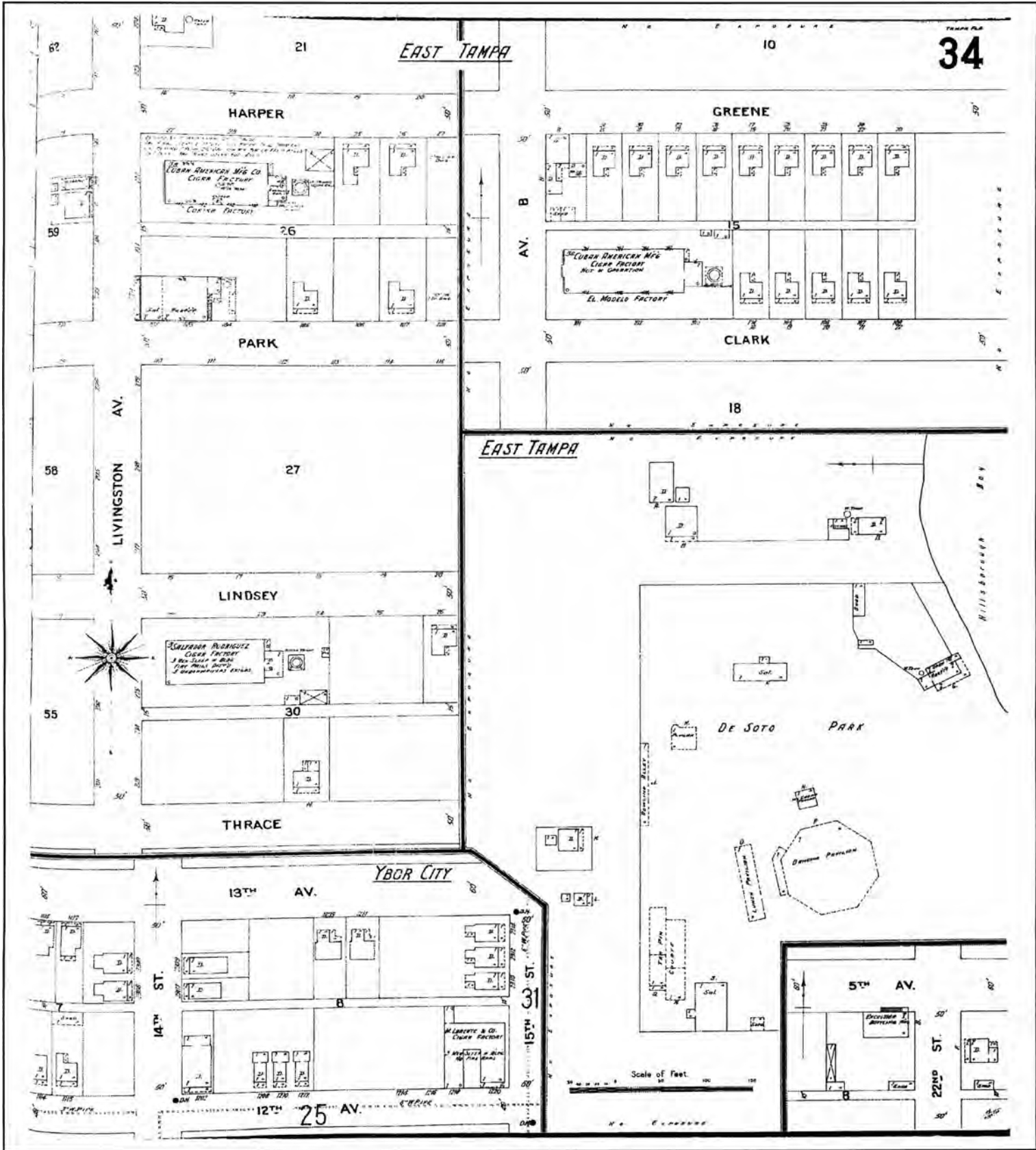


June 1899 Sanborn Map P.14

1899 SANBORN MAP

Source:
Sanborn Map Company, 1899

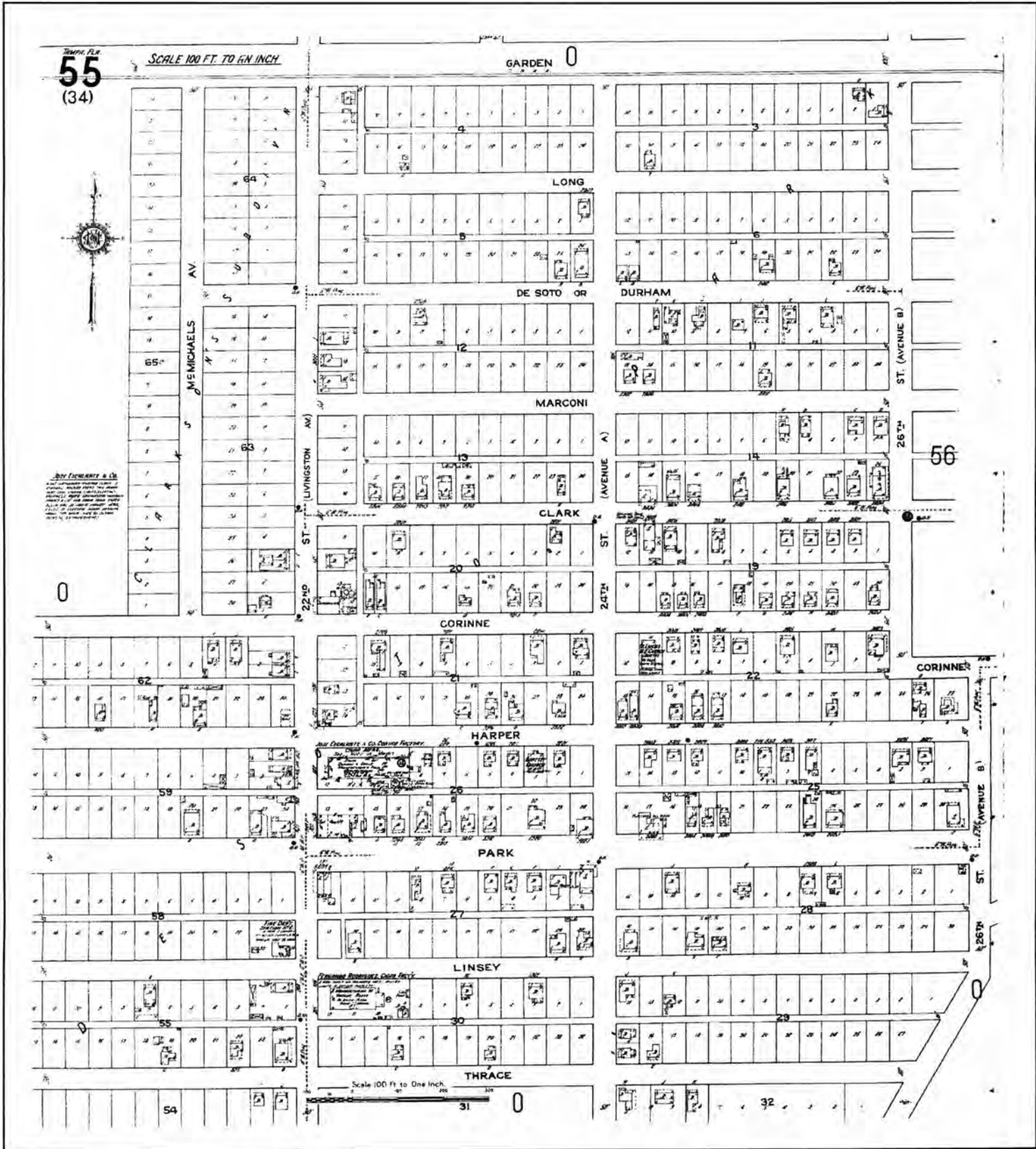
FIGURE 3



1903 SANBORN MAP

Source:
Sanborn Map Company, 1903

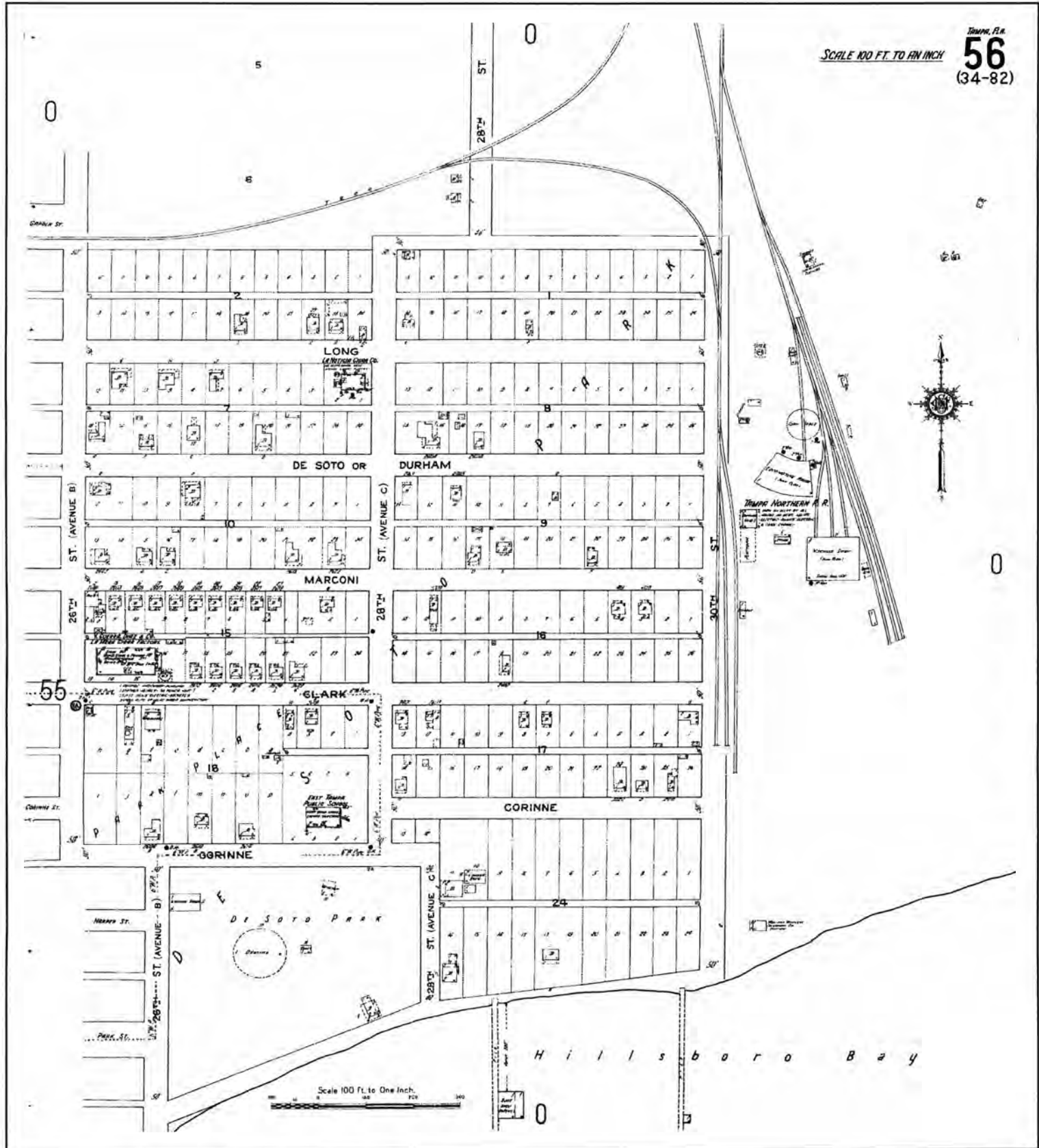
FIGURE 4



1915 SANBORN MAP

Source:
Sanborn Map Company, 1915

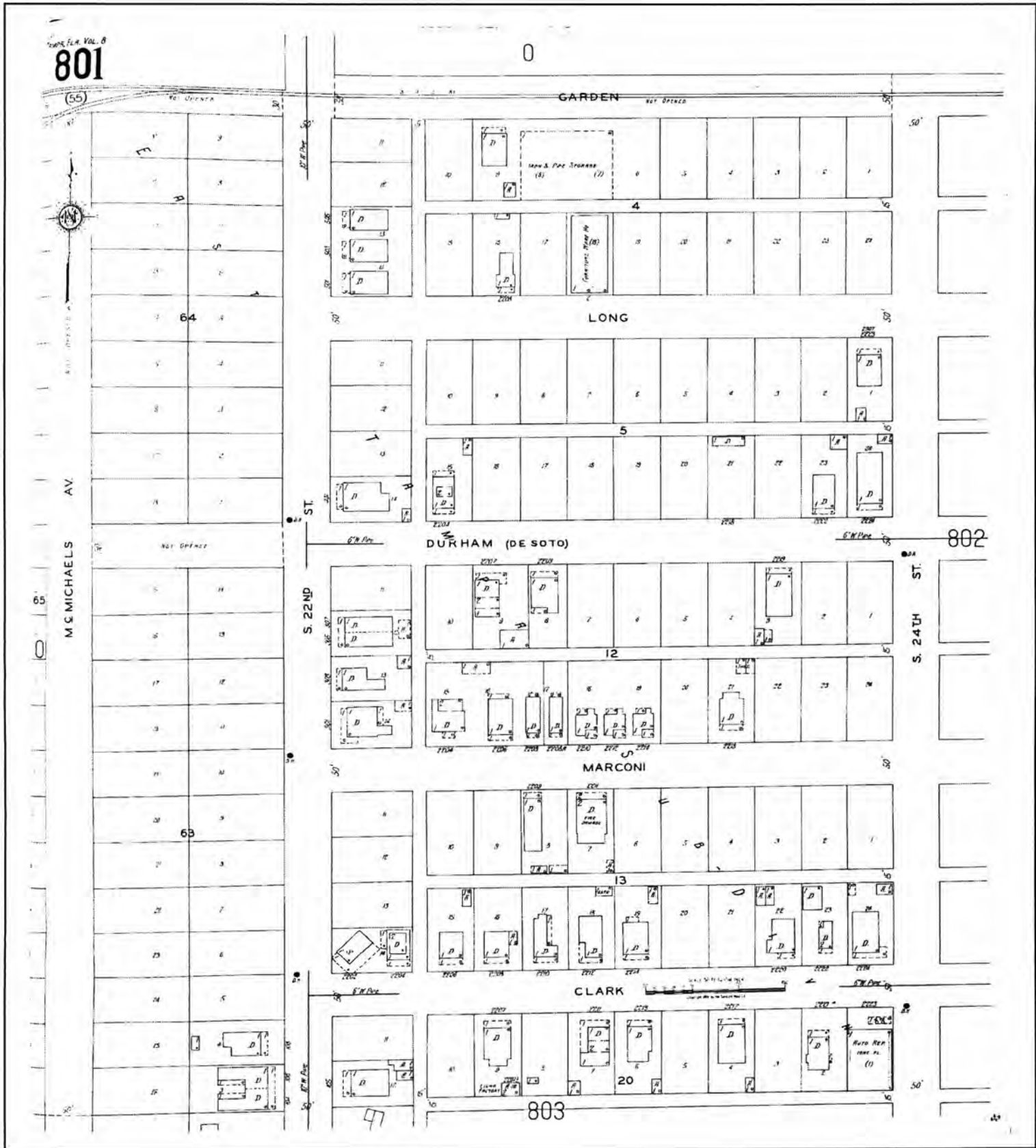
FIGURE 5a



1915 SANBORN MAP

Source:
Sanborn Map Company, 1915

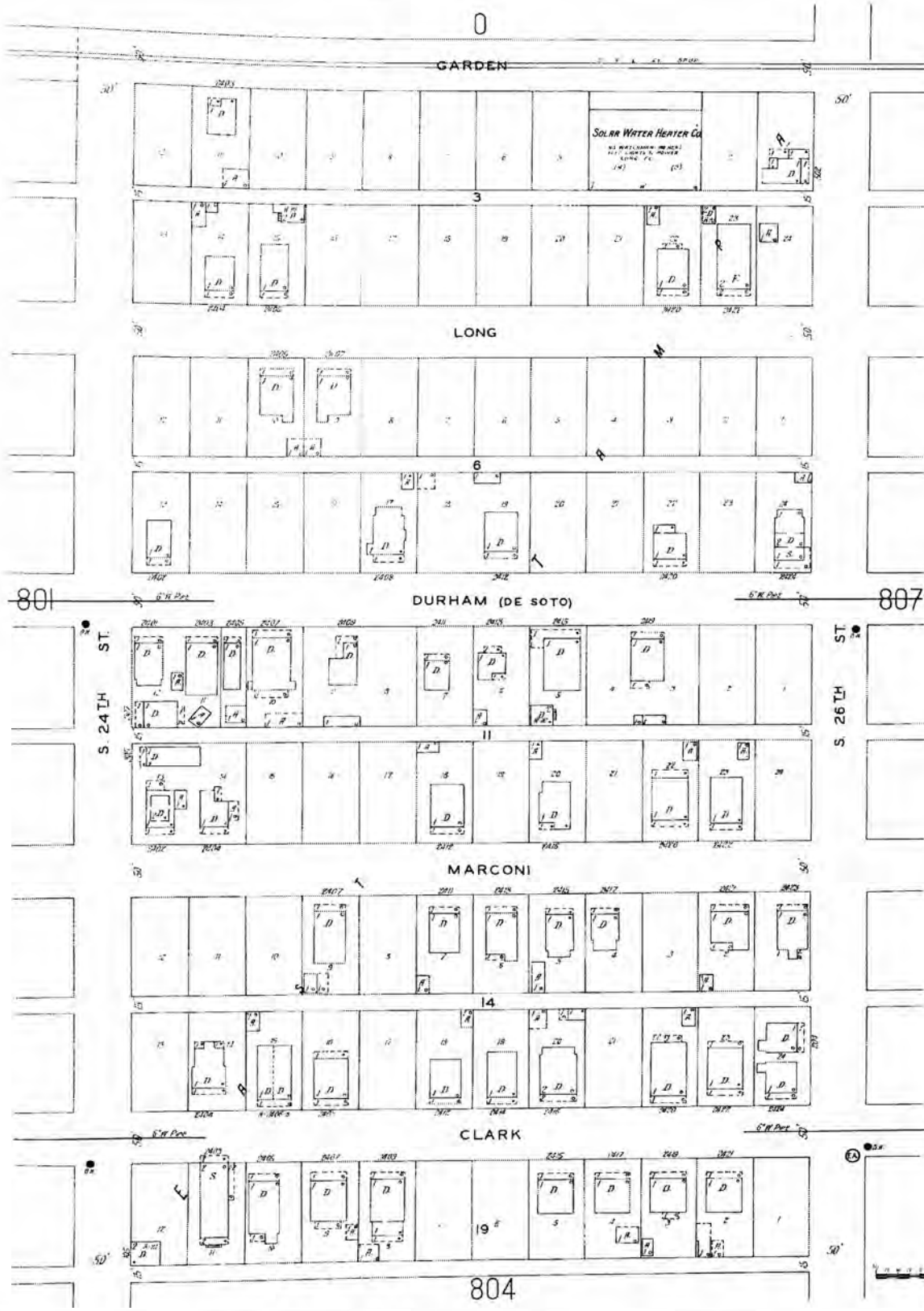
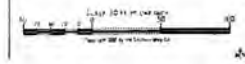
FIGURE 5b



1931 SANBORN MAP

Source:
Sanborn Map Company, 1931

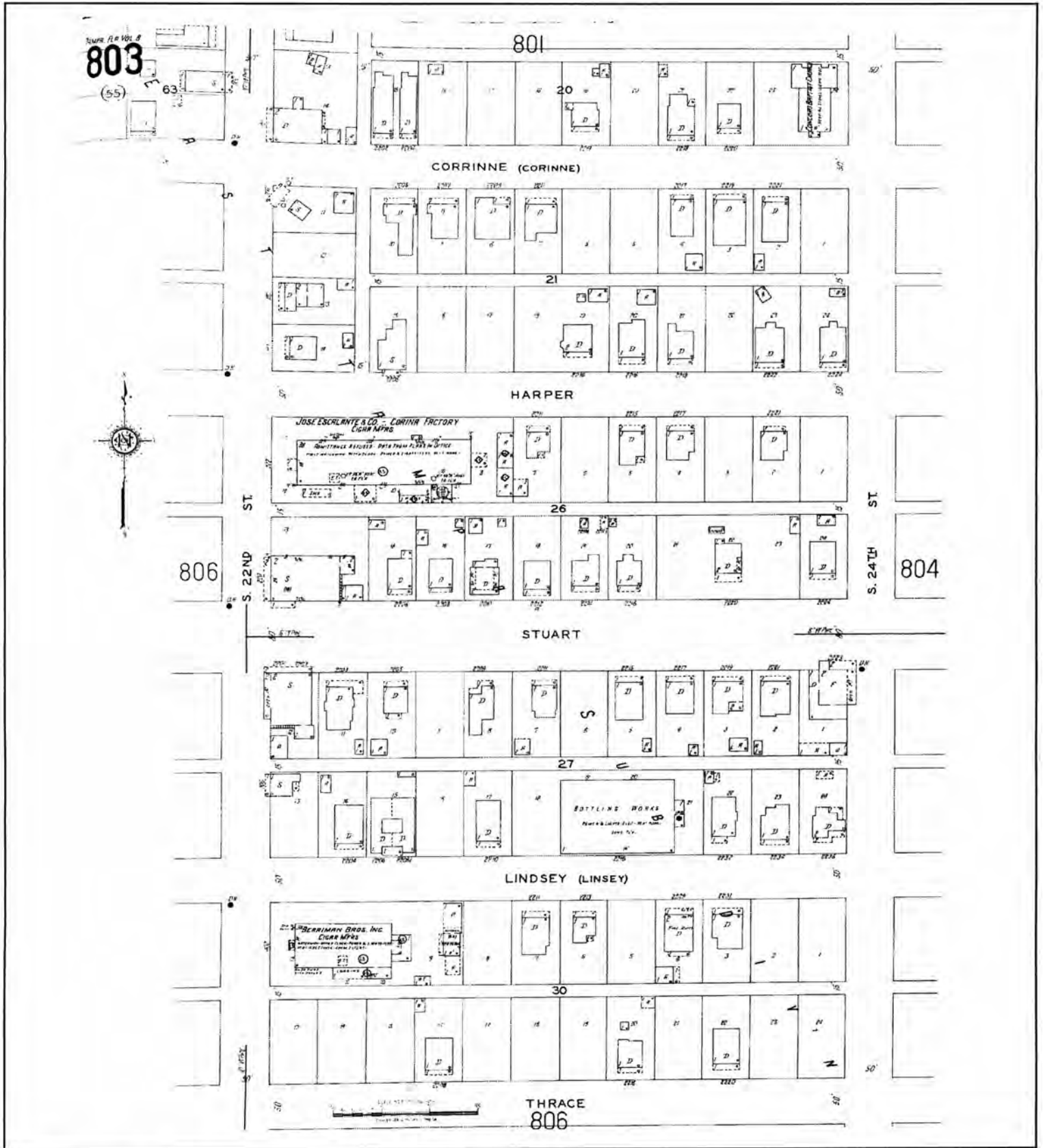
FIGURE 6a



1931 SANBORN MAP

Source:
Sanborn Map Company, 1931

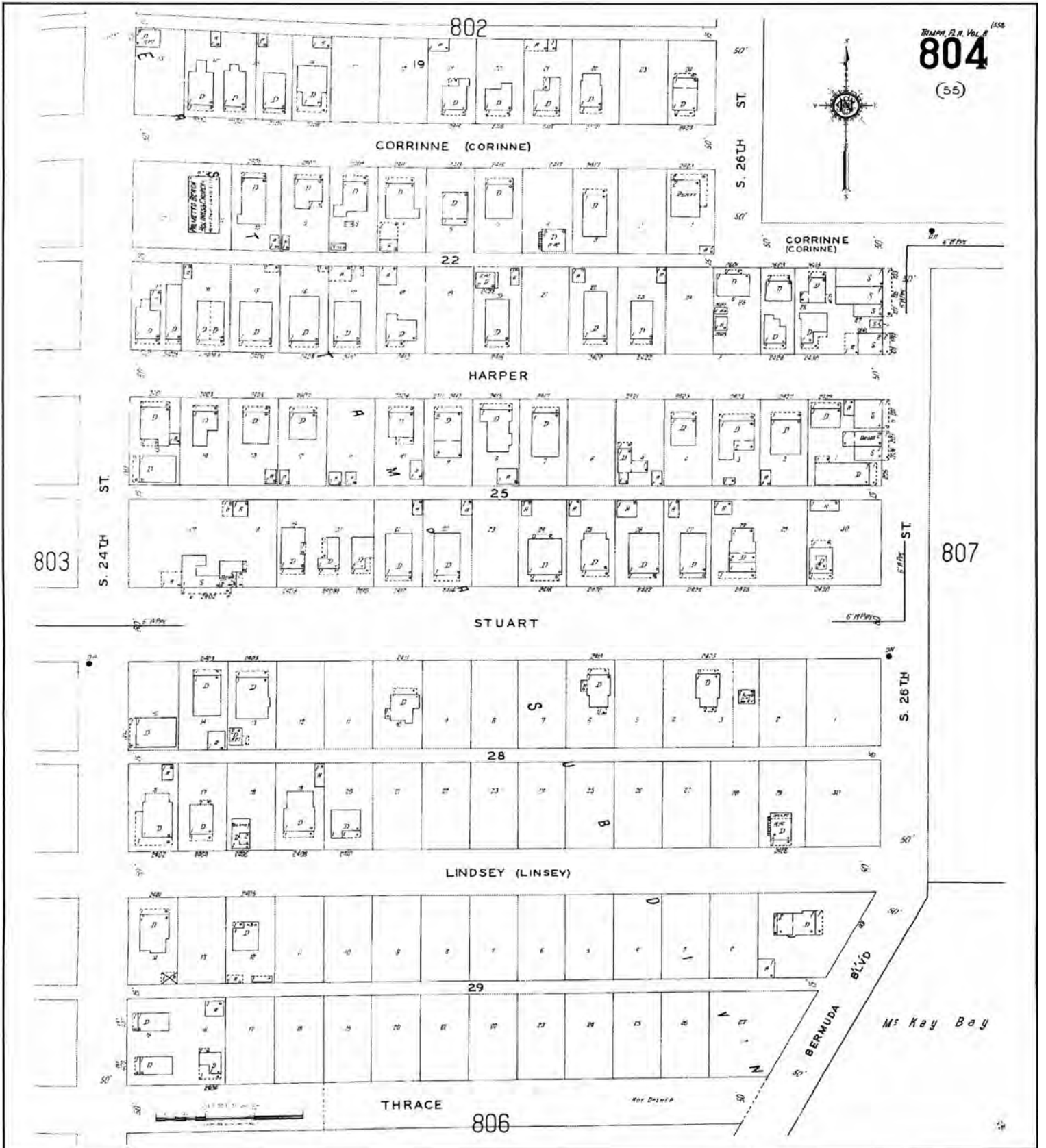
FIGURE 6b



1931 SANBORN MAP

Source:
Sanborn Map Company, 1931

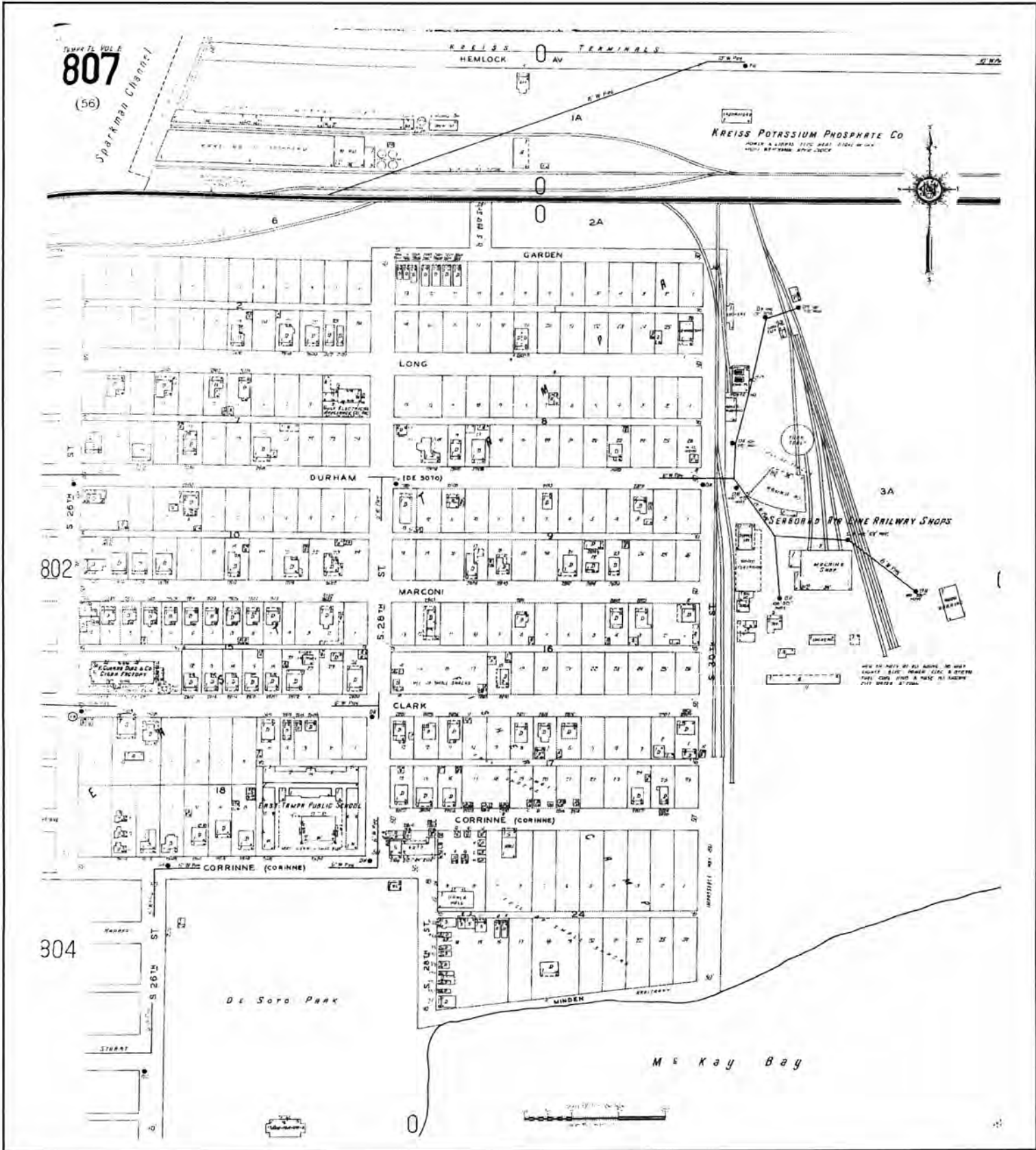
FIGURE 6c



1931 SANBORN MAP

Source:
Sanborn Map Company, 1931

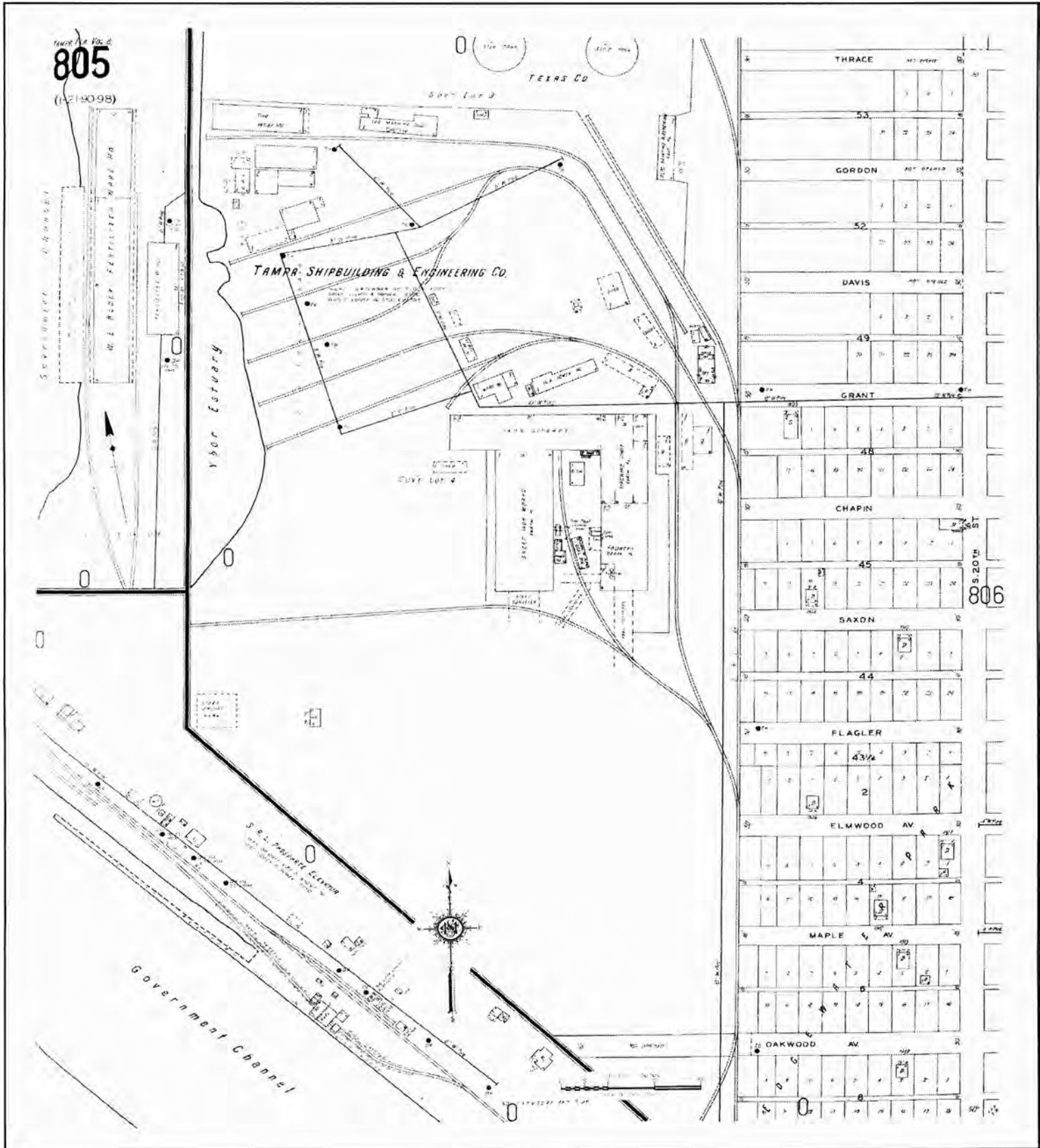
FIGURE 6d



1931 SANBORN MAP

Source:
Sanborn Map Company, 1931

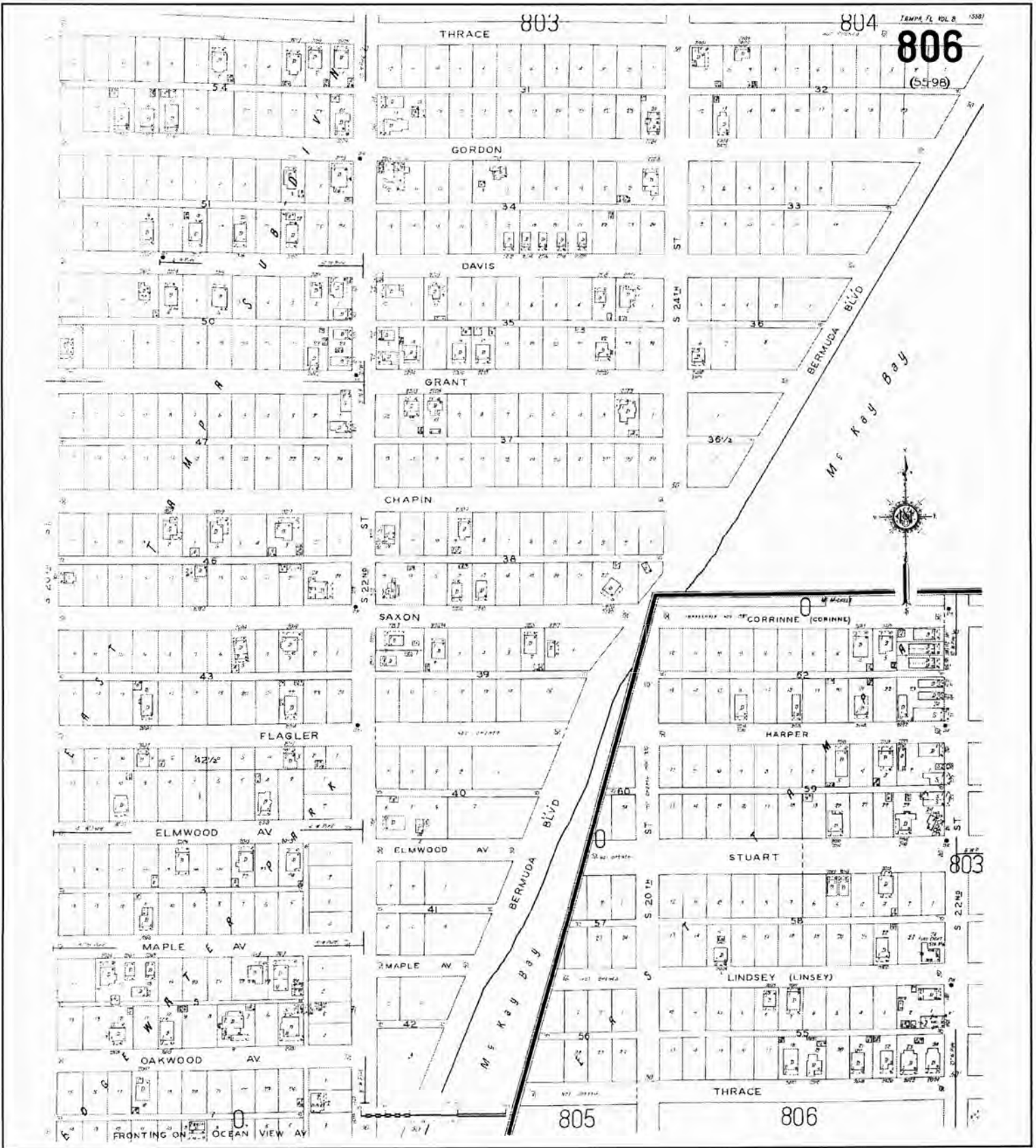
FIGURE 6e



1931 SANBORN MAP

Source:
Sanborn Map Company, 1931

FIGURE 6f



1931 SANBORN MAP

Source:
 Sanborn Map Company, 1931

FIGURE 6g

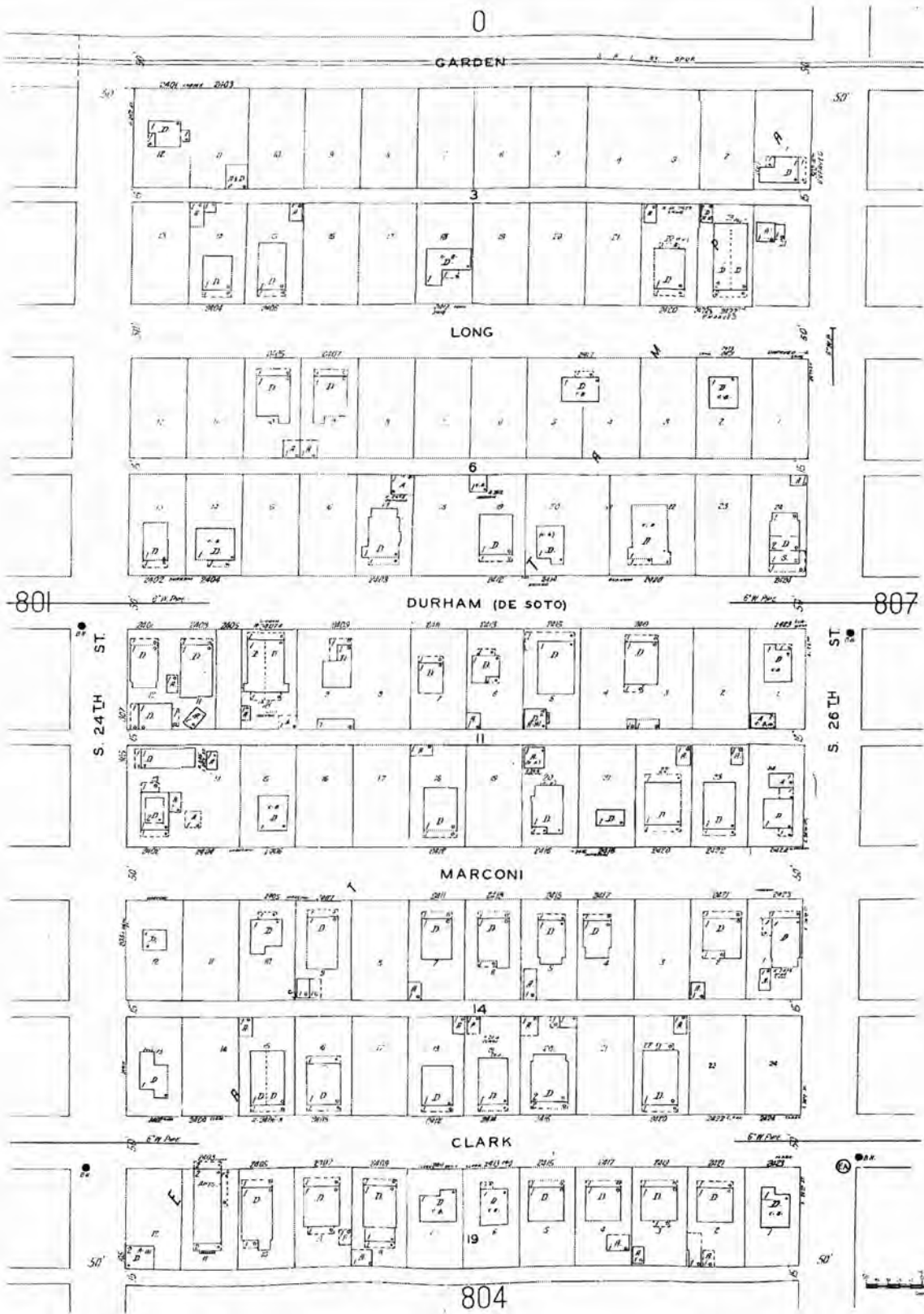
801



1951 SANBORN MAP

Source:
Sanborn Map Company, 1951

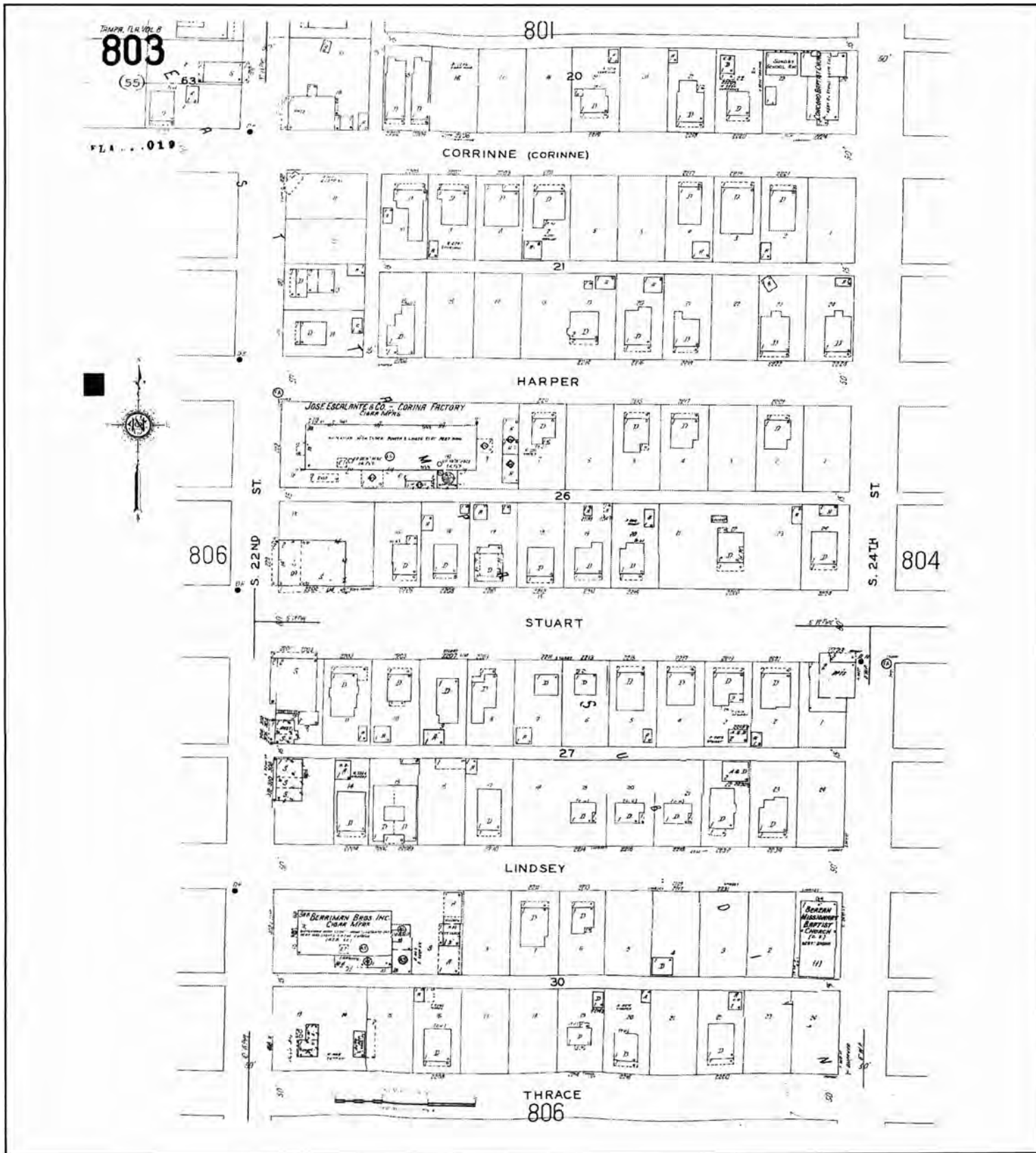
FIGURE 7a



1951 SANBORN MAP

Source:
Sanborn Map Company, 1951

FIGURE 7b



1951 SANBORN MAP

Source:
Sanborn Map Company, 1951

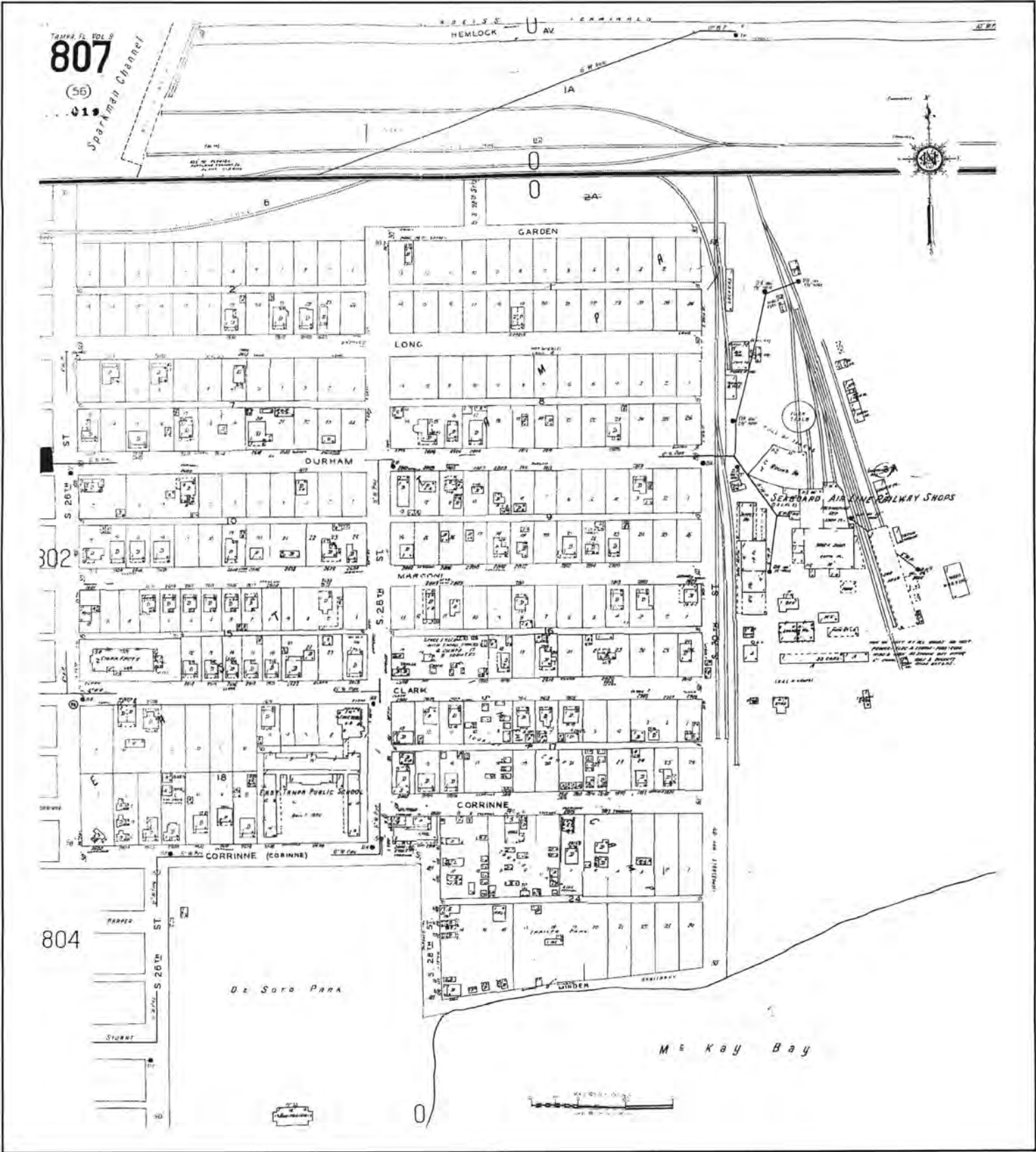
FIGURE 7c



1951 SANBORN MAP

Source:
 Sanborn Map Company, 1951

FIGURE 7d



1951 SANBORN MAP

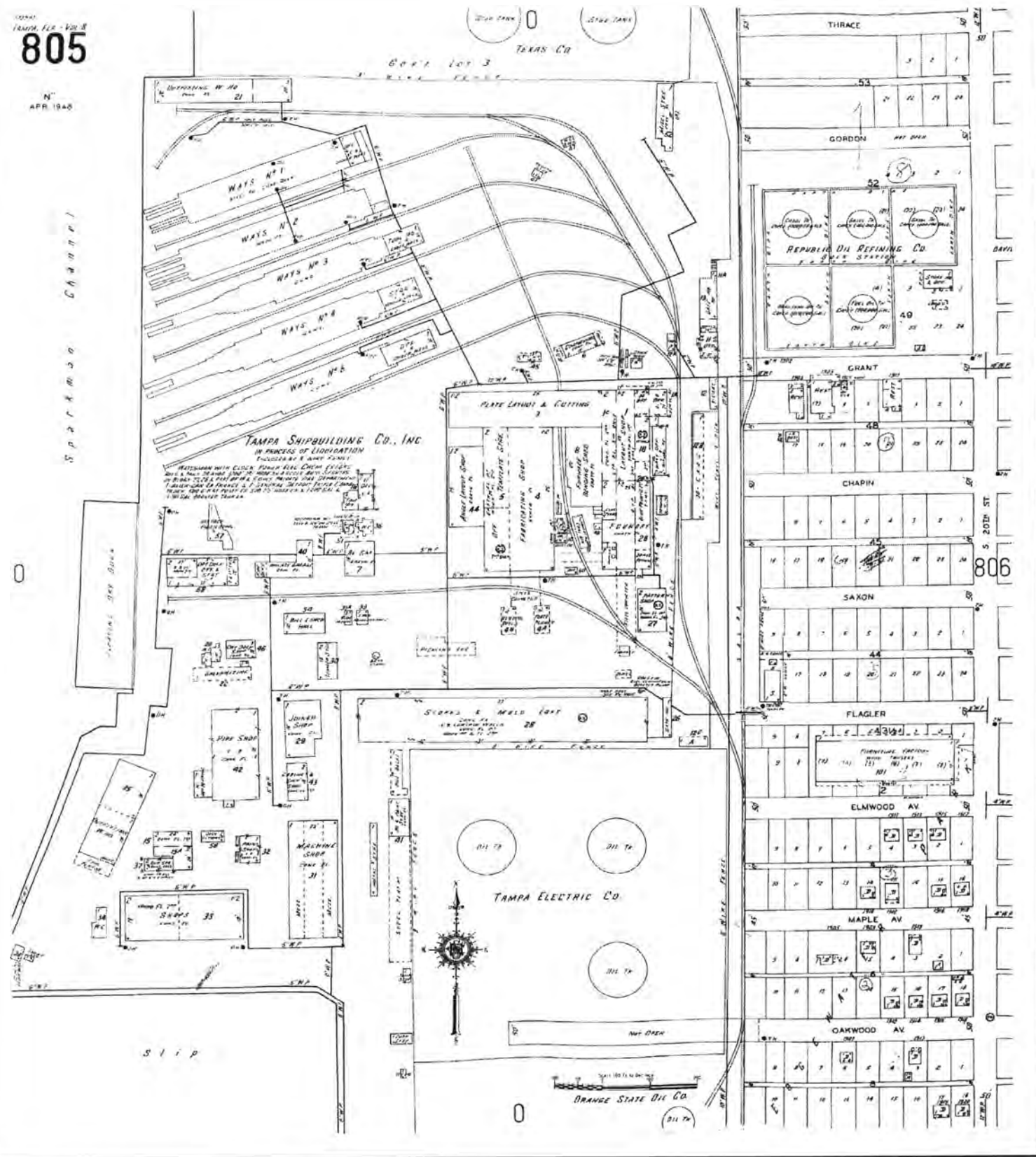
Source:
 Sanborn Map Company, 1951

FIGURE 7e

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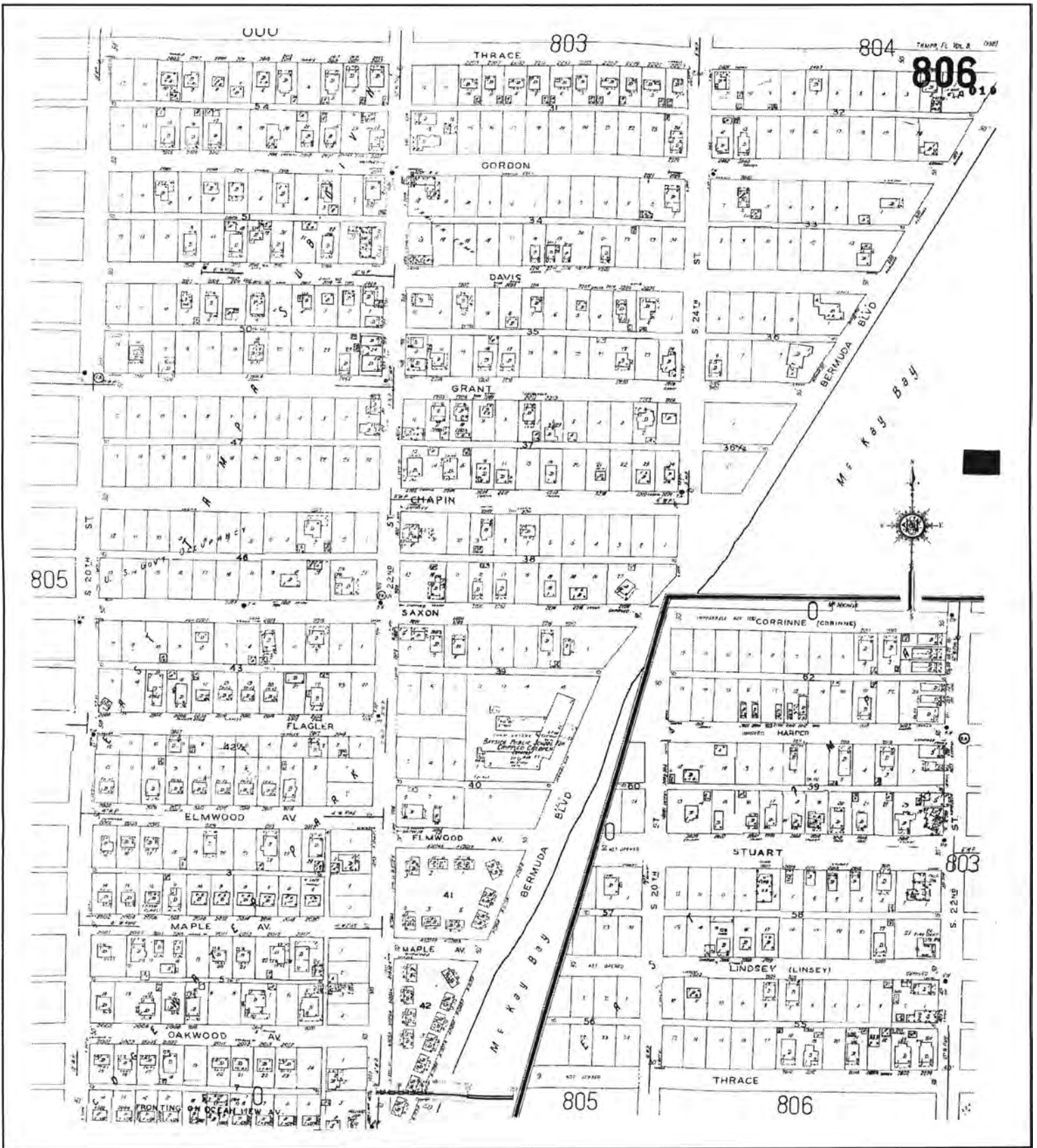
S P R A M 3 0
C A R R I A G E



1951 SANBORN MAP

Source:
Sanborn Map Company, 1951

FIGURE 7f



1951 SANBORN MAP

Source:
Sanborn Map Company, 1951

FIGURE 7g

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Palmetto Beach Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: FLORIDA, Hillsborough

DATE RECEIVED: 6/29/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/27/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/10/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/15/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000496

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 8.14.12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH CO., FL

1/44



PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL

2/44



PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT

HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL

3/44



PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT

HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL

4/44



PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL

5/44



PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL

6/44



PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL

7/44

EPSON 14

EPSON

EPSON



PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH CO., FL

8/44



PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH, FL

9/44



PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL

10/44



PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC
DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH CO., FL
11/44



PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT 22
HILLSBOROUGH CO., FL

12/44

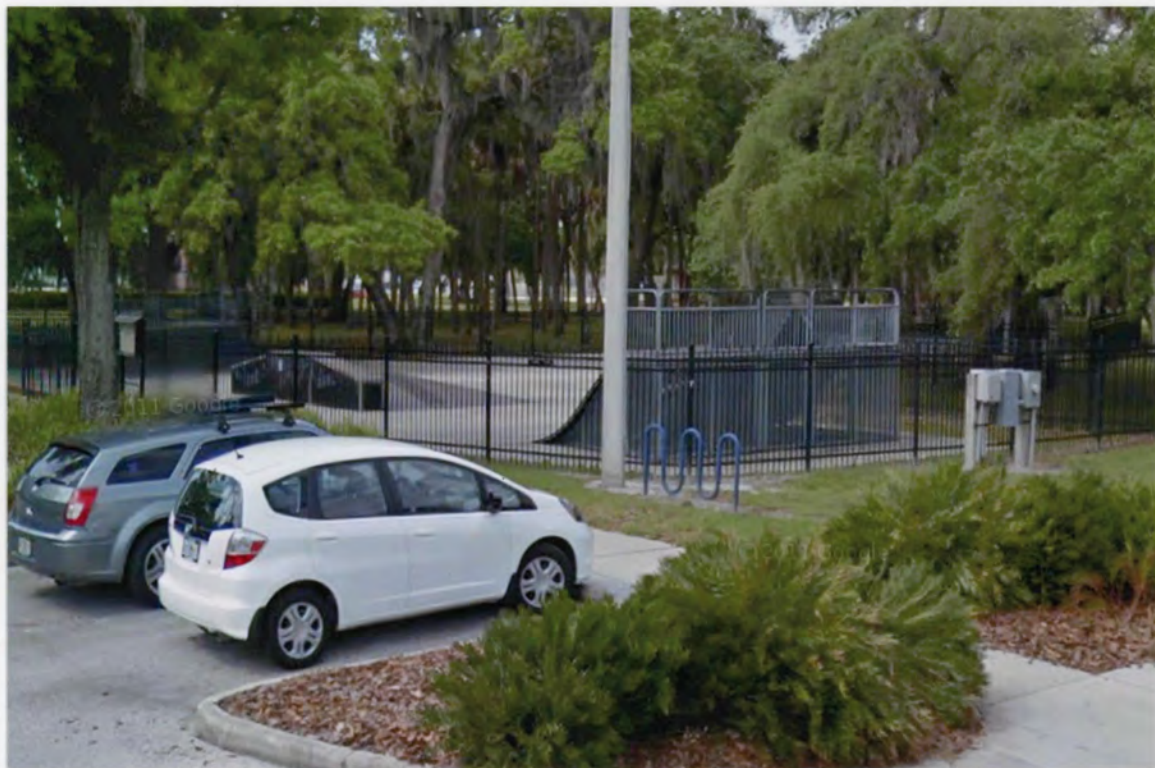


PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT

23

HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL

12/44



PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL

14/44

24

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PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY FL

15/44

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PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL
1/4/44



PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH COY FL

17/44



PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH CO., FL

18/44



PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH Co., FL
19/44



PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH CO., FL

20144



PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL

21/44



PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH CO., FL

22/44



2628

PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL

23/44



PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT 32
HILLSBOROUGH CO. FL

24/44



PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL

25/44



2403

PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT

HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL

26/44



SPEED
LIMIT
35

PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL
27/44



PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT

HILLSBOROUGH CO., FL

28/44

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PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH CO., FL

29/44



PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT

HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL

30/44



PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY
31/44

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PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT

HILLSBOROUGH CO., FL

32144

34

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PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL

33/44



PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL

34/44



PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT 53
HILLSBOROUGH CO., FL

35/44



PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT

HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL

36144



PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL

37/44



PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL

3/8/44



PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH CO., FL

39/44



PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH COY FL

40/44

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NO. 6
FIRESTATION
1914

LEARN THE DIFFERENCE
BETWEEN A GOOD FIRE DEPARTMENT
AND A GREAT ONE

PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH CO., FL

41/44



OPEN
HOUSE

FOR
RENT

PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL

42/44

67

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PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT

HILLSBOROUGH CO., FL

43/44



PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL

44/44



PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT

HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL

1A/9A

1



PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT 2
HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL
2A/9A

Palmetto Beach, Tampa, Fla.



PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT

HILLSBOROUGH CO., FL

34/9A



Photo by
Burgess
Camp

5653/3

PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH CO., FL

4A/9A



PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH CO., FL

5A/9A

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PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH CO., FL
GA/9A



W. H. H. H.
1902

PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH CO. FL
7/1/94

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PALMETTU BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL
8A/9A



*De Soto Elementary School
Using gas fired boilers for supplying steam heat*

PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL

9A/9A

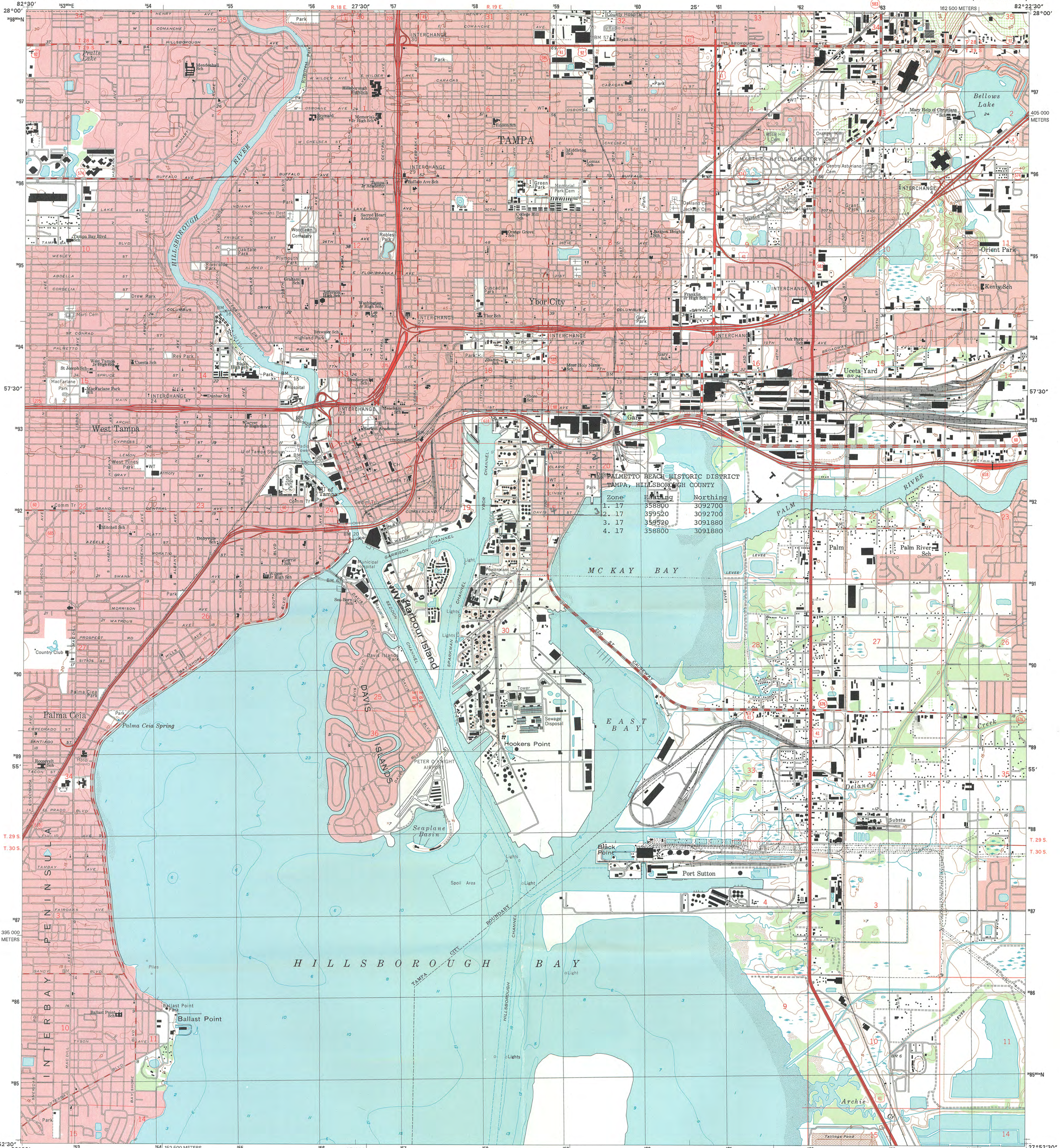
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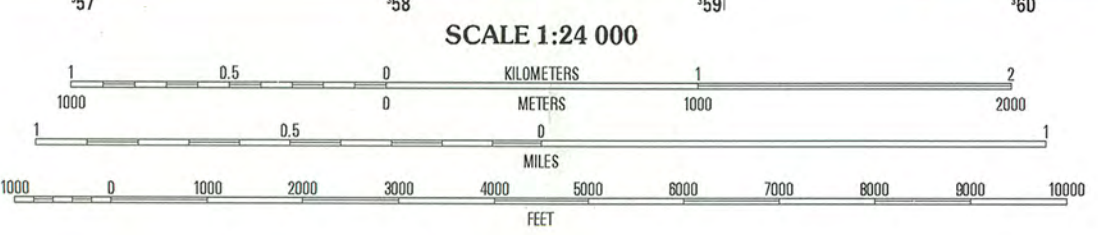
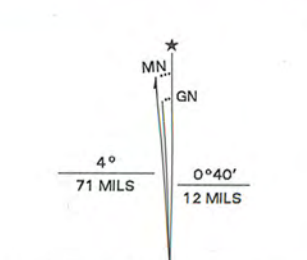
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Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Topography compiled 1956. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1955 and other sources. Public Land Survey System and survey control current as of 1956.
Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS Chart 587 (1952). This information is not intended for navigational purposes.
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1,000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 17 2,500-meter ticks: Florida Coordinate System of 1983 (west zone)
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software.
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.
Landmark buildings verified 1956.



CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET. DATUM IS MEAN LOWER LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2 FEET



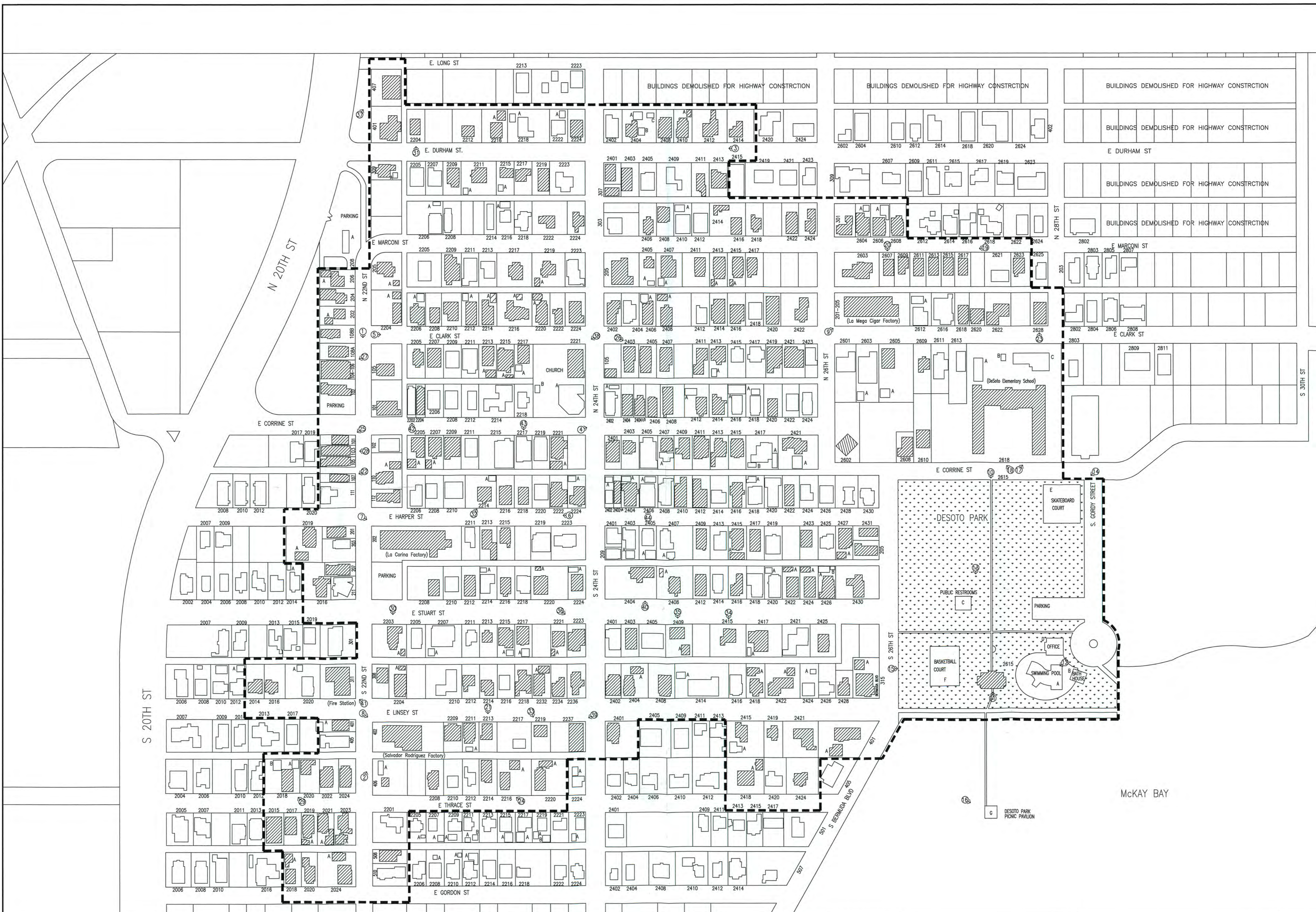
ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

- 1 Citrus Park
- 2 Sulphur Springs
- 3 Thonotosassa
- 4 Gandy Bridge
- 5 Brandon
- 6 Port Tampa
- 7 Gibsons
- 8 Riverview

TAMPA, FL
1995
NIMA 4539 IV NW-SERIES 847



PALMETTO BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT
TAMPA (HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY), FLORIDA

ORIGINAL MAP PROVIDED BY
Atkins
 ENGINEERING AND DESIGN
 4030 BOY SCOUT BOULEVARD
 Suite 700
 Tampa, Florida 33607
 (813) 282-7275



MAP REVISED BY W. CARL SHIVER
 REVISED DATE MAY 2012
 FLORIDA BUREAU OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
 500 SOUTH BRONOUGH STREET
 TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-0250
 PHONE NUMBER (850) 245-6333
 TOLL FREE NUMBER 1-800-7278
 FAX NUMBER (850) 245-6437

- CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS
- NONCONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS
- CONTRIBUTING PARK

LEGEND

- 2204 STREET ADDRESS
- HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- PHOTOS



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT of STATE

RICK SCOTT
Governor

KEN DETZNER
Secretary of State

June 26, 2012

Ms. Carol Shull, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
Department of Interior
1201 Eye Street, N.W., 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed are the nomination and additional materials (nomination form, continuation sheets, district map, USGS map, color digital images, and disk) for the

Palmetto Beach Historic District, Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida

Also enclosed are 4 supplementary images (and disk) of the façade of the **VFW Walter R. Mickens Post 6021 and William Weech American Post 168**, in Key West, Monroe County, Florida, which was listed on May 30, 2012. These images are better representations of the building's main elevation than the images submitted with the nomination.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at (850) 245-6364 if you have any questions or require any additional information.

Sincerely,

Barbara E. Mattick, Ph.D.
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
for Survey & Registration

Enclosures



DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES
R. A. Gray Building • 500 South Bronough Street • Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250
Telephone: 850.245.6300 • Facsimile: 850.245.6436 • www.flheritage.com
Commemorating 500 years of Florida history www.fla500.com

