

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received MAR 19 1986
date entered APR 17 1986

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

1. Name

historic DENNIS HOTEL

and/or common MC CARTHY HOTEL

2. Location

street & number 326 First Avenue North N/A not for publication

city, town St. Petersburg N/A vicinity of

state Florida code 12 county Pinellas code 103

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Terence, John J., Anne E. McCarthy

street & number P.O. Box 325

city, town St. Petersburg N/A vicinity of state Florida 33731

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Pinellas County Courthouse

street & number 315 Court Street

city, town Clearwater state Florida 33633

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title St. Petersburg's Architectural and Historic Resources
has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1981 federal state county local

depository for survey records City Planning Dept.

city, town St. Petersburg state Florida

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY OF PRESENT AND ORIGINAL PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Dennis Hotel is a 27,500 sq. ft. steelframe masonry-clad building with eight stories containing 76 guest rooms and baths. It was a modified rectangle plan on a 40' street frontage lot 100 feet deep. The main (north) facade is cast stone and red brick, the other facades are cement stucco. The lobby is two stories high with a mezzanine balcony and reception area. The upper floors have ten guest rooms and baths, with a central hall, two stairwells, and elevator landing on each floor. Only the lobby area has suffered alterations, the upper floors are intact with original furniture, plumbing and lighting fixtures. The building was repaired and its interiors were refurbished in 1985.

TEXT SUPPORTING SUMMARY OF PRESENT AND ORIGINAL PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Dennis Hotel sits on lot 4 of block 26 of the Revised Plat of St. Petersburg, 1889. The lots of this block are uniformly 50'x100'. Downtown sidewalks are 15' wide, and construction to the lot lines has been allowed in the central business district since 1889. Adjacent to the east of the Dennis Hotel is a two-story, highly altered building, which was originally the Dennis Grille. To the west is the 1913 two-story Women's Town Improvement Association, which later became the Dennis Hotel Annex. To the south, across the alley, is a six-story parking garage built in the 1960's.

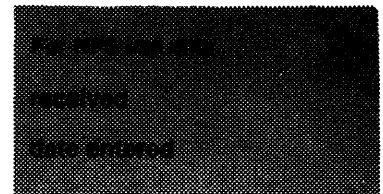
The Dennis Hotel is basically rectangular in plan, 40' wide by 100' deep. A 5' deep indentation on the west side starts at the ground floor 20' back from the north front. An identical one starts at the mezzanine floor on the east side. These serve as light and ventilation wells for the lower floors of the building. The ground floor of the hotel contains 3,670 sq. ft., and houses the lobby, offices, and service areas. The 3,340 sq. ft. mezzanine floor contains the upper part of the lobby, mezzanine balcony, and six guest rooms. The upper six floors (each containing 3,340 sq. ft.) are all identical. They have ten guest rooms with baths, a 4'6" wide central hall, two stairways, and an elevator (see plans).

The hotel is a steel framed, massilon type I beam structure whose exterior walls are not load bearing. The foundation consists of square concrete spread footings for the steel columns, and a continuous spread footing foundation wall for the exterior walls. The ground floor is a 5" thick slab of reinforced concrete.

The exterior walls are brick; the interior partitions of the ground and mezzanine floors are terra cotta hollow tile. The specs note "that they may be laid with their cells horizontal in accordance with the

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curious local practice...". The east, west, and south facades are all finished with a rough-textured portland cement stucco, although the original specs called for dark red brick.

The main (north) facade differs from the others, being clad in cast stone, tile, granite, and face brick. The base of this facade is Mt. Airy granite 12" high at the east corner. The site has a number 5 grade and this is rectified in this granite course. The lower three stories are clad in cast stone made to resemble ashlar dressed limestone with ¼" mortar joints. Four of the six Corinthian posts are free standing, and behind them is a wall of glass panels and french doors all framed in wood. The posts support a Corinthian order entablature, with a greek key frieze. The slightly projecting entablature had a balcony of wrought iron, removed in 1954 at the time the front doors were replaced. The cast stone cladding terminates at the third floor, floorline in an ornamented cornice.

The remaining five floors are clad in "Airdale" fire brick made by Sumter Brick Works. They are laid in American bond with ¼" raked out horizontal joints, and vertical joints are butted. The window sills are 6" red quarry bull nose tile set in concrete. The sills are identical on all four facades. All windows in the Dennis Hotel are double hung 6/6 steel sash. The bathroom windows are 3 light steel casements. Beneath the 4th, 5th, and 5th floor windows are recessed panels of buff color cement stucco. The windows of the 6th and 7th floors have 6" square buff colored tiles (3) above them. A cast stone stringcourse runs immediately below the sills of the 7th floor windows. Above the 7th floor windows runs a cast stone entablature and cornice. This is surmounted by a brick parapet with a plain cast stone coping. The parapet contains three recessed stucco panels. The central panel was designed to hold "Dennis" in bronze letters, this was never executed.

The lobby of the Dennis Hotel is 16'X38', two stories high and occupies the front (northern) end of the building. The floor is of 6" sq. terra-cotta colored quarry tile with ½" mortar joints. The same tile is laid in one course on the wall as a baseboard. The walls are sand finished plaster, with a 12" cornice at the ceiling and mezzanine floor level. A large cast stone mantel dominates the west wall, and two large arched doorways occupy the east wall. These are now sealed but originally opened onto a passageway that led to the Dennis Grille. The north side of the lobby is virtually a glass wall with three french doors that give access to First Avenue. A mezzanine balcony supported by two large masonry pillars runs across the south side of the lobby. Beneath the balcony on the ground floor is a reception office and stairs to the upper floors. Adjacent to the stairs is the small elevator lobby and Otis elevator. The remainder of the ground floor is a service area

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laundry, trunk room, boiler room, etc., with a central corridor to the rear service entrance.

The mezzanine floor contains the upper part of the lobby and an 11' x 28' balcony that overlooks it. The ladies toilet and chamber #3 shown in the plans were never built, which created a larger room. To the south of the elevator and elevator lobby, is a 4'6" central hall which gives access to six guest rooms and baths. The mezzanine and upper floors are built of fireproof simplex brand composition wall board panels with a finish coat of smooth plaster. The panels are fastened to metal studs. The floors are of concrete slab and are carpeted. Guest rooms vary in size. They generally have a pair of windows, although corner rooms have more. Each room has a square closet. The floors in the baths are of white glazed hexagonal tile. The walls have a wainscot of square glazed polychrome tiles with a contrasting border. Each bath has a tub, pedestal lavatory, and a tank toilet. All are white porcelain Standard Company fixtures.

Door and window architraves are wood with simple moldings. The hall doors have a T light transom. The hotel is heated with an oil burning steam heat system and each room has a radiator. The Dennis Hotel has two stairways and an elevator. The north stairs are for guests and begin in the lobby. The south stairs are for service and begin near the boiler room. Both are steel with concrete treads and risers, and have simple metal railings. The elevator is a manual Otis hydraulic type and is original.

Alterations to the Dennis Hotel are confined to the ground floor lobby area. The first changes date from 1932-33 when the original office and coat room were removed and the laundry room was remodeled. The reception desk was placed in the stairwell. At this time the two doors leading into the Dennis Grille from the lobby were closed. The architect for this remodeling was Elliot B. Hadley. In October 1933 a canvas entrance canopy was erected. The next remodeling was in 1953 when the reception office and counters were rebuilt. The front doors and windows were replaced in 1955. A central heat and air system with exposed metal ductwork was added in 1961. The other areas of the hotel are unaltered and in excellent repair.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates +1925 **Builder/Architect** F. Mason/H.F. Cunningham

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

SUMMARY OF STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Dennis/McCarthy Hotel is significant for its architecture, its association with the Florida real estate boom of the 1920's, and its connection with Nick Dennis, a prominent local hotelier. The hotel is one of the most Florida important works of nationally known architect Harry F. Cunningham. The Dennis Hotel was designed at the same time Cunningham completed the tower of the Nebraska State Capitol, while a partner of Goodhue and Associates.

TEXT SUPPORTING SUMMARY OF STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Cunningham's buildings in St. Petersburg which were designed between 1925 and 1928 give us important insights into the evolution of his style. Many of his commissions were done in the Mediterranean Revival style, the Dennis Hotel and St. Petersburg Times Building are exceptions to this. These works, regardless of their style, all show the same trends; elimination of ornament, simplification of massing, and the use of symmetry and the repetition of basic geometric elements. This severe approach to the Mediterranean Revival style is a marked contrast to the works of Kiehnel and Elliott, Mizner, and other architects active in St. Petersburg.

The facade of the Dennis Hotel was designed with a sparing use of classical ornament. It has a superficial similarity to the 1923-24 Mason (Princess Martha) Hotel, just across Williams Park. The Mason Hotel was designed by Frank Jonsberg, the consulting architect of the Dennis Hotel.¹ The contractor of both hotels was Franklin Mason² The two hotels are built of the same materials in the Beaux Arts classical style. The results, however, are very different. The Mason facade has a dynamic tension created by the strong vertical and horizontal rhythms.

Harry Cunningham's most ambitious project in St. Petersburg was the St. Petersburg Times Building which was designed in 1926³ The plans and elevations of the Times Building show a twenty-two story Moderne Style tower flanked by a pair of eight-story wings, which closely resembles the Nebraska Capitol. Only one wing was built in 1927 and its facade is very similar to the Dennis Hotel. The first two floors are clad in cast stone, and the upper floors in dark orange brick.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one.

Quadrangle name St. Petersburg

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A 17 33981010 3072620
Zone Easting Northing

B
Zone Easting Northing

C

D

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification

Lot 4 of Block 26 of the Revised Original Plat of St. Petersburg

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

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Howard Hansen/Diana Primelles

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date January 1986

street & number The Capitol telephone (904) 487-2333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida

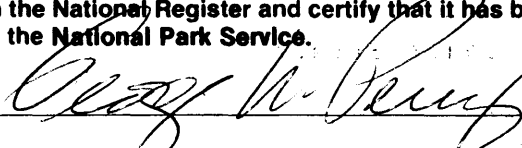
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

 national state X local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

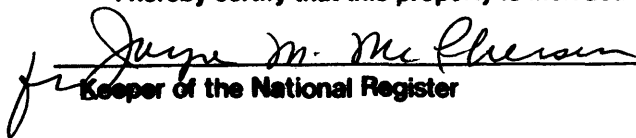


title State Historic Preservation Officer

date Apr. 24, 1986

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



Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the National Register

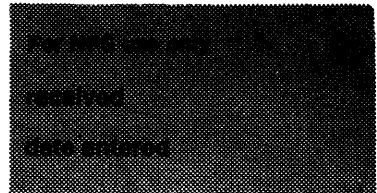
date 4/17/86

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Harry Cunningham, architect of the Dennis Hotel was born in Washington, D.C. in 1885, the son of S. Harry and Theodora Bradley Cunningham. He attended George Washington University, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Atelier Julian, Paris. In 1907 he joined the firm of Wood, Donn and Deming, supervising architects of the U.S. Treasury Department. He enlisted for military service with the U.S. Army in 1917. After the war he developed reconstruction plans for 17 villages and one city in France. He married Miss Adele Ferrand de Ainay le Chateau in 1922 while still in France. They had one child, Harry Jr.⁴

He returned to Washington, D.C. in 1923 where he designed a number of houses and apartment buildings. His most important commission was The Burning Tree Golf Club in 1923. Cunningham was a professor of architecture from 1923-24 at George Washington University.⁵

The Cunninghams came to St. Petersburg in late 1924, shortly after he joined the firm of Goodhue and Associates in New York. His first commission here was the Mediterranean Revival Style Louis Raquet house in 1924.⁶ His major work of this year was the Dennis Hotel, these plans are dated March 16, 1925.⁷ The Cunninghams went to New York in April, and left Frank Jonsberg AIA in charge of the project.⁸ In New York he worked on finishing the design for the Nebraska Capitol, and lectured on the theory of design at New York University.⁹

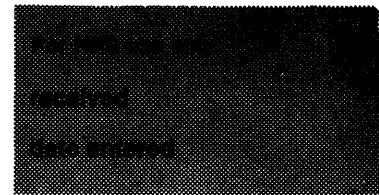
Goodhue and Associates, formed in 1913 by Bertram Goodhue, was in turmoil in 1924 when Cunningham joined the firm as a partner. Bertram Goodhue died unexpectedly on April 24, 1924 in the midst of his largest commission, the Nebraska State Capitol. Goodhue had won the design competition for this ten million dollar project in 1922, and now Cunningham was left to complete the tower and certain interior designs.¹⁰

The Cunninghams returned to their cottage on Endicott Court for the winter of 1925-26.¹¹ During this last year of the Florida real estate boom, Cunningham was elected president of the Florida Chapter of the AIA.¹²

His major works during this time were the Mediterranean Revival Style Lakewood Elementary School, and the Mediterranean Revival Style Salvation Army Citadel (demolished in 1982).¹³ In the spring of 1926 he returned to his duties at Goodhue and Associates.

The winter of 1926-27 was the Cunningham's last in St. Petersburg.¹⁴ The Boom had collapsed and people in the construction trades were fleeing Florida. In the spring of 1926 Harry Cunningham had designed several model homes in the new Lakewood Estates subdivision,¹⁵ one of

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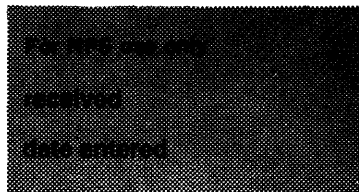
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which they occupied (109 Alcazar Way S.).¹⁶ His major commission this winter was the St. Petersburg Times Building. Unfortunately only a portion of it was constructed by the spring of 1927.¹⁷ A much smaller structure, the Mirror Lake Shuffleboard Club, was designed by Cunningham at the same time, and was built in the summer of 1927.¹⁸

Harry Cunningham maintained an office in St. Petersburg through 1928, but lived full time in New York.¹⁹ 24 The main concern of this period was completing the 400' tower of the Nebraska Capitol. In 1930 he left the firm of Goodhue and Associates and moved to Lincoln Nebraska. Here he became the first Chairman of the University of Nebraska School of Architecture.²⁰ The Cunninghams returned to Washington, D.C. in 1935, there he designed the award winning Brazilian Embassy 1935, and the Heatherington Apartments 1936.²¹ He retired from architecture in 1939, but at the outbreak of World War II he joined the U.S. General Staff, Intelligence as a Lt. Colonel. For his services during the war he received the U.S. Legion of Merit, the French Legion of Honour, Croix de Guerre, and the Belgian Order of the Lion. In 1951 the Cunninghams retired to Lincoln, Nebraska. His last commission was the Memorial Chapel of Westminster Church in 1952.²² Harry Cunningham died in Lincoln in 1959.²³

The Dennis is located in the heart of downtown St. Petersburg facing Williams Park. When the city was laid out in 1888, a square block in the center of the plat was designated as a city park.²⁴ Central Avenue, one block to the south, was chosen by John C. Williams (the city's founder) as the main commercial street.²⁵ By the turn of the century the north (2nd Ave.) and east (3rd St.) sides of the park were faced with large two-story houses of the city's elite. The west (4th St.) side of the park became the site of the First Baptist Church and the Episcopal Cathedral.²⁶ The south (1st Ave.) side of the park developed in a more commercial manner. This block was originally owned by Sarah Williams Armistead,²⁷ widow of the city's founder. She built three rental cottages on lots 3, 6, and 7 by 1894.²⁸ Bruce T. Livingston, a civil engineer, built a one-story rental cottage on lot 4, the future site of the Dennis Hotel in 1893.²⁹ The most important building on the block was the Women's Town Improvement Association Building built on lot 5. It was completed in 1913 to house the city's oldest and most active organization. One of their projects was the transformation of Williams Park into a flower filled public garden with a bandstand and fountains.³⁰

Nick Dennis, the owner of the Dennis Hotel,³¹ was born in Platanos, Greece in 1883 the son of Leonidas and Theodora Dennis. He attended high school in Constantinople, and learned fluent French and Italian

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before immigrating to the United States in 1902.³² Dennis learned the hotel and restaurant business firsthand in New York at Delmonico's and the Martin Hotel. He went to Chicago and worked several years at the Blackstone Hotel. His next move was to Washington, D.C. where he worked at the Willard Hotel. He next worked as the manager of the Belvedere Hotel in Chesapeake, Maryland. Dennis continued to run this summer resort for years after he moved to St. Petersburg. In 1914 he married Miss Sophia Janes of Washington, D.C.³³

Dennis and his new bride moved to St. Petersburg in 1914. He had visited the previous winter and decided that the booming winter resort held great opportunity.³⁴ The Park Cafeteria was opened by Dennis in 1914 at 26 Third Street N., on the corner of First Avenue and Williams Park. The cafeteria had 1,400 sq. ft. and was owned by Leon Lewis, a pioneer developer.³⁵ The first Dennis Hotel was opened in 1916 in another Lewis owned building at 262 First Ave. N.³⁶ The location was good and both businesses were very successful. From 1910 until the outbreak of World War I, St. Petersburg experienced a time of great growth and tourist development. Dennis and many others benefitted from this first boom, and quietly waited for the "Great War" to end.³⁷

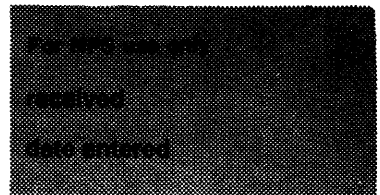
In 1919 Nick Dennis expanded the Park Cafeteria to 10,000 sq. ft., moving into an adjacent new building at 324 First Ave. N.³⁸ This two-story Mediterranean Revival Style building also housed a 25-room Dennis Hotel Annex on the second floor.³⁹ Dennis purchased the frame cottage next door at 326 First Ave., from Bruce Livingston in 1920. That year he built a one-story shop in front of it, and rented it to Sheriden and Growney Fruit Packers. Dennis and his rapidly expanding family moved into the cottage.⁴⁰

During the early 1920's the Florida real estate boom gained momentum daily. Between 1919 and 1927 nearly 3,000 hotel rooms were built in St. Petersburg.⁴¹ By 1924 Nick Dennis started planning a new hotel on the site of his cottage. The Lewis family would not sell any of their properties (they still own all of them in 1985) and the Women's Town Improvement Association, to the west, was firmly entrenched.⁴² M. Leo Elliott of Tampa, designed preliminary plans for Dennis' site in late 1924.⁴³ These plans are strikingly similar to the later Cunningham plans. Elliott's plans were rejected, and Dennis turned to an architect whose work he had known in Washington, D.C.⁴⁴

Harry Cunningham submitted preliminary plans for the new Dennis Hotel in February 1925.⁴⁵ Final working drawings were delivered March 16, 1925 by the architect. A building permit for \$200,000 was filed April 30, 1925, "for an eight-story steel reinforced masonry hotel".⁴⁶

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The St. Petersburg Times reported on May 1, 1925 that "building permits only reached one million dollars in the month of April, with the filing of a \$200,000 permit by Nick Dennis yesterday".⁴⁷ This was an anticlimax after the level of nearly three million it had reached in March. The construction and opening of the Dennis Hotel was overshadowed in the newspapers by the two-million dollar Vinoy Park Hotel which was rising nearby on the waterfront. On December 15, 1925 the Dennis Hotel was opened to the public, with most of its' rooms already rented for the season.⁴⁸ The Dennis family had moved into their apartment in the hotel a month earlier.⁴⁹

The Florida real estate boom collapsed in mid 1926. Nick Dennis fared better than most. He had invested carefully in income producing ventures, not in raw land.⁵⁰ The Park Cafeteria was closed in 1926. The Dennis Grille next door remained open and was renamed the Park Cafeteria in 1930.⁵¹ This reduced the restaurant's capacity by two thirds, reflecting the drop in business. In 1937 Dennis bought the Women's Two Improvement Association Building next door. It was remodeled into hotel rooms on the second floor, and shops on the street level, and named the Dennis Hotel Annex.⁵²

The Dennis Hotel changed little over the years, and the elderly tourists returned every winter. Nick Dennis found time to be involved in numerous civic and fraternal organizations. Dennis was one of the organizers of the Civitans, and served as a Director of the Chamber of Commerce for 16 years. His other affiliations included the Hotelman's Association, the Rotary Club, the International Brotherhood of Magicians, the Odd Fellows, the Elks, and the St. Petersburg Aviation Club. In January of 1922 he founded the Selama Grotto in St. Petersburg. The 310 Club was another organization created by Nick Dennis. It had no officers, dues, or bylaws, but was known among the great and near great of the baseball world. Meetings were held on call, to initiate some newcomer, in room 310 of the Dennis Hotel. Dennis' amazing practical jokes and magic tricks entertained the members who came to town for baseball spring training.⁵³

Nick Dennis died September 10, 1964 at age 80. His wife Sophia died at the hotel March 30, 1982, aged 89. They were survived by six children: Leon, Nick, Jr., Frank, Helen, Stella and Sophia.⁵⁴

The heirs of Sophia Dennis sold the Dennis Hotel in January 1985 to Terence McCarthy.⁵⁵ He closed the hotel for extensive repairs, redecorating, and the installation of a fire sprinkler system. The hotel reopened in April 1985 as the McCarthy Hotel.

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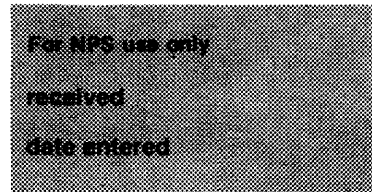
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FOOTNOTES

1. City of St. Petersburg, Office of Licenses, Permits and Inspections, Property Permit Cards of 410 1st Ave.
2. Ibid.
3. Archives of the St. Petersburg Times, Inc., 420 1st Ave. S. Planson file.
4. Architects Directory, 1955, New York, AIA press. P T20.
5. Ibid.
6. The Book of Florida. Miami: Davis and Co. , 1926, p. 501.
7. Plans for the Dennis Hotel, on file at 326 1st Ave. N., St. Petersburg.
8. Interviews with Helen Dennis Fuller, June and July 1985.
9. Op.cit. #4.
10. Whitaker, C.H., Editor, Bertram G. Goodhue, Architect, New York, AIA Press 1925.
11. St. Petersburg City Directory, R. L. Polk Co., Jacksonville, 1926-28.
12. Op.cit. #4.
13. Ibid.
14. Op. cit. # 11.
15. Op.cit #6. Property cards for houses on Alcazar Way S.
16. Op.cit. #11.
17. Op.cit #4.
18. St.Petersburg Times. June 10, 1927, Sec. 1 p.4.
19. Op.cit. #11.
20. Op.cit. #4.
21. Ibid.

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22. Ibid.
23. American Architects Directory, 1923, R.L. Polk Co., Jacksonville.
24. Roy Wakeling Archives on file at Mudano and Associates, Architects, Clearwater.
25. St. Petersburg City Directories, 1929-35.
26. St. Petersburg Times, Oct. 12, 1934, Sec. 1, p. 8.
27. Pinellas County Plat Book One.
28. Straub, W.L., History of Pinellas, St. Augustine, 1926., p.34.
29. St. Petersburg Tax Roles, 1892-96. One file in the reference department of St. Petersburg Public Library.
30. Fuller, Walter, St. Petersburg and Its People, St. Petersburg, 1972, p. 51.
31. Op.cit. # 29.
32. Op.cit. #8 .
33. Op.cit. # 6.
34. Op. cit. #8.
35. The Tourist News, St. Petersburg, Dec. 10, 1921.
36. St. Petersburg City Directory, 1916.
37. Op. cit. # 35.
38. St. Petersburg City Directory, 1916.
39. Op. cit. #1 Building permit card , 324 1st Ave. N.
40. Op.cit.#8.
41. Op.cit. #29.
42. Op. cit. #8.
43. Op.cit. #7.
44. Op. cit. # 8.
45. Op. cit # 7.

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Continuation sheet

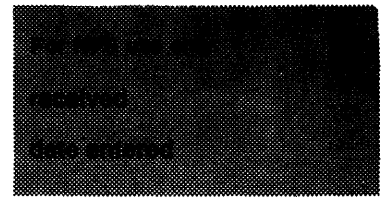
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46. Op. cit.#1.
47. St. Petersburg Times. May 1, 1925, Sec. 1, p. 1.
48. St. Petersburg Times. December 16, 1925, Sec. 1, p.1.
49. Op. cit.#8.
50. Ibid.
51. St. Petersburg City Directories 1926-31.
52. Op.cit. #8 and Building card permit, 330 1st Ave. N.
53. St. Petersburg Times. September 11, 1964. Obituary of N. Dennis.
54. Ibid.
55. St. Petersburg Times, March 31, 1982. Obituary of Sophia Dennis.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number 9.

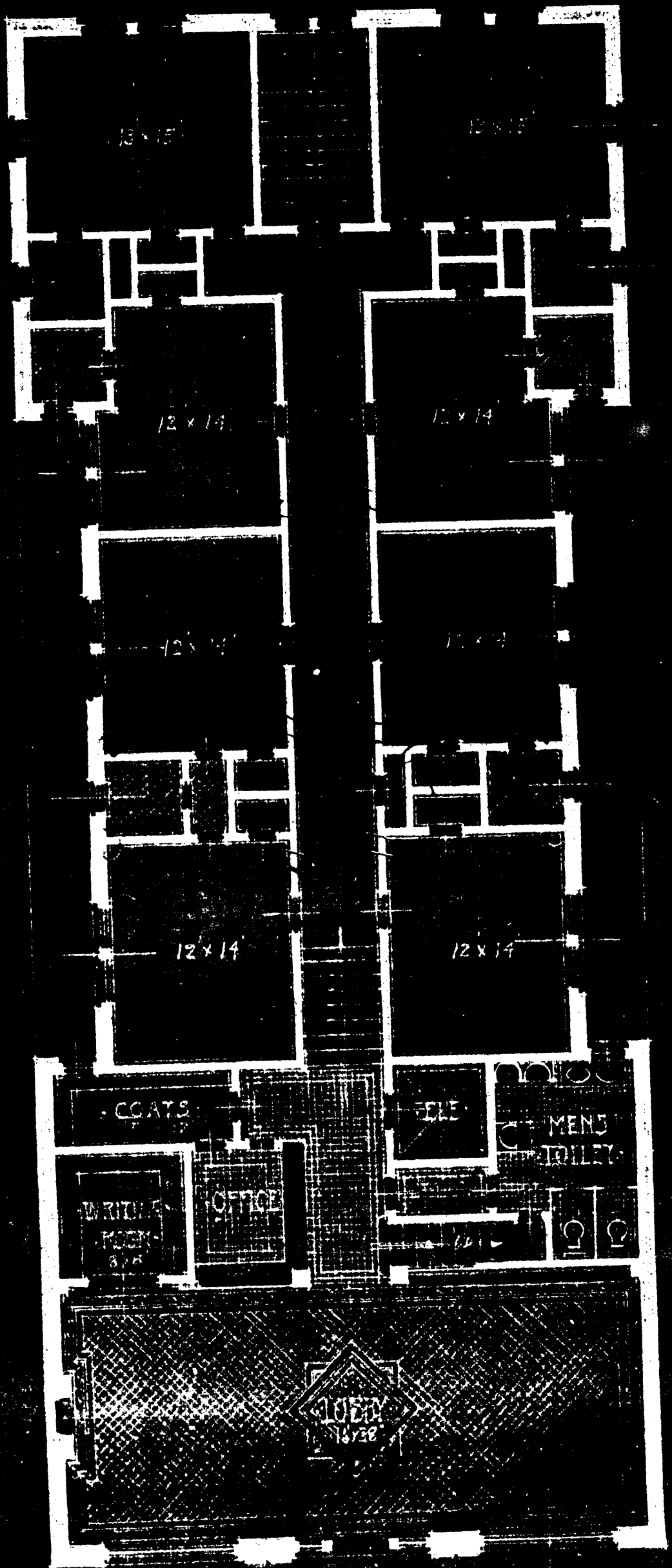
Page 1

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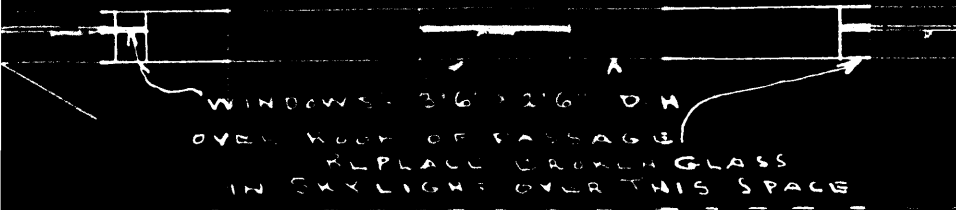
Elliott

M. Leo Elliott plan for the first floor of the Dennis Hotel 1925. Plans were rejected by owner Nick Dennis





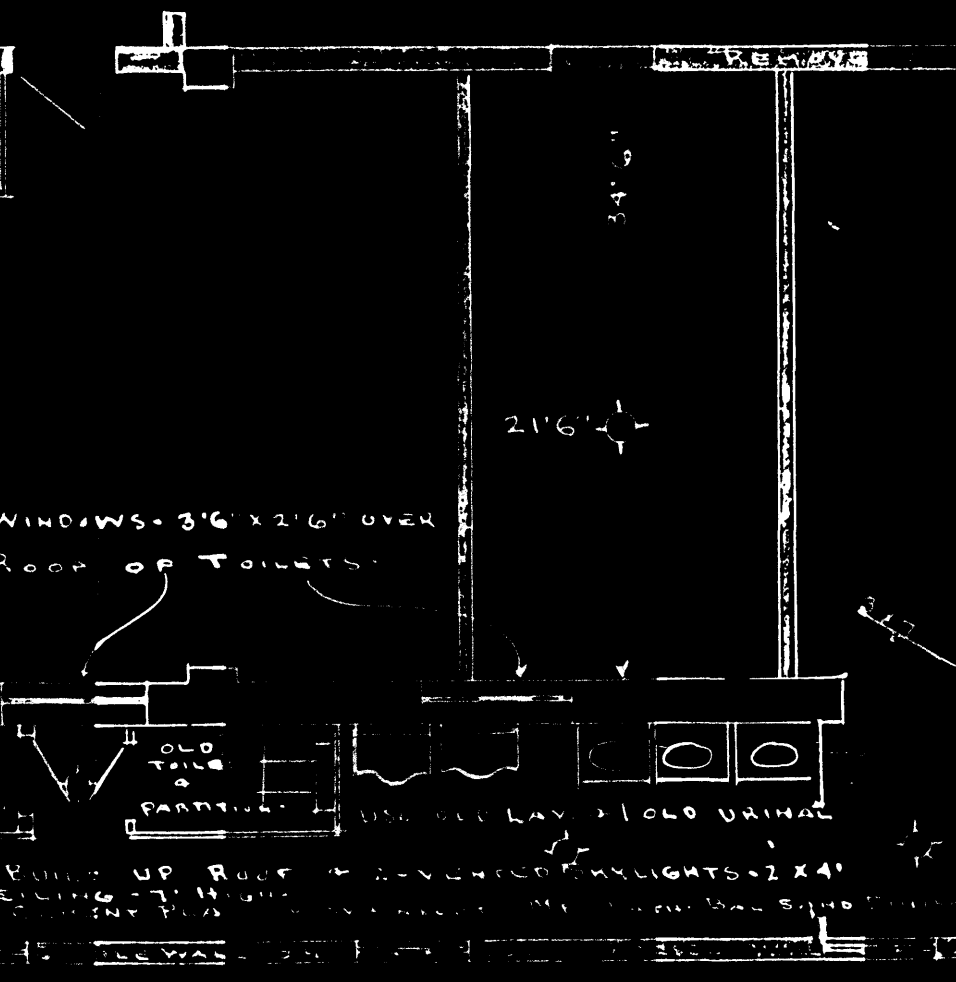
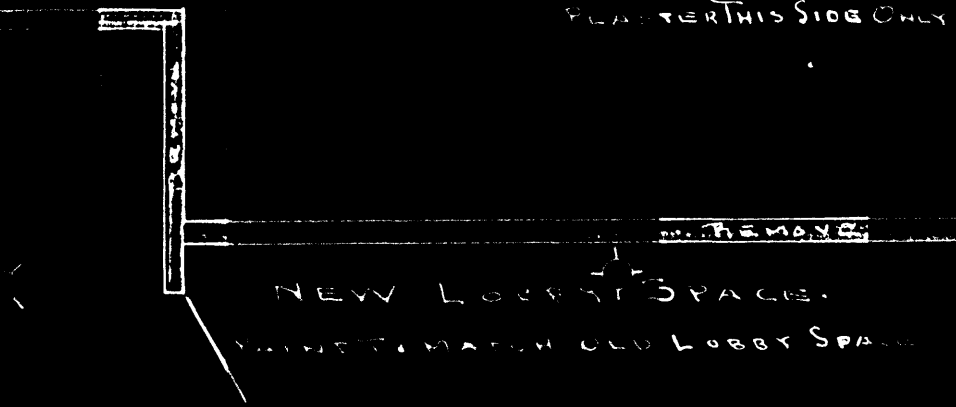
IRON ROOM - 2 VENTED SKY LIGHTS - 1'6" X 1'6"



28'6"

1 1/2" FLOOR TILES
5" CONC. SLAB

PLASTER THIS SIDE ONLY



Elliott Hadley plan for remodeling of the first floor of the Dennis Hotel. Partitions in red were removed, those in yellow added.