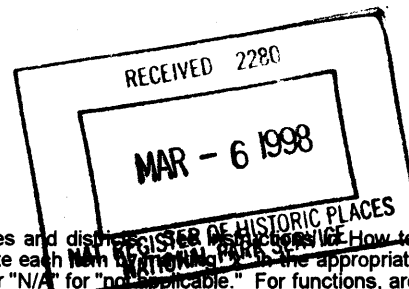


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



295

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking 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 ROSER PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number N/A; 8PI6915

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by 5th & 9th Streets So. & 6th & 11th Aves. So. N/A not for publication

city or town St. Petersburg N/A vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Pinellas code 103 zip code 33701

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 2/24/98
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain) _____

[Signature] 4.1.98
Signature of the Keeper 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 | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 146 | 22 | buildings |
| 0 | 0 | sites |
| 0 | 0 | structures |
| 0 | 0 | objects |
| 146 | 22 | total |

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

See Continuation Sheet

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Wood/Weatherboard

Stucco

roof Asphalt Shingle

other Wood: Porch

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- Criteria A through G with checkboxes and descriptions.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

ARCHITECTURE

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1914-1947

Significant Dates

1914

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- Documentation checkboxes: preliminary determination, previously listed, designated landmark, recorded by survey.

Primary location of additional data:

- Location checkboxes: State Historic Preservation Office, Other State Agency, Federal agency, Local government, University, Other.

Name of Repository

#

ROSER PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
Name of Property

Pinellas Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 27 approx.

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|---|---------|---|---|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| | Zone | | Easting | | | | | | Northing | | | | | | |
| 2 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|---|---------|---|---|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| | Zone | | Easting | | | | | | Northing | | | | | | |
| 4 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 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 Sherry Anderson, Architectural Historian; Gary V. Goodwin, Carl Shiver, Site Specialists

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date _____

street & number R.A. Gray Building, 500 S. Bronough Street telephone (850) 487-2333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page _____

**ROSER PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida**

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements/Bungalow/Prairie;

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals/Mediterranean Revival/Colonial Revival/Neoclassical/Tudor Revival;

Other/Frame Vernacular

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1

**ROSER PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida**

SUMMARY

The Roser Park Historic District is an approximately 27 acre residential neighborhood located immediately southwest of downtown St. Petersburg, Florida. The neighborhood is dominated by single family dwellings dating from the 1910s to the 1940s. A variety of residential architectural styles, typical of those popular in the United States during the first half of the 20th century, are represented in the district. These include Bungalow, Prairie, and a collection of revival styles. There are also a significant number of wood frame vernacular residences in the neighborhood. The district is diagonally bisected by Booker Creek which is bordered on both sides by Roser Park, the neighborhood's major green space. Roser Park Historic District is roughly bounded by 9th Street South on the west, 6th Avenue South on the north, 5th Street South on the east, and 11th Avenue South to the south. The district contains 168 buildings, 146 of which contribute to the historic character of the district (approximately 86 percent of the total) and 22 of which are noncontributing. Of the contributing buildings 94 are residences and 52 are outbuildings. Of the 22 noncontributing buildings, 7 were constructed after the neighborhood's period of significance and fifteen are historic buildings that have been significantly altered.

SETTING

The city of St. Petersburg is located on the west coast of central Florida, in Pinellas County, at the south end of the Pinellas Peninsula, which separates Tampa Bay from the Gulf of Mexico. Other communities found on the peninsula, like Clearwater, Largo, Pinellas Park, and Gulfport have grown with St. Petersburg to form an almost continuous urban landscape. St. Petersburg and its surrounding communities are part of the St. Petersburg/Tampa metropolitan area which has a population of more than 2,000,000 residents. The city is connected to Tampa and its environs by bridges across the bay, and to Bradenton and Sarasota by the twin-span, 15 mile Sunshine Skyway Bridge across Tampa Bay and a part of the Gulf of Mexico. St. Petersburg has a subtropical climate and is principally a resort and residential city. The economy depends largely on tourism through visitors to the many beaches along St. Petersburg's 33 miles of waterfront. Focal points of downtown tourist activity are Bayfront Auditorium and the Municipal Pier, both of which are located on Tampa Bay.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Roser Park is a small residential neighborhood that developed primarily during the 1910s and 1920s. The neighborhood was once larger but the construction of buildings associated with Bayfront Medical Center since the 1950s has resulted in the destruction of many residences north of Booker Creek. A significant feature of the neighborhood is Roser Park, a natural green space lying on both sides of Booker Creek. The creek and park are found at the bottom of a steep ravine that separates the few historic residences remaining in the northern part of the historic district from the majority of houses located in its southern part. Only ten historic primary buildings are still found north

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 2

**ROSER PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida**

of the creek. All but one of these were originally single family dwellings. The building at 800 7th Avenue South (photo 1) is an apartment building constructed c. 1926.

Streetscape and landscape features of the district include mature tropical and semi-tropical trees and plants, two road bridges, hexagonal paver sidewalks, brick paved streets, and rough dressed granite curbs (photo 2). The streets and alleys are all brick and were laid prior to 1917. These features exist throughout the neighborhood and create a sense of continuity through the district. Roser Park Drive wends its way along the south side of Booker Creek from 9th Street South to the point that the creek disappears underground just east of 6th Street South. A sidewalk for pedestrians is found on the north side of the creek. The two small concrete vehicle bridges on Roser Park Drive cross the creek at 8th Street South and 6th Street South.

A number of the residences along Roser Park Drive Booker Creek are found atop the small bluff that overlooks the ravine. The soil on the side of the bluff is prevented from subsiding by rusticated concrete block revetment walls. The street addresses for some of these residences are actually found on 10th Avenue South and a few of the houses, such as the one at 659 10th Avenue South (photo 3) have major facades on both their north and south elevations. These houses are mainly the larger and more elaborate of those found in the district. Other large residences are found along both 8th Avenue South (photo 4) and Prospect Court (photo 5).

The majority of the houses in the historic district are found in a triangular area bordered by Roser Park Drive on the north, 11th Avenue South on the south, and 9th Street South on the west. The area is covered mainly by bungalows and wood frame vernacular residences. Most of the residences in the district are associated with secondary buildings, usually garage apartments, garages, and storage sheds. The majority of these were erected at the same time period as the primary building and are usually constructed of the same materials. The single-family dwellings that comprise most of the buildings in the district range from small one-story cottages to large two and a half story houses. Most are of wood frame construction with either weatherboard or drop siding, but some have stucco over wood or metal screen for their exterior walls. A minority of the residences have masonry walls. Most of these are constructed of either concrete block or hollow tile. The lot width for most houses is generally 50 feet, but lot depth can range from 100 feet to 210 feet. The setback of houses, with a few exceptions is fairly regular.

Noncontributing buildings are found scattered throughout the district. Most of these are single-family or multiple-family dwellings that have been constructed within the last fifty years; however some are buildings constructed during the period of historic significance that have been severely altered. Insensitive alterations include the covering or replacement of the original exterior siding with inappropriate materials, the enclosure of porches, the replacement of windows with non-historical types, the removal of original architectural details, and the construction of additions that violate spirit of the building's historic appearance.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 3

**ROSER PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida**

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

Bungalow

Bungalows were among the most popular and residences throughout the United States from the 1890s to the 1930s. Most of those found in the Roser Park Historic District were constructed during the 1910s and 1920s. The small and usually inexpensive residences often have full-width verandas with tapered, wood columns set atop brick piers. The piers are sometimes battered. The roofs are low-pitched with wide, open eaves, typically with front-facing gables. Roof styles also include stepped gables as well as intersecting gables, dormers, and at times include an extension into a porte-cochere. A less common roof design is the side-facing gable with a cross gable over the entry area. Architectural details and ornamentation are often found in the structural elements themselves, such as the use of roof braces, exposed decorative rafter ends, and the use of brick as porch supports. Typical of the bungalow are the large double hung sash windows, sometimes paired, and often having multiple vertical lights in the upper sash over a single pane in the lower sash. Original siding was often novelty or drop siding, and chimneys are usually of brick with simple detailing such as slight corbelling. Buildings were typically one, one and one-half, or two stories in height.

Modest bungalows constitute one of the most numerous house types in of Roser Park, residences especially along 10th Avenue South. An example of this common type is located at 824 10th Avenue South (photo 6). This wood frame house built c. 1923 features a porch with concrete block cast to look like cut stone. The battered columns rest on masonry piers. The steep side-gabled roof features a one-bay dormer room. The house exhibits exposed rafter tails and lattice in the gabled ends. Exposed knee braces are also featured. The windows are one-over-one double-hung sash windows. A rusticated concrete block retaining wall is also featured. Other examples of the style include 710 and 720 9th Street South and 709 11th Avenue South (photos 7-9).

An example of a large bungalow is the one located at 802 Roser Park Drive (photo 10). This c. 1923 residence is a two and a half story wood frame house with varying roof pitches. Its full height masonry piers rest atop a tall stuccoed masonry foundation. The house sits on a steeply graded lot above a concrete block retaining wall. The full-width, hipped roof veranda has exposed rafter tails and an open slatted railing. The decorative roof beams have a cut-out design. The house features a second story with paired, 3/1-light double hung sash windows. Other windows in the house are 6/1 and 8/1 double-hung wood sashes.

Prairie

The Prairie style is type of largely residential architecture developed in Chicago at the beginning of the 20th century by American architect Frank Lloyd Wright and his followers. Its first and most notable early buildings were

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 4

**ROSER PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida**

erected in the Chicago suburbs of Oak Park and River Forrest. Its influence quickly spread over the Midwest and remained in vogue until about 1915. Examples of Prairie style houses were erected Florida between approximately 1915 and 1929. The style was characterized by low-pitched, hipped roof, widely overhanging eaves, bands of narrow casement windows, simple rectangular ground plans, and smooth stuccoed exterior walls.

The house at 913 Prospect Court (photo 11) is one of three Prairie style residences located in the historic district. This circa 1924 residence is probably the best of the three examples in the neighborhood. The house features a flat-roofed first story with very wide eaves. The smaller second story also has a flat-roof and wide eaves. Five full-height, massive square masonry piers support the front screened porch. A cast concrete block retaining wall is featured around the house. The major windows consist of 5/1 lights with molded lintels and sills. Banded 4/1 light windows are found on the second story.

Neoclassical

Neoclassical style residences were popular throughout the United States during the first half of the 20th century, although they were never favored quite as much as the closely related Colonial Revival style. The principal features of the type were facades dominated by full-height porticos supported by classical columns, symmetrical facades, and the use of classical details around doors and windows.

There are two good examples of the Neoclassical style in the historic district. The best of these is the Bradshaw House at 609 11th Avenue South (photos 12-13). This two-story ashlar-faced, concrete block residence features a full-height portico on its main (south) facade. The gabled roof of the portico is supported by paired colossal columns. The portico shelters a second-story balcony, beneath which is the main entrance to the residence. The east wing of the building reflects the shape of the portico and has engaged columns supporting a pediment. There is also a flat-roofed porte-cochere on the west elevation of the residence. The main fenestration of the house is 7/1 and 5/1 light, double hung sash windows. The other major example of Neoclassical architecture in the district is the residence at 659 10th Avenue South (photo 3). This hip-roofed, two-story house has a gabled, two-story, full-width veranda that overlooks Roser Park Drive. A similar veranda is found on its 10th Avenue facade. Full height entry columns highlight the front entrance. One story columns are also featured on this facade. An open slatted railing is located on the first story porch while the second story sleeping porch exhibits a closed railing. A high brick foundation supports the building, which is sited on the low bluff that overlooks Booker Creek. The main fenestration of the house consists of 6/1 and 4/1 light double hung sash windows.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 5

**ROSER PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida**

Colonial Revival

Variations on the Colonial Revival style have been very popular in the United States since the 1870s. At times, houses of this style are hardly distinguishable from Neoclassical examples. Simple, rectangular ground plans and classical features around door and windows are typical of the most popular variations of Colonial Revival houses.

A good example of Colonial Revival style architecture in the historic district is the two-story residence at 801 9th Avenue South (photo 14). The side-gable house features a one-story entrance portico supported by slender, rectangular columns. Paired 1/1 light windows flank the main entrance. Single 1/1 light windows in the second story of the facade are separated by a small, fixed-pane, stained glass window which probably provides natural light to an upstairs bathroom. The residence also features a narrow, two-story wing on its east elevation. There are paired casement windows on both the first and second stories. The apartment building at 800 7th Avenue South (photo 1) is an eclectic variation on the Colonial Revival theme. This two-story, brick building also has a one-story portico with an arched roof located at the main entrance to the building. The roof of the portico is supported by slender Tuscan columns. The wall surface varies from brick to stucco, and the building features both double hung sash and casement windows. Two-story wings flank the central block of the building, which has a wood-shingled, mansard roof, creating a third story.

Mediterranean Revival

Mediterranean Revival houses were popular in Florida during the 1920s and are closely associated with the Florida real estate boom that saw the development of resort cities like Miami Beach, Boca Raton, and Sarasota. Wealthy northerners who spent their winters in Florida often erected elaborate vacation houses that combined details of Spanish, Italian, and "Moorish" architecture. Many "Spanish" style houses were also constructed for home owners of more modest means, and during the 1920s whole subdivisions were developed around the "tropical" theme of Mediterranean architecture. Typical details of the style include textured stucco wall, clay tiles covering varying roof levels and a mixture of casement and sash windows. Probably the best example of the Mediterranean Revival style in the historic district is the house at 714 Roser Park Drive. The residence has an irregular ground plan and varies in height from one to two stories. The main entrance is found in a recessed porch. The window and door arrangement is irregular and features windows of varying sizes.

Frame Vernacular

Vernacular houses are those without any clearly visible style and are constructed without ornamentation. Traditional examples were constructed without architectural plans by builders who had learned their craft through

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 6

**ROSER PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida**

apprenticeship to other builders who had acquired their skills in the same fashion. The majority of the vernacular houses in the historic district are constructed of wood and range in size from one to two. A good example of a large wood frame vernacular house in the district is the one at 727 11th Avenue South (photo 15). The two-story house has a cross-gable roof and rests on rusticated concrete block piers. The exterior walls are covered by a combination of drop siding and wood shingles. A recessed, one-story porch is found at the southeast corner of the buildings. The porch is supported by two tapered wood columns that rest on rusticated concrete block piers connected by a wood balustrade. The major windows of the residence vary in both placement and size. Most of these are 1/1 light double hung sashes, but a large multi-light window is found in the shelter of the porch immediately east of the main entrance.

Landscaping

The major landscape feature of the neighborhood is Booker Creek and its surrounding park land. Booker Creek, with its narrow green space, steep banks, and hilltop setting for residences gives the neighborhood a distinctive topography, reinforcing the district's sense of place. The walling of the ravine banks along the creek was undertaken in 1914 by Charles M. Roser, the developer of the neighborhood. The banks are walled to a height of 5 to 6 feet. The revetment walls were constructed to prevent the banks below residences from subsiding. Some portions of the walls even remain where houses no longer exist. Originally the walls were constructed using only rusticated concrete block; however, concrete slab walls were installed in some places during the 1930s and 1950s. The construction of the 8th Street Connector road bridge in 1980 resulted in the demolition of several residences near the western boundary of the neighborhood; however, this elevated structure passes above Roser Park reducing its impact as physical and visual intrusion. The area in the immediate vicinity of the bridge still contains remnants of the original residences such as retaining walls and stairs.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 7

**ROSER PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida**

LIST OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

| <u>Street Address</u> | <u>Function</u> | <u>Style</u> | <u>Date</u> |
|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| <u>6th Avenue South</u> | | | |
| 830 | Commercial | Mediterranean Revival | c. 1926 |
| 834 | Commercial | Bungalow | c. 1926 |
| <u>6th Street South</u> | | | |
| 1000 | Residential | Bungalow | c. 1918 |
| 1000 A | Outbuilding | | c. 1918 |
| 1004 | Residential | Frame Vernacular | c. 1923 |
| 1011 | Residential | Frame Vernacular | c. 1918 |
| 1011 A | Garage/Apartment | Frame Vernacular | c. 1918 |
| 1014 | Outbuilding | Frame Vernacular | c. 1920 |
| 1017 | Garage/Apartment | Frame Vernacular | c. 1920 |
| 1024 | Residential | Bungalow | c. 1925 |
| 1024A | Outbuilding | Frame Vernacular | c. 1925 |
| 1025 | Residential | Bungalow | c. 1916 |
| 1025 A | Outbuilding | Frame Vernacular | c. 1916 |
| <u>7th Avenue South</u> | | | |
| 800 | Residential | Colonial Revival | c. 1926 |
| 800 A | Garage/Apartment | Frame Vernacular | c. 1926 |
| 835 | Residential | Frame Vernacular | c. 1925 |
| <u>7th Street South</u> | | | |
| 1026 | Residential | Frame Vernacular | c. 1925 |
| 1040 | Residential | Bungalow | c. 1918 |
| 1040 A | Outbuilding | Frame Vernacular | c. 1918 |
| 1050 | Residential | Bungalow | c. 1923 |

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 8

**ROSER PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida**

8th Avenue South

| | | | |
|-------|------------------|------------------|---------|
| 735 | Residential | Colonial Revival | c. 1923 |
| 735 A | Outbuilding | Frame Vernacular | c. 1923 |
| 745 | Residential | Prairie | c. 1923 |
| 745 A | Outbuilding | Frame Vernacular | c. 1923 |
| 802 | Residential | Bungalow | c. 1923 |
| 802 A | Garage/Apartment | Frame Vernacular | c. 1923 |
| 812 | Residential | Bungalow | c. 1923 |
| 812 A | Garage/Apartment | Frame Vernacular | c. 1923 |
| 822 A | Outbuilding | Frame Vernacular | c. 1923 |
| 846 | Residential | Frame Vernacular | c. 1918 |
| 846 A | Garage/Apartment | Frame Vernacular | c. 1918 |
| 848 | Residential | Colonial Revival | c. 1923 |
| 848 A | Garage | Frame Vernacular | c. 1923 |
| 850 | Residential | Colonial Revival | c. 1923 |
| 850 A | Garage | Frame Vernacular | c. 1923 |

8th Street South

| | | | |
|--------|------------------|------------------|---------|
| 725 | Residential | Prairie | c. 1923 |
| 808 | Residential | Bungalow | c. 1923 |
| 808 A | Garage | Frame Vernacular | c. 1923 |
| 816 | Residential | Bungalow | c. 1923 |
| 816 A | Garage/Apartment | Frame Vernacular | c. 1923 |
| 924 | Residential | Frame Vernacular | c. 1923 |
| 1033 | Residential | Frame Vernacular | c. 1925 |
| 1033 A | Outbuilding | Frame Vernacular | c. 1925 |
| 1037 | Residential | Frame Vernacular | c. 1923 |
| 1037 A | Garage | Frame Vernacular | c. 1923 |
| 1040 | Residential | Tudor Revival | c. 1923 |
| 1041 | Residential | Frame Vernacular | c. 1925 |

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 9

**ROSER PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida**

9th Avenue South

| | | | |
|-------|------------------|------------------|---------|
| 801 | Residential | Colonial Revival | c. 1925 |
| 801 A | Garage/Apartment | Frame Vernacular | c. 1925 |
| 811 | Residential | Frame Vernacular | c. 1925 |
| 811 A | Garage/Apartment | Frame Vernacular | c. 1925 |
| 827 | Residential | Bungalow | c. 1925 |
| 827 A | Garage | Frame Vernacular | c. 1925 |
| 835 | Residential | Bungalow | c. 1925 |
| 835 A | Garage | Frame Vernacular | c. 1925 |
| 847 | Residential | Bungalow | c. 1925 |
| 850 | Residential | Frame Vernacular | c. 1925 |
| 855 | Residential | Frame Vernacular | c. 1923 |
| 855 A | Garage | Frame Vernacular | c. 1923 |
| 859 | Residential | Frame Vernacular | c. 1923 |
| 859 A | Garage | Frame Vernacular | c. 1923 |
| 860 | Residential | Frame Vernacular | c. 1923 |
| 860 A | Outbuilding | Frame Vernacular | c. 1923 |
| 865 | Residential | Frame Vernacular | c. 1925 |
| 865 A | Garage | Frame Vernacular | c. 1925 |
| 865 B | Garage/Apartment | Frame Vernacular | c. 1925 |

9th Street South

| | | | |
|-----|-------------|----------|---------|
| 710 | Residential | Bungalow | c. 1925 |
| 720 | Residential | Bungalow | c. 1925 |

10th Avenue South

| | | | |
|-------|-------------|------------------|---------|
| 538 | Residential | Frame Vernacular | c. 1918 |
| 538 A | Outbuilding | Frame Vernacular | c. 1918 |
| 558 | Residential | Bungalow | c. 1918 |
| 558 A | Outbuilding | Frame Vernacular | c. 1918 |
| 560 | Residential | Frame Vernacular | c. 1918 |
| 560 A | Outbuilding | Frame Vernacular | c. 1918 |
| 615 | Residential | Bungalow | c. 1918 |

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 10

**ROSER PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida**

10th Avenue South (cont.)

| | | | |
|-------|------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| 615 A | Garage/Apartment | Frame Vernacular | c. 1918 |
| 620 | Residential | Frame Vernacular | c. 1918 |
| 625 | Residential | Bungalow | c. 1918 |
| 633 | Residential | Bungalow | c. 1918 |
| 634 | Residential | Bungalow | c. 1925 |
| 644 | Residential | Bungalow | c. 1925 |
| 644 A | Garage/Apartment | Frame Vernacular | c. 1925 |
| 651 | Residential | Mediterranean Revival | c. 1925 |
| 652 | Garage/Apartment | Frame Vernacular | c. 1923 |
| 659 | Residential | Classical Revival | c. 1918 |
| 659 A | Outbuilding | Frame Vernacular | c. 1918 |
| 666 | Residential | Bungalow | c. 1923 |
| 666 A | Garage Apartment | Frame Vernacular | c. 1923 |
| 670 | Residential | Bungalow | c. 1923 |
| 675 | Residential | Colonial Revival | c. 1923 |
| 675 A | Outbuilding | Frame Vernacular | c. 1923 |
| 678 | Residential | Frame Vernacular | c. 1920 |
| 683 A | Garage/Apartment | Frame Vernacular | c. 1923 |
| 691 | Residential | Frame Vernacular | c. 1914 |
| 691 A | Garage/Apartment | Frame Vernacular | c. 1914 |
| 692 | Residential | Frame Vernacular | c. 1918 |
| 700 | Residential | Frame Vernacular | c. 1925 |
| 702 | Residential | Frame Vernacular | c. 1925 |
| 713 | Residential | Bungalow | c. 1923 |
| 714 | Residential | Frame Vernacular | c. 1925 |
| 714 A | Garage/Apartment | Frame Vernacular | c. 1925 |
| 801 | Residential | Bungalow | c. 1925 |
| 808 | Residential | Frame Vernacular | c. 1925 |
| 823 A | Garage | Frame Vernacular | c. 1925 |
| 824 | Residential | Bungalow | c. 1923 |
| 829 | Residential | Frame Vernacular | c. 1918 |
| 834 | Residential | Frame Vernacular | c. 1918 |
| 834 A | Garage/Apartment | Frame Vernacular | c. 1918 |
| 875 | Residential | Frame Vernacular | c. 1918 |

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 11

**ROSER PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida**

10th Avenue South (cont.)

| | | | |
|-------|-------------|------------------|---------|
| 875 A | Outbuilding | Frame Vernacular | c. 1918 |
| 878 | Residential | Frame Vernacular | c. 1918 |
| 878 A | Outbuilding | Frame Vernacular | c. 1918 |

11th Avenue South

| | | | |
|-------|-------------|--------------------|---------|
| 527 | Residential | Bungalow | c. 1925 |
| 545 | Residential | Bungalow | c. 1925 |
| 551 | Residential | Frame Vernacular | c. 1925 |
| 561 | Residential | Bungalow | c. 1925 |
| 567 | Residential | Colonial Revival | c. 1925 |
| 609 | Residential | Classical Revival | c. 1916 |
| 609 A | Garage | Masonry Vernacular | c. 1916 |
| 625 | Residential | Colonial Revival | c. 1918 |
| 633 | Residential | Bungalow | c. 1923 |
| 709 | Residential | Bungalow | c. 1923 |
| 715 | Residential | Bungalow | c. 1923 |
| 721 | Residential | Bungalow | c. 1923 |
| 727 | Residential | Frame Vernacular | c. 1923 |
| 733 | Residential | Bungalow | c. 1923 |

Brookside Avenue

| | | | |
|-------|------------------|------------------|---------|
| 835 | | | |
| 835 A | Garage/Apartment | Frame Vernacular | c. 1925 |
| 845 | Residential | Colonial Revival | c. 1925 |
| 845 A | Outbuilding | Frame Vernacular | c. 1925 |

Prospect Court

| | | | |
|-------|-------------|------------------|---------|
| 903 | Residential | Bungalow | c. 1923 |
| 903 A | Outbuilding | Frame Vernacular | c. 1923 |
| 909 | Residential | Bungalow | c. 1914 |
| 909 A | Carport | Frame Vernacular | c. 1914 |

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 12

**ROSER PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida**

Prospect Court (cont.)

| | | | |
|-------|-------------|------------------|---------|
| 913 | Residential | Prairie | c. 1924 |
| 913 A | Garage | Frame Vernacular | c. 1924 |
| 914 | Residential | Bungalow | c. 1923 |
| 914 A | Garage | Frame Vernacular | c. 1923 |

Roser Park Drive

| | | | |
|-------|-------------|-----------------------|---------|
| 570 | Residential | Bungalow | c. 1923 |
| 570 A | Garage | Frame Vernacular | c. 1923 |
| 604 | Residential | Frame Vernacular | c. 1915 |
| 604 A | Garage | Frame Vernacular | c. 1915 |
| 682 | Residential | Bungalow | c. 1915 |
| 714 | Residential | Mediterranean Revival | c. 1925 |
| 714A | Garage | Frame Vernacular | c. 1925 |
| 730 | Residential | Bungalow | c. 1915 |

LIST OF NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

7th Street South

| | |
|--------|-------------|
| 1036 | Residential |
| 1036 A | Outbuilding |

8th Avenue South

| | |
|-------|--------------------|
| 739 | Residential |
| 820 | Apartment Building |
| 820 A | Outbuilding |
| 822 | Residential |
| 832 | Residential |

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 13

**ROSER PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida**

8th Street South

| | |
|------|--------------------|
| 785 | Apartment Building |
| 1031 | Residential |
| 1052 | Residential |

9th Avenue South

| | |
|-----|-------------|
| 821 | Residential |
| 870 | Residential |

10th Avenue South

| | |
|-------|-------------|
| 630 | Residential |
| 630 A | Garage |
| 683 | Residential |
| 705 | Residential |
| 705 A | Outbuilding |
| 818 | Residential |
| 823 | Residential |

11th Avenue South

| | |
|-------|-------------|
| 535 | Residential |
| 551 A | Outbuilding |
| 625 A | Outbuilding |

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 1

**ROSER PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida**

SUMMARY

The Roser Park Historic District is locally significant under Criteria A and C in the areas of Community Planning and Development, Architecture, and Landscape Architecture. The district comprises one of the first suburban residential areas to be developed south of the downtown business area of St. Petersburg. The district contains a wide variety of residential architectural styles and types, including Frame Vernacular, Bungalow, Prairie, and several revival style residences. Roser Park is also an excellent local example of the goals of the City Beautiful Movement which advocated the creation of livable cities through the inclusion of public parks and designed landscape spaces into the urban and suburban environment. The neighborhood is also notable for its distinctive natural setting afforded by the steep ravine banks along Booker Creek. The district retains many of its original design features, including brick streets, original sidewalk pavers, and granite curbstones.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The southern portion of Florida remained largely unsettled for more than two decades after the Civil War. The State of Florida faced a severe financial crisis involving the title to public lands that was the state's most valuable asset. The trustees of the Internal Improvement fund had pledged these lands to underwrite the issuing of railroad bonds on the eve of the Civil War. When the railroad projects failed, the property reverted to the state, but when sold the sum realized fell short by nearly one million dollars of the amount necessary to pay the principal and accumulated interest on the bond debt, and the lands remained heavily mortgaged. This debt had to be cleared before the State could sell any of the remaining land. The debt was paid when Hamilton Disston of the Philadelphia offered to purchase 4,000,000 acres of "swampland" in central and south Florida for twenty-five cents and acre. Removing the debt cleared the way for new railroad construction.

With the possibility of new settlement and transportation improvements, many large landowners transferred their interests from agriculture to development. One such man was John Constantine Williams who owned 1,600 acres of land Pinellas Peninsula. Williams and Peter Demens, the owner of the Orange Belt Railroad, struck a deal that would bring the rail line into the area. In 1888, a town site was surveyed and platted at the rail terminus and named St. Petersburg after Demens' birthplace in Russia. The Orange Belt Railroad was subsequently acquired by Henry Bradley Plant, who incorporated short line into his rapidly expanding interstate rail system. The existence of a reliable rail transportation system provided the agricultural community with access to markets and made possible the bringing of settlers to the area.

Improvements were undertaken in the early years of the twentieth century. In 1904 a street car line was opened, streets were paved, and developers began to purchase land for transfer. By the mid-1910s, a second railroad had arrived and the first major road to the peninsula was completed. Four major developers, Noel Mitchell, Charles

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 2

**ROSER PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida**

Hall, C.M. Roser, and C. Perry Snell, converged upon St. Petersburg competing for the large influx of almost daily arrivals. These men platted numerous subdivisions and made infrastructure improvements to entice individuals to purchase building lots within them. Streets were laid out and trees were planted to make the appearance of the property more attractive.

The residential subdivisions of St. Petersburg developed rapidly during the Florida land boom of the 1920s. St. Petersburg's population increased by 36,000 people in five years. Major hotels in St. Petersburg, such as the Vinoy and the Soreno, with their opulent Mediterranean Revival style, opened along the waterfront and filled with visitors and prospective land buyers. During this period, \$12 million was spent on road paving. The Municipal Pier opened in 1924 and the Gandy Bridge connecting Tampa to St. Petersburg opened in 1925. The boom began to collapse after 1925, brought on by excessive speculation that drove up the price of land and after questionable business dealings prompted a number of articles in northern newspapers warning buyers of the Florida "land shark." As the economy and building construction began to slow, another event in 1926 struck the final blow. A hurricane devastated South Florida and completely interrupted further development plans in the area. These events proved disastrous for Florida which entered the Great Depression three years ahead of the rest of the nation.

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Roser Park was developed on land that had previously been a part of the ten acre citrus grove on the north side of Booker Creek owned by Charles D. Hammond and a five acre tract on the south side owned by William O. Budd. The area had become popular with tourists, especially after a the construction in 1905 of a streetcar line that promoted tourist excursions to the area. The creek and its ravine, surrounded by lush vegetation, provided the turn of the century tourist with a romantic setting for picnicking.

Around 1910, the area surrounding Booker Creek was bought up by developers. The area to the south and east of the creek, Brookside Park, was platted by Dr. H.A. Murphy in 1910. Next year, Kirkwood was platted by Alexander Lynn. Charles Roser also began buying land along the creek. Mr. Roser had come to St. Petersburg in 1911 to retire after inventing the "Fig Newton". After selling the rights to the product to the National Biscuit Company, Roser went into the land development business. Upon his arrival in St. Petersburg, Roser purchased the Hammond tract along with five additional adjacent acres. Roser bought the Budd tract in 1912 year at the price of \$25,000. The other three subdivisions that form a part of the historic district—Chicago 2nd, Woodbrook Place, and Chicago 3rd—were platted in 1912 and 1913. Roser platted his first subdivision in 1913. Woodbrook Place and Roser Park were platted the same year. Subsequent subdivisions platted by Roser included additions in 1914 and 1916. Since the areas surrounding his first subdivisions had already been laid out, Roser planned his neighborhood in relationship to the others. His development allowed for both high-style homes and modest bungalows. The beauty of

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 3

**ROSER PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida**

the natural surroundings also received consideration. Both C.M. Roser and F.A. Wood planned to create residential garden suburbs that respected the geography of the site.

In the winter of 1913-1914, Roser contracted with the Georgia Engineering Company to pave 6th Street South from the central business district on Central Avenue to Booker Creek. In the spring of 1914, Roser Park's first advertisements appeared in the local newspapers. According to the announcement, Roser was planning a number of improvements, including walling in the creek. The 9th Street Bridge, equipped with a streetcar rail, would provide transportation to the downtown area. Lots were sold and houses built, but outbreak of the First World War caused a nation-wide economic slump that raised the cost of building materials and depressed property prices in St. Petersburg. By early 1917 Roser's houses were being sold at reduced prices. Other developers went bankrupt. The economic depression continued briefly into the postwar period, but the beginning of the 1920s proved to be a period of great activity for the local real estate market. By the time the Florida Boom ended, all of Roser's lots were filled. Consequently, there exists in Roser Park today a large number of houses from the period of historic significance, with little infill from later periods.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Roser's vision of a diverse neighborhood is reflected in the styles existing in the district today. From the economical bungalows, to the more elaborate Prairie and revival styles popular in the period, Roser Park offers an important collection of houses that gives insight into the movements that characterized Florida's built environment of the 1910s and 1920s.

One house of particular historical and architectural significance is the Mayor Bradshaw House at 609 11th Avenue South (photos 11-12). This residence, which marks the southern boundary of the district, was constructed around 1916. The Neoclassical style residences constructed of ashlar-faced cast concrete block. James G. Bradshaw was a native of Tennessee who arrived in St. Petersburg in the late 1890s, quickly becoming a prominent local businessman and political figure. Bradshaw began his local political career as a city council member and later became a supervisor and trustee of the public schools. He served as mayor from 1913 to 1916. The house currently remains relatively unaltered and is one of the most architecturally significant buildings in the district.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 4

**ROSER PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida**

American Styles

The **Bungalow** is an early twentieth century American architectural house type that was philosophically related to the European Arts and Crafts movements. Gustave Stickley, a self-taught designer and writer who was heavily influenced by the theories of William Morris, published the Craftsman Magazine between 1901 and 1916. This magazine became the vehicle for popularizing the new architectural style. Stickley believed that an honest home made honest people, an honest home let its materials and structure be frankly and freely expressed, and the most honest home of all was one built by its occupant. He therefore provided plans and specifications not only for houses, but also for furniture and applied arts. Since the aim of the Craftsman was to influence the home environment of "the masses", the houses published in the magazine were of a scale, type, and materials that were affordable to the majority of people capable of financing the cost of a single family home. The technical simplicity of the construction and its cost effectiveness were the major reasons for the rapid spread of houses of this style in the early 20th century.

The **Prairie** style was developed in Chicago and took its name from the prairies of the Midwest, where the architecture was said to mimic the broad expanses of prairie, exemplified through the low horizontal lines and projected eaves characteristic of the style. Developed primarily by Frank Lloyd Wright, who advocated a style that would sprout from the landscape and conform to the siting rather than obliterating it, the influence of the Prairie style extended to vernacular house types, such as the American Four-Square. The style is characterized by massive square piers of masonry supporting porch roofs. Horizontality is featured through banded windows, flat roofs, and wide eaves. Simplicity characterizes these structures, which is usually accomplished through an emphasis on massing versus decorative details.

The majority of buildings in Roser Park exemplify these American styles. All economic levels of housing from the modest bungalow forms to the aesthetically striking Prairie style are found side by side. These styles, spread throughout the neighborhood, give a cohesive historic flavor to the streetscape.

Revival Styles

The **Neoclassical style** is an eclectic mixture of Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architecture. In most cases, it is based on the Greek instead of the Roman architectural orders. Windows and doorways are commonly spanned by lintels rather than by arches. Interest in classical models was inspired by the World's Columbian Exposition, which was held in Chicago in 1893. Nearly all the buildings in the Chicago exhibition were designed based on classical precedents and were widely copied in the United States. The Neoclassical Revival style is found in public buildings and monuments as well as in residential construction. Its occurrence in residential construction dates from about 1895 to 1950.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 5

ROSER PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida

One of the hallmarks of the Neoclassical style in residential use is a full-height entry porch on the principal facade. This porch roof can be gabled, hipped, or flat and is supported by classical columns. Some examples have slender square columns with simple moldings for capitals, or no capitals at all. Windows are usually double-hung sashes. The arrangement of windows is commonly symmetrical about a central door. This doorway is usually accented with Greek Revival, Adam, or Georgian-inspired surrounds.

The **Colonial Revival** style had its origin in the renewed interest in American colonial history, stemming from the Philadelphia Centennial celebration of 1876. The style made references to Georgian, Adam, and Dutch Colonial architecture and was popular from about 1880 to 1955. Early examples of this style were designed by academically-trained architects such as McKim, Mead, White and Bigelow. Their designs tended to exaggerate colonial detailing rather than attempting to be historically correct. Colonial Revival houses from about 1915 to 1935 strove to be more true to colonial prototypes, while later examples were simpler in design.

Some of the identifying features of the style are symmetrical massing and facades, and the use of traditional building materials such as brick and weatherboard. Although the buildings are often rectangular in form, the central portion of a facade may project slightly and may be marked by a pediment. Roofs are commonly hipped, double-pitched, or gambrel and have classical cornice detailing at the eaves. Front doors are usually accented, sometimes with pedimented entry porches supported by columns and/or by door surrounds containing fanlights and sidelights. Windows are commonly double-hung sashes of multi-paned glass and are found singly and in pairs. A few buildings in Roser Park exhibit the Colonial Revival style and are usually characterized by symmetrical massing, weatherboard siding, side-gabled roofs, and decorative shutters.

The **Mediterranean Revival** style is the architectural style most intimately linked with the 1920s Florida land boom. The style has its origins in Beaux Arts-trained architects' love of historicism and their desire to create a building style appropriate to the history of the Sun Belt areas of the United States. This style found its inspiration in architectural traditions spanning from ancient times to modern. Sometimes referred to as Spanish Colonial Revival, the style was influenced by building traditions in Spain and other countries lying along the Mediterranean Sea, including Italy, northern Africa, and France. The Mediterranean Revival style attained its height of popularity in Florida during the 1920s. Its domestic buildings were associated chiefly with wealthy and middle class suburban housing developments. The style was meant to embody the history and romance of the state's Spanish heritage and claimed to be suitable to suit Florida's hot and humid climate. Another reason for its popularity lay in that it could be stylized to suit the picturesque resort image the state was promoting to its winter visitors.

Features of the Mediterranean Revival style include stuccoed wall surfaces and low-pitched, red tile roofs. Arches are used to mark doors and major windows. Doors are typically wood and may be ornamented further by inset tiles, carved stone, columns or pilasters on their surrounds. Often the building will have a focal window, sometimes

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 6

**ROSER PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida**

tripartite in arrangement and occasionally fitted with stained glass. Balconies and window grilles are common and are typically made from wrought iron or wood. Ornamentation can range from simple to dramatic and may draw from a number of Mediterranean references. Although Mediterranean Revival-style buildings are common throughout the Florida, Roser Park only contains three examples of this style

Vernacular Houses

Frame Vernacular is somewhat a misnomer as "vernacular" implies a lack of style. Vernacular houses, particularly in urban setting, are usually constructed by trained professional builders, unlike rural Folk houses that often built by the occupants. In Florida residential subdivision, these structures tend to be simple and largely free of ornament and specific references to a recognized architectural style. The houses are constructed out of inexpensive, locally available materials. In the historic district many of these houses incorporate some bungalow detailing and massing into their construction but generally lack elaborate ornamentation and a sense of design associated with the better bungalows. The majority the houses in the Roser Park Historic District are frame vernacular buildings.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Roser Park is an excellent example of the goals of the City Beautiful Movement which advocated the creation of livable cities through landscape designed public parks and spaces. The neighborhood is also the product of an earlier city planning trend, the romantic landscape suburb popular during the mid-nineteenth century. This school of design sought to remove the cities from the horrors of the Industrial Revolution. American writers and designers such as A.J. Davis and A.J. Downing popularized the residential suburb concept. The first large scale romantic landscape in the United States was Llewellyn Park in New Jersey designed by Davis in 1857. Later, Frederick Law Olmstead, this movement's most influential leader, popularized the concepts of romantic garden suburbs. By the end of the nineteenth century, this type of city planning and suburban design was common. Roser Park's natural terrain lent itself to the creation of a romantic garden suburb. The picturesque effect of the contour of the land was respected and many times enhanced. Curving drives along Booker Creek and parks with lush landscape provided the backdrop for this new suburb.

The City Beautiful Movement, popular at the turn-of-the-century, grew out of the Colombian Exposition of 1893 in Chicago. This term was coined by Charles Mulford Robinson, a journalist and planner, who advocated garden cities. He called for planning to include landscape architecture, open spaces, site planning, and dramatic vistas. St. Petersburg experienced its greatest growth during the era of the City Beautiful Movement. St. Petersburg's group of urban developers knew the importance of utilizing the principles of this philosophy to create a fashionable resort destination. Utilizing waterfronts such as Mirror Lake and the Bay and creating a parks system, St. Petersburg's civic

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 7

**ROSER PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida**

leaders ushered in the City Beautiful Movement. John Nolen, a well known American city planner, was employed as a consultant during this era and again during the 1920s.

In Roser Park, species from the Far East such as tamarind and kapok were introduced. A variety of palm trees including royal and the native sable were planted. Flowering plants such as hibiscus and bougainvillea were very popular. These plants provided the garden atmosphere that Roser desired for the Booker Creek area. Roser also improved Booker Creek, walling in the stream with decorative cast concrete blocks, adding flights of poured-in-place concrete stairs to the banks, constructing romantic wooden footbridges and arbors, and bordering the creek with meandering brick-paved drives.

The overall integrity of the Roser Park Historic District is excellent. Alterations to the contributing resources have been kept to a minimum. The architectural styles ranging from impressive Neoclassical designs to modest but charming bungalow forms, contributes to an eclectic neighborhood. The plan of the subdivision is intact and provides a glimpse into the garden suburbs of the early twentieth century. The siting of these homes, set amongst the twisted live oaks, majestic royal palms, banana trees and flowering exotics provides a dramatic landscape. Other contributing streetscape features, such as repeated walls of rusticated concrete block, narrow brick-paved streets, rough dressed granite curbing, decorative hexagonal paver sidewalks, and the ever present meandering stream, give continuity of historic character and integrity to the neighborhood.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 1

**ROSER PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida**

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 1

**ROSER PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida**

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the Roser Park Historic District are those shown on the accompanying historic district map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries shown on the historic district map encompass nearly all of the major surviving historic resources associated with the greater Roser Park neighborhood.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Page 1

**ROSER PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida**

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. 800 7th Avenue South, Roser Park Historic District
2. St. Petersburg (Pinellas County), Florida
3. Carl Shiver
4. November 1997
5. Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation
6. East (Main) Facade and South Elevation, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 1 of 44

Items 2-5 are the same for all remaining photographs unless otherwise indicated.

1. Roser Park Drive, Roser Park Historic District
6. Streetscape, Looking W from 6th Street South, Bridge
7. Photo 2 of 44

1. 659 10th Avenue South (660 Roser Park Drive), Roser Park Historic District
6. North (Main) Facade and East Elevation, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 3 of 44

1. 735 8th Avenue South, Roser Park Historic District
6. South (Main) Facade, Looking North
7. Photo 4 of 44

1. Prospect Court, Roser Park Historic District
2. St. Petersburg (Pinellas County), Florida
3. Janus Research/Piper Archaeology
4. October 1996
5. Sherry Anderson
6. Streetscape, Looking NW from 909 Prospect Court
7. Photo 5 of 44

1. 824 10th Avenue South, Roser Park Historic District
6. North (Main) Facade, and West Elevation, Looking Southeast
7. Photo 6 of 44

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Page 2

**ROSER PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida**

1. 710 9th Street South, Roser Park Historic District
6. West (Main) Facade, Looking East
7. Photo 7 of 44

1. 720 9th Street South, Roser Park Historic District
6. West (Main) Facade, Looking East
7. Photo 8 of 44

1. 709 11th Avenue South, Roser Park Historic District
6. South (Main) Facade, Looking North
7. Photo 9 of 44

1. 802 8th Avenue South, Roser Park Historic District
6. North (Main) Facade, Looking South
7. Photo 10 of 44

1. 913 Prospect Court, Roser Park Historic District
6. East (Main) Facade, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 11 of 44

1. 609 11th Avenue South, Roser Park Historic District
6. South Facade and West Elevation, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 12 of 44

1. 6th Street South, Roser Park Historic District
2. St. Petersburg (Pinellas County), Florida
3. Janus Research/Piper Archaeology
4. October 1996
5. Sherry Anderson
6. Streetscape, Looking NW from 11th Avenue South
7. Photo 13 of 44

1. 801 9th Avenue South, Roser Park Historic District
6. South (Main) Facade, Looking North
7. Photo 14 of 44

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Page 3

**ROSER PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida**

-
1. 727 11th Avenue South, Roser Park Historic District
 6. South (Main) Facade and East Elevation, Looking Northwest
 7. Photo 15 of 44

1. Roser Park Drive, Roser Park Historic District
2. St. Petersburg (Pinellas County), Florida
3. Janus Research/Piper Archaeology
4. October 1996
5. Sherry Anderson
6. Streetscape, Looking Northwest from 8th Street South
7. Photo 16 of 44

1. 850 8th Avenue South, Roser Park Historic District
6. North (Main) Facade, Looking South
7. Photo 17 of 44

1. 846 8th Avenue South, Roser Park Historic District
6. North (Main) Facade and West Elevation, Looking Southeast
7. Photo 18 of 44

1. 832 8th Avenue South, Roser Park Historic District
6. North (Main) Facade, Looking South
7. Photo 19 of 44

1. 822 8th Avenue South, Roser Park Historic District
6. North (Main) Facade, Looking South
7. Photo 20 of 44

1. 820 8th Avenue South, Roser Park Historic District
6. North (Main) Facade, Looking South
7. Photo 21 of 44

1. 714 Roser Park Drive, Roser Park Historic District
6. North (Main) Facade, Looking South
7. Photo 22 of 44

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Page 4

**ROSER PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida**

-
1. 745 8th Avenue South, Roser Park Historic District
 6. South (Main) Facade, Looking North
 7. Photo 23 of 44

1. 903 Prospect Court, Roser Park Historic District
6. East (Main) Facade and North Elevation, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 24 of 44

1. 924 8th Street South, Roser Park Historic District
6. West (Main) Facade and North Elevation, Looking Southeast
7. Photo 25 of 44

1. 9th Avenue South, Roser Park Historic District
2. St. Petersburg (Pinellas County), Florida
3. Janus Research/Piper Archaeology
4. October 1996
5. Sherry Anderson
6. Streetscape, Looking NW from 811 9th Avenue South
7. Photo 26 of 44

1. 9th Avenue South, Roser Park Historic District
2. St. Petersburg (Pinellas County), Florida
3. Janus Research/Piper Archaeology
4. October 1996
5. Sherry Anderson
6. Streetscape, Looking SW from 800 9th Avenue South
7. Photo 27 of 44

1. 821 9th Avenue South, Roser Park Historic District
6. South (Main) Facade, Looking North
7. Photo 28 of 44

1. 855 9th Avenue South, Roser Park Historic District
6. South (Main) Facade and East Elevation, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 29 of 44

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Page 5

**ROSER PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida**

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1. 567 11th Avenue South, Roser Park Historic District
 6. South (Main) Facade and West Elevation, Looking Northeast
 7. Photo 30 of 44

1. 875 10th Avenue South, Roser Park Historic District
6. South (Main) Facade and West Elevation, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 31 of 44

1. 851 10th Avenue South, Roser Park Historic District
6. South (Main) Facade and West Elevation, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 32 of 44

1. 725 8th Street South, Roser Park Historic District
6. East (Main) Facade and South Elevation, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 33 of 44

1. 10th Avenue South, Roser Park Historic District
2. St. Petersburg (Pinellas County), Florida
3. Janus Research/Piper Archaeology
4. October 1996
5. Sherry Anderson
6. Streetscape, Looking SE from 824 10th Avenue South
7. Photo 34 of 44

1. 670 10th Avenue South, Roser Park Historic District
6. North (Main) Facade and West Elevation, Looking Southeast
7. Photo 35 of 44

1. 10th Avenue South, Roser Park Historic District
2. St. Petersburg (Pinellas County), Florida
3. Janus Research/Piper Archaeology
4. October 1996
5. Sherry Anderson
6. Streetscape, Looking SE from 670 10th Avenue South
7. Photo 36 of 44

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Page 6

**ROSER PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida**

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1. 830 6th Avenue South, Roser Park Historic District
 6. North (Main) Facade, Looking South
 7. Photo 37 of 44 (38)

1. 644 10th Avenue South, Roser Park Historic District
6. North (Main) Facade and West Elevation, Looking Southeast
7. Photo 38 of 44

1. 634 10th Avenue South (634 Roser Park Drive), Roser Park Historic District
2. St. Petersburg (Pinellas County), Florida
3. Janus Research/Piper Archaeology
4. October 1996
5. Sherry Anderson
6. North (Main) Facade and East Elevation, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 39 of 44

1. 835 Brookside Avenue Roser Park Historic District
6. Southeast Elevation, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 40 of 44

1. 845 Brookside Avenue Roser Park Historic District
6. Southwest (Main) Facade, and Northwest Elevation, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 41 of 44

1. 604 Roser Park Drive, Roser Park Historic District
6. East Elevation, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 42 of 44

1. 570 Roser Park Drive, Roser Park Historic District
6. North (Main) Facade, Looking South
7. Photo 43 of 44

1. 538 Roser Park Drive, Roser Park Historic District
6. North (Main) Facade and East Elevation, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 44 of 44