

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name HENRY, JAMES, HOUSE

other names/site number James and Lydia Henry House, FMSF#PI644

2. Location

street & number 950 12th Street, North N/A not for publication

city or town St. Petersburg N/A vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Pinellas code 103 zip code 33705

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Barbara C. Mattick / DSHPO 2/22/2013
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Edson H. Beall _____
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 4-16-13

HENRY, JAMES, HOUSE

Name of Property

Pinellas Co., FL

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	2	structures
0	0	objects
1	2	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 _____

HEALTH CARE/Sanitarium _____

DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwelling _____

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Tudor Revival _____

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick _____

walls Brick _____

Wood _____

roof Asphalt Shingles _____

other _____

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c. 1905

Significant Dates

c. 1905

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Arch: Unknown

Blder: Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

#

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Les than one

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

UTM grid for reference 1: Zone 17, Easting 337330, Northing 3074130

UTM grid for reference 3: Zone, Easting, Northing

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 Kimberly Hinder, Planner III/Carl Shiver, Historic Preservationist
organization Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation date February 2013
street & number 500 South Bronough Street telephone (850) 245-6333
city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Tiffany Chenneville and Richard Lenholt, Jr.
street & number 1212 15th Street, North telephone (727) 644-5911
city or town St. Petersburg state Florida zip code 33705

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.

**National Park Service NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**Section number 7 Page 1

HENRY, JAMES, HOUSE

ST. PETERSBURG, PINELLAS COUNTY, FLORIDA

DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY

The James Henry House, located at 950 12th Street North, is a two-story Tudor Revival residence constructed c.1905. The home initially served as a single-family residence for pioneer settlers James and Lydia Henry. During the 1920s, it was converted to a "restorium"¹ before its eventual division into ten apartments in 1959. It has undergone rehabilitation to return it to use as a single-family residence. Significant features of the home are an irregular ground plan, intersecting gable roof, a prominent exterior end-wall chimney, and a three-story tower with a castellated parapet. Other notable elements include corner quoins, 1/1-light double-hung wood sash windows and original doors with buff-colored brick tabbed window and door surrounds. The interior of the building has been rehabilitated and reconstructed to reflect its original turn-of-the-century appearance. There are two noncontributing walls that are partly found within the historic boundaries of the house. The original garage apartment at the rear of the property was demolished and replaced by a two-story two-unit wood frame apartment building in 2003. The apartment building features a two-story veranda that faces north to an unpaved street. A pool and garage were added in 2003 and 2005, respectively. The apartment building garage and pool are located outside the historic boundaries of the James Henry House.

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, forming 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 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 of the nearby barrier islands along the Gulf of Mexico. Focal points of downtown tourist activity are Bayfront Auditorium and the Municipal Pier, both of which are located on Tampa Bay, and by Tropicana Stadium, the home of the Tampa Bay Devil Rays major league baseball team.

The James Henry Residence is found in southeastern Pinellas County approximately two miles northwest of downtown St. Petersburg. Situated along the southern boundary of the Euclid-St. Paul neighborhood, the property was initially considered part of the Uptown neighborhood which is immediately south. Although the house is located in the Edina-Garden of Eden Subdivision, which was platted in 1912, it predates the creation of the subdivision and the Euclid-St. Paul neighborhood. The neighborhood is predominately composed of one- and two-story single family residences interspersed with duplexes, small apartment buildings, historic churches, and historic schools. The neighborhood is bounded by four major commercial corridors including 9th and 2nd avenues and 16th Street and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Street North (originally Euclid Boulevard and 9th Street North).

¹ Usually a senior assisted living facility

**National Park Service NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**Section number 7 Page 2

HENRY, JAMES, HOUSE

ST. PETERSBURG, PINELLAS COUNTY, FLORIDA

DESCRIPTION

DESCRIPTION**Exterior**

Although the south elevation fronting 9th Avenue North, where the main entrance is located, was originally considered the primary facade,² the east elevation is now considered the front of the building (Photos 1-2). The 2-story residence is four bays long and three bays wide with an irregularly-shaped plan. The wood frame building is surfaced with a red brick veneer set in a running bond pattern with buff colored brick framing windows and doors. Set on a continuous brick foundation, buff colored brick also forms the water table and corner quoins at the building corners. A one-story entrance porch (Photos 3-4) with a hip roof is situated at the southeast corner of the building, sheltering the main entrance to the home. The main entrance features a two-panel door set under a three-light transom and flanked by one-light, one-panel sidelights. Buff-colored brick surrounds the entrance with small tabs projecting into the surrounding red brickwork, creating a quoin-like effect around the door. Brick wing walls and concrete steps provide access to the porch. Another one-story porch (Photos 5-6) with a hip roof wraps casement windows and a 15-light wood door flanked by one-light one panel around the southwest corner of the building. It was enlarged and enclosed c. 1920 with 10-light wood casement windows and a 15-light wood door flanked by a one-light one-panel sidelights and a three-light transom. Square wood piers with chamfered corners set on a closed brick balustrade support the two historic porches. A one-story porch with a hip roof and square wood piers is found across the north elevation (Photos 7-9). Built c. 2005, the porch shelters a set of 15-light French doors set under a seven-light transom.

The intersecting gable roof is surfaced with composition shingles and features closed gable ends surfaced with diamond patterned wood shingles on the north, south, east, and west elevations. The widely overhanging eaves feature soffits clad with narrow tongue-and-groove wood siding. The tower element on the east elevation (Photo 10) has a castellated parapet with buff colored brick coping. There is an interior red brick chimney situated on the northwest slope of the west gable roof. A more prominent exterior end-wall chimney with a broad base bisects the central gable on the south elevation.

Historic windows were 1/1-light, double-hung wood sash windows placed independently. The second floor features narrower windows, while the first floor has larger, cottage windows. Some damaged windows were replaced c. 2000 with two-over-two double-hung sash windows salvaged from the original garage which was demolished. A small fixed window and an original Queen Anne style square stained glass window are located on the east elevation in the tower (Photo 11). Buff colored brick forms the lug sills and tabbed window surrounds, creating a quoin-like effect around the windows.

Alterations

Alterations to the property include the introduction of several new entrances and two windows when the building was converted to use as a restorium and apartments. A metal fire escape, a deck on the west and southwest elevations, and metal awnings installed above the windows were additions which were removed c. 2005. The original wood siding or patterned shingles in the gable ends were initially replaced with composition

² 1918 Sanborn Maps.

**National Park Service NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**Section number 7 Page 3

HENRY, JAMES, HOUSE

ST. PETERSBURG, PINELLAS COUNTY, FLORIDA

DESCRIPTION

roofing material and subsequently with new diamond patterned wood shingles. Several windows which were damaged beyond repair were replaced with period appropriate windows c. 2005. The interior underwent extensive alterations to divide the building into apartments and is currently undergoing a significant reconstruction to return it to single-family residential use. The original garage apartment was demolished and replaced by a two-story two unit apartment building in 2003 (Photo 12). A pool (Photo 13) was added in 2005, and in 2009, an elaborate privacy brick garden wall with a wrought iron gate (Photos 14-15) was added to the property.

Interior

The interior of the building has been rehabilitated and reconstructed to reflect its original turn-of-the-century appearance. The main entrance opens onto a foyer where the stairs (Photos 16-17) to the second floor are located. A passageway (Photo 18) leads to the living room to the west (Photos 19-20) which has a brick fireplace and contains furniture recalling the era when the house was constructed. Doors open onto a small study to the east. The living room provides access to the dining room (Photo 21) and the sun room (Photos 22-23). The kitchen (Photos 24-25). The major spaces on the second floor consist of four bedrooms and three bathrooms. The master bedroom (Photo 26) is connected to the master bathroom (Photo 27) by a short hall that passes the walk-in closet. The guest bedroom (Photo 28) is located in the northwest corner of the house, and child's bedroom (Photo 29) is located at the southeast corner of second floor.

Integrity

Although the evolution of the building resulted in some changes, much of the original woodwork, doors, windows, and hardware was retained and refurbished as possible. Many of the alterations that occurred prior to 1958 have been reversed. Recent alterations have been made compatible with the with the builders conception of the original layout of the interior of the house. As much as practicable, the building retains its original appearance and integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, materials, workmanship, and association.

**National Park Service NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**Section number 8 Page 1HENRY, JAMES, HOUSE
ST. PETERSBURG, PINELLAS COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE**SUMMARY**

The James Henry House is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The Tudor Revival style residence was constructed c. 1905 for settlers of St. Petersburg James and Lydia Henry. The construction of the house opened the Euclid-St. Paul neighborhood to development. The James Henry House is a representative example of an upper, middle-class residence built during the early years of the 20th century when St. Petersburg experienced its first period of economic boom. The building reflects the evolution from principles of the Queen Anne style concerning massing and form to the eclectic Tudor Revival style. Popular from around 1880 until 1910, Both the Queen Anne and Tudor style residences are generally irregularly-shaped buildings with asymmetrical elevations and a variety of steeply pitched roof shapes. Characteristic variations involved the integration of towers, bay and cottage windows, decorative wall surfaces, including use of a closed gable, and double-hung sash windows with multiple lights in the upper sash over one light in the lower sash. Typical decorative elements included the application of patterned shingles, polychromatic patterned brickwork or stonework, decorative panels, and the use of a small entry porch.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Initially surveyed in 1845 and 1848, the first tracts of land in present-day downtown St. Petersburg were purchased from the State of Florida in 1860.³ Although an economic decline during and after the Civil War limited settlement in the area, the shores of Big Bayou supported one of the earliest communities in the St. Petersburg vicinity. Abel Miranda established a farm and grove in the area in 1857, but left during the Civil War in 1862. His brother-in-law John Bethell returned in 1868 to establish a small community named Pinellas Village or Bethell Landing. The first post office on the lower Pinellas peninsula was established in Pinellas Village in 1876, followed by half a dozen stores and a 12-room hotel by the mid-1880s.⁴

James Henry and his family settled in Pinellas Village during this pioneering era. He was born in Scotland in 1844 and immigrated to the United States in 1869. After settling in Chicago, he married Lydia, a native of England, and they had a daughter, Lula, in 1877 before relocating to Florida. The family appears to have initially settled in Tampa during the early 1880s before moving to the Pinellas peninsula a few years later; both areas were part of Hillsborough County at the time. According to the 1885 Florida census, James worked as a bookkeeper while Lydia created hats as a milliner.⁵ According to the account in his obituary, the couple found the small community of Pinellas Village as a result of a boat trip through Tampa Bay when they were forced to drop anchor overnight in Big Bayou due to a storm.⁶

James and Lydia remained in the Pinellas Village community in the early 1900s. Listed as an accountant in the 1900 census, James Henry owned his home, which was recorded as a farm, in unincorporated Hillsborough County. The Henrys were neighbors with Pinellas Village pioneers John Bethell and Edward Leonardy.⁷

³ State of Florida, Plat Map 1845, 1848 and Tract Book Entries, 59-60.

⁴ John A. Bethel, "History of Point Pinellas;" Raymond Arsenault, *St. Petersburg and the Florida Dream 1888-1950*, 36-47.

⁵ "Death Calls Man Who Settled Here When This was Fishing Village." *St. Petersburg Times*. November 19, 1925; Florida State Census 1885.

⁶ "Death Calls...."

⁷ Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900.

**National Park Service NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**Section number 8 Page 2HENRY, JAMES, HOUSE
ST. PETERSBURG, PINELLAS COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

Although he arrived in Pinellas Village in the mid-1880s, tract book entries indicate that James Henry was one of the earliest landholders on the Pinellas peninsula when he purchased a portion of Section 13 in Township 31 South, Range 16 East from the State of Florida in May 1879. Situated northwest of Pinellas Village and present-day downtown St. Petersburg, Henry later built a residence on this land.⁸

The small settlement of Pinellas Village was consumed by the growing community of St. Petersburg following the arrival of Detroit native John C. Williams in 1875 and the Orange Belt Railroad in 1888. These two events served as the major impetus to the formation and growth of St. Petersburg. Hamilton Disston, who owned and developed thousands of acres in Florida during the 1880s, financed the construction of the Orange Belt Railroad to the sparsely settled Pinellas Peninsula under the assumption that the railroad would terminate in his newest development, Disston City (now Gulfport). Instead, Orange Belt owner, Peter Demens, built the narrow gauge railroad to land situated northeast of Disston City and owned by John C. Williams. The construction of the railroad led E.R. Ward and Jacob Baum to survey and subdivide their land situated south of Mirror Lake. Offering the first subdivided parcels for sale in St. Petersburg, the lots in Ward and Baum's subdivision sold rapidly. As a result, the earliest settlement in the town focused on the west end of Central around 8th and 9th (now Martin Luther King Jr.) Streets. Williams and Demens, through the Orange Belt Investment Company, rushed to complete their survey of the city plat to compete with Ward and Baum.⁹

Demens and Williams collaborated in their plans to build the new community around the terminus of the railroad complete with a depot, hotel, and city park. In exchange for naming the city after Demens' birthplace, St. Petersburg, Russia, Demens named the hotel after Williams' hometown, Detroit, Michigan. With the city plat filed in 1889, the lots surrounding the new depot and the Detroit Hotel quickly filled with new construction. By 1890, the population grew from less than 50 prior to the arrival of the railroad to 273 residents. The town had two hotels, two ice plants, two churches, a school, a pier, and a sawmill. The economy remained largely dependent on commercial fishing. Incorporated as a town in 1892, the community received telephone, public water, and electric service by 1900. When St. Petersburg incorporated as a city in 1903, the city limits occupied approximately two square miles of land area.¹⁰

Although the Orange Belt Railway was completed, it was not successful. In an effort to boost profits, the Railway started offering seaside excursions to St. Petersburg in 1889. Promotional literature cited the 1885 annual convention of the American Medical Association where Dr. Van Bibber endorsed the Pinellas peninsula as the perfect location for a "Health City."¹¹ These excursions were one of the first concentrated efforts by the community and the development company to attract tourists.¹² Although the Orange Belt's advertising efforts failed to save the company, Frank Davis, a prominent publisher from Philadelphia who arrived in Florida to alleviate his own health problems, utilized Dr. Van Bibber's endorsement to heavily promote the benefits of St. Petersburg. Davis, along with other new residents including St. Petersburg Times editor William Straub and the

⁸ State of Florida Tract Book Entries.

⁹ Karl Grismer, The Story of St. Petersburg, 68, 74, 240, 271 -272

¹⁰ Arsenault, 52- 64, 81-82; Grismer, 68, 74, 240, 271 -272.

¹¹ Arsenault 1996, 62.

¹² Grismer, 70, 97, 111.

**National Park Service NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**Section number 8 Page 3HENRY, JAMES, HOUSE
ST. PETERSBURG, PINELLAS COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

editor of the St. Petersburg Evening Independent Lew Brown, tirelessly promoted the community during the late 1800s and early 1900s.¹³

Promotional efforts by the Atlantic Coast Line railroad (created in 1902 from the former Orange Belt Railroad and Henry Plant's South Florida Railroad) brought organized tourist trains from New York in 1909 and from the Midwest in 1913. The creation of St. Petersburg's waterfront park system, the incorporation of a trolley system, and the construction of the Electric Pier drew additional tourists and new residents to the area. Many of these tourists continued to winter in the city, with some even relocating to St. Petersburg. Tourists and new residents alike also arrived by automobile, demanding better roads throughout the Pinellas peninsula. The factions fighting over the creation of roads in Hillsborough County led, in part, to the creation of Pinellas County in 1911.¹⁴

Largely through the efforts of city boosters to attract businesses and residents, developers such as H. Walter Fuller, Noel Mitchell, Charles Hall, Charles Roser, and C. Perry Snell triggered the city's first real estate land boom from 1909 to the start of World War I. The resulting development created a pattern for the future growth of the city forming such neighborhoods as Uptown, North Shore, Old Southeast, Roser Park, and Kenwood. Accordingly, the first major extension of the city limits occurred between 1912 and 1915, which expanded the city limits from downtown to Boca Ciega Bay and from 11th Avenue South to 22 Avenue North in the North Shore neighborhood and along 9th Avenue North from 4th Street to the west end of the city. With additional opportunities in the growing St. Petersburg, many residents of the surrounding smaller communities, such as Pinellas Village and Disston, opted to relocate to St. Petersburg during the 1890s and early 1900s.¹⁵

Numerous subdivisions were platted during the early 1900s spreading north and south of Ward and Baum's Addition and the original Map of the Town of St. Petersburg. Between 1900 and 1913, nine subdivision plats opened the land north of 5th Avenue North between 9th and 16th streets, which now includes portions of the Uptown and Euclid-St. Paul neighborhoods. As the area opened to settlement and development, James and Lydia Henry decided to relocate and build a new residence on the land they had acquired northwest of downtown in 1879. Still considered a rural area by the 1910 census, their new home was noted as a farm even though James Henry continued to work as an accountant for area banks and business interests.¹⁶

Their home, built c. 1905, originally fronted 9th Avenue to the south and had an address of 1215 9th Avenue North. Until the city limits were extended to 9th Avenue North in 1913, the rural area was not included on Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps or in Polk's St. Petersburg City Directories, so limited information exists regarding the original construction of the residence. By 1918, the property included the main residence, a one-story outbuilding, and a two-story "shed" which was likely a garage with a second floor apartment¹⁷. One of the subdivisions platted in 1912, "Edina-Garden of Eden," incorporated the parcel on which the Henry residence is situated. The plat, filed on February 5, 1912, reserved the alley where the Henry residence is located for private use. As the plat does not list the original developer, it is unknown if James Henry platted

¹³ Arsenault, 82-85.

¹⁴ Ibid., 87-89, 135-37.

¹⁵ Grismer, 240-41.

¹⁶ U.S. Census, 1910; John A. Bethel, "History of Point Pinellas."

¹⁷ Sanborn Maps, 1918.

**National Park Service NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**Section number 8 Page 4HENRY, JAMES, HOUSE
ST. PETERSBURG, PINELLAS COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

this subdivision or sold the surrounding land to a developer. He appears to have sold the rest of the quarter section as none of the other plats filed on land originally owned by him appear to have been developed by him. The rapid growth of this area prompted the extension of the streetcar system in the winter of 1913-14 along 9th Street North to 13th Avenue, which mirrored the trend throughout the city.¹⁸

The city administration started to formally encourage tourism with promotional campaigns following the election of Al Lang as mayor in 1916. Lang was elected after he arranged to bring the Philadelphia Phillies to the city for spring training. Under his leadership, the city publicly encouraged tourism and made efforts to improve the physical appearance of the city. With approximately 83 real estate companies operating in the city in 1914, the focus turned increasingly to winter residents, with the local population doubling during the season. The winter residents even formed tourist societies organized by state or region of origin which acted as booster clubs in their native states.¹⁹ Although the onset of World War I limited tourism and the real estate market slowed, St. Petersburg quickly rebounded following the war with the winter season of 1918-1919 more profitable than before the war. In spite of the fluctuations of the real estate market during the 1910s, the city's population grew from 4,127 in 1910 to 14,237 by 1920.²⁰

The construction of a national, state, and local road system opened St. Petersburg to an increasing number of vacationers and new residents. The lack of hotel space and the booming economy during the early 1920s prompted the conversion of a number of private residences surrounding downtown into boarding houses, apartment buildings, or small hotels. With the limited number of houses and only five major hotels providing fewer than 500 hotel rooms at the start of the boom, city leaders were encouraged by the platting of new subdivisions and the construction of mid-sized hotels, such as the Alexander Hotel, the Man-Jean, and the Hotel Cordova, and several large hotels, including the Princess Martha, Pennsylvania Hotel, and Vinoy Park Hotel, during the boom.²¹

Many new owners recognized the inevitable growth of the central business district and built new houses in the surrounding neighborhoods. The opening of the Gandy Bridge to Tampa in 1924 further encouraged widespread development and construction extending north of downtown to the bridge. With the onset of the boom, new homes filled the previously platted subdivisions around the Henry Residence and new plats were filed immediately north to create the neighborhood now known as Euclid-St. Paul. Between 1921 and 1925, eleven subdivisions were-platted in the area immediately north of 12th Avenue between 9th and 16th streets. Euclid Place, developed by John B. Green in 1921, transformed the orange grove covered land into an exclusive subdivision populated with large homes in a variety of eclectic revival styles and provided a name for the neighborhood. The area welcomed a new institution during the early 1920s as well. Faith Hospital, which would later become St. Anthony's Hospital, opened in 1920 and established a nurse training school in 1922. The facility, which initially housed 50 beds, was located on 11th Street between 5th and 7th avenues, immediately south of the James Henry House.²²

¹⁸ Grismer, 225, 240; Sanborn Map Company 1913, 1918; Polk 1912, 1914-1916.

¹⁹ Arsenault, 143-46.

²⁰ Ibid., 124, 186-190.

²¹ Ibid., 201; Rick Baker, *Mangroves to Major League* 128.

²² Linda D. Stevenson, Linda D. "Architectural/Historic Survey of Crescent Heights," 111-3; Arsenault, 196-97, 200-201.

**National Park Service NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**Section number 8 Page 5HENRY, JAMES, HOUSE
ST. PETERSBURG, PINELLAS COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

As his neighborhood filled with new homes, residences, and community institutions, James Henry remained active in the business community and civic affairs. He was employed by local banks and real estate agents for his accounting abilities. He was one of the founders of the Open Forum and the Lawn Bowling Club. He also was one of nine charter members of the Free and Accepted Order of Masons which organized in 1893. In spite of their comfortable life, Lydia became ill and her husband hired a nurse, Emma Willet, to care for her. Following his wife's death in 1918 James Henry remained close to Emma Willet, who was originally from Nova Scotia, and married her in 1920. At the time of the 1920 census, James Henry was listed as an auditor in general practice who owned his home with his wife Emma. He worked and remained active in community affairs until just before his death in November 1925. He left no survivors except his widow, who rented or sold his residence within the year to Benjamin and Irene Bells. The Bells had moved to Florida from Rochester, New York, where he worked as a chiropractor and they raised three children. By 1928, Emma Henry owned a residence on Bay Street North, the Bells had moved out of the former Henry Residence, and the property was for sale. With a renaming of streets throughout the city, the address of the Henry Residence changed to 950 12th Street North.²³

A relatively healthy tourist trade initially kept the local economy afloat following the downturn of the real estate market in 1926 and the devastating hurricanes that damaged south Florida in 1926 and 1928. However, the crash of the stock market in 1929 kept the traveling public at home during the ensuing national depression. A dismal tourist season during the winter of 1929-1930 led to business failures, mortgage foreclosures, and unemployment throughout the city. Every bank in the city failed and closed by April 1931.²⁴ The difficult economy prompted the conversion of a number of the larger private residences throughout the city into boarding houses, apartment buildings, or small hotels.

The Henry Residence was purchased by Donald and Edith MacIntyre c.1928. Instead of converting the home to an apartment building, they opened the MacIntyre Restorium in the home, a 1930s version of a nursing or convalescent home geared toward "those who need rest and relaxation with expert dietetic and nursing care in a home-like atmosphere."²⁵ Originally from Canada, the MacIntyres had previously lived in the United States from 1907 through 1914, before returning to the United States to move to St. Petersburg in 1925. At the time the family crossed the border at Niagara Falls in their automobile, Donald was noted as a Baptist minister. Once they arrived in St. Petersburg and opened the restorium, Donald was named the proprietor, Edith was a trained nurse, their son worked as a mail clerk at the Times Publishing Company, and their teenage daughter, Margaret, helped at the restorium. The 1930 census recorded the value of the home at \$12,000, a substantial amount considering most of the surrounding homes were valued between \$3,000 and \$4,500. In order to convert the building to its new use, two new bathrooms and some general repairs were completed. Although restoriums or nursing homes would later become profitable after World War II, at the height of the Great Depression few families had money to spare to place their loved ones in such a facility. The MacIntyre Restorium closed by 1933, and Donald and Edith left St. Petersburg.²⁶

²³ Grismer, 102; State of Florida, Florida Death Index 1925; Polk, 1916-1928.

²⁴ Arsenault, 253-255.

²⁵ Griffith Advertising Agency, "St. Petersburg Hotels and Apartments."

²⁶ Polk, 1928-1931.

**National Park Service NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**Section number 8 Page 6HENRY, JAMES, HOUSE
ST. PETERSBURG, PINELLAS COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

Warren and Caroline Rodman and Eugene and Minnie McPheters purchased the former Henry Residence in 1933. At the time, the Henry Residence was the only building on the block bounded by 9th and 10th avenues and 12th and 13th streets North. The two couples as well as Eugene's mother, Nellie, lived in the Henry Residence through 1934, when they divided the property between them. The Rodmans kept the former Henry Residence and the surrounding land to the south. The McPheterses took the parcels on the west half of the block, where they brought in two bungalows from elsewhere in St. Petersburg, rehabilitated, and lived in one of them. After the McPheters moved out, the Rodmans started renting out part of their house and the garage apartment to supplement their income and sold several lots fronting 9th Avenue North. The Rodmans had retired to St. Petersburg from Wellesley, Massachusetts, where he had had his own practice as an osteopathic doctor. Following his death in 1939, Caroline Rodman continued to rent out the garage apartment.²⁷

Federal relief projects helped revive the city's economy by the mid-1930s. Local projects included the construction of Bay Pines Veterans' Hospital, an addition to Albert Whitted Airport, Bartlett Park, an addition to Mound Park City Hospital, a beach water system, a new city hall, the construction of the U.S. Coast Guard Air Station near Bayboro Harbor, the North Shore sewer system, a National Guard armory, and a new campus for the St. Petersburg Junior College.²⁸ Many of the federal relief projects utilized artists, architects, and journalists to create public art works, buildings, and cultural histories. By providing these kinds of projects throughout the nation, the New Deal agencies brought partial economic recovery to residents of St. Petersburg as well as other cities. With an improved financial outlook, tourists returned to St. Petersburg during the late-1930s.²⁹ Along with the tourists, new residents arrived prompting a recovery of the housing construction industry. In the vicinity of the Henry Residence, lots left vacant by the 1926 decline of the real estate market and ensuing national depression filled with new homes. In addition to the previously mentioned houses moved to the block by the McPheterses, the houses at 1207 and 1215 9th Avenue North, which are immediately south of the Henry House, were built in the late 1930s.³⁰

Although tourism had rebounded to some extent by 1940, the activation of the military, rationing, and travel restrictions of World War II severely curtailed St. Petersburg's tourism based economy. Most of the city's hotels and boarding houses remained empty during the winter of 1941-1942. Realizing that the empty rooms could be an asset as military housing, city leaders successfully lobbied the War Department for a military base. The opening of a technical services training center for the Army Air Corps brought over ten thousand soldiers to the city during the summer of 1942. The military leased almost every major hotel and many of the smaller hotels in the city. Only the Suwannee Hotel and some of the smaller hotels and boarding houses were open to civilian use. By the time the training center closed in July 1943, over 100,000 soldiers had visited St. Petersburg. Although the training center closed, the United States Maritime Service Bayboro Harbor Base, which trained merchant seamen, continued to grow, and eventually leased four of the downtown hotels abandoned by the Army Air Corps. Other bases and support facilities throughout the area brought thousands of soldiers to central Florida and the St. Petersburg area.³¹

²⁷ Polk 1933-1940; Florida Death Index 1939; U.S. Census 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930.

²⁸ Arsenault, 257-260.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Polk 1935-1940.

³¹ Arsenault, 298-301.

**National Park Service NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**Section number 8 Page 7HENRY, JAMES, HOUSE
ST. PETERSBURG, PINELLAS COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

The city rapidly demilitarized following the war, and many veterans returned to St. Petersburg. The Great Depression and governmental restrictions during the war led to a housing shortage following World War II. Many hotels and boarding houses were again filled with tourists and new residents awaiting the construction of new homes. New houses filled the neighborhoods such as Euclid-St. Paul which were platted during the 1920s, but left vacant by the real estate decline and depression. The need for additional housing and nearby services led to the construction of an apartment building and church on the west half of the block on which the Henry Residence was located. In 1949, the Henry House also underwent a transition during this period.³²

Following the death of Caroline Rodman in 1947, Maude Fahrney acquired the Henry House. Although she had arrived in St. Petersburg from Ohio prior to 1930 with her husband Forest, they divorced in 1936. When she purchased the Henry Residence around 1947, she supported herself by further subdividing the residence into four apartments and the garage into two apartments. Trained as a nurse, she may have initially returned the property to function as a restorium. After the death of Maude Fahrney in 1958, Rives and Fannie Webb acquired the property. In 1959, the Webbs converted the residence from four apartments to ten apartments and two rooming units with the garage apartment featuring an additional two apartments, a conversion which cost \$18,000.³³

During the 1960s, downtown and the neighborhoods surrounding the city core entered a period of decline and abandonment. As development spread westward, the introduction of shopping centers, including Central Plaza and Tyrone Gardens Shopping Center, and motels along the west coast drew new residents and tourists away from downtown St. Petersburg. Many of the buildings associated with the early history of the community slowly deteriorated until reinvestment and preservation revived downtown and the surrounding historic neighborhoods during the 1990s.³⁴ In spite of subsequent changes in ownership, the Henry Residence remained as rental apartments until Stephen Shannon purchased it in 1998. He undertook redevelopment of the property by demolishing the former garage apartment and building a new duplex in its place in 2003, building a new garage the same year, and adding a pool in 2005. In the former Henry Residence, he started removing much of the interior partitions creating the apartments in order to return it to a single-family residence and added a north rear porch in 2005. Following the downturn in the economic market, he decided to sell the property in 2007. The new owners, who purchased the residence in February 2008, have continued in the efforts to return the building to single-family residential use and support this designation.³⁵

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The James Henry House reflects the evolution from principles of the Queen Anne style concerning massing and form to the eclectic Tudor Revival style. Popular from 1880 until 1910, Queen Anne style residences can generally be classified into four subtypes, but are all large, irregularly-shaped buildings with asymmetrical elevations and a variety of steeply pitched roof shapes. Characteristic variations involved the integration of towers, bay and cottage windows, decorative wall surfaces, including use of a closed gable, and double-hung sash windows with multiple lights in the upper sash over one-light in the lower sash. Typical decorative

³² Arsenault, 307-313.

³³ State of Florida, Florida Death Index 1947, 1958; Florida Divorce Index 1936; Polk 1946-1959; Sanborn Map Company 1951.

³⁴ Arsenault, 307-313.

³⁵ Pinellas County Clerk of Circuit Court, 2008.

**National Park Service NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**Section number 8 Page 8HENRY, JAMES, HOUSE
ST. PETERSBURG, PINELLAS COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

elements of the Patterned Masonry subtype of the Queen Anne style included the application of patterned shingles, polychromatic patterned brickwork or stonework, decorative panels, little wooden detailing, and use of a small entry porch.

As the Queen Anne style diminished in popularity, two of its subtypes, the Half-Timbered and Patterned Masonry, evolved into the Tudor Revival style. Examples in the United States drew on a variety of Medieval English precedents united by an emphasis on steeply pitched intersecting gables and masonry construction. Although the earliest examples were constructed in the United States in the 1890s, the style remained relatively rare until after World War I when masonry veneering techniques became widespread. The earlier examples built before 1915, including the James Henry Residence, are often classified as the Parapeted Gable subtype or Jacobethan style as it was based on the more formal Late Medieval English traditions. Characteristic elements of this subtype included tall, narrow windows placed in groups, a large prominent chimney, patterned brick or stonework, tabbed brick or stonework around window and door surrounds, small entry or side. False half-timbering, common on later examples of the style, was rarely used in this early subtype. Although less popular in Florida than the Mediterranean Revival style, the Tudor Revival and the Colonial Revival styles were the two most popular styles utilized for suburban construction throughout the country during the 1920s. Both styles evolved into the more modest Minimal Traditional style during the Great Depression when they became too expensive to build.

The James Henry House is a transitional building combining elements of the Queen Anne style with the Tudor Revival. As James V. Henry was a native of Scotland - and his wife, Lydia, a native of England, both were familiar with the original designs on which these eclectic revivals were based. The tower with a castellated parapet and the steeply pitched gabled roof dominated by a large chimney define the residence as a Tudor Revival style building. Other Tudor Revival style elements evidenced in the building include the tall, narrow windows on the upper floor, and the tabbed brick window and door surrounds. However, the form of the James Henry House is an example of one of the most common forms for Queen Anne style building involving the use of steeply pitched, asymmetrically placed intersecting gable roofs with a tower feature at the "L" intersection. Other elements of the residence typically associated with the Queen Anne style include the asymmetrical massing, the closed gable ends with decorative shingles, the widely overhanging eaves, the cottage windows, and the Queen Anne stained glass window. Both the polychromatic decorative brickwork and the small entry porch were common elements to both styles. The James Henry House remains as a rare example of the transition between these two styles.

The James Henry Residence is unusual as it exhibits one of the earliest uses in the city of brick veneer and buff colored brick. Around 1905, when the James Henry Residence was built, St. Petersburg was a small coastal Florida town predominantly composed of wood frame residences with a few downtown masonry buildings. With a plentiful and inexpensive supply of wood, owners typically utilized wood instead of the more costly materials which arrived by boat or rail. Few private residences built during this period were of masonry construction. Because it was not locally manufactured because of a local lack of clay soils, brick was rarely used for the construction of entire residences due to the cost. One of the most unusual aspects of the James

**National Park Service NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**Section number 8 Page 9HENRY, JAMES, HOUSE
ST. PETERSBURG, PINELLAS COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

Henry residence is the wood frame construction surfaced with brick veneer. Until the 1920s, brick veneer was a rare construction method. The residence is also notable for its use of buff colored brick which gained popularity after 1900 and was manufactured in the Chicago area where the Henrys lived before relocating to Florida.³⁶ The residence is also one of the oldest surviving houses in the city. Unfortunately, permitting records are not extant prior to 1918, so details concerning its construction and the architect and contractor remain unknown. Regardless, the James Henry House remains as an excellent example of a single-family residence built during St. Petersburg's pioneering era while utilizing the most current design and building trends and integrating the tastes of its owner. Therefore, the James Henry House is considered eligible for listing in the local register based upon its architectural style and materials and methods of construction.

³⁶ S.F. Fulghum, Sr. Fulghum's Fearless Florida File Form Facts, 132-133;

**National Park Service NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**Section number 9 Page 1HENRY, JAMES, HOUSE
ST. PETERSBURG, PINELLAS COUNTY, FLORIDA
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**National Park Service NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**Section number 9 Page 2HENRY, JAMES, HOUSE
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**National Park Service NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**Section number 9 Page 3

HENRY, JAMES, HOUSE

ST. PETERSBURG, PINELLAS COUNTY, FLORIDA

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**National Park Service NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**Section number 10 Page 1HENRY, JAMES, HOUSE
ST. PETERSBURG, PINELLAS COUNTY, FLORIDA
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Boundary Description

That part of the following Pinellas County Tax Parcel Number 13/31/16/25254/00010200 beginning at a point on the west curb line of 12th Street North approximately 10 feet south of the south elevation of the Henry House and continue west along said line approximately 110 feet to a point even with the east edge of the swimming pool, then turn north and run along the east edge of the pool north approximately 100 feet to the south edge of an unpaved street, then run east along said line to the west curb line of 12th street north, then run south along said curb line to the point of beginning less most of that part of the property described as follows: Lot 19, Less the North 15 feet thereof, all of Lots 20 and 21, and the North 35 ft of Lot 22, Edina Garden of Eden Subdivision, according to the map or plat thereof as recorded in Plat Book 1, Page 11, of the Public Records of Pinellas County, Florida, together with the 14 ft vacated alley lying and begin adjacent to and abutting the West boundary line.

Boundary Justification

The above described property enclosed by a dashed boundary line encompasses all of the historic resources associated with the James Henry House.

**National Park Service NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**Section number _____ Page 1HENRY, JAMES, HOUSE
ST. PETERSBURG, PINELLAS COUNTY, FLORIDA
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. James Henry House
2. 950 12th Street North, St. Petersburg (Pinellas County), Florida
3. Elaine Lund
4. November 2012
5. N/A, Digital Photos
6. Main (East) Facade and South Elevation, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 1 of 29

Items 2-5 are the same unless otherwise indicated.

6. Main (East) Facade and South Elevation, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 2 of 29

6. South Elevation, Looking North
7. Photo 3 of 29

6. Main (Southeast) Entrance, Looking North
7. Photo 4 of 29

6. South Elevation, Looking North
7. Photo 5 of 25

6. South and West Elevations, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 6 of 25

6. North Porch, Looking Southeast
7. Photo 7 of 29

6. North Porch, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 8 of 29

6. West Elevation, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 9 of 29

6. East (Main) Facade, Looking West
7. Photo 10 of 29

6. East Elevation, Detail, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 11 of 29

**National Park Service NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**Section number _____ Page 2HENRY, JAMES, HOUSE
ST. PETERSBURG, PINELLAS COUNTY, FLORIDA
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

- 6. New Duplex, Main (North) Facade, Looking South
- 7. Photo 12 of 29

- 6. Swimming Pool between Henry House and New Duplex, Looking North
- 7. Photo 13 of 29

- 6. Brick Garden Wall, Looking Southwest
- 7. Photo 14 of 29

- 6. Garden Wall with Wrought Iron Gate, Looking Northeast
- 7. Photo 15 of 29

- 6. Interior, Looking Northeast at Stairs from Foyer
- 7. Photo 16 of 29

- 6. Interior, Looking Southeast at Foyer from Stairs
- 7. Photo 17 of 29

- 6. Foyer, Looking South toward Living Room
- 7. Photo 18 of 29

- 6. Looking Southeast toward Living Room from Stair Landing
- 7. Photo 19 of 29

- 6. Living Room, Looking Southeast
- 7. Photo 20 of 29

- 6. Dining Room, Looking Northeast
- 7. Photo 21 of 29

- 6. Sunroom, Looking Southeast
- 7. Photo 22 of 29

- 6. Sunroom, Looking South toward Door
- 7. Photo 23 of 29

- 6. Kitchen, Looking Northwest
- 7. Photo 24 of 29

- 6. Kitchen, Looking South
- 7. Photo 25 of 29

**National Park Service NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Page 3

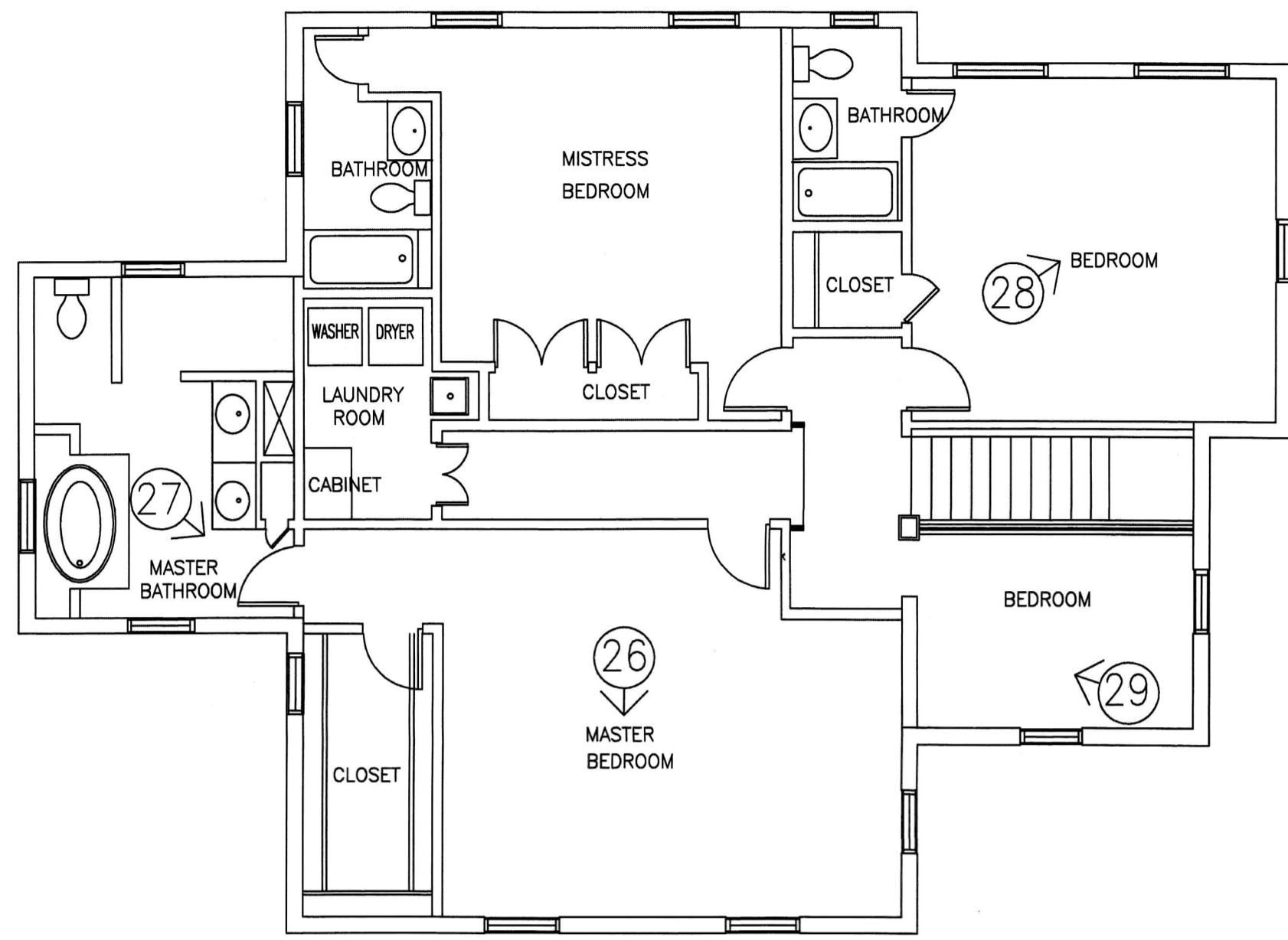
HENRY, JAMES, HOUSE
ST. PETERSBURG, PINELLAS COUNTY, FLORIDA
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

- 6. Second Floor, Master Bedroom, Looking South
- 7. Photo 26 of 29

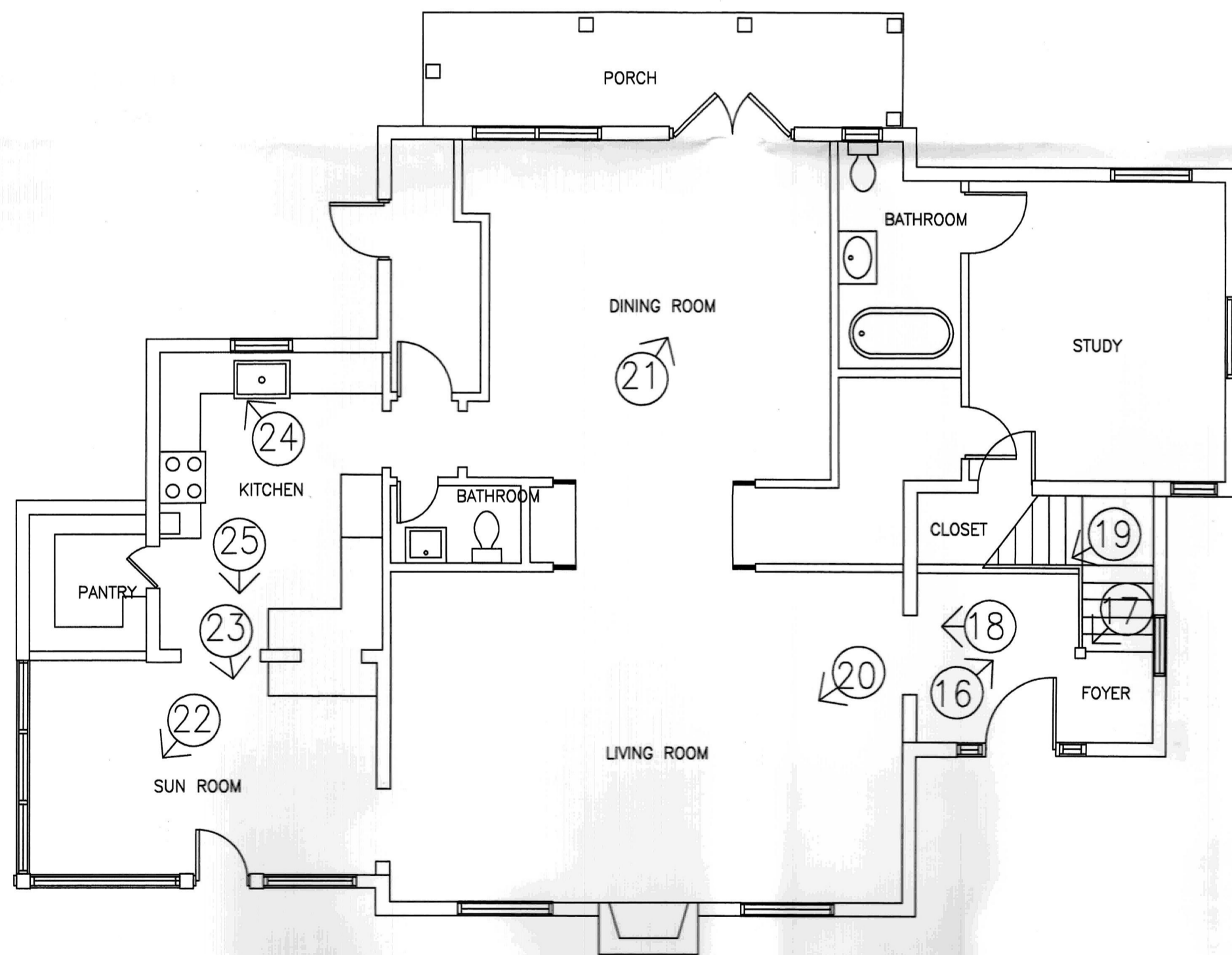
- 6. Second Floor, Master Bathroom, Looking Southeast
- 7. Photo 27 of 29

- 6. Second Floor, Guest Bedroom, Looking Northeast
- 7. Photo 28 of 29

- 6. Child's Bedroom, Looking Northwest
- 7. Photo 29 of 29

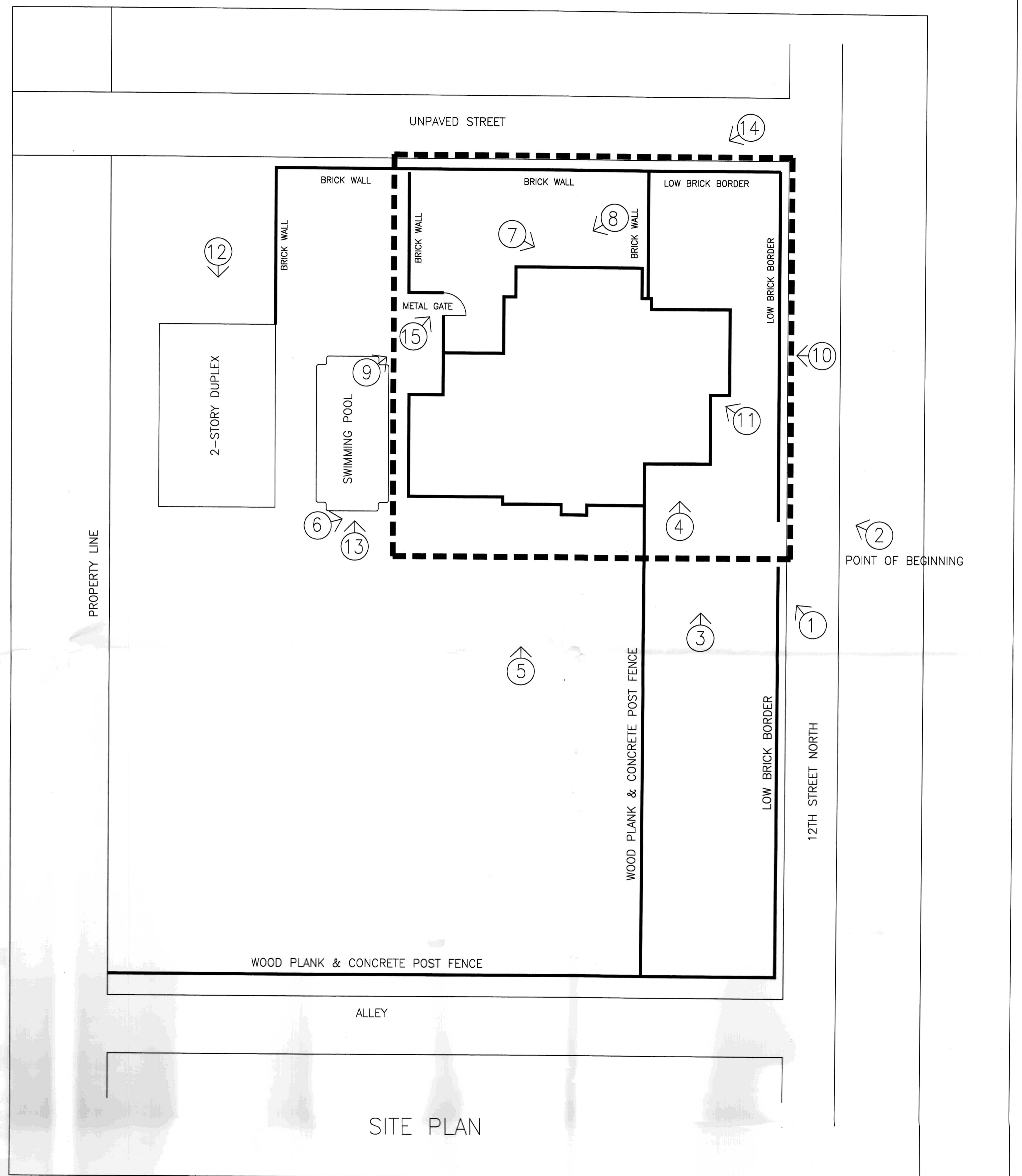
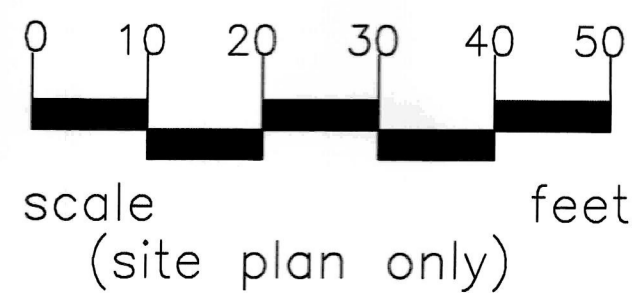


SECOND FLOOR PLAN



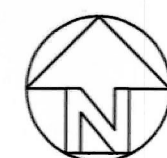
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

PHOTO NUMBERS ←(18)
 HISTORIC BOUNDARIES - - - - -



SITE PLAN

JAMES HENRY HOUSE
 950 12TH STREET NORTH
 ST. PETERSBURG (PINELLAS COUNTY), FLORIDA



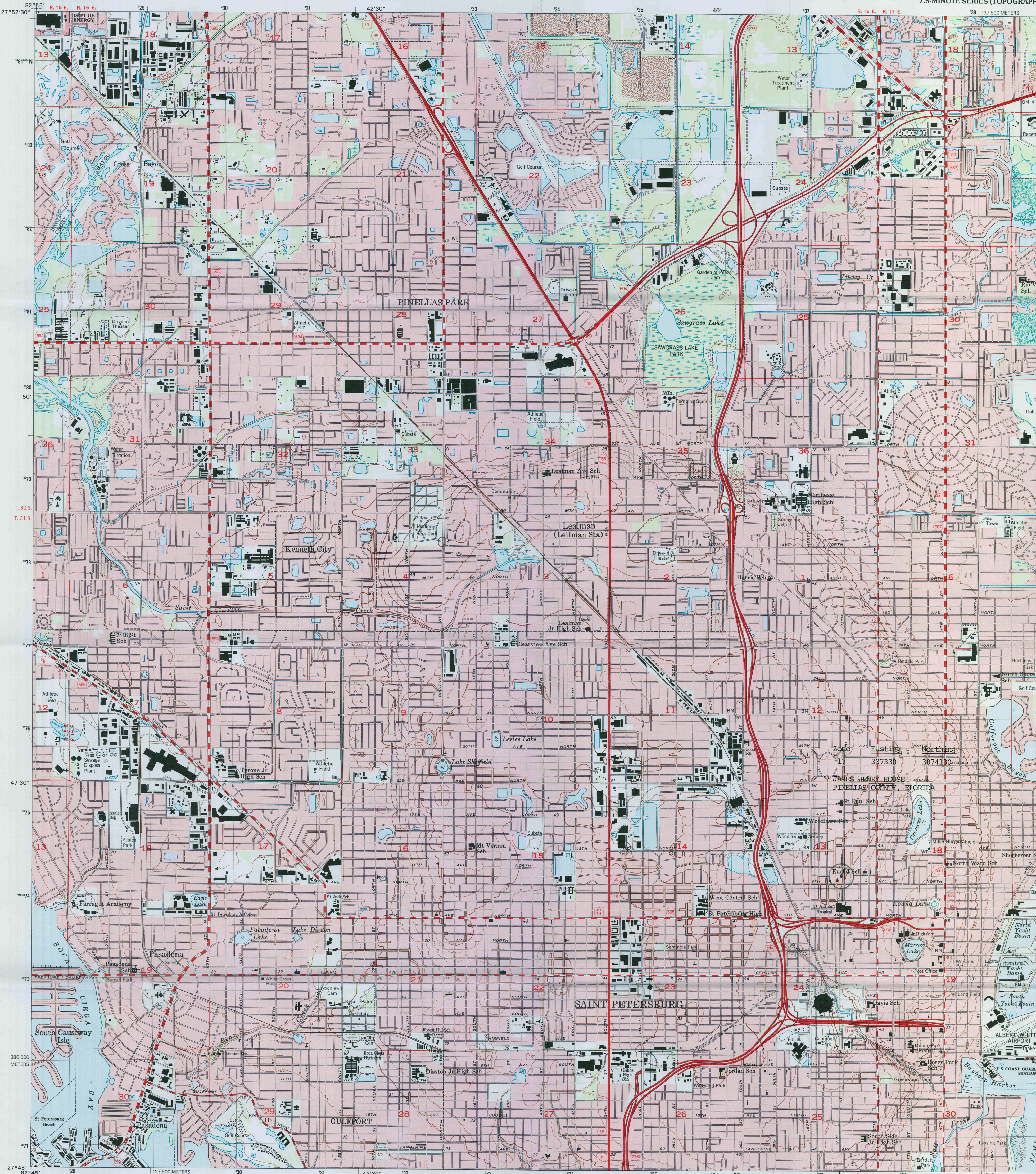
MAP PREPARED FOR:
 Planning and Economic Development Department
 City of St. Petersburg
 P.O. Box 2842
 St. Petersburg, FL 33731-2842
 Phone: 727-892-5451
 Kimberly.Hinder@stpete.org

DRAWN BY: W. CARL SHIVER
 DRAWING DATE: FEBRUARY 2013

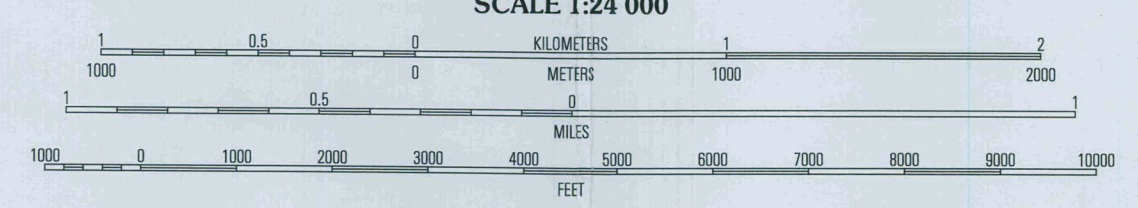
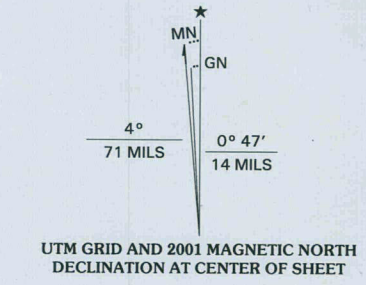
DRAWING NUMBER SHEET NO. 1 OF 1
 N/A

THE JAMES HENRY HOUSE SITE AND FLOOR PLANS WERE DRAWN IN AUTOCAD USING A VARIETY OF VISUAL RESOURCES INCLUDING SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAPS, AERIAL AND GOOGLE EARTH, PROPERTY APPRAISER GIS MAPS SANBORN FIRE GOOGLE STREET VIEW PHOTOS. THE FLOOR PLANS WERE THE ST. PETERSBURG PLANNING DEPARTMENT DRAWN BY THE ARCHITECTS WHO DESIGNED THE REHAB OF THE BUILDING.

MAP REVIEWED BY: CARL SHIVER
 FLORIDA BUREAU OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
 R.A. GRAY BUILDING
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Produced by the United States Geological Survey Topography compiled by planetable surveys 1956. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1998 and other sources. Public Land Survey System and survey control current as of 1956 Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS charts 587 (1953) and 1257 (1953) This information is not intended for navigational purposes North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 17 2 500-meter ticks: Florida Coordinate System of 1983 (west zone) North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map Landmark buildings verified 1956



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

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

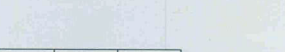
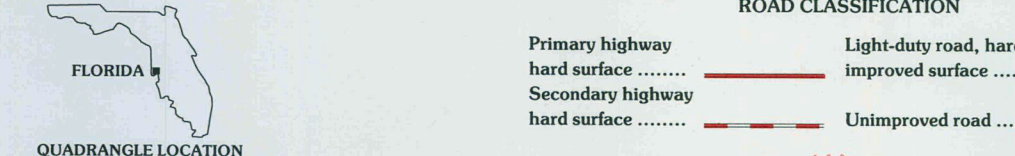


Table with 8 columns and 2 rows listing adjoining 7.5' quadrangle names: 1 Clearwater, 2 Safety Harbor, 3 Gandy Bridge, 4 Seminole, 5 Port Tampa, 6 Pass-A-Grille Beach, 7 Cockroach Bay









950



















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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Henry, James, House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: FLORIDA, Pinellas

DATE RECEIVED: 3/01/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/22/13
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/08/13 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/17/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000164

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 4.16.13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

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

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT *of* STATE

RICK SCOTT
Governor



KEN DETZNER
Secretary of State

February 22, 2013

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed are the nomination and additional materials (nomination form, continuation sheets, site plan, floor plans, USGS map, color digital images and disk) for the submission of

James Henry House, St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Florida

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

Sincerely,

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

Enclosures

DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

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