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We are also grateful to the citizens and property owners of the Tarpon Springs area for their interest in this project and their patience when we conducted site inspections and took photographs of their properties. Past and current residents provided invaluable first-hand information regarding life in the community through individual interviews and during several community meetings. It is our hope this report will facilitate the City's efforts to recognize and preserve the heritage of the Tarpon Springs area.

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

In 2008, the City of Tarpon Springs received a survey and planning grant (F0802) from the Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation, Division of Historical Resources. The purpose of the survey is to update all previously recorded historic structures within the current *National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)*-listed Tarpon Springs Historic District, to identify, record, and evaluate newly identified historic resources within and adjacent to the Historic District, and to make recommendations for possible expansion of both the *NRHP* Historic District and the local Tarpon Springs Historic District.

The goal of this report is to provide a comprehensive inventory of the extant buildings within the historic district and identified areas immediately adjacent; produce a list of contributing and non-contributing historic resources within the Tarpon Springs Historic District boundaries; survey resources located immediately outside of the Tarpon Springs Historic District boundaries including the adjacent Fruit Salad area; and produce Florida Master Site File (FMSF) forms for all identified historic resources. Figures 1 and 2 are general maps showing the survey area. This survey complies with Chapter 1A-46 (*Archaeological and Historical Report Standards*), *Florida Administrative Code*. This historic resources survey was conducted under the supervision of Amy Groover Strelman, M.H.P and Jo-Anne Peck, M.F.A.

This Historic Resources Survey of Tarpon Springs is the result of the identification and evaluation of specified historic resources in the community. Within this report, historic resources are identified and evaluated, and suggestions and recommendations are offered to insure the resources are recognized and protected for current and future use. Tarpon Springs's extant historic resources enhance the quality of life for those who live and work in the area, and they help to establish a unique sense of place, which also makes the City a popular tourist destination. Without an understanding and appreciation for those historic resources, the Tarpon Springs community and the City of Tarpon Springs would lose an integral aspect of its identity, as well as a major source of income.

The preservation of cultural resources has the potential for civic improvement, and many communities such as the City of Tarpon Springs invest in the identification and analysis of cultural resources, which highlight existing resources and chart a path for maintaining them. The results of preservation activities are limitless, providing an array of social, economic, and aesthetic benefits. Various benefits of preservation include:

- Preservation, enhancement, and maintenance of existing resources;
- The recycling or adaptive use of buildings for continued use and benefit;
- The maintenance or enhancement of property values;
- The retention of the indigenous character and sense of time and place which provides an identity to the community and its residents;
- Enhancement of the aesthetic qualities of the community and promotion of support for design standards; and
- Guidance for the orderly growth and development of the community.

Overall, 371 historic resources were identified as part of this study. These resources encompass various types and styles of buildings, including commercial and residential, in both high style and vernacular designs as well as two parks. The historic resources survey portion provides written and photographic documentation of the historic resources. Following the survey information is an analysis of the findings, which outlines the building styles, types, and predominant characteristics. Although the survey and survey results comprise a large portion of this report, an overview of the developmental history of the Tarpon Springs area was included as part of this survey. The conclusions and recommendations are the culmination of the identification and evaluation of all the historic resources combined with a recognition of the City's goals and needs.

This historic resources survey is intended as a tool for the use of the local government and citizens of Tarpon Springs to protect their environment. The resources of Tarpon Springs should be viewed as a continually contributing component to the development and growth of not only the immediate community but the City of Tarpon Springs as a whole. These buildings, which range from elaborate waterfront homes to simple vernacular cottages alongside a largely intact historic commercial core, remain viable and valuable resources within Tarpon Springs.

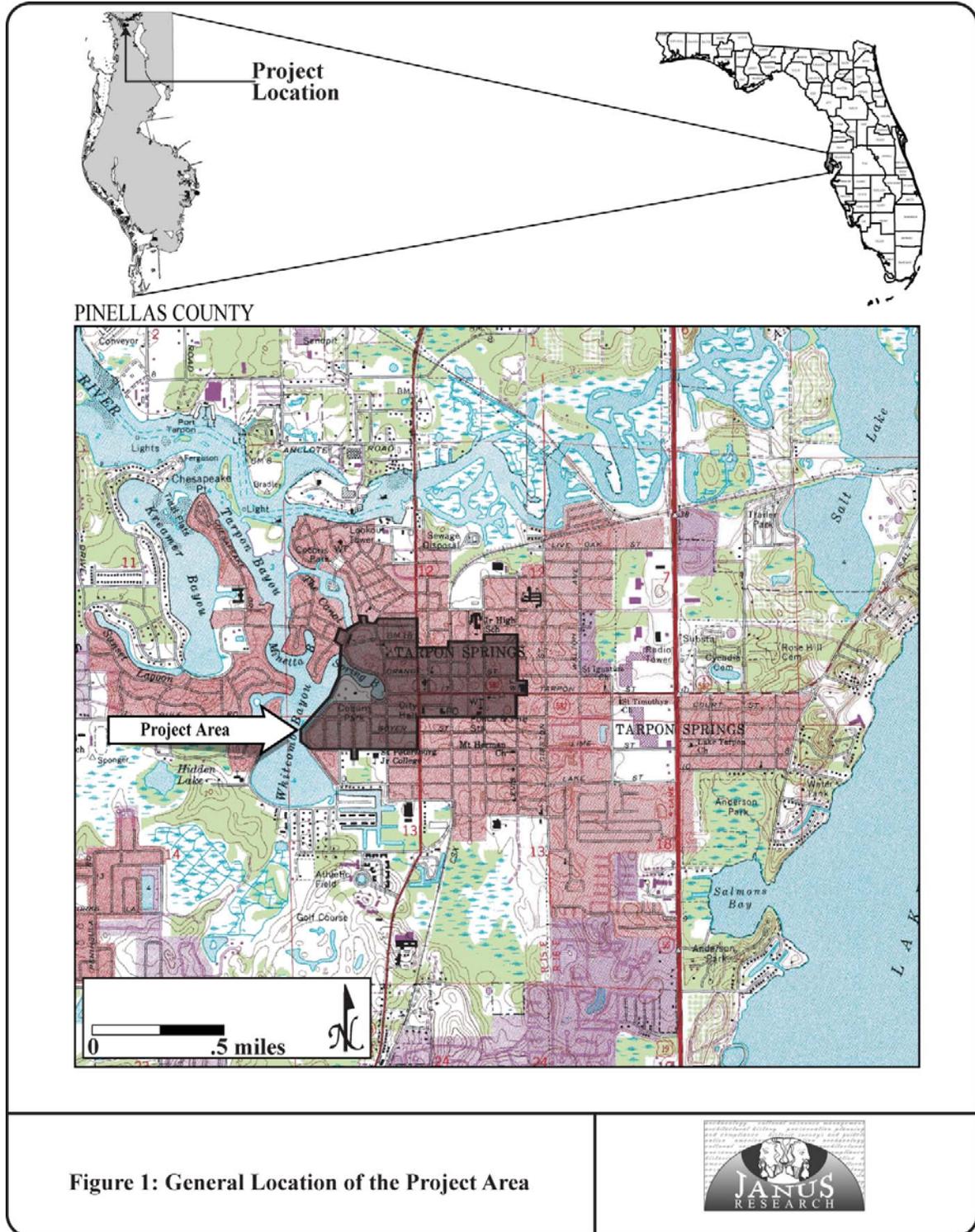
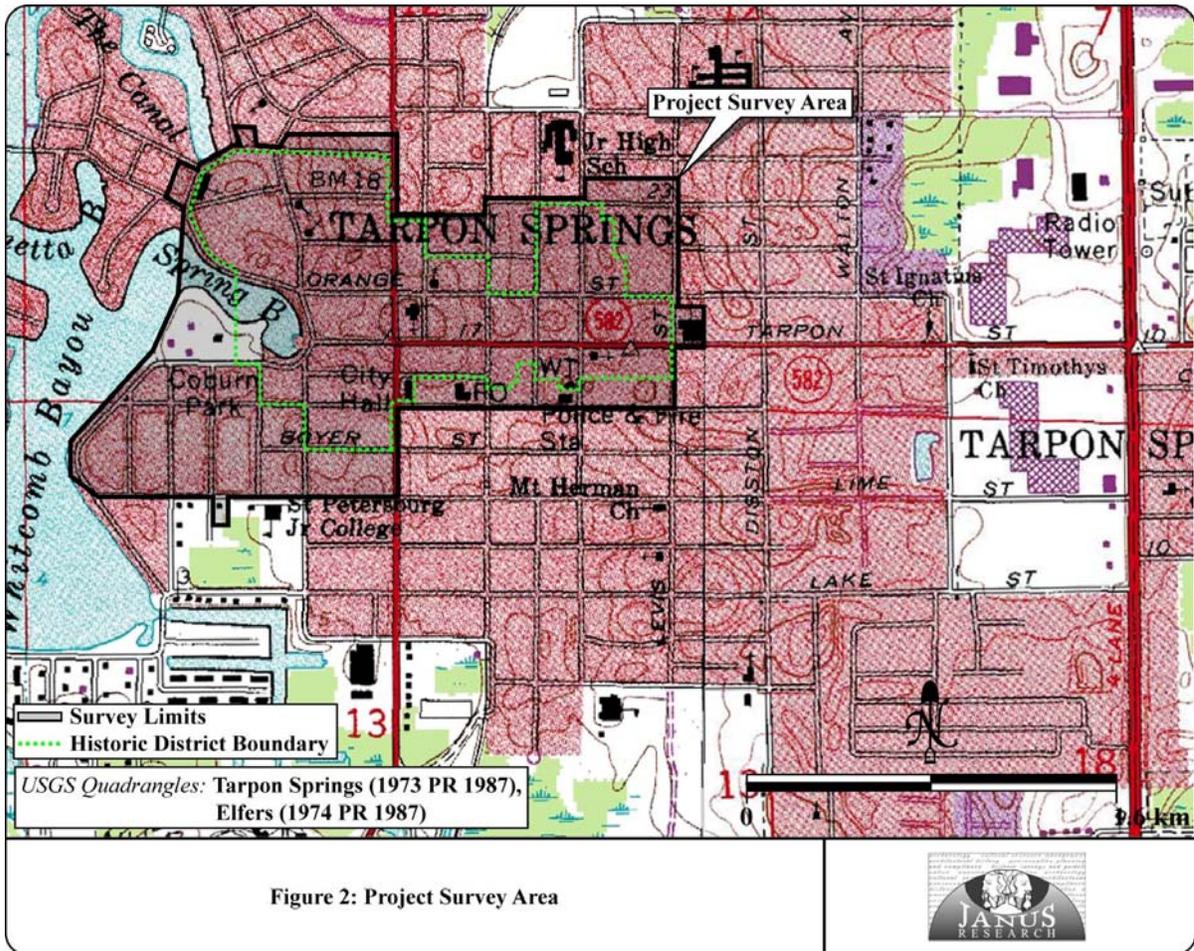


Figure 1: General Location of the Project Area



SURVEY AREA

The survey area for the Historic Resources Survey of Tarpon Springs was defined by City staff and includes the area previously defined as the boundaries of the *NRHP*-listed Tarpon Springs Historic District, as well as adjacent blocks located immediately outside of the Tarpon Springs Historic District boundaries. These adjacent block boundaries include Levis Avenue to the east, Cypress Avenue to the north, Lemon Street to the south and roughly five blocks at the southwest edge of the district, locally known as the Fruit Salad area since many of the streets are named after tropical fruits. The areas included within the Historic Resources Survey of Tarpon Springs are shown on USGS Quadrangle maps in Figure 2.



PROJECT METHODS

The primary goals of the historic resources survey were to locate, document, and evaluate resources within and adjacent to the Tarpon Springs Historic District. Janus Research's survey methodology consists of a series of stages that produce efficient and accurate survey results.

The first stage consisted of gathering all information previously compiled on the area's development and historic resources. This background research oftentimes reveals historic resources that may not have been readily apparent due to their simple or unassuming appearance. This research was conducted through a variety of primary and secondary sources such as newspaper and magazine articles, period photographs, books, and historic maps. The *NRHP* nomination for the Tarpon Springs Historic District was helpful as well. Additionally, a community meeting was conducted prior to commencing the field survey portion of the project that provided information on local history and resources.

Surveys previously conducted within Tarpon Springs are also an important source of background information. One prior field survey has been conducted within the Tarpon Springs project area, in 1988, as part of establishing the Tarpon Springs National Register Historic District by Historic Property Associates. This survey was relied upon to gather history and determine previously identified historic resources.

The next stage of the project involved conducting the historic resources field survey. Tax roll information provided by the Pinellas County Property Appraiser's website was used to compile a preliminary list of all structures built in 1959 and earlier. Janus Research obtained aerial photographs of the entire project area and marked all properties with a construction date before 1960 on the aerials. The team then surveyed each street on foot and evaluated the resources according to the guidelines established by the *NRHP* and the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources. Each historic resource, regardless of integrity and condition, was recorded on an FMSF field form, assigned a recorder number, photographed and located on the aerial maps and compared to the existing historic district maps. Photographs were taken with a high-resolution digital camera. A log was kept to record each resource's physical location and the compass direction of each photograph. A total of 371 properties were recorded during the survey. This included 369 buildings and two historic parks.

During the next stage, information collected from the field survey was brought back to Janus Research's main office in Tampa and the field site file forms were compiled. The field data was entered into a Microsoft Access database. On this computer-generated form, each resource's physical architectural information, style, and present and original use was determined. The characteristics and condition of each building were evaluated based on a visual inspection of exterior elements, such as the roofing materials, exterior wall fabric, windows, foundation, chimneys, architectural details, and the general appearance of the building. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps and historic aerial photographs were utilized to more accurately date the historic buildings identified in the field.

The final stage of the survey methodology involved the determination of the architectural and historical significance of each resource by evaluating them at the local, state, and national level; this includes evaluating the potential eligibility for listing in the *NRHP*. The integrity of each resource was determined from site observations, field data, and photographic documentation. The context for evaluating significance was established based on the research and survey conducted by Janus Research. The resulting data is presented in the report in tables and text relating to the identified resources. This information assisted in the formulation of recommendations.

As part of this project, a number of meetings were held with the City staff, Heritage Preservation Board, and Board of Commissioners in order to gain input from the community. The following outlines the public meetings held as part of this project:

- Board of Commissioners, January 13, 2009,
- Residents within the survey area, January 14, 2009,
- Heritage Preservation Board, May 4, 2009,
- Residents within the survey area, June 3, 2009,
- Revisited the survey area with staff and residents, June 19, 2009,
- Board of Commissioners, June 30, 2009.

SURVEY CRITERIA

Surveys conducted in association with the Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation, Division of Historical Resources employ the criteria for listing of cultural resources in the *NRHP* as a basis for site evaluations. Survey findings can be utilized by various agencies required to comply with both state and federal preservation regulations as an authoritative database. In order to evaluate the diverse resources found in the United States, the criteria are worded in a subjective manner. The following is a brief description of the criteria established by the U.S. Department of the Interior to evaluate properties for inclusion in the *NRHP*.

***NRHP* Criteria for Evaluation**

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or methods of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Resources such as cemeteries, birthplaces or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the last 50 years are not generally considered to be eligible for the *NRHP*. However, if they are integral parts of districts that satisfy the criteria or if they fall within the following categories, these properties will qualify for listing in the *NRHP*:

- A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or
- A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or

- A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- A property achieving significance within the past fifty years if it is of exceptional importance.

The Division of Historical Resources encourages use of the FMSF, maintained in Tallahassee, to inventory properties of a certain vintage that while not independently meeting the strict criteria of the *NRHP* may have significance when they are assessed in the overall context of a community's strategic planning process. It is important to note the FMSF is **not** a state historic register, but a repository that holds thousands of documents intended for use as planning tools and a central location for storing archival data on the physical remains of Florida's history. FMSF forms are permanent documentation of cultural resources.

Designation of Historic and Cultural Districts, Landmarks, and Sites in Tarpon Springs

In contrast to the National Register of Historic Places, the designation of historic and cultural districts, landmarks and sites in Tarpon Springs is regulated by an ordinance with provisions that protect historic properties. The Tarpon Springs Board of Commissioners approved a Heritage Preservation Ordinance that established a Heritage Preservation Board (HPB) and a process for the designation of significant structures, landmarks, districts or sites. The HPB can recommend to the Board of Commissioners the designation of areas, places, buildings, structures, traditional cultural properties, landscape features, archaeological sites, and other improvements or physical features as individual sites or districts, in accordance with the following criteria:

- Sites or districts which are significant to the City of Tarpon Springs' history, architecture, archaeology, or culture and possess an integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, or association;
- Sites or districts which are associated with distinctive elements of the social, cultural, political, economic, scientific, religious, prehistoric, and architectural history of the City of Tarpon Springs, the state, or the nation;
- Sites or districts which are associated with the lives or culture of persons significant in the city's, state's or nation's past;
- Sites or districts which embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, style, or method of construction or work of a master; or that possess high artistic value; or that represent a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or that represent a pattern of land use based on customs, traditions or social practices of the community.
- Sites or districts which have yielded or are likely to yield information about the prehistory, history or culture of the City of Tarpon Springs; or
- Sites or districts which are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Heritage Preservation Board is required to review renovation, rehabilitation, new construction, relocation, or demolition affecting a designated site or any property within a designated historic or cultural district. In reviewing an application, the Board and the staff use the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for*

Rehabilitating Historic Buildings as well as additional criteria set forth in the Historic Preservation Ordinance (City of Tarpon Springs, 2008).

With backgrounds and extensive experience in archaeology, architectural history, and historic preservation, Janus Research has surveyed thousands of buildings including multiple resources throughout Pinellas County. Therefore, the survey team was familiar with the types of area resources and the available research materials located in the local public and private facilities.

During the historic resources survey, the survey team recorded all historic resources in the specified project area that were built 1959 and earlier and appeared on the Pinellas County Property Appraiser's tax rolls or were otherwise identified. Each resource was recorded regardless of integrity or condition.

DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY OF TARPON SPRINGS

Introduction

The following narrative is designed to provide a broad context for the historic resources surveyed in the Tarpon Springs area during the project, and it is not intended to be a comprehensive history. Fortunately, much of the history of Tarpon Springs has been well documented. Sources such as *Tarpon Springs* by Gertrude K. Stoughton, the *NRHP* nomination form for the Tarpon Springs Historic District, and numerous sources provided by local archives, are good resources to utilize when researching or working in Tarpon Springs. Important themes and events that shaped the development of Tarpon Springs have been established through these works and many others. The various periods of history in this developmental history are meant to serve as a baseline tool for establishing the significance of the area's historic resources.

The City of Tarpon Springs is fortunate that Dr. Tina Bucuvalas has recently joined the City staff and is a recognized folklorist. It is hoped that this addition to the City of Tarpon Springs staff will assist in the development of a broader understanding of the many influences on the development of the City, including the continued presence and importance of the Greek community. We are particularly appreciative of Dr. Bucuvalas' efforts in gathering oral histories about Tarpon Springs and, specifically, the Fruit Salad area.

The Settlement and Establishment of Tarpon Springs

Florida's early history is rich with associations with Native Americans and early Spanish settlers, but the development of Tarpon Springs commenced relatively late. While there is evidence of a sporadic Spanish presence in the early days of European exploration in the Tarpon Springs area, no permanent settlements were known to have been established the vicinity (Historic Property Associates 1988, 1). The Second Seminole War spurred development in Central and Southern Florida; however, there is no record of any homesteads in the Tarpon Springs area before the Civil War (Historic Property Associates 1988, 2).

In the 1880s, interest in the resources of South Florida, including Tarpon Springs, increased due in large part to people like Hamilton Disston (Figure 3) and Henry B. Plant. Hamilton Disston, son of a wealthy Philadelphia industrialist, contracted with the State of Florida in two large land deals: the Disston Drainage Contract and the Disston Land Purchase. The Drainage Contract was an agreement between Disston and the State in which Disston and his associates agreed to drain and reclaim all overflow lands south of present-day Orlando and east of the Peace River in exchange for one-half the acreage that could be reclaimed and made fit for cultivation. Disston changed Florida from a wilderness of swamps, heat, and mosquitoes into an area ripe for investment. This enabled Henry B. Plant to move forward with his plans to open the west coast of Florida with a railroad-steamship operation called the Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West Railway (Mann 1983, 68) (Harner 1973, 18-32). Thus, the settlement of Southwest Florida was begun.



Figure 3: Portrait of Hamilton Disston (*Image courtesy the Florida Memory Project*)

Captain Samuel E. Hope is the first known settler in the vicinity of what would become Tarpon Springs (Figure 4). He and his father arrived in 1864, and shortly afterwards a trickle of settlers to the future Tarpon Springs began. The area's early settlers were largely engaged in industries such as fishing, hunting, and farming, and many were from the Bahamas (Historic Property Associates 1988, 2). Ultimately, A. W. Ormond and his daughter Mary were the first known settlers within the modern-day city limits of Tarpon Springs (Historic Property Associates 1988, 2). Mary married Joshua Boyer, who came to the area in 1877, the year following the Ormonds' arrival.

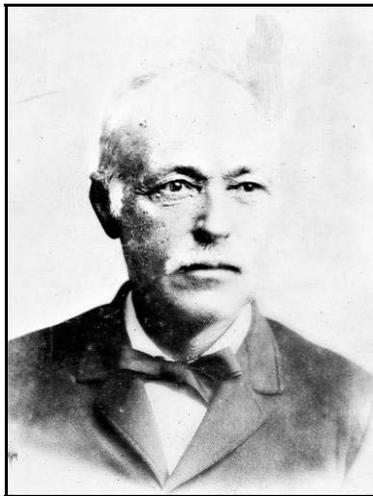


Figure 4: Samuel E. Hope circa 1895 (*Image courtesy the Florida Memory Project*)

Hamilton Disston arrived in the vicinity of Tarpon Springs (specifically Anclote) in 1882 to visit his friends Joshua and Mary Boyer. Impressed with the area, Disston chose to base his development efforts in this coastal region along the major sailing route of Florida's west coast, and approximately halfway between the already-established towns of Tampa and Cedar Key (Young 1984, 36) (C. Shriver, Tarpon Springs NRHP 1990, 2). Accompanying him was a group of businessmen, which included surveyor Major Mathew Robinson Marks,

who was the first to officially survey and lay out the Town of Tarpon Springs (Historic Property Associates 1988, 3). The plat of the town was finalized in 1883 by Jonathan Walton (Historic Property Associates 1988, 4) (Figure 5). All of the current survey area falls within the area established in the initial plat.

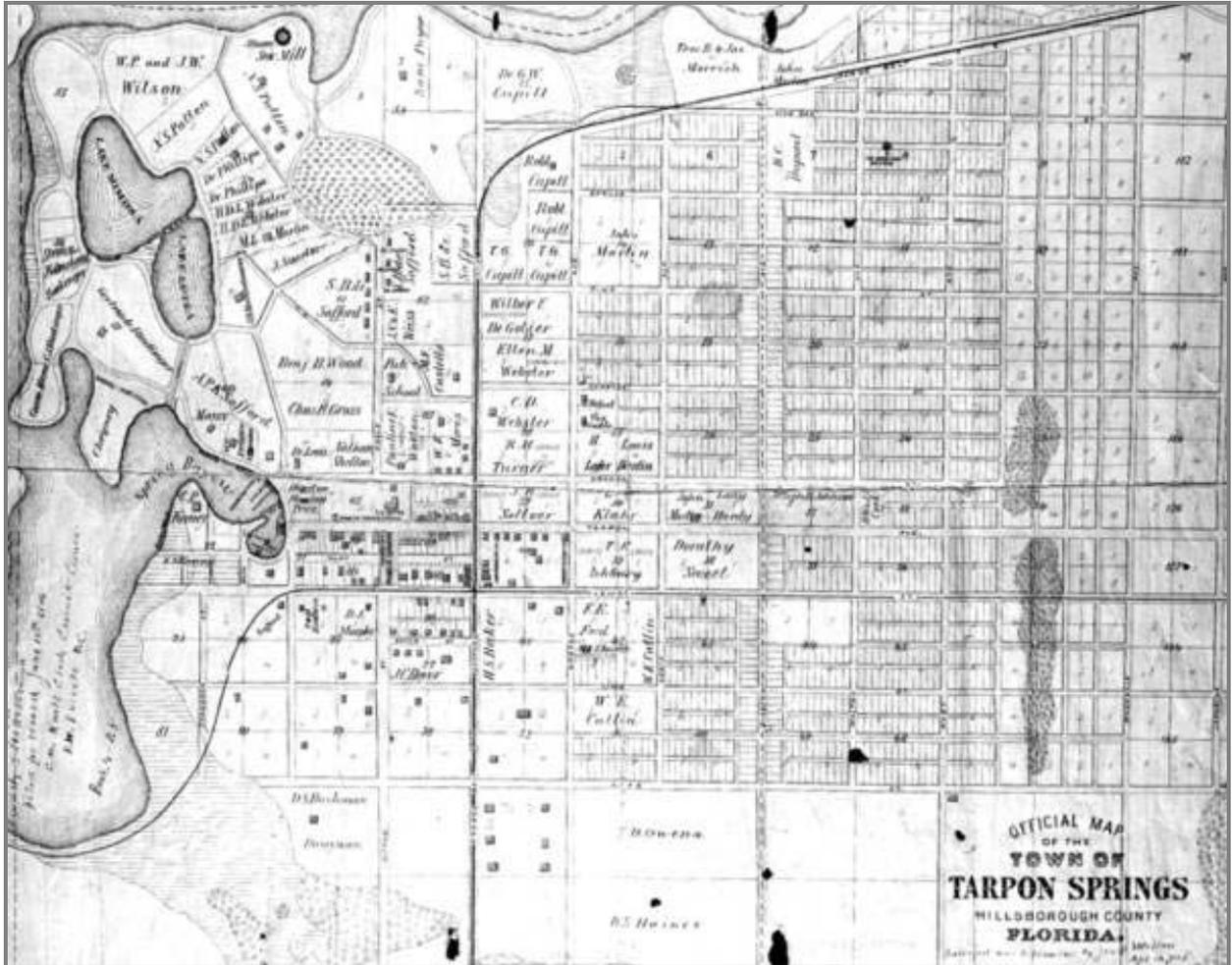


Figure 5: 1883 Plat Map of Tarpon Springs (Image Courtesy of the Florida Memory Project)

Disston established the Lake Butler Villa Company and centered his efforts in Tarpon Springs (Historic Property Associates 1988, 3). Disston's friend, Anson P. K. Safford, was also involved in these early plans for the area. Safford had served as governor of Arizona in 1869 and again in 1873. After leaving Arizona due to poor health, Safford went to Philadelphia where he became involved in the purchase of land in Florida with Disston. The two men intended to market Tarpon Springs as a haven to wealthy Northerners in need of a warm vacation spot. This plan was handled by the Lake Butler Villa Company, and when Safford was elected president of the company, he permanently settled in Tarpon Springs (Historic Property Associates 1988, 3-4).

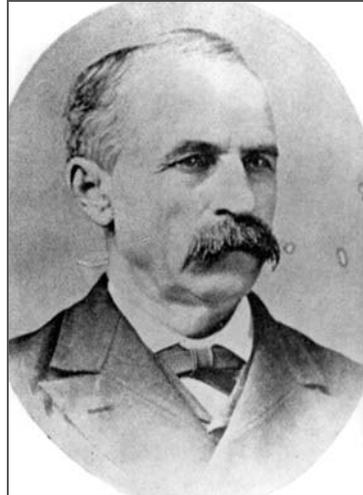


Figure 6: Anson P.K. Safford (Image courtesy the Florida Memory Project)

The house Safford constructed was the first residence in Tarpon Springs, now located at 23 Parkin Court (8PI176) (Figure 7). Originally known as Ansonia (it was later renamed the Miramar), the house was first located at Spring Bayou, and Safford resided in it with his wife, children, their teacher, and his sister, Mary, a doctor (Historic Property Associates 1988, 4). Mr. Safford died in 1891, but until that point contributed greatly to the development of this new town. After Safford's death, his widow sold their land to Mr. George Clemson, and moved the house a block to the north (Historic Property Associates 1988, 4). During the last decade of the 1800s through the 1900s, several extravagant homes were constructed in the area around Spring Boulevard, indicative of Tarpon's reputation during this time as a desirable winter resort for the wealthy. Notable examples include the William T. Fleming House at 22 Spring Boulevard (8PI1617) (Figure 8) and the grandiose Shingle style house built by Mr. Clemson at 110 N. Spring Boulevard (8PI1619) (Figure 9).



Figure 7: Postcard Depicting the Safford Home during its boarding house years, 23 Parkin Court (8PI176), circa 1907 (Image courtesy of www.fivay.org)



Figure 8: William T. Fleming House, 22 North Spring Boulevard (8PI1617), c. 1974 (*Image courtesy the Florida Memory Project*)



Figure 9: George Clemson House, 110 N. Spring Boulevard (8PI1619), date unknown (*Image courtesy the Florida Memory Project*)

In February of 1887, the Town of Tarpon Springs was incorporated with a population of about 300. Wilbur DeGolier was its first mayor (Historic Property Associates 1988, 4). Later that same year, the Orange Belt Railway arrived in Tarpon Springs (Figure 10) running from St. Petersburg to Sanford. Almost immediately, Tarpon Springs began to grow at a significantly quicker pace.

Plagued by financial problems, the Orange Belt was taken over by a syndicate in 1889. The ruinous freezes during the winter of 1894-95 killed many of the citrus groves in Florida and dealt the railroad a disastrous blow. Within two weeks after the freeze, the syndicate leased the railroad for 10 years to Henry Plant who incorporated the line into the Plant System that was already operating out of Tampa (Pioneer Florida Museum Association 2008). The Atlantic Coast Line Rail Road later absorbed the Plant System in 1902.



Figure 10: The Orange Belt Railroad Station in Tarpon Springs, built in 1888 and burned in 1908 (Image courtesy Tarpon Springs Historical Society)

The railroad spurred development in the town at a more rapid pace than the small town had yet seen. Prior to this point, Tarpon Springs was extremely difficult to access; approach was possible only by boat, or on land by way of poor roads. Once the railroad came, Tarpon Springs gained the reputation as a health resort due to its numerous natural springs and the clever marketing brochures that were in circulation (Figure 11). Early tourists were also attracted to the almost unlimited potential for hunting and fishing (Historic Property Associates 1988, 5-6). During these years of rapid growth, Tarpon Springs was among the most urbanized of the communities that were sprouting up in what would later become Pinellas County (Historic Property Associates 1988, 6).

You'll Gladly Give Up Teaching For An Offer Like This

A Banker—The Actual Owner—Now Makes It Possible For You To Own a Grape-fruit Farm Near Tarpon Springs, Florida, and a Winter Home Lot On The Gulf, on Small Monthly Payments, That Will Pay For Itself and Net You a Comfortable Income Besides. You Do Not Have To Leave School Now.

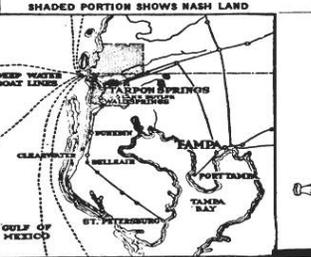
If you have ever in your life as a teacher decided you would quit and take up some other line of work, then here at last is an offer, an opportunity that will give you more genuine satisfaction than anything you could think of accepting. You can do one of three things: Buy a grape-fruit farm and begin at once to raise grape-fruit and other fruits and vegetables, doing the work, which is very easy, yourself. Or you can buy the farm and have it planted by resident planters, who will buy your crop on the ground and let you help pay for the work out of your earnings on the land. Or you can hold the land merely as an investment to net you a profit later on, for these values will more than double every year. It means for you health, it means an income of from \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year, it means real happiness, and you can pay for it a little each month.

READ THIS LETTER FROM A SKEPTICAL MAN WHO PAID TARPON SPRINGS A VISIT

Napoleon Baraloux, proprietor of the Colonial Hotel, 6325 Monroe Ave., Hyde Park, Chicago, visited the Nash tract in February. He had the following to say about this land: "I went to Florida to see about Florida land and Florida climate. I traveled a great deal about the State and I must say that the Nash land is the finest in all Florida. The climatic conditions are simply ideal. Situated as this land is with the Gulf on one side and the fresh water lake on the other, the danger of serious frosts has been entirely eliminated. You cannot go over it without developing great enthusiasm. To see the country is enough to make you buy a section of land down there. The Gulf surroundings are simply wonderful. I believe that this will be the finest winter home section in this country. There is a good deal of gently rolling country that makes the surroundings magnificent. The town of Tarpon Springs is one of the prettiest places in the entire South. I saw grape-fruit and oranges growing on Nash's land in great abundance. The yield from this alone is simply enormous. There is no place in Florida that can anywhere equal this spot."

A BONAFIDE GUARANTEE FROM A RESPONSIBLE BANKER

In the face of a dozen or more Florida land propositions recently advertised to people unacquainted with land buying, we make this unqualified guarantee: If after sixty days from date of first payment you find we have made one misstatement about our land, if you find we have promised one thing that is not absolutely true, then we will at once refund every dollar you paid. Investigation is courted, and we do all we can to help you get full and complete information before you make any permanent purchase. Act quickly—the farms are selling like the proverbial "hot cakes."



NEVER AGAIN WILL YOU BE OFFERED AN OPPORTUNITY TO COMPARE WITH THIS ONE

The men who know Florida land—know the conditions in every part of this big state—who know health conditions—know the transportation situation—will all point you to a strip along the Gulf Coast of which Tarpon Springs is the very heart. You know of Tarpon Springs. There is but one. Your doctor will tell you it is one of the world's greatest health and pleasure resorts. Your grocer will tell you that its oranges and grape-fruit are famous and command the top notch prices. This is not a newly opened section in Florida. Tarpon Springs already has made an enviable record, and the opening of this land the record will be even a greater one. There is only a small amount of this land and this will go rapidly at the low price and easy terms we offer, and when this small tract is sold out there is no way to secure more.

TAKE A FREE TRIP TO FLORIDA AT OUR EXPENSE

You can take a trip to Florida at our expense. When you reach Tarpon Springs our representative, Mr. James Chamberlain, will take you on a free launch and automobile inspection trip. Sign and mail the attached coupon now, get our "Free Book" and arrange to reserve your farm at once. When you send in your application coupon we will write and tell you all about how you can visit your farm at our expense.

PRICES : TERMS

- \$20 per acre, farms near Tarpon Springs. Terms: \$1.00 down and \$1.00 per month, per acre.
 - \$25 per acre, farms a little closer to Tarpon Springs. Terms: \$1.00 down and \$1.00 per month, per acre.
 - \$30 per acre, farms near Tarpon Springs and the Gulf. Terms: \$1.50 down and \$1.50 per month, per acre.
 - \$35 per acre, farms adjoining Tarpon Springs and Gulf. Terms: \$2.00 down and \$2.00 per month, per acre.
 - \$40 per acre, farms located near Lake Butler. Terms: \$1.50 down and \$1.50 per month, per acre.
 - \$45 per acre, farms right on Lake Butler. Terms: \$2.00 down and \$2.00 per month, per acre.
 - \$45 per acre, farms close to the Gulf. Terms: \$2.00 down and \$2.00 per month, per acre.
 - \$50 per acre, farms fronting on the Gulf. Terms: \$2.00 down and \$2.00 per month, per acre.
- Farms sold in tracts of 10 acres and up. All applications subject to 60 days' inspection. No brokerage, no interest, no taxes, title guaranteed, up-to-date abstract furnished with deed.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

To teachers not ready to invest just now, we have a very attractive offer to make for interesting others in this proposition. Write and ask about it.

INVESTIGATE

Write to Any or All of These Well-Known Men for Their Unbiased Opinion

Major Douglas F. Conolly, Pres. Bank of Clearwater, Clearwater, Fla.	C. M. Knott, Clerk of Circuit Court, Auditor and Recorder, Hillsborough County, Tampa, Fla.
H. D. Webster, Mayor, Tarpon Springs, Fla.	Henry Giddens, Prop. Ing Co., Tampa, Fla.
C. D. Knight, Vice-Pres. American Nat. Bank, Tampa, Fla.	G. E. Noblit, Hardware Merchant, Tarpon Springs, Fla.
H. W. Bivins, Cashier of Clearwater, Clearwater, Fla.	Ed. Lauter, Manager Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.
L. L. Buchanan, Cashier American Nat. Bank, Tampa, Fla.	W. W. Clark, Tampa, Fla.
A. C. Lewis, Pres. Exchange Nat. Bank, Tampa, Fla.	J. E. Wall, Knight & Wall Co., Hardware Merchants, Tampa, Fla.
Thomas J. L. Brown, Pres. Cham. of Commerce, Tampa, Fla.	W. W. Decker, Wool Anclote, Grass and Sponges Merchant, Tarpon Springs, Fla.
Willis B. Powell, Sec. Board of Trade, Tampa, Fla.	Perry G. Wall, Knight & Wall Co., Hardware, Tampa, Fla.
John C. Beekman, Sec. Tarpon Springs Board of Trade, Tarpon Springs, Fla. (Also Postmaster.)	M. H. Alworth, Capitalist & Lumberman, address either Duluth, Minn., or Tarpon Springs, Fla.
W. Whitehurst, Hillsborough County Commissioner, Tampa, Fla.	Napoleon Baraloux, Prop. Colonial Hotel, 6325 Monroe Av., Chicago, Ill.
R. H. Sammons, Justice of the Peace, 14th Dist. of Hillsborough Co., Tarpon Springs, Fla.	Cole Tveit prominent citizen of Wall Springs, Fla.

AT LEAST SEND FOR FREE BOOK "A MASS OF EVIDENCE"

At least, send for our handsome illustrated booklet, "A Mass of Evidence," just off the press, containing details of our proposition and our Free Trip to Florida plan. You will enjoy reading this book—you will find it interesting. It is handsomely illustrated throughout and is FREE—it is yours for the asking. Sign and mail the attached coupon before you lay this paper aside. It will put you under no obligation whatsoever.

NASH & CO.
BANKERS,
First Nat. Bank Bldg.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Gentlemen: I have just read your advertisement. Without any obligation on my part please send me immediately your handsome illustrated booklet, "A MASS OF EVIDENCE," and details regarding your FREE TRIP TO FLORIDA Plan. I may be interested.

Name.....
Address.....

Figure 11: June 1910 Advertisement Luring Teachers to Tarpon Springs (Image excerpted from Primary Education, scanned by Google Books)

In the late 1880s and early 1890s, expansion continued and Tarpon Avenue became the focal point of the town, due to the interests of a group of physicians who had purchased some land from the Lake Butler Villa Company (Historic Property Associates 1988, 6). Numerous businesses and churches were organized during these years. The town suffered a setback in 1894 when the bulk of its downtown burned in a massive fire, but Tarpon Springs managed to come back, and the new buildings constructed during this time tended to be much stronger and more resilient, and were constructed of materials which were less flammable (Figure 12) (Historic Property Associates 1988, 8).



Figure 12: Tarpon Avenue c. 1909 (Image courtesy the Florida Memory Project)

In 1890, the commercial sponge industry came to Tarpon Springs and dramatically changed the town landscape and community. Sponges had been discovered in the region much earlier, but in 1890, Mr. John K. Cheyney commercialized the effort by opening the Anclote and Rock Island Sponge Company across from Tarpon Springs (Historic Property Associates 1988, 8) (Figure 13). This was done purposefully, as Mr. Cheyney realized that the current industries could not foster a stable economy to the region (Historic Property Associates 1988, 8). The sponge industry had previously been centered around Key West, but gradually migrated north to Tarpon Springs, and when the Spanish-American War broke out in 1898, Tarpon Springs' dominance in the industry and reputation as the largest sponge port in the United States, was sealed (Historic Property Associates 1988, 9). Greek immigrants began trickling into the area in the late 1890s, and a mass migration of approximately 500 Greek divers took place in 1905 (Historic Property Associates 1988, 9).



Figure 13: John K. Cheyney, date unknown (Image courtesy the Florida Memory Project)

During the 1910s, immigration continued and a vast number of new commercial buildings, churches, and private residences were built. By 1913, as many as half of the residents of Tarpon Springs were reputedly Greek and signs at the railroad station were posted both in English and Greek (Burgess 1913, 175). Greek residents established churches, stores, coffee shops and restaurants, many displaying Greek flags alongside the American flag (Burgess 1913, 176). The downtown along Tarpon Avenue continued to grow and expand (Historic Property Associates 1988, 10).

Commercial activity thrived during the early part of the century. J.M. Vinson opened the town's first department store in the late 1880s, and was responsible for many subsequent businesses in the town. In 1894, the G. W. Fernald Building (8PI1643), the first brick building in town, was built at 121 E. Tarpon Avenue (Figure 14). The Tarpon Springs Old City Hall at 101 S. Pinellas Avenue (8PI1578) (Figure 15) and the Meres Building at 100-106 E. Tarpon Avenue (8PI1640) (Figure 16) were both built in 1914, each signifying different kinds of progress for Tarpon. Religion was also an important aspect of community life, and numerous churches were constructed during these years (Figure 17). Many of the new Greek settlers also began migrating out of the established Greek Town and into the Fruit Salad part of town (Figure 18 **Error! Reference source not found.**) (Stoughton 1975, 67). Nicknamed for its fruit-related street names, this area was part of the original 1883 plat of Tarpon Springs, had remained relatively undeveloped while builders concentrated primarily in the less swampy areas north of Spring Bayou and Tarpon Avenue.



Figure 14: G. W. Fernald Building, 121 E. Tarpon Avenue (8PI1643), date unknown (*Image courtesy of the Florida Memory Project*)



Figure 15: Tarpon Springs Old City Hall, 101 S. Pinellas Avenue (8PI1578), c. 1911 (Image courtesy the Florida Memory Project)



Figure 16: Meres Building, 100-106 E. Tarpon Avenue (8PI1640), circa 1914 (Image courtesy www.fivay.org)



Figure 17: Postcard depicting the Unitarian Universalist Church, 230 Grand Boulevard in 1910 (Image courtesy the Florida Memory Project)



Figure 18: 311 West Lemon Street (8PI1500) was built in the Fruit Salad area in 1912

World War I inspired particular patriotism among the Greek population of Tarpon Springs; many formed a battalion even before war was officially announced (Stoughton 1975, 82-83). A speech recorded in the *Tarpon Springs Leader* given by the Greek Community president at the time stated, “To love one’s country is the ideal virtue that ennobles a man, and a true patriot finds always occasion to show his patriotic spirit, regardless as to whether his country is in a war or in time of peace. His first and last duty, when the call to the arms comes, is to shed his blood fighting for the just cause of his country.” (Burgess 1913, 180). Wealth flowed into the City, as boat building became the City’s major war effort (Stoughton 1975, 84).

The Florida Land Boom and Bust

As World War I ended, prosperity began to spread once again throughout the U.S. Florida, in particular, experienced this upswing as construction, production, and population in the state quickly increased. People were drawn to the year-round warm weather; automobiles and improved roads made the state more accessible; and Florida did not have the state income or inheritance taxes of other states (Curl 1987, 77).

Southeastern Florida, including cities such as Miami and Palm Beach, experienced the most activity, although the boom affected most communities in central and South Florida (Weaver 1996, 3). Tarpon Springs also experienced the effects of the Florida Land Boom, although its growth did not accelerate at the intense rates experienced by some other Florida communities. New subdivisions were platted to make way for the expected new houses and businesses and previously underdeveloped areas like the Fruit Salad area saw more growth (Figure 19), particularly concentrated along Pineapple Street.



Figure 19: Shaddock Street in the Fruit Salad area circa 1927 (Image Courtesy the Florida Memory Project)

At the height of the boom, a group of Tarpon Springs residents planned to develop the property along Pinellas Avenue just south of the center of town (Figure 20). The scheme promised to more than double the size of the commercial district, and the centerpiece of the plan was to be the Tarpon Arcade Hotel (8PI870) (Figure 21). They formed a development company called Tarpon Springs Enterprises, Inc., and its first act was to petition the City Commission to widen and pave Pinellas Avenue from Tarpon Avenue south to the city limits. They also asked that the City install sidewalks and street lights, the cost of the work to be assessed against the owners of property abutting the avenue.



Figure 20: Pinellas Avenue in 1927, looking south (Image courtesy the Florida Memory Project)

Over the next year, Tarpon Springs Enterprises began acquiring the majority of the property along Pinellas Avenue. They assembled 59 parcels of land comprising nearly the entire area of the city south of Tarpon Avenue to the city limits. Ownership of these extensive tracts allowed the businessmen to request and receive replats of the older subdivisions, creating two new subdivisions called Broadway Subdivision and Tarpon Springs Enterprises Subdivision. Construction of the hotel began in June of 1925. The project was jointly financed by Tarpon Springs Enterprises and the Broadway Development Company of Atlantic City, N.J. The new "Spanish" style building was to be erected at a cost of \$100,000 and be designed by the architectural firm of Wolpert and Brown from St. Petersburg and contracted to Ricketts and Hayworth of the same city. In January of 1926, shortly before the hotel was to open, the plan of the hotel and shopping arcade was modified to provide space for the local Post Office. Wolpert and Brown also designed this new addition.

The collapse of the Florida real estate boom in 1926 saw the end of the large-scale development plans for Pinellas Avenue. The hotel, however, received enough patronage to keep it going and the arcade shops appeared to be occupied as well. The structure became a local landmark because of its interesting architecture and was regularly featured on colored postcards of the area. After the destruction of the older and larger Tarpon Inn Hotel by fire in 1927, the Arcade Hotel increased in importance as tourist lodging.



Figure 21: Tarpon Arcade, 210 N. Pinellas Avenue (8PI1870), date unknown (Image courtesy the Florida Memory Project)

Tarpon Springs was once again heavily promoted as a tourist destination during the Boom years, and many of its visitors drove and stayed a shorter time than their counterparts at the end of the preceding century (Historic Property Associates 1988, 11). Some of those involved in the sponge industry were already searching out other ways to make a living during these years, recognizing that the winter residents were not interested in sponges. The first Greek curio store opened during the 1920s (Stoughton 1975, 67).

The Boom period began to decline in August 1925, when the Florida East Coast Railway placed an embargo on freight shipments to South Florida. Ports and rail terminals were overflowing with unused building materials. In addition, northern newspapers published reports of fraudulent land deals in Florida. In 1926 and 1928, two hurricanes hit southeastern Florida, killing hundreds of people and destroying thousands of buildings. The collapse of the real estate market and the subsequent hurricane damage effectively ended the boom. The 1929 Mediterranean fruit fly infestation that devastated citrus groves throughout the state, only worsened the recession (Weaver 1996, 4).

The Great Depression through World War II

This era of Florida's history begins with the stock market crash of 1929. As previously discussed, there were several causes for the economic depression in Florida, including the grossly inflated real estate market, several hurricanes, and the fruit fly infestation. During the Great Depression, Florida suffered significantly. Between 1929 and 1933, 148 state and national banks collapsed, more than half of the state's teachers were owed back pay, and a quarter of the residents were receiving public relief (Miller 1990).

Tarpon Springs was not immune to the effects of the Depression. Many of its residents were unable to pay their taxes, and the City itself was unable to pay its bills. However, the sponge industry continued to thrive during the first half of the 1930s (Historic Property Associates 1988, 12). Due to the survival of its main industry, Tarpon Springs was perhaps less affected

by the Depression than other less fortunate cities in Florida, and new construction continued through the mid-1930s (C. Shriver, Tarpon Springs NRHP 1990). Unfortunately, Tarpon Springs experienced its own unique tragedy during these years; in 1938, its sponge beds were infected by blight and large numbers of sponges were killed (Historic Property Associates 1988, 12).

As a result of hard economic times, President Franklin D. Roosevelt initiated several national relief programs. Important New Deal-era programs in Florida were the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The WPA provided jobs for professional workers and laborers, who constructed or improved many roads, public buildings, parks, and airports in Florida. The CCC improved and preserved forests, parks, and agricultural lands (Miller 1990).

Tarpon Springs received direct benefit from the WPA through the expansion and improvement of Coburn Park at the south side of Spring Bayou (renamed Craig Park in 1978) (8PI1907) in 1935-1936, among other projects. In 1935, Thomas Coburn sold six acres on the south side of Spring Bayou to the City of Tarpon Springs for use as a park (Funds Allocated 1935). The City then applied for WPA funds to build tennis and shuffleboard courts with a cue house (8PI1875), a community house with band shell (8PI1873), and other improvements (Work Expected 1935). In keeping with the lean times, the City provided salvaged materials from demolished buildings to be used to construct the new park buildings (Much Progress Shown 1936).

Despite the Depression, tourism remained an integral part of the Florida economy during this period and this extended to Tarpon Springs. New highways made automobile travel to Florida easy and affordable and more middle-class families were able to vacation in the “Sunshine State” (Miller 1990). A 1939 “WPA Guide to Florida” characterizes Tarpon Springs by its sponge operation and tours, Greek population and festivals, and little else. At least publicly, Greek culture and sponges dominated the little town’s reputation during these years (Work Projects Administration 1939).

World War II brought unique challenges to Tarpon Springs. Sponge beds were not fully replenished, and the industry was further affected by “bombing range activity, the restriction to daylight hours, the leasing of boats to the government, plus the shortage of rubber for diving equipment” coupled with sponge divers leaving town to join the Navy (Stoughton 1975, 103-104). However, for the duration of the war, natural sponges could fetch phenomenal prices, and the industry carried on (Stoughton 1975, 104).

The Aftermath of World War II to the Present

At the conclusion of World War II, Florida’s economy was almost fully recovered. Tourism quickly rebounded and once again became a major source of the state’s economy. Additionally, former military personnel found the local climate amenable and remained in Florida permanently after the war. These new residents greatly increased the population in the late 1940s (Miller 1990). Within the boundaries of what is now known as the Tarpon Springs Historic District, construction was less common during the 1940s; however, the large

and impressive St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Cathedral at 44 N. Pinellas Avenue (8PI1563) was constructed during this time in the heart of the City (Figure 22).

Built at the height of the World War II, the St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Cathedral replaced an earlier wood framed church. The Greek population in Tarpon Springs had grown steadily since the arrival of the first immigrants in 1905. The Greek dominated sponge industry experienced a price increase during the Second World War as European sponge markets were closed to the U.S. The economic boost contributed greatly to the church's ability to construct the large cathedral. The largest single commitment to the project came from Nicholas G. Arfaras, the largest sponge buyer in Tarpon Springs, who guaranteed the financing for the building. Elaborate materials were used in its construction. Sixty tons of marble were freighted from New York, three huge chandeliers made from Czechoslovakian glass were imported, and sponsors donated the twenty-three stained glass windows (Olausen, FMSF Form 8PI0563 1988).

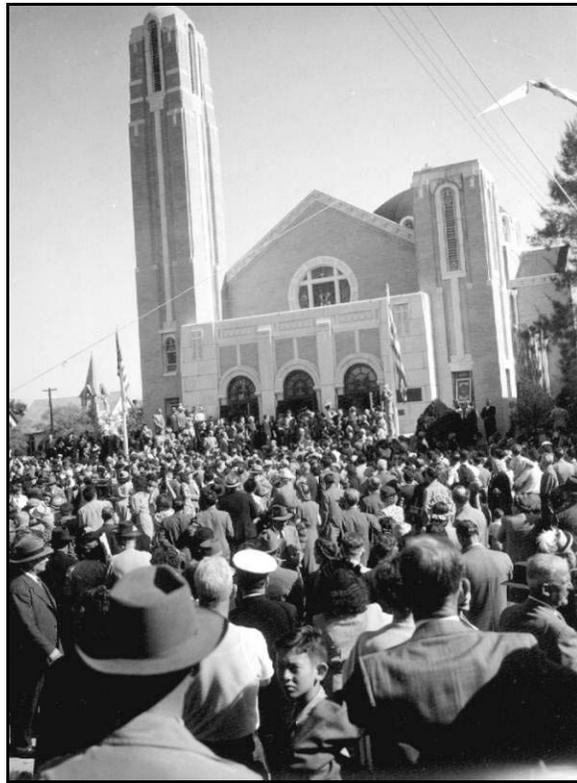


Figure 22: Epiphany Celebration in front of St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Cathedral (8PI1563) in 1947 (Image courtesy the Florida Memory Project)

The City of Tarpon Springs emerged from World War II in questionable financial shape (Stoughton 1975, 111). The sponge industry saw prices decline as European markets reopened and increased worldwide supplies. In 1947, a major event produced a lasting transformation when red tide hit the area and essentially wiped out much of what remained of the sponge industry (History of Tarpon Springs n.d.). Some sponges remained close to the shore, but the water was so heavily polluted that deep sea sponging was no longer possible (Stoughton 1975, 102). This natural calamity was further exacerbated by the introduction of synthetic sponges into the market.

At this point, it was speculated by some that the City would “wither and die” with its sponge industry so severely weakened. A 1949 article in the *St. Petersburg Times* lamented the collapse of the sponge trade and stated that if the government did not increase import tariffs on natural sponges, Tarpon Springs surely could not survive. It painted a broad picture of Tarpon residents as poor, depressed, and unsure of where to turn now that their livelihood had largely disappeared (St. Petersburg Times 1949).

Nonetheless, Tarpon Springs survived, and in fact, thrived. While tourism had never ceased to play a big role in the City’s commerce, in the late 1940s and early 1950s tourism edged out sponges to become the City’s biggest source of income. In 1948 and 1953, two films featuring the sponge exchange assisted in this transformation by popularizing romantic ideas about the sponge industry and publicizing Tarpon Springs to potential travelers (Stoughton 1975, 103). The Epiphany Celebration, a day-long Greek Orthodox celebration that includes the release of a white dove of peace and a ritual dive in Spring Bayou for a cross, held annually on January 6th had gained national attention by this time as well (Figure 23).



Figure 23: Epiphany Celebration Dive held annually in Spring Bayou, 1955 (Image courtesy the Florida Memory Project)

Many tourists were drawn to the state for its natural attractions and favorable climate, and post-War advances in transportation made it much easier to either permanently move or travel there. In 1950, the *Panama City News-Herald* reported that the state of Florida traded 4,500 acres of Gulf coast marshland to the federal government in exchange for Anclote Island. The island was ceded to the City of Tarpon Springs for development into a municipal beach; further enhancing Tarpon Springs as a tourist destination (History of Tarpon Springs n.d.).

After World War II, residential construction began in the neighborhoods in and surrounding the downtown area again, building out previously undeveloped lots, particularly in the Fruit Salad area (Figure 24). Streets were repaved, the seawall was replaced around Spring Bayou, City Hall was expanded and other City services were improved. Mayor Fred H. Howard originated an idea of offering a free building lot to any veteran who would build upon it within two years. Tarpon Springs was considered a friendly, attractive small community by relocating northerners who founded businesses and immersed themselves in local activities (Joynes 2009). The school system saw many improvements as these young families moved to town (Stoughton 1975, 111).



Figure 24: 300 Bay Street (8PI11721) was built in 1956 in the Fruit Salad area

In post-War Florida, architectural styles reflected the mood of the state's new, optimistic, future-oriented residents (Historical Museum of South Florida 2006). People moved to the state for something new and different, and the design of post-War housing expressed that. This was due in large part to the fact that housing forms often arose from the functional needs of Florida living, rather than the intent to follow or create a style (Hochstim 2004, 32). Florida's post-War houses had wide, overhanging eaves and awning windows to protect from sudden rains. There was an emphasis on indoor-outdoor living, and many houses had large windows, sliding glass doors, extensive patios and screened-in porches. Passive cooling techniques were utilized, and houses had high ceilings, cross-ventilation, louvered windows, and landscaping to provide shade. Although new air-conditioning technology attracted tourists to Florida after the War, it did not become common in the state's housing until later in the 1960s. As of 1960, only eighteen percent of Florida houses had air-conditioners (Mohl 1996, 435).

During the post-War period, Florida became a testing ground for new methods of construction and construction materials. Pre-cast concrete structural units and prefabricated patios came into use (Smith 1959, 116). Local window companies began installing jalousie

windows, aluminum awning windows, and sliding glass doors. The use of these elements made Florida houses more transparent, created a strong horizontal emphasis, and marked further departure from traditional, northern architectural styles (Hochstim 2004, 32).

New industries trickled into Tarpon Springs after World War II, which employed both its retired spongers and new residents. A Victor Chemical Plant to process phosphate was built along the Anclote River, and the Florida Sportswear Company, Gallagher Cotton Mill, ABC Package Machine Corporation, and Bee Bee Togs followed (Stoughton 1975, 113-114). Some Tarpon Avenue stores were “modernized” with new storefronts and updated façades (Figure 25). However, during the 1970s, the downtown saw a loss of businesses as strip malls and box stores began to pull local businesses away from the downtown (Joynes 2009).



Figure 25: Tarpon Avenue, date unknown (*Image courtesy the Florida Memory Project*)

In 1975, a book by Gertrude Stoughton chronicling the history of Tarpon Springs was published that spurred interest in local history. The Old City Hall was transformed into a Cultural Center and City government was relocated to the historic Pine Street high school, as new businesses developed along Tarpon Avenue (Stoughton 1975, vii). Today, tourism in Tarpon Springs continues to be the main industry (Figure 26). While this industry is heavily based around the sponge docks and the Greek heritage of Tarpon Springs, as of 2007, only 10% of its residents report Greek heritage (EPodunk 2007). The area’s history is also apparent in the numerous historic structures, and the downtown is known for its historic atmosphere and quaint restaurants and shops.



Figure 26: Sponge industry-related tourism plays a large part in the Tarpon Springs economy (*Image courtesy the Florida Memory Project*)

On December 6, 1990, the Tarpon Springs Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places, further recognizing the City's significant history. The district is comprised of the commercial buildings along Tarpon Avenue and the residential area to the north, east, and west encompassing both winter cottages along Spring Boulevard and the historic homes surrounding them, illustrating the City's rich history.

HISTORIC RESOURCES RESULTS

The following portion of the report focuses on the historic resources identified within the survey area. The survey area includes the historic resources built in 1959 and earlier located within the current *NRHP*-listed Tarpon Springs Historic District and identified areas adjacent to the Tarpon Springs Historic District boundaries. Overall, 371 historic resources were identified during this survey; 225 resources are located within the existing *NRHP* historic district boundaries and 146 are located outside the existing *NRHP* historic district boundaries. All resources identified in the survey are listed in a comprehensive inventory located in Appendix A, organized by FMSF number. Appendix B lists all resources identified during the survey by address. The FMSF identification number, address, architectural style, and approximate date of construction are listed in both inventories.

During the field investigation, it was noted that four buildings previously surveyed have been demolished since the documentation of the historic district in 1988 and not updated in the FMSF. A change of status form was prepared and submitted to the FMSF office for these resources.

A total of 180 historic resources identified during the survey were previously recorded in the FMSF (Table 1). The previously recorded resources were documented by Historic Property Associates during the Historic Property Survey in 1988. As part of the current project, updated FMSF forms were prepared for the previously recorded resources, including the five *NRHP*-listed resources. These include the Safford House, 23 Parkin Court (8PI176); Arcade Hotel, 210 N. Pinellas Avenue (8PI870); Tarpon Springs Old City Hall, 101 S. Pinellas Avenue (8PI1578); E.R. Meres Sponge Packing House, 106 W. Park Street (8PI1594); and N.G. Arfaras Sponge Packing House, 26 W. Park Street (8PI1545). Original FMSF forms were prepared for the remaining newly recorded historic resources.

Table 1: Previously Recorded Resources in the Tarpon Springs Survey Area

FMSF #	Site Name	Address
8PI176	Safford House	23 Parkin Court
8PI238	E.N. Knapp House	115 S Spring Boulevard
8PI870	Tarpon Arcade	210 Pinellas Avenue
8PI1364	105 Banana Street	105 Banana Street
8PI1365	Emory House	106 Banana Street
PI01366	122 Banana Street	122 Banana Street - DEMOLISHED
8PI1367	214 Banana Street	214 Banana Street
8PI1368	301 Banana Street	301 Banana Street
8PI1369	218 Bath Street	218 Bath Street
8PI1370	223 Bath Street	223 Bath Street
8PI1371	201 Bay Street	201 Bay Street
8PI1372	307 Bay Street	307 Bay Street
8PI1373	334 Bay Street	334 Bay Street
8PI1374	24 Boyer Street	24 Boyer Street
8PI1375	30 Boyer Street	30 Boyer Street
8PI1376	49 Boyer Street	49 Boyer Street
8PI1385	28 Center Street	28 Center Street

FMSF #	Site Name	Address
8PI1386	44 Center Street	44 Center Street
8PI1387	48 Center Street	48 Center Street
8PI1388	58 Center Street	58 Center Street
8PI1389	124 Center Street	124 Center Street
8PI1403	232 E Cypress Street	232 E Cypress Street
8PI1404	307 E Cypress Street	307 E Cypress Street
8PI1405	436 E Cypress Street	436 E Cypress Street
8PI1406	456 E Cypress Street	456 Cypress Street
8PI1407	460 E Cypress Street	460 E Cypress Street
8PI1422	199 Grand Boulevard	199 Grand Boulevard
8PI1423	Harvest Temple North	200 Grand Boulevard
8PI1424	201 Grand Boulevard	201 Grand Boulevard
8PI1425	209 Grand Boulevard	209 Grand Boulevard
8PI1426	216 Grand Boulevard	216 Grand Boulevard
8PI1427	233 Grand Boulevard	233 Grand Boulevard
8PI1428	303 Grand Boulevard	303 Grand Boulevard
8PI1429	305 Grand Boulevard	305 Grand Boulevard
8PI1430	310 Grand Boulevard	310 Grand Boulevard
8PI1431	400 Grand Boulevard	400 Grand Boulevard
8PI1438	101 N Grosse Avenue	101 N Grosse Avenue
8PI1439	109 N Grosse Avenue	109 N Grosse Avenue
8PI1440	115 N Grosse Avenue	115 N Grosse Avenue
8PI1441	121 N Grosse Avenue	121 N Grosse Avenue
8PI1442	130 N Grosse Avenue	130 N Grosse Avenue
8PI1443	210 N Grosse Avenue	210 N Grosse Avenue
8PI1444	213 N Grosse Avenue	213 N Grosse Avenue
8PI1445	220 N Grosse Avenue	220 N Grosse Avenue
8PI1446	226 N Grosse Avenue	226 N Grosse Avenue
8PI1452	Tarpon Springs Water Works	112 S Grosse Avenue
8PI1456	109 Hibiscus Street	109 Hibiscus Street
8PI1457	124 Hibiscus Street	124 Hibiscus Street
8PI1458	Tarpon Garage	131 Hibiscus Street
8PI1459	202 Hibiscus Street	202 Hibiscus Street
8PI1490	227 E Lemon Street	227 E Lemon Street
8PI1495	49 W Lemon Street	49 W Lemon Street
8PI1496	110 W Lemon Street	110 W Lemon Street
8PI1497	119 W Lemon Street	119 W Lemon Street
8PI1498	227 W Lemon Street	227 W Lemon St - DEMOLISHED
8PI1499	300 W Lemon Street	300 W Lemon Street
8PI1500	311 W Lemon Street	311 W Lemon Street
8PI1505	56 W Lime Street	56 W Lime Street
8PI1506	62 W Lime Street	62 W Lime Street
8PI1507	66 W Lime Street	66 W Lime Street
8PI1510	315 W Lemon Street	315 W Lemon Street
8PI1511	409 W Lemon Street	409 W Lemon Street
8PI1518	123 E Orange Street	123 E Orange Street
8PI1521	321 E Orange Street	321 E Orange Street

FMSF #	Site Name	Address
8PI1522	334 E Orange Street	334 E Orange Street
8PI1523	418 E Orange Street	418 E Orange Street
8PI1524	428 E Orange Street	428 E Orange Street
8PI1525	432 E Orange Street	432 E Orange Street
8PI1526	433 E Orange Street	433 E Orange Street
8PI1529	4 W Orange Street	4 W Orange Street
8PI1530	12 W Orange Street	12 W Orange Street
8PI1531	17 W Orange Street	17 W Orange Street
8PI1532	26 W Orange Street	26 W Orange Street
8PI1533	29 W Orange Street	29 W Orange Street
8PI1534	Inness, George House	34 W Orange Street
8PI1545	N.G. Arafaras Company, Inc.	26 W Park Street
8PI1546	34 W Park Street	34 W Park Street
8PI1547	39 W Park Street	39 W Park Street
8PI1548	53 W Park Street	53 W Park Street
8PI1549	59 W Park Street	59 W Park Street
8PI1550	68 W Park Street	68 W Park Street
8PI1551	76 W Park Street	76 W Park Street
8PI1552	79 W Park Street	79 W Park Street
8PI1554	22 Parkin Court	22 Parkin Court
8PI1555	26 Parkin Court	26 Parkin Court
8PI1556	120-122 Pineapple Street	120-122 Pineapple Street
8PI1557	215 1/2 Pineapple Street	215 1/2 Pineapple Street
8PI1558	216 Pineapple Street	216 Pineapple Street
8PI1559	300 Pineapple Street	300 Pineapple Street
8PI1560	326 Pineapple Street	326 Pineapple Street
8PI1563	St. Nicholas Church	44 N Pinellas Avenue
8PI1564	117 N Pinellas Avenue	117 N Pinellas Avenue
8PI1565	127 N Pinellas Avenue	127 N Pinellas Avenue
8PI1566	133 N Pinellas Avenue	133 N Pinellas Avenue
8PI1567	Mihflios Apartments	214-218 N Pinellas Avenue
8PI1568	215 N Pinellas Avenue	215 N Pinellas Avenue
8PI1569	221 N Pinellas Avenue	221 N Pinellas Avenue
8PI1570	229 N Pinellas Avenue	229 N Pinellas Avenue
8PI1578	Old Tarpon Springs City Hall	101 S Pinellas Avenue
8PI1579	100-104 S Pinellas Avenue	100-104 S Pinellas Avenue
8PI1580	15 Read Street	15 Read Street
8PI1581	20 Read Street	20 Read Street
PI01582	21 Read Street	21 Read Street - DEMOLISHED
PI01583	29 Read Street	29 Read Street
8PI1584	31 Read Street	31 Read Street
8PI1585	47 Read Street	47 Read Street
8PI1586	50 Read Street	50 Read Street
8PI1588	56 Read Street	56 Read Street
8pi1589	Universalist Church	57 Read Street [A]
8PI1590	58 Read Street	58 Read Street
8PI1591	62 Read Street	62 Read Street

FMSF #	Site Name	Address
8PI1592	66 Read Street	66 Read Street
8PI1593	Webster, H D L House	101 Read Street
8PI1594	E. R. Meres Sponge Packing Plant	106 Read Street
8PI1595	112 Read Street	112 Read Street
8PI1596	123 Read Street	123 Read Street
8PI1597	153 Read Street	153 Read Street
8PI1598	154 Read Street	154 Read Street
8PI1599	168 Read Street	168 Read Street
8PI1600	Masonic Temple	30 N Ring Avenue
8PI1601	100 N Ring Avenue	100 N Ring Avenue
8PI1602	119 N Ring Avenue	119 N Ring Avenue
8PI1603	128 N Ring Avenue	128 N Ring Avenue
8PI1612	American Express Railway Co	13 N Safford Avenue
8PI1613	21 N Safford Avenue	21 N Safford Avenue
8PI1614	111 N Safford Avenue	111 N Safford Avenue
8PI1615	101-105 S Safford Avenue	101-105 S Safford Avenue
8PI1616	224 Shaddock Street	224 Shaddock Street
8PI1617	William T. Fleming House	22 N Spring Boulevard
8PI1618	Jacob Disston House	36 N Spring Boulevard
8PI1619	George Clemson House	110 N Spring Boulevard
8PI1620	George Clemson Auxiliary	134 N Spring Boulevard
8PI1621	Marshall H. Alworth House	144 N Spring Boulevard
8PI1622	Wilbur Degolier House	150 N Spring Boulevard
8PI1623	Tsaveris House	164 N Spring Boulevard
8PI1624	170 N Spring Boulevard	170 N Spring Boulevard
8PI1625	Bigelow Cottage	184 N Spring Boulevard
8PI1626	208 N Spring Boulevard	208 N Spring Boulevard
8PI1627	119 S Spring Boulevard	119 S Spring Boulevard
8PI1628	127 S Spring Boulevard	127 S Spring Boulevard
8PI1629	211 S Spring Boulevard	211 S Spring Boulevard
8PI1630	309 S Spring Boulevard	309 S Spring Boulevard
8PI1631	323 S Spring Boulevard	323 S Spring Boulevard
8PI1638	19-23 E Tarpon Avenue	19-23 E Tarpon Avenue
8PI1639	Macaroy Drug Store	101-105 E Tarpon Avenue
8PI1640	Meres Building	102 E Tarpon Avenue
8PI1641	111-113 E Tarpon Avenue	111-113 E Tarpon Avenue
8PI1642	Taylor Arcade	116-120 E Tarpon Avenue
8PI1643	G W Fernald Building	121 E Tarpon Avenue
8PI1644	Abe Tarapani Building	128 E Tarpon Avenue
8PI1645	Progressive News Building	130 E Tarpon Avenue
8PI1646	138 E Tarpon Avenue	138 E Tarpon Avenue - DEMOLISHED
8PI1647	148 E Tarpon Avenue	148 E Tarpon Avenue
8PI1648	151 E Tarpon Avenue	151 E Tarpon Avenue
8PI1649	W H Gourley Building	155-159 E Tarpon Avenue
8PI1651	Atlantic Coastline Railroad Depot	160 E Tarpon Avenue
8PI1652	163-165 E Tarpon Avenue	163-165 E Tarpon Avenue
8PI1653	1905 Café	200 E Tarpon Avenue

FMSF #	Site Name	Address
8PI1654	203 E Tarpon Avenue	203 E Tarpon Avenue
8PI1655	210 E Tarpon Avenue	210 E Tarpon Avenue
8PI1656	214 E Tarpon Avenue	214 E Tarpon Avenue
8PI1657	218 E Tarpon Avenue	218 E Tarpon Avenue
8PI1658	First Baptist Church	301 E Tarpon Avenue
8PI1659	309 E Tarpon Avenue	309 E Tarpon Avenue
8PI1660	310 E Tarpon Avenue	310 E Tarpon Avenue
8PI1661	312 E Tarpon Avenue	312 E Tarpon Avenue
8PI1662	317 E Tarpon Avenue	317 E Tarpon Avenue
8PI1663	Homelyke Inn	318 E Tarpon Avenue
8PI1664	321 E Tarpon Avenue	321 E Tarpon Avenue
8PI1665	Thompson-Jukes House	412 E Tarpon Avenue
8PI1666	Dr. Douglas House	420 E Tarpon Avenue
8PI1667	423 E Tarpon Avenue	423 E Tarpon Avenue
8PI1668	Boyer House	428 E Tarpon Avenue
8PI1669	436 E Tarpon Avenue	436 E Tarpon Avenue
8PI1670	Allisondratos House	451 E Tarpon Avenue
8PI1671	Cretkos House	455 E Tarpon Avenue
8PI1672	Vinson Funeral Home	456 E Tarpon Avenue
8PI1676	John K. Cheney House	20 W Tarpon Avenue
8PI1677	Spring Bayou Inn	32 W Tarpon Avenue
8PI1678	53 W Tarpon Avenue	53 W Tarpon Avenue
8PI1680	57 Read Street [B]	57 Read Street [B]
8PI2731	Ballantine Property	18 N Ring Avenue
8PI1509	229 W Lime Street	229 W Lime Street

Maps of the survey area were produced by Janus Research in conjunction with the City of Tarpon Springs to locate the identified historic resources. These figures are located in this report, and the resources on the maps are identified by address as well as FMSF number.

Included in this section of the report is an analysis of the survey results. An overview of the area’s distinctive building types and architectural styles is also provided in order to establish a context for determining the architectural significance of the buildings. Images of representative buildings are located in this section to illustrate the elements of each style. Lists of all buildings, categorized by style, are also included.

Analysis of Survey Findings

The resources documented as part of this survey are associated in some way to the historic character of the Tarpon Springs area. Through their location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, these historic resources convey the prevalent architectural trends and developmental patterns of the district. The 371 historic resources located within and adjacent to the historic district boundaries were inventoried regardless of their physical condition or integrity. Each resource is documented on an FMSF form and included in the analysis of the survey findings. Two-hundred twenty-five (225) resources were identified within the existing *NRHP* historic district boundaries, and 146 historic resources were documented outside of the existing historic district boundaries. The latter

resources were located in pre-determined areas adjacent to the existing historic district boundaries. This adjacent area extends east to Levis Avenue, north to Cypress Avenue, South to Lemon Street and the area south of Spring Bayou, to include the neighborhood known as the Fruit Salad area. Throughout the analysis of survey findings, tables are used to list the number of resources and the associated development patterns, historic and current uses, and architectural styles.

Development Patterns of Historic Resources

Within the survey area, the development patterns of the historic resources in the Tarpon Springs area are illustrated in Table 2. The eight periods established during the survey reflect the developmental history of the area. These patterns of development also provide the contexts necessary for determining the significance of the various historic resources.

Table 2: Development Patterns of Historic Resources within the Tarpon Springs Survey Area

Periods of Building Construction	Number of Buildings
Post-Reconstruction (1879-1897)	16
Spanish American War (1898-1915)	153
World War I and Aftermath (1916-1919)	14
Florida Land Boom and Bust (1920-1929)	87
Depression/New Deal (1930-1940)	23
World War II and Aftermath (1941-1949)	16
Modern (1950-1959, 1965)	60

Post-Reconstruction

Sixteen buildings within the survey area were constructed during this historic period (Figure 27). The residences built during these years represent the earliest period of Tarpon Springs development and are connected to the first pioneer families in the area including the Safford House at 23 Parkin Court (8PI176) and the Elizabeth Sage House at 310 Grand Boulevard (8PI1430). Most of these resources are concentrated around Spring Bayou and many were built as winter homes for wealthy northerners. It was during this period that Tarpon Springs was officially incorporated as a City and the railroad was established, leading the way for future growth. The City also experienced a major setback during this time when a fire destroyed many downtown commercial buildings, but the oldest commercial building, the G. W. Fernald Building was built at 121 E Tarpon Avenue (8PI1643) immediately after the fire.



Figure 27: The Marshall H. Alworth House, 144 N. Spring Boulevard (8PI1621) was built c. 1895

Spanish-American War

During this historic period, 153 resources within the survey area were constructed, making it the most represented period of development in the Tarpon Springs survey area. These resources include commercial buildings along Tarpon Avenue that denote some of the earliest business ventures in the City (Figure 28). Learning from the earlier devastating fire, most commercial buildings built during this time were masonry construction, including the Neoclassical Revival City Hall at 101 S. Pinellas Avenue (8PI1578). Many residences were also built during this time period ranging from simple vernacular winter cottages to elaborate Victorian style homes and reflect an era of substantial growth in Tarpon Springs (Figure 29). Supported by the newly established sponge industry, Tarpon Springs was among the most urbanized of the communities in the area that would later become Pinellas County.



Figure 28: The W. H. Gourley Building at 153-159 E. Tarpon Avenue (8PI1649) was built c. 1905



Figure 29: 412 E. Tarpon Avenue (8PI1665) was built c. 1905

World War I and Aftermath

Within the survey area, 14 buildings were constructed during this era. By World War I, the City of Tarpon Springs was firmly established and continued to grow at a steady pace (Figure 30). Houses built during this time period tended to be smaller than the earlier homes built in the district and many incorporated fashionable Craftsman style elements (Figure 31).

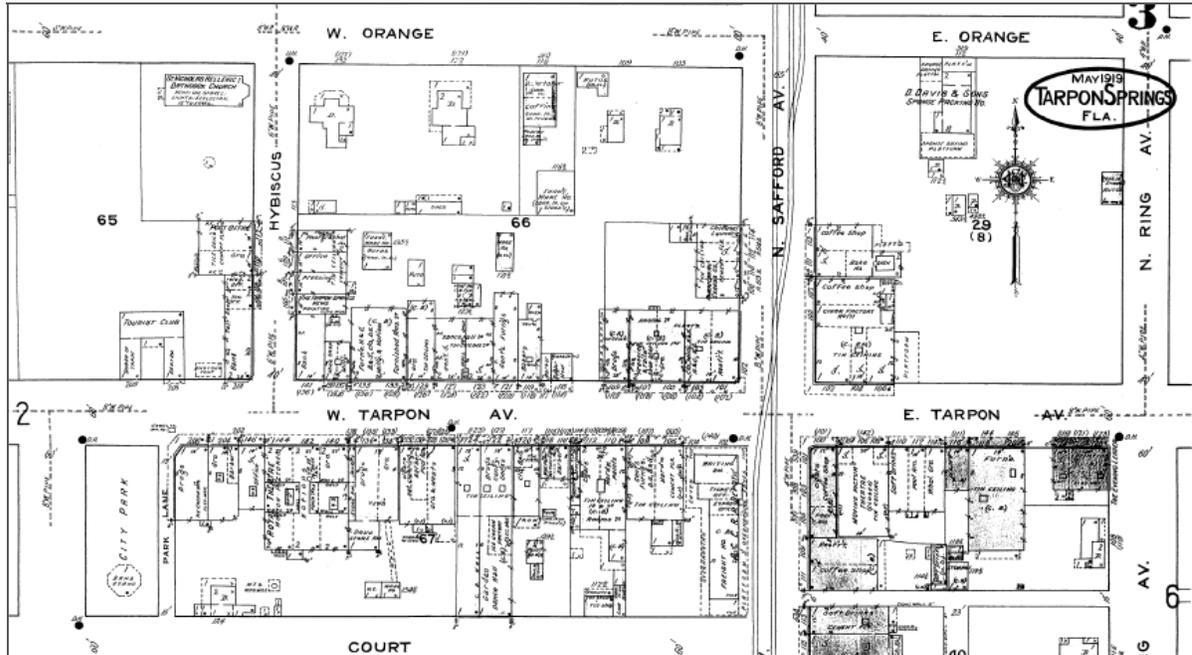


Figure 30: Excerpt from May 1919 Sanborn Map showing commercial development along Tarpon Avenue



Figure 31: 66 Read Street (8PI1592) was built c. 1919

Florida Land Boom and Bust

Tarpon Springs, like many communities throughout Florida, experienced an upswing in construction, production, and population as World War I ended. During the 1920s, 87 buildings within the survey area were erected, making it the second busiest period of development in the area (Figure 32). The resources from this time period include many modest Craftsman-style and frame vernacular resources scattered throughout the neighborhoods as well as the Mediterranean Revival style Tarpon Arcade (8PI870).



Figure 32: 409 W. Lemon Street in the Fruit Salad area, built c. 1925 (8PI1599)

Depression/New Deal

While hard hit like much of the state, Tarpon Springs still grew, albeit at a slower pace, during the depression years, fueled by the stability of the sponge industry. Twenty-three resources recorded during the survey were constructed during this period (Figure 33). Funds from the WPA were able to keep Tarpon Springs residents working on 184 local projects including the construction of Coburn (Craig) Park (8PI1907) with shuffleboard and tennis courts, a bandshell (8PI1873), and other amenities (WPA Has 184 Now 1935).



Figure 33: 329 Pineapple Street (8PI11834) was built c. 1938 in the Fruit Salad area

World War II & Aftermath

Sixteen buildings within the survey area were constructed in this era (Figure 34). In spite of restrictions that hindered sponge harvesting, the Greek community continued to shape Tarpon Springs, most notably by the construction of St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Cathedral (8PI1563), designed after the famous Byzantine church Hagia Sophia in Greece. This period reflects the last era of sponge industry dominance in Tarpon Springs. Around 1948, the Gulf waters experienced a red tide that killed off much of the area's sponge beds; this, coupled with the return of the European sponge market after the war and introduction of synthetic sponges, sent the industry into a severe decline.



Figure 34: 232 W. Lemon Street (8PI11789), built c. 1942 in the Fruit Salad area

Modern

During this period, 59 resources were constructed within the survey area through 1959 and one in 1965 (Figure 35). This surge in building reflects an era when the City redefines itself as a tourist and vacation destination after the decline of sponge industry dominance. These resources include residences and commercial buildings, including the Gondolier Motel (later renamed the Tarpon Inn) (8PI1895), which was constructed on the site of the old Tarpon Inn.



Figure 35: Falkis Apartments at 403 N. Pinellas Avenue (8PI11841) was built c. 1955

Historic and Present Functions of Surveyed Resources

Tables 3 and 4 outline the historic and present functions of the historic resources identified in the survey area. Historically, the uses ranged from sponge warehouse to funeral home, with the two most dominant uses being residential and commercial. Currently, the resources also reflect diverse functions. Several new uses have appeared in the survey area during the last 50 years, including antique shops and motorcycle sales. These new functions represent the adaptive use of historic buildings.

Table 3: Historic Functions of Resources within the Tarpon Springs Survey Area

Historic Function	Number of Buildings
Church	4
City Hall	1
Commercial	27
Duplex	6
Garage	3
Garage apartment	5
Hotel	1
Industrial	1
Lodge (club) building	1
Motel	2
Movie theater	1
Other	15

Outbuilding	2
Park	2
Private residence	280
Recreation building	1
Research laboratory	1
Residence and commercial	9
School	1
Service station	2
Stable	1
Unknown	1
Warehouse	3
Waterworks	1

Table 4: Present Functions of Resources within the Tarpon Springs Survey Area

Present Function	Number of Buildings
Apartment	1
Bank	1
Bed and breakfast	1
Church	4
City Hall	1
Clubhouse	2
Commercial	36
Duplex	5
Garage	2
Industrial	1
Lodge (club) building	2
Motel	2
Museum	1
Office	12
Other	24
Park	2
Private residence	256
Recreation building	1
Residence and commercial	5
School	1
Vacant	8
Warehouse	2
Waterworks	1

Representative Architectural Styles

The architecture of a building is described as a style composed of its overall form and decorative ornamentation. An architectural style reflects the prevailing needs and tastes of the time in which it was constructed, contributing to an understanding of the culture and society of that period. In respect to defining an architectural style, two primary elements should be considered: decoration and overall form. Decoration consists of ornamentation that is placed on a building. The design of the overall form involves the interplay of proportion, scale, massing, symmetry or asymmetry, as well as the relationships between solids and voids, or height, depth, and width.

Within the Tarpon Springs survey area, the historic resources are represented by several architectural styles and encompass a wide range of building forms. Professional builders who were influenced by traditional building techniques and contemporary stylistic characteristics

constructed many of the buildings; however, non-professional builders or the building owners also built buildings within the area. The styles found in the survey area were popular throughout the United States during their periods of construction.

There is a diverse array of architectural styles represented in Tarpon Springs, giving the area its unique character. Within the survey area, the 371 identified historic resources can be categorized as the following styles: Frame Vernacular, Masonry Vernacular, Craftsman, Mission, Minimal Traditional, Mission, Queen Anne Revival, Colonial Revival, Folk Victorian, Tudor Revival, Shingle, Ranch, Contemporary, Neoclassical Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, Art Moderne, Mediterranean Revival, Neo-Byzantine, Gothic Revival, and French Creole. Most of the historic buildings found in the survey area reflect vernacular designs, which mean they do not exhibit distinct “high-style” features. The following table shows the number of buildings of each architectural style represented in the Tarpon Springs survey area. Table 5 lists the architectural styles represented and the number of buildings constructed in each style.

Table 5: Architectural styles found in the Tarpon Springs Survey Area

Architectural Style	Number of Buildings
Art Moderne	1
Colonial Revival	7
Contemporary	3
Craftsman	44
Dutch Colonial Revival	1
Folk Victorian	9
Frame Vernacular	147
Gothic Revival	2
Masonry Vernacular	107
Mediterranean Revival	1
Minimal Traditional	13
Mission	8
Neo-Byzantine	1
Neoclassical Revival	2
Other	2
Queen Anne	7
Ranch	7
Shingle	3
Tudor Revival	4

Frame Vernacular

One-hundred forty-seven examples of the Frame Vernacular style are located within the Tarpon Springs survey area (Table 6). The Frame Vernacular style is somewhat a misnomer as "vernacular" implies a lack of style. Vernacular (or Folk) houses are designed without imitating a specific style. Most often they are built by nonprofessionals and, in many cases, by the occupants themselves (McAlester 1990, 5). Vernacular can also describe "the native language or dialect of a particular region or place", and in Florida, the term "Cracker" is sometimes used to characterize frame vernacular structures (Haase 1992, 10-11). These structures tend to be simple, largely unornamented, and constructed out of readily-available materials.

While examples of Frame Vernacular buildings cover all periods of development in the Tarpon Springs survey area, the majority were constructed prior to 1915, with the earliest built around 1883. Generally, these early Frame Vernacular resources in the survey area are one- or two-stories, constructed of wood structural frames set on pier foundations made of brick, concrete or rusticated concrete block. Gable roofs are most common, followed by hip roofs, and tend to have steep slopes in the earliest examples. The exterior cladding is most often wood drop siding with corner boards. Metal shingles are the most common original roofing material, but composition shingles are seen on many today as well. Windows are typically wood double-hung sashes, most often with 1/1 or 2/2 configurations. Nearly all have front porches typically supported by wood posts. Detailing tends to be simple and typically includes items such as decorative shingle patterns in front facing gables or simple ornamental railing designs.

Frame Vernacular residences built in the late 1910s and 1920s oftentimes exhibit Craftsman influences such as the exposed rafter tails and wide, overhanging roof eaves. The later Frame Vernacular residences of the 1930s and 1940s are commonly more modest than their predecessors, and display little roof overhangs and even fewer decorative elements. Most of the Frame Vernacular resources in the area are residential, often erected as winter cottages, but they generally serve as year round residences today.

There are several different variations of the Frame Vernacular style prevalent in Tarpon Springs. The most common is the one- or two-story T-shaped plan with a cross-gable main roof and a one-story shed roof porch that wraps around two or three sides of the front facing T (Figure 36-Figure 37). The fenestration on these homes is usually symmetrical with the exception of an offset main entry door on the projection portion of the T. Some T-shaped plan examples have a two-story porch (Figure 38).



Figure 36: Example of a one-story Frame Vernacular residence with a T-shaped plan and wrap porch at 130 North Grosse Avenue (8PI1442)



Figure 37: Example of a two-story Frame Vernacular residence with a T-shaped plan and wrap porch at 29 W. Orange Street (8PI1533)



Figure 38: Example of a two-story Frame Vernacular residence with a T-shaped plan and two-story wrap porch at 133 N. Pinellas Avenue (8PI1566)

Another common variation of the Frame Vernacular style found in the Tarpon Springs survey area is a rectangular plan form with front gable main roof with steep pitch and a shed-roofed porch located on one, two or three sides. Both one- and two-story examples are found in the area. They often have a two-bay façade that is generally symmetrical. Examples are shown in Figure 39 and Figure 40.



Figure 39: Example of a two-story Frame Vernacular residence with a rectangular plan, front gable roof and porch that wraps three sides at 344 E. Orange Street (8PI1522)



Figure 40: Example of a one-story Frame Vernacular residence with a rectangular plan, front gable roof and shed roof porch at 44 W. Center Street (8PI1386)

A third common Frame Vernacular type is a square or rectangular plan house with a steeply pitched pyramidal or hipped roof and a shed roof porch that runs the full width of the main façade. These typically have a symmetrical two or three bay façade with a center entry. An example is shown in Figure 41. Other hipped roof Frame Vernacular forms in the survey area have an integral porch under the main roof as is shown in Figure 42.



Figure 41: Example of a one-story Frame Vernacular residence with a rectangular plan, hipped roof and shed roof porch at 73 Park Street (8PI1826)



Figure 42: Example of a one-story Frame Vernacular residence with a rectangular plan and hipped roof with integral porch at 34 Park Street (8PI1546)

Another form found among early Frame Vernacular style residences in the Tarpon Springs survey area has a side gable roof with a separate shed roof porch running the full width of the façade. Occasionally the porch wraps two sides of the house. Many of these examples have screened porches as is shown in Figure 43. A less common two-story I-house example is shown in Figure 44.



Figure 43: Example of a one-story Frame Vernacular residence with a side gable roof and shed roof porch at 55 W. Lemon Street (8PI11784)



Figure 44: Example of a two-story Frame Vernacular residence with a side gable roof and shed roof porch at 128 N. Ring Avenue (8PI1603)

Table 6: Frame Vernacular Style Buildings in the Tarpon Springs Survey Area

Site #	Site Name	Construction Date
8PI176	Anson P. K. Safford House/23 Parkin Court	c.1883
8PI1367	214 Banana Street	c.1912
8PI1385	28 W Center Street	c.1910
8PI1386	44 W Center Street	c.1910
8PI1387	48 W Center Street	c.1910
8PI1388	58 W Center Street	c.1915
8PI1403	232 E Cypress Street	c.1920
8PI1405	436 E Cypress Street	c.1926
8PI1406	456 E Cypress Street	c.1920
8PI1407	460 E Cypress Street	c.1926
8PI1422	Glen's Eureka Apartments/199 Grand Boulevard	c.1915
8PI1424	201 Grand Boulevard	c.1910
8PI1425	209 Grand Boulevard	c.1915
8PI1426	216 Grand Boulevard	c.1910
8PI1429	305 Grand Boulevard	c.1926
8PI1430	Elizabeth Sage House/310 Grand Boulevard	c.1891
8PI1441	121 N Grosse Avenue	c.1919
8PI1443	210 N Grosse Avenue	c.1910
8PI1446	226 N Grosse Avenue	c.1910
8PI1456	109 N Hibiscus Street	c.1913
8PI1457	Hibiscus Street Apartments/124 N Hibiscus Street	c.1905
8PI1459	202 N Hibiscus Street	c.1909
8PI1505	56 W Lime Street	c.1915
8PI1518	Helenic Cultural Center/129 E Orange Street	c.1905

Site #	Site Name	Construction Date
8PI176	Anson P. K. Safford House/23 Parkin Court	c.1883
8PI1522	The Pinder House/334 E Orange Street	c.1910
8PI1523	418 E Orange Street	c.1919
8PI1524	428 E Orange Street	c.1919
8PI1525	432 E Orange Street	c.1913
8PI1529	4 W Orange Street	c.1910
8PI1530	Emmanuel Johnson House/12 W Orange Street	c.1910
8PI1531	17 W Orange Street	c.1909
8PI1533	Hoffman Architects/29 W Orange Street	c.1905
8PI1545	N. G. Arfaras Sponge Packing House/26 W Park Street	c.1930
8PI1546	34 W Park Street	c.1926
8PI1550	68 W Park Street	c.1910
8PI1551	76 W Park Street	c.1910
8PI1552	79 W Park Street	c.1910
8PI1557	215 Pineapple Street	c.1920
8PI1558	216 Pineapple Street	c.1915
8PI1559	300 Pineapple Street	c.1915
8PI1565	127 N Pinellas Avenue	c.1913
8PI1566	133 N Pinellas Avenue	c.1913
8PI1570	229 N Pinellas Avenue	c.1913
8PI1580	15 Read Street	c.1910
8PI1581	20 Read Street	c.1926
8PI1584	31 Read Street	c.1915
8PI1585	47 Read Street	c.1915
8PI1588	56 Read Street	c.1915
8PI1590	58 Read Street	c.1910
8PI1591	62 Read Street	c.1910
8PI1598	154 Read Street	c.1926
8PI1603	128 N Ring Avenue	c.1905
8PI1620	George Clemson Auxiliary/134 N Spring Boulevard	c.1902
8PI1621	Marshall H. Alworth House/144 N Spring Boulevard	c.1895
8PI1622	Wilbur DeGolier House/150 N Spring Boulevard	c.1888
8PI1627	119 S Spring Boulevard	c.1930
8PI1628	Rev. Miles Standish House/127 S Spring Boulevard	c.1915
8PI1658	First Trust of Florida Mortgages/301 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1905
8PI1659	309 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1905
8PI1662	317 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1905
8PI1665	Thompson Jukes House/412 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1905
8PI1666	Dr. Douglass House/420 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1905
8PI1667	423 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1915
8PI1668	D. P. Boyer House/428 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1911
8PI1669	436 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1926
8PI1676	George Washington Order of AHEPA #16/20 W Tarpon Avenue	c.1890
8PI2731	Traditions Real Estate/18 N Ring Avenue	c.1926
8PI11704	213 Banana Street	c.1935
8PI11705	216 Banana Street	c.1939

Site #	Site Name	Construction Date
8PI176	Anson P. K. Safford House/23 Parkin Court	c.1883
8PI11706	217 Banana Street	c.1948
8PI11712	110 Bath Street	c.1926
8PI11714	219 Bath Street	c.1917
8PI11719	111 Bay Street	c.1924
8PI11725	316 Bay Street	c.1930
8PI11737	114 E Center Street	c.1905
8PI11738	115 E Center Street	c.1910
8PI11739	119 E Center Street	c.1910
8PI11740	122 E Center Street	c.1910
8PI11742	38 W Center Street	c.1915
8PI11743	43 W Center Street	c.1925
8PI11744	Symian Society/28 E Cypress Street	c.1930
8PI11745	112 E Cypress Street	c.1920
8PI11746	116 E Cypress Street	c.1905
8PI11747	120 E Cypress Street	c.1920
8PI11749	212 E Cypress Street	c.1920
8PI11750	216 E Cypress Street	c.1940
8PI11751	310 E Cypress Street	c.1925
8PI11753	440 E Cypress Street	c.1929
8PI11754	455 E Cypress Street	c.1910
8PI11757	470 E Cypress Street	c.1908
8PI11758	471 E Cypress Street	c.1910
8PI11760	219 Grand Boulevard	c.1940
8PI11762	28 N Grosse Avenue	c.1926
8PI11764	127 N Grosse Avenue	c.1920
8PI11766	Grosse Avenue Apartments/205 N Grosse Avenue	c.1946
8PI11767	217 N Grosse Avenue	c.1926
8PI11770	101 S Grosse Avenue	c.1940
8PI11772	130 N Hibiscus Street	c.1905
8PI11774	225 N Hibiscus Street	c.1925
8PI11775	227 N Hibiscus Street	c.1919
8PI11776	229 N Hibiscus Street	c.1919
8PI11777	230 N Hibiscus Street	c.1905
8PI11781	429 E Lemon Street	c.1910
8PI11782	435 E Lemon Street	c.1915
8PI11783	439 E Lemon Street	c.1910
8PI11784	55 W Lemon Street	c.1901
8PI11786	114 W Lemon Street	c.1950
8PI11787	125 W Lemon Street	c.1949
8PI11788	208 W Lemon Street	c.1950
8PI11790	316 W Lemon Street	c.1905
8PI11791	319 W Lemon Street	c.1950
8PI11794	106 Levis Street	c.1950
8PI11795	Vinson/110 Levis Avenue	c.1912
8PI11796	209 Levis Avenue	c.1920

Site #	Site Name	Construction Date
8PI176	Anson P. K. Safford House/23 Parkin Court	c.1883
8PI11797	40 W Lime Street	c.1915
8PI11798	46 W Lime Street	c.1910
8PI11806	147 E Orange Street	c.1913
8PI11808	D. Davis & Sons Sponge Packing House/220 E Orange Street	c.1905
8PI11818	39 W Orange Street	c.1925
8PI11819	18 W Park Street	c.1925
8PI11820	N. G. Arfaras Sponge Packing Plant/23 W Park Street	c.1925
8PI11821	40 W Park Street	c.1919
8PI11823	56 W Park Street	c.1915
8PI11825	72 W Park Street	c.1915
8PI11826	73 W Park Street	c.1910
8PI11828	225 Pineapple Street	c.1923
8PI11833	329 Pineapple Street	c.1938
8PI11836	116 N Pinellas Avenue	c.1926
8PI11837	121 N Pinellas Avenue	c.1912
8PI11843	210 S Pinellas Avenue	c.1930
8PI11851	158 Read Street	c.1925
8PI11853	116 N Ring Avenue	c.1920
8PI11854	129 N Ring Avenue	c.1910
8PI11855	136 N Ring Avenue	c.1925
8PI11858	211 N Ring Avenue	c.1955
8PI11861	115 S Ring Avenue	c.1905
8PI11862	124 S Ring Avenue	c.1920
8PI11863	221 N Safford Avenue	c.1910
8PI11867	112 Shaddock Street	c.1901
8PI11868	220 Shaddock Street	c.1925
8PI11870	230 Shaddock Street	c.1920
8PI11871	301 Shaddock Street	c.1954
8PI11872	302 Shaddock Street	c.1925
8PI11874	109 S Spring Boulevard	c.1935
8PI11889	313-315 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1905
8PI11893	47 W Tarpon Avenue	c.1947
8PI11894	Sun Bay Motel/57 W Tarpon Avenue	c.1956
8PI176	Anson P. K. Safford House/23 Parkin Court	c.1883

Masonry Vernacular

One-hundred seven examples of Masonry Vernacular buildings are extant within the Tarpon Springs survey area (Table 7). This stylistic category includes both residential and commercial buildings. Like the Frame Vernacular style described previously, the term “Masonry Vernacular style” is somewhat a misnomer as “vernacular” implies a lack of style. They share similarities with the Frame Vernacular in that Masonry Vernacular buildings tend to be simple, largely unornamented, and constructed out of readily available materials.

This style's guiding principle is the long tradition of simple masonry construction techniques

used in Western architecture. Windows and doors are symmetrically spaced on a façade to form a regular rhythm of solids and voids called "bays." Where there is more than one floor, openings are aligned from floor to floor for structural purposes. Decoration is simple and limited usually to string courses, window and door lintels, and cornices.

As with their residential counterparts, Masonry Vernacular commercial buildings were mostly designed and built by anonymous individuals (Vogel 1985, 105). The use of ready-mixed concrete revolutionized building techniques after 1920 (Rifkind 1980, 293). Buildings constructed after this time used concrete blocks which provided the same amount of strength as other traditional masonry units but were lighter and cheaper (McAlester 1990, 38). Many times, concrete block was covered in a veneer of brick or stone in order to make composite masonry walls and to enhance the exterior appearance. In the project area, the commercial buildings constructed in the Masonry Vernacular style are one or two stories. These structures are simple and unadorned, with decoration limited to window and door lintels or parapet detailing. Windows tend to be large, regularly placed, and dominant on their façades. Rectangular display windows with fixed plate glass or multi-pane pivot commercial windows are typical for the area.

Several notable examples of early residential masonry buildings can be found in the Tarpon Springs survey area (Figure 45); however, the majority of pre-1920 Masonry Vernacular buildings are commercial buildings or residential buildings now converted to commercial (Figure 46). Most of these Masonry Vernacular commercial buildings are located along Tarpon Avenue, the traditional downtown core of Tarpon Springs (Figure 47-Figure 48). One- or two stories, the structural system is typically brick or concrete block. Exterior walls are generally brick or rusticated concrete block on the main elevation; however, some have stucco exterior walls. Roofs are typically flat with shaped or stepped parapets that obscure the roofline. Large wood or metal frame, fixed glass storefront windows are found on the first floor. Sometimes decorative stringcourses, corbelling, and coping are located near or at the roofline.



Figure 45: Large Masonry Vernacular brick residence located at 130 N. Grosse Avenue (8PI1443)



Figure 46: Early example of a Masonry Vernacular building constructed as a residence out of rusticated concrete block, now converted to commercial use at 456 E. Tarpon Avenue (8PI1672)



Figure 47: One-story Masonry Vernacular commercial building constructed of rusticated concrete block at 200 E. Tarpon Avenue (8PI1653)



Figure 48: Two-story Masonry Vernacular brick commercial building at 100-106 E. Tarpon Avenue (8PI1640)

The majority of the post-1920s Masonry Vernacular buildings are residential (Figure 49). These homes are generally one-story, constructed of concrete block on a slab foundation with stucco exteriors and have hipped roofs, although gable examples are not uncommon. Porches tend to be less prominent in the later residential examples.



Figure 49: Masonry Vernacular residence at 333 Bay Street (8PI11728)

Table 7: Masonry Vernacular Style Buildings in the Tarpon Springs Survey Area

Site #	Site Name	Construction Date
8PI1366	104 Banana Street	c.1928
8PI1369	218 Bath Street	c.1925
8PI1423	Harvest Temple North/200 Grand Boulevard	c.1920
8PI1442	130 N Grosse Avenue	c.1910
8PI1452	City Water Works/112 S Grosse Avenue	1916
8PI1458	131 N Hibiscus Street	c.1919
8PI1490	227 E Lemon Street	c.1912
8PI1499	124 Shaddock Street	c.1928
8PI1548	53 W Park Street	c.1910
8PI1569	221 N Pinellas Avenue	c.1913
8PI1600	Tarpon Lodge/28 N Ring Avenue	c.1926
8PI1601	The Livery Stable/100 N Ring Avenue	c.1905
8PI1602	119 N Ring Avenue	c.1915
8PI1612	Zante Cafeneo/13-17 N Safford Avenue	c.1910
8PI1613	American Railway Express Co./21 N Safford Avenue	c.1925
8PI1614	111 N Safford Avenue	c.1910
8PI1615	Neptune Lounge/101-105 S Safford Avenue	c.1905
8PI1623	Tsavaris House/158-164 N Spring Boulevard	c.1890
8PI1631	323 S Spring Boulevard	c.1925
8PI1638	Ellis Building/23 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1910
8PI1639	McAroy Drug Store/101-105 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1895
8PI1640	Meres Building/100-106 E Tarpon Avenue	1914
8PI1641	J.M. Vinson and Brother Dry Goods/111-113 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1905
8PI1643	G. W. Fernald Building/121 E Tarpon Avenue	1894

Site #	Site Name	Construction Date
8PI1644	Tarapanis/128 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1913
8PI1645	Bentley's Antiques/130 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1905
8PI1647	Costas Tsourakis Sons/148 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1909
8PI1648	Old Reliable Drug Store/151 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1886
8PI1649	W.H. Gourley Building/153-159 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1905
8PI1651	Tarpon Springs Historical Society/160 E Tarpon Avenue	1908
8PI1653	Leousis Saloon/200 E Tarpon Avenue	1905
8PI1654	SunTrust Bank/203 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1910
8PI1656	Enchanted Shop/212-216 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1915
8PI1657	218 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1913
8PI1661	Marcus Occhipinti M.D./312 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1910
8PI1670	451 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1915
8PI1671	455 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1915
8PI1672	Vinson Funeral Home/456 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1912
8PI1680	57 Read Street	c.1908
8PI11707	222-224 Banana Street	c.1953
8PI11708	302 Banana Street	c.1950
8PI11709	306 Banana Street	c.1956
8PI11710	318 Banana Street	c.1954
8PI11711	322 Banana Street	c.1956
8PI11716	227 Bath Street	c.1957
8PI11720	121 Bay Street	c.1953
8PI11721	300 Bay Street	c.1956
8PI11722	301 Bay Street	c.1957
8PI11723	306 Bay Street	c.1946
8PI11724	313 Bay Street	c.1950
8PI11728	333 Bay Street	c.1957
8PI11730	37 W Boyer Street	c.1955
8PI11731	39 W Boyer Street	c.1955
8PI11732	40 W Boyer Street	c.1955
8PI11734	44 W Boyer Street	c.1953
8PI11735	108 W Canal Street	c.1930
8PI11736	404 W Canal Street	c.1950
8PI11741	207 E Center Street	c.1955
8PI11748	128 E Cypress Street	c.1959
8PI11756	467 E Cypress Street	c.1915
8PI11761	302 Grand Boulevard	c.1953
8PI11763	104 N Grosse Avenue	c.1950
8PI11771	20-26 N Hibiscus Street	c.1913
8PI11773	207 N Hibiscus Street	c.1954
8PI11779	Just Jags/229 E Lemon Street	c.1957
8PI11785	65 W Lemon Street	c.1950
8PI11793	Red Rose Antiques/124 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1913
8PI11799	52 W Lime Street	c.1910
8PI11801	Emm. J. Klimis Building/15 E Orange Street	1945
8PI11802	G.N. Klimis Building/27 E Orange Street	c.1945

Site #	Site Name	Construction Date
8PI11803	E.C. Hoffman Designs/99 E Orange Street	c.1945
8PI11804	118 E Orange Street	c.1925
8PI11807	+/- 221 E Orange Street	c.1955
8PI11809	312 E Orange Street	c.1925
8PI11810	415 E Orange Street	c.1957
8PI11812	438 E Orange Street	c.1910
8PI11813	464 E Orange Street	1955
8PI11814	455 E Orange Street	c.1955
8PI11817	7-11 W Orange Street	c.1937
8PI11824	63 W Park Street	c.1915
8PI11827	103 S Spring Boulevard	c.1920
8PI11835	St. Nicholas Bookstore/18-22 N Pinellas Avenue	c.1946
8PI11838	Johnny's Garage/128 N Pinellas Avenue	c.1950
8PI11839	Tim's Custom Cycles/201 N Pinellas Avenue	c.1940
8PI11840	St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Preschool/306 N Pinellas Avenue	c.1920
8PI11841	Falkis Appartments/403 N Pinellas Avenue	c.1955
8PI11844	16 Read Street	c.1956
8PI11845	33 Read Street	c.1959
8PI11847	40 Read Street	c.1954
8PI11850	140 Read Street	c.1959
8PI11852	41 N Ring Avenue	c.1958
8PI11860	216 N Ring Avenue	c.1920
8PI11864	Toula's Trailside Café/11 S Safford Avenue	c.1905
8PI11873	Recreation Center/0 S Spring Boulevard	c.1936
8PI11875	Shuffleboard Office & Cue House/132 S Spring Boulevard	c.1935
8PI11876	229 S Spring Boulevard	c.1937
8PI11877	301-303 S Spring Boulevard	c.1958
8PI11880	313 S Spring Boulevard	c.1955
8PI11881	315 S Spring Boulevard	c.1951
8PI11882	Home Medical Equipment/1-3 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1925
8PI11883	Fat Fish Services/5-17 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1949
8PI11884	D.C.'s Downtown Bar and Grill/110-114 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1925
8PI11885	119 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1901
8PI11886	Menzer's Antiques/134 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1915
8PI11887	Falkis Department Store/139 E Tarpon Avenue	1912
8PI11888	Victorian Joy Antiques/143 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1954
8PI11890	419 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1910

Craftsman

The Craftsman style is represented by 44 examples within the Tarpon Springs survey area (Table 8). Primarily a residential style, these houses were commonly constructed in Florida during the first three decades of the twentieth century. This house type is particularly well-suited to the climatic conditions of Florida. In fact, many features of Florida's Frame Vernacular architecture, such as wide eave overhangs, deep full-width porches, and interpenetration of interior and exterior spaces, were integral to the Craftsman style. The

rapid growth of Florida from the 1900s to the 1930s, when the Craftsman style flourished, means that houses of this type are commonly found throughout the state.

In the Tarpon Springs survey area, Craftsman style buildings are typically one to two-stories in height and constructed as wood frame structural systems set on either piers or a continuous block foundation. Front-gabled, cross-gabled, side-gabled and hipped roof examples are all found in the survey area, usually covered by composition shingles roofing (Figure 50-Figure 52). The exterior wall cladding is most often weatherboard or wood drop siding although several stuccoed examples can be found as well. Original fenestration is usually wood double-hung sash windows with 1/1 and 4/1 light patterns the most common configuration. Craftsman porches in the area are normally full-width and deep-set, with a variety of porch support designs including battered and square posts, either full height or set on brick piers or framed bases. Wood rafter tails are usually exposed underneath the roof eaves and often have angled or decorative cut ends. Brackets or outriggers frequently support the large overhanging gable eaves.



Figure 50: A cross-gable example of the Craftsman style at 153 Read Street (8PI1597)



Figure 51: A side-gable example of the Craftsman style at 400 Grand Boulevard (8PI1431)



Figure 52: A two-story multi-family example of the Craftsman style at 120-122 Pineapple Street (8PI1556)

Table 8: Craftsman Style Buildings in the Tarpon Springs survey area

Site #	Site Name	Construction Date
8PI1365	Emory House/106 Banana Street	c. 1909
8PI1445	220 N Grosse Avenue	c. 1910
8PI11891	427 E Tarpon Avenue	c. 1910
8PI1500	311 W Lemon Street	c. 1912
8PI1564	117 N Pinellas Avenue	c. 1913
8PI1568	215 N Pinellas Avenue	c. 1913
8PI1371	201 Bay Street	c. 1915
8PI1428	303 Grand Boulevard	c. 1915

Site #	Site Name	Construction Date
8PI1497	119 W Lemon Street	c.1915
8PI1554	22 Parkin Court	c.1915
8PI1555	26 Parkin Court	c.1915
8PI1556	120-122 Pineapple Street	c.1915
8PI1586	50 Read Street	c.1915
8PI1597	153 Read Street	c.1915
8PI11811	422 E Orange Street	c.1915
8PI1364	105 Banana Street	c.1919
8PI1431	400 Grand Boulevard	c.1919
8PI1592	66 Read Street	c.1919
8PI11713	215 Bath Street	c.1919
8PI1616	224 Shaddock Street	c.1920
8PI11768	221-223 N Grosse Avenue	c.1920
8PI11769	227 N Grosse Avenue	c.1920
8PI1372	307 Bay Street	c.1925
8PI1376	49 W Boyer Street	c.1925
8PI1510	315 W Lemon Street	c.1925
8PI1560	326 Pineapple Street	c.1925
8PI1595	112 Read Street	c.1925
8PI11733	41 W Boyer Street	c.1925
8PI11765	137 N Grosse Avenue	c.1925
8PI11829	304 Pineapple Street	c.1925
8PI11832	314 Pineapple Street	c.1925
8PI11848	46 Read Street	c.1925
8PI11856	206 N Ring Avenue	c.1925
8PI1368	301 Banana Street	c.1926
8PI1374	22-24 W Boyer Street	c.1926
8PI1375	30 W Boyer Street	c.1926
8PI1389	124 E Center Street	c.1926
8PI1444	213 N Grosse Avenue	c.1926
8PI1495	49 W Lemon Street	c.1926
8PI1496	110 W Lemon Street	c.1926
8PI1506	62 W Lime Street	c.1926
8PI1507	66 W Lime Street	c.1926
8PI1583	29 Read Street	c.1926
8PI1370	223-225 Bath Street	c.1928

Minimal Traditional

There are thirteen examples of the Minimal Traditional style in the Tarpon Springs survey area (Figure 53: Minimal Traditional style residence at 410 W. Lemon StreetFigure 53) shown in Table 9. The Minimal Traditional style emerged in the mid-1930s, at the height of the Great Depression, as a relatively low-cost alternative to its high-style predecessors. They were most often constructed by local builders using architectural plan books. Most models are relatively small one-story dwellings with gable or hip roofs and sparse architectural detailing. Common attributes of the style include moderate roof slopes and eaves that display

little overhang. Some models display dentils along a narrow frieze. Entrances often convey vague Colonial or Tudor influences, and front-facing gable extensions and large end, exterior chimney stacks often appear in combination.

In Florida, Minimal Traditional architecture gained some popularity in the mid-1930s in larger cities, such as Jacksonville, Miami, Orlando, and Tampa. Architects turned to the style to help address housing needs in a constricted economy, and deal with the excesses associated with house designs of the 1920s. Architectural journals and popular magazines helped disseminate the form. The style was found to be well-suited to suburban tract-house developments, which appeared in the late 1930s and 1940s, and remained a popular building form throughout the United States into the 1950s when the Ranch gained popularity (Minimal Traditional Architecture 2007).



Figure 53: Minimal Traditional style residence at 410 W. Lemon Street (8PI11780)

Table 9: Minimal Traditional Style Buildings in the Tarpon Springs survey area

Site #	Site Name	Construction Date
8PI11830	308 Pineapple Street	c.1925
8PI11780	410 E Lemon Street	c.1930
8PI11849	120 Read Street	c.1935
8PI11831	309 Pineapple Street	c.1938
8PI11878	305 S Spring Boulevard	c.1939
8PI11789	232 W Lemon Street	c.1942
8PI11726	320 Bay Street	c.1945
8PI11727	324 Bay Street	c.1945
8PI11729	27 W Boyer Street	c.1945
8PI11792	405 W Lemon Street	c.1947
8PI11869	225 Shaddock Street	c.1950
8PI11755	466 E Cypress Street	c.1952
8PI11822	41 W Park Street	c.1956

Folk Victorian

Nine residences within the Tarpon Springs survey area were identified during the survey as Folk Victorian style architecture (Figure 54). This style is identified by the presence of decorative “gingerbread” detailing applied to simple folk house forms. These buildings are differentiated from other Victorian-era style in their lack of multiple rooflines and often symmetrical façades. Decorative detailing is most-often applied prominently around the porch or cornice line. Folk Victorian resources in the survey area are shown in Table 10.



Figure 54: Folk Victorian style residence at 229 W. Lime Street (8PI1509)

Table 10: Folk Victorian Style Buildings in the Tarpon Springs survey area

Site #	Site Name	Construction Date
8PI1534	Carlen Realty LLC/34 W Orange Street	c.1890
8PI1625	The Bigelow Cottage/184 N Spring Boulevard	c.1900
8PI11805	143 E Orange Street	c.1905
8PI1532	26 W Orange Street	c.1909
8PI1549	59 W Park Street	c.1910
8PI1663	318 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1910
8PI11859	212 N Ring Avenue	c.1910
8PI1509	229 W Lime Street	c.1915
8PI1547	39 W Park Street	c.1915

Queen Anne

There are seven examples of the Queen Anne style recorded in the Tarpon Springs survey area (Figure 55) (Table 11). The Queen Anne style, which flourished from the 1880s to 1910, was one of the last permutations of the Picturesque styles that dominated nineteenth century residential architecture after the decline of Neoclassicism. The works and writings of the

British architect Norman Shaw are the source of the name of the style and its rather vague aesthetic credo which was an attempt to simplify and impose order on the eclectic tastes of the late Victorian builders. The buildings in the United States associated with the Queen Anne style, however, bear little resemblance to the works of Shaw. The Queen Anne style changed from decade to decade, gradually simplifying its massing and ornament.

The principal features of Queen Anne houses are asymmetrical massing, complex roof configurations often combining steeply-pitched hip roofs with cross gables, towers, and dormers, and extensive use of machine-turned wood ornament. Exterior walls are often broken into smaller planes by the use of string courses, false half-timbering, and projecting cantilevered bays and balconies. Gable ends were often highly decorated with complex patterns of wood ornament. The interior plans of the houses reflect the exterior with irregular floor plans and odd room shapes.



Figure 55: The Fleming House, a Queen Anne style residence at 22 N. Spring Boulevard (8PI1617)

Table 11: Queen Anne Style Buildings in the Tarpon Springs survey area

Site #	Site Name	Construction Date
8PI238	Edward Newton Knapp House/115 S Spring Boulevard	c.1886
8PI1617	William T. Fleming House/22 N Spring Boulevard	c.1887
8PI1618	Jacob Disston House/36 N Spring Boulevard	c.1888
8PI1624	Reidinger House/170 N Spring Boulevard	1885
8PI1660	Cucina Siciliana/310 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1905
8PI1677	Spring Bayou Bed & Breakfast/32 W Tarpon Avenue	c.1910
8PI1678	Tagarelli Brothers Construction/53 W Tarpon Avenue	c.1890

Mission

During the survey, eight buildings exhibiting the Mission style were recorded within the Tarpon Springs survey area (Figure 56-Figure 57). These resources are shown in Table 12. Like California, Florida embraced its Spanish heritage for architectural inspiration during the early 20th century. During the first two decades of the twentieth century, the influences from the Craftsman style and bungalow building type also were evident in the smaller residential Mission prototypes. Within Florida, the Mission style was among the most dominant styles during the years surrounding the Florida Land Boom.

Mission buildings typically exhibit very simple parapets; some parapets have a curvilinear design. Other distinctive features can be traced back to the California mission churches established by Father Junipero Serra during the 1700s. These missions were built one day's walk apart and were a symbol of Spain's claim to the New World. Originating in California during the 1890s, houses and buildings in this style were being constructed throughout the western states. Popular during the 1890–1920 period, it is regarded as the West's design parallel to the Georgian Revival of the East. As fashionable architects and magazines showed, traits of the style are tiled pent or visor roofs and stucco façades. Additional Mission traits include simple forms, tiled copings, and scuppers and vents near the rooflines. Many of these characteristics also are identified with the Mediterranean Revival style. The line between the two styles is somewhat blurred; the main distinction is the absence of ornamentation in the Mission style. Simple and less formal than the variants of Mediterranean architecture, Mission structures emphasize texture and substance over extraneous detail and style.



Figure 56: Mission style Church at 160-168 Read Street (8PI1599)



Figure 57: A later example of a Mission style Chapel at 501 E. Tarpon Avenue

Table 12: Mission Style Buildings in the Tarpon Springs Historic District

Site #	Site Name	Construction Date
8PI1655	Orpheum Theater/204-208 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1910
8PI1373	334 Bay Street	c.1925
8PI1579	Shepherd Center/102-104 S Pinellas Avenue	c.1925
8PI1599	A Glorious Church/160-168 Read Street	c.1926
8PI1642	Taylor Arcade/116-120 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1926
8PI1526	433 E Orange Street	c.1927
8PI1567	Alexander the Great Apartments/218 N Pinellas Avenue	c.1927
8PI11892	First United Methodist Church/501 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1950

Colonial Revival

Seven examples of the Colonial Revival style (Figure 58) and one Dutch Colonial Revival subtype (Figure 59) were recorded in the Tarpon Springs survey area (Table 13-Table 14). The Colonial Revival style had its origin in the renewed interest in American Colonial history that stemmed from the Philadelphia Centennial celebration in 1876. Architects were influenced by variety of elements and movements, so that Colonial Revival architecture embodied the spirit of buildings from the Colonial period rather than being strict interpretations. Colonial Revival buildings often contain a combination of references from Georgian, Federal, Greek, and/or Dutch Colonial styles. Although the Colonial Revival was often applied to residential buildings, prominent civic and church buildings also were designed in this style. Common characteristics of the style include an accentuated front door, side lights, fanlights, large balconied entry portico or porch, symmetrical front façade, and decorative cornice with dentils or modillions.



Figure 58: Side-gable example of the Colonial Revival style at 211 S. Spring Boulevard (8PI1629)



Figure 59: Dutch Colonial Revival residence at 321 E. Tarpon Avenue (8PI1664)

Table 13: Colonial Revival Style Buildings in the Tarpon Springs survey area

Site #	Site Name	Construction Date
8PI1630	309 S Spring Boulevard	c.1910
8PI1439	109 N Grosse Avenue	c.1913
8PI1440	115 N Grosse Avenue	c.1913

Site #	Site Name	Construction Date
8PI1438	101 N Grosse Avenue	c.1915
8PI1629	Craig House/211 S Spring Boulevard	c.1915
8PI1521	321 E Orange Street	c.1919
8PI11800	304 W Lime Street	c.1952
8PI1630	309 S Spring Boulevard	c.1910

Table 14: Dutch Colonial Revival Style Building in the Tarpon Springs survey area

Site #	Site Name	Construction Date
8PI1664	321 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1910

Ranch

Seven historic Ranch style resources were found in the Tarpon Springs survey area (Figure 60). These resources are shown in Table 15. The Ranch style was created in the mid-1930s in California. It gained popularity in the early 1940s and dominated American single-family housing in the 1950s and 1960s. These houses are characterized as asymmetrical one-story "rambling" forms, with low-pitched gabled or hipped roofs. Their forms maximize width instead of depth and often incorporate built-in garages to that end. Private rear porches are emphasized instead of the more public front or side porches. Detailing, such as shutters or porch supports, is derived loosely from colonial precedents (McAlester 1990, 479).



Figure 60: Ranch style home located at 311 S. Spring Boulevard (8PI11879)

Table 15: Ranch Style Buildings in the Tarpon Springs survey area

Site #	Site Name	Construction Date
8PI1718	316 Bath Street	c.1955
8PI1752	426 E Cypress Street	c.1956
8PI1815	464 E Orange Street	c.1959
8PI1816	465 E Orange Street	c.1957

Site #	Site Name	Construction Date
8PI1846	34 Read Street	c.1955
8PI1857	209 N Ring Avenue	c.1955
8PI1879	311 S Spring Boulevard	c.1959

Tudor Revival

Four examples of the Tudor Revival style were documented as part of the Tarpon Springs area survey (Figure 61) and are shown in Table 16. Tudor Revival was an eclectic style which was popular from 1890-1940. It was based on early English building styles ranging from modest to palatial. Although most of its features were drawn from Medieval designs, elements of Renaissance and Craftsman design were also incorporated. Houses in the Tudor Revival style are identified by their steeply-pitched, often side-gabled roofs; these roofs usually have a prominent front gable. Sometimes they are covered in false thatch or have parapeted gables. The walls may be brick, wood, stone, or stuccoed. Decoration is found in half-timbered walls, groups of narrow, multi-paned windows, and large chimneys topped with chimney pots (McAlester 1990, 355-356).



Figure 61: Tudor Revival style home at 331 Pineapple Street (8PI1834)

Table 16: Tudor Revival Style Buildings in the Tarpon Springs survey area

Site #	Site Name	Construction Date
8PI1427	233 Grand Boulevard	c.1928
8PI1511	409 W Lemon Street	c.1925
8PI1834	331 Pineapple Street	c.1928
8PI1842	Bicycles and Outdoor Adventure Shop/10 S Pinellas Avenue	c.1930

Shingle

Three examples of Shingle style architecture were recorded within the Tarpon Springs survey area (Figure 62). Resources in the survey area are listed in Table 17. The Shingle style was popular from the 1880s to the turn of the century and is a uniquely American adaption of the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and Romanesque styles. The principal features of Shingle style houses are continuous shingled wall cladding, asymmetrical massing, irregular steeply-pitched rooflines, and wide porches often with classical columns. The style was popular in seaside resort areas, particularly in the Northeastern states. It was primarily a high-style, architect’s style rather than a mass vernacular housing style.



Figure 62: The George Clemson House at 110 N. Spring Boulevard (8PI1619) is an example of the Shingle style

Table 17: Shingle Style Buildings in the Tarpon Springs survey area

Site #	Site Name	Construction Date
8PI1596	123 Read Street	c.1905
8PI1619	George Clemson House/110 N Spring Avenue	c.1900
8PI1717	309 Bath Street	c.1915

Contemporary

Three buildings recorded during the Tarpon Springs survey are considered Contemporary style (Figure 63-Figure 64). Contemporary style was popular for architect-designed buildings from about 1950 to 1970. Two of the Tarpon Springs examples are of the gabled sub-type which adapted from the Craftsman and Prairie styles and features overhanging eaves often with exposed roof beams. Various combinations of wood, brick and stone may be used on the exterior but traditional detailing is absent (McAlester 1990, 482). The third example is a flat-roofed sub-type that was built in 1965 and has not yet reached the 50 year mark to be considered historic (101 Federal Place (8PI1759) (Figure 65). It was recorded at the request

of Tarpon Springs City staff due to the unique style of the building and its prominent location. The resources are shown in Table 18.



Figure 63: Contemporary style residence at 220 Bath Street (8PI11715)



Figure 64: The Tarpon Inn at 110 W. Tarpon Avenue is a commercial example of the Contemporary style (8I11895)

Table 18: Contemporary Style Buildings in the Tarpon Springs survey area

Site #	Site Name	Construction Date
8PI11715	220 Bath Street	c. 1959
8PI11759	Wachovia Bank/101 Federal Place	c. 1965
8PI11895	Tarpon Inn/110 W Tarpon Avenue	c.1958



Figure 65: Contemporary style Wachovia Bank Building at 101 Federal Place (8PI1759) built in 1965

Gothic Revival

There are two examples of the Gothic Revival style recorded in the Tarpon Springs survey area (Figure 66-Figure 67) shown in Table 19. The Gothic Revival style had its beginnings in eighteenth century England with the Romantic Movement which lauded the art, literature, and architecture of Christian medieval times. It became a popular style in America in the mid-nineteenth century (circa 1830-1860). Characteristics of the style include pointed arches, towers, steeply-pitched roofs, verticality, crenellated parapets, leaded stained glass, and tracery. Residential examples of the style tended to be asymmetrical and have ornament abstracted from Gothic traditions. Civic and religious examples of Gothic Revival tended to follow High Gothic examples and were more authentic. The popularity of Gothic Revival residences waned in the late nineteenth century, although Gothic Revival remained a popular style for civic, religious, and collegiate buildings well into the twentieth century (Poppeliers 1983, 40-41).



Figure 66: The H. D. L. Webster House at 101 Read Street (8PI1593) is a residential example of the Gothic Revival style



Figure 67: The Unitarian Universalist Church at 230 Grand Boulevard (8PI1589) was built in the Gothic Revival style

Table 19: Gothic Revival Style Buildings in the Tarpon Springs survey area

Site #	Site Name	Construction Date
8PI1593	H.D.L. Webster House/101 Read Street	c.1885
8PI1589	Unitarian Universalist Church/230 Grand Boulevard	c.1909

Neoclassical Revival

There are two examples of the Neoclassical Revival style (Figure 68), an eclectic renewal of Georgian, Adam, Early Classical Revival, and Greek Revival architecture shown in Table 20. 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. While specific dates vary, architectural style guides chronicle the occurrence of the style from the late nineteenth century to the first half of the twentieth century. The Neoclassical Revival style is found in public buildings and monuments as well as in residential construction.

The Neoclassical Revival Style is based mostly on the Greek architectural orders, as opposed to the Roman orders (Blumenson 1981, 69). Because of this, windows and doorways are commonly spanned by lintels rather than by arches (Whiffen 1992, 167). Another hallmark of the Neoclassical Revival style is a full-height entry porch on the principal façade. The typically pedimented porch roof is supported by classical columns in often the Ionic or Corinthian orders. The arrangement of windows is commonly symmetrical about a central door. Other features of the style may include monumental proportions, large (sometimes triple-hung) sash windows, pilasters, smooth or polished stone surfaces, attic stories or parapets, and simple roof lines (McAlester 1990, 342-346) (Poppeliers 1983, 70) (Blumenson 1981, 69).



Figure 68: The Tarpon Springs Old City Hall (8PI1578) was built in the Neoclassical Revival style

Table 20: Neoclassical Revival Style Buildings in the Tarpon Springs survey area

Site #	Site Name	Construction Date
8PI1626	208 N Spring Boulevard	c.1910
8PI1578	Tarpon Springs Old City Hall/101 S Pinellas Avenue	c.1915

Mediterranean Revival

The Tarpon Arcade (8PI870) is the one example of the Mediterranean Revival style in Tarpon Springs survey area (Figure 69). It is listed in Table 21. This architectural style is the most intimately linked with the 1920s Florida land boom. The style, however, did not originate in Florida and was not popularized in the State until just prior to World War I. 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 was part of the Eclectic Movement, beginning in the 1880s and continuing through the 1940s, which found its inspiration from architectural traditions spanning from ancient times to modern. Sometimes referred to as Spanish Colonial Revival, the Mediterranean Revival style was most popular during 1915-1945 (Whiffen 1992, 225). Although closely associated with Spain, the style was influenced by the traditions established among other European countries lying along the Mediterranean Sea, including Italy, northern Africa, and France (McAlester 1990, 417-418) (Spain 1987, 42).

The Mediterranean Revival style flourished in Florida during the 1920s and 1930s. Its domestic buildings were associated chiefly with middle and elite class suburban housing developments. The style was also used for commercial, hotel, club, and school buildings. The style referenced the history and romance of the state's Spanish heritage and at the same time could be modified 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 (Spain 1987, 1).

Features of the Mediterranean Revival style include stuccoed wall surfaces and low-pitched, red tile roofs. Roof tiles are commonly half-round barrel tiles or interlocking pantiles. Typically the buildings are not more than two stories high, although square towers are not uncommon. Arches are used to mark doors and major windows; usually the arches are semicircular. 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 tripartite in arrangement and occasionally 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 (Whiffen 1992, 225) (McAlester 1990, 417).



Figure 69: The Tarpon Arcade (8PI870) was built in the Mediterranean Revival style as a hotel

Table 21: Mediterranean Revival Style Building in the Tarpon Springs survey area

Site #	Site Name	Construction Date
8PI870	Tarpon Arcade/210 N Pinellas Avenue	c.1926

Neo-Byzantine

St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Cathedral is considered an example of Neo-Byzantine style architecture (Figure 70) and is listed in Table 22. Built in 1943, the large church was modeled after Hagia Sophia, a Byzantine church located in Thessaloniki, Greece. Neo-Byzantine architecture is an architectural revival style, most frequently seen in religious, institutional and public buildings. It emerged in 1840s and was popular until around 1880, particularly in Western Europe. Neo-Byzantine architecture incorporates elements of the Byzantine style associated with Eastern and Orthodox Christian architecture dating from the fifth through eleventh centuries, notably that of Constantinople and Ravenna. In the United States and elsewhere, the Neo-Byzantine style is often seen in vernacular amalgamations with other medieval revivalist styles such as Romanesque and Gothic, or even with the Mission Revival or Spanish Colonial Revival styles. Notable American examples include many buildings on the campus of Rice University in Texas, St. Francis de Sales Church in Philadelphia, Cathedral Basilica of St. Louis and the Basilica of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception built between 1920 and 1959 in Washington, D.C. (Neo-Byzantine Architecture 2009)



Figure 70: St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Cathedral (8PI1563)

Table 22: Neo-Byzantine Style Building in the Tarpon Springs survey area

Site #	Site Name	Construction Date
8PI1563	St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church/44 N Pinellas Avenue	1943

Art Moderne

One Art Moderne building was documented within the Tarpon Springs survey area (Figure 71). It is listed in Table 23. During the 1930s and 1940s, the Art Moderne style was one of the most popular styles found throughout Florida. Characteristic features include smooth wall surfaces, flat roofs, asymmetrical plans, and a horizontal emphasis. Portholes, pipe railing, wave motifs, prowlike projections and other nautical references are sometimes used. Materials such as glass block, mirrored or stainless steel panels, tile, and aluminum doors and window trim are often used. Grooves, bands (sometimes called “racing stripes”), and balustrades contribute to the horizontality of the buildings, as does streamlining. Streamlining is seen in the use of rounded corners, bands of windows, which continue around corners and have concrete overhangs or “eyebrows” above them. Sometimes architecture with streamlined qualities is called “Streamline Moderne” (McAlester 1990, 464-467) (Kinerk 1990).



Figure 71: Art Moderne commercial building at 163-165 E. Tarpon Avenue (8PI1652)

Table 23: Art Moderne Building in the Tarpon Springs survey area

Site #	Site Name	Const Date
8PI1652	Finders Keepers Antiques/163-165 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1910, modified c. 1935

IDENTIFIED HISTORIC RESOURCES

The survey area includes the *NRHP* and locally-listed Tarpon Springs Historic District, resources immediately surrounding the district and the Fruit Salad area to the southwest. Figure 72 shows the current historic district boundaries and the resources outside the historic district surveyed during the course of this project. As mentioned previously, Appendix A contains a table with all recorded historic resources in the survey area. The following narratives discuss the resources identified within the survey area and the findings that resulted from the documentation and evaluation processes.

***NRHP*-listed Tarpon Springs Historic District (8PI1712)**

The Tarpon Springs *NRHP* Historic District is a contiguous historic district located within the City of Tarpon Springs. The current district is roughly bounded by Cypress and Park Streets on the north, Levis Avenue to the east, Lemon, Court and Boyer Streets to the south, and Banana and Bath Streets and Spring Boulevard to the west (Figure 73). The district is comprised of residential and commercial buildings built primarily between 1881 and the 1930s, with the exception of the individually notable 1943 St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church. It exhibits a wide array of architectural styles ranging from vernacular architecture to interpretations of higher styles such as Neoclassical Revival, Shingle, Mediterranean Revival, and Queen Anne.

The residences and commercial buildings in the historic district that date from the late nineteenth century are associated with the City's first period of development, when Tarpon Springs was primarily a resort for wealthy northerners escaping the cold northern climate (Figure 74). However, between 1905 and 1935 most of the historic buildings were constructed, as Tarpon Springs developed into a leading sponge producing center. The Florida Land Boom of 1920 to 1925 was not really the movement behind new construction within the district, but important commercial buildings and a number of residences were built during the 1920s era, including some after the demise of the Boom. Because of the sponge industry, Tarpon Springs survived the early years of the Great Depression better than many other Florida towns and cities that were more dependent upon tourism and home building. The construction of new buildings slowly continued through the early part of the 1930s until about 1935 (Shiver 1990, 4).

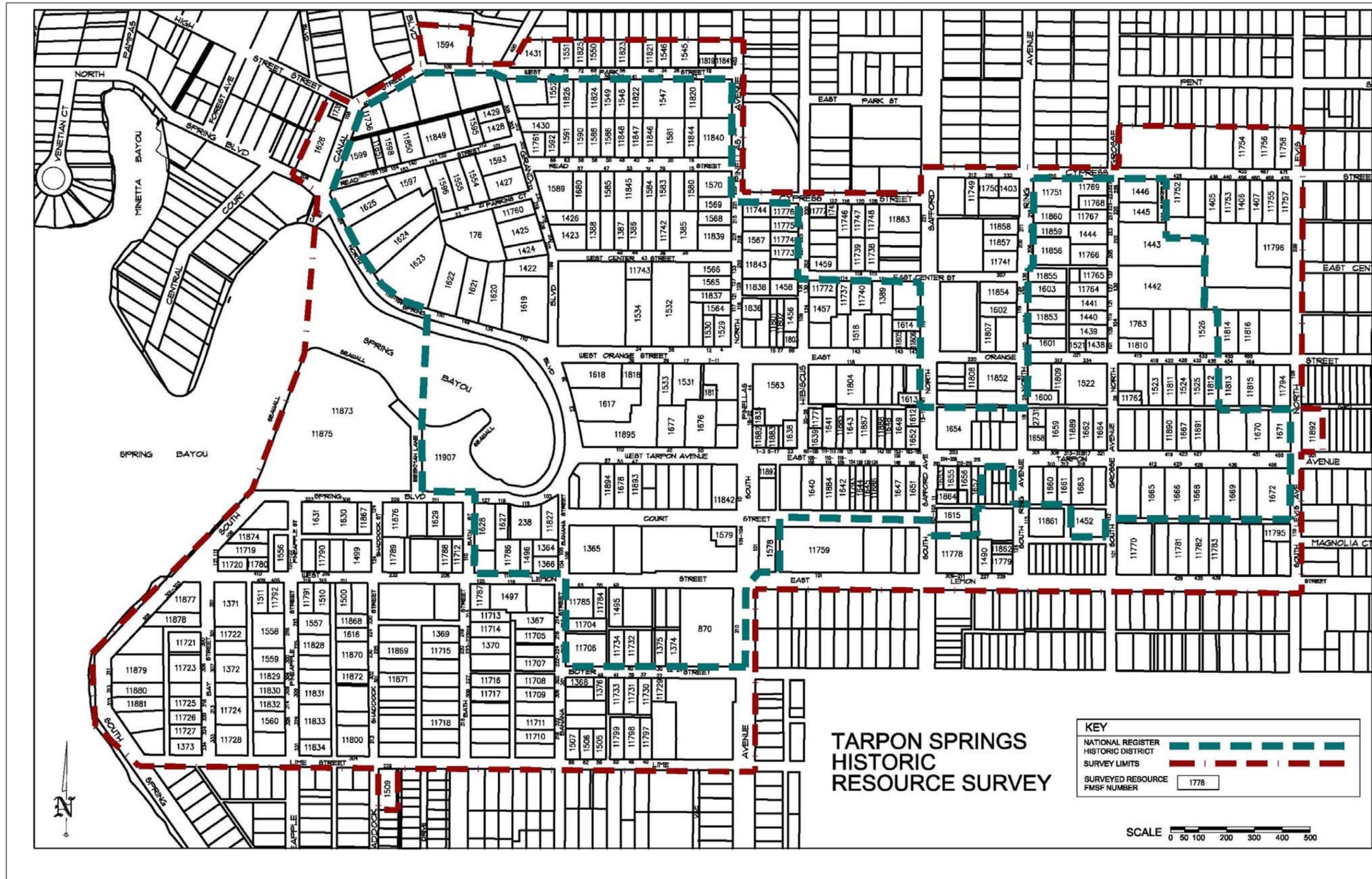


Figure 72: Tarpon Springs Survey Area Map

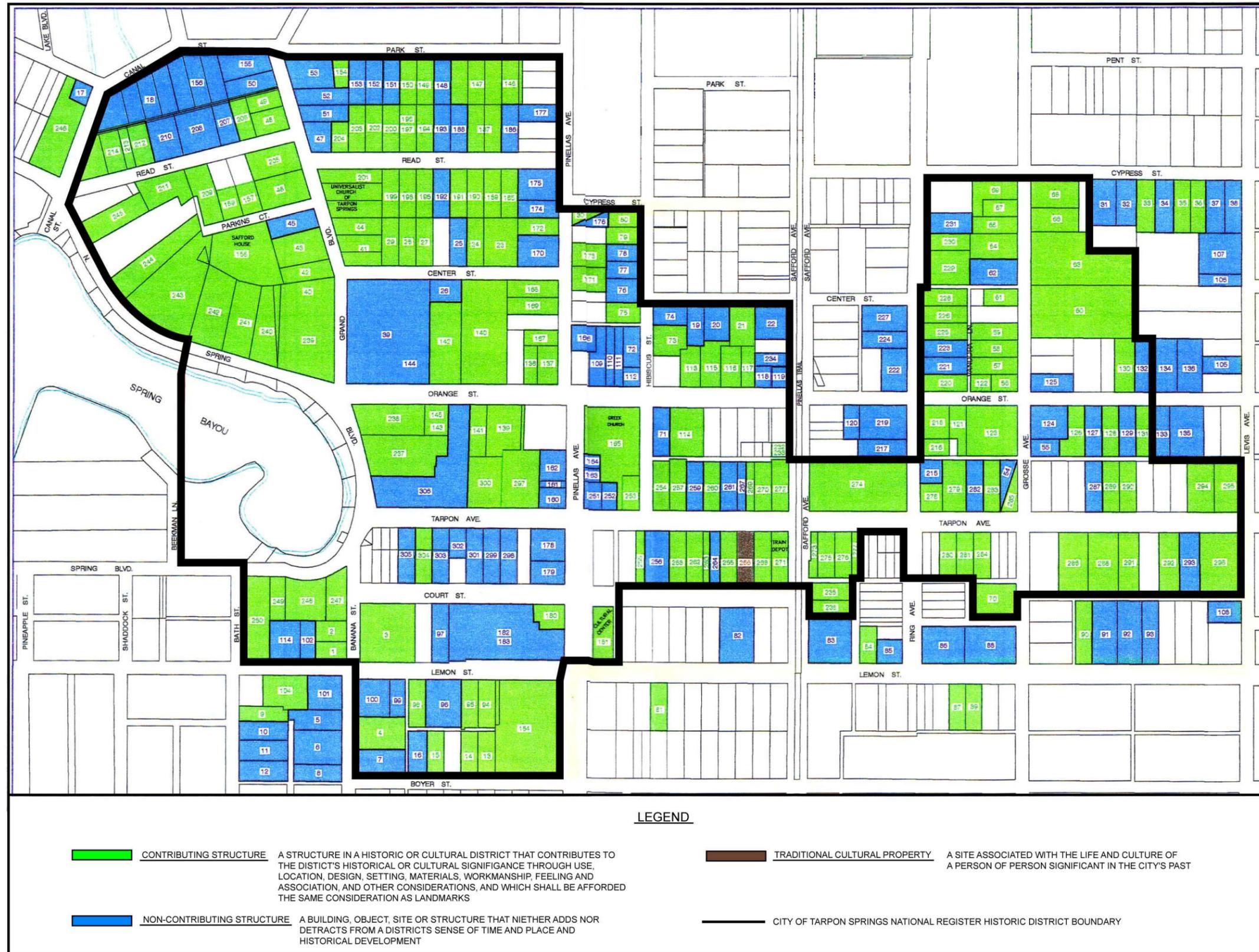


Figure 73: Map of the existing Tarpon Springs National Register Historic District



Figure 74: View from Craig Park looking at some of the early, large resort homes that line Spring Bayou within the Tarpon Springs Historic District

The early residential development of Tarpon Springs was sited on Spring Bayou. Building types common to the early period of the City's development were generally wood frame residences and tourist hotels. The early commercial development of the district centered along Tarpon Avenue (Figure 75). Many of the early wood frame commercial buildings were destroyed by fire in 1894, and were subsequently, replaced with masonry structures. The oldest commercial building in the historic district is the G. W. Fernald Building at 121 East Tarpon Avenue, constructed shortly after the fire. The city streets were laid out in a traditional grid, except around Spring Bayou, and near some waterways where the streets conformed to the shape of the natural landscape features.



Figure 75: Tarpon Avenue Commercial Center

A unique aspect of the Tarpon Springs community as a whole, which also influenced the Tarpon Springs Historic District, is the sponge industry and influx of Greek residents. Due to these factors, beginning in 1905, Tarpon Springs experienced a period of unparalleled economic and physical growth for the town. Sponge warehouses, packing plants, and wholesale outlets overtook the tourist hotels as major business buildings. Simpler residences were constructed on the edges of the commercial district and just beyond the grand winter cottages around Spring Bayou. The Greek community also built their own church, commercial buildings, and social clubs. With the exception of the Greek Orthodox Cathedral and several downtown businesses, most development and the resulting buildings associated with the Greek community are located outside the existing historic district, north of the district in an area known locally as “Greek Town” (C. Shriver, Tarpon Springs NRHP 1990, 4-5).

The district exhibits a variety of popular styles and types of architecture. Most of the historic residential buildings are simple Frame Vernacular designs built during the first several decades of the community's development although many high-style mansions are also found. Most commercial buildings are Masonry Vernacular designs and are primarily located along Tarpon and Pinellas Avenues. Scattered throughout the historic district are Craftsman style homes dating from the 1910s and 1920s. Some buildings constructed during 1920s exhibit Mission or Mediterranean Revival styling. Other stylistic representations within the district include Shingle, Queen Anne, Neoclassical Revival, and Colonial Revival. Types of historic properties within the Tarpon Springs District include commercial, governmental, religious, educational, and residential buildings that are associated with the City's settlement and subsequent development between 1883 and the 1930s (with the exception of the 1943 St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church) .

The Tarpon Springs Historic District was listed in the *NRHP* in 1990, under *NRHP* Criteria A and C based on its significance in the areas of architecture, commerce, exploration and settlement, and ethnic heritage. As previously discussed, Tarpon Spring's early history is

related to the arrival of Northerners wintering in the area, and this is reflected through the large homes that were constructed for the winter season. As it grew into prominence as an epicenter of the sponge industry, Tarpon Springs also affected the growth and development of the Central Gulf Coast of Florida. The Greek immigrants that flowed into the City influenced all facets of the community, including social, religious, and commercial aspects, as well as the built environment. Commercial buildings, more modest homes, and churches were constructed during this period dating from the 1900s through the 1930s. The current district as it was listed in 1990 encompasses the core of Tarpon Springs that reflects the areas of significance from the phases of its late 19th and early 20th century. When it was listed in 1990, 145 buildings were contributing to the district and 73 were non-contributing.

The existing local Tarpon Springs Historic District currently mimics the boundaries and contributing/non-contributing status of the *NRHP* district.

SURVEY AREA FEATURES AND CHARACTERISTICS

Tantamount to the historic character of Tarpon Springs are the street layouts, landscaping and other features that contribute to the overall historic character of the survey area.

Street Layouts

The streets of the town east of Eagle Street (now Pinellas Avenue) were laid out in the traditional orthogonal grid pattern. The area west of Eagle Street, because of the waterways, featured curvilinear and diagonal streets. These irregular streets caused the blocks and lots to have varying shapes giving the area a picturesque appearance. Many blocks also have service alleys running behind the lots. These original street layouts are part of the original historic setting of the historic neighborhoods in Tarpon Springs.

Spring Bayou/ Craig (Coburn) Park (8PI11907)

The location of early settlement in Tarpon Springs is strongly linked to the site of Spring Bayou (Figure 76). As the City was laid out, roads were curved along the water's edge to maximize scenic views. The main City thoroughfare, Tarpon Avenue, was aligned to terminate at Spring Bayou, making it the focal point of the new City. Early wealthy residents built grandiose winter homes surrounding the picturesque water body and elaborate boathouses lined the shores. Visitors and residents strolled concrete walkways along the water's edge and docks, and staircases, site walls and lighting were installed among the neatly groomed landscape. Gondolas were brought in to tour Spring Bayou as part of a marketing campaign that touted Tarpon Springs as the "Venice of the South".

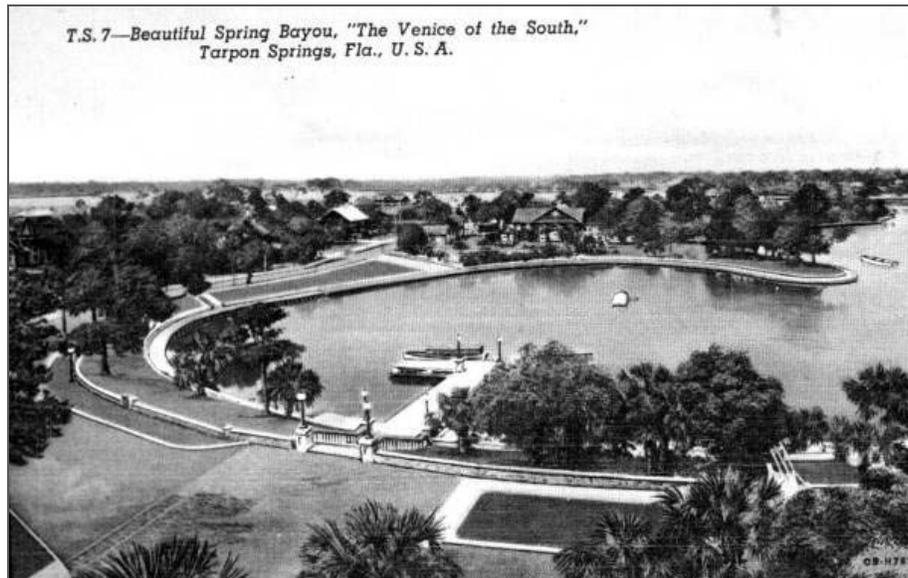


Figure 76: Historic postcard of Spring Bayou prior to construction of Craig (Coburn) Park (Image courtesy the Florida Memory Project)

In 1935, Thomas Coburn sold six acres to the City of Tarpon Springs on the south side of Spring Bayou to expand the park (Funds Allocated 1935). Utilizing WPA funds, the City

installed shuffleboard courts with a cue room (8PI11875), tennis courts, a community house and a band shell (8PI11873) to further enhance the public enjoyment of Spring Bayou. An existing three-story wood framed residence was utilized as a Woman’s Club where WPA sewing projects were undertaken. It was torn down in 1966 (*Headlines Through the Years* 2001) and a library was erected on the site. Coburn Park was renamed Craig Park in 1978. The park and surrounding walkways feature staircases, walkways, and site walls from the earliest days of Tarpon Springs as well as the depression-era buildings, courts and band shell. The City’s purchase of private property at the point for inclusion in the park and the installment of several recent monuments attests to the continuing importance of the park as a center for the Tarpon Springs community. Spring Bayou, along with the public park are important components of the overall historic character defining characteristics of the Tarpon Spring survey area (Figure 77-Figure 79).

Craig Park also plays an important role in the annual Epiphany Celebration, a daylong Greek Orthodox celebration held in January that includes a blessing of the waters and the boats that were an integral part of the life of early Greek immigrants in the area. The celebration attracts Greek Americans from across the country, and Tarpon Springs’ population is known to triple in size for the day. The blessings conclude with the ceremonial throwing of a wooden cross into Spring Bayou, and boys ages 16–18 dive in to retrieve it: whoever recovers the cross is said to be blessed for a full year.



Figure 77: View of Craig Park along Spring Bayou



Figure 78: Stairway approach from Craig Park at Spring Bayou walkway leading to Tarpon Avenue



Figure 79: WPA era band shell in Craig (Coburn) Park (8PI11873)

The Fruit Salad Area

The Fruit Salad area is a residential area located southwest of the existing historic district and consists of approximately five blocks west from Banana Street and north of Lime Street to Spring Bayou. The unusual nickname for the area results from several fruit-related street names, including Pineapple, Banana, Lemon, and Lime (Figure 80-Figure 81**Error! Reference source not found.**). The area is shown on the original Tarpon Springs Plat 1883 map with only a few of the existing roads laid out. At that time only one residence is shown

in the mostly swampy area. By 1919, the Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps showed all roadways were in place. At that time, roughly 20 buildings are shown, with most blocks either vacant or with only one or two structures constructed. By 1926, the number of homes in the area had doubled, but the area still had ample undeveloped lots, with the block between Shaddock and Bath nearly completely empty (Figure 82). After World War II ended, Tarpon Springs, like many Florida communities experienced a period of rapid development. At this time, the majority of the remaining Fruit Salad area lots were built on.

The Fruit Salad Area now has a diverse collection of residential styles representing development from the 1910s through the 1970s. The western area along South Spring Boulevard consists of primarily 1950s residences. Non-historic buildings in the area are generally concentrated in the middle of the neighborhood along Shaddock and Bath Streets. Many of the historic resources within the area have been altered to a degree that they have lost their historic integrity. A map showing the Fruit Salad area resources adjacent to the *NRHP* Historic District is shown in Figure 83.



Figure 80: Historic Street marker at the corner of Pineapple and Lime Streets in the Fruit Salad area



Figure 81: Fruit Salad area streetscape



Figure 82: Portion of Sanborn Fire Insurance Map showing the Fruit Salad area development up to 1926



Figure 83: Map of historic resources within the Fruit Salad area adjacent to the NRHP Historic District

Rusticated Block Site Walls

During the field survey certain features were observed that were common throughout the survey area. Most notably was the historic use of rusticated concrete block site walls. Rusticated concrete block, also called rockfaced concrete block, was made in a mold to create a surface texture that resembles stone. Its popularity as a building material peaked between 1905 and 1930. The rusticated block was made possible by the invention of a hollow concrete block-manufacturing machine coupled with improvements in Portland cement production. With an easy manufacturing method and reliable materials, rusticated concrete block became a widely popular building material, the ideal being that with unskilled labor, the blocks could be made at the construction site. Block machines were sold through the Sears catalog. Advantages of the blocks included that they were less expensive to lay than brick, they imitated the appearance of a more expensive material (quarried stone), and they were fire resistant (Classic Rockface Block 2008). This material was used throughout Tarpon Springs for commercial buildings, residential buildings, foundations, porch piers as well as for property site walls. These site walls are a significant part of the historic character of Tarpon Springs (Figure 84).



Figure 84: Rusticated block site wall along Tarpon Avenue (porch piers and foundations walls of the house behind are also constructed of rusticated block)

Outbuildings

Many of the historic homes in Tarpon Springs have detached accessory structures. Most often in the form of historic garages (Figure 85) or carriage houses, these buildings contribute to the overall historic fabric of the neighborhoods. These buildings were often built with architectural detailing that complemented the main house. Additionally these outbuildings sometimes served as small sponge warehouses as evidenced by notations on the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, linking them to the historically important sponge industry in Tarpon Springs.



Figure 85: Historic detached garage located behind 409 W. Lemon Street

Common Alterations

Historic buildings are subject to many changes over the years through repairs, expansion and the changing tastes of various owners. These alterations can negatively impact the architectural integrity of a historic building if done in an unsympathetic manner that alters or obscures the original historic fabric. Alterations to a historic resource can have a cumulative effect; if a resource has experienced several alterations, which individually would not have adversely affected the architectural integrity, the combined effect may significantly diminish the historic character of the resource. In addition, buildings with simpler, less ornate style may be impacted more by a single alteration than one with more architectural details and complex form. Some alterations become historic over time and thus do not detract from the historic integrity of a historic resource.

Common alterations (Figure 86) seen throughout the survey area include:

- Porch enclosures, either with solid wall infill or window inserts
- Siding replacement/covering with materials such as asbestos, aluminum or vinyl siding, or stucco
- Window replacement, sometimes changing the original window proportions



Figure 86: Historic home with porch enclosed, windows replaced and replacement siding

UPDATE OF THE TARPON SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Existing *NRHP* Historic District

The primary objective of the Historic Resources Survey of Tarpon Springs was to conduct a survey of historic resources located within the current *NRHP*-listed Tarpon Springs Historic District in order to provide a current inventory of the extant buildings, including buildings from a later period of construction. The previous survey of the area was conducted in 1988, so resources dating from the 1940s through 1959 required recordation. All resources were evaluated to produce an updated list of contributing and non-contributing historic resources within the Tarpon Springs Historic District boundaries. FMSF forms were prepared for the previously recorded and newly identified historic resources constructed in 1959 and earlier, whether they were contributing or non-contributing to the district. These forms include physical information, available historical background information, evaluation of significance, current photograph, and map for each building. The historic integrity and significance was evaluated according to *NRHP* Criteria, and the buildings were assigned contributing or non-contributing status.

Contributing and Non-Contributing Historic Resources to the *NRHP* Historic District

Buildings considered contributing to the *NRHP* historic district add to the sense of time, place, and historical development of the City through their location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Buildings that do not contribute to the district fall into two categories: those constructed within the period of significance that have lost the integrity of their original design or architectural detailing, and those that post-date the period of significance and have no exceptional significance as defined by *NRHP* guidelines.

In determining contributing and non-contributing status among the historic resources found within the historic district and immediately outside of the district, a combination of the field reconnaissance, an assessment of integrity, and comparison with the map of contributing and non-contributing resources provided by the City was utilized.

Contributing Resources

Contributing resources to the *NRHP* historic district are those which appear to meet the criteria for inclusion in a historic district as defined by the *NRHP* and maintain integrity (Figure 87-Figure 89). Although the initial *NRHP* Registration Form for the Tarpon Springs Historic District only considered buildings that were built up to 1943 in the period of significance, this survey included all buildings that have reached 50 years of age (constructed in 1959 and earlier) within and surrounding the *NRHP* historic district. The dates of construction for the buildings in the survey area were determined through the property appraiser's information, Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, historic aerials, and historical background information. All resources within the survey area built in or before 1959 were evaluated for potential contributing status to an updated *NRHP* Historic District.

Assessing the integrity of any historic resource is a difficult task because it can be very subjective. Resources considered to be contributing maintain enough historic significance through overall integrity. Historic integrity enables a property to illustrate significant aspects of its past. Integrity is evaluated based on location, design, setting, materials, workmanship,

feeling and association related to the original historic character. These resources often have some alterations, but these alterations are not significant enough to notably impact the overall historic integrity.



Figure 87: Contributing residential resource within the existing *NHRP* Historic District at 428 E. Tarpon Avenue (8PI1668)



Figure 88: Contributing commercial resource within the existing NHRP Historic District at 100-106 E. Tarpon Avenue (8PI1640) (See Figure 89 for comparison)



Figure 89: Historic photograph of 100-106 E. Tarpon Avenue (Image courtesy the Florida Memory Project)

Non-Contributing Resources

Seventy-one historic buildings within the current *NRHP* historic district boundaries are considered non-contributing. These buildings have been so altered that they no longer retain sufficient architectural integrity and are considered non-contributing (Figure 90-Figure 91). Other non-contributing buildings within the historic district include the resources that were constructed after 1959 and do not meet the criteria for significance for resources have not reached 50 years of age (Figure 92). The latter, non-historic resources were not recorded as part of this survey.



Figure 90: Example of a non-contributing historic commercial building at 23 E. Tarpon Avenue (8P11638) (See Figure 91 for comparison)



Figure 91: The historic appearance of 23 E. Tarpon Avenue can be seen on the left (Image courtesy Tarpon Springs Historical Society)



Figure 92: Non-contributing Residence at 78 W. Park Street built after 1959

Update of the *NRHP* Historic District within the Existing Boundaries

The resources surveyed within the existing *NRHP* Historic District boundaries were evaluated to create an updated determination of contributing/ non-contributing status to the district. Figure 95 shows the historic buildings located within the current historic district boundaries and their updated contributing and non-contributing status; this status is reflected by the shading/ hatching of the property parcel. The FMSF number is also shown in the property parcel. Also shown on the map are the non-historic, non-contributing properties; these properties are stippled on the map. The non-historic properties do not have a FMSF number. Vacant properties are white on the map and do not have a FMSF number.

A small portion of the area commonly known as the Fruit Salad area is currently located within the 1990 historic district boundaries at the southwest corner of the district, between Bath and Banana Streets, and north of Lemon Street. The area was part of the original town plat, and contained a sufficient concentration of historic properties within the original period of significance (1881-1943) to be included in the 1990 historic district designation. The overall Fruit Salad area will be discussed further in a later section.

One of the key differences between this proposed iteration of the historic district shown in Figure 95 and the current version of the historic district is the addition of later resources from the 1940s and 1950s (Figure 93-Figure 94). If the City of Tarpon Springs chooses to expand the period of significance from 1881-1943 to a cut-off date of 1959, the number of resources within the existing historic district boundaries would be 154 contributing; 71 historic, but non-contributing; 40 non-historic, non-contributing; and 35 vacant lots. The recorded historic resources within the historic district are listed in Table 24 and Table 25.



Figure 93: This commercial resource at 18-22 N. Pinellas Avenue (8PI11835), built c. 1946, would be considered a contributing property within an updated *NRHP* District



Figure 94: This residence at 415 E. Orange Street (8PI11810), constructed c. 1957, would be considered a contributing resource within an updated *NRHP* Historic District

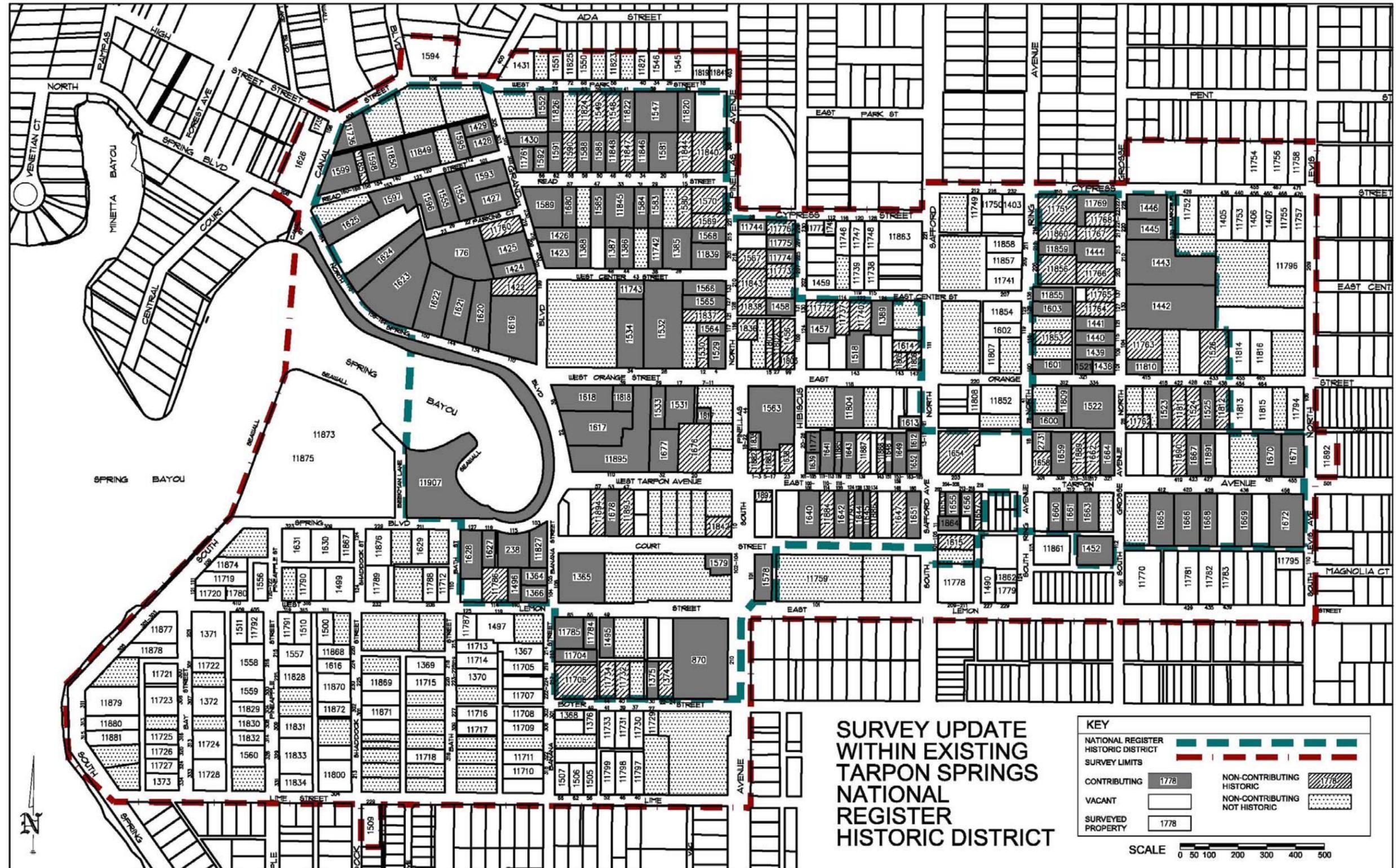


Figure 95: Resources located within the existing NRHP Historic District Boundaries

Table 24: Contributing Historic Resources within the Existing Tarpon Springs NRHP Historic District Boundary

Site #	Site Name	Const Date	Style
8PI176	Anson P. K. Safford House/23 Parkin Court	c.1883	Frame Vernacular
8PI238	Edward Newton Knapp House/115 S Spring Boulevard	c.1886	Queen Anne Revival
8PI870	Tarpon Arcade/210 S Pinellas Avenue	c.1926	Mediterranean Revival
8PI1364	105 Banana Street	c.1919	Craftsman
8PI1365	Emory House/106 Banana Street	c.1909	Craftsman
8PI1366	104 Banana Street	c.1928	Masonry Vernacular
8PI1375	30 W Boyer Street	c.1926	Craftsman
8PI1385	28 W Center Street	c.1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI1386	44 W Center Street	c.1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI1387	48 W Center Street	c.1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI1388	58 W Center Street	c.1915	Frame Vernacular
8PI1389	124 E Center Street	c.1926	Craftsman
8PI1423	Harvest Temple North/200 Grand Boulevard	c.1920	Masonry Vernacular
8PI1424	201 Grand Boulevard	c.1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI1425	209 Grand Boulevard	c.1915	Frame Vernacular
8PI1426	216 Grand Boulevard	c.1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI1427	233 Grand Boulevard	c.1928	Tudor Revival
8PI1428	303 Grand Boulevard	c.1915	Craftsman
8PI1429	305 Grand Boulevard	c.1926	Frame Vernacular
8PI1430	Elizabeth Sage House/310 Grand Boulevard	c.1891	Frame Vernacular
8PI1438	101 N Grosse Avenue	c.1915	Colonial Revival
8PI1439	109 N Grosse Avenue	c.1913	Colonial Revival
8PI1440	115 N Grosse Avenue	c.1913	Colonial Revival
8PI1441	121 N Grosse Avenue	c.1919	Frame Vernacular
8PI1442	130 N Grosse Avenue	c.1910	Masonry Vernacular
8PI1443	210 N Grosse Avenue	c.1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI1444	213 N Grosse Avenue	c.1926	Craftsman
8PI1445	220 N Grosse Avenue	c.1910	Craftsman
8PI1446	226 N Grosse Avenue	c.1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI1452	City Water Works/112 S Grosse Avenue	1916	Masonry Vernacular
8PI1457	Hibiscus Street Apartments/124 N Hibiscus Street	c.1905	Frame Vernacular
8PI1458	131 N Hibiscus Street	c.1919	Masonry Vernacular
8PI1495	49 W Lemon Street	c.1926	Craftsman
8PI1496	110 W Lemon Street	c.1926	Craftsman
8PI1497	119 W Lemon Street	c.1915	Craftsman
8PI1518	Helenic Cultural Center/129 E Orange Street	c.1905	Frame Vernacular
8PI1521	321 E Orange Street	c.1919	Colonial Revival
8PI1522	The Pinder House/334 E Orange Street	c.1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI1523	418 E Orange Street	c.1919	Frame Vernacular
8PI1525	432 E Orange Street	c.1913	Frame Vernacular
8PI1529	4 W Orange Street	c.1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI1531	17 W Orange Street	c.1909	Frame Vernacular
8PI1532	26 W Orange Street	c.1909	Folk Victorian
8PI1533	Hoffman Architects/29 W Orange Street	c.1905	Frame Vernacular
8PI1534	Carlen Realty LLC/34 W Orange Street	c.1890	Folk Victorian

Site #	Site Name	Const Date	Style
8PI1547	39 W Park Street	c.1915	Folk Victorian
8PI1552	79 W Park Street	c.1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI1554	22 Parkin Court	c.1915	Craftsman
8PI1555	26 Parkin Court	c.1915	Craftsman
8PI1556	120-122 Pineapple Street	c.1915	Craftsman
8PI1563	St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church/44 N Pinellas Avenue	1943	Neo-Byzantine
8PI1564	117 N Pinellas Avenue	c.1913	Craftsman
8PI1565	127 N Pinellas Avenue	c.1913	Frame Vernacular
8PI1566	133 N Pinellas Avenue	c.1913	Frame Vernacular
8PI1568	215 N Pinellas Avenue	c.1913	Craftsman
8PI1578	Tarpon Springs Old City Hall/101 S Pinellas Avenue	1915	Neo-Classical Revival
8PI1579	Shepherd Center/102-104 S Pinellas Avenue	c.1925	Mission
8PI1581	20 Read Street	c.1926	Frame Vernacular
8PI1583	29 Read Street	c.1926	Craftsman
8PI1584	31 Read Street	c.1915	Frame Vernacular
8PI1585	47 Read Street	c.1915	Frame Vernacular
8PI1586	50 Read Street	c.1915	Craftsman
8PI1588	56 Read Street	c.1915	Frame Vernacular
8PI1589	Unitarian Universalist Church/230 Grand Boulevard	c.1909	Gothic Revival
8PI1591	62 Read Street	c.1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI1592	66 Read Street	c.1919	Craftsman
8PI1593	H.D.L. Webster House/101 Read Street	c.1885	Gothic Revival
8PI1595	112 Read Street	c.1925	Craftsman
8PI1596	123 Read Street	c.1905	Shingle
8PI1597	153 Read Street	c.1915	Craftsman
8PI1598	154 Read Street	c.1926	Frame Vernacular
8PI1599	A Glorious Church/160-168 Read Street	c.1926	Mission
8PI1600	Tarpon Lodge/28 N Ring Avenue	c.1926	Masonry Vernacular
8PI1601	The Livery Stable/100 N Ring Avenue	c.1905	Masonry Vernacular
8PI1602	119 N Ring Avenue	c.1915	Masonry Vernacular
8PI1603	128 N Ring Avenue	c.1905	Frame Vernacular
8PI1612	Zante Cafeneo/13-17 N Safford Avenue	c.1910	Masonry Vernacular
8PI1613	American Railway Express Co./21 N Safford Avenue	c.1925	Masonry Vernacular
8PI1617	William T. Fleming House/22 N Spring Boulevard	c.1887	Queen Anne Revival
8PI1618	Jacob Disston House/36 N Spring Boulevard	c.1888	Queen Anne Revival
8PI1619	George Clemson House/110 N Spring Boulevard	c.1900	Shingle
8PI1620	George Clemson Auxiliary/134 N Spring Boulevard	c.1902	Frame Vernacular
8PI1621	Marshall H. Alworth House/144 N Spring Boulevard	c.1895	Frame Vernacular
8PI1622	Wilbur DeGolier House/150 N Spring Boulevard	c.1888	Frame Vernacular
8PI1623	Tsavaris House/158-164 N Spring Boulevard	c.1890	Masonry Vernacular
8PI1624	Reidinger House/170 N Spring Boulevard	1885	Queen Anne Revival
8PI1625	The Bigelow Cottage/184 N Spring Boulevard	c.1900	Folk Victorian
8PI1627	119 S Spring Boulevard	c.1930	Frame Vernacular
8PI1628	Rev. Miles Standish House/127 S Spring Boulevard	c.1915	Frame Vernacular
8PI1639	McAroy Drug Store/101-105 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1895	Masonry Vernacular
8PI1640	Meres Building/100-106 E Tarpon Avenue	1914	Masonry Vernacular
8PI1641	J.M. Vinson and Brother Dry Goods/111-113 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1905	Masonry Vernacular

Site #	Site Name	Const Date	Style
8PI1642	Taylor Arcade/116-120 E Tarpon Avenue	1926	Mission
8PI1643	G. W. Fernald Building/121 E Tarpon Avenue	1894	Masonry Vernacular
8PI1644	Tarapanis/128 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1913	Masonry Vernacular
8PI1645	Bentley's Antiques/130 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1905	Masonry Vernacular
8PI1648	Old Reliable Drug Store/151 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1886	Masonry Vernacular
8PI1649	W.H. Gourley Building/153-159 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1905	Masonry Vernacular
8PI1651	Tarpon Springs Historical Society/160 E Tarpon Avenue	1908	Queen Anne Revival
8PI1652	Finders Keepers Antiques/163-165 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1910	Art Moderne
8PI1653	Leousis Saloon/200 E Tarpon Avenue	1905	Masonry Vernacular
8PI1655	Orpheum Theater/204-208 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1910	Mission
8PI1656	Enchanted Shop/212-216 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1915	Masonry Vernacular
8PI1659	309 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1905	Frame Vernacular
8PI1660	Cucina Siciliana/310 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1905	Queen Anne Revival
8PI1661	Marcus Occhipinti M.D./312 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1910	Masonry Vernacular
8PI1663	318 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1910	Folk Victorian
8PI1664	321 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1910	Dutch Colonial Revival
8PI1665	Thompson Jukes House/412 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1905	Frame Vernacular
8PI1666	Dr. Douglass House/420 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1905	Frame Vernacular
8PI1667	423 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1915	Frame Vernacular
8PI1668	D. P. Boyer House/428 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1911	Frame Vernacular
8PI1669	436 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1926	Frame Vernacular
8PI1670	451 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1915	Masonry Vernacular
8PI1671	455 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1915	Masonry Vernacular
8PI1672	Vinson Funeral Home/456 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1912	Masonry Vernacular
8PI1677	Spring Bayou Bed & Breakfast/32 W Tarpon Avenue	c.1910	Queen Anne Revival
8PI1678	Tagarelli Brothers Construction/53 W Tarpon Avenue	c.1890	Queen Anne Revival
8PI1680	57 Read Street	c.1908	Masonry Vernacular
8PI2731	Traditions Real Estate/18 N Ring Avenue	c.1926	Frame Vernacular
8PI11704	213 Banana Street	c.1935	Frame Vernacular
8PI11736	404 W Canal Street	c.1950	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11742	38 W Center Street	c.1915	Frame Vernacular
8PI11743	43 W Center Street	c.1925	Frame Vernacular
8PI11744	Symian Society/28 E Cypress Street	c.1930	Frame Vernacular
8PI11769	227 N Grosse Avenue	c.1920	Craftsman
8PI11771	20-26 N Hibiscus Street	c.1913	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11774	225 N Hibiscus Street	c.1925	Frame Vernacular
8PI11775	227 N Hibiscus Street	c.1919	Frame Vernacular
8PI11784	55 W Lemon Street	c.1901	Frame Vernacular
8PI11785	65 W Lemon Street	c.1950	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11804	118 E Orange Street	c.1925	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11809	312 E Orange Street	c.1925	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11810	415 E Orange Street	c.1957	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11817	7-11 W Orange Street	c.1937	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11818	39 W Orange Street	c.1925	Frame Vernacular
8PI11820	N. G. Arfaras Sponge Packing Plant/23 W Park Street	c.1925	Frame Vernacular
8PI11822	41 W Park Street	c.1956	Minimal Traditional
8PI11826	73 W Park Street	c.1910	Frame Vernacular

Site #	Site Name	Const Date	Style
8PI11827	103 S Spring Boulevard	c.1920	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11835	St. Nicholas Bookstore/18-22 N Pinellas Avenue	c.1946	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11839	Tim's Custom Cycles/201 N Pinellas Avenue	c.1940	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11845	33 Read Street	c.1959	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11846	34 Read Street	c.1955	Ranch
8PI11848	46 Read Street	c.1925	Craftsman
8PI11849	120 Read Street	c.1935	Minimal Traditional
8PI11850	140 Read Street	c.1959	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11855	136 N Ring Avenue	c.1925	Frame Vernacular
8PI11859	212 N Ring Avenue	c.1910	Folk Victorian
8PI11864	Toula's Trailside Café/11 S Safford Avenue	c.1905	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11885	119 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1901	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11891	427 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1910	Craftsman
8PI11895	Tarpon Inn/110 W Tarpon Avenue	c.1958	Contemporary
8PI11907	Craig Park/ 0 S Spring Boulevard	c.1885	Park

Table 25: Non-Contributing Historic Resources within the Existing NRHP Tarpon Springs Historic District Boundary

Site #	Site Name	Const Date	Style
8PI1374	22-24 W Boyer Street	c.1926	Craftsman
8PI1422	Glen's Eureka Apartments/199 Grand Boulevard	c.1915	Frame Vernacular
8PI1456	109 N Hibiscus Street	c.1913	Frame Vernacular
8PI1524	428 E Orange Street	c.1919	Frame Vernacular
8PI1526	433 E Orange Street	c.1927	Mission
8PI1530	Emmanuel Johnson House/12 W Orange Street	c.1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI1548	53 W Park Street	c.1910	Masonry Vernacular
8PI1549	59 W Park Street	c.1910	Folk Victorian
8PI1567	Alexander the Great Apartments/218 N Pinellas Avenue	c.1927	Mission
8PI1569	221 N Pinellas Avenue	c.1913	Masonry Vernacular
8PI1570	229 N Pinellas Avenue	c.1913	Frame Vernacular
8PI1580	15 Read Street	c.1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI1590	58 Read Street	c.1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI1614	111 N Safford Avenue	c.1910	Masonry Vernacular
8PI1615	Neptune Lounge/101-105 S Safford Avenue	c.1905	Masonry Vernacular
8PI1638	Ellis Building/23 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1910	Masonry Vernacular
8PI1647	Costas Tsourakis Sons/148 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1909	Masonry Vernacular
8PI1654	SunTrust Bank/203 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1910	Masonry Vernacular
8PI1657	218 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1913	Masonry Vernacular
8PI1658	First Trust of Florida Mortgages/301 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1905	Frame Vernacular
8PI1662	317 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1905	Frame Vernacular
8PI1676	George Washington Order of AHEPA #16/20 W Tarpon Avenue	c.1890	Frame Vernacular
8PI11732	40 W Boyer Street	c.1955	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11734	44 W Boyer Street	c.1953	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11737	114 E Center Street	c.1905	Frame Vernacular
8PI11740	122 E Center Street	c.1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI11751	310 E Cypress Street	c.1925	Frame Vernacular

Site #	Site Name	Const Date	Style
8PI11760	219 Grand Boulevard	c.1940	Frame Vernacular
8PI11762	28 N Grosse Avenue	c.1926	Frame Vernacular
8PI11763	104 N Grosse Avenue	c.1950	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11764	127 N Grosse Avenue	c.1920	Frame Vernacular
8PI11765	137 N Grosse Avenue	c.1925	Craftsman
8PI11766	Grosse Avenue Apartments/205 N Grosse Avenue	c.1946	Frame Vernacular
8PI11767	217 N Grosse Avenue	c.1926	Frame Vernacular
8PI11768	221-223 N Grosse Avenue	c.1920	Craftsman
8PI11772	130 N Hibiscus Street	c.1905	Frame Vernacular
8PI11773	207 N Hibiscus Street	c.1954	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11776	229 N Hibiscus Street	c.1919	Frame Vernacular
8PI11786	114 W Lemon Street	c.1950	Frame Vernacular
8PI11793	Red Rose Antiques/124 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1913	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11801	Emm. J. Klimis Building/15 E Orange Street	1945	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11802	G.N. Klimis Building/27 E Orange Street	c.1945	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11803	E.C. Hoffman Designs/99 E Orange Street	c.1945	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11805	143 E Orange Street	c.1905	Folk Victorian
8PI11806	147 E Orange Street	c.1913	Frame Vernacular
8PI11811	422 E Orange Street	c.1915	Craftsman
8PI11812	438 E Orange Street	c.1910	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11824	63 W Park Street	c.1915	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11836	116 N Pinellas Avenue	c.1926	Frame Vernacular
8PI11837	121 N Pinellas Avenue	c.1912	Frame Vernacular
8PI11838	Johnny's Garage/128 N Pinellas Avenue	c.1950	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11840	St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Preschool/306 N Pinellas Avenue	c.1920	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11842	Bicycles and Outdoor Adventure Shop/10 S Pinellas Avenue	c.1930	Tudor Revival
8PI11843	210 S Pinellas Avenue	c.1930	Frame Vernacular
8PI11844	16 Read Street	c.1956	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11847	40 Read Street	c.1954	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11851	158 Read Street	c.1925	Frame Vernacular
8PI11853	116 N Ring Avenue	c.1920	Frame Vernacular
8PI11856	206 N Ring Avenue	c.1925	Craftsman
8PI11860	216 N Ring Avenue	c.1920	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11882	Home Medical Equipment/1-3 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1925	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11883	Fat Fish Services/5-17 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1949	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11884	D.C.'s Downtown Bar and Grill/110-114 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1925	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11886	Menzer's Antiques/134 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1915	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11887	Falkis Department Store/139 E Tarpon Avenue	1912	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11888	Victorian Joy Antiques/143 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1954	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11889	313-315 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1905	Frame Vernacular
8PI11890	419 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1910	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11893	47 W Tarpon Avenue	c.1947	Frame Vernacular
8PI11894	Sun Bay Motel/57 W Tarpon Avenue	c.1956	Frame Vernacular
8PI11897	Meres Park/ 2 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1913	Park

Potential *NRHP* Historic District Expansion Beyond the Current Boundaries

Predetermined areas adjacent to the district were surveyed for possible expansion of the boundaries outside of the current boundaries. This aspect of the overall survey was undertaken in order to understand the immediately surrounding resources, and if any could be included within an expanded version of the historic district. Figure 100 shows all resources surveyed within and adjacent to the existing historic district boundaries. Resources with good historic integrity are shaded as “Potentially Contributing” to help visualize the concentration of significant historic resources in the immediately surrounding area to assist in the determination of a possible expansion of the historic district.

Figure 101 was prepared based on examination of the resource patterns shown in Figure 100. Figure 101 shows the existing *NRHP* district boundaries, with possible expanded *NRHP* district boundaries drawn to include concentrations of potentially contributing resources surrounding the existing district. Proposed expansion of the *NRHP* historic district as shown would add 48 contributing resources, ten of which date from the expanded period of significance of the 1940s and 1950s and the remaining 38 within the existing historic district period of significance; 17 historic, non-contributing resources; 8 non-historic, non-contributing resources; and 6 vacant lots.

Table 26 and Table 27 identify the additional resources that would be considered contributing and non-contributing within this recommended expansion area. This expanded district boundary would allow several notable resources to be included in the historic district including the WPA-era Craig Park Shuffleboard Office and Cue House (8PI11875) and Recreation Center buildings (8PI11873), the *NRHP*-listed E. R. Meres Sponge Packing Plant (8PI1594), and the *NRHP*-listed N.G. Arfaras Sponge Packing House (8PI1545). In addition, the expansion would incorporate a variety of residences and commercial buildings that date from 1905 to 1959 and that exhibit a variety of styles reflective of the district as a whole (Figure 96-Figure 99).



Figure 96: 208 N. Spring Boulevard (8PI1626), built c. 1910 would be a contributing resource within the *NRHP* expanded district boundaries



Figure 97 211 N. Ring Avenue (8PI11858), built c. 1955 would be a contributing resource within the *NRHP* expanded district boundaries



Figure 98: 222-224 Banana Street (8PI11707), built c. 1953 in the Fruit Salad area would be a contributing resource within the expanded *NRHP* historic district boundaries



Figure 99: 214 Banana Street (8PI1367), built c. 1912 in the Fruit Salad area would be a contributing resource within the expanded *NRHP* historic district boundaries

A small portion of the Fruit Salad area is located in this potential expansion area. This extends the boundary further south on Bath and Banana Streets to capture more contributing resources. This expansion is due to the concentration of potentially contributing resources in this area that is contiguous to the existing historic district. However, the remaining portion of the Fruit Salad area west of Bath Street is not included in the potential expansion area for several reasons. For one, the area between Bath Street and Shaddock Street, and Lemon

Street and Lime Street contains mostly non-historic buildings or altered historic resources; therefore, this two-block area creates a divide between the existing historic district and the remainder of the Fruit Salad area. In addition, the concentration of historic resources further to the west is predominantly from the 1950-1959 period. This area differs from the existing *NRHP* district as a whole, which features a wider range of resources from different time periods that exhibit various styles. Many of the simple buildings in the Fruit Salad area also exhibit alterations that compromise their integrity. Therefore, it is not recommended that the *NRHP* Historic District be expanded to include the entire Fruit Salad Area at this time.

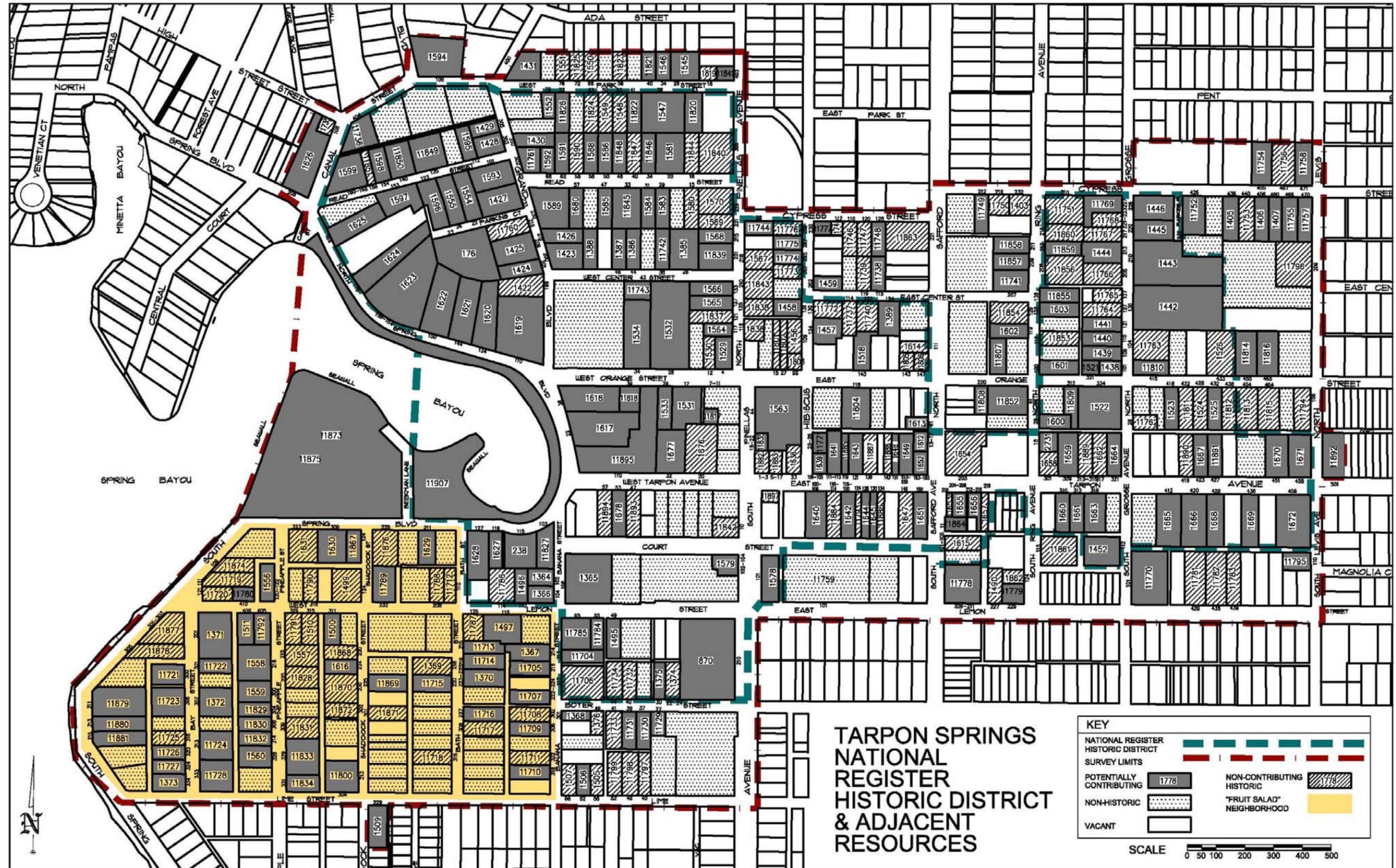


Figure 100: Map showing potential contributing historic resources within the Survey Area

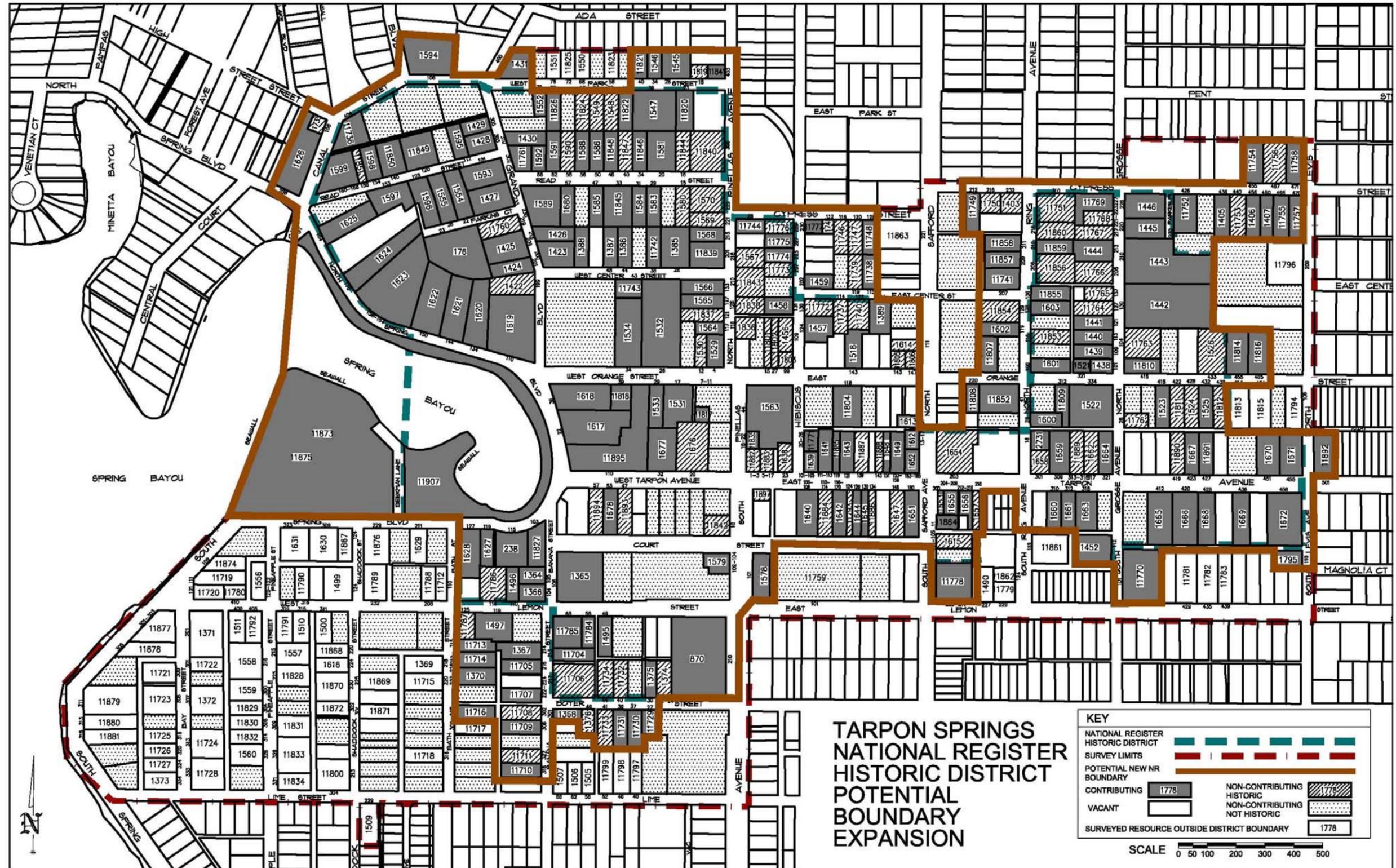


Figure 101: Map showing the potential Tarpon Springs NRHP Historic District Boundary Expansion

Table 26: Contributing Historic Resources outside the Tarpon Springs NRHP Historic District located within the potential expanded District

Site #	Site Name	Const Date	Style
8PI1367	214 Banana Street	c.1912	Frame Vernacular
8PI1368	301 Banana Street	c.1926	Craftsman
8PI1370	223-225 Bath Street	c.1928	Craftsman
8PI1405	436 E Cypress Street	c.1926	Frame Vernacular
8PI1406	456 E Cypress Street	c.1920	Frame Vernacular
8PI1407	460 E Cypress Street	c.1926	Frame Vernacular
8PI1431	400 Grand Boulevard	c.1919	Craftsman
8PI1459	202 N Hibiscus Street	c.1909	Frame Vernacular
8PI1545	N. G. Arfaras Sponge Packing House/26 W Park Street	c.1930	Frame Vernacular
8PI1546	34 W Park Street	c.1926	Frame Vernacular
8PI1594	E. R. Meres Sponge Packing Plant/106 W Park Street	c.1905	Other
8PI1626	208 N Spring Boulevard	c.1910	Neo-Classical Revival
8PI11705	216 Banana Street	c.1939	Frame Vernacular
8PI11707	222-224 Banana Street	c.1953	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11709	306 Banana Street	c.1956	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11710	318 Banana Street	c.1954	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11713	215 Bath Street	c.1919	Craftsman
8PI11714	219 Bath Street	c.1917	Frame Vernacular
8PI11716	227 Bath Street	c.1957	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11729	27 W Boyer Street	c.1945	Minimal Traditional
8PI11730	37 W Boyer Street	c.1955	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11731	39 W Boyer Street	c.1955	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11738	115 E Center Street	c.1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI11741	207 E Center Street	c.1955	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11748	128 E Cypress Street	c.1959	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11749	212 E Cypress Street	c.1920	Frame Vernacular
8PI11752	426 E Cypress Street	c.1956	Ranch
8PI11754	455 E Cypress Street	c.1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI11755	466 E Cypress Street	c.1952	Minimal Traditional
8PI11757	470 E Cypress Street	c.1908	Frame Vernacular
8PI11758	471 E Cypress Street	c.1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI11761	302 Grand Boulevard	c.1953	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11770	101 S Grosse Avenue	c.1940	Frame Vernacular
8PI11777	230 N Hibiscus Street	c.1905	Frame Vernacular
8PI11778	Pinellas Auto/209-211 E Lemon Street	c.1928	Other
8PI11795	Vinson/110 Levis Avenue	c.1912	Frame Vernacular
8PI11807	+/- 221 E Orange Street	c.1955	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11808	D. Davis & Sons Sponge Packing House/220 E Orange Street	c.1905	Frame Vernacular
8PI11814	455 E Orange Street	c.1955	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11816	465 E Orange Street	c.1957	Ranch
8PI11821	40 W Park Street	c.1919	Frame Vernacular
8PI11841	Falkis Apartments/403 N Pinellas Avenue	c.1955	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11852	41 N Ring Avenue	c.1958	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11857	209 N Ring Avenue	c.1955	Ranch
8PI11858	211 N Ring Avenue	c.1955	Frame Vernacular

8PI11873	Recreation Center/0 S Spring Boulevard	c.1936	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11875	Shuffleboard Office & Cue House/132 S Spring Boulevard	c.1935	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11892	First United Methodist Church/501 E Tarpon Avenue	c.1950	Mission

Table 27: Non-Contributing Historic Resources adjacent to the Tarpon Springs NRHP Historic District located within the potential expanded District

Site #	Site Name	Const Date	Style
8PI1376	49 W Boyer Street	c.1925	Craftsman
8PI1403	232 E Cypress Street	c.1920	Frame Vernacular
8PI11706	217 Banana Street	c.1948	Frame Vernacular
8PI11708	302 Banana Street	c.1950	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11711	322 Banana Street	c.1956	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11733	41 W Boyer Street	c.1925	Craftsman
8PI11735	108 W Canal Street	c.1930	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11739	119 E Center Street	c.1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI11745	112 E Cypress Street	c.1920	Frame Vernacular
8PI11746	116 E Cypress Street	c.1905	Frame Vernacular
8PI11747	120 E Cypress Street	c.1920	Frame Vernacular
8PI11750	216 E Cypress Street	c.1940	Frame Vernacular
8PI11753	440 E Cypress Street	c.1929	Frame Vernacular
8PI11756	467 E Cypress Street	c.1915	Masonry Vernacular
8PI11787	125 W Lemon Street	c.1949	Frame Vernacular
8PI11819	18 W Park Street	c.1925	Frame Vernacular
8PI11854	129 N Ring Avenue	c.1910	Frame Vernacular

Locally-Listed Tarpon Springs Historic District

The locally-listed Tarpon Springs Historic District exhibits the same boundaries as the current *NRHP* historic district. A major difference between the local and national historic districts is the Heritage Preservation Board review process that is required for alterations, additions, new construction, or demolition that occurs within the local historic district. The survey work within the current district boundaries resulted in an update of the historic resources that are considered contributing and non-contributing to the local historic district (this mirrors the status of the resources in the *NRHP* historic district). The survey also noted that it is possible for the local historic district boundaries to be expanded to include historic resources immediately adjacent to the district and to the southwest to include the Fruit Salad area.

The recommended expansion of the local Tarpon Springs Historic District would include a determination of contributing and non-contributing status for each resource, along with the addition of a Contributing-Altered category. This Contributing-Altered category would be for historic resources that have lost a greater degree of their historic integrity due to unsympathetic alterations than *NRHP* contributing resources, but that still convey adequate historic character that they contribute to the overall historic character of the local district.

Contributing-Altered Resources

Within most historic districts, including the Tarpon Springs Historic District, historic resources found within these entities have experienced at least some alterations since the date of construction. In most cases, the somewhat altered resources remain contributing if their basic form and essential character remain intact. However, some buildings are clearly historic, but have had historically inappropriate alterations such as enclosing a front porch, installation of poor replacement windows with altered sizes or configurations, or installation of replacement siding that compromise the historic integrity to a greater degree (Figure 102-Figure 104). For the purpose of the local historic district and its possible expansion, these resources are classified in this report and on the survey map as Contributing-Altered. Alterations to these resources are generally reversible and their removal would return the building to full contributing status. *These resources are not considered contributing to the NRHP historic district, but could contribute to the local historic district or potential expanded local historic district, if the City chose to move in this direction.*

Figure 105 is a map that shows the possible expansion of the local historic district boundaries with the Contributing-Altered category of resources. Table 28 through Table 30 list the resources that can be included in the expanded local historic district. Overall, this larger local historic district would result in 244 contributing resources; 80 contributing-altered resources; 48 historic, non-contributing resources; and 82 non-contributing, non-historic resources and 64 vacant lots.



Figure 102: Example of a Contributing-Altered resource at 422 E. Orange Street (8PI11811)



Figure 103: Example of a Contributing-Altered residence at 121 N. Pinellas Avenue (8PI11837)



Figure 104: Contributing-Altered resource at 12 W. Orange Street (8PI1530)

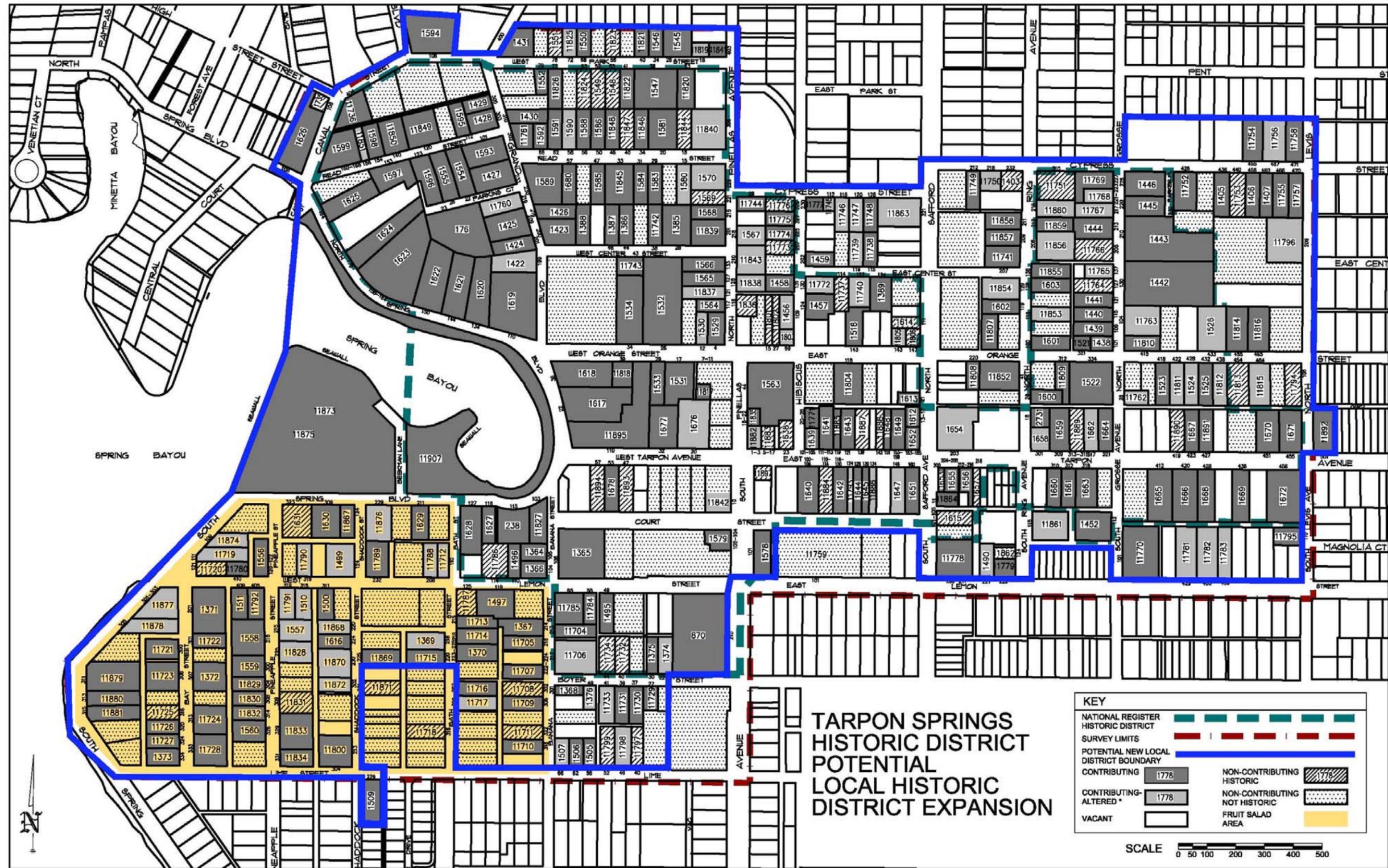


Figure 105: Map of expanded Local Historic District

Table 28: Contributing Historic Resources within an expanded Local Tarpon Springs Historic District

Site #	Site Name	Address	Const. Date	Style
8PI 1366	104 Banana Street	104 Banana Street	c.1926	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1364	105 Banana Street	105 Banana Street	c.1919	Craftsman
8PI 1365	106 Banana Street	106 Banana Street	c.1909	Craftsman
8PI 11704	213 Banana Street	213 Banana Street	c.1935	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1367	214 Banana Street	214 Banana Street	c.1912	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11705	216 Banana Street	216 Banana Street	c.1939	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11707	222-224 Banana Street	222-224 Banana Street	c.1953	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1368	301 Banana Street	301 Banana Street	c.1926	Craftsman
8PI 11709	306 Banana Street	306 Banana Street	c.1956	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11710	318 Banana Street	318 Banana Street	c.1954	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11713	215 Bath Street	215 Bath Street	c.1919	Craftsman
8PI 11714	219 Bath Street	219 Bath Street	c.1917	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11715	220 Bath Street	220 Bath Street	c.1959	Contemporary
8PI 1370	223-225 Bath Street	223-225 Bath Street	c.1928	Craftsman
8PI 11716	227 Bath Street	227 Bath Street	c.1957	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1371	201 Bay Street	201 Bay Street	c.1915	Craftsman
8PI 11721	300 Bay Street	300 Bay Street	c.1956	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11722	301 Bay Street	301 Bay Street	c.1957	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11723	306 Bay Street	306 Bay Street	c.1946	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1372	307 Bay Street	307 Bay Street	c.1925	Craftsman
8PI 11724	313 Bay Street	313 Bay Street	c.1950	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11726	320 Bay Street	320 Bay Street	c.1945	Minimal Traditional
8PI 11727	324 Bay Street	324 Bay Street	c.1945	Minimal Traditional
8PI 11728	333 Bay Street	333 Bay Street	c.1957	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1373	334 Bay Street	334 Bay Street	c.1925	Mission
8PI 11729	27 W Boyer Street	27 W Boyer Street	c.1945	Minimal Traditional
8PI 1375	30 W Boyer Street	30 W Boyer Street	c.1926	Craftsman
8PI 11730	37 W Boyer Street	37 W Boyer Street	c.1955	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11731	39 W Boyer Street	39 W Boyer Street	c.1955	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11736	404 W Canal Street	404 W Canal Street	c.1950	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1385	28 W Center Street	28 W Center Street	c.1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11742	38 W Center Street	38 W Center Street	c.1915	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11743	43 W Center Street	43 W Center Street	c.1925	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1386	44 W Center Street	44 W Center Street	c.1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1387	48 W Center Street	48 W Center Street	c.1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1388	58 W Center Street	58 W Center Street	c.1915	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11738	115 E Center Street	115 E Center Street	c.1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1389	124 E Center Street	124 E Center Street	c.1926	Craftsman
8PI 11741	207 E Center Street	207 E Center Street	c.1955	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11744	Symian Society	28 E Cypress Street	c.1930	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11748	128 E Cypress Street	128 E Cypress Street	c.1959	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11749	212 E Cypress Street	212 E Cypress Street	c.1920	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11752	426 E Cypress Street	426 E Cypress Street	c.1956	Ranch
8PI 1405	436 E Cypress Street	436 E Cypress Street	c.1926	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11754	455 E Cypress Street	455 E Cypress Street	c.1910	Frame Vernacular

Site #	Site Name	Address	Const. Date	Style
8PI 1406	456 E Cypress Street	456 E Cypress Street	c. 1920	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1407	460 E Cypress Street	460 E Cypress Street	c. 1926	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11755	466 E Cypress Street	466 E Cypress Street	c. 1952	Minimal Traditional
8PI 11757	470 E Cypress Street	470 E Cypress Street	c. 1908	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11758	471 E Cypress Street	471 E Cypress Street	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1423	Harvest Temple North	200 Grand Boulevard	c. 1920	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1424	201 Grand Boulevard	201 Grand Boulevard	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1425	209 Grand Boulevard	209 Grand Boulevard	c. 1915	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1426	216 Grand Boulevard	216 Grand Boulevard	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1589	Unitarian Universalist Church	230 Grand Boulevard	c. 1909	Gothic Revival
8PI 1427	233 Grand Boulevard	233 Grand Boulevard	c. 1928	Tudor Revival
8PI 11761	302 Grand Boulevard	302 Grand Boulevard	c. 1953	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1428	303 Grand Boulevard	303 Grand Boulevard	c. 1915	Craftsman
8PI 1429	305 Grand Boulevard	305 Grand Boulevard	c. 1926	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1430	Elizabeth Sage House	310 Grand Boulevard	c. 1891	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1431	400 Grand Boulevard	400 Grand Boulevard	c. 1919	Craftsman
8PI 1438	101 N Grosse Avenue	101 N Grosse Avenue	c. 1915	Colonial Revival
8PI 11770	101 S Grosse Avenue	101 S Grosse Avenue	c. 1940	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1439	109 N Grosse Avenue	109 N Grosse Avenue	c. 1913	Colonial Revival
8PI 1452	Water Works	112 S Grosse Avenue	1916	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1440	115 N Grosse Avenue	115 N Grosse Avenue	c. 1913	Colonial Revival
8PI 1441	121 N Grosse Avenue	121 N Grosse Avenue	c. 1919	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1442	130 N Grosse Avenue	130 N Grosse Avenue	c. 1910	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1443	210 N Grosse Avenue	210 N Grosse Avenue	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1444	213 N Grosse Avenue	213 N Grosse Avenue	c. 1926	Craftsman
8PI 1445	220 N Grosse Avenue	220 N Grosse Avenue	c. 1910	Craftsman
8PI 1446	226 N Grosse Avenue	226 N Grosse Avenue	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11769	227 N Grosse Avenue	227 N Grosse Avenue	c. 1920	Craftsman
8PI 11771	20-26 N Hibiscus Street	20-26 N Hibiscus Street	c. 1913	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1457	Hibiscus Street Apartments	124 N Hibiscus Street	c. 1905	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1458	131 N Hibiscus Street	131 N Hibiscus Street	c. 1919	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1459	202 N Hibiscus Street	202 N Hibiscus Street	c. 1909	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11774	225 N Hibiscus Street	225 N Hibiscus Street	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11775	227 N Hibiscus Street	227 N Hibiscus Street	c. 1919	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11777	230 N Hibiscus Street	230 N Hibiscus Street	c. 1905	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1495	49 W Lemon Street	49 W Lemon Street	c. 1926	Craftsman
8PI 11784	55 W Lemon Street	55 W Lemon Street	c. 1901	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11785	65 W Lemon Street	65 W Lemon Street	c. 1950	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1496	110 W Lemon Street	110 W Lemon Street	c. 1926	Craftsman
8PI 1497	119 W Lemon Street	119 W Lemon Street	c. 1915	Craftsman
8PI 11778	Pinellas Auto	209-211 E Lemon Street	c. 1928	Other
8PI 11779	Just Jags	229 E Lemon Street	c. 1957	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11789	232 W Lemon Street	232 W Lemon Street	c. 1942	Minimal Traditional
8PI 1500	311 W Lemon Street	311 W Lemon Street	c. 1912	Craftsman
8PI 11792	405 W Lemon Street	405 W Lemon Street	c. 1947	Minimal Traditional
8PI 1511	409 W Lemon Street	409 W Lemon Street	c. 1925	Tudor Revival
8PI 11780	410 E Lemon Street	410 E Lemon Street	c. 1930	Minimal Traditional

Site #	Site Name	Address	Const. Date	Style
8PI 11795	Vinson	110 Levis Avenue	c. 1920	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1505	56 W Lime Street	56 W Lime Street	c. 1915	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1506	62 W Lime Street	62 W Lime Street	c. 1926	Craftsman
8PI 11800	304 W Lime Street	304 W Lime Street	c. 1952	Colonial Revival
8PI 1529	4 W Orange Street	4 W Orange Street	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11817	7-11 W Orange Street	7-11 W Orange Street	c. 1937	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1531	17 W Orange Street	17 W Orange Street	c. 1909	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1532	26 W Orange Street	26 W Orange Street	c. 1909	Folk Victorian
8PI 1533	Hoffman Architects	29 W Orange Street	c. 1905	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1534	Carlen Realty LLC	34 W Orange Street	c. 1890	Folk Victorian
8PI 11818	39 W Orange Street	39 W Orange Street	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11804	118 E Orange Street	118 E Orange Street	c. 1925	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1518	Helenic Cultural Center	129 E Orange Street	c. 1905	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11808	D. Davis & Sons Sponge Packing House	220 E Orange Street	c. 1905	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11807	+/- 221 E Orange Street	+/- 221 E Orange Street	c. 1955	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11809	312 E Orange Street	312 E Orange Street	c. 1925	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1521	321 E Orange Street	321 E Orange Street	c. 1919	Colonial Revival
8PI 1522	The Pinder House	334 E Orange Street	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11810	415 E Orange Street	415 E Orange Street	c. 1957	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1523	418 E Orange Street	418 E Orange Street	c. 1919	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1525	432 E Orange Street	432 E Orange Street	c. 1913	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11814	455 E Orange Street	455 E Orange Street	c. 1955	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11816	465 E Orange Street	465 E Orange Street	c. 1957	Ranch
8PI 11817	7-11 W Orange Street	7-11 W Orange Street	c. 1937	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11820	N. G. Arfaras Sponge Packing Plant	23 W Park Street	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1545	N. G. Arfaras Sponge Packing House	26 W Park Street	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1546	34 W Park Street	34 W Park Street	c. 1926	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1547	39 W Park Street	39 W Park Street	c. 1915	Folk Victorian
8PI 11821	40 W Park Street	40 W Park Street	c. 1919	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11822	41 W Park Street	41 W Park Street	c. 1956	Minimal Traditional
8PI 1550	68 W Park Street	68 W Park Street	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11826	73 W Park Street	73 W Park Street	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1552	79 W Park Street	79 W Park Street	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1594	E. R. Meres Sponge Packing Plant	106 W Park Street	c. 1905	Other
8PI 1554	22 Parkin Court	22 Parkin Court	c. 1915	Craftsman
8PI 176	Anson P. K. Safford House	23 Parkin Court	c. 1883	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1555	26 Parkin Court	26 Parkin Court	c. 1915	Craftsman
8PI 1578	City Hall	101 S Pinellas Avenue	1915	Neo-Classical Revival
8PI 1579	Shepherd Center	101-104 S Pinellas Avenue	c. 1925	Mission
8PI 1564	117 N Pinellas Avenue	117 N Pinellas Avenue	c. 1913	Craftsman
8PI 1556	120-122 Pineapple Street	120-122 Pineapple Street	c. 1913	Craftsman
8PI 1565	127 N Pinellas Avenue	127 N Pinellas Avenue	c. 1913	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1566	133 N Pinellas Avenue	133 N Pinellas Avenue	c. 1913	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11835	St. Nicholas Bookstore	18-22 N Pinellas Avenue	c. 1946	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11839	Tim's Custom Cycles	201 N Pinellas Avenue	c. 1940	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 870	Tarpon Arcade	210 N Pinellas Avenue	c. 1926	Mediterranean Revival

Site #	Site Name	Address	Const. Date	Style
8PI 1568	215 N Pinellas Avenue	215 N Pinellas Avenue	c. 1913	Craftsman
8PI 1558	216 Pineapple Street	216 Pineapple Street	c. 1915	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1559	300 Pineapple Street	300 Pineapple Street	c. 1915	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11829	304 Pineapple Street	304 Pineapple Street	c. 1925	Craftsman
8PI 11830	308 Pineapple Street	308 Pineapple Street	c. 1925	Minimal Traditional
8PI 11832	314 Pineapple Street	314 Pineapple Street	c. 1925	Craftsman
8PI 1560	326 Pineapple Street	326 Pineapple Street	c. 1925	Craftsman
8PI 11833	329 Pineapple Street	329 Pineapple Street	c. 1938	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11834	331 Pineapple Street	331 Pineapple Street	c. 1928	Tudor Revival
8PI 1563	St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church	44 N Pinellas Avenue	1943	Neo-Byzantine
8PI 11841	Falkis Appartments	403 N Pinellas Avenue	c. 1955	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1581	20 Read Street	20 Read Street	c. 1926	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1583	29 Read Street	29 Read Street	c. 1926	Craftsman
8PI 1584	31 Read Street	31 Read Street	c. 1915	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11845	33 Read Street	33 Read Street	c. 1959	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11846	34 Read Street	34 Read Street	c. 1955	Ranch
8PI 11848	46 Read Street	46 Read Street	c. 1925	Craftsman
8PI 1585	47 Read Street	47 Read Street	c. 1915	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1586	50 Read Street	50 Read Street	c. 1915	Craftsman
8PI 1588	56 Read Street	56 Read Street	c. 1915	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1680	57 Read Street	57 Read Street	c. 1908	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1591	62 Read Street	62 Read Street	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1592	66 Read Street	66 Read Street	c. 1919	Craftsman
8PI 1593	H.D.L. Webster House	101 Read Street	c. 1885	Gothic Revival
8PI 1595	112 Read Street	112 Read Street	c. 1925	Craftsman
8PI 11849	120 Read Street	120 Read Street	c. 1935	Minimal Traditional
8PI 1596	123 Read Street	123 Read Street	c. 1905	Shingle
8PI 11850	140 Read Street	140 Read Street	c. 1959	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1597	153 Read Street	153 Read Street	c. 1915	Craftsman
8PI 1598	154 Read Street	154 Read Street	c. 1926	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1599	A Glorious Church	160-168 Read Street	c. 1926	Mission
8PI 2731	Traditions Real Estate	18 N Ring Avenue	c. 1926	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1600	Tarpon Lodge	28 N Ring Avenue	c. 1926	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11852	41 N Ring Avenue	41 N Ring Avenue	c. 1958	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1601	The Livery Stable	100 N Ring Avenue	c. 1905	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1602	119 N Ring Avenue	119 N Ring Avenue	c. 1915	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1603	128 N Ring Avenue	128 N Ring Avenue	c. 1905	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11855	136 N Ring Avenue	136 N Ring Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11857	209 N Ring Avenue	209 N Ring Avenue	c. 1955	Ranch
8PI 11858	211 N Ring Avenue	211 N Ring Avenue	c. 1955	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11859	212 N Ring Avenue	212 N Ring Avenue	c. 1910	Folk Victorian
8PI 11864	Toula's Trailside Café	11 S Safford Avenue	c. 1905	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1612	Zante Cafeneo	13-17 N Safford Avenue	c. 1910	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1613	21 N Safford Avenue	21 N Safford Avenue	c. 1925	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11867	112 Shaddock Street	112 Shaddock Street	c. 1901	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1616	224 Shaddock Street	224 Shaddock Street	c. 1920	Craftsman
8PI 11869	225 Shaddock Street	225 Shaddock Street	c. 1950	Minimal Traditional

Site #	Site Name	Address	Const. Date	Style
8PI 11873	Recreation Center	0 S Spring Boulevard	c. 1936	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11907	Craig Park (Spring Bayou)	0 Spring Boulevard	c. 1890	N/A
8PI 1617	William T. Fleming House	22 N Spring Boulevard	c. 1887	Queen Anne Revival
8PI 1618	36 N Spring Boulevard	36 N Spring Boulevard	c. 1888	Queen Anne Revival
8PI 1619	George Clemson House	110 N Spring Boulevard	c. 1900	Shingle
8PI 11827	103 Spring Boulevard	103 Spring Boulevard	c. 1920	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 238	Edward Newton Knapp House	115 S Spring Boulevard	c. 1886	Queen Anne Revival
8PI 1627	119 S Spring Boulevard	119 S Spring Boulevard	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1628	127 S Spring Boulevard	127 S Spring Boulevard	c. 1915	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11875	Shuffleboard Office & Cue House	132 S Spring Boulevard	c. 1935	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1620	George Clemson Auxiliary	134 N Spring Boulevard	c. 1902	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1621	Marshall H. Alworth House	144 N Spring Boulevard	c. 1895	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1622	Wilbur DeGolier House	150 N Spring Avenue	c. 1888	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1623	Tsaveris House	158-164 N Spring Boulevard	c. 1890	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1624	Reidinger House	170 N Spring Boulevard	c. 1885	Queen Anne Revival
8PI 1625	The Bigelow Cottage	184 N Spring Boulevard	c. 1900	Folk Victorian
8PI 1626	208 N Spring Boulevard	208 N Spring Boulevard	c. 1910	Neo-Classical Revival
8PI 1629	211 S Spring Boulevard	211 S Spring Boulevard	c. 1915	Colonial Revival
8PI 1630	309 S Spring Boulevard	309 S Spring Boulevard	c. 1910	Colonial Revival
8PI 11879	311 S Spring Boulevard	311 S Spring Boulevard	c. 1959	Ranch
8PI 11880	313 S Spring Boulevard	313 S Spring Boulevard	c. 1955	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11881	315 S Spring Boulevard	315 S Spring Boulevard	c. 1951	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1677	Spring Bayou Bed & Breakfast	32 W Tarpon Avenue	c. 1910	Queen Anne Revival
8PI 1678	Tagarelli Brothers Construction	53 W Tarpon Avenue	c. 1890	Queen Anne Revival
8PI 1639	McAroy Drug Store	101-105 E Tarpon Avenue	c. 1895	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1640	Meres Building	100-106 E Tarpon Avenue	1914	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11895	Tarpon Inn	110 W Tarpon Avenue	c. 1958	Contemporary
8PI 1641	Furniture Emporium	111-113 E Tarpon Avenue	c. 1905	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1642	Taylor Arcade	116-120 E Tarpon Avenue	1926	Mission
8PI 11885	119 E Tarpon Avenue	119 E Tarpon Avenue	c. 1901	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1643	J.W Fernald Building	121 E Tarpon Avenue	1894	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1644	Tarapanis	128 E Tarpon Avenue	c. 1913	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1645	Bentley's Antiques	130 E Tarpon Avenue	c. 1905	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1648	151 E Tarpon Avenue	151 E Tarpon Avenue	c. 1886	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1649	W.H. Gourley Building	153-159 E Tarpon Avenue	c. 1905	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1651	Tarpon Springs Historical Society	160 E Tarpon Avenue	1908	Queen Anne Revival
8PI 1652	Finders Keepers Antiques	163-165 E Tarpon Avenue	c. 1910	Art Moderne
8PI 1653	Manzoni's	200 E Tarpon Avenue	1905	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1655	Global Folk Arts	204-208 E Tarpon Avenue	c. 1910	Mission
8PI 1656	Enchanted Shop	212-216 E Tarpon Avenue	c. 1915	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1659	309 E Tarpon Avenue	309 E Tarpon Avenue	c. 1905	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1660	Cucina Siciliana	310 E Tarpon Avenue	c. 1905	Queen Anne Revival
8PI 1661	Marcus Occhipinti M.D.	312 E Tarpon Avenue	c. 1910	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1663	318 E Tarpon Avenue	318 E Tarpon Avenue	c. 1910	Folk Victorian
8PI 1664	321 E Tarpon Avenue	321 E Tarpon Avenue	c. 1910	Dutch Colonial Revival
8PI 1665	412 E Tarpon Avenue	412 E Tarpon Avenue	c. 1905	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1666	Studio 420	420 E Tarpon Avenue	c. 1905	Frame Vernacular

Site #	Site Name	Address	Const. Date	Style
8PI 1667	423 E Tarpon Avenue	423 E Tarpon Avenue	c. 1915	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11891	427 E Tarpon Avenue	427 E Tarpon Avenue	c. 1910	Craftsman
8PI 1668	428 E Tarpon Avenue	428 E Tarpon Avenue	c. 1911	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1669	436 E Tarpon Avenue	436 E Tarpon Avenue	c. 1926	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1670	451 E Tarpon Avenue	451 E Tarpon Avenue	c. 1915	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1671	455 E Tarpon Avenue	455 E Tarpon Avenue	c. 1915	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1672	456 E Tarpon Avenue	456 E Tarpon Avenue	c. 1912	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11892	First United Methodist Church	501 E Tarpon Avenue	c. 1950	Mission
8PI 1366	104 Banana Street	104 Banana Street	c. 1928	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1364	105 Banana Street	105 Banana Street	c. 1919	Craftsman
8PI 1365	106 Banana Street	106 Banana Street	c. 1909	Craftsman
8PI 11704	213 Banana Street	213 Banana Street	c. 1935	Frame Vernacular

Table 29: Contributing-Altered Historic Resources within an expanded Local Tarpon Springs Historic District

Site #	Site Name	Address	Const. Date	Style
8PI 11706	217 Banana Street	217 Banana Street	c. 1948	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11712	110 Bath Street	110 Bath Street	c. 1926	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1369	218 Bath Street	218 Bath Street	c. 1925	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11717	309 Bath Street	309 Bath Street	c. 1915	Shingle
8PI 11719	111 Bay Street	111 Bay Street	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1374	22-24 W Boyer Street	22-24 W Boyer Street	c. 1926	Craftsman
8PI 11733	41 W Boyer Street	41 W Boyer Street	c. 1925	Craftsman
8PI 1376	49 W Boyer Street	49 W Boyer Street	c. 1925	Craftsman
8PI 11739	119 E Center Street	119 E Center Street	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11740	122 E Center Street	122 E Center Street	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11745	112 E Cypress Street	112 E Cypress Street	c. 1920	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11746	116 E Cypress Street	116 E Cypress Street	c. 1905	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11747	120 E Cypress Street	120 E Cypress Street	c. 1920	Frame Vernacular
8PI11750	216 E Cypress Street	216 E Cypress Street	c. 1940	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11756	467 E Cypress Street	467 E Cypress Street	c. 1915	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1422	Glen's Eureka Apartments	199 Grand Boulevard	c. 1915	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11760	219 Grand Boulevard	219 Grand Boulevard	c. 1940	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11762	28 N Grosse Avenue	28 N Grosse Avenue	c. 1926	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11763	104 N Grosse Avenue	104 N Grosse Avenue	c. 1950	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11765	137 N Grosse Avenue	137 N Grosse Avenue	c. 1925	Craftsman
8PI 11767	217 N Grosse Avenue	217 N Grosse Avenue	c. 1926	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11768	221-223 N Grosse Avenue	221-223 N Grosse Avenue	c. 1920	Craftsman
8PI 1456	109 N Hibiscus Street	109 N Hibiscus Street	c. 1913	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11772	130 N Hibiscus Street	130 N Hibiscus Street	c. 1905	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11788	208 W Lemon Street	208 W Lemon Street	c. 1950	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1490	227 E Lemon Street	227 E Lemon Street	c. 1912	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1510	315 W Lemon Street	315 W Lemon Street	c. 1925	Craftsman
8PI 11790	316 W Lemon Street	316 W Lemon Street	c. 1905	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11791	319 W Lemon Street	319 W Lemon Street	c. 1950	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11781	429 E Lemon Street	429 E Lemon Street	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular

Site #	Site Name	Address	Const. Date	Style
8PI 11782	435 E Lemon Street	435 E Lemon Street	c. 1915	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11783	439 E Lemon Street	439 E Lemon Street	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11796	209 Levis Avenue	209 Levis Avenue	c. 1920	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11798	46 W Lime Street	46 W Lime Street	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1507	66 W Lime Street	66 W Lime Street	c. 1926	Craftsman
8PI 1530	Emmanuel Johnson House	12 W Orange Street	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11803	E.C. Hoffman Designs	99 E Orange Street	c. 1945	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11805	143 E Orange Street	143 E Orange Street	c. 1905	Folk Victorian
8PI 11811	422 E Orange Street	422 E Orange Street	c. 1915	Craftsman
8PI 1524	428 E Orange Street	428 E Orange Street	c. 1919	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1526	433 E Orange Street	433 E Orange Street	c. 1927	Mission
8PI11812	438 E Orange Street	438 E Orange Street	c. 1910	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11815	464 E Orange Street	464 E Orange Street	c. 1959	Ranch
8PI 11819	18 W Park Street	18 W Park Street	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11825	72 W Park Street	72 W Park Street	c. 1915	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1557	215 Pineapple Street	215 Pineapple Street	c. 1920	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11828	225 Pineapple Street	225 Pineapple Street	c. 1923	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11842	Bicycles and Outdoor Adventure Shop	10 S Pinellas Avenue	c. 1930	Tudor Revival
8PI 11837	121 N Pinellas Avenue	121 N Pinellas Avenue	c. 1912	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11838	Johnny's Garage	128 N Pinellas Avenue	c. 1950	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11843	210 S Pinellas Avenue	210 S Pinellas Avenue	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1567	Alexander the Great Apartments	218 N Pinellas Avenue	c. 1927	Mission
8PI 1570	229 N Pinellas Avenue	229 N Pinellas Avenue	c. 1913	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11840	St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Preschool	306 N Pinellas Avenue	c. 1920	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1580	15 Read Street	15 Read Street	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1590	58 Read Street	58 Read Street	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11851	158 Read Street	158 Read Street	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11861	115 S Ring Avenue	115 S Ring Avenue	c. 1905	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11853	116 N Ring Avenue	116 N Ring Avenue	c. 1920	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11854	129 N Ring Avenue	129 N Ring Avenue	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11856	206 N Ring Avenue	206 N Ring Avenue	c. 1925	Craftsman
8PI 11860	216 N Ring Avenue	216 N Ring Avenue	c. 1920	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11863	221 N Safford Avenue	221 N Safford Avenue	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1499	124 Shaddock Street	124 Shaddock Street	c. 1928	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11868	220 Shaddock Street	220 Shaddock Street	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11870	230 Shaddock Street	230 Shaddock Street	c. 1920	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11872	302 Shaddock Street	302 Shaddock Street	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11874	109 S Spring Boulevard	109 S Spring Boulevard	c. 1935	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11876	229 S Spring Boulevard	229 S Spring Boulevard	c. 1937	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11877	301-303 S Spring Boulevard	301-303 S Spring Boulevard	c. 1958	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11878	305 S Spring Boulevard	305 S Spring Boulevard	c. 1939	Minimal Traditional
8PI 11882	Home Medical Equipment	1-3 E Tarpon Avenue	c. 1925	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1676	George Washington Order of AHEPA #16	20 W Tarpon Avenue	c. 1890	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11793	Red Rose Antiques	124 E Tarpon Avenue	c. 1913	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11886	Menzer's Antiques	134 E Tarpon Avenue	c. 1915	Masonry Vernacular

Site #	Site Name	Address	Const. Date	Style
8PI 1647	Costas Tsourakis Sons	148 E Tarpon Avenue	c. 1909	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1654	SunTrust Bank	203 E Tarpon Avenue	c. 1910	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1658	First Trust of Florida Mortgages	301 E Tarpon Avenue	c. 1905	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1662	317 E Tarpon Avenue	317 E Tarpon Avenue	c. 1905	Frame Vernacular

Table 30: Non-Contributing Historic Resources within an expanded Local Tarpon Springs Historic District

Site #	Site Name	Address	Const. Date	Style
8PI 11708	302 Banana Street	302 Banana Street	c. 1950	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11711	322 Banana Street	322 Banana Street	c. 1956	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11720	121 Bay Street	121 Bay Street	c. 1953	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11725	316 Bay Street	316 Bay Street	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11732	40 W Boyer Street	40 W Boyer Street	c. 1955	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11734	44 W Boyer Street	44 W Boyer Street	c. 1953	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11735	108 W Canal Street	108 W Canal Street	c. 1930	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11737	114 E Center Street	114 E Center Street	c. 1905	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1403	232 E Cypress Street	232 E Cypress Street	c. 1920	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11751	310 E Cypress Street	310 E Cypress Street	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11753	440 E Cypress Street	440 E Cypress Street	c. 1929	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11764	127 N Grosse Avenue	127 N Grosse Avenue	c. 1920	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11766	Grosse Avenue Apartments	205 N Grosse Avenue	c. 1946	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11773	207 N Hibiscus Street	207 N Hibiscus Street	c. 1954	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11776	229 N Hibiscus Street	229 N Hibiscus Street	c. 1919	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11786	114 W Lemon Street	114 W Lemon Street	c. 1950	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11787	125 W Lemon Street	125 W Lemon Street	c. 1949	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11794	106 Levis Street	106 Levis Street	c. 1950	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11797	40 W Lime Street	40 W Lime Street	c. 1915	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11799	52 W Lime Street	52 W Lime Street	c. 1910	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11801	Emm. J. Klimis Building	15 E Orange Street	1945	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11802	G.N. Klimis Building	27 E Orange Street	c. 1945	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11806	147 E Orange Street	147 E Orange Street	c. 1913	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11813	454 E Orange Street	464 E Orange Street	1955	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1548	53 W Park Street	53 W Park Street	c. 1910	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11823	56 W Park Street	56 W Park Street	c. 1915	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1549	59 W Park Street	59 W Park Street	c. 1910	Folk Victorian
8PI 11824	63 W Park Street	63 W Park Street	c. 1915	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1551	76 W Park Street	76 W Park Street	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11831	309 Pineapple Street	309 Pineapple Street	c. 1938	Minimal Traditional
8PI 11836	116 N Pinellas Avenue	116 N Pinellas Avenue	c. 1926	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1569	221 N Pinellas Avenue	221 N Pinellas Avenue	c. 1913	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11844	16 Read Street	16 Read Street	c. 1956	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11847	40 Read Street	40 Read Street	c. 1954	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11862	124 S Ring Avenue	124 S Ring Avenue	c. 1920	Frame Vernacular
8PI 1615	Neptune Lounge	101-105 S Safford Avenue	c. 1905	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1614	111 N Safford Avenue	111 N Safford Avenue	c. 1910	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11897	Meres Park	2 E Tarpon Avenue	c. 1913	N/A

Site #	Site Name	Address	Const. Date	Style
8PI 11883	Fat Fish Services	5-17 E Tarpon Avenue	c. 1949	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1638	Ellis Building	23 E Tarpon Avenue	c. 1910	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11893	47 W Tarpon Avenue	47 W Tarpon Avenue	c. 1947	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11894	Sun Bay Motel	57 W Tarpon Avenue	c. 1956	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11884	D.C.'s Downtown Bar and Grill	110-114 E Tarpon Avenue	c. 1925	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11887	Falkis Department Store	139 E Tarpon Avenue	1912	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11888	Victorian Joy Antiques	143 E Tarpon Avenue	c. 1954	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 1657	218 E Tarpon Avenue	218 E Tarpon Avenue	c. 1913	Masonry Vernacular
8PI 11889	313-315 E Tarpon Avenue	313-315 E Tarpon Avenue	c. 1905	Frame Vernacular
8PI 11890	419 E Tarpon Avenue	419 E Tarpon Avenue	c. 1910	Masonry Vernacular

SIGNIFICANT INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES

Within the Tarpon Springs survey area, the significant resources that are currently listed in the *NRHP* or potentially eligible for inclusion in the *NRHP* have been identified.

***NRHP*-Listed Resources**

Five buildings are individually listed in the *NRHP* within the Tarpon Springs survey area in addition to the Tarpon Springs Historic District (8PI1712). These resources are shown in Table 31. Excerpts for each resource were taken from the *NRHP* Nominations.

Table 31: Individually *NRHP*-listed Resources within the Tarpon Springs survey area

Site #	Site Name	Const Date
8PI176	Anson P. K. Safford House/23 Parkin Court	c.1883
8PI870	Tarpon Arcade/210 S Pinellas Avenue	c.1926
8PI1545	N. G. Arfaras Sponge Packing House/26 W Park Street	c.1930
8PI1578	Tarpon Springs Old City Hall/101 S Pinellas Avenue	1915
8PI1594	E. R. Meres Sponge Packing Plant/106 W Park Street	c.1905

8PI176 Safford House

This two-story Frame Vernacular residence was listed in the *NRHP* in 1975 (Figure 106). The house is significant as an example of early vernacular domestic architecture in Florida in addition to its association with Anson P. K. Safford and his sister, Dr. Mary Safford.



Figure 106: Safford House at 23 Parkin Court

Anson P. K. Safford was born in Vermont in 1830, and later moved with his family to Illinois. As an adult, Safford went to Nevada in 1850 where he served two terms in the Nevada legislature. After a period in business in San Francisco and a two-year tour of Europe, he returned to the United States in 1867 and was appointed Surveyor General for Nevada by President Andrew Jackson. President Ulysses S. Grant then appointed him

governor of Arizona in 1869 and again in 1873. Safford is credited with having established the public school system in Arizona during his terms as governor.

After leaving Arizona due to poor health, Safford went to Philadelphia where he became involved in the purchase of land in Florida. Safford and Hamilton Disston, who purchased 4 million acres of Florida "swamplands" from the Internal Improvement Fund of Florida, selected Tarpon Springs as a town site to establish a winter resort for well-to-do Northerners. About 9,000 acres in this tract was assigned to the Lake Butler Villa Company, owned by Disston, with Safford serving as company President. At the end of his life, all of Safford's energies were dedicated to the development of Florida's west coast and to Tarpon Springs in particular.

Dr. Mary Jane Safford, Anson's sister, was the first woman to practice medicine in the state of Florida. As a young woman, she worked as a Civil War nurse. She then studied medicine in New York and in Vienna and had a successful practice in Boston. She was on the professional faculty of the University of Boston Medical College, and was one of a half dozen women elected to the Boston School Board in 1878. Like her brother, she was often in poor health and had a tendency to overwork; she came to Tarpon Springs to live with her brother and his family for a quiet life but continued to practice locally.

Construction of the Safford House began around 1883, shortly after Anson P. K. Safford's arrival in the Tarpon Springs area. The house was originally constructed as a one-story wood framed cottage with double gables on the front, central hall and a wide bracketed veranda on two sides on the north side of Spring Bayou. By 1887, a second story had been added with the original roof trusses, gables, and gable windows raised intact atop the new second story walls. At this time Victorian gingerbread details were added including a cupola, window hood trim, bargeboards, brackets, and balustrades of different patterns. After both Anson and Mary Safford's deaths in 1891, the land on which the house was located was sold to George Clemson. At this time Mrs. Safford had the house moved a block further north.

After the house relocation, Mrs. Safford began using the building as a boarding house that she called Villa Ansonia. A few years later she had the interior of the house subdivided into small apartments and renamed it "The Miramar" (Figure 107). At this time, the house was stripped of its exterior Victorian trim and left a simple version of the original house with plain porch posts and no balustrade. Portions of the veranda were also enclosed as well to provide additional rooms.

The City of Tarpon Springs acquired the Safford House in 1994. It was renovated with the help of grants through the Florida Division of Historic Resources and Save Americas Treasures. It now operates as the Safford House Museum.



Figure 107: Safford House c. 1893 (image from NRHP nomination)

8PI870 **Tarpon Arcade**

This large two-story stuccoed building with Mediterranean Revival styling was listed on the NRHP in 1984 (Figure 108). The arcaded block type commercial building is a variant of the two-part commercial block. It is based on a style derived from loggias - great arcaded porches built in Italian cities during the Renaissance. Designed primarily for banks and large retail stores, most of the buildings of this type date from the first three decades of the 20th century. The Arcade Building is a two-story building that encompasses an entire block along Tarpon Avenue. The building features a series of round arch openings along its ground level story and covered walkways along the second level. The flat roof is obscured with a pent roof overhangs running between its corner gable roof towers. The sloped roofs are surfaced with barrel tile and the exterior wall fabric is smooth stucco. Two domed towers flank the center arched entry on the main (east) façade which has an elegant shaped parapet.

The Tarpon Arcade building is significant for its historical connection with the development of the commercial section of Tarpon Springs during the real estate boom of the 1920s, particularly the intended development along Pinellas Avenue. The building is also important for being the only major hotel facility constructed in downtown Tarpon Springs during this period and as the only major example of Mediterranean Revival style commercial architecture in the downtown to survive from the 1920s (Figure 109).



Figure 108: Tarpon Arcade



Figure 109: 1920s era Postcard of the Tarpon Arcade (image courtesy fivay.org)

A real estate boom began to sweep southern Florida about 1921, and Tarpon Springs attracted its share of speculators. New subdivisions were platted to make way for the expected new houses and businesses. At the height of the boom a group of Tarpon Springs residents decided to develop the property along Pinellas Avenue just south of the center of town. The scheme promised to more than double the size of the commercial district, and the centerpiece of the plan was to be the Tarpon Arcade Hotel. They formed a development company called Tarpon Springs Enterprises, Inc., and its first act was to petition the City Commission to widen and pave Pinellas Avenue from Tarpon Avenue south to the city limits. They also asked that the City install sidewalks and street lights, the cost of the work to be assessed against the owners of property abutting the avenue.

Over the next year, Tarpon Springs Enterprises began acquiring the majority of the property along Pinellas Avenue and more besides. They assembled 59 parcels of land comprising nearly the entire area of the city south of Tarpon Avenue to the city limits. Ownership of these extensive tracts allowed the businessmen to request and receive replats of the older subdivisions, creating two new subdivisions called Broadway Subdivision and Tarpon Springs Enterprises Subdivision. Construction of the hotel began in June of 1925. The project was jointly financed by Tarpon Springs Enterprises and the Broadway Development Company of Atlantic City, N.J., headed by W.F. Shaw. The new "Spanish" style building was to be erected at a cost of \$100,000 and be designed by the architectural firm of Wolpert and Brown from St. Petersburg and contracted to Ricketts and Hayworth of the same city. In January of 1926, shortly before the hotel was to open, the plan of the hotel and shopping arcade was modified to provide space for the local Post Office. Wolpert and Brown also designed this new addition.

The collapse of the Florida real estate boom in 1926 saw the end of the large-scale development plans for Pinellas Avenue. The hotel, however, received enough patronage to keep it going and the arcade shops appeared to be occupied as well. The structure became a local landmark because of its interesting architecture and was regularly featured on colored postcards of the area. After the destruction of the older and larger Tarpon Inn Hotel by fire in 1927, the Tarpon Arcade Hotel increased in importance as tourist lodging.

The hotel continued to enjoy enough patronage throughout the economically troubled 1930s to sustain it. An advertisement in a St. Petersburg guidebook published in 1936 carried an advertisement describing the hotel as offering 50 rooms and baths, steam heat, and a coffee shop. The hotel changed hand several times during the 1950s and 1960s and began to lose business as more modern motels went up along nearby U.S. Highway 19. The Post Office closed in 1961, and the arcade stores began to stand vacant. In 1976, a fire damaged the second floor of the building and the towers flanking the main entranceway were removed. Subsequently, the hotel began catering the semi-permanent residents. By the 1980s, the building stood mostly vacant.

The building was extensively renovated in the mid-1980s (Figure 110-Figure 111). The first story of the arcade is now used for retail space for a number of different shops, while the second story contains space for offices.



Figure 110: Tarpon Arcade c. 1983 (image from NRHP nomination)



Figure 111: Tarpon Arcade renovation, Oct. 23, 1985. *Suncoast News*.

8PI1578 Tarpon Springs Old City Hall

The Tarpon Springs Old City Hall is a two-story Neoclassical Revival style building listed in the *NRHP* in 1990 (Figure 112). Built in 1915, the building is significant in the area of Politics and Government, as the major public building and decision making center for Tarpon Springs from 1915 to 1987 and as a noteworthy representative of the Neoclassical Revival style, designed by noted architect Ernest Daniel Ivey.



Figure 112: Tarpon Springs Old City Hall

The Tarpon Springs Old City Hall housed the Fire and Police Departments, the City Library, the City council, and all City administrative offices (Figure 113). By 1946, the City government had outgrown the Tarpon Springs Old City Hall, and the City Commission began discussing proposals to make additions to the building. The favored recommendation was one that would add one-story wings to the north and south ends. The north wing would provide room to house the Chamber of Commerce, the Police station, and rest rooms, while the south wing would house three fire engines. For reasons unknown, only the north wing was designed and built. The operations of the City government were maintained in the Tarpon Springs Old City Hall until 1987, when the building was vacated in favor of larger quarters. At that time, the building was renovated for use as a cultural arts center.

The building was designed in the Neoclassical Revival style by Ernest D. Ivey. Ivey was partner in the firm Ivey and Crook, Architects whose work included approximately 460 buildings in Alabama, Georgia, Florida, the Carolinas, and Mississippi, consisting of private residences, public schools and libraries, government buildings, commercial structures, and churches; and 40 buildings on the campus of Emory University in Atlanta. The Old Tarpon Springs Old City Hall is an excellent example of the Neoclassical Revival Style, incorporating nearly all of the hallmarks of the style, including the use of Corinthian colossal columns and pilasters on a central portico.

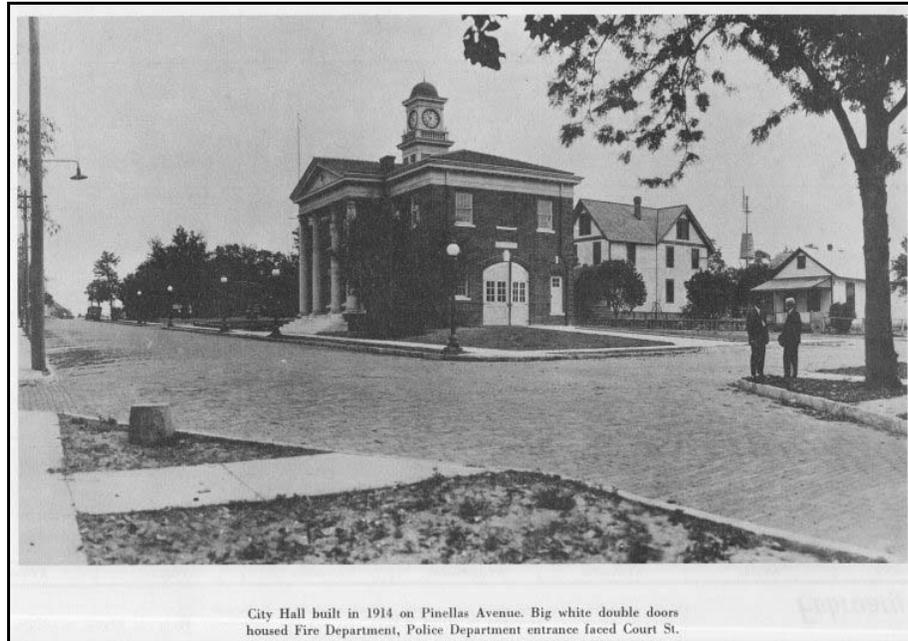


Figure 113: Early photo of City Hall showing the original firehouse doors at the south end and stairs leading to Pinellas Avenue (photo from fivay.org)

The rectangular symmetrical façade building has a hipped roof with boxed eaves with modillion trim. A small, cupola with a dome and four clock faces is centrally located on the main roof. There is a front facing gable pediment supported by four Corinthian columns on the main elevation. The exterior fabric of the building is brick with brick quoins on the corners. The central, double door, main entrance has a pedimented cap over double doors with transoms. The 8/8 double-hung windows have brick lintels with keystones and cast stone sills.

A one-story, brick addition was built at the north end in 1947 and is compatible with the original building. Its design incorporates similar fenestration, quoins, hipped roof with small gable over the main entrance, and boxed eaves. In 1962, the building underwent several alterations. At this time, the double doors of the south façade that originally housed the fire trucks were replaced with a single door and a gabled roof porch, a handicapped ramp was installed on top of the original entrance steps of the east elevation, the original grand front entrance steps of the west elevation were replaced with brick steps leading in from the side of the portico, wrought iron handrails were added, and the stone bases of the columns were covered with brick.

8PI1545 N. G. Arfaras Sponge Packing Plant

The N. G. Arfaras Sponge Packing Plant is a one-story wood Frame Vernacular building listed in the *NRHP* in 1991 (Figure 114). It is significant because of its association with the Tarpon Springs sponge industry and Nicholas G. Arfaras, one of the most successful of the City's sponge dealers. It has architectural significance for its embodiment of the sponge packing house, a significant building type in the historic development of Tarpon Springs.



Figure 114: N. G. Arfaras Sponge Packing Plant

The utilitarian wood framed building has clapboard siding and rests on brick piers. It has a low-pitched front-facing gable roof with exposed rafter ends and a small, one room gable roof extension at the front. Two brick chimneys are located on the east side wall. It has been altered from its original appearance by the removal of a sponge drying platform on the east side and the windows have been shuttered.

Commercial sponging was centered at Key West, Nassau, Bahamas, and Cuba prior to 1890. During the 1890s the industry began shifting to the Tarpon Springs area and when the Spanish-American War began in 1898, many sponge boats left Key West to come to Tarpon Springs. By the early 1900s, Tarpon Springs was considered the largest sponge port in United States.

While the sponge industry was already established in Tarpon Springs, the arrival of Greek immigrants brought the industry to the next level. John Cocoris from Leonidion, Kynourias, Greece, arrived in Tarpon Springs in 1896. A year after his arrival he began working for John Cheyney, who financed Cocoris' early efforts to make the industry more efficient. In 1905, Cocoris introduced the first mechanized sponge fishing boat to Tarpon Springs, and in that same year 500 Greek divers arrived in the City with more to follow. The sponge industry grew steadily throughout the 1910s and 1920s. While most Florida communities suffered a virtual halt in building after the collapse of the Florida Land Boom in 1926, Tarpon Springs

continued to develop buoyed by the success of the spongers. The construction of the N.G. Arfaras Sponge Packing Plant in 1930 is evidence of the prosperity that remained strong during this period.

Nicholas G. Arfaras ultimately became a leading force in the Tarpon Springs sponge industry as it entered its most lucrative era. During World War II, when traditional European suppliers were unable to ship their products to American markets, Tarpon Springs became the world's leading sponge producing center. Capitalizing upon the situation, Arfaras became the leading sponge dealer in the United States. He also became the City of Tarpon Springs's leading benefactor. When the Greek Orthodox Church planned to construct the monumental St. Nicholas Cathedral in 1943, it was Arfaras who guaranteed the loan that made the project possible.

The prosperity of the wartime sponge industry ended with the cessation of hostilities in Europe. From a record high production of \$4,000,000 in 1946 the total fell over \$1,000,000 in the following year. There were two reasons for the decline. One was that the European markets reopened and the surplus of sponges there glutted the market and brought prices down. The second reason was the visitation of a "red tide," a blight caused by the overabundance of dinoflagellates in a contained area in the sea, visited the sponge beds. In the course of the decade between 1947 and 1957 the sponge industry was nearly ruined.

The N. G. Arfaras Sponge Packing Plant was among the last of the sponge packing plants erected in Tarpon Springs before the collapse of the commercial sponge industry. It is still in operation, and the interior of the building is arranged to serve the various steps involved with processing natural sponges. At the height of sponge industry activity in the 1920s there were nearly two dozen packing houses in Tarpon Springs, but now only four of these businesses remain in operation.

9PI1594 E.R. Meres Sponge Packing House

The E.R. Meres Sponge Packing House is a two-story wood Frame Vernacular building listed in the *NRHP* in 1991 (Figure 115). It is significant because of its association with the Tarpon Springs sponge industry. The building was constructed in 1905 and is oldest surviving packing house still serving its original function in the community. The plant was erected at the very beginning of that era between 1905 and 1941 when Greek settlers in Tarpon springs made the community a nationally important sponge-harvesting center.

The rectangular plan structure has a gable roof and rests on masonry piers that are screened by the metal exterior siding. The building was constructed c. 1905 and is still being used to process sponges. It retains all of its major original features, except for a sponge drying platform which was removed in the 1960s. The vernacular building has no stylistic characteristics or decorative details.



Figure 115: E. R. Meres Sponge Packing House

Commercial sponging was centered at Key West, Nassau, Bahamas, and Cuba prior to 1890. During the 1890s the industry began shifting to the Tarpon Springs area and when the Spanish-American War began in 1898, many sponge boats left Key West to come to Tarpon Springs. By the early 1900s Tarpon Springs was considered the largest sponge port in the United States.

The E.R. Meres Sponge Packing Plant is the oldest extant example of a sponge packing plant in Tarpon Springs still in operation. The interior of the building is arranged to serve the various steps involved with processing natural sponges. At the height of sponge industry activity in the 1920s there were nearly two dozen such packing houses in Tarpon Springs, but now only four of these businesses remain in operation.

NRHP Potentially Eligible Individual Resources within the Tarpon Springs Survey Area

Fourteen individual resources located within the survey area have been identified as potentially eligible for inclusion in the *NRHP* (Table 32). The following includes brief descriptions for a selected potentially eligible individual resources located inside the survey area. For further information on these resources, please refer to the summaries provided on the FMSF forms. All of the identified resources are located within the Tarpon Springs *NRHP* Historic District.

Table 32: Individually NRHP Potentially Eligible Resources in the Tarpon Springs Survey Area

FMSF #	Site Name	Address	Historic Function	Present Function	Date of Construct
8PI238	Edward Newton Knapp House	115 S Spring Boulevard	Private Residence	Private Residence	c. 1886

FMSF #	Site Name	Address	Historic Function	Present Function	Date of Construct
8PI1430	Elizabeth Sage House	310 Grand Boulevard	Private Residence	Private Residence	c. 1891
8PI1534	Innes Manor	34 West Orange Street	Private Residence	Offices	c. 1890
8PI1563	St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church	44 N Pinellas Avenue	Church	Church	1943
8PI1589	Unitarian Universalist Church	230 Grand Boulevard	Church	Church	c. 1909
8PI1593	H. D. L. Webster House	101 Read Street	Private Residence	Private Residence	c. 1885
8PI1617	William T. Fleming House	22 N. Spring Boulevard	Private Residence	Private Residence	1887
8PI1619	George Clemson House	110 N Spring Boulevard	Private Residence	Private Residence	c. 1900
8PI1620	George Clemson Auxiliary	134 N. Spring Boulevard	Private Residence	Private Residence	c. 1902
8PI1621	Marshall H. Alworth House	144 N. Spring Boulevard	Private Residence	Private Residence	c. 1895
8PI1625	The Bigelow Cottage	184 N. Spring Boulevard	Private Residence	Private Residence	c. 1900
8PI1643	G. W. Fernald Building	121 E. Tarpon Avenue	Commercial	Commercial	1894
8PI1651	Tarpon Springs Historical Society	160 E Tarpon Avenue	Train depot	Museum	1908
8PI1672	Vinson Funeral Home	456 E. Tarpon Avenue	Private Residence	Funeral Home	1911

The following includes brief descriptions for six of the potentially eligible individual resources located inside the survey area.

8PI238 Edward Newton Knapp House, 115 S. Spring Boulevard

The Edward Newton Knapp House is an early residence built in Tarpon Springs and an example of Queen Anne style architecture (Figure 116). The Queen Anne style, which flourished from the 1880s to 1910, was one of the last permutations of the picturesque styles that dominated nineteenth century residential architecture after the decline of Neoclassicism. The principal features of Queen Anne houses are asymmetrical massing, complex roof configurations often combining steeply-pitched hip roofs with cross gables, towers, and dormers, and extensive use of machine-turned wood ornament. Exterior walls are often broken into smaller planes by the use of string courses, false half-timbering, and projecting cantilevered bays and balconies. Gable ends were often highly decorated with complex patterns of wood ornament. The interior plans of the houses reflect the exterior with irregular floor plans and odd room shapes.

The Knapp House has a V-shaped plan with a steep gable roof and center octagonal tower. A one-story hipped roof porch wraps the front façade and is supported by turned posts with stick work brackets and spindle work frieze; the same stick work brackets support the wide

eaves. Surfaces are covered with wood siding in varying directions and diamond shaped shingles. Windows are tall and narrow with either 2/2 or multi-pane configurations. The octagonal tower features polychrome roof shingles and both diamond and octagonal windows along the top. The front entrance is two doors centered in the tower base with turned posts and spindle work surrounds. A one-story addition is located on the east side of the residence, constructed c. 1975.



Figure 116: The Queen Anne style Edward Newton Knapp House at 115 S. Spring Boulevard (8PI238)

Mr. Edward Newton Knapp was a prominent figure in the early history of Tarpon Springs. He was the chairman of the meeting in which Tarpon Springs was incorporated (Stoughton 1975, 18). Mr. Knapp had earned his wealth in the hardware business up north, and later made Tarpon Springs his permanent home at least in part due to its natural beauty and ample hunting opportunities (Kilgo 2002, 26) (Werndli n.d.). He was the president of the Tarpon Springs Yacht Club, and his boating expertise earned him the nickname around town of “The Admiral” (Tarpon Springs: Sponge Capital of America n.d.) (Kilgo 2002, 26).

According to the previous FMSF form, this is the first of five wooden houses built within the City of Tarpon Springs (Werndli n.d.). It is said that Mr. Knapp specially designed his home to fit on its corner lot, and would not allow any square-shaped rooms (Tarpon Springs: Sponge Capital of America n.d.). The residence earned the nickname “The Crescent Place” because of its unusual rounded shape (Werndli n.d.). The house was purchased in 1975 by the Scholl family, and they spent three years restoring and renovating it (Reeves 2007).

The building is associated with the early developmental history of Tarpon Springs and is an exceptional work of architecture representing the Queen Anne style. Therefore the building is likely individually eligible for listing in the *NRHP*.

8PI1430 **Elizabeth Sage House, 310 Grand Boulevard**

Elizabeth Sage was the governess to the two daughters of Anson P. K. Safford, former Governor of Arizona and co-founder of Tarpon Springs. Ms. Sage came to Tarpon Springs with the Safford family in 1883. Originally from New England, she was fondly known as “Auntie Sage” and apparently considered to be part of the Safford family (Stoughton 1975, 14).

During Mr. Safford’s lifetime, she lived at the Saffords’ house with the family, but shortly after his death in 1891, this house was constructed for her (Olausen, FMSF Form 8PI1430 1988). Ms. Sage ran the first kindergarten in Tarpon Springs out of this house and served as the community’s first teacher. The house was originally located behind the Sponge Exchange, but it was moved in the early 1900s (Olausen, FMSF Form 8PI1430 1988).

The two-story Frame Vernacular house has a side-gable roof and a one-story shed roofed porch that wraps the front (west) and north facades (Figure 117). Windows are 2/2 double hung sashes set in an asymmetrical façade. An arched batten door is located at the north end of the façade under the main porch. The porch has been partially enclosed on the main elevation and fully enclosed on the north elevation. Several additions are located to the rear of the house, dates of construction not yet established. In spite of the alterations, the main form of the house is intact and the house still conveys the historic character of the early settlement days of Tarpon Springs. Additionally, the house is associated with an important early resident of the Tarpon Springs Community. Therefore it is likely individually eligible to *NRHP* listing for its association with community development and history.



Figure 117: Elizabeth Sage House at 310 Grand Boulevard (8PI1430)

8PI1563 **St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church, 44 N. Pinellas Avenue**

St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church was built in 1943 in the Neo-Byzantine style (Figure 118). The large church was modeled after Hagia Sophia, a Byzantine church located in Thessaloniki, Greece. Neo-Byzantine architecture is an architectural revival style, most frequently seen in religious, institutional and public buildings. The architecture incorporates elements of the Byzantine style associated with Eastern and Orthodox Christian architecture dating from the fifth through eleventh centuries, notably that of Constantinople and Ravenna (Neo-Byzantine Architecture 2009). A renewed interest in the use of Byzantine art and architecture occurred within the Greek Orthodox Church during the period following World War II (Yiannias n.d.). Large domes, round arches, elaborate columns, and rich decorative elements, characterize the style.



Figure 118: St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church (8PI1563)

St. Nicholas exhibits all of the defining characteristics of the Neo-Byzantine style. Among its most notable architectural features is its cruciform plan with a three-story domed rotunda on a square base, centered in the cross-gabled roof surrounded by arched stained glass windows. The main entrance features three arched double doorways flanked by a soaring tower with a dome roof on the left and a shorter tower on the right. Crosses are mounted at the top of both the main dome and the tower dome. Windows typically are arched with elaborate stained

glass images in sets of three with Corinthian columns between and cast stone surrounds. Gable end walls are parapeted with cast stone caps. Large rose windows are located on the north and south gable ends. The church is constructed of buff-colored brick, the domes roofs are clad in copper panels and the gable roofs are covered with standing seam metal roofing.

Built at the height of the World War II, St. Nicholas replaced an earlier wood framed church. The Greek population in Tarpon Springs grew steadily after the arrival of the first immigrants in 1905. The Greek dominated sponge industry experienced a boom during the Second World War as European sponge markets were closed to the U.S. The economic boost contributed greatly to the church's ability to construct the large cathedral. The largest single commitment to the project came from Nicholas G. Arfaras, the largest sponge buyer in Tarpon Springs, who guaranteed the financing for the building. Elaborate materials were used in its construction. Sixty tons of marble were freighted from New York, three huge chandeliers made from Czechoslovakian glass were imported, and sponsors donated the twenty-three stained glass windows. The cathedral is now one of the best known of the Orthodox Greek churches and is the site of the largest and most elaborate Epiphany rituals in the U.S. (Olausen, FMSF Form 8PI0563 1988)

Although properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes are not ordinarily considered eligible for listing in the *NRHP*, St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church meets Criteria Consideration A, which states that religious properties qualify for listing if they derive primary significance from architectural importance, artistic distinction, or historical importance (National Park Service 1990, 25). This building retains its historic physical integrity and is considered potentially individually eligible for inclusion in the *NRHP* in the category of architecture. It is significant as an excellent representation of the Neo-Byzantine style. The Neo-Byzantine style is evident in St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church in its masonry construction, domes with square bases, rounded arches, round arched windows, marble interiors, and elaborate paint and mosaic interior decoration (Figure 119). In addition, St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church is significantly associated with the traditional cultural values of the Greek community in Tarpon Springs, making it also potentially eligible for its association with ethnic heritage as well.



Figure 119: Historic postcard showing the elaborate interior of St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church (Image courtesy the Florida Memory Project)

8PI1589 Unitarian Universalist Church, 230 Grand Boulevard

The Unitarian Universalist Church had a presence in Tarpon Springs very early in the town's history: they first organized in 1886, and constructed the first chapel in the town, which was shared with other denominations (Stoughton 1975:38-39). The church co-founder and first minister, the Reverend Henry de Lafayette Webster, was a close friend of Governor Safford, and his son, Horace Webster, later became the mayor of Tarpon Springs for seventeen years. Both Webster and Safford had many northern friends and congregation members who became regular winter visitors to Tarpon Springs after the railroad was built and the town was developed as a resort. One winter visitor was George Inness, Sr., the famous 19th century landscape artist, who painted some of his well-known works in Tarpon Springs. Additionally, George Inness, Jr., son of the famous painter and himself an artist, was a member of the church (Stoughton 1975, 39-40).

The present structure was constructed circa 1909 in the Gothic Revival style (Figure 120). The rusticated block building features a cross gable roofline with a crenellated tower at the intersection. Window openings are arched as are the original main entrances. Stained glass rose windows are located in the gable ends. In 1918, a hurricane blew out three windows, and artist George Innes, Jr. painted a beautiful landscape triptych based on the 23rd Psalm to temporarily replace them. Over the next eight years, he added five other paintings. The last one was completed the day before his death in 1926 at the age of 72. Later, two earlier Innes works were added to the church interior as well.



Figure 120: Unitarian Universalist Church at 230 Grand Boulevard (8PI1589)

Although properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes are not ordinarily considered eligible for listing in the *NRHP*, the Unitarian Universalist Church meets Criteria Consideration A, which states that religious properties qualify for listing if they derive primary significance from architectural importance, artistic distinction, or historical importance (National Park Service 1990, 25). The church building is linked to the early development of the community life of Tarpon Springs as well as possessing unique historic architectural features, both in the original building design and with the installation of the Inness paintings. Therefore, it is considered potentially individually eligible for listing on the *NRHP*.

8PI1619 **George Clemson House, 110 N. Spring Boulevard**

The building at 110 N. Spring Boulevard was constructed in 1902 for George Clemson, a hacksaw blade manufacturer from Middletown, New York as a winter resort cottage (Figure 121). It is located on a prominent corner lot facing Spring Bayou that was once the site of former Arizona Governor, Anson P. K. Safford's home. Safford was president of the Lake Butler Villa Real Estate Company that established Tarpon Springs. Safford's home was moved to a lot on the next block by Safford's widow shortly after his death. George Clemson, whose Star Hacksaw Blade Manufacturing Company was the only one of its kind in the country, was one of a number of wealthy industrialists who established a summer residence along the banks of the Spring Bayou during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Clemson's was the largest of these homes (Olausen, FMSF Form 8PI1619 1988).



Figure 121: Shingle style residence built for George Clemson at 110 N. Spring Boulevard (8PI1619)

Designed in the Shingle style, popular for coastal residences in his native New York, Clemson hired master craftsmen from the Pullman Company in Illinois to execute the lavish interior woodwork. Reputedly built at a cost of \$70,000, the house had large plate glass windows, gas-electric chandeliers and five fireplaces (Rajtar 1999). The house was subsequently purchased by Royal Alworth, son of Marshall H. Alworth, a wealthy iron ore producer from Duluth, Minnesota, who owned an adjacent property.

The building is a two and one-half story wood frame residence built in the Shingle style with an asymmetrical facade. The large residence features a steeply pitched hipped roof, a polygonal bay wall dormer centered on the front façade, multiple hipped dormers and five chimneys with corbelled brick caps. The exterior is clad in wood shingles and a one-story hipped roof porch with semi-circular bay supported by Doric columns wraps the front and side elevations. Other notable features include Palladian windows in the front dormers, multiple rows of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, and brick-pier foundation with lattice infill. The building is located on a large tree-shaded corner lot overlooking Spring Bayou. The lot is surrounded by a rusticated block site wall.

The building is an excellent and rare example of the Shingle style in Florida. Additionally, the house is associated with an important early resident of the Tarpon Springs Community. Therefore, it is considered potentially individually eligible to *NRHP* listing for community development and history as well as for architectural merit.

8PI1651 **Tarpon Springs Historical Society, 160 E. Tarpon Avenue**

The Atlantic Coast Line Rail Road passenger station building was built in 1909, replacing the original station house, which burned in 1908 (Figure 122). The original station was built as part of the Orange Belt Railway, which began operation in 1885, running from St. Petersburg to Sanford, Florida. Three years earlier, Granville Noblit, a surveyor for Orange Belt,

surveyed land from Tarpon Springs to St. Petersburg for a railway. The City of Tarpon Springs granted the railroad land and built a depot. The right-of-way for the line was donated by Hamilton Disston, co-founder of Tarpon Springs. Before the trains came to Tarpon, the City could be reached only by boat or a circuitous train and steamboat route or overland by oxcart, wagon, or horseback from Tampa (Tarpon Springs Historical Society 2007). Almost immediately, Tarpon Springs began to grow at a significantly quicker pace.



Figure 122: The Tarpon Springs Historical Society, located in the former Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Depot at 160 E. Tarpon Avenue (8PI1651)

Plagued by financial problems, the Orange Belt was taken over by a syndicate in 1889. The ruinous freezes during the winter of 1894-95 killed many of the citrus groves in Florida and dealt the railroad a disastrous blow. Within two weeks after the freeze, the syndicate leased the railroad for 10 years to Henry Plant who incorporated the line into the Plant System that was already operating out of Tampa (Pioneer Florida Museum Association 2008). The Atlantic Coast Line Rail Road later absorbed the Plant System in 1902. It was under this corporation that the current railroad depot was constructed (Figure 123).

The depot was in continual service in Tarpon Springs for several decades. Passenger service was discontinued in the 1970s and at that time, the Tarpon Springs Historical Society began to use the waiting rooms as meeting and gallery space. When freight service was also discontinued in the 1980s the Historical Society was able to expand its use of the building (Tarpon Springs Historical Society 2006). In 2005, the building was restored for use as a history museum and archives (Stein 2005).

The one-story brick depot building is located at on a Tarpon Avenue corner lot. The long, rectangular building has a low slope roof with broad boxed eaves supported by large decorative cut brackets. Gable dormers are located on the north and east elevations. The walls are built of brick that has historically been painted. Windows are tall, narrow double-

hung with 2/2 configuration. A geometrical bay projection is located on east elevation. Two entry doors face Tarpon Avenue.

The depot building is associated with the developmental history of the City of Tarpon Springs, history of Florida railroads and is representational of railroad architecture of the time period. Therefore, it is considered potentially individually eligible to *NRHP* listing under for community development and history as well as architecture.



Figure 123: Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Depot shown in a historic post card c. 1915 (*Image from Florida Division of Historic Resources file for 8PI1651*)

CONCLUSIONS

The Historic Resources Survey of Tarpon Springs report is the result of the identification and evaluation of specified historic resources in the community. This report contains information regarding Tarpon Springs's historic resources and the importance of these resources to the distinctive identity and heritage of the area.

The Historic Resources Survey of Tarpon Springs was funded in part by the City of Tarpon Springs and a survey and planning grant from the Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation, Division of Historical Resources. The objectives of the grant were to conduct a historic resources survey of historic resources located within the current *NRHP*-listed Tarpon Springs Historic District, which would provide a comprehensive inventory of the extant buildings within the historic district; produce a list of contributing and non-contributing historic resources within the Tarpon Springs Historic District boundaries; survey additional pre-determined areas adjacent to the Tarpon Springs Historic District boundaries; and produce FMSF forms for all identified historic resources. This survey complies with Chapter 1A-46 (*Archaeological and Historical Report Standards*), *Florida Administrative Code*.

As part of this survey, historic resources built pre-1960 and located within the Tarpon Springs survey area were identified, surveyed, and evaluated. Overall, 371 historic resources were identified during this survey. Of these, 369 are buildings and 2 are parks. All resources identified in the survey are listed in a comprehensive inventory located in Appendix A by FMSF number and in Appendix B by address. The FMSF identification number, address, architectural style, and approximate date of construction are found in these inventories.

The majority of the survey area was comprised of the existing *NRHP*-listed Tarpon Springs Historic District. All historic resources within the existing boundaries were surveyed, and their contributing and non-contributing status was updated. If the City of Tarpon Springs chooses to expand the period of significance from the current period of 1881-1943 to a cut-off date of 1959, the number of resources within the existing historic district boundaries would be 154 contributing; 71 historic, but non-contributing; 40 non-historic, non-contributing; and 35 vacant lots.

The survey also documented and evaluated historic resources adjacent to the *NRHP* historic district in order to determine if they could be included within the boundaries. Again, if the district's period of significance was increased to an end date of 1959, it is possible the historic district could be expanded to include at least another 48 contributing resources. Many of the non-contributing and non-historic resources, and vacant lots in the expansion areas can be avoided when the updated boundaries are delineated.

The locally-listed Tarpon Springs Historic District exhibits the same boundaries as the current *NRHP* historic district. A major difference between the local and national historic districts is the Heritage Preservation Board review process that is required for alterations, additions, new construction, or demolition that occurs within the local historic district. The survey work within the current district boundaries resulted in an update of the historic resources that are considered contributing and non-contributing to the local historic district

(this mirrors the status of the resources in the *NRHP* historic district). The survey also noted that it is possible for the local historic district boundaries to be expanded to include historic resources immediately adjacent to the district and to the southwest to include the Fruit Salad area. Also a new category of resource could be included within the local district--“Contributing-Altered”. Overall, this larger local historic district would result in 244 contributing resources; 80 Contributing-Altered resources; 48 historic, non-contributing resources; 82 non-contributing, non-historic resources; and 64 vacant lots.

Five buildings are individually listed in the *NRHP* within the Tarpon Springs survey area in addition to the Tarpon Springs Historic District (8PI1712). They are:

- Safford House, 23 Parkin Court (8PI176)
- Tarpon Arcade, 210 N. Pinellas Avenue (8PI870)
- N.G. Arfaras Sponge Packing House, 26 W. Park Street (8PI1545)
- E.R. Meres Sponge Packing House, 106 E. Park Street (8PI1594)
- Tarpon Springs Old City Hall, 101 S. Pinellas Avenue (8PI1578).

Fourteen resources located within the historic district are considered potentially individually eligible for inclusion in the *NRHP*.

- Edward Newton Knapp House, 115 S Spring Boulevard (8PI238)
- Elizabeth Sage House, 310 Grand Boulevard (8PI1430)
- Innes Manor, 34 West Orange Street (8PI1534)
- St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church, 44 N Pinellas Avenue (8PI1563)
- Unitarian Universalist Church, 230 Grand Boulevard (8PI1589)
- H. D. L. Webster House, 101 Read Street (8PI1593)
- William T. Fleming House, 22 N. Spring Boulevard (8PI1617)
- George Clemson House, 110 N Spring Boulevard (8PI1619)
- George Clemson Auxiliary, 134 N. Spring Boulevard (8PI1620)
- Marshall H. Alworth House, 144 N. Spring Boulevard (8PI1621)
- The Bigelow Cottage, 184 N. Spring Boulevard (8PI1625)
- G. W. Fernald Building, 121 E. Tarpon Avenue (8PI1643)
- Tarpon Springs Historical Society, 160 E Tarpon Avenue (8PI1651)
- Vinson Funeral Home, 456 E. Tarpon Avenue (8PI1672)

Original forms and digital photographic files for this historic resources survey report are curated at the FMSF, along with a copy of the report. Digital photographs will be stored with the client upon submittal of the final documents. Field notes and other pertinent project records are temporarily stored at Janus Research.

Recommendations

This Historic Resources Survey Report contributes to the preservation of Tarpon Springs’s historic resources. The results of the survey, including the FMSF forms and final report, are designed to educate property owners, surrounding communities, City staff, and municipal officials about Tarpon Springs’s valuable resources. This final section of the report includes several suggested measures the City can apply towards the preservation of the Tarpon Springs historic resources.

- Copies of the final report and the associated FMSF forms completed during the course of this project should be maintained and available for public use. A logical location for these materials is with the City of Tarpon Springs. The City's planner that oversees the resources located in the Tarpon Springs area should directly maintain these documents. It also would be advantageous to have copies of the final report at the Tarpon Springs Historical Society and the Tarpon Springs Heritage Museum. Copies of the FMSF forms should be accessible for property owners and interested residents.
- This survey only covered a portion of the historically significant areas within the City of Tarpon Springs. It is highly recommended that future historic resource surveys be conducted to evaluate the remaining areas of historical significance. Most notably, the historically Greek areas of the City, including residences along and surrounding Athens Avenue as well as the commercial sponge dock area should be surveyed and evaluated for potential *NRHP* and local districts as well as individually eligible resources.

A telephone conversation with Barbara Mattick, Chief of the Bureau of Historic Preservation revealed that the state is very interested in the unique history of Tarpon Springs, particularly in relation to its Greek heritage. Survey work and historical accounts that capture this significance should be undertaken. Further work also has the potential to uncover information that could lead to National Historic Landmark or Traditional Cultural Property designation of resources within the City.

- The existing *NRHP* historic district nomination and boundaries adequately reflect the strongest concentration of early development in Tarpon Springs history. However, survey work has revealed there are later historic resources now present in the historic district and others immediately outside the historic district. Consequently, it is possible that the period of significance could be increased to include resources from the latter period (1940s and 1950s) and the boundaries could be expanded to contributing buildings immediately surrounding the district. If, and when an updated *NRHP* nomination is prepared, further research may augment the support documentation needed for the formal designation report.

Listing in the *NRHP* does not automatically preserve a building or historic district, and does not keep a property from being modified or even destroyed. Unless an undertaking is state or federally funded, or regulated by local ordinance, private property owners may deal with their properties in any way they see fit. If a property is listed in the *NRHP*, the property owners are not required to open their property to the public. In addition, federal and state governments will not attach restrictive covenants to a property or seek to acquire it because it is listed in the *NRHP*.

- *NRHP*-eligible resources identified in this report should be considered for listing for further recognition of their unique and important history as well. The *NRHP* is the nation's list of buildings, sites, and districts that are considered worthy of recognition

and preservation because of their architectural merit or importance in local, regional, or national history. While *NRHP* listing does not require the preservation of a resource, it identifies and recognizes the significance of the building and serves as a source of pride within a community. The City may choose to notify property owners that they own properties included within a recommended expanded historic district, or that they own an individual building potentially eligible for designation.

- City staff and the Heritage Preservation Board should utilize the information in this report to consider expanding the local historic district boundaries. Based on the lack of protection and design review afforded to resources listed in the *NRHP*, it is recommended that the City focus its efforts to expand the local historic district in the Tarpon Springs area. Local historic district boundaries may be different from *NRHP* boundaries. This expanded local historic district would include the current *NRHP*-listed historic district and much of the adjacent areas identified during the survey. Prior to the designation of an expanded local historic district, it would be beneficial to conduct several public workshops with local property owners, so the advantages of listing as part of a local district are known. Using the 1959 date would give the most protection to the most resources within the historic areas and would include buildings that represent both the early development within Tarpon Springs and the later post WWII surge; these later buildings reflect the continuing development of the area and the architectural preferences of the era.
- If the local historic district boundaries and period of significance are expanded, the Design Review Guidelines Manual should be revised and expanded to include these additional resources, in order to provide guidance and assistance to property owners.
- Consider establishing a Florida Main Street Program for the commercial core along Tarpon Avenue. The Main Street Program provides support for historic downtown corridors to help organize, promote, restore and enhance commercial cores. Since the Tarpon Springs downtown is such a vital component of community function and history, it is important that the resource be nurtured and strengthened. More information on the Main Street Program can be found by contacting the Florida Division of Historic Resources.
- Additionally, financial incentives, such as State-legislated tax exemptions for residential rehabilitations undertaken in compliance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*, should be enabled. Florida Statutes 196.1997 and 196.1998 provide the authority for local governments to adopt an ordinance to allow ad valorem tax exemptions to historic properties if the owners are restoring, rehabilitating or renovating such properties according to specific guidelines. This tax exemption provides a valuable incentive that allows the City to promote redevelopment in the area while simultaneously protecting the significant historic resources.
- Information regarding federal tax credits for rehabilitation of historic properties should be made available to local building owners. Federal law provides a federal income tax credit equal to 20% of the cost of rehabilitating a historic building for

commercial use. To qualify for the credit, the property must be a certified historic structure—that is, on the National Register of Historic Places or contributing to a registered historic district. A substantial rehabilitation is necessary, and the work must meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*. Many building owners are not aware of this important financial incentive.