

*Look Up,
Florida!*

Walking Tours of 12
Towns In The Sunshine State

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CRUDEN BAY BOOKS

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Doug Gelbert has written over 30 guidebooks on such diverse topics as public golf courses, the Civil War, movie filming locations and the best places to hike with your dog. For more information on this title visit the website *walkthetown.com*.

LOOK UP, FLORIDA!
WALKING TOURS OF 12 TOWNS IN THE SUNSHINE STATE

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How to use this book...

There is no better way to see Florida than on foot. And there is no better way to appreciate what you are looking at than with a walking tour. Whether you are visiting a new town or just out to look at your own town in a new way, a walking tour is ready to explore when you are.

Each of the 12 walking tours in **Look Up, Florida!** describes a mix of historical and architectural and ecclesiastical landmarks. A quick primer on identifying architectural styles seen on Florida streets can be found at the back of the book on page 107.

Where are the maps?

Let's face it, in today's world of GPS, Google Maps and Mapquest trying to squeeze a detailed map onto a 7" a 10" piece of paper can be a superfluous exercise. The best way to get a map of these towns is to pick an address from the tour and plug it into your favorite mapping program. Adjust the map to whatever size best suits your needs and print it out to carry with you.

These tours are designed to be followed and enjoyed without maps. Each entry includes a street address and step-by-step directions. Note that when following a tour, street crossings are omitted. Always continue walking on your current street until a turn is indicated. Whenever possible the tours complete a circular route but sometimes retracing your steps is required. The tour starting points have been selected to be near convenient parking.

One more thing. Consider tearing out the pages from this book when you take a tour - the book is created so that each tour can be pulled out without impugning another tour. You may find it easier to tour with just a few foldable pages in your hand than holding an entire book.

And, one really last thing. Look twice before crossing the street. So get out and look up, Florida!

Look Up,

Fort Lauderdale



A Walking Tour of Fort Lauderdale...

Major William Lauderdale commanded a detachment that built “Fort Lauderdale” during the Seminole Wars in the 1830s. By 1842 the fort constructed here was abandoned and for the next 50 years the area remained completely undeveloped. If William Lauderdale were around today he would be stunned to discover that a major American city was named for him, let alone that 10,000,000 people each year include his namesake town on their vacation agendas.

Downtown Fort Lauderdale has a similar gaping hole in its heritage. The very first building constructed in town, at the landing of Frank Stranahan’s ferry in 1893, still stands and several buildings associated with the town’s pioneers are extant. But there are hardly any other buildings constructed before the 1970s to be seen.

With over 100 miles of natural and artificial waterways, Fort Lauderdale likes to fancy itself the “Venice of America” so the natural place to launch our walking tour will be down by the water...

1. Esplanade Park
20 North New River Drive

According to Tequesta Indian legend their village here was transformed overnight after an earthquake and torrential rainfall. They named the resulting river “Himmarshee” or New River. In the 1980s Fort Lauderdale residents approved more than \$7 million to create the Riverwalk Linear Park.

FACING THE NEW RIVER,
TURN LEFT AND WALK UP THE
RIVERWALK. THE WATER IS ON
YOUR RIGHT. STOP AT THE
RAILROAD DRAWBRIDGE.

**2. 2nd Avenue Railroad Drawbridge
at New River**

This historic rail that once opened South Florida to northern tourists today only carries freight trains. With only a dozen or so trains a day the bridge stays in the upright position most of the time to accommodate the busy river traffic. There is talk of making this a commuter line as well but there would be so many passenger trains that the bridge would have to stay down, an untenable position.

TURN LEFT AND WALK
AWAY FROM THE NEW RIVER.

3. New River Inn
231 SW 2nd Avenue

This is Broward County’s oldest standing hotel building, constructed in 1905 of hollow concrete blocks. Edward T. King, the area’s first contractor, helmed the project that set a standard for future construction around Fort Lauderdale. Hotel guests could enjoy running ice water and light from carbide lamps. The 24-room guest house operated until 1955 when it was purchased by the City and converted into a city hall annex. After dodging the wrecking ball it now contains the town history museum.

4. King-Cromartie House
229 SW 2nd Avenue

This was originally a single story house when Edwin T. King, the town’s first builder, constructed it in 1907. It also wasn’t here; it was built on the south bank of the New River. Crafted of Dade County pine, King, a boatwright in the days before Fort Lauderdale, used sturdy timber salvaged from ships for his joists. It was the third house King, who was also a pioneering citrus grower, had raised in Florida. A second floor was added in 1911. King’s eldest daughter Louise lived here with her husband Bloxham Cromartie most of her life. In 1971 the 150-ton house was barged upriver to prevent its demolition and it began a new life as a house museum.

5. Philemon Nathaniel Bryan House
227 SW 2nd Avenue

Philemon N. Bryan, a Confederate veteran of the 9th Florida Volunteer Infantry, was a shopkeeper and a citrus grower who served as mayor of New Smyrna. With his groves destroyed by the historic Florida freeze of 1894-95, Bryan accepted Henry Flagler’s offer to construct the section of his expanding Florida East Coast Railway from the New River to Pompano. Bryan recruited 400 African-Americans in New Smyrna and ferried the workers down the coast to lay track. The first train to Miami rolled down Bryan’s roadbed on February 22, 1896. Philemon and his sons acquired land on either side of the railway tracks in what later became downtown Fort Lauderdale. His classically-flavored home was constructed in 1905 by Edwin T. King using hollow concrete blocks. Nearby you can see a small structure that was built at the same time to house an acetylene gas generator that provided light for Bryan’s house and his New River Inn.

6. Hoch Heritage Center
219 SW 2nd Avenue

Now the home of the Fort Lauderdale Historical Society and named for a long-time trustee, this low slung building began life in 1949 as a post office annex.

TURN RIGHT ON SECOND STREET,
CROSS THE RAILROAD TRACKS
AND TURN RIGHT ON SW 1ST
AVENUE (BRICKELL AVENUE).

7. Tibbitt's Building
300 Southwest 1st Avenue

This building has hosted many businesses since it was constructed on this corner of the first commercial street in Fort Lauderdale, then known as Brickell Avenue after pioneering settlers William and Mary Brickell who owned much of the land around New River. It was once the town bus station. The longest tenant was Tibbitt's Jewelers which operated here for over three decades.

8. Colonial Hotel
west side of Brickell Avenue

This hotel with an arcaded Spanish Colonial facade opened with great optimism in 1922 as the Bivans Hotel. About that time rampaging hyacinths began to clog the transportation canals and the Dixie Highway was routed past the old town center, crippling commerce on Brickell Avenue.

9. Bryan Building
220-230 Brickell Avenue

You won't see many brick buildings in South Florida - its use was a reaction to a fire in 1912 that wiped out most of the town's business district that was still filled with wooden frame buildings. The only building here that was not destroyed was the Osceola Hotel that would go up in flames the next year. Tom Bryan, an early town promoter, constructed the two-story red-brick building that looks much as it did a century back.

FOLLOW THE ROAD AS IT BENDS
LEFT AND EXIT THROUGH THE
RIVERFRONT ENTRANCE.
CONTINUE ACROSS ON
LAS OLAS BOULEVARD.

10. Museum of Art, Fort Lauderdale
**One East Las Olas Boulevard at
Andrews Avenue**

In 1958, the Junior League founded the Fort Lauderdale Art Center as a gathering place where the public could come to enjoy exhibitions and participate in art classes for children and adults. The first exhibition took place in an old hardware store. In 1986 the collections moved into a modernist building that was one of the last design projects in the long career of American architect Edward Larrabee Barnes, a body of work that would earn him the American Institute of Architects' highest award, the AIA Gold Medal. Emphasizing 20th century work, among its 6200 pieces are a significant collection of ceramics by Pablo Picasso, a collection of contemporary Cuban art representing the contributions of more than 125 artists, and North America's largest exhibition of work from the Copenhagen-Brussels-Amsterdam (CoBrA) avant-garde movement.

**11. FAU/BCC Higher Education
Complex (HEC)**
111 East Las Olas Boulevard

Dedicated in 2001, the Higher Education Complex houses facilities for both Florida Atlantic University and Broward College. The building features solar panels on the roof, Fort Lauderdale's first renewable energy high-rise. The towers across the street from the HEC stand as the tallest building in Fort Lauderdale, the 452-foot Las Olas River House. The residential skyscraper opened in 2004 with 287 units.

12. Bank of America Plaza
401 East Las Olas Boulevard

The city's fourth-tallest building came on line in 2001. The top of the 2-story, 365-foot tower culminates in a 42-foot pyramidal crown that is illuminated at night.

TURN RIGHT ON 5TH AVENUE
AND WALK DOWN TO THE RIVER.
WALK A FEW STEPS TO YOUR LEFT.

13. Stranahan House
335 East 6th Avenue

This is Fort Lauderdale's most historic structure, built in 1902 as a trading post by the 37-year old founder of the town, Frank Stranahan. Stranahan operated a ferry across the New River at this point. The building also was used as the town hall and post office. In 1906 Stranahan added a second floor and moved into the building with his wife, the former Ivy Julia Cromartie. After Frank Stranahan committed suicide with the onset of the Depression in 1929 Ivy moved upstairs and rented the first floor out as a restaurant. She lived here until 1971. The Fort Lauderdale Historical Society bought the building in 1979 and restored it to its 1915 configuration.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS BACK UP TO LAS OLAS STREET AND TURN LEFT BACK TO THIRD AVENUE. TURN RIGHT, AWAY FROM THE RIVER.

14. First United Methodist Church
101 SE 3rd Avenue

This congregation is Fort Lauderdale's oldest, organized in 1903. After the First Methodist Church split for a time the two factions reunited in a meeting on the New River bridge. William H. Marshall, who would become Fort Lauderdale's first Mayor in 1911, was a charter church member who rowed up and down the New River collecting participants for his Sunday School. A veteran of the Spanish-American War, after Marshall, a Georgian, was mustered out of the service he stopped in Fort Lauderdale to visit family and stayed to farm. He would open Broward County's first real estate office.

15. One Financial Plaza
100 SE 3rd Street

This was the first skyscraper constructed in Fort Lauderdale, back in 1972. At 374 feet, it was the tallest building in the area for many years before being shuttled back to fifth. Landmark Bank constructed the tower but has been the home of several financial institutions since the 1980s.

16. First Baptist Church
301 East Broward Boulevard
at 3rd Avenue

The congregation organized with seven members in 1907, gathering in a small schoolhouse. Their first church, a Norman Gothic building of concrete blocks, was raised in 1913 at Las Olas Boulevard and Third Avenue on land donated by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Oliver. With the area's growth after World War II a new sanctuary was required and on August 31, 1947 the entire congregation marched from the original church up Third Avenue to its new contemporary Gothic church designed by Courtney Smith. Much of the labor was provided by church volunteers. In the 1960s the church would pick up a tall brick steeple. The complementary Worship Center opened on April 15, 1990. Each year the Fort Lauderdale Christmas Pageant attracts more than 50,000 visitors here.

17. U.S. Federal Building and Courthouse
299 East Broward Boulevard
at 3rd Avenue

After leaving Harvard University with a master's degree in architecture in 1958 William Morgan embarked on a half-century of work as one of America's most prolific modernist builders. Morgan has received more than 100 architectural awards and this courthouse from 1978 is widely regarded as his finest work. The mass of the concrete building is dispersed to appear light and airy, festooned with plants and a tumbling waterfall.

TURN LEFT ON 1ST STREET.

18. City Hall
100 North Andrews Avenue at 1st Street

With the city government doubling in size during the decade of the 1960s City Hall moved from a modest 1940s home in a garden setting two blocks north of here into this eight-story modern home in 1969. The plans were drawn by William Parrish Plumb and Paul Robin John which won a design competition.

TURN LEFT ON ANDREWS AVENUE AND CROSS BROWARD BOULEVARD.

**19. Fort Lauderdale Woman's Club
20 South Andrews Avenue**

The Fort Lauderdale Woman's Club organized in 1912 with 18 members and was active in propagating the town's volunteer fire department, the public library and the Girl Scouts. Ivy Stranahan, wife of New River pioneer Frank Stranahan and the area's first school teacher, donated this lot in 1916 and the club's Mediterranean style clubhouse was designed by Connecticut transplant August Geiger. Geiger began his practice in Miami in 1911 and added a second office in Palm Beach. Of his buildings still standing the most prominent is the Dade County Courthouse.

WALK OVER BEHIND THE WOMAN'S CLUB INTO STRANAHAN PARK. LOOMING OVER THE PARK TO YOUR RIGHT IS...

**20. Broward County Main Library
100 South Andrews Avenue**

The Broward County Library was established in 1973 and now supports 37 branches. The eight-story Main Library arrived in 1984 from the pen of contemporary American architect Robert Gatje. Gatje adapted the Brutalist style to the tropical setting for the building of precast concrete. Windows on three sides of the building are shaded by greenery and set back into walls punctuated with native coral rock keystone. The front of the building is a multi-level presentation of landscaped terraces; inside an atrium rises six stories from a reflecting pool.

WALK BACK TO ANDREWS AVENUE AND TURN LEFT.

**21. McCrory's
219-223 South Andrews Avenue**

When John Graham McCrory opened his first store in Scottsdale, Pennsylvania in 1882 he legally changed his name, dropping the "e" to save money on signage. Despite that slavish devotion to the bottom line, McCrory's first foray into retailing went bankrupt. McCrory would bounce back, and at its pinnacle his chain would operate 1,300 five-and-dime stores under the McCrory name and others. This Art Decoish store opened in 1936 and gained a reputation as a place newly arriving residents could find just about anything they needed around the house. The St. Andrews Avenue store was shuttered in 1985, a few years in advance of the McCrory's filing for bankruptcy. No new retailer moved in and the "McCrory's" sign became a fixture as the building was adapted for new use.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO 2ND STREET AND TURN LEFT. CONTINUE ACROSS THE RAILROAD TRACKS AGAIN.

**22. Museum of Discovery and Science
401 SW Second Street**

The museum settled into this handsome space in 1992. One of its prime attractions is at the front entrance where America's only Great Gravity Clock, Florida's largest kinetic energy structure, operates. The only other two other similar clocks in the world are located in Japan and Mexico.

WALK ACROSS THE STREET AND BACK INTO ESPLANADE PARK TO COMPLETE THE WALKING TOUR.

Look Up,

Fort Myers



A Walking Tour of Fort Myers...

The case can be made that if not for grass Fort Myers would not be the vibrant city it is today. In 1885, when the population was about 349, Thomas Alva Edison came to town on a hunt for the ideal filament for his incandescent light bulb. He believed the answer might be in the bamboo that grew in abundance along the Caloosahatchee River. He was wrong but he fell in love with the little hamlet and bought property for a winter retreat he called Seminole Lodge. He would be at least a part-time resident for the next 45 years. His friend Henry Ford would move in next door.

While in Fort Myers Edison set up a botanical laboratory to search for a way to make synthetic rubber. It is said he conducted over 500,000 tests on different plants and trees, eventually settling on the weed Goldenrod to produce a latex. They were never able to produce rubber on a commercial scale, however, and the laboratory would be shut down after Edison's death. But Edison's botanical legacy continues in Fort Myers. In the 1800s he began planting rows of magnificent Royal Palms on the road near his home, giving Fort Myers its nickname today - "City of Palms."

Fort Myers itself was named for Colonel Abraham C. Myers who never visited the place. The fort was one of many constructed along the Caloosahatchee River as a base of operations against the Seminole Indians in the 1830s. It was Fort Havrie then and it wasn't particularly important until a hurricane blew away forts closer to the coast. The fort was abandoned for awhile and rebuilt in 1850 when hostilities flared again with the Seminoles. This time it was named Fort Myers for the man who was preparing to marry the daughter of commanding officer General David E. Twiggs.

The fort was abandoned after the Seminole Wars ended in 1856 but was re-commissioned with Union troops during the Civil War. After 1865 it was abandoned again and this time there would be nothing for troops to come back to as settlers trickling into the area helped themselves to the pine beams, windows, flooring and whatever else they could cart away.

The federal government would return to the site one more time, however, to build the grandest building in downtown Fort Myers on the site of the old fort and that is where we will start our walking tour...

**1. Whitehurst Federal Building
(Sidney and Berne Davis Art Center)
2301 1st Street**

This building was lauded as one of the most attractive post offices in America in any town the size of Fort Myers when it was dedicated on December 9, 1933, as much for its building material as for its Neoclassical lines. Embedded in the walls of Florida Key limestone are coral and seashells. During its days as a post office, which ended in the 1960s, customers could pick up their mail any time of day from the open air lockboxes. Today, the building is now home to the Sidney and Berne Davis Art Center.

AT THE INTERSECTION OF JACKSON AND 1ST STREET, ACROSS JACKSON STREET, ON THE SAME SIDE OF 1ST STREET IS...

**2. Heitman Building
northwest corner of First Street
and Jackson Street**

Harvie E. Heitman hailed from Lexington, North Carolina and came to Fort Myers in 1888 at the age of 16 to work in his great uncle's general store. In 1897 Heitman built the first brick commercial structure in Fort Myers here. He went on to develop many buildings along First Street and was busy expanding his interests through southwest Florida when he died unexpectedly in 1922 at the age of 49. The Heitman Building has had many tenants and alterations through the 20th century and is currently restored to its 1920s Mediterranean Revival appearance.

ON THE OPPOSITE CORNER IS...

**3. Bank of Fort Myers
2282 First Street**

The Bank of Fort Myers took its first deposits in 1906, laying claim to being the first hometown bank. In 1911 this became the town's first building designed solely to house a bank. Harvie E. Heitman, a director of the bank, helmed the construction of the three-story corner brick building. Originally the first floor served as the bank lobby, office space was on the second floor and the third

floor was the home of Lodge 631, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. When the Great Depression piled on Florida's own economic difficulties of the late 1920s, the Bank of Fort Myers went under in 1931. The post-bank years were not kind to the historic building - J.C. Penney's was here for awhile and other businesses but the second floor was not occupied after the 1960s and the third floor was vacant since the 1930s. Stuccoed plywood covered the brick facade and the arched arcade removed. In a 2006 restoration the entrance came back and the brick and terra cotta details on the facade cleaned as the century-old building regained its original appearance.

BEGIN WALKING EAST ON 1ST STREET, PAST THE FEDERAL BUILDING, WHICH WILL BE ON YOUR LEFT.

**4. Franklin Arms Hotel
2320 1st Street**

This building began life in 1889 as a boarding house operated by Mary Hill and her daughter Flossie. In 1918 W.P. Franklin purchased the Hill House and gave the three-story structure a Mediterranean Revival makeover in the style of the day. Six years later, with the Florida land boom in full swing, the Franklin Arms Hotel sunk \$300,000 into a seven-story addition and Fort Myers had its first skyscraper. The hotel boasted a rooftop garden and restaurant that quickly became the town's hottest reservation.

FOLLOW 1ST STREET OUT TO ROUTE 41 AND CAREFULLY CROSS. ON YOUR LEFT IS...

**5. The Murphy-Burroughs Home
2505 1st Street**

This Georgian Revival adaptation of a Victorian mansion was built in 1901 by Montana rancher John T. Murphy for \$15,000. Following Murphy's death in 1914 the home changed hands a few times before being purchased by businessman Nelson T. Burroughs in 1919. His daughter willed the property to the City upon her death and it looks much as it did when John Murphy

first clambered up the steps to the wraparound porch.

ACROSS THE STREET IS...

6. Langford-Kingston House
Corner of First Street and Hough Street

This grand Prairie School residence with more than 5,000 square feet was built for banking and railroad impresario Walter Galloway Langford in 1919, one year before his death at the age of 47. Langford hired celebrated architect Frances J. Kennard of Tampa to replicate a similar house he had admired in Jacksonville. In 1925 the house was sold to Kokomo, Indiana transplant George Kingston who invented the first carburetor widely used in the early American automobile industry in 1902. After being owned by the First United Methodist Church for a half-century the red brick house was donated to the City of Fort Myers who moved it here from its original location at Fowler and First streets.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS BACK
ACROSS RT 41 ON 1ST STREET.
TURN RIGHT ON BAY STREET,
WHICH ANGLES OFF OF 1ST
STREET.

7. Arcade Theatre
2267 Bay Street

This theater was originally a vaudeville house when it opened in 1908. Fort Myers resident Thomas Edison sat in the auditorium to view his first films, along with his friends Henry Ford and Harvey Firestone. The Arcade, which features passage through the block to 1st Street, was eventually converted to a full-time movie house. In 1991, with the theater in tatters, Mikhail Baryshnikov headed a benefit that raised enough money to completely restore the Arcade; in 1998 it became the permanent home of the Florida Repertory Theatre.

8. Brick Bar
2224 Bay Street

This riverfront warehouse was built in 1925 and was used to process fish for several years before it was abandoned during the Depression. After many years of vacancy it was resurrected as the Dew Drop Inn in 1946 and has hosted dining and entertainment operations sporadically ever since.

TURN LEFT ON DEAN STREET.

9. Morgan Hotel
2207 1st Street at Dean Street

John Morgan Dean was a furniture dealer in Rhode Island who came to Fort Myers at the turn of the 20th century when in his forties. He purchased 38 acres of swampy lowlands along Billy's Creek for \$8,500 and set about improving his property. He bought a dredge and pumped in 150,000 cubic yards of sand. In 1914 he opened Fort Myers' first residential development that he called Hyde Park; today it is Dean Park Historic District. Dean next turned his sights downtown to build a hotel in 1923. He carved out a new street on this property so that his Mediterranean-flavored Morgan Hotel could have rooms facing on both First Street and Dean Street. The new guest house opened with 22 rooms but another 70 were soon added.

TURN RIGHT ON 1ST STREET
AND TURN QUICKLY LEFT ON
BROADWAY.

10. Kress Building
1514 Broadway

Samuel Henry Kress was an art enthusiast and he wanted his five-and-dime stores to stand as public works of art. In Fort Myers \$200,000 was spent to build this buff brick three-story structure. A reported 6,000 people showed up for the grand opening on September 18, 1928. S. H. Kress & Company only stayed here about twenty years but the building today still looks much as it did when those first shoppers went in looking for bargains.

11. Post Office Arcade
1520 Broadway

This building was designed in 1925 by New York City advertising executive George R. Sims; it housed the town's second post office until the Federal Building was constructed by the Works Project Administration during the Depression a few years later. It is currently part of a hotel complex.

12. Colquitt Building
1528-1542 Broadway

This building was erected by Henry Colquitt, a real estate developer from Detroit, Michigan in 1925, and later sold to W.H. Reynolds, Sr. to be used as real estate offices. Modernized several times, the facade, as you can see in the ornamental stucco work and bell tower, retains the character of the Spanish-Mission style prevalent in the Florida boom years.

13. Lee County Courthouse
**2120 Main Street between Broadway
and Monroe Street**

Early government business in southwest Florida was conducted from Key West, a logistical nightmare that was relieved with the formation of Lee County, named in honor of Confederate General Robert E. Lee, in 1887. The first courthouse was constructed here in the county seat in 1895 at the cost of \$3,640. Within twenty years it could no longer handle the affairs of the growing county. In 1915 this Classical Revival hall of justice was erected from plans drawn by Francis J. Kennard. The price tag was \$85,000. In 1989 the venerable courthouse received a facelift, just before making a star turn in the Sean Connery vehicle, *Just Cause*.

TURN LEFT ON 2ND STREET.

14. Gwynne Institute
2nd and Jackson streets

The first schoolhouse in Fort Myers was a modest log cabin raised in 1873. Early education in the town was plagued by fires, political indifference and a lack of adequate facilities. Andrew D. Gwynne, a wealthy cotton broker and wholesaler who led the Tennessee 38th regiment in the Civil War, was a Fort Myers winter resident who championed education in Lee County. Colonel Gwynne died before he could build the school he wanted but his family donated \$8,000 and additional monies were raised so that Fort Myers was able to get its first modern schoolhouse in 1911. The final cost for the brick academy was \$45,000.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS BACK TO
HENDRY STREET AND TURN
RIGHT, HEADING TOWARDS THE
WATER.

15. Robb & Stucky Building
1625 Hendry Street

Virgil Robb and W.R. Lee opened a general merchandise store in 1915 and were joined by Harry Stucky two years later. The business flourished and after Lee departed the company in 1925 operations for the newly named Robb & Stucky moved into this four-story brick warehouse and showroom. Company tradition maintains that Thomas Edison and Henry Ford both bought their furnishings here. The company would grow to 30 showrooms and would almost make it to its centennial before filing for bankruptcy after 96 years in 2011.

16. R.Q. Richards Building
1615 Hendry Street

R.Q. Richards owned the Royal Palm Pharmacy and chaired the Fort Myers Kiwanis Club baseball committee. His main job as chairman in the 1920s was to sell one of the 16 big-league clubs on coming to Fort Myers for spring training. The owner he hooked was the immortal Connie Mack who brought his Philadelphia Athletics to town to train every spring from 1925 through

1936. During that time the Athletics had some of the biggest stars in baseball - Jimmy Foxx, Al Simmons, Lefty Grove, Mickey Cochrane - and won two World Championships, spreading the name Fort Myers across the country and establishing the town's spring training baseball tradition. Today two teams - the Boston Red Sox and Minnesota Twins make Fort Myers their spring training home. R.Q. Richards purchased this Mediterranean-styled building, erected in 1923, in 1945.

17. Lee County Bank
2229 Main Street at Hendry Street

James A. Hendry constructed this corner building in 1911 for his general store. In 1927 the Lee County Bank & Trust moved in, stuccoed over the brick and contributed a Neoclassical look with a pair of fluted Doric columns framing the corner entrance. The bank failed a few years later during the Depression and was reorganized as the Lee County Bank that stayed around until 1965. Look up to see the ornate clock in the broken pedimented entrance. A colorful tile mosaic of Lee County namesake Robert E. Lee, astride his horse Traveler, was added in a recessed part of the wall along Hendry Street in 1951.

18. Edison Theatre
1533 Hendry Street

Fort Myer's best example of Art Deco styling is the Edison Theatre that opened its doors in 1941 with a Charlie Chan double feature, *Rio* and *The Mystery Ship*. Like many of its downtown theater cousins, the Edison fell on hard times in the 1970s and closed in 1981. The splendid facade was preserved as the building was converted into office space. After 40 years of showing movies, the Edison made its big screen debut in the movies in 1985. Film director George Andrew Romero, legendary for his low-budget zombie classics, was living near Fort Myers and used the downtown as the backdrop for his third vision of zombie apocalypse, *Day of the Dead*. The Edison can clearly be seen in the opening set-up shots.

**WALK ANOTHER BLOCK ON
HENDRY STREET TO 1ST STREET.
ACROSS THE INTERSECTION, TO
YOUR YOUR LEFT IS...**

19. Heitman-Evans Building
2235 First Street at Hendry Street

As Harvie E. Heitman began rebuilding First Street on this corner he found a crumbling structure from the 1870s. In its stead Heitman poured \$40,000 into what he planned as the most modern hardware store in America. The crisp orange-bricked commercial building featured twelve-inch thick walls and the latest fixtures that included a large Otis safety elevator to move goods to the third floor. His promotional literature boasted, "Traveling representatives from the largest cities of the north and east (and they ought to know), say that this store has no equal in the United States."

**ACROSS THE INTERSECTION
ON YOUR RIGHT IS...**

20. Florida Gulf Bank (Bradford Hotel)
2247 1st Street at Hendry Street

Ambrose McGregor, one of John D. Rockefeller's most trusted lieutenants, came to Fort Myers in 1892 to help fortify the fragile health of his son Bradford. When McGregor himself succumbed to cancer in 1900 at the age of 57 he was considered one of America's ten wealthiest men, leaving an estate of \$4.5 million. Before he died, McGregor had become friendly with shopkeeper Harvie E. Heitman who would eventually translate McGregor seed money into some 30 properties around town. This building began life in 1904 and opened on November 12, 1905 as the Bradford Hotel, named for Bradford McGregor, who had survived his father by a scant two years. The Bradford originally had forty-one rooms with a large dining room on the second floor but expanded through the years as the building has adapted through the decades.

ON YOUR IMMEDIATE RIGHT IS...

21. First National Bank of Fort Myers
Southeast corner of First and
Hendry streets

Dr. Thomas E. Langford brought his family to Fort Myers in 1880 where he forged one of the largest cattle operations in southwest Florida. After his son Walter graduated from Stetson College he joined his father running cows and also became active in land development. When Walter Langford was not named to the Board of Directors of the newly formed Bank of Fort Myers, he organized the rival First National Bank of Fort Myers in 1907. He was only 33 at the time. When this Neoclassical vault was constructed in 1914 it was hailed as the “finest and best appointed bank building in Florida.” It was the only structure in town to be crafted from granite and made generous use of marble inside.

TURN RIGHT ON 1ST STREET.

22. Earnhardt Building
2260 First Street

Entrepreneur Harvie Heitman transformed First Street by tearing down wooden frame buildings and replacing them with modern structures in the years before the First World War. He used buff brick to fashion this two-story commercial building that stretched 193 feet down the middle of the block and carried, appropriately Heitman’s middle name, Earnhardt. Heitman invested \$85,000 in the block that included the only public bathroom in downtown Fort Myers and it even provided shoppers hot and cold running water. The longest tenant here was McCrory’s five-and-dime, a Pennsylvania retailer, that was a fixture for more than a half-century. Across the street you can see the other side of the Arcade Theatre that extends to Bay Street.

WALK A FEW MORE STEPS TO THE
TOUR STARTING POINT AT THE
INTERSECTION OF 1ST STREET
AND JACKSON STREET.

Look Up,

Jacksonville



A Walking Tour of Jacksonville...

Here, where the St. Johns River turns east to make its final run to the Atlantic Ocean, the channel narrows enough that cattle could once swim across the stream. The Spanish constructed a fort they called St. Nicholas to guard the crossing in 1740 but to the English the area was always Cowford. After the Americans took control of Florida a section of Cowford on the north bank of the St. Johns River was named in honor of General Andrew Jackson, the first Territorial Governor. Jackson made it to the \$20 bill but never made it to the small community that carried his name. Not many people did. Although streets were laid out by pioneers Isaiah Hart and Zachariah Hogan the population grew slowly.

Steamships began arriving in the late 1830s and by the Civil War Jacksonville was important enough for Union troops to lay siege to the town and sack it. Jacksonville built itself up after the war as a tourist destination but for the most part this would develop as a working town. Jacksonville claimed the largest naval-stores yard and largest wholesale lumber market on the Atlantic Coast. Although Tampa came to be called the “Cigar Capital of the World” the world’s largest cigar factory under one roof, producing 10% of all American cigars, was in Jacksonville. The state’s most important banks clustered here and the city, while excluded from the Florida land boom of the 1920s for the most part also missed the bust.

Today’s Jacksonville streetscape dates to a single day - May 3, 1901. That afternoon, around lunchtime, a fire broke out in a mattress factory where bedding was stuffed with sun-dried Spanish moss. Workers discovered the fire quickly and assumed a few buckets of water would extinguish the flames and did not even bother to sound an alarm. But dry and windy conditions quickly pushed the fire beyond their control and out the front door. Before nightfall the blaze had consumed 146 city blocks, destroyed more than 2,000 buildings and left almost 10,000 people homeless, although there were only seven deaths reported. Jacksonville’s 1901 Fire remains the most destructive burning of a Southern city in United States history.

Rebuilding of the city began in earnest. It is estimated that 13,000 new buildings were constructed between 1901 and 1912 in Jacksonville. New York City architect Henry John Klutho was responsible for many of the major construction projects in the city at that time. Klutho blended the new “Prairie Style” of architecture then being popularized in the American Midwest with Florida traditions that brought Jacksonville a fresh look for a new start in a new century. Our walking tour of Florida’s largest city (by population) and America’s largest city (by land area) will find some of Klutho’s work still standing and we will begin in the shadow of his most ambitious work...

1. Hemming Park
West Duval, North Laura, West Monroe
and North Hogan streets

This square of greenspace went by assorted names in the 19th century - it was called City Park and St. James Park, for the adjoining hotel. Since 1898 it has been known as Hemming Park in recognition of the Confederate Monument donated by Charles Cornelius Hemming. Hemming was born in Jacksonville in 1844 and enlisted in Company A, 3rd Florida Regiment to fight for the Confederacy before his 18th birthday. Hemming fought in several major engagements, was wounded, captured, spent a year in a prisoner of war camp, escaped to Canada, and engaged in daring missions of espionage until the last days of the Civil War. After the war ended Hemming boarded a train for Texas where he made a fortune as a banker. In the 1890s he fulfilled a personal pledge to erect a major monument to his Confederate comrades, investing \$20,000 and staging a nationwide design competition. He had no firm site in mind for the memorial but after Jacksonville officials promised to replace an elaborate fountain in St. James Park with the statue he and his wife Lucy decided to award the monument to Jacksonville. Charles Hemming made no demands to have the park named after him, knew nothing about it and had no mention of his name attached to the memorial. Not desiring any recognition, he did not even attend the unveiling on June 16, 1898. During the Great Fire of 1901 the park and its renowned live oaks were devoured by the flames and only the Confederate Monument survived, its base glowing red from the heat. Charles Hemming would die in 1916 in Colorado Springs where he was involved in the largest cattle ranch in Colorado history.

**WALK OVER TO THE NORTH SIDE
OF THE PARK, FACING THE BLOCK-
LONG BUILDING THAT IS...**

2. St. James Building (City Hall)
117 West Duval Street

This space was occupied by Jacksonville's premier guest house of the late 1800s, the St. James Hotel. There was lodging for 500 guests and included a laundry, barbershop, wine room, telegraph office and reading rooms. The luxurious St. James burned with the rest of the city in 1901. Owner J.R. Campbell did not have the cash to rebuild in the same style and when the rival Windsor Hotel quickly rebuilt it also purchased Campbell's land to stifle any possible competition. When the Windsors in turn sold the land to Jacob and Morris Cohen it was with the stipulation that no hotel could be built.

The Cohens had in mind a department store and hired go-to Jacksonville architect H.J. Klutho to design one. Dutifully, Klutho submitted plans for a modest two-story store but he had grander ideas for the lot. Klutho saw the prominent location as his opportunity to create his crowning glory. He proposed not a two-story building but a four-story one and a structure that would stretch the entire block. The Cohens would have their department store on the second floor, small retail shops would occupy the ground floor and offices would be up top. Klutho sold his vision to the Cohens and, acting as construction manager, started building as he still put the finishing touches on his design. The project was completed in less than a year and a half, using 200 skilled tradesmen, and opened in 1912.

Klutho saved an office for himself in the St. James Building from which he was to storm out in 1927 after the removal of a 75-foot octagonal glass dome, supported by an honor guard of heroic statues, was removed. The Cohens operated the store until 1958 and it remained a retail operation until 1987. The City of Jacksonville purchased the unused building in 1993 and restored it to its original splendor. The glass dome came back, albeit above the fourth floor rather than between the second and third floors where it originally illuminated retail space only. The city government moved into one of America's most magnificent City Halls in 1997.

**TURN RIGHT AND WALK OVER
TO LAURA STREET. ACROSS THE
INTERSECTION, TO YOUR LEFT, IS...**

3. Old YMCA Building
407 North Laura Street

This building by Henry John Klutho marked a design shift away from the exuberant ornamentation of the Victorian and Renaissance Revival styles and towards the nascent Prairie School of architecture beginning to be championed by midwesterners Frank Lloyd Wright and Louis Sullivan. The seven-story pioneering building displays the sharp lines and horizontal emphasis that came to emblematic of the Prairie School. The YMCA took root in Jacksonville in 1870 and was prosperous enough by 1908 to hire Klutho to create their new home. Unfortunately the organization lost the building during the Depression.

ON THE OPPOSITE CORNER,
ACROSS FROM HEMMING PARK, IS...

4. Western Union Telegraph
Company Building
333 North Laura Street

After operating from Bay Street for 36 years, Western Union settled into their new \$500,000 home in 1931. Marsh & Saxelby designed the five-story headquarters in a restrained Art Deco style and slathered the entire affair in cream-colored terra cotta tiles. In the 1970s it became one of the city's first mixed-use office buildings and in 2003 the home of the Museum of Contemporary Art. All that remains of Western Union's legacy are the winged globes on the raised corner of the roof, the corporate symbol of the iconic telegraph company.

TURN RIGHT ON LAURA STREET.

5. Jacksonville Public Library-Main Library
303 North Laura Street

This is the third public library to serve Jacksonville since the first books were checked out in 1902. Opened November 12, 2005 the Main Library is over 300,000 square feet in size and is the largest public library in the state. The design is the handiwork of Robert A.M. Stern Architects, a New York firm with projects across the globe.

6. Snyder Memorial Methodist Church
226 North Laura Street

This Methodist congregation organized in 1870 as Trinity Methodist and lost their church in the Great Fire of 1901. New York architect J.H.W. Hawkins came to town to participate in the rebuilding aftermath and contributed this Gothic Revival sanctuary to the Jacksonville streetscape. Hawkins used gray granite stone trimmed in light limestone for the church that was said to cost \$31,000 to build. A crenelated corner bell tower steps forward towards Hemming Park. The new church was renamed for E.B. Snyder, a former pastor whose children were instrumental in getting the church back on its feet. There would be no such helping hand in the 1970s when the church was deconsecrated. It later served as the headquarters for the St. Johns River City Band and has been owned by the city, and unoccupied, since 2004.

7. Greenleaf & Crosby Building
208 North Laura Street at Adams Street

Damon Greenleaf arrived in Jacksonville from New York City in 1867 and started selling jewelry from a storefront on Bay Street. In 1880 J.H. Crosby came on board and for the next 50 years Greenleaf & Crosby was a fixture in Jacksonville retailing. In 1927 the jewelers moved off Bay Street and into this richly decorated 12-story tower, designed by Marsh & Saxelby. Look up to see terra cotta griffins and eagles and urns dancing across the facade. In 1930 Greenleaf and Crosby sold the business to V.E. Jacobs, which continues to this day.

TURN RIGHT ON ADAMS STREET.

8. Barnett National Bank Building
112 West Adams Street at Laura Street

If there is one universal glue, it may be a loathing of bank fees. In the case of the Bank of Jacksonville it built an empire. William Boyd Barnett was a merchant and banker in Kansas in 1875 when he traveled east to visit his oldest son in Jacksonville. During his visit he experienced an upturn in his health that was so dramatic he returned to the Sunflower State, liquidated all

his assets and moved to the Sunshine State. His son Bion, despite being in his senior year at the University of Kansas, withdrew from school to follow the family. On May 7, 1877 Barnett's Bank of Jacksonville took its first deposits but in a small town with three established banks it was a rough slog for the newcomer. One day Bion Barnett learned that the county tax collector, Henry L'Engle, was disgruntled by a \$6.25 transfer fee his bank charged him every time he sent money to New York City banks. Barnett offered to waive the fee and the Duval County money came over to the Barnetts' bank. Within a year L'Engle was appointed Treasurer for the State of Florida and the state money was deposited in the Bank of Jacksonville as well. Flush with capital the Barnetts received a national charter to become the National Bank of Jacksonville. After William Boyd Bennett died in 1903, Bion renamed the business the Barnett Bank in his father's honor. Barnett Bank would weather the Great Depression and by the time Bion Bennett passed away at the age of 101 it was known as "Florida's Bank." It remained in business until 1997 when it was acquired by Charlotte-based NationsBank.

As befitting Florida's largest bank, Bion Bennett built Jacksonville's tallest tower in 1926. He brought in renowned New York City bank architects Louis Montayne Mowbray and Justin Maximo Uffinger to design the structure and James Stewart Co., which constructed Madison Square Garden, to build it. The lower floors are dominated by an oversized arched arcade of limestone and the tower is topped by a parapet studded with stunted obelisks. Look up to see a parade of lion heads before the limestone gives way to tan brick. The 18-story Barnett Bank Building reigned over the city skyline until 1954.

9. Atlantic National Bank Building Annex (Schultz Building)
118 West Adams Street

Look up past the altered street level to see the decorative flourishes applied to the white glazed terra-cotta facade of this ten-story tower, built in 1926. Designed by the esteemed firm of Marsh & Saxelbye, the ornate high-rise was built as an annex to the Atlantic National Bank, although it didn't carry the price tag of an add-on - \$400,000.

10. Professional Building
126 West Adams Street

The south side of Adams Street steps down from the corner today although the streetscape did not proceed chronologically. This seven-story office tower dates to 1914, a decade before its two loftier neighbors were raised. Rutledge Holmes used continuous vertical rows of bricks to emphasize verticality and decorative brickwork on the horizontal bands.

**TURN AND RETRACE YOUR STEPS
 ON ADAMS STREET AND CROSS
 LAURA STREET.**

11. Elks Club Building
207 North Laura Street at Adams Street

The Jacksonville Elks, Lodge 221, organized in 1891, becoming the Mother Lodge of Florida. This was the third lodge for the fraternal organization on this site, an arcaded Mediterranean Style two-story building crafted by Roy Benjamin in 1925. A Florida native, Benjamin was best known for his work on theaters but his eclectic client roster included Memorial Park and the Jacksonville Zoo. The first floor was designed to feature retail shops while the meeting space and banquet rooms were up top. The Elks have since moved from downtown.

12. Carling Hotel
33 West Adams Street

This 13-story center city hotel was a project developed by the Applebrook Hotel Company in 1926. New York architects Thompson, Holmes & Converse executed their Italian Renaissance tower with red brick and terra cotta trim above a classical three-story base faced with Indiana limestone. The property was acquired shortly thereafter by Carling Dinkler, head of the venerable Southern chain of hotels. Louis Jacob Dinkler was born in Nashville in the 1861 and worked as a baker before opening his first hotel in Macon, Georgia at the age of 50. His son Carling joined the business and aggressively promoted the acquisition of additional properties - by the end of the 1920s Carling Dinkler owned or managed 22 hotels throughout the Southeast.

Most retained their traditional names; this one he put his name on. It became the Hotel Roosevelt in 1936 and operated until December 1963 when a catastrophic fire claimed the lives of 22 people. After that it remained vacant for many years and then operated for a while as a retirement home. After a \$29 million renovation in 2005 the renamed Carling has been an upscale apartment building.

TURN AND WALK BACK TO LAURA STREET AND TURN LEFT. WALK TO THE NEXT CORNER. ON THE OPPOSITE CORNER, ON THE RIGHT IS...

13. Bank of America Tower
50 North Laura Street

Here is Jacksonville's tallest building at 617 feet. It is the tallest building in Florida outside of Miami. Completed in 1990 for the then Barnett Bank, the 42-floor glass tower was designed by German-American architect Helmut Jahn, and is constructed of reinforced concrete. At night four of the eight triangular panels that form the tower's peak are illuminated.

TURN LEFT ON FORSYTH STREET.

14. Old Florida National Bank (Marble Bank)
51 West Forsyth Street at Laura Street

This Neoclassical vault was designed in 1902 by Edward H. Glidden for the Mercantile Exchange Bank. Three years later Florida Bank & Trust, the newly established ancestor of the Florida National Bank, moved in and doubled its size while keeping its classical look. The entire building is clad in marble, earning it the moniker of the "Marble Bank." The six fluted Ionic columns along Forsyth Street are also crafted of marble. Today the Marble Bank is the cornerstone of "The Laura Street Trio" that includes the 1908 Bisbee Building (next) and the 1911 Florida Life Building, towers that frame the old bank by Henry John Klutho.

15. Bisbee Building
47 West Forsyth Street

The Bisbee family traces its roots to the original settlers in Massachusetts in the 1630s. William A. Bisbee's father, Cyrus, left Massachusetts to become one of the earliest settlers in Jacksonville and he was born in the town on December 13, 1861. Young William began his business career as a clerk but soon made his mark in the real estate business. In 1899 he established an independent telephone company in Savannah to take on powerful Bell Telephone. His Georgia Telephone & Telegraph Company was the only underground system south of the Mason and Dixon Line and had 3,000 customers when he sold out in 1907.

In 1908 Bisbee set out to build Jacksonville's first skyscraper. Architect Henry John Klutho delivered plans for a narrow 26-foot tower designed to emphasize the building's "dramatic" height. When Bisbee rented all existing space before construction was complete, he directed Klutho to double the size to the building seen today. It follows the tradition of the day established in Chicago to build high-rises in the image of a classical Greek column with a defined base (the two-story entrance bays) a shaft (the relatively unadorned central stories) and a capital (the projecting copper cornice). Klutho used a reinforced concrete frame that was so radical in the South that the architect claimed the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company would not issue a construction loan until their own architect inspected the site. He finished his structure in polished limestone and white terra cotta. William Bisbee lived scarcely long enough to see his landmark completed; he died in 1911 before the age of 50.

16. Woolworth Building
102-110 North Main Street

Frank W. Woolworth's nickel and dime juggernaut came to Jacksonville in 1917 and moved into this two-story emporium on one of the town's busiest shopping corners at the time. The white terra cotta panels on the second floor are original; the first floor was rebuilt in a 1980s renovation to try and match the stylish upper half. Since the nickel-and-dime retailer departed the building has done duty as offices, including a

life insurance business, but has also spent several years vacant.

17. Lynch Building
11 East Forsyth Street

Stephen Andrew Lynch grew up in Asheville, North Carolina where his exploits as a baseball player earned him the nickname “Diamond Lynch.” He was coaching and managing professionally in his early 20s when he cast his eye to a new form of entertainment - motion pictures. In 1909, at the age of 27, Lynch bought a stake in and began managing one of the first movie houses in Asheville. Over the next few years he began buying theaters all over the South and scored a 25-year exclusive deal to distribute Paramount motion pictures in 11 southern states. In 1922 Paramount bought out Lynch and his theater chain - then over 200 strong - for \$5.7 million. Lynch took his money to Miami Beach to race yachts and become a player in the Florida land boom. He built this 17-story tower - the town’s second tallest by a whisker - in 1926 for a reported \$1,000,000. The building is L-shaped to give offices a chance at fresh air in the days before air conditioning. Look up to see brightly colored terra cotta panels between every window on the Main and Forsyth street facades.

TURN RIGHT ON MAIN STREET.

18. Independent Square
1 Independence Square between
Main Street and Laura Street

This was the tallest building in Florida when it was completed in 1974. The design of the 535-foot tower by KBJ Architects of Jacksonville featured a sloping base and large corner frames to provide a distinctive profile. The adjacent 23-story SunTrust Tower was erected in 1989.

CONTINUE STRAIGHT INTO
THE ENTERTAINMENT COMPLEX
KNOWN AS “THE LANDING” AND
MAKE YOUR WAY DOWN TO THE
WATERFRONT.

19. Jacksonville Landing
2 West Independent Drive

The Rouse Company, founded by James Rouse in 1939, pioneered the development of outdoor festival marketplaces, typically at water’s edge, in the 1980s. Jacksonville Landing on the north bank of the St. Johns River was one of its prized projects with 125,000 square feet of shopping and dining space. There was a weeklong celebration when “The Landing” opened its doors on June 25, 1987.

20. Main Street Bridge
Main Street at St. Johns River

Eight bridges span the St. Johns River, Florida’s longest waterway, at Jacksonville; all of them allow tall ships to pass. This lift bridge opened in 1941. It’s official name is the John T. Alsop Jr. Bridge, carrying the name of one of Theodore Roosevelt’s Rough Riders who returned to Jacksonville after the Spanish-American War and logged nearly twenty years as mayor.

WHEN YOU ARE THROUGH
EXPLORING THE ST. JOHNS RIVER
WATERFRONT - YOU CAN EVEN
CROSS THE MAIN STREET BRIDGE
TO THE SOUTH BANK - WALK
BACK UP MAIN STREET TO BAY
STREET AND TURN RIGHT.

21. Bostwick Building
101 East Bay Street

The First National Bank, organized in 1874 as Florida’s first bank, constructed a bank on this site in 1880. After the Great Fire of 1901 they rapidly rebuilt on plans drawn by J.H.W. Hawkins, who had cut his architectural teeth in Lincoln, Nebraska and Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania after graduating from Cornell University in 1877. Hawkins used pressed gray Roman brick trimmed in limestone to create the classically-inspired building with arched openings and a metal cornice. Actually Hawkins only designed 60% of the building you see today; a seamless 1919 addition expanded the space along Bay Street.

Today the 1902 bank stands boarded up, hoping for a structural overhaul and adaptive reinvention. Since the 1990s the boards have been painted as if a restless jaguar were trapped inside. Actually the building has not served as a bank for well over 80 years and its record as a house of finance borders on the tragic. The First National Bank failed within a year. It was replaced by the Guaranty and Trust Savings Bank which failed in 1922. The next bank that moved in, the Brotherhood State Bank, collapsed in 1924 and head cashier Thomas R. Hendricks committed suicide in his office. The only bright spot for money men in this building came in 1931 when W.M. Bostwick, Jr. repaid all of his depositors who lost money when the Guaranty and Trust Savings Bank was forced to shutter years earlier. The Bostwick family has owned the building since the 1930s.

22. Holmes Block
107-117 East Bay Street

You will have to look up above the awning to see some of Jacksonville's finest brick work from a century ago. Tan brick is used to accentuate the widow openings and rooftop parapet against the building's orange brick. George Olaf Holmes ran a real estate office here before the Great Fire of 1901. Another tenant was Alfred. E. McClure, a Civil War veteran who had been practicing architecture in Jacksonville since the early 1870s. McClure urged his young friend to take up architecture and in the aftermath of the fire the two formed a partnership that lasted until McClure's death in 1912 at the age of 76. This was one of their earliest projects. In 1915, Holmes was elected as the first president of the Florida Association of Architects.

23. Herkimer Block (Baywater Square)
136 East Bay Street

Here is another downtown property that dates to the aftermath of the Great Fire of 1901. Israel Putnam developed the property for retail and office space. The busy J.H.W. Hawkins gave the three-story corner commercial building a distinctive facade - look up to see stepped gables fronting a phalanx of rooftop dormers. The second floor office windows are all arched while

the ground floor retail space sports larger square windows.

TURN LEFT ON NEWMAN STREET.

24. Florida Theatre
128 East Forsyth Street at Newman Street

There were 14 movie houses in Jacksonville prior to the Florida Theatre raising its curtain on April 8, 1927 but movie-goers had never experienced anything like this. It was a classic "atmospheric" movie palace of the day, designed to place patrons in an exotic locale for a night. Inside the Florida Theatre was a Moorish courtyard, dripping with statuary and fountains and succulent gardens. The building required one million bricks and masons laid them at a rate of 50,000 a day using the first ready-mixed mortar in the South. And the masons didn't just lay the bricks; the facade was textured by extending the headers out. Further decoration was contributed by multi-chromatic terra cotta panels. Like most of its downtown movie palace cousins the Florida Theatre was killed by suburban malls and television. But it was one of the lucky ones - rather than meeting a wrecking ball it was restored as a performing arts center in 1983.

**TURN RIGHT ON
FORSYTH STREET.**

25. Title & Trust Company
of Florida Building
200 East Forsyth Street

English-born Harold Frederick Saxelbye sailed for New York City in 1904 to practice architecture while still in his teens. He moved to Jacksonville in 1913 and six years later established a practice with William Mulford Marsh that lasted until Marsh's death in 1946 at the age of 57. The Marsh and Saxelbye shop was the busiest in town during the Florida land boom of the 1920s and this was one of their creations, a two-story Neoclassical office rendered in brick and limestone. The entrance boasts a pair of engaged Ionic columns pointing towards a rooftop pediment.

**26. McMurray Livery,
Sale & Transfer Company
220 East Forsyth Street**

Look at this restored building and see a Jacksonville of dirt streets and horse-drawn vehicles. The brick building was constructed in 1906 as a stable and carriage showroom by Thomas McMurray who had been in the business since 1880. Although it has long been an office building, a 1970s makeover revealed the building's original form. Look even further into the past and you can imagine a Jacksonville when founder Isaiah D. Hart built his log cabin here when he came to the area in 1821.

**27. Yates Building
231 East Forsyth Street**

The first Duval County courthouse rose on this site in the 1840s; it was burned during the Civil War. The second court building was erected on the same spot in 1886 and it too lasted only about 15 years before it also burned, in the Great Fire of 1901. As it was constructed with exceptionally thick brick walls, the walls were the only ones in the burned out city remaining largely intact. The replacement courthouse, designed by Rutledge Holmes, was constructed on this block in 1902 while the old brick walls were outfitted with artificial stone and turned into an armory. The militia moved on in 1916 to more spacious digs and this Neoclassical annex to the courthouse was ready by 1918. In 1960 Holmes' courthouse from 1902 was sacrificed for a parking lot and this building began duty as a bank, which brought the odd row of windows beneath the Ionic colonnade. It is now a government office building named for Claude Yates, who spearheaded the consolidation of Duval County's government in the 1960s.

TURN AND RETRACE YOUR STEPS
TO NEWMAN STREET AND TURN
RIGHT.

**28. Morocco Temple
219 North Newman Street**

H.J. Klutho blended Egyptian Revival themes onto midwestern Prairie School massing for this three-story Shrine temple in 1911, the largest temple in the state for the organization. Klutho gave the temple square cornices that emphasized the building's horizontal aspect but they were removed in a 1950s renovation. The second floor boasted a 1,500-seat auditorium, the largest in Jacksonville for many years. President William Howard Taft spoke here and so did Theodore Roosevelt. The Shriners moved to the suburbs in 1984 and the building was renovated for use as office space, retaining much of the Egyptian symbols in terra cotta on the facade and inside.

TURN LEFT ON ADAMS STREET.

**29. Jacksonville Free Public Library
101 East Adams Street**

After selling his steel company for \$400 million and becoming the world's richest man, Scottish-born industrialist set out to give away all his money. One of his pet projects was public libraries. He funded over 2,500 of them around the world, although not every community greeted Carnegie's largesse with open arms. In a citywide referendum the Jacksonville citizenry narrowly voted to accept a \$50,000 Carnegie grant to erect a library in 1902. Henry John Klutho won a design competition with this splendidly proportioned Neoclassical building. The library is fronted by a quartet of fluted Corinthian columns and if you look closely you can see the faces of Aristotle, Plato and Shakespeare nestled in the capitals. The limestone and copper building served as the town's main library until 1965.

TURN RIGHT ON OCEAN STREET.

30. First Presbyterian Church
118 East Monroe Street at Ocean Street

The Presbyterians have worshiped on this site for over 160 years. First Presbyterian Church dates its founding even earlier, to March 2, 1840, with its charter as the Presbyterian Church of Jacksonville by the Territorial Legislature of Florida. Obadiah Conger, a retired New England sea captain, carried the charter by horseback back to Jacksonville. The congregation split over the Civil War and did not re-unite until 1900. The next year their church went up in flames. The new Gothic stone church, dominated by lancet windows, gargoyles and rooftop pinnacles, was holding services by June 1, 1902.

31. Immaculate Conception Catholic Church
121 East Duval Street at Ocean Street

Circuit-riding priests arrived on horseback to minister to Jacksonville's small collection of Catholics from the 1820s until a small wooden church was erected on the corner of Ocean and Duval streets. The current sanctuary dates to 1910 and stands as one of Florida's finest Gothic Revival churches. Architect Melvin H. Hubbard trained as a draftsman in the legendary shop of McKim, Mead & White in New York City and opened his own practice in Utica, New York. He specialized in the design of churches and is credited with the creation of over 400. For a few years, this was the tallest structure in town. In 1979, the church became one of a small number of Catholic churches to be "solemnly dedicated," meaning that it cannot ever be purposefully torn down or used for anything but a church.

TURN RIGHT ON DUVAL STREET.

32. Elena Flats
122 East Duval Street

If you were walking around Jacksonville a hundred years ago you would have seen scores of similar boarding houses but the Elena Flats is one of the last survivors. Although the two-story building is in deteriorating condition you can still see hints of a stylish pedigree - a remaining Ionic capital clinging to a porch column and decorative enhancements to the upper story facade.

33. First United Methodist Church
225 East Duval Street

Tracing its roots to 1823 when a circuit-riding preacher set up shop to conduct services on the second floor of a dry goods store, the First United Methodist Church lays claim to being the oldest organized church in the city. The Methodist church did not escape the Great Fire of 1901 but two brick wall survived upon which a new sanctuary was constructed. The Colonial Revival church boasts slender Doric columns and a three-part steeple.

TURN LEFT ON MARKET STREET.

34. St. John's Episcopal Cathedral
256 East Church Street at Market Street

The congregation was founded in 1834 as St. John's Parish and is one of the seven original parishes when the Diocese of Florida was received into union with the General Convention in 1838. The first St. John's Church was built in 1842 and was burned in the Civil War. Edward Tuckerman Potter, Mark Twain's architect and a champion of the polychromatic High Victorian Gothic style designed a new church for the congregation in 1877 but it was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1901. St. John's called again on Potter, then in his seventies, and he would not live to see his cruciform shaped Gothic plans executed. The building, clad in Indiana limestone and covered with a slate roof, is awash in religious symbols including winged gargoyles, Celtic crosses and the eagles of St. John. The price tag was \$90,000 and it hasn't gotten cheaper over the years to maintain this city landmark - a renovation in the 1980s used almost \$2 million and another \$5 has been spent in the 21st century.

TURN LEFT ON CHURCH STREET
AND CONTINUE UNTIL YOU
CROSS LAURA STREET.

**35. First Baptist Church
Sunday School Building
125 West Church Street**

When the Baptists built this six-story building in 1927 it was hailed as the second largest Sunday School building in the world. In 1938 the church was sold to the Gulf Life Insurance Company which operated here until 1967. The property is once again owned by the church. Look up to see patterned brickwork and terra-cotta ornamentation around arched windows.

**36. First Baptist Church
133 West Church Street**

This congregation, some 28,000 strong, traces its roots back to the Bethel Baptist Church, established in 1838 with six members. This building of rough-faced limestone was erected after the Great Fire of 1901, based on Romanesque-styled designs by Reverend W. A. Hobson. His sketches were turned over to uber-architect H.J. Klutho who executed the construction.

**37. Old Federal Reserve Bank Building
424 North Hogan Street at Church Street**

With \$280,000 of funds from the federal treasury, Atlanta architect A. Ten Eyck Brown was able to use limestone to construct this balustraded Neoclassical vault and use copper for his wide, bracketed eave. Brown used Henrietta Dozier, Jacksonville's first female architect, as his on-site supervisor. The building's imposing appearance remains virtually unchanged since its completion in 1924, minus the Skyway Express looming over its front door, of course.

**38. Florida Baptist Convention Building
218 West Church Street**

This shell of a building stands as the last in downtown Jacksonville designed by influential architect H.J. Klutho, completed in 1925. You can still appreciate the balanced proportions and if you look up you can make out a date stamp in the parapet. The Florida Baptists were the first in America to finance the construction of its own convention facility.

TURN RIGHT ON JULIA STREET.

**39. Thomas V. Porter House
510 Julia Street**

After the Great Fire of 1901 Thomas Porter, who made his money wholesaling groceries and then developing land, settled into, what was at the time, the toniest neighborhood in town. His immediate neighbors included United States Senator James P. Taliaferro and Mayor Duncan Upshaw Fletcher, who was soon to become the longest serving U.S. Senator in Florida's history. Porter hired Henry J. Klutho, one of the 28-year old architect's first major commissions after the crippling conflagration. Klutho delivered what he referred to as a "Classic Colonial" mansion highlighted by a grand two-story Corinthian portico. After Porter died in 1915 his wife Clementine moved out and the house was purchased in 1925 by the First Christian Church which turned it ninety degrees from its original orientation facing Church Street and used it for offices and classrooms. The 1902 mansion was purchased by KBJ Architects in 1981 and given an award-winning restoration; it continues to be used as the firm's corporate office.

TURN AND RETRACE YOUR STEPS
ON JULIA STREET, CROSSING OVER
CHURCH STREET.

**40. 310 West Church Street Apartments
310 West Church Street at Julia Street**

It is often the case that classic downtown hotels get converted into apartments. Here, the 310 West Church Street Apartments, opened in 1924, were converted into the Three-Ten Hotel in 1944. Three name changes later it became the Ambassador Hotel in 1955, the name that survives out front of the building that was condemned in 1998. In its youth the six-story brick apartment complex trimmed in limestone cost over a quarter-million dollars to construct. The celebrated Atlanta architectural firm of Hentz, Reid and Adler designed the building so each apartment could enjoy a corner window and there was full occupancy.

41. United States Post Office and Courthouse
311 West Monroe Street at Julia Street

The first mail in Jacksonville was delivered in 1824 from bags slung over the back of a horse. For the next 70 years Jacksonville residents found their mail in the home or shop of whomever was serving as postmaster. The first dedicated federal building, with the town's highest tower at 178 feet, arrived in 1895. Although it escaped the Great Fire of 1901 it was outdated by 1930 when plans were hatched for two new post offices to serve Jacksonville. The original post office was torn down in 1948. The Monroe Street post office, which occupies an entire block, still handles mail. Designed in the geometrical Art Deco style of the 1930s popular for government buildings, the historical modes of postal transportation - stagecoach, ship, train and airplane - can be seen depicted in the main entrances.

TURN LEFT ON MONROE STREET.

42. Edward Ball Building
214 North Hogan Street at Monroe Street

When the Florida National Bank was threatened with insolvency during the Great Depression, majority owner Alfred I. duPont propped up the bank with \$15 million of his own money. After duPont died in 1935 his brother-in-law, Edward Ball, assumed control of the duPont Trust that controlled the bank. Under his guidance Florida National Bank grew into the state's second largest bank. In 1961 Ball directed the construction of this tower for the Florida National Bank. Ever mindful of the bottom line, Ball used only building materials he knew would appreciate in value such as marble and granite while dispensing with such frivolities as executive washrooms and hot water. The City purchased the building, renamed for Edward Ball after his death in 1981, for \$23 million as office space in 2006.

TURN LEFT ON HOGAN STREET.

43. Seminole Club
400 North Hogan Street at Duval Street

This white Colonial Revival-flavored building was constructed as a clubhouse for the Seminole Club, founded in 1887 as Florida's first social club - men only. This is actually the club's third gathering place; each of its earlier clubhouses burnt to the ground. Architects Rutledge Holmes and Arthur Gilkes, working with a budget of \$25,000, designed the building with a rooftop garden that was later converted into a dormered third floor. The Seminole Club operated here until 1990.

TURN RIGHT ON DUVAL STREET
AND WALK UNDER THE SKYWAY
EXPRESS TO RETURN TO THE
TOUR STARTING POINT IN
HEMMING PARK.

Look Up,

Miami



A Walking Tour of Miami...

Before Henry Flagler's East Coast Railway arrived in 1896, the census in Miami could just about have been taken with a show of hands. The settlement that had begun on the north bank of the Miami River a half century earlier, Fort Dallas as it was called, had reached maybe 300 residents. The most prominent of these was a Cleveland heiress named Julia Tuttle who bought up 640 acres of land on the north side of the river where Miami is today and began planting citrus trees.

Almost from the beginning, however, Tuttle was looking beyond her orange groves. She pestered Henry Flagler in numerous letters to extend his railroad down to Biscayne Bay and offered him free land to do so. Flagler was doing just fine in St. Augustine and resisted Mrs. Tuttle's entreaties. Then a great freeze descended on Florida in 1894-1895 that devastated the orange groves in central and northern Florida but did not reach the Miami river. Flagler's railroad was in town the next summer and Miami was incorporated as a new city. The new town would grow steadily but Julia Tuttle would not be around to see it happen. She died of meningitis in 1898 at the age of 49.

The Everglades would be drained and the Dixie Highway would reach Miami from the midwest in 1915 and wealthy northern industrialists began returning from their winter vacations with dreams of south Florida on their mind. After World War I ended Miami was primed to be America's boom town. The population of 30,000 in 1920 doubled by 1923 and doubled again by 1925. Skyscrapers were seemingly rising on every corner of downtown. The boom was residing in 1926 and was deflated totally on September 19, 1926 when a hurricane battered the city. And then the stock market crashed. By 1930 Miami had actually lost almost 25% of its population.

Most of the buildings we will see on our downtown Miami tour are a product of the Boom years or were constructed in the days of recovery in the late 1930s. Many reflect the dominant Mediterranean Revival style or show an adaptation of those elements to other architectural styles. We will start, however, with a building that makes no concessions to its tropical surroundings, a Neoclassical tour de force that would stand proudly in any major American city..

1. The Dade County Courthouse
73 West Flagler Street

This was Florida's tallest building when it was completed in 1928. Albert Anthony Ten Eyck Brown, an Atlanta architect, designed one of Miami's best examples of Neoclassical architecture for this seat of government, still active today. It stands 360 feet tall; the base of the 28-story skyscraper is sheathed in Stone Mountain granite, while the rest of the tower is covered in terra cotta tinted to match the granite.

WITH YOUR BACK TO THE COURTHOUSE, WALK ONTO FLAGLER STREET AND TURN LEFT AND WALK ONE BLOCK TO MIAMI STREET.

2. Burdines-Macy's
22 East Flagler Street at Miami Street

In 1896, when Henry Payne and William M. Burdine were opening a dry goods store in the central Florida city of Bartow, this vacant lot at the corner of Miami Avenue and Flagler streets sold for \$150. In 1925 when the United Cigar Company sold the property it fetched \$1.5 million. Burdine meanwhile had purchased an entire block on South Miami Avenue one block south of Flagler Street in 1898. Here W.M. Burdine & Sons opened a tiny store. Even though the little emporium handled scarcely more than few shelves of clothing business was so brisk Burdine shuttered the Bartow store and staked his future in Miami.

Burdines migrated to this prime location and its flagship store received the streamlined Art Moderne appearance in the late 1930s, executed by Henry Lapointe. When Burdines needed to expand rather than go up it went across the street and erected a three-level connector. The stores were decorated with pink walls, blue ceilings with streaks of clouds, and large plastic palm trees circling the center of the store. The iconic south Florida department chain was purchased by Federated Department Stores in 1956 and has recently been rebranded as Federated's star franchise - Macy's.

TURN LEFT ON MIAMI AVENUE.
TURN RIGHT ON NE 1ST STREET.

3. The Seybold Building
36 NE 1st Street

John W.G. Seybold was born in Germany in 1872 and arrived at dawn in Miami in 1896 and established a bakery. He later became a prominent merchant and developer. His projects included a canal, residential subdivisions and this building in the early 1920s. It began with three floors (a bakery operated on the first floor) but Seybold soon added an additional seven. In the 1970s the Seybold Building was transformed into an in-house jewelry community and today it is the second largest jewelry building in the United States. Inside over 280 jewelers represent all phases of the jewelry trade.

4. Ralston Building/Carrion Jewelry
40 NE 1st Avenue at NE 1st Street

When completed in 1917, this eight-story building was the tallest in Miami. Its reign was brief, however, as it was shortly supplanted by the McAllister Hotel. Today it is known as the Carrion Jewelry Center and fused aesthetically to its three-story neighbor on the corner.

CROSS OVER 1ST AVENUE.

5. Shoreland Arcade
120 NE 1st Street

The first arcade, an ancestor of today's indoor shopping mall, opened in Providence, Rhode Island in 1828. In the early part of the 20th century they found a surge of popularity in many American downtowns. The Shoreland is the last remaining intact arcade in downtown Miami. Architects Pfeiffer and O'Reilly gave the stylish building a parade of large arched openings divided by fanciful pilasters highlighted by medallions of Florida history. They were expecting a much larger commission but the Shoreland Company went bust before a planned skyscraper above the arcade could be executed.

6. The Meyer-Kiser Building
139 NE 1st Street

When this building was constructed in 1925 it stood a proud 17 stories. But a year later the September hurricane of 1926 ripped off cladding and bucked steel beams in the middle of the building and ten floors had to be removed. Ironically the tower, designed by Martin Luther Hampton, was built to be hurricane resistant. In spite of that precaution it was also one of the few downtown buildings insured.

**RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO
1ST AVENUE AND TURN RIGHT.**

7. Old U.S. Post Office and Courthouse
100 NE 1st Avenue

This building, constructed between 1912 and 1914, was the first major federal building to be constructed in Miami, marking the city's arrival a town of import. Supervising architect for the United States Department of the Treasury Oscar Wenderoth designed the Neoclassical building rendered in Indiana limestone. It was hailed as the most modern and well-appointed government structure south of Washington, D.C. Wenderoth blended South Florida elements such as wide, bracketed eaves and red tile roof with classical hallmarks such as arched entrances and Ionic pilasters. On the second story a series of double doors open onto stylized balconies with twisted iron railings. The post office occupied the first floor, courtrooms were on the second floor and assorted agencies were housed on the third floor; access came via a building-length set of six steps along 1st Avenue.

The government only stayed for less than 20 years before moving to even larger accommodations in 1931. The building was acquired and adapted in 1937 by the First Federal Savings and Loan Association. First Federal had started in a single room in 1933 and by 1937 was the town's largest savings and loan operation.

8. Security Building
117 NE 1st Avenue

In 1926 Robert Greenfield dialed back fifty years to the French Second Empire style, a Victorian building style popular before Miami existed, to give his 16-story tower a copper mansard roof topped by an ornate octagonal cupola. Below the fanciful roof is a classically designed skyscraper of perfect proportions. The client was the Dade County Security Company, organized in 1901 and one of the biggest players in Florida's land boom at the time. Emblematic of that role the Security Building was the town's most imposing structure, constructed with the most expensive materials, including granite blocks.

9. Hahn Building
140 NE 1st Avenue

George L. Pfeiffer was born in Germany in 1861, began his architectural career with the picturesque buildings of the Victorian age in Chicago, found his way to Miami and practiced until 1940 in the era of Art Deco - one of the more unique career arcs in American design. Pfeiffer was one of the organizers of the Florida Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and served as its President. For this corner lot Pfeiffer and his associate, Gerald J. O'Reilly, designed a two-story fireproof masonry building sheathed in stucco and awash in artistic Neoclassical motifs. Look up above an altered street level to see a second story alive with decorative flourishes in the form of cartouches and stylized acanthus leaves. A segmented balustrade tops the confection. The building was commissioned by Anna B. Hahn in 1921 and is a rare survivor representing the earliest days of the Florida Land Boom.

10. Gesu Church and Rectory
118-170 NE 2nd Street at 1st Avenue

The first Catholic service in Miami took place on the homestead of the pioneer family of William J. Wagner in the 1870s; the Holy Name Parish - Gesu today - was organized in 1896. It is the second building on this site that was donated by railroad magnate Henry M. Flagler, a Presbyterian. This Mediterranean Revival church designed by Orin T. Williams replaced the original wood-

en structure in 1925. The visual star of the coral-colored stucco building is its grand, three-story Ionic portico surmounted by a classically inspired three-part tower on a Spanish tiled roof. The crystal leaded windows depicting events in the life of Jesus and Mary were crafted in Germany; inside, all the altars are made of Italian marble and there are no posts or pillars to obstruct the view.

11. U.S. Post Office and Courthouse
300 NE 1st Avenue

Phineas Paist, who cut his architectural teeth on the classical styles introduced at the 1893 World Columbian exposition in Chicago, and his partner Harold Steward were responsible for many public buildings around Miami, especially in Coral Gables and at the University of Miami. Here they adapted their Neoclassical expertise to the tropics for the three-story federal building. Built at the height of the Great Depression in 1931, this is also the largest building in Miami constructed of Florida keystone, a soft limestone that hardens when exposed to the air. The firm of Paist and Steward lost profit on the courthouse project due to faulty building materials.

TURN RIGHT ON NE 3RD STREET
AND WALK ONE BLOCK TO NE 2ND
AVENUE AND TURN RIGHT.

12. Congress Building
111 NE 2nd Avenue

Thomas O. Wilson came south from Philadelphia in 1911 to establish the Woodlawn Park Cemetery and soon expanded his real estate empire with the Realties Security Corporation. To house his company Wilson commissioned Martin Luther Hampton to design a headquarters in 1923. The Congress Building started as a richly decorated five-story Mediterranean Revival structure with polychromed terra cotta surrounding five vertical bays defined by monumental round arches. Three years later Hampton was back with marching orders to add 16 more stories, integrating a traditional-looking skyscraper into his original design.

13. Alfred I. DuPont Building
169 East Flagler Street at 2nd Avenue

After a decade in the economic doldrums, breaking ground on this 260-foot, 21-floor skyscraper in 1937 marked a return to vitality in the Miami business community. Designed by the Florida architectural firm of Marsh and Saxelbye, the Alfred I. DuPont Building stands as Miami's only Art Deco tower. Harold F. Saxelbye was born and trained in England before sailing to New York City in 1904 at the age of 24. His work brought him to Jacksonville in 1914 where he met William Mulford Marsh, a self-trained local architect. The two formed what would be a lucrative partnership in 1919, specializing in Mediterranean Revival residences. Here they created a classic skyscraper form in the image of a Greek column with a defined base (the black granite street level), a shaft (the unadorned middle floors) and a capital (the decorative roofline). The building was constructed as the headquarters for the Florida National Bank, organized by Alfred I. duPont in 1931. DuPont had died in 1935 and the \$2.5 million structure was planned as a sort of memorial; it remains virtually unaltered since it opened in 1939. If you walk inside you can see one of Miami's lushest interiors with hand-painted cypress ceilings and brass bas relief elevator doors and fixtures festooned with tropical Florida images.

14. Olympia Theater and Office Building (Gusman Center)
174 East Flagler Street

Theater architect John Ebersson would become famous in the 1930s for his "atmospheric" designs calculated to transport patrons on journeys of the mind to exotic locales. The Olympia, when it opened as a silent movie palace in 1925, was one of his earliest projects. If movie-goers weren't bowled over by the fabulous Moorish/Venetian interior the first air-conditioning in Dade County would certainly win them over. The exterior of the ten-story office building was executed in the Mediterranean Revival style and offers little hint of the wonders awaiting inside. The Olympia was Miami's premier entertainment venue for more than four decades but with the building fraying at the edges businessman Maurice Gusman stepped

in to save it from demolition in the 1970s and donated it to the city. A complete restoration to the 1920s original appearance took place in the late 1990s.

15. The Walgreen Drug Store
200 East Flagler Street

In the early years of the Great Depression it was rare to find a major building project that wasn't government sponsored. So in 1936 when Walgreen Drugs invested \$1.5 million to construct the largest store in its chain here it was regarded as a harbinger of good times to come. The futuristic Streamline Moderne design by Chicago architects Zimmerman, Saxe, MacBridge, and Ehmann further promoted the sense of optimism. Customers entered the store through a wide curved corner tower with ribbon windows running down each block. Inside they found an 88-foot soda fountain stocked by a separate ice cream plant. Walgreens has moved but the building has been rehabilitated by subsequent retailers and remains one of the best examples of Moderne style in South Florida.

16. The Ingraham Building
25 SE 2nd Avenue

With a pedigree that includes the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City and the Breakers in Palm Beach it is no wonder this 13-story Italian Renaissance building is regarded in some circles as the city's most elegant high-rise. Best known for their work on luxury hotels, Leonard Schultze and S. Fullerton Weaver brought the same design sensibilities to this headquarters for the Model Land Company, the real estate division of Henry Flagler's Florida East Coast Railway in 1926. No expense was spared with this memorial to James E. Ingraham, a former president who had worked in Florida since the frontier days of the 1890s. The rusticated Indiana limestone marches all the way up the facade to a hipped roof covered in Spanish tiles. Inside, the celebrated lobby boasts a vaulted ceiling encircled by engaged Doric columns.

TURN RIGHT ON SE 1ST STREET.

17. The Huntington Building
168 SE 1st Street

Frederick Rand was an Orlando attorney who came to Miami in 1916 and got swept up in the development craze. He created several subdivisions including Highland Park, Broadmoor, Miramar, and Edgewater and acquired a healthy chunk of land along NE 2nd Avenue where he envisioned a new downtown center sprouting. He brought architect Louis Kamper in from Detroit to design this fanciful building in 1925. Kamper decorated the stuccoed 13-story building with architectural figures including 11 knight-like figures along the roofline. More allegorical figures lined a wide masonry belt course between the third and fourth floors and the three-story projection at the entrance once sported a quartet of now departed winged griffins. The building was named for Rand's sister, Elizabeth Huntington. Frederick Rand's vision for a new downtown would not come to pass, however, as he went bankrupt in Miami's economic crash of 1926.

18. City National Bank
121 SE 1st Street

Plans for this 11-story Neoclassical tower were drawn by Hampton and Ehmann who placed most of the visual emphasis on the oversized entrance where fluted pilasters frame a two-story recessed arch entrance. The roofline boasts a raised parapet wall adorned with hefty brackets. Martin Luther Hampton and E.A. Ehmann were busy in Miami in the 1920s and 1930s, working mostly in the Mediterranean Revival style and this was one of the firm's largest projects. Construction was started in 1925 for the Miami Bank and Trust Company and financed by a St. Louis Bank, one of the earliest instances when the money for a major Florida building was undertaken by out-of-state capital. Before the high-rise could be completed, however, and was placed into operation by the J.C. Penney City National Bank and Trust Company and named the "City National Bank Building." That bank went under in 1930 as the building became a poster child for the chaotic Miami economy of the era.

TURN RIGHT ON 1ST AVENUE AND
WALK ONE BLOCK TO FLAGLER
STREET.

19. Flagler First Condos
101 East Flagler Street

Perched on a phalanx of oversized Greek columns topped by Corinthian capitals, these condos began life in the 1920s as the headquarters for First National Bank of Miami. The bank, which was one of only two Florida banks to survive the Great Depression and would become the state's largest, began on this site in 1902. It would ultimately be liquidated in 1991 by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation using a new procedure called "loss sharing."

TURN LEFT ON FLAGLER STREET
TO RETURN TO THE TOUR
STARTING POINT.

Look Up,

Miami Beach



A Walking Tour of Miami Beach...

The first vision anyone had for the development of the barrier island across Biscayne Bay was as a coconut farm. Charles and Henry Lum bought up land in what would one day be known as South Beach and built the first house on the island in 1886. About 10 years later Henry Flagler's great Florida East Coast Railway rolled into the area and entrepreneurs began to see that the island's 15 miles of sparkling white sand beaches might be put to a better use than as a cocunut grove.

John Collins, Carl Fisher, and brothers John N. and James E. Lummus, began gobbling up land on the island around 1910 and in 1915 they incorporated the town and created the city of Miami Beach. The 1920s brought the first tidal wave of money onto the island. Titans of industry with names such as Firestone and Penney and Champion built mansions on what would come to be known as Millionaire's Row. A trolley linked Miami Beach to the mainland. Pastimes for the wealthy northern visitors such as a golf course and greyhound racing were established. By the end of the decade Miami Beach was entrenched as one of the great American beach resort towns.

The hotels and surrounding structures that went up to accommodate this tourist trade were designed to foster Miami Beach's image as a "tropical playground." In the 1920s most of the buildings were fashioned in an Old World Mediterranean style that was guaranteed to appear exotic to the denizens of crowded industrial cities up north. In the 1930s the architecture shifted to the fanciful Art Deco style with buildings dressed in vibrant colors and illuminated in stylish neon. Miami Beach today has the largest collection of Art Deco architecture in the world.

In 1979 Miami Beach's Art Deco Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. There are more than 800 contributing structures in the district including hotels, apartments and others, most raised between 1923 and 1943. We will see more than 50 on our walking tour, all decked out with variations of sleek curves, eyebrow windows, glass blocks, spires, ship-like railings, gleaming chrome, porthole windows and other imaginative affectations. But before we start looking at buildings we'll begin on a strip of land that has been a park for almost 100 years and where you can see something more famous than Miami Beach's Art Deco hotels - the beach...

1. Lummus Park
5th Street at Ocean Drive

John N. Lummus arrived in Miami in 1895 and quickly became enamored with the area's potential. A year later when Henry Flagler's Florida East Coast Railway reached town Lummus was back working as a train dispatcher. Meanwhile his brother James had established a general store in town. In 1912, with visions of beach-front single family homes dancing in their heads, the Lummus brothers acquired 500 acres south of 14th Street and established the first building lots on Miami Beach through their newly formed Ocean Beach Realty Company. In 1915 the Town of Miami Beach was incorporated by the Lummus brothers and fellow developers John Collins and Carl Fisher and the brothers sold the beachfront slab of their land from 5th Street to 14th Street to the city. Buffering the hotels of Ocean Drive from some of Miami Beach's finest sand, Lummus Park has remained open space for nearly 100 years.

**WITH YOUR BACK TO THE OCEAN
WALK OUT TO OCEAN DRIVE AND
TURN LEFT.**

2. Savoy Hotel
425 Ocean Drive

With two acres of beachfront property the Savoy is the only hotel on Ocean Drive located directly on the sand. Victor Hugo Nellenbogen, a Hungarian-American, contributed many Art Deco designs to Ocean Drive and the Savoy, opened in 1935, is considered one of his best.

**TURN AND WALK BACK TO
LUMMUS PARK TO START
TOURING OCEAN DRIVE. STAY ON
THE OCEAN SIDE OF THE STREET
TO BETTER SEE THE HOTELS.**

3. The Bentley Hotel and Beach Club
510 Ocean Drive

Anchoring this corner at Miami Beach Drive is a 1939 landmark hotel whose Art Deco architecture has been meticulously restored. Of particular interest is its palm-speckled rooftop terrace.

4. Beach Paradise Hotel
600 Ocean Drive

Early buildings constructed in Miami Beach were designed almost exclusively in the Mediterranean Revival style, an often whimsical interpretation of the Old World. Before the wave of Art Deco washed over Ocean Drive this 51-room boutique hotel opened in 1929.

5. Park Central Hotel
640 Ocean Drive

Armed with a Pratt Institute education from Brooklyn, New York architect Henry Hohouser came to Florida in 1932 at the age of 37 and quickly established one of Miami's busiest practices. The stylish Park Central is one of his signature works, wrapped in corner windows that climb the six-story hotel, the tallest Art Deco creation on Ocean Drive. The Park Central opened in 1937 and for its 50th birthday it received the first makeover of Miami Beach's hotels. Permanently parked out front on Ocean Drive is a sleek 1947 Buick. It has been claimed that the conga line first weaved into America on the dance floor of the Park Central on New Year's Eve 1940 under the direction of 22-year old Cuban bandleader Desi Arnaz.

6. The Majestic Hotel
660 Ocean Drive

This Art Deco 49-room hotel was designed in 1940 by Albert Anis who gave his creation no contrasting horizontal elements. Peek around the corner to see what happens when you own a corner property but don't have the money to carry the decorative ocean-facing facade all the way down the street.

7. Avalon Hotel
700 Ocean Drive

The classic look of this 1941 Art Deco hotel is enhanced by the vintage Oldsmobile convertible parked out front.

8. Beacon Hotel
720 Ocean Drive

Henry O. Nelson added this layered confection to the Ocean Drive streetscape in 1937. The Art Deco emphasis on verticality is emphasized by strips of diamonds and circles enclosing a slightly protruding central bay. The crisp facade is one of the few at the beach to not provide any relief from the sun for the windows. In 1946 the hotel was sold and the new owners added 22 rooms in the spreading wing.

9. The Colony Hotel
736 Ocean Drive

This hotel's iconic neon-accented sign gives this building a feel of soaring verticality even though it is only three stories. The Colony, built in 1935, was one of the earliest efforts from Henry Hohauser who would eventually design over 300 buildings in town.

10. Starlite Hotel
750 Ocean Drive

The Starlite was another project by architect William Brown, opened in 1929. The symmetrical facade is broken by a band of tiles on the northern side.

11. Shore Park Hotel
820 Ocean Drive

E.A. Ehrmann designed this hotel in a restrained Mediterranean Revival style in 1930. The restaurant here is one of several Cuban-themed eateries owned by Latin Pop songstress Gloria Estefan.

12. Pelican Hotel
826 Ocean Drive

This began as a Henry Hohauser-designed hotel in the 1940s - it was a twin of the Penguin Hotel you will see further up Ocean Drive. That hotel retains much of its original appearance but that pedigree was lost here when it was renovated in 1994 by the Diesel Jeans company with each room individually designed by Swedish decorator and flea market habitue, Magnus Ehrlund. The guest book is littered with the names of the rich and famous, headed by Saudi Arabian Prince Faisal who won't stay anywhere else but the Pelican penthouse when in town. He probably never tires of watching the goings-on in the six-foot tropical fish tank.

13. Waldorf Towers
860 Ocean Drive

Here, architect Albert Anis served up the Art Deco with a nautical theme for this 1937 hotel. The signature rounded corner tower suggests a lighthouse or perhaps a ship's crow's nest. The tower was once condemned and taken down; it was replaced later. Anis kept decoration to a minimum, using glass bricks beneath the tower and continuous eyebrows above the windows.

14. Hotel Breakwater
940 Ocean Drive

Yugoslavian architect Anton Skislewicz designed this classic Art Deco hotel in 1939. After years of running down, the property was purchased by Jordache Jeans who poured millions of dollars into a meticulous restoration.

15. Edison Hotel
960 Ocean Drive

This is another entry in the canon of prolific architect Henry Hohauser, opened in 1936. During World War II Miami Beach was a major training center for the Army Air Corps and many of the town's 70,000 hotel rooms were commandeered for barracks, including the Edison.

16. Art Deco Center 1001 Ocean Drive

Lovers of Art Deco have, in part, America's Bicentennial to thank for the splendors seen today. Although Florida, being a Spanish colony of course, had no role in America's fight for freedom from the British, Barbara Baer Capitman and her son John were seeking a way for Miami Beach to participate in the country's 200th birthday celebration and focused on the community's unique concentration of 1930s buildings, many of which were not aging well. They formed the Miami Design Preservation League in 1976 and in 1979 the Miami Beach Art Deco Architectural Historic District became America's first 20th century Historic District.

17. The Cleavelander Hotel 1020 Ocean Drive

Several of the hallmarks of the 1930s Miami Beach Deco hotel can be seen in this work from Albert Anis in 1938: the three-part vertical composition, sun-battling eyebrow windows and a stepped, or ziggarut, roofline.

18. Congress Hotel 1052 Ocean Drive

This boutique hotel demonstrates the vertical and horizontal elements of the Art Deco style in both its sign and form of the building that is dominated by its windows with their prominent eyebrows. It is another work of Henry Hohausser, from 1936.

19. Casa Casuarina 1116 Ocean Drive

At a time when opulent mansions began appearing in south Florida none was more luxurious than this residence when it was constructed in 1930 by Alden Freeman, an heir to the Standard Oil fortune. The three-story palace was modeled after the Governor's House in Santo Domingo from the early 1500s and is built partially of coral. After Freeman died the iconic property was purchased by Jacques Amsterdam and converted into an apartment complex for artists. In 1992 fashion designer Gianni Versace purchased

the Amsterdam Palace and restored it to a private residence. And not without controversy. Versace wanted a garage and pool so he purchased the Revere Hotel next door and tore it down. Preservationists were outraged but the negotiations have been credited with saving another 200 structures. It was on these steps that Versace would be shot to death in 1997 by Andrew Cunanan. Casa Casuarina was then auctioned and turned into a private club.

20. Hotel Victor 1144 Ocean Drive

Lawrence Murray Dixon was a native Floridian whose architecture beginnings were in New York with the firm of Schultze and Weaver of Waldorf Astoria fame. He returned to South Florida in 1929 and helmed the busiest shop in Miami Beach, designing 42 buildings and interior decors in a short time in the 1930s. His clients hoped to draw New York clientele down the coast and Dixon was instrumental in developing a look that reinterpreted urban Art Deco to suit a southern, seaside resort. In 1937, Dixon built the Hotel Victor. After a star-studded youth the Victor suffered a desultory middle age, reduced to bit parts as a weary set for *Miami Vice* episodes and eventually boarded up and abandoned all together. The Hyatt Hotel people provided a \$48 million dollar makeover to restore the Victor to its glory.

21. The Tides 1220 Ocean Drive

This is another creation of Lawrence Murray Dixon, opened in 1936. Here Dixon brought a skyscraper sensibility to Ocean Drive with a symmetrical tower with setbacks associated with massive sky-tickling buildings of the era. The facade is dominated by a three-story entrance portal with porthole windows.

22. The Leslie Hotel 1244 Ocean Drive

The Leslie is a 1937 hotel by Albert Anis. The central bay holds the most visual interest, with bowed windows framed by vertical fluting. All the windows are shaded by eyebrows which wrap around the building.

23. The Carlyle Hotel
1250 Ocean Drive

Richard Kiehnel and John Elliot formed an architectural partnership in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania in 1906. The firm scored its first Florida commission in 1917 and opened a permanent office in Miami in 1922. More than three decades into their careers Kiehnel and Elliot showed their facility for the Art Deco style with this stylish hotel in 1939. The sides of the building curve sensuously, emphasized by the window eyebrows that trace the undulations around the corner. The Carlyle took a star turn in the 1996 Robin Williams-Nathan Lane movie *The Birdcage*.

24. Cardozo Hotel
1300 Ocean Drive

Miami Beach hotels often were named with a tip of the hat to New York City connections. The Cardozo recognized Benjamin Cardozo, who was appointed to the United States Supreme Court by Herbert Hoover in 1932 after a long career on the New York State of Appeals. Cardozo was the second Jew, after Louis Brandeis, to be appointed to the Supreme Court. He died in 1938 and this hotel was built the following year. Architect Henry Hohausser also embraced curvilinear lines like the Carlyle across the street, displaying an entire corner rounded off with wraparound windows and eyebrows. The Keystone trim is limestone, dyed to resemble a sparkling white marble.

25. Cavalier Hotel
1320 Ocean Drive

Roy F. France trained in architecture at the Illinois Institute of Technology and practiced in Chicago before migrating to Miami Beach to become one of the principals of the Miami Beach Art Deco Architectural District. For the symmetrical three-part Cavalier, constructed in 1936, France livened the facade with decorative vertical bands and frieze panels. The patterns display an American Indian influence.

26. Netherland Hotel
1330 Ocean Drive

This 1938 hotel received an award-winning conversion into a multi-use facility in the 1990s. At that time the building received a terraced three-story addition atop the seven-story original.

27. Winter Haven Hotel
1400 Ocean Drive

Albert Anis blended the qualities of both the Art Deco and Streamline Modern design movements into this 1939 hotel. It retains the classic three-part appearance with intersecting horizontal and vertical elements. In 2008, the Winter Haven's Ocean Drive exterior was given a face lift to restore and repair the unique stucco eyebrows and prominent symmetrical stepped façade.

28. Penguin Hotel
1418 Ocean Drive

This hotel began life in the 1940s as the Golden Dawn Hotel. Designed by Henry Hohausser, its later Art Deco design dismisses the vertical element altogether in anticipation of the clean lines of the International style that was to dominate 1950s and 1960s architecture. Rechristened "The Penguin," the 44-room hotel was renovated in 2006. It is best known around Miami Beach for the Front Porch Café in the lobby which has been voted the "best breakfast in town" for many years.

29. Crescent Hotel
1420 Ocean Drive

The first thing you notice about this 1938 boutique hotel is its asymmetry. Architect Henry Hohausser introduced curvilinear elements to his square box building - rounded eyebrows sneaking around the corner and the Allen wrench facade decoration. There are also a string of bubbles above the third floor windows.

30. McAlpin Hotel
1424 Ocean Drive

If your sensibilities were jarred a bit by the asymmetrical facade of the Crescent Hotel you will be soothed by the perfect symmetry of every element of this Lawrence Murray Dixon creation from 1940. In this small package you get horizontal and vertical intermingling, curved eyebrows, geometric shapes and stylized signage.

31. The Betsy
1440 Ocean Drive

Lawrence Murray Dixon stepped out of the Art Deco whirlwind to give the expansive Betsy Ross Hotel a Colonial Revival feel with twin pediments at the ends and a two-story, four column entrance portico. The hotel opened in 1942 and after a 2009 facelift - and name change - it stands as the lone surviving example of Florida Georgian architecture on Ocean Drive.

32. Drake Hotel
1460 Ocean Drive

The Drake, opened in 1937, is one hotel that didn't survive and has been converted into condominiums. It did, however, receive a freshening makeover in the 1990s.

TURN LEFT ON 15TH STREET.
TURN LEFT ON COLLINS AVENUE.

33. Jerry's Famous Deli
1450 Collins Avenue

This Miami Beach landmark began life in 1940 as Hoffman's Cafeteria. Henry Hohausser created an Art Deco building that can be described as Nautical Moderne. The entire structure can be seen as a tugboat with mock wheelhouses and a smokestack if one wants. Other sea-going themes include a trio of portholes at the stepped parapet on each side and flagpoles waving.

TURN RIGHT ON ESPANOLA WAY
AND WALK TO THE CORNER OF
WASHINGTON STREET.

34. Cameo Theater
1445 Washington Street

Miami architect Robert E. Collins designed this 980-seat movie palace in a Streamline Moderne style in 1938. Now on the National Register of Historic Places, the Cameo has been a three-level nightclub for over a decade. Look up to see a carved facade panel.

CROSS OVER
WASHINGTON STREET.

35. Espanola Way
between Washington Avenue
and Drexel Avenue

Newton B.T. Roney was a Camden, New Jersey lawyer and political player who first stopped in Miami in 1909 when returning from a trip to Cuba. He would return in 1917 and the following year he was a full-time resident buying up important properties on seemingly every corner of town. By 1920 Roney was energetically building his own properties and by 1925 he owned more than 200 on Miami Beach. His most inspired developing foray was to create a touch of Old Spain in 1925 on two blocks of Espanola Way. He hired Robert Taylor to design his "Spanish Village," ostensibly as an artist colony. Today the street, awash in rust and beige stucco and red tile roofs, is the oldest intact original street in Miami Beach.

WHEN YOU ARE FINISHED
EXPLORING ESPANOLA WAY
RETURN TO WASHINGTON
STREET AND TURN RIGHT.

36. The Clay Hotel
1438 Washington Street at Espanola Way

In operation since 1925, gangster Al Capone is said to have headquartered his Miami gambling operations from rooms in The Clay. Today the gun-toting toughs have been replaced in part by young travelers taking advantage of the hostel part of The Clay.

37. Miami Beach Post Office
1300 Washington Avenue

This is one of the last of the scores of post offices constructed by the Depression-era Works Projects Administration - and one of the best. Howard Lovewell Cheney, a Chicago architect, won the commission and delivered an Art Moderne design focused around a corner rotunda with a decorative cupola centered atop. Inside, muralist Charles Hardman adorned the round walls with scenes of Florida history and a ceiling mural offers a stylized Florida sun. After a 1970s refurbishment all remains today.

38. Cinema Theater/Mansion Nightclub
1235 Washington Street

The theater behind this unassuming sand-wiched facade has witnessed the gamut of entertainment through the years. The streamlined Art Moderne interior was the handiwork of Scottish-born Thomas White Lamb, one of the foremost American theater architects in the early 20th century. In addition to motion pictures the 1,200-seat theater played host to one of the longest running Yiddish vaudeville shows in history. When its days as a movie palace had run its course the Art Deco interior was lamentably gutted and the space was reborn as a club. Rock icon Prince owned the place at one time. During another stretch the old theater was Club 1235, a gay bar featured on an episode of *Miami Vice*. Most recently it has been the home to the high voltage Mansion night club.

39. Old City Hall
1130 Washington Street

Carl Graham Fisher was an automotive pioneer whose firm supplied virtually every headlamp used on early automobiles in the United States. A tireless promoter of the horseless carriage, Fisher was a principal in developing the Indianapolis Motor Speedway and conceived and helped develop the Lincoln Highway, America's first transcontinental highway. When that was finished he rotated his vision 90 degrees and dreamed up the Dixie Highway from Indiana to Florida and spearheaded the bulk of its construction in a year. Fisher soon focused his attention on that southern ter-

minus of the Dixie Highway - Miami, and more specifically the still virtually unpopulated barrier island across Biscayne Bay about to be reached by the new Collins Bridge. Fisher became one of the major players in the Florida land boom of the 1920s and after the Hurricane of 1926 swept across Miami Beach he financed the construction of this towering City Hall as a show of confidence the town would roar back. As his fortune was estimated at \$100 million at the time, Fisher could well afford the tab. Fisher was right about the future of Miami Beach but he didn't see the stock market crash of 1929 coming his way and he lost his entire fortune. He spent the last years of his life before dying of a brain hemorrhage living in a small cottage in Miami Beach, doing odd jobs for friends.

As for City Hall, it was designed in Mediterranean-flavored Renaissance style by Martin Hampton, a South Carolina-born architect who settled in Miami in 1914. Having traveled extensively in Spain, he was a master of the Mediterranean Revival style, which he adapted to the Florida landscape. The eight-story tower stands on wood and reinforced concrete piles. Atop the tower stand four urns, reportedly to defy any future hurricanes. It worked and the city government never had to deal with another big blow while it resided here until 1977.

FROM THE CORNER OF 12TH STREET AND WASHINGTON STREET, WALK BACK TO COLLINS STREET (TOWARDS THE OCEAN) ON 12TH STREET. AT COLLINS STREET, TURN LEFT.

40. Marlin Hotel
1200 Collins Avenue

With its tripartite form and symmetrical massing the Marlin looks like it escaped from Ocean Avenue. This is a Lawrence Murray Dixon design from 1939. The frieze panels in the central section depict underwater scenes.

41. Webster Hotel
1220 Collins Avenue

The lavishly decorated Webster is a 1939 creation of Henry Hohauser. He didn't give the hotel sun-shading eyebrows but that won't matter to guests anymore as the building has been converted into an upscale French retail operation.

TURN AND WALK SOUTH ON
COLLINS AVENUE, CONTINUING
PAST 12TH STREET.

42. Kent Hotel
1131 Collins Avenue

For this boutique hotel Lawrence Murray Dixon abandoned symmetry and mixed up the horizontal and vertical elements. Save for a trio of stacked porthole windows on the first floor he bundled the vertical band (now a double row of glass bricks but originally a honeycombed pattern), the door and the rooftop finial to one side and placed the continuous eyebrows and stripes to the other. The Kent opened in 1939.

43. Palmer House
1119 Collins Avenue

Again Lawrence Murray Dixon created an asymmetrical confection for the Palmer House in 1939 with a vertical decorative band interrupting the flow of the eyebrowed windows. Look up to see bas relief starbursts.

44. Tudor Hotel
1111 Collins Avenue

The name may say 16th century but the space needle finial on this 1939 hotel anticipates the late 20th century. This streamlined wraparound hotel was created by Lawrence Murray Dixon in 1939. The side facades are graced by continuous eyebrows above the windows and even sport a sly set of eyebrows above the upper floor vents. The corner curve is highlighted by coral-colored decorative stone.

45. Essex House
1001 Collins Avenue

The nautical-themed Essex House is considered one of Henry Hohauser's best Art Moderne designs. The 1938 streamlined hotel boasts generous horizontal "racing stripes," porthole windows below the roofline and a rooftop finial announcing the Essex name.

46. Fairwind Hotel
1000 Collins Avenue

This is one of Lawrence Murray Dixon's earlier Collins Avenue hotels, from 1935. Rather than the streamlined curved corners that were to proliferate on the street the Fairwind, which opened as the Fairview, presents crisp lines and sharp corners.

TURN RIGHT ON 10TH STREET
AND WALK ONE BLOCK TO THE
CORNER OF WASHINGTON
STREET.

47. Wolfsonian Museum
1001 Washington Street

This is the Washington Storage Building, constructed in 1926 mostly for wealthy northerners to store valuables during extended stays in Miami Beach. By the 1980s the largest tenant was investment banker Mitchell Wolfson, Jr., a Princeton graduate and investment manager who had spent decades amassing object representing European and North American design. In 1885 Wolfson purchased the Mediterranean Revival building and pumped it up to seven stories to create a 56,000 square-foot facility. In 1997 Wolfson donated his treasures and building to Florida International university that now operates the Wolfsonian Museum, a collection of late 19th to mid-20th century decorative arts.

RETURN TO COLLINS AVENUE
AND TURN RIGHT.

48. Edward Hotel
953 Collins Street

Henry J. Maloney was an architect who specialized in the Mediterranean Revival style in the 1920s and he never embraced the Art Deco wave of the 1930s. The Edward was one of his last - and largest projects. It opened in 1935 and trumpeted the inclusion of its swimming pool, not yet a mandatory hotel feature. The Edward used to stay open in the summer off-season and a room could be had for a dollar or two. Today the Edward carries on as residential property.

49. Sherbrooke Hotel
901 Collins Avenue

The expression of Nautical Deco reached its zenith in 1948 with the construction of this land ship. The corner prow features a sleek parapet at the top and porthole windows and street level. The Sherbrooke received an award-winning makeover in 2004.

50. Hotel Shelley
844 Collins Avenue

This hotel opened in 1931 as one of the first in Miami Beach. With its 75th birthday approaching it received a \$1.5 million dollar renovation. The vertical elements are strong here, particularly the ornate treatment given the entrance.

51. Whitelaw Hotel
808 Collins Avenue

This stylishly restrained 1936 hotel from Albert Anis is distinguished by two sets of wavy lines that are carried around the corner. White is truly the law here - inside the appointments are just about all white.

52. The Hotel of South Beach
801 Collins Avenue

This is another Lawrence Murray Dixon design from a very busy 1939. Here he emphasized the verticality of this corner hotel with a series of ribs at the corner, topped by a neon sign spire. When the famous New York jewelers objected to the hotel's name the owners lost the right to call the guest house "Tiffany" but kept the tower.

53. London Arms Hotel
727 Collins Avenue

Architect Donald G. Smith re-imagined the Neoclassical style for the tropics with the London Arms Hotel in 1941. It boasts a rusticated base, square pilasters, arched windows, a broken pediment, and an engaged bit of balustrade at the roofline. There are also classical urns and carved details above the center entrance.

CONTINUE TO 5TH STREET
AND TURN LEFT TO RETURN TO
THE TOUR STARTING POINT IN
LUMMUS PARK.

Look Up,

Orlando



A Walking Tour of Orlando...

Although it can sometimes be forgotten, there was a history to Orlando before Walt Disney arrived in 1971; in fact Orlando was Florida's largest inland city for the better part of the previous 100 years. The town owes its existence to its 111-foot elevation on a ridge from which the St. Johns River flows north and the Kissimmee River heads south. Fort Gatlin was established here in the 1830s where the drinking water was excellent and the garrison attracted a small group of intrepid settlers looking to run cattle on the wide plains of Central Florida.

One of the earliest was Aaron Jernigan, a Georgia man, who arrived with his herds in 1842. After the Army abandoned Fort Gatlin in 1848 with the cessation of hostilities with the Seminole Indians Jernigan built a small stockade and trading post. He was serving in the Florida legislature at the time as the first representative from Orange County and when the stockade received a post office in 1850 it was called Jernigan. The tiny outpost became the seat of Orange County in 1856. It would not, however, be Jernigan for long. Officials back in Washington heard tales of Aaron Jernigan's militia that led them to conclude his stockade was more problematic than the local Indians and he was relieved of his military command. The discussion to strip his name for the settlement led to "Orlando." It may have been an honorific to Orlando Reeves (or Rees), a Fort Gatlin sentinel slain by Indians in 1845, or a nod to William Shakespeare's romantic male lead in "As You Like It." The true source of the town's name is lost in the fog of history.

W.H. Holden established the first commercial citrus grove near Orlando in 1866 with seeds from fruit trees he found growing on his 100 acres. By the 1870s Orlando emerged as the center of Florida's citrus industry. The Great Freeze of 1895 ruined the citrus trees and half of the area's groves were abandoned. As the remaining citrus growers reorganized, the city became a popular resort destination for a newly mobile America. Many of those tourists would come back to retire as the population tripled from 3,894 in 1910 to 9,282 in 1920 and tripled again to 27,330 by 1930.

Orlando would be forever changed in 1965 when Walt Disney announced plans for Walt Disney World to be constructed in Orlando. Almost as soon as Disneyland opened in California in 1958 and became an immediate success, Disney set his sights on a second park in Florida. Disney rejected the population centers of Miami and Tampa because of potential hurricane damage along the coast and began gobbling up acres of cheaper Central Florida land. Disney World opened in 1971 and soon spawned satellite parks and entertainment complexes. Today, Orlando is the most visited vacation city in America.

Our walking tour of Orlando will begin where traces of many of the town's historical influences can be found: there is an amphitheater named for Walt Disney, there is a monument to the location where the unfortunate Orlando Reeves supposedly met his end, and there is a Shakespeare Festival each April staged by the University of Central Florida where dashing Orlando occasionally appears on stage to find happiness in the Forest of Arden...

1. Lake Eola Park
North Rosalind Avenue

This small lake is actually an 80-foot deep sink-hole. In 1883 Jacob Summerlin donated land around the lake to the city on the condition it be developed as park with trees planted and a “drive-way” installed around the lake, which his sons named after a woman they knew. Summerlin’s gift came attached with a nebulous string - should the city ever fail to keep the park beautiful in the opinion of Summerlin or his heirs the land would revert back to the family.

Jacob Summerlin was born in Alachua County on February 20, 1820 and often claimed to be the first white child born in Florida under American rule. His early fortune came running cattle across the vast stretches of central Florida where he was known as the King of the Crackers, after the long whips used to drive the cows. He lived until 1893, long enough to see the park officially dedicated in 1892. The swans that ruled the lake were descendants of a pair imported from the private preserves of King Edward VII of England in 1910, named Mr. and Mrs. Bill. Legend maintains that Mister drowned the missus after a setting of eggs failed to hatch. When Mr. Bill finally died at the age of 78 he was mounted and put on display in the Chamber of Commerce building.

The lake’s landmark fountain was installed in 1912 at the cost of \$10,000. It was replaced in 1957 with a \$350,000 model and after lightning struck the fountain in 2009 the tab for new water jets was \$2.3 million.

**WALK OVER TO THE CORNER
OF WALL STREET AND ROSALIND
AVENUE. ON THE NORTHWEST
CORNER, TO YOUR RIGHT, IS...**

2. First Church of Christ Scientist
24 North Rosalind Avenue

George Foote Dunham was born in Iowa in 1876 and schooled in Chicago architecture before moving to Portland, Oregon in 1907. He was best known for his residential work, but claimed many important public buildings on his resume as well. A Christian Scientist, Dunham relocated to Orlando in 1928 to build the congregation’s

first meetinghouse; it had organized a decade before. Dunham designed a Neoclassical Greek temple in an oft-utilized crucifix form. The Christian Scientists left the building in 1975 and it was purchased by the St. George Orthodox Church.

**WALK DOWN WALL STREET TO ITS
END ONE BLOCK AWAY. IN FRONT
OF YOU IS...**

3. Old Orange County Courthouse
**65 East Central Boulevard at
Magnolia Avenue**

Pennsylvanian-born Murry S. King migrated to Orlando at the age of 34 in 1904. He became Florida’s first registered architect and a leader in crafting a Central Florida style of architecture suited to the region. The elegant Neoclassical courthouse, the sixth to serve Orange County, was his final and best known project. Constructed of variegated Indiana limestone on a rusticated base with Tuscan colonnades, the building was completed by King’s son, James, after he passed away in 1925. The building is now the home of the Orange County Regional History Center.

**TURN LEFT ON
MAGNOLIA AVENUE.**

4. Orlando Public Library
**101 East Central Boulevard
at Magnolia Avenue**

Books were lent in Orlando via private libraries until May 11, 1920 when a referendum for a public library passed with a vote of 417 to 19. The foundation for the new collection came from the personal library of Charles L. Albertson, a retired police inspector from New York City. The Albertson Public Library opened in 1923. In 1964 the town’s first public library was demolished and construction begun on the current building designed as “a composition in monolithic concrete” by New Canaan, Connecticut architect John M. Johansen. The monolith would grow even larger with an expansion to 290,000 square feet filling the entire block in the 1980s.

5. Rogers Building
37-39 South Magnolia Avenue

Gordon Rogers sailed from England for Florida in 1883 but he wasn't quite ready to put the Mother Country behind him. He searched the state for a spot where he could erect a fashionable English gentleman's club and alighted here in 1886. Architect William H. Mullins created a picturesque Queen Anne building with a corner tower using pine and cypress boards covered with stucco. Over the years Rogers imported pressed zinc panels from England to cover the stucco and give his clubhouse the appearance of carved stone. In 1926 Arthur M. Higgins purchased the building for \$80,000 and did a complete interior and exterior remodeling. He kept the zinc panels, however, and even purchased the building next door and covered it with the same panels.

6. First United Methodist Church of Orlando
142 East Jackson Street at Magnolia Avenue

Circuit-riding preachers added Orlando to their routes in the 1840s but it was not until 1882 that the town's Methodists constructed a church on this location. The current classically inspired, gleaming white sanctuary, raised in 1962, is the third sanctuary for the congregation that now numbers over 3,000 members.

TURN RIGHT ON SOUTH STREET.

7. Orlando City Hall
400 South Orange Avenue at South Street

The winner of Orlando's design competition for a new city hall backed out of the project in a dispute over fees so a consortium of companies was cobbled together to execute the design by Heller & Leake, a San Francisco firm. The exterior of the nine-story government center is clad in precast concrete instead of costly stone, except for a few granite accents. The copper dome is decorative and does not reflect a great domed hall below. Revenue from the adjacent office towers was expected to defray the \$32 million tab for City Hall that was finished in 1992.

8. City Hall Tower of Light
South Street at Orange Avenue

The 60-foot tower of laminated plate glass and stainless steel was sculpted in 1992 by Ed Carpenter of Portland, Oregon, an artist specializing in large-scale public installations. The tower is illuminated at three different levels by computerized lights.

TURN RIGHT ON ORANGE AVENUE AND WALK UP TO CHURCH STREET.

9. First National Bank and Trust Company
190 South Orange Avenue at Church Street

Howard M. Reynolds was an Orlando architect at ease with the fashionable styles of the 1920s and 1930s, including Mediterranean Revival, Colonial Revival, Spanish Colonial, Egyptian Revival, Art Deco and Art Moderne. Here he blended a dash of Egyptian flavor into his Art Deco design on the gracefully symmetrical bank vault for the First National Bank. The building opened in 1930 but the bank failed shortly thereafter at the height of the Depression. It reorganized again on Valentine's Day 1934.

TURN LEFT ON CHURCH STREET.

10. Kress Store
15 West Church Street

Samuel H. Kress opened his first "stationery and notions" store in Nanticoke, Pennsylvania in 1887 and established his chain of S. H. Kress & Co. 5-10-25 Cent Stores in 1896. Kress pictured his stores as works of public art that would enhance a town streetscape and a century later his buildings are indeed cherished long after his merchandising has disappeared. In the 1930s the company embraced the emerging Art Deco style and head architect Edward Sibbert would go on to design more than 50 stores in the decorative style, making liberal use of colorful terra cotta, and employing strong verticals that would rise to the letters "Kress," often in gold, at the roofline. This is one of Sibbert's designs, opened in 1936.

11. Old Orlando Railroad Depot
76 West Church Street

The Lake Monroe and Orlando Railroad was organized in 1875 with a charter to build from the St. Johns River port of Sanford south to Orlando. The South Florida Railroad was incorporated on October 16, 1878 and rolled into town on November 11, 1880. The first passengers disembarked at a temporary wooden station run from the Bumby Warehouse across the tracks. Orlando was just a stopping point for the railroad, however. The line was in a race to the Gulf of Mexico at Tampa, which the South Florida eventually won. In 1890 it constructed a proper Victorian passenger station that remained a busy platform until 1926 when it became a freight station and ticket outlet. Its life of railroad service ended in 1972. On the tracks beside the platform is "Old Duke," a 1912 Baldwin steam engine.

12. Bumby Block
102-110 West Church Street

Joseph Bumby arrived in town from Colchester, England in 1873 and began peddling hay and grain and fertilizer from a warehouse on this site. Bumby had a bit of railroading experience in his background and when the South Florida Railroad arrived in Orlando in 1880 he became the line's first freight and ticket agent and ran the first depot out of his store. In 1886 Bumby went into the hardware business and constructed this building. The slogan "If you can't find it - go to Bumby's" resonated throughout Orlando until 1966. It now anchors the Church Street Station entertainment complex.

13. Orlando Hotel
129 West Church Street

This building began life as William Slemon's dry goods store. In 1924 the frame building was replaced with the current brick structure that retains such architectural details as pressed metal ceilings and a green tile awning on the second floor.

**TURN RIGHT ON GARLAND
AVENUE. TURN RIGHT ON
PINE STREET.**

14. Carey Hand Building
36 West Pine Street

Carey Hand, a trained embalmer, joined his father's undertaking business located down the street in 1907. He bought his father out in 1914 and in 1918 he had this building constructed to house his mortuary. Local architect F.H. Trimble designed the funeral home with a Tuscan flavor behind an entryway of arches and paired columns. Hand would construct the first crematorium in the South and his funeral home was the first in the state to have a chapel. Hand operated the business until 1947 serving a five-county area as the largest funeral home in Central Florida.

15. Tinker Building
18 West Pine Street

Three years after leaving the sandlots of Kansas as a 19-year old, Joseph Bert Tinker was playing shortstop for the Chicago Cubs in 1902. Before the decade was out Tinker would play on four pennant-winning and two World Championship Cub teams - the last the franchise has had in over 100 years. Joe Tinker was elected to Baseball's Hall of Fame in 1946, as much for a famous bit of doggerel called "Baseball's Sad Lexicon" that celebrated the exploits of Cub infielders "Tinker to Evers to Chance" written in 1910 by New York sports writer Franklin P. Adams as for his play on the field.

After his playing days were over Tinker came to Orlando in 1921 to manage the Florida State League Orlando Tigers and got caught up in the Florida land boom. He ran his real estate business from this building he constructed in 1925. Tinker helped make Orlando a spring training destination and for 75 years minor league baseball was played in Joe Tinker Field, a stadium the city built to honor the former Cub shortstop.

16. Elijah Hand Building
15-17 West Pine Street

Elijah Hand arrived in Orlando from Indiana in 1885; he was the second undertaker in town and the first embalmer. Hand briefly forged a partnership with that first undertaker, E.A. Richards, but was on his own by 1890 making coffins and furniture and running a livery. Hand had this building with decorative brickwork that can still be seen on the second floor constructed in 1905.

17. Orlando Federal Savings & Loan Association Building
100 South Orange Avenue at Pine Street

This was the third of Orlando's original trio of 1920s skyscrapers, constructed in 1924. It follows the traditional form to raise early skyscrapers in the style of a classic Greek column with a defined base (the two-story classically framed openings), a shaft (the unadorned brick central floors) and a capital (the braided arched windows and decorative cornice). After the bank failed Henry Metcalf, a real-estate investor, bought the building in 1930 for \$125,000.

CROSS OVER ORANGE STREET.

18. Ellis Building
35 East Pine Street

James L. Giles had this modest brick building constructed as speculative property in the 1880s, early in his banking career. Giles would become mayor of Orlando in 1916 and was the first chief city executive to serve more than one term when he was re-elected in 1924 and again in 1928. William Ellis gave the building a complete makeover when he purchased it in 1925; the upper stories have remained unaltered since.

19. Orange County Building and Loan Society
38 East Pine Street at Court Street

The association organized in 1921 and set up shop across the street. In 1928 it moved into this Mediterranean Revival structure on the corner.

TURN LEFT ON COURT AVENUE.
TURN LEFT ON CENTRAL AVENUE.

20. Yowell-Duckworth Building
1 South Orange Avenue at Central Avenue

Newton Yowell came with his family to Orlando from Luray, Virginia in 1884 at the age of 13, hoping the warm air would cure his father's tuberculosis. It didn't and Yowell was soon clerking in a local dry goods store. In October of 1894 he borrowed \$2,000 to open a small dry goods store. That winter's freeze crippled the Orlando economy and Yowell was one of the few merchants to stick it out and he soon prospered. In 1913 he partnered with shoe salesman Eugene Duckworth and set out to build a 20th century department store in Orlando and they hired architect Murry S. King to design the four-story emporium. By 1920, he added stores in Apopka, Sanford, Daytona Beach and West Palm Beach. Times were good enough to add a fifth floor and a department store operated here until the 1960s.

21. Dickson-Ives Building
2 South Orange Avenue at Central Avenue

H.H. Dickson and Sidney Ives each came to Orlando in the 1880s and set up mercantile businesses. Dickson sold seed and fertilizer and Ives peddled groceries. In the economic wake of the Great Freeze of 194-95, seven of Orange County's banks shuttered and most of its other businesses shut down as well. Two that soldiered on were Dickson and Ives. The two formed a partnership in 1897 and began selling groceries. In 1914 after remodeling their building on this site their business re-emerged as a full service department store. That building was demolished in 1920 and replaced with this structure that blended classical elements with tropical themes. The Dickson-Ives business would operate until 1965.

22. State Bank of Orlando and Trust Company
1 North Orange Street

Philadelphia-born Louis Conrad Massey came to Orlando with a University of Pennsylvania law degree in tow in 1885. When the State Bank of Orlando was formed in 1893 Massey was its president and guided the enterprise until his death. In 1919 the bank purchased the prime northeast corner of Orange Avenue and Central Boulevard and planned the town's second skyscraper. William L. Stoddart, a New York architect who specialized in big downtown hotels, delivered a Neo-classical design for the ten-story high-rise. Look up to see decorative terra cotta panels. The bank closed in 1929 and the Florida Bank at Orlando moved into the quarters in 1933 and stayed until 1972 when the building became the property of Orange County.

TURN RIGHT ON
NORTH ORANGE STREET.

23. Angebilt Hotel
37 North Orange Avenue

Joseph Fenner Ange was a general contractor from North Carolina who came to Orlando in 1913. He scored a major commission to build the Yowell-Duckworth store and by 1921 he was able to sink a million dollars into this hotel, designed by Murry S. King. Ange would sell his interest in the hotel two months after it opened in 1923. In its day the 250-room Angebilt was the town's leading hotel. It also hosted two radio stations.

24. Rose Building
49 North Orange Avenue

Georgia-born Walter Washington Rose began his working life as a Western Union operator. Telegraph business brought him to Orlando in 1909 and he soon quit and entered the real estate business in 1913 with \$25. He began by developing land on East Central Avenue. In 1924 he constructed this building, designed by Murry S. King, as headquarters for his Central Florida Development Company. The Mediterranean Revival structure was supposed to be the base for a ten-story office building but those plans never

materialized. Look up to see a medallion with a stylized rendering of the name "Rose." Walter Rose would go on to serve in the Florida state senate from 1932 until 1949.

25. Rutland's
63 North Orange Avenue

This sleek Art Moderne structure was designed by F. Earl Deloe in 1938. Joseph Rutland purchased it in 1940 for his clothing store which operated here until the late 1960s. In 1952 Rutland added three non-conforming stories which later remodelings have attempted to incorporate into the original design.

LOOK NORTH UP ORANGE STREET
TO THE STAIR-STEP TOWER...

26. Bank of America Center
390 North Orange Avenue

This building is all there is to show for the largest development scheme ever to hit Orlando. It was the vision of William duPont III in 1984 to populate six blocks of Orange Avenue with three beefy office towers, a 650-room luxury hotel, scads of retail space and restaurants and parking for 4,000 cars. This 28-story tower for First Federal Association Savings and Loan was ready by 1988 but that is as far as DuPont Center ever got after its backer suffered financial reversals.

TURN RIGHT ON
JEFFERSON STREET.

27. U.S. Post Office and Courthouse
**northwest corner of Jefferson Street
and Magnolia Avenue**

Orlando did not have a dedicated post office building until 1917 and this grander model came along in 1941. Louis A. Simon, a government architect gave the building a restrained Italian Renaissance design.

TURN RIGHT ON
MAGNOLIA AVENUE.

28. Cathedral of St. Luke
130 North Magnolia Avenue

In October 1892, General Convention set apart the Missionary Jurisdiction of South Florida, and William Crane Gray was elected and consecrated first Bishop. Bishop Gray made Orlando his home and St. Luke's was designated as the Cathedral Church for South Florida on March 31, 1902. In 1922 the existing frame cathedral was moved across the church property to make room for this Gothic Revival sanctuary. Unfortunately the design by Boston architects Frohman, Robb and Little, creators of the National Cathedral in Washington, was not fully realized due to the crash of the Florida land boom. The church was dedicated on Easter 1926.

TURN LEFT ON WASHINGTON
STREET AND WALK ONE BLOCK
TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT IN
LAKE EOLA PARK.

Look Up,

Pensacola



A Walking Tour of Pensacola...

Pensacola stakes its claim to 450 years and the oldest European settlement in the United States to a 1559 Spanish expedition helmed by Tristan de Luna that sailed into Florida's largest land-locked deep-water harbor. Luna brought a fleet of 11 vessels with the purpose of settling the area - in the contingent of 1,500 were many builders and craftsmen, including African and Indian slaves. But only weeks after coming ashore a violent hurricane sunk all but three of the Spanish ships and within two years even the most determined of settlers had abandoned the beleaguered outpost. For the next 140 years the only history made here would be the unrecorded activities of the indigenous peoples who lived on the Gulf Coast.

Late in the 17th century the French began actively poking around the lower Mississippi River and the Spanish constructed a fort in 1698 to guard the perimeter of their North American possessions here. One would be the Spanish construct of Fort San Carlos de Austria that would lay the foundation for what would become Pensacola. Their fears were not unfounded - the presidio would be sacked by the French in 1719. That began a stretch of 100 years where Pensacola would be controlled by the French, then the Spanish, then the English, then the Spanish again and finally, in 1821, the Americans. Andrew Jackson took possession of the Florida Territory for the United States in Pensacola and was made Territorial Governor. Jackson, never comfortable with the Spanish culture, stayed about four months and was back in Tennessee when the first legislative council of the new Territory of Florida convened here in 1822.

Pensacola was early Florida's largest city, although it didn't grow much beyond its treasured port. At the outbreak of the War between the States in 1861, when Confederate troops seized the town it was four blocks wide and about eight deep. In the last decades of the 19th century, after fire gutted the business district in 1880, Pensacola boomed with great stores of timber and lumber shipping out of port and America's greatest catch of red snapper steaming in from the snapper banks of the Yucatan Peninsula.

Pensacola's fabric has been interwoven with the United States military from its earliest days when President John Quincy Adams established a Navy shipbuilding yard on the southern tip of Escambia County to take advantage of the hard and curvy wood of the abundant live oaks that grow there. In 1914 the United States Navy located its first naval aviation training base in Pensacola, bringing tens of thousands of recruits to town. A century later "The Cradle of Naval Aviation" is still the town's defining identity.

Another nickname for Pensacola is "The City of Five Flags" for Spain, France, Great Britain, the United States and the Confederate States of America. Our walking tour will encounter the influence of this jumbled heritage. There will be the orderliness of the British street grid and the high balconies and wrought iron railings reminiscent of French settlements west of Florida and cottages constructed in the Spanish Colonial era and we'll start, appropriately, at the spot where Pensacola once changed ruling hands...

**1. Plaza Ferdinand VII
bounded Palafox, Jefferson, Government
and Zaragossa streets**

This has been an open space since the first Spanish occupation and was used by the British to drill troops. It picked up the name Plaza Ferdinand VII for the King of Spain beginning in 1813. When Florida became an American territory General Andrew Jackson was sworn in as first Territorial Governor in this plaza, now a National Historical Landmark. The large obelisk in the square remembers Colonel William D. Chipley, railroad tycoon and one-time mayor of Pensacola.

EXIT THE PLAZA AT THE
SOUTHEAST CORNER,
ACROSS JEFFERSON STREET.

**2. T.T. Wentworth Jr. Florida State Museum
330 South Jefferson Street**

This handsome Spanish Mission style building was constructed in 1907 as the Pensacola City Hall and housed the city government until 1985. The symmetrical yellow brick building features a central parapet over an arched entrance. A quartet of square towers are topped by wide bracketed eaves and a red tile roof. The building was adapted to house the collection of T.T. Wentworth, a cornucopia of eccentricities that began as a roadside stand. Wentworth's treasures grace the first floor and the rest of the building is devoted to Florida Panhandle history and a science museum.

TURN RIGHT ON JEFFERSON
STREET, WALKING TOWARDS
THE BAY.

**3. Pensacola Cultural Center
400 South Jefferson Street**

Mobile architect Rudolph Benze designed this monumental Neoclassical structure for Escambia County as the Court of Record in 1911. It is actually two matching buildings linked by a courtyard. Among its functions was as a court and jail space. On the third floor was a built-in

gallows where hangings took place until 1920. The jail cells were ripped out in a post World War II renovation. The building was closed when the county departed in 1978 and renovated by the Pensacola Little Theatre (PLT) with a centerpiece three-story performance space. The PLT was organized in 1936 by the Works Progress Administration, which created theater companies across the country as part of the federal government's recovery program after the Great Depression.

**4. Pensacola Museum of Art
407 South Jefferson Street**

This two-story Mission Revival structure was built in 1908 as the city jail. The first perps were hauled to the jail in a horse-drawn paddy wagon called "Black Mariah." The building served as a prison until the 1950s when a modern facility was constructed. The Pensacola Art Association moved in and transformed the old cells into gallery space. In 1982, the building became known as the Pensacola Museum of Art, and in 1988 the museum, with permanent collections that include works by Alexander Calder, Andy Warhol, Pablo Picasso, Salvador Dali, Thomas Hart Benton and Louis Comfort Tiffany, finally purchased the building from the city.

TURN LEFT ON MAIN STREET.
CROSS THE RAILROAD TRACKS
AND CONTINUE PAST BARRACKS
STREET.

**5. Louisville & Nashville Terminal
207 East Main Street**

Chartered in Kentucky in 1850 the Louisville & Nashville Railway, familiarly known as the L & N, survived the Civil War and was a dominant line for 132 years. This terminal was constructed in 1892, providing a link between the ships in port and the freight cars on the train tracks for the lumber and fish that flowed across the docks. The building has been restored to its Victorian Stick Style appearance with prominent bracketing and eclectic roofline.

TURN LEFT AND WALK INTO FOUNTAIN PARK AND UP TO ZARAGOSSA STREET. ACROSS THE STREET IS...

6. Seville Square
Adams and Alcaniz streets between
Zaragossa and Government streets

This and Plaza Ferdinand VII were the only two blocks retained as public squares when the original Spanish settlement was divided into building lots by the British in 1784. Traditionally Seville Square was used as a marketplace. Under British rule soldiers could be found parading here. The 1.7-acre oak-filled park became the centerpiece of the historic residential area; its centerpiece gazebo was added in 1981.

TURN RIGHT ON ZARAGOSSA STREET.

7. William Fordham House
417 East Zaragossa Street

This single story Folk Victorian Cottage was built as a wedding present in the mid-1870s by Don Francisco Moreno for his daughter Laura on the occasion of her marriage to William Francis Fordham, a doctor who hailed from New Orleans.

8. Perry House
434 East Zaragossa Street

This pyramidal cottage was constructed in 1882 with four equal-sized rooms. Floor-length windows provided ventilation and access to the porch area, an arrangement found on many town homes. Charles Perry was a local ship's navigator who went on to become an officer of A. H. McLeod, a sail-making firm.

TURN RIGHT ON SOUTH FLORIDA BLANCA STREET.

9. Barkley House
410 South Florida Blanca Street

Local shipping merchant George Barkley used bricks salvaged from abandoned British forts to put this house together overlooking Pensacola Bay between 1825 and 1830. Today it stands as one of the oldest masonry houses in Florida and one of the city's best-preserved examples of a 19th-century High House.

TURN AND WALK NORTH ON FLORIDA BLANCA STREET. TURN LEFT ON GOVERNMENT STREET. TURN RIGHT ON ALCANIZ STREET.

10. Quina House
204 South Alcaniz Street

This cottage was built in 1810 which makes it the fourth oldest house in Pensacola and the only one that has remained in its original location for 200 years. Raised on brick piers, the home was constructed of local pine, cypress and oak and boasts an early colonial-style porch. Desiderio Quina, who operated the first known drug store in Pensacola, bought the house in 1821.

WALK BACK TO GOVERNMENT STREET AND TURN RIGHT. TURN LEFT ON ADAMS STREET.

11. Clara Barkley Dorr House
311 South Adams Street

Eben Walker Dorr was born in Maine in 1823 into a family that had arrived from England 150 years earlier. The Dorr family moved to Pensacola in 1827 and when Florida became a state his father became the first sheriff of Escambia County. Young Dorr wound up in the timber business and, unable to serve in the Civil War, managed the mammoth Simpson and Company sawmill in Bagdad. When hostilities ended, Dorr was made a partner. He died during a yellow fever outbreak in 1870 and his timber money trickled down to his widow, Clara Barkley, who used it to build this handsome two-story house in 1872.

12. Christ Church
405 South Adams Street

Construction on this Norman Gothic church began in 1830, anchored by a two-tiered square tower decorated with battlements and surrounded by a cross. Constructed of locally hade-made brick, the price tag was \$4,500. The first services were held here in 1832, making this the oldest church building in Florida still standing on its original site. The parish moved in 1903 and the last service was held in Old Christ Church on Good Friday. The City of Pensacola took possession of the building in 1936 and it did a twenty year stint as a public library. Today it is open as part of Historic Pensacola Village.

TURN RIGHT ON
ZARAGOSSA STREET.

13. Lear-Rocheblave House
214 East Zaragossa Street

John and Kate Lear built this Queen Anne-flavored wooden house in 1890 but split up before ever moving in. Benito Rocheblave, captain of the local tugboat *Monarch* who ran guns and ammunition to Cuba during the Spanish-American War, settled his family here from 1897 to 1910 but for most of its life the structure has done duty as a boarding house. The two-story veranda features intricate sawnwork details.

TURN RIGHT ON
TARRAGONA STREET.

14. Museum of Industry
Tarragona Street at Church Street

This low-slung brick building, painted white, was built in 1884 for the Pensacola Ice Company. After almost 100 years of warehouse duty it was acquired by the City in 1968 and is now a part of the Historic Pensacola Village telling the tale of the town's early industries: fishing, brickmaking, timber and transportation. Parked beside the building is a T.R. Miller Mill Logging Train from 1904.

CONTINUE TO GOVERNMENT STREET AND TURN LEFT. WALK PAST PLAZA FERDINAND VII TO PALAFOX STREET. THE HIGH-RISE LOOMING OVER THE SQUARE IS...

15. American National Bank Building
226 South Palafox Street at northeast corner of Government Street

For its new headquarters in 1908 the American National Bank retained architect James Edwin Ruthven Carpenter, Jr., the man most associated with bringing high-rise luxury living to New York City. Carpenter used his \$250,000 budget to create one of the most lavishly decorated buildings in Pensacola. Carved ornaments include women's heads above the over-sized arches. Continuous verticals framing the bays emphasize the height of the ten-story building that was the tallest in Florida when it was completed and remained the tallest in Pensacola until 1974. The American National Bank did not fare as well as its building has - a real-life run on the bank in 1914 drained its coffers and closed the bank.

ACROSS THE STREET IS...

16. Escambia County Courthouse
223 South Palafox Street at Government Street

The federal government established a presence in Pensacola in 1854 with a customs house that cost \$60,000 to build. The three-story structure burned to the ground and was replaced with this Renaissance Revival limestone building in 1887. In the 1930s even more room was required so an inter-governmental trade was executed that brought Escambia County here and a new United States Post Office and Courthouse was constructed on the site of the old courthouse.

TURN RIGHT ON PALAFOX STREET,
WALKING AWAY FROM THE BAY.

17. First National Bank
213 South Palafox Street

Louis Montayne Mowbray and Justin Maximo Uffinger Sr. formed an architectural partnership in 1903 and quickly established a reputation for creating classically formed bank vaults. This opulent Beaux Arts confection, rendered in pure white marble on a base of dark Maine granite in 1906, was one of their earlier designs. It boasts twinned fluted Doric columns supporting a lavishly decorated pediment and fine ironwork. After a century of service in the financial industry the building became part of the Escambia County Government Center.

18. Saenger Theatre
118 South Palafox Street

Armed with degrees in pharmacology from Johns Hopkins University, brothers Abe and Julian Saenger moved to Shreveport, Louisiana in 1890. Inside their drug store and soda fountain was a “kinetograph” peep show machine that was operated by the insertion of coins followed by the turning of a handle to display a moving picture. In 1911 the brothers made the leap into the amusement field and crafted their first Saenger Theatre. They moved to New Orleans in 1917 and built one of the most powerful theater empires in motion pictures with movie houses across the South. Architect Emile Weil was dispatched from New Orleans in 1925 to design the chain’s Pensacola theater. After \$500,000, his Spanish Rococo-flavored movie palace and vaudeville hall opened on April 2, 1925 with a screening of Cecil B. deMille’s *The Ten Commandments*. “The Grande Dame of Palafox” thrived until 1975 when it suffered the fate of most downtown theaters and closed. The Saenger was one of the lucky ones; the University of West Florida brought the venue back to life in 1981.

19. Thiesen Building
40 South Palafox Street at northeast corner of Romana Street

Christen Thiesen, a Danish seaman, was serving as navigator when his ship pulled into port at Pensacola in 1882. Apparently the ship’s captain figured he could find his own way home because Thiesen was left behind during a yellow fever epidemic. Thiesen pulled through his bout with the disease and found a job tending bar. When the saloon owner died of yellow fever in 1884, Thiesen married the widow and took over the operation. In 1901 Thiesen erected this five-story Renaissance Revival building, the tallest in town. It was Pensacola’s first “modern” building with an elevator and steam heat. Some in town ridiculed the project and called it “Thiesen’s Folly.” Thiesen, according to tradition, responded by vowing to fly the Danish flag every April 1, which he did until his death in 1934. Today’s appearance dates to a 1990s restoration.

20. Brent Building
17 South Palafox Street

Pensacola-born and raised Francis Celestino Brent survived the Civil War and returned to town where he accumulated interests in banking and lumber and land. In 1906 he spearheaded the construction of this three-story commercial building with 240 feet of frontage on Palafox Street. The Brent Building had by far the most square footage for offices and stores in Pensacola. Although the building has lost some of its ornamentation designed by architect Higdon Hawley it retains its century-old form.

21. Blount Building
3 West Garden Street at Palafox Street

William Alexander Blount’s father Alexander gave up his successful law practice that included a stint as North Carolina State Attorney, for a life of plantation farming in Alabama, where young William was born in 1851. After a few years of digging in the dirt Alexander Blount moved the family to Pensacola to resume lawyering and politicking. William and his brother both followed their father’s lead and by 1883 were practicing as Blount & Blount. William Blount also dabbled

in real estate, purchasing a three-story building on this site in 1894. After it burned to the ground in the Halloween Night Fire in 1905, Blount set about constructing this building. His son Fernando Moreno Blount served as architect, following the convention of the age of fashioning high-rise buildings in the image of a classical Greek column with a base (the granite-sheathed lower floors), an unadorned shaft (the plain brick center stories) and a capital (the decorative terracotta detailing of the upper floors and copper cornice). After it was completed in 1907 the Blount Building spent a few years as Florida's tallest building.

22. Masonic Temple
2 South Palafox Street at southeast corner of Garden Street

The building was constructed in 1897 and its first tenant was A.M. Avery Hardware. A.L. Avery had come to Pensacola in the early 1850s and launched a hardware business. His son A. Minor Avery moved the concern, that operated into the 21st century as Pensacola Hardware, here. Its most recent incarnation has been as the Vinyl Music Hall.

WALK ACROSS THE INTERSECTION ONTO THE MEDIAN IN THE CENTER OF NORTH PALAFOX STREET.

23. Pelicans in Paradise

The *Pensacola News Journal* brought these colorful five-foot penguins to the city streets as a public art project. Originally a total of 41 pelicans were painted and planted on cement perches around town. Some were removed and returned to their sponsors but many, like these, remain in their original locations. Here in the intersection of Garden and Palafox streets are Pelicans of all the branches of the armed forces that call Pensacola home.

CONTINUE UP NORTH PALAFOX STREET ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE MEDIAN (YOUR RIGHT).

24. Isis Theater
2-4 North Palafox Street at northeast corner of Garden Street

With business going gangbusters at the Saenger Theater down the street in 1938 the Saenger Amusement Company purchased this 1913 building and remodeled it for a second-run theater. Sometimes that run would be on the same night as porters would carry each reel from the sold-out Saenger to the projection room at the Isis. The building ceased to house a theater in 1950.

25. Rex Theatre
18 North Palafox Street

This building began life as the Rhodes Futch Collins Furniture Company store. In the 1930s the Saenger Amusement Company and refurbished it with another stylish Art Deco makeover to serve as a second-run movie theater. The Rex opened in 1937 and had a forty-year run. In the years since there have been repeated efforts to revive the Rex as an entertainment venue but nothing has survived.

26. Winston E. Arnow Federal Building
100 North Palafox Street at Chase Street

Works Progress Administration funds during the Depression created this United States Post Office and Court House in 1938. The Spanish Colonial Revival design was provided by architect Rudolph Stanley-Brown, a grandson of President James A. Garfield. The building was vacated in 1998 and after a decade of renovations was re-occupied and named in honor of federal judge Winston E. Arnow, who made a number of landmark civil rights decisions in the District Court of North Florida.

TURN LEFT, CROSS THE MEDIAN AND TURN LEFT, WALKING BACK DOWN NORTH PALAFOX STREET (TOWARDS THE BAY AGAIN).

27. St. Michael Church
19 North Palafox Street

With roots extending back to 1781, this is the oldest congregation in Pensacola. The current Gothic-flavored sanctuary, that replaced a wooden church which burned in 1882, was dedicated on June 6, 1886. The church was constructed at a cost of \$27,000. The exterior walls, now stuccoed, were of the very best red brick; the interior woodwork was all Florida pine, stained and polished. Pews, with the date stamped on the bottom of each, were added in 1897.

28. United States Courthouse
1 North Palafox Street

For most of the 20th century this prime location was the site of the posh Hotel San Carlos. The grand hotel was demolished in 1993 and replaced with a new United States Courthouse in 1998.

TURN RIGHT ON GARDEN STREET.
TURN LEFT ON BAYLEN STREET
AND WALK THREE BLOCKS TO
GOVERNMENT STREET. TURN
RIGHT.

29. St. Joseph Catholic Church
140 West Government Street

The Sisters of Mercy opened St. Joseph Colored and Creole Schools in 1877 and the St. Joseph Catholic Church, a two-story frame structure, was dedicated on December 4, 1892. It was the first black parish in the Diocese of Mobile. Plans were hatched almost immediately for a sturdier brick building and this Gothic Revival church was dedicated and holding services less than 18 months later.

TURN LEFT ON SPRING STREET.

30. Pensacola City Hall
222 West Main Street at Spring Street

This is the latest building to house the offices of the City of Pensacola, coming online in 1987. After Hurricane Ivan, the 10th most intense Atlantic hurricane ever recorded, struck the Gulf Coast in 2004 an inspection for damage revealed substandard work and caused the building to be closed for two years.

31. Site of the Panton-Leslie Trading House
northeast corner of Spring Street and
Main Street

Alexander McGillivray was a Creek chief and son of a prominent Scottish trader who was facile in both Spanish and British society. He negotiated treaties and alliances and built a trading monopoly with the Indians in the 18th century by playing the British and Spanish off of one another. As a result, he amassed a tremendous fortune in slaves, cattle, and land and became one of the most powerful Creek Indians of his era. Under Spanish rule after 1783 McGillivray found a reliable supply of quality European goods hard to come by and he entered into a deal with a new mercantile firm of Scottish traders founded by 38-year old former British governor of East Florida, William Panton. Panton, Leslie & Company established its headquarters here to oversee an empire that extended to the Mississippi River. There is no trace of the Panton-Leslie store but the property is marked by a model of the store. When Colonial rule ended the Indians lost their leverage as trading partners and Patton-Leslie gobbled up three million acres of Indian land to pay off bad credit debts.

TURN LEFT ON MAIN STREET.

32. Bear Block

402 - 410 South Palafox Street

Bavarian immigrant Lewis Bear arrived in Pensacola in 1876 and set up shop as a grocer and ship chandler. The enterprise prospered and by 1892 Bear was able to move into this classically appointed warehouse and store. Bear would die in 1895 but the company reorganized with his sons Morris and Max at the head of the business. In 1901 the Bears signed an agreement to distribute Budweiser lager beer, an arrangement that has kept the Lewis Bear Company humming for more than a century. Although the company left downtown in the 1950s, the Bear Block, with its ornamental cast iron arcade, retains its 19th century appearance.

TURN LEFT ON PALAFOX STREET
TO RETURN TO THE TOUR
STARTING POINT IN PLAZA
FERDINAND VII.

Look Up,

St. Augustine



A Walking Tour of St. Augustine...

Juan Ponce de Leon poked around this coast in 1513 and claimed the land for Spain. Afterwards both the French and Spanish attempted colonization in Florida but nothing took hold until 1565 when Spanish King Phillip II dispatched Pedro Menendez de Aviles to establish a base from which to attack the French. Menendez arrived in Florida on the feast day of St. Augustine of Hippo and named his landing site after the saint. From that day on the town has been continuously occupied, establishing St. Augustine as the oldest city in America.

It was not without struggle. The town was sacked by pirates and under regular threat of attack, especially as the English colonies began spreading down the American coast in the 1600s. As such St. Augustine evolved as a military post more than as an economic and cultural center. After the town was attacked and plundered by English privateer Robert Searle in 1688 the Spanish began the construction of a more secure fortification, the Castillo de San Marcos, which still stands today as the nation's oldest fort.

As part of the Treaty of Paris ending the French and Indian War in 1763 the British received Florida in exchange for relinquishing control of occupied Cuba. Almost all of the more than 3,000 Spaniards sailed away, mostly to Cuba. The British were energetic stewards but the territory was ceded back to Spain by the United States in 1783 as recognition for their assistance in the American Revolution. Many of the St. Augustine exiles returned but by this time Spain was struggling to retain its distant colonies and it was only a matter of time before Florida would become a United States territory. It happened peaceably in 1821 by way of the Adams-Onis Treaty.

St. Augustine's military heritage continued under American rule. The town played a role in the Seminole Wars and the War Between the States and the old fort was a military prison during the Spanish-American War. Only in 1898, after more than 200 years as an active fort under five different flags was the Castillo de San Marcos deactivated.

Henry Flagler, a failed salt miner, went into the oil refining business with John D. Rockefeller in 1867 and they built the biggest business empire in the world. Although Rockefeller's is the name most associated with Standard Oil, he always gave the credit to its success to Flagler. On a wedding trip to Florida with his second wife in 1881 the Flaglers visited St. Augustine where they were charmed with the town's Old World Spanish flavor. In short order Flagler gave up day-to-day operations at Standard Oil and set about developing St. Augustine as "the Newport of the South." His vision would soon extend down the peninsula, however, extending his railroad and development all the way to Key West by 1912. What Flagler started in St. Augustine with a 540-room hotel would grow into a personal bet of \$50 million on the future of Florida.

Over the years St. Augustine has tried to maintain that Spanish charm that bewitched Henry Flagler 130 years ago and to see how they've succeeded we will begin at the busy Visitor Center...

BEGIN BY WALKING OVER TO THE PATIO ON THE ORANGE STREET SIDE OF THE VISITOR CENTER.

1. **Fuente de los Canos de San Francisco**
St. Augustine Visitor's Info Center
10 South Castillo Drive

The Spanish town from which St. Augustine founder Pedro Menendez hailed, Aviles, has been a sister city since the early 20th century. Among the gifts exchanged is this replica of six faces that have served as water spouts for the municipal fountain in the San Francisco neighborhood since the 1500s.

NEXT TO THE FOUNTAIN REPLICA IS...

2. **Zero Milestone Marker**
St. Augustine Visitor's Info Center
10 South Castillo Drive

The "Zero Milestone Marker of the Old Spanish Trail" conjures up images of conquistadores on horseback setting off down a sandy trail to seek riches 3000 miles away. Actually it dates to the early days of the automobile when towns lobbied planners of long-distance roads to have new highways pass through their town. After Mobile, Alabama was bypassed by the Dixie Highway in 1915 the Rotary Club of Mobile began promoting a route that could take drivers from the Atlantic Ocean at St. Augustine all the way to the Pacific Ocean at San Diego, by way of Mobile of course. The roads, more or less, were ready by 1929 and the route was given the romantic identity of the "Old Spanish Trail." Along the way it passed through towns of Spanish origin but the first ones to travel it were motorists, not Spanish explorers. This six-foot coquina rock sphere was unveiled during the celebration of the route.

WALK OVER TOWARDS THE WATER TO CASTILLO DRIVE. DO NOT CROSS THE STREET. TURN RIGHT. ON YOU RIGHT IS...

3. **Huguenot Cemetery**
northwest corner of Castillo Drive
and Orange Street

In front of the Visitor Center, behind a low coquina wall, is a public burying ground that was set aside for non-Catholics during an outbreak of yellow fever in 1821. Victims of the epidemic may have been buried in mass graves by overwhelmed officials. Prior to the formation of this cemetery, Protestants had been buried on Anastasia Island, a practice which became untenable. There are probably no Huguenots interred here and the graveyard has been owned and maintained by the Protestant church since 1832. Burials ended in 1884 and the site became overgrown before restoration began in 1979; the grounds are not open for exploration.

CAREFULLY CROSS THE STREET ONTO THE GROUNDS OF THE CASTILLO DE SAN MARCOS, A NATIONAL MONUMENT...

4. **Castillo de San Marcos**
1 South Castillo Drive at Matanzas Bay

This is the oldest masonry fort in the United States, constructed of soft shellrock coquina. Construction began in 1672 and was mostly completed by 1695, although modifications would continue until 1756. With outer walls 12 feet thick at the base and space on the diamond-shaped bastions for over 70 cannon, the Castillo de San Marcos stood at the northernmost point of Spain's claims in the New World, the largest empire ever created. It replaced the series of wooden forts that had defended St. Augustine for more than a century. When the British were here it became St. Marks and after the Americans bought Florida it was Fort Marion, named in honor of South Carolina Revolutionary patriot Francis Marion.

WHEN YOU ARE THROUGH EXPLORING THE FORT, RE-CROSS CASTILLO DRIVE TO THE GATE AT THE HEAD OF ST. GEORGE STREET.

5. Old City Gate
head of St. George Street at Orange Street

In 1704, the Spanish began construction of the Cubo line, an earthen wall backed by cannonball absorbing palmetto logs. The wall stretched from the Castillo de San Marcos on Matanzas Bay across to the San Sebastian River, protecting the northern boundary of the town. At intervals were square redoubts such as the re-created San Domingo Redoubt in front of the Visitor Center. The walls would eventually come to enclose the entire city and effective they were - St. Augustine would never be conquered after they were built. Access was through this gate, since 1808 constructed of square coquina pylons. Attached to the gate was a drawbridge over the moat that fronted the Cubo line.

WALK THROUGH THE GATE AND DOWN THE PEDESTRIAN-ONLY ST. GEORGE STREET. MORE THAN 50 STRUCTURES HAVE BEEN RESTORED ON THIS ANCIENT LANE, NOW SERVING AS CRAFT SHOPS, EATERIES AND MUSEUMS.

6. Oldest Wooden Schoolhouse
14 St. George Street

Constructed of red cedar and cypress and put together with wooden pegs and handmade nails this building, which also served as a guardhouse during the Seminole Wars, lays claim to being the oldest wooden schoolhouse in the United States. The schoolmaster and his family lived cozily upstairs, above the small classroom. Inside the floors are made of tabby, a common seaside construction material made of crushed oyster shells and lime.

7. Colonial Spanish Quarter
29 St. George Street

Behind the Triay House is a reconstructed work area where blacksmiths once forged nails and carpenters fashioned pegs from cedar logs. It now operates as a living history museum.

8. Casa Avero
41 St. George Street

A colonizing ship of 500 Greeks sailed from Smyrna, Crete and Mani to the New World in 1768. After stopping in St. Augustine for fresh supplies they continued ten miles south to establish the settlement of New Smyrna. The colony failed and ten years later the Greek survivors sought refuge inside the walls of St. Augustine. They gathered in the Casa Avero for worship where their St. Photis Chapel is today considered the National Greek Orthodox Shrine honoring the first permanent settlement of Greeks on the North American continent.

9. Rodriguez-Avero-Sanchez House
52 St. George Street

This is an original house on St. George Street, the core of which was begun in 1760 when Fernando Rodriguez, a sergeant in the Castillo de San Marcos garrison built a wooden house here. Antonia Avero inherited the property but fled to Cuba when the British occupation began in 1763. When the British departed in 1783 Avero returned but was unable to reclaim her house which was sold at public auction to Juan Sanchez in 1791. Sanchez built the coquina-block portion of the house, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, that was restored in the 1960s.

10. Sanchez House
115 St. George Street

Here is a restoration of a coquina and masonry house erected by Francisco Xavier Sanchez, a merchant, planter and one of the richest and most influential men in Florida. Sanchez was 17 when the British assumed control of St. Augustine but he decided to stay and live under English rule. As his business career progressed Sanchez worked to undermine the British authority, so much so that in 1783 he was accused by the British Governor Patrick Tonyn of committing a long series of trespasses against the British. The British, however, would be soon to depart. In 1787 when Sanchez was 41 years old he married Maria Carmon Hill of Charleston, South Carolina, then 16. This house was constructed around the time of his death in 1807.

11. Pena-Peck House
143 St. George Street

This house began life as the residence of the Spanish Royal Treasurer, Juan Esteban de Pena, in 1750. In 1767, John Moultrie of South Carolina, who held a medical degree from Edinburgh University in Scotland but spent his time in America growing the best indigo in the colonies, moved to Florida as British Lieutenant Governor. When he wasn't tending to his plantations he stayed in this house. In 1837 Dr. Seth S. Peck of Connecticut purchased the house and rebuilt it on the original native coquina walls and adding a frame second-story. He had little time to enjoy the residence as he died during the Yellow Fever epidemic of 1841. The house would remain in the Peck family, however, for almost a century. It was willed to the City in 1931 and restored in 1968.

AT CATHEDRAL PLACE TURN LEFT,
WALKING TOWARDS THE WATER.

12. Cathedral-Basilica of St. Augustine
38 Cathedral Place

This parish dates its beginnings to within 48 hours of Don Pedro Menendez's landing on September 8, 1565 when a celebratory Mass was held. After Britain ceded Florida back to Spain in 1784 the Spanish crown ordered the construction of a new parish church. The cornerstone for this cathedral was laid in 1793 and the first Mass conducted on December 8, 1797. Following a fire in 1887 the building was restored and a Spanish Renaissance bell tower added next door. James Renwick, Jr., an architect famous for his work at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington and St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City, drew up the plans for the bell tower. Then in his seventies, Renwick was living on Anastasia Island across the Matanzas Bay at the time.

13. Wells Fargo
24 Cathedral Place

This is the first - and last - "skyscraper" built in St. Augustine. The six-story Mediterranean-flavored building with a mezzanine was constructed in 1928 for the First National Bank from plans drawn from F.A. Hollingsworth, a Virginia archi-

tect who came to St. Augustine to work for the Florida East Coast Railway and stayed to open his own office in 1922. First National Bank did not make it out of the Depression but the building, with its original vault and marble lobby, has done duty as a bank ever since, save for a few fallow years.

14. American Legion Post 37
1 Anderson Circle at Avenida Menendez

Charles F. Hamblen was a shopkeeper in Maine who moved to St. Augustine in 1875 and established a small grocery. He shifted into hardware which proved extremely profitable and eventually moved into the warehouse on Artillery Street where the Oldest Store Museum is today. In 1886 Hamblen erected an eclectic Victorian frame mansion on this bayfront location that he called Blenmore. Charles Hamblen passed away here on December 29, 1920 at the age of 84, leaving his home to an as yet unformed men's social club. The Hamblen Club operated here, with a Mediterranean style makeover by celebrated Jacksonville architects Harold F. Saxelbye and William Mulford Marsh, until 1940 when the American Legion moved in on lease.

15. Bridge of Lions
Cathedral Place at Matanzas River

The first attempt to span the Matanzas River to Anastasia Island resulted in a wooden bridge in 1895. This steel bascule bridge was begun in 1925 and was finished two years and a million dollars later. With its gracefully arched girders and Mediterranean-style bascule towers, the 1,574-foot bridge was acclaimed as one of the most beautiful in the South from the time it opened. The bridge takes its name from two Carrara marble Medici lions that are copies of those found in the Loggia dei Lanzi in Florence, Italy; gifts of Andrew Anderson II, they represent Ponce de Leon which means "lion" in Spanish.

After 80 years the bridge no longer met standards for ship impact and could not handle the city's heaviest fire engine and required restoration. A temporary bridge was built to handle traffic and the Bridge of Lions closed for an \$80 million rehabilitation. The work that modernized the bridge while sensitively preserving its historic

character down to the original paint color won awards for the outfits involved.

TURN AND WALK OVER TO THE STATUE.

16. **Ponce de Leon Statue**
Charlotte Street between Cathedral Place and King Street

Andrew Anderson II was born in St. Augustine in 1839. Although his influential father died when he was only two, young Anderson went on to be educated at Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts, the oldest incorporated academy in the country, at a private school in Paris, France and at Princeton University. A Union sympathizer, he spent the Civil War in New York City but he returned to St. Augustine and immersed himself into the civic affairs of the town, so much so that he was elected mayor in 1886. In his later years he contributed public art to the St. Augustine streetscape including the marble lions at the base of the Bridge of Lions and this 4' 11" life-size statue of Ponce de Leon, discover of Florida in 1513. It is an exact replica of the likeness that graces the explorer's tomb in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

WALK UP INTO THE PARK.

17. **Plaza de la Constitucion**
Cathedral Street and King Street between Charlotte and St. George streets

This public space was established as a market area by edict of King Phillip II in 1598. In 1813 a pyramidal shaft was erected in the center as a monument to the adoption of the Spanish Constitution of 1812, from which the plaza takes its name. At the east end is an open, shedlike structure that dates to 1824 and hosted the occasional slave auction. Other historic sites on the plaza include an ancient public well and a monument to Confederate veterans.

EXIT THE PARK AT THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER, FACING THE WATER. TURN RIGHT ON CHARLOTTE STREET. TURN RIGHT ON CADIZ STREET. TURN RIGHT ON AVILES STREET.

18. **Ximenez-Fatio House**
20 Aviles Street

Aviles Street was the first street to be platted in America's first city. Andres Ximenez, a shopkeeper, purchased this lot in 1797 and built a two-story house of coquina shellrock that featured a one-story wing of warehouses. For most of its 19th century life the structure served as a boarding house for Florida's earliest tourists. For twenty of those years Louisa Fatio ran one of the town's most desirable guest houses here. The property was purchased by the National Society of The Colonial Dames of America in 1939 and today operates as a house museum. The property, that includes a free-standing kitchen, is interpreted as an example of a pioneering woman-operated business.

19. **Segui-Kirby Smith House**
12 Aviles Street

This house from the late 1700s stands as one of only 36 houses remaining from the Spanish colonial era. In 1821, after he was named a United States District Judge, Joseph Lee Smith moved into the house from Connecticut. In 1824 his son Edmund Kirby was born here; the young Smith would graduate from West Point and distinguish himself in the Mexican-American War where his older brother, Captain Ephraim Kirby Smith, died in battle. During the Civil War Edmund Kirby Smith became one of only seven full generals in the Confederate Army. His command was west of the Mississippi and after the Confederacy fell he was cut off and would not surrender his army until June 2, 1865 in Galveston, Texas - almost two months after Robert E. Lee's surrender. Smith's army was the last significant Confederate command in the field.

20. Spanish Military Hospital Museum
3 Aviles Street

This reconstructed building was known as the Royal Hospital of our Lady Guadalupe when it operated during the second Colonial Spanish period from 1784 until 1821. Today it functions as a museum, interpreting the patient experience of 1791.

AT THE PLAZA, TURN LEFT ON KING STREET.

21. Trinity Episcopal Church
215 South George Street at King Street

Trinity is the oldest Protestant church in Florida, established in 1821, with its first meetinghouse holding services in 1831. That small coquina building made it through the rest of 19th century before it was expanded into a muscular cruciform shape, retaining the original tower and some walls.

22. Government House
10 Cathedral Place at St. George Street

For more than 225 years, from 1595 until 1821, this was the site that served as headquarters for the Spanish, English and Spanish again territorial governors. The first house was sacked by English invaders in 1702 and when the Americans took over in 1821, they found little more than a shell of the Government House. Robert Mills, the first American-born professional architect, used the existing walls and fashioned a new building. Mills would later design the Washington Monument. Used as a museum today, the Government House seen today was rebuilt as a Depression-era project in the 1930s and used as a post office and customs house.

23. Casa Monica Hotel
95 Cordova Street at King Street

Franklin Webster Smith was born into a prominent Beacon Hill family in Boston in 1826. Smith made his considerable fortune in the hardware trade but his passion was as a political reformer. He was an active abolitionist before the Civil War, founded the Boston YMCA and ex-

posed corruption by public officials whenever he experienced it in his dealings with United States military. Smith's in-laws built a summer home near St. Augustine after the war and he followed suit in 1883. Based on his extensive world travels, Smith pioneered the Moorish Revival style in town for his new home he called Villa Zorayda. He also innovated a building material of crushed coquina and Portland cement which he poured into casts. Across the country, building construction utilizing poured concrete would become all the rage and replaced more costly brick in many applications.

After the success of his mansion, Smith set about building this hotel a block down the street in 1888. He named it Casa Monica after the African mother of St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo. Smith turned out to be a much more successful architectural interpreter and builder than a hotelier and he quickly sold the property to Henry Flagler, who became enamored with Villa Zorayda while in St. Augustine on his honeymoon. Flagler operated the hotel as one of the three jewels of the Florida East Coast Railway Company's St. Augustine operations. It was sold in 1961 to St. John's County which used it as a courthouse for more than 30 years. Richard Kessler purchased the property in 1997 and restored it to its original purpose as a linchpin in his collection of boutique hotels.

24. Ponce de Leon Hotel (Flagler College)
74 King Street

This is the building on which Henry Morrison Flagler, a co-founder of Standard Oil, launched his Florida empire, establishing St. Augustine as a fashionable resort destination for travelers on his Florida East Coast Railway. Flagler borrowed the construction techniques his friend Franklin Smith used in his house across the street and the hotel became the first major building in America to be crafted using poured concrete. He hired Thomas Hastings and John M. Carrere, who would later design some of the country's most elegant classical buildings, for their first major commission. The duo delivered a pioneering Moorish-style palace with tall spires, turrets and wide, red-tiled roofs. Louis Comfort Tiffany, fresh off his interior redesign of the White House, provided much of the interior elements that include Tif-

fany stained glass, imported marble and carved oak. Thomas Edison, a Flagler friend, made sure the entire hotel was wired for electricity when it greeted the first guests in 1887. In 1968 the hotel became the centerpiece of the newly-established Flagler College.

ACROSS THE STREET IS...

25. Alcazar Hotel (City Hall)
75 King Street

Do you think lodgings at the Ponce de Leon Hotel might have been out of your price range? This was Henry Flagler's idea of a budget hotel. He set Thomas Hastings and John M. Carrere to work again in 1888 and they designed a facade modeled after a Morrish palace in southern Spain, decorated with generous amounts of terra cotta ornamentation. Inside guests could enjoy a steam room, sulphur baths and Florida's first in-door swimming pool.

Otto Curtis Lightner began his career setting newspaper type in Kansas and made his fortune turning around distressed publishing properties. His magazines and newspapers encouraged American to "have a hobby and collect something." He practiced what he preached and filled several large estates in the Chicago area with his assemblies of Victorian memorabilia. In the 1940s he moved to St. Augustine to restore his health and while staying in the Ponce de Leon Hotel decided to buy the old Alcazar Hotel for a reported \$150,000 and deeded it to the city for use as a museum for his extensive collection of Victorian memorabilia. After a quarter century the remodeled building was dedicated as St. Augustine City Hall on April 27, 1973 and the Lightner Museum opened the following year. O.C. Lightner died in 1950 and is buried in the courtyard.

26. Villa Zorayda
83 King Street

This is the house built by Franklin Smith that helped popularize the construction method of poured concrete, caught Henry Flagler's eye and helped lead him to Florida and set the groundwork for the fanciful style of Florida architecture that came to be known as Mediterranean Style. In addition to its whimsical design, each window

is of a slightly different shape and size, adhering to the superstition that it would allow spirits to leave the house but thwart their re-entry.

Smith left St. Augustine for Saratoga Springs after he sold his Casa Monica Hotel, hoping to infuse that upstate New York gambling town with some cultural education but his grand vision was to makeover Washington, D.C., then little more than a provincial Southern town, into a grand cultural treasure that would include the best work from eight civilizations in history. That scheme and the Panic of 1893 caused Smith to go broke. The banks foreclosed on his properties in St. Augustine, Washington, D.C. and Saratoga Springs and Smith died in anonymity and poverty in 1911 at the age of 84. Villa Zorayda did duty as a speeasay during Prohibition but today is completely renovated and open as a museum.

27. Markland House
102 King Street

Andrew Anderson arrived in St. Augustine from New York in 1829 and quickly established himself as a leader in the church and community. He began work on this coquina shellstone mansion in 1939 in the center of an orange grove just two years before he died in the Yellow Fever epidemic of 1841. The Greek Revival house stayed in the family until 1924 when Andrew Anderson II died at the the age of 85. The mayor of St. Augustine, Herbert E. Wolfe bought the mansion and sold it to Flagler College in 1966.

TURN RIGHT ON MARKLAND
PLACE. TURN RIGHT ON
VALENCIA STREET.

28. Flagler Memorial Presbyterian Church
36 Valencia Street

This is the oldest Presbyterian congregation in Florida, formed in 1824 with twelve members. It was probably the church of Henry Flagler, the son of a Presbyterian minister, after he came to St. Augustine, although there is no direct evidence of that. In 1889 Flagler's daughter Jennie Louise Benedict was living in New York City and pregnant with her first child. Tragically the baby girl died a few hours after birth and Jennie barely survived the affair. On doctor's orders she set sail

for St. Augustine where it was hoped she would regain her strength. Instead, she died at sea and Henry Flagler met a yacht flying its flag at half mast. Flagler had met tragedy before; when his first wife died in 1881 he had built a classically artistic monument over her grave at the cost of \$50,000.

Flagler's reaction to the loss of his daughter and granddaughter bewilders to this day. Rather than a monument he built this church - and a church like no other. The architects he had plucked from a small drawing room in the legendary firm of McKim, Mead and White, Thomas Hastings and John Carrere, were brought back to St. Augustine and they created a sanctuary that has been described as in the style of the Venetian Renaissance for its magnificent 100-foot copper dome that resembles the one in St. Mark's Cathedral in Venice. The striking entrance facing Valencia Street, with three Venetian arches supported by red terra cotta Ionic pillars under a broad Roman arch, isn't even the main entrance. This grand church was dedicated on March 16, 1890 when the congregation totaled about 40, no doubt overwhelmed, members.

Although Henry Flagler would follow his Florida East Coast Railway down the coast to Palm Beach where he died in 1913 at the age of 83 after tumbling down the stairs in his Whitehall mansion, this is where he is buried. Beside him in the mausoleum are the remains of his first wife, Mary Harkness, his daughter Jennie and his granddaughter Margery.

TURN LEFT ON CORDOVA STREET.

29. Grace United Methodist Church 8 Carrerra Street at Cordova Street

Grace United Methodist Church began modestly in the parlors of the Old Florida House Hotel in 1881 and before the decade was out would be worshipping in one of the finest church buildings in 19th century America. Pastor George Atkins of Asbury Park, New Jersey ministered to the tiny congregation in rooms around town until 1884 when the "Olivet Methodist Episcopal Church" building was constructed in 1884. Pews were made from construction material spread between nail kegs, and the windows were covered with muslin. It was shortly thereafter that Henry

Flagler arrived in town with a vision for transforming St. Augustine into "the Newport of the South." Part of that plan involved the land where the fledgling Olivet church building stood. As part of the deal to acquire that land for his Alcazar Hotel, Flagler agreed to build the congregation a new church. Thomas Hastings and John Carrere were put to work once again and they designed an elegant Spanish Renaissance sanctuary that was dedicated in January 1888. Constructed of poured concrete like Flagler's other buildings, the Grace United Methodist Church stands today much as it did 125 years ago.

30. Tolomato Cemetery Cordova Street

Located just outside the city gates, this was a village for Indian converts to Christianity and the Franciscan monks who ministered to them. When the British took over in 1763 they dismantled the church for firewood. In the 1790s the grounds became a graveyard for Minorcan refugees from the failed settlement of New Smyrna. Burials, some in above-ground coquina crypts, took place until 1892. Like the nearby Huguenot Cemetery, this is a popular stop on St. Augustine ghost tours. Look for an appearance by the Ghost Bride, Elizabeth Forrester, who died on her wedding day in 1783 and was laid to rest in her wedding gown.

WALK A FEW MORE STEPS ON
CORDOVA STREET TO THE TOUR
STARTING POINT AT THE VISITOR
CENTER.

Look Up,

St. Petersburg



A Walking Tour of St. Petersburg...

Incorporated in 1903, St. Petersburg was a new type of American city for a new century. Before St. Petersburg towns grew up with an industrial base, exploiting their natural resources or advantageous trade location. Here, the town grew up as a recreation destination. When town leaders dredged the harbor it was for pleasure boats and a 29-acre yacht basin - in fact water commerce was actively shuffled south, outside of the town. And the people did come to play. In the first quarter of the 20th century the population rose from less than 2,000 at the time of incorporation to an estimated 26,000.

In fact St. Petersburg received the stamp of approval as “Sunshine City” by no less an authority than the American Medical Association as far back as 1885. Dr. W.C. Van Bibber reported the results of his research that indicated that Pinellas Point peninsula was the sunniest place in the United States. Seldom has a proclamation before an august scientific body been so enthusiastically seized upon for commercial purposes as this one, thanks to promoters of St. Petersburg. Millions of dollars were expended spreading the word about America’s new Sunshine City. Lew Brown, the publisher of the *St. Petersburg Independent* announced that the entire edition of his afternoon paper would be given away FREE if the sun failed to show by 3:00 p.m. In 26 years the *Independent* was distributed free 123 times, five times a year.

Developing solely as a tourist resort turned out exactly as town founder John Williams envisioned it. In 1875 the Detroit native purchased 2,500 acres along Tampa Bay with pictures of graceful parks and broad boulevards dancing in his head. Not much happened on Pinellas Peninsula until 1888 when Williams convinced exiled Russian nobleman, the anglicized Peter Demens, to route his Orange Belt Railway here. The popular story goes that the two men flipped a coin to name the town and Demens won, christening the community after his birthplace in Russia. When Williams constructed the first resort hotel in town he called it Detroit for his home town.

A town as unique as St. Petersburg demands a unique walking tour and ours will involve a walk around a park and a walk around a lake, both in the center of town, and we’ll start off in the park...

**1. Williams Park
between 1st and 2nd Avenues North and
3rd and 4th Streets North**

This square of greenspace was included in the original street plat for St. Petersburg in 1888 and a bandshell has been the centerpiece almost as long. The first wooden structure was erected in 1895 and blown away in a hurricane in 1921. It was replaced with a textbook clamshell that worked until the current bandshell was installed in 1954. William Harvard provided the award-winning design. In 1910 the park, called City Park from its beginning, was named for town founder John Considine Williams and dedicated by his widow, Sarah.

WE'LL EXPLORE THE BUILDINGS THAT LOOK OUT ON WILLIAMS PARK BY WALKING CLOCKWISE AROUND THE SQUARE. START ON THE WEST SIDE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE BLOCK, ACROSS 4TH STREET WITH THE BUILDING THAT LOOKS LIKE A GREEK TEMPLE...

**2. The First Baptist Church
120 Fourth Street North**

This classical Greek temple is a rare look for St. Petersburg. It was designed for the Baptists in 1924 by George Feltham with a full-height Corinthian portico supporting a broad pediment. Each of the stone pillars rests on a four-foot high stone base. The congregation started a peripatetic existence in 1891 before settling in this location in 1911. The church building that preceded this formidable structure was a wooden building that had been carted from the prior location on Central Avenue.

MOVING TO YOUR RIGHT, THE NEXT CHURCH, ON THE CORNER, IS...

**3. St. Peter's Episcopal Church
140 4th Street North**

St. Peter's began in 1889 as an unorganized mission and organized formally in 1894. In 1899 this Gothic Revival brick church was completed. Even though the tower at that time was only about half its current size, St. Peter's dwarfed its surroundings at the edge of Williams Park.

ACROSS THE STREET FROM ST. PAUL'S AND CATTY-CORNER FROM WILLIAMS PARK IS...

**4. Randolph Hotel
200 4th Street North**

The heart of this building goes back to 1901 and a wooden frame lodge that offered furnished rooms. The current stylish Art Deco look on the streetside facades came in 1939. Look up to see horizontal banding, corner windows and an eyebrow ledge above the third story. Known as the Randolph Hotel since 1939, rooms are still available here.

TURN RIGHT AND WALK ALONG 2ND AVENUE PAST THE BANDSHELL TO THE OPPOSITE CORNER AT 3RD STREET.

**5. First United Methodist Church
212 3rd Street North at 2nd Avenue**

This congregation formed in 1887 and grew so fast that when this red brick sanctuary was raised in 1925 it was the church's fourth and third on this site. James Baldwin designed the building in an English Gothic style dominated by a 144-foot square bell tower. The ornamentation is cast concrete and its ten stained glass windows depicting the life of Christ were crafted by George Hardy Payne Studios of Patterson, New Jersey.

TURN AND WALK THROUGH THE PARK TO THE MIDDLE OF 1ST AVENUE.

6. Dennis Hotel 326 1st Avenue North

Although it operates today as the Williams Park Hotel and the ghost sign near the roof harkens back to an earlier incarnation as the McCarthy Hotel, this was the Dennis Hotel when it opened on December 15, 1925. Nick Dennis was a New York hotel and restaurant man when he decided to move to St. Petersburg in 1914 and try his hand with the resort trade. He began with the Park Cafeteria on this block and was ready to build a hotel with the Florida land boom in full swing in the 1920s. He hired Harry F. Cunningham, a professor of architecture at George Washington University and designer of several important buildings in the nation's capital, to design his building. Cunningham delivered a Neoclassical eight-story building, three bays wide, dominated by two-story Corinthian pilasters and decorated in cast-stone and terra cotta. After he was finished here Cunningham went to Nebraska to finish work on the state capitol and to this day the Cornhusker State's highest award for architectural excellence, given annually, is named for Harry F. Cunningham. Nick Dennis was able to guide his 76-room guest house through Florida's real estate collapse and the nation's Great Depression.

The adjacent building to the west at #336 was once the home of the Woman's Town Improvement Association. Although the street level of the two-story brick building has been severely compromised you can look up and see the arched windows of the 1913 Neoclassical structure.

TURN RIGHT AND WALK TO THE SOUTHWESTERN CORNER OF THE PARK. EXIT THE PARK BY TURNING LEFT ON 4TH STREET.

7. Open Air Post Office 400 1st Avenue North at 4th Street

When St. Petersburg was slated to get a new post office in the early 1900s the typical federal treatment was planned with a monumental temple resting atop a grand flight of stairs. Postmaster Roy Hanna had his own ideas. His vision involved a more user-friendly building of

a single story at street level. He submitted plans that drew inspiration from the public building of Florence, Italy. Furthermore, Hanna wanted a loggia open on three sides to give customers access to the postal lockboxes all the time. America's first open-air post office became a reality in 1916 after Hanna's ideas were formalized by architect George W. Stuart. Stuart's circuitous path to St. Petersburg began in Glasgow, Scotland where he was born in 1856. The Stuart family moved to Ontario in Canada and after a college education and four years as an architect's apprentice George found himself fighting the Sioux and Blackfeet in Canada's last Indian War. He survived being shot with an arrow in the neck and resumed his architectural career in Winnipeg, Dallas, Atlanta and eventually St. Petersburg. Look up to see a colorful frieze of Mediterranean tiles and whimsical capitals with dolphins and shells on the columns of the arcaded loggia.

AT CENTRAL AVENUE
TURN RIGHT.

8. Snell Arcade 405 Central Avenue

C. Perry Snell first discovered this area on his wedding trip in 1898. He would emerge as the man most responsible for shaping the look of St. Petersburg in the early 20th century. His crowning glory was the conversion of a small island of sand and mangroves into one of the town's first residential subdivisions, called Snell Island. Downtown he developed this iconic tower in the 1920s. Richard Kiehnel, credited with introducing the Mediterranean Revival style to Florida designed the lavishly decorated building with input from the widely traveled Snell, who kept his office here. The most colorful of his business tenants was an outdoor night club called Spanish Bob's. Snell was forced to sell his tower during the Depression and after years as office space it was converted to condominiums in 2003.

Across the street is the building of the National Bank of St. Petersburg that organized in 1905 and was one of the early town's most powerful banks until it closed during the Depression in 1931. The 1912 bank building was hidden behind an ornamental aluminum covering in 1960. Some historic buildings have been rescued from

such treatments by preservationists but that is not the case here. The aluminum also hides the slightly taller Pheil Hotel that was started in 1916 by Adam Pheil who claimed to be the world's first commercial airline passenger when he paid \$400 for a airboat trip to Tampa in 1914.

9. Kress Building
475 Central Avenue

Samuel H. Kress took as much pride in the artistic appearance of his five-and-dime stores as he did in the profits they churned out in the early 1900s. This is actually one of the least elaborate of the Kress downtown buildings gracing the streets of towns around Florida. Look up to see the trademark "Kress" masthead in gold, framed by classical rooftop urns.

10. Alexander Hotel
535 Central Avenue

Before this hotel, although it appears modest today, was constructed in 1919 guest houses in St. Petersburg were small wooden frame affairs financed by their owner-operators. The Alexander marked a shift to stylishly designed hotels of the type new travelers to Florida had come to expect. Georgia architect Neel Reid, who had studied in Paris at the Ecole de Beaux Arts and was a champion of the Renaissance Revival style, provided the classical design for Robert Lee Ely and Jacob Alexander's hotel. Alexander, a North Carolinian politician, provided the seed money and Ely, who operated the town's first cafeteria-style restaurant, brought the nuts-and-bolts experience to the venture.

11. State Theater
685-687 Central Avenue

This building began life in 1924 as the Alexander National Bank, boasting a beautifully proportioned Beaux Arts design from Neel Reid. The three bays are defined by quoined pilasters topped by sinewy Ionic capitals; the pattern is carried to the columns supporting the arched opening in each bay. When founder Jason Alexander passed away in 1926 his bank collapsed. Another bank, Fidelity Bank and Trust, moved in three months before the stock market crashed in

1929. No other financial institution was standing in line to try its luck and the building was used as office space until 1949 when it was remodeled as the State Theater which is still hosting concerts.

12. The Green-Richman Arcade
689 Central Avenue

It is believed that a dozen or so shopping arcades were constructed in St. Petersburg between the First and Second World Wars; this is one of only three remaining. John Green and William Richman were real estate developers who constructed this building 1925. George Feltham, a noted early architect in town dating back to 1913 provided the Spanish Mission style design.

TURN RIGHT ON 7TH STREET.
TURN RIGHT ON 1ST AVENUE.
A HALF-BLOCK DOWN TURN LEFT
ON MIRROR LAKE DRIVE NORTH
AND WALK TO THE LAKE. MIRROR
LAKE WAS ORIGINALLY CALLED
RESERVOIR LAKE AND WAS THE
FIRST SOURCE OF PUBLIC
DRINKING WATER FOR THE
TOWN. TURN LEFT AND WALK
CLOCKWISE AROUND THE LAKE,
FOLLOWING MIRROR LAKE DRIVE
NORTH.

13. Unitarian Universalist Church
719 Arlington Avenue North at
Mirror Lake Drive

The church started with Pearl Cole who was yearning to find a church less rigid than traditional doctrines in the early 1900s. But her family of three was too small to start a church. When the West family of Philadelphia and similar thinking arrived in St. Petersburg the two families and eight members launched the Universalist church in town. For many years as the tiny congregation picked up new adherents services were held in private homes and rented space around town. After merging with the Unitarians in 1928 this charming, tree-shrouded Spanish Colonial meetinghouse was constructed. The church building on the shores of Mirror Lake was designed by Philip Horton Smith.

14. Mirror Lake Lyceum
737 3rd Avenue North at
Mirror Lake Drive

The members of the First Christian Church of St. Petersburg began assembling in January 1900 and had prospered sufficiently by the 1920s to construct this Mission Revival styled sanctuary capable of hosting 1,000 worshippers. By 1992 the congregation had dwindled to about 40 regular congregants showing up for services and the building was sold. It has since been renovated into banquet and conference space, taking advantage of the old church's 53-foot domed ceiling.

15. St. Petersburg High School
701 Mirror Lake Drive North

St. Petersburg High School, founded in 1898, moved into this impressive four-story home in 1919. The highschoolers only stayed until 1926, however, before moving into what was billed as America's first million-dollar high school on 5th Avenue. The building continued to educate younger grades until 1964. After that it was an adult education center and has been a residential complex since 1991. The Mission Revival style was provided by St. Louis architect William Ittner, considered the most influential man in school architecture in the United States. Ittner has a star on the St. Louis Walk of Fame.

16. St. Petersburg Shuffleboard Club
559 Mirror Lake Drive

The St. Petersburg Shuffleboard Club was the first organized club of its kind. The first courts were laid out in this park in 1923 and the clubhouse, designed by Harry Cunningham, was constructed four years later. The original building was a small rectangular structure with a steeply sloping roof. The complex now includes four masonry buildings, including a dance hall added in 1937, a grandstand and 65 hard-surfaced courts. Shuffleboard became popular as a deck game on board passenger ships and the first modern courts fashioned on land were constructed in Daytona in 1913. St. Petersburg's were the second.

TURN RIGHT ON 5TH STREET.

17. Mirror Lake Library
280 Fifth Street North

After selling his steel company for \$400 million to become the world's richest man, Andrew Carnegie set out to give his money all away. One of his pet causes was public libraries and he would fund over 2,500 across the world. St. Petersburg received a grant of \$17,500 to build the first home of its public library system in 1913 after a five-year process; it was one of 11 Carnegie libraries constructed in Florida. Henry D. Whitfield, a Carnegie Corporation architect, provided the Beaux Arts design with a Spanish flavor once the eye reaches the roofline.

**18. Municipal Utilities Building/
St. Petersburg City Hall**
175 5th Street North at 2nd Avenue

In a unique funding arrangement during the Depression of the 1930s the federal government provided a grant of \$175,000 and a self-liquidating loan of \$214,000 to be paid with revenue from the city gas works to pay for this building. A stipulation of the deal required that it carry the name "Municipal Utility Building." The structure blends elements of the then popular Art Deco style with the locally favored Mediterranean style (clay tile roof, wrought iron balconettes and vertical towers).

WALK A FEW STEPS BEHIND CITY HALL ALONG 2ND AVENUE TO SEE...

19. City Hall Annex
440 2nd Avenue North

This is one of the first brick buildings constructed in St. Petersburg, back in 1901, and is one of the oldest buildings in the downtown area. It was funded with money provided by Edwin H. Tomlinson, one of early St. Petersburg's most colorful characters and its greatest early benefactor, funding a church and a hospital and other public works. Tomlinson hailed from Connecticut and made his fortune in mining. He first wintered in the area in 1891 and eventually built one of the town's grandest Victorian palaces. He also owned the first automobile in St. Petersburg. Tomlinson

was a fixture at most town celebrations and hosted great parties for the town children. This building was the Domestic Science and Manual Training School, as fine a learning institution as any town of a couple thousand inhabitants could boast of in America. The school relocated to Mirror Lake as the Tomlinson Vocational School in 1925 and the building did duty as home to a succession of civic organizations until the City acquired it in 1981. The old school has been restored, preserving the fine brick work on the rectangular Vernacular building.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO 5TH STREET AND TURN LEFT, WALKING PAST THE FRONT OF CITY HALL TO THE CORNER OF 1ST AVENUE.

20. Suwanee Hotel
501 1st Avenue North at 5th Street

During the height of Florida's land boom in the early 1920s it was not unusual for folks with a house in an advantageous location to surrender their homes to chase the riches. Such was the case here when John Brown, who was serving as Clerk of the Circuit Court at the time, built the Suwanee Hotel on the site of his home. Opened in 1924 the building was rehabilitated in 1993 as offices for Pinellas County.

TURN LEFT ON 1ST AVENUE.

21. Christ United Methodist Church
467 1st Avenue North

Local architect Archie Parrish tapped into the Italian renaissance and Art Deco styles for elements to this church, completed in 1949. For the base and trim he used shell-base Florida coquina stone. The congregation traces its roots to 1891.

22. Princess Martha Hotel
411 First Avenue North at 4th Street

This was the first hotel in St. Petersburg to be financed by the sale of public stock so a lot of people lost money instead of only a few when it went bankrupt in the Florida real estate collapse. Enough subscribers were found in the 1923 offering to bring \$1.5 million to bear on the construction and furnishings of this Neoclassical red brick hotel that was completed in 1924. The H-shaped design allowing air to circulate and more window space for guests was provided by the Boston firm of James H. Ritchie and Associates through a partner, Frank Jonsberg, who had retired to St. Petersburg but agreed to helm the project when the original architect was fired. William Muir bailed the hotel out of bankruptcy and named it after his wife. The building was renovated in 1988 as a residential property.

YOU HAVE NOW RETURNED TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT AT WILLIAMS PARK.

Look Up,

Sarasota



A Walking Tour of Sarasota...

In the early 1880s a Scottish investment group led by Sir John Gillespie purchased 60,000 acres from the Florida Land and Improvement Company, sight unseen. That must have been some sales brochure. Gillespie recruited sixty colonists, known as the Ormiston Colonists after his Scottish estate, to sail to the west coast of Florida. They arrived on Christmas Eve, 1885. What they found was land but no improvement; what Gillespie had purchased boasted one building and a trail. The Scots did not come unprepared, however. In their party was an architect, Alex Browning, to direct any construction necessary. The Scots platted out a street grid and named all the north-south streets running parallel to the water after fruits. Then they put the land up for sale.

That winter was a cold one, so cold it snowed. Most of the colonists left, they could get frosty weather back home. When no land sold in 1886 and only eight lots in 1887, the directors of the Florida Mortgage and Investment Company ordered a voluntary liquidation of their holdings. Gillespie's son, J. Hamilton, remained in Sarasota to see what could be made from his personal holdings. It was slow going. By the end of the century the families in Sarasota numbered about 15, fishermen mostly, and the streets were used primarily by cattle and swine. "Fleas," it was noted, "outranked everything in population."

In 1902 Sarasota was incorporated as a town, and Gillespie was the first mayor. Municipal improvements included the paving of four miles of streets with two miles of cement sidewalks. By 1913 Sarasota was incorporated as a city as the population inched over 1,000. About that time Bertha Honore Palmer, widow of Chicago department store pioneer Palmer Potter, was lured to the area by an advertisement placed in a newspaper by A.B. Edwards, the first mayor after Sarasota became a city. Palmer declared Sarasota Bay every bit the equal of the Bay of Naples in southern Italy for beauty and raved about the sport fishing. Her comments were played up in the press and triggered the development of Sarasota as a resort destination. She purchased 90,000 acres in the area and with her sons developed an innovative cattle ranch.

Another pioneering resident was Alfred Ringling, one of the five Wisconsin brothers who established the famous Ringling Brothers Circus. The families of siblings Charles and John followed and not only were the Ringlings major players in the physical development of the city but they carried the Sarasota name around the world when they established their winter quarters for their circus here in 1919.

Our walking tour of Sarasota will begin in the historic center of town where just over 100 years ago John Hamilton Gillespie stood watching the cows and pigs and wondered if anyone was ever going to come...

**1. Five Points
intersection of Main, Pineapple and
Central streets**

This intersection, where the right angle of the Sarasota street grid meets the curve of the bayfront streets, has been the historic center of downtown since the first Scottish settlers built a boarding house here in 1885. Plans were hatched to build the town's first skyscraper here in the 1920s but construction snafus delayed the seven-story First Bank and Trust Building enough that it became Sarasota's second high-rise. The Neoclassical structure has been demolished and the Plaza at Five Points now stands in its place, looming over Sarasota's most historic intersection.

WALK EAST ON MAIN STREET, AWAY FROM SARASOTA BAY (THE PLAZA AT FIVE POINTS WILL BE ON YOUR LEFT AS YOU PASS).

**2. Kress Building
1442 Main Street**

Samuel Kress founded S.H. Kress & Co. in 1896 and developed five-and-dime stores nationwide. An avid art collector, Kress took pride in creating beautiful buildings; he heartily embraced the Art Deco style of the 1930s and \$50,000 was spent to create this Egyptian-flavored Deco palace in 1932. Building ornamentation is executed in buff tile and glazed terra-cotta. Although the Kress stores are no longer, look up to the familiar "Kress" masthead in gilded letters.

**3. Worth's Block (The Gator Club)
1490 Main Street**

This is one of the first brick commercial buildings to appear in Sarasota and the only one that shoppers from a century ago would recognize. William Worth migrated from Georgia in 1903 and purchased this corner at Lemon and Main streets. He constructed a wooden store that was adequate until 1912 when his ambitious 22-year old son, William "David," bought the business and constructed this 100-foot deep two-story building. The first floor was occupied by the family grocery and the Worth

family resided upstairs. Worth left in 1914 for business adventures that would take him to Savannah, back into the store for a bit, San Diego and back to Sarasota. The building was converted into the Gator Bar & Grille in the 1930 and after decades under suffocating metal sheathing was rehabilitated back to its original appearance when it became the Gator Club in 1988.

BEGIN WALKING EAST OF 1ST STREET, PAST THE FEDERAL BUILDING, WHICH WILL BE ON YOUR LEFT.

**4. Canandaigua National Trust
1586 Main Street**

This two-story buff brick building began life as the headquarters of the First National Trust but the bank was doomed by the Depression. In 1931 the Kickliter Brothers Hardware and Paint Company moved into the space. Today it is once again a bank and although the first floor looks like a hardware store look up to the Neoclassical styling of arched windows capped by keystones and corner brick pilasters that are topped with cast metal urns. Under the eave is a finely crafted frieze of decorative tile.

**5. First Baptist Church
1661 Main Street**

This congregation organized in 1902 with five members. The first Sanctuary, now serving as a chapel, was dedicated December 14, 1924. Property immediately east of the church on Main Street was purchased in 1951 and the present Sanctuary cornerstone was laid May 29, 1962.

**6. Links Plaza
Main Street and Links Avenue**

Born in 1852 in Edinburgh, Scotsman J. Hamilton Gillespie inherited an heirloom set of golf clubs at the age of eight, and when he was sent by his father in 1886 to Sarasota to manage the floundering Florida Mortgage and Investment Company, Gillespie was an interested in establishing golf as a new town. Soon after his arrival, he carved the land behind his home into

a two-hole golf course. In 1905, while serving as mayor of Sarasota, Gillespie laid out a nine-hole course at this location, one of a half-dozen he created in Florida. After Gillespie disposed of his Sarasota interests in 1910 he returned to Scotland to train soldiers for World War I. He came back to Sarasota and was on the golf course when he suffered a fatal heart attack in 1923.

**7. The Crisp Building
1970 Main Street**

This is one of the best surviving examples of Mediterranean Revival commercial architecture remaining in Sarasota from the 1920s. Thomas H. Crisp arrived in Sarasota in 1924 and this was one of his first projects, developing land purchased from Charles Ringling. Crisp's vision helped stimulate the rise of the east end of Main Street into what the Sarasota Herald declared was the "finest and fastest growing development in the city."

**8. Sarasota County Courthouse
2000 Main Street**

Sarasota County was carved from Manatee County in 1921 setting in motion plans for this home for the new county government. Land was donated by Charles and Edith Ringling and New York architect Dwight James Baum, who had just completed a mansion for John Ringling, was hired to design the courthouse. When he was up north Baum's work tended towards the classical; in Florida his designs were almost exclusively Mediterranean Revival. Here he created an H-shaped structure with a dramatic tower dominating the hyphen between the rectangular buildings. The courthouse is adorned with polychromed glazed terra cotta tiles and cast stone decorations; nationally known wrought iron artist Samuel Yellin created many of the elaborate grills and railings. Red barrel tiles for the roof were imported from Spain. After later additions to the courthouse covered the original facade along Ringling Boulevard you can only view the composition from the Main Street side.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS TO
WASHINGTON BOULEVARD
AND TURN LEFT. WALK ONE
BLOCK TO RINGLING BOULEVARD.

**9. Sarasota Terrace Hotel
101 South Washington Boulevard
at Ringling Boulevard**

Built by Charles Ringling in 1925 on the site of the number one green of the Old Gillespie Golf Course, this building was originally known as the Ringling Terrace Hotel. It later became known as the Sarasota Terrace Hotel. In 1962 it was purchased by Arthur Allyn to house the Chicago White Sox baseball team during spring training. The building was purchased by Sarasota County in 1972. After extensive remodeling, it is now the Sarasota County Administration Center.

TURN RIGHT ON
RINGLING BOULEVARD.

**10. Charles Ringling Building
1924 Ringling Boulevard**

When he wasn't looking after his circus interests Charles Edward Ringling was investing in real estate and promoting the development of Sarasota where he established a residence in 1912. Here he purchased John Gillespie's golf course to create a business section in what had formerly been a sandy wasteland. While architects Clas, Shepherd & Clas out of Milwaukee, Wisconsin were building him a million dollar mansion Ringling also had them draw up plans for this commercial property. For most of its life the stuccoed 1926 Mediterranean Revival building has housed restaurants and nightclubs.

TURN RIGHT ON
ORANGE AVENUE.

11. Federal Building
111 South Orange Avenue

Depression-era Works Projects Administration funds brought this Neoclassical post office to Sarasota in 1931. The symmetrically proportioned building, fronted by an octet of fluted Corinthian columns, was designed by New York architect George Albree Freeman. Then in his seventies, Freeman died a few years later and this is considered his last major work.

TURN LEFT ON STATE STREET.
TURN RIGHT ON PINEAPPLE STREET.

12. First Church
104 South Pineapple Avenue

The First Church organized in Sarasota in October of 1891, meeting in a schoolhouse in Main Street. The church was formally organized with 12 charter members in a small building across from the current sanctuary. The congregation moved here in 1914 and settled into this Colonial Revival church on Christmas Day, 1955.

CONTINUE ON PINEAPPLE STREET BACK TO FIVE CORNERS. TURN LEFT ON MAIN STREET. AFTER A HALF-BLOCK, TURN LEFT ON MIRA MAR COURT.

13. Roth Cigar Factory
30 Mira Mar Court

Tampa took the lead in cigar-making on Florida's west coast but cigar-making in Sarasota blossomed in 1911 with the founding of the Sarasota Cigar Company by the Hill brothers, Jack and John. Within a short time the Hills were churning out 2,000 cigars a day but the company disappeared in 1916. Another set of brothers, Edward and Michael Roth, got into the game in 1917, rolling cigars at their newsstand on Main Street. In 1923 the Roths moved into this Spanish Mission building to roll their 8-cent cigars. Sarasota's cigar tradition ended when the Roths vacated the property in 1938.

TURN RIGHT DOWN THE ALLEY BESIDE THE ROTH CIGAR FACTORY. AT THE END OF THE ALLEY, ON YOUR LEFT IS...

14. DeMarcay Hotel
27 South Palm Avenue

Scottish-born Andrew McAnsh ground through a business directory of careers before helping shape the Sarasota streetscape as an important developer in the 1920s. He began his career in Chicago in a haberdashery and ran a grocery and then a restaurant and wound up in the Chicago political machine. He then began manufacturing furniture before shifting into constructing buildings. In Sarasota he erected the the Mira Mar Apartments in 1922, receiving the largest individual building permit ever issued by the city to that point. The Spanish Mission style of this two-story hotel, constructed about the same time, complements the Mira Mar.

TURN RIGHT ON PALM AVENUE.
AT THE INTERSECTION OF MAIN STREET, ON YOUR LEFT IS...

15. American National Bank
1330 Main Street at Palm Avenue

This is the only one of the earliest Sarasota skyscrapers to retain its original appearance. That is a Neoclassical look provided by Ohio-born architect Francis P. Smith who settled in Atlanta and enjoyed a career of over 60 years. Completed in 1926, the nine-story tower follows the convention of designing high-rise buildings in the manner of a classical Greek column with a defined base (the impressive stone street level), a shaft (the unadorned central stories) and a capital (the decorated top floor).

The American National Bank had organized in 1925 in the optimism of the Florida land boom and closed its doors on May 15, 1928 after less than two years in its new home. In 1936 the building was converted into a 125-room Orange Blossom Hotel. Since the 1960s the building has done duty as apartments but through various modernizations has retained its classical exterior visage.

ACROSS THE INTERSECTION,
TO YOUR RIGHT IS...

16. Palm Tower
1343 Main Street at Palm Avenue

This building began life as a two-story boarding house that was transformed into seven stories and became Sarasota's first skyscraper, although developer W.H. Pipcorn of Milwaukee probably wouldn't recognize it today. It operated as the Hotel Sarasota until 1974.

CONTINUE ON NORTH PALM
AVENUE AS IT BENDS ACROSS
COCOANUT AVENUE.

17. Sarasota Woman's Club
**1241 North Palm Avenue at
Cocoanut Avenue**

The Sarasota Woman's Club has its roots in the Town Improvement Society that began agitating for streetlights and sidewalks in 1903. In 1915 the Woman's Club moved into this low-slung Tudor Revival clubhouse that also housed the town library until 1941. The club moved on in 1976 and the building became the home of the Florida Studio Theatre.

18. Frances-Carlton Apartments
1221-1227 North Palm Avenue

"Frances" was Tampa architect Francis James and "Carlton" was the name of developers Carlton Olin Teate, Junior and Senior. The complex of Spanish-Moorish style buildings was constructed in 1924 as furnished apartments. James designed the project in tandem with Alex Browning who was responsible for many of Sarasota's earliest buildings. In the business listings of the 1924 Sarasota Directory, Browning is the only listed architect. The pink stucco was of a darker tint in its fledgling days but the distinctive multi-paned windows - different on each of the three stories - looks the same. When the apartments opened, both Teates moved in.

19. F.A. DeCanizares House
1215 North Palm Street

This house was known as Chateau Petite when it was moved here in 1923 but it was anything but exotic - merely a squarish wooden two-story box stripped of any ornamentation. Once here the developer gave the exterior a Mediterranean Revival makeover with stucco and pre-cast ornaments. The roofline was given a stylish shaped parapet and one-story wings were added, including a porte-cochere. The house was purchased by Frederic A. DeCanizares of the Philadelphia suburbs as a winter home.

20. L.D. Reagin Residence
1213 North Palm Avenue

This Mediterranean-style two-story structure was designed by Thomas Reed Martin and is representative of his work that helped popularize "Floridan Architecture." Today a restaurant, it was constructed as a house in 1926 for Leslie D. Reagin, owner and editor of the *Sarasota Daily and Weekly Times*. The paper went out of business in 1929 shortly after the stock market crashed and Reagin went on to serve as Postmaster of the City of Sarasota from 1933 until his working days ended in 1945.

TURN RIGHT ON TAMIAMI TRAIL.
TURN RIGHT ON 1ST STREET.

21. Sarasota Times Building
1216 1st Street

The *Saratoga Times* was reporting the events of the town back in 1899 before there was an official town. When L.D. Reagin purchased the paper he moved the operations from Main Street to this property next to his house. He hired esteemed architect Dwight James Baum, designer of the Saratoga County Courthouse and other prominent buildings, to come up with a new *Times* building. Well versed in Spanish Mission architecture from his travels in Southern California, Baum created one of his most successful Spanish Eclectic buildings here. On the First Street facade notice the use of three different door types and enframements. The *Sarasota Times* unfortunately scarcely lasted

long enough to leave ink stains here as it folded in 1929 but the building has survived; currently it has been adapted for a restaurant.

22. The Gompertz
1247 1st Street

The Levinson family opened the Park-Seventh Movie House in this building in 1925 but went dark during the Depression. Since then there have been long stretches of vacancy and four name changes. Today the salmon-hued Mediterranean-style building is part of the Florida Studio Theatre, featuring a 160-seat performance space.

23. Warren Building
1269 1st Street

This delightful Mediterranean Revival commercial building was constructed in 1926; the “Warren” was realtor Clark Warren - “He knows where money grows.” The building was spared a date with the wrecking ball in the 1990s and rehabilitated.

24. Selby Public Library
1331 1st Street

The first books were lent in Sarasota in 1907 after Colonel John H. Gillespie donated 300 books from his personal collection and provided a room in the Sarasota Bank for their dispersal. In 1939 the City of Sarasota assumed control of the library with a \$5000 yearly budget and built a library on North Tamiami Trail. This facility, designed by Eugene Aubrey, opened in 1998 with space for 300,000 volumes - a thousand times the size of the original collection.

WALK BACK TO PINEAPPLE
AVENUE AND TURN LEFT.

25. Edwards Theater
61 North Pineapple Avenue

Arthur B. Edwards was born in the area before it was even settled and was a life-long promoter of Sarasota during a life that lasted 95 years. When it became a city in 1913 he was mayor and the centerpiece of his vision of Sarasota as a world-class resort city was this theater. Constructed in 1926 and given a crisp Mediterranean design by Roy Benjamin, the multi-use building featured shops behind its arcaded street level, offices on the second floor, including Edwards’ own insurance and real estate office, and furnished apartments on the third floor. The 1500-seat auditorium was configured for touring vaudeville acts, opera performances and silent films.

Opening night featured concerts and a screening of the silent comedy, *Skinner’s Dress Suit*, with Reginald Denny in the lead. In 1952 the Florida Theater, as it was called after 1936, hosted the world premiere of Cecil B DeMille’s paean to the Big Top, *The Greatest Show On Earth*. The movie had included scenes shot around Sarasota with Jimmy Stewart and Charlton Heston in the leads. Later that decade a young Elvis Presley performed here.

The Florida Theater shuttered in 1973 and was later purchased by the Sarasota Opera Association which spent many years renovating the building prior to a re-opening in 1993. Look up at the corner to see a rendering of “The Opera Imp” sculpted by Ethelia M. Patmagrian.

CONTINUE ON PINEAPPLE
AVENUE TO FIVE POINTS AND THE
START OF THE WALKING TOUR.

Look Up,

Tallahassee



A Walking Tour of Tallahassee...

When the Florida Territory was annexed to the United States, it welded together the Spanish colony of East Florida and the British colony of West Florida, an unwieldy political union. The first session of the new Florida Legislative Council met on July 22, 1822 in the old British colonial capital of Pensacola. It took the lawmakers from the one-time Spanish capital of St. Augustine 59 days to get to the meeting. For the second session held in St. Augustine the western legislators managed to make the journey around the peninsula in 28 days. Clearly this was not going to continue.

At that second session it was agreed to site a new territorial capital somewhere in the middle of the two towns and the spot chosen was an abandoned Apalachee Indian settlement called Tallahassee, roughly translated as “old fields.” In 1824 the third session convened in a crude log building here. But the arrangement was agreeable and a town materialized in the Florida wilderness. America’s foremost man of letters, Ralph Waldo Emerson, paid a visit in 1827 and reported, “Tallahassee, a grotesque place, selected three years since as a suitable spot for the capital of the territory, and since that day rapidly settled by public officers, land speculators and desperados...”

Tallahassee developed into a center of the cotton trade and in 1834 Florida’s first railroad, the Tallahassee-St. Marks, was constructed to bring cotton to the Gulf of Mexico, 30 miles to the south. The first trains moving down the tracks were pulled by mules. By 1845, when Florida officially entered the Union, a Greek Revival capitol building was ready. Tallahassee would be the only Confederate capital east of the Mississippi not to be captured during the Civil War but the post-war years brought a greatly reduced role for the town as cotton center. By the end of the 19th century Tallahassee had settled into a role as a government and education center with two schools, the Florida State College for Women and the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes, operating near the Capitol.

For the first half of the 20th century Tallahassee remained a small southern town where most everyone lived within walking distance of the Capitol and decisions were made on spending projects hundreds of miles away in the exploding cities along the coasts. There was even a movement in the 1960s to move the state capital down the peninsula to the newly bulging population centers. Instead lawmakers opted to stay put and spend some of the state’s tax dollars on the capital city. The 1960 population of 89,000 has since doubled to over 180,000. The first order of business to pump up Tallahassee in the 1960s was to erect a new capitol building and that is where we will start our walking tour, to see what that original log cabin from 1824 has wrought...

**1. Old Florida State Capitol
400 South Monroe Street**

The first territorial state capitols were log structures, the last of which was torn down in 1839 for construction to begin on this brick building that was completed in 1845, months before Florida entered the Union as the 27th state. The building seen here harkens back to a 1902 Italian Renaissance makeover by South Carolina architect Frank Milburn, who added the lavish 136-foot high copper and glass dome. In 1923 Jacksonville designer Henry John Klutho added two wings and dressed the interior in marble. The large wings to the north and south ends, used as House and Senate chambers, came along in 1936 and 1947. The building is open to the public with some restored rooms and a museum on Florida political history.

STANDING ON MONROE STREET,
FACING THE OLD CAPITOL,
WALK TO THE LEFT AROUND TO
THE BACK OF THE BUILDING.

**2. Florida State Capitol
Apalachee Parkway and Monroe Street**

After periodic additions to the 1845 State Capitol building by 1969 it was determined that a new building was needed to house the government of America's fastest growing state. Plans submitted by New York architect Edward Durell Stone calling for a 22-story, 331-foot tower were approved and construction completed in 1977. Florida became America's fourth state to utilize a tower treatment for its capitol. Stone's design was deemed "new Classicism" as it blended with the existing capitol that was retained and rehabilitated. The price tag was \$22 million with another \$2 million used to landscape the plaza. Two domed legislative offices on the wings complete the complex.

ACROSS THE STREET IS...

**3. Supreme Court Building
500 South Duval Street**

The Florida Supreme Court moved out of the Capitol Building in 1912 and into these Neoclassical digs in 1948. Architects James Gamble Rogers II of Winter Park and Yong & Hart of Pensacola provided the Greek Revival design fronted by a Doric portico and capped by a classical dome. The building was raised with cast concrete walls and is generously appointed with marble on the interior.

FACING THE SUPREME COURT
BUILDING TURN RIGHT ON
DUVAL STREET. TURN RIGHT
ON PENSACOLA STREET AND
FOLLOW IT AS IT BENDS TO
ITS CONCLUSION AT THE
INTERSECTION OF ADAMS AND
JEFFERSON STREETS.

**4. City Hall
300 South Adams Street**

Punctuating a short block of older structures, the Tallahassee City Hall opened in 1983. The award-winning design was provided by Mack Scogin, Chief Designer for the Atlanta architectural firm of Heery & Heery.

**5. Gallie's Hall
225 South Adams Street
at Jefferson Street**

Scottish-born merchant Alexander Gallie migrated from Virginia to Tallahassee in the 1850s. By 1873 he was prosperous enough to construct this two-story brick building for his grocery store. The second floor he converted into a performance space that remained the town's only "opera house" until a new theater was constructed in 1910 and it closed. After many years standing as a windowless hulk the building was completely rehabilitated in 1981, including bringing back the two-story iron galley.

WALK UP ADAMS STREET.

6. The Governors Club
202 1/2 South Adams Street

The core of this building was erected in 1926 as the home of Leon Lodge #5, a fraternal organization of the International Order of Odd Fellows that traces its origins back to 1848. That building was two stories, with the ground floor used for retail shops. In the 1980s the property was purchased by the invitation-only Governors Club, chartered in 1982. A third floor was added and the retail space converted to a grille and the whole affair was fronted by a covered balcony for additional dining space.

TURN RIGHT ON ADAMS STREET
AND WALK TO THE NEXT
INTERSECTION AT MONROE
STREET.

7. Lively Building
200 South Monroe Street
at College Street

Matthew Lively constructed this building in 1875. In the 1890s it was the location of Leon's Bar, which catered to a rough crowd, the kind of clientele that led the City of Tallahassee to outlaw the sale of alcohol in 1904. Not all of Leon's regulars seem to have dispersed however, some are said to haunt their old watering hole still.

ACROSS THE STREET ON THE
SOUTHEAST CORNER IS...

8. Exchange Building
201 South Monroe Street
at College Street

Esteemed Atlanta architect William Augustus Edwards, who kept busy creating buildings for the University of Florida and Florida State University, designed this low-rise brick office building in 1927 with classical detailing. The original tenants were the Exchange Bank and the Midyette-Moor Insurance Company.

TURN RIGHT ON MONROE STREET.

9. Tin Front Store
214 South Monroe Street

Look up above the modern storefront to see a remnant of 19th century Tallahassee when commercial buildings often were covered with pressed metal ornamentation, a quick and inexpensive technique to add styling to a vernacular structure.

TURN AND WALK NORTH ON
MONROE STREET, CROSS COLLEGE
STREET AND CONTINUE TO PARK
AVENUE. TURN LEFT AND FOLLOW
THE PATH UNDER A CANOPY OF
LIVE OAKS THROUGH THE PARK
IN THE MEDIAN. ON YOUR RIGHT
IS...

10. United States Courthouse
110 East Park Avenue

Before Tallahassee was the state capitol of Florida it was the county seat of Leon County. A county courthouse was located here between 1838 and 1879. After that the Leon Hotel set up shop in 1883 and remained until the building burned in 1925. This combination Federal courthouse and post office was constructed in 1936 with \$318,000 in funds from the Works Progress Administration, one of 72 such buildings constructed to provide jobs during the Depression. New York architect Eric Kebbon, noted for his work on more than 100 public schools, designed the limestone structure with a blend of Beaux Arts and Neoclassical styles. Inside are a set of eight murals depicting Florida history painted by Hungarian-born Edward Ulreich who won a competition for the commission. The post office moved out in the 1970s but the building is still court space.

11. First Presbyterian Church
102 North Adams Street at Park Avenue

Constructed between 1835 and 1838, this is the oldest building in Florida still being used for its original purpose. At least the religious purpose; the Greek Revival church was also a place of refuge from Seminole attacks and rifle slots were built into the foundation. They have been covered up on the outside. The Presbyterians organized on November 4, 1832.

12. Trinity United Methodist Church
120 West Park Avenue

Ministering by circuit-riding preachers allows this congregation to lay claim to being the oldest religious organization in Tallahassee; a mission started on the fourth Saturday of September in 1824. The current sanctuary, with a semi-circular Doric portico, was constructed in 1964.

13. The Columns
100 North Duval Street at Park Avenue

This Greek Revival structure is the oldest building in downtown Tallahassee, constructed by William "Money" Williams as both the office for his newly chartered Bank of Florida and a home for his family. With ten kids he had to build it big. Your eye will be drawn to the quartet of massive white columns fronting a two-story portico but look past to the unusual brickwork. The bricks are laid with five courses of stretchers and an entire course of headers. The windows are also graced with brick keystones.

Despite its pedigree, The Columns had a 1971 date with the wrecking ball when it was rescued by the Chamber of Commerce and moved off Park Avenue to this location. The Chamber stayed in the restored mansion for 40 years before moving on.

14. St. James Christian Methodist Episcopal Church
104 North Bronough Street
at Park Avenue

Although no longer in use by the congregation this is the oldest African American church still standing in Tallahassee. The black members of the Methodist Episcopal Church purchased the property in 1853 but did not receive clear title until 1868 when they organized formally as the St. James Colored (now Christian) Methodist Episcopal. This was the third building for the congregation, erected in 1899 and remodeled in 1948 to its present-day Gothic Revival configuration.

TURN RIGHT ON MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. BOULEVARD AND CROSS THE STREET TO THE CEMETERY.

15. Old City Cemetery
Martin Luther King Boulevard
between Call Street and Park Avenue

This is the oldest public cemetery in Tallahassee. When it was established by the Territorial Legislative Council in 1829 the burial ground was located outside the town, beyond a wide cleared area that was designed to discourage Indian raids. All of Tallahassee's earliest residents ended up here, although the cemetery was segregated by race and religion. Most of the early graves were marked by simple wood headboards that have disintegrated over time; the earliest marked grave belongs to Daniel Lynes, whose marble tablestone is assumed to have been shipped down from New York.

WHEN YOU ARE FINISHED
EXPLORING THE OLD CITY
CEMETERY, CONTINUE
ON MARTIN LUTHER KING
BOULEVARD TO CALL STREET.

16. St. John's Episcopal Cemetery
northwest corner of Call Street at
Martin Luther King Boulevard

This is another territorial-era cemetery, established as a separate burying ground for members of the St. John's Episcopal Church in 1840. Those members included governors and political bigwigs and Prince Achille Murat, the eldest son of the King of Naples during the First French Empire. Murat was related to Napoleon Bonaparte by blood, George Washington by marriage and was a friend of Ralph Waldo Emerson. He settled in eastern Florida in 1823 when he was 22 years old on a 2,800-acre plantation in St. Augustine and two years later bought a chunk of central Florida east of Tallahassee that he called Lipona Plantation. The prince served as a territorial mayor of Tallahassee and was the frontier town's postmaster for over ten years. He died in 1846 and his wife Catherine, a great grandniece of Washington, followed him to the cemetery in 1867.

TURN RIGHT ON CALL STREET
AND WALK THREE BLOCKS TO SEE
THE CHURCH THAT GOES WITH
THE CEMETERY.

17. St. John's Episcopal Church
211 N. Monroe Street at Call Street

St. John's is the mother church of the Diocese of Florida, founded as a mission parish in 1829. This Gothic-style brick church was consecrated in 1888 after the original meetinghouse that had stood for 42 years burned in 1879. The church, Carter Chapel, the parish hall and administrative and educational buildings surround a tranquil inner courtyard known as Eve Henry's Garden which provides a quiet respite from a busy Tallahassee day.

CONTINUE ON CALL STREET INTO
THE RESIDENTIAL PARK AVENUE
HISTORIC DISTRICT. TURN RIGHT
ON GADSDEN STREET.

18. Perkins House
118 North Gadsden Street

George Perkins, descended from one of the town's earliest settlers and merchants, built this house in 1903 and re-did it in 1926. It displays elements of the Colonial Revival movement higher up (small Palladian window in the gable, balustrade above the porch) and traces of the midwestern Prairie Style (expansive porch on beefy pillars). Perkins was a lawyer and land developer, the property on which the Capital City Country Club was built in the southeastern part of the city was his.

19. LeMoyne Center for the Visual Arts
125 North Gadsden Street

LeMoyne was founded in 1963 with the goal of creating a fine art gallery and venue for art education activities for the citizens of North Florida. The organization settled into this location and restored an antebellum house from 1854 for exhibition space and offices. The complex now includes a Victorian home from 1904 and a sculpture garden.

AT PARK AVENUE TURN RIGHT
AND WALK UP INTO LEWIS PARK.

20. Tallahassee May Oak Stump
Lewis Park
Park Avenue at Gadsden Street

The Tallahassee May Day Festival, one of the oldest annual celebrations in Florida, was held under the majestic May Oak from 1844 to 1974. The festivities included a May Pole dance for young women and concerts. In 1974 the event was expanded to a larger Springtime Tallahassee festival and moved. Unable to stand after all that partying, the great tree collapsed on August 9, 1986.

CONTINUE WALKING THROUGH
LEWIS PARK ALONG PARK AVENUE.

21. Murphy House
317 East Park Avenue

This Gothic-flavored house was constructed in 1838 by George Proctor, described as “a free man of color, a master carpenter and builder.” Proctor built several of Tallahassee’s most important early houses. He eventually purchased and married a slave woman named Nancy who bore him eight children. Proctor left Tallahassee in 1849 to go to California and chase gold. He never returned to Tallahassee and in his absence his family was sold back into slavery.

22. Wood House
311 East Park Avenue

Ohioan Harry O. Wood constructed this picturesque Colonial Revival house in 1904 as a winter retreat. The symmetrical massing is highlighted by fanciful window treatments and a splendidly detailed porch. From 1924 to 1946 the house served a manse for the First Presbyterian Church.

23. Knott House
301 East Park Avenue

The Knotts were the last of many prominent families that lived here, including three Florida Supreme Court justices. The house was constructed in 1843 by attorney Thomas Hagner and was about half its current size. The house served as temporary Union Headquarters in 1865, where Brigadier General Edward McCook announced the Emancipation Proclamation. Its most interesting resident may have been Dr. George Betton in the 1880s. Betton helped his carriage driver, William Gunn, become Florida’s first African-American doctor. William Knott, a state treasurer, purchased the house in 1928 and added the classical Doric portico rising to a broad pediment enclosing a fanlight. The last Knott family member died in 1985, leaving the house in the hands of the Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board. It was restored to its 1928 appearance and opened to the public in 1992.

24. Walker Library
209 East Park Avenue

David S. Walker was a Kentuckian who moved to Florida in 1837 at the age of 22 to begin a career in law. He entered politics in 1845, winning election as a state senator to the first session of the Florida State Legislature. He would go on to serve as Mayor of Tallahassee, as a Florida Supreme Court Justice and after the Civil War, as the eighth governor of the state, appointed by President Andrew Johnson to guide Florida through military occupation during the Reconstruction era. Walker was a strong advocate of education, founding public schools in Tallahassee and the town’s first library in 1884. He died in 1891 and this Renaissance Revival library constructed in 1903 was named in his honor. It remained Tallahassee’s library until 1976.

WALK BACK A FEW STEPS TO CALHOUN STREET AND TURN RIGHT. CALHOUN STREET WAS KNOWN AS “GOLD DUST STREET” DURING THE TOWN’S FIRST BOOM PERIOD IN THE 1880S. ACROSS TENNESSEE STREET (IN THE OTHER DIRECTION) MANY DISTINCTIVE HOUSES REMAIN. CONTINUE TO APALACHEE PARKWAY. ACROSS THE STREET IS...

25. Union Bank Building
219 Apalachee Parkway at Calhoun Street

The Union Bank of Tallahassee took its first deposits around 1830 and this building was erected in 1841. It stands today not only as Florida’s oldest surviving bank building but as one of the very few Federal-style structures to be found anywhere in the state. Chartered to help finance local cotton plantations, it ultimately closed in 1843 due to the Seminole Wars, unsound banking practices, and the Panic of 1837. After the Civil War, the bank reopened as the Freedman’s Savings and Trust Company for emancipated slaves but it has spent most of its life in a variety of roles including church, feed store, art house, coffee house, dance studio, locksmith’s

shop, beauty shop, and shoe factory. The building was moved here from the center of the business district in 1971 and has operated as a museum since 1984.

TURN RIGHT ON APALACHEE
PARKWAY AND WALK ONE-HALF
BLOCK BACK TO THE TOUR
STARTING POINT AT THE CAPITOL
COMPLEX.

Look Up,

Tampa



A Walking Tour of Tampa...

After the United States purchased Florida from Spain in 1821 the government built a series of forts and trading posts to attempt to get control of the new territory. The post at the mouth of the Hillsborough River where it spills into Tampa Bay was named Fort Brooke, constructed by Colonel George Mercer Brooke in 1824. Enough settlers came to live near the protection of the fort that in 1831 a post office called Tampa Bay was established.

Isolation was the hallmark for the small community for the next 50 years. With access only by sandy road the population in 1880 was still only 720. Things would change in a hurry, however. First, phosphate was discovered southeast of town and as large quantities of the mineral were being shipped out of the port Henry Plant's railroad arrived in 1884. In 1886 when Key West cigar manufacturers began experiencing labor difficulties the Tampa Board of Trade enticed Vicente Martinez Ybor to move his cigar manufacturing operations to Tampa. With two industries and transportation to get them to market, Tampa boomed. By 1920 the population in "The Cigar Capital of the World" was over 50,000.

As Tampa has evolved into a modern city it has been an enthusiastic participant in urban renewal. In the downtown area seldom does any block contain more than a single historic property and scores of one-of-a-kind buildings have fallen before the wrecking ball. Our hunt for Tampa's heritage will begin in a small downtown park, greenspace that was won, ironically, at the expense of two historic buildings...

1. Lykes Gaslight Park
410 North Franklin Street

This green oasis was a welcome addition to downtown in 1995 but it came at a price - two eclectic Mediterranean 1920 buildings by go-to Tampa architect M. Leo Elliott were sacrificed. Before that the office of the Lkyes Brothers stood here. In the 1870s Howell Tyson Lykes abandoned a medical career in Columbia, South Carolina, and took over a 500-acre family cattle ranch in rural Hernando County north of Tampa. Howell Lykes had seven sons and eventually the family operations would include interests in citrus groves, phosphate mining, timber harvesting, meat processing and sugarcane fields. Incorporated as Lykes Brothers in 1910, the family would become the largest landholders in Florida. Their shipping line, started in 1900 with a three-masted schooner shipping cattle to Cuba to replace herds wiped out during the Spanish-American War, became the largest in America.

EXIT LYKES PARK TO THE SOUTH
ONTO KENNEDY BOULEVARD AND
TURN LEFT.

2. Old Tampa City Hall
315 East John F. Kennedy Boulevard
at Florida Avenue

M. Leo Elliott was born in Woodstock, New York in 1886 and came to Tampa at the age of 21 to form an architectural partnership with Bayard C. Bonfoey. He would practice almost 50 years in Florida but some of his best commissions came before the age of 30, including Tampa City Hall in 1915. Elliott's eclectic design for the \$235,000 building featured a seven-story tower encased in a square three-story Neoclassical base that led some wags to call the structure "Tampa's City Hall Layer Cake." The brick tower is decorated with terra cotta details including keystones above windows and ornamental heads.

The top two stories feature the clocktower that contains Hortense the Clock; when Hortense Oppenheimer, the daughter of Tampa physician Louis Sims Oppenheimer, discovered that the town could not afford a clock for its new city hall she spearheaded a fundraising campaign that brought in \$1,200 - close enough for the W. H.

Beckwith Jewelry Company to donate the remainder for a 2,840-pound, four-faced clock.

TURN LEFT ON FLORIDA AVENUE.

3. Sacred Heart Catholic Church
Twiggs Street and Florida Avenue

In 1859 a small frame church was raised on this site and named St. Louis Parish in honor of King Louis IX of France. By century's end St. Louis Parish stretched all the way to Key West and the little church had sprouted two wings. Ground was broken for the current sanctuary on February 16, 1898 and seven years and \$300,000 later the new church was dedicated as Sacred Heart. A century later the Romanesque-flavored building of granite and white marble stands virtually unaltered. All of the church's 70 stained glass windows were crafted in the late 1800s by Franz Mayer Co. of Munich, Germany, a going concern today.

4. U.S. Courthouse, Post Office, and Custom House
601 North Florida Avenue

The first federal presence in Tampa arrived in 1899 with the purchase of a full city block here from William B. Henderson. The full block enabled James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, to design a U-shaped building with a rear-opening for a loading dock. It also permitted generous landscape areas around Knox's Beaux Arts building that was completed in 1905.

5. Floridan Hotel
905 North Florida Avenue at Cass Street

When the Floridan Hotel opened in 1926 it was the tallest building in Tampa and when it closed its doors as a hotel 40 years later it was still the tallest. Francis J. Kennard & Son gave the \$1.9 million structure a stately Neoclassical look apropos of Tampa's premier hotel. Through the years the Floridan guestbook included the names of Gary Cooper, James Stewart, Elvis Presley and Charlton Heston. After its days as a guest house ended the Floridan trundled on as a steadily deteriorating residence house. A recent four-year, multi-million dollar restoration has brought back

the original woodwork and wrought iron to greet new hotel guests.

TURN LEFT ON CASS STREET IN FRONT OF THE FLORIDAN. TURN LEFT ON FRANKLIN STREET.

6. Kress Building
811 North Franklin Street

Samuel Kress began his chain of dime stores in 1896. An art lover and collector, Kress considered his stores to be works of public art on the streetscape. His architects embraced the Art Deco movement of the late 1920s and 1930s and here G.E. McKay used the style to enhance his facade dominated by three Renaissance Revival arched bays. Many of the artful former Kress stores have dodged the wrecking ball and been re-adapted; this one, abandoned in 2007, awaits its turn.

7. Tampa Theatre
711 North Franklin Street

The Tampa Theatre joined the ranks of America's top movie palaces in 1926, designed by renowned theater architect John Eberson. Eberson specialized in "atmospheric" interiors that transported patrons to exotic locales in the theater of the mind. For Tampa, Eberson created a Mediterranean courtyard festooned with old world statuary, flowers and gargoyles all under a ceiling painted as a nighttime sky. The Tampa Theatre followed the typical life arc of downtown theaters, rising to the an exalted position in the cultural landscape in the 1930s and 1940s and then slowly leaking customers to television and suburban malls in the 1960s to ultimately face extinction. Rather than demolition, however, involved Tampa citizens saved the theater in 1973. Today the city landmark hosts 600 events a year including concerts, classic films and special events.

8. Franklin Exchange
601 North Franklin Street

Three of Tampa's prime movers - banker John Trice, cigar king Edward Manrara and lawyer Peter O. Knight - organized the Exchange National Bank in 1894. The bank is still in operation and so are all the permutations of its buildings since 1923. They include the Neoclassical vault at the corner of Franklin and Twiggs streets; a seven-story annex designed by founder John Trice and a 22-story tower that was the tallest building in Tampa when it was completed in 1966.

9. Tampa Police Museum
411 North Franklin Street

For 104 years this block was the official site of executive and judicial government for Hillsborough County. The first courthouse, a log building burned by Seminole Indians in 1836, possibly stood here. Subsequent ones were built on this square in 1848, 1855 and 1891. The latter a unique red brick, silver domed building, designed by J.A. Wood, architect of H.B. Plant's famed Tampa Bay Hotel, was demolished in 1952. The distinctive blue glass paneled ten-story building was constructed for the Marine Bank. The Tampa police department, created in 1886 with six men, moved here in 1997. The building also houses a police museum.

TURN RIGHT ON MADISON STREET, IN FRONT OF LYKES PARK.

10. C.W. Greene Building
110 East Madison Street at Tampa Street

This three-story, ten-bay brick warehouse is a lonely survivor of the railroad and dock structures that served Tampa's port at the turn of the 20th century. Charles W. Greene operated apothecaries in Chicago before migrating to Tampa to manufacture and sell marine hardware, automotive supplies and sporting goods in the first decades of the 1900s. Although the street level has been compromised you can look up to see the fine brickwork around the second and third floor windows and along the cornice.

TURN LEFT ON TAMPA STREET.

11. Park Tower
400 North Tampa Street

Considered the first modern skyscraper in Tampa when it was constructed in 1972, the 458-foot Park Tower was 178 feet higher than any other building in the city. It reigned as Tampa's sky king until 1981. When it was originally built, it was the new home of The First National Bank of Tampa. The office tower has had a parade of tenants through the years but one that has been here since the beginning has been Lykes Brothers Corporation, founded by Tampa's wealthiest family in 1910.

TURN RIGHT ON
KENNEDY BOULEVARD.

12. Rivergate Tower
**400 North Ashley Drive at
Kennedy Boulevard**

Known around town as the Beer Can Building for its cylindrical shape, the Rivergate Tower is one of the tallest limestone buildings in the world. Harry Wolf's design was intended to symbolize a lighthouse on the Tampa skyline. To promote the lighthouse experience the only exterior lighting on the 31-story tower are two skyward facing lights. The building opened in 1988.

CONTINUE ON KENNEDY
BOULEVARD ACROSS THE
HILLSBOROUGH RIVER.

13. Lafayette Street Bridge
**John F. Kennedy Boulevard over
Hillsborough River**

This main roadway was originally known as Lafayette Street and later Grand Central Avenue west of the downtown area during the 19th century and early-to-mid-20th century. The road was renamed for President John F. Kennedy in 1964 by unanimous vote of Tampa City Council following his visit to Tampa on November 18, 1963. The Presidential motorcade made use of the roadway during that visit only four days before his as-

sassination. This is the third bridge to span the river here; the first was a wooden bascule (draw) bridge constructed in 1889 that replaced a ferry at this location. The 323-foot Lafayette Street Bridge was constructed in 1913 at the cost of \$250,000.

14. First Baptist Church
**302 West Kennedy Boulevard at
Plant Avenue**

Tampa Baptists first met at the corner of Twiggs and Tampa streets in 1859. The congregation moved into this imposing Neoclassical sanctuary in 1923. The curved corner entrance is framed by a set of fluted Corinthian columns that rise to a balustraded roof. Corinthian pilasters set off the high arched windows down each facade. The classical confection is topped by a gilded dome. The Baptist facilities cover three city blocks here and include the intimate Culbreth Chapel, rendered in brick with engaged Ionic columns and wrapped in stone corner quoins.

AT UNIVERSITY DRIVE,
TURN RIGHT AND WALK ONTO
THE UNIVERSITY OF TAMPA
CAMPUS.

15. Tampa Bay Hotel
**University Drive at West Kennedy
Boulevard**

Henry Bradley Plant was born in Branford, Connecticut in 1819. He passed up a chance to go to Yale University, eager to begin his working life as a deck hand on a steamboat plying the waters of the Connecticut River. One of his responsibilities was handling express parcels which he did so efficiently that he landed as a manager for the Adams Express Company. By the age of 24 Plant was in charge of the territory south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers. With the Civil War brewing on the horizon the company's directors, fearing confiscation of their properties, transferred them to Plant who organized the Southern Express Company in 1861. After the war Plant bought several ruined railroads at foreclosure sales and by 1882 he was ready to begin a push across Florida towards the prize of Tampa's deep-

water harbor.

Tampa's main docks were inaccessible for the larger ships of the day so Plant continued his railroad line to Port Tampa, a new town he built several miles away. Plant would build eight hotels along his line, including the Port Tampa Inn on stilts in the bay. But his prized hotel would be the Tampa Bay Hotel, which Plant sunk almost three million dollars into in 1888. The 511-room guest house covered six acres by itself and another 21 buildings were scattered around the grounds. Plant had architect John Wood design the hotel in an exotic Moorish Revival style to appeal to globe-trotting Victorian travelers of the day. When they arrived visitors would find the first elevator, finished in polished Cuban mahogany, installed in Florida and the first guest rooms to have electric lights and telephones.

Henry Plant died in 1899, and his heirs sold the facilities to the city of Tampa in 1904. The hotel closed in 1930 and has been leased to the University of Tampa since 1933. In the 1990s the main building received a meticulous restoration, including returning the hotel's six minarets, four cupolas and three domes to their original stainless steel state.

WITH YOUR BACK TO THE TAMPA BAY HOTEL WALK OUT INTO PLANT PARK.

16. Plant Park

West Kennedy Boulevard at Hillsborough River

Henry Plant's Tampa Bay Hotel was surrounded by 150 acres of grounds, landscaped by French architect Anton Fiehe. Plant Park is the remains of those grounds and is considered Tampa's oldest park and its 4.5 acres were declared a local historic landmark in 2001. In its time the grounds featured such attractions as a golf course, a casino and a zoo. Local legend maintains that Babe Ruth hit the longest home run of his life on the baseball field located on the hotel grounds. The Sultan of Swat was a familiar guest in the hotel's latter days.

Today's park is crossed by walking paths through manicured grounds dotted with sculptures, historical cannons and exotic plantings. The 112-foot flagpole is a recreation of the origi-

nal that stood here - the flag has 45 stars to reflect the number of states in 1892. A typical flagpole stands about 30 feet tall, the tallest in the United States is a Sheboygan, Wisconsin pole that reaches 400 feet.

WHEN YOU ARE THROUGH ENJOYING PLANT PARK, MAKE YOUR WAY BACK TO KENNEDY BOULEVARD AND TURN LEFT TO RECROSS LAFAYETTE STREET BRIDGE. AS YOU CROSS THE BRIDGE, THE DOMINANT TOWER TO YOUR RIGHT IS...

17. 100 North Tampa

At 579 feet and 42 stories, this is Tampa's tallest building and the ninth tallest in Florida. Opened in 1992 at the cost of \$108 million, the postmodern building designed by HKS Architects of Dallas, boast granite entrance arches that are 40 feet high. The exterior features polished Rosa Dante granite quarried in Spain and pewter tinted glass. After setbacks near the top, the building peaks in gables surrounded by metal grillwork and is topped by a green Gothic-style metal roof.

CONTINUE ON KENNEDY BOULEVARD BACK TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT IN LYKES GASLIGHT PARK.

IDENTIFYING AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE

Recognizing Early American Architecture (1600-1840):

POST-MEDIEVAL ENGLISH COLONIAL (1600-1700)

- * steeply pitched, side-gabled roof
- * small casement windows with many small panes (restored often)
- * massive chimney
- * vertical board (batten) door
- * little or no eave overhang, no cornice detailing
- * one room deep

DUTCH COLONIAL (1625-1840)

- * side-gambrel roof
- * usually one story
- * batten door, most divided into upper and lower halves
- * little or no eave overhang

FRENCH COLONIAL (1700-1830)

- * steeply pitched roof, either hipped (four-sided) or side-gabled (two-sided)
- * one story
- * tall, narrow door and window openings
- * doors and windows typically divided vertically into pairs
- * walls of stucco (over half-timbered frame)

SPANISH COLONIAL (1660-1850)

- * low-pitched or flat roof
- * normally one story
- * few small windows
- * multiple external doors
- * walls very thick in stucco over adobe brick or rubble stone
- * long, narrow porches opening to courtyards

GEORGIAN (1700-1780)

- * windows with double-hung sashes, typically nine or twelve small panes per sash; windows are never in adjacent pairs
- * paneled door, normally with decorative crown (most often pedimented but at times broken-pedimented) and supported by decorative pilasters
- * row of small rectangular panes beneath door crown
- * cornice usually emphasized with tooth-like dentils or other decorative molding
- * windows typically five-ranked and symmetrically balanced with center door; less commonly three-ranked or seven-ranked

ADAMESQUE (FEDERAL) (1780-1820)

- * windows with double-hung sashes, typically six small panes per sash; windows are never in adjacent pairs
- * semi-circular or elliptical fanlight over paneled door, typically accompanied by sidelights, elaborated crown and surround, and/or extended as small entry porch
- * cornice usually emphasized with tooth-like dentils or other decorative molding
- * windows typically five-ranked and symmetrically balanced with center door; less commonly three-ranked or seven-ranked
- * while similar to Georgian, features are often “lighter”

GREEK REVIVAL (1825-1860)

- * gabled or hipped roof of low pitch
- * entry porch or full-width porch supported by square or round, prominent columns
 - *Doric*: plain capitals
 - *Ionic*: capitals with scroll-like spirals
 - *Corinthian*: capitals shaped like inverted bells decorated with leaves
- * narrow line of transom and sidelights around door, usually incorporated into elaborate door surround
- * cornice lines emphasized with wide, divided band of trim

Recognizing Victorian Architecture (1840-1910)

- * roof ornaments
- * bay (protruding) windows
- * three-part Palladian (rounded in middle) windows
- * gingerbread porch trim

GOTHIC REVIVAL STYLE (1835-1875)

- * high-pitched center gables
- * pointed arch windows and doors
- * pendants and finials extending from roof

ITALIANATE STYLE (1840-1885)

- * brackets under roof cornices
- * cupolas on the roof
- * narrow, square porch posts with chamfered corners
- * tall, slender windows

SECOND EMPIRE STYLE (1855-1885)

- * mansard roof, concave or convex, with dormer windows on steep lower slope
- * molded cornices bound lower roof slope above and below
- * eaves normally with decorative brackets below

STICK STYLE (1860-1890)

- * stick-like bracketing on porches, often diagonal or curving
- * stick-like grid on wall surfaces
- * Jerkin-Head (cut-off triangular) roofs and dormers
- * pent (or shed) roofs on dormers, porches and bays
- * decorative trusses in gables; often steeply pitched gables
- * wooden wall cladding (boards or shingles)

QUEEN ANNE (EASTLAKE) STYLE (1880-1910)

- * asymmetrical facade
- * patterned shingles
- * turned porch posts and trim
- * corner towers and turrets
- * wraparound porch
- * steeply pitched, irregular roofline

SHINGLE STYLE (1880-1900)

- * shingled walls without interruption at corners
- * multi-level eaves above asymmetrical facade
- * extensive porches
- * walls and roofs covered with continuous wood shingles

RICHARDSONIAN ROMANESQUE (1880-1900)

- * based on the innovative designs of Boston architect Henry Hobson Richardson
- * round topped arches over windows, porch supports or entrance
- * most have towers, usually round with conical roofs
- * always masonry walls, usually with rough-faced, squared stonework
- * facade usually asymmetrical

Recognizing 20th century Architecture:

COLONIAL REVIVAL (1885 AND BEYOND)

- * accentuated front door with fanlights and sidelights
- * symmetrical facade around centered entrance
- * windows with double-hung sashes
- * large dormers
- * round, smooth porch columns, often clustered

NEOCLASSICAL (1895-1950)

- * facade dominated by full-length porch supported by classical columns, typically Ionic or Corinthian
- * facade shows symmetrically balanced windows and center door
- * revivals may have curved porticos, two-story entrances, paired or tripled windows and/or bays not seen on originals
- * often very large

TUDOR (1890 -1940)

- * massive chimneys, commonly crowned by decorative chimney pots
- * facade dominated by one or more prominent cross gables, usually steeply perched
- * decorative half-timbering often present
- * steeply pitched roof, usually side-gabled
- * tall, narrow windows, commonly in multiple groups with multi-pane glazing
- * walls of brick, stone, wood, stucco or in combination

FRENCH CHATEAUESQUE (1890-1930)

- * busy roof line with many vertical elements (spires, pinnacles, turrets, gables, shaped chimneys)
- * steeply pitched hipped roof
- * multiple dormers, usually wall dormers extending through cornice line
- * walls of masonry, usually stone

BEAUX ARTS (1890-1930)

- * wall surfaces with decorative garlands, floral patterns or shields
- * masonry walls, usually of light-colored stone
- * facade with corner quoins and columns, often paired with Ionic or Corinthian capitals
- * first story typically rusticated (stonework) with exaggerated joints
- * facade symmetrical

SPANISH MISSION STYLE (1890-1930)

- * shaped Mission dormer or roof parapet
- * porch roofs supported by large square piers, commonly arched above
- * commonly with red tile roof covering
- * widely overhanging eaves, usually open
- * wall surface usually smooth stucco

PUEBLO REVIVAL (1910-PRESENT)

- * flat roof with parapeted wall above
- * stucco wall surface, usually earth-toned
- * projecting wooden roof beams (vigas)
- * wall and roof parapet with irregular, rounded edges
- * unpainted wood porch columns - maybe just tree trunks
- * tile or brick floors

PRAIRIE STYLE (1900-1920)

- * low-pitched roof with widely overhanging eaves
- * two stories with one-story porches or wings
- * massive square porch supports
- * detail emphasizing horizontal lines
- * hipped roofs are more common than end or side gables
- * one of few indigenous American styles developed by Chicago architects Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright and built only during first two decades of century

CRAFTSMAN (1905-1930)

- * low-pitched gabled roof with wide, unenclosed eave overhang
- * roof rafters usually exposed
- * porches supported by square columns
- * decorative braces or false beams under gables
- * columns frequently continue to ground level without a break at porch level
- * generally one or one-and-a-half stories

ART DECO (1920-1940)

- * zigzags and other geometric and stylized motifs
- * towers and other vertical projections
- * smooth stucco wall surface
- * decorative motifs: geometric floral; chevron with lozenge; reeding and fluting, often around doors and windows; sunrise pattern

ART MODERNE (1920-1940)

- * streamline, curved corners
- * smooth stucco wall surface
- * asymmetrical facade
- * flat roof, usually with ledge at roof line
- * horizontal grooves, lines, balustrades
- * windows can turn corners and can be roundly shaped
- * glass-block windows or sections of the wall

INTERNATIONAL (1925-PRESENT)

- * no decorative detailing at doors or windows
- * smooth, unornamental wall surface
- * asymmetrical facade
- * flat roof, usually without ledge at roof line
- * windows usually metal casements set flush with outer walls