

HISTORIC RESOURCES ELEMENT

City of Tarpon Springs

Prepared By

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I. INTRODUCTION

The fundamental purpose of any historic preservation program, particularly the historic preservation element in a comprehensive plan, is to protect the historic resources within the local government's jurisdiction against adverse impact, and to promote awareness among residents and government officials of the wisdom of preserving such resources.

The Historic Resources Element in Tarpon Springs Comprehensive Plan outlines the programs, incentives, and methods available to the community. The Element provides for establishment of administrative procedures to review and mitigate the impact of future development on prehistoric and historic resources. The Element encourages the adoption of legal and financial incentives for preservation, as well as educational and informational programs designed to inform residents of the city's historic and cultural heritage. Finally, the Element promotes communication and cooperation among Federal, State, and local government agencies and private organizations involved in the historic preservation process.

The historic resources of Tarpon Springs are a vital ingredient of the city's unique sense of place. Without the individuality of the city's historic structures and National Register Historic District, Tarpon Springs would appear indistinguishable from other communities.

Tarpon Springs was founded in the late 1870s when it became a popular winter resort for wealthy people from the north. In 1884, the business center along Tarpon Avenue began developing and became the center of commercial activity as the population increased over the years. In light of this early development, Tarpon Springs has a wealth of historic resources and a National Register Historic District. Tarpon Springs was incorporated in 1887, making it the oldest city in Pinellas County.

The adoption of the Tarpon Springs Historic Resources Element will enhance current policies and programs that protect the architectural, historic and archaeological resources for the present and future citizens of Tarpon Springs. The Element is intended to comply with optional and required provisions of Chapter 163 Florida Statutes and Chapter 9J-5, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) pertaining to comprehensive plan elements. Although the Historic Resources Element is optional, it must be consistent with other elements in the Tarpon Springs comprehensive plan. It is used to fulfill the historical data requirements of the Future Land Use Element (Rule 9J-5.006 F.A.C.), Housing Element (Rule 9J-5.010(2)(f)(5), F.A.C.), and Coastal Zone/Conservation Element (Rule 9J-5.012(2)(c), F.A.C.).

II. DESCRIPTION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

A. Historical Background

Tarpon Spring's historic architecture reflects the city's development through several distinct periods of growth. Founded in the early 1880s, Tarpon Springs became a popular winter resort for wealthy Northerners during the 1880s and 1890s. Development remained strong through the Florida Land Boom years of the mid-1920s. Economic depression as a result of the collapse of the Boom slowed building within the city. The sponge industry, however, prospered during the 1930s and a moderate amount of construction resumed until the outbreak of World War II.

The first settlers date from 1876, but the area has been subject to human occupation since prehistoric times. European contact with the area dates from the expeditions of Juan Ponce de Leon, Panfilo Narvaez, Pedro Menendez de Aviles, and Hernando de Soto, who explored the coast and interior of southwestern Florida. Although they did not establish permanent settlements in the vicinity, the Spanish appear to have had an intermittent presence in the area. During the Colonial and Territorial periods of Florida's history, Cuban fishermen made seasonal migrations to Charlotte Harbor, Tampa Bay, and the Anclote River to fish and trade with the Indians.

The Hamilton Disston Land Purchase in 1881 was the event that spurred Tarpon Spring's first major period of settlement and development. Disston originally chose Tarpon Springs as a base of operations for his land development operation because of its accessibility from the sea by boat. In 1882, he formed the Lake Butler Villa Company, which was responsible for much of the early development within the community. Ex-governor of Arizona, Anson P.K. Safford, was made president of the Lake Butler Villa Company in 1883. He established a home site on Spring Bayou that year and constructed one of the first large houses in the community.

Following the arrival of Governor Safford, Tarpon Springs began to take the form of a small town. In 1884, a post office was established and a small commercial center began to grow along East Tarpon Avenue. In 1887, with a population of 300, the town of Tarpon Springs was incorporated. The arrival of the Orange Belt Railway later that year ended the relative isolation of the community and insured subsequent growth. Tarpon Springs benefited from the development of Florida's tourist industry in the latter part of the nineteenth century. It attracted wealthy Northerners, who established winter residences primarily along Spring Bayou. The designs of many of these early residences reflected national building trends with their Queen Anne and Shingle styling.

The major development, and one that changed the character of Tarpon Springs, was the founding of the mechanized commercial sponge industry in 1905. The sponging industry had flourished in Tarpon Springs since its inception around 1890. The introduction, however, of mechanized sponge boats and the crews from Greece to run them, marked an abrupt end to Tarpon Spring's image as a resort. The Greeks brought their cultural heritage, and by the mid-1910s had become a dominant social group in the city. The major Greek residential areas were developed in the northwest section of the town near the Anclote River sponge docks. Buildings constructed during this period were for the most part simple

wood frame dwellings, often with craftsman influences.

The decade of the 1910s was a time of political and economic maturation for Tarpon Springs. A number of community building projects were undertaken, including the Tarpon Springs High School (1912), a new waterworks (c.1914), and Tarpon Springs City Hall (1914). In addition, the new Atlantic Coast Line passenger station was built and the Tampa and Gulf Coast Railroad constructed, linking Tampa and Tarpon Springs directly by rail for the first time. The city's business core, made up primarily of masonry vernacular brick buildings, was established along East Tarpon Avenue.

Compared with many other Florida communities, Tarpon Springs underwent modest growth during the Florida Land Boom. There were, nonetheless, significant additions to the city's built environment: bridges, dozens of new subdivisions were platted that tripled the area of the original town, and many important buildings. During the boom, residential construction centered on the Bungalow and Mediterranean influenced styles popular throughout the state. With the collapse of the Florida Boom, a significant chapter closed in the historical development of Tarpon Springs and communities throughout the state. Several tragedies added to the economic problems: the burning of the Tarpon Inn and the city's lumber mill; the intrusion of salt water into Lake Tarpon left the newly-constructed water plant unusable; and an infestation of citrus trees by the Mediterranean fruit fly. Yet, the sponge industry prospered during the period as Tarpon Springs was the leading sponge producing port in the world. Then, in 1938, blight infested the sponge beds and many of the sponges were killed. A red tide in 1948 and the development of synthetic sponges further damaged the industry.

The historical development of Tarpon Springs is unusual and highly significant, particularly for such a small community. More than any cultural resource, historic buildings embody the city's past and reflect its cultural heritage. The preservation of such buildings and the neighborhoods they comprise is necessary to keep Tarpon Springs from becoming just another urban enclosure along Florida's west coast, indistinguishable from every other city along a cluttered highway.

B. Architectural Resources

National Register Historic District

Tarpon Springs has a wealth of historic resources. In 1990, the city adopted a Historic Resources Ordinance, established a local Historic District (see map of district in Appendix F), which incorporated the Historical National Register District and created the Heritage Preservation Board (HPB) to maintain the historic charm and character of Tarpon Springs. The HPB reviews proposed improvements and modifications to structures located in the Historic District. The Board utilizes design guidelines and adopted standards in the City of Tarpon Springs Land Development Code to review any construction, alteration, restoration or rehabilitation which requires a building permit and affects the exterior appearance of structures in the Historic District.

The District encompasses the area of the most concentrated historical residential areas, as well as the city's commercial core. The District also includes historic churches, old City Hall (now the Tarpon Springs Cultural Center), and the old railroad depot (now the city-owned historic museum and home to the Historical Society). The data on the district comes from the 1988 historic properties survey of Tarpon Springs. In the District, buildings considered contributing add to the sense of time, place and historical development of the city through location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Non-contributing buildings fall into two categories: those constructed during the period of significance that have lost the integrity of the original design or architectural details; and those that post-date the period of significance, but have no exceptional importance as defined by federal preservation guidelines.

Spring Bayou/Golden Crescent Area

This area is the western part of the Historic District. The earliest development in Tarpon Springs occurred in the neighborhoods surrounding the commercial center along Tarpon Avenue and the majority was in the Spring Bayou area, often called the Golden Crescent due to the wealth of the early owners. The procession of Victorian houses around Spring Bayou show the history of the city as a winter resort. Notable among the buildings located there are the Shingle style George Clemson House constructed in 1902 and the Queen Anne Style residences of Edward Newton Knapp, Jacob Disston, and William T. Fleming, all built during the late 1880s and 1890s. Immediately to the north and east of the buildings fronting on the Bayou are a number of other historic buildings that add distinction to the area. Among the most significant of these is the house of ex-Arizona Territorial Governor Anson P.K. Safford. Constructed in 1883 on the banks of Spring Bayou, the Safford house was subsequently moved to its present location on Parkin Court. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1974.

Commercial Downtown

This part of the city is the easternmost part of the Historic District. It is mostly historic buildings along East Tarpon and Pinellas Avenues that represent the many phases of development in the city from the late 1880s to 1943. Most commercial buildings are one- and two-story attached masonry vernacular designs. They are generally divided horizontally into two zones with the first floor for use as public spaces—such as banks, offices, and retail storefronts—and with entertainment and meeting places on the second floor.

The largest and most architecturally significant building in this area is the St. Nicholas Church, a Byzantine Revival style building constructed in 1943. Other exceptional buildings include the G.W. Fernald Building, the Old Tarpon Springs City Hall (now the Tarpon Springs Cultural Center), the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Depot (now the Tarpon Springs Area Historical Society), and the Shaw Arcade. (See Table 2 for a list of the Tarpon Springs National Register of Historic Places.)

Individually Significant Structures

Historic structures located outside of the historic district are located in many areas of the city. Some are located in the Sponge Docks area along Dodecanese Boulevard. This area is a Greek neighborhood that features sponge warehouses and sponging boats that are listed on the National Register. The major Greek residential areas developed in the northwest section of Tarpon Springs near the Anclote River sponge docks. The structures built during this period were for the most part simple, wood frame dwellings, frequently with craftsmen influences. The area remains Greek today and preserves the homes of many of the original sponge divers. It is scattered with commercial buildings that support the sponge and maritime industries.

The other significant structure is the old Tarpon Springs High School which was built in 1922 and now serves as City Hall and the Tarpon Springs Performing Arts Center. The number of structures within the city that are over 50 years old is continually increasing, the city needs to renew the Florida Master Site Inventory which has not been updated since 1988. (See Table 2 for a list of structures in Tarpon Springs on the National Register of Historic Places.)

C. Archaeological Resources

The Central Peninsular Gulf Coast Archaeological region — which includes Tarpon Springs — is defined as extending from Pasco County to Charlotte Harbor. Although based primarily on geography, the region reflects environmental and cultural considerations as well. In order to study thousands of years of aboriginal habitation, cultural periods have been defined. For the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region, these include the Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Transitional, Deptford, Weeders Island and Safety Harbor periods. Each phase is characterized by a unique set of material culture traits such as stone tool forms or ceramics, as well as by subsistence, settlement and burial patterns.

Archaeological Periods

Paleo-Indian

The earliest known archaeological period in this region is the Paleo-Indian, which began with the arrival of humans in Florida and terminated about 8000 B.C. It is probable that the Paleo-Indian people lived in small, migratory bands. There is little doubt that they also hunted smaller animals and collected wild plant foods. At the time, the environment was much different than today. It is thought that cooler and drier conditions prevailed. Sea level was lower than today, and sources of inland potable water were restricted. Paleo-Indian sites are relatively rare. Of those known for the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region, most are situated near sinkholes, springs, and rivers. Others, including former coastal sites drowned out as the result of sea level rise at the close of the Pleistocene, have been revealed as a result of dredging in the Gulf of Mexico and Tampa Bay. There are no known Paleo-Indian sites in Tarpon Springs. In 1968, however, archaeologist Albert Goodyear reported finding a Suwanee projectile point "on a sand dune overlooking the harbor of Tarpon Springs." In addition several other early tools have been found at nearby

Bailey's Bluff.

Archaic

The Paleo-Indian period is followed by the Archaic, which has been subdivided into three stages: the Early (7000 to 5000 B.C.), Middle (5000 to 2000 B.C.) and Late or Ceramic Archaic (2000 to 1000 B.C.). the latter is also referred to as the Orange Period. At present, the distinction between the Early and Middle Archaic is largely based upon differences in projectile point styles. The Archaic period peoples are thought to have led a more sedentary life than their predecessors as they turned to a more broad spectrum subsistence economy including the hunting of smaller game animals, fishing, and the collecting of wild plant foods and shellfish. Seasonal migration patterns between Gulf coastal sites and those located to the interior probably developed. As a result, there are a number of different types of Archaic period sites recognized today. These range from coastal and riverine shell middens to smaller, special use sites such as lithic reduction workshops, quarries, hunting camps, cemeteries and base camps. In general, overall population size grew, as reflected in the increased number of archaeological sites.

Transitional

The Florida Transitional Period (1000 to 500 B.C.) follows the Archaic, and is characterized by the continued exploitation of shellfish, fish, and wild plants, as well as a continued reliance on hunting. An increasing trend toward greater sedentism, and the introduction of limited horticulture also mark this time. It has been hypothesized that during this period the diffusion of culture traits, resulting from the movements of small groups of people, led to the spread of several ceramic and tool traditions. There is no definitive evidence to suggest human occupation in Tarpon Springs during the Transitional Period.

Deptford

The Deptford phase ranges in time from roughly 500 B.C. to A.D. 200. Along the west coast of Florida most Deptford sites are coastal villages and almost always are located in live oak and/or magnolia hammocks that are adjacent to the salt-marshes. Occasionally the Deptford people traveled inland, usually via river, to erect a burial mound. Many coastal midden sites are now beneath the Gulf waters.

The presence of a Deptford culture, or contact with Deptford culture bearing people, is evidenced by a distinctive check-stamped pottery. During Deptford times there is some evidence of a more complex socio-religious system in the form of sand burial mounds and the probable introduction of the cultivation of some plant crops. There are a number of sites where Deptford ceramics have been found in Pinellas and Pasco counties. However, these wares are not common. The dominant type of pottery in this region from the Transitional until the time of Spanish contact was tempered with sand and limestone. Hence, the presence of Deptford pottery in regional sites might be more indicative of contact with cultures to the north, the heartland of Deptford culture.

Weeden Island

The time from roughly A.D. 200 to 1250 is referred to as the "Weeden Island-related" period. During this culture period horticulture may have been practiced, in addition to the exploitation of marine and terrestrial resources. Many sites are found along the coast, on bay shores, or along streams, and nearly all are marked by shell refuse with sand burial mounds situated near the middens. Population densities were greater than in previous times, and in addition to the numerous coastal sites, several sites having components which probably date to this culture period have been found inland. Five sites of the lithic and artifact scatter types have been dated to the Weeden Island Period.

Safety Harbor

The Safety Harbor period represents the final aboriginal cultural manifestation in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region. Indians of the Mississippian influenced Safety Harbor culture apparently possessed an economy based on agriculture but heavily supplemented by hunting, gathering, and shell fishing. Many large sites of the period exhibit elaborate community arrangements, with temple mounds and plazas, thus suggesting a more complex social and religious system. Associated with these temple mounds were large shell middens, probably representing the village areas, and often sand burial mounds. It has been posited that these large towns were situated amid smaller villages which depended upon the temple-towns for political and religious services.

When the Spanish arrived in the sixteenth century, the Tocobaga Indians occupied the region. It is generally thought that these people were the bearers of the Safety Harbor culture. During the Spanish conquest of Florida, attempts were made to convert these Indians to Christianity. As a result, many of their villages were destroyed and the populations severely reduced by European diseases. Those Indians remaining around Tampa Bay and southward were eventually displaced or killed by bands of Creek Indians pushing southward in the early 1700s. A few may have eventually joined the Creeks or groups of Spanish fisherman who moved into the rich fishing and shell fishing areas around Tampa.

Archaeological Sites

In the early 1990s, a total of eleven prehistoric sites located in Tarpon Springs were recorded in the Florida Master Site File. All but three of these sites are located within one or two miles of the mouth of the Anclote River. Another, the Safford Mound, is upriver, to the south, and about one-half mile from Spring Bayou. The remaining two sites are associated with Lake Avoca. Of the eleven known sites, fifteen separate components are represented. These include four sand/burial mounds, one probable temple mound, three midden/village type sites, three artifact scatters, and four lithic scatters. Eleven of these fifteen site components have been dated to the Archaic (2), Deptford (2), Weeden Island and Safety Harbor (3), periods. Although isolated finds of Falco-Indian style projectile points have been reported in the literature, these have not been recorded as sites. Generally, these collective cultural

resources are poorly known culturally and almost half have unverified locational information.

Previously Recorded Site Descriptions

8Pi3, or the Safford Mound, a sand burial mound dated from the Deptford through Safety Harbor periods, is located in the southwest quarter of Section 12 in Township 27 South, Range 15 East. It measured 95 feet in diameter by 5 feet high. This site, situated south of the Anclote River, was excavated in the late nineteenth century by both S.T. Walker and the Pepper-Hearst expedition. The latter removed over 600 burials, plus associated grave goods. The Safford Mound is no longer extant.

8Pi12, the Myers Mound, was originally visited and described in 1880 by Walker. According to this investigator, the sand mound measured 168 feet long, 88 feet wide, and five feet high, and was aligned east to west along the long axis. It was situated about one and one-half miles from the mouth of the Anclote River, and one-quarter mile inland from its north bank. Some freshwater ponds were nearby, and "numerous shell heaps were in the vicinity" (Walker 1880). 8Pi12 was recorded in 1952 by John Coggin on the basis of Walker's information. Locational coordinates in the Master Site File are given as the northwest quarter of the Section 2 in T27S, R15E, which may or may not be accurate. Given Walker's description, the Myer's Mound can be classified as a temple mound type site, presumable dating to the Safety Harbor period. Reconnaissance failed to locate this prehistoric cultural resource, which is assumed to be destroyed. The "shell heaps," middens, mentioned by Walker are probably those being degraded by development of the Meyer's Cove residential development.

8Pi42, the Sponge Harbor site, is a multi-component lithic scatter, artifact scatter, and shell midden type site located in the northwest quarter of Section 3 in T27S, R15E. It measures about 25 acres in size, and dates to the Archaic and Weeden Island periods. According to the results of the Point Alexis survey, during which this site was relocated, 8Pi42 was almost completely destroyed in 1983 (Hardin and Piper 1983).

8Pi43, the Burnt Mill site, is located on the north side of the Anclote River in the northeast quarter of Section 3, T27S, R15E. It is described as a "mound and village site." 8Pi43 was recorded in 1958 by Adele Silbereisen, based upon a map by Frank H. Cushing of the Tarpon Springs area showing two mounds on the north side of the river. Silbereisen did not verify the site location. Nothing else is known about this cultural resource. It could not be found during the reconnaissance survey.

8Pi59, an unnamed sand mound, is located in the northwest quarter of Section 2 in T27S, R15E. It was recorded by Frank Bushnell in 1963 after being visited by Lyman Warren and Bud Spence. The mound measured 225 feet in diameter by six to ten feet high. At the time of the 1963 inspection, it was well preserved, and had a partial shell mantle. Reconnaissance did not result in the relocation of this aboriginal feature. It is presumed destroyed.

8Pi60, another unnamed sand mound, has the same location coordinates as 8Pi59. It was also visited by Warren and Spence, and recorded by Bushnell. The size is given as 50 feet, presumably the diameter. When recorded 25 years ago, this site had been partially pitted by site vandals. This burial mound could not be located.

8Pi236, the Avoca site, is an artifact scatter type site located in the northwest quarter of Section 10 in T275, R15E. Fred Howard Park is adjacent to the west. Wanda de Montxnollin, site recorded in 1976, reported finding lithic debitage and one sand-tempered plain potsherd. When recorded, this one-half acre sized site had been extensively damaged by road and residential construction. Reconnaissance survey revealed a small number of waste flakes in two undeveloped lots on Seaside Drive, between Baynard and Sunset.

8Pi863, or Point Alexis #2, was discovered in the southeast quarter of Section 3 in T275, R15E, during a 1983 archaeological survey of the Point Alexis planned development (Hardin and Piper 1983). This lithic scatter type site, measures an estimated 2.25 acres in a real extent, is situated on the northwest bank of Lake Avoca. The culture period is not known.

8Pi864, the Point Alexis #4 site, also discovered during the 1983 survey, is an artifact scatter dated to the Weeden Island period. It is situated directly south of the bank of the Anclote River, in the northwest quarter of Section 3, T27S, R15E. Relatively undisturbed at the time of survey, it has since been severely altered by residential development.

8Pi865, Point Alexis #3, is a lithic scatter located in the northwest quarter of Section 3, T27S, R15E. It is situated on a low sand bluff at the south bank of the Anclote River. This large site measure 1,650 feet long by 330 feet wide, and ran along the riverbank. It is probably dateable to the Archaic period. Described as being in a relatively undisturbed condition in the year of the survey (1983), it has since been degraded as a result of residential development.

8Pi866, Point Alexis is a Weeden Island period dirt and shell midden located in the northwest quarter of Section 3, T27S, R15E. The Anclote River is adjacent to the north. This cultural resource, which is situated within the boundaries of 8Pi865, measures about 130 feet by 130 feet. The midden is underlain by an earlier lithic scatter type site. 8Pi866 was assessed by the survey archaeologists as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register (Hardin and Piper 1983). It has been preserved.

In the 1990s when the Element was first written, several other sites were known by local residents and vocational archaeologists. All reported localities were visited during the course of that recent survey, and a thorough ground surface inspection made. On the basis of the informant and field survey data, three artifact scatters and five lithic scatters were added to the Florida Master Site File for the Tarpon Springs

area. Descriptions of these sites are as follows:

12.8Pi1681. Sail Harbor Site. This artifact scatter type is located in the southwest quarter of Section 5 in Township 27 South, Range 16 East (USGS Elfers, 1974). It is situated on high, well-drained land overlooking Salt Lake. Formerly a citrus grove, this acreage is now under residential development. Reconnaissance resulted in the discovery of sand-tempered plain pottery shards, waste flakes, oyster shell fragments, and Columbian type projectile point. Richard Hague reported finding pottery, flakes, and points of the Culbreath and Pinellas types. On the basis of the three projectile point types, this site is considered multi-component, having occupied and/ or utilized during the very late Archaic period, circa 3000 to 1000 B.C., as well as the Weeden Island (A.D. 200 to 1250) and Safety Harbor (post A.D. 1250) periods (Sullen 1975; 8, 19, 28). It is in very poor condition as a result of grove removal, road construction, and clearance for residential development.

8Pi1628. Sand Pit Site. This artifact scatter type site is located in the northeast quarter of Section 8 in T27S, R16E (USGS Elfers, 1974). It occupies a high, sandy ridge from which sand is being mined. Lake Tarpon is about 600 meters to the south. Hague reported finding fiber-tempered and sand-tempered pottery, as well as bottom-notched points (cf. Hernando and Citrus types). Surface reconnaissance resulted in the discovery of waste flakes, a broken biface, and a probable tool made of whelk shell columella. The Sand Pit site has been tentatively dated to the late Transitional to Deptford periods. It is almost destroyed as a result of musing.

8Pi1683. Waterberry Hills Site. This lithic scatter type site is located in the southwest quarter of Section 8, T27S, R16E (USGS Elfers, 1974). It is situated on a sandy ridge between Lake Tarpon and Salt Lake. Hague reported finding "lots of chips," or Ethic debitage. Reconnaissance was not possible due to restrictive private development. Neither temporal/cultural affiliation nor site condition is known.

8Pi1683. Beckett Bay Site. This lithic scatter type is located in the southwest quarter of Section 6 in T27S, R16E (USGS Elfers, 1974). Hague reported finding a projectile point (type not specific) and a few flakes. Residential development prevented reconnaissance of the site area reported by Hague. A check of two vacant lots to the north did not result in the discovery of cultural materials. Neither temporal/cultural affiliation nor site condition is known.

8Pi1865. St. Luke's Site. This lithic scatter type is located in the eastern half of Section 6, T27S, R16E (USGS Elfers, 1974). Several informants reported finding lithic debitage on this high bluff overlooking the Anclote River prior to the construction of the St. Luke's eye Clinic. Construction of this facility has largely destroyed the site. The date of 8Pi1865 is unknown.

8Pi1686. Water Tower Site. This lithic scatter is located in the northwest quarter of Section 17 in T27S, R16E (USGS Elfers, 1974). It occupies a high, well-drained, sandy ridge overlooking Lake Tarpon. Lithic debitage was found at the top and

disturbed bottom slope of this ridge, which formerly was topped by a water tower. Only the concrete piers remain. Several flakes were found in the adjacent lots fronting Wegman Drive, which is presently being developed into single family homes. the date of site 8Pi1686 is unknown. It is in poor condition.

8Pi1687. Meres Boulevard Site. This artifact scatter is located in the northeast quarter of Section 14 M T27S, R15E (USGS Tarpon Springs, 1973). It was originally discovered by Richard Hague during construction of Meres Boulevard. Hague reported finding a large quantity of artifacts, including lithics and ceramics. These materials were concentrated on the high ground to the southeast of Hidden Lake. Reconnaissance survey confirmed the presence of this site. Observed in small number to both the north and south of this road were waste flakes and scattered marine shell, including oyster and left-handed whelk. This area is presently vacant, but marked for development of Whitcomb Place. 8Pi1687 dates to post-Archaic times. Site integrity has been severely degraded.

8Pi1688. Whispering Woods West Site. This lithic scatter is located in the northwest quarter of Section 23 in T27S, R15E (USGS Tarpon Springs, 1973). It is to the north of Klosterman Road, between the MacGregor Acres and Whispering Woods developments. Numerous waste flakes were observed to be widely scattered on the disturbed sandy ground surface. The date of this cultural resource is not known. Site condition is poor.

Table 1
2007 Recorded Archaeological Sites
Florida Master Sites File

<u>SITE ID</u>	<u>SITENAME</u>	<u>SITE TYPE</u>	<u>CULTURE</u>
PI10610	SAFFORD HOUSE	Subsurface features are present	1883 House, 2000- Archaeological survey
PI00003	SAFFORD MOUND	Land-terrestrial	Deptford, 700 B.C.-300 B.C.
PI00012	MYERS MOUND	Prehistoric mound(s)	Prehistoric
PI00042	SPONGE HARBOR	Artifact scatter-low density (< 2 per sq meter)	Archaic, 8500 B.C.-1000 B.C.
PI00043	BURNT MILL	Prehistoric mound(s)	Prehistoric
PI00044	MURPHY'S MOUNDS	Habitation (prehistoric)	Nineteenth century American, 1821-1899
PI00059	NN	Prehistoric mound(s)	Prehistoric

PI00060	NN	Prehistoric mound(s)	Prehistoric
PI00136	SPANISH WELLS	Prehistoric burial mound(s)	Weeden Island, A.D. 450-1000
PI00236	AVOCA	Campsite (prehistoric)	Deptford, 700 B.C.-300 B.C.
PI00863	POINT ALEXIS 2	Prehistoric shell midden	Indeterminate
PI00864	POINT ALEXIS 1	Artifact scatter-low density (< 2 per sq meter)	Prehistoric with pottery
PI00865	POINT ALEXIS 3	Lithic scatter/quarry (prehistoric: no ceramics)	Archaic, 8500 B.C.-1000 B.C.
PI00866	POINT ALEXIS 4	Prehistoric shell midden	Prehistoric with pottery
PI00891	PLATEAU	Lithic scatter/quarry (prehistoric: no ceramics)	Indeterminate
PI00892	OAKBROOKE	Lithic scatter/quarry (prehistoric: no ceramics)	Indeterminate
PI00893	OAKBROOKE BOTTLE DUMP	Historic refuse	American, 1821-present
PI00894A	NEW HAVEN 1	Artifact scatter-low density (< 2 per sq meter)	Weeden Island, A.D. 450-1000
PI00894B	NEW HAVEN 1	Artifact scatter-low density (< 2 per sq meter)	Weeden Island, A.D. 450-1000
PI00896	NEW HAVEN 3	Artifact scatter-low density (< 2 per sq meter)	Weeden Island, A.D. 450-1000
PI00897	NEW HAVEN 4	Lithic	Indeterminate

		scatter/quarry (prehistoric: no ceramics)	
PI00898	NEW HAVEN 5	Artifact scatter-low density (< 2 per sq meter)	Indeterminate
PI00899	NEW HAVEN 6	Artifact scatter-low density (< 2 per sq meter)	Indeterminate
PI00900	NEW HAVEN 7	Artifact scatter-low density (< 2 per sq meter)	Early Archaic
PI01257	MEYERS COVE MIDDEN	Habitation (prehistoric)	Twentieth century American, 1900-present
PI01682	SAND PIT	Artifact scatter-low density (< 2 per sq meter)	Deptford, 700 B.C.-300 B.C.
PI01683	WATERBERRY HILLS	Lithic scatter/quarry (prehistoric: no ceramics)	Prehistoric
PI01684	BECKETT BAY	Lithic scatter/quarry (prehistoric: no ceramics)	Prehistoric
PI01685	ST LUKES	Lithic scatter/quarry (prehistoric: no ceramics)	Prehistoric
PI01686	WATER TOWER SITE	Lithic scatter/quarry (prehistoric: no ceramics)	Prehistoric
PI01687	MERES BLVD	Artifact scatter-low density (< 2 per sq meter)	Prehistoric
PI01688	WHISPERING WOODS WEST ASHLAND	Artifact scatter-low density (< 2 per sq meter)	Prehistoric
PI01707	ESTATES	Lithic	Prehistoric lacking pottery

		scatter/quarry (prehistoric: no ceramics)	
PI01717	WHITCOMB PLACE SOUTH	Campsite (prehistoric)	Prehistoric
PI01747	ANDERSON PARK PLAYGROUND	Artifact scatter- dense (> 2 per sq meter)	Prehistoric lacking pottery
PI01748	ANDERSON PARK SHELTER 3	Artifact scatter- dense (> 2 per sq meter)	Prehistoric lacking pottery
PI01749	HOWARD PARK A	Artifact scatter- dense (> 2 per sq meter)	Prehistoric lacking pottery
PI01750	HOWARD PARK B	Lithic scatter/quarry (prehistoric: no ceramics)	Prehistoric with pottery
PI01751	HOWARD PARK C	Lithic scatter/quarry (prehistoric: no ceramics)	Prehistoric lacking pottery
PI01867	MERES BOULEVARD	Campsite (prehistoric)	Prehistoric with pottery
PI03122	OSTEOPATHIC	Prehistoric lithics only, but not quarry	Prehistoric lacking pottery
PI05656	ANCLOTE CAUSEWAY	Land-terrestrial	Prehistoric lacking pottery
	MARK'S PRIVY	Land-terrestrial	Prehistoric lacking pottery
PI05658	LIVE OAK REDEPOSITED FLAKE	Land-terrestrial	Prehistoric lacking pottery
PI06910	KRS #1	Land-terrestrial	Prehistoric
PI06911	KRS #2	Land-terrestrial	Late Archaic
PI06912	KRS #3	Land-terrestrial	Prehistoric
PI06913	KRS #4	Land-terrestrial	Prehistoric
PI06914	KRS #5	Land-terrestrial	Prehistoric

PI08026	STAMAS	Land-terrestrial	Prehistoric
PI08027	MIDDLE KNOLL	Land-terrestrial	Prehistoric lacking pottery
PI08028	WEST KNOLL	Land-terrestrial	Prehistoric lacking pottery
PI08029	EAST KNOLL HAFTEL	Land-terrestrial	Prehistoric lacking pottery
PI08750	GROVES	Land-terrestrial	Prehistoric with pottery
PI08751	ZUZKA	Land-terrestrial	Prehistoric
PI09615	KLOSTERMAN WOODS	Land-terrestrial	Prehistoric
PI09652	TARPON RIDGE #1	Campsite (prehistoric)	Weeden Island I
PI09653	TARPON RIDGE #2	Land-terrestrial	Prehistoric lacking pottery
PI10296	DESERTERS HILL	Campsite (prehistoric)	Twentieth century American, 1900-present
PI11501	Linger Longer	Land-terrestrial	Twentieth century American, 1900-present

Data Source: Florida Master Site File, Division of Historical Resources, Florida State Department.

Predicting Potential Sites

The Tarpon Springs area is rich in prehistoric cultural resources of all types, and from all known culture periods. The recording of new sites and reporting of several probable site locations clearly indicates the archaeological potential of the city and its environs. Knowledge of the environmental setting of both recorded and reported sites allows us to predict the locales within which other as yet undiscovered sites might be expected to occur.

On the basis of the Tarpon Springs sites, as well as other regional studies, it becomes clear that certain environmental situations were preferable for prehistoric site location. Proximity to a freshwater source and relatively well-drained, elevated soils appeared to be the key locational factors. Relatively elevated land is also an important environmental site location characteristic. In the Tarpon Springs area, as elsewhere, small knolls and ridges were preferred site locations. Of the sites not directly associated with the mouth of the Anclote River, all are on moderately well to excessively drained soils of the Pomello, Astatula, and St. Lucie fine sand types.

III. PRESERVATION MEASURES

There are legal, financial, and educational measures and incentives that can be used to preserve historic resources. They include programs to identify resources, application of land use controls, financial incentives, and efforts to educate and inform residents about the advantages of preserving historic resources. This section provides a description of those measures and a summary of their use or potential use in Tarpon Springs.

A. Administration

A member of the Planning & Zoning Division is staff representation to the Heritage Preservation Board (HPB) in Tarpon Springs. Coordination with Cultural & Civic Affairs will occur to a lesser extent. The duties and powers of the HPB are set forth in the City's Land Development Code as follows:

- Section 108.00 outlines the procedure of petitioning designation of structures, landmarks, districts or sites.
- Section 109.00 outlines the Certificate of Approval (CA) process affecting a designated site or property within the Historic District. The Historic Site Survey located in the Planning & Zoning Division offices, which was completed in 1988, is used to identify the history of properties in the Historic District for the CA process. A CA is required for the following actions in the Historic District:
 1. Any construction that requires a building permit.
 2. Any new construction.
 3. Any relocation of any historic structure, traditional cultural property or contributing structure in the Historic District.
 4. Any demolition of any historic site, traditional cultural property or contributing structure locate in Historic District or the removal of any significant historical or culture feature.
 5. Any construction that my potentially affect the integrity of a designated archaeological site.
 6. Any activity listed as requiring HPB approval on the Certificate of Approval Quick Reference Chart attached to the LDC.
- Section 110.00 outlines the appeal process for a decision of the HPB.

B. Certified Local Government (CLG)

The City of Tarpon Springs became a Certified Local Government on May 13, 1999. To become a Certified Local Government Program participant, the city adopted a historic preservation ordinance, maintains a system of survey and inventory of historic resources, and encourages public participation in the historic preservation program. The CLG program is a part of the National Historic Preservation Act amendments of 1980. The purpose of the CLG is to connect the federal, state and local governments into a partnership to enable the identification, evaluation and protection of historic properties. The benefits of the program are:

- Technical assistance and training for staff or members of Heritage Preservation Board.

- Comment role in the National Register Nomination process for properties in the city.
- Funding is available for projects for the update of the Florida Master Site Inventory of Tarpon Springs (not been updated since 1988).
- Conducts project reviews for Florida's local option property tax exemption program.

As a CLG, the city competed for and received grants to help prepare the Tarpon Springs Historic Preservation Ordinance and prepare the City's Design Review Guidelines Manual that helps the Tarpon Springs HPB in the preservation process.

C. Comprehensive Surveys

A program to preserve a community's historic resources begins with their identification. That is accomplished through architectural and archaeological surveys, which consist of locating, describing, and recording the resources. For legal and financial reasons, a thorough and professional survey has become an important asset to the community. The identification, numbering, and classification of historic resources is an obvious precondition to any action designed to preserve them. A growing reliance in the past upon employing land use controls, tax incentives, financial assistance, and federal law and regulation, among other instruments, to protect or preserve historic resources excludes the use of conventional wisdom to determine what is historically significant and what is not; standard criteria for judging the quality of such resources and professional methods of applying accepted criteria for identifying them are now required.

The process begins with the comprehensive survey of historic sites. The survey is a gathering of detailed data on the historical and physical character of a community or neighborhood through fieldwork and historical research. A professionally directed comprehensive survey provides information about historic resources that permits authorities and property owners to make informed judgments about those resources. The information obtained from the survey can be used to define public preservation policies. The survey identifies buildings, sites, districts, structures, and objects that should be nominated to the National Register and receive its protection; locates properties that deserve consideration in the local planning process; provides planners with a data base to monitor new development; establishes priorities for conservation and restoration; determines potential local historic districts; provides the basis for applying legal and financial tools for preservation; and permits participation in federal programs and planning. Equally important, a competent survey gives the community a permanent record of its historic resources.

Historical Site Inventory

Historic Property Associates was contracted to perform a comprehensive survey of the City's historic resources in 1988. At that time, based on established survey criteria, 349 individual sites within the City were recorded in the Florida Master Site File. Currently, the inventory of sites listed on the State of Florida Master Site File shows 349 properties as shown in Appendix A.

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places is a section of the national program that coordinates public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect historic and archeological resources. The program is in the National Park Service, which is a part of the U.S. Department of the Interior. On a national level there are approximately 73,000 listings on the National Register which includes districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects that are important in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture. As shown in Table 2, the City of Tarpon Springs has six historic buildings, five sponging boats and one local historic district on the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 2
Tarpon Springs National Register of Historic Places

	Name	Address	Date
1	Shaw Arcade	210 Pinellas Ave	1984
2	Arfaras, NG, Sponge Packing House	26 W Park St	1991
3	Duchess (Sponge Hooking Boat)	Tarpon Springs Sponge Docks at Dodecanese Blvd	1990
4	George N. Cretekos (Sponge Diving Boat)	Tarpon Springs Sponge Docks at Dodecanese Blvd	1990
5	Meres, ER, Sponge Packing House	106 Read St	1991
6	NK Symi (Sponge Diving Boat)	Tarpon Springs Sponge Docks at Dodecanese Blvd	1990
7	Safford House	Parkin Court	1974
8	St. Nicholas III (Sponge Diving Boat)	Tarpon Springs Sponge Docks at Dodecanese Blvd	1990
9	St. Nicholas VI (Sponge Diving Boat)	Tarpon Springs Sponge Docks at Dodecanese Blvd	1990
10	Tarpon Springs Old City Hall	101 South Pinellas Ave	1990
11	Tarpon Springs Old High School	324 E. Pine St	1990
12	Tarpon Springs Historic District	Roughly bounded by Read, Hibiscus, Orange, Levis, and Lemon Sts, Spring Bayou	1990

Source: National Register of Historic Places, 2006

The following is a brief description of the listings on the Tarpon Springs National Register of Historic Places:

Shaw Arcade—The Shaw Arcade was the most prestigious building constructed during the Florida Land Boom of the 1920s. Although it is thought that Miami and Palm Beach saw the most activity during that period of frenzied land speculation, Tarpon Springs did experience moderate impact from the desire for land in Florida. The Shaw Arcade was constructed in 1925 and was the only major hotel built in downtown Tarpon Springs during this time and is the only example of Mediterranean Revival style commercial architecture to survive from the 1920s. It was restored in 1986; and the current use is as a mall containing shops, offices, and galleries.

N.G. Arfaras, Sponge Packing House & E.R. Meres, Sponge Packing House—Both of these sponge packing plants are one-story wood frame vernacular buildings. The NG Arfaras Sponge Packing Plant was constructed in the late 1920s by Nicholas G. Arfaras, who was the leading sponge buyer in Tarpon Springs during the 1930s and 1940s. The E.R. Meres Sponge Packing Plant was constructed in 1905 and is the oldest remaining example of a sponge packing plant and is still in use today.

Duchess (Sponge Hooking Boat)—The Duchess was built in 1940 by Leonidas Paskalakis, who was one of the last of the master craftsmen. The Duchess is the only surviving boat designed for the hook method of sponge fishing. Hook boats are generally smaller than boats designed for sponge diving. It is the only existing sponge hooking boat. It is not in use at the present time.

George N. Cretekos (Sponge Diving Boat)—The George N. Cretekos was originally the “Samarkos Bros” and was built in 1941. It was based on a 2,500 year old Phoenician design that changed little over the centuries and was adapted to the environment of Florida and the propulsion technology of the 1920s. Its architectural importance is due to its association to the Samarkos Brothers, who were among the last of the master craftsmen involved in the construction of sponging boats. It was restored in the 1970s and is still an active sponge boat.

N.K. Symi (Sponge Diving Boat)—The N.K. Symi was originally the *Eleni*. It was built by the Samarkos Brothers as a sponge boat in 1935. The City of Tarpon Springs purchased it with the assistance of a State of Florida Historic Preservation grant in 1993. It is now permanently moored at the Sponge Docks.

It was based on a 2,500 year old Phoenician design that has changed little over the centuries and was adapted to the environment of Florida and the propulsion technology of the 1920s.

Safford House—The Safford House was built about 1883 as the home of Anson P.K. Safford who was one of Tarpon Springs early developers. The house was restored to appear as it did when it was the Safford residence with the help of preservation grants

from the State of Florida. It is operated by the City as an historic house museum.

St. Nicholas III (Sponge Diving Boat)—The St. Nicholas III was built in 1939 and has been altered for use as a tour boat, but it does retain at least part of its original use as a vessel for demonstrating sponge diving to visitors to Tarpon Springs. As the other sponge diving boats on the Historic Register, it is based on a 2,500 year old Phoenician design that changed little over the centuries and was adapted to the environment of Florida and the propulsion technology of the 1920s.

St. Nicholas VI (Sponge Diving Boat)—The St. Nicholas VI was built in 1927 as a sponge diving boat, but was converted for use as a tour boat. It is the oldest of the boats designed for sponge diving in Tarpon Springs. It was based on a 2,500 year old Phoenician design that changed little over the centuries and was adapted to the environment of Florida and the propulsion technology of the 1920s.

Tarpon Springs Old City Hall—Old City Hall was built in 1915 and is currently used as the Tarpon Springs Cultural Center, which offers educational programs, music and drama performances, and art exhibits. The most recent restoration began in 1987 which was in the wake of the relocation of most city offices to the former Tarpon Springs High School. Old City Hall is the heart of downtown.

Tarpon Springs Old High School—The old High School was constructed in 1922 and now serves as City Hall. It is a two-story Masonry Vernacular building that reflected the principles of school design by William A. Alcott, which conveyed the importance of fresh air, space and light.

Tarpon Springs Historic District—The National Register Historic District was created to ensure the preservation of the historic resources of Tarpon Springs. It encompasses the concentrated historic, residential and commercial areas of the city. Data for the District was drawn from the 1988 historic properties survey with the standing structures dating from about 1884 to 1943.

Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places does not restrict private use of a property. Legally, it only protects the property against the consequences of adverse Federal activity. On the other hand, financial incentives for improving listed income-producing structures are available under the Federal Tax Code. There are many other incentives under Federal and State law and regulatory authority that apply to listed properties. Nominations of property can be made by any person; however, owner consent to the nomination is required. Within proposed historic districts, a majority of property owners must express disapproval of the nomination to prevent its acceptance.

Florida Master Site Files

The Florida Master Site File is the State of Florida's clearinghouse for information on archaeological sites, historical structures, and field surveys for such sites. Actually a system of paper and computer files, it is administered by the Bureau of Archaeological Research, Division of Historical Resources, and Florida Department of

State. The form upon which an individual site or building is recorded is called the Florida Master Site File form. The recording of a site or building upon that form and its entry into the site file does not mean that the site is historically significant, but simply that the site meets a particular standard for recording. A building, for example, should be fifty years old or more before it is recorded and entered into the Florida Master Site File. See Appendix A for Tarpon Springs site inventories on the Florida Master Site File.

Standing Structures Survey

A survey of standing structures is the process of identifying and recording buildings, structures, objects, and above surface sites in a prescribed geographic area that qualify for listing in the Florida Master Site File. The survey employs historical maps, photographs, architectural knowledge, secondary research, and oral information to identify the buildings eligible for recording. The recording form itself consists of an architectural and historical description, photograph, and location map. The Division of Historical Resources requires that surveys completed under its financial or administrative auspices, including projects funded through a survey grant, contain a report describing the historical development of the survey area and an architectural analysis of it.

Archaeological Survey

An archaeological survey seeks to locate, identify, and assess the significance of prehistoric and historic sites that are contained below the surface. Such surveys generally build upon previous work and use various types of subsurface testing combined with environmental and ecological studies to locate sites. Since thorough testing for archaeological sites of a large geographic area, such as Pinellas County, would prove manifestly difficult and costly, a predictive model for site location is often established on the basis of studies described above. The information is provided to planners and local authorities as a means of avoiding destruction of resources in the course of land altering activity. The information is useful, of course, only where the local authority introduces regulations and procedure into its permitting process that insure advisement to appropriate parties of potentially destructive activity. (See Table 1 for a listing of Tarpon Springs sites on the 2007 Recorded Archaeological Sites from the Florida Master Sites File.)

D. Federal Legal Measures and Financial Incentives

The Federal government's participation in historic preservation is a relatively recent phenomenon. The Antiquities Act of 1906, providing for protection of prehistoric and historic ruins on Federal lands, marked the first effort by Congress to preserve historic properties. The Historic Sites Act of 1935 declared as public policy the preservation for public use of historic sites, buildings, and objects and created programs for survey and recording of historic resources.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 has historically constituted the most significant piece of Federal preservation legislation. The act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to expand the National Register to include sites of local significance and districts, establishes a program of grants to assist the states in their historic

preservation activities, and affords some protection to historic sites from federally funded sponsored destruction. That is principally accomplished through the provisions of Section 106 of the Act.

Section 106

This section of the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act requires Federal agencies to permit the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, a Federal agency created under the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act, opportunity to review and comment upon threats to historic resources posed by Federal activity. Executive Order 11593, issued by the President in 1969 and translated into law under a 1980 Act of Congress, requires Federal agencies to survey and nominate to the National Register the eligible properties that are under their jurisdiction and control.

National Protection Act

An equally important Federal Law is the National Protection Act of 1969 (NEPA), which requires Federal agencies to prepare an impact statement for activity that affects the human environment. Since the environment is defined to include cultural resources, the impact statements must include the comments of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and they must fulfill the requirements of Section 106.

Federal Funding Programs

Federal funds are available for historic preservation activities in a variety of government programs and activities. Few have "preservation" in their title, but are contained in statutes and regulations administering virtually the whole range of Federal activity. The most conspicuous source, however, is the annual appropriation to the states authorized under the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act. A particularly rich source may be the programs administered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, which offers support for rehabilitation of older housing and downtown redevelopment. The departments of Agriculture, Commerce, and Defense, along with numerous agencies, all administer programs that may generate support for historic preservation.

Tax Incentives

The Federal Government has encouraged the rehabilitation of historic buildings through a tax incentive program. Beginning with the 1976 Tax Reform Act and the 1978 Revenue Act, Federal Tax Law introduced provisions that favored the retention of older buildings. The 1986 Tax Reform Act retained the tax credits, though at the reduced rate of twenty percent credit upon expenses incurred in rehabilitating a certified historic building and a ten percent credit for buildings more than fifty years old.

Low-Income Housing Credits

The 1986 Act provides for special relief for investors in certain low-income housing projects.

Community Development Block Grant Funds

The Federal Community Development Block Grant Program permits the use of funds distributed as community block grants for historic preservation purposes, such as survey of historic resources.

Other Federally Assisted Measures

In addition to tax incentives and funded support programs, the Federal codes are replete with incentives to assist historic preservation activity. Such assistance often comes in the form of relief from rules and requirements that normally apply to non-historic buildings or property. In coastal zone areas where specific building elevations are required for Federal insurance purposes, for example, exemptions are provided to qualified historic structures. Other examples of such measures abound.

National Private Funds

Various national organizations, led by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, offer grants and loans for historic preservation purposes. The Trust supports the rehabilitation of inner-city historic districts through grants for planning and administration and low-interest loans for the actual reconstruction. The National Preservation Endowment by the year 2005 had given almost \$17 million to help support preservation in urban and rural areas in the United States. Preservation of maritime resources is also supported through National Trust grants and loans. Those are but a few of the incentives the Trust offers.

E. State Legal Measures and Financial Incentives

A variety of legal and financial incentives and instruments created under State and local statute, law, and regulation are also available for use by government and its citizens to assist in the preservation effort. In many cases these are familiar devices in real estate and tax law.

Preservation Easements

A preservation easement is a type of conservation easement — which a private legal right given by the owner of a property to a government or qualified nonprofit organization — in order to protect a property's conservation and preservation value. It is basically a restriction placed against the future development of a property that runs with the land. Tax advantages are available for some easements.

On the Federal level in August of 2006, the first major changes and reforms in federal tax deductions for historic preservation easements since the early 1980s were signed into law as Public Law 109-280. For example, the law includes the rules for easements on contributing buildings in registered historic districts, such as:

- Not allowing deductions for preservation easements that do not protect the *entire* exterior of the property.
- Barring deductions for easements that allow changes not compatible with the buildings historic character.

The law also has a provision that expands the charitable tax deduction of easements donated in 2006 and 2007. It also eliminates tax deductions for non-building

structures or land areas in registered historic districts. The bill also addressed abuses in the area of façade easement donations. A façade easement generally refers to the protection of exterior façades, or the “face,” of a historic structure.

Restrictive Covenants

In the historic preservation process, a protective covenant has the same effect as a preservation easement, though it is created differently. Restrictive covenants are prohibitions against particular uses of a property when the property is transferred. The person receiving the property accepts the conditions in the covenant. A covenant attached to a deed, for example, might prohibit subdivision of the property or demolition of a structure. The Florida conservation easements statute explicitly recognizes that an easement may be created by a protective covenant. In general, however, if there is a preservation organization willing to accept and enforce an easement, there would not appear to be any advantages to using a protective covenant. No tax advantages accrue with a covenant and there is less assurance with a covenant than with an easement that its provisions will be enforced. In establishing a covenant, the Florida conservation easements statute, Section 704.06, F.S. should be consulted for assurances that it can be enforced.

Transfer of Development Rights

This device, equivalent to an easement, involves the acquisition or transfer of certain rights to a property. A transfer of development rights (TDR) program allows the owner of a parcel of property to transfer the right to develop property to another parcel. The donor parcel must then be left in its existing state, while the receiving parcel may be developed more intensely than would otherwise be allowed. Local government can employ the device to protect environmentally sensitive areas, agricultural lands and historic properties.

Legislative Initiatives

The Florida Legislature has enacted a number of statutes to stimulate redevelopment of areas defined variously as blighted, slums, or enterprise zones. Since such areas are often rich in older or historic building stock, the statutes provide a major tool for preservation and rehabilitation, incentives and programs encouraging revitalization of areas defined as enterprise zones. While Tarpon Springs is not an enterprise zone and many of the incentives and programs listed above appear directed toward areas defined as slums or blighted, local preservationists cannot overlook the economic encouragement they offer for the rehabilitation of historic structures and districts falling within these definitions.

F. Direct State Legislative Support

The State of Florida has become increasingly active in historic preservation. The Florida Department of State’s Office of Cultural, Historical and Information Program is responsible for state historic preservation. It provides grants and funding in the areas of acquisition and development, survey and registration, and preservation education. Among the projects for which funding may be sought are survey of architectural and archaeological resources, preparation of National Register

nominations, completion of a Historic Preservation Element to the Comprehensive Plan, acquisition of culturally significant properties, and rehabilitation of historic structures. Eligible recipients for such grants include county and municipal governments and registered nonprofit organizations.

G. Other Sources and Programs

The private funding sources for historic preservation include the kinds of institutions and programs used for other kinds of developmental activities, such as commercial banks, private lenders, insurance companies, and so forth. State, local and national foundations should be considered.

Revolving Funds

Revolving funds have become a familiar instrument in historic preservation. They permit preservation organizations to purchase threatened historic properties outright or to obtain an option to purchase, then selling the property subject to restrictions or covenants that will insure the property's preservation. The money obtained from the sale is returned to the fund for reuse. Loans may also be made from the fund.

Marker Program

The Florida Historical Markers program began in 1960. Along with the State, several counties and cities throughout the state also have the program. A marker program must be carefully implemented and administered and the sites for placement of markers chosen with caution. Tarpon Springs has one marker, for the Tarpon Springs sponge industry which is located on Dodecanese Blvd. at the Sponge Docks across from the Sponge Exchange. It was sponsored by the City of Tarpon Springs in cooperation with the Department of State; its description is: *The Gulf waters off the west coast of Florida north of Tampa Bay comprise one of the few areas of the world where the species of natural sponges suitable for commercial use are found. The natural sponge industry in Tarpon Springs dates from about 1890 when John K. Cheney launched his first sponge-fishing boat. Sponges were retrieved by hooking until the technique of diving for sponges was introduced in 1905 by John Cocoris, a recent immigrant from Greece, where the practice of sponge diving was common. Within a few years, many Greeks had arrived in the area to work in the sponging industry. The Tarpon Springs Sponge Exchange was incorporated in 1908 as a shareholding organization to provide for the storage and sale of sponges. The peak of prosperity for the Tarpon Springs sponge industry came in the 1930's. In 1939 the sponge beds in the area suffered from a disease which substantially reduced the crop of healthy sponges for several years. In spite of the decline in the sponge industry, the Tarpon Springs Sponge Exchange has continued to serve as a focal point for the Greek Community.*

Plaque Programs

These programs include the award of plaques or certificates of historical significance to the owners of buildings that meet specific criteria established for the program. Awards of this kind are often employed to encourage preservation by recognizing outstanding efforts by property owners as well as to identify important sites and buildings.

The Great Floridians 2000 is a program that identifies people who have distinguished themselves through philanthropy and community service. In 1998, the Florida Department of State and the Florida League of Cities, in an effort to celebrate the turn of the century, started the program to dedicate a special series of commemorative plaques in cities throughout the state. These plaques tell the story of women and men who made significant contributions to the history and culture of Florida. The blue plaques show the name and birth and death dates of each designee. In Tarpon Springs nine individuals have been honored with plaques:

1. The plaque for **Peter Themis Assimack** is located at the St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Cathedral Community Center, Orange Street and Pinellas Avenue North, Tarpon Springs. He was born in 1961, attended the University of Florida and was a certified public accountant. Assimack served as president of the Tarpon Springs Chamber of Commerce, treasurer of the Board of St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Cathedral, member of the Tarpon Springs and New Port Richey Rotary, and member of the Florida Conservation Association. He was elected president of the American Hellenic Education Progressive Association (AHEPA) and volunteered much time to the organization. Following his death in 1996, the Tarpon Springs Chamber of Commerce named its fishing tournament in his memory.
2. The plaque for **John K. Cheney** is located at the AHEPA Building, 20 West Tarpon Avenue, Tarpon Springs. Cheney was born in 1858 in Philadelphia. His father sent him to Tarpon Springs in 1886 to manage the family interests in developing the town as a tourist destination and a base for fishing, lumber and citrus. In 1891, he formed the Anclote and Rock Island Sponge Company, with offices in Philadelphia and Tarpon Springs. In 1897, he hired John Corcoris, a Greek sponge buyer who utilized a diving suit that allowed men to spend hours at a time underwater to harvest greater quantities of sponge. In 1905 the first Greek sponge divers were invited to Tarpon Springs, the beginning of the city's Greek community. In 1907 Cheney helped form the Sponge Exchange, a marketplace where buyers could bid on spongers' harvests. He served on committees that promoted the industry and lobbied against legislation that would restrict the Tarpon Springs divers. He held a number of offices in the Tarpon Springs government. John K. Cheney died in 1939.
3. The plaque for **Thomas Craig** is located at Craig Park, South Spring Boulevard, Tarpon Springs. Craig was born in Micanopy in 1905 and came to Tarpon Springs at the age of five. While still in high school in 1917 he bought a dry cleaning shop and operated the business until he graduated. He worked briefly in Detroit, and then returned to Tarpon Springs where he operated appliance repair businesses in New Port Richey, Clearwater and Tarpon Springs before retiring at age 85. He served as Tarpon Springs City Commissioner from 1956 to 1960 and as mayor from 1960 to 1964. As mayor his administration built a new public library, put a seawall around Spring Bayou and began

construction on what is now Helen Ellis Memorial Hospital. Thomas Craig died October 20, 1994.

4. The plaque for **George Frantzis** is located at 715 Dodecanese Boulevard, Tarpon Springs. He was born in 1911 and came to the United States from Greece in 1940. He was a cum laude graduate of the University Of Athens School Of Law. In the 1930s, he helped organize the liberation of the Dodecanese Islands from Italy. During World War II, he played a major role in the decision of the Allies to have the Dodecanese Islands reunited with Greece. From 1941 to 1949 he was Principal of the Greek Orthodox Parochial School of Tarpon Springs and helped rebuild Tarpon Springs' sponge industry. In 1955, Frantzis organized the Committee for Reorganization of the Sponge Industry and served as first president. His book *Strangers of Ithaca: The Story of the Spongers of Tarpon Springs* was published in 1962. George Frantzis died May 30, 1970.
5. The plaque for **George Inness, Jr.** is located at the Inness Manor, 34 West Orange Street, Tarpon Springs. Inness was born in 1854 in Paris, France and was one of America's leading landscape and figure artists. He, along with his wife Julia Inness, purchased a home in Tarpon Springs in 1904 where they spent the winter months each year. Julia Inness established the Tarpon Springs Library. Though Inness was an established artist when he moved to town, much of his most important work was produced in his Tarpon springs studio. He was honored in Europe, and was made an officer in the Academy at the Beaux-Arts. George Inness, Jr. died in 1926.
6. The plaque for **Demos A. Megaloudis** is located at the Tarpon Springs High School, 1411 Gulf Road, Tarpon Springs. He was born in 1932 in Tarpon Springs and was a business and civic leader in Tarpon Springs. Megaloudis was director of Ellis Springs Bank, Tarpon Springs General Hospital and chair of the Tarpon Springs Housing Authority. He was a contributed to education, and was a member of the Lions Club, Masonic Lodge and the Elks Club. The Elks Club named him Tarpon Springs Citizen of the Year in 1992. He was given the Key to the City of Tarpon Springs on three occasions. Demos Megaloudis died September 11, 1996.
7. The plaque for **Anson Peasely Killen Safford** is located at the Safford House, 23 Parkin Court, Tarpon Springs. Safford was born in 1830 in Hyde Park, Vermont, and is considered the founder of the City of Tarpon Springs. He was governor of the Arizona Territory, and helped establish the Arizona public school system. He was president of the Lake Butler Company, which was the land development firm offering property for sale in Tarpon Springs. He lived in Tarpon Springs from the remainder of his life. Safford built the first school and gave land for several churches. He brought more businesses and settlers to the town and served as president of the local bank. After the town's incorporation in 1887, he was elected alderman. Anson P. K. Safford died December 15, 1891.

8. The plaque for **Dr. Mary J. Safford** is located at the Safford House, 23 Parkin Court, Tarpon Springs. She was born in 1834 in Cairo, Illinois. She was the first woman to practice medicine in Florida. Safford was a nurse in the Civil War, at which time she was called "the Cairo Angel." She then studied medicine in New York and Europe and established a practice in Chicago and New England, and taught at the Boston University College of Medicine. Due to health problems she relocated to Tarpon Springs where her brother, Anson P. K. Safford, was helping develop and promote the city. Dr. Safford treated patients in Tarpon Springs until her death on December 8, 1891.
9. The plaque for **Colonel Henry McKie Salley** is located at the Meres House, 25 West Orange Street, Tarpon Springs. He was born in 1901 in Salley, South Carolina. He was educated at the University of Florida as an engineer. Salley was Tarpon Springs City Manager after World War II. He returned to military duty in 1947, then again served as city manager from 1957 to 1963. As the city manager he paved streets, rebuilt the sea wall at Spring Bayou and created sidewalk around the Bayou. Colonel Henry McKie Salley died September 13, 1994.

Information Materials

Through its various offices and departments, the City of Tarpon Springs, Chamber of Commerce, private corporations and institutions, and preservation organizations should promote historic resources. The production of maps, brochures, and other informational material designed to acquaint visitors and residents with the city and its resources should include pertinent material. Recent studies have indicated that historic sites occupy a high place of preference among tourists. Tarpon Spring's location on the popular Gulf Coast, its place as the largest natural sponge producing center in the nation, and its abundance of historic buildings and sites provide a rich economic opportunity for tourist development. The City of Tarpon Springs, in conjunction with other organizations, has published the following brochures as of 2007:

- ***Historic Tarpon Springs Walking Tour***, which encompasses a 2¼ miles of historically and architecturally significant buildings in the city.
- ***Return to Nature in Tarpon Springs, Florida***, which explores the Gulf, Bayous, Anclote River and the Old Florida landscape.
- ***Tarpon Springs, Florida's Mediterranean Village***, which explores the Sponge Docks and Downtown Tarpon Springs.

H. Municipal Actions

Virtually all of the programs, incentives, and instruments outlined above that are useful in the preservation process should be considered for inclusion in an agenda of city activity. Additionally, there is a set of specific administrative actions which a city can pursue. Some of the measures listed below are discussed elsewhere and are included here as a summary list.

- Comprehensive Plan Policies

- Building Code exemptions for historic structures
- Land Development Regulations which encourage preservation
- A permitting process which checks land-altering activities against their impact upon historic resources
- Effective management of city property

Historic Preservation Ordinance

Historic preservation in the United States is a function of government whose legal application is essentially left to the municipality. The Federal government's role in the process is mainly one of encouraging and stimulating preservation through financial and educational assistance. The 1980 amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 encouraged local governments to strengthen municipal legislation for the designation and protection of historic properties. Through its home-rule law, the State of Florida permits municipalities to exercise the powers of self-government, subject to the constitution and general laws of the State. In the exercise of government to protect historic resources, this authority is generally employed in the enactment and implementation of a historic preservation ordinance.

Local preservation ordinances are the most effective method of regulating what happens to cultural and historic resources. In an urban context such as Tarpon Springs, where the historic infrastructure is mainly under private ownership, the historic preservation ordinance, combined with intelligent zoning and economic incentives, is an essential tool for protecting significant architectural resources.

The Tarpon Springs Heritage Preservation Ordinance was adopted in 1990 with the intent to establish standards for the protection, enhancement, and preservation of historic and cultural resources that is consistent with the following objectives:

- To effect and accomplish the protection, enhancement, and perpetuation of buildings, structures, geographic districts, landscape features, and archaeological resources that represent distinctive elements of the city's historical, cultural, archaeological, aesthetic, and architectural heritage.
- To safeguard the city's historical, cultural, archaeological, and architectural heritage, while allowing the reasonable and productive use of such resources.
- To foster civic pride in the beauty, accomplishments, and living heritage of the past and to recognize the contributions of previous generations through neighborhood conservation and cultural preservation.
- To promote tourism through the preservation and expansion of the physical characteristics that attract visitors and patrons, thereby stimulating the economic base of the community, which relies upon tourism.
- To stabilize neighborhoods, encourage in-fill development, avoid inappropriate and ineffective design, promote business growth and investment, encourage continued private ownership and use of buildings and land and improve property values.

The Heritage Preservation Ordinance also created processes for:

- Designation of historic and cultural districts, landmarks and sites.
- Standards for review and determination by the Heritage Preservation Board for Certificates of Approval.
- Demolition of a designated landmark site or any contributing structure within a designated historic or cultural preservation district shall require the issuance of a Certificate of Approval by the HPB.
- Standards for review for the Certificate of Approval determination by the HPB. A Certificate of Approval before the following actions affecting a designated site or any property within an historic or cultural district may be undertaken: Any construction, reconstruction, development, redevelopment, alteration, restoration, or rehabilitation which requires a Building Permit from the City and affects the exterior appearance or group occupancy of the structure involved; the construction of any new structures in a historic or cultural district; relocation of any historic structure, traditional cultural property or any contributing structure located in any historic or cultural district; demolition of any historic site, traditional cultural property, or any contributing structure located in a historic or cultural district or the removal of any significant historical or cultural feature; any construction which may potentially affect the integrity of a designated archeological site, and any activity listed as requiring HPB approval on the "Certificate of Approval Quick Reference Chart" attached as Exhibit "A" to this ordinance.

IV. DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

A very important and often overlooked condition that affects historic resources is the governmental regulatory framework. In keeping with the requirements of Chapter 163, F.S., the Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulation Act and the administrative rules for the act (9J-5, F.A.C.), the analysis must address the requirements for each element of the comprehensive plan with regard to historic preservation and consistency both within the plan and with other legally adopted plans. The analysis involves the careful scrutiny of each document with consideration given to whether the intent and practical application of the document adheres to the basic tenets of historic preservation, which include identification, recognition, preservation, and education.

The analysis focuses on locating areas of omission, inappropriate, incorrect or outdated information, and the positive encouragement of historic preservation activities in the study area as a matter of policy. The following documents were reviewed in the course of the study:

- Capital Improvements Element
- Conservation and Coastal Element
- Future Land Use Element
- Housing Element
- Intergovernmental Coordination
- Recreation/Open Space Element
- Transportation Element

- Utilities Element
- Building Code
- Zoning

A. Capital Improvements Element

One of the principal incentives for recognizing historic landmarks is funding for their restoration. Traditionally, funding has come from the Federal government from a variety of programs. Although the Federal government is not currently funding restoration projects, the State of Florida spends more dollars on such projects than any other in the country. The City of Tarpon Springs currently owns four National Register properties — the City Hall and Performing Arts Center (old High School), the Tarpon Springs Cultural Center (old City Hall), a sponge boat docked at the Sponge Docks, and the Safford House (see Table 2). The State of Florida provided funds for the restoration of the Cultural Center and the renovation of the administrative building, and will be a source of funding for similar projects for the foreseeable future. The City should continue to monitor state, federal, and other preservation programs for possible funding for the historic resources which it owns and manages, and take advantage of those programs. The identification of specific funding levels for city buildings is not required by the Capital Improvements Element. However, the adoption of a five-year capital improvement program will aid in the capital planning for city buildings. New requirements for the Capital Improvements Element (CIE) were instituted by SB 360 in 2005. The CIE is now required to annually update the 5-year schedule of capital improvements, if not the updated future land use map can not be amended. Also the annual update should be integrated into the local budget adoption process.

B. Conservation and Coastal Management Element

A comprehensive survey of historic resources is required by this element and has been completed by the Historic Resources Element. Many of the resources are in the Coastal Zone and will require flexible implementation of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) regulations.

C. Intergovernmental Coordination Element (ICE)

The ICE can be used to identify a City agency responsible for monitoring programs administered by the Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation. Effective coordination is stressed by the use of joint planning agreements, interlocal agreements, and involvement with technical advisory committees. Coordination with the Pinellas County Metropolitan Planning Organization and Florida Department of Transportation should include compliance with State and Federal preservation law regarding the impact of transportation activities on historic resources. On an intralocal level, activities of the Fire Marshal, Development Services Director, Engineering Division, and Planning & Zoning Division should be sensitive to the needs of projects involving historic resources. Effective communication with the Downtown Business Alliance, Tarpon Springs Area Historical Society, sponge dock merchants, and Chamber of Commerce is a must.

D. Recreation and Open Space Element

Priority should be given to historic resources, such as significant buildings or archaeological sites, in the land acquisition process. It should be emphasized that visiting historic or archaeological sites is one of the most popular recreation activities in the United States. In addressing City park requirements, high priority should be given to the acquisition of significant historic buildings and archaeological sites. Assessment of all future park sites should be undertaken to identify and preserve archaeological sites.

E. Transportation Element

Traffic patterns and transportation loads currently pose the most serious threat to the historic resources of Tarpon Springs. Transportation plans should be reviewed and adopted with conservation of historic areas, particularly the historic commercial and governmental center, in mind. Street routes that attract inappropriate or congested traffic through historic areas can be destructive to historic settings, through demands for parking and wider streets.

F. Utilities Element

The provision of adequate facilities can and often does affect historic resources, particularly archaeological sites. Capital projects implementing the objectives and policies of the Sanitary Sewer, Potable Water, Solid Waste, and Natural Ground Water Sub-Elements should address the impact of projects upon historic or archaeological resources. All projects involving excavations should be reviewed for potential impact on archaeological sites. The impact on historic resources by construction projects related to the implementation of this element should be considered systematically. The element should give the Tarpon Springs Planning & Zoning Division authority to review all major or projects affecting historic resources, particularly archaeological sites. This may be accomplished by identifying known archaeological sites and zones of archaeological sensitivity and reviewing projects that potentially impact them.

G. Housing Element

The Housing Element must contain a listing of all housing that is considered to be a historic resource. This requirement is satisfied through the inventory provided by the Historic Resources Element. Policies which aim to conserve or rehabilitate housing must be consistent with the intent of the Historic Element. The Historical Site Inventory needs to be updated as is addressed in the Goals, Objectives and Policies of the Historic Resources Element.

H. Future Land Use Element

A major requirement is an analysis of historic resources in tabular form. The analysis has largely been done and the table prepared for this Element. It is essential that the aims of the FLUE correspond closely to the identification of Historic Resources and the recommendations of the Historic Element.

I. Building Code

By ordinance, the City of Tarpon Springs has adopted the Florida Building Code to govern the physical specifications for new or rehabilitated structures. Modern

requirements relating to such elements as wind-resistant materials, plumbing, electrical appurtenances, air conditioning, access, insulation, material type (particularly roofing material) and others, if adopted or used in the rehabilitation or improvement of a qualified historic structure, may jeopardize the architectural integrity of the structure. The HPB considers for rehabilitation and construction during the Certificate of Approval process for contributing and non-contributing structures in the Tarpon Springs Historic District.

J. Zoning

The City of Tarpon Springs does not have a separate zoning category for the Historic District. The introduction of discordant elements within a historic setting may destroy the integrity of a historic resource. Historic architectural controls are merely a special kind of zoning and should be considered a reasonable regulation of property applied in the interest of the community. Zoning is the most common historic preservation tool that at the same time presents significant danger to historic resources if it is wrongfully applied. Consideration should be given to establishing a special zoning district for historic buildings. The district could make provisions for special characteristics such as set-back, height, density, massing, and lot coverage.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following is a list of issues and recommendations identified by the public participation process and by the analysis of the six major issues that were recommended by the Planning & Zoning Board and the Board of Commissioners for the 2007 Evaluation & Appraisal Report of the Comprehensive Plan.

1. Work with the Commercial Working Waterfronts Committee.
2. To explore additional methods to ensure compatibility of future development/redevelopment with the history and culture of the area, regardless of its location in the formally designated Historic District.
3. Need to update the Florida Master Site Inventory which has not been updated since 1988.
4. There is continued resistance to implementation of a cultural/historical district for the Sponge Docks.
5. The City is not protecting historically designated properties outside of Historic District.
6. Consideration of archeological sites.
7. Identify sponge warehouses and protect as historic structures.
8. Evaluate expansion of the Historic District to include the following areas:

Fruit Salad District

- North to Spring Boulevard
- South to Lime Street
- East to Pineapple Street
- West to Banana and Bath Streets

Grand Boulevard District

- Grand Boulevard
- Athens Street

- Cross Street
- Hope Street

VI. GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The safeguarding, preservation and use of landmarks, historic districts and sites are reminders of the history and heritage of Tarpon Springs, the state of Florida and the nation. The city's adoption of the Historic Resources Element of the Comprehensive Plan will reinforce the existing policies and programs that protect the city's historic, architectural and archaeological resources for all citizens of Tarpon Springs.

GOAL 1: THE CITY OF TARPON SPRINGS SHALL IDENTIFY, PRESERVE, AND PROTECT THE ARCHITECTURAL, HISTORICAL, AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE CITY OF TARPON SPRINGS.

Objective 1.1 The City of Tarpon Springs shall update the historic, archaeological and cultural resource base survey and continue development of ordinances, guidelines and databases.

Policy 1.1.1 The City shall continue to update the existing 1988 Historical Site Inventory for properties that have undergone alterations or demolitions.

Policy 1.1.2 The City shall prepare a new Florida Master Site File/Historical Site Inventory for previously undocumented properties as they become 50 years old.

Policy 1.1.3 The City shall continue to use the National Register/Local Historic District Design Review Guidelines Manual in the City's Certificate of Appropriateness process.

Policy 1.1.4 The City shall pursue grant funding to create a computer database for the Florida Site File forms and/or to fulfill other goals, objectives or policies of this Element.

Policy 1.1.5 The City shall study the residential area of the historic district within two years of adoption of this plan and the commercial area of the historic district within three years of the adoption of this plan to evaluate any conflicts between the zoning regulations and the goals, objectives and policies of this Historic Resources Element. After the study, the City shall identify actions to address any conflicts between the zoning regulations and this Element.

Objective 1.2 The City of Tarpon Springs shall increase the number of historic resources listed in the Local or National Register of Historic Places & increase protection against demolition of historically designated sites outside of local or National Register Historic District

Policy 1.2.1 The City shall evaluate the levels of significance of potential historic

sites and districts for listing in the local or National Register of Historic Places.

Policy 1.2.2 The City shall study the eligibility of individual historic resources for listing in the in the local or National Register of Historic Places.

Policy 1.2.3 The City shall protect historic resources or sites outside of local National Register Historic District through designation as historic site or landmark.

Objective 1.3 The City of Tarpon Springs shall increase the number of historic districts in the City.

Policy 1.3.1 The City shall consider historic designation of neighborhoods that have been documented by a comprehensive historic and architectural survey within eighteen months.

Policy 1.3.2 The City shall designate proposed National Register Historic Districts as a local historic district through the historic preservation ordinance.

Objective 1.4 The City of Tarpon Springs shall preserve Historic, Archeological, and Architectural Resources

Policy 1.4.1 In the event of any annexation of land, the City shall determine if the area includes any historic, archeological, and architectural resources to be preserved.

Policy 1.4.2: The City shall require the review of preservation policies and ordinances when historic properties are involved in land development activities.

Policy 1.4.3: The City shall review building permit and redevelopment requests that affect historic structures in accordance with the exemptions permitted by the Florida Building Code and FEMA.

Policy 1.4.4: The City shall maintain its own historic property in accordance with the Secretary of the Interiors Standards.

Objective 1.5: The City shall require the protection of archeological sites in accordance with the conditions established in the adopted Land Development Code.

Policy 1.5.1: The City shall institute density transfers in conjunction with preservation easements if a site is on an archaeological site.

Policy 1.5.2: The City shall require mitigation of archaeological sites prior to land development activities if preservation is not feasible.

Policy 1.5.3: The City shall maintain an archaeological zone base map in conjunction

with Historic Resources ordinance within the Land Development Code.

Objective 1.6: The City shall preserve historic and architectural resources by integrating historic preservation into local emergency management.

Policy 1.6.1 The City shall continue to update and maintain the Historical Site Inventory in order to keep current data on structures in the Historic District.

Policy 1.6.2 The City shall consider if a preservation specialist(s) will participate and assist with disaster planning process.

Policy 1.6.3 The City shall evaluate whether to create an expedited Certificate of Approval review process in order to expedite the repair/restoration of historical resources in the event of an emergency or disaster.

Policy 1.6.4 The City shall evaluate if it should prepare emergency response plans for individual historic resources.

GOAL 2: THE CITY OF TARPON SPRINGS SHALL SECURE PUBLIC AWARENESS AND EDUCATION IN THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROCESS.

Objective 2.1 The City of Tarpon Springs shall provide education on awareness and protection of historic and archaeological resources.

Policy 2.1.1 The Heritage Preservation Board shall coordinate with other historic preservation organizations to conduct annual informational workshops on historic preservation to the public.

Policy 2.1.2 The City shall develop and maintain a list of historic properties that are threatened by demolition through neglect.

Policy 2.1.3 The Director of Cultural and Civic Services shall continue to act as the City's Grants Program Coordinator.

Policy 2.1.4 The City shall develop programming to inform the public about historic preservation issues within the City through the City's television channel and other sources.

Policy 2.1.5 The City and the preservation community shall continue to increase the community's awareness and prestige of ownership by helping find sponsors and/or a partner organization to furnish plaques which recognize local designated buildings and historic sites as notable resources in the City.

Policy 2.1.6 The City shall develop a program about national, state and local historic preservation for students in Tarpon Springs.

Objective 2.2 The City of Tarpon Springs shall develop a program that supports, enhances and encourages public awareness of historic tourism as an economic benefit.

Policy 2.2.1 The City shall evaluate the Sponge Dock area and working commercial waterfront for preservation status.

Policy 2.2.2: The City shall designate Craig Park, Tarpon Avenue, Spring Bayou, and Whitcomb Bayou as Scenic Open Space with corresponding preservation and/or development regulations to be adopted into the Historic Preservation Ordinance.

Policy 2.2.3: The City shall utilize street furniture, lighting, signage, and landscaping to enhance historic areas.

Policy 2.2.4: Within one year of adoption of this Element, the City shall evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of the ad valorem tax abatement provision in the Florida Statutes to determine if this program should be adopted in the City.

APPENDIX A
SITE INVENTORIES

INVENTORY OF TARPON SPRINGS SITES ON FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

* Denotes Contributing Structure in Tarpon Springs National Register Historic District

ADDRESS	YEAR	STYLE
TARPON SPRINGS SPONGE EXCHANGE	1912	Frame Vernacular
* SAFFORD HOUSE-PARKIN	1883C	Frame Vernacular
ANCLOTE PSYCHIATRIC CENTER-ROOSEVELT	1926	Tudor Revival ca. 1890-1940
* E.N. KNAPP HOUSE-115 S. SPRING	1886C	Queen Anne (Revival) ca. 1880-1910
* ARCADE HOTEL-210 PINELLAS	1926	Mediterranean Revival ca. 1880-1940
45 ADA ST	1919C	Frame Vernacular
50 ADA ST	1919C	Masonry Vernacular
59 ADA ST	1930C	Frame Vernacular
64 ADA ST	1919C	Frame Vernacular
65 ADA ST	1930C	Frame Vernacular
71 ADA ST	1930C	Frame Vernacular
75 ADA ST	1930C	Frame Vernacular
27 E ATHENS ST	1915C	Frame Vernacular
15 W ATHENS ST	1910C	Frame Vernacular
115 W ATHENS ST	1915C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
120 W ATHENS ST	1930C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
227 W ATHENS ST	1930C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
430 W ATHENS ST	1915C	Frame Vernacular
602-604 W ATHENS ST	1930C	Masonry vernacular
626-628 W ATHENS ST	1927	Masonry vernacular
* 105 BANANA ST	1919C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
* 106 BANANA ST	1913	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
122 BANANA ST	1930C	Masonry Vernacular
214 BANANA ST	1915C	Frame Vernacular
301 BANANA ST	1926C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
218 BATH ST	1926C	Mediterranean Revival ca. 1880-1940
223 BATH ST	1930C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
201 BAY ST	1915C	Frame Vernacular
307 BAY ST	1926C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
334 BAY ST	1926C	Mediterranean Revival ca. 1880-1940
* 24 BOYER ST	1926C	Frame Vernacular
* 30 BOYER ST	1926C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
49 BOYER ST	1930C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
419 E BOYER ST	1930C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
433 E BOYER ST	1926C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
437 E BOYER ST	1919C	Frame Vernacular
438 E BOYER ST	1911	Masonry Vernacular
509 W CEDAR ST	1930C	Frame Vernacular
101 E CEDAR ST	1920C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
107 E CEDAR ST	1925C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
118 E CEDAR ST	1925C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
* 28 CENTER ST	1910C	Frame Vernacular
* 44 CENTER ST	1910C	Frame Vernacular
* 48 CENTER ST	1910C	Frame Vernacular
* 58 CENTER ST	1915C	Frame Vernacular
* 124 CENTER ST	1926C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930

29 CENTRAL COURT	1915C	Frame Vernacular
30 CENTRAL COURT	1915C	Frame Vernacular
34 CENTRAL COURT	1915C	Frame Vernacular
40 CENTRAL COURT	1907	Frame Vernacular
45 CENTRAL COURT	1915C	Frame Vernacular
48 CENTRAL COURT	1935C	Frame Vernacular
910 CENTRAL ST	1915C	Frame Vernacular
916 CENTRAL ST	1915C	Frame Vernacular
922 CENTRAL AVE	1915C	Frame Vernacular
145 CLEVELAND RD	1926C	Mediterranean Revival ca. 1880-1940
149 CLEVELAND RD	1926C	Masonry Vernacular
49 W COURT ST	1919C	Frame Vernacular
614 CROSS ST	1919C	Frame Vernacular
232 E CYPRESS ST	1930C	Frame Vernacular
307 E CYPRESS ST	1905C	Frame Vernacular
* 436 E CYPRESS ST	1926C	Frame Vernacular
* 456 E CYPRESS ST	1926C	Frame Vernacular
* 460 E CYPRESS ST	1926C	Frame Vernacular
508 DIVISION ST	1926C	Frame Vernacular
515 DIVISION ST	1915C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
541 DIVISION ST	1910C	Frame Vernacular
542 DIVISION ST	1910C	Frame Vernacular
548 DIVISION ST	1915C	Frame Vernacular
553 DIVISION ST	1905C	Georgian Revival ca. 1880-present
698 DODECANESE AVE	1937	Masonry Vernacular
703 DODECANESE AVE	1913C	Masonry Vernacular
713-715 DODECANESE AVE	1909C	Frame Vernacular
751 DODECANESE AVE	1919C	Masonry Vernacular
761 DODECANESE AVE	1919C	Masonry Vernacular
763 DODECANESE AVE	1926C	Masonry Vernacular
1400 N FLORIDA AVE	1926C	Mediterranean Revival ca. 1880-1940
700 S FLORIDA AVE	1926C	Masonry Vernacular
* 199 GRAND BLVD	1915C	Frame Vernacular
* 200 GRAND BLVD	1926C	Masonry Vernacular
* 201 GRAND BLVD	1910C	Frame Vernacular
* 209 GRAND BLVD	1915C	Frame Vernacular
* 216 GRAND BLVD	1910C	Frame Vernacular
* 233 GRAND BLVD	1930C	Frame Vernacular
* 303 GRAND BLVD	1919C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
* 305 GRAND BLVD	1926C	Frame Vernacular
310 GRAND BLVD	1915C	Frame Vernacular
400 GRAND BLVD	1919C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
425 GRAND BLVD	1926C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
431 GRAND BLVD	1926C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
517 GRAND BLVD	1930C	Neo-Classical Revival ca. 1880-1940
529 GRAND BLVD	1930C	Masonry Vernacular
543 GRAND BLVD	1915C	Frame Vernacular
545 GRAND BLVD	1935C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
* 101 N GROSSE AVE	1913	Frame Vernacular
* 109 N GROSSE AVE	1913	Frame Vernacular

* 115 N GROSSE AVE	1913	Frame Vernacular
* 121 N GROSSE AVE	1919C	Frame Vernacular
* 130 N GROSSE AVE	1910C	Masonry Vernacular
* 210 N GROSSE AVE	1910C	Frame Vernacular
* 213 N GROSSE AVE	1926C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
* 220 N GROSSE AVE	1910C	Frame Vernacular
226 N GROSSE AVE	1910C	Frame Vernacular
313 N GROSSE AVE	1919C	Frame Vernacular
320 N GROSSE AVE	1919C	Frame Vernacular
326 N GROSSE AVE	1910C	Frame Vernacular
402 N GROSSE AVE	1925C	Frame Vernacular
624 N GROSSE AVE	1925C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
* 112 S GROSSE AVE	1916C	Masonry vernacular
* 226 S GROSSE AVE	1909C	Frame Vernacular
524 S GROSSE AVE	1926C	Frame Vernacular
901 GULF RD	1926C	Mediterranean Revival ca. 1880-1940
109 HIBISCUS ST	1913C	Frame Vernacular
* 124 HIBISCUS ST	1909C	Frame Vernacular
* 131 HIBISCUS ST	1919C	Masonry Vernacular
202 HIBISCUS ST	1909C	Frame Vernacular
310 HIBISCUS ST	1909C	Frame Vernacular
424 HIBISCUS ST	1909C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
200 HIGH ST	1926C	Frame Vernacular
308 HIGH ST	1886C	RESI
321 HIGH ST	1910C	Georgian Revival ca. 1880-present
331 HIGH ST	1915C	Frame Vernacular
114 HOPE ST	1926C	Frame Vernacular
133 HOPE ST	1910C	Frame Vernacular
202 HOPE ST	1926C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
208 HOPE ST	1926C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
301 HOPE ST	1935C	Frame Vernacular
306 HOPE ST	1926C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
315 HOPE ST	1915C	Frame Vernacular
319 HOPE ST	1915C	Frame Vernacular
401 HOPE ST	1915C	Frame Vernacular
402 HOPE ST	1910C	Georgian Revival ca. 1880-present
410 HOPE ST	1926C	Frame Vernacular
447 W ATHENS ST	1884	Second Empire ca. 1855-1885
432 HOPE ST	1930C	Frame Vernacular
506 HOPE ST	1919C	Frame Vernacular
616 HOPE ST	1926C	Frame Vernacular
74 INNESS DR	1926C	Masonry Vernacular
429 INNESS DR	1926C	Mediterranean Revival ca. 1880-1940
444 INNESS DR	1926C	Masonry Vernacular
445 INNESS DR	1926C	Mediterranean Revival ca. 1880-1940
1700 KEYSTONE RD	1906	Frame Vernacular
30 KREAMER ST	1926C	Mediterranean Revival ca. 1880-1940
70 KREAMER ST	1926C	Mediterranean Revival ca. 1880-1940
111 LAKE ST	1926C	Frame Vernacular
126 E LEMON ST	1905C	Frame Vernacular

* 227 E LEMON ST	1919C	Masonry vernacular
12 E LEMON ST	1913C	Frame Vernacular
320 E LEMON ST	1919C	Masonry Vernacular
* 27 W LEMON ST	1926C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
* 33 W LEMON ST	1919C	Frame Vernacular
* 49 W LEMON ST	1926C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
110 W LEMON ST	1926C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
* 119 W LEMON ST	1915C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
227 W LEMON ST	1926C	Frame Vernacular
300 W LEMON ST	1930C	Mediterranean Revival ca. 1880-1940
311 W LEMON ST	1915C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
106 E LIME ST	1926C	Frame Vernacular
321 E LIME ST	1905C	Frame Vernacular
45 W LIME ST	1915C	Frame Vernacular
55 W LIME ST	1926C	Frame Vernacular
56 W LIME ST	1915C	Frame Vernacular
62 W LIME ST	1926C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
66 W LIME ST	1926C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
203 W LIME ST	1915C	Frame Vernacular
229 W LIME ST	1926C	Frame Vernacular
315 W LEMON ST	1926C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
409 W LEMON ST	1930C	Frame Vernacular
407 LINCOLN AVE	1930C	Frame Vernacular
622 LINCOLN AVE	1915C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
814 LINCOLN AVE	1926C	Frame Vernacular
537 MARAGOS ST	1910C	Frame Vernacular
302 E OAKWOOD ST	1930C	Frame Vernacular
* 115 E ORANGE ST	1919C	Frame Vernacular
* 123 E ORANGE ST	1905C	Frame Vernacular
* 129 E ORANGE ST	1905C	Frame Vernacular
* 137 E ORANGE ST	1905C	Frame Vernacular
* 321 E ORANGE ST	1919C	Frame Vernacular
* 334 E ORANGE ST	1919C	Frame Vernacular
* 418 E ORANGE ST	1919C	Frame Vernacular
* 428 E ORANGE ST	1913C	Frame Vernacular
432 E ORANGE ST	1913C	Frame Vernacular
* 433 E ORANGE ST	1926C	Mediterranean Revival ca. 1880-1940
533 E ORANGE ST	1926C	Frame Vernacular
636 E ORANGE ST	1930C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
* 4 W ORANGE ST	1909C	Frame Vernacular
* 12 W ORANGE ST	1913C	Frame Vernacular
* 17 W ORANGE ST	1909C	Frame Vernacular
* 26 W ORANGE ST	1909C	Frame Vernacular
* 29 W ORANGE ST	1909C	Frame Vernacular
* 34 W ORANGE ST	1895C	Frame Vernacular
424 PENT ST	1926C	Frame Vernacular
467 PENT ST	1905C	Frame Vernacular
515 PENT ST	1915C	Frame Vernacular
418 E PINE ST	1915C	Frame Vernacular
424 E PINE ST	1922	Masonry Vernacular

210 PAMPAS AVE	1915C	Frame Vernacular
36 PARK AVE	1926C	Mediterranean Revival ca. 1880-1940
72 PARK AVE	1926C	Masonry Vernacular
115 E PARK ST	1909C	Frame Vernacular
123 1/2 E PARK ST	1919C	Frame Vernacular
26 W PARK ST	1930C	Frame Vernacular
34 W PARK ST	1926C	Frame Vernacular
* 39 W PARK ST	1915C	Frame Vernacular
* 53 W PARK ST	1910C	Frame Vernacular
* 59 W PARK ST	1910C	Frame Vernacular
68 W PARK ST	1910C	Frame Vernacular
76 W PARK ST	1910C	Frame Vernacular
* 79 W PARK ST	1910C	Frame Vernacular
* 22 PARKIN CRT	1915C	Frame Vernacular
* 26 PARKIN CRT	1915C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
120-122 PINEAPPLE ST	1915C	Frame Vernacular
215 1/2 PINEAPPLE ST	1926C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
216 PINEAPPLE ST	1915C	Frame Vernacular
300 PINEAPPLE ST	1915C	Frame Vernacular
326 PINEAPPLE ST	1926C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
420 PINEAPPLE ST	1930C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
424 PINEAPPLE ST	1930C	Masonry Vernacular
* 44 N PINELLAS AVE	1943	Moorish Revival ca. 1880-1910
* 117 N PINELLAS AVE	1913C	Frame Vernacular
* 127 N PINELLAS AVE	1913C	Frame Vernacular
133 N PINELLAS AVE	1913C	Frame Vernacular
214-218 N PINELLAS AVE	1930C	Mission
* 215 N PINELLAS AVE	1913C	Frame Vernacular
221 N PINELLAS AVE	1913C	Frame Vernacular
229 N PINELLAS AVE	1913C	Frame Vernacular
418 N PINELLAS AVE	1926	Frame Vernacular
516 N PINELLAS AVE	1930C	Masonry Vernacular
542 N PINELLAS AVE	1926C	Frame Vernacular
759 N PINELLAS AVE	1915C	Masonry Vernacular
816 N PINELLAS AVE	1915C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
900 N PINELLAS AVE	1915C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
1052 N PINELLAS AVE	1913	Georgian Revival ca. 1880-present
* 101 S PINELLAS AVE	1914	Neo-Classical Revival ca. 1880-1940
* 100-104 S PINELLAS AVE	1926C	Mission
* 15 READ ST	1910C	Frame Vernacular
* 20 READ ST	1926C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
* 21 READ ST(Demolished)	1905C	Georgian Revival ca. 1880-present
* 29 READ ST	1915C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
* 31 READ ST	1930C	Frame Vernacular
* 47 READ ST	1915C	Georgian Revival ca. 1880-present
* 50 READ ST	1915C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
* 53 READ ST	1930C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
* 56 READ ST	1915C	Frame Vernacular
* 57 READ ST [A]	1909C	Masonry Vernacular
* 58 READ ST	1910C	Frame Vernacular

* 62 READ ST	1910C	Frame Vernacular
* 66 READ ST	1919C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
* 101 READ ST	1885C	Frame Vernacular
106 READ ST	1905C	Frame Vernacular
* 112 READ ST	1926C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
* 123 READ ST	1935C	Frame Vernacular
* 153 READ ST	1915C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
* 154 READ ST	1926C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
168 READ ST	1930C	Mission
* 30 N RING AVE	1925C	Masonry Vernacular
* 100 N RING AVE	1905C	Masonry Vernacular
119 N RING AVE	1905C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
* 128 N RING AVE	1905C	Frame Vernacular
318 N RING AVE	1926C	Frame Vernacular
411 N RING AVE	1919C	Frame Vernacular
415 N RING AVE	1919C	Frame Vernacular
419 N RING AVE	1926C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
427 N RING AVE	1926C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
530 RIVERSIDE DR	1926C	Mediterranean Revival ca. 1880-1940
534 RIVERSIDE DR	1926C	Masonry Vernacular
811 RIVERSIDE DR	1926C	Mediterranean Revival ca. 1880-1940
13 N SAFFORD AVE	1919C	Masonry Vernacular
21 N SAFFORD AVE	1926C	Masonry Vernacular
111 N SAFFORD AVE	1913C	Frame Vernacular
* 101-105 S SAFFORD AVE	1905C	Masonry Vernacular
224 SHADDOCK ST	1915C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
* 22 N SPRING BLVD	1890C	Queen Anne (Revival) ca. 1880-1910
* 36 N SPRING BLVD	1895C	Queen Anne (Revival) ca. 1880-1910
* 110 N SPRING BLVD	1902	Shingle ca. 1880-1900
* 134 N SPRING BLVD	1902C	Frame Vernacular
* 144 N SPRING BLVD	1895C	Frame Vernacular
* 150 N SPRING BLVD	1883C	Frame Vernacular
* 164 N SPRING BLVD	1890C	Neo-Classical Revival ca. 1880-1940
* 170 N SPRING BLVD	1890C	Frame Vernacular
* 184 N SPRING BLVD	1900C	Frame Vernacular
* 208 N SPRING BLVD	1910C	Neo-Classical Revival ca. 1880-1940
* 119 S SPRING BLVD	1920C	Frame Vernacular
* 127 S SPRING BLVD	1910C	Frame Vernacular
211 S SPRING BLVD	1915C	Georgian Revival ca. 1880-present
309 S SPRING BLVD	1910C	Frame Vernacular
323 S SPRING BLVD	1926C	Masonry Vernacular
123 E SPRUCE ST	1930C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
129 E SPRUCE ST	1915C	Frame Vernacular
139 E SPRUCE ST	1915C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
538 W SPRUCE ST	1926C	Frame Vernacular
540 W SPRUCE ST	1926C	Frame Vernacular
1716 TALLAHASSEE DR	1926C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
* 19-23 E TARPON AVE	1919C	Masonry Vernacular
* 101-105 E TARPON AVE	1895C	Masonry Vernacular
* 102 E TARPON AVE	1914	Masonry Vernacular

* 111-113 E TARPON AVE	1905C	Masonry Vernacular
* 116-120 E TARPON AVE	1913C	Masonry Vernacular
* 121 E TARPON AVE	1894	Masonry Vernacular
* 128 E TARPON AVE	1913C	Masonry Vernacular
130 E TARPON AVE	1905C	Masonry Vernacular
* 138 E TARPON AVE	1913C	Masonry Vernacular
* 148 E TARPON AVE	1913C	Masonry Vernacular
* 151 E TARPON AVE	1895C	Masonry Vernacular
* 155-159 E TARPON AVE	1905C	Masonry Vernacular
* 160 E TARPON AVE	1908	Masonry Vernacular
* 163-165 E TARPON AVE	1913C	Masonry Vernacular
* 200 E TARPON AVE	1905	Masonry Vernacular
* 203 E TARPON AVE	1913C	Masonry Vernacular
* 210 E TARPON AVE	1913C	Mission
* 214 E TARPON AVE	1919C	Masonry Vernacular
* 218 E TARPON AVE	1913C	Masonry Vernacular
* 301 E TARPON AVE	1905C	Frame Vernacular
* 309 E TARPON AVE	1905C	Frame Vernacular
* 310 E TARPON AVE	1905C	Frame Vernacular
* 312 E TARPON AVE	1913C	Georgian Revival ca. 1880-present
* 317 E TARPON AVE	1905C	Frame Vernacular
* 318 E TARPON AVE	1913C	Frame Vernacular
* 321 E TARPON AVE	1913C	Georgian Revival ca. 1880-present
* 412 E TARPON AVE	1905C	Frame Vernacular
* 420 E TARPON AVE	1905C	Frame Vernacular
* 423 E TARPON AVE(Demolished-new cons.	1919C	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
* 428 E TARPON AVE	1911	Bungalow ca. 1905-1930
* 436 E TARPON AVE	1926C	Georgian Revival ca. 1880-present
* 451 E TARPON AVE	1915C	Masonry Vernacular
* 455 E TARPON AVE	1915C	Masonry Vernacular
* 456 E TARPON AVE	1912	Masonry Vernacular
638 E TARPON AVE	1920C	Masonry Vernacular
642 E TARPON AVE	1925C	Frame Vernacular
649 E TARPON AVE	1920C	Masonry Vernacular
* 20 W TARPON AVE	1890C	Frame Vernacular
* 32 W TARPON AVE	1905	Shingle ca. 1880-1900
* 53 W TARPON AVE	1888	Frame Vernacular
405 WHITCOMB DR	1926C	Masonry Vernacular
* 57 READ ST [B]	1910C	Frame Vernacular
324 E PINE ST	1925	Mediterranean Revival ca. 1880-1940
DODECANESE BLVD.	1939	Mediterranean Revival ca. 1880-1940
DODECANESE BLVD	1935	Mediterranean Revival ca. 1880-1940
DODECANESE BLVD	1940	Mediterranean Revival ca. 1880-1940
DODECANESE BLVD.	1927	Mediterranean Revival ca. 1880-1940
DODECANESE BLVD.	1941	Mediterranean Revival ca. 1880-1940
122 ROOSEVELT BLVD	1930	Frame Vernacular
18 N RING AVE	1926	Frame Vernacular
877 ANCLOTE RD	1947	Art Deco ca. 1920-1940
877 ANCLOTE RD	1947	No style
877 ANCLOTE RD	1947	No style

877 ANCLOTE RD
1029 GULF RD
355 ANCLOTE RD
* 137 N. GROSSE AVE

1947 No style
1928 Mixed, None Dominant
1928 Masonry Vernacular
1915c Frame Vernacular

APPENDIX B
DEFINITIONS

ADAPTIVE USE: The process of converting a building to a use other than that for which it was originally designed.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION: A federal agency that includes cabinet rank officials and residentially-appointed civilian members to advise the president and congress on matters pertaining to history and to historic preservation and assist federal departments and agencies in observing their preservation responsibilities.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE: A location that has yielded or may yield information on history or prehistory. An archaeological site contains physical remains of the past. An archaeological site is found within archaeological zones, historic sites, or historic districts.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ZONE: A geographically defined area, designated pursuant to this section, which may reasonably be expected to yield information on local history or prehistory based upon broad prehistoric or historic settlement patterns.

BUILDING: A structure created to shelter any form of human activity. This may refer to a house, barn, garage, church, hotel, packing house, or similar structure. Buildings refer to a historically or architecturally related complex, such as a house or jail, or a barn.

DEMOLITION: The complete removal of a building or an improvement, or any part thereof.

HISTORIC DISTRICT: A geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, objects, or area, which are united by past events aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district also may be comprised of individual resources which are separated geographically but are thematically linked by association or history.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD: A board of citizens created by local ordinance and charged with enforcing provisions of local laws governing historic districts and buildings.

HISTORIC PROPERTY OR HISTORIC RESOURCE: Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, object, or other real or personal property of historical, architectural, or archaeological value. The properties may include, but are not limited to, monuments, memorials, Indian habitations, ceremonial sites, abandoned settlements, sunken or abandoned ships, engineering works, treasure trove, artifacts or other objects with intrinsic historical or archaeological value, or any part thereof, relating to the history, government, and culture of the State.

HISTORIC SITE: A single lot or portion of a lot containing an improvement, landscape feature, or archaeological site, or a historically related complex of improvements, landscape features or archaeological sites that may yield information on history or prehistory.

HISTORIC SURVEY: A comprehensive survey involving the identification, research and

documentation of buildings, sites and structures of any historical, cultural, archaeological or architectural importance.

MITIGATION: A process designed to prevent adverse impact of an activity on cultural resources, by the systematic removal of the prehistoric, historic, or architectural data in order to acquire the fundamental information necessary for understanding the property within its proper historic context. For structures, at minimum, this may require primary archival studies, informant interviews, measured drawings, and large scale photography. For archaeological sites, at minimum, this may require literature studies, informant interviews, field survey, excavation, and artifact analysis. All mitigation projects require the preparation of reports.

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK: Authorized in 1935 and implemented in 1960, a Federal program that identifies sites and buildings of clearly national significance.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES: Established by Congress in 1935, the National Register of Historic Places is a listing of culturally significant buildings, structures, objects, sites and districts in the United States. The listing is maintained by the U.S. Department of the Interior.

OBJECT: A material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical, or scientific value that may be by nature or design, movable, yet related to a specific setting or environment.

PRESERVATION: The identification, evaluation, recordation, documentation, analysis, recovery, interpretation, curation, acquisition, protection, management, rehabilitation, restoration, stabilization, maintenance, of reconstruction of historic properties.

RECONSTRUCTION: The Authentic reproduction of a building or site that once existed, but disappeared or was demolished.

REHABILITATION: The act or process of returning a property to a state of utility through repair or alteration which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions or features of the property that are significant to its historical, architectural, and cultural values.

RESOURCE: Sites, buildings, structures, objects, districts, and area, public or private, singly or in combination.

RESTORATION: The creation of an authentic reproduction beginning with existing parts of an original object or building.

SITE: The location of a significant event, activity, building, structure, or archaeological resource.

STRUCTURE: A work made up of interdependent and interrelated parts in a definite pattern of organization. Constructed by man, it may be an engineering project large in scale, such as a bridge, wall, gate, or building, or small in scale, such as monuments or fountains.

APPENDIX C
HISTORY OF PRESERVATION

Federal historic preservation legislation actually dates back to 1906, when Congress approved the Antiquities Act, levying penalties for damaging or destroying historic or prehistoric sites located on public lands and authorizing the president to reserve appropriate Federal landmarks for protection. The 1935 Historic Sites act, which authorized the Secretary of Interior to initiate a survey of nationally important sites, constituted the first declaration of a national preservation policy. The 1935 legislation established the National Register of Historic Places, a list of culturally significant buildings and sites in the United States.

Federally chartered in 1949, the National Trust for Historic preservation lobbied diligently for adoption of stronger Federal legislation to protect historic resources. Its efforts were dramatized in the 1950's and 1960's by the manifold destruction of historic sites that resulted from construction of the interstate highway system. In reaction to mounting citizen concern, Congress in 1966 enacted the National Historic Preservation Act, which called for a systematic appraisal of cultural resources. The act authorized establishment of State historic preservation offices to direct activity and expanded the National Register program to include sites of State and local importance. A critical feature of the act was Section 106, which requires review of projects employing Federal funds to determine the impact of the projects on historic resources. Section 106 has produced thousands of studies and a resulting rescue of historic buildings and artifacts located in the path of Federally- funded projects. Hitherto, such projects would have proceeded without regard for the presence of historic resources.

The 1966 act also created the Federal Advisory Council on Historic preservation to advise the president and Congress on historic preservation matters. Expanding upon that issue, the President in 1971 signed Executive Order 11593 directing Federal agencies to adopt measures for identifying and nominating properties under their control that are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The President also ordered a review of Federal programs to insure that they would not adversely affect National Register properties, if avoidable.

Congress in 1976 enacted the first of what became a series of tax laws providing incentives for the rehabilitation of old or historic buildings. Modifications to the original piece of legislation were made in 1978 and 1981. The 1986 Tax Reform Act altered but did not discard the incentives. Across the land, thousands of old buildings, many of them historic cornerstones of the communities in which they resided, have been returned to *active use in* the past decade. Deteriorated neighborhoods have sprung back to life. Historic preservation has attracted interest from segments of the business and governmental community that were previously unaware of it.

Just thirty years ago, communities focused preservation efforts on a few singular buildings associated with prominent persons or great events. Today, historic districts, main streets, and industrial and commercial areas attract preservation attention. Newspapers commonly report archaeological discoveries.

Amendments to the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act that were approved by Congress in 1980 encouraged strengthening of local legislation for the designation and protection of historic resources. Many local units of government had formulated such legislation before 1980, but had come under legal attack, particularly before the 1978 Supreme Court decision in the case of *Peru? Central Transportation Company versus the City of New York*, which upheld the constitutionality of employing the so-called "police power" of local government for aesthetic purposes.

Florida has emerged in recent years as a national leader among states in adopting historic preservation legislation, funding programs, and organizing public and private preservation activities. No other state presently (1988) allocates an equivalent amount of public funds for the preservation of historic resources. The Florida Archives and History Act of 1967 (Chapter 267, Florida Statutes) is the principal piece of historic preservation legislation in the State and is recognized as one of the strongest such laws in the country. It defines the authority and responsibility of the Florida Department of State for protecting historic resources and establishes an organizational framework for accomplishing the task.

Incorporated in 1978, the Florida Trust for Historic preservation, a private organization, encourages public participation in historic preservation. An historic preservation trust fund has been created by the Florida legislature. The fund, which draws upon Federal allocations, State legislative appropriations, and private gifts, offers a source of funds for matching grant assistance to community preservation projects, rehabilitation of historic buildings, and historic preservation planning.

Florida's 1975 Local Government Comprehensive Planning Act (LCGPA) laid the foundation for local preservation planning in the state. The act lists mandatory elements for inclusion in the general plans, including a "historic preservation and scenic" element as one of the options. The 1985 Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulation Act, which amended a portion of the 1975 legislation, requires coastal communities to address the preservation of archaeological and historic resources in their planning efforts. Although communities can fulfill the requirement by addressing the issue of preservation in each of the mandatory elements, the preparation of a separate element appears to be the most effective way to comply with the statutory directive. The legislation requires land use maps or map series developed for the land use plan to identify historic district boundaries and designate historically significant properties meriting protection, and to identify within the housing element historically significant buildings for *the purpose of* conservation, rehabilitation or replacement. The statutory provisions governing adoption of plans by jurisdictions located within the coastal zone specifically require them to address preservation concerns in each of the general plan elements. Furthermore, the intergovernmental coordination *element* requires that local government comprehensive plans be consistent with the State Comprehensive Plan and the regional policy plan, including historic preservation goals and policies.

In recent years, the thrust of legislative activity regarding comprehensive planning has been inspired by concern that rapid population growth and the development of accompanying physical infrastructure is outstripping the State's environmental capacities. Historic

preservation, which looks toward reuse of old buildings and conservation of significant archaeological resources, offers a logical and obvious response to the challenge of providing for increased growth. Rehabilitation occurs in areas that are already developed and minimizes the expenditures of government upon infrastructure to meet the needs of increased numbers of residents.

Under the 1966 Federal legislation, each State is required to produce a State historic preservation plan, a responsibility assigned to the State Historic Preservation Officer. The first such statewide plan for Florida was published in 1970 by the Department of State's Division of Archives, History and Records Management (now the Division of Historical Resources), which administers the state's historic preservation program. It is that division's responsibility to direct the survey of archaeological and historic sites and properties throughout the state and assist local sponsors in planning and implementing historic preservation programs and activities.

APPENDIX D
PUBLIC POLICY

Historic preservation involves a broad coalition of interests, including numerous agencies from all levels of government, residents, citizens, professional groups, and public and private organizations. The implementation of an effective historic preservation program within the City of Tarpon Springs requires awareness by officials, administrators, and residents of the responsibilities and functions of the organizations that are involved in the historic preservation process. For example, City administrators or local residents undertaking activities that fall within the purview of federal or state law or regulation should understand what is required of them and how they may obtain information and assistance that will permit compliance.

There are agencies of City government that presently are assigned historic preservation responsibilities and functions or that may exercise such responsibilities under recommended changes in administrative procedures. Those agencies and their functions are listed in this chapter, which also contains a discussion of the respective roles that federal, state, city, municipal, and private organizations have in the historic preservation process. This discussion is designed as an educational aid in understanding the process and to provide a base of information for discussion of programs, recommendations, goals, and objectives contained in subsequent sections of this element.

A. Federal Government

The U.S. Department of Interior is the federal agency charged with responsibility for implementing the federal historic preservation program. The program includes administration of nationally significant sites, maintenance of the National Register of Historic Places, Historic American Buildings (HABS) survey, and ancillary programs, administration of grants to states for historic preservation activities, development of guidelines for survey, establishment of rehabilitation standards and review of applications for tax certifications for historic buildings, and, in general, assistance and advice regarding preservation issues. The State Historic Preservation Office (located in the Florida Department of State) is the responsible state agency for implementing the federal program.

The federal impact on local historic resources is most often exerted through Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, which requires that federal agencies consider what effect their actions, and actions they may assist, permit, or license, may have on historic properties. In such cases, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) must be given a "reasonable opportunity to comment" on the activity. That may include construction of highways and wastewater treatment plants; issuance of permits by the Corps of Engineers for marine dredge and fill projects; rehabilitation or redevelopment projects funded through a Community Development Block Grant (CDBG); and construction of banks, among others.

Section 106 applies to properties that have been listed in the National Register of Historic Places, properties that have been determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register, and properties that may be eligible but have not been evaluated. In coastal areas such as the City of Tarpon Springs, the Corps of Engineers routinely

requires an assessment to determine the effect of a proposed project upon any potential historic resource. Compliance by the City of Tarpon Springs or residents of the City with federal historic preservation laws and regulations must be coordinated through the State Historic Preservation Officer, whose role, responsibilities, and location within the state administrative system is explained below.

B. State of Florida

The state's responsibility for protecting and preserving historic resources is exercised through a variety of departments and agencies, but principally through the Department of State's Division of Historical Resources. The director of the division is designated as the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and thus coordinates the federal program in Florida as well as directs the administration of the state program.

The division, which derives its authority from Chapter 167, Florida Statutes, functions as the state's chief manager of historic properties, and is charged with the following responsibilities:

1. Cooperate with federal and state agencies, local governments, and private organizations and individuals to direct and conduct a statewide survey of historic resources and maintain an inventory of those resources.
2. Develop a comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan.
3. Identify and nominate eligible properties to the National Register of Historic Places and administer applications for such nominations.
4. Cooperate with federal and state agencies, local governments, and organizations and individuals to insure that historic resources are considered at all levels of planning and development.
5. Advise and assist, as appropriate, federal and state agencies in carrying out their historic preservation responsibilities and programs.
6. Administer the State of Florida's responsibilities under the provisions of the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act.
7. Take other necessary actions to protect, preserve, and foster an appreciation for historic resources, including review of activities of other state agencies that may affect historic resources.

Chapter 267 also spells out the responsibilities of other state agencies in the preservation process. They must, for example, provide the Division of Historic Resources opportunity to comment on activities, such as highway construction, that might exert an impact on historic resources. The agencies are also by statute required to locate, inventory, and evaluate historic properties under their ownership or control. The Department of Community Affairs plays a major role in the preservation process through its review of developments of regional impact and administration of the areas of critical state concern program.

The Division of Historic Resources administers the federal and state grant funds for historic preservation activities. Those funds include a portion of the federal allocation for historic preservation distributed to each state on an annual basis and monies contributed to the Florida Historic preservation Trust Fund, whose principal source is legislative appropriation. In this function and others, the division is assisted by a nine-member

Historic preservation Advisory Council, whose participants are appointed by the Secretary of State.

Other preservation programs administered or coordinated by the division include the Florida Main Street program, the Certified Local Government (CLG) program, applications for federal tax credits for rehabilitation of historic properties, and the state marker program.

As part of the responsibilities enumerated above, the division maintains the Florida Master Site File, a standardized list of historic resources, architectural and archaeological, found in the state. The division issues guidelines, financial assistance and professional advice to local governments and non-profit organizations that undertake surveys to locate, identify, and evaluate properties for inclusion in the list.

C. City of Tarpon Springs

The ultimate governmental responsibility for preserving the cultural heritage of the City of Tarpon Springs rests with local government, which is the instrumentality of government that essentially wields the "police power" or authority to regulate land use.

Departments of City Government:

The departments of city government that exercise roles which potentially involve historic resources include the departments of Building, Planning and Zoning, Engineering, Public Utilities, and Public Works. Their impact is registered through participation in various processes and activities that potentially exert an impact on historic resources. That notably includes review and approval of applications by property owners and residents for permits to engage in land altering activities, management of city properties and lands, maintenance and development of utility easements and public rights-of-way, and other activities.

Equally important is the role of these departments and agencies of city government in the process of drafting rules for administration, preparing regulations and codes, drafting ordinances, and, of course, assisting in the preparation and adoption of plans, particularly the Comprehensive Plan. It is those instruments of law, regulation, and administration through which the city government can most effectively influence the protection and preservation of historic resources. This Historic Preservation Element contains an examination of the Building Code, Comprehensive Plan, Zoning Code, Land Development Regulations, and permitting procedures with specific recommendations that will help insure greater protection for historic resources.

D. Private Organizations

There are numerous private organizations at the federal, state, and local level involved in the historic preservation process. None, of course, exercises any legal or regulatory responsibility for the protection of historic resources, unless the particular entity actually owns such property or is assigned applicable trusteeship under law. Such organizations nevertheless play a vital role in preserving historic resources by providing useful information or services, making available legal measures necessary for implementing

certain preservation activities (such as facade easements), or even lending financial assistance.

National Trust for Historic Preservation:

Chartered by the Congress in 1949, the National Trust is a quasi-public organization that provides assistance, advice, and some funding to private organizations for historic preservation activities and serves as the principal national lobbying group for preservation concerns. The National Trust produces educational and information journals and technical publications. The organization maintains a national headquarters in Washington D.C. and regional field offices.

Florida Trust for Historic Preservation:

Organized in 1979, the Florida Trust is the state equivalent of the National Trust. It provides information and assistance to individuals and organizations, assists the Department of State in fulfilling its historic preservation responsibilities, and currently maintains one historic property. The Florida Trust has initiated a revolving fund and is empowered to serve as a recipient for charitable donations, such as facade easements, that serve historic preservation purposes.

Florida Anthropological Society:

An organization of professional archaeologists practicing in Florida, the council can provide information about archaeological sites in Florida as well as the lists of individuals knowledgeable about resources in specific areas.

Florida Historical Society:

The oldest scholarly organization in the state, the society issues a quarterly publication of scholarly articles and book reviews. The society also maintains at the University of South Florida a collection of publications on Florida history.

Tarpon Springs Area Historical Society:

The Historical Society is the main repository for local historical documents and artifacts in the City. It has been instrumental in preserving the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Depot where, together with the office of the Main Street Manager, it maintains its collection.

Tarpon Springs Main Street:

Main Street is a highly successful program designed to bring about the economic revitalization of older commercial cores of small cities. A program of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Florida Main Street is administered by the Bureau of Historic Preservation, Florida Department of State. The Bureau provides coordination, technical assistance, and support to Main Street cities and their managers. Both the Bureau and the National Main Street Center are actively involved in manager training programs, resource team meetings, and numerous other Main Street activities. Tarpon Springs is one of a number of small Florida cities that participated in the Main Street program.

APPENDIX E
PRESERVATION LAWS

A. Federal Laws:

Antiquities Act of 1906

Public Law 59-209 16 U.S.C, 431-33

This act authorizes the President to designate historic and natural resources of national significance located on federally owned or controlled lands as national monuments. It provides for the protection of all historic and prehistoric ruins and objects of antiquity located on Federal lands by providing criminal sanctions against excavation, injury, or destruction of such antiquities without the permission of the Secretary of the department having jurisdiction over such resources. The Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and Defense are authorized to issue permits for archaeological investigations on lands under their control to recognized educational and scientific institutions for the purpose of systematically and professionally gathering data of scientific value. For further information consult the Interagency Resources Division, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Historic Sites Act of 1935

Public Law 74-292

This act establishes as national policy the preservation for public use of historic resources by giving the Secretary of the Interior the power to make historic surveys to document, evaluate, acquire, and preserve archaeological and historic sites across the country. It led to the eventual establishment within the National Park Service of the Historic Sites Survey, the Historic American Buildings Survey, and the Historic American Engineering Record. For further information consult the Associate Director for Cultural Resources, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 Public Law

89-665 16 U.S.C. 470-470m.

This act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to expand and maintain a National Register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of local, State, and national significance and to grant funds to States for the purpose of undertaking comprehensive statewide historic surveys and preparing snatching grants-in-aid to the States for the preservation, acquisition, and development of National Register properties and provides funding to the National Trust for Historic Preservation to implement its programs. The Advisory Council on Historic preservation was established through this act to advise the President and Congress on matters relating to historic preservation and to comment on federally licensed, funded, or executed undertakings affecting National Register properties. Under section 106, Federal agencies are required to take into account the effect of their proposed undertakings on properties listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register before the expenditure of Federal funds or the issuance of any licenses, and to allow the Advisory Council a reasonable opportunity to comment. For further information about grants or nominations, consult the Associate Director for Cultural Resources, National Park Service,

U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. For further information on the council's procedures, consult the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Old Post Office Building, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Room 809, Washington, D.C. 20004. This act was amended significantly by the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980.

The Department of Transportation Act of 1966

Public Law 89-670 23 U.S.C. 138 –“4(f)”

This act directs the Secretary of Transportation not to approve any program or project that requires the use of land from a historic site of national, State, or local significance as determined by Federal, State, or local officials having jurisdiction thereof unless (1) there is no feasible and prudent alternative to the use of such land, and (2) such program includes all possible planning to minimize harm to such historic property. This means that the Federal Highway Administration, the Federal Aviation Administration, the Urban Mass Transportation Administration, and *the* U.S. Coast Guard must consider the potential effect of their projects on historic resources whether or not the historic resource affected is listed in or determined to be eligible for the National Register. For further information consult the Office of Environmental Affairs, U.S. Department of Transportation, Washington, D.C. 20590.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969

Public Law 91-190 42 U.S.C. 4321 et. seq. (1970)

This act obligates Federal agencies to consider the environmental costs of their projects as part of the Federal planning process. For major actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment, Federal agencies are to prepare an environmental impact statement. The Department of the Interior and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation comment on environmental impact statements to evaluate impact on historic resources. For information consult the Office of Review and Compliance, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Old Post Office Building, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Room 809, Washington, D.C. 20004.

Executive Order 11593, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment

16 U.S.C., 470 (Supp. 1, 1971)

With this order, the President directs Federal agencies to take a leadership role in preserving, restoring, and maintaining the historic environment of the Nation. Federal agencies must survey, inventory, and nominate all historic resources under their jurisdiction or control (to the extent that the agency substantially exercises the attributes of ownership) to the National Register. Until these processes are completed, agency heads must exercise caution to assure that potentially qualified Federal property is not inadvertently transferred, sold, demolished, or substantially altered. When planning projects, agencies are urged to request the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior as to the eligibility for National Register

listing of properties whose resource value is questionable or has not been inventoried. Agencies are directed to institute procedures, in consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, to ensure that Federal plans and programs contribute to the preservation and enhancement of non-federally owned historic resources. The procedures of the Advisory Council on

Historic Preservation recommend that Federal agencies comply by identifying all potential historic resources in the environmental impact area of projects which they fund, license, or execute. Properties that have been determined eligible under this process receive the same protection as National Register listed properties under section 106 of the National Historic preservation Act, as amended, but they are not eligible to be considered for National Park Service matching grants-in-aid. For information and procedures on requesting determinations of eligibility, consult the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. Substantial portions of the order were incorporated into and modified by the National Preservation Act Amendments of 1980.

The Archaeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974

Public Law 93-291 16 U.S.C. 469a

This act calls for the preservation of historic and archaeological data that would otherwise be lost as a result of Federal construction or other federally licensed or assisted activities. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, or the agency itself, to undertake recovery, protection, and preservation of such data. When Federal agencies find that their undertakings may cause irreparable damage to archaeological resources, the agencies shall notify the Secretary of the Interior, in writing, of the situation. The agencies involved may undertake recovery and preservation with their own project funds, or they may request the Secretary of the Interior to undertake preservation measures.

Archaeological salvage or recording by the Historic American Buildings Survey or the Historic American Engineering Record are among the alternatives available to the Secretary. This act presents two innovations over previous law: (1) previously, only dams were covered, now all Federal projects are; and (2) up to 1 percent of project funds may be used for this purpose. For further information consult the Interagency Resources Division, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. This act was amended by the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980.

Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 Public Law

93-333

This act replaces the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) categorical grant programs that previously funded urban renewal, planning, and other federally assisted community development activities with a comprehensive block grant program. Funds may be used for a broad range of community development activities. The acquisition, rehabilitation, preservation, and restoration of historic properties, historic preservation planning and surveys, and adaptive use of historic resources may be funded with block grants. Funds may be used as the match for grant money from NPS. Communities receiving

funds must comply with Federal laws and regulations protecting historic resources; HUD has delegated these responsibilities directly to the recipients who now function as Federal officials. For further information consult the Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C. 20410.

Emergency Home Purchase Assistance Act of 1974 Public
Law 93-449 12 U.S.C.1723e

This act authorizes Federal insurance for loans to finance the restoration or rehabilitation of residential structures listed in or eligible for the National Register. Address inquiries to Director, Title 1 Insured Loan Division, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 7th Street, SW, Room 6133, Washington, D.C. 20410.

Amendment to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965
Public Law 94-422 16 U.S.C. 4601-4 1976

This act allows the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, to increase the maximum percentage of Federal funding from 50 percent to 70 percent for statewide historic preservation plans, surveys, and project plans as allowed under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. It establishes a Historic Preservation Fund to carry out the provisions of this act and establishes the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation as an independent agency. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act is amended to direct Federal agencies to take into account in the planning process properties eligible for inclusion in the National Register, as well as those already listed. For further information consult the Associate Director for Cultural Resources, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976
Public Law 94-541 90 STAT. 2505, 40 U.S.C. 175

This act requires the General Service Administration (GSA) to acquire structures of historic or architectural significance for Federal office buildings. Unless the choice is infeasible and imprudent, GSA will give preference in its purchase and utilization of space to historic structures over other existing structures and over the alternative of new construction. GSA is also required to encourage the public use of such buildings by accommodating commercial, cultural, educational, and recreational uses of them both during and outside regular Federal working hours and to provide the handicapped access to them. Address inquiries to Historic Preservation Officer, General Services Administration, Washington, D.C. 20450.

Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 Public Law 96-95

This act establishes terms and conditions for the granting of permits to excavate or remove archaeological resources on public or Indian land. It provides for the custody and disposition of resources removed and imposes criminal penalties for excavating,

removing, or damaging archaeological resources on these lands without a permit, and civil penalties for violating regulations or permits issued under this act. It directs the Secretary of the Interior to improve cooperation and exchange of information between (1) private individuals with collections of archaeological resources and data, and (2) Federal authorities responsible for the protection of archaeological resources on public and Indian land and professional archaeologists. For further information, consult the Interagency Resources Division, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980
Public Law 96-515

These amendments continue existing National Register programs, require public and local government participation in the nomination process, and prohibit listing of properties if the owner objects. The amendments specifically authorize the National Historic Landmarks program, strengthen the role of State programs, establish statutory authority for existing elements of programs (such as SHPOs, review boards, and public participation), and establish statutory standards for State programs. The amendments require the States and the Department of the Interior to establish mechanisms to certify qualified local governments to participate in nomination and funding programs. Ten percent of historic preservation fund (HPF) money is authorized for preserving threatened National Historic Landmarks, demonstration projects, and training in preservation skills. The amendments authorize \$150 million annually for the HPF program for fiscal years 1982-87 and federally guaranteed market-rate loans for preserving National Register properties, surveys and nominations, recording of buildings to be lost, appointment of agency preservation officers, leasing of historic Federal buildings, and increased sensitivity of Federal programs to meeting preservation objectives.

B: State of Florida Laws:

The Historical Resources Act (Chapter 267, FS. 1986)

This act, initially signed into law by the Governor in 1967, contains Florida's primary historic preservation legislation. Citing the necessity to preserve the State's cultural heritage, the law promulgates a series of goals and objectives for State action. It lists the historic preservation responsibilities *for* each state agency in the Executive Branch, paralleling those in the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act, which apply to Federal agencies. The Florida law creates the Division of Historical Resources within the Department of State as the agency responsible for coordinating and overseeing the State's historic preservation activities. The division is charged under the law with carrying out on behalf of the State the programs established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Florida Environmental Land and Water Management Act of 1972
(Chapter 280, F.S. 1986)

This act established "Areas of Critical State Concern" and requires within such areas a review of the impact of projects upon historic and archaeological sites.

The Florida Coastal Management Act of 1978 (Chapter 380, F.S. 1985)

Environmental impact statements, required under this act, must address historic resources.

The Florida State Comprehensive Planning Act of 1972
(Chapter 186, F.S.) and **The State Comprehensive Plan**
(Chapter 187, F.S.)

These acts direct the development of a State comprehensive plan, create regional planning councils, and set forth requirements for protecting historic resources in State, local, and regional planning efforts.

The Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land
Development Regulation Act (Chapter 163, F.S. 1986)

This act requires historic resources to be address in each of the mandatory elements prepared in conformance with State planning requirements.

Assessments: Part II Special Classes of Property
(Chapter 193.441-193, 623 F.5.)

This act provides for a reduction in property taxes through a deferred tax liability for the protection of archaeological and historic sites through development rights transfers.

Conservation Easements (Chapter 704.06 (3) F.S.)

This act provides economic incentives for protecting historic resources through less than fee acquisitions.

Offenses Concerning Dead Bodies and Graves (Chapter 872, F.5.1985)

Although not a historic preservation law, the provision of this act may apply to prehistoric and historic grave sites.

Preservation of Cemeteries and Burials (Chapter 872.05, F.S. 1987)

Although not originally intended as a preservation law, 872.05, F.S. 1987, provides penalties for willfully destroying, mutilating, defacing, injuring or removing any tomb, monument, gravestone, burial mound, earthen or shell monument containing human skeletal remains or associated burial artifacts. Such action is a misdemeanor of the first degree. However, if the damage to such properly is greater than \$100 or if any property removed is greater than \$100 in value, then the perpetrator is guilty of a felony of the

third degree.

Further, Section 872.05, Florida Statutes provides that any person who knows or has reason to know that an unmarked human burial is being disturbed, destroyed, defaced, mutilated, removed, excavated, or exposed shall immediately notify the local law enforcement agency with jurisdiction in the area where the unmarked human burial is located. When an unmarked human burial is discovered other than during an archaeological excavation authorized by the State or an educational institution, all activity that may disturb the unmarked human burial shall cease immediately, and the district medical examiner shall be notified. Such activity shall not resume unless specifically authorized by the district medical examiner or State Archaeologist.

Waterfront Property (Chapter 2005-157, Laws of Florida - HB 955)

Is an act relating to waterfront property. It addresses working waterfronts. Among other things, it provides a definition for recreational and commercial working waterfronts and requires counties to include strategies for preserving recreational and commercial working waterfronts within their comprehensive plans. It also addresses the expediting of permits for marinas that set aside boat slips for public access; provides technical assistance to waterfront communities through the creation of the Waterfronts Florida Program within DCA; and requires that \$1 from every boat registration fee be deposited into the Marine Conservation Trust Fund and used for public launching facilities.

APPENDIX F

**MAP OF TARPON SPRINGS
NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT**

