

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

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

1. Name of Property

historic name CHURCH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number /8PA593

2. Location

street & number Church Street (Avenue) from 9th Street to 17th Street N/A not for publication

city or town Dade City N/A vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Pasco code 101 zip code 33525

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

[Signature] DSHPO 7-11-97
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

[Signature] Edson H. Beall 8/21/97
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
34	17	buildings
0	0	sites
1	4	structures
0	0	objects
35	21	total

Name of related multiple property listings

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- RELIGION/religious facility
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- SOCIAL/meeting hall
- INDUSTRY/waterworks
- EDUCATION/school

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- RELIGION/religious facility
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- SOCIAL/meeting hall
- INDUSTRY/waterworks
- EDUCATION/school

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation BRICK, CONCRETE
- walls WOOD: Weatherboard
- BRICK, STUCCO
- roof ASPHALT
- other BRICK, WOOD
- CONCRETE

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- Criteria A through G with checkboxes and descriptions.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- Documentation checkboxes: preliminary determination, previously listed, landmark, survey, engineering record.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING and DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1886 - 1946

Significant Dates

1886
1887

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

#

CHURCH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Name of Property

PASCO, FLORIDA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Approx. 14 acres

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	7	3	8	2	4	6	0	3	1	3	7	8	6	0
	Zone		Easting			Northing									
2	1	7	3	8	3	3	2	0	3	1	3	7	8	6	0

3	1	7	3	8	3	3	2	0	3	1	3	7	8	2	0
	Zone		Easting			Northing									
4	1	7	3	8	2	4	6	0	3	1	3	7	8	2	0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Rebecca Spain Schwarz, Architect; Gary V. Goodwin, Historic Preservation Planner

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date July, 1997

street & number R.A. Gray Building, 500 S. Bronough Street telephone (904) 487-2333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1

**CHURCH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Dade City, Pasco County, Florida**

Architectural Classification:

OTHER: Frame Vernacular

BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN

LATE VICTORIAN (Folk Victorian)

QUEEN ANNE

GOTHIC REVIVAL

OTHER: Masonry Vernacular

COLONIAL REVIVAL

MODERNE

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 2

**CHURCH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Dade City, Pasco County, Florida**

Summary

Church Street (presently called Church Avenue) was named for the large number of churches located there; many of them have been there since the mid-1880s/early 1890s. Church Street runs east-west, one block south of and parallel to Meridian Avenue, one of Dade City's principal streets. The area included in the proposed historic district extends from 9th Street on the east to one-half block east of 17th Street on the west. It measures approximately 14 acres, and has thirty-five contributing and twenty-one non-contributing resources, including a historic water tower. Most of the residences are one- and two-story buildings with wood, brick, stucco, or concrete block exterior finishes. There is a unique mix of styles, ranging from traditional frame vernacular and masonry vernacular examples popular from all decades, to the more elaborate Victorian styles from the turn of the century and the eclectic Period Revivals and Bungalows of the early 20th century. All of the houses are set back uniformly from the street, while most of the churches are set back a little further.

Setting

This portion of Church Street has always been a prominent residential area which first developed in the late 1880s as Dade City grew from an isolated frontier settlement to a railroad town and county seat. Two railroad lines were built through Dade City in 1885 and 1886, the second one passed along the eastern edge of the survey area. Due to its prominent location adjacent to the railroad and only a few blocks southwest of the courthouse square, Church Street became a fashionable residential district during the early development years of Dade City. In addition to the residences and churches, this portion of Church Street was also home to a grammar school, high school and the Central Florida Normal College which shared buildings on a large lot at Church Street and College Street (today's 14th Street). Only the 1914 high school building remains today from this educational complex, and has been included in this proposal although it faces 14th Street. As the town grew, other service oriented buildings were constructed along Church Street, including the Modern looking Municipal Pumping Station (Dade City Water Works) circa 1915 and the Bungalow style American Legion Center circa 1927. Today, these eight blocks are characterized by the large moss draped oak trees which line both sides of the street along most of the blocks (Photographs 30-32). The original brick paving, however, has been covered over with asphalt paving.

Physical Description

The second railroad through Dade City, the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad that went to Plant City, and later became the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, was built in 1886. The depot for the new railroad line was constructed on Front Street (today's 8th Street) at the west end of Meridian Street (now Avenue), in the newly surveyed town of Dade City, one block north of Church Street. The railroad track paralleled Front Street along the west side, flanking both sides of the depot, and passed by the eastern end of the Church Street historic

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 3

**CHURCH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Dade City, Pasco County, Florida**

district. In 1887 the southern third of Hernando County became Pasco County and by 1889 Dade City was incorporated and selected as the official county seat. A wood frame courthouse was constructed but was replaced by the existing brick building in 1909. The new town center revolved around the new Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad depot, nearby commercial buildings, and the Pasco County Courthouse.

Several subdivisions were created around the new town center between 1887 and 1889, some of which included lots along Church Street. Those included Grady's Addition, Anderson's Addition, Baldwin's Second Addition, McMinn's Addition, Campbell's Addition, and Rivers Addition, all located between 9th Street and 15th Street (Pasco County Plat Book 1, pages 3 and 4). The first church built on this street was the First United Methodist Church, completed by July 1889. This building is still there today (Photograph 5), although it has been moved westward on the site and renovated several times (First Methodist Church of Dade City 1986). On the west side of College Street (today's 14th Street), just south of Church Street, was the old Dade City Grammar School building which was also used for many summers by the Central Florida Normal College, established in 1887. Several residences built along Church Street in the late 1880s to early 1890s may have included the McCutcheon-McIntosh House (Photograph 4), Catherine McIntosh House, Platt-Carter-Cochrane House (Photograph 8), Raymond-Brown-Lock House (Photograph 14), and Dr. R.D. Sistrunk's House (Photograph 16), although exact dates are not known (Horgan 1992; Dayton personal communication February 26, 1996).

Pasco County had 4,500 residents by 1890, 321 of whom were living within the city limits of Dade City. The decade prior to the new century proved very busy for Dade City and the Church Street area. The second church built on this street was the College Street Baptist Church (later renamed the First Baptist Church of Dade City), completed in May 1892. It was a wood frame structure located on the northeast corner of Church Street and College Street, hence its name. This building burned to the ground in June 1899, and was replaced by a second wood frame church a year later. The new church was state-of-the-art with a gothic bell tower and stained glass windows. This church building was later replaced by the existing red brick structure in the 1950s (Photograph 27). In 1894, the third church on Church Street was completed. This was the First Presbyterian Church, which featured a tall narthex, pointed tower, and shake shingle roof (Photograph 17). Although moved inward on the site and numerous wings added to the rear, this building has retained most of its original configuration and architectural elements (The First Presbyterian Church 1988).

By May 1895, Dade City had a population of 750 according to the Sanborn-Perris Map Company. At that time there were several shop buildings west of the railroad tracks along the south side of Church Street. Near the middle of the block, on the north side of the street, was situated a blacksmith and wagon shop. Three houses, two of which are known as the McIntosh Houses, were located on the south side of the street, further west (Sanborn-Perris Map Company 1895). Approximately a year later, the James Knox Ward house (Photograph 1) was constructed just west of the railroad tracks on the north side of Church Street. This house, best known as the

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 4

**CHURCH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Dade City, Pasco County, Florida**

Ward Boarding House, remains relatively unaltered today and is currently being restored. The W.M. Cason's Addition (between 10th and 11th Street, south side only) was platted in the fall of 1897 (Pasco County Plat Book 1, page 42). Additional residences constructed at the turn of the century may have included the Larkin House (Photograph 9), Knight-Futch-Edwards House (Photograph 12), and Hack-Roberts House (Photograph 25), although actual dates are not known (Horgan 1992; Ward 1995; Futch n.d.; Dayton personal communication February 26, 1996).

By 1903 the population of Dade City had increased to 800 residents according to the Sanborn Map Company. The new James Knox Ward House, along with a blacksmith and carpenter shop west of the house, were shown on this map. Five years later the population grew to 1200 residents. The blacksmith and wagon shop was then owned by A.J. Green and also served as a planing mill. A number of residences and churches extended westward from these few commercial/ industrial establishments which were located near the railroad. Thompson's Subdivision (between 15th and 16th Street, north side only) was platted late in 1907 (Pasco County Plat Book 1, page 4). The Brummer House, later to be modified into the Gray Moss Inn (Photograph 6), was constructed across from the Methodist Church prior to 1908. It was a large two-story wood frame residence, with porches on three sides, where Mrs. Brummer had boarders and served meals (Horgan 1992; Sanborn Map Co. 1908; Futch n.d.).

Dade City continued to grow, boasting a population of 1500 by December 1914. A.J. Green's Planing Mill and Wagon Shop became the Dade City Milling and Wood Company with a grist mill and 10 horsepower gasoline engine. A city owned "Tool House" was built where the Water Works building now stands. Opposite this, on the northwest corner of Church and Plum (today's 10th Street), a large two-story wood frame residence was constructed with a large detached garage at the west end of the block. This house was later replaced by the Regency Townhomes (Photograph 29) built in the late 1970s or early 1980s (Sanborn Map Co. 1914; Dayton personal communication February 26, 1996).

The Bethel Primitive Baptist Church building (Photograph 21), located west of today's 15th Street, was moved to this site in 1910. The building may have originally served as the Indian Lake schoolhouse, constructed circa 1885. It was purchased by the church in 1896, but was not moved to its present location until 1910. Elder M.L. Gilbert built a house on the lot west of the church circa 1915 (Photograph 24). Other homes built along Church Street during the first decades of the 20th century included the McGeachey-Futch House (Photograph 18); the Eustis and Kate Futch House (Photograph 20); 37322 Church Avenue (Photograph 22); and the Hamilton-Slough House (Photograph 23). All are located in a one-and-a-half-block area west of the First Presbyterian Church (Horgan 1992; Sanborn Map Co. 1914 and 1920; Dayton personal communication February 26, 1996).

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 5

**CHURCH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Dade City, Pasco County, Florida**

In 1914 a new, two-story brick, Pasco County High School building (Photograph 15) was built south of the Grammar School, facing College Street. A two-story wood columned porch with exposed stairs accentuated the front (east) facade. The second floor was originally one large open room used as the school auditorium, but was later sectioned off for classrooms and offices in the 1960s (Horgan 1992; Sanborn Map Co. 1920). The entrance porch has since been replaced with a two-story brick addition enclosing a new stairway. A similar addition was also constructed on the rear (west) facade.

A new Municipal Pumping Station (today's Water Works building) was constructed in 1915 where the City's "Tool House" was located, facing Plum Street (today's 10th Street). North of this, also facing Plum Street, was a new Fire Department (Station No. 2) and a 60,000 gallon water tank set on a 96 foot tall steel water tower, shown on the 1920 Sanborn Map (Futch n.d.; Sanborn Map Co. 1914 and 1920).

The Florida Land Boom of the early 1920s brought some changes to the east end of Church Street, near the railroad. The shops once located along the south side of the street just west of the tracks were removed by 1920. The Sanborn map also showed the old blacksmith and wheelwright shop, located immediately west of the water tank, noted as "to be removed." This would be the last industrial building left on Church Street. The fire station was removed by 1926, although the water tower remained (Sanborn Map Co. 1920 and 1926).

Church Street was paved with brick in 1924. Each property owner had been assessed a special tax to pay for this paving (Futch n.d.; Dade City Banner, November 30, 1923). In 1926-27 the American Legion Center (Photograph 2) was constructed between the Ward Boarding House and the Municipal Pumping Station. The east portion of the Municipal Pumping Station was added in 1926, along with a remodeling of the entire building and the addition of a dedication plaque (Photograph 3). Two new stores and a residence were built adjacent to the railroad tracks on the south side of the street between 1920 and 1926. The original Brummer House was purchased by the Dudley family and remodeled in 1925-1926 into a large two-and-one-half story stuccoed building with a bungalow style porch across the front (south) facade (Photograph 6). The building was named the Gray Moss Inn and reportedly was visited by United States President Calvin Coolidge (in office 1923-1929), who stopped for lunch when he traveled by train to Lake Wales for the opening dedication of the Bok Tower on February 1, 1929 (Horgan 1992; Dayton personal communication April 17, 1996).

Several other bungalows were added at this time along Church Street, including a typical one-story wood frame bungalow west of the Gray Moss Inn (Photograph 7) and an unusual brick bungalow, the Ward-Johnson House (Photograph 13), at the southeast corner of Church and 13th Streets. The Tipton-Pruett House (Photograph 10), a two-story bungalow on the north side of the street, may have been constructed slightly earlier than 1920. Further west, at the northeast corner of Church and 15th Streets, a large two-story wood frame house was built in 1922-23 for the Reverend R.N. Abraham, retired pastor of the nearby First Presbyterian Church. By 1926,

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 6 **CHURCH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Dade City, Pasco County, Florida**

however, Dr. Thomas F. Jackson operated a clinic at this house(Photograph 19). Allen's Place, a subdivision occupying the southern half of the northeast block at Church Street and 17th Street was platted in February 1925 (Horgan 1992; Pasco County Plat Book 2, page 53).

The Dade City area grew slowly from the 1930s through the 1960s. The economy depended primarily on the citrus, poultry and cattle industry. Only a few houses were constructed in the survey area during the 1940s, two of them before 1947. They included the brick James A. Ward House in 1941 (Photograph 11) and the wood frame Eldred House circa 1945.

By 1950 the frozen citrus concentrate business had become a major Florida industry with two large packing companies located in east Pasco County. Since 1950, approximately eight new residences Photographs 26 and 28), one new church (Photograph 27), and one new townhouse complex (Photograph 29) were constructed along Church Street, within the historic district.

All three of the largest churches along Church Street experienced dramatic changes during the 1950s. The Presbyterian Church (Photograph 17) was moved southward on its site in 1950. The chancel was extended southward and the annex behind the church underwent reconstruction. An addition to the annex was completed in 1955. None of these changes, however, significantly altered the exterior of the original sanctuary building (First Presbyterian Church 1988).

In 1954, the First United Methodist Church sanctuary building was also moved on its site (Photograph 5). This one was moved from the corner to the center of the lot where it joined the west end of the two-story education building built in 1939. A chapel was constructed and the south end of the sanctuary was extended to match the education building. In the late 1950s to early 1960s, the exterior walls were refinished with vertical cypress siding and a brick wainscot (First United Methodist Church of Dade City 1986).

The College Street Baptist Church was renamed the First Baptist Church of Dade City in 1945, at the time College Street was changed to 14th Street. Improvements included the construction of a new brick sanctuary building completed in 1955 to replace their earlier wood frame church built in 1900 (Photograph 27). Additional brick wings east and west of the sanctuary were completed in the 1960s (First Baptist Church of Dade City 1991).

New development along Church Street in the 1970s-1980s included the Regency Townhouses constructed along the north side of the street between 10th and 11th Street. These townhouses are only one- and two-story in height and do not appear to detract from the established building scale along this street. Oak trees continue to flank the street along these blocks (Photographs 29 - 32).

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 7

**CHURCH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Dade City, Pasco County, Florida**

Contributing Resources

A total of 56 properties, with outbuildings and swimming pools, currently front Church Street within the historic district boundaries, 35 were found to have been constructed prior to 1947 (See Table 1). All of these have retained most, of their original fabric and architectural features. The majority of the historic buildings are private, single-family residences. Additional building types include two religious structures; one apartment building; one school; one social hall, and one industrial type building. All of these have retained their original use.

Since a large portion of Church Street was originally platted in the late 1800s, it is not surprising that ten of these buildings date from 1885 to 1899. Eleven more structures remain from the first two decades of the 20th century (1900 to 1919). The Florida Boom years (1920-1929) produced four buildings which remain along Church Street today. As construction typically declined nation-wide during the 1930s and early 1940s, the trend held true for this survey area which acquired only two new buildings during that time period. Only ten more have been constructed within the historic district boundaries since then.

Nine different architectural styles are represented among the historic structures found in the historic district. These include the popular Frame Vernacular (7), Bungalow (7), and Folk Victorian (5) styles. There are two examples of the Gothic Revival style, both of which are churches built pre-1900. Two Masonry Vernacular style buildings are included, as well as one example each of the following: Queen Anne, Dutch Colonial Revival, Foursquare, and Art Moderne. All of these styles are represented by typical examples, similar to those found elsewhere in Florida. Some reflect variations on a style, which may be popular nation-wide, but has been adapted to Florida's unique climate.

The following table lists the most distinguishing style for each of the contributing historic resources:

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 8

**CHURCH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Dade City, Pasco County, Florida**

Table 1: List of Contributing Historic Structures

Rec. No.	FSF No.	Current (Previous) Street Address	Site Name	Use	Style	Year Built
1.	8PA522	37803 (115 E.) Church Ave.	James Knox Ward House	Res	FV	c.1896
2.		37803 (115 E.) Church Ave.	Outbuilding			
3.	8PA523	37745 (105 E) Church Ave.	American Legion Center	Soc	BU	c.1927
4.	8PA524	10 th Street & Church Ave.	Dade City Water Works	Ind	AM	1915
5.		10 th Street & Church Ave.	Structure			
6.	8PA525	37720 (102 W) Church Ave.	McCutcheon-McIntosh House	Res	FV	c.1890
7.	8PA526	37714 (106 W) Church Ave.	Catherine McIntosh House	Res	VF	c.1890
8.	8PA528	37641 (203 W) Church Ave.	Gray Moss Inn Apartments		BU	c.1905
9.	8PA529	37633 (205 W) Church Ave.		Res	BU	c.1925
10.		37633 (205 W) Church Ave.	Outbuilding			
11.	8PA531	37604 (302 W) Church Ave.	Platt-Carter-Cochrane House	Res	FV	c.1887
12.	8PA532	37603 (303 W) Church Ave.	Larkin House	Res	VF	c.1895
13.		37603 (303 W) Church Ave.	Outbuilding			
14.	8PA533	37547 (311 W) Church Ave.	Tipton-Pruett House	Res	BU	c.1918
15.	8PA534	37546 (310 W) Church Ave.	James A. Ward House	Res	MV	1941
16.	8PA535	37540 (314 W) Church Ave.	Ward-Johnson House	Res	BU	c.1925
17.	8PA536	37541 (315 W) Church Ave.	Knight-Futch-Edwards House	Res	DC	c.1901
18.		37541 (315 W) Church Ave.	Outbuilding A			
19.		37541 (315 W) Church Ave.	Outbuilding B			
20.	8PA538	37508 (418 W) Church Ave.	Raymond-Brown-Lock House	Res	VF	c.1887
21.	8PA540	37441 (503 W) Church Ave.	Dr. Sistrunk-McKinney House	Res	QA	c.1890
22.		37441 (503 W) Church Ave.	Outbuilding			
23.	8PA541	37412 (516 W) Church Ave.	First Presbyterian Church	Rel	GR	1894
24.	8PA542	37402 (518 W) Church Ave.	McGeachey-Futch House	Res	VF	c.1910
25.		37402 (518 W) Church Ave.	Outbuilding			
26.	8PA543	37335 (519 W) Church Ave.	Abraham-Dr. Jackson Clinic	Res	FS	c.1922
27.	8PA544	37325 (603 W) Church Ave.	Eustis & Kate Futch House	Res	FV	c.1910
28.	8PA545	37315 (609 W) Church Ave.	Bethel Primitive Baptist Church	Rel	FV	c.1885
29.	8PA546	37328 (606 W) Church Ave.	Eldred House	Res	BU	c.1945
30.	8PA547	37322 (610 W) Church Ave.		Res	FV	c.1912
31.	8PA548	37312 (616 W) Church Ave.	Hamilton-Slough House	Res	BU	c.1915

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 9 **CHURCH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Dade City, Pasco County, Florida**

32.	37312 (616 W) Church Ave.	Outbuilding			
33. 8PA549	37247 (617 W) Church Ave.	Gilbert-Morris House	Res	FV	c.1915
34. 8PA550	37237 (707 W) Church Ave.	Hack-Roberts House	Res	VF	c.1900
35. 8PA539	(305 S) 14th St.	Old Pasco High School Bldg.	Edu	MV	1914

Style legend: AM=Art Moderne; BU=Bungalow; DC=Dutch Colonial Revival; FS=Foursquare; FV=Frame Vernacular; GR=Gothic Revival; MV=Masonry Vernacular; QA=Queen Anne; VF=Folk Victorian

Non-Contributing Resources

Twenty-one non-contributing resources including swimming pools are located within the historic district. All of these were built after 1946 but do not detract from the districts' historic setting and architectural character. All of these new buildings reflect similar set-backs, scale (one- to two-stories high), and materials (wood, brick, or stucco).

The following lists the twenty-one non-contributing resources:

- 37247 (617 W) Church Ave. Swimming pool
- 37237 (707 W) Church Ave. Outbuilding
- 37315 (609 W) Church Ave. Outbuilding
- 37338 Church Avenue Private Residence
- 37403 Church Avenue Private Residence
- 37403 Church Avenue Swimming pool
- 37419 Church Avenue Private Residence
- 37419 Church Avenue Swimming pool
- 37508 (418 W) Church Ave. Swimming pool
- 37511 Church Avenue First Baptist Church
- 37522 Church Avenue Private Residence
- 37522 Church Avenue Outbuilding
- 37541 (315 W) Church Ave. Outbuilding
- 37541 (315 W) Church Ave. Swimming pool
- 37604 (302 W) Church Ave. Outbuilding
- 37627 Church Avenue Private Residence
- 37627 Church Avenue Outbuilding
- 37628 (202 W) Church Ave. First United Methodist Church

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 10

**CHURCH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Dade City, Pasco County, Florida**

-
- 19. 37701-25 Church Avenue
 - 20. 37714 (106 W) Church Ave.
 - 21. 14118 12th Street

- Regency Townhouses
- Outbuilding
- Private Residence

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 1

**CHURCH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Dade City, Pasco County, Florida**

Summary

The Church Street Historic District is significant under Criteria A & C at the local level in the areas of community planning and development, and architecture. The district retains the distinguishing characteristic of residential and religious construction from the late 1800s through the early 1900s in Dade City, Florida. The district consist of a distinctive collection of 35 historic properties that represent an important period of development in the local community. This particular mixture of building types, and architectural styles, reinforce its significance both for its architecture and its association with community development. A combination of styles from the traditional frame and masonry vernacular, to the more elaborate Victorian styles at the turn of the century, and later the eclectic Period Revival styles and the Bungalows of the early 20th century are all mixed along eight blocks of Church Street, reflecting the early development of Dade City.

The diversity of services which were available along Church Street promoted this as an excellent residential neighborhood. Several prominent figures in the history and growth of Dade City have lived along this street, and many continue to do so. Some of the residences have remained in historic family ownership for numerous decades. In addition, all three principal churches have recently celebrated centennial anniversaries.

Historic Context

Dade City is the county seat of Pasco County which was created in June 1887 when Hernando County was divided into three parts. Hernando County, was previously formed in 1843 as a portion of Alachua County (Horgan 1992:1, Reeves 1989:100). This portion of Church Street evolved as a result of the second of two railroads which arrived in 1885 and 1886. The Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad (which later became the Seaboard Air Line Railroad) built in 1886, passed along the east side of the survey area and caused a relocation of the earlier Fort Dade commercial district, previously located about one-half mile northeast. The new community of Dade City was platted, and nearby Church Street, only one block south of the new railroad depot, developed in the late 1800s as a popular residential area, especially noted for the numerous churches and schools built there prior to 1900. All of the construction along this portion of Church Street has retained its original scale, featuring one- and two-story structures set back uniformly, and ambiance, created by moss draped oak trees which still shade many of the blocks.

The development along Church Street evolved due to the nearby railroad, depot, and downtown center. The principal east-west street, Meridian Street, is located one block to the north, but due to the heavier traffic has not developed the same way that Church Street has. Subdivisions were first platted along this portion of Church Street in 1887, one year after the second railroad arrived through Dade City. Most of the earlier plats actually included portions of the nearby downtown commercial area. This was prior to the selection of Dade City as the

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 2

**CHURCH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Dade City, Pasco County, Florida**

county seat. Three churches (one is now replaced with a newer structure) and at least seven residences were constructed along Church Street prior to 1900. One church, Bethel Primitive Baptist, dating from the late 1800s was later moved to Church Street circa 1910. These properties represent a little over one-third of the historic structures included in the historic district. At least 22 additional residences, schools, and community service buildings were added during the first three decades of the 20th century, representing a little over half of the historic district's contributing resources. Two other buildings were added in the 1930s and early 1940s.

Historic Significance

In 1821 Florida was established as a territory of the United States. During this period, settlement was largely concentrated in the northern part of the state where Seminole Indians had been displaced by white homesteaders. As a result, the Seminoles were pushed southward into central Florida. Fort Brooke (later to become the site of Tampa) was established in 1824 at the mouth of the Hillsborough River for the purpose of overseeing the angered Seminoles. Additional isolated forts were built throughout the state. By 1826 Fort King Road, a military trail linking Fort Brooke with Fort King (at present-day Ocala), was completed, passing through Pasco County.

In 1836, during the Second Seminole War (1835-1842), a log palisade fort was constructed near present-day Lacoochee, north of today's Dade City. It was named Fort Dade in honor of Major Francis Dade of the United States infantry, who camped in the area along the Fort King Road while traveling to Ocala, in December 1835. Later, by 1839, the fort became contaminated with disease and was soon abandoned. The war ended with the passing of the Armed Occupation Act in 1842 which induced settlers to homestead lands in central Florida previously occupied by Seminole Indians. Florida became a state three years later, in 1845 (Dayton 1977, Reeves 1989; Hunt 1950).

Military roads which had been built and improved during the war facilitated the influx of new settlers. Many of them were:

"ex-soldiers who liked what they saw here during the war and returned with their families, and, in some cases, with their slaves to build isolated farms and round up herds [sic] of wild cattle and hogs which were then plentiful. They called what is now the eastern half of Pasco County 'Fort Dade County.' Settlements of two to three houses within walking distance of each other grew up at Lake Buddy (Pasadena), Tuckertown (near present day Richland) and around the whitewashed trading post built by William Kendrick and known as 'White House,' near what is now White House Road in Dade City" (Dayton 1977). A post office was established at Fort Dade in 1845. The fort was rebuilt and reoccupied briefly in 1849 as fear of a third Seminole War arose, but was then left to rot away by the late 1850s (Dayton 1977).

The Civil War years (1861-1865) were marked by a deterioration of the local economy. Small bands of militia

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 3 **CHURCH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Dade City, Pasco County, Florida**

were formed in "Fort Dade County." "The war and reconstruction disrupted mail service and the Fort Dade Post Office fell into disuse" (Dayton 1977). However, by the late 1870s, normalcy was restored and the Fort Dade post office was reestablished, this time located at Lake Buddy. The post office shifted back to the "White House" general store when community leader Lawtey Sumner became postmaster (Dayton 1977).

The ensuing industrial revolution in central Florida brought sawmills, turpentine stills, grist mills, and cotton gins to the area. Fertile land and good water made agricultural prospects great for new settlers (Dunson 1976:21). Until the 1880s, the area was dotted with sparsely populated agricultural communities.

The Florida State Internal Improvement Fund sold four million acres of swamp and overflow land to Hamilton Disston in 1881 to avoid bankruptcy for the state. This included most of the low-lying middle half of present Pasco County. Hamilton Disston was a member of a prominent Pennsylvania saw manufacturing family. He and his associates purchased vast tracts of land from the state with the promise that he would drain and improve the land (Davis 1939; Dunson 1976).

By the mid-1880s the southern portion of the county began growing in population, especially in San Antonio and the Fort Dade area (Horgan 1992:1). In 1884 the Fort Dade post office moved again, this time to the community still known as Fort Dade, north of the present Dade City Municipal Cemetery on the road between Dade City and St. Joseph. (Dayton 1977).

In 1885 the Florida Southern Railroad (later to become the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad) was built south through the county, headed towards Lakeland. A depot was constructed on East Main Street at "White House," near the present-day Dade City Cemetery. Jesse F. Roberts served as the first depot and express agent. The first telegraph line was also built that year, by James Redding for the Western Union. The route followed what is now Wire Road. A number of businesses were established along Main Street in the newly surveyed town of Fort Dade. H. W. Coleman and W. N. Ferguson moved to town from Atlanta to build a general store, later to become the largest in the county (Hunt 1950; Dunson 1976:22; Dayton 1977).

The first train which passed through Fort Dade was met with some fanfare. "Oranges and lumber could now be shipped by rail, instead of being hauled by oxcart to Tampa, Wildwood, Hudson or Bayport" (Dayton 1977). Many people invested heavily in the citrus industry now that oranges could be shipped directly to northern markets. This prosperity ended abruptly, however, after the "Great Freeze" in February 1895. The trains later assisted in the extensive turpentine and lumber mill industries which flourished throughout the county at the turn of the century (Dayton 1977).

By 1886 another railroad, the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad (later to become the Seaboard Air Line

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 4

**CHURCH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Dade City, Pasco County, Florida**

Railroad) ran a track through Dade City destined for Plant City. The depot for the new railroad line was constructed on Front Street (today's 8th Street) at the west end of Meridian Street (now Avenue), in the newly surveyed town of Dade City, one block north of Church Street. Across from the depot was the Dade City Hotel (later replaced by the Edwinola Hotel). The railroad track paralleled Front Street along the west side, flanking both sides of the depot, and passed by the eastern end of the Church Street survey area. All of the merchants moved from Fort Dade to new buildings in Dade City. Coleman and Ferguson constructed a general store at the northeast corner of Front Street and Meridian Street in 1886. It was later replaced by a two-story brick structure in the 1920s (extant today). Meridian Street and Cherry Street (today's 7th Street) became the major cross streets. A new post office was established at Dade City in 1886, and the one in Fort Dade was abandoned three years later (Dunson 1976:22, 23; Dayton, personal communication August 18, 1993).

As the towns of southern Hernando County grew and prospered, the residents tired of traveling over 15 miles north to Brooksville, the county seat then, in order to attend court or to transact county business. In 1887 the southern third of Hernando County became Pasco County, named in honor of Samuel Pasco (1834-1917), a resident of Monticello who had been recently named Speaker of the Florida House of Representatives. Pasco also served as U.S. Senator from Florida between 1887 and 1899 (Horgan 1992:1-5).

By 1889 Dade City was incorporated and selected as the official county seat. A wood frame courthouse was constructed, later to be replaced by the existing brick building in 1909. The Bank of Pasco County was also established in 1889. The new town center revolved around the new Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad depot, Coleman and Ferguson's General Store, and the Pasco County Courthouse (Dunson 1976:23, 74; Dayton 1977; Hunt 1950).

Many of the residents along Church Street have played significant roles in the development of Dade City. Members of the Ward family have continuously occupied homes along this street from 1896 to the present, including James Knox Ward; his son, James K. Ward, Jr.; and his grandsons James A. Ward and Wesley K. Ward. The Futch family has also lived here since 1917 when J.T. Futch and his family moved to Church Street. His son and daughter-in-law, Eustis and Kate, settled across the street in 1921, occupying that house until 1975 and the late 1980s, respectively. James Knox Ward, R. J. McCutcheon, and John Raymond served on the Town Council in the early 1900s. James Knox Ward and Charles McIntosh have both served as Mayors of Dade City. James K. Ward and both sons had a thriving construction business and built their own homes, among others along Church Street.

The development along Church Street reflects the early growth and development of the city, and has retained much of its original setting and character. Despite its close proximity with the downtown commercial area and two principal streets (Meridian which runs east-west and 7th Street which runs north-south), this portion of

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 5 **CHURCH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Dade City, Pasco County, Florida**

Church Street has not been seriously affected by post-1945 construction.

Architectural Significance

Nine different architectural styles are represented among the historic structures found in the historic district. These include the popular Frame Vernacular (7), Bungalow (7), and Folk Victorian (5) styles. There are two examples of the Gothic Revival style, both of which are churches built pre-1900. Two Masonry Vernacular style buildings are included, as well as one example each of the following: Queen Anne, Dutch Colonial Revival, Foursquare, and Art Moderne. All of these styles are represented by typical examples, similar to those found elsewhere in Florida. Some reflect variations on a style, which may be popular nation-wide, but has been adapted to Florida's unique climate.

Architectural Context

Frame Vernacular

Frame Vernacular, the prevalent style of residential architecture in Florida, refers to the common wood frame construction technique. Frame Vernacular houses are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gable or hip roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced by composition shingle. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

Craftsman

The Craftsman, or Bungalow style, was the most popular residential design in Florida during the first three decades of the twentieth century. Its name was derived from the Bengalese "bangla," a low house with porches, used as a wayside shelter by travelers in India during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Although the name and some of the characteristics of the Bungalow have their origins in India, the Japanese had the most profound influence on the style. The Craftsman style house is typically a one or one and one-half story dwelling with a low-pitched gable roof with wide eaves overhangs. The roof rafters are usually exposed and false brackets or beams are commonly added under the gables. The porch is often the most dominate architectural feature. They are generally either full or partial width, with the roof supported by tapered square columns that frequently extend to

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 6

**CHURCH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Dade City, Pasco County, Florida**

ground level or sit on massive brick piers.

Colonial Revival

Colonial Revival was among the dominant styles for American residential architecture during the first half of the twentieth century. The popularity of the style was eclipsed by the Bungalow and Mediterranean Revival styles in many Florida communities. The term "Colonial Revival" refers to a rebirth of interest in the early English and Dutch houses of the Atlantic Seaboard. The typical Colonial Revival house in Florida is an eclectic mixture of several colonial designs rather than a direct copy of a single style. The style emerged in the state in the late 1880s. Early examples of the style often embody elements drawn from Craftsman influences including dormers, exposed rafter ends, and large end or verandah porches. The Prairie style, typically in the form of the American Foursquare plan, and Dutch Colonial designs, notable for expansive gambrel roofs, also influenced the style. Some identifying characteristics of Colonial Revival architecture include a two-story symmetrical facade with gable, hip, or gambrel roofs; an accentuated door, normally with a fanlight pediment, or crown and pilaster surrounds; verandahs or simple entry porches supported by columns; and paired double-hung sash windows.

Masonry Vernacular

Masonry Vernacular applies to buildings that display no formal style of architecture. Masonry Vernacular is more commonly associated with commercial building types than with residential architecture where wood frame houses dominate. In Florida, most examples predating 1920 were brick. They typically displayed a symmetrical facade, corbeled cornice, stylized panels, belt courses, and storefronts with paneled wood doors, wood kick panels, plate glass, and transoms. The Masonry Vernacular designs of the 1920s were often influenced by the popular Spanish influences of the period, and often were built of either hollow tile or brick.

Folk Victorian

The style is defined by the presence of Victorian decorative detailing on simple folk house forms, which are generally much less elaborated than the Victorian styles that they attempt to mimic. The details are usually of either Italianate or Queen Anne inspiration; occasionally the Gothic Revival provides a source. The primary areas for the application of this detailing are the porch and cornice line. Porch supports are commonly either Queen Anne-type turned spindles, or square with the corners beveled. The roof-wall junction may be either boxed or open. Window surrounds are generally simple or may have a simple pediment above. Most Folk Victorian houses are easily differentiated from true Queen Anne examples by the presence of symmetrical facades and by their lack of the textured and varied wall surfaces characteristic of the Queen Anne.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 1

**CHURCH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Dade City, Pasco County, Florida**

Bibliographical References

Dade City Banner. November 30, 1923.

Davis, T. Frederick

1939 "The Disston Land Purchase," The Florida Historical Quarterly 40 (1): 41-52.

Dayton, William G.

1977 "History of Pasco County," Pioneer Florida Museum Association, Inc. booklet.

Dunson, Eleanor (editor)

1976 East Pasco's Heritage. Dade City, FL: First Baptist Church of Dade City.

First Baptist Church of Dade City

1991 The First Hundred Years: A History of the First Baptist Church of Dade City. Dade City, FL: The First Baptist Church of Dade City.

First Presbyterian Church

1988 Our Church 1889-1989. Dade City, FL: The First Presbyterian Church.

First United Methodist Church of Dade City

1986 Centennial 1886-1986. Dade City, FL: First United Methodist Church

Futch, Kate

n.d. "Houses along Church Street," Handwritten manuscript in Jean Ward's possession, Dade City.

Horgan, James J., Alice F. Hall and Edward J. Herrmann

1992 The Historic Places of Pasco County. Dade City, FL: Pasco County Historical Preservation Committee.

Hunt, Myrtle, Euphemia Rowland and Ruth Weightman

1950 "Chronological Formation of Dade City." Prepared as part of the school improvement program of Dade City Grammar School in 1950-51, reprinted in Dade City 104th Anniversary Section of the Pasco News, June 30 & July 1, 1993.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester

1989 A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 2

**CHURCH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Dade City, Pasco County, Florida**

Pasco County Plat Books

Plat Books 1, 2 & 5. Located at Pasco County Court House, Dade City, Florida.

Reeves, F. Blair, FAIA (compiler)

1989 A Guide to Florida's Historic Architecture. Gainesville, FL: University of Florida Press.

Ward, Jean

1995 "The Ward House." Four page typed manuscript plus sketch map.

Maps

Pasco County

1988 Property Appraisal Cadastre. Map Number 589.

Sanborn-Perris Map Company

1895 "Dade City, Pasco County, Florida," New York: Sanborn-Perris Map Company.

Sanborn Map Company

1903 "Dade City, Pasco County, Florida," New York: Sanborn Map Company. (Also 1908, 1914, 1920, 1926, and 1932.)

Southwest Florida Water Management District

1977 Dade City, Drawing No. 1663. Compiled by Photogrammetric Services, Inc.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

1988 Dade City Quadrangle. Denver, CO: USGS. 1960 Photorevised 1988.

Interviews

Dayton, William G., July 28, 1993 and August 18, 1993 (telephone conversations with Rebecca Spain Schwarz).

Dayton, William G., February 26, 1996 (personal interview with Rebecca Spain Schwarz).

Ward, Jean, May 9, 1996 (personal interview with Rebecca Spain Schwarz).

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 1

**CHURCH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Dade City, Pasco County, Florida**

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

All of the properties fronting Church Street (presently Church Avenue) between 9th Street on the east and one-half block east of 17th Street on the west, all within the city limits of Dade City in Pasco County, Florida. (See attached map of district.)

Boundary Justification

These boundaries include all of the remaining historic structures located along Church Street (Avenue) which began developing in the late 1880s. Blocks to the north and south were not included since they did not retain the same density of historic structures. Most structures to the south were predominantly small frame vernacular, and some bungalow, residences probably constructed during the first half of the 20th Century. Although several structures to the north, along Meridian Street (Avenue), represent fine homes from the turn of the century, similar to those on Church Street, the historic context and density of historic structures has been altered extensively with new construction and would be difficult to tie into the Church Avenue Historic District.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number PHOTOS Page 1 **CHURCH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Dade City, Pasco County, Florida**

List of Photographs

Contributing Resources:

These are presented in order of their location along Church Street, starting at the east end (9th Street).

1. 37803 Church Avenue, James Knox Ward House
2. Pasco County, Florida
3. Lenny Caye
4. February 1996
5. City of Dade City, Community Services Department
6. Looking north
7. 1 of 32

(The information for items 2-5 is the same for the following photographs, except as noted otherwise:)

1. 37745 Church Avenue, American Legion Center
 3. Rebecca Spain Schwarz
 4. July 1996
 6. Looking northwest
 7. 2 of 32
-
1. NE corner of Church Avenue & 10th Street, Dade City Water Works
 6. Looking northeast
 7. 3 of 32
-
1. 37720 Church Avenue, McCutcheon-McIntosh House
 6. Looking south
 7. 4 of 32
-
1. 37628 Church Avenue, First United Methodist Church
 6. Looking southwest
 7. 5 of 32
-
1. 37641 Church Avenue, Gray Moss Inn
 6. Looking north
 7. 6 of 32

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number PHOTOS Page 2

**CHURCH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Dade City, Pasco County, Florida**

1. 37633 Church Avenue
6. Looking north
7. 7 of 32

1. 37604 Church Avenue, Platt-Carter-Cochrane House
6. Looking south
7. 8 of 32

1. 37603 Church Avenue, Larkin House
6. Looking north
7. 9 of 32

1. 37547 Church Avenue, Tipton-Pruett House
6. Looking north
7. 10 of 32

1. 37546 Church Avenue, James A. Ward House
2. Looking south
7. 11 of 32

1. 37541 Church Avenue, Knight-Futch-Edwards House
6. Looking northeast
7. 12 of 32

1. 37540 Church Avenue, Ward-Johnson House
6. Looking south
7. 13 of 32

1. 37508 Church Avenue, Raymond-Brown-Lock House
6. Looking south
7. 14 of 32

1. SW corner of Church Ave. & 14th St., Old Pasco High School Bldg.
6. Looking southwest
7. 15 of 32

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number PHOTOS Page 3

**CHURCH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Dade City, Pasco County, Florida**

1. 37441 Church Avenue, Dr. Sistrunk-McKinney House
6. Looking northwest
7. 16 of 32

1. 37412 Church Avenue, First Presbyterian Church
6. Looking south
7. 17 of 32

1. 37402 Church Avenue, McGeachey-Futch House
6. Looking southeast
7. 18 of 32

1. 37335 Church Avenue, Abraham House-Dr. Jackson Clinic
6. Looking north
7. 19 of 32

1. 37325 Church Avenue, Eustis & Kate Futch House
6. Looking north
7. 20 of 32

1. 37315 Church Avenue, Bethel Primitive Baptist Church
6. Looking northeast
7. 21 of 32

1. 37322 Church Avenue
6. Looking south
7. 22 of 32

1. 37312 Church Avenue, Hamilton-Slough House
6. Looking south
7. 23 of 32

1. 37247 Church Avenue, Gilbert-Morris House
6. Looking north
7. 24 of 32

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number PHOTOS Page 4

**CHURCH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Dade City, Pasco County, Florida**

1. 37237 Church Avenue, Hack-Roberts House
6. Looking north
7. 25 of 32

Non-Contributing Resources:

1. 37627 Church Avenue
6. Looking north
7. 26 of 32

1. First Baptist Church
6. Looking north
7. 27 of 32

1. 37522 Church Avenue
6. Looking south
7. 28 of 32

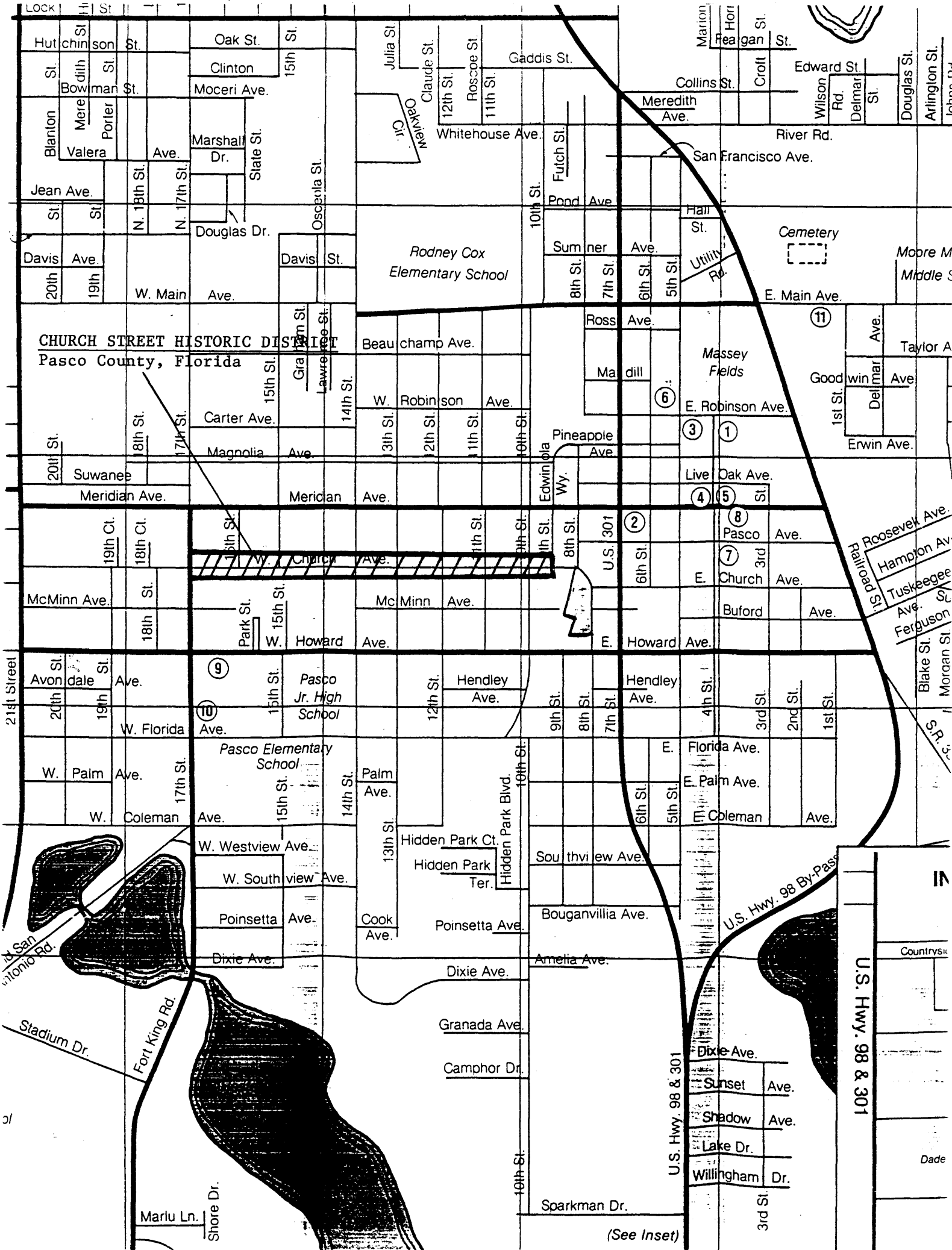
1. 37701-37725 Church Avenue, Regency Townhomes
6. Looking northeast
7. 29 of 32

Context Views:

1. Church Avenue (Street)
6. Looking west from 9th Street
7. 30 of 32

1. Church Avenue (Street)
6. Looking east from 13th Street
7. 31 of 32

1. Church Avenue (Street)
6. Looking west from First Presbyterian Church (near 15th Street)
7. 32 of 32

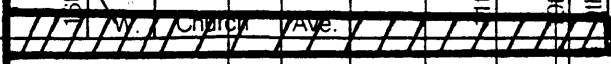


CHURCH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Pasco County, Florida

Rodney Cox
 Elementary School

Massey
 Fields

Cemetery



U.S. 301

U.S. Hwy. 98 & 301

(See Inset)