

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 JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM PARKER HOUSE

other names/site number Florida Master Site File Number HI11581

2. Location

street & number 800 East Lambright Street N/A not for publication

city or town Tampa N/A vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Hillsborough code 057 zip code 33604

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Barbara C. Mattick/DSHPO 2/21/2011

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Florida 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 of the Keeper

Date of Action

Eason Y. Beall

4-8-11

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	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	0	total

Name of related multiple property listings

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Family DwellingDOMESTIC/Secondary Structure**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Family DwellingDOMESTIC/Secondary Structure**7. Description****Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER/Folk Victorian/I-House**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concretewalls Woodroof Metal

other _____

Narrative Description

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

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1

JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM PARKER HOUSE
TAMPA, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY PARAGRAPH

The Captain William Parker Jackson House is located at 800 East Lambright Street in Tampa, Florida. It was built c. 1885 and is a two-story, wood frame example of an I-House. Its most prominent feature is the symmetrical two-tiered, full width attached veranda centered on the entrance doors on each floor. The only exterior ornamentation is the scrollwork brackets and balusters on the porches. A two story extension on the rear of the main block of the house appears to be have been added shortly after the construction of the original house. A one-story extension found at the rear of the house apparently was constructed in two phases some time in the 20th century. The house rests on a continuous concrete wall foundation. Most of the exterior modifications are limited to the rear elevation. The main body of the house is covered with a single side-gabled roof, while both the front veranda and rear extension have slightly lower shed roofs. The exterior of the house is sheathed in wood drop siding. A single brick chimney is found between the main body of the house and the rear extension. The fenestration of the main facade is original 6/6-light double-hung wood sash windows. Other window types include aluminum sash and aluminum awning types.

SETTING

The Tampa Bay metropolitan area, which includes the cities of Tampa, St. Petersburg, Clearwater and their extensive suburban areas, has a population of over 2,000,000 permanent residents. Located in the western part of central Florida, Tampa is situated at the mouth of the Hillsborough River on Tampa Bay—an inlet to the Gulf of Mexico. The city is the seat of Hillsborough County, a leading phosphate shipping port, and a major center of finance and large bank holding companies and investment firms. Thousands of tourists drawn each year by its climate, nearby beaches, sporting facilities, and major entertainment attractions add substantially to the economic vitality of the area. Tampa today is a city of more than 303,447 persons in a county of about 998,948.¹ The Captain Jackson House is located on a narrow lot in a residential suburb of Tampa. The areas east, south and north of the house mainly have modest bungalows dating from the 1920s. Interstate Highway 275 was constructed immediately west of the house in the 1960s.

PRESENT AND ORIGINAL APPEARANCE

Exterior

Main (South) Facade

The Jackson House occupies a narrow lot at 800 East Lambright Street. Located near the street at the front of the house is a contributing low concrete balustrade that runs parallel to the road. The balustrade consists of two

¹ Ted Byrd, Tampa Morning Tribune, "Results of census satisfy Hillsborough officials." April 17, 2001.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 2

JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM PARKER HOUSE
TAMPA, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

sections with a break in the center to provide for a pedestrian path marked with concrete pavers that run from the street to the front porch. Each of the two sections of the balustrade has a large square pier with a pyramidal cap stone at each end. Tapered balusters support a continuous concrete top rail molding. A short paved driveway is located immediately west of the balustrade at the property line. The main facade (Photos 1-2) is two stories in height and features a two-story, full-width veranda sheltered by the front slope of the main side-gable roof and attached shed roof surfaced with 5-V crimp metal panels. A scalloped wooden valance is attached to the front edge of the shed roof. Both levels of the veranda are supported by six wood posts composed of more than one timber. Each post has a simple square wood base and a pair of scrollwork brackets (Photo 3) that form the capital. The posts on the first story rest on a poured concrete deck, which is accessed by a single concrete step. A simple wooden railing unites the lower posts that support five sections of frieze panels filled with narrow vertical tongue and groove boards.

The posts on the upper portion of the veranda rest on the wooden deck at the top of the panels and are connected with a balustrade consisting of flat urn-shaped balusters between a molded hand rail and a plain foot rail. Both the lower and upper stories of the facade have a centrally located doorway flanked by two 6/6-light double-hung wood sash windows. Both of the upper and lower central doors are wood and glass panel types surmounted by a transom light. The exterior walls of the house, are sheathed in drop siding that has been painted red with white trim. The present appearance of the facade is very similar to a photo of the residence (Photo 4) taken around 1889. At that time, however, the house rested on concrete piers, and the ground story veranda had a wooden deck. The wooden railing was also absent at that time. The narrow shed roof extension of the upper veranda did not have its modern metal covering. The verandas are inset approximately 18" at each end from the house corners. The ceilings of the verandas are wood. The rafters of the main roof have been enclosed and the main roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Windows and doors are cased on three sides with approximately 6-inch wide boards, a thick wood sill and a narrow drip cap at the top. The concrete piers supporting the house are no longer visible due to plantings and raising of the soil level that has occurred over time.

East Elevation

The east elevation of the house (Photo 5) exhibits one of the gable ends that contains a wooden louvered vent. There are a pair of windows on both stories of the front block of the house. Although they retain their original wooden frames, the wood sash windows have been replaced with modern aluminum sash windows. The enclosed eaves of the gable roof extend beyond the walls by approximately two feet. The wood siding and trim matches the front of the house. The side of the two-story rear extension (Photo 6) steps back approximately two feet from the corner of the I-house. On the first story, there are two pairs of modern fixed glass windows set in historic wooden frames. The area of the lower sashes has been filled with horizontal wood siding. At the second floor, two horizontal openings run approximately from the center of the wall to the corner. These windows are screened on the exterior but have horizontal sliding panels on the interior. It is unclear whether these were originally glazed or only screened, but the wood sills and casing appear original. The rake edge of

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 3

JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM PARKER HOUSE
TAMPA, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

the shed roof overhangs the walls by approximately two feet with exposed rafters. The one-story extension has a low slope shed roof. The wall is clad with modern wood drop siding and has a single modern aluminum window.

West Elevation

The west elevation of the house is similar to the east side (Photos 7-8). As with the opposite side, the gable end of the main I-house is the predominant feature. Each floor of the I-house has two symmetrically placed windows and a louvered attic vent. These windows have also been replaced with modern aluminum sash units set in the original openings. The primary exterior materials match those of the east and front sides. The side of the two-tiered veranda and the rear extensions are visible from the west elevation. The two-story extension has a single vertical wood sash window with a wood sill and casing at the first floor. The second floor fenestration features two horizontal modern aluminum windows set in the original wood sill and mullions. The side wall of the one-story extension has a single square window of four modern glass blocks set at an angle at 45 degrees.

North (Rear) Elevation

On the north side of the house the exterior walls of the two extensions are visible (Photos 9-10). The roof eaves and chimney are the only visible features of the central I-house form. Both extensions are inset from the corners of the I-house by approximately two feet, but otherwise run the full width of the residence. The one-story extension is clad with a mixture of wood siding types—some simple drop siding and some grooved plywood. There is a modern half-light door and a 6/6-light aluminum sash window. The shed roof is surfaced with corrugated metal. The second story addition is surfaced with a combination of drop siding and tongue and groove siding. There is a single modern glass block window located near the center of the elevation and a single horizontal sash window at the west corner. This side of the house is greatly altered. In a photograph showing an earlier appearance, the first floor extension ran only two-thirds of the length, half of which was an open porch (Photo 11). At that time the two-story extension had a single vertical sash window at the first floor and a continuous band of mulled horizontal windows at the second floor. The second floor windows aligned with those still visible at each end wall.

Interior

Four of the primary rooms of the house, the living room and parlor on the first floor and two bedrooms on the second floor, are found in the main two-story block of the house. They are organized symmetrically around a center stair hall (Photo 12). The primary material found throughout the house is wood. Most of the floors are constructed of standard-width tongue and groove planks that have either been refinished, stained and covered with polyurethane (parlor, living room, dining room) or have been painted brown. Most of the walls and

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 4

JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM PARKER HOUSE

TAMPA, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA

DESCRIPTION

ceilings feature narrow tongue and groove siding that has been painted different colors or, in the case of the parlor, exhibits bare wood. The kitchen floor has been surfaced in ceramic tile, as has the first floor bathroom.

The parlor, located on the east side of the hall (Photos 13-14), features a fireplace with an oak overmantel containing a mirror. The living room (Photo 15) is found on the west side of the hall. The slightly lower two-story rear extension contains a dining room (Photo 16) and a kitchen (Photos 17-18) on the first floor and two bedrooms on the second floor. The kitchen is located north of the parlor, and the dining room is found immediately north of the living room. The kitchen, which has all modern appliances and fixtures, is also the location of the original chimney that served both the kitchen and parlor fireplaces. The brick chimney has a flared base and has been covered with smooth stucco. A wooden wine storage rack has been installed in the fireplace. It is unknown whether the kitchen was always in this location or whether a metal cooking stove was connected to the chimney via a stovepipe attached to the flue. A metal "pie plate" on the upper part of the chimney covers the hole where a metal stovepipe could be inserted. The dining room is found immediately north of the living room and is accessed by French doors.

The 1885 house may have had a one-story kitchen/dining room ell, but this probably existed only briefly before the house was enlarged. Captain Jackson probably found the lack of space in the original I-House inconvenient and had the two-story addition erected only a short time after the original residence was finished. The one-story section of the house behind the two-story extension is a later addition whose date of construction is unknown. The addition contains a bathroom (Photo 19) and a laundry room. The stairs in the first floor hall connects to the second floor in two runs (Photos 20-21). The first run rises to an intermediate landing at the second floor of the rear extension. This floor is slightly below the level of the second floor of the I-house rooms. This section of the house contains two bedrooms (Photo 22) and a bathroom (Photo 23). A second short run of three risers connects the rear extension with the center hall of the main I-house. The short hall of the second floor (Photo 24) provides access to a bedroom on each side (Photos 25-27). A multi-light door with a transom leads from the hall to the second floor porch.

Outbuilding

The property includes a contributing barn-like wood-frame outbuilding located behind the house (Photos 28-30). It features balloon frame construction whose members are exposed on the interior. It has a gently sloping front-gable roof and sits very close to the ground with brick pavers finishing the first floor. A sliding door faces the house, and a corresponding door at the rear of the building has been fixed in place. Twin loft doors are found on the main facade below the gable end. The metal roof overhangs the walls from approximately one to two feet and has exposed rafters. The exterior of the building is sheathed mainly in drop siding, but there is some vertical board siding on the west elevation. Two window openings on the second story of the east elevation have been enclosed with drop siding. The interior of the building has open wood loft covering

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 5

JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM PARKER HOUSE
TAMPA, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

approximately half of the floor area below (Photo 31). The building shows evidence of numerous repairs and alterations to the openings consistent with its age and utilitarian purpose.

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 36) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c.1885

Significant Dates

c.1885

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Arch: Unknown

Bldr: Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State Agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of Repository

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 1

JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM PARKER HOUSE
TAMPA, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY PARAGRAPH

The William Parker Jackson House is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. It was constructed by William Parker Jackson (1847-1914), an early settler of Hillsborough County, Florida. The house is architecturally significant as an example of a two-story Frame Vernacular farmhouse exhibiting the characteristics of an I-House, which was popular in America from the mid-18th century to the early 20th century. Although often plain in appearance, decorative elements popular at the time of construction would often dictate what was applied as decorative elements. The balustrade and porch brackets on the Jackson House are an examples of Folk Victorian decoration used at the end of the 19th century.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The history of the city of Tampa begins with the establishment of Fort Brooke near the mouth of the Hillsborough River in 1824. The fort was established as a vanguard to contain the Seminole Indians after the United States acquired Florida from Spain, with the ratification by Congress of the Adams-Onís Treaty in 1821. There had already been conflict between the U.S. and the Native Americans in 1817-1819 before Florida had officially become a U.S. territory, when an army led by General Andrew Jackson invaded Florida to quell raids by the Indians into the southern areas of what are now the states of Alabama and Georgia. Once Florida became U.S. territory, the Seminoles feared incursions into their lands by white settlers, and that anxiety was not relieved by the Treaty of Moultrie Creek which required the Indians to live on a reservation in the southern section of the Florida peninsula.

With the establishment of Fort Brooke, white settlers began to arrive in the Tampa Bay area, some of them establishing a small town in the vicinity of Fort Brooke. By 1831, a post office had been established to serve the trading post and small settlement that had become known as "Tampa."² The Florida Territory initially contained only two counties, Escambia and St. Johns, but in 1834, Hillsborough County was created from Alachua County. Although the population of Tampa consisted mainly of military personnel during the Second (1835-1842) and Third (1855-1858) Seminole wars, by 1858 Tampa had about 1000 inhabitants. The town was dotted with houses, churches and businesses. At the conclusion of the Civil War in 1865, Fort Brooke was deactivated and the population of Tampa began to decline, so that by 1880, the population stood at only 720 residents.³ Several events launched Tampa on its course to becoming a large modern city. In 1883, the old Fort Brooke military reservation was opened to civilian settlement, causing a flurry of real estate speculation.⁴ January 1884 saw the completion of the South Florida Railroad linking Tampa with Jacksonville and the discovery of phosphate deposits in the vicinity. The mining of this essential ingredient used in the production of

² John H. Long, Ed., Florida Atlas of Historical County Boundaries, (New York: Simon & Schuster MacMillan, 1997), p. 37.

³ Hampton Dunn, Hampton Dunn, Yesterday's Tampa (Miami, FL: E.A. Seemann Publishing, Inc., 1977), p. 19.

⁴ Karl H Grismer, A History of the City of Tampa and the Tampa Bay Region of Florida (St. Petersburg, FL: St. Petersburg Print Company, 1950), p. 169.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 2

JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM PARKER HOUSE
TAMPA, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

commercial fertilizer would bring a wave of new settlement to Central Florida and transform Tampa into a major port from which the mineral was shipped all over the world.⁵

However, the arrival of Vicente Martinez Ybor and other major cigar manufacturers to Tampa was far more important to the rapid and spectacular growth of Tampa after 1885. Ybor was a Spanish citizen who had begun manufacturing cigars in Cuba in 1856. At the outbreak of the "Ten Years' War" rebellion against Spanish rule in 1868, Vicente Martinez Ybor was forced to flee Cuba because he was suspected of disloyalty to Spain. He reestablished his cigar operations in Key West, Florida, and persuaded other Cuban and American cigar manufacturers to join him. Labor was readily available among the thousands of refugees who fled the conflict in their homeland and took refuge in Key West.

After more than 15 years in Key West, Ybor decided to seek a more favorable place to operate his business. Shipping traffic between Key West and major ports was irregular and unreliable, hindering access to raw materials and markets. Strife between Spanish and Cuban workers over the fate of Cuba, coupled with workers' concern for better wages and working conditions, also caused constant labor problems, resulting in costly strikes. After examining other locations, Ybor decided in 1885 to relocate to Tampa. His decision was heavily influenced by the availability of transportation and incentives offered by Tampa businessmen who provided him a large tract of land northwest of town on which to build factories and houses for cigar workers. Within a year "Ybor City" had become a separate community standing almost in the shadow of downtown Tampa. Its independence, however, was short-lived. In 1887, Tampa annexed Ybor City, creating a community with a population of 5,000.⁶ Tampa's population increased dramatically over the next several decades, especially after a second cigar-producing center was established at West Tampa on the west side of the Hillsborough River.

For Tampa, the 1890s were a time of phenomenal growth. Henry Bradley Plant, who had brought the railroad to Tampa in the late 1880s, built the Tampa Bay Hotel on the west bank of the Hillsborough River. In 1894, West Tampa was established as a second cigar-making city, incorporating in 1895 and remaining independent until 1925. Growing prosperity saw the spread of residential development from downtown to the new suburbs of Hyde Park and Tampa Heights, areas that had previously been wilderness and farmland. By 1900, streets were being paved, and the downtown business district saw the installation of electric streetlights. Masonry buildings began to replace older wooden structures. Tampa's first "skyscrapers" were constructed during the 1910s, and the expanding business district spread into the old Fort Brooke area that had been absorbed into the city of Tampa in 1907. Tampa was a major staging area for the training and embarkation of military forces during the Spanish-American War in 1898, prompting the U.S. Congress to provide funding for the improvement of the city's downtown docking facilities. Tampa became a major deepwater port, with warehouses lining the railroad spurs that ran along the harbor.

⁵ Hampton Dunn, Yesterday's Tampa (Miami: E.A. Seemann Publishing, Inc., 1972), p. 18.

⁶ Long, pp. 38-39.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 3

JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM PARKER HOUSE
TAMPA, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

The World War I era was particularly important to the development of Florida's port cities and Tampa was no exception. Tampa and Jacksonville were locations chosen by the federal government as supply depots, embarkation points for troops and materials, and the construction of transport ships. The Ybor Channel was widened and deepened so that larger ships could be berthed near downtown, not just at Port Tampa. Thousands of people immigrated to Florida to work in war-related industries. Others saw Florida for the first time when they were stationed here or waiting to embark for foreign shores. There was heavy demand for the state's natural resources, agricultural products and other goods and services.

Although accessible by rail from the population centers of the northeast during previous decades, the postwar rise in middle-class private automobile ownership spurred the development of a vast network of paved highways, which provided easy access to the Florida climate from a broader range of geographic areas. Thousands of "tin-can tourists" from the Mid-Atlantic States and the Midwest poured into the Tampa Bay area in the early 1920s, camping in their cars for the winter season. Florida had less than 748 miles of paved state roadways in 1920; that number rose to 3,254 miles of pavement within the state highway system by 1930. Improvements came from the private sector as well. George S. Gandy, who had come to Tampa from Philadelphia in 1903, realized his dream of connecting Tampa and St. Petersburg with the opening of the Gandy Bridge in 1924. This bridge reduced the distance between the two cities from 43 miles to 13 miles and gave Tampa residents direct access to the gulf beaches.

WILLIAM PARKER JACKSON

The history of the William Parker Jackson House is intertwined with the history of the Jackson family in Tampa. The patriarch of the Jackson clan was Dr. Robert A. Jackson, who came to Fort Brooke during the Second Seminole War to serve as an Army Surgeon. He was a native of New Jersey and a West Point graduate. General Zachary Taylor, who later became the twelfth President of the United States, was in command of Fort Brooke at the time. Many of the soldiers occupying the fort and the civilians living nearby developed "camp fever." Among the civilians that Jackson treated was Nancy Coller, the daughter of Levi Coller, who had founded a farm on the west side of the Hillsborough River in 1823. The Coller family had relocated at the fort at the outbreak of the Second Seminole War.⁷ Parker courted young Nancy Coller, and they were married at the Fort in September 1836 after the end of the Indian hostilities. In 1838, Robert Jackson asked to be relieved of military duty, and moved his family to where Spanish Town Creek flowed into Hillsborough Bay at the end of today's Hyde Park Avenue. The property was located near the present intersection of Verne Street and Plant Avenue in what is now the Hyde Park neighborhood.⁸ Now a civilian, Dr. Jackson became a farmer, a probate judge, and continued to practice medicine. There were six more children born to the couple. Five sons, one of

⁷ Nelson, Martha Lester. Nancy Jackson 1815-1907 (Sunland Tribune, Vol. IX,) December 1983, p.23.

⁸ Grismer. p. 95, p. 187.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 4

JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM PARKER HOUSE
TAMPA, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

whom died at age seven, and two daughters. The children of Nancy and Robert were among the first white children born in Tampa.⁹

During the Civil War (1861-1865), the Jacksons' third son, William Parker Jackson (1848-1917), who was only fourteen years old, joined the Home Guard with his father. One night he was captured by Union soldiers and brought to a house they were using as a base. There he discovered that his father had also been captured. They were released shortly, probably due to the young age of William and the fact that the father was a doctor.¹⁰ After service in the Home Guard during the Civil War, William Parker Jackson attached himself to ships sailing from Tampa, gradually working his way up to Captain at a very young age.¹¹ He commanded many well-known vessels in the gulf waters as Captain for the Miller & Henderson Company.¹² During his career, he captained the steamships Hiram Cool, T.J. Cochran, The Dictator, Lizzie Henderson and the Clinton.¹³ He traveled widely to American ports such as New Orleans, Mobile, Cedar Key and Key West.¹⁴ He is known to have captained ships to Cuba and Panama. He advertised regularly in the Tampa Sunland Tribune newspaper as steamship master, giving the schedule of departures and arrivals.¹⁵

Captain Jackson married Louise Collins in Bainbridge, Georgia, in 1874. The first of their children Robert Collins Jackson and Bartow Parker Jackson were born there. Captain Jackson and his wife suffered the loss of three of their seven children, daughter Willie Louise (1880-1893), Oscar (1882 -1887) and William Fred (1893-1899). All are buried in the family plot at Oaklawn Cemetery in downtown Tampa. Their surviving children included: Robert Collins Jackson (1876-1942), Mary Eola Jackson Lester (dates unknown), Bartow Parker Jackson (1879-1945), W. Preston Jackson (1887-1969), and Opal Lucille Jackson (dates unknown).¹⁶

In the 1880s, Captain Jackson's iron hulled steamship Hiram Cool ran aground in night time fog and sank almost immediately. The passengers were rowed to Tampa by the crew. The wreck was visible for some time and became a favorite fishing ground.¹⁷ The family reported that Captain Jackson retrieved a piece of wood from the wreckage and used it to make the fireplace mantle in his home constructed in 1885. He retired from the sea in 1887 and became a farmer. In 1890, Captain Jackson homesteaded the 152 acre property in what is now the Seminole Heights residential neighborhood.¹⁸ An affidavit from his son, W.P. Jackson, stated that the

⁹ Nelson. p.23.

¹⁰ Nelson. p.24

¹¹ Tampa Tribune, McKay, D.B., "Pioneer Florida Column", 11/08/1953.

¹² Grismer, p.165.

¹³ Sawyer, Phillip Ayers. "Captain Bill Jackson", Florida Memory 2000-2005, <http://ibistro.dos.state.fl.us/uhtbin/cgisirsi/XOED6bFPae/STA-FLA/32280009/9>, November 11, 2009.

¹⁴ Tampa Tribune, McKay, D.B., "Pioneer Florida Column", 11/08/1953.

¹⁵ "To Cedar Keys and Tampa via Manatee and Egmont by Steamer," Tampa Sunland Tribune, 10/19/1878.

¹⁶ Harrison. p.65.

¹⁷ Tampa Tribune, McKay, D.B., "Pioneer Florida Column", 06/30/1946.

¹⁸ United States of America Homestead Patent, Volume 14 Page 235, July 31, 1890.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 5

JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM PARKER HOUSE
TAMPA, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

family was living there prior to 1890 and that he had been born there in the house in 1887. Captain Jackson farmed the acreage, growing and shipping citrus and sugarcane.¹⁹ His two-story home became "a rendezvous of social life and a center of generous hospitality."²⁰ In October of 1899, a wedding reception was held for his son, Bartow, at the home on Lambright Street. Around 1907, Captain Jackson ceased farming and went to live at his mother's home at 205 Platt Avenue. By 1915, he was inhabiting a house at 112 Fielding Avenue in Hyde Park.²¹ He died at his home in 1917 at the age of 69.²²

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The I-House

The I-house is a vernacular house type, popular in the United States from the colonial period onward. With a main block two stories high and only one room deep, the house takes its odd name from the resulting tall and slender side profile. The I-house was so named in the 1930s by cultural geographer Fred Kniffen, a specialist in folk architecture who identified and analyzed the type in his 1936 study of Louisiana house types. He chose the name "I-house" because of its common occurrence in the rural farm areas of Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, all states beginning in the letter "I." He did not use the term to imply that this house type originated in, or was restricted to, those three states. The I-house developed from traditional 17th century British folk house types and became a popular house form in the Mid-Atlantic and Southern United States at an early date, but can be found throughout most of the country in areas that were settled by the mid-19th century.

The basic plan and form characterizing the I-House was established by several scholars, including Kniffen, Glassie, and Noble. All agree upon the following criteria: side-facing gables, one room deep, a minimum of two rooms wide, and two full stories high. Additional features of the I-House vary from region to region. Construction materials range from brick and stone to frame and logs. Chimneys may be inside end, outside end, and either single or paired on the center of the roof ridge. Floor plans are likewise highly inconsistent, including lateral or rear appendages, four rooms of variable size, and the presence or lack of a central hallway. Decorative elements range from the simple to the highly ornate, including Greek Revival, Italianate, and Gothic Revival embellishments. Most scholars agree that the I-House was more common in a rural setting, but that it did occur in an urban form, particularly in small Midwestern county seats. In regard to social structure, the I-House became a symbol of economic attainment in an agriculture-based society and was generally regarded as a move up the housing hierarchy. Some contend that it represented the fine houses built by the rural, upper-class farmer; hence, the "Farmer's Mansion" appellation was an appropriate description.²³

¹⁹ Document: Abstract of Title. Property of Barbara Jackson Rossman.

²⁰ Tampa Tribune. Obituary, 06/14/1917.

²¹ Polk's Tampa City Directory, 1915.

²² Tampa Tribune. Obit, 06/14/1917.

²³ George O. Carney, "I-Houses in Oklahoma," <http://digital.library.okstate.edu/encyclopedia/entries/I/IH001.html>.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 6

JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM PARKER HOUSE
TAMPA, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

The I-House has taken on eclectic qualities because of several factors. First, folk housing depends on the memory of builders, and modification is common when construction techniques are passed from one generation to the next. The appearance of the house type from region to region stemmed from a variety of cultural sources, including established building traditions. The long diffusion path from the Chesapeake Bay hearth to Midwestern and Southern states may account for the eclecticism. In general, the greater the distance from a source area, the greater the loss in exactness of form. The two-hundred-year period between the time the I-House was first introduced along the Middle Atlantic coast and the date of its first construction in the South undoubtedly had a significant influence on the Florida versions of the I-House.²⁴

One particularly striking I-house variant—now sometimes known romantically as the “plantation-plain style”—featured a long, one- or two-story porch across the front, with a corresponding shed-roofed extension across the rear. Thus, upstairs rooms had ventilation on three sides, a distinct advantage in a hot climate. Sometimes a simple, classically proportioned one- or two-story portico lent formality to the facade of the I-style plantation house.²⁵

Folk Victorian

Because of the popularity and simple form of the I-house, decorative elements of popular architectural styles were often utilized. Front porches and any decoration would be in the restrained Federal manner through the 1840s, or in the Greek Revival style during the 1840s and 1850s. The I-house was also adapted to Gothic Revival and Italianate styles during the mid-19th century and the Queen Anne style at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries. Given the affordable and widespread construction techniques of the era, working class families could, for the first time, build homes of their own. The tradition of the English cottage and American homestead merged with the romanticism of the era, giving rise to the style known as Folk Victorian. Often found in rural or country settings, Folk Victorian homes are usually constructed from local materials and blend functionality with newer stylistic ornamentation that includes colorful and fluid vergeboard (also called gingerbread) around wide wrap-around porches. Though often less elaborate than their urban counterparts, Folk Victorian homes feature a similar attention to texture variations and creative decoration.²⁶

²⁷

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Captain William Parker Jackson House retains much of its original agricultural character, including the original intact barn on the site. It retains the physical integrity of design, materials and workmanship that reflect its significant architectural model as one only a few extant farmsteads which exhibit the “I” house form from

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Robert Gamble, “Plantation Architecture of Alabama,” <http://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org/face/Article.jsp?id=h-1671>.

²⁶ Architectural Timeline, Victorian 1837-1914, http://houseofantiquehardware.com/site/timeline/tl_victorian.html.
²⁷

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 7

JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM PARKER HOUSE
TAMPA, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

this period in Tampa. It remains a family residence and is a reminder of the resilience and character that typified the area's early settlers personified by Captain Jackson. The house is two stories high and two rooms deep built on either side of a central hall and stairway. The I-House form was often a symbol of economic attainment in the agricultural economy of the late 19th Century. The house was built after Captain Jackson had already had a very successful career as a ship's captain. He assumed the life of a "gentleman farmer."²⁸

The most prominent architectural feature of the house is the symmetrical front, with two-tiered, full width porches attached to the I-house form and centered entrance doors at each floor. The primary exterior ornamentation is the scrollwork brackets and pickets on the porches, most of which are original to the house. Several of the brackets have been replaced by the current owner using a jigsaw to replicate the brackets. A slightly later two-story extension on the rear of the house. The current appearance is little changed from that seen in the oldest known photograph. Exterior modifications are mainly limited to portions of the rear elevation.

²⁸ Tampa Tribune, William Parker Jackson Obituary, June 24, 1917.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 1

JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM PARKER HOUSE
TAMPA, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 2

JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM PARKER HOUSE
TAMPA, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 3

JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM PARKER HOUSE
TAMPA, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
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JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM PARKER HOUSE
Name of Property

Hillsborough Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	7	3	5	7	7	0	0	3	0	9	8	7	9	0	
Zone	Easting				Northing											
2																

3																
Zone	Easting				Northing											
4																

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 Ann K. McDonald, Chair/ Stephanie Ferrerl, FAIA/Carl Shiver

organization Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation date December 2010

street & number 500 South Brounough Street telephone (850) 245-6333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name John B. Hussey, Deborah Rowland

street & number 800 East Lambright Street telephone (813) 843.1142

city or town Tampa state Florida zip code 33604

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

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

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 1

JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM PARKER HOUSE
TAMPA, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

North Park, Lot 8, A-36-28-18-4FA-000000-00008.0

Boundary Justification

The above described parcel contains all of the historic resources associated with the Captain William Parker Jackson House.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Page ____ 1

JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM PARKER HOUSE
TAMPA, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Jackson, Captain William Parker House
2. 800 East Lambright Street, Tampa (Hillsborough County), Florida
3. Ann McDonald
4. June 2010
5. James Hastings
6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
7. Photo 1 of 31

Items 1-5 are the same for all photographs except where noted.

6. Main (South) Facade and West Elevation, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 2 of 31

6. Main (North) Facade, Detail of Wooden Brackets, Looking North
7. Photo 3 of 31

1. Jackson, Captain William Parker House
2. 800 East Lambright Street
3. Unknown
4. c. 1889
5. Barbara Jackson Rossman
6. Main (South) Facade, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 4 of 31

6. Main (North) Facade and East Elevation, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 5 of 31

6. East Elevation (Detail), Looking Northwest
7. Photo 6 of 31

6. West Elevation (Detail), Looking East
7. Photo 7 of 31

6. West Elevation, Looking East
7. Photo 8 of 31

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Page _____

JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM PARKER HOUSE
TAMPA, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

6. Rear (North) Elevation, Looking South

7. Photo 9 of 31

6. Rear (North) Elevation, Looking South

7. Photo 10 of 31

3. c. 1994

4. Ann McDonald

5. Randy Rowland

6. Rear (North) Elevation, Looking South

7. Photo 11 of 31

6. Interior, First Floor, Stair Hall, Looking North

7. Photo 12 of 31

6. Interior, First Floor, Parlor, Looking Northeast

7. Photo 13 of 31

6. Interior, First Floor, Parlor, Detail, Looking North

7. Photo 14 of 31

6. Interior, First Floor, Living Room, Looking Southwest

7. Photo 15 of 31

6. Interior, First Floor, Dining Room, Looking North

7. Photo 16 of 31

6. Interior, First Floor, Kitchen, Looking Southeast

7. Photo 17 of 31

6. Interior, First Floor, Kitchen, Chimney Detail, Looking Southeast

7. Photo 18 of 31

6. Interior, First Floor, Bathroom, Looking Northeast

7. Photo 19 of 31

6. Interior, 2nd Floor Extension Landing, Looking North

7. Photo 20 of 31

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Page ____ 3

JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM PARKER HOUSE
TAMPA, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

6. Interior, 2nd Floor Extension Landing, Looking South toward Main 2nd Story Hall
7. Photo 21 of 31

6. Interior, 2nd Floor Extension, Northeast Bedroom, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 22 of 31

6. Interior, 2nd Floor Extension, Bathroom, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 23 of 31

6. Interior, Main Second Floor Hall, Looking North
7. Photo 24 of 31

6. Interior, Main Second Floor, West Bedroom, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 25 of 31

6. Interior, Main Second Floor, East (Master) Bedroom, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 26 of 31

6. Interior, Main Second Floor, East (Master) Bedroom, Looking Southeast
7. Photo 27 of 31

6. Outbuilding (Former Barn), Main (South) Facade, Looking North
7. Photo 28 of 31

6. Outbuilding (Former Barn), Main (South) Facade and East Elevation, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 29 of 31

6. Outbuilding (Former Barn), Rear (North) Elevation, Looking South
7. Photo 30 of 31

6. Outbuilding (Former Barn), Interior, Looking Northeast toward Loft
7. Photo 31 of 31

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Jackson, Captain William Parker, House
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: FLORIDA, Hillsborough

DATE RECEIVED: 2/23/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/17/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/01/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/10/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000159

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 4.8.11 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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



JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM
PARKER HOUSE
HILLSBOROUGH CO., FL

1/31



JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM

PARKER HOUSE

HILLSBOROUGH CO., FL

2/31



JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM
PARKER HOUSE
HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL

3/31

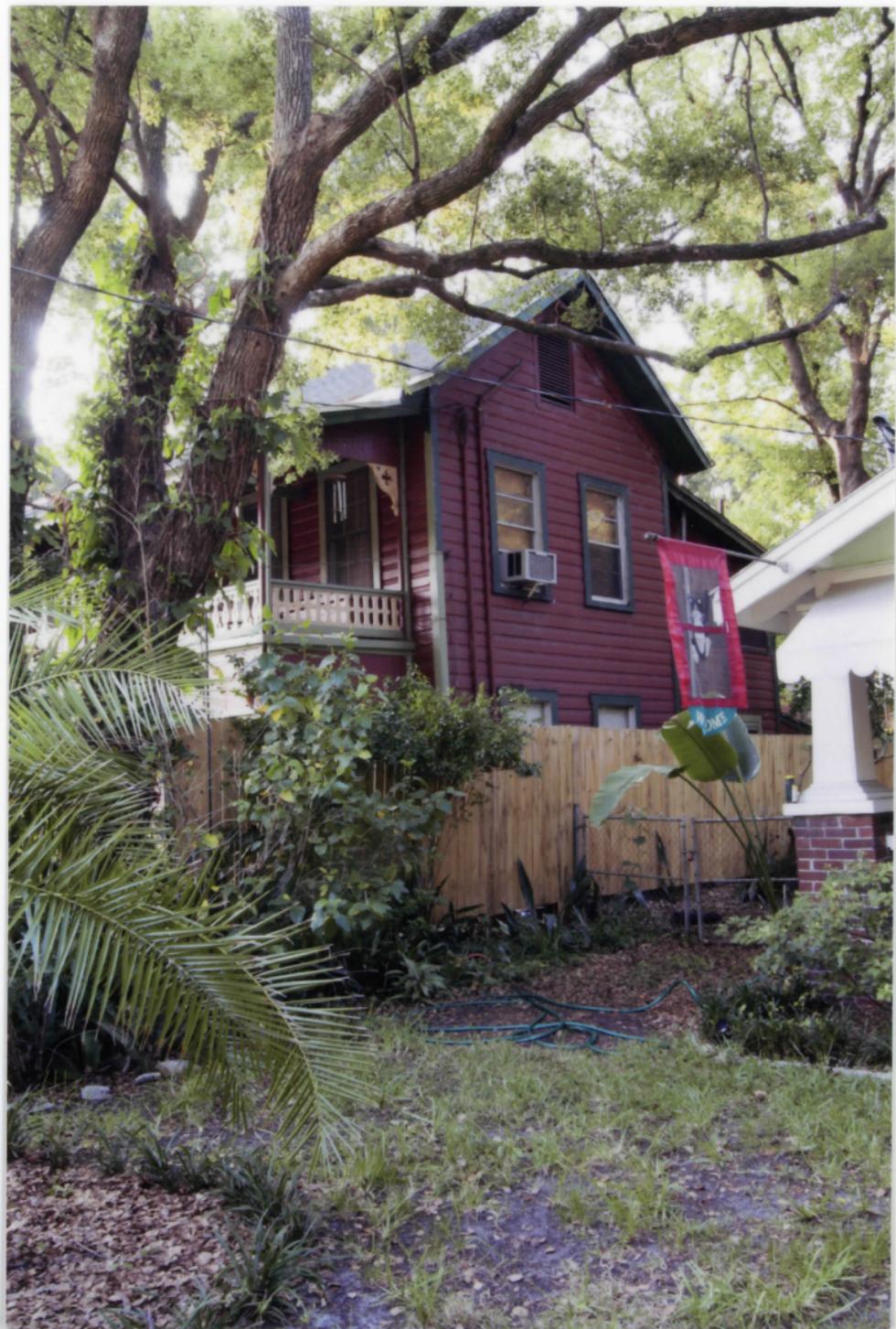


JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM

PARKER HOUSE

HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL

4/31



JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM

PARKER HOUSE

HILLSBOROUGH CO., FL

5/31



JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM
PARKER HOUSE
HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL

6/31



JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM

PARKER HOUSE

HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL

7/31



JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM

PARKER HOUSE

HILLSBOROUGH CO., FL

8/31

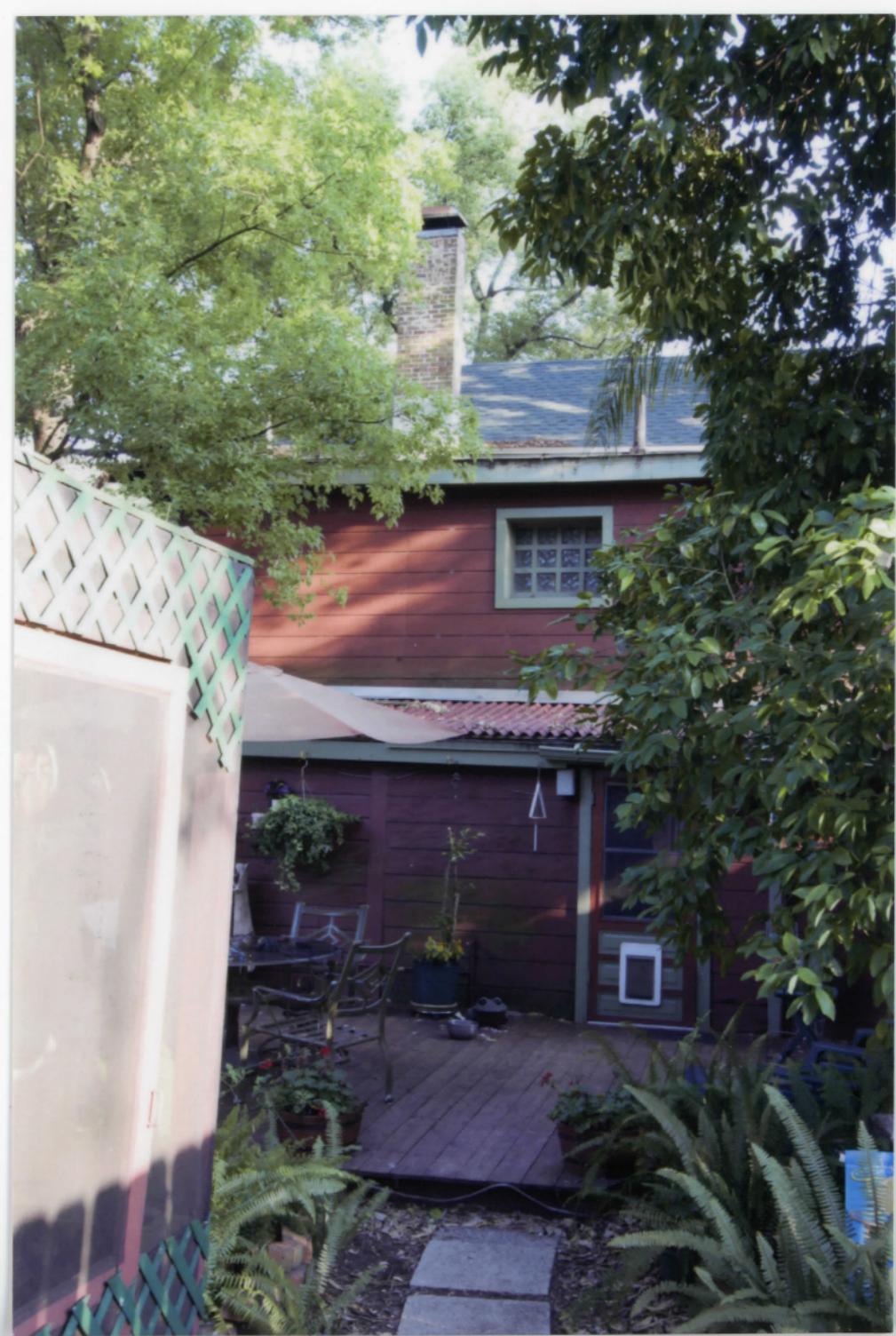


JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM

PARKER HOUSE

HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL

9/31



JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM

PARKER HOUSE

HILLSBOROUGH CO., FL

10/31



JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM

PARKER HOUSE

HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL

11
1/31



JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM
PARKER HOUSE

HMS BOROUGH CO, F2

12/31



JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM

PARKER HOUSE

HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL

13
/31



JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM

PARKER HOUSE

HILLSBOROUGH CO, E

14/31

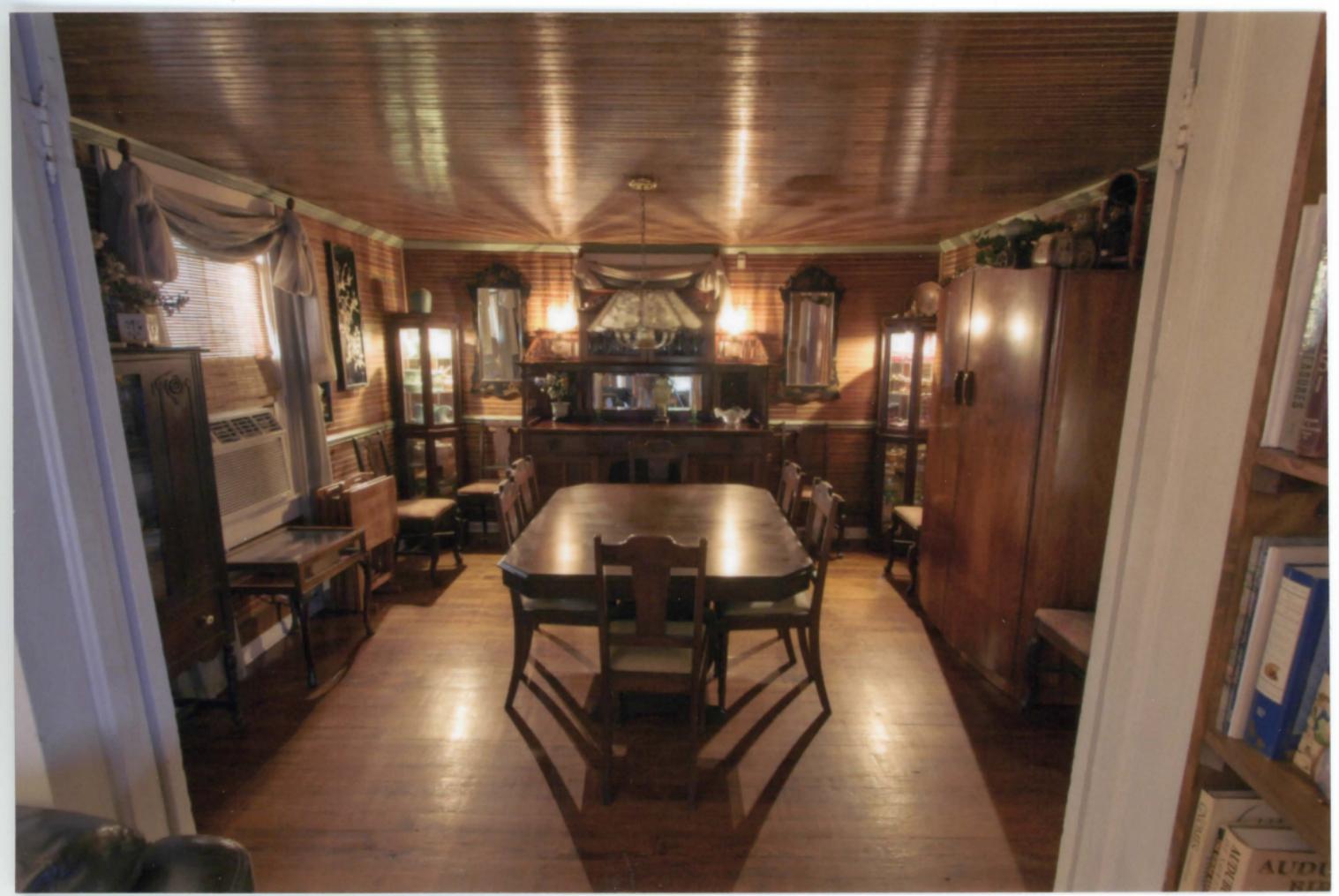


JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM

PARICER HOUSE

HILLSBOROUGH COPY

15/31



JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM
PARKER HOUSE

HILLSBOROUGH CO., FL

16/31



JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM

PARKER HOUSE

HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL

17/31



JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM

PARKER HOUSE

HILLSBOROUGH CO., FL

18/31



JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM
PARKER HOUSE

HILLSBOROUGH CO., FL

19/31



JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM

PARKER HOUSE

HILLSBOROUGH CO., FL

29/31



JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM
PARKER HOUSE
HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL

21
/ 31



JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM

PARKER HOUSE

HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL

22/31



JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM
PARKER HOUSE

HILLSBOROUGH Co, FL

23/31



JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM

PARKER HOUSE

HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL

24/31



JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM

PARKER HOUSE

HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL

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JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM

PARKER HOUSE

HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL

26/31



JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM

PARKER HOUSE

HILLSBOROUGH CO., FL

27/31



JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM

PARKER HOUSE

HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL

28/31



JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM

PARICE R HOUSE

HILLSBOROUGH CO., E

29/3)



JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM

PARKER HOUSE

HILLSBOROUGH CO, FL

30/31

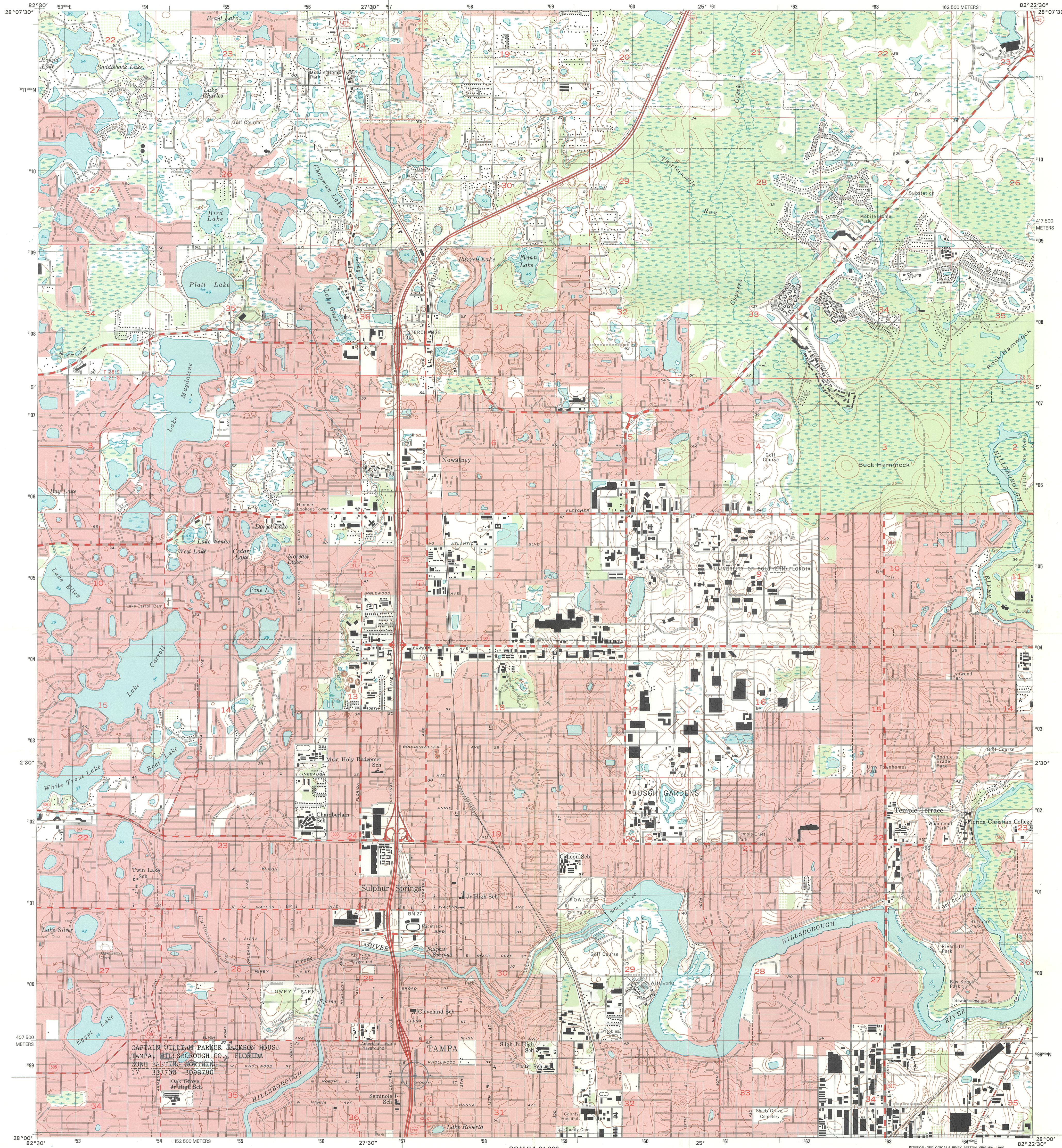


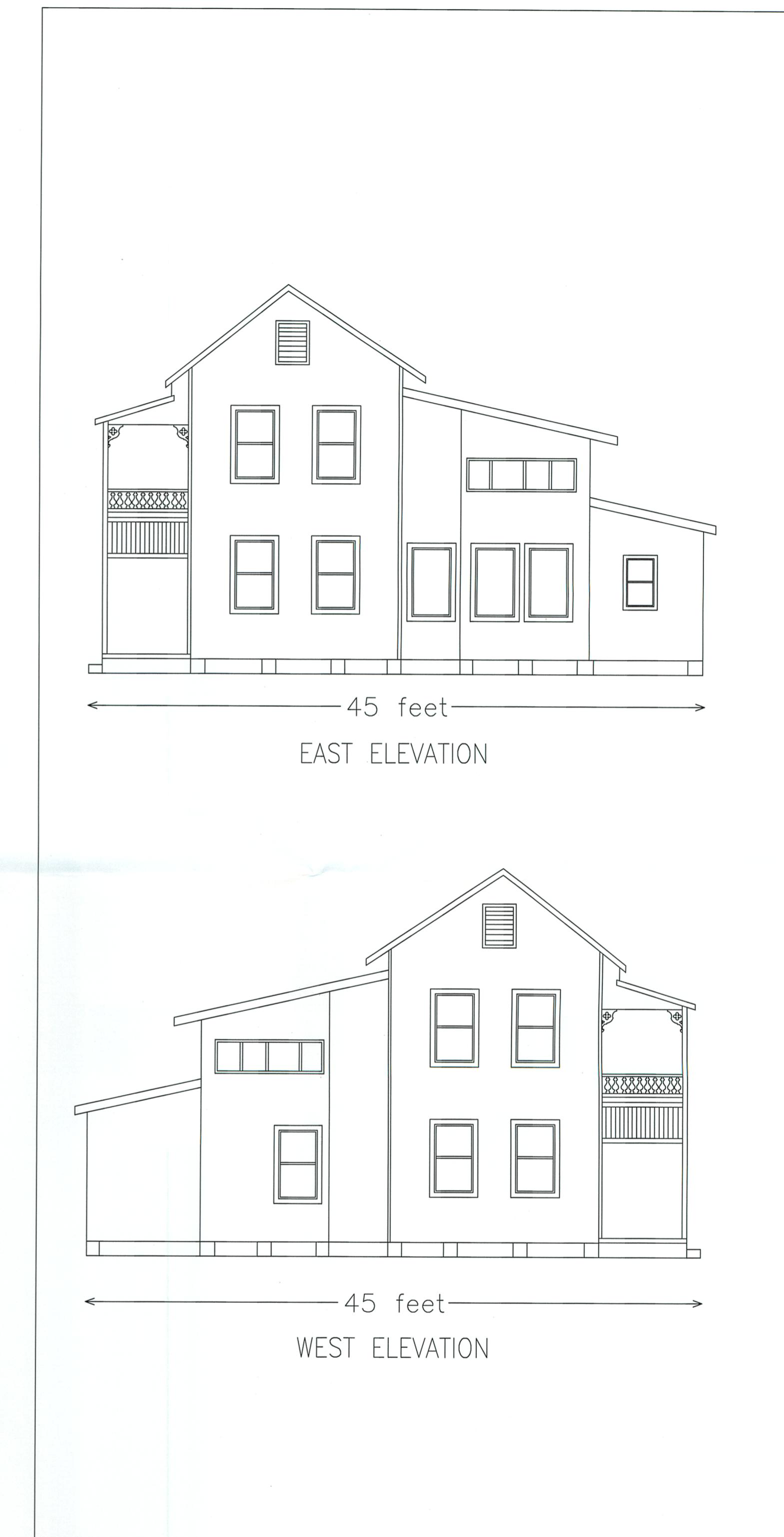
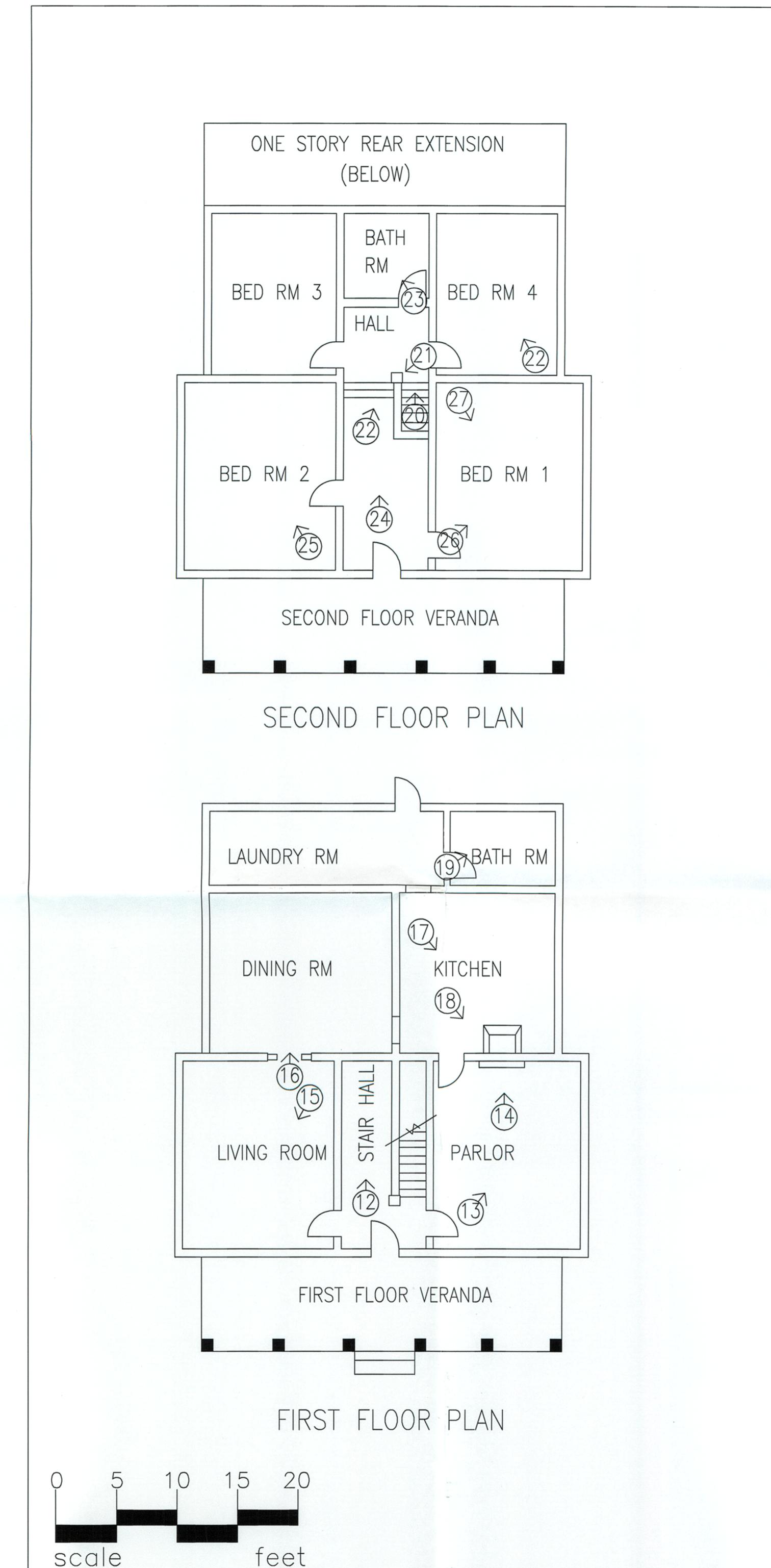
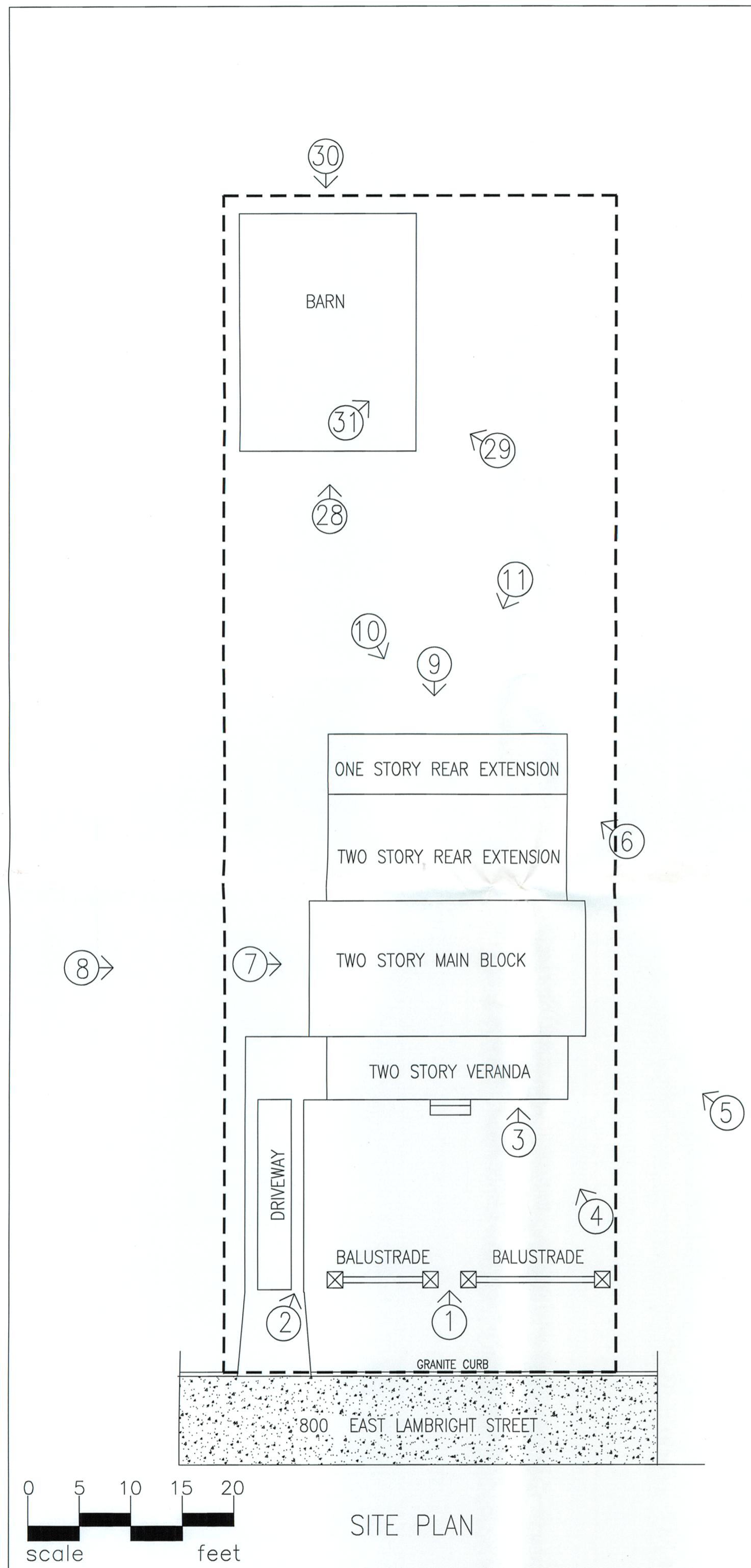
JACKSON, CAPTAIN WILLIAM

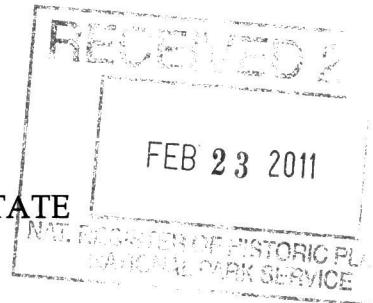
PARKER HOUSE

HILLSBOROUGH CO., FL

31/31







FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Kurt S. Browning

Secretary of State

DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

February 21, 2011

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed is a request to nominate the following property from the National Register:

Captain William Parker Jackson House, Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida

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

Sincerely,

Barbara E. Mattick

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

Enclosures

500 S. Bronough Street • Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 • <http://www.flheritage.com>

Director's Office
(850) 245-6300 • FAX: 245-6436

Archaeological Research
(850) 245-6444 • FAX: 245-6436

Historic Preservation
(850) 245-6333 • FAX: 245-6437