

One Hundred Years Ago Tampa in 1923



City of
Tampa
Florida

A project of the



Compiled by Jennifer Dietz, City of Tampa Archives and Records Division.
Archives and Records is a division of the City Clerk's Office.

Cover photo: Franklin Street (400 block) looking southwest from Madison
Street. August 2, 1923. Photo courtesy of the Tampa-Hillsborough
County Public Library.

The City of Tampa in 1923



Burgert Brothers Photography Studio at 407 East Lafayette Street, front facade with entrance and porch. Lafayette Street was later renamed Kennedy Boulevard.

Burgert Brothers Photographic Collection

The photographs in this booklet, all from 1923, are courtesy of the Tampa-Hillsborough County Public Library's Burgert Brothers photographic collection, unless otherwise noted. This collection features nearly 19,000 historical photographs captured by local photographers in the Burgert family from the late 1800s until 1960.

Images from the collection are available online:
hcplc.org/research/burgert

In October of 1920, the citizens of Tampa voted in favor of the Commission-Manager form of government. In this form of government, a Mayor-Commissioner was elected with four Commissioners, who each had equal power. The first Mayor to serve under this new system was Charles H. Brown, who took office as Mayor-Commissioner on January 4, 1921. He served until 1924. William James Barritt served as Mayor-Commissioner Pro Tempore, and the other commissioners elected in 1922 were William A. Adams, Dr. Sumter Lowry, and James McCants.



Mayor-Commissioner Charles H. Brown. Courtesy of the City of Tampa's Archives and Records Division.

Trailblazers

These two pioneering women made a difference in Tampa in 1923. They are recognized with monuments on the Historical Monument Trail along Tampa's Riverwalk.



Elizabeth Dortsch Barnard: Tampa's First Female Postmaster

In 1923, Elizabeth Barnard became the first woman to serve as Tampa's Postmaster. She had started her career as a stenographer for Tampa's postal executives, and studied at Tampa Business College. She served as postmaster for ten years.



Clara Frye: Founder of the Clara Frye Hospital

Born in Montgomery Alabama in 1872, Clara Frye was trained in nursing and established Tampa's first black hospital in 1908. It was located within in her modest home located at 1615 Lamar Street in 1908. In 1923, she was able to move the hospital to a larger facility with seventeen beds, that was also located on the 1600 block of Lamar Street.

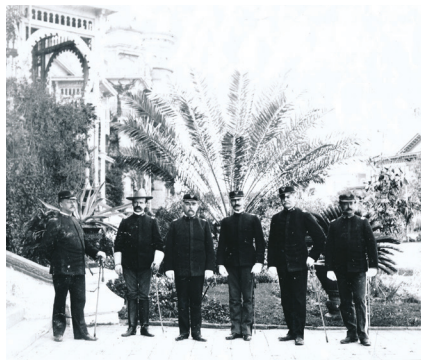
The 125th Anniversary of the Spanish-American War

2023 marks the 125th anniversary of the Spanish-American War. On February 15, 1898, an American battleship called the U.S.S. Maine exploded near the Cuban coast, which led to a war for Cuba's independence from Spain. The war began on April 25, 1898, and officially ended on December 10, 1898, with the Treaty of Paris.

During this brief conflict, many Cuban cigar workers lived in Tampa and were strong supporters of Cuban independence. Revolutionary leader José Martí gave speeches in Ybor City and Tampa, and cigar workers volunteered to serve as soldiers in the war.

African Americans also volunteered to serve, such as the famous Buffalo Soldiers, the first all-black regiment in the United States to serve during peacetime. All regiments were transferred to Florida in the spring of 1898.

Theodore Roosevelt famously led the First U.S. Volunteer Cavalry, the Rough Riders, who went to Tampa at the end of May 1898, before leaving to fight in Cuba. During their time in Tampa, they stayed at the Tampa Bay Hotel, which can be seen in the background of this photograph from 1898.



General Wade and staff standing in front of the Tampa Bay Hotel, 1898.



Soldiers embarking during the Spanish-American War, Port Tampa City, Florida, 1898.

The photos shown here are from the Tampa-Hillsborough County Library's Burgert Brothers collection, which has additional photos from the conflict. The Florida Memory Project also has a collection of photos from the Spanish-American War:

floridamemory.com/learn/classroom/learning-units/spanish-american-war/photos/

Tampa in 1923: Growth, New Leaders and Race

Fred Hearn

Curator of Black History, Tampa Bay History Center

The year 1923 marked a significant turning point in Tampa, Florida's political structure. As a prelude to this topic, I take my lead from the noted African American historian Dr. John Henrik Clarke. To give context to this subject, Dr. Clarke would have advocated looking at what was happening in Tampa Bay in 1823, one hundred years earlier.

The 1823 Treaty of Moultrie Creek and Other Acts

The 1823 Treaty of Moultrie Creek was an agreement between the United States government and Native American chiefs living in Florida. Not all chiefs agreed with or signed the treaty. But the federal government decreed then that the Seminoles and other Native Americans in Florida had to live on reservations that were located in the interior of the state. Native Americans could not live within fifteen (15) miles of the Gulf of Mexico nor within twenty (20) miles of the Atlantic Ocean. The treaty declared that the Seminoles and other tribes could not wage war against the U. S. and, in return, the federal government would provide cattle, hogs, and money to these "conquered" people.

In 1830, however, President Andrew Jackson (who in 1821 was for a few months Florida's first territorial governor) signed into law the Indian Removal Act. And by 1838, nearly all the Seminoles (and their enslaved Africans) had been put on ships and sent from Tampa Bay across the Gulf of Mexico to New Orleans. The Native Americans were then marched to Oklahoma, Arkansas, and to other lands west of the Mississippi River to Indian Territory – on what came to be known as the Trail of Tears. And the Africans taken from Florida? They were sold at the slave auctions in New Orleans (Giddings, *The Exiles of Florida*, 1858).

Still, it took the Second Seminole War (1835-1842; and the U. S. government spending \$40 million) to remove most of the Seminoles and their enslaved Africans from Florida. This cleared the way for white settlers from the northern states to move into the state. Many Europeans took advantage of the federal government's 1842 Armed Occupation Act. This legislation gave one hundred sixty (160) acres of land to every white man willing to live on the land allocated to him

for at least five years. These settlers had to arm themselves against intruding Seminoles and, if they did this, the land would be theirs at the end of this five-year period.

One Hundred Years Later: 1923

Early in the Twentieth Century, 1923 legislation ushered in more Tampa residents than ever before and increased the city's population. And the October 1920 election had brought new municipal leadership and structure to the city. From 1921 until 1928, Tampa would move from a strong mayor form of government to one in which most of the municipal power was in the hands of five city commissioners (one with the title of mayor but little more) and a hired city manager. In the area of race (ethnic) relations, the city clung to the status quo of the 1880s. Blacks were denied the franchise in city elections from 1910 to 1947, and discrimination pushed them into the shadows of power.

For example, in 1923, black nurse Clara Frye – with virtually no government assistance – moved from her modest three-room home into a larger building. Medical facilities for blacks in Tampa were woefully inadequate in 1908, when Frye began nursing patients in her modest three-room home in Tampa Heights. A light-skinned black woman whose father was white, Frye had operated her hospital thanks to the goodwill of churches and individuals (without government assistance). She eventually moved into a two-story, seventeen-room facility in the 1600 block of Lamar Avenue. The City of Tampa purchased the hospital in 1928. Frye died in 1936 and did not live to see the 67-bed Tampa Negro Hospital (later the Clara Frye Memorial Hospital) that opened in West Tampa's Roberts City in 1938.

In 1927, one year before the City of Tampa began contributing financially toward Frye's hospital, Tampa Municipal Hospital (today's Tampa General Hospital) opened for white patients on Davis Islands. The city's support of Frye's hospital in 1928 could in part be due to two things. First, Tampa Urban League Executive Secretary Benjamin Mays' and the league's advocacy for better health care for black people made a difference. Second, the publication of the 1927 document, *A Study of Negro Life in Tampa, Florida* outlined the many discrepancies between the quality of life for black and white residents. The life span for whites in the 1920s, for example, was substantially more than was that for blacks (Raper, McGrew, Mays 1927; Weatherford 2004).

The Tampa Urban League opened in 1922. And in 1923, the first executive secretary, Blanche Mae Armwood, posed for a group photograph with sixty or more black students from the Harlem

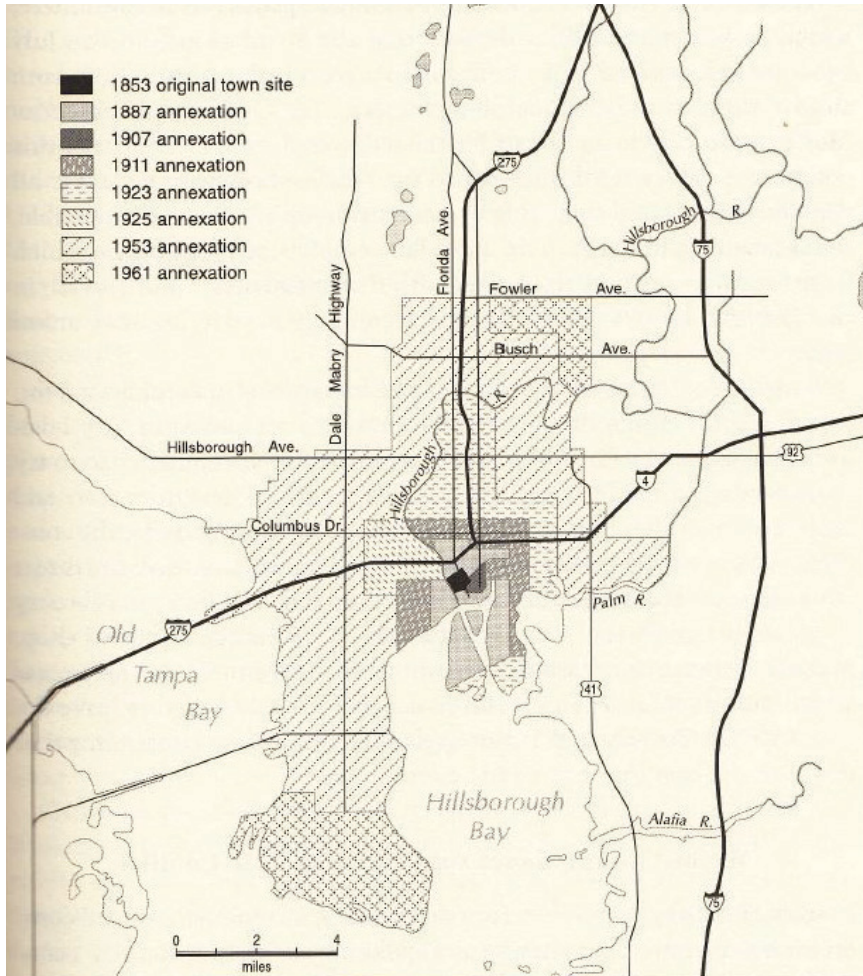


Academy School. Harlem Principal Christina Meacham also is in the photograph. For most of the 1920s, the Urban League shared a building at 1310 Marion Street – the former residence of Rev Andrew J. and Sarah Ferrell. Armwood would go on to become one of the city's leading citizens and was the first black woman from Hillsborough County to earn a law degree (in 1938 from Washington D. C.'s Howard University). Yet in spite of the best efforts of dedicated teachers and social service providers in the early 1920s, black children were not given equal access to a quality education nor to well-paying jobs that led to career opportunities. Booker T. Washington Junior/Senior High School for black students would not open until 1925 (Brady 1997).

Latin citizens also had many challenges as they attempted to command fair wages and working conditions, primarily in the cigar factories. City fathers usually were hostile to workers who went on strike in these factories and frequently sided with the owners in these discrepancies. In some cases, "agitators" were attacked or run out of town. This is why Latin enclaves in Ybor City and in West Tampa almost universally supported district representation in city government.

1923 Land Annexation in Tampa

In May of 1923, the Florida State Legislature approved two bills that: (1) allowed the annexation of West Tampa (which since 1895 had been the City of West Tampa) into the City of Tampa. The state legislature that month also: (2) approved Tampa's annexation of former Hillsborough County communities Seminole Heights, Jackson Heights, Gary and other unincorporated areas. Tampa voters approved these annexations in a November 1923 referendum. And in 1925, the geographical size of the City of Tampa was enlarged to 19 square miles (Kerstein 2001).



City of Tampa Annexations, 1853-1961. Courtesy of the Hillsborough County City-County Planning Commission. From Hillsborough County Framework of the Plan Report, 1962. (Kerstein, 63.)

Charles Brown served as mayor of the City of Tampa from January 1921 until January 1924. He was the first mayor to serve under the Commissioner form of government. This format gave considerable power and authority to a city manager (appointed not by the mayor but by four city commissioners, who all were elected city-wide). "The mayor was given little more responsibility than the other commissioners," said Robert Kerstein in his 2001 book *Politics and Growth in Twentieth-Century Tampa*. Kerstein pointed out that one of the few distinctions for the mayor was that he, "would preside at the commission meetings." White voters who approved of this style of leadership believed it was more efficient in paving the way for growth in the number of residents and in local commerce (Kerstein 2001, p. 57).

By the time he became mayor of Tampa, Brown was one of the largest owners of real estate in Florida, with property in Hillsborough, Pasco, and Hernando Counties. He grew up in Hamilton County, Florida and attended the East Florida Seminary (now the University of Florida). Brown's family had moved to Tampa in 1907. He later established the Tampa and Gulf Coast Railroad, extending it to Tarpon Springs (1910) and St. Petersburg (1914). He also went into banking, becoming one of the founders of the Tampa Bank of Commerce and chairman of the Florida Mortgage, Title and Bonding Company (*The Mayors of Tampa, 1856-2019, City of Tampa*).

District Versus At-Large City Representation

In 1920, two opposing political factions battled each other over what form of government the City of Tampa should have for council (commission) membership: either current district elections (championed by supporter and former Mayor Donald Brenham McKay), or at-large elections (championed by supporter and *Tampa Tribune* Publisher Wallace Stovall). The advocates for at-large elections also wanted non-partisan races. Both groups were primarily composed of members of what Kerstein calls the commercial-civic elite.



Mayor Donald Brenham McKay

It is notable that from 1910 to 1947, the White Municipal Party (WMP) barred thousands of black Tampa residents and taxpayers from voting in any municipal election. The WMP was formed two years after black Tampa Attorney Zachariah D. Greene tried in 1908 to run for a municipal judge's position. The registrar told Greene after the deadline to file had passed that his petition had been lost. Just prior to 1910 and the WMP's formation, Tampa's black registered voters made up some 24% of the city's eligible voters – a sizeable portion of the electorate. Thus, there was an ample motive for opponents to eliminate this segment of the community from voting.

In 1910, D. B. McKay was elected Tampa's mayor. He went on to serve ten consecutive years. In 1920, he chose not to run for another term and, instead, McKay helped form a 25-member Home Rule Club, which favored the district election form of city government candidates in Tampa. McKay was one of nine supporters on the club's executive committee. Other prominent members of this group included bankers James A. Griffin (Exchange National Bank) and Thomas C. Taliaferro (First National Bank). And because the 19th Amendment gave women the right to vote in 1920, the Home Rule Club chose two women with strong Tampa roots as its vice presidents -- Kate Jackson and Frances (Mrs. Hugh) Macfarlane.

The Home Rule Club members said they opposed the charter revision because they felt it represented an "autocratic" form of government (Kerstein 2001, p. 59). Perry G. Wall, a relative of McKay, was a major supporter of the club. Wall also was chairman of the WMP, a group that had considerable political clout.

And although black women got the vote in 1920, they too (like all black people) could not vote in local elections because they could not join the WMP. Theoretically, black people in Tampa might have received better representation with district home rule candidates than with city-wide representatives. But the fact is that they had no voice when it came to choosing one form of government over the other -- or who would lead them. And no black political candidate was elected to office in the 20th Century until 1976, when Rev. A. Leon Lowry successfully ran for a district seat on the Hillsborough County School Board. It was not until 1983, just forty years ago, that a black city councilman was seated in Tampa (Perry Harvey, Jr.).

The Commission Government Club opposed the Home Rule Club. Mayor Brown supported Commission governance. The Commission Government Club also strategically placed women in its leadership group, including Julia A. Norris (who chaired the Women's Committee).

In 1920, Tampa voters chose a fifteen-member charter board. Its mission was to propose a new city charter that the citizens would consider in a referendum. The board elected Dr. Louis A. Bize as its president. Future Tampa Mayor Brown and William G. Brorein (Peninsular Telephone Company founder) also served in the Commission Government Club. Of the fifteen members of the club (all men), thirteen of them lived South of Grand Central Avenue in what today is Palma Ceia.

The Role of Race in City Politics in the 1920s

None of the men (women were relegated to supportive roles) chosen to represent the Commission Government Club lived in Wards 6, 7, 8 or 10 – where most Latins resided in 1920 – or in districts where the majority of residents were black.

The *Tampa Tribune* accused opponents of the Commission style of governance of "striving to register black women to counter the votes of white women." Blacks were eligible to vote for the charter revision since it was not for an elected city official's seat (Kerstein 2001, p. 58). Ironically, Wall (a relative of McKay) and chair of the WMP, spoke in support of democratic accountability.

Yet, while he objected to the fact that most of the charter revision supporters lived in Hyde Park, Wall found no inconsistency in denying black residents the right to vote in city elections. He said that, "one could not improve upon the present system in which a 'Florida cracker handles a negro, a mule and a shovel.'" The white citizens who favored the ward system and those who favored the Commission form of governance did agree on one political issue: they both were anti-union and both fought tirelessly to eliminate discontent coming from cigar factory workers.

In the end, 56% of the voters in 1920 cast ballots in favor of the reformers' charter that favored a city commission. And what did the *Tampa Tribune* say about the outcome of the charter vote? It reported that the "better and more intelligent" blacks and Latins voted for the charter, which helped to counter "the votes of the idle and worthless blacks." (Kerstein 2001, p. 60).

Tampa City Commission Rules

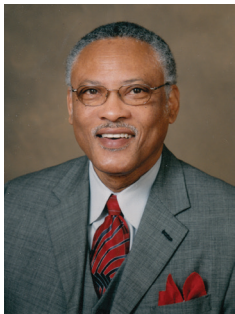
For the next seven years, from 1921 until 1928, Tampa was ruled by a Commission form of government, with five equally powerful officials who all were elected city-wide. They appointed a city manager to run the day-to-day operations. Latino and black residents had relatively

little power. On December 7, 1920, Brown and the other WMP city commissioners (Victor V. Sharpe, William A. Adams, William J. Barritt and Henry E. Snow) were all elected unopposed. Their election paved the way to the annexations of 1923. One of the areas annexed in 1923, in North Tampa, included the Zion Cemetery. It is the site of a black burial ground that had been lost to most of the city's residents for nearly a century – until a 2019 *Tampa Bay Times Newspaper* article was published about Zion. The cemetery was originally purchased in 1894 by black businessman Richard Doby, who buried his son there in 1921.

In the 1923 primary mayoral election, Wall defeated Brown by 238 votes out of the 7,734 total votes cast. And “Wall had no opposition in the general election” (Kerstein 2001, p. 66). McKay helped defeat the Commission form of city government in December 1927, 4,880 to 1,507 votes. This form of governance was replaced then by one with a strong mayor and twelve councilmen, representing wards located all over the city. McKay took office in January 1928, and thus ended the Commission, city manager-led, less-than-strong mayor form of government for the City of Tampa.

In 2023, three of the seven council members now represent the entire City of Tampa, while four members represent the individual districts that elected them. Council members elect a council chairman but do not hire a city manager. There have been several Latin and African American city council members and there have been Latin mayors. Some mayors have appointed African Americans as their executive assistants but as of 2023, the city has never elected a black mayor. Today, Tampa has a strong mayor form of government: one that history suggests the *Tampa Tribune* and Publisher Wallace Stovall may have approved of -- in black and white.

About the Author



Fred Hearns is the Curator of Black History at the Tampa Bay History Center. Previously, he served the City of Tampa for more than thirty years, retiring in 2007 as the Director of Community Affairs. He has a Master of Arts Degree in Human Services from Springfield College, and a Master of Science degree in Africana Studies from the University of South Florida.

The 170th Anniversary of the Birth of José Martí

By *E.J. Salcines*
Retired Appellate Judge
District Court of Appeal

The Father of Cuban Independence, José Martí, lived here during the last three years of his life and is part of Tampa's history. He was born in Havana, Cuba on January 28, 1853.

In late November 1891, when José Martí arrived in Tampa, our city was less than five years old, but the cigar industry was starting to blossom transforming our fishing village into the cigar capital.

José Martí was 38 yrs. old when he stepped off the Henry B. Plant railroad that had brought him from New York City where he had lived for the last 11 years.



Who was José Martí? What brought him to Tampa? José Martí was born in Cuba and studied law and philosophy in Spain. He became a literary giant in Spanish literature. We can compare him to our Walt Whitman and Alistair Cooke, but in the Spanish language. His poetry, essays, books, translations into English of epic novels, writer for Charles Dana's New York Sun and a syndicated columnist in Spanish language newspapers where he informed the readers of the major events in the life and time of this country. He would eventually become the national hero of Cuba, the apostle of Cuban independence.

He was the invited guest speaker of a Cuban revolutionary club in Ybor City and delivered two of his most famous speeches here in Tampa's Ybor City, in a theater called El Liceo Cubano, the Cuban Lyceum on

7th Avenue and 13th Street and it became his headquarters during his many visits. That building had been the first wooden cigar factory of the founder of Ybor City, Vicente Martínez Ybor, but he later moved his cigar factory to the large brick building on 14th street and 9th Avenue. José Martí's most famous picture in Tampa – surrounded by cigar makers – was taken on the front steps of Ybor's factory and the Cuban postal system had issued two stamps using that historic picture with Martí in Tampa and another stamp with the picture of the Liceo Cubano where Martí gave his two most famous speeches. His speeches were quickly published and read in cigar factories of Tampa and Key West. Martí loved Tampa and its people. He called our city - "the loyal town" – "el pueblo fiel." He came to Tampa no less than 20 times during the last three years of his life.



In Tampa and in Key West, he brought unity to different factions – all together for one common cause – the independence of Cuba.

He was a recognized leader and together with other Cuban revolutionary leaders was hosted by Tampa Mayor Herman Glogowski who took them from City Hall in his Mayor's carriage across the new Lafayette Bridge to visit the newly dedicated Tampa Bay Hotel. It was in Tampa that the basic principles of the Cuban Revolutionary Party were drafted. His moving oratory raised a lot of money

to finance the Cuban Independence Movement. Cigar makers would volunteer one day's wages for the cause Cuban independence.

From Tampa José Martí traveled to Key West, at that time, Florida's largest city and it was the cigar manufacturing capital in the US. From Tampa, he visited Ocala's new cigar district called Martí City.

On December 16, 1892, on his 8th visit of his 20 visits to Tampa – while staying in a small bungalow near what is now the Cuban Club in Ybor City – an unsuccessful attempt was made to poison him with a glass of wine. He quickly detected the odd-tasting wine and spit it out. Cuban physician Eduardo Barbarrosa quickly responded and Martí was moved to the rooming house of Ruperto and Paulina Pedroso on 8th Avenue and 13th Street – where Martí Park is today. Mr. Pedroso became Martí's bodyguard in Tampa. Martí recovered sufficiently to return to his newspaper offices in New York City arriving there on Christmas Eve.

The next year, 1893, Martí came back to Tampa on seven more occasions after celebrating his 40th birthday. In Ybor City, he visited more cigar factories and held meetings and fund raisers at the Liceo Cubano. He also traveled to Key West in the Henry B.



José Martí Park in Ybor City is dedicated to his memory.

Plant steamer and stayed in the home of Fernando Figueredo Socarras, who at the time was Superintendent of Schools in Monroe County and formerly had been the first elected Cuban American to the Florida House of Representatives. Figueredo Socarras would eventually move to Hugh Macfarlane's West Tampa and get elected as the first Mayor of the City of West Tampa. West Tampa was fast becoming the second cigar city in Tampa and Fernando Figueredo Socarras came to West Tampa with the Fernandez O'Halloran Cigar factory from Key West. Things around Tampa were booming. The city of Port Tampa had just become incorporated – Tampa's Henry B. Mitchell had just gotten elected Governor of Florida – and plans were underway to make West Tampa an independent city, especially after the Fortune (Taylor) Street Bridge opened. In 1894, Martí came to Tampa at least five more times. He used the new streetcar system rolling in and out of West Tampa from Ybor City. New cigar factories in this area meant more financial support for Martí's efforts. Martí's friends in Tampa were getting elected to City Council, like Ramon Rubiera de Armas, Emilio Pons, Candido Martínez Ybor, Ramon Rivero Rivero and others. Ramon Rivero had been the person that introduced Martí when he gave speeches in El Liceo Cubano – and Rivero had been the publisher of local Cuban patriotic newspapers like La Revista de Florida (The Florida Magazine) and later El Critico de Ybor City (The Critic of Ybor City) and whose newspaper "Cuba" had become the official voice of the Cuban Revolutionary Party, founded here in Tampa by José Martí.



On October 2, 1894, on his 19th visit to Tampa, Martí was informed about the July 27 devastating fire in downtown Tampa and the bad storm that hit our city causing significant damage to cigar factories in West Tampa, especially the roof at the Fernandez O'Halloran cigar factory, where our West Tampa Library is now located. Martí's last known visit was in October 1894 where he alerted his most trusted friends that "the necessary war of Cuban Independence would soon start." On October 7, the last cigar factory Martí visited was the Emilio Pons factory in Ybor City near the small Henry B. Plant railroad station.

On January 28, 1895, José Martí celebrated his 42nd birthday with a handful of friends in New York City. The next day, José Martí signed the "order of uprising" giving it to his trusted Secretary, Attorney Gonzalo de Quesada, with instructions to take it to West Tampa. On February 2, 1895, Fernando Figueredo Socarras received "the order of uprising" and asked Blas Fernandez O'Halloran, the owner of the cigar factory (where the now West Tampa Library is located) to roll the order into a cigar. That cigar was taken by Henry B. Plant steamer to Key West by Martí's trusted secretary de Quesada – he would eventually become Cuba's first ambassador to the United States. In Key West, de Quesada passed the "loaded" cigar to another trusted courier, Miguel Angel Duque de Estrada, who took the Plant Ferry to Havana and delivered the loaded cigar to Juan Gualberto Gomez – who took his pocket

knife cutting open the West Tampa cigar and ordering the revolutionary forces to start the War of Independence February 24, 1895.



Martí landed in Cuba shortly thereafter and unfortunately was killed on May 19, 1895, in a small skirmish in Oriente, the eastern-most Province of Cuba. Charles A. Dana, the famous American journalist and publisher of the New York Sun wrote a glowing obituary remembering the intellectual brilliance of José Martí saying: "He was a man of genius, of imagination, of hope and of courage..." published on May 23, 1895.

Martí's '95 War of Cuban Independence continued and when the USS Maine mysteriously exploded in Havana Harbor, the US intervened in that Cuban Spanish war and Tampa played a key role in the Spanish American War. On May 20, 1902, Cuba became an independent country fulfilling Martí's dreams of Cuba Libre.

About the Author



E.J. Salcines is a native of Tampa, and a career state and federal prosecuting attorney with a legal career spanning more than 55 years, including 16 years as the elected State (prosecuting) Attorney and serving more than 14 years on Florida's Second District Court of Appeal. He has 2 academic degrees including his law degree, as well as 2 honorary doctorate degrees. He is a recognized local historian and has produced documentary programs on Tampa history seen on City of Tampa Television and YouTube entitled

Tampa: Untold Stories. He is the 2021 recipient of the Medal of Honor from the Florida Bar Foundation. In 2023, he received an Honorary Doctorate of Humanities from the University of South Florida.

Images of Tampa in 1923



Children and staff in front of Tampa Urban League, Harlem Branch of the Tampa Public Library on December 18, 1923.



Tribune Building on Tampa Street (500 block), three story brick front façade, March 15, 1923.



Sanatorio del Centro Espanol at 3100 Bayshore Boulevard, front entrance facade, driveway, and fountain. November 27, 1923.



Looking west at Ramsey Lumber Yard on 6th Avenue (1700-1800 blocks) with the Italian Club in background on February 15, 1923.



Traffic on Lafayette Street Bridge looking west toward Tampa Bay Hotel on March 3, 1923.



View of crowds on West Lafayette Street next to Plant Park, looking northeast towards downtown, 1923.



The flag-festooned ship "Tampa" docked at Gulf and Southern Steamship Company in Estuary Zone on January 3, 1923.



Citizens Bank Building on northwest corner of Franklin and Zack streets. June 9, 1923.



Aerial view of Ybor City with Florida Brewing Company on 1200 5th Avenue, near railroad tracks, 1923.



Gandy Bridge under construction over Old Tampa Bay on December 17, 1923.



Bathers in the water on March 16, 1923.



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