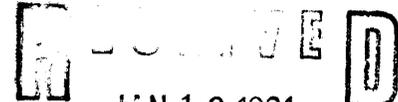


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



JAN 18 1991

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Episcopal House of Prayer
other names/site number 8Hi3175

2. Location

street & number 2708 Central Avenue n/a not for publication
city, town Tampa n/a vicinity
state Florida code FL county Hillsborough code 057 zip code 33602

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u> objects
			<u>4</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Suzanne P. Walker Date 1/14/91
Signature of certifying official
Florida State Historic Preservation Officer (deputy)
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain): _____

Melvin Byer Date 2/21/91
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Entered in the
National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Religion: Religious Structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Religion: Religious Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals/
Late Gothic Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Stone

roof Asphalt

other Wood

Concrete

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

PLEASE SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Architecture
Social History

1923-1941

1923

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Significant Person

n/a

Architect/Builder

Fort, L.A./Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

PLEASE SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

PLEASE SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

001
2017

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) 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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than 1 acre

UTM References

A

1	7
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3	5	6	8	2	0
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3	0	9	4	2	0	0
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 Zone Easting Northing

C

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B

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 Zone Easting Northing

D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Robles Subdivision of part of W 1/2 of SE 1/4, Lots 1 and 2 less S 4 feet for Rd Block 1; and Lots 1, 2 and 3, Block 2 of Tanner Place Subdivision, Plat Book 1, pg. 84, Public Records of Hillsborough County, Florida.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the entire city lots that have been historically associated with the property.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lori Thompson/Barbara E. Mattick, Historic Sites Specialist
 organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date January 1991
 street & number R.A. Gray Blg., 500 S. Bronough Street telephone (904) 487-2333
 city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1 Episcopal House of Prayer, Tampa, Hillsborough Co., FL

SUMMARY

The Episcopal House of Prayer, located at 2708 Central Avenue in Tampa, Florida, includes two contributing resources, the 1923 church sanctuary and a detached Sunday School Building. Four noncontributing resources have been built on the site since the 1940s. The sanctuary and Sunday School buildings are one story, Gothic Revival Style buildings covered with chert, a native stone. The noncontributing resources are masonry vernacular buildings. The exteriors of the church sanctuary and Sunday School Building retain their original integrity to a very high degree. A massive, noncontributing parish hall built in 1948 abuts the north end of the Sunday School building.

SETTING

The original property included only Lots 1 and 2 in Block 1 of the Robles Subdivision in Tampa, Florida, in the heart of the South Tampa Heights neighborhood. The original stone sanctuary, courtyard and parish hall were built in 1923 on the southern edge of the property (Photo 1), at the intersection of what was then called Michigan Avenue (now E. Columbus Drive) and Central Avenue (See Sanborn Map, 1929).

In the early 1940s, the church bought the northern half of the block to Forest Avenue, which gave the church a full block on Central Avenue. The new land, Lots 1, 2 and 3, Block 2 of Tanner Place Subdivision included a house which was used as a rectory. In 1948-49, this rectory was torn down and a new house and a two story garage were built at the corner of Forest Avenue and Central Avenue. That same year a large one story, masonry vernacular parish hall was built abutting the north end of the original stone Sunday School building. A small house, now used as office space, was built next to the 1948 addition about this time also. A second story was added to the 1948 parish hall in 1963. In 1983, the classrooms on this second floor were made into living space for the rector, and the rectory proper was converted into office space. In 1987 another addition was made to the north end of the parish hall. (Photo 2) Although the nonhistoric buildings and large parking lot are significant in size, they are located behind the original

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stone buildings and are not immediately noticeable from the south side (primary approach) of the property. (Photo 1)

There is little space for landscaping, and plantings are limited to three palms near the main entrance and shrubs around the base of the sanctuary and original Sunday School building.

The neighborhood surrounding the church has also changed considerably over the years. When built in 1923, the church was in the middle of a prosperous residential area with a wide variety of frame architectural styles. The neighborhood was, however, in the beginning stages of decline, precipitated by the rise of more prestigious developments in Tampa, such as Hyde Park. The neighborhood around the church is now considered a blighted area.

CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

CHURCH - Exterior:

The main church (sanctuary) is essentially Latin cross in plan, with a gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles, and is oriented east-west on the site. The main entrance, at the west end of the south facade, features a portico with crenelated parapet, two bays wide and one bay deep. The east and west parapets over the porch are triangular with concrete coping. Stone columns and poured concrete beams, faced with uncoursed stone, support a shed roof with open rafters and tongue in groove roof decking. A low stone wall with concrete coping spans between the columns along the southern edge. The south elevation has six bays divided by stone buttresses with concrete caps. The rounded arch entry bay features double wood doors, detailed with vertical beaded siding and pointed arches, surmounted by an arched transom inlaid with stained glass in a diamond pattern. The remaining bays on the south elevation feature stained glass lancet windows (central pivot) with stone surrounds and poured concrete sills. Decorative wood brackets support overhanging eaves with beaded board soffits. (Photo 3)

The tower at the southeast corner of the church is entered from the west elevation through a vertically

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panelled wood door, sided by a single fixed glass lancet window. At the second level, on the west, south, and east facades, are paired pointed arch attic vents, infilled with wood slats. The tower is framed by stone buttresses which terminate at a stone belt course and become pilasters extending to the parapet. A pair of fixed glass lancet windows with stone surrounds are on the south elevation of the tower. A marble corner stone at the southeast corner of the tower reads: "EPISCOPAL HOUSE OF PRAYER Erected 1922, L.A. Fort, Arch." on the south side and the east face reads "Rt. Rev. Cameron Mann, Bishop; Rev. Wm. C. Richardson, Rector; W.W. Nowotny, F.W. Porter, Wardens". A low stone wall, with rounded cap faces southeast and displays the church's worship schedule. (Photo 4)

A large, six light, stained glass Gothic window, with a radiating stone lintel, is located on the east elevation. The gable end features a stepped end gable with concrete coping, flanked by stone buttresses, a poured concrete cross finial at its peak, and a centrally located, round, wood attic vent. One-story, flat roofed storage rooms, with small, single-paned, fixed glass windows, flank this end of the building. (Photos 4 & 5)

The gabled sacristy, within the north transept, is entered on the east elevation by a wood door with a six light transom. Its north elevation, or stepped gable end, features three stained glass lancet windows topped by a round attic vent. A pair of stained glass lancet windows grace the sacristy's west elevation. (Photo 5)

The church's north facade is similar to the south with five bays of pointed arch stained glass windows divided by stone buttresses with concrete caps. (Photo 6)

A secondary entrance to the church sanctuary is a single, wood panelled door with six-light transom located on the north end of the west facade. It is sheltered by a gabled roof with open rafters and beaded board roof decking which is connected to the entry to the Sunday School building. To the south of the sanctuary entrance is a tripartite window: a central stained glass, pointed arch window flanked by smaller stained glass lancet windows.

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This ensemble is sided by a single lancet window and surmounted by a stained glass rose window.

The exterior of the original sanctuary is unchanged from its original appearance.

CHURCH - Interior:

The main space of the church is the sanctuary. It is distinguished by large, chamfered wood trusses which span the ceiling, leaded stained glass windows, and oak flooring. There are no fixed pews. The original plaster walls, simple cornice detailing, and tongue and groove wood ceilings are intact. (Photos 7 & 8) The chancel features carpeted floors, plaster ceilings and vertically wood-panelled walls of recent vintage (Photo 9). A pipe organ is located in a recessed alcove on the north wall (Photo 10). The sacristy is located in the north transept, and the tower in the south transept houses a general storage room and HVAC system.

CHURCH - Interior Alterations:

The sanctuary originally had an altar against the east wall and a central, east-west aisle flanked by fixed wooden pews. Choir stalls were located to the left and right of the chancel which was enclosed by a communion rail.

In 1967, in order to reflect the national movement to reform the Episcopal liturgy, the altar was brought forward to make it freestanding, a new communion rail was placed around it, and the choir stalls were removed. The lectern and pulpit were also moved forward toward the congregation.

More changes were made in the 1970s in response to the changing needs of the congregation. As the church sought to serve the minority groups in the neighborhood, particularly the children, classrooms on the second floor of the parish hall were converted into quarters for the rector, and the rectory became offices for new outreach programs. In the 1980s, the sanctuary was radically changed with the removal of the fixed pews and the installation of a new oak floor, dance bars, and mirrors to accommodate weekday ballet and African dance classes (Photo 11). On Sundays, movable

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chairs are used to convert the space back to a place of worship. Air-conditioning duct work is visible on either side of the nave. In spite of these very obvious changes, the original finishes of the interior remain intact.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BUILDING - Exterior:

The original Sunday School, now called the "Jermaine Room", is a stone building three bays deep and one bay wide. It has a front gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. This building is connected to the main church by a crenelated wall which extends from the west end of the sanctuary to form a small courtyard between the two buildings. The interior of the courtyard has a stucco, rather than stone, exterior finish. The courtyard is accessed by an arched board and batten gateway on the south elevation (Photo 12). The crenelated wall becomes a stepped gable end at the south end of the Sunday School building.

The south facade of the Sunday School building is characterized by a stepped gable end with a concrete cross at its peak. A pair of wood panelled doors, with a 4-light stained glass transom, are flanked by narrow, rectangular, top-hinged windows with wood cutouts which give the appearance of a Gothic style lancet window. Both doors and windows have wood lintels and sills. Above the doors there is a pointed arch attic vent with wood slats. The entire gable end is framed by stone buttresses with concrete caps continuing the Gothic style massing and detailing of the church building. (Photo 13)

The west elevation is stuccoed and features three centrally located narrow, rectangular windows flanked by single windows. The Sunday School is entered on the east facade by two single wood doors with two-light transoms.

The north elevation of the Sunday School Building is obscured by the 1948 parish hall which abuts it. (Photos 14, 15, & 16).

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SUNDAY SCHOOL BUILDING - Interior:

The interior of the Sunday School has one large room, with rest rooms and a mechanical room at the north end of the building, which is attached to the 1948 Parish Hall (See floor plan). The interior appearance has been extensively altered: a dropped acoustical tile ceiling covers the original beaded board ceiling, and new drywall covers the original plaster walls throughout the building, including the main entry doors on the south wall. The original finishes, however, remain in place under these new materials.

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SUMMARY

The Episcopal House of Prayer is significant under Criterion A for its role in the social history of the South Tampa Heights neighborhood. During most of the 1920s through the 1940s, it was the third largest Episcopal church in Tampa, and one of the most successful churches in ministering to the needs of the immediate community. Located in a declining area of Tampa, it is one of the few historic churches remaining in the neighborhood. The church is also significant under Criterion C as a fine and extremely unusual local example of the use of the Gothic Revival style with a rubble, chert exterior.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

South Tampa Heights, Tampa, Florida

The Episcopal House of Prayer is located on the corner of Columbus Drive and Central Avenue within the residential area of Tampa known as South Tampa Heights, north of the downtown area. Tampa Heights developed in the 1880s and 1890s as Tampa's first residential suburb. Located north of the downtown, east of West Tampa, and west of Ybor City, it was considered an ideal location for its close proximity to these active commercial districts. Its historic boundaries run from Cass Street downtown on the south, to Columbus Avenue on the north; and from the Hillsborough River on the west, to Nebraska Avenue, which divided it from Ybor City. The area was subdivided beginning in 1886. The population of the neighborhood reflected Tampa's varied ethnic composition with Latins, Anglos and Blacks building residences there. The most desirable locations in the 1880s and the 1890s were along Seventh Avenue, Palm Avenue, and Nebraska Avenue. Many stately two story frame residences were constructed along those streets for businessmen and professionals, and it was in this area that the more predominant churches were constructed.

Tampa Heights' initial flurry of popularity waned considerably after the Lafayette Street bridge made the west bank of the Hillsborough River accessible. Although Tampa Heights continued to grow, reaching its economic and social

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zenith in 1920, many of the prominent, successful Tampans who had initially located there started to move to the more prestigious Hyde Park subdivision. By the 1950s, the neighborhood was occupied by elderly whites and young black families. It is now a high crime area with much of its historic housing stock gone or in a state of deterioration.

Congregations of various denominations were represented in Tampa Heights. As in most communities, churches played a significant role in the educational and spiritual growth of the members in that community. Most of the large churches, however, have been relocated, closed, or joined with other churches to provide services for the now blighted Tampa Heights area.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

The Episcopal House of Prayer in Tampa began on September 8, 1907, when the Rev. J.F. Porter held the first service in a small house on the corner of 12th Avenue and 10th Street in Ybor City. At the time, it was a small mission with a congregation of twenty-two. The majority of parishioners were Anglo, educated, and of moderate income. Within a month of its founding, the church organized a Sunday School with 33 students, and the church guild sponsored a sewing circle. As the congregation increased, they soon outgrew the small church and moved to a new location at the corner of Taliaferro and Sparkman. On October 1, 1913, Father Porter, in failing health, resigned his position. The Rev. A.E. Cornish became Priest-in-Charge for a brief period until he was succeeded by the Rev. William C. Richardson, M.D. on December 1, 1914.

William Conkling Richardson was born March 12, 1849, in Clinton, Iowa. After the Civil War he enrolled at the Homeopath Medical College of St. Louis, Missouri, where he later became a professor, and served as dean and treasurer. He specialized in gynecological medicine, writing treatises and textbooks which were widely accepted. He also edited major medical journals in the late 1870s and 1880. In 1892, Richardson was elected to a four year term as the City Administrator of St. Louis.

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In 1881, Richardson and his family began wintering in Florida and eventually moved to Tampa c1900. From 1907-1911, he travelled extensively, studying religious, social, political, agricultural, and horticultural conditions throughout the world. During World War I, he was a special plant explorer and investigator for the United States Department of Agriculture.

While living in Tampa, Richardson was an active member and leader in a variety of state and local organizations, including the Florida Citrus Exchange, the State Horticultural Society, Southern College, the Tampa YMCA, St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, and St. John's Episcopal Church.

At the age of 63, having lived a life full of such diversity and accomplishment, Richardson felt called to the ministry and was ordained in the Episcopal Church in 1912. He held temporary positions (Priest-in-Charge) at several churches in the area before becoming the rector of the House of Prayer in 1914.

Under Richardson's leadership, the church grew rapidly. When a new building was needed, he personally provided most of the funds and the design vision for the new facility. Richardson purchased Lots 1 and 2 of Block 1 of the Robles Subdivision for the erection the new church. He held the mortgage for the building with a low interest, and the congregation made its payments directly to him. He commissioned local architect Louis A. Fort to design the new church and Sunday School building. They were designed under Richardson's influence in the Gothic Revival Style, using chert quarried from the Hillsborough River for its exterior. The building was dedicated February 11, 1923.

Only nine months later, on November 16, 1923, Richardson died at the age of 73. It was widely recognized that the architecturally distinctive House of Prayer was primarily the fruit of this one man's life. After Richardson died, the deed to the church property was passed down to his heirs. In 1936, those heirs, who held the mortgage for the building, enabled the congregation to retire the church's debt, and the building was consecrated as a memorial to Richardson. In 1963, a parish hall

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addition was designated as "The William C. Richardson Memorial."

The Episcopal House of Prayer continued to be a dynamic force in the South Tampa Heights neighborhood after Richardson's death. From 1923 through the 1940s, the House of Prayer was the third largest Episcopal Church in Tampa, offering a continuous program of outreach and worship, not only to Tampa Heights, but also to North Tampa in general. In contrast to the other large churches of the neighborhood, which have closed, moved, or lost their original identity, the House of Prayer has maintained a strong presence in the neighborhood, not only as a place of worship, but also as a center of social outreach programs to the minority groups surrounding it.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Gothic Revival Style

The Gothic Revival Style rose out of a late eighteenth and early nineteenth century fascination with the Middle Ages. In the 1830s, this interest was further fostered by the Romantic novels of Sir Walter Scott. Domestic use of the style was promoted by Alexander Jackson Davis and Andrew Jackson Downing who produced style books for small, rural, frame houses.

The style was best applied, however, to public buildings, especially churches. It is particularly appropriate for ecclesiastical buildings because it incorporates features which bespeak the basic tenets of Christianity, such as trefoil tracery windows symbolizing the Trinity, and upward lines pointing toward heaven. The highest examples of Gothic Revival buildings were masonry, usually cut stone or brick, but frame "Carpenter Gothic" forms were also popular. Although use of the style declined in the late nineteenth century, the Gothic Revival Style has never entirely fallen from favor, and it is still employed, especially for churches.

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Distinctive features of the Gothic Revival Style include steeply gabled roofs with parapeted ends, towers, crenellation, foliated ornaments, bay and oriel windows, pointed arches, and leaded, stained glass windows and tracery.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Episcopal House of Prayer incorporates nearly all the architectural features associated with the Gothic Revival Style, including a steeply pitched roof, pointed arches, a tower, crenellation (photo 1), leaded stained glass windows with tracery (photos 7 & 8), and even a castle-like gate (photo 12). The interior has typical exposed rafters (photos 7 & 11). As such, it is a fine representative of the Gothic Revival Style.

The church is also architecturally significant, however, as an extremely unusual example in Florida of the use of the Gothic Revival Style with a rubble stone exterior; most masonry Gothic Revival buildings employ smooth, cut stone or brick. Additionally, the type of stone used at the House of Prayer, chert, is an unusual building material. One of the few stones found naturally in Florida, chert resembles flint and is produced when the calcium carbonate in limestone is replaced by silica. Although chert is found in abundance in the northern part of the state, it is very uncommon in the southern part. The stone at the House of Prayer was quarried out of the nearby Hillsborough River. The House of Prayer in Tampa and the Telford Hotel in White Springs are the only buildings in Florida known to employ chert as a structural building material.

Although a massive masonry building was built abutting the north end of the Sunday School in 1948, the original 1923 stone building remains completely intact. The south wall of the 1948 parish hall simply abuts the north wall of the original Sunday School, and passage between the two buildings is through an already existing door. Interior changes to both the Sunday School and sanctuary have not affected the original finishes or plans of the original buildings. The addition and other buildings constructed in

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the 1950s are situated on the lot in such a way that they do not diminish the visual impact of the House of Prayer. It remains a landmark in the South Tampa Heights neighborhood and Tampa at large; there is no other building like it in Tampa.

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Section number 9 Page 2 Episcopal House of Prayer, Tampa, Hillsborough Co., FL

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- 1
 - 1) Episcopal House of Prayer, 2708 Central Avenue
 - 2) Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida
 - 3) Lori L. Thompson
 - 4) November 14, 1989
 - 5) Historic Tampa/Hillsborough Co. Preservation Board
 - 6) S (main) elevation, camera facing N
 - 7) 1 of 16

Items 1-5 are the same for the following photographs unless otherwise noted.

- 2
 - 6) Non-contributing resources on north side of the contributing sanctuary and Sunday School Building, camera facing SW
 - 7) 2 of 16
- 3
 - 6) S (main elevation) showing entry portico and entrance to the courtyard, camera facing NE
 - 7) 3 of 16
- 4
 - 6) S & E elevations of the sanctuary, showing tower, camera facing NW
 - 7) 4 of 16
- 5
 - 6) N & E elevations of the sanctuary, camera facing SW
 - 7) 5 of 16
- 6
 - 6) N elevation of the sanctuary, camera facing S
 - 7) 6 of 16
- 7
 - 4) August 6, 1990
 - 6) Chancel at E end of sanctuary, also showing oak floor, rafters, and original light fixtures, camera facing E
 - 7) 7 of 16
- 8
 - 4) August 6, 1990
 - 6) Stained glass windows at W end of the nave camera facing W
 - 7) 8 of 16

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Photographs 2 Episcopal House of Prayer, Tampa, Hillsborough Co., FL

Section number _____ Page _____

- 9 4) August 6, 1990
 6) Chancel at E end of sanctuary, camera facing E
 7) 9 of 16

- 10 4) August 6, 1990
 6) Organ on N wall of chancel area, camera facing N
 7) 10 of 16

- 11 4) August 6, 1990
 6) Interior of sanctuary, showing dance bars, mirrors,
 and air-conditioning duct work, camera facing W
 7) 11 of 16

- 12 4) August 6, 1990
 6) Interior side of courtyard gate, camera facing S
 7) 12 of 16

- 13 4) August 6, 1990
 6) Exterior of courtyard gate and S elevation of Sunday
 School Building, camera facing N
 7) 13 of 16

- 14 4) August 6, 1990
 6) Old Sunday School Building and 1948 Parish Hall
 addition, camera facing SW
 7) 14 of 16

- 15 4) August 6, 1990
 6) Exterior view of where the 1948 Parish House is
 added to the old Sunday School Building, camera
 facing W
 7) 15 of 16

- 16 4) August 6, 1990
 6) W elevation, exterior view of where the 1948 Parish
 House is added to the old Sunday School Building,
 camera facing NE
 7) 16 of 16

FOREST AVENUE

2



GARAGE

OFFICE

OFFICE

PARISH HALL
(1948)

SUNDAY SCHOOL

SANCTUARY

CENTRAL AVENUE

5

6

14

16

15

12

13

4

3

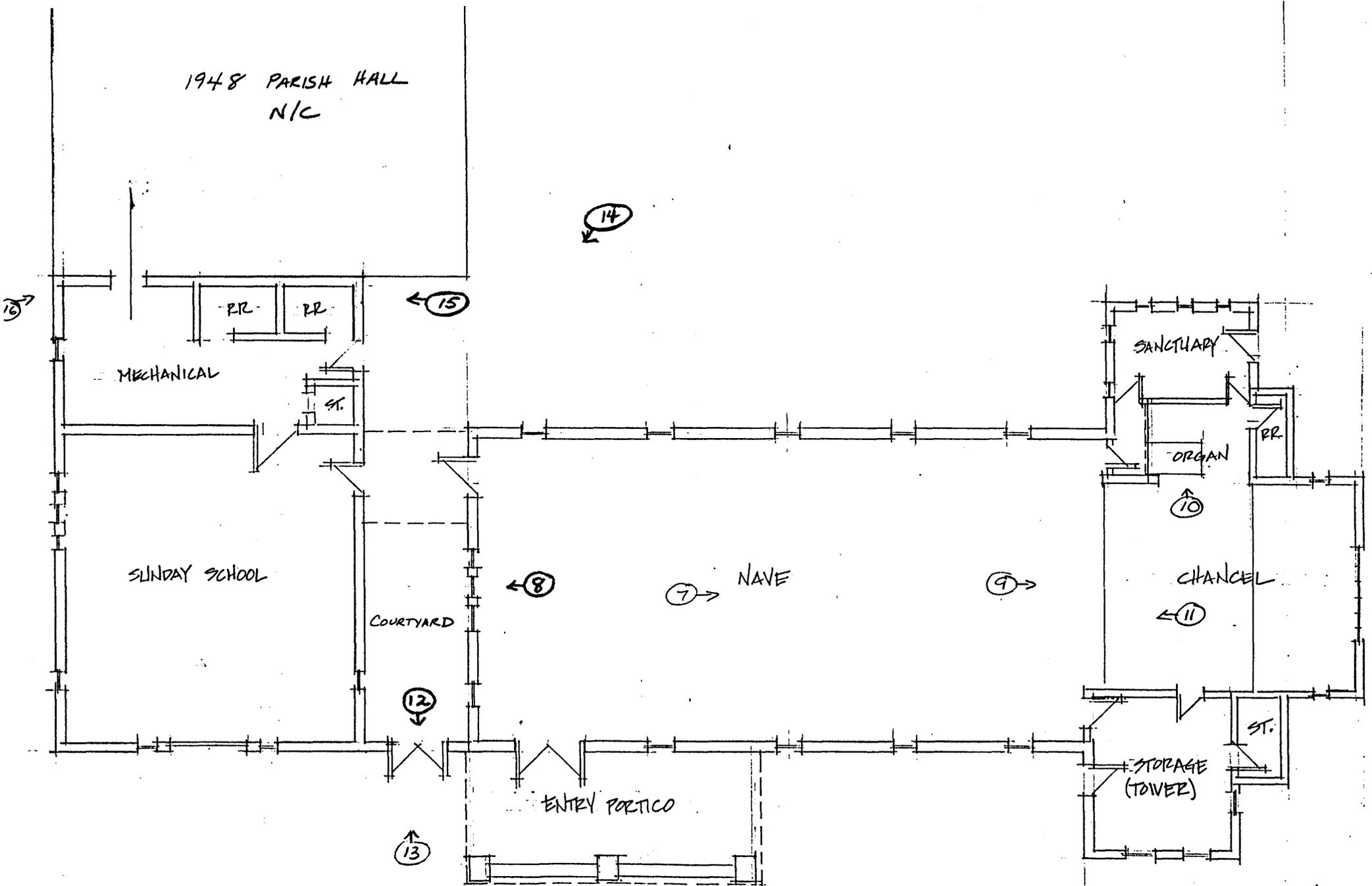
1

E. COLUMBUS DRIVE

EPISCOPAL HOUSE OF PRAYER
2708 CENTRAL AVENUE, TAMPA, FL.
NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

 CONTRIBUTING
 NON-CONTRIBUTING

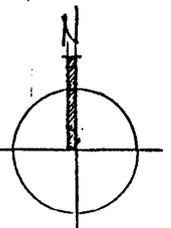
1948 PARISH HALL
N/C

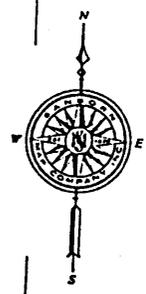


EPISCOPAL HOUSE OF PRAYER

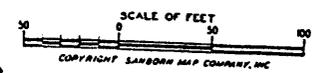
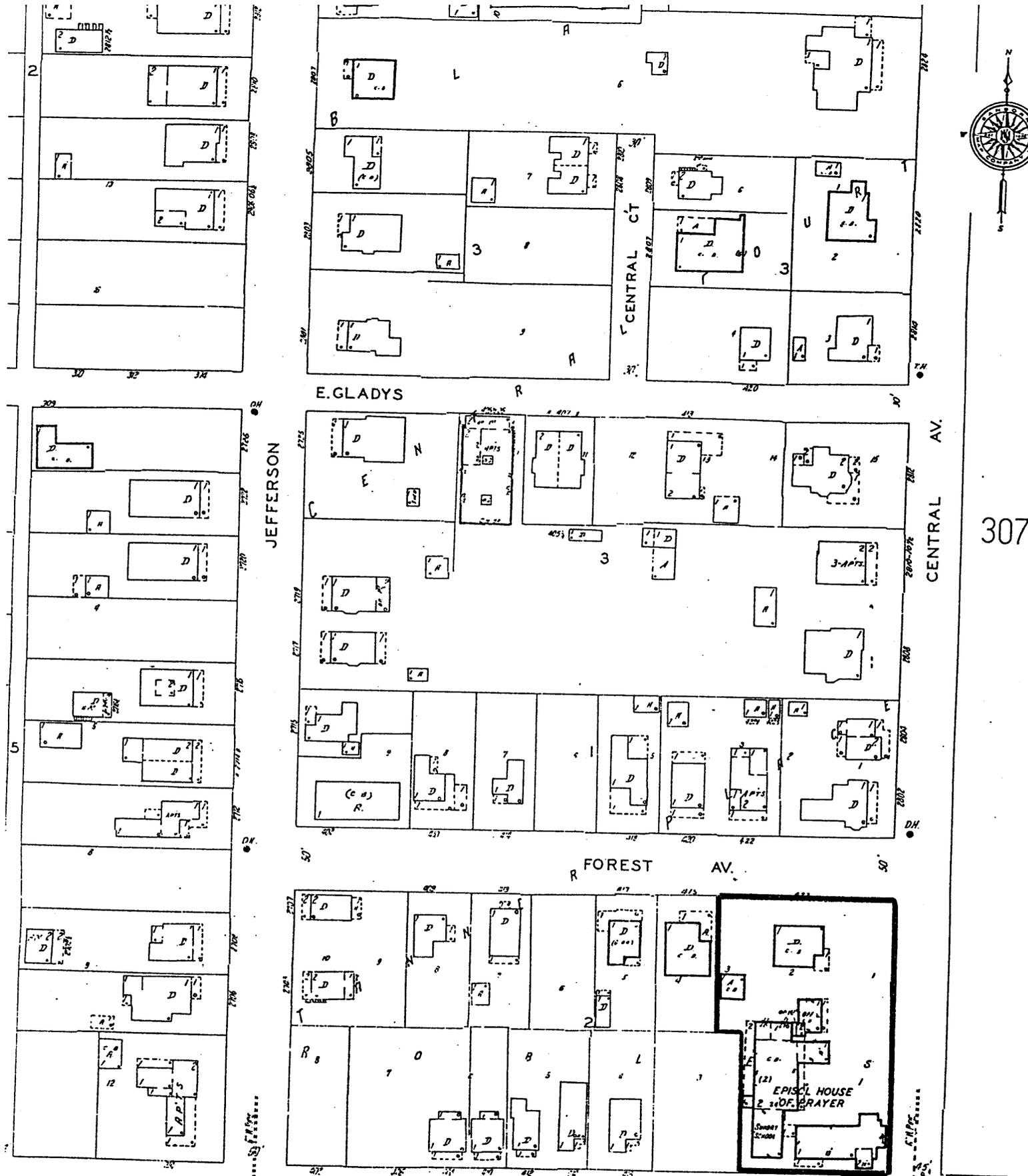
2708 CENTRAL AVENUE
PLANS NOT TO SCALE

DRAWN BY: JM

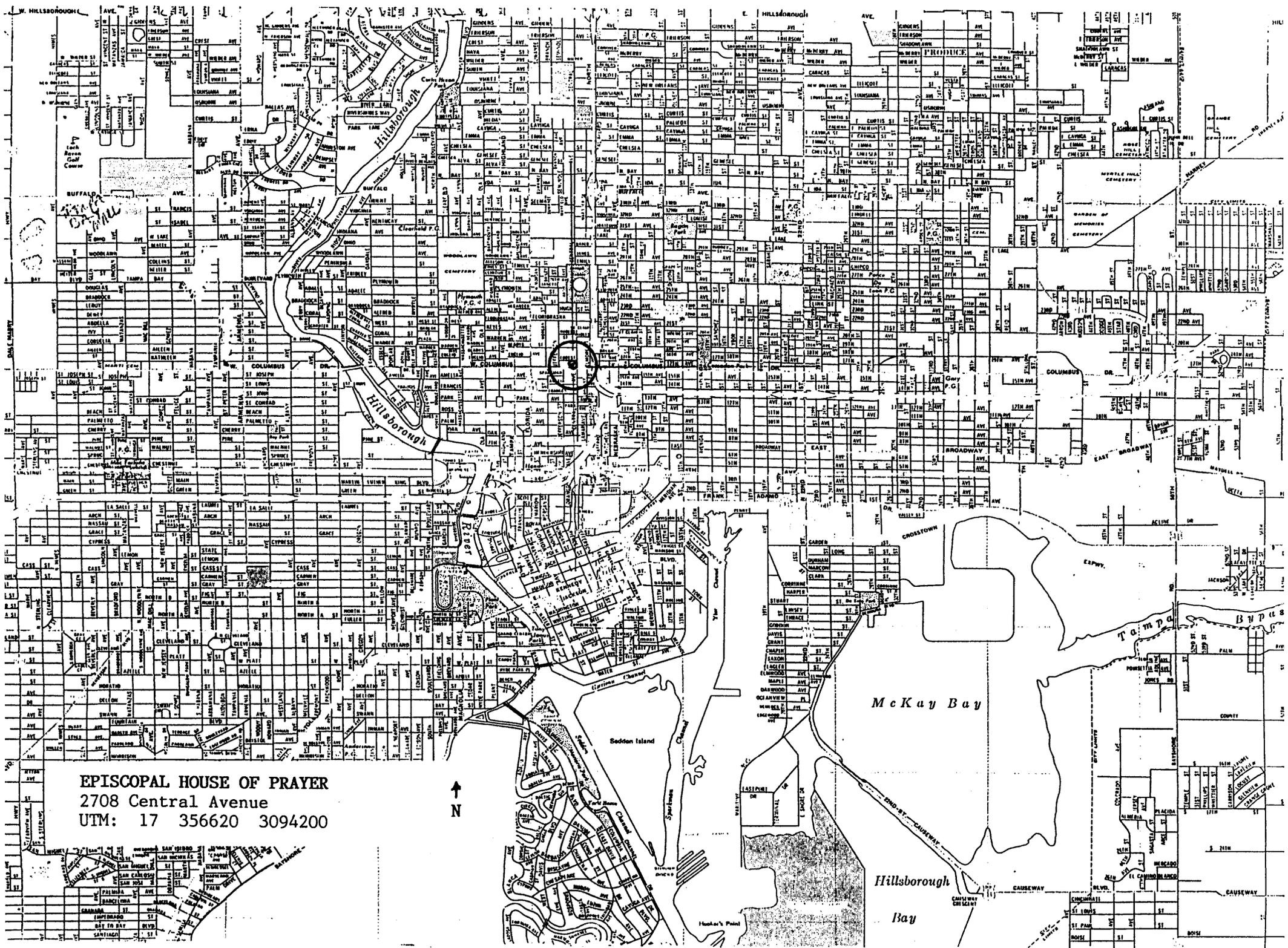




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EPISCOPAL HOUSE OF PRAYER
2708 CENTRAL AVENUE
SANBORN MAP, 1950s



EPISCOPAL HOUSE OF PRAYER
2708 Central Avenue
UTM: 17 356620 3094200

