

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions on 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 ST. ANDREW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

other names/site number N/A; HI00826

2. Location

street & number 505 North Marion Street N/A not for publication

city or town Tampa N/A vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Hillsborough code 057 zip code 33602

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.)

Bryan E. Mattek / DSHPO 2/25/09
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 4.15.09

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	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	total

Name of related multiple property listings

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/Church

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/Church

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Mission Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stucco

walls Stucco

roof Clay Tile

other Stained Glass

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- 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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1907

Significant Dates

1907

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Arch: Miller and Kennard

Blder: Unknown

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State Agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of Repository

#

ST. ANDREW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Name of Property

Hillsborough Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Less than one

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	7	3	5	6	7	2	0	3	0	9	2	4	4	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 Dennis Fernandez, Manager/Carl Shiver, Historic Preservationist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date February 2009

street & number 500 South Bronough 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 The Reverend John Reese, Rector, St. Andrew's Episcopal Church

street & number 509 East Twiggs Street telephone (813) 230-5751

city or town Tampa state Florida zip code 33602

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.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section number 7 Page 1

ST. ANDREW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
TAMPA, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY PARAGRAPH

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, constructed in 1907, is a Mission Revival style building located at 505 North Marion Street in the heart of the Central Business District of Tampa, Florida. The exterior of the church exhibits the smooth stucco walls, red tile roofing, arched parapets, windows, and doors typical of the style. The facade is dominated by a rectangular bell tower that served as the original entrance to the church. The tower terminates in a steeple and rests on round arches that spring from rectangular piers. The interior of the church has a Latin cross basilica plan that was traditional for Spanish Catholic churches constructed between the 15th and 18th centuries. The interior divisions consist of a nave, aisles, transept, and apse. The open-truss wood roof is supported by thick masonry walls that rest on round arches supported by short round and rectangular piers. The sanctuary exhibits a series of stained glass windows displaying scenes from the Old and New Testaments and the lives of the saints. Many of the windows predate the current church building and were stored and re-installed after demolition of the original 1883 wood frame Gothic Revival building. Stained glass windows depicting scenes from the life of St. Andrew fill the clerestory windows. The courtyard directly north of the Sanctuary is bordered by an arcade on the east and west. It provides access on the north side of the courtyard to the church offices building which is not historically associated with the church.

SETTING

Tampa is located in the western part of central Florida and lies at the mouth of the Hillsborough River that empties into Old Tampa Bay, an inlet to the Gulf of Mexico. It occupies the entire Hillsborough peninsula, spreading north and west from the north edge of Hillsborough Bay. Tampa is the seat of Hillsborough County and a major seaport. It is the financial center of the state and light manufacturing plays an important role in the economy, as does tourism and sports. Cigar manufacturing, which once employed thousands of workers, no longer contributes significantly to the economic life of the city; however, the industry has left its mark on the population with a high percentage of residents of Latin background, the majority is of Cuban origin. Tampa is a city of approximately 300,000 residents and part of a metropolitan area in west Florida having a population of about 2,000,000. The nearby Gulf beaches and, the sporting facilities, other attractions, and the climate bring thousands of tourists to the area each year, adding to the economic vitality of the area.

DESCRIPTION

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church (Photo 1) occupies an entire city block in downtown Tampa (Photos 2-3), comprising the original 1907 church that runs north and east of the northeast corner of North Marion Street and East Madison Street, a c.1929 six-story office building on Marion and East Twiggs Street, and a small two story former commercial building attached to the east side of the six-story building. The complex is tied together by a central landscaped courtyard (Photos 4-5) surfaced with brick that is bordered on the east and west by an arcaded walkways that reflect the Mission Revival styling of the church. The rear of the church and courtyard

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DESCRIPTION

are bordered by black metal fencing. The rear half of the block is used as a parking lot for use by church members, employees, and visitors. The boundaries of the historic church property encompass the church beginning at curb the line of East Madison Street from where the church boundary meets the metal fence separating the rear parking lot from the church and runs southwest along the curb line to the intersection of North Marion Street to the point where the curb line of North Marion Street, and then runs northeast along the point where the courtyard and arcade meet the c. 1929 building now used as church offices, Sunday school, and fellowship center. The line then runs northeast along that line to the metal fence separating the church buildings from the rear parking lot.

Physical Development of the Church and Property

The first St. Andrew's Episcopal Church was a wood frame Gothic Revival Church constructed in 1883 (Photo 6). It stood on the northwest quadrant of the block where the present church offices are now found and was located next to a 1½ story Queen Anne Cottage parsonage (Attachment 1). Over the next eleven years, as the congregation grew, additions to the church were constructed, including the bell tower and a Sunday school, both of which appear on the 1895 Sanborn Map. The wood frame building was demolished, and the cornerstone for the new church was laid in 1904. Construction of the present Mission Revival style building was completed in 1907, and is shown at its present location at the corner of Marion and Madison streets on the 1915 edition of the Sanborn Map (Attachment 2). The labeling on the map describes the building as a concrete block building with electric lights. A new and much larger one-story, wood frame Sunday school building has replaced the one that appears on the 1895 map. The parsonage located at the northwest corner of the city block was still extant at the time.

A 1925 aerial photograph of downtown Tampa (Photo 7) shows the new church bounded by wood frame residences at the side and rear of the building. The original vicarage is no longer extant. The photo shows the church at the intersection of Marion and Madison streets and provides a clear view of the church's distinctive corner tower, the main facade and the south wing. The 1929 edition of the Sanborn Maps (Attachment 3) shows that block 55 on which the church stands has been radically changed. The parsonage and Sunday school are no longer extant, and the 6-story Western Union Building has been constructed at the northwest corner of the block. Two retail stores have been constructed on Twiggs Avenue next to the Western Union Building. The remaining property on the block features two wood frame stores, three wood frame residences, and a filling station and auto repair shop. By 1936, the church property had acquired distinctive landscaping of palmettos and bushes (Photo 8). Today, only the church, the old 6-story Western Union Building at 528 East Twiggs Street, and the former 2-story commercial building next door at 538 East Twiggs Street remain standing. In 1996, the church acquired the two buildings and renovated them to serve various church functions. Plans for the new courtyard and arcade were designed by Tampa architect James Douglas Ruyle and the work was carried out by Trimark Construction in 1998.

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ST. ANDREW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
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DESCRIPTION

Present Appearance of Church

Exterior

The exterior of the concrete block walls of the Latin Cross plan church are surfaced with smooth stucco that have been painted white. The walls of the former Western Union Building have also been painted white to match the church (Photo 1). The end walls of the Marion Avenue facade and the transepts have curvilinear shaped parapets that terminate in pointed finials at the corners. The parapet of the bell tower exhibits a similar treatment. The Marion Avenue facade features buttresses found at the intersection of the nave wall and the side aisles, but they are not repeated on any of the other exterior walls. The bell tower or campanile (Photo 9) found at the southwest corner of the building is perhaps the church's most distinctive visual element. The square structure rises two stories to a deck surrounded by the curvilinear parapet that encircles an octagonal lantern topped by a red clay tile pinnacle roof that terminates in copper cross. The base of the tower rests on massive square piers penetrated by two round arches through which concrete steps provided access to the original entrance to the church. Single arched windows are found on all four elevations at the midway point of the tower. These are glazed with colored leaded glass. Each of the eight sides of the lantern, however, are filled with louvered vents (Photo 10).

A molded stringcourse encircles the church at the level of the first story window sills. The arched window openings of the church are tall and thin with simple sills and no trim. The main roof is configured as a cross gable indicating the transept's placement with wide overhanging eaves (Photos 11-12). The roofs of the apse and the radiating chapel are hipped (Photo 13). The side aisles flanking the nave have shed roofs surfaced with red clay tile. There are several covered doorways, some with shed, hip and half-hip roofs all covered with red clay tile.

The Courtyard and Arcade

The courtyard located between the church (Photo 14) on the south and the church office building is surfaced with brick and bordered on the east and west by the arcade whose design reflects the Mission Revival style of the church. The arcade was constructed with a series of square piers that support a series of round, groined-arch segments sheltered by a continuous red clay tile surfaced roof. The exit off the north nave accommodates a handicapped access ramp. The courtyard serves as a gathering place for seasonal and social events.

Interior

The interior of the church, though based on Spanish Catholic examples, has some distinct differences (Photos 15-16). The nave has a central aisle flanked by pews which, in turn, are flanked by outer aisles. The traditional side aisle areas of the church, however, are also filled with church seats, rather than being reserved for side

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chapels and a passageway for the Stations of the Cross, usually found at points along the side walls of such a church. The transepts are also used for pews and other pieces of church furniture, such as the organ and a piano. The interior of the church reflects the simplicity of the exterior. The gable roof of the nave is supported with exposed heavy timber beams. The same roof treatment is also found in the north and south transepts (Photos 17-18). The crossing is separated from the choir through an archway spanning the nave and, ultimately, leading to the apse. The altar is flanked with thin arched windows and topped with a trio of arched windows, all filled with stained glass work (Photo 19). Wooden pews fill the nave and flanking aisles. Walls are smooth stucco. Natural light is filtered through the nave clerestory windows and from the arcaded aisles, all of stained glass. In addition to the altar, the church has a number of examples of ecclesiastical furnishings, such as the baptismal font (Photo 20) located near the entrance beneath the rose window; the ceremonial pulpit (Photo 21), located near the chancel; and the Fisk 105 organ (Photo 18) found in the south transept.

Stained Glass Windows

St. Andrew's has a superior collection of stained glass windows depicting scenes from the life of Christ and the saints. These art works date from throughout the history of the church; some were preserved from the 19th century wood frame Gothic Revival church. They are protected by clear plastic guards on the exterior that minimally diminish the impact of their beauty viewed from the inside. Among the notable windows are those located on the facade wall at the west end of the nave that represent St. Andrew, for whom the church is named, and two scenes from the life of Christ (Photo 22). The rose window in the gable of the church (Photo 23) shows St. Andrew bearing the X-shaped cross on which he was crucified. In the apse of the church is a triptych of arched windows that date at least from the completion of the 1907 church (Photo 24). The center window represents the Three Marys at the Tomb (also known as "He Has Risen"). The center window is flanked by the images of St. Matthew (left) and Moses (right). Other notable windows include the Mary Katherine Hansbrough Window (Photo 25) that depicts Jesus in a garden comforting a young woman. The window was manufactured in 1943 by J.R. Lamb Studios in Tenafly, New Jersey. The St. Michael and the Dragon Window (Photo 26) was installed in the north transept in 1944. Among the more modern windows are the Virgin Mary Window (Photo 27) which dates from 1971, and the St. John the Apostle window (Photo 28), installed in 1989, to commemorate the death of one of church's important members.

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ST. ANDREW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
TAMPA, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY PARAGRAPH

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church is significant at the local level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an outstanding early example of a Mission Revival style church in Tampa, Florida. It was designed by Tampa architect Francis Kennard to replace a wood frame Gothic Revival church that was constructed in 1877. The church exhibits the smooth stucco walls, arched parapets, windows, and doors typical of the style. The facade is dominated by a rectangular bell tower that rests on round arches that spring from short rectangular piers. It served as the original entrance to the building. The interior of the church has a Latin cross basilica plan traditional for Spanish Catholic churches constructed between the 15th and 18th centuries. The divisions consist of a nave, aisles, transept, and apsidal area. The open-truss wood roof is supported by thick masonry walls that rest on round arches supported by short rectangular piers. Among the most striking features of the building is its series stained glass window displaying scenes from the Old and New Testaments and the lives of the saints. Some of the windows predate the current church building and were stored and re-installed after demolition of the wooden church.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Explored by the Spanish as early as the 16th century, the Tampa area was first settled in 1824 with the establishment of Fort Brooke by the U.S. Army. The trading post and small community that sprang up nearby was officially named Tampa in 1834. Although its population consisted mainly of military personnel during the Second (1835-1842) and Third (1855-1858) Seminole Wars, by 1858 Tampa had approximately 1000 inhabitants, and the town was dotted with houses, churches, and businesses. By the end of the Civil War in 1865, however, Fort Brooke had been deactivated and the population of the settlement began to decline, dwindling to 720 by 1880.¹ In 1883, the old Fort Brooke military reservation was opened to civilian development, causing a brief flurry of real estate speculation.² The same year saw the completion of the South Florida Railroad linking Tampa with Jacksonville and the discovery of phosphate in Hillsborough County and the surrounding region. The discovery of this essential ingredient of commercial fertilizer would prompt the construction of major port facilities to ship phosphate to world markets and spark a new wave of settlement in the burgeoning community.³ However, the migration of Vicente Martinez-Ybor and other major cigar manufacturers to Tampa was far more important to the rapid growth of Tampa after 1885. Ybor was a Spanish citizen who had begun manufacturing cigars in Cuba in 1856. At the outbreak of the Cuban Ten-Year War in 1868, Ybor was forced to flee Cuba, reestablishing his cigar operations in Key West. Labor problems on the island prompted Ybor to move to move his operations to a new location outside the city limits of Tampa. Other manufacturers soon followed him to the newly established town of Ybor City.

¹ Durwood Long. "The Historical Beginnings of Ybor City and Modern Tampa." *Florida Historical Quarterly*. (XLV July, 1966), 32.

² Karl H. Grismer. *A History of the City of Tampa and the Tampa Bay Region of Florida* (St. Petersburg: St. Petersburg Publishing Company, Inc. 1950), p. 169.

³ Hampton Dunn, *Yesterday's Tampa* (Miami: E.A. Seemann Publishing, Inc. , 1977), p. 18.

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ST. ANDREW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
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SIGNIFICANCE

Within a year "Ybor City" had become a thriving community almost within the shadow of downtown Tampa and was soon to become known as "the Cigar Capital of the World." In 1887 Tampa amended its charter to annex Ybor City, raising the total population of the city to approximately 5,000.⁴ The development of Tampa continued west of the Hillsborough River in 1886 when O.H. Platt purchased 20 acres of land from the Robert Jackson homestead and subdivided the land into residential lots, naming the area Hyde Park.⁵ In 1888 H. B. Plant extended his railroad across the river and pushed south to the tip of the peninsula where he developed port facilities and established the town of Port Tampa.⁶ Along with his rail efforts, Plant enhanced the downtown area of Tampa when his luxurious multimillion-dollar Moorish style Tampa Bay Hotel opened its doors to patrons by 1891. With the establishment of West Tampa as a second cigar-producing center west of the Hillsborough River in 1894, Tampa's population increased dramatically over the next several decades.⁷

In response to this growth, suburban residential neighborhoods in Ybor City, Tampa Heights, Hyde Park, and West Tampa slowly began to drain residents from the original city limits of Tampa, where houses were demolished to make way commercial buildings in the constantly expanding business district.⁸ In Tampa Heights and Hyde Park large citrus groves were bought up by real estate speculators and subdivided, opening hundreds of acres for residential development.⁹ Before the arrival of the South Florida Railroad, the commercial section of Tampa had been concentrated in an approximately eight city block area near the Hillsborough River along Whiting, Washington, Jackson, and Lafayette Streets.¹⁰ With the construction in 1888 of the first bridge over the Hillsborough River, linking the original town of Tampa with Hyde Park, the commercial center of Tampa began to shift to Franklin Street.¹¹

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. 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 and a major phosphate shipping port with warehouses lining the railroad spurs that ran along the harbor. By the turn of the century, Tampa was a thriving community.

⁴ Durwood Long, 38-39.

⁵ Grismer, p. 187.

⁶ Dudley S. Johnson. "Henry Bradley Plant and Florida," *Florida Historical Quarterly*. XLV (October, 1966), 124.

⁷ *Tampa Morning Tribune*. April 27, 1894.

⁸ "Seminole Heights Expansion-Hampton Terrace Survey and Registration Grant, Final Survey Report," 12.

⁹ Grismer, p. 379.

¹⁰ Hampton Dunn, *Yesterday's Tampa*, p. 26.

¹¹ Grismer, p. 187.

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ST. ANDREW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
TAMPA, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

Establishment of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church

The St. Andrew's Mission in Tampa was established by the Reverend R. A. Simpson in August of 1871. The congregation remained without a building of its own until 1876 when the organization was able to purchase the property on North Marion Street; however, economic conditions in Tampa left the congregation with insufficient funds to build a sanctuary until 1883, when the Reverend J.H. Weddell, who had moved from his diocese in New York to serve as the missionary head of St. Andrew's, designed and supervised construction of the original wooden Gothic Revival style building on the current property. In the spring of 1888, the mission passed to the care of the Reverend Charles Thorpe who oversaw the construction of the church transept. Over the next eleven years, as the congregation grew, additions to the church were constructed, including the bell tower and a Sunday school.¹²

In 1904, local architects Miller and Kennard were hired to design the existing church. Francis J. Kennard, a Tampa architect, prepared the plans for the building. Born in London in 1865, Kennard emigrated in 1886 to the United States, settling first in Putnam County, Florida. Between 1888 and 1895, he practiced architecture in Orlando. Relocating to Tampa in the latter year, Kennard shared a brief partnership with Michael J. Miller, during which time they designed several notable buildings, including the Floridan Hotel (N.R. 1996), the Hillsborough High School in Seminole Heights, the Belleview-Biltmore Hotel (N.R. 1979) in Belleair, Florida, and the Anderson-Frank House (N.R. 1982) in Tampa. About 1900, he established his own firm. He was a member of the American Institute of Architects and the ninth architect to register to practice his craft with the Florida State Board of Architecture.¹³

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

St. Andrew's design follows the footprint of a early Christian religious building: a transept crossing the nave terminating in an apse with a clerestory, covered by a heavy timber gabled roof. This early design came from the transition of Roman public basilicas (meeting halls) that, after the Roman emperor Constantine's (A.D 272-337) conversion to Christianity in 312, were often reused as Christian places of worship. These meeting halls were successfully retrofitted to the needs of the Christian orthodoxy: a long axis for the procession of Mass terminating in the apse, now instead of housing the imperial person or his image, was reserved for the image of Christ. The meeting of the nave and apse provided the space for the Christian altar with the ambo, the raised pulpit where the gospel was read, traditionally positioned off to one side.¹⁴

The Mission Revival Style was an architectural movement that began in the late 19th century and drew

¹²Canter and Barbara Brown. God Was With Us, An Early History of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church in Tampa, Florida (Tampa: Tampa Bay History Center, 2004), n.p.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ "Early Christian Architecture," <http://www.pitt.edu/~tokerism/0040/syl/christian.html>.

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ST. ANDREW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
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SIGNIFICANCE

inspiration from the early Spanish missions in California. The movement enjoyed its greatest popularity between 1890 and 1915, though numerous modern residential, commercial, and institutional structures (particularly schools and railroad depots) display this instantly-recognizable architectural style. The Mission style quickly spread throughout the Southwest and Florida under the influence of fashionable architects as well as builder pattern books. St. Andrew's possesses the hallmark architectural elements: smooth stucco walls, red clay tiled roofs, arcaded entries, curvilinear parapet design and wide overhanging eaves. Bell towers were also common design elements, although, unlike the tower of St. Andrew's church, usually the roof was a low pitched design. The style was popular in Florida until the mid-1920s. The interior of the church draws its elegance from the adherence to ecclesiastic design. The architectural components: nave with flanking arcaded aisles, transept and apse, and the heavy timber framed gable roof, the sanctuary speak of the Spanish Mission style of California and the American Southwest.¹⁵

From the Middle Ages, stained glass became a powerful communication tool for instructing a mainly illiterate population. St. Andrew's Episcopal Church has an exemplary collection of ecclesiastic stained glass that portrays the stories of the Bible as well as the history of St. Andrew and parishioners and their contributions to the Church as it grew over the years. Many of the windows predate the current church building and were stored and re-installed after demolition of the wooden church. The booklet produced by St. Andrew's on the history of their stained glass windows is included with this nomination.¹⁶

¹⁵ "Architectural Styles of America, Mission Revival (1900-1940), <http://jan.ucc.nau.edu/~twp/architecture/mission/>.

¹⁶ Laban G. Lively and Nancy Turner. A Guide to the Windows of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church (Tampa, FL: St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, 2007), pp. 1-88.

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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ST. ANDREW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
TAMPA, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

Lot 2 and the South 15.675 feet of Lot 3, Block 55 GENERAL MAP OF TAMPA, as recorded in Plat Book 1, Page 7 of the public records of Hillsborough County, Florida.

Boundary Justification

The above boundaries encompass all of the historic resources associated with the historic St. Andrew's Episcopal Church of Tampa.

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ST. ANDREW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
TAMPA, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. St. Andrew's Episcopal Church
2. 505 North Marion Street, Tampa (Hillsborough County), Florida
3. Charlotte Hein, Historic Preservation Specialist, City of Tampa
4. June 2007
5. N/A, Digital Photos
6. Main (West) Facade and South Elevation, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 1 of 28

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

1. Aerial Photograph of Downtown Tampa
3. Unknown
4. 2007
6. View of St. Andrew's Church, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 2 of 28

1. Aerial Photograph of St. Andrew's Church Property
3. Unknown
4. 2007
6. Overhead View Showing Boundaries of Property
7. Photo 3 of 28

6. View of Church Courtyard, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 4 of 28

6. View of Church Courtyard, Looking Southeast
7. Photo 5 of 28

1. Original St. Andrew's Episcopal Church
3. Burgert Brothers Photographers
4. c. 1900
5. Photo Collection, Tampa Hillsborough County Public Library
6. Church and Vicarage, Looking Southeast from Twiggs and Marion Streets
7. Photo 6 of 28

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LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Aerial View of St. Andrew's Church
3. Burgert Brothers Photographers
4. 1925
5. Photo Collection, Tampa-Hillsborough County Public Library
6. West and South Facades, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 7 of 28

3. Burgert Brothers Photographers
4. 1836
5. Photo Collection, Tampa-Hillsborough County Public Library
6. West (Main) Facade and North Elevation, Looking Southeast
7. Photo 8 of 28

6. Church Campanile, South Facade, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 9 of 28

6. South Facade, Looking North
7. Photo 10 of 28

6. Main (West) Facade, Looking Southeast
7. Photo 11 of 28

6. Rear (East) Elevation, Looking West
7. Photo 12 of 28

6. North Elevation, Looking South from Courtyard
7. Photo 13 of 28

6. View of Courtyard, Looking West
7. Photo 14 of 28

6. Interior, Nave Looking East toward Altar
7. Photo 15 of 28

6. Interior, Nave, Looking West toward Baptismal Font
7. Photo 16 of 28

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ST. ANDREW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
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LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

- 6. Interior, North Transept, Looking Northeast
- 7. Photo 17 of 28

- 6. Interior, South Transept, Looking Southeast
- 7. Photo 18 of 28

- 6. Interior, View of Altar, Looking East
- 7. Photo 19 of 28

- 6. Interior, View of Baptismal Font, Looking West
- 7. Photo 20 of 28

- 6. Interior, View of Ceremonial Pulpit, Looking East
- 7. Photo 21 of 28

- 6. Interior, Stained Glass Windows, St. Andrew and Christ, Looking West
- 7. Photo 22 of 28

- 6. Interior, Rose Window with St. Andrew, Looking West
- 7. Photo 23 of 28

- 6. Interior, Stained Glass Triptych, Looking West toward Apse Wall
- 7. Photo 24 of 28

- 6. Interior, North Wall, Christ Comforting a Woman, Looking North
- 7. Photo 25 of 28

- 6. Interior, North Transept, St. Michael and the Dragon, Looking North
- 7. Photo 26 of 28

- 6. Interior, East Wall, Virgin Mary Window, Looking Northeast
- 7. Photo 27 of 28

- 6. Interior, East Wall, St. John the Apostle Window, Looking Southeast
- 7. Photo 28 of 28

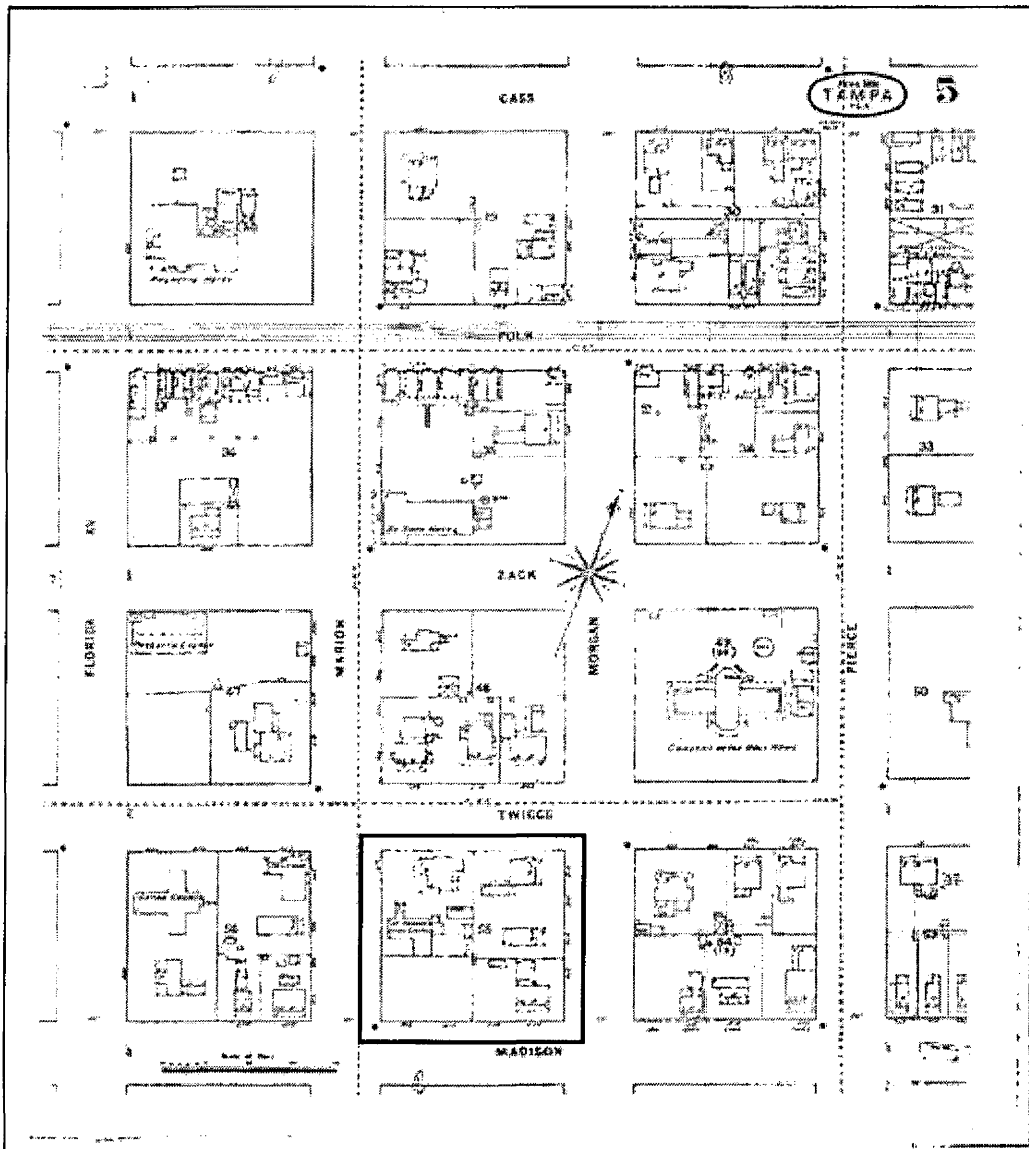
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TAMPA, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT 1



1895 Sanborn Map Showing Location of 1883 Church and Vicarage

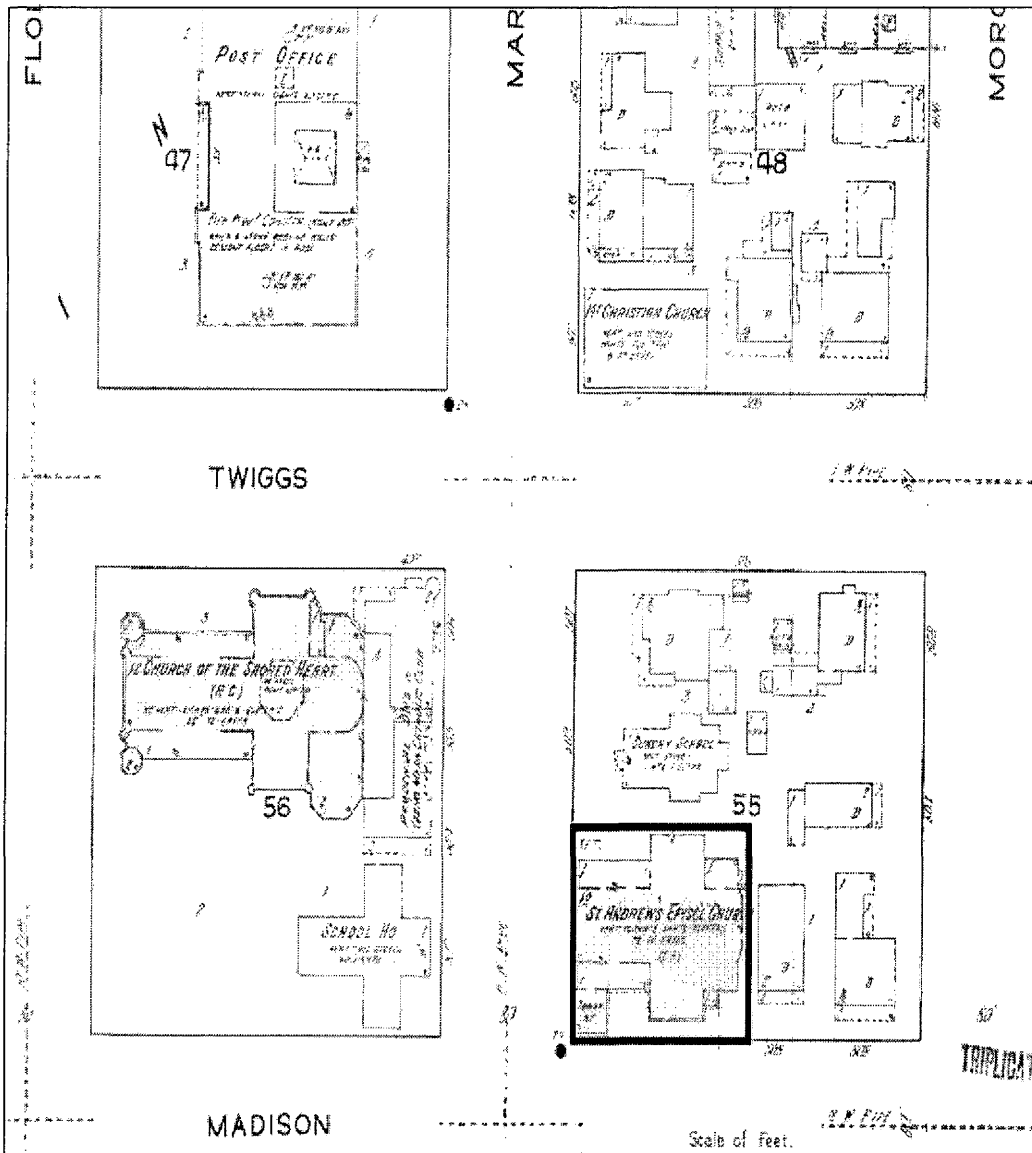
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TAMPA, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT 2



1915 Sanborn Map Showing Location of 1907 Church

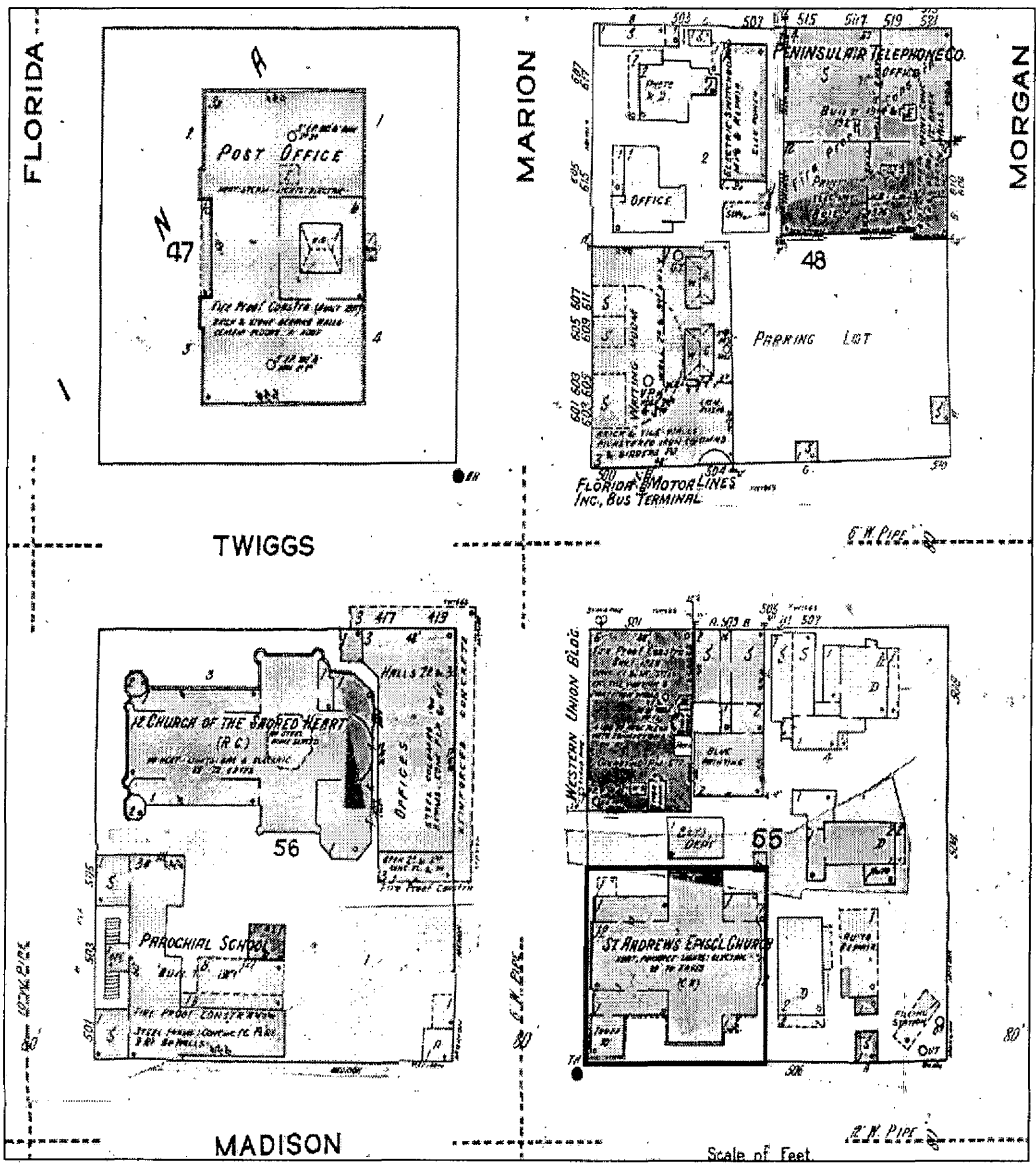
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ATTACHMENT 3



1929 Sanborn Map Shown Church and Western Union Building