

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



811

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Perry Harvey Sr. Park Skateboard Bowl

other names/site number Bro Bowl/ HI12147

2. Location

street & number 900 East Scott Street n/a not for publication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.)

Robert F. Bendus 8/20/13
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) _____

Jay Kelly Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 10/7/2013



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240

October 24, 2013

Notice to file:

This property has been automatically entered in the National Register of Historic Places on October 16, 2013

This is due to the fact that there was a lapse in appropriations by Congress and our offices were closed from October 1-16, 2013. "Nominations will be included in the National Register within 45 days of receipt by the Keeper or designee unless the Keeper disapproves a nomination" (30CFR60.(r). If the 45th day falls on a weekend or Federal holiday, the property will be automatically listed the next business day.

The documentation is technically sufficient, professionally correct and meets the National Register criteria for evaluation. Thus, this property is automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

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	
0	0	buildings
0	0	sites
1	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)

Recreation and Culture: sports facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and Culture: sports facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

n/a

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Concrete

roof n/a

other n/a

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

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 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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Entertainment/Recreation
- Architecture
- Engineering
- _____
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance

1978

Significant Dates

1978

Significant Person

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

The IPDS Ltd. Planning/Design Group, Architect
Angle & Scmid. Contrator, Builder

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Less than 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 7	3 5 6 8 1 1	3 0 9 3 0 8 2
	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 Shannon Bruffett and Barbara E. Mattick/Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer for Survey & Registration

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date August, 2013

street & number R.A. Gray Building, 500 S. 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 City of Tampa

street & number 306 East Jackson Street telephone 813-874-8211

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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Section number 7 Page 1

PERRY HARVEY SR. PARK SKATEBOARD BOWL
TAMPA, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY

The Perry Harvey Sr. Park Skateboard Bowl, also known as the “Bro Bowl,” was constructed in 1978, as an element of a municipal park located at 900 East Scott Street, in the heart of the Historic Central Avenue area of Downtown Tampa, Florida. It is a concrete skateboard bowl that was built by the City of Tampa as a recreational facility for inner city youth. Covering less than an acre, it consists of a steep downhill course which leads to a curved dish at the bottom of the hill. It varies in depth from approximately one to six feet. It is part downhill slalom, part “swimming pool,” and part ditch. The structure is in good condition due to the maintenance performed by the city, as well as the upkeep of the local skateboarders who frequent it and have voluntarily invested both time and money to its upkeep. There are several other historical sites surrounding the park.

SETTING

The Bro Bowl is located at the western edge of Harvey Perry Sr. Park, which is defined by North Orange Avenue on the west, Scott Street on the north, Central Avenue on the east, and East Harrison Street on the south. The bowl is located on the east side of Orange Avenue between E. Laurel Street and Emery Street, which run into North Orange Avenue. The bowl is surrounded by other features of the Perry Harvey Sr. Park, including a playground, a recreation building, sidewalks, and basketball courts. Open grass fields, mature oak trees, and various landscaping fill the remaining space. The trees provide shade over much of the bowl. These features provide a natural setting in an otherwise urban environment.

The site where Perry Harvey Sr. Park and the Bro Bowl were constructed was the former location of the African-American business and entertainment district, known as Central Avenue. The surrounding area, commonly referred to as “The Scrub,” was demolished in the 1950s to facilitate the construction of a new housing project entitled Central Park Village in 1954. After enjoying great successes from the turn of the century through the 1950s, Central Avenue began to fall into decay. With the construction of Interstate 4 and the addition of the Jefferson Street extension to Interstate 275 in 1968, the African-American business district was severed economically from the rest of the City. In addition, riots that took place along Central Avenue in 1967 after the shooting death of Martin Chambers (a young black man) by police, caused further damage to the area, and helped to ensure its demise. In 1974, the entire area and all remaining structures were razed in an effort toward urban renewal by the Tampa Metropolitan Agency. On December 11, 1975, the Tampa City Council decided that the location of the former Central Avenue business district would be utilized to construct a municipal park.

Perry Harvey Sr. Park is surrounded by historic sites that have shaped the City of Tampa. To the west of Orange Avenue stands Greater Bethel Baptist Missionary Church, which was established in the late 1800s and was recognized by the City of Tampa for its historical significance in 2004. Across the street from the church lies

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Oaklawn Cemetery, the final resting place of several of Tampa's founding fathers, including Vincente Martinez Ybor. It was Tampa's first public burial ground, and was considered the final resting place for white and slave, rich and poor. Another historic structure, Tampa's Union Station, which was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1974, is located southeast of Perry Harvey Sr. Park. To the east is the Encore development site, which once contained Meacham Elementary School, which was constructed during segregation as a means of education for the youth of the area in 1926. Although the school was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2005, it was razed in 2007 in order to facilitate the new development. Another historic structure, St. James Church, lies mere yards from Perry Harvey Sr. Park, within the Encore development as well, and is planned to house an African-American history museum.

DESCRIPTION

The Bro Bowl utilizes gravity and inertia as a means of propulsion. It begins at a large, concrete pad that sits atop a steep hill, connected to two adjoining sidewalks. These sidewalks lead to other features of the park and city streets. On the opposite side, a concrete path, known as a "snake run," leads down to the skateboard dish, or "bowl." This section divides into two parts at the top of the hill, allowing two separate approaches to the bowl. One approach is more elevated and is the average width of a sidewalk and the other resembles a slalom embankment or ditch (Photos 1-8).

Evaluation of Integrity

The approximately 6500-square-foot bowl retains its historic integrity to a remarkable degree, satisfying every aspect used to evaluate integrity: it remains in its original location in Perry Harvey Sr. Park; its setting is still the former area of Central Avenue as impacted by urban renewal efforts; it retains its original materials (concrete), design and workmanship (conforming to its construction blueprints); its association as a city-owned recreational facility within Perry Harvey Sr. Park is still in place; and its feeling remains as the bowl continues to provide an opportunity to experience 1970s-era skateboarding.

Alterations

The Bro Bowl has undergone only minor changes since it was built. In October 1988, the City of Tampa conducted a safety inspection of the bowl. All of the hazards they identified were related to routine maintenance: cleanup, repair of cracks, new signage, and replacement of storm water drain grating (Michael J. Mc Nab, Chief, Risk Management to Joseph Abrahams, Administrator, City of Tampa, October 27, 1988). In 1992, a sidewalk and curb were built around the Bowl, which helped to preserve the structure. The City of Tampa ceased painting the Bowl in 2006, at which point local skateboarders continued its upkeep by painting and repairing it at their own expense and through their own efforts. The latest City of Tampa Parks and

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Recreation regulations have embraced the nature of the Bowl's setting, and allow graffiti, as long as it is non-offensive.

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PERRY HARVEY SR. PARK SKATEBOARD BOWL
TAMPA, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

The Perry Harvey Sr. Park Skateboard Bowl, affectionately known as The Bro Bowl, was constructed in 1978. It is significant at the **local and statewide levels** under **Criterion A**, in the area of **Entertainment/Recreation**, and under **Criterion C** in the areas of **Architecture** and **Engineering**. The bowl was the vision of city parks and recreation employee, Joel Jackson, beginning in 1975. It is one of four remaining skateboard bowls known to exist in the United States from the second wave in the development of the sport of skateboarding. The 35-year-old structure meets **Criterion Consideration G** as a resource that is less than 50 years old because, of its rarity and because of the four remaining bowls built in the 1970s, it retains the highest level of integrity, and is the best remaining bowl that reflects the "Golden Age" or "skatepark era" of the sport's development.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The Development of Skateboarding

As construction of Perry Harvey Sr. Park began, skateboarding began to develop its own identity, moving away from its previous stereotypes. From its birth in the 1950s when metal roller skates were first nailed to wooden planks, to the 1960s when riders imitated surfers of the period, skateboarding as a culture and a sport continued to develop. Technological advances during the 1970s gave skateboarders more control and allowed them to experience new terrain. Rather than being content with mere "sidewalk surfing," skaters began riding concrete ditches, highway embankments, dry reservoirs, and empty swimming pools.

The 1970s were, indeed, a special time for the sport of skateboarding. Throughout the decade, the sport evolved into its modern form. Numerous technological innovations and maneuvers were created during this period, as skateboarding continued to progress. The explosion began in 1973, when Frank Nasworthy introduced the urethane wheel to replace the originally-used clay and metal roller skate wheels. The urethane wheels broadened the types of terrain that skateboarders could ride. By 1975 the sport began to develop its own identity, as several maneuvers were being done for the first time in places they had never been attempted before. Up to this point, skaters were confined to primarily riding flat ground and hills. Ultimately, they began to seek transitioned walls and curved surfaces. Due to this, another innovation, the "skateboard park," a facility specifically designed for skateboarders, was developed. The first skateparks were revolutionary in their purpose and architectural wonders as well.

As the sport's popularity increased, so did the industry surrounding it. By the mid-1970s scores of new manufacturers began to appear primarily in the United States, but also around the globe, producing a variety of equipment that became the worldwide standard. By 1976, the concept of a specialized facility intended for skateboarding became a reality when the first skatepark of the era opened in Port Orange, Florida. One month later, Carlsbad Skatepark opened in California. Both parks ignited a wildfire, and within just a few months

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several more were built. By 1978, skateparks were constructed around the world, during what many consider the "Golden Age" of skateboarding or the "skatepark era."

Central Avenue, Tampa, Florida

Following the Civil War, former slaves began to settle in the northeast section of what would later become the downtown metropolis of Tampa, Florida. Shortly thereafter, the arrival of Spanish-speaking Afro-Cubans brought a new cultural facet to the existing black community. Tampa also became even more ethnically diverse during this period, with sizable numbers of Italian, Spanish, and Cuban newcomers. The black community located nearest to downtown Tampa at the beginning of the 20th century was known as the "Scrub," which got its name from the scrub palmettos that covered the area. When Ybor City was established in 1886, the black community found itself sandwiched between white Tampa on one side and the Latin village of Ybor City on the other. In time, Tampa and Ybor City began to grow in all directions, leaving the "Scrub" isolated and having to fend for itself. In response to social, economic, and religious segregation, the black community in Tampa created a complete, separate physical and social structure. The Central Avenue business district, located on the western edge of the Scrub, was the heartbeat of the black community and provided all the services to its restricted audience necessary for daily life.

Segregation aside, business on Central Avenue was booming. In 1900, black residents comprised almost 28 percent of the city's population. The Williams Cigar Company opened in 1906 on Scott Street. In 1912, the first black dentist in the area, Dr. G. Coffee, bought property on Central Avenue and Scott Street to build his office. Dr. Jacob White, Sr. also had his office on Central Avenue and Scott Street. Walter Armwood opened the first black-owned Gem Drug Store, in 1913 on Central Avenue in 1913. Clara Frye opened a hospital on Lamar Avenue that served the poor, regardless of race. Established in 1914, *The Tampa Bulletin*, located on Orange Avenue, became one of the leading black-owned newspapers in the country. The year 1914 also saw the organization of the Negro Board of Trade arise from a meeting at the Central Avenue Odd Fellows Hall.

Serving in the military in World War II was viewed within the African American community as having two goals: fighting against fascism and ending discrimination and racism at home. A favorite spot for servicemen was Watts Sanderson's Central Terrace Beer Garden on Central Avenue. Community members, such as Robert Saunders, future leader of Florida's NAACP, were part of the war effort, serving in the U.S. Army Air Corps. When the troops returned after World War II, new homes were established in the expanding suburbs. Buildings in downtown Tampa were left vacant, lots were cleared, and newer buildings were built. Urban Renewal threatened and replaced traditional African American neighborhoods.

The 1964 Civil Rights Act officially ended legal discriminatory policies regarding race and gender in all fields. The importance of Central Avenue declined with the end to discrimination in voting, public accommodations,

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and employment, and as more opportunities opened for African Americans. After integration, black residents had new alternatives to shopping, and businesses on Central Avenue began to close. Three days of riots, prompted by the June 11, 1967 shooting death by police of Martin Chambers, a young, unarmed robbery suspect took a heavy toll on Central Avenue, resulting in the damage and destruction by fire of several buildings on the avenue. After the City of Tampa received a 4.7 million dollar federal redevelopment grant in 1973, the buildings on Central Avenue between Kay and Cass streets were razed by 1974. The entire Central Avenue business and entertainment district was demolished and plans to replace it with a municipal park began in 1975. The redevelopment plan was initially viewed as a vast improvement, but was later condemned for its wholesale destruction of Tampa's historic downtown African American business district. Between Urban Renewal and the construction of the Interstate Highway System, Central Avenue was systematically erased from the urban corridor of Tampa.

In the wake of the riots, local African-American leaders formed the "White Hats," African-American patrols to try to prevent further rioting. Other Central Avenue residents went door-to-door to ask what others in Central Avenue felt the City could do improve the Central Avenue area. Their suggestions included recreation facilities for the youth. Out of this suggestion came the concept and development of what would become Perry Harvey Sr. Park.

SIGNIFICANCE

Original designs for Perry Harvey Sr. Park, to be located between Central and Orange avenues, and Cass and Kay streets, included a playground, basketball courts, a large brick fountain, a skate board rink, and a recreation center. Innovative for its time, it was reported on March 10, 1979 in the *Florida Sentinel Bulletin* as such: "The park, said to be the only one of its kind in this area, is designed after Central Park in New York." The community had originally desired a swimming pool, but when that was deemed unfeasible by City planners, the skate board rink was built as an alternative. The idea for it came from city employee, Joel Jackson. Upon noticing the growth in popularity of the sport of skateboarding and local contests, he began to envision a free, concrete facility for the children and other members of the community to enjoy. The Bro Bowl's design, reminiscent of many mid 70's parks, was reflective of surfing's influence on the sport at the time. When asked where he came up with the design, Jackson responded, "I didn't have anything to copy, the only thing I knew was that it should have a downhill slope like the parking lot at the contest [I once saw], and I saw a picture of kids in California skating in swimming pools."

After designing it mostly himself, Jackson began to submit his concept to Tampa City Council in 1975 and was met with doubts as to its practicality. The timing was not the best. Skateboarding's popularity peaked in 1978, but there were also signs of decline as a number of concrete skateboard parks were beginning to be demolished throughout the country. Despite City leaders' reluctance to support the plan, approval was given and ultimately it was decided that the skateboard facility be constructed in the new, yet-to-be dedicated, Perry Harvey Sr. Park.

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The park was named in honor of the founder of the International Longshoremen's Association. Perry Harvey Sr. was a man who believed in non-violence, and helped to ease tensions during the race riots that took place in the Central Avenue business district in 1967. After peace was restored, one of the community's requests, coming from the youth, was that a park be built for the area. It would be the first municipal park for African-Americans within the urban corridor. The City had hired The IPDS, Ltd., headquartered in Silver Spring, Maryland, to draw up the official plans, based on Jackson's original ideas (see blueprints). Construction of the skate board rink, or "bowl" was finished in 1978, and other elements of the park were completed the following year. Completion of the park, with its numerous recreational amenities was highly anticipated. As reported in The Tampa Times on February 6, 1979: "Workers already have poured some of the cement for elaborate skateboard and roller-skating rinks with challenging hills and banked curves to navigate." Tampa Mayor Bill Poe proposed that the new park be named in honor of Perry Harvey Sr., and it was officially dedicated in the fall of 1979.

Due to its location, an unexpected union began to develop, as the suburban kids who were coming to the bowl to skate began to interact with the youth from the adjacent Central Park Village housing project. There were, of course, rivalries between the visiting skaters and the locals who considered the Bowl their playground, but there were also many friendships and positive relationships that developed as well. Although not by design, the skateboard bowl became a tool for integration between several different cultures with different social backgrounds that previously though they had little in common. The mutual enjoyment and love of skateboarding and the bowl brought together both its visitors and the local area residents. The Perry Harvey Sr. Park Skateboard Bowl came to be affectionately known as the "Bro Bowl" due to the new relationships that were developed there. As time progressed the Bro Bowl established itself as a popular skateboard destination in Tampa. People from all over the country, and around the world, came to skateboard there. The Bro Bowl also attracted many others, such as BMX bikers, roller skaters, and other action sports enthusiasts.

Professional skateboarders and members of a now multi-billion dollar skate industry, such as Paul Schmitt, Monty Nolder, Chuck Hulst, Andrew Reynolds, Chuck Dinkins, and Cleo Coney, as well as California skaters such as Tony Hawk and Christian Hosoi, have skateboarded here. Some of them have even called it home. Besides these well known professionals, the bowl has also served the surrounding community. Skateboarders, BMX riders, and other enthusiasts have met and socialized here for decades, and continue to do so. As styles and tricks have progressed, the Bro Bowl continues to thrive and adapt. It has been included in the immensely popular Tony Hawk Pro Skater video game, as well as documentaries, magazines, newspapers, and other publications. It has also been the subject of a documentary film, and has appeared as a backdrop in various action sports commercials. Due to this, people from around the globe are familiar with the Bro Bowl. To this day, Perry Harvey Sr. Park's historic and revered skateboard bowl continues to serve as a recreational facility for inner city youth and skateboarders alike, as well as parents who grew up riding it that now bring their children there. It attracts all skill levels from beginners to professionals, and has become a popular destination

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for a variety of visitors to the Tampa Bay area. The Bro Bowl still remains the city's only free, ride-at-your-own-risk facility.

From 1976 to 1982, over 200 skateparks were built in the U.S. alone. Tragically, due to insurance costs and liability concerns, almost all of these parks were closed and/or destroyed within that same period. Ultimately, the Bro Bowl prevailed as one of the few survivors of the era. It is one of only four of the nation's original surviving skateboard parks from the 1970's skatepark era known to exist. Two of these are located within the State of Florida, the publically-owned Bro Bowl in Tampa and the privately-owned, commercial Kona in Jacksonville. The other two are Derby Park in California, and Sandy Hills Skatepark in Maryland. Of these, the Bro Bowl is the most intact and is the best representative architecturally, historically, and culturally of the places where modern skateboarding was formed during the 1970s, and where the roots of American skateboard culture itself were shaped.

Present Circumstances

Perry Harvey Sr. Park and the Bro Bowl is now in the shadow of the impending redevelopment project, entitled Encore,"Downtown's Tempo District." It will feature retail space as well as a retirement facility and housing. The streets within the project bear the names of historical figures of the area such as Ray Charles, Hank Ballard, and Blanche Armwood. Despite City plans, the project, begun in 2006, stalled in approximately 2008, as the economic recession struck. At this time plans for Perry Harvey Sr. Park were put on hold, and the Bro Bowl survived.

The next proposed phase of the Encore project now focuses on the area of Central Avenue and Perry Harvey Sr. Park, where the Bro Bowl is presently located on its original site. Although the rich history of Central Avenue is planned to be honored within this project, City officials do not recognize the Bro Bowl as an integral part of the area's history, nor do they recognize its historic significance and the unique role it has had in our state as well as national cultural heritage. It, too, was a part of the area's past, and although more modern, still represents Tampa's dynamic and ever-changing history, as well as another phase of the evolution of the Central Avenue area. After receiving the Federal Choice Housing Grant in 2012, current City of Tampa redevelopment plans call for demolition of the Bro Bowl. Proposals show construction of a modern skate park at the north end of Perry Harvey Sr. Park, adjacent to the interstate, a plan that some deem a suitable replacement. However, there is no guarantee that this new skatepark will be constructed or that it will include features that are architecturally analogous to the Bro Bowl.

It should be noted that nearly a half of a century has passed since a substantial amount of historical fabric was erased by the City of Tampa's Metropolitan Development Agency, when the Central Avenue area was demolished in the interest of urban renewal. Upon implementation of current plans by City officials and developers, the same mistake is going to be replicated with another structure of historical significance. The Bro

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Bowl embodies the City of Tampa's wide-ranging history and diverse cultures, needs, and interests. Many of the events that have transpired in this area of Tampa have shaped modern culture and the city itself. The new skatepark design proposal, despite considerations to honor the park's history, will never possess the historic integrity of the original Bro Bowl. It is imperative that the historic significance of this structure be recognized, as a unique example of Tampa's and Florida's rich and diverse cultural history.

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TAMPA, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 2

PERRY HARVEY SR. PARK SKATEBOARD BOWL
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 3

PERRY HARVEY SR. PARK SKATEBOARD BOWL
TAMPA, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 1

PERRY HARVEY SR. PARK SKATEBOARD BOWL
TAMPA, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Begin at the east side of N. Orange Avenue, where E. Laurel Street crosses N. Orange Avenue. Proceed south along the east side of N. Orange Avenue approximately 250 feet to a point aligned with the north edge of Emery Street where it intersects the east side of N. Orange Avenue. Proceed east approximately 90 feet, then proceed north approximately 250 feet to a point that aligns with the Point of Beginning. Proceed west back to the Point of Beginning on the east side of N. Orange Avenue.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary encompasses the structure and immediate surrounding area that comprises the Bro Bowl at Harvey Perry Sr. Park.

Interstate
275

Bowl = 6,500 sq. ft.
Area within boundary =
22,550 sq. ft. =
approx. 1/2 acre

Scott St.

Perry Harvey
Sr. Park

Former
Site of
Meacham
Elementary
School

Ray Charles Blvd.

Encore

Development

Ray Charles Blvd.

E. Laurel St.

N. Orange Ave.

Central Ave.

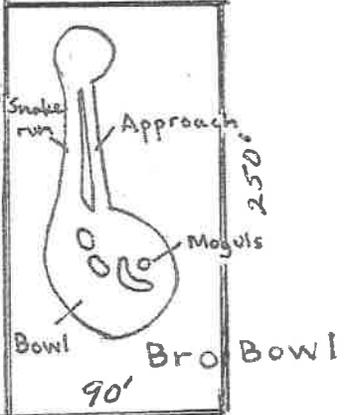
Governor St.

Oaklawn Cemetery

N. Jefferson St.

Hank Ballard St.

Greater
Bethel
Baptist
Church



Former site
of Central Park
Village Housing
Project

↑
N
(not to scale)

BRO BOWL
Located in Perry Harvey Sr. Park
900 East Scott Street, Tampa, FL

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number Photos Page 1

PERRY HARVEY SR. PARK SKATEBOARD BOWL
TAMPA, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
PHOTO LIST

PHOTOS

- 1) Perry Harvey Sr. Park Skateboard Bowl (aka Bro Bowl), 900 E. Scott Street
- 2) Tampa, Hillsborough Co., FL
- 3) Shannon Bruffett
- 4) March 30, 2013
- 5) Digital, Florida Master Site File, Tallahassee, FL
- 6) Camera facing S
- 7) 1 of 9

All information is the same unless noted otherwise.

- 6) Camera facing N
- 7) 2 of 9

- 6) Camera facing NW
- 7) 3 of 9

- 6) Camera facing S
- 7) 4 of 9
- 3) Paul Schmitt
- 4) 1983-1984
- 6) Camera facing N
- 7) 5 of 9

- 3) Unknown
- 4) 1980
- 6) Camera facing SE
- 7) 6 of 9

- 3) Lance Robson
- 4) November 18, 2007
- 6) Camera facing SE
- 7) 7 of 9

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number Photos Page 2

PERRY HARVEY SR. PARK SKATEBOARD BOWL
TAMPA, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
PHOTO LIST

- 3) Lance Robson
- 4) November 20, 2007
- 6) Camera facing NW
- 7) 8 of 9

- 3) Lance Robson
- 4) 2007
- 6) Perry Harvey Sr. Park dedication marker, no camera direction
- 7) 9 of 9

Interstate
275

PERRY HARVEY SR. PARK SKATEBOARD BOWL
TAMPA, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA

Scott St

Perry Harvey
Sr. Park

Former
site of
Meacham
Elementary
School

Ray Charles Blvd.

Encore

Development

Ray Charles Blvd.

E. Laurel St.

N. Orange Ave.

Central Ave.

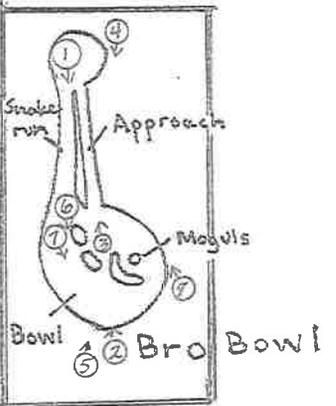
Governor St.

Oaklawn Cemetery

N. Jepperson St.

Greater
Bethel
Baptist
Church

Fortune St.



Proposed
NR boundary

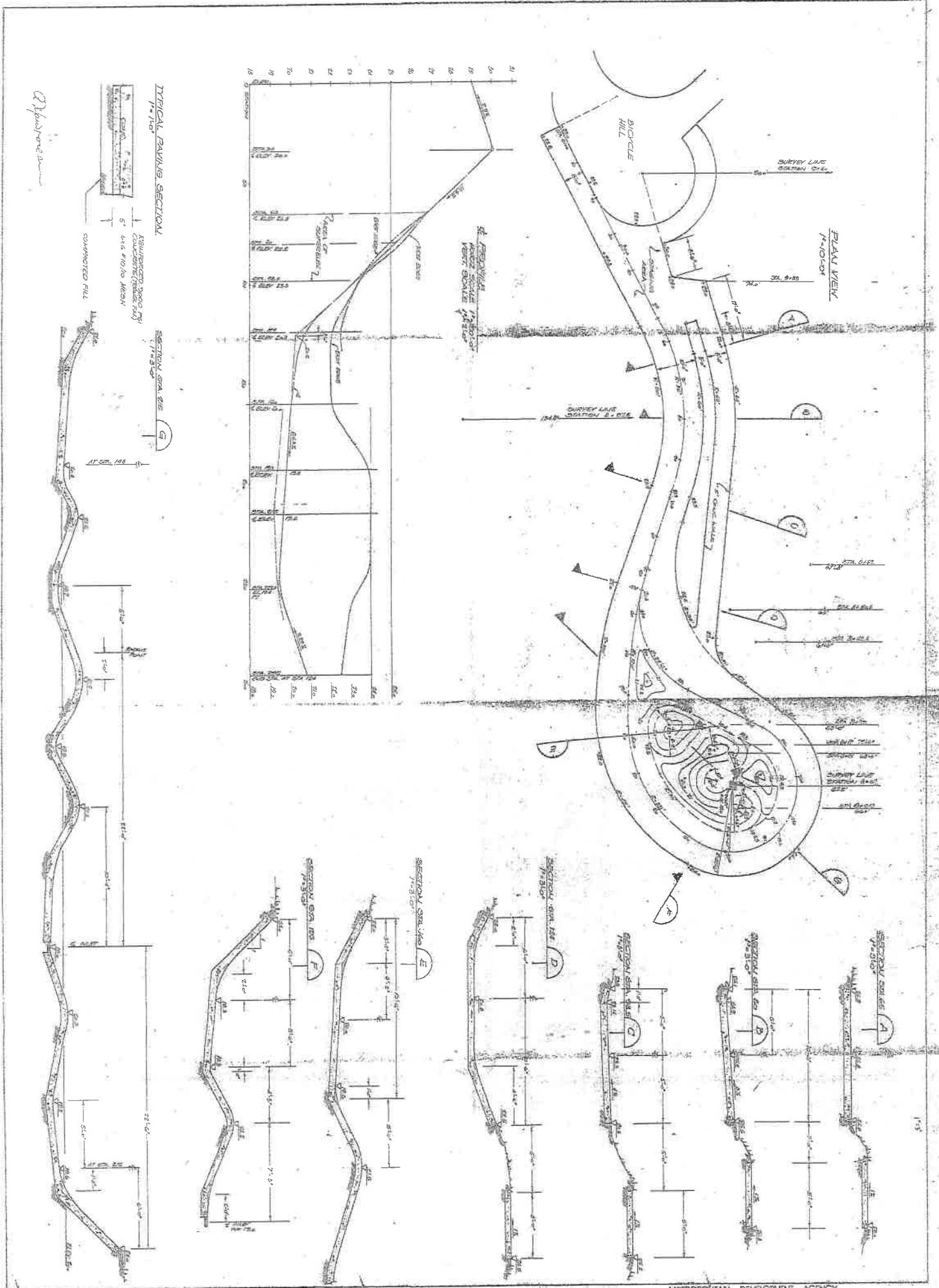
Former site
of Central Park
Village Housing
Project

Photo # + Direction



(not to scale)

Hank Ballard St.



CENTRAL AVENUE REDEVELOPMENT PLAN • CITY OF TAMPA

A-10 Skate Board Rink

THE IPDS, LTD. • PLANNING / DESIGN GROUP JOINT VENTURE • ARCHITECTURE / ENGINEERING / PLANNING
 8027 SLIGO AVENUE • SILVER SPRING, MD. • 515 BAY STREET • TAMPA, FL PROJECT OFFICE • 515 BAY STREET • TAMPA, FLORIDA

METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
 DATE: 4/72
 REVISION: 2/72
 DRAWN BY: JHW
 CHECKED BY: JHW



PERRY HARVEY SR. PARK SKATEBOARD BOWL
 TAMPA, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA

Perry Harvey Sr. Park Skateboard Bowl

Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida



Google earth

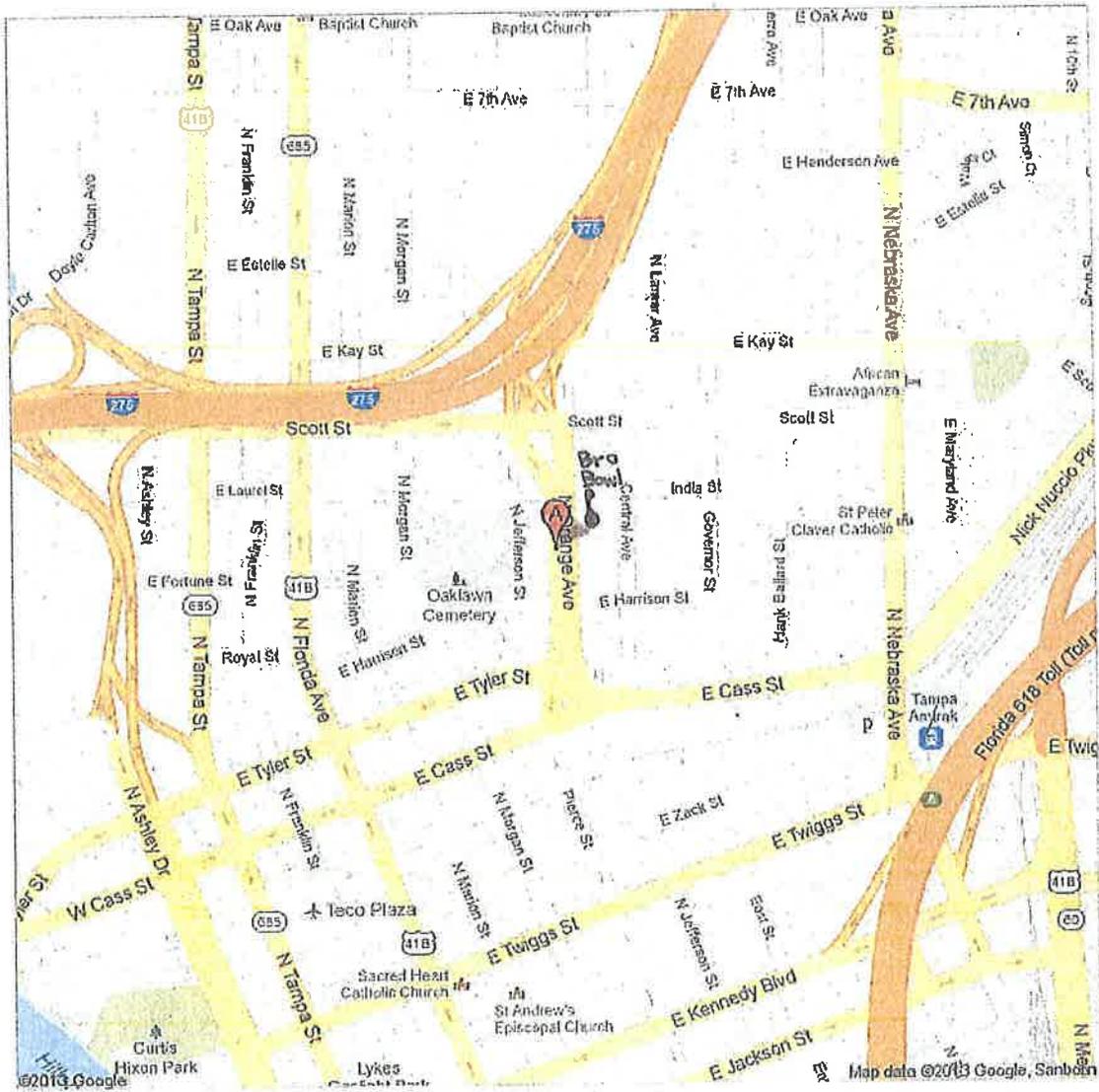


Zone: 17 Easting: 356811 Northing: 3093082



Address 1200 N Orange Ave
Tampa, FL 33602

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900 E Scott St, Tampa, FL 33602

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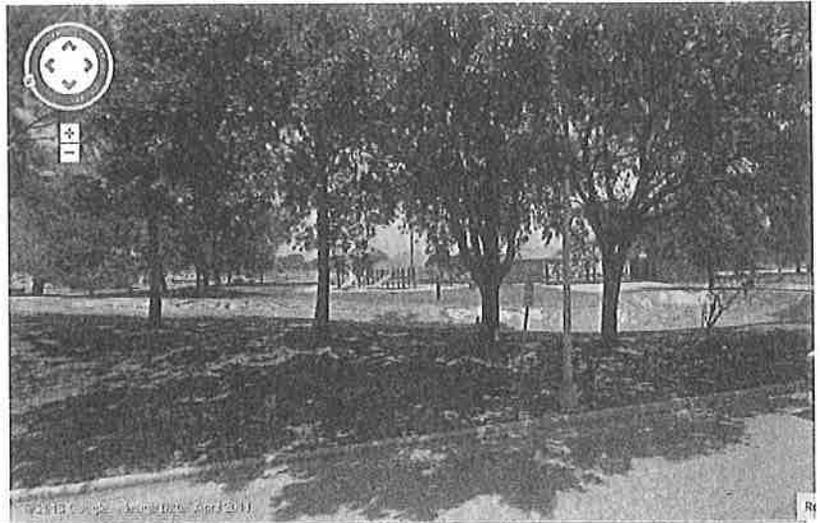


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Google

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