

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received JUN 28 1984  
date entered AUG 1 1984

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Hillsboro State Bank Building

and/or common Office of Trinkle, Redman, Alley & Moody, P.A.

2. Location

street & number 121 North Collins Street

N/A not for publication

city, town Plant City

N/A vicinity of

state Florida

code 012

county Hillsborough

code 057

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Robert S. Trinkle, James L. Redman, James S. Moody, Jr., Conrad Swanson & Raymond A. Alley, Jr.

street & number Post Office Box TT

city, town Plant City

N/A vicinity of

state Florida

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Hillsborough County Courthouse

street & number 401 Pierce Street

city, town Tampa

state Florida

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Man-Made Environment in Tampa

title and Hillsborough County

has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1979

federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Historic Tampa/Hillsborough County Preservation Board

city, town Tampa

state Florida

# 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

## Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

This classical styled building served for more than fifty years as a commercial bank, and presently houses a law firm. Twin columns frame the portico sheltering the main entrance on the east elevation. A storefront, similar to the original design, comprises approximately one-third of the east elevation, but the remaining original storefront has been closed in with bricks, windows, and glass blocks. The north elevation remains substantially unchanged since the building's construction in 1914, with the exception of the enclosure of a small storefront on the northwest corner. A two story main lobby area constitutes the building's most significant interior feature.

Combining elements from both Beaux - Arts Classicism<sup>1</sup> and the neo-classical revival<sup>2</sup>, the building housed the Hillsboro State Bank (late the Hillsboro Bank) from its construction in 1914 until 1966.<sup>3</sup> Interim use by Florida state agencies preceded extensive rehabilitation and occupancy by the law firm of Trinkle, Redman, Alley & Moody, P.A., in 1983. This firm presently constitutes the building's only tenant.

Located on the southwest corner of the intersection of North Collins and Reynolds Streets in Plant City, Hillsborough County, Florida, the rectangular building forms the north anchor of a downtown urban row development. It contains three stories plus a basement. Load bearing exterior walls are of brick masonry construction;<sup>4</sup> cast iron columns and heavy timber framing furnish the remaining structural support for the building.<sup>5</sup> Exterior walls are faced with pressed brick over a four inch lining of hollow brick.<sup>6</sup> Facing brick are laid in a running bond, with an inlaid pattern beneath the third floor windows. Three-eighths inch V-joints are struck between bricks.<sup>7</sup> The building has a flat roof.

A two-story portico extends across the north half of the east elevation of the building. The building's main lobby entrance opens off this portico, as does an exterior marble staircase<sup>8</sup> to the second and third floors. Twin concrete columns with ornate capitals, frame the main portico.

In 1946, glass doors and transom were installed to replace the original main entrance doors.<sup>9</sup> The current rehabilitation (date 1983) included replacement of these newer doors with brass, wood, and glass replicas of the originals. The 1914 ornate pediment surrounding the doors remains unchanged.<sup>10</sup>

A storefront with plate glass windows and two entrance vestibules originally ran across the south half of the east elevation of the building.<sup>11</sup> Chains from above the second floor level suspended an awning to cover the public sidewalk in front of the building.<sup>12</sup> Three sets of double-hung windows faced the street on the third floor level above the awning, with terra cotta ornamentation surrounding each window.<sup>13</sup>

Although approximately one-half of the storefront remains, the southern half has been filled in with brick and windows (date approximately 1954).<sup>14</sup> New second floor windows were installed in current remodeling (date 1983) to somewhat resemble the original windows on the third floor level and on the north elevation. These windows replaced the steel frame, double hinged windows which had been added in 1954.<sup>15</sup> At ground level, glass blocks were substituted for the plate glass storefront of original design and the entry moved slightly north (date 1954).<sup>16</sup> The aluminum and glass storefront entry door installed at that time was replaced with a six panel wood door during the current rehabilitation (date 1983).

With the exception of the northwest corner, the building's north elevation remains unchanged from the original design.<sup>17</sup> Five double sets of two story high, double-hung wood windows dominate the north side of the building, with smaller, but similar, windows at the third floor level above each set. A barber shop originally occupied the northwest corner of the building, and a glass storefront and glass transom, with awning above, opened onto the street on the north side.<sup>18</sup> The storefront has been replaced with double hung windows (date unknown), and aluminum storefront door replaced with a six panel wood door (date 1983).

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

**Specific dates** +1914 **Builder/Architect** Builder: G.A. Miller (Tampa) Architect: Francis Kennard (Tampa)

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Organized in 1902, the Hillsboro State Bank became Plant City's first and oldest successful bank. By 1914, two other banks had begun business in the city, but these later failed during economic hard times. In late 1913, the Hillsboro State Bank chose an English architect, Francis J. Kennard, to design offices which housed the bank until 1966. Kennard designed several other notable buildings in the Tampa area, including the Citizens Bank Building, the Citrus Exchange building, the Floridan Hotel, and Hillsborough High School. From the time of the Great Depression until 1956, the Hillsboro State Bank served as Plant City's only bank. For its association with persons significant in our past this building meets criterion B. For its distinctive characteristics of a period of construction and as the work of a prominent local architect it meets criterion C.

The Hillsboro State Bank, organized on June 13, 1902,<sup>28</sup> became the first successful bank in Plant City, Florida. A prior bank opened in 1886, but closed about two years later.<sup>29</sup>

The Hillsboro State Bank grew out of an informal banking practice started by a local druggist, M.E. Moody, who kept merchants' money in his drug store safe.<sup>30</sup> When the bank opened in 1902, Moody transferred to it approximately \$17,500 he had been holding as "banker."<sup>31</sup>

By July of 1913, the bank's board of directors contemplated the need for a new building and ordered its cashier, Druggist Moody, to obtain plans for submission to the board.<sup>32</sup> At the directors meeting held December 26, 1913, Moody submitted proposals from five architects: Kennard, Walters, Bonifoey, Elliot and Biggers.<sup>33</sup> The board appointed a committee to take preliminary steps necessary for the erection of a new building on the existing site of the bank.<sup>34</sup>

The building committee recommended to the board of directors on January 13, 1914, that the board accept the plans prepared by architect Francis J. Kennard.<sup>35</sup> After adopting the committee's recommendation, the board appointed a permanent committee to oversee construction of the building.<sup>36</sup>

Kennard, a native of England, arrived in Tampa, Florida, in 1895.<sup>37</sup> In addition to the Hillsboro State Bank, he designed the Citizens Bank building, the Citrus Exchange Building, the Floridan Hotel, and Hillsborough High School, all in Tampa, the Pinellas County Courthouse in Clearwater, and the Lee County Courthouse in Ft. Myers.<sup>38</sup> Several of these buildings reflect the classical revival influences which Kennard utilized in the design of the Hillsboro Bank. The design and execution of this building combined with its prominent location have made the Hillsboro Bank a local landmark in Plant City for 70 years.

Contractor G.A. Miller constructed the new bank building in 1914.<sup>39</sup> Other buildings constructed by him included the Bank of Plant City in Plant City and the Carnegie Library in West Tampa.<sup>40</sup>

Original occupants of the Hillsboro State Bank building included the bank, M.S. Barker Drygoods, and a barber shop.<sup>41</sup>

By the time the Hillsboro State Bank realized its need for a new building, the Plant City community's need for banking services had substantially grown over that of 1902. With the opening of the First National Bank in September of 1912, the city had three banks,<sup>42</sup> including the Hillsboro State and the Bank of Plant City.<sup>43</sup>

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

(See Continuation Sheet)

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property .1847 acres

Quadrangle name Plant City

Quadrangle scale 1:24 000

### UTM References

A 

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

B 

Zone				Easting				Northing						

C 

Zone				Easting				Northing						

D 

Zone				Easting				Northing						

E 

Zone				Easting				Northing						

F 

Zone				Easting				Northing						

G 

Zone				Easting				Northing						

H 

Zone				Easting				Northing						

**Verbal boundary description and justification** The North 75 feet of Lots 1 and 2 in Block 32-3 of Revised map of Plant City, according to the map or plat thereof as recorded in Plat Book 1, page 31 of the Public Records of Hillsborough County, Florida. This boundary includes all significant features associated with the property.

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Richard F. Wheeler/Larry S. Paarlberg, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Florida Division of Archives date June 12, 1984

street & number The Capitol telephone (904) 487-2333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature George W. Percy

title George W. Percy, State Historic Preservation Officer date 6/15/84

### For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

John A. Brown Entered in the National Register date 8-1-84  
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

Chief of Registration

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The exterior north and east elevations display the original ornamental terra cotta cornice, frieze, and architrave detailing.<sup>19</sup> These elements reflect classical influences.

The major interior feature contributing to the significance of the property is a two story space in the northeast portion of the building approximately sixty feet long by twenty-eight feet wide by twenty feet high. This space formed the main lobby of the bank, and includes the original vault, plaster crown moulding and beam moulding detailing at the ceiling, two story windows, marble veneer wainscot, and plaster walls. A conference room with library above has been constructed (date 1983) within the center of the two story space, but the original ceiling detailing, windows, marble wainscot, and plaster walls remain intact. The original vault door remains and opens into the new conference room. Wood parquet flooring and carpet now cover the floors in this area (date constructed 1983). The original ceramic tile was replaced, probably in 1946, with a vinyl-asbestos tile floor finish.<sup>20</sup> The 1914 1"x6" tongue and groove wood flooring<sup>21</sup> still remains elsewhere, however. All of the original incandescent light fixtures have been replaced by fluorescent fixtures (date of replacement unknown). A new chandelier was added above the entrance during the present rehabilitation (date 1983).

The remainder of the building's interior has undergone numerous changes from the original design, beginning in 1946.<sup>22</sup>

In 1954, a twenty-two foot wide second floor level was constructed immediately south of the two story lobby space in order to provide a community room and new bank board room.<sup>23</sup> The first floor directly underneath was converted from retail stores to offices for banking functions and a connection made between this space and the two story lobby on the first floor.<sup>24</sup> The construction of this second floor appears to be similar to that of the original building.

Initially housing doctor and dental offices, the third floor remains almost as originally constructed.<sup>26</sup> In 1954, however, the bank occupied the southwest corner of this floor and remodelled that corner of the building.<sup>27</sup> Probably at that time, a light court on the building's roof was closed with a new ceiling, but the court, with original skylights, remains in tact. Stairs from the third floor provide a small access to the light court today. The building's third floor presently is unoccupied.

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The First National Bank was merged into the Bank of Plant City in February, 1919.<sup>44</sup> In October, 1920, the Farmers and Merchants Bank was organized, again giving the city three financial institutions.<sup>45</sup> It closed fewer than six years after opening,<sup>46</sup> however, and its assets were purchased by the newly formed Citizens Bank of Plant City.<sup>47</sup> The Citizens Bank's likewise had a short lived existence.<sup>48</sup> In July of 1928, the Plant City Loan and Savings Company closed its doors due to its insolvency,<sup>49</sup> as did the Bank of Plant City in July, 1929.<sup>50</sup>

Throughout these crises suffered by other Plant City financial institutions, the Hillsboro State Bank remained solvent, operating from its 1914 classical styled building.<sup>51</sup> It served as Plant City's only bank from the time of the Great Depression until 1956.<sup>52</sup>

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FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup> Marcus Whiffen, American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles, 1969, p. 149; Blumenson, Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945, 1981, p. 67.

<sup>2</sup> Whiffen, p. 167; Blumenson, p. 69.

<sup>3</sup> Quintilla Geer Bruton and David E. Bailey, Jr., Plant City: Its Origin and History, 1977, p. 130.

<sup>4</sup> Francis J. Kennard, Specification for Hillsboro State Bank Building at Plant City, Florida, Hillsboro Sun Bank, Plant City, Florida, February, 1914, p. 7.

<sup>5</sup> Id., pp. 12 and 16.

<sup>6</sup> Id., p. 7.

<sup>7</sup> Id.

<sup>8</sup> Id., p. 30.

<sup>9</sup> Interview, Frank Moody by Richard F. Wheeler, Plant City, Florida, 15 September 1983.

<sup>10</sup> Bruton and Bailey, p. 129.

<sup>11</sup> Id.

<sup>12</sup> Id.

<sup>13</sup> Id.; Kennard, p. 10.

<sup>14</sup> Interview, Moody by Wheeler.

<sup>15</sup> Id.

<sup>16</sup> Id.

<sup>17</sup> Bruton and Bailey, p. 129.

<sup>18</sup> Interview, Moody by Wheeler.

<sup>19</sup> Bruton and Bailey, p. 129; Kennard, p. 10.

<sup>20</sup> Interview, Moody by Wheeler.

<sup>21</sup> Kennard, p. 18.

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- <sup>22</sup> Interview, Moody by Wheeler.
- <sup>23</sup> Id.
- <sup>24</sup> Id.
- <sup>25</sup> Id.
- <sup>26</sup> Id.
- <sup>27</sup> Id.
- <sup>28</sup> Bruton and Bailey, p. 126.
- <sup>29</sup> Id., p. 128.
- <sup>30</sup> Id.
- <sup>31</sup> Id.
- <sup>32</sup> Minutes of Board of Directors of Hillsboro State Bank, Hillsboro Sun Bank, Plant City, Florida, 1 July 1913.
- <sup>33</sup> Minutes of Board of Directors of Hillsboro State Bank, Hillsboro Sun Bank, Plant City, Florida, 26 December 1913.
- <sup>34</sup> Id.
- <sup>35</sup> Minutes of Board of Directors of Hillsboro State Bank, Hillsboro Sun Bank, Plant City, Florida, 13 January 1914.
- <sup>36</sup> Id.
- <sup>37</sup> Leland Hawes, "The Floridan Hotel: Filled with the Faded Beauty of Tampa History," The Tampa Tribune and The Tampa Times, 7 May 1983, Section D, pp. 1 and 4.
- <sup>38</sup> Id.
- <sup>39</sup> Interview, Moody by Wheeler.
- <sup>40</sup> "Tampa and the Tampa Territory: A Review of the Development Resources and Attractions of Fair and Fruitful Florida, 1915," Tampa Daily Times, 25 January 1915, Section II, p. 17.
- <sup>41</sup> Interview, Moody by Wheeler.
- <sup>42</sup> "Our Banking Institutions," The Plant City Courier, 6 September 1912.
- <sup>43</sup> "Our Banking Institutions," The Plant City Courier, 12 January 1912.

(See Continuation Sheet)



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<sup>44</sup> Bruton and Bailey, p. 132.

<sup>45</sup> Id.

<sup>46</sup> Id.

<sup>47</sup> The Plant City Courier, 13 July 1928.

<sup>48</sup> Bruton and Bailey, p. 132.

<sup>49</sup> The Plant City Courier, 31 July 1928.

<sup>50</sup> Bruton and Bailey, p. 132.

<sup>51</sup> Id.

<sup>52</sup> Id.

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- Blumenson, John J. G. Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945. Second, revised ed. New York: W.W. Norton & Co., Inc. 1981.
- Bruton, Quintilla Geer, and Bailey, David E., Jr. Plant City: Its Origin and History. St. Petersburg: Valkyrie Press, Inc. 1977.
- Hawes, Leland. "The Floridan Hotel: Filled with the Faded Beauty of Tampa History." The Tampa Tribune and The Tampa Times. Tampa: 7 May 1983, Section D, p. 1.
- Kennard, Francis J. Specification for Hillsboro State Bank Building at Plant City, Florida. On file at Hillsboro Sun Bank, Plant City, Florida, February, 1914.
- Moody, Frank, by Richard F. Wheeler. Interview, Plant City, Florida, 15 September 1983.
- Moody, T.E., Minutes of Board of Directors of Hillsboro State Bank. On file at Hillsboro Sun Bank, Plant City, Florida, 1 July 1913.
- Moody, T.E., Minutes of Board of Directors of Hillsboro State Bank. On file at Hillsboro Sun Bank, Plant City, Florida, 26 December 1913.
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- "Our Banking Institutions." The Plant City Courier. Plant City: 6 September 1912.
- The Plant City Courier. 13 July 1928.
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- "Tampa and the Tampa Territory: A Review of the Development Resources and Attractions of Fair and Fruitful Florida, 1915." Tampa Daily Times. Tampa: 25 January 1915, Section II, p. 17.
- Whiffen, Marcus. American Architecture Since 1870: A Guide to the Styles. Cambridge: The M.I.T. Press, 1969.