

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED **APR 18 1980**
DATE ENTERED **APR 22 1982**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Anderson-Frank House

AND/OR COMMON

Anderson, James Buchanan House

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

341 Plant Ave.

N/A -- NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Tampa

VICINITY OF Bayside

7

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

Florida

12

Hillsborough

057

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

OWNERSHIP

STATUS

PRESENT USE

DISTRICT

PUBLIC

OCCUPIED

AGRICULTURE

MUSEUM

BUILDING(S)

PRIVATE

UNOCCUPIED

COMMERCIAL

PARK

STRUCTURE

BOTH

WORK IN PROGRESS

EDUCATIONAL

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

SITE

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

ACCESSIBLE

ENTERTAINMENT

RELIGIOUS

OBJECT

IN PROCESS

YES: RESTRICTED

GOVERNMENT

SCIENTIFIC

BEING CONSIDERED

YES: UNRESTRICTED

INDUSTRIAL

TRANSPORTATION

N/A

NO

MILITARY

OTHER:

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Frank, Richard H. & Patricia C.

STREET & NUMBER

341 Plant Avenue,

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Tampa

VICINITY OF Bayside

Florida

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Hillsborough County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Pierce & Maidson Sts.

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Tampa

Florida

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

N/A

Property has not been determined eligible.

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

N/A

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input 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

The Anderson-Frank House is located on a double lot in the upper Hyde Park section of Tampa. The 2½-story brick and granite house is a complete and well-preserved example of late 19th century architecture, combining elements of the Colonial Revival style with those of other picturesque movements of the late Victorian era, particularly Queen Anne. This is evident in the assymetrical massing of the house and the large veranda which embraces three of its sides.

The house is set on a rusticated granite block foundation. The exterior walls are of smooth, pressed red brick, with black-tinted mortar which complements the black-speckled granite foundation blocks and quoins. The main facade (east) offers assymetrical pavilions which flank the central entrance bay. The south pavilion is octagonal on the first story and rectangular and stepped back on the second. The north pavilion is rectangular, and its east wall occupies the same plane through the second story. The gables of the pavilions feature tall pediments that contain small lattice windows. Molded brick forms the sills of these windows and is also used for a dog-tooth decoration in the pediments.

A veranda with Ionic columns and a turned balustrade wraps the main facade and side elevations of the house, including the octagonal bays of the second file of rooms. Above the veranda, framed by the pavilions, is a 1-bay balcony, also with Ionic columns. The columns support a high parapet, on the front of which is a segmental pediment. A bowed balustrade, with spindle balusters, unites the pedestals on which the balcony columns rest. The main entrance contains a Tuscan columned frontispiece set with glass panel double leaf doors, side lights and a rectangular transom light. Original electric light fixtures flank the doorway.

All of the windows on the main stories of the house contain double hung sashes with 1/1 lights. There are tripled sashes in the east wall of the north pavilion. A hip dormer with a Palladian window lies on the lower pitch of the slate gambrel roof, framed by the gables of the pavilions. A similar dormer is found at the rear (west) of the house, flanked by a pavilion on the south and an ell on the north. A veranda and upper gallery, connected by an exterior stairway, run the length of the south side of the ell.

The interior of the central hall, double pile house is finished with Colonial Revival style oak woodwork. Each main room has a different Colonial Revival style mantlepiece, some

(See Continuation Sheet 1
Item 7 Page 1)

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 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 c. +1898 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Miller, Michael J. and Kennard, Francis J. (Tampa, FL)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Anderson-Frank House is significant as one of the best examples of Colonial Revival style architecture in Tampa, Florida. The 2½-story structure is located mid-block along Plant Avenue, a fashionable residential thoroughfare at the turn of the 20th century. Built between 1898 and 1901 for James Buchanan Anderson by the architectural firm of Miller and Kennard,¹ the house is a masterly example of Colonial Revival design, subtly combining materials, textures, and patterns in a free but harmonic relationship to each other.

James B. Anderson was born in Baltimore, Maryland. He was a Methodist minister and came to Florida in 1888 when he was appointed pastor of the First Methodist Church in Jacksonville. He was transferred to Tampa in 1891 but resigned his pastorate in 1893 to become receiver of the financially troubled Gulf National Bank. In March of 1894, Anderson and several other Tampa citizens organized the Exchange National Bank, taking over the old Gulf National Bank Building. The new bank formally opened on April 16, 1894. Anderson was elected cashier and chief executive officer, positions which he held until he retired in 1905. Anderson also held many other important positions in his career: president of the Manatee County State Bank, president of the Tampa Board of Trade, financial agent of the city of Tampa, member of the city council, and member of the Tampa Board of Public Works. Anderson was also a member of a number of social clubs and fraternal organizations.²

Anderson purchased the Bayside subdivision property on which the house stands in 1894, but construction did not begin until at least 1898.³ After Anderson died in 1936, the house passed to his wife Ida and, later, to his daughters Georgia and Mary.⁴ The daughters lived in the house until 1972. In 1976, the house was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Frank who restored it.⁵

From 1894 to 1910 Michael J. Miller and Francis J. Kennard had one of the most productive architectural offices in Tampa. In addition to the Anderson-Frank house, they are credited with several of the finest of the area's early buildings, including the old Citizens Bank Building (1895) in Tampa and the Belleview-Biltmore Hotel (1896) in Bellaire the Belleview-Biltmore was listed on the National Register in 1979. Nothing has come to

(See Continuation Sheet 2 Item 8 Page 2)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Hillsborough County. Records of the Clerk of the Circuit Court. Deed Records Hillsborough County Courthouse. Tampa, Florida.

Historic Tampa/Hillsborough County Preservation Board. vertical file on Francis J. Kennard.

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM NOT VERIFIED

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Less than one (1)

QUADRANGLE NAME USGS Tampa

QUADRANGLE SCALE 7.5 Min

UTM REFERENCES

A

1	7	3	5	16	0	4	10	3	0	9	1	1	6	5
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

All of block 2, lots 3 and 4 in the Bayside subdivision of Tampa, Florida.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

W. Carl Shiver

October 16, 1980

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Division of Archives, History and Records Management

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

The Capitol

(904) 487-2333

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Tallahassee

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

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE 10/29/80

FDR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Alan Byrne
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Entered in the
National Register

DATE 4/22/82

ATTEST:

DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

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CONTINUATION SHEET 1 ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

with mirrored overmantles. Both the parlor and sitting room have sliding double leaf doors which open onto the central hall. The remaining rooms have 5-panel wooden doors. All doors have their original brass hardware. The ceiling of the parlor is painted with a baroque filigree pattern. A similar decoration was once found on the dining room ceiling but was lost to water damage from a poorly installed bathroom on the third floor.

The central entrance hall features a panel and beam ceiling, and fluted Ionic columns and pilasters which support an entablature located at a point a few feet in front of the stairway. The dog-leg stairway has square newel posts and turned balusters and is lighted on the upper landing by a triple light leaded tracery window. Along the sill of the window are brass electric light sconces which are linked by brass swags.

The second floor echoes the first and contains bedrooms and what was once a sewing room. Two bathrooms, with their original fixtures and marble wall panels and floor tiles are found in the north ell. The third floor was originally a ballroom but is now a library. The original light fixtures in this area still survive.

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light about Miller's personal history, but some of the details of Kennard's life are known. Francis J. Kennard was born in London in 1865 and received his education there. He immigrated from England to Orlando, Florida, in 1886 and practiced architecture there until 1894 when he went to Tampa and joined Miller. After ending his partnership with Miller in 1910, Kennard continued to work in Tampa until his death in 1943. His independent works include the Hutchinson House (1908) / listed on the National Register 1977/, the Floridan Hotel (1926-7), and Hillsborough High School (1928), plus many private houses in Tampa.⁶

Like many Colonial Revival style houses, the Anderson-Frank House is a combination of various American colonial styles and modern elements. Some typical Colonial Revival details found in the Anderson-Frank house are: three part windows with large single light sashed, a Palladian window in the dormer, glass paneled doors with large side lights, a balcony over the main entrance bay, and quoins at the corners of the house.

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CONTINUATION SHEET 3 ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 3

James B. Anderson House, plans and specifications by Michael J. Miller and Francis J. Kennard, ca. 1898. private collection of Richard and Patricia Frank.

Lively, Winnifred Kennard, letter to Mary F. McCahon, 22, February 1980.

McKay, Donald B., ed. Pioneer Florida. Vol. III. Tampa, Florida: The Southern Publishing Company, 1959.

Robinson, Ernest L. History of Hillsborough County, Florida; Narrative and Biographical. St. Augustine, Florida: The Record Company, 1958.