Form No. 10-300  REV. (9/77)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
341 Plant Ave.  N/A — NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY. TOWN
Tampa

STATE
Florida

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

OWNERSHIP

STATUS

PRESENT USE

— DISTRICT

— PUBLIC

— OCCUPIED

— AGRICULTURE

— BUILDING(S)

— PRIVATE

— UNOCCUPIED

— COMMERCIAL

— PRIVATE RESIDENCE

— STRUCTURE

— BOTH

— WORK IN PROGRESS

— EDUCATIONAL

— ENTERTAINMENT

— SITE

— PUBLIC ACQUISITION

— IN PROCESS

— RELIGIOUS

— OBJECT

— IN PROCESS

— BEING CONSIDERED

— GOVERNMENT

— BEING CONSIDERED

— INDUSTRIAL

— SITE

— IN PROCESS

— BEING CONSIDERED

— MILITARY

— BEING CONSIDERED

— OTHER:

PRESENT USE

N/A

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Frank, Richard H. & Patricia C.

STREET & NUMBER
341 Plant Avenue,

CITY. TOWN
Tampa

STATE
Florida

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Hillsborough County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER
Pierce & Maidson Sts.

CITY. TOWN
Tampa

STATE
Florida

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
N/A

DATE

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
N/A

CITY. TOWN

STATE

Property has not been determined eligible.

FORM NO. 10-300

FOR NPS USE ONLY

Received Nov 18, 1980

Date entered Apr 22, 1982
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)
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, 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.

Anderson purchased the Bayside subdivision property on which the house stands in 1894, but construction did not begin until at least 1898. After Anderson died in 1936, the house passed to his wife Ida and, later, to his daughters Georgia and Mary. The daughters lived in the house until 1972. In 1976, the house was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Frank who restored it.

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)
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES


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

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY</th>
<th>Less than one (1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUADRANGLE NAME</th>
<th>USGS Tampa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UTM REFERENCES</th>
<th>QUADRANGLE SCALE 7.5 Min</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Easting</th>
<th>Northing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>31516</td>
<td>01410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>31091</td>
<td>11615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td></td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>COUNTY</th>
<th>CODE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FORM PREPARED BY

W. Carl Shiver

October 16, 1980

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL  STATE  LOCAL X

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

DATE 10/28/80

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DATE 4/22/82

ATTEST: KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION
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.
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.  

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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTINUATION SHEET</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>ITEM NUMBER</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

