

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

RECEIVED

JUN 29 1993

NATIONAL

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and ~~historic sites~~ 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 an 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 Donnelly, Bartholomew J. House
other names/site number 8VO2219

2. Location

street & number 801 N. Peninsula Drive n/a not for publication
city or town Daytona Beach n/a vicinity
state Florida code FL county Volusia code 127 zip code 32218

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.)
Suzanne P. Walker / Deputy SHPO 6/24/93
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Florida Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Historic Preservation
State of 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.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:)
Signature of the Keeper Delores J. Green ~~Entered in the National Register~~ Date of Action 8/2/93

Donnelly House
Name of Property

Volusia Co., FL
County and State

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)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
2	1	structures
0	0	objects
4	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(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)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals:

Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stucco

walls Stucco

roof Ceramic

other Wood

Metal

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

1929

Significant Dates

1929

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Kiehnel, Richard/
Paulson, Ted

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Donnelly House
Name of Property

Volusia Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 1.25 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	17	498110	3234160
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 Paul L. Weaver/Barbara E. Mattick, Historic Sites Specialist
 organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date June 1993
 street & number R.A. Gray Blg., 500 S. Bronough Street telephone (904) 487-2333
 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 James Stokes and James Camp
 street & number 801 N. Peninsula Drive telephone (904) 248-2020
 city or town Daytona Beach state Florida zip code 32218

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 to amend existing 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1 Donnelly House, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL

SUMMARY

The Bartholomew J. Donnelly House is located at 801 N. Peninsula Drive on the peninsula side of the City of Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida. Constructed in 1929, the two story, Spanish Colonial Revival house has an irregular ground plan and massing. It has a low pitched, side-facing, multi-planed, gabled roof with red barrel tile and composition shingles, and exposed rafter ends. The exterior of the building is finished with textured stucco on all elevations. Its Spanish Colonial Revival Style is further expressed through arched windows, a loggia, terrace, wrought ironwork, door gratings, niches, and other decorative detailing. The interior contains public spaces on the first floor and private quarters above. A one-story servant's wing and a two-story garage apartment are attached to the main block on the north side. Other than minor remodeling of the kitchen, the building is unaltered. The property also includes a second contributing building, a well house; two contributing structures, an original garden wall and an arbor; and a noncontributing structure, a swimming pool which was added in recent years.

SETTING

The peninsula is the center of Daytona's tourism and hospitality industry. Since the early twentieth century it has been the location of most of the city's public and private buildings. Extant historic buildings located on the peninsula span the years from c1886, when the earliest recorded building was constructed, until the late 1930s. Most of the historic buildings are private residences scattered in random concentrations and associated with subdivision development.

The setting of the Donnelly House fits the pattern of development of the rest of peninsular Daytona Beach. Located in East Daytona Subdivision, platted in 1912 for C. C. Post, the house is located in an area containing primarily private residences dating from the 1910s and 1920s. The Donnelly House is prominently located at the northwest corner of the intersection of Riverview Boulevard and Peninsula Drive, the latter being one of the principal traffic arteries on the peninsula side of Daytona Beach. The peninsula itself is a narrow strip of land averaging a mere one-half mile in width between the Atlantic Ocean and the Halifax River. The Donnelly House is sited less than a block-and-a-half east of the Halifax

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2 Donnelly House, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL

River, on a sand ridge that runs along the peninsula. Set back about 100 feet from Peninsula Drive, the house is sited at the center of the parcel on a knoll which measures 21' above sea level, one of the highest points on the peninsula. The 1.25 acre site contains five subdivision lots and covers approximately one quarter of the block in which it is located (Photo 1).

A circular driveway provides access to the main entrance of the Donnelly House and to a service yard on the north elevation (Photo 1). Landscape features include an original arbor (Photo 2), well house (Photo 3), and garden wall (Photos 2 & 3) which surrounds the rear of the property behind the house. A swimming pool has been added behind the house within the walled area (Photo 4). Vegetation surrounding the house includes wide expanses of lawn, scattered varieties of palm trees, and shrubbery (Photo 1).

MAIN HOUSE

Exterior

The Donnelly House has an irregular ground plan. It rests on a continuous concrete foundation which supports a raised four inch thick slab subfloor and 2 x 10 floor joists. The walls are poured concrete with reinforced concrete corner columns and reinforced concrete tie beams at the second floor level. The exterior walls are finished with stucco which is troweled to imitate the finish of an old Spanish wall. Cast stone and concrete sills, coping, and other detailing accent the fenestration.

The massing of the building is also irregular. It is divided into six blocks, each with distinct forms and roof planes. The central block is two stories in height and encloses the central hall, main stair, and two of the upstairs bedrooms. To the south is a block containing the living room and master bedroom. On the south elevation is a one-story glazed porch and on the north a one-story breakfast room. Set behind the breakfast room is a one-story servant's wing. Beyond the servant's wing is a two-story garage apartment.

The complex massing of the building is unified through common materials, finishes, ornamentation, and fenestration. Most of the building is covered by a series of multi-planed, low-pitched, side gabled roofs finished with red barrel tile. Flat,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3 Donnelly House, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL

parapeted composition roofs cover the servant's wing and the glazed porch. The breakfast room extension is covered with a shed roof.

The fenestration of the building is irregular. It is composed of numerous French doors, and paired and singly placed three- or four-light casement windows. Window and door openings are flat or arched and frequently contain transoms which follow the form of the opening. A single, 1/1, double-hung sash window is located on the north elevation of the garage. Particularly noteworthy are a group of stepped, arched casement windows which rise with the interior stairway (Photos 8 & 11).

The main (east) elevation is highly detailed (Photo 5). Four steps lead from the driveway to a terrazo terrace. Beyond the terrace is a three-bay wide loggia which shelters the main entrance. The central bay is supported by two cast stone columns with molded capitals. A cartouche with the Donnelly's initials is located above the central bay and a wrought iron lantern is to the north of the loggia. At the second floor level of the central block are a window with cast concrete detailing, a cast concrete grating, and a covered balcony with turned posts and cast stone railings.

On the south side of the central block are French doors at the first story level, a balcony at the second story level, and a centrally placed cartouche just below the roof line. Detailing includes cast concrete door surrounds, a cast stone balustrade and brackets below the balcony, and tile attic vents. A sloped, tile roofed chimney at the end of the south central block is the highest point of the building (Photo 5). The east elevation of the glazed porch located south the main block features capped buttresses with finials, a parapet, a balustrade, French doors with sidelights and an arched transom.

Projecting north off the main block are a one story breakfast room with a tiled shed roof, and a two story block containing the kitchen with a bedroom above (Photo 6). A second covered chimney rises above the end of this block. Tile vents are located below the roof of the breakfast room, and concrete window surrounds adorn the two story block beyond.

At the northern end of the main elevation are the servant's wing and garage apartment. The flat roofed servant's wing is the least ornate portion of the exterior, featuring only tile vents

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 4 Donnelly House, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL

and coping along the parapet. The fenestration is regular and symmetrical (Photo 1). The garage apartment at the northern end of the main elevation features a covered balcony with turned posts and a balustrade.

The north elevation, dominated by the garage apartment, is the least detailed (Photo 7). The garage features battened doors constructed of pecky cypress with recessed panels and diamond shaped windows. A single batten door with a wrought iron grille, a wrought iron lantern, tile vents, and a cast stone baluster are other significant details. A cast stone column and several cast concrete grilles on the chimney and gable ends are additional significant features.

Although less detailed than the main elevation, the west (rear) elevation contains significant features (Photo 8). The rear entrance has a highly detailed paneled door sheltered by a shed roofed porch finished with barrel tile and supported by a turned wooden column. A shed roofed porch is attached to the elevation north of the entrance. Above it, at the second story, is a small shed roofed balcony with cast stone balustrade and scupper. The servant's wing is largely unadorned. The garage apartment contains additional significant details, including scrolls along the stairwall, a Spanish style batten door, a cast concrete grille, a cast stone balustrade, and a tile roof that covers the landing.

The most important feature on the south elevation (Photo 9) is the one story, glazed porch at the southeast corner. The porch is enclosed by three, paired, 6-light, casement windows with 4-light fanlights. Engaged columns with elaborate capitals flank the central window, and capped buttresses with finials are located at the east and west corners of the porch. The second story of the porch is a sun terrace enclosed by a parapet and a cast stone, turned balustrade. Cast concrete urns are located at the corners. The second story of the main block of the house is accessed from the terrace by French doors accented by a cast concrete decorative surround. A cast concrete, circular grille is centered over the doors at the peak of the side gable. A chimney with a tiled roof and finialed pilaster is located west of the entrance.

The west end of the south elevation has double French doors and a small, shed roofed extension at the first story, and a

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 5 **Donnelly House, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL**

double casement window at the second story. The garden wall extends west from the southwest corner of the porch.

Interior

The interior of the main part of the house is divided into five major spaces. Public areas on the first floor include a central hall, stair hall, living room, dining room, breakfast room, and glazed porch. Service spaces include a kitchen, bathroom, pantry, and closets. The second floor contains private spaces, including four bedrooms, each with a private bathroom. The second floor of the servant's wing contains two bedrooms and connecting bathroom. The garage apartment contains a living room, kitchen, bedroom, bathroom, and closet. The original floor plan remains unaltered since originally constructed (see attached floor plans).

The interior is richly detailed, particularly in the public spaces. The living room, dining room, and stair hall are all finished with textured brown stucco to simulate an antique Spanish finish. Glazed tile floors and wrought iron light fixtures and curtain rods are other features drawn from the Spanish Colonial Revival style.

The central hall provides a formal entrance to the building (Photo 10). It features patterned glazed tile and a wooden beamed ceiling. Beyond the central hall is the stair hall (Photo 11), the most detailed interior feature. The stair hall contains two sets of turned posts at the first and second story levels, exposed beams, painted scrolls, plaster cornice and ceiling, and a turned balustrade. The woodwork in the stair hall is clear heart cypress, except for the stair treads which are solid, white oak.

The living room is also highly detailed, with glazed tile floors, stucco walls, and exposed, painted beams. The fireplace is faced with cut cast stone, a plaster fire breast, and fire bricks in a herringbone pattern (Photo 12). Two massive wrought iron chandeliers are other significant features of the living room. The glazed porch off the southeast corner of the living room features custom-built louvered blinds constructed of cypress (Photo 13).

The dining and breakfast rooms north of the foyer feature patterned, glazed tile, stucco walls and ceilings, exposed beams,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 6 Donnelly House, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL

hand painted plaster cornices and stenciled ceilings (Photo 14 & 15). A wrought iron chandelier and sconces complete the composition of the dining room. A richly detailed, paneled door leads to the pantry and kitchen west of the dining room. The Spanish detailing is carried to phone cabinets that feature round arch niches with turned spindles.

With the exception of the stair hall and master bedroom, the second floor spaces are less detailed than those on the first floor. The stair hall features turned posts and balusters, hand painted plaster cornices, stenciled ceilings, and Spanish style lanterns and other hardware (Photo 16). The master bedroom has a hand painted plaster cornice and wrought iron chandeliers and curtain rods (Photo 17).

The service area at the rear of the house is comparatively austere, and the kitchen has been remodeled. The servants' rooms and garage apartment are both of utilitarian design and construction.

OTHER CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

A low stuccoed garden wall with cast stone coping encloses the area behind the main house (Photos 2, 3, 4, & 7). It is attached to the house at the northwest corner where an arched entry with a battened door (Photo 7) provides access to the rear garden from the driveway. Within the area enclosed by the wall, there are two other contributing resources: an arbor and a well house. The arbor (Photo 2) consists of three pairs of stuccoed, squared columns located southwest of the main house. The western column of each pair rises from the top of the garden wall at the rear property line. The well house (Photo 3), located north of the arbor, is a small, one-story, stuccoed building with a barrel tiled, front gabled roof. Its fenestration includes an arched doorway on the east elevation and 6/6 double hung sash windows.

ALTERATIONS

The overall integrity of the Donnelly House is excellent. The massing of the building has not been changed. The original roof forms, finishes, decorative detailing, windows, and fenestration pattern remain. At the rear, a swimming pool has been added within the garden wall. On the interior, the historic floor plan and most detailing are intact. Circulation patterns and ceiling heights remain. The kitchen is the only room where

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7 **Donnelly House, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL**

significant alterations have occurred. The addition of the pool behind the house is the only major alteration to the exterior.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1 Donnelly House, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL

SUMMARY

The Bartholomew J. Donnelly House at 801 N. Peninsula Drive in the peninsula part of Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida, is locally significant under Criterion C as one of the best examples of the Spanish Colonial Revival style in Daytona Beach, and one of the finest residential designs in Volusia County. The style is expressed through the overall exterior and interior design, detailing, and high-quality innovative materials. The Donnelly House is also significant as the work of Richard Kiehnel, one of Florida's most prominent architects of the early to mid-twentieth century.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The continuous settlement of Daytona Beach began in 1870 when Mathias Day, an inventor from Mansfield, Ohio, purchased the Williams Plantation Tract of land on the west side of the Halifax River and contracted Romanus Hodgman, a surveyor from Princeton, Illinois, to subdivide the tract. Although he suffered financial difficulties in 1872 and was forced to abandon the fledgling settlement, Day was the source for the name Daytona.

The settlement was slow to develop, however, for it was fairly isolated, accessed only by a sand trail to St. Augustine and an inlet through the barrier island fifteen miles to the south that shielded it from the Atlantic Ocean. In 1876, a stage road opened between Daytona and Volusia Landing south of Lake George, connecting Daytona to the St. Johns River system. Five years later, a ferry began operating across the Tomoka River near present-day Ormond Beach, which renewed use of the old King's Road. Until the railroad arrived in December 1886, that road remained the chief means of access to the Halifax country. In 1889, Henry Flagler, one of Florida's most significant nineteenth century developers, purchased the railroad line, changed it to a standard gauge, and offered improved passenger service. Flagler's line remained the principal access to Daytona until several decades later when the coastal highway was completed.

Transportation was also the key factor in the development of the peninsula east of mainland Daytona. The first bridges connecting the mainland with the peninsula were built between 1887 and 1901. These narrow, wooden structures designed for horse and buggy and foot traffic were replaced in the 1910s and early 1920s with modern concrete bridges designed to handle the

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 2 **Donnelly House, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL**

burgeoning automobile traffic to and from the peninsula. The bridges provided greater access to the peninsula, which in turn promoted rapid settlement of the area.

In 1885 and 1887, Charles Ballough and Charles Brush purchased most of the remaining undeveloped land on the peninsula. Ballough formed a partnership in 1892 with C. C. Post, the developer of the subdivision along present-day Peninsula Drive. The area began to prosper as a resort community with the development of several tourist related facilities.

Haphazard development resulting from a lack of a coherent and centralized plan for settling the peninsula led in 1897 to a split between the two major clusters of residents. The northern community was incorporated as the town of Seabreeze in 1901, and in 1905, the southern community was incorporated as the town of Daytona Beach. In the latter part of the 1910s, however, the three municipalities (Daytona on the mainland and Daytona Beach and Seabreeze on the peninsula) began to take steps toward consolidation. In 1926, the three merged to form Daytona Beach. In the same year, the speculative real estate bubble burst and a pall of economic depression settled upon Florida, three years before the rest of the country.

Tourists, including wealthy Northerners, continued to winter in Daytona Beach despite the poor economic conditions. In 1929, Bartholomew J. Donnelly, a wealthy Bostonian, had the Donnelly House built. The building contractor was Ted Paulson of Daytona Beach who constructed a number of buildings in the city, including the Princess Issena, a major hotel at Daytona Beach. His firm was the forerunner of Clark Construction Company which remains one of Daytona's most important building contractors. The house was designed by Richard Kiehnel, a leading Florida architect. Donnelly lived in the house during the winter season from 1929 until 1937; the house was subsequently vacant until 1949. The current owner, architect James Stokes, plans to adapt the Donnelly House as a bed and breakfast inn.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 3 **Donnelly House, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL****ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT****Spanish Colonial Revival Style**

The roots of Spanish and other Mediterranean influenced architecture in Florida can be traced to the hotels in St. Augustine developed by Henry Flagler and others during the 1880s. Subsequently, architecture whose models came from Spain, Spanish America, Italy, and North Africa was popularized by a series of expositions during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries: the World Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893; the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo in 1900, where two variations of Mediterranean influenced architecture, the Mission and Spanish Colonial Revival styles, were introduced; and the Panama-California International Exposition at San Diego in 1915. Bertram Grosevenor Goodhue's design for the exposition at San Diego is generally credited with infusing the more elaborate decorative elements of Spanish architecture into the Mission style. The publicity given the Exposition greatly increased interest in historic Spanish architecture.

By the 1920s, the Mediterranean Revival styles had swept California, Florida, and other Sunbelt states. In Florida, Spanish Colonial and Mission Revival styles were among the most dominant architectural influences during the 1920s, and continued to be built into the 1930s. Spanish architecture was adapted for a variety of building types ranging from grandiose tourist hotels, to two room residences, to single-use facilities. It was so popular that many commercial and residential buildings were renovated in the 1920s to reflect the style.

General design characteristics of the Mediterranean Revival styles include the use of Moorish columns; low pitched, clay tile, gabled and hipped roofs, or parapeted flat roofs; stucco exteriors with terra cotta decorative features; and multi-level plans. Loggias and arcades are common features with plans in a U- or L-shape, enclosing a courtyard. The walls may be decorated with cartouches, tile, and terra cotta insets. Highly decorated arched door and window surrounds are common. Additional distinguishing features often include round or square towers; casement windows, fanlights, and double hung sash. Ornamental ironwork is often used for window grilles, balconets, and light fixtures. Exterior colors are most often white, yellow-brown, and rose.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4 Donnelly House, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL

Kiehnel and Elliott

The nationally prominent architectural firm of Kiehnel and Elliott, consisting of Richard Kiehnel and John M. Elliott, was organized in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1906. Their first commission in Florida was in Miami in 1917. In 1920 they opened a Miami office with Kiehnel in charge; Elliott remained in Pittsburgh. They also operated offices in St. Petersburg and Miami Beach with Kiehnel serving as chief designer.

Richard Kiehnel was born in Germany in 1870. He studied architecture at the University of Breslau, Germany and the Ecole Nationale des Beaux Arts, Paris. Kiehnel is credited with being a major force in the introduction of Mediterranean Revival architecture to Miami. Prior to arriving in South Florida, Kiehnel had worked mainly with brick buildings, designed in a variety of popular revival styles, but his first major design in Miami was El Jardin (NR 1974), a richly detailed Spanish style building, constructed in 1918. El Jardin served as a model for much of the Mediterranean Revival styled architecture designed in Miami during subsequent decades.

Kiehnel and Elliot were versatile in both the style and building types they executed. They designed many private residences, hotels, office buildings, and the Players State Theatre in Coconut Grove. Other major commissions of the firm include the Scottish Rite Temple, an Egyptian inspired Art Deco style building; and the Master Plan for Rollins College in Winter Park.

Kiehnel was a leader in the South Florida architectural community. He served as editor of Florida Architecture and Allied Arts Magazine from 1935-1942. Kiehnel designed at least three hotels in the Miami Beach Architectural District (NR 1979): the Carlyle, the Barclay, and the Shore Crest. The Carlyle is one of the finest examples of the Streamline Moderne in the district. Several other works by Kiehnel have also been listed in the National Register of Historic Places: Miami Senior High School (NR 1990), Coral Gables Congregational Church (NR 1978), Coral Gables Elementary School (NR 1988), a number of private residences in Coral Gables and Miami Shores (NR 1988), and the Snell Arcade (NR 1982) in St. Petersburg. The Donnelly House is one of only two documented examples of Kiehnel's work in Volusia County.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 5 **Donnelly House, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL**

Architectural Significance: Criteria C

Beyond its association with Richard Kiehnel, the Donnelly House is an outstanding example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style. Kiehnel consciously sought to imitate Spanish architecture in his design for the building. His plans and specifications are replete with instructions for simulating Spanish finishes and detailing. The rambling, stucco covered building has multiple side-gabled roof planes covered with barrel tile. Balconies, terra-cotta cartouches, wrought ironwork, exposed rafter ends, wooden gratings, textured stucco, loggias, decorative interior plasterwork, and stenciling further express the Spanish styling of the building.

Both the materials and craftsmanship in the Donnelly House are of high quality. The cypress and oak used in the wooden finishes and the floor and ceiling tile are all top grade. Imitation travertine, a cast stone, was used for the fireplace, lattice grilles, ornamental doorways, columns, sills, balusters, cartouches, mullions, piers, and scuppers. This and the practicality of the plan enabled the building to survive with virtually no alterations other than the updating of the kitchen. In addition, the Donnelly House, as one of the few Spanish Colonial Revival style homes in the Daytona area, expresses the persistence of the Spanish Colonial Revival style even after the collapse of the Florida Land Boom.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1 Donnelly House, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL

BIBLIOGRAPHY

PUBLICATIONS

Gebhard, David, "The Spanish Colonial Revival of Southern California (1895-1930)," Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians (1967), 25:131.

Gold, Pleasant Daniel. History of Volusia County. DeLand, 1927.

Halifax Historical Herald. Winter-Spring, 1978.

Hebel, Ianthe Bond, ed. Centennial History of Volusia County, 1854-1954. Daytona Beach, 1955.

Historic Preservation Division, Office of Community and Economic Development, Metropolitan Dade County. From Wilderness To Metropolis, The History and Architecture of Dade County, Florida, 1825-1940. Dade County, 1982.

Nolan, David. Fifty Feet in Paradise: The Booming of Florida. New York, 1984.

Polk, R.L. and Company. Daytona Beach City Directory. Jacksonville and Richmond, 1930-1963.

Schene, Michael. Hopes, Dreams, and Promises. Daytona Beach, 1976.

Winsberg, Morton, comp. Florida's History Through Its Places. Tallahassee, 1988.

NEWSPAPERS

The Observer 4 January, 9 June, and 17 October 1936.

Daytona Beach New Journal 21 September 1956.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2 Donnelly House, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL

MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES

- Adams, William R. et al, "Historic Properties Survey of Daytona Beach Peninsula Area," St. Augustine, Florida, 1987.
- Adams, William R., Personal Communication with Elizabeth Baker, Halifax Historical Society. Daytona Beach, Florida, 1991.
- Booth, Fred, "Early Days in Daytona Beach, Florida: How a City was Founded," n.d., on file at Daytona Beach Public Library.
- Hodgman, Carrie E. to Ianthe Bond Hebel, Correspondence, 1941 on file at the Halifax Historical Society, Daytona Beach.
- Karl, Cynthia Anne, "Eclectic Architecture in Daytona Beach, Florida: 1890-1940, a 'Catalogue Raisonne'" Master's Thesis, Florida State University, 1976.
- Pepper, J. L., "Daytona, Daytona Beach, and Seabreeze, Florida, The Land of Happiness," St. Augustine, Florida, 1920.
- Seabreeze, Seabreeze," n.d., typed manuscript, Daytona Beach History File, Halifax Historical Society.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 1 Donnelly House, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Parcel #5305-01-09-0050, Plat of East Daytona as per Map Book 2, Page 106 in the Official Records of Volusia County. This property lies in the southeast corner of the city block bounded by Peninsula Drive on the east, Riverview Boulevard on the south, Halifax Avenue on the west, and Jessamine Boulevard on the north.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries enclose the city lots that have historically been associated with the Donnelly House.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs 1
Section number _____ Page _____ **Donnelly House, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL**

1. Bartholomew J. Donnelly House, 801 N. Peninsula Drive
2. Daytona Beach (Volusia County), Florida
3. Paul Weaver
4. January, 1992
5. Historic Property Associates, St. Augustine, Florida
6. Contextual view of Peninsula Drive elevation, facing SW
7. 1 of 17

Items 1-5 are the same for the following photographs.

6. Arbor and garden wall, facing W
7. 2 of 17
6. Arbor, well house, and garden wall facing NW
7. 3 of 17
6. Swimming pool, noncontributing, facing N
7. 4 of 17
6. Main (E) elevation, facing W
7. 5 of 17
6. N & E elevations, facing SW
7. 6 of 17
6. N elevation, showing garage apartment and side entrance to rear garden, facing S
7. 7 of 17
6. Rear (W) elevation, facing NE
7. 8 of 17
6. S elevation, facing N
7. 9 of 17
6. Hall, facing NE
7. 10 of 17
6. First floor stair hall, facing NW
7. 11 of 17
6. Living room, facing S
7. 12 of 17

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs 2

Section number _____ Page _____ **Donnelly House, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL**

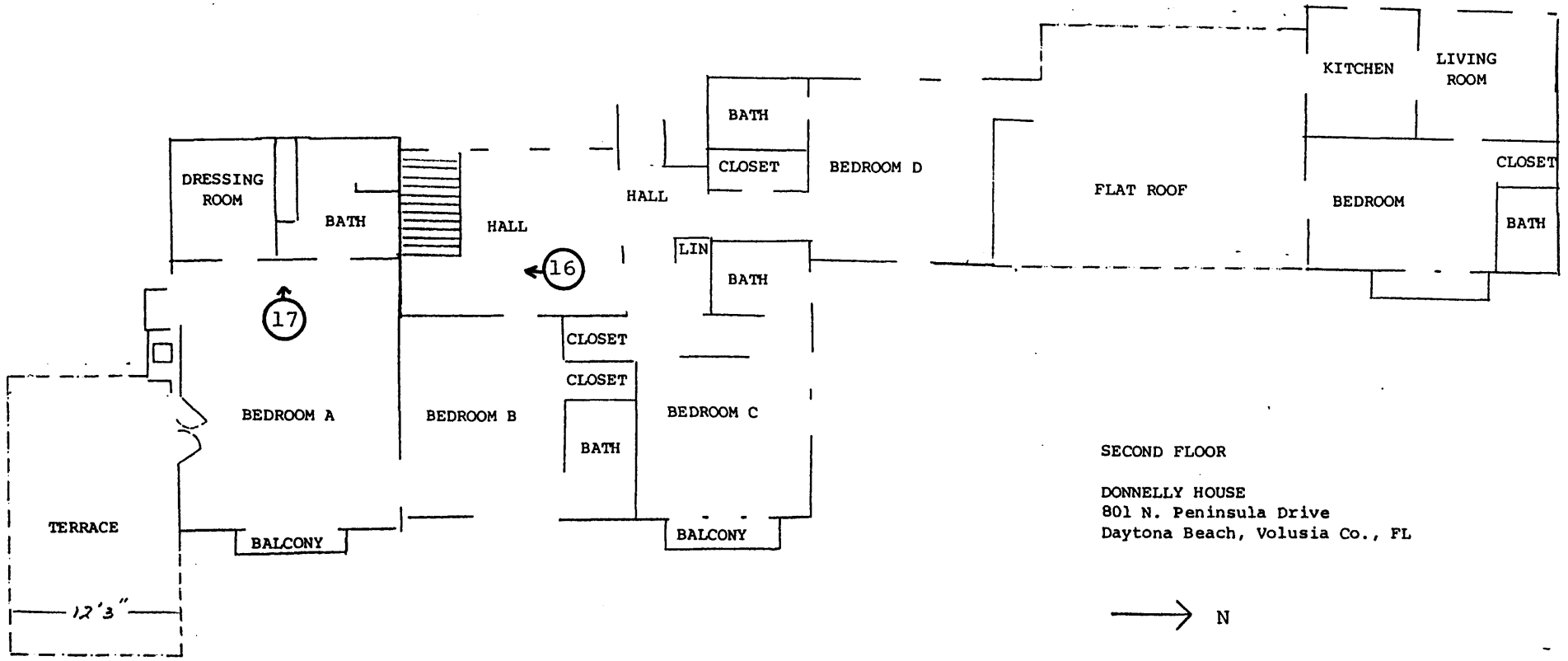
- 6. Glazed sun porch, facing E
- 7. 13 of 17

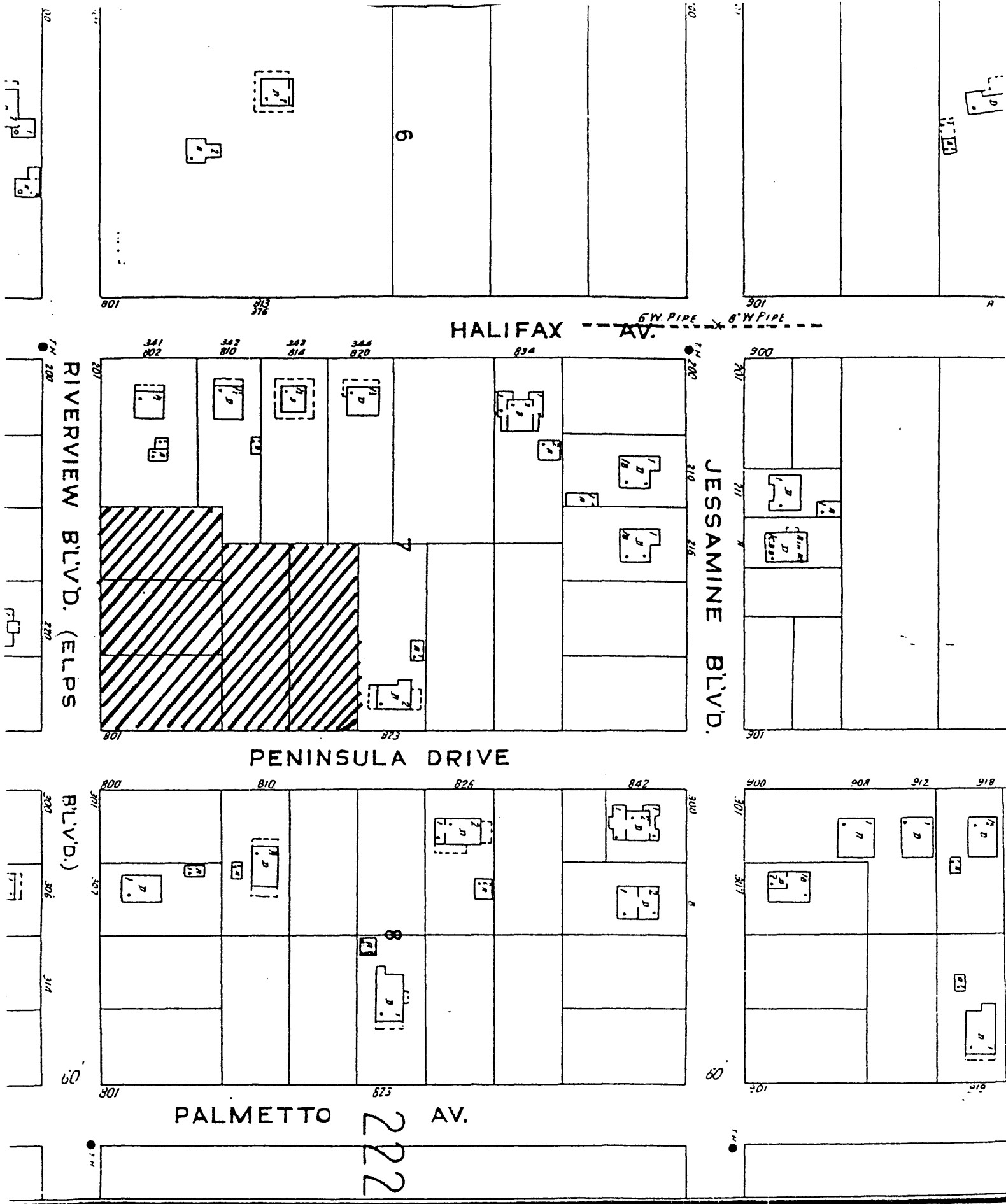
- 6. Dining room, showing ironwork and plasterwork, facing S
- 7. 14 of 17

- 6. Breakfast room, facing N
- 7. 15 of 17

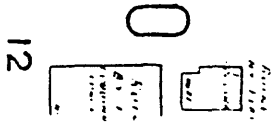
- 6. Second floor stair hall, facing S
- 7. 16 of 17

- 6. Master bedroom at S end, showing chandelier and decorative plasterwork, facing W
- 7. 17 of 17

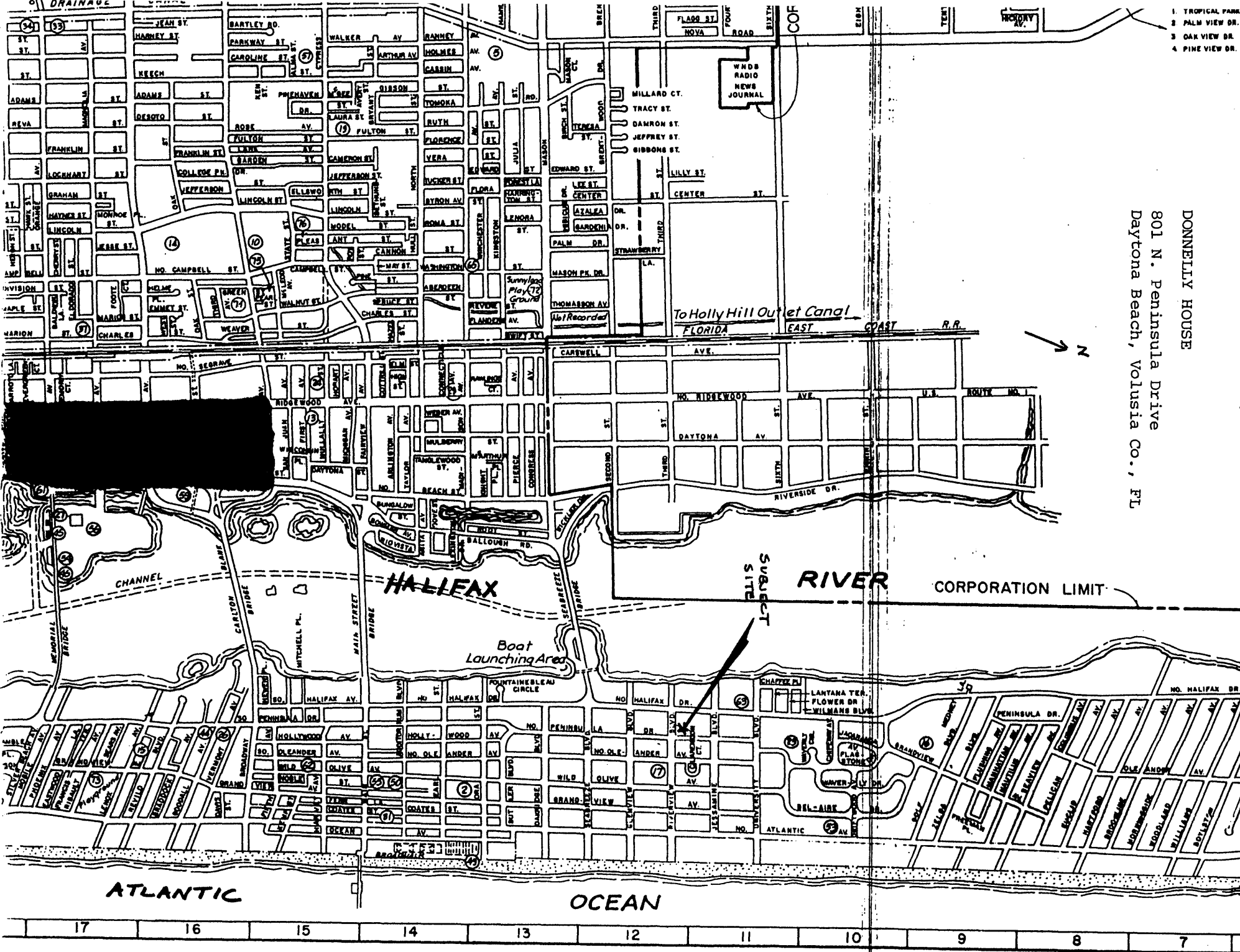




Bartholomew J. Donnelly House
 801 N. Peninsula Drive
 Daytona Beach, FL.



- 1. TROPICAL PARK
- 2. PALM VIEW DR.
- 3. OAK VIEW DR.
- 4. PINE VIEW DR.



DONNELLY HOUSE
 801 N. Peninsula Drive
 Daytona Beach, Volusia Co., Fl



17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---	---	---