OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

SEP 2 5 1996

NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties And Matrices (SEE) Ma

1. Name of Property
historic name HACIENDA HOTEL
other names/site number 8PA339
2. Location
street & number 5621 Main Street N/A not for publication
city or town New Port Richey N/A vicinity
state FLORIDA code FL county Pasco code 101 zip code 34652
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.) Signature of certifying official/Title Date Da
State or Federal agency and bureau
4. National Park Service Certification I hereby certify that the property is: 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)

HACIENDA HOTEL		PASCO, FLORIDA				
Name of Property			County and State			
5. Classification						
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)		urces within Property			
☑ private ☐ public-local	☑ buildings ☐ district	Contributing	Noncontributing	9		
☐ public-State ☐ public-Federal	☐ site ☐ structure	1	0	buildings		
_,	object	0	0	sites		
		0	0	structure		
		1	0	objects		
		2	0	total		
Name of related multiple pro (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of		Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register				
<u>N</u>	J/A		0			
6. Function or Use						
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)		Current Functions (Enter categories from inst	ructions)			
DOMESTIC/Hotel		HEALTH CARE/Sanit	tarium	·····		
				······································		
7. Description						
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)		Materials (Enter categories from	n instructions)			
LATE 19 TH AND 20 CENTURY	REVIVALS/Mission/	foundation STU	cco			
Spanish Colonial Revival		walls STUCCO				
		roof TERRA C	ОТТА			
		other IRON				
		WOOD				

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuations sheets.)

HACIENDA HOTEL Name of Property	PASCO, FLORIDA County and State
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.)	Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
NA Proposition of the latest that the same of	ARCHITECTURE
A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution road patterns of our	COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT
history.	SOCIAL 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 of represents the work of a master, or possesses	Period of Significance
high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack	1007
individual distinction.	1927
_	
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield	
information important in prehistory or history.	Significant Dates
Criteria Considerations	1927-1945
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)	1721-1743
Property is:	
☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.	Significant Person N/A
☐ B removed from its original location.	
	Cultural Affiliation
C a birthplace or grave.	N/A
☐ D a cemetery.	
☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.	
	Architect/Builder
☐ F a commemorative property.	MARTIN, THOMAS REED/Architect
☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years	LEMAY, OLIVER/Builder
walling the past of 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 n Previous documentation on file (NPS):	nore continuation sheets.) Primary location of additiona data:
preliminary determination of individual listing (36	
CFR 36) has been requested	Other State Agency
previously listed in the National Register	Federal agency
previously determined eligible by the National	☐ Local government☐ University
Register ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark	☐ Officersity
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey	Name of Repository
#	
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record	#

HACIENDA HOTEL Name of Property	PASCO, FLORIDA County and State
10. Geographical Data	<u> </u>
10. Coograpmour Data	
Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre	
UTM References (Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)	
1 1 7 3 3 1 9 2 0 3 1 2 5 9 6 0 Zone Easting Northing 2 See C	Easting Northing 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 Mikki Hartig; Gary V. Goodwin, Historic Preservation Planner	
organization Bureau of Historic Preservation	date September 1996
street & number R.A. Gray Building, 500 S. Bronough Street	telephone (904) 487-2333
city or town <u>Tallahassee</u> state <u>Florid</u>	zip code <u>32399-0250</u>
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 loc	cation.
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acre	eage 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 Gulf Coast Jewish Family Service, Inc./Gulf Coast Community Care	
street & number 14041 Icot Boulevard	telephone <u>1-800-364-7468</u>
city or town <u>Clearwater</u> state <u>FL</u>	zip code 34620

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 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.

city or town <u>Clearwater</u>

NPS Form 10-900-a (8-86)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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		•		New Port Richey, Pasco County, Florida

Summary

The Hacienda Hotel, located at 5621 Main Street, on the northwest corner of Main and Bank Streets in New Port Richey, is a 1927, two-story, Mediterranean Revival style building with a modified H-shaped plan. The building features a variety of elements that characterize the Mediterranean Revival architectural style. The multi-variant roofs are surfaced in red clay tile and the masonry walls are finished with an adobe stucco veneer. There are two hip roofed towers, balconies and railings of ornamental iron, wood frame porches with ornamented posts, as well as loggias. Fenestration includes single and paired casement windows and paired French doors with fanlights and side lights. Other notable features include a central courtyard, garden walls, arched window and door openings, shaped chimney caps, and pseudo-quoined door surrounds. The entire building rests on a continuous foundation.

Setting

The Hacienda Hotel occupies the eastern end of New Port Richey's historic commercial district. The city's historic Sims Park is located immediately northwest of the hotel. To the north, on the eastern end of Sims Park, the West Pasco County Historical Society maintains a museum in a former school building relocated to the site. The Pithlachascotee River borders the west side of the property.

Exterior Description

The Hacienda Hotel has a modified H-shaped plan formed by a main block on the south and perpendicular wings on the east and west (Photos 1 & 2). A design element common to all exterior elevations of the original building is irregular massing. The roof of each block is flat with shallow shed roof perimeters. Although the west wing has a partial basement that gives it a three-story appearance (Photos 3 & 4), it has the same height as the south block. The roof of the east block, however, is somewhat lower (Photo 1). Original windows are generally metal casements, either single with three lights or paired with ten lights (Photo 5). Small ornamental iron balconies occasionally project from outside walls (Photos 6, 7 & 8).

A metal fence with short stucco piers and a central, stucco, arched, gateway runs between the east and west wings on the south side (Photos 1 & 5). The gateway leads into a <u>central courtyard</u> (Photo 2). In the center of the courtyard is a four-tiered, stone fountain. A red brick walkway in the center of the courtyard leads to the main entrance (Photo 2). Loggias occupy the first story on the courtyard elevations of the south (main) and west blocks (Photos 2 & 9).

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The main entrance to the hotel is centrally located on the loggia of the main (south) block and is accessed from the courtyard by a short flight of masonry steps (Photo 2). The second story has a porch with slender, double, wooden, turned posts and ornamental brackets (Photo 2). A shaped, stuccoed wing wall is located at each end of the second story porches. Second story windows are regularly spaced along the facade.

At the southeast corner of the <u>east block</u> are located a decorative stucco tower and stuccoed masonry stairway (Photo 5). The square tower extends about five feet above the eaves and has a hipped roof. Single, arched, recessed niches are located on its north and east elevations (Photos 1).

The east (Bank Street) elevation and courtyard elevations of the east block have regularly spaced openings. Another tower with single arched openings and an iron balcony is located at the north end (Photo 10). Paired arched openings, separated by a pilaster and with an iron balcony, are located at the north and south ends of this elevation. A similar balcony is located toward the south. An opening with a simulated quoined door surround is below the northern balcony. A pair of matching decorative cartouches are on each corner above the surround (Photos 4 & 6).

On the <u>north (rear) elevation of the main block</u>, an arched first story loggia has been enclosed with a frame addition, sided with board and batten and incorporating large fixed glass window openings (Photos 11 & 12). It has a shed roof covered with red clay tile. At the second story is a wooden porch similar to that on the south elevation (Photo 12). Just east of the second floor porch, three pairs of arched French doors open onto an iron balcony (Photo 7).

The <u>west block</u> has three levels. At the third level, on the south elevation, there is a one-bay-wide sun porch (Photo 3). It is enclosed with paired, three light, casement windows with transoms. It is adjacent to an open deck with an ornamental iron balustrade. A metal balcony is directly over a first story, simulated quoined door surround. Window placement on this wall is irregular. The west elevation of the west block has ramped entrances and utility equipment and three French doors with fanlights (Photos 13 & 14).

Interior Description

The building retains its original floor plan. Centered on the first floor is a large, rectangular lobby (Photo 15). A large room serving as a library and various support facilities is to the south. East of the lobby is the dining room (Photo 16). The kitchen is to the north of the dining room. The west block contains a partial basement used for storage, and mechanical and maintenance equipment.

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Window placement along the first floor on the east block indicates its partial use as guest rooms; the northernmost end originally served as quarters for hotel service personnel. Only the west wing is currently used for guest rooms. They are accessed from the lobby (Photos 15 & 17). The guest rooms on each floor flank a central hallway. Although there has been some modification to the interior, with the sealing of a few interior arched doorways, the building retains its original ornate plaster work, iron chandeliers and wall sconces, decorative ceiling beams, and brackets (Photos 15-20).

Alterations

On the north (rear) elevation, a central, first floor loggia has been enclosed with a shed roofed frame addition, sided with board and batten and incorporating a large, fixed glass window (Photos 11 & 12). A stuccoed, masonry, two story elevator tower has been added to the west rear-projecting, two story block (Photos 6 & 10). It terminates in a low pitched, hipped roof surfaced in red clay tile. On the Bank Street elevation, an original entry with an elaborate plaster and quoined door surround has been enclosed (Photo 6). On the interior, a large room serving as a library and various support facilities were added c. 1975.

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Summary

The Hacienda Hotel is significant under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development and Social History. The hotel, completed in 1927, was constructed to attract the Hollywood movie industry to the New Port Richey area and figures prominently in the significant period of development that occurred in Florida during the Florida Land Boom of the 1920s. Brothers James Meighan and Thomas Meighan, a popular silent film star, were responsible for building the hotel. Thomas Meighan is well recognized for playing an important role in the promotion and development of the city from 1925 until his death in 1936. The Hacienda Hotel is also significant under Criterion C for its Mediterranean Revival style and as the work of Thomas Reed Martin, a leading architect in Florida from the 1920s to the 1950s.

Historic Context

Between 1880 and 1885, Florida's population grew by twenty-five percent. The first railroad reached the west coast north of Tampa in 1886, making settlement easier and aiding in the economic expansion of the region. Even though Hernando County, on the central Gulf coast, was fairly remote, it also experienced a gain in population and the founding of new settlements. In June 1887, the Florida Legislature carved two new counties out of portions of Hernando County. A northern portion became Citrus County and a southern portion became Pasco County, named for Samuel Pasco, the Speaker of the Florida House in 1887, and later a United States Senator for two terms. In the area that became Pasco County, several ports and farming villages were scattered along the Gulf coast. A number of towns grew up in Pasco County, including Hudson and Port Richey. The small settlement of New Port Richey, a few miles south of Port Richey, was chartered in 1924. Over the next two years, the settlement grew to include a few blocks on Main Street and some new shops and houses.

Historic Significance

On January 1, 1926, a local reporter revealed that a group of movie stars was coming to the New Port Richey area to build homes. At the time, Hollywood had not yet been firmly established as the film capital of the world. Jacksonville, Florida, was competing for the title and many stars were moving to Florida. Actor/costumer Earl Benham had purchased some large tracts of land overlooking the Cotee River in Port Richey. His wife was the sister of the wife of Raymond Hitchcock, a comic star. Benham sold land to Hitchcock, and to Blanche Ring, the wife of actor Charles Winninger. Blanche's sister, Frances, was married to Thomas Meighan, a hero of the silent films. Meighan had starred in films with

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well-known actors such a Lionel Barrymore, Jack Barrymore, Mary Pickford, James Neill, Edythe Chapman, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. and Rudolph Valentino. Shortly thereafter, Thomas and his brother, James E. Meighan, also came and purchased tracts of land from Benham. Many other notables were planning to settle in nearby Port Richey. These included Irving Berlin; Berlin's partner, Sam H. Harris; and violin and piano virtuoso, Paul Whiteman. Others included comedian Leon Erro, stage actress Charlotte Greenwood, the song and dance man Joseph Santley, and a long list of other performers and personalities associated with the theater.

By February 1926, New Port Richey people were convinced that a motion picture colony was in the making. Largely contributing to this belief were the facts that movies were being made locally and Thomas Meighan had built an elegant, two-story, riverside mansion on land purchased from Earl Benham. Meighan's home (non-extant) was designed by Chicago architect, Irving R. Allen, and was constructed at a cost of \$150,000.

Thomas and James Meighan and some close associates recognized the need for an elegant local hotel in New Port Richey, and Thomas donated nine city lots, valued at \$50,000, for the hotel site. It was estimated that the hotel would cost approximately a quarter of a million dollars, but was reportedly completed at a cost of \$184,000. The local Civitan Club, later called the City Club, made promotions for the hotel project and James Meighan, the mayor of New Port Richey, and other prominent citizens formed a corporation, Community Hotel, Inc., to sell stock to raise funds for construction. Sale of shares of preferred and common stock began on March 15, 1925, and within four days, two-thirds of the needed funds had been raised. Oliver Le May was selected as the general contractor to build the hotel, and prominent Sarasota, Florida, architect Thomas Reed Martin was selected as the architect. Martin had previously designed several outstanding buildings throughout the state of Florida.

When completed, the local press referred to the sparkling new hotel as the "last word" in convenience, design and appointments. The hotel had 60 suites and 55 rooms, all with a telephone; a large ballroom and dining room; and a lounge. The building was steam heated. The hotel was also described as "a gem of architecture" and "a cameo Ritz Carlton." In November 1926, the name "Hacienda" was chosen, and in December approximately \$30,000 worth of furnishings were bought from the Tampa Hardware Company.

On the night of the gala opening and dinner dance, February 12, 1927, the local press reported that "hundreds of people came to the new hotel and it was the largest crowd assembled in New Port Richey since its settlement and the most grand event in its history." Seating was actually limited to 150 of the area's leading citizens and distinguished visitors. Comedian Ed Wynn, who served as Master of

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Ceremonies, introduced celebrities Thomas Meighan, Harry Bannister, and Earl Benham, and actresses Gloria Swanson, Lupe Velez, and Ann Harding. Those in attendance danced to the music of the Blue Steele's Orchestra and dined on a plentiful feast prepared by Head Chef Otto Harschart, who had previously opened the dining room of the Mirasol at Davis Island, Florida.

The official opening of the Hacienda was March 4, 1927. For the next few winter seasons, the hotel was the site of many social events, under the efficient management of Frank R. Steele. Prices ranged from \$6.00 a day for a single and \$11.00 a day for a double and upward, according to the accommodation. Hotel management offered arrangements for guests to fish, site-see and golf. The hotel grounds featured an interesting and difficult 9-hole miniature course and the 9-hole Jasmine Point Golf Course, located nearby. Thomas Meighan was instrumental in opening the course and bringing the nationally-known golf pro Gene Sarazan to New Port Richey to operate it. Several other sports figures are also known to have visited the hotel. These guests included another nationally well-known golfer, Walter Hagan, and the illustrious baseball player Babe Ruth. Various writers also stayed at the hotel, such a Rex Beach, Irvin S. Cobb and Grantland Rice. Early hotel guests also included corporate executives, artists, attorneys, writers, composers, and stage and movie stars.

By 1928, the hotel was a tremendous success, and for the New Year's celebration at the hotel that year more than 500 had to be turned away. But, when the unprecedented Florida Land Boom years came to halt in 1929, it put an end to the plans to create a film colony in the area. Following the "bust", the hotel remained opened during the Great Depression, but underwent bankruptcy and lost its chief founder and film-industry promoter when Thomas Meighan died in 1936. In the following years, ownership of the hotel transferred several times. Later owners continued the Spanish theme. In still later years, the Hacienda became the home of many elderly who desired room and board in a convenient downtown New Port Richey location. Today, it is in use as a geriatric residential treatment facility under non-profit ownership.

The Hacienda Hotel is a prominent local landmark as it relates to New Port Richey's most significant period of growth and to the development of the resort industry and plans for the establishment of a motion picture colony. For several decades, the Hacienda Hotel was the place to go for meetings, dinners, dances and various other important events. It was the hub of New Port Richey's celebrations.

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Architectural Context

Mediterranean Revival Style

Promoted by several national exhibitions, the Mediterranean Revival style first gained prominence in California during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This style was popularized by its use at the Pan-American Exhibition in San Diego in 1915 and by the work of architect Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue. Goodhue authored a detailed study of Spanish colonial architecture, but he wanted to go beyond the then prevalent Mission interpretations to emphasize the richness of Spanish precedents found throughout Latin America. Architectural forms of the Mediterranean Revival style were popularized in films, and it was used for many building types. The style became another choice in the group of "borrowed" European classicism popular with American architects at the time. What was known in the 1920s as the "Spanish boom" style included features borrowed from Spanish Colonial, Byzantine, Moorish, Mission, and Italianate styles. It is most commonly called the Mediterranean Revival style or Mediterranean Eclectic style.

The Spanish Colonial and Mediterranean Revival styles were made popular in Florida by Henry Flagler's hotels in St. Augustine and Addison Mizner's designs in Palm Beach. The Mediterranean Revival style proved a perfect Florida marketing device for its resort communities, conveying the exotic beauty of the state, while drawing upon Florida's link to a Spanish colonial heritage. The Mediterranean Revival style soon became as popular in areas of south and central Florida as it was in California, for as in the Mediterranean region, the style is highly suited to southern California's and Florida's mild climates.

Thomas Reed Martin, Architect

Thomas Reed Martin, well recognized in Sarasota and known nationally, was one of the most skilled and successful pioneer architects of the Florida Boom Times of the 1920s. He was born in Manasha, Wisconsin, and was the son of William David Martin, who designed and built many of the early industrial buildings of Wisconsin; the construction business was a tradition in the family for generations. Thomas Reed Martin apprenticed with Holabird & Roche in Chicago.

By the time Martin designed the Hacienda Hotel, he had already established himself as a successful architect. He first came to Sarasota in 1920 at the urging of Chicago socialite, Bertha Palmer, when she began making large real estate purchases in the Sarasota region. Mrs. Palmer played a significant role in Sarasota's development. Martin's first work in Sarasota was the

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construction of Mrs. Palmer's home at Spanish Point, The Oaks, the first costly seasonal dwelling to be built in the area. By the time the Oaks was completed, Martin had decided to make Sarasota his permanent home, sensing the coming period of Florida growth.

During the three decades that followed, he designed building's for Sarasota's business district and more than 500 houses in the Sarasota area, ranging in cost from several thousand dollars to \$100,000 and more. By 1923, he had established himself as one of the leaders in the community and was called one of the "Builders of Sarasota." His staff included "a dozen skilled artists, designers and draftsmen" and was still growing. Martin is credited with having introduced modern building methods to Sarasota, and in order to make sure work would be done the way he wanted, he brought many skilled artisans to the city. In 1925, he designed some of his most lasting Mediterranean Revival style works. The Burn's Court Subdivision (NR 1984) includes fifteen bungalows with detached garages. Their designs include Spanish Revival and Mission Revival motifs such as ogee arches, Mission style parapets, and barrel tile roofs. His work also included several other Sarasota National Register buildings, including the L.D. Reagin Residence (NR 1984), L.B. Whitfield Home (NR 1985), and Corrigan House (NR 1994).

Martin was known for later having a modernist interpretation of the Mediterranean Revival style, with modern streamlined forms embellished with Mediterranean Revival features. His work was similar in spirit to the work of Irving Gill whose residential architecture in Southern California was transitional between the Mediterranean Revival and Modern on the West coast. Two buildings in Bayfront Park in Sarasota reflect this aspect of Martin's work: the Exhibition Hall (Municipal Auditorium 1937, NR 1995) and Chidsey Library (Sarasota County Historical Archives, 1939-40). Martin maintained a strong architectural practice in Sarasota into the 1950s.

Architectural Significance

In New Port Richey there are several examples of Mediterranean Revival Style buildings, ranging from commercial structures to large villas. All of these were built during the Florida Land Boom of the 1920s and are representative of Florida's rapid growth and frenetic activity during this period.

Among these, the Hacienda Hotel is significant because it reflects Thomas Reed Martin's use of typical Mediterranean Revival style features for a hotel. Defining features include two large wings that form a courtyard, stucco wall surfaces, loggias, wrought iron, arched windows and doors, and balconies. The building is the largest example of the use of the Mediterranean Revival Style in New

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Port Richey. Although the building has undergone an addition and some modification to the south facade, the least visible elevation, the building continues to relay its original architectural integrity, feeling and historic association, and is a landmark in New Port Richey. In addition, it is the work of Thomas Reed Martin, recognized as one of the most important Florida architects from 1920 until the 1950s.

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Section number	9	Page	1	Hacienda Hotel
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Books

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Hall, Alice F., Herrmann, Edward J., Horgan, James G., Pasco County Historical Preservation Committee, Dade City, Florida *The Historic Places of Pasco County,* Pasco County, Florida, Ralard Printers, 1992.

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Newspapers

Sarasota Herald-Tribune, September 9, 1935; October 21, 1949.

Interview

Dickson, Jean; granddaughter of Thomas Reed Martin. Personal Communication with Mikki Hartig, September 15, 1995, in Bradenton, Florida.

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Section number	10	Page	1	Hacienda Hotel
				New Port Richey, Pasco County, Florida

Boundary Description

Lots One (1), Two (2), Three (3), Eleven (11), Twelve (12), Thirteen (13), Fourteen (14), Fifteen (15) and Sixteen (16) in Block Three (3), City of New Port Richey, Florida, Said Lots and Block Being Designated in Accordance with the Port Richey Company's Plat of Block "B", Recorded in Plat Book 2 at Page 46 of the Public Records of Pasco County, Florida.

Boundary Justification

The proposed boundaries encompass the entire original site historically associated with the building.

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Section number	PHOTOS	Page	1	Hacienda Hotel
				New Port Richey, Pasco County, Florida

PHOTOGRAPHIC INVENTORY

- 1. The Hacienda Hotel 5621 Main Street
- 2. Pasco, Florida
- 3. Mikki Hartig
- 4. August, 1995
- 5. Historical and Architectural Research Services
- 6. Main entrance, camera facing northeast
- 7. 1 of 20

The information for Items 1 through 5 is identical for the following photographs:

- 6. Central courtyard, camera facing north
- 7. 2 of 20
- 6. West courtyard wall, camera facing northwest
- 7. 3 of 20
- 6. East courtyard wall, camera facing southeast
- 7. 4 of 20
- 6. West wing, south elevation, camera facing northwest
- 7. 5 of 20
- 6. East wing, east elevation, camera facing northwest
- 7. 6 of 20
- 6. East wing, east elevation, camera facing west
- 7. 7 of 20
- 6. East wing, east elevation, camera facing southwest
- 7. 8 of 20

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6. 7.	North elevation, camera facing south 9 of 20
6. 7.	Detail of north tower wall, camera facing south 10 of 20
6. 7.	North wing second floor loggia and enclosed first floor loggia addition, camera facing southwest 11 of 20
6. 7.	West wing, north elevation, camera facing southeast 12 of 20
6. 7.	Detail of west entrance, camera facing southeast 13 of 20
6. 7.	West wing, south elevation, camera facing northeast 14 of 20
6. 7.	Detail of lobby fireplace, camera facing north 15 of 20
6. 7.	Lobby, including fireplace, original chandeliers, and ceiling beams, camera facing east 16 of 20
6. 7.	Interior plaster detail, camera facing east 17 of 20
6. 7.	Ceiling detail and original wall sconce, camera facing north 18 of 20
6. 7.	Plaster detail, camera facing east 19 of 20
6. 7.	Dining room, camera facing west 20 of 20







