

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

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received **AUG 5 1987**
date entered

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

1. Name

historic El Real Retiro

and or common Handley House

2. Location

street & number 636 North Riverside Drive/647 Faulkner Street

N/A not for publication

city, town New Smyrna Beach

N/A vicinity of

state Florida

code 012

county Volusia

code 127

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name William L. Ross, Jr./ Beryl A. Marr

street & number 636 North Riverside Drive/647 Faulkner Street

city, town New Smyrna Beach

N/A vicinity of

state Florida

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Volusia County Courthouse

street & number New York and Indiana Streets

city, town DeLand

state Florida

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Historic Sites and Properties

title of New Smyrna Beach, Florida

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date September, 1986

federal state county local

depository for survey records Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation

city, town Tallahassee

state Florida

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

El Real Retiro is a large one and two-story Mediterranean Revival style residential complex occupying an approximately 0.6 acre walled site near the Indian River in New Smyrna Beach, Florida. The city is located on the east coast of Florida, approximately 90 miles south of Jacksonville and has a population of slightly above 16,000. The corporate limits embrace nearly 16 square miles and lie on both the mainland and the peninsula, which are separated by a narrow salt water estuary which forms that part of the intracoastal waterway known as the Indian River. Both the mainland and the peninsula are occupied by residential and commercial structures. El Real Retiro lies in a small residential area near downtown New Smyrna Beach on the mainland.

The main facade and courtyard area of the estate overlooks the 600 block of Faulkner Street which lies to the southwest, away from the river (Photos 1 and 2). To the northeast between the rear of the complex and North Riverside Drive, which parallels the river, one finds the major landscaped area of the property (Photos 3-5). The structures that comprise El Real Retiro include the main residence, a garage apartment, a green house, a tool shed, a detached carport, and a detached former bath house. The major blocks and wings of the sprawling residence are low and boxy, with plain stuccoed walls and hip and gable roofs covered in Spanish barrel tiles. The house is fitted with an abundance of casement windows and French doors, all of which are sheltered from the rainfall by either copper awnings or curvilinear concrete overhangs. Six prominent stuccoed chimneys serve nine interior fireplaces. The property features a wide variety of decorative plantings but is dominated by large live oaks and palmettos. The complex has been divided into two separately owned residences: 1) the so-called South Wing, which forms 636 North Riverside Drive, and 2) the North Wing, which is 647 Faulkner Street. The two units are separated from one another by a blocked doorway at the south end of the "Jungle Hall" (No. 17 on the floor plan) and by a stuccoed masonry wall on the Faulkner Street side of the house.

Interior Appearance (Refer to Floor Plan)

South Wing (636 North Riverside Drive): This one-story wing has three bedrooms (3, 5, and 16), each with its own bathroom (4, 6, and 16). The two eastern bedrooms flank a 48' X 14' raised brick patio that overlooks the landscaped yard along North Riverside Drive (Photo 6). Another full bath (7) is found on the south side of the west patio (8 and 9). Also found in this wing is the former "Music and Ballroom" (10), now a living and dining room (Photos 7 and 8). This 50' X 14' room has a slightly vaulted ceiling, a fireplace with a paneled wooden mantelpiece, and three French doors which open onto the eastern patio. The walls and ceiling feature the same stippled plaster treatment, uninterrupted by a cornice. Perhaps the most interesting room in the south half of the house is the original dining room (12), which now serves as a den (Photos 9-12). As with the former music and ballroom, the walls have been coved into the ceiling, and the ceiling and wall have received the

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799 | <input type="checkbox"/> art | <input type="checkbox"/> engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> music | <input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> theater |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900- | <input type="checkbox"/> communications | <input type="checkbox"/> industry | <input type="checkbox"/> politics/government | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> invention | | <input type="checkbox"/> other (specify) |

Specific dates 1923-1937 **Builder/Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

El Real Retiro fulfills criteria "A" and "B" and "C" for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The house is associated with the development of New Smyrna during the 1920s and 30s and with the lives of two of its early residents, who were significant figures in the areas of finances and commerce. The house is further significant architecturally for being a large and rambling example of "Spanish eclectic" style Mediterranean Revival style architecture containing a number of unusual and distinctive interior features, including murals depicting scenes from the early history of New Smyrna and native Florida Landscapes.

El Real Retiro was built in 1923 by Robert Handley, a financier and stockbroker from Long Island, New York, who had amassed a fortune in the financial markets of New York City. At the age of fourteen Handley began work as an office boy and messenger in the stock brokerage firm of Smith, Graham & Rockwell, becoming a partner in 1917. Two years later he founded his own firm of Handley & Associates. Handley became interested in Florida as a result of the real estate boom following World War I. The period immediately succeeding the war brought about widespread interest in settlement and tourism in Florida. This was assisted by increasing automobile ownership by ordinary Americans and a concurrent increase in the number and quality of roads and highways.

Thousands of Americans began to spend their vacations in Florida. Many of these were the so-called "tin canners" who gathered in tourist camps where they cooked their own food and provided their own inexpensive entertainment. Those persons with greater financial resources stayed in the new resort hotels that had been constructed along the seashore, and still others, drawn by the prospect of citrus farming or making a living from the new tourist trade, came to stay. Enterprising businessmen saw the opportunity to make fortunes by acquiring tracts of undeveloped land for little more than the downpayment, hoping to pay the balance--and make a profit--by subdividing the property and finding the financial backing to improve it. It was to men such as Handley that these entrepreneurs turned to borrow the money for such projects. Such efforts had already produced astounding results by 1921 in Miami Beach, Coral Gables, and Palm Beach.

It was the expanding real estate market that brought Handley to New Smyrna Beach, which seemed a good prospect for residential and commercial exploitation because of the availability of undeveloped land in close proximity to both an existing town and nearby beaches. Moreover, New Smyrna Beach lay on the main rail and traffic arteries between St. Augustine and Miami, which seemed to promise a steady supply of tourists and prospective property owners. Handley visited New Smyrna Beach in 1920 to oversee his business interests and decided to make his permanent home there.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Less than one

Quadrangle name New Smyrna Beach

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---------|---|---|---|----------|---|---|----|---|---|---|----|----|
| 1 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 12 | 10 |
| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

B

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|---------|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

C

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|---------|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

D

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|---------|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

E

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|---------|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

F

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|---------|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

G

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|---------|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

H

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|---------|--|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zone | | Easting | | | | Northing | | | | | | | | |

Verbal boundary description and justification The southerly 137.4 feet of the northerly 258 feet, and the northerly 112.2 feet of the southerly 207.2 feet of Block P, Riverside Park Subdivision, as per plat thereof recorded in Map Book 2, Page 119, Public Records of Volusia County, Florida.

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

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title W. Carl Shiver, Ph.D., Historic Sites Specialist

organization Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation

date August 3, 1987

street & number R.A. Gray Building

telephone (904) 487-2333

city or town Tallahassee

state Florida

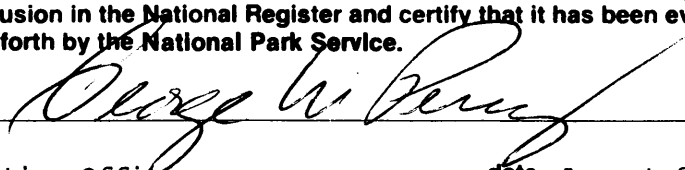
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

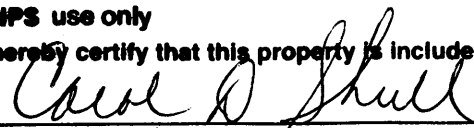


title State Historic Preservation Officer

date August 3, 1987

For NPS use only

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



date 11-10-87

Keeper of the National Register

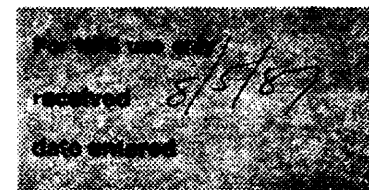
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Significance Item number 8 Page 2

The settlement of New Smyrna had been founded in 1768, during the twenty years that Florida was a British Colony (1764-1784), by Andrew Turnbull who attempted to establish a series of plantations on the 20,000 acres granted to him by the British Crown. The colony was named New Smyrna in honor of the city (now called Izmir) in Turkey where Turnbull's wife was born. Attempts to produce commercial crops of indigo, rice, and cotton ultimately proved unsuccessful, and after nine years the project was abandoned. When Florida returned to Spanish control, most of the remaining settlers had relocated in St. Augustine or had left Florida. During the Second Spanish Period (1784-1821), no attempt was made to revive Turnbull's former plantations, and by the time that Florida became a territory of the United States in 1821, the site of the present-day city of New Smyrna Beach had been deserted.

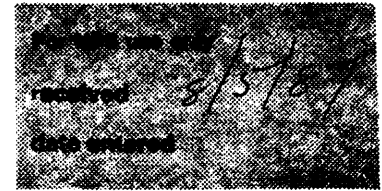
The modern settlement of New Smyrna Beach began only in the late nineteenth century. The Florida State Gazeteer for 1884-85 boasted that New Smyrna was "becoming noted as both a summer and winter resort." However, the community still only had seven houses on the west bank of the river and three on the peninsula. More rapid development of the community seemed assured with the arrival of the Florida East Coast Railway in 1892. The railroad was owned by Henry Flagler, an associate of John D. Rockefeller and an officer of the Standard Oil Company. Flagler had ambitious plans for Florida's east coast, as he had demonstrated in St. Augustine where, after bringing in his railroad in 1887, he constructed three major hotels for northern tourists. He continued to lengthen his line along the Atlantic, reaching Daytona in the autumn of 1892 and New Smyrna shortly thereafter. The railroad had been pushed to Miami by 1896 and was finally completed to Key West, Florida's southernmost city, in 1912.

The most densely settled area of New Smyrna in 1895 was concentrated on the mainland along the river, principally in the areas of Washington and Canal streets and Riverside Drive. The population of New Smyrna was approximately 200 in 1895 and had leaped to 750 by 1901. The period of phenomenal growth, however, was just beginning. From 1900 to 1920, New Smyrna grew by more than 400 percent, reaching 2,492 persons by the latter year.

The real estate boom attracted a number of entrepreneurs to the area, eager to develop the new subdivisions that were growing up as a result of New Smyrna's swelling population. Handley's "El Real Retiro" was itself located in one such area just north of the main commercial district. The house was completed in 1923 and was described by the New Smyrna Daily News as being "of Spanish architecture, 200 feet long constructed of heavy timbers with a stucco finish and imported Spanish tile roof." Handley had married Hester Merwin, a native of New Smyrna, whom he had met upon his first visit to the city, and she helped to decorate the house with art and antiques from all over the world. The Handleys also hired the American artists Robert Lochner and Lauren Ford to paint murals evocative of Florida history and landscape in the library and reception hall.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Significance Item number 8 Page 3

Robert Lochner (1888-?) was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and was noted as a muralist and book illustrator. He painted scenes from the history of New Smyrna in the Library of El Real Retiro, including the landing of Ponce de Leon in 1513 and the arrival of Andrew Turnbull in 1767. The works took Lochner nearly a year to complete, during which time he resided in New Smyrna Beach. Lochner is listed in the 1936-1953 editions of Who's Who in American Art.

Lauren Ford (1891-?), born in Bethlehem, Connecticut, was an illustrator and painter fashionable from the 1920s to the 1940s. She exhibited widely, concentrating on scenes from the life of Christ and the saints, often setting events such as the Nativity in a New England landscape. Her scenes in the "Jungle Hall" depict a palmetto forest populated by tropical birds and flora.

In addition to being exhibited in various galleries, Lauren Ford's works were reproduced in a number of popular magazines, including Life and Vogue. Robert Lochner, however, appears to have exhibited little, concentrating almost completely on book illustration and architectural decoration. Neither artist appears to have made a major or lasting contribution to the history of American art, as neither their biographies nor their works appear in any standard modern reference works on American artists.

The real estate market in Florida began to take a sharp downturn after a hurricane ravaged the east coast of Florida in October of 1926. Hundreds of buildings in the new subdivisions along the Atlantic Seaboard were destroyed and the land inundated. Much of the property already sold had been purchased largely on credit, the buyers hoping to resell the tracts as they increased in value, thereby paying off the original debt and making a profit. The inability of debtors to meet mortgage payments, plus the lack of confidence in the durability of the new developments, dried up new investment in Florida real estate and the boom came to an end.

Few of Robert Handley's plans for real estate investment in New Smyrna Beach were ultimately realized. Moreover, he began to suffer financial reverses in the stock and bond markets from which he was never able to recover. In 1928 he was forced to sell El Real Retiro to Ohio businessman, Frank D. Bristley, who made the house his residence until his death in 1941. Handley ultimately moved to California, where he died in 1961.

Frank Bristley was born on the family farm near Hamilton, Ohio, on August 15, 1867, the son of John H. and Elizabeth Bristley. As a child, Frank Bristley attended a nearby rural school, receiving comparatively little education in the primitive conditions that prevailed in that day. He was seventeen years old when, in 1884, he walked the fourteen miles from the farm to the town of Hamilton to find work. He was first employed as a stock boy in a retail grocery, two years later rising to the position of manager. After another year, Bristley induced his employer to start a wholesale grocery business of which he became the manager. Eventually, he came to own a one-fourth interest in the firm.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet Significanc Item number 8 Page 4

Bristley later became a travelling sales representative for the Royal Baking Powder Company, subsequently advancing to sales manager and vice president. He held both of these positions upon his retirement. He also exerted a notable influence in marketing methods in the retail grocery trade, first in the creation of the chain store and "super market" concepts, and then in the development of the comprehensive food products processing and marketing companies. As a result of his ideas, Bristley was elected president of the American Grocery Specialty Manufacturers' Association, an office which he held from 1924 to 1926.

Bristley retired from business in 1927. During his years of association with the Royal Baking Powder Company he had lived in New York City. In 1896 he had married Harriet Shell, a native of New York and the daughter of a local banker, Henry C. Shell. In 1928, he purchased El Real Retiro in New Smyrna Beach as his retirement home and at once began interesting himself in the civic and social life of his adopted community. Beginning in 1930, Bristley served six years as president of the New Smyrna Chamber of Commerce, and from 1937 to 1940 was commodore of the New Smyrna Yacht Club and manager of Region Five of the American Power Boat Association. He also served as president of the Volusia County Tuberculosis and Health Association and was a member of the Elks, Masons, and Scottish Rite clubs, all of which were engaged in various public service activities in New Smyrna Beach. Frank Bristley died on October 1, 1941, and his widow sold the house and returned to New York City.

Architecture

El Real Retiro is a rather large example of that type of Mediterranean Revival architecture known as the "Spanish Eclectic Style." The type is characterized by both symmetrical and asymmetrical planning, smooth and textured stucco on the walls and chimneys, tile roofs with little or no overhang, and casement windows. The house belongs to that principal subtype that combines hip and gable roofs, found particularly on those houses that have rambling compound plans, in which the different units have separate roof forms of varying heights arranged in an irregular and informal pattern.

The style uses decorative details borrowed from the entire history of Spanish architecture. These may be of Moorish, Gothic, or Renaissance inspiration, or any combination of the above. The typical roof tiles are of two basic types: Mission tiles (found on El Real Retiro), which are shaped like half-cylinders, and Spanish tiles, which have a shallower S-curve profile. Entrances are often emphasized on the exterior by adjacent spiral columns, pilasters, carved stonework, or patterned tiles. Such decorative features, however, may be absent, as in the case of El Retiro Real. The house, however, does have the typical paired, doors with multiple panes leading to the gardens and patios. The major decorative features of El Real Retiro are found in the interior, particularly, the bedroom and library of the north wing, the "Jungle Hall," and the former ballroom and dining room in the south wing, all of which to some extent are based on "Spanish" precedent.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet Significance

Item number 8

Page 5

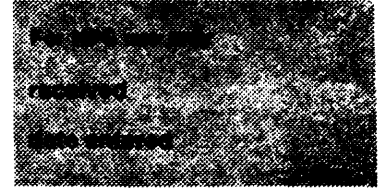
Houses drawing their stylistic inspiration from Spain were built in the United States as early as the 1890s, but gained considerably in popularity, particularly in California and the southwestern states, after the Panama-California Exposition held in San Diego in 1915. Although isolated examples were constructed in Florida at about this time, it was the work of Addison Mizner (1872-1933), a California-born architect, that propelled "Spanish Picturesque" architecture into the forefront of building activity in state during the 1920s. He made his reputation designing large houses for wealthy patrons, primarily in the city of Palm Beach. Architects in the new resort areas of Florida began to follow his lead, and soon even inexpensive houses in the new subdivision were constructed with stucco walls and clay tile roofs.

All attempts to identify the architect of El Real Retiro have remained unsuccessful, despite the fact that the house was among the largest and most costly residences built in New Smyrna Beach during the 1920s. Although far from the largest or most elaborately decorated Mediterranean Revival style house in Florida, or even the east coast of the state, El Real Retiro was the most ambitious residential project in New Smyrna Beach during the 1920s. Moreover, New Smyrna Beach failed to receive the benefits of the real estate boom to the same extent as some other Florida communities and no large concentrations of Mediterranean Revival architecture are found in the area. It was, in part, the abortive attempt to promote real estate sales in the area that cost Robert Handley his fortune and forced him to sell El Real Retiro.

Therefore, El Real Retiro is significant as a large Mediterranean Revival style house of which no examples of a similar scale exist in New Smyrna Beach. Even though the building is relatively plain on the exterior, its size, large rambling plan, and visual setting make it visibly impressive. Moreover, its interior contains a number of distinctive and unusual decorative features that make it unique in the community. The residence is also associated with its builder and first occupant, Robert Handley, who constructed the building as an elaborate showplace and as a base from which to develop his real estate interests in the city of New Smyrna Beach. Its second occupant, Frank Bristley, had already made a significant contribution to the world of commerce before arriving in New Smyrna Beach by helping develop the chain store and supermarket concepts of grocery marketing nation-wide. During his residence in the house from 1928 until his death in 1941, he contributed to the social and civic life of his adopted community.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Significance

Item number 8

Page 6

Association with significant events and individuals

El Real Retiro was built at the height of the Florida Land Boom, a major historical phenomenon of the 1920s, by Robert Handley, a successful and prominent financier who had chosen New Smyrna Beach as the locus of his own participation in the land boom development. Well connected in elite social circles, Handley used the property for the lavish entertainment of business associates and prospects until he sold it in 1928, his fortunes having been adversely affected by the collapse of the boom two years earlier.

Despite the stock market crash of 1929 and the subsequent economic depression, the new owner, John H. Bristley, appears to have retained his financial well-being. Retired from his business successes, he was free to pursue a busy civic and social life. As president of the local Chamber of Commerce, he led the local business community through the early years of the Great Depression of the 1930s. He was, according to the Encyclopedia of American Biography, "a first citizen" of the community, whose "beautiful mansion itself became the center of a delightful hospitality" which he frequently used as a means of promoting his civic and social projects.

Thus, the primary significance of El Real Retiro as an outstanding example of Florida Boom period architecture is supplemented by its role in the commercial and social development of the community as well.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Major Bibliographical Sources tem number 9

Page 1

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Art Digest. 6:18, May 1, 1932.

Brownell, Daphne. Volusia County. DeLand, 1982.

Corse, Carita. Dr. Andrew Turnbull and the New Smyrna Colony in Florida.
Jacksonville, 1919.

Curl, Donald. Mizner's Florida: American Resort Architecture. New York, 1984.

DeLand News and Observer 4 December 1977.

Encyclopedia of American Biography. New York, 1942, pp. 312-314.

Fitzgerald, T.E. Volusia County, Past and Present. Daytona Beach, 1937.

Historic Sites and Properties of New Smyrna Beach, Florida. September, 1986.

International Studio. May, 1930.

Jacksonville Times-Union 24 December 1939.

Life. December 26, 1937; December 25, 1955.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York, 1984.

New Smyrna Chamber of Commerce. promotional brochures, 1927-1949.

New Smyrna Daily News 9 October 1923.

Nolan, David. Fifty Feet in Paradise. New York, 1984.

Sweet, Zelia W. and Marsden, John C. New Smyrna, Florida, Its History and
Antiquities. DeLand, 1925.

Tebeau, Charlton. A History of Florida. Coral Gables, 1983.

