Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR **NATIONAL PARK SERVICE** 

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FOR NPS USE ONLY

SEE		OW TO COMPLETE NATION ES COMPLETE APPLICAB		3
NAME				
HISTORIC Be 1	leview-Biltmor	e Hotel		
AND/OR COMMON	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>			
LOCATION	N Off F	L 697		
STREET & NUMBER	leview-Biltmor			
CITY, TOWN	- ICVICW DITEMOT		NOT FOR PUBLICATION  CONGRESSIONAL DISTRI	СТ
C1e	arwater	VICINITY OF	6th	
STATE F16	rida: 33517	CODE 12	county Pinellas	CODE 103
CLASSIFIC				
CATEGORY	CATEGORY OWNERSHIP STATUS		PRESENT USE	
DISTRICT	PUBLIC	X_OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
X_BUILDING(S)	X_PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	X_COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	BOTH	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDEN
SITE OBJECT	PUBLIC ACQUISIT		ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJEC1	_IN PROCESS	X_YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED NO	INDUSTRIAL MILITARY	TRANSPORTATION
OWNER O	F PROPERTY	*		
NAME Ber	nard Pownell,	et al.		
STREET & NUMBER Be 1	leview-Biltmore	e Hotel		
CITY, TOWN Cle	arwater	VICINITY OF	staté Florida	33517
LOCATION	OF LEGAL DE	SCRIPTION		
COURTHOUSE,	ETP.inellas Count	ty Courthouse		
STREET & NUMBER	- Fine itas Count	ty Courthouse		
			STATE Florida	

\_\_FEDERAL \_\_STATE \_\_COUNTY \_\_LOCAL **DEPOSITORY FOR** SURVEY RECORDS CITY, TOWN STATE



#### CONDITION

X\_EXCELLENT \_\_DETERIORATED \_\_ROUNS \_\_FAIR \_\_UNEXPOSED

### **CHECK ONE**

\_\_UNALTERED
X\_ALTERED

### **CHECK ONE**

XORIGINAL SITE
\_\_MOVED DATE\_\_\_\_\_

## DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Belleview-Biltmore Hotel is a 4½-story building consisting of three principal sections arranged in a fan-like relationship to one another. Each of the multi-story sections is long and narrow in its proportions. The axis of the original structure, which was completed in 1897, and its 1905 addition is east-west. The west end of the hotel overlooks Clearwater Harbor. The 1914 and 1925 additions are both oriented north-south.

Each section is approximately 400 feet in length. The so-called "east wing," constructed in 1914, joins the older sections on the east end but turns at a right angle and extends north for most of its length. The "south wing," constructed in 1925, extends from the south elevation of the 1905 addition.

Each of the sections is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  stories. There are also two further additions on the north of the 1897 and 1905 sections. These are both of one story. They contain the kitchen, main dining room, and a lounge. The additions appear to date after 1925.

The main floor of the 1897 and 1905 portions of the hotel contains the lobby, the business offices, and some of the entertainment facilities. The upper floors of these sections and all floors of the 1914 and 1925 additions contain guest rooms.

The visually complex hotel structure can not be easily classified under a particular style. However, its exterior has some of the characteristics of the Shingle Style. This term is usually applied to a type of residential structure that appeared in New England in the 1880's. Usually, but not always, houses of this style have exterior walls sheathed in a uniform covering of shingles. The hotel has historically been covered by weatherboard siding. In 1976, the exterior was covered with aluminum siding which visually approximates the original wood siding.

The large structure does feature the moderately pitched roof with intersecting gables, the broad verandas, the clear division of stories, and the combination of round - and square - headed windows characteristic of Shingle Style architecture.

The simple rough symmetry of the original building, however, was lost in the size and complexity of the later additions. Some attempt was made to retain the original stylistic flavor through the use of the same materials and exterior details.

## 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW					
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	XCOMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION		
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE		
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE		
1600-1699	XARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER		
<u>X</u> 1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	X_TRANSPORTATION		
1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		INVENTION				

SPECIFIC DATES +1896

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Francis J. Kinnard (Tampa) (Arch.)
Michael J. Miller (Tampa) (Builder)

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Belleview-Biltmore Hotel, in its present form, is significant as the largest wood frame building in the State of Florida. Construction of the Hotel also entailed the establishment of the town of Belleair, Florida. The Belleview-Biltmore was constructed for Henry Bradley Plant, who was one of the developers of one of Florida's major railroad systems in the late nineteenth century.

Henry Bradley Plant (1819-1899) was born in Connecticut but spent much of his adult life in Georgia, where he managed a freight shipping business. In 1879, Plant turned his attention to Florida. He began acquiring interests in railroads, hotels, real estate, and telegraph and steamship lines, all of which he organized into the Plant Investment Company. The railroad system which he created in the next two decades offered fast freight and passenger service and connected Florida's rich agricultural heartland with the nation's large population centers. This assured reliable transport for the citrus and vegetable production of central Florida. Also, it made possible the future development of Florida real estate in which Plant had invested heavily. 3

In order to capitalize on the increased tourist traffic in Florida, the Plant Investment Company began to build hotels and purchase existing ones. In 1888, Plant initiated construction of the Tampa Bay Hotel; this project was completed in 1891. In 1896, the same year that construction began on the Belleview-Biltmore Hotel, Plant bought existing hotels in Ocala, Kissimmee, Winter Park and Punta Gorda. Each of these communities was served by Plant's rail lines.<sup>4</sup>

In 1895, Plant leased the Orange Belt Railway, a line which connected St. Petersburg and Sanford, Florida. He changed the name of the line to the Sanford and St. Petersburg Railway and eventually absorbed it into the Plant system. Because the railway had not proven profitable in carrying passengers and citrus, Plant decided to build a hotel between St. Petersburg and Clearwater, Florida, to

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICA	I DATA	<u>-</u>	UTM NOT VERI	FIFN
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PR UTM REFERENCES	OPERTY Less than fou	(4)	AIM MAI AFIM	
ZONE EASTING C	0 3 0 9 2 1 2 0 NORTHING	B L L ZONE EA: D L	STING NORTH	IING
VERBAL BOUNDARY DE	SCRIPTION			
See Cont	inuation Sheet			
LIST ALL STATES A	AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTI	ES OVERLAPPING S	STATE OR COUNTY BOL	INDARIES
STATE	CODE	COUNTY		CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY		CODE
NAME/TITLE  W. Carl Shiver ORGANIZATION Florida Division of STREET & NUMBER The Capitol	Historic Sites S Archives, History & I		ment 7-	20-79 -2333
cityor town Tallahassee			Florida	32301
THE EVENTATION ALTIONAL	ALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF T	HIS PROPERTY WI		N
hereby nominate this property	ric Preservation Officer for the Na of for inclusion in the National Re th by the National Park Service			
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATIO	N OFFICER SIGNATURE	Ken	MI	9/20/19
	e Historic Preserv	ation Offic	er DATE	
FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT T  Sally 4	HIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED II	N THE NATIONAL R	EGISTER Date /	2/26/79
ATTEST: KEEPER OF THE NATIONA	CHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRI SWN L-REGISTER	SERVATION	DATE /2	119/79

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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encourage tourist traffic. The site selected by Plant, about a mile and a half south of the town of Clearwater, seemed favorable because it occupied an area of hills overlooking Clearwater Harbor that featured several reliable fresh-water springs.

Plant hired the architectural firm of Miller and Kinnard, of nearby Tampa, to design and construct the hotel. At the same time, he had an associate, J. W. Newman, survey the land surrounding the hotel site and lay out a new community to be called Belleair. 8

Of the three men hired by Plant for these tasks, no further information is available about Michael J. Miller and J. W. Newman. Francis J. Kinnard came to the United States in 1886. He practiced architecture in Orlando, Florida until 1895 when he moved to Tampa. He opened an office with Michael J. Miller which is recorded in the Tampa city directories for 1903 and 1909.

Construction of the Belleview-Biltmore (then called the Belleview) was begun in 1896 and was completed in time for the season opening in January,  $1897.^{10}$  Plant died in 1899, but the hotel remained in the hands of his heirs until 1919. During that time it was twice enlarged, first in  $1905^{11}$  and again in  $1914.^{12}$  Miller and Kinnard were apparently responsible for the enlargement. $^{13}$ 

In 1919, the hotel was sold to the Biltmore Corporation and "Biltmore" became a permanent part of the hotel's name. The financial crash of 1929 brought about the collapse of the Biltmore chain, and the hotel passed to other owners. 14

The hotel was again enlarged in 1925, while it was part of the Biltmore chain. The architect for this addition was James H. Ritchie, at that time a staff architect for the Biltmore Corporation. 15

Except for the period 1943-1944 when the Belleview-Biltmore was leased by the U. S. Army Air Corps as an auxilliary barracks, it has operated continuously as a winter season hotel since 1897. The Belleview-Biltmore was returned to civilian control in 1944 but did not reopen for business until 1947.  $^{16}$ 

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The impact of the Belleview-Biltmore on the growth and economic development of Belleair is difficult to assess directly. Local tradition, however, associates several residential structures in Belleair with its construction and operation. Among those is the Louis Ducros House, which has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. Louis Ducros was one of the first permanent residents of Belleair and was employed by the hotel as a photographer. 17

There are also other structures located within the area of the original town of Belleair that appear to have been constructed during the period of the hotel's most significant development, 1896-1925. At least some of these, which are mainly residential structures, appear to be associated with the seasonal operation of the Belleview-Biltmore. The gathering of information on these buildings is in progress.

<sup>1</sup>Dudley S. Johnson, "Henry Bradley Plant and Florida," Florida Historical Quarterly, XLV, No. 2 (August, 1966), pp. 118-131.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup><u>Ibid</u>., p. 119.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Ibid., p. 124

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Karl H. Grismer, <u>History of St. Petersburg</u>, <u>Florida</u> (St. Petersburg, Fl.: The Tourist News Publishing Company, 1924), p. 50.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>Tampa Weekly Tribune, August 27, 1896.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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7<sub>Ibid</sub>.

<sup>8</sup><u>Ibid.</u>; Map of Belleair, Florida, Surveyed and Subdivided by J. W. Newman, 1896.

<sup>9</sup>Ernest J. Robinson, <u>History of Hillsborough County</u>, <u>Florida</u> (St. Augustine, Fl.: The Record Company, 1928), p. 291.

10St. Petersburg Times, January 29, 1964.

11"Belleview Hotel from Alligator Lake," postcard photograph, 1905. Located in the Strozier Library Photographic Archives, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida.

12Clearwater News, December 17, 1914.

13"Facts about the Belleview-Biltmore," (Clearwater, F1.: Clearwater Chamber of Commerce, n.d.).

14"Belleview-Biltmore 1976, America's Bicentennial, Belleview-Biltmore's 80th," Promotional Brochure.

15"Facts about the Belleview-Biltmore."

16"Belleview-Biltmore."

17"Facts about the Belleview-Biltmore."

FHR-8-300A (11/78)

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- "Belleview-Biltmore 1976, America's Bicentennial, Belleview-Biltmore's 80th," Promotional Brochure.
- "Belleview-Biltmore from Alligator Lake," postcard photograph, 1905. Located in the Photographic Archives, Strozier Library, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida.
- Clearwater News, December 17, 1914.
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- Grismer, Karl H. <u>History of St. Petersburg, Florida</u>. St. Petersburg, Florida: The Tourist News Publishing Company, 1924.
- Johnson, Dudley S. "Henry Bradley Plant and Florida," Florida Historical Quarterly, XLV, No. 2 (August 1966).
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- Robinson, Ernest J. <u>History of Hillsborough County, Florida</u>. St. Augustine, Florida: The Record Company, 1928.
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Beginning 10 feet north of the NW corner of the porte cochere of the main entrance of the Belleview-Biltmore Hotel, proceed east 55 feet approximately, then turn at a right angle and proceed north 55 feet, then turn at a right angle and proceed east 300 feet, then turn at a right angle and proceed north 160 feet, then turn at a right angle and proceed east 100 feet, then turn at a right angle and proceed west 155 feet, then turn at a right angle and proceed west 155 feet, then turn at a right angle and proceed south 305 feet, then turn at a right angle and proceed west 120 feet, then turn at a right angle and proceed west 150 feet, then turn at a right angle and proceed north 70 feet, then turn at a right angle and proceed west 240 feet, then turn at a right angle and proceed north 160 feet, then turn at a right angle and proceed north 160 feet, then turn at a right angle and proceed east 105 feet, then turn at a right angle and proceed east approximately 50 feet to the point of beginning.