

Daniel, Dr. Richard P., House
1120 Hubbard Street
Jacksonville
Duval County
Florida

HABS No. FL-342

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AND
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, DC 20013-7127

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

DR. RICHARD P. DANIEL HOUSE

HABS No. FL-342

Location: 1120 Hubbard Street,
Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida
(Springfield section)
USCS Jacksonville Quadrangle, Universal Transverse
Mercator Coordinates: 17.437155.3356095

Present Owner: Alco Halfway House, Inc.

Present Occupant: Alco Halfway House members

Present Use: Rehabilitation center for alcoholics

Significance: The home of one of Jacksonville's most prominent
physicians, the house has outstanding interior details
and Eastlake-style exterior trim, making it a
distinctive example of the Queen Anne-Shingle Style
residential designs erected during Springfield's
development in the 1880s and 1890s.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical history:

1. Date of erection: Probably between 1882 and 1890; the interior hardware is dated 1877; the house appears on the first Sanborn Insurance Map of the area in 1897; relatives of Dr. Daniel think he probably had the house erected for him after he acquired the property in 1890 (Daniel interview; Elmore interview).
2. Architect: Unknown.
3. Original and subsequent owners: The house lies on a parcel described as Block 111, lots 3 and 4 of Springfield, in the Springfield plat book 2, page 4, in the office of The Title and Trust Co. of Florida, 200 E. Forsyth Street, Jacksonville, and recorded as follows:

1847 Warranty Deed, September 9, 1847, filed October 12,
1847, in Archibald Book "A", conveyance of Hogan's
Donation, 640 acres, from

Thomas C. Saunders and wife, Carolina

to

Adeline Jones

1882 Master's Deed, August 1, 1882, filed August 2, 1882,
in Archibald Book "AJ-401," conveyance of a portion of
Hogan's Donation, including this parcel from

William M. Bostwick and Eliza S. Bostwick, sole heir
and daughter of Adeline Jones and Thomas Jones

to

The Springfield Co., S. B. Hubbard, president

1886 Warranty Deed, February 15, 1886, recorded
December 19, 1890, in liber 34 folio 37, lots 12, 13;
passed from

The Springfield Co.

to

Carrie H. L'Engle

1890 Warranty Deed, November 28, 1890, recorded
December 2, 1890, in liber 34 folio 40; passed from

Camillius S. L'Engle and wife, Carrie

to

Dr. Richard P. Daniel

1899 Deed, June 1899, filed in liber 16 folio 700;
passed from

R. P. Daniel

to

Francis Flemming

Fee Simple Deed, June 20, 1899, recorded July 22,
1899, in liber 16 folio 702; passed from

Francis P. Flemming, Jr

to

Ella G. Daniel, wife of Richard P. Daniel

1941 Deed, December 10, 1941, recorded December 15, 1941,
in liber 931 folio 306; passed from

Estate of Evelyn C. Hines, presumed heir to Daniel

to

Evelyn Drysdale Moore

1951 Deed, January 30, 1951, recorded March 5, 1951, in
liber 1486 folio 392; passed from

Albert Lee May, et al, executors of the Estate of
Evelyn D. Moore

to

Carlotta T. Alderman

1969 Warranty Deed, July 15, 1969, recorded July 15, 1969,
in liber 3007 folio 337; passed from

Susan Eliza Alderman Mahorner Goethe, a widow,
Martha A. Wood, a widow, and John D. Alderman and wife
Frances Alderman, heirs to Carlotta Alderman

to

Alco Halfway House, Inc.

4. Original plans, construction, etc.: No original construction records are available for the structure.
5. Alterations and additions: When Alco Halfway House, Inc. acquired the house in 1969, new plumbing features and a new heating system were added; rewiring was also done; new flooring, windows, window screens and, on the veranda, 2"x4" railings were added between the original posts (building permits, Gordon interview). In 1971, the one-story frame kitchen addition was added on the northwest at a cost of \$2,044 (building permits, Gordon interview).

B. Historic Persons or Events associated with the Building:

Richard P. Daniel (1828-1915), the oldest of the sons of James Daniel who were to mold Jacksonville's history in the mid-nineteenth century, was born on August 18, 1828, in Pineville, South Carolina (Martin, p. 3). He entered the Medical College of South Carolina at Charleston in 1848 (Martin, p. 9). Upon completing his studies in the mid-1850s, he planned to enter the Navy as a surgeon (Martin, p. 17).

During the Civil War, Daniel accumulated "a distinguished war record" with the Confederacy, having served as Chief Surgeon of the Eighth Florida Infantry (Martin, p. 24).

When the Southern Cause appeared bleakest, Daniel contemplated moving the family to Brazil (Martin, p. 75); but by 1865 he "was happily embroiled in local health problems" (Martin, p. 77).

Daniel was president of the Duval County Medical Society in 1877, and 1901 (Merritt, p. 94), and president of the Florida Medical Association in 1879 (Meritt, p. 110). He was the first president of the Florida State Board of Health, foundation of which was prompted by the devastating Yellow Fever epidemic in Jacksonville in 1888 (Merritt, p. 47).

As the socially prominent member of one of Jacksonville's oldest families (see Richard Martin's The City Makers, passim), the well respected general practitioner lived out his last days in the Hubbard Street residence, which the family historian believes was probably built for him (Daniel, Elmore interviews). He died in 1915 (Elmore, Daniel interviews).

History of Springfield: The area of Jacksonville known as Springfield consists by-and-large of the 640 acres north of Hogans Creek, originally settled by John R. Hogans in 1820. While the tract was held by Adeline Jones in the late 1840s, portions of it were sold off; the fifty acres purchased by E. A. DeCotes has become known as Hansontown, the acreage sold to a black, Frank Franklin, as Franklintown (Davis, p. 49). Aside from these parcels, Hogans' Donation descended to Eliza Jones, afterwards Mrs. W. M. Bostwick (Davis, p. 49). It was she who sold it to The Springfield Co., a land speculating firm, in 1882. "The name Springfield had been given to the section north of Hogans Creek about 1869...and had been really suggested by a spring of good water located in a field through which West Fourth Street would now pass" (Davis, p. 49).

The company platted the remainder of the Donation into lots and the area was on its way to becoming a fashionable white residential suburb. Industry was relegated to the northeast border of the area, near Clark and Ionia Streets. The G. H. Gato cigar factory of the late nineteenth century (Davis,, p. 217) has been replaced as the largest local industry by today's Swisher cigar complex.

The Springfield area was the site of the city's first waterworks, supplying sanitary drinking water for the Jacksonville area (Davis, p. 320) and begun in 1878.

Ten years later, after the winter of 1886-7 found California successfully competing with Florida for the tourist trade, "the citizens of Jacksonville became aroused over the seriousness of

this movement and...met in mass...to devise means to combat it" (Davis, pp.176-7). They decided to make Springfield the site of the annual Sub-Tropical Exposition. Products and resources of Florida and the Bahamas were to be displayed in a series of tourist-luring buildings erected on land in the Waterworks Park at the corner of Main and First Streets. The exposition was opened on January 12, 1888, but the most brilliant display occurred there when President Grover Cleveland visited on February 22, 1888.

The suburb of Springfield had been incorporated into the city of Jacksonville in 1887 and continued to grow and prosper in the 1890s. The Sub-Tropical continued until 1891; thereafter, the buildings were used for private social functions, meetings, and conventions until they were demolished in 1897 to accommodate a new waterworks reservoir (Davis, p. 191).

Springfield was a real haven of refugees during the fire of May 3, 1901, which destroyed downtown Jacksonville, as the flames did not reach across Hogans Creek.

By the 1920s, however, the historic creek had become "an unsightly and rather filthy stream" (Klutho). Jacksonville's most prominent early twentieth-century architect, H. J. Klutho, collaborated with engineer Charles V. Imeson to reroute the creek, creating an underground duct and an open ground canal, and landscaping what is now known as Confederate Park in 1929 (Klutho).

Though many fashionable Jacksonville families have migrated to the Ortega area suburbs in the last few decades, many handsome shingled and clapboard residences are still standing and, at the time of completion of this report, certain sections of Springfield were being nominated as a historic district to the National Register by Ms. Diane Greer of the Florida Secretary of State's Office of Archives, History, and Records Management.

C. Sources of Information

1. Primary and unpublished sources:

- (a) Deed Books: Office of The Title and Trust Co., of Florida, 200 East Forsyth Street, Jacksonville.
- (b) Maps: Sanborn Insurance Co. Map of Springfield, 1897, in Library East Map Room, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.
- (c) Permits: Miscellaneous work, and building permits on file in Building and Zoning Inspection Division, seventh floor, City Hall, East Bay, Jacksonville.

(d) Miscellaneous:

Klutho, Henry John. "Some Buildings Designed by H. J. Klutho, 1901-1941." Undated pamphlet contained in the Jacksonville Master File of the Office of Archives, History, and Records Management, Tallahassee, Florida.

Notes for Springfield District National Register nomination are in the same file.

(e) Interviews:

J. J. Daniel, relative of R. P. Daniel, 100 W. Bay Street, August 7, 1975; concerning Hubbard Street house having been built for Daniel.

Buck Gordon, co-founder of Alco Halfway House, 1120 Hubbard Street, Jacksonville, August 1, 1975; concerning alterations to building.

Judge Franklin Elmore, retired, Daniel family member interested in family history, 5039 Timuquana, Jacksonville, concerning R. P. Daniel's personal history and the probability of his having had the Hubbard Street house built.

2. Secondary sources:

Davis, T. Frederick. History of Jacksonville, Florida and Vicinity, 1513-1924. St. Augustine: Florida Historical Society and The Record Co., 1925.

Martin, Richard A. The City Makers. Jacksonville: Convention Press, Inc., 1972.

Merritt, Webster, ed. and historian, and Joseph Lowenthal, associate ed. Duval County Medical Society: One Hundredth Birthday, 1853-1953. Jacksonville: Duval County Medical Society and the H. and W. B. Drew Co., 1954.

Prepared by: Carolyn Hamm
Historian
Historic American Buildings Survey
Jacksonville, Florida
August 1975

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: Eastlake-style trim, wide veranda, and outstanding interior details (stamped lincrusta wainscots and mahogany woodwork) make this home (c. 1880) a distinctive example of the Queen Anne-Shingle Style residential designs erected in Springfield in the 1880s.
2. Condition of fabric: Excellent; structural framing sound; much original work.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: The two-and-one-half story house is rectangular in shape with rear addition. It measures 65'-1/2" x 52'-1/2" (74'-3" with addition).
2. Foundations: Three-inch brick piers elevate the structure (up to eight feet at the rear of partial basement).
3. Wall construction, finish and color: Wooden frame, wooden shingles, and lap siding (painted tannish yellow with brown trim), shingles cut in decorative forms. There is Eastlake type wooden trim at entry and window above entry, veranda post brackets (incised) and spindle accents.
4. Structural system, framing: Wooden frame; large heart pine sills and beams and 2x10" joists. Excellent condition.
5. Porches: Wide veranda wraps around front and sides; spindle apron. Porch to back door, bulkhead to partial basement.
6. Chimneys: There are three brick chimneys with ziggurat brick caps.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The entry door is of solid oak-panelled Dutch type.
 - b. Windows: Windows are one-over-one, double hung, large sheet glass. There is a projecting bay window at corner of front parlor.
8. Roof:
 - a. Shape, covering: High hip, modern shingles.

- b. Cornices, eaves: Projecting eaves with exposed rafters. The rafters on the veranda ara also exposed.
- c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: None.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans:

- a. Basement (partial, excavated): The basement is accessible by bulkhead at rear.
 - b. First floor: The central entry foyer has a stair and fireplace that leads to transverse hall at rear of entry. To the right of the foyer is a former dining room and a kitchen to the rear. To the left of the foyer is a front and rear parlor. A pantry and hall leads to the back door (center back).
 - c. Second floor: The bedrooms open from stair hall.
 - d. Attic: There is a permanent stair at center rear.
2. Stairways: A dramatic mahogany staircase (entry foyer) has massive newels and spool balusters (original finials reputedly are "afara" heads - West Africa wood). The rear stair from the kitchen area to the second floor is simplified wood. The rear stair from the second floor to the attic is also simplified wood.
3. Flooring: Wood; traffic areas are covered with vinyl tile.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Well maintained. The walls are painted plaster.
5. Doorways and doors: The entry door is a oversized Dutch-type. The parlor doors (both openings) are overside pocket doors. The doorways are fluted with bulls-eye corner blocks, stained dark.
6. Decorative features, trim: Extensive woodwork.
7. Hardware: There are hinges and a handle on the entry door. There are unique window locks, patented July 22, 1879, and movable pulls, patented October 20, 1871.
8. Lighting: There is a fireplace in the entry foyer, a turn-of-the-century form with three shelves and mirror frame; the spools are repeated from stair balusters. The front parlor fireplace is mahogany with columns. The rear porch and former dining room have simpler scalloped oak mantels.

D. Site

1. General setting: The house is oriented east 100 degrees and is set under large sheltering trees. The shade and breezes offset the Florida heat.
2. Outbuildings: The carriage house is no longer in existence, having been replaced by a garage.
3. Landscaping, enclosures: None. Typical Florida vegetation including large cedar, palm, and century palm.

Project Information

This project was undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey in cooperation with the Florida Bicentennial Commission and the Jacksonville Historical and Cultural Conservation Commission, under the direction of John Poppeliers, Chief of HABS, at the HABS Field Office, Riverside, Jacksonville, Florida, by Susan Tate (University of Florida), project supervisor; Frederick Wiedemann (University of Florida), architect; Carolyn Hamm (Cornell University), project historian; and student assistant architects Robert Moje (University of Virginia), Ruthie Willey (Mississippi State University), and Robert Wiltse (Louisiana State University).

ADDENDUM TO:
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PHOTOGRAPHS

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