



ENTRANCES TO THE INNER COURTYARDS FROM ESPANOLA WAY (8)

LIGHT FIXTURES ARE NOT ORIGINAL







LEFT: CIRCA 1975 MID-BLOCK COURTYARD PASSAGEWAYS (8)

BELOW 2016 MID-BLOCK COURTYARD PASSAGEWAYS (8)







ABOVE LEFT: CIRCA 1975 MID-BLOCK  
COURTYARD PASSAGEWAY (8)

RIGHT ABOVE AND BELOW 2016 MID-  
BLOCK COURTYARD PASSAGEWAYS (8)







2016 PHOTOGRAPHS OF BUILDINGS ALONG ESPANOLA WAY BETWEEN WASHINGTON AVENUE AND DREXEL AVENUE (8)



## CLAY HOTEL PUBLIC INTERIOR LOBBY SPACES



CLAY HOTEL CIRCA 1979 (21)

The above photograph was taken in the lobby of the Clay Hotel in 1979 and has been provided courtesy of the Clay Hotel. This view is looking towards the east and towards the main entrance and Washington Avenue from inside the lobby. It clearly shows that the existing flooring in the lobby is not the original flooring.

The pecky cypress ceilings appear to be historic. However the finishes to the wood are not historic since the ceilings have been refinished most recently in 2007. The light fixtures are not historic since many of the existing fixtures were purchased at Home Depot.





ABOVE: 2016 INTERIOR LOBBY LOOKING WEST TOWARDS RECEPTION DESK (8)

BELOW: 2016 INTERIOR LOBBY LOOKING EAST TOWARDS ENTRANCE + WASHINGTON AVENUE (8) LIGHT FIXTURES ARE NOT HISTORIC





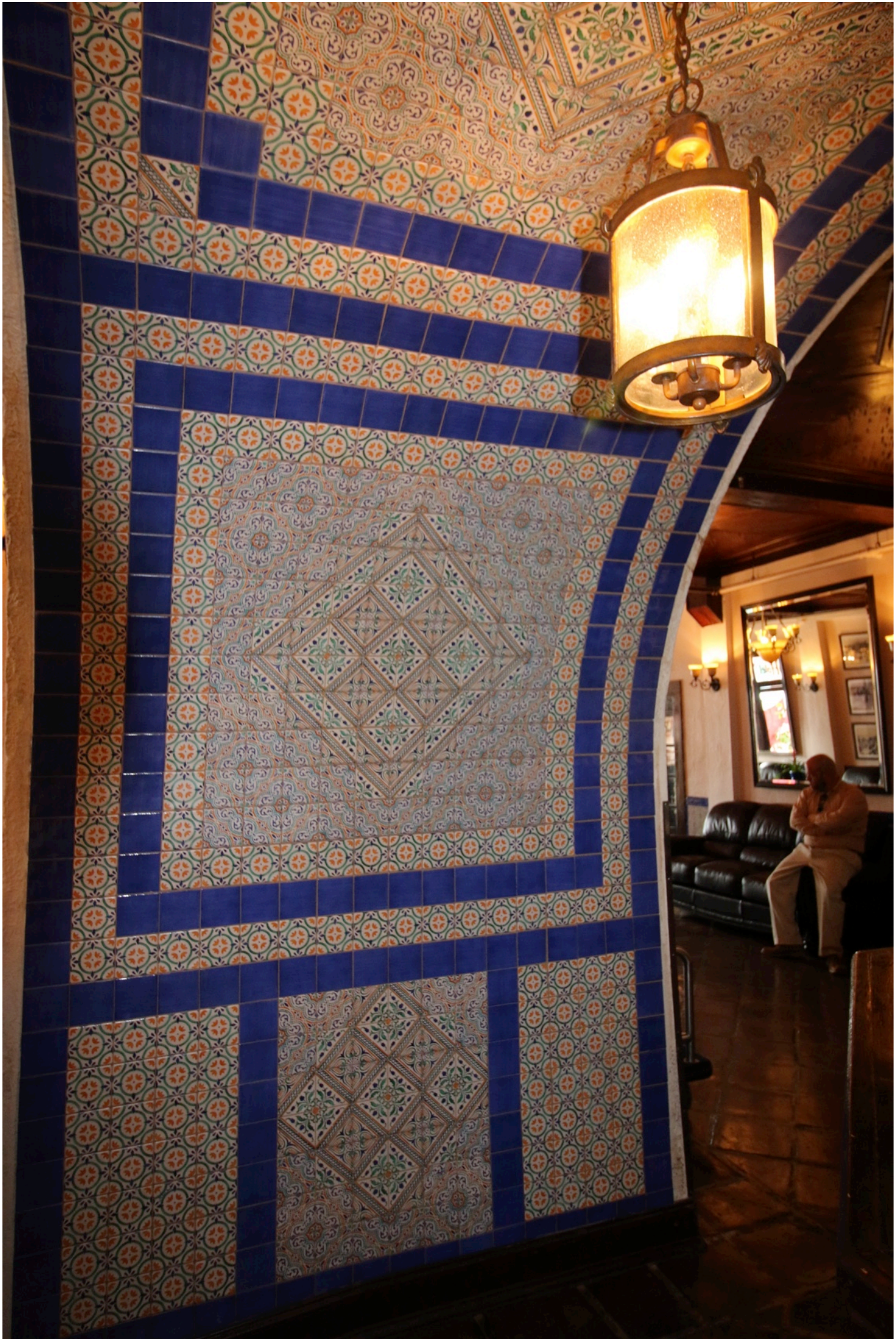


ABOVE: 2016 INTERIOR OF ESPANOLA WAY LOBBY LOOKING WEST TOWARDS RECEPTION DESK.. NOTE THAT THE FLOORING MATERIAL AND THE TILES ON THE STAIRS RISERS ARE NOT ORIGINAL THROUGHOUT THE LOBBY. (8)

BELOW: 2016 VIEW OF TILED ARCHWAY LOOKING TOWARDS RECEPTION DESK (8)







2016 VIEW OF TILED ARCH AT MAIN LOBBY (8)  
NOTE THAT THE TILES IN THE ARCHWAY WERE INSTALLED IN 2014 AND ARE NOT HISTORIC.  
THE ARCH WAS ORIGINALLY PAINTED PLASTER.





ABOVE LEFT: 2016 PHOTOGRAPH OF HISTORIC PECKY CYPRESS WOOD AT INTERIOR LOBBY CEILING WITH NON-HISTORIC CHANDELIER (8)

BELOW: 2016 INTERIOR LOBBY RECEPTION DESK (8)







ABOVE: 2016 INTERIOR LOBBY SKYLIGHT (8)



# MATANZAS HOTEL



1926 PHOTOGRAPH VIEW OF MATANZAS HOTEL (22)

## MATANZAS HOTEL

This

is a 3-story hotel designed in the Spanish Mediterranean Architectural style and built in 1926 according to the Building Card.

It is part of the overall planning and development of the original Spanish Village originally built by N.B.T. Roney.

The hotel's site at Drexel and Espanola directly at the Plaza d 'Espana - provides the definitive example of the urbanity of Espanola Way with the four individually designed corners working together as one.

The massing of the facade is divided into blocks resembling individual buildings highlighted with tower elements. The concrete facade is heavily ornamented in this 1920's style.





1926 VIEW LOOKING EAST ON ESPANOLA WAY WITH MATANZAS HOTEL AT MIDDLE RIGHT (22)





TOP PHOTO: 2011 VIEW OF  
MATANZAS HOTEL (8)

LOWER PHOTO: 2016 VIEW OF  
MATANZAS HOTEL (8)







2016 VIEW OF ESPANOLA WAY FACADE (8)





## MATANZAS HOTEL ENTRANCE

This is the main lobby entrance to the Matanzas Hotel. Originally this entrance was open as can be seen in the historic photograph on page 22.

At some point it was likely deemed that additional security was necessary and the space between the two columns was bricked-in with a double storefront door entrance. See lower left photo this page.

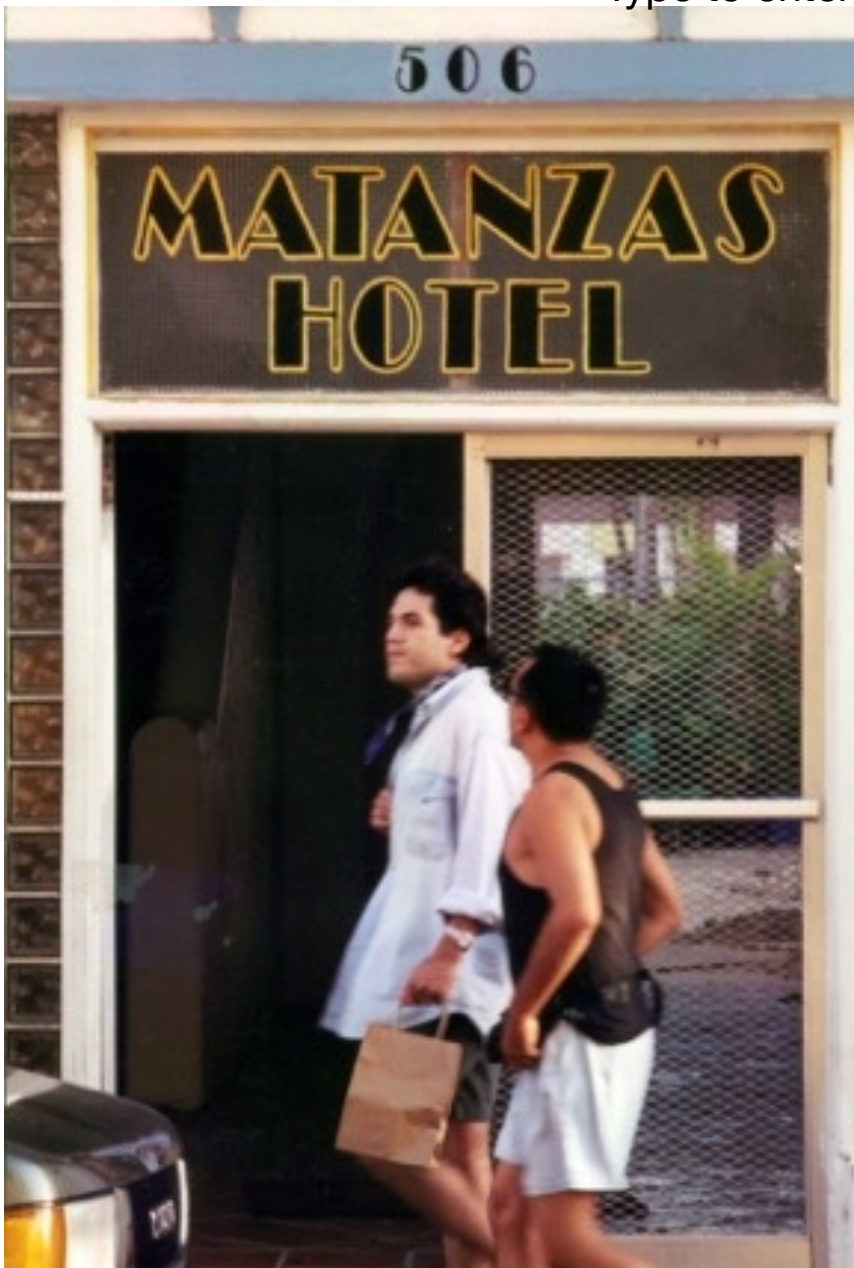
Prior to the present ownership this brick entranceway was demolished and in its place was installed these metal gates as well as the two scalloped forms above the gates. See photo in 1980 below and in 2016 at left.

TOP LEFT PHOTO: 2016 VIEW OF MAIN ENTRANCE (8)

LOWER LEFT PHOTO: 1970's VIEW OF MAIN ENTRY (8)

LOWER RIGHT PHOTO: CIRCA 1980's VIEW OF MAIN ENTRANCE (8)

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#### MATANZAS HOTEL LOBBY

Open-air interior lobby at Matanzas Hotel.

Gates at both ends of the lobby are not historic.

The patterned tiles on the stair risers are also not historic.

These floor tiles which match those in the Clay Hotel lobby are also not historic.

2016 PHOTOGRAPHS OF LOBBY (8)



# ROBERT TAYLOR ARCHITECT

Robert Taylor Architect (1885 - 1961)

was born in Camden, New Jersey as noted in the State of New Jersey census records..and died at the age of 76 years old as noted in the August 6, 1961 obituary in Miami Herald.

Robert Taylor became the principal architect for Newton B. Roney who was one of the earliest mega-developers on Miami Beach and the proprietor of the Roney Plaza Hotel - the geographical and social center of the beach at 23rd & Collins Avenue .

Although the job of designing the actual Roney Plaza Hotel went to the New York Architects Shulze & Weaver...from about 1925 through 1935 Taylor designed practically all of the other buildings Roney developed on his numerous Miami Beach properties. These are among the finest examples of the Spanish / Mediterranean style of architecture of that period.

Taylor's work is notable as both architecture and as urban design. To walk down Espanola Way is to be entranced by so many wonderful architectural details. It is also plausible that the designs by Addison Mizner for Worth Avenue in Palm Beach opened which opened in 1924 - 1925 - was influenced by Espanola Way since this had been envisioned by Whitman as early as 1922.

*"The Mediterranean Revival contributed three important influences to the urban structure of Miami Beach; the implantation of a sophisticated urban ensemble, the refined elaboration of the grand hotel type and the 'stagey' and more urban development of the small apartment building type."* (6)

*"The Spanish Village of Espanola Way deployed, more than any other project before it, image-making and city-building potential of a unified civic art. ...As completed under the guidance of architect Robert Taylor the complex is a self-contained artist's colony in the guise of a narrow Spanish street."* (6)

TOP PHOTO: ESPANOLA WAY, MIAMI BEACH (8)

LOWER PHOTO: BEACH PATROL HEADQUARTERS, MIAMI BEACH (8)





# ROBERT TAYLOR ARCHITECT:

## NOTABLE ARCHITECTURAL PROJECTS

- 604 Collins Miami Beach Bank & Trust, 1924 for Newton Roney (demolished)
- Espanola Way and the Clay Hotel, 1925 - 1926
- 2301 Meridian Avenue
- 1700 James Avenue (Casa Tua) 1925 Originally designed for one of Roney's sales persons.
- 2300 Collins Avenue - original Newton Roney office building (demolished) at site of existing MiMo Walgreens
- 1695 Alton Road (17th & Alton SE corner) used to be Burger King and is currently a bank. However the building still reveals original remnants of the original Walker-Skagseth Grocery Store originally constructed for an industrialist from Youngstown, Ohio.
- Bath Club, 5937 Collins 1926
- 4855 Pine Tree Drive (as Taylor & Lewis Architects)
- 5223 Pine Tree Drive, 1929
- 5285 Pine Tree Drive, 1929
- 5311 Pine Tree Drive 1929
- 5655 Pine Tree Drive 1929
- 5745 Pine Tree Drive 1929
- 4720 Pine Tree Drive
- 5312 Pine Tree Drive
- 1440 Pennsylvania, Taylor Residence + Studio
- Beach Patrol Headquarters, 1001 Ocean Drive 1934
- 150 20th Street - Townhouse Hotel 1938 (land originally owned by Newton Roney)
- 110 20th Street - Cromwell Hotel ,1939 (land originally owned by Newton Roney)



TOP PHOTO: 2009 VIEW OF ESPANOLA WAY (8)

LOWER PHOTO: 2301 MERIDIAN AVENUE (8)



# SPANISH MEDITERRANEAN ARCHITECTURE

"The desire to transform Miami Beach into a Mediterranean city corresponded with the ascendancy of the Mediterranean revival style in Florida. ...Its appearance in Florida was contemporary with the Spanish Colonial style popular in the early twentieth century and evoked notably at San Diego's 1915 Panama-California exposition. (16)

"San Diego demonstrated two important aspects of the Spanish Colonial style: first, the success of style and civic art in creating a sense of identity and place; second, the appropriateness within a certain territorial, climactic and cultural context of Spanish Colonial architecture as a regional style." (11)

Architects and developers working in Florida were quick to see the value of imposing the template of a stylistically unified and regionally appropriate civic art into its growing new cities. The Mediterranean Revival defined the style of the 1920's in Miami Beach, and because it also embodied new planning paradigms, set the stage for the modern city of the next decade.(11)

Spanish Mediterranean architecture was the "style of choice" for the first major boom period in Miami Beach. Its connotation of Mediterranean resort architecture, combining expressions of Italian, Moorish, North African and Southern Spanish themes, was found to be an appropriate and commercially appealing image for the new Floridian seaside resort.

During the mid 1910's through the early 1930s the style was applied to hotels, apartment buildings, commercial structures, and even modest residences. Its architectural vocabulary was characterized by stucco walls, low pitched terra cotta and historic Cuban tile roofs, arches, scrolled or tile capped parapet walls and articulated door surrounds, sometimes utilizing Spanish Baroque decorative motifs and Classical elements. Featured detailing was occasionally executed in keystone.



TOP PHOTO: CASA CASUARINA, OCEAN DRIVE aka HOME OF GIANNI VERSACE photo COURTESY FLORIDA ARCHITECTURE AND ALLIED ARTS MAGAZINE, 1938 COURTESY OTTO G. RICHTER LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI.

MIDDLE PHOTO: EL JARDIN (22)

LOWER PHOTO: VIA PARIGI, WORTH AVENUE by ADDISON MIZNER 1925 (22)