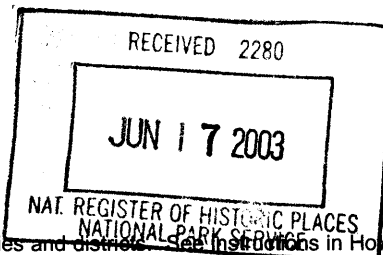


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



703

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Orange City Colored School

other names/site number Marian Coleman Elementary; Coleman Head Start Center/VO7234

2. Location

street & number 200 East Blue Springs Avenue N/A not for publication

city or town Orange City N/A vicinity

state Florida code FL county Volusia code 127 zip code 32763

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.)

Janet Snyder Matthews 6/12/2003
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register
 - 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) _____

John Wilson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

AUG 1 2003

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	total

Name of related multiple property listings

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Florida's Historic Black Public Schools MPS

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/School

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/School

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

NO STYLE: Masonry Vernacular

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls HOLLOW TILE

STUCCO

roof COMPOSITION SHINGLES

other WOOD: Porches

Narrative Description

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

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.)

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- Criteria A, B, C, D, E, F, G with checkboxes and descriptions.

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 more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- Documentation checkboxes: preliminary determination, previously listed, designated landmark, recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey, recorded by Historic American Engineering Record.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION

ETHNIC HERITAGE: Black

Period of Significance

1927-1969

Significant Dates

1927

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Smith, Samuel L. (Architect)

Nordman, Herman J. (Builder)

Primary location of additional data:

- Location checkboxes: State Historic Preservation Office, Other State Agency, Federal agency, Local government, University, Other.

Name of Repository

#

Orange City Colored School
Name of Property

Volusia, Florida
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2 acres

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 7	4 7 1 0 7 0	3 2 0 1 0 6 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See 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 Sidney P. Johnston, Consultant; Gary V. Goodwin, Historic Preservation Planner

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date May, 2003

street & number R.A. Gray Building, 500 S. Bronough Street telephone (850) 245-6333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

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 location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage 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 County of Volusia

street & number 123 West Indiana Avenue telephone (386) 943-7039

city or town DeLand state Florida zip code 32720

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 request is 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.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1

**ORANGE CITY COLORED SCHOOL
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

Summary

Historically known as Orange City Colored School, Coleman Head Start Center is located at 200 East Blue Spring Avenue in Orange City, Volusia County, Florida. Built using a standardized plan developed by the Julius Rosenwald Fund in Nashville, Tennessee, the well-executed Masonry Vernacular design contains approximately forty-two hundred square feet of interior floor space. The one-story building displays an irregular shape with a steeply pitched gable roof pierced at the center ridge by a brick chimney and surfaced with composition shingles. Other details include exposed roof rafters, exterior walls finished with textured stucco, nine-over-nine-light and six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows, and a continuous brick foundation. Symmetrical offset gable extensions project at the north and south elevations, respectively, and four porches protect entrances at each corner. A small flat-roof extension projects at the east elevation. A playground radiates east of the building, and a series of small temporary premanufactured sheds and a portable classroom stand to the south. The school contributes to the sense of time, place, and historical development through its location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It provides an important architectural and educational link to the heritage of Orange City. Displaying a superior level of craftsmanship, the school retains its early twentieth century character and integrity to a high degree.

Setting

Orange City is located in west Volusia County, approximately thirty miles north of Orlando and twenty-five miles southwest of Daytona Beach. U. S. Highway 17/92, known locally as Volusia Avenue, serves as the primary north/south corridor through the city. Graves Avenue functions as an important east/west thoroughfare. Most of U. S. Highway 17/92 in Orange City has been developed with buildings of relatively recent construction. East of the intersection of Graves Avenue and Volusia Avenue stand Dickinson Memorial Library and Park (NR, 1995) and Orange City Town Hall (NR, 2002).

Located four blocks south of Graves Avenues and one-half block east of Volusia Avenue, the school faces north, maximizing natural interior lighting through large double-hung sash windows on the east and west elevations, respectively. East of the school is a large playground, and parking lots occupy spaces to the north and south of the building, respectively. Small premanufactured storage sheds and a portable classroom also stand to the south; because of their relatively small nature they are not included in the count of resources. The terrain gently rolls to the north, and camphor, oak, palm, and pine trees and ligustrum, Japanese plums, and juniper contribute shade and ambiance to the site. Mill Lake Park, a small municipal recreation site, radiates between the school and Blue Springs Avenue to the northeast. A commercial storage facility with multiple buildings occupies a large site to the west. Relatively small houses and a church of fairly recent construction stand to the east, north, and south.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 2

**ORANGE CITY COLORED SCHOOL
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

Physical Description

Exterior

The front, or north, facade (photograph 1) displays a steeply pitched front-facing gable roof with an offset projecting gable extension. Both gable ends are finished with louvered attic vents. An entrance porch is incised within the offset gable, supported by wood beams, handrails, and crisscrossed braces. Several window openings are boarded over, but one still reveals six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows.

The west elevation (photographs 1, 2) displays the bottom sashes of ribbons of nine-over-nine-light double-hung sash windows. Plywood covers the upper sashes because drop ceilings on the interior extend below the upper extent of the window casings. The south elevation (photographs 2, 3) exhibits similar features found on the north elevation. Several windows are completely or partially covered with plywood or an air conditioning system, but portions of two windows left uncovered reveal the original multiple-light sash window systems.

The east elevation (photographs 3, 4, 5) displays entrances at each corner protected by shed roofs with carved brackets. Paired and ribbon arrangements of double-hung sash windows remain uncovered. A small flat-roof extension projects from the east elevation. Slightly offset to the south along the east elevation, it exhibits a smooth stucco finish distinctly different from the textured stucco on the original part of the building, an entrance on its east face, and three metal sash windows on the south elevation.

Interior

Containing approximately forty-two hundred square feet of floor space, the interior consists of three classrooms, library, office, and an assortment of smaller spaces for a kitchen, restrooms, and storage. To provide better control over the building, the four original entrances are no longer used for daily ingress and egress. Instead, access is provided through the flat-roof extension (photograph 6), which contains a hallway and two restrooms. The hallway yields into a large lobby area (photograph 7) with a supporting administrative office and library. The lobby consists of the original classroom in the northeast quadrant of the building and a small portion of the southeastern classroom. A dropped header defines the original limits of the classrooms, visually preserving the spatial relationships between the historic spaces (photograph 8). A central chimney stack that historically vented heating stoves in each classroom also remains visible. Despite the changes to these areas, the building retains much of its original circulation pattern, materials, and historic ambiance.

The walls are finished with textured plaster and toe-plate moldings. Executed with hollow-tile construction, the north-south interior bearing wall is pierced by four-light transoms to help provide circulation between rooms. Original chalkboards with trays and wall cabinets remain attached to the walls. The window and door openings are finished with wood moldings. Four-light transoms adorn the five-paneled wood doors. The original pine

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 3

**ORANGE CITY COLORED SCHOOL
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

floors are covered with linoleum and carpeting. The lobby retains its original ceiling height of twelve feet, but dropped ceilings have been installed in the three classrooms. Two classrooms extend across the west elevation of the building (photographs 9, 10, 11). Divided by a small restroom area, the spaces retain their original doors, transoms, chalkboards, and cabinets. Small storage rooms, which originally served as vestibules and cloakrooms, occupy the north and south ends of those classrooms, respectively.

Alterations

Exterior

Alterations to the building do not significantly compromise its architectural integrity. A small one-story flat-roof extension finished with stucco projects from the east elevation (c. 1990). Many of the original windows have been partially or completely boarded over, but remain intact. The incised porches southwest and northwest elevations, respectively, originally were supported by square wood tapered columns, which were replaced (c. 1980) by the post-and-handrail arrangements.

Interior

The easternmost classrooms have been altered to accommodate administrative space (c. 1990). As part of the change, the classroom at the southeast corner has been slightly reduced in size. Still, a dropped header and the central chimney stack remain visible, defining the original limits of the classrooms and visually preserving the spatial relationships between the historic spaces.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 1

**ORANGE CITY COLORED SCHOOL
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

Summary

The historic Orange City Colored School fulfills Criterion A at the local level in the areas of Education and Ethnic Heritage: Black for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The school contributes to the history of the development of Volusia County's African-American school system, and possesses additional significance as one of Florida's "Rosenwald Schools." Tied closely to the history of Volusia County and the Rosenwald school movement of the early twentieth century, the building was completed in 1927 and served as an African-American elementary school until 1969. Funding to construct the building was derived from philanthropic and public sources, specifically Dr. Frances Dickinson, the Rosenwald Foundation, and the Volusia County School Board. The school has further significance as an example of the Four-Teacher Community School developed from plans supplied by the Julius Rosenwald Fund of Nashville, Tennessee. The design of the school is consistent with national and statewide trends in architecture. The building is the only historic African-American education resource in Orange City, and continues to serve an education function. Presently known as Coleman Head Start Center, the school's name honors Marian Coleman, one of Orange City's early African-American educators and a principal/teacher at the school during the historic period. The building contributes to Florida's Historic Black Public Schools Multiple Property Submission (MPS) under the Progressive Era through the Florida Land Boom and the Great Depression to the Era of Integration historic associated contexts therefore meeting Criteria Consideration G as defined by the Registration Requirement in the cover. It represents property type F.1: Black Public Schools.

Historic Context

Between 1920 and 1930, an increasing population at Orange City prompted the development of a new school for African-Americans. Various buildings had been adapted into classrooms since the 1880s, including the Queen Bess Packing House and the Odd Fellows Hall. By 1926, a small wood-frame building at the corner of Blue Springs Avenue and Volusia Avenue had become inadequate to support the growing school. Approached by a delegation of Orange City's African-Americans and school district trustees, Dr. Frances Dickinson of Chicago and Orange City donated a five-acre site farther east of the existing school for a new building.¹

A physician from Chicago and a benefactor of Orange City, Frances Dickinson first visited Florida in 1883. Her family played an important role in the cultural development of Orange City during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Quakers from Adams, Massachusetts, the family moved to Chicago in the 1850s, where Frances' father established a large produce and grain company. Three Dickinson children--Albert, Charlie, and Melissa--assumed management of the family's grain business and built it into one of the nation's largest grain distributors. Their mother, Ann Eliza Anthony Dickinson, was a sister of Susan B. Anthony, the

¹Joan LaFleur, ed., *Our Story of Orange City, Florida* (Orange City: Village Improvement Association, 2000), 78; *DeLand Daily News*, 14 August 1926.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 2

**ORANGE CITY COLORED SCHOOL
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

renowned activist and lecturer on women's rights who at the prompting of her sister visited Orange City on several occasions. In addition to owning substantial property in Orange City and to belonging to the local Village Improvement Association and Woman's Club of Orange City, the Dickinson family made several donations in property and buildings, including Albert Dickinson's donation for Dickinson Memorial Library and Park in Orange City (NR, 1995).²

Progressive and independent, Frances Dickinson entered medical school, graduated from Northwestern Medical College in 1883, and then gained additional education at the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital in London and at Darmstadt, Germany. She interned at Cook County Hospital and Mary Thompson Hospital, working at the latter for several years as an ophthalmic surgeon. In the 1890s, she taught ophthalmology at the Post-Graduate Medical College of Chicago, and for ten years, she served as dean of Harvey Medical College. She attended international medical congresses in Chicago and Washington, D. C., and also served on the Board of Lady Managers of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. Her professional associations included the American Medical Association, trustee of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, International Association of Museums, National Education Association, and National Women's Party. She briefly traveled with her aunt, Susan B. Anthony, in Anthony's women's right work. But, after she became ill, Dickinson spent more time in Orange City. Yet, because of her considerable landholdings in Cook County, Illinois, Frances maintained her legal address at the Auditorium Hotel in Chicago. Still, for most of each year, Frances, along with her sister, Melissa, and brother Albert and sister-in-law Emma, occupied a seasonal home in Orange City. Interested in education and aviation, Dickinson in the mid-1920s donated land for Orange City's African-American school and later a municipal airfield, which she named Betsey Ross Airport. One compiler of Orange City history indicates, "Every organization in Orange City was at one time or another benefited by Dr. Dickinson's contribution in money as well as in valuable counsel. It would be difficult to trace the countless people whom she unobtrusively helped where her bounty was never suspected."³

For the 1926-1927 school year, George W. Marks, superintendent of the Board of Public Instruction of Volusia County, requested from state superintendent William S. Cawthon and J. H. Brinson, state agent for Negro education in Tallahassee, partial funding for the new school from the Rosenwald Fund. In all, for that fiscal year, the State of Florida requested from the Rosenwald Fund nearly twenty-five thousand dollars for African-American schools throughout the state, but only received one-half of its requests. As part of its standard policy, the Rosenwald Fund agreed to supply floor plans for each approved school, and eleven hundred dollars for each four-teacher community school, such as the building size requested for Orange City. After receiving confirmation of the eleven-hundred-dollar grant and "Floor Plans No. 400" from the Rosenwald Fund and the

²*DeLand Sun News*, 20 May 1945; *Daytona Beach News-Journal*, 7 April 1993; A. N. Marquis, comp., *Who's Who in America* (Chicago: Marquis Company, 1916), 658; A. N. Marquis, comp., *Who's Who in America* (Chicago: Marquis Company, 1926), 596-597; LaFleur, *Orange City*, 79.

³Marquis, 1916 *Who's Who in America*, 658; Marquis, 1926 *Who's Who in America*, 596-597; LaFleur, *Orange City*, 79, 126; *DeLand Sun News*, 20 May 1945.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 3

**ORANGE CITY COLORED SCHOOL
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

State of Florida, the local school board advertised the bid to construct the new school. Apparently, Frances Dickinson supplied part of the funding for the building.⁴

Based on the lowest bid, the board awarded the contract to Herman J. Nordman of DeLand. Nordman submitted two bids, one of eighty-six hundred dollars for a wood-frame building and another of ninety-two hundred dollars for a building executed in "stone tile," a masonry hollow-tile product finished with stucco. Satisfied with the cost and materials, the board selected Nordman's hollow-tile bid, stipulating that the contractor construct the school "according to plan as furnished by the Julius Rosenwald Fund...." The floor plans indicated that large banks of windows on opposing elevations of the building were "to face east or west only."⁵

Historical Significance

The school is historically linked to the development and expansion of the education system of Volusia County, Florida, and the Rosenwald Fund. The public school system of Volusia County dates to 1869, and the first public school in the county was built in New Smyrna Beach in 1872. But, few resources were allocated for public schools until the mid-1880s. In 1887, the system supported three hundred seventy-nine African-American pupils in nineteen schools, most of those one-room buildings. By 1915, the number of African-American students had increased to twenty-nine hundred supported by thirty-eight school buildings with forty-three classrooms. A decade later, consolidation of small rural schools into larger, centrally located facilities resulted in twenty-four buildings for forty-three hundred African-American students. Yet, despite the consolidation and construction of ever-larger schools, several relatively small public schools were built for Volusia County's African-American students during the 1920s. Four of those buildings, including the Orange City School, were assembled with funding provided by the Rosenwald Fund. By 1932, Volusia's twenty-eight hundred African-American public school students attended classes in twenty-one school buildings that contained one hundred three classrooms.⁶

⁴Minute Book 5, p. 561, Volusia County School Board, DeLand, FL.; J. H. Brinson and W. S. Cawthon to S. L. Smith, 31 March 1926, S. L. Smith to Supt. Cawthon, 7 June 1926, Julius Rosenwald Papers, Fisk University Archives, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee.

⁵Minute Book 5, p. 579, Volusia County School Board, DeLand, FL.; "Floor Plan No. 400, Four Teacher Community School," Rosenwald Fund Papers, Fisk University Archives; *DeLand Daily News*, 12 August 1926.

⁶Pleasant Daniel Gold, *History of Volusia County, Florida* (Daytona Beach: Daniel Pleasant Gold, 1927), 144-147; Albert J. Russell, *Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Florida for the Period Beginning January 1, 1887 and Ending December 31, 1887* (Tallahassee: State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1887), 18; William N. Sheats, *Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Florida for the Two Years Ending June 30, 1918* (Tallahassee: State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1918), 66, 114; William S. Cawthon, *Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Florida for the Two Years Ending June 30, 1926* (Tallahassee: State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1926), 228,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 4

**ORANGE CITY COLORED SCHOOL
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

Nordman, a native of Illinois, arrived in Volusia County in 1897 and worked for the Florida East Coast Railway, operating dredges to build the "Overseas Extension," and then helped dredge the mouth of the St. Johns River at Mayport. In 1911, he moved to California, where he started a construction business, and then returned to Florida, settling in DeLand in 1921. He opened a new construction business and planted citrus groves. His projects during the Florida Land Boom included the DeLand Elk's Club, Orange City's white school, St. Peter's Church Recreation Hall, and Vilsack Chevrolet Building. He also became associated with the developers of the DeLand Country Club, Lake Winnemissett, and Orange Crest subdivision. His first residential contract in Volusia County came in 1923; local tradition asserts that Nordman assembled the last gallows to hang a felon in Volusia County in 1926. In 1932, Nordman lost the election for Volusia County's tax collector, and died in 1933. Nordman completed the African-American school in Orange City in January 1927. It was one of his few school projects near the end of his career. Holding Nordman in compliance to his contract, the school board refused to accept the building until the contractor installed hinges on all the transoms and replaced the new, but defective blackboards. In February 1927, the school board accepted the building. In his biennial report regarding the Rosenwald Fund's support for school buildings in Florida, state superintendent William S. Cawthon indicated that eight schools had received approval or funding in the previous two years, including a "four-teacher building of best construction at Orange City, Volusia County."⁷

Teachers at the school between the mid-1920s and early-1950s included Marian L. Coleman, Eva King, Henry J. King, William A. King, Pauline Poole, Turie Thornton Small, T. E. Thornton, Rosa E. Williams, and Louis Young. William King had served as principal of the school in the mid-1920s, and maintained the position for several years after the completion of the new building. By the mid-1930s, T. E. Thornton, whose daughter, Turie Thornton Small, also briefly served as teacher and principal, had replaced him.⁸

Born in Jacksonville, Marian Young was educated at the city's public schools, then attended Edward Waters College and Bethune-Cookman College, where she received her bachelor's of science degree. Later studies carried her to the University of Wyoming and the New York University. In 1922, she arrived in Volusia County, and met and married Herman Coleman, a resident whose parents had settled in Orange City in the

273; William S. Cawthon, *Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Florida for the Two Years Ending June 30, 1934* (Tallahassee: State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1934), 278-279, 284.

⁷*DeLand Daily News*, 5 August, 10, 15 November 1926; *DeLand Sun News*, 22 May 1932, 11, 12 January 1933; Leo Nordman, informant, 1991; Minute Book 6, p. 57, Volusia County School Board; William S. Cawthon, *Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Florida for the Two Years Ending June 30, 1926* (Tallahassee: State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1926), 222-223.

⁸Minute Book 5, p. 491, Minute Book 6, p. 91, 195, 375, Minute Book 8, p. 245, 295, Minute Book 12, p. 149, 179, Minute Book 14, p. 92, 236, 363, Minute Book 15, p. 71-72, 206, 369, Volusia County School Board; R. L. Polk, *DeLand and Volusia County Directory* (Jacksonville: Polk Company, 1926), 408; R. L. Polk, *DeLand and Volusia County Directory* (Jacksonville: Polk Company, 1936), 226, 230; R. L. Polk, *DeLand and Volusia County Directory* (Jacksonville: Polk Company, 1941), 190; R. L. Polk, *DeLand and Volusia County Directory* (Jacksonville: Polk Company, 1944), 281.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 5

**ORANGE CITY COLORED SCHOOL
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

1880s. Coleman's family roots reflected a heritage of interracial marriages that included his white father, Edward, and his black mother, Ida Eleby Coleman. Herman and Marian were married in the 1920s, and she taught public school until 1964. About 1943, the school board appointed Marian as principal, a joint position she held in conjunction with teaching through the remainder of her career. Her pay during the 1930s, with a college education, amounted to seventy dollars per month; the appointment as principal brought another ten dollars each month. A member of Greater Union Baptist Church of DeLand, Marian Coleman lived with her husband, Herman, on Volusia Avenue in Orange City.⁹

One of the prominent students to attend Orange City Colored School during the historic period was Evelyn Wiggins Sharp. After attending elementary school in Orange City and then graduating from high school in DeLand, she earned a bachelor's degree from the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University in 1934, a master's degree from Atlanta University, and a Ph.D. from the New York University in 1958. She taught public school in Volusia County for several years, and in 1939 was appointed a supervisor of instruction. She held that position until 1960, when she was appointed to the U. S. State Department's Agency for International Development. As an adviser to the Iranian Ministry of Education, Sharp spent two years in Teheran, Iran, where she encouraged the raising of living standards, reading and writing, and increased agricultural production. After she returned, Sharp served on the Women's Advisory Board of Bethune-Cookman College, and in 1991 the Advisory Board of the DeLand Area Public Library established the Evelyn Wiggins Sharp Memorial Fund, which sponsors through donations the purchase of library materials and provides speakers for annual programs.¹⁰

Historically, the school taught students from the first grade through the eighth grade. Decreased attendance resulted in reduced class sizes, and compelled the elimination of the upper grades in the late-1930s. But, in the early-1950s, black schools closed in the nearby communities of Enterprise and Osteen, and the under utilized classrooms at Orange City were filled with those students. In the early-1960s, the building was renamed Marian L. Coleman Elementary School. About 1969, the black school was closed, and the students transported to schools in DeLand. In 1970, the Orange City Community Interaction Committee leased the building from the Volusia County School Board. For over a decade, the building served various functions, including a community center, recreation facility, and a church. Then, about 1984, the County of Volusia acquired the property and installed a head start program in the building, a function that it still serves.¹¹

The historic Orange City Colored School is a significant resource in west Volusia County. Derived from Masonry Vernacular influences, the building typifies the four-teacher community school developed in

⁹Polk, *1936 DeLand and Volusia County Directory*, 226; Polk, *1944 DeLand and Volusia County Directory*, 281; LaFleur, *Orange City*, 86-87; Minute Book 8, p. 295, Volusia County School Board.

¹⁰LaFleur, *Orange City*, 87; *Daytona Beach News-Journal*, 27 May 1962; John Riley and Nyland Leedell, *The History of Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University* (Gainesville: University of Florida Presses, 1963), 283.

¹¹LaFleur, *Orange City*, 39-41, 79.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 6

**ORANGE CITY COLORED SCHOOL
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

association with the Rosenwald Fund. The building represents an important achievement in the city's African-American community, which creatively garnered financial support from philanthropic, private, and public sources for a new school during the Florida Land Boom.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 1

**ORANGE CITY COLORED SCHOOL
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

Bibliography

Cawthon, William S. *Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Florida for the Two Years Ending June 30, 1926*. Tallahassee: State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1926.

_____. *Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Florida for the Two Years Ending June 30, 1928*. Tallahassee: State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1928.

_____. *Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Florida for the Two Years Ending June 30, 1934*. Tallahassee: State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1934.

Daytona Beach News-Journal, 7 April 1993, 27 May 1962.

DeLand Daily News, 5, 12, 14 August 1926, 10, 15 November 1926.

DeLand Sun News, 22 May 1932, 11, 12 January 1933, 20 May 1945.

Gold, Pleasant Daniel. *History of Volusia County, Florida*. Daytona Beach: Daniel Pleasant Gold, 1927.

LaFleur, Joan. ed. *Our Story of Orange City, Florida*. Orange City: Village Improvement Association, 2000.

Marquis, A. N. comp. *Who's Who in America*. Chicago: Marquis Company, 1916, 1926.

Nordman, Leo. Informant, 1991.

Rosenwald Fund Papers. Fisk University Archives. Fisk University. Nashville, Tennessee.

J. H. Brinson and W. S. Cawthon to S. L. Smith, 31 March 1926.

S. L. Smith to Supt. Cawthon, 7 June 1926.

Floor Plan No. 400, Four Teacher Community School.

Polk, R. L. *DeLand and Volusia County Directory*. Jacksonville: Polk Company, 1926, 1936, 1941, 1944.

Riley, John, and Neyland, Leedell. *The History of Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University*. Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1963.

Russell, Albert J. *Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Florida for the Period Beginning January 1, 1887 and Ending December 31, 1887*. Tallahassee: State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1918.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 2

**ORANGE CITY COLORED SCHOOL
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

Volusia County School Board. DeLand, Florida.
Minute Book 5, 6, 8, 12, 14, 15.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 1

**ORANGE CITY COLORED SCHOOL
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary encloses the south half of lot 5, block 29 Orange City. See attached scaled site plan.

Boundary Justification

The boundary contains only the south one-half of lot 5 of the above-reference legal description to avoid taking in a public park of recent construction and a parking lot that radiates north of the school. Volusia County owns the entire parcel; a chain link fence that divides the park from the school's playground serves as the north boundary line for the historic property. The boundary only takes in the building and adjacent school playground associated with the school.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number PHOTOS Page 1

**ORANGE CITY COLORED SCHOOL
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

List of Photographs

1. 200 East Blue Springs Avenue
2. Orange City (Volusia County), Florida
3. Sidney P. Johnston
4. 2002
5. Historian, DeLand, Florida
6. View showing front (north) façade and west elevation, camera facing southeast
7. Photograph number 1 of 13

Numbers 1-5 are the same for the remaining photographs:

6. View showing west and south elevations, camera facing northeast
7. Photograph number 2 of 13

6. View showing east and south elevations, camera facing northwest
7. Photograph number 3 of 13

6. View showing east elevation, camera facing west
7. Photograph number 4 of 13

6. View showing northeast entrance, camera facing southwest
7. Photograph number 5 of 13

6. View showing hallway and restroom in flat-roof extension, camera facing east
7. Photograph number 6 of 13

6. View showing lobby, adjacent administrative spaces, and kitchen, camera facing north
7. Photograph number 7 of 13

6. View showing lobby and adjacent classrooms, camera facing northwest
7. Photograph number 8 of 13

6. View showing northwest classroom, camera facing east
7. Photograph number 9 of 13

6. View showing northwest classroom, camera facing south
7. Photograph number 10 of 13

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number PHOTOS Page 2

**ORANGE CITY COLORED SCHOOL
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

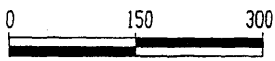
6. View showing southwest classroom, camera facing north
7. Photograph number 11 of 13

6. View showing playground, camera facing west
7. Photograph number 12 of 13

6. View showing front (north) facade, camera facing south
7. Photograph number 13 of 13

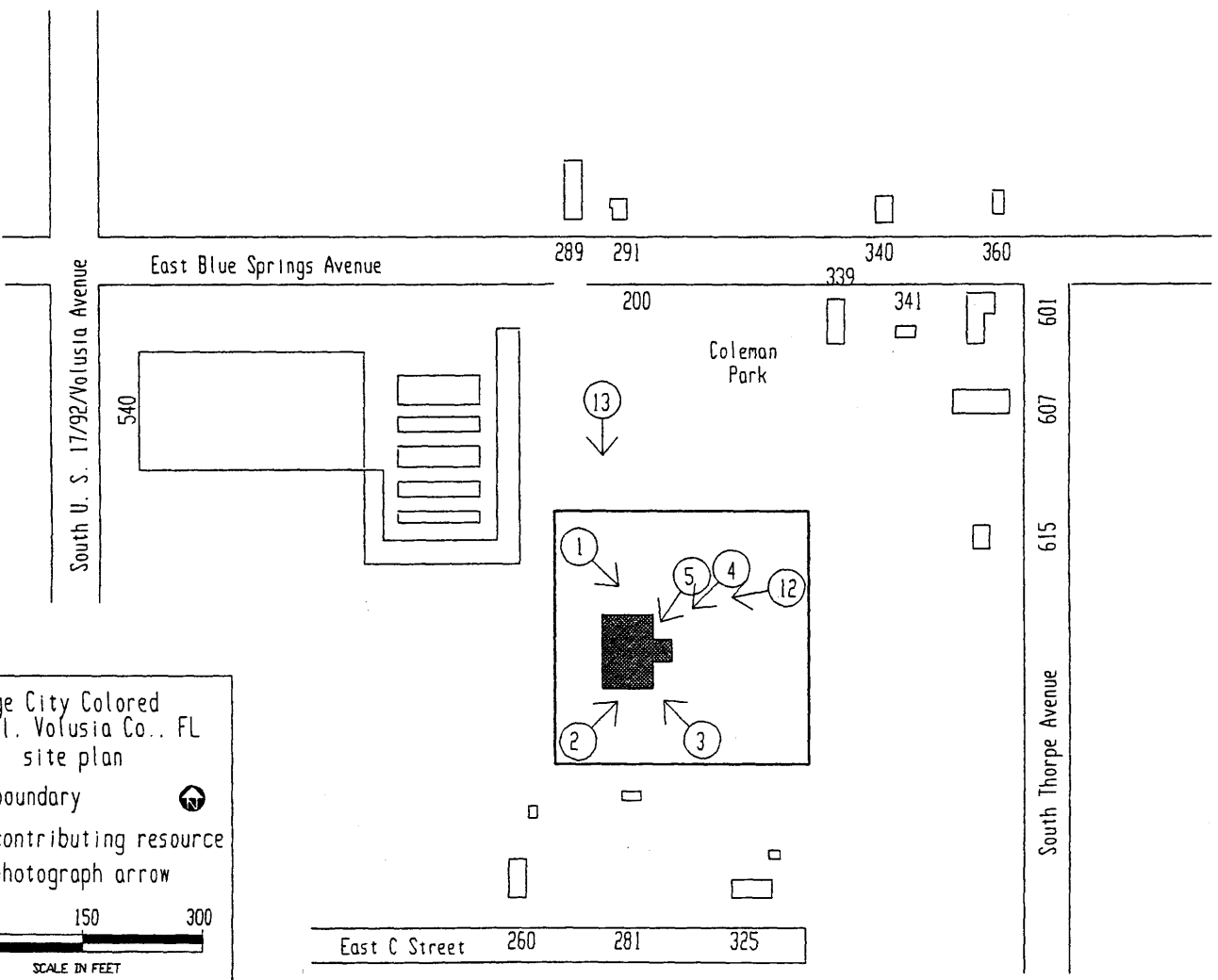
Orange City Colored School, Volusia Co., FL
site plan

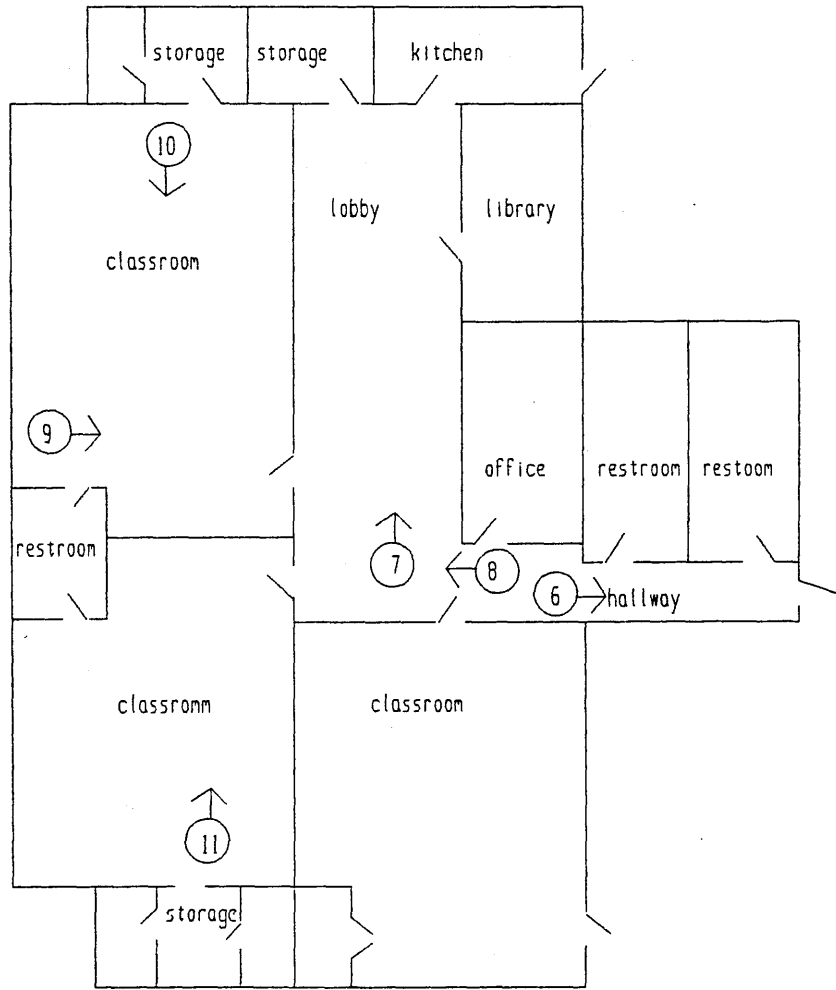
- boundary
- ▨ contributing resource
- photograph arrow



SCALE IN FEET

map prepared by Sidney Johnston

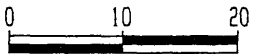




Orange City Colored
 School, Volusia Co., FL
 floor plan



○→ photograph arrow



SCALE IN FEET

map prepared by Sidney Johnston