

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

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 an 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 Young, S. Cornelia, Memorial Library

other names/site number Young, Cornelia, Memorial Library/ 8 Vo 1918

2. Location

street & number 302 Vermont Avenue N/A not for publication

city or town Daytona Beach N/A vicinity

state Florida code FL county Volusia code 127 zip code 32018

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.)

Suzanne P. Walker 5/15/92
Signature of certifying official/Title Deputy SHPO Date

Florida Department of State Division of Historical Resources
State of 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.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Arlene Byers

**Entered in the
National Register**

Date of Action

6/25/92

S. Cornelia Young Memorial Library
Name of Property

Volusia Co., FL
County and State

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)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Education/Library

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Education/Library

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals: Mission/
Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stuccoed concrete

walls Stucco

roof Asphalt

other Ceramic tile

Wood

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 through G with checkboxes and descriptions.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education

Architecture

Period of Significance

1916-1930

Significant Dates

1916

1930

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Fuquay, D.F. (1916)

Griffin, Harry M. (1930)/Pratt, Jesse L.

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, landmark, survey, engineering.

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

S. Cornelia Young Memorial Library
Name of Property

Volusia Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	1	7
---	---	---

4	9	9	0	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	2	3	2	1	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

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 Paul L. Weaver/ Barbara E. Mattick, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date May 1992

street & number R.A. Gray Bldg., 500 S. Bronough St. telephone (904) 487-2333

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 City of Daytona Beach

street & number Post Office Box 2451 telephone (904) 252-6461

city or town Daytona Beach state Florida zip code 32115-2451

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 to amend existing 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 ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1 S. Cornelia Young Memorial Library, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL**SUMMARY**

The S. Cornelia Young Memorial Library, located at 302 Vermont Avenue in Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida, was constructed in 1916 and expanded with an addition in 1930. The library is a one story building with a relatively small two story addition on the rear. The building, which rests on a continuous stuccoed concrete foundation, has an irregular ground plan, gabled roofs, and a smooth stucco exterior. It features arched windows, curvilinear gable ends, a loggia, patio or courtyard, exposed interior rafters, spindled grills at some windows and doors, niches, and other decorative detailing embodying the Mission Style. The interior contains reading rooms, stack areas, and an office. Although some original detailing has been removed and the original entrance has been partially enclosed, the building retains the overall integrity of its original 1916/1930 design.

SETTING

The S. Cornelia Young Library occupies a prominent corner lot at the intersection of Vermont Avenue and Peninsula Drive, the latter being one of the principal traffic arteries in Daytona Beach. Located in the Marshall Park Subdivision, platted in 1912, the library is surrounded by residential buildings containing a mixture of historic and non-historic private residences and small apartments.

The building is oriented toward the intersection of Vermont Avenue and Peninsula Drive. It is set back from the property lines on the street sides, and the rear of the building is very close to the rear (south) property line. A formally designed patio/courtyard with a fountain is located on the east side of the building, abutting the adjacent property line. The property is landscaped with palms, small trees, and various kinds of shrubbery. The set back and height of the library are in keeping with the pedestrian scale and residential character of the surrounding buildings.

Some changes have occurred to the setting of the library since it was completed in 1930. A contemporary commercial strip along Broadway, one block to the north, has exerted some developmental pressure on the residential area

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2 S. Cornelia Young Memorial Library, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL

surrounding the library. Many former private residences have been subdivided and converted to rental property. The traffic along Peninsula Drive has also increased substantially since World War II, the result of rapid population growth and intensive real estate development.

EXTERIOR

The Young Library has an irregular ground plan and rests on a continuous concrete block foundation. Its structural system is concrete block and the exterior is finished with smooth stucco. The roof is covered with red composition shingles and features wide eaves with multiple, curvilinear, Mission Style gable ends, and one interior chimney.

The library was constructed in two distinct, but well integrated, phases. The original building, completed in 1916 as a roughly square structure with curvilinear parapets, constitutes the western part of the present building (Photos 1, 2, & 3). The original entrance projected diagonally from the northwest corner of the building, toward the intersection of Vermont Avenue and Peninsular Drive, creating a clipped corner (Photo 1). The entrance, now enclosed, contained many elements of the Mission Style, including niches, a round arched opening, and a curvilinear gable over the entrance (Photo 2).

The 1930 addition to the east of the 1916 building employed the same style and types of materials as those used in the original building. The addition is defined by a loggia main facade, the north elevation facing Vermont Avenue. A curved gable parapet is located at the east end of the elevation (Photo 4). An irregularly shaped, walled patio is located on the east end of the building. Elements of Mission Style architecture in the patio include a stucco garden wall, a fountain, and decorative Mexican tile wall finishes and detailing (Photo 5). A round, one story tower is located on the rear (south) elevation. To the west of the tower is a two story, rectangular stack area (Photo 6). It is not noticeable from the primary vantage points.

The fenestration of the building is irregular. It is composed of six groups of tripartite, 6/1, sash windows with elliptically shaped, three-light transoms. Single 6/1 sash

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3 S. Cornelia Young Memorial Library, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL

windows flank two French door with transom entrances in the loggia on the main elevation (Photo 7). Single doors with spindled grills and fanlights flank a tripartite window in which the sash portions have been enclosed on the east elevation. The doors provide direct access from the library to the patio (Photo 8). Three additional single, 6/1, sash windows are located on the south elevation near the patio.

INTERIOR

After the completion of the 1930 addition, the major spaces included an entrance corridor, a stack area and children's reading room in the original portion; and an adult reading room, board room, and work area in the addition (Photos 9 & 10). The flooring of the original portion of the building is pine, and that of the addition is linoleum. The original wall and ceiling finishes throughout are plaster over lathe. Both floor and ceiling finishes remain intact, although much of the floor is now covered with carpeting. Interior Mission Style elements include Mexican decorative tile (Photo 11), exposed beams (Photo 12), a decorative plaster cornice (Photo 13), simple wooden brackets, and spindled grills on interior doors (Photo 14). Plaster ceiling rosettes, a floor medallion, and a random-coursed coquina fireplace (Photo 15) are additional decorative features.

ALTERATIONS

The overall integrity of the building is very good. The massing of the 1916/1930 building has not been changed other than the addition of a two-story book stack area. A stack area west of the round tower was included in the 1930 plans, but this part of the building was not constructed until 1960. The original barrel tile roof has been removed and replaced by a composition shingle which approximates the color of the original tile. The original roof form, however, and the exterior finishes, windows, and most doors remain intact. A wrought iron gate has been removed from the patio.

In 1960, the interior of the original entrance was converted into office space. The original entrance was enclosed according to a design by Daytona Beach architect Carl Gerken, an associate of Harry Griffin, who was the

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 **Page** 4 S. Cornelia Young Memorial Library, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL

architect of the 1930 addition. The enclosure was well integrated with the remainder of the building through its material and window design. The niches, gable, and arched opening were all preserved during the course of the alteration.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1 S. Cornelia Young Memorial Library, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL**SUMMARY**

The S. Cornelia Young Memorial Library, built in 1916 and expanded in 1930, is significant under **Criterion A** in the area of **Education** as the oldest library in Daytona Beach. It was constructed in direct response to the greatly increased demand for educational facilities and leisure activities created by the influx of visitors and permanent and seasonal residents who arrived at Daytona Beach during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It is significant under **Criterion C** because it is an early example of the use of the Mission Style in Daytona Beach and because of its association with architects Dana F. Fuquay and Harry M. Griffin.

HISTORIC CONTEXTDaytona Beach and Volusia County

The settlement of Daytona Beach began in 1870 when Mathias Day, an inventor from Mansfield, Ohio, purchased a large tract of land on the west side of the Halifax River and had it subdivided for a community to be known as Daytona. The area was fairly inaccessible, however, and remained isolated until the first rail line entered Daytona in December 1886.

In 1885 and 1887, Charles Ballough and Charles Brush purchased two major tracts of undeveloped land east of Daytona on the peninsula which lay between the Halifax River and the Atlantic Ocean. In 1889, Henry Flagler, one of Florida's most significant 19th century developers, purchased Daytona's original railroad line, changed it to a standard gauge, and offered improved passenger service. Flagler's line remained the principal access to Daytona until several decades later when the coastal highway was completed.

Because of the ever-improving system of transportation, the 1890s were the peninsula's first significant years of development. The first bridges across the Halifax River to the peninsula were built between 1887 and 1901. They provided greater access to the peninsula, which in turn promoted rapid settlement of the area. A resort community with hotels and a pier was established there. In 1892,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2 S. Cornelia Young Memorial Library, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL

Ballough formed a partnership with C.C. Post; the partners subsequently subdivided the land on the peninsula. The streets they had laid out were later extended and ultimately became the major north/south transportation arteries on the peninsula: today's Grandview, Atlantic, and Wild Olive Avenues and Halifax and Peninsula Drives.

Daytona and the other beach communities became popular destinations for tourists and seasonal residents, among whom were prominent northern industrialists. Those who were wealthy enough began looking upon the Halifax country as a potential winter home. Visitors to Daytona were attracted by the white, sandy beaches and balmy winter climate, but they also sought the amenities of well established communities.

Toward this end, Charles F. Burgman, Thomas Davis, and William Baggett formed the Peninsula Improvement Association in 1901. The Association was closely connected with the town government and provided direction for community projects. Among the first projects undertaken by the group were the paving of Ocean Avenue, the main thoroughfare in what is Seabreeze today, and the building of an opera house on Ocean Boulevard.

Unlike the mainland, which was largely subdivided by a single person and promoted as a single community, the peninsula's various subdivisions were the result of haphazard development. This created confusion in allegiances among its settlers. By 1897, there were basically two clusters of settlement on the peninsula: the northern cluster was based in the East Daytona area along what is now Seabreeze Avenue, and the southern group was focused in the Memento and Seabreeze subdivisions along present day Main Street. In 1901 the northern community was incorporated as the town of Seabreeze, and in 1905 the southern community was incorporated as the town of Daytona Beach.

In the latter part of the 1910s, however, the three municipalities of Daytona, Daytona Beach, and Seabreeze began to take steps toward consolidation. In addition to their proximity to each other, the communities shared an economy based on tourism. The business leaders within the three towns that first realized the benefit of concerted

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 3 S. Cornelia Young Memorial Library, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL

action, and formed the Triple Cities Chamber of Commerce to avoid duplication of efforts in promoting the area. By 1920, the Chamber could point to a number of impressive attractions designed to accommodate prospective tourists. There were forty-seven hotels and boarding houses located within the Triple Cities, a number of clubs and fraternal organizations, churches from each of the major religious denominations, an expanding school system, and several solidly established banks. A library was among the local amenities which the chamber promoted.

Another attraction was the wide beaches east of the city which offered a splendid facility for the new sport of automobile racing. The first race in the area was held in 1902 at Ormond, a community just to the north. That same year, the auto appeared in Daytona. The main impact of the automobile in Daytona, however, resulted from the changes the machine exerted on the tourist industry, especially after 1920.

Daytona counted over 6,000 inhabitants in 1920 and confidence ran high amid the beginnings of a statewide real estate boom. The Florida land boom appeared more active on the mainland than on the peninsula. In 1926, Daytona on the mainland merged with the two peninsula municipalities to form Daytona Beach. In the same year, the speculative real estate bubble burst and a pall of economic depression settled upon Florida, some three years before it fell on the rest of the country.

The experience of Daytona Beach during the Depression decade differed little from that of other parts of the country, but the city began its crawl out of the economic depths a little earlier than most. The changing patterns of Florida tourism played an important role. More tourists were taking to the highway as America's love affair with the automobile continued to blossom. The major east coast highway, U.S. 1, was completed in the early 1930s, and it offered people along the populous east coast a direct route into Daytona Beach.

After World War II Daytona Beach experienced increasing numbers of automobiles brought into the city via the ever-expanding interstate highway system, suburban sprawl, the gradual erosion of the central commercial sector, and strip

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4 S. Cornelia Young Memorial Library, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL

development along major state highways. As a result, few parts of the city preserve their original integrity.

Libraries

Construction of public libraries was an important national movement during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Andrew Carnegie, other philanthropists, and civic organizations were the driving force behind the movement. Volusia County, with its concentration of wealthy, primarily seasonal residents, provides two other noteworthy libraries associated with the movement. These are the Connor Library (1903) in the New Smyrna Beach Historic District (NR 1990) and the Anderson-Price Memorial Library (1916, NR 1984) in Ormond Beach.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

In the early 1900s, many permanent and seasonal residents in the Daytona area began to desire a public library. In 1911, a group of nine Daytona Beach women formed the Daytona Beach Library Club. Daytona Beach was then a separate community on the peninsular side of the Halifax River. The founders of the club began raising funds, soliciting books, and offering membership for a nominal fee. Initially, they housed the collection in their homes and later for two years, at a bicycle shop on Main Street. Because of the growth of the collection and inadequacy of facilities, the founders sought a permanent location. They purchased a lot on Peninsula Drive north of Main Street across from Pinewood Cemetery. They solicited funds, materials, and labor which were used to construct a one-room frame building.

Captain Charles A. Young, a wealthy winter resident of the Daytona area, became interested in the efforts of the Daytona Beach Library Club. Young was born in 1836 at Stade, Hanover, Germany, and as a young adult, became captain of a clipper ship. In the course of his travels, he arrived in Connecticut, where he met and married S. Cornelia Sheldon. Her father owned and operated the Sheldon House Hotel at the small town of Pines Orchard.

Captain Young left the sea and subsequently enlisted in a Connecticut Volunteer Regiment. While serving in the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5 S. Cornelia Young Memorial Library, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL

Civil War, he was captured and held captive at Libby Prison in Richmond, Virginia. After the war, he moved to the seaside resort of Asbury Park, New Jersey, where he operated a large hotel known as the Belvedere, and accumulated considerable wealth.

During the course of one of his winter visits to Daytona, Young became interested in building a permanent library for the community. He met with the directors of the Daytona Beach Library Club and city officials and offered to finance construction of a library if the city would agree to maintain it. The library, designed by local architect D.F. Fuquay, was subsequently constructed at the corner of Peninsula Drive and Vermont Avenue a cost of \$10,000. Young also paid for the services of a librarian from Jacksonville to train the first local librarian.

On February 6, 1917, Young officially presented the building to Daytona Beach Mayor John S. Barbe. The building was dedicated in memory of his recently deceased wife, S. Cornelia Young. Covenants in the deed stipulated that the building must serve in perpetuity as a library, or that the property would revert to Captain Young or his heirs. The library board then sold their old lot and library building and invested the equity gained after satisfying the mortgage.

Several years later, Young offered to finance construction of an addition on the east side of the existing building. He included a provision in his will for this purpose, and upon his death he left a bequest of \$15,000. His heirs contested the will. Litigation lasted from 1924 until 1930, when the court upheld the donation to the library. By 1930, through accrued interest, the bequest had grown to more than \$21,000.

Upon receipt of Captain Young's bequest, the city proceeded with the construction of the addition. Harry Griffin was selected as architect and Jesse L. Pratt as contractor. The addition continued the overall design and detailing of the original building. It housed a reading room and board room. A patio with a fountain and a designed landscape were also added at that time.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6 S. Cornelia Young Memorial Library, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL

In 1979, the construction of a new library on City Island threatened county funding for the S. Cornelia Young Library. Because of strong community support and the stipulation attached to Young's bequest, the Board of County Commissioners was persuaded to continue funding the operation of the library. Volusia County has provided staffing, books, and other media for its patrons. Since its construction in 1916, therefore, the S. Cornelia Young Memorial Library has been an important educational institution in Daytona Beach.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Mission Style

The Mission Style was popular throughout the United States from 1885-1930. The roots of the style and other Mediterranean influenced architecture in Florida can be traced to the Spanish Colonial Revival and Moorish Revival hotels in St. Augustine which were developed by Henry Flagler and others during the 1880s. Subsequently, architecture whose models came from Spain, Spanish America, Italy, and North Africa was popularized by a series of expositions during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The California Building at the World Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, and the Electric Tower at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo in 1900 introduced two variations of Mediterranean influenced architecture. One was the Mission Style and the other was the Spanish Colonial Revival. Mediterranean influenced styles were also popularized during the Panama-California International Exposition at San Diego in 1915, and by the 1920s had swept California, Florida, and other sunbelt states.

The Mission Style, as a variation of the Spanish Colonial Revival Style, incorporated stuccoed walls and tile roofs. The Mission Style, however, was generally simpler in form, revealing comparatively little sculptural ornamentation. Curvilinear parapets, its most distinctive feature, were more pronounced and round arches were more common.

In Florida, Spanish Colonial Revival and Mission Styles were among the most dominant architectural influences during

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 7 S. Cornelia Young Memorial Library, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL

the 1920s, and continued to be built into the 1930s. Spanish architecture was adapted for a variety of building types, ranging from grandiose tourist hotels, to two room residences, to single-use facilities such as libraries. It was so popular that many commercial and residential buildings were renovated in the 1920s to reflect the style.

D. F. Fuquay

Dana F. Fuquay was one of the first professional architects in Daytona Beach. He was born near St. Augustine, Florida, on August 5, 1881, the son of John M. and Mary Weeks Fuquay. He attended the public schools of Daytona and Seabreeze. He later took a correspondence course in architecture from the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pennsylvania. At age fourteen he became a carpenter's apprentice and worked as a carpenter in Daytona, Texas, New Mexico, and Mexico. In 1905, he returned to Daytona Beach, where he worked as an architect and builder. In 1914, he organized the firm of Fuquay and Gheen, which was incorporated in 1921. Both Fuquay and his partner were board certified architects. The firm was responsible for the design and construction of a number of government buildings at Key West, schools at Palatka, and a number of buildings at the University of Florida in Gainesville.

Fuquay was also a well known developer in Flagler and Volusia Counties in partnership with David Sholtz, who was later governor of the state, and others. In 1914, he began the D.F. Fuquay Addition in Daytona Beach, where more than sixty houses were built. In 1922 he initiated a project to build an ocean highway from Matanzas Inlet to Ormond Beach. In 1923, the state legislature authorized the creation of the Ocean Shore Improvement District, and issued \$450,000 in state bonds. The Ocean Shore Highway was completed in 1927, and is now U.S. A1A. He completed the Flagler Beach Hotel in 1925.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 8 S. Cornelia Young Memorial Library, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL

Harry Milton Griffin

One of the architects most closely associated with Spanish influenced architecture in Volusia County during the 1920s was Harry Griffin. Griffin was born March 25, 1890 at Connersville, Indiana. He took a design course at Herron Art Institute in Indianapolis and studied architecture for two and a half years at the University of Illinois. He set up a practice in 1912 at the age of 22 in his home town of Connersville. During his early career, Griffin specialized in public schools, designing fifty-five such buildings between 1912 and 1925. He also designed the Lexington Automobile Assembly Plant.

In 1925, Griffin vacationed in Daytona Beach, Florida, and decided to stay. He attended a meeting of the Volusia County School Board on a proposed school. The school board was so impressed with his knowledge that they awarded him the commission for Mainland High School. Although he originally intended to return to Indiana after completing the project, he decided to stay in Daytona Beach, and remained in practice there for the next thirty-four years, designing a wide variety of types of buildings.

Griffin was responsible for the design of buildings throughout Volusia County and nearby areas of the state. His work was concentrated in Daytona Beach, where he designed the post office, the Christian Science Church, the Peninsula Women's Club, the News-Journal Building, the Tourist Church, Tides Apartments, Sears Roebuck Store, Campbell Street School, and the First Atlantic Bank. In 1934, he designed the interior for the Woman's Club of New Smyrna Beach (NR 1989). The 1924 building had never been completed on the interior, and when a fire damaged the building in 1934, Griffin was hired to design the interior. He also designed naval buildings at Daytona Beach, DeLand, and St. Augustine during World War II, a number of schools in Brevard County, the Palmetto Park Housing Project, the Putnam County Memorial Hospital in Palatka, and a number of additions to the Halifax District Hospital. Griffin also designed a number of buildings at the Florida State Hospital at Chattahoochee and fourteen buildings and the remodeling of the hospital at the Sunland Training Center at Gainesville. During the 1950s, he designed the black high

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 9 S. Cornelia Young Memorial Library, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL

school in New Smyrna Beach, the original buildings at Daytona Beach Junior College, the men's dormitories at Stetson University, and the women's dormitories at Bethune-Cookman College. In 1953, after taking William Gomon as a partner, the firm designed the First Presbyterian Church, the First Baptist Church, the Municipal Airport Building, and the Medical Arts Building in Daytona Beach.

Harry Griffin was a leader in the profession of architecture in both Florida and Indiana. He was president of the Indiana Society of Architects in 1924, a member of the Florida State Board of Architects from 1934-1939; President of the State Board in 1940; President of the Daytona Beach Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in 1947, and afterwards Vice-President. By the 1950s, Griffin's firm employed sixty-eight people, and he was recognized as the leading architect in Volusia County and one of the most prominent in the state. Griffin retired in the late 1950s and died in 1979.

Jesse L. Pratt, Contractor

Jesse L. Pratt was the contractor for the 1930 addition to the S. Cornelia Young Library. Pratt built six churches and twelve schools in Volusia County, including the Daytona Beach Community Church and Mainland High School. He was also responsible for a four million dollar project at Drew Air Base in Tampa during World War II.

Architectural Significance

The S. Cornelia Young Library has architectural significance for its design and its association with two prominent architects. It is one of the earliest examples of the Mission Style in Daytona Beach. The style is expressed on the exterior through the use of curvilinear parapets; the formal, walled patio with tiled fountain; and arcaded entry; niches; and arched windows. On the interior, the style is represented by decorative cornices, stuccoed walls, and exposed rafters. Some of the features of the 1930 addition designed by Harry Griffin, particularly the interior rafter beams and coquina fireplace are similar to features found in the Woman's Club of New Smyrna Beach (NR 1989), which he remodelled in 1934.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 1 S. Cornelia Young Memorial Library, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books and Articles

- Clegg, John A. The History of Flagler County. Bunnell,
1976.
- Cutler, Harry G. History of Florida, Past and Present,
Historical and Biographical. Chicago, 1923.
- Dovell, Junius. Florida: Historic, Dramatic, Contemporary.
New York, 1952.
- Gebhard, David, "The Spanish Colonial Revival of Southern
California (1895-1930)," Journal of the Society of
Architectural Historians , Vol. 25 (1967): 131.
- Gold, Pleasant Daniel. History of Volusia County. DeLand,
1927.
- Hebel, Ianthe Bond, ed. Centennial History of Volusia
County, 1854-1954. Daytona Beach, 1955.
- Nolan, David. Fifty Feet in Paradise: The Booming of
Florida. New York, 1984.
- Schene, Michael. Hopes, Dreams, and Promises. Daytona
Beach, 1976.
- Tebeau, Charlton. A History of Florida. Coral Gables,
1971.

Newspapers

- New Smyrna Daily News, August 24, 1925; September 10-15,
1925; and October 31, 1925.
- News-Journal (Daytona Beach), September 21, 1956; April 5,
1959.
- The Observer (Daytona Beach), January 4, 1936; June 9, 1936;
October 17, 1936

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 2 S. Cornelia Young Memorial Library, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL

Unpublished Materials

Becker, C. Young to Harley L. Freeman. Correspondence on file, S. Cornelia Young Library, May 15, 1972.

Booth, Fred, "Early Days in Daytona Beach, Florida: How a City was Founded," n.d., on file at Daytona Beach Public Library

City of Daytona Beach. Ordinances and Minutes.

Hodgman, Carrie E. to Ianthe Bond Hebel, Correspondence, 1941, on file at the Halifax Historical Society, Daytona Beach.

Pepper, J.L., "Daytona, Daytona Beach, and Seabreeze, Florida, the Land of Happiness," St. Augustine, Florida, 1920.

S. Cornelia Young Library. Vertical Files.

S. Cornelia Young Library. Minutes of the Board of Directors.

"Seabreeze, Seabreeze," Typed manuscript, Daytona Beach History File, Halifax Historical Society.

Works Progress Administration, "Interview with Mrs. William Jackson," May 10, 1939.

Young, S. Cornelia to Mrs. Graham. Correspondence on file, S. Cornelia Young Library, April 4, 1961.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs 1 S. Cornelia Young Memorial Library, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL

Section number _____ Page _____

-
- 1 1) S. Cornelia Young Memorial Library, 302 Vermont Avenue
2) Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida
3) Paul Weaver
4) August 1991
5) Historic Property Associates, St. Augustine, FL
6) Former main entrance as viewed from corner of Peninsula Drive and Vermont Avenue; camera facing SE
7) Photo 1 of 15

Items 1-5 are the same for the remaining photographs.

- 2 6) Detail of former main entrance; camera facing SE
7) Photo 2 of 15
- 3 6) N gable, 1916 portion of building; camera facing S
7) Photo 3 of 15
- 4 6) N elevation showing loggia of 1930 addition; camera facing E
7) Photo 4 of 15
- 5 6) Patio showing fountain; camera facing S
7) Photo 5 of 15
- 6 6) S elevation; camera facing NW
7) Photo 6 of 15
- 7 6) N elevation, 1930 addition; camera facing S
7) Photo 7 of 15
- 8 6) E elevation, 1930 addition; camera facing NW
7) Photo 8 of 15
- 9 6) Interior of 1916 part of building; camera facing W
7) Photo 9 of 15
- 10 6) Main reading room, showing exposed interior rafters, 1930 addition; camera facing E
7) Photo 10 of 15

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs _____ 2 _____ S. Cornelia Young Memorial Library, Daytona Beach,
Section number _____ Page _____ Volusia Co., FL

- 11 6) Mexican tile wainscoting, 1916 part of building;
camera facing NW
7) Photo 11 of 15
- 12 6) Detail of exposed interior rafters
7) Photo 12 of 15
- 13 6) Detail of painted, cast plaster cornice
7) Photo 13 of 15
- 14 6) Detail of spindled grill on original doorway, 1916
portion of building
7) Photo 14 of 15
- 15 6) Coquina fire place in 1916 part of building
7) Photo 15 of 15

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

NATIONAL
REGISTER

Section number 10 Page 1 S. Cornelia Young Memorial Library, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL




VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

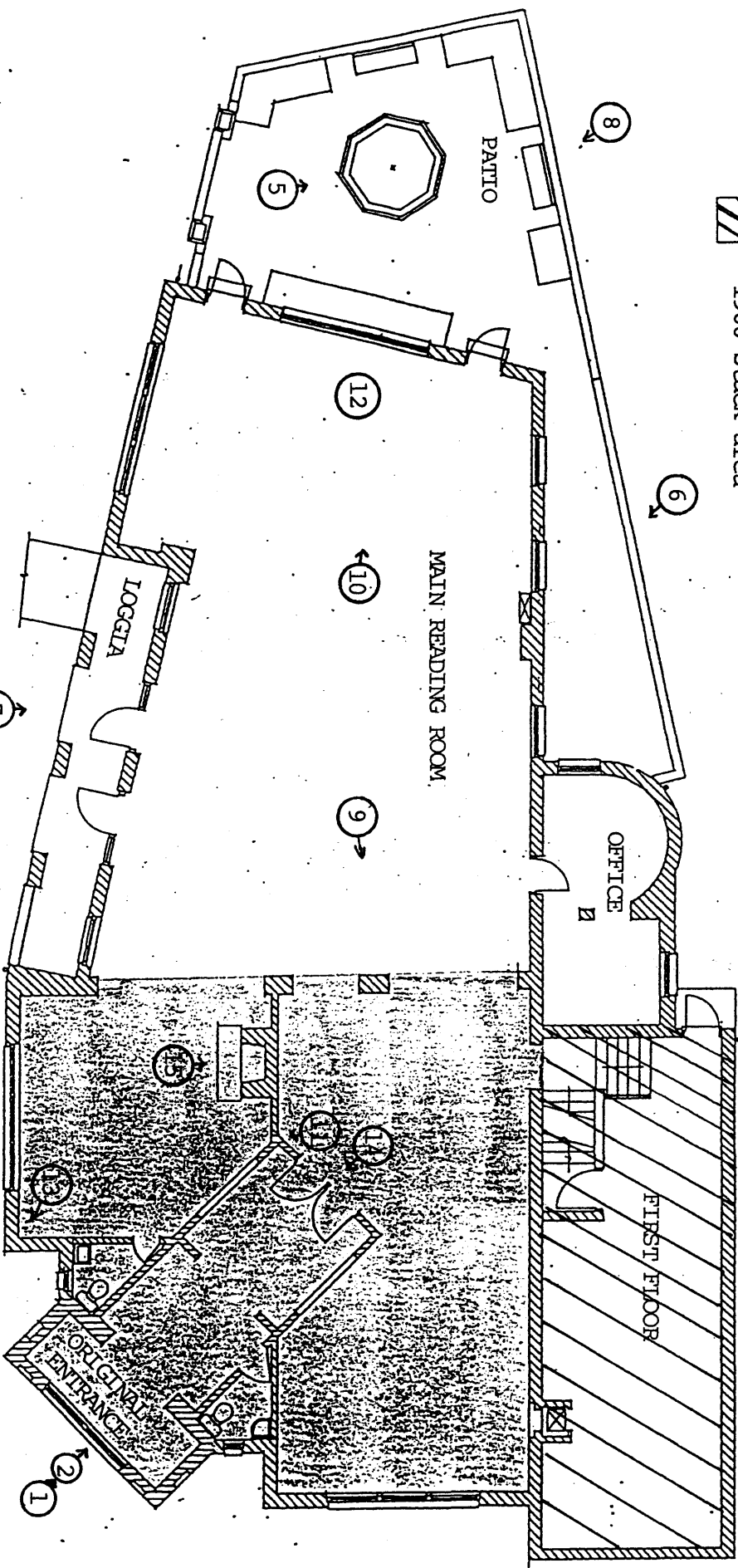
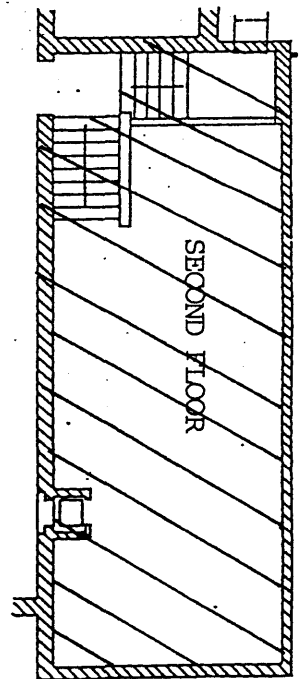
Lot 1, Block 2, Marshall Park Subdivision, recorded in Map Book 4, page 121, Public Record of Volusia County, Florida; said lot being located at the southeast corner of Vermont Avenue and Peninsula Drive, fronting 146.3 feet on Vermont Avenue and 107.25 feet on Peninsula Drive.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the city lot which has historically been associated with the property.

S. CORNELIA YOUNG MEMORIAL LIBRARY
 302 Vermont Avenue
 Daytona Beach, Volusia Co., FL

-  1916 part of building
-  1930 addition
-  1960 stack area



1 Photograph # and camera direction

FLOOR PLAN - EXISTING CONDITIONS


1/4" = 12'

N

1" = approx. 12'

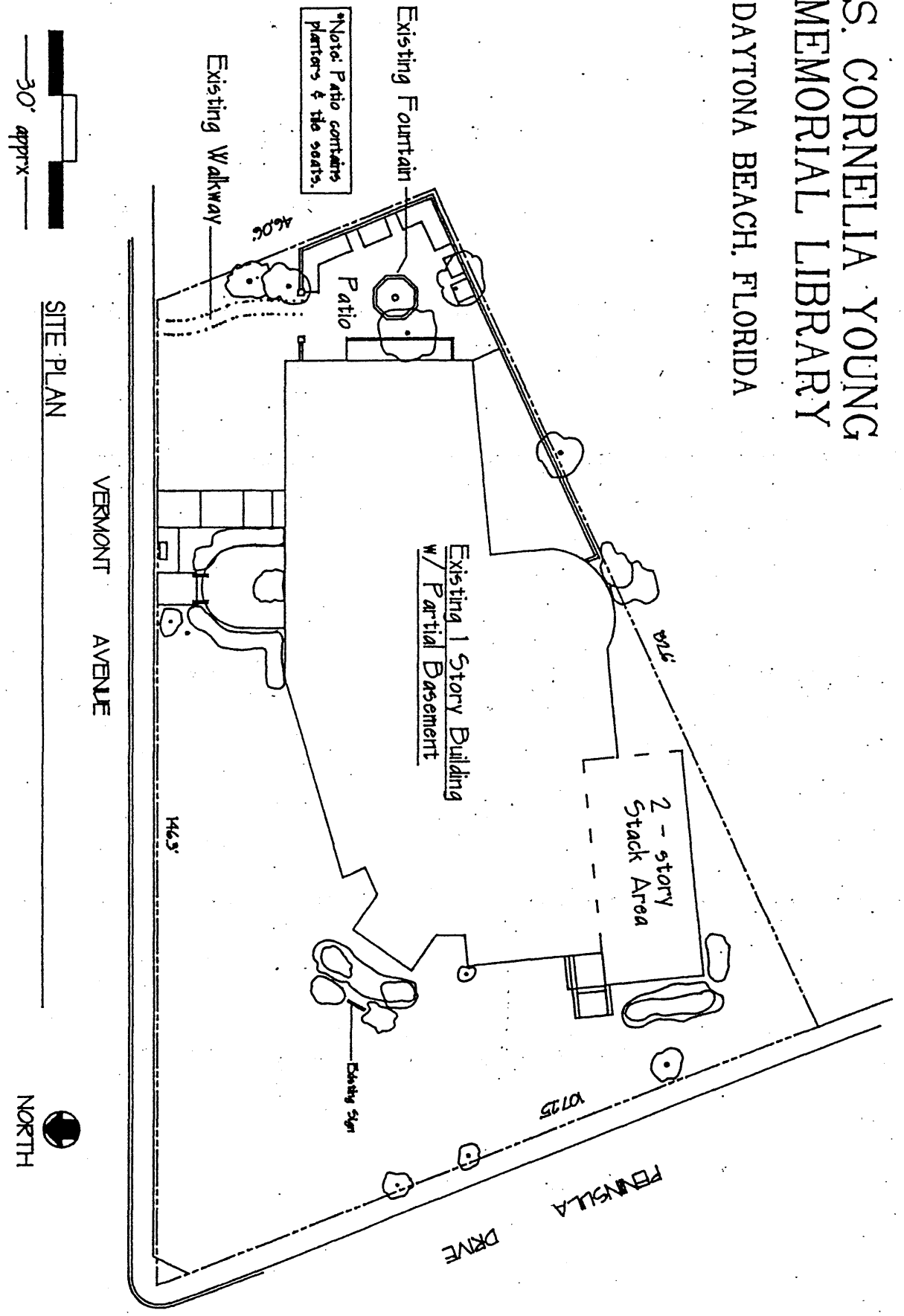
PROJECT NO.	REVISIONS
DATE	
DRAWN BY:	
CHECKED BY:	

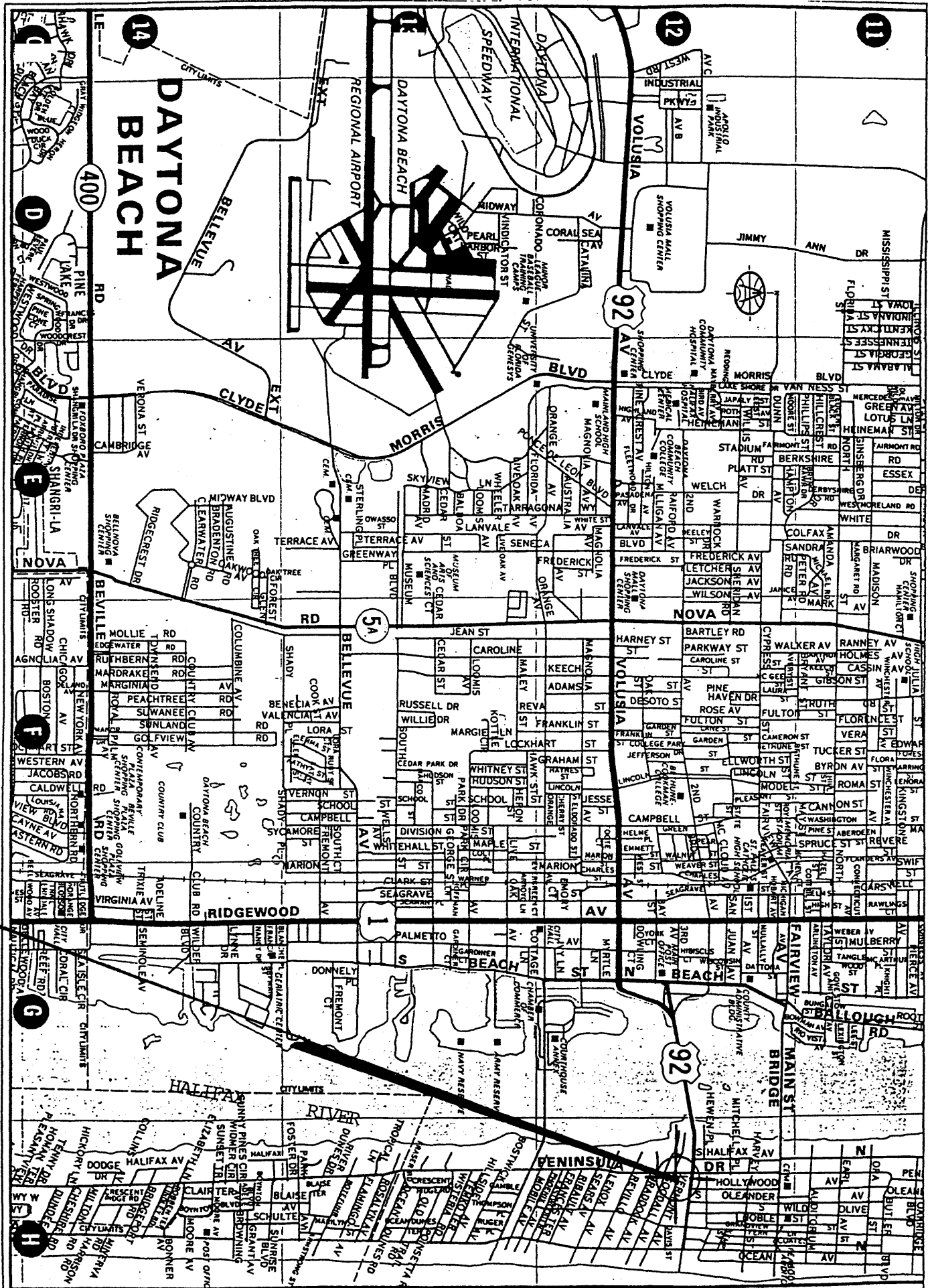
RESTORATION & RENOVATION
 S. CORNELIA YOUNG MEMORIAL LIBRARY
 DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA



BURKE, BALES & MILLS ASSOCIATES, INC.
 ARCHITECTURE • PLANNING • INTERIOR DESIGN
 771 N. Orange Ave., Suite 650 Orlando, FL 32801
 (407) 422-4747

S. CORNELIA YOUNG MEMORIAL LIBRARY DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA





S. CORNELIA YOUNG MEMORIAL LIBRARY
 302 Vermont Avenue