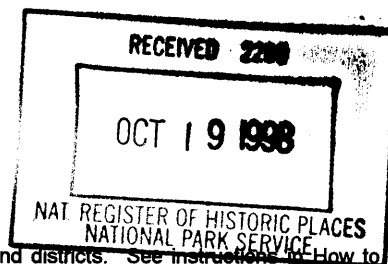


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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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 SOUTH PENINSULA HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Various N/A not for publication

city or town Daytona Beach N/A vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Volusia code 127 zip code 32115

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.)

Judith L. Pettiford, DSHPO, 10-16-98
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) _____

Edson B. Beall 11.19.98
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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	
811	322	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
811	322	total

Name of related multiple property listings

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

Historic Architectural Resources of Daytona Beach

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
- DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwelling
- DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure
- SOCIAL/Clubhouse
- EDUCATION/Library
- HEALTH CARE/ Hospital

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
- DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
- DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure
- SOCIAL/Clubhouse
- EDUCATION/Library

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

See continuation sheet.

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Brick
- walls Wood
- Stucco
- roof Asphalt
- other Terra-cotta

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)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c. 1885-1947

Significant Dates

1887

1905

1926

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Arch: Various

Blder: Various

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

#

SOUTH PENINSULA HISTORIC DISTRICT
Name of Property

Volusia Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 225 apprx.

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	7	4	9	8	5	4	0	3	2	3	2	2	0	0
	Zone		Easting						Northing						
2	1	7	4	9	8	5	4	0	3	2	3	2	2	6	0

3	1	7	5	0	0	4	4	0	3	2	3	0	4	8	0
	Zone		Easting						Northing						
4	1	7	4	9	9	5	0	0	3	2	3	0	4	8	0

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 Steve Olausen, Historic Property Associates/Carl Shiver, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date September 1998

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

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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.

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National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1

SOUTH PENINSULA HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY

The South Peninsula Historic District is a mainly residential area of the city of Daytona Beach that encompasses approximately 225 acres of land south of International Speedway Boulevard (U.S. Highway 92) on the peninsula side of the city, which is separated from the mainland by the Halifax River. The district contains a variety of buildings constructed between 1886 and 1947, including single and multi-family dwellings, several commercial buildings, two clubhouses, a hotel, and a library. Of the 1,134 buildings found in the district, 812 buildings contribute to the historic character of the district. This includes 550 primary buildings and 262 outbuildings. There are 322 noncontributing buildings, making the percentage of contributing to noncontributing buildings 72 percent to 28 percent. The majority of the buildings are wood frame vernacular residences, but the district also contains examples of styled buildings that reflect architectural tastes in the United States during the period from the last two decades of the nineteenth century to the first half of the twentieth century.

SETTING

The district is located on the Daytona Beach Peninsula, a narrow strip of land between the Atlantic Ocean and Halifax River. It encompasses what remains of the historic southern residential area of the former Town of Daytona Beach, which was incorporated in 1905 and consolidated with the cities of Daytona and Seabreeze to form the City of Daytona Beach in 1926. The commercial core and northern residential areas of the original town lie to the north of International Speedway Boulevard and are contained in the Seaside Historic District, which was listed in the National Register in 1994. The South Peninsula Historic District takes in all or parts of forty blocks. It is bordered on the east by modern high-rise hotels and commercial strip development along South Atlantic Avenue, on the north by the noncontributing commercial architecture along International Speedway Boulevard, on the west by the Halifax River and Halifax Avenue, and on the south by Frazer Road—the corporate limit of the former Town of Daytona Beach—because the buildings south of this point date from a later era.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Lacking an overall plan, development within the district occurred organically over the course of almost seven decades. Subdivisions were added randomly and form a patchwork of varied street patterns and lot sizes. The primary roads running through the district are Atlantic Avenue (U.S. A1A) and North Peninsula Drive. International Speedway Boulevard and Silver Beach Avenue are each connected by bridges to the mainland and are the principal east/west roads. Most of the interior east/west streets of the northern two-thirds of the district are straight and set at angles to the primary north/south arteries (Photo

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1). Streets in the Bostwick Park Subdivision, located south of Silver Beach Avenue, are divided by a series of landscaped medians (Photo 2). The Ocean Dunes Subdivision, which makes up the southern one-third of the district, contains wide, curvilinear streets that are a distinctive departure from the straight roads found in most other areas of the peninsula.

The overall terrain of the district is flat, although some buildings are sited on raised lots that slope toward the street or have retaining walls along the sidewalk edge (Photo 3). Buildings along the west side of Halifax Drive, an area that includes some of the most impressive residences on the peninsula, are spread out on wide lots that often extend from the street to the river. Some of those estate lots were later carved into small subdivisions during the historic period.

Lots along the interior diagonal streets are narrow, ranging from fifty to 100 feet in width. Most of the buildings in these areas conform to a standard setback of twenty-five feet from the road (Photos 4-7). The curvilinear streets of the Ocean Dunes Subdivision in the southern portion of the district feature irregularly shaped lots of various sizes. Most of the lots in the district have well manicured lawns and are attractively landscaped, with a variety of trees, including palm, pine, oak, magnolia, and elm, and flowering shrubs and bushes (Photo 8). Although the majority of contributing buildings in the district remain single family and multi-family dwellings constructed between 1886 and 1947, some residences have been adapted for use as professional offices, and a number of single family dwellings have been converted into apartments.

Architectural Styles

The contributing buildings in the district possess characteristics that are associated with national and statewide architectural trends during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The majority of buildings in the district are vernacular in design, and the most common definable architectural styles are Mediterranean Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman, and Colonial Revival. Other styles also in evidence include Classical Revival, French Eclectic, Italianate, Mission, Moderne, Prairie, Queen Anne, Shingle, and Tudor Revival. The excellent materials used in the construction of many of the "styled" buildings, and the high level of craftsmanship apparent in their designs, readily distinguish them from the modular, pre-fabricated buildings that characterize much of the post-World War II era construction in the district.

Contributing buildings range in height from one to three stories. Although synthetic sidings and replacement windows have been installed on some dwellings, most of the residences retain their original fabric and appearance to a high degree. The most common exterior fabrics are drop siding, weatherboard, wood shingles, and stucco. Some buildings are partially veneered with coquina, a native

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SOUTH PENINSULA HISTORIC DISTRICT
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stone naturally formed by a mixture of compressed sand and shell. Windows are usually double-hung wood sashes with multiple pane glazing in the upper and lower sashes. Foundations most often consist of brick or concrete piers. Porches are a ubiquitous feature of residential buildings in the district. Decorative treatments vary according to the style of the building. Among the most common ornamental features are arches, brackets, columns, molded parapets, sconces, shields, and towers.

Residential Buildings

Vernacular

Wood frame and masonry vernacular buildings are the most common types of resource in the district. They range from relatively small cottages to impressive two-story buildings that lack formal architectural styling. A fine example of a masonry vernacular residence is the house located at 406 Braddock Avenue (Photo 9). It has a hip roof pierced by two brick chimneys. An entrance porch with a gable roof supported by columns of rough-faced cast concrete blocks extends from the facade. The main fenestration consists of 6/1-light double-hung sash windows. Textured stucco serves as the exterior wall fabric and a continuous rough face cast block foundation supports the house.

A pair of modest cottages are located at 125 and 129 Vermont Avenue (Photo 10). These one and one-half-story wood frame houses have steeply-pitch clipped gable roofs, weatherboard exterior siding, shed roof end porches, and paired double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights.

A one and one-half-story side-facing gable residence stands at 326 Phoenix Avenue (Photo 11). A gable dormer pierces the center of the roof, and a shed extension projects from the rear elevation. Knee braces are found in the gable ends, and rafter ends are exposed in the tradition of the Bungalow style. A partially enclosed hip roof porch extends the width of the facade. The exterior walls are covered with drop siding. Single double-hung sash windows occupy the walls at regular intervals. Rough-faced cast block piers support the dwelling.

A striking example of a two-story frame vernacular dwelling is located at 721 South Peninsula Drive (Photo 12). A steeply-pitched side-gable roof with open eaves is interrupted by a second story gallery that extends over a full-width veranda on the ground story. The fascia boards on the gable ends of the roof units are carved in decorative scroll patterns. The porches have square, truncated columns that rest on a flared stem wall on the second story and stuccoed piers on the first. The major windows are single and paired double-hung sash windows with 2/2-lights.

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SOUTH PENINSULA HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
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The district also has a small number of masonry vernacular residences. The dwellings at 929, 933, and 945 South Peninsula Drive (Photo 13) are representative of the types of masonry houses that were built in the district during the immediate post-World War II period. Most of the residences are constructed of concrete block covered with smooth stucco. Low-pitched hip roofs and wide overhanging eaves lend them the horizontal appearance that became popular in post-war ranch style houses.

Mediterranean Revival

The rapid development the district experienced during the Florida Land Boom period of the 1920s is reflected in its numerous examples of Mediterranean Revival architecture. Typical of the small residential buildings executed in the style is the house at 610 Ribault Avenue (Photo 14). This house has an irregular plan and consists of a two-story main block with a one-story L-shaped extension. The exterior walls are surfaced with textured stucco, and the roofs are flat and surrounded by parapets. The parapet of the one-story section at the front of the house features a small section of decorative barrel tiles flanked by stubby piers. Barrel tile also covers the shed roof of the enclosed porch found immediately to the left of the main entrance. The porch features a three-bay "blind" arcade, whose arches are supported by short round columns with composite capitals.

The house at 420 Ocean Dunes Road is among the more impressive examples of Mediterranean Revival architecture in the district (Photo 15). Built into a low hill, the large, rambling building consists of several blocks covered with intersecting gable and shed roofs. The main unit is a central two-story block. It is accessed through an arcaded entrance porch. Attached to the gable and shed roof extensions on the west side are a series of curvilinear wing walls and staircases. The roofs are covered with barrel tile and the exterior walls with textured stucco.

The Marest Apartments at 311 South Grandview Avenue (Photo 16) is a good example of the Mediterranean Revival style applied to a multi-family dwelling. The building has a symmetrical facade with a central block flanked by shallow wings. The central block has gable parapet flanked by a pent roof surfaced with ceramic tile. A simple frieze with canals wraps around the facade and sides of the building. The main entrance is centered on the facade and consists of a single paneled door with fanlight and sidelight surrounds. It is flanked by pilasters that extend upward to the frieze. The main fenestration consists of single and paired double-hung sash windows with 1/1-lights.

Bungalow/Craftsman

There are a large number of Bungalow/Craftsman style residences in the district. The majority of

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these are relatively small buildings with front-facing gable roofs and gable entrance porches. One such example is the Dr. Fred Puleston house at 409 South Grandview Avenue (Photo 17). It has a front-facing gable roof with a porch protected by a smaller projecting gable. A shed dormer pierces the primary roof. The eaves are open, exposing the rafters of the roof. The gable ends are clad with wood shingles and the lower walls are surfaced with weatherboard. The porch roof is supported by square columns, and decorative spindle bands and brackets are found between the columns on the porch. The main fenestration consists of 12-light hopper and 1/1-light double-hung sash windows. The building sits on rough-faced cast block pier foundation with lattice infill.

Typical of larger versions of the style is the one and one-half-story house at 320 Goodall Avenue (Photo 18). It has a moderately-pitched side gable roof with a gable dormer on the forward slope. Wood shingles cover the walls of the dormer and gable ends. The lower story is clad with weatherboard. The main roof extends to cover a front end porch that features square column and brick pier supports and a square baluster balustrade.

The most distinctive example of a bungalow in the district is the house located at 411 Silver Beach Avenue (Photo 19). A side-facing gable roof is pierced by large hip and shed roof wall dormers. The hip dormer contains French doors that lead onto a deck on the roof of a first story veranda. A cantilevered square bay protrudes from the upper story of the west elevation. Triangular brackets support the wide overhanging eaves of the roof. The fenestration consists of diamond pane double-hung sash and casement windows. Textured stucco serves as the exterior wall fabric. The veranda is covered with coquina veneer.

Colonial Revival

The district contains more than forty examples of the Colonial Revival style. One of the largest and most unusual examples of a residence in this style in the district is the Henry Rowe House located at 4 Braddock Avenue (Photo 20). Constructed about 1910, it is set in a prominent location high above the Halifax River. Low-pitched, flared hip roofs cover a central unit and two flanking extensions. Two pedimented gable projections extend from the main unit. The northernmost gable tops a tiered porch with a balustraded gallery supported by square columns that crowns a three-bay porch supported by Tuscan columns. A second story wall bay, supported by large beams, projects out from the main wall of the street facade. The fenestration of the facade is asymmetrical and consists of single, paired, and triple double-hung sash windows. Wood shingles and drop siding serve as exterior wall fabrics. The continuous masonry foundation is covered with coquina.

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A more standard version of the Colonial Revival residential style is the house located at 714 South Peninsula Drive (Photo 21). A side-facing gable roof is interrupted by a prominent shed dormer. A one-story gable extension at the southeast corner breaks the symmetry of the facade. A central entrance is protected by a modest arched roof portico supported by square columns. Double-hung sash windows with 6/1- and 4/1-light arrangements provide natural lighting to the interior, and weatherboard serves as the exterior wall fabric.

The residence at 1225 Thompson Place is an excellent local example of a small Dutch Colonial Revival building (Photo 22). It has a distinctive side-facing gambrel roof, with prominent shed dormers on the forward and rear slopes. A small gable projection with an arched opening, carved braces, and drop pendants extends over the main entrance. The windows are horizontal 2/2 light double-hung sashes, and the exterior walls are clad with weatherboard.

Classical Revival

The only noteworthy example of the Classical Revival style is the house located at 1604 South Peninsula Drive (Photo 23). It has a gable roof and a symmetrical facade, with a full-height portico supported by Tuscan columns. Brick serves as the exterior wall fabric, and the fenestration is 6/6-light double-hung sash windows. One-story extensions project from the central block of the dwelling. The entrance has sidelight and fanlight surrounds framed by a flat pediment on square pilasters.

French Eclectic

Examples of historic period French Eclectic architecture are relatively rare in Florida. Among the three examples in the district is dwelling at 1210 Gamble Place (Photo 24). It has a steeply-pitched cross-hip roof pierced with hip wall dormers and a massive brick chimney. The eaves line is closely held to the wall surfaces, which are finished with stucco. French doors open onto a second-story balcony at the southeast corner, below which is a patio protected by a privacy wall and a wrought iron fence. The fenestration is asymmetrical and irregular with 8/8, 12/8, and 16/12-light double-hung sash windows. The house rises two-stories with a basement into which a garage has been incorporated.

Italianate

The Thompson House at 111 Silver Beach Avenue is a good example of the Italianate style (Photo 26). Irregular in plan, the dwelling has a shallow-pitched hip roof topped by a central cupola, gable dormers, and brick chimneys. Carved brackets adorn a frieze that extends around the house.

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SOUTH PENINSULA HISTORIC DISTRICT
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Paired and tripartite arrangements of narrow 2/2-light double-hung sash windows, most with molded hoods, punctuate the walls. Weatherboard serves as the exterior wall fabric, and porches extend at each elevation, some with turned posts and brackets, others with round columns and piers.

Italian Renaissance

Typical of the six examples of Italian Renaissance architecture in the district is the house at 316 Ocean Dunes Road (Photo 27). It has a two-story central block with a low-pitched hip roof and flanking one-story, flat-roofed wings. The facade is symmetrical and consists of a central arched entrance surrounded by single double-hung sash windows. The entrance is set under a flat-roofed portico with Ionic column supports. The second story windows have decorative balconettes with turned baluster balustrades. The ground story windows are embellished with blind arch caps, recessed panels, and molded sills.

Mission Style

Like Mediterranean Revival, the Mission style found its widest popularity in Daytona Beach during the 1920s. Most of the eleven examples of the style in the district are two stories in height and have flat or hip roofs with curvilinear parapets. The house at 625 Goodall Avenue is representative of the type of Mission style residences in the district (Photo 28). It is two-stories in height and has a hip roof surfaced with barrel tile. Shaped parapets extend above the eaves line on each elevation. A hip roof veranda with square post and curved Y supports on coquina veneered piers extends the width of the facade and around one side of the building.

The Mission style was also applied to several apartment buildings in the district. The principal identifying Mission features of the apartments at 400 South Grandview Avenue are found in the central bay of its facade (Photo 29). The bay is topped by a curvilinear parapet. A single second story window is recessed in an arched opening and flanked by slender composite columns. Above the window is a decorative terra-cotta crest. The entrance on the ground floor is also recessed in an arched opening. Attached Tuscan columns and two smaller blind arches flank the doorway.

Queen Anne

There are five Queen Anne style buildings in the district. The house at 928 South Peninsula Drive is a good example of the complex massing and elaborate ornament associated with the style (Photo 30). It has an irregular plan with a steeply-pitched side gable main roof, a cross-gable extension with a

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polygonal bay, and an octagonal corner tower. Notched rafter ends and elaborate carved fascia boards are visible under the flared eaves of the roof units. A variety of wood materials, including wood shingles in various patterns and weatherboard, cover the exterior walls. A veranda and small entrance porch are embellished with decorative spindlework, carved brackets, and turned post supports.

A more restrained example of Queen Anne architecture is located at 1000 South Peninsula Drive (Photo 31). It has an irregular plan with a steeply-pitched hip roof pierced by gable dormers. A cross-gable extends from the east elevation, and a polygonal tower projects from the southwest corner. The upper portion of the tower and the gable ends are sheathed with wood shingles, and the walls are covered with weatherboard. Fenestration includes double-hung sash and hopper windows with 1/1-light and multi-light arrangements.

Shingle

The distinctive dwelling at 327 Silver Beach Avenue has Shingle style influences (Photo 32). It has a large front-facing gable roof pierced by gable dormers and smooth, stucco finished chimneys. A cantilevered bay with a flared base projects from the second story. The upper story of the building is clad with variegated wood shingles and the ground floor has a rubble limestone veneer. A rounded tower protrudes from the southwest corner. A veranda with round limestone columns stretches across the facade and west side. Some of the original diamond pane double-hung sash windows are still in place.

Outbuildings

All of the contributing outbuildings in the district are associated with the residential development of the district during the historic period. They include garages, sheds, and auxiliary living quarters that are usually located behind or to one side of a contributing primary building. The majority of these are simple wood frame buildings that date approximately from the same period as the main building (Photos 35-36).

Non-residential Buildings

Cornelia Young Memorial Library

The Cornelia Young Memorial Library at 302 Vermont Avenue was designed in the Mission style (Photo 33). The building has an irregular ground plan and a steeply-pitched flat/hip roof adorned with

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SOUTH PENINSULA HISTORIC DISTRICT
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projecting shaped parapets. Arched openings filled with 6/1-light double-hung sash windows and lighted transoms are located in the parapet end walls. The entrances to the building are set behind an arcaded porch.

Peninsular Woman's Club

The Peninsular Woman's Club building also has Mission style influences. Located just south of the Young Library at 415 South Peninsula Drive, the building has a two-story hip roof and two flat roof wings that extend at angles (Photo 34). The facade is dominated by an arcaded loggia with a curvilinear parapet. The exterior walls are covered with smooth stucco and the fenestration consists of paired and single double-hung sash and casement windows.

Noncontributing Buildings

The 339 noncontributing buildings in the district fall into one of two categories: 1) buildings constructed after the period of historic significance and 2) buildings that have been radically altered from their original appearance by the application of modern, non-conforming building materials, the construction of non-conforming additions, or the removal of significant architectural features.

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SOUTH PENINSULA HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

LIST OF CONTRIBUTING AND NONCONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

Contributing Buildings

<u>Address</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Construction Date</u>
<u>Atlantic Avenue, South</u>		
330	Frame Vernacular	c. 1921
330A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1921
334	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925
336	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1920
336A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
344	Frame Vernacular	c. 1920
344A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
624	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1946
720	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
720A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
<u>Bostwick Avenue</u>		
300	Frame Vernacular	c. 1920
320	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1924
322	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1924
330	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925
334	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1924
334A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1924
354	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
354A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1940
500	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
500A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1940
510	Frame Vernacular	c. 1943
510A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1943
520	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1920
524	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1920
528	Frame Vernacular	c. 1930

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SOUTH PENINSULA HISTORIC DISTRICT
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DESCRIPTION

Bostwick Avenue (cont.)

600	Colonial Revival	c. 1925
600A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
601	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1924
601A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1924
608	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
610	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940

Braddock Avenue

1	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1947
2	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1947
4	Colonial Revival	c. 1920
4A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
105	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940
109	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940
109A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1940
110	Frame Vernacular	c. 1924
112	Frame Vernacular	c. 1945
117	Minimal Traditional	c. 1945
300	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
300A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1945
301	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1938
307	Frame Vernacular	c. 1938
307A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1938
314	Frame Vernacular	c. 1941
315	Prairie	c. 1925
315A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
318	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1925
318A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
320	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940
320A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1940
321	Frame Vernacular	c. 1936
321A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1936
329	Frame Vernacular	c. 1938

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Braddock Avenue (cont.)

329A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
331	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925
404	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1941
406	Frame Vernacular	c. 1926
406A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1926
408	Frame Vernacular	c. 1939
408A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1939
410	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
415	Colonial Revival	c. 1925
415A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
425	Prairie	c. 1925
425A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
431	Mission	c. 1926
508	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
509	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
510	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
510A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
513	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
513A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1945
514	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1925
514A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
517	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
517A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1945
521	Prairie	c. 1920
521A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
603	Minimal Traditional	c. 1940
603A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1940
605	Prairie	c. 1925
605A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
610	Mission	c. 1920
610A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
611	Frame Vernacular	c. 1930
612	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925
613-615	Mission	c. 1925

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Braddock Avenue (cont.)

615A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
618	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
619	Prairie	c. 1925
619A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
620	Colonial Revival	c. 1920

Crescent Ridge Road

1500	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
1500A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1940
1510	Frame Vernacular	c. 1927
1596	Colonial Revival	c. 1925
1600	Frame Vernacular	c. 1938
1601	Colonial Revival	c. 1925
1616	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
1617	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940
1720	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
1720A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
1723	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925

Davis Avenue

706	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925
710	Frame Vernacular	c. 1920
711	Frame Vernacular	c. 1930
711A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1930
711B	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1930
715	Frame Vernacular	c. 1930
715A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1930
716	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1925
716A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
719	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
719A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1940
720	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1925

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Davis Avenue (cont.)

720A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
722	Colonial Revival	c. 1925
726	Frame Vernacular	c. 1924

Frances Terrace

505	Frame Vernacular	c. 1947
509	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1944
529	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1944

Gamble Place

1210	French Eclectic	c. 1925
1214	Ranch	c. 1945
1214A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1945
1217	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1939
1221	Colonial Revival	c. 1920
1221A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
1225	Colonial Revival	c. 1925
1225A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
1226	Frame Vernacular	c. 1935
1226A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1935

Goodall Avenue

101	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940
101A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1940
130	Colonial Revival	c. 1925
130A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
136	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
139	Frame Vernacular	c. 1930
140	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
140A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
144	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925

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DESCRIPTION

Goodall Avenue (cont.)

144A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
200	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
200A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
201	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1920
201A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
203	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1920
203A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
204	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
205-209	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
205A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
208	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
208A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
211	Frame Vernacular	c. 1928
211A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1928
307	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1920
307A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
311	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1946
311A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1946
312	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1920
312A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
320	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1916
320A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1916
399	Frame Vernacular	c. 1945
401	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1925
401A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
402	Frame Vernacular	c. 1945
402A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1945
409	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1916
409A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1916
410	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1920
410A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
412	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1916
412A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1916
415	Colonial Revival	c. 1920

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Goodall Avenue (cont.)

415A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
416-418	Frame Vernacular	c. 1930
416A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1930
417	Frame Vernacular	c. 1927
420	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1920
421	Frame Vernacular	c. 1920
425	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1920
425A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
426	Colonial Revival	c. 1920
426A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
433	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1920
433A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
434	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1916
434A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1916
437	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1920
437A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
439	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1920
439A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
440	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
500	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
518	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1916
518A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1916
521	Colonial Revival	c. 1920
521A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
524	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1920
524A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
525	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1920
525A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
600	Colonial Revival	c. 1920
600A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
601	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925
604	Italian Renaissance	c. 1925
604A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
605	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1920

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Goodall Avenue (cont.)

605A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
607-609	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940
613	Frame Vernacular	c. 1930
613A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1930
617	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1930
617A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1930
625	Mission	c. 1924

Grandview Avenue, South

307	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
311	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1926
314	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1925
319	Colonial Revival	c. 1925
319A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
323	Colonial Revival	c. 1925
329-331	Colonial Revival	c. 1925
400	Mission	c. 1926
400A	Mission	c. 1926
408	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1916
408A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1916
409	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1920
412	Italian Renaissance	c. 1920
412A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
505	Frame Vernacular	c. 1930
516	Mission	c. 1926
516A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1926
611	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940
615	Art Moderne	c. 1940
717	Frame Vernacular	c. 1938
717A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1938
721	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1925
725	Frame Vernacular	c. 1947
808	Frame Vernacular	c. 1935

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Grandview Avenue (cont.)

808A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1935
810	Frame Vernacular	c. 1935
810A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1935
910	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1947

Hillside Avenue

312	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
320	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
320A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
321	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940
321A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1940
322	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
322A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
323	Frame Vernacular	c. 1938
325	Frame Vernacular	c. 1939
328	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
331	Frame Vernacular	c. 1938
331A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1938
335	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
339	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
340	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
340A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
410	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940
411	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
411A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1940
412	Minimal Traditional	c. 1945
415	Minimal Traditional	c. 1945
417	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
417A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
421	Frame Vernacular	c. 1935
425	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
427	Frame Vernacular	c. 1938
427A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1938

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Hillside Avenue (cont.)

504	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
504A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
510	Frame Vernacular	c. 1939
511	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
511A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1945
513	Frame Vernacular	c. 1924
514	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1939
520	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1929
520A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1929
524	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
529	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
529A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
532	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
533	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
533A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
534	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
606	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940

International Speedway Boulevard

144	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
186	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1920
208-214	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1930
714	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925
718	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925

Lenox Avenue

90	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1924
90A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1924
101	Colonial Revival	c. 1925
105	Colonial Revival	c. 1920
111	Ranch	c. 1945
300	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1946

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Lenox Avenue (cont.)

314	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
314A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
318	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
318A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1940
322	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
322A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1940
325	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1924
331	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1924
331A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1924
400	Minimal Tradition	c. 1940
400A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1940
403	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1924
406	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
406A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
420	Frame Vernacular	c. 1936
420A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1936
510	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
511	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
511A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1940
515	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
515A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1940
517	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
517A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
521	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1920
521A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
523	Mission	c. 1920
525	Minimal Tradition	c. 1940
525A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1940
609	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1920
609A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
617	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1920
617A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
621	Frame Vernacular	c. 1920
621A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920

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Lenox Avenue (cont.)

625	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1924
625A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1924
634	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
634A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1945
636	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940

Mobile Avenue

307	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
311	Frame Vernacular	c. 1947
315	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1926
327	Frame Vernacular	c. 1934
333	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1925
405	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1947
417	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1947
417A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1947
421	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1947
421A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1947
423	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1947
425	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1947
509	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
509A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
515	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
519	Frame Vernacular	c. 1945
525	Frame Vernacular	c. 1924

Ocean Dunes Road

116	Frame Vernacular	c. 1895
316	Italian Renaissance	c. 1925
404	Colonial Revival	c. 1925
404A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
419	Tudor Revival	c. 1925
419A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925

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Ocean Dunes Road (cont.)

420	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1926
425	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
425A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
440	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1939
520	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1926

Old Trails Road

400	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
410	French Eclectic	c. 1927
415	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
415A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
422	Tudor Revival	c. 1925
422A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
425	Ranch	c. 1945
500	Ranch	c. 1945
503	Frame Vernacular	c. 1945
508	Ranch	c. 1945
509	Frame Vernacular	c. 1946
520	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1941

Peninsula Drive, South

316	Frame Vernacular	c. 1916
316A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1916
324	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
415	Mission	c. 1920
509	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1938
510	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940
510A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1940
600	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940
600A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1940
606	Colonial Revival	c. 1925

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Peninsula Drive, South (cont.)

608	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1941
608A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1941
612	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1947
615	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940
615A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1940
617	Frame Vernacular	c. 1938
617A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1938
620	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1938
624	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940
700	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1937
710	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1937
711	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
713	Frame Vernacular	c. 1939
714	Colonial Revival	c. 1938
715	Queen Anne	c. 1900
715A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1900
720	Ranch	c. 1945
721	Frame Vernacular	c. 1910
721A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1910
800	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
810	Frame Vernacular	c. 1945
814	Frame Vernacular	c. 1915
835	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1937
835A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1937
904	Colonial Revival	c. 1916
904A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1916
927	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1920
928	Queen Anne	c. 1900
929	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
929A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1945
933	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
945	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
1000	Queen Anne	c. 1900
1001	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1925

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Peninsula Drive, South (cont.)

1011	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1916
1015	Frame Vernacular	c. 1916
1103	Frame Vernacular	c. 1935
1103A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1935
1209	Queen Anne	c. 1900
1209A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1900
1215	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1920
1215A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
1225	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1920
1301	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1924
1421	Minimal Traditional	c. 1940
1421A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1940
1425	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940
1425A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1940
1508	Italian Renaissance	c. 1925
1508A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
1511	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1937
1601	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
1604	Classical Revival	c. 1925
1604A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
1605	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
1615	Ranch	c. 1945
1619	Ranch	c. 1945
1619A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1945
1708	Shingle	c. 1895
1709	Frame Vernacular	c. 1935
1805	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945

Phoenix Avenue

315	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1925
317	Frame Vernacular	c. 1926
317A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1926
318	Frame Vernacular	c. 1938

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Phoenix Avenue (cont.)

321	Frame Vernacular	c. 1926
326	Frame Vernacular	c. 1916
326A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1916
330	Colonial Revival	c. 1925
333	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1946
333A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1946
350	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940
353	Frame Vernacular	c. 1934
354	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
354A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1940
355	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
357	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
360	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
361	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
364	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940
365	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
368	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940
514	Frame Vernacular	c. 1938
515	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1925
516	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1935
524	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1920
529	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1947
529A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1947

Poinsetta Road

401	Colonial Revival	c. 1925
407	Frame Vernacular	c. 1928
410	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1925
411	Frame Vernacular	c. 1928
411A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1928
412	Frame Vernacular	c. 1926
414	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
414A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925

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DESCRIPTIONPoinsetta Road (cont.)

415	Colonial Revival	c. 1925
430	Frame Vernacular	c. 1935
430A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1935
431	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
434	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
435	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940
510	Colonial Revival	c. 1925
516	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
516A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1940
520	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940
600	Ranch	c. 1945
600A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1945

Revalo Boulevard

1	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940
5	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
5A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1940
7	Minimal Traditional	c. 1940
300	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1947
304	Frame Vernacular	c. 1945
305	Frame Vernacular	c. 1937
309	Frame Vernacular	c. 1938
311	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1942
311A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1942
314	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
314A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1940
318	Frame Vernacular	c. 1945
318A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1945
320	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
401	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1926
401A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1926
404	Frame Vernacular	c. 1928
404A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1928

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Revalo Boulevard (cont.)

405	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1926
408	Frame Vernacular	c. 1938
409	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1926
415	Frame Vernacular	c. 1926
415A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1926
416	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
500	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940
512	Frame Vernacular	c. 1945
523	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925
523A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
525	Frame Vernacular	c. 1938
525A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1938
526	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
526A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1940
527	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940
527A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1940
528	Frame Vernacular	c. 1938
529	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940
530	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1947
530A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1947
531	Frame Vernacular	c. 1941
531A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1941
536	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1946
536A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1946
540	Art Moderne	c. 1940
578	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
586	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
590	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940
590A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1940

Ribault Avenue

326	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
326A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1945

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SOUTH PENINSULA HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

Ribault Avenue (cont.)

330	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
333	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
335	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
335A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1940
345	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1946
345A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1946
348	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
348A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1945
349	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
352	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940
418	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
418A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1945
419	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
419A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
420	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
420A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1945
436	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1944
503	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
503A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
504	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
504A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
507	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
508	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
511	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
512	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
515	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
515A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1940
516	Frame Vernacular	c. 1939
520	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
528	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1925
528A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
597	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1947
597A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1947
601	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925

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SOUTH PENINSULA HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

Ribault Avenue (cont.)

602	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
605	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
606	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
606A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
609	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
609A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
610	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
613	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
614	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925

Ruger Place

1219-1221	Colonial Revival	c. 1920
1223	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
1224	Frame Vernacular	c. 1920
1224A		
1230	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1924
1230A		

Sears Avenue

301	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1939
309	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1939
312	Ranch	c. 1945
315	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
315A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
317	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940
317A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1940
318	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1925
320	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
320A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1945
321	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
323	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
324	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945

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SOUTH PENINSULA HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

Sears Avenue (cont.)

325	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1946
329	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1925
329A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
330	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1947
330A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1947
336	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
337	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1947
340	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
341	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945

Seaview Terrace

1502	Frame Vernacular	c. 1937
1600	Colonial Revival	c. 1925
1604	Ranch	c. 1945
1711	Ranch	c. 1945
1716	Colonial Revival	c. 1925
1716A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
1716B	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
1724	Frame Vernacular	c. 1938
1725	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1942

Silver Beach Avenue

111	Italianate	c. 1886
111A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1886
119	Colonial Revival	c. 1916
127	Frame Vernacular	c. 1910
127A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1910
313	Queen Anne	c. 1900
313A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1900
313B	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1900
318	Colonial Revival	c. 1925
322	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1916

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SOUTH PENINSULA HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

Silver Beach Avenue (cont.)

327	Shingle	c. 1900
401	Frame Vernacular	c. 1916
411	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1916
411A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1916
411B	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1916
420	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1924
420A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1924
420B	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1924
501	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
505	Colonial Revival	c. 1925
505A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
506	Frame Vernacular	c. 1920
511	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
511A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1945

Sunset Drive

1	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1947
10	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940
11	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1946
13	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1941
16	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940
16A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1940
17	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940
17A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1940
18	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940
19	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1947
19A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1947
20	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940
20A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1940
22	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940
23	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1941
24	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940
24A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1940

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SOUTH PENINSULA HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

Sunset Drive (cont.)

25	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1941
25A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1941
27	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940
28	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1947
28A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1947
29	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1947

Temko Terrace

303	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
303A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
311	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
311A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
312	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
312A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
318	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
318A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
319	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
324	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
324A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
329	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
506	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
511	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
517	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
517A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
520	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
520A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
526	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
529	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
602	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1925
603	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925

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SOUTH PENINSULA HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

Thompson Place

1206	Frame Vernacular	c. 1930
1217	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
1220	Frame Vernacular	c. 1920
1225	Colonial Revival	c. 1925

Vermont Avenue

125	Frame Vernacular	c. 1920
125A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
129	Frame Vernacular	c. 1920
196	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925
200	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1916
201	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940
203	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1925
204	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1920
204A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
205	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1930
205A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1930
205B	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1930
205C	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1930
205D	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1930
208	Frame Vernacular	c. 1920
210	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1920
212-214	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940
217	Frame Vernacular	c. 1920
302 (N.R. 1992)	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1915
303	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1920
303A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
309	Colonial Revival	c. 1916
309A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1916
314	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1920
314A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
315	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1920
315A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920

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SOUTH PENINSULA HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

Vermont Avenue (cont.)

318	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1916
318A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1916
319	Frame Vernacular	c. 1915
319A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1915
402	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1920
405	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1920
405A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
408	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1920
408A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
411	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1927
411A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1927
414	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1920
414A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
415	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1916
415A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1916
418	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1916
422	Mission	c. 1920
422A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
429	Minimal Traditional	c. 1940
430	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1916
430A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1916
433	Mission	c. 1928
433A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1928
436-438	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925
436A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
439	Colonial Revival	c. 1920
500	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1920
500A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
501	Colonial Revival	c. 1920
501A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
503	Mission	c. 1925
503A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
504	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1916
504A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1916

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SOUTH PENINSULA HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

Vermont Avenue (cont.)

520	Frame Vernacular	c. 1930
520A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1930
601	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
605	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1920
609	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1920
609A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
612	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1920
612A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
613	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1920
613A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
616	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1920
616A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
617	Prairie	c. 1920
617A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1920
621	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1920
623	Bungalow/Craftsman	c. 1925
623A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
624	Frame Vernacular	c. 1930
624A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1930
628	Frame Vernacular	c. 1924
628A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1924
629	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
632	Colonial Revival	c. 1925
632A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925

Wisteria Road

309	Frame Vernacular	c. 1938
309A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1938
315	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
315A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
319	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
319A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
408	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945

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SOUTH PENINSULA HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

Wisteria Road (cont.)

412	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
412A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
416	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
416A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
417	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
420	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
420A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
421	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940
424	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940
425	Colonial Revival	c. 1925
428	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
429	Colonial Revival	c. 1925
504	Colonial Revival	c. 1925
504A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1925
510	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925
516	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940
521	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
615	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945
615A	Outbuilding/Garage	c. 1945

Noncontributing Buildings

Atlantic Avenue, South

400

Bostwick Avenue

325

326

340

344

344A

350

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SOUTH PENINSULA HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

Bostwick Avenue (cont.)

401
413
496
504
509
512

Braddock Avenue

3
4B
105A
113
113A
117A
311
311A
319
416
419
420
423
423A
425A
426
604
604A
604B
606
606A

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SOUTH PENINSULA HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

Crescent Ridge Road

1501
1508
1608
1608A
1612
1612A
1613
1620
1620A
1700
1711

Davis Street

708

East Wood Lane

310
314
314A
318
412
414
416

Frances Terrace

315
315A
321
326
327

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SOUTH PENINSULA HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

Frances Terrace (cont.)

402
405
408
409
413
414
418-420
501
501A
515-517
519
523-525

Gamble Place

1220

Goodall Avenue

212
216
300
314
314A
319A
405
430
441
520
607A

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SOUTH PENINSULA HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

Grandview Avenue, South

315
326
329A
400A
509
603
607
620
703
800
811
811A
820
830
920
920A

Hillside Avenue

306
335A
336
336A
403
418
422
426
505
518
519
521
523
528

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SOUTH PENINSULA HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

International Speedway Boulevard

147
147A
186A
190
190A
198
198A
708

Lennox Avenue

94
94A
115
404
410
418
500
507
507A
508
514
600
600A
604
606
615
615A
616
626
626A
628
628A

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SOUTH PENINSULA HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

Lennox Avenue (cont.)

634B
636A

Mobile Avenue

337
411
415
419
521
523
523A
527A

Ocean Dunes Road

301
316A
320
410
500
501
505
510
520A

Old Trails Road

409
409A
411
416
433
517

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SOUTH PENINSULA HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

Old Trails Road (cont.)

607

Peninsula Drive, South

400-402

404

404A

619

624A

815

901

901A

905

925

933A

1512

1515

1517

1600

1611

1801

Phoenix Avenue

315A

316

325

365A

408

412

412A

416

502

512

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SOUTH PENINSULA HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

Phoenix Avenue (cont.)

512A

Poinsetta Road

413

416

423

424

427

507

519

Revilo Boulevard

1A

305A

315

320A

400

408A

412

509

512A

516

516A

517-519

519A

519B

531A

578A

580

586A

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SOUTH PENINSULA HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

Ribault Avenue

319
321
325
325A
331
334
334A
338A
339
339A
344
344A
401
405
416
419B
440
513
524
524A
585
585A
600
600A

Ruger Place

1219A
1227

Sears Avenue

323A
328

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SOUTH PENINSULA HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

Sears Avenue (cont.)

333
350

Seaview Terrace

1609
1728

Silver Beach Avenue

131
131A
211
301
315
318A
327A
406
421
433
500

Sunset Drive

15 Sunset Drive

Temko Terrace

306
325
325A
328
409
418

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SOUTH PENINSULA HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

Temko Terrace (cont.)

419
420
421
421A
422
426A
426
426A
426
429
429A
432
500
501
514
523
529A
603A

Thompson Place

1206A
1210
1216
1216A
1221
1221A

Vermont Avenue

133
135
196A
421

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SOUTH PENINSULA HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

Vermont Avenue (cont.)

421A
426
426A
429A
439A
602
610
621A
635

Wisteria Road

323
405
405A
409
428A
501
505
508
513
517
517A
601
603

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SOUTH PENINSULA HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

The South Peninsula Historic District in Daytona Beach is significant at the local level under Criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture and Community Planning and Development. Under criterion A, the district is associated with development of the southern residential area of Daytona Beach from its earliest period of settlement through the consolidation of the town with the neighboring communities of Seabreeze and Daytona into the City of Daytona Beach in 1926 up until the post-World War II period. Under Criterion C, the area contains a broad range of architectural styles and types popular from the late nineteenth to the late 1940s. Among the styles and types prominently represented in the district are Bungalow, Mediterranean Revival, Classical Revival, and Colonial Revival. There are also notable individual representations of such styles as Queen Anne, Italianate, French Eclectic and Shingle. Also present to a lesser degree are examples of such styles as Prairie Style and Moderne. The district is eligible for listing in the National Register under the **Historic Architectural Resources of Daytona Beach** multiple property group and under the associated historic contexts of *Early Twentieth Century Development, 1901-1919*; *The Great Florida Land Boom, 1920-1926*; *The Great Depression and World War II, 1927-1948*; and property types *F.1 Historic Residential Buildings of Daytona Beach, 1870-1948*; *F.2 Historic Commercial Buildings of Daytona Beach, 1870-1948*; and *F.5 - Historic Government and Public Resources of Daytona Beach, 1901-1948*.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Residential Buildings

Although development of the area encompassed by the South Peninsula Historic District occurred as early as 1866, the oldest remaining building is the Thompson House at 111 Silver Beach Avenue, constructed in 1886 (Photo 26). Laurence and Mary Thompson were natives of Cincinnati, Ohio, where Laurence ran a hardware store. They arrived in Daytona in 1875, and the following year Laurence and Matthias Day were instrumental in incorporating the Town of Daytona. Thompson's public activities included service as town clerk and a seat on the council. Shortly after arriving in Daytona, Laurence established a mercantile business, which he operated until 1887. The family originally lived in a house on South Beach Street.

In 1886, the Thompsons moved into their newly-constructed Italianate style house on the peninsula. They named their new home "Lilian Place" in honor of their daughter. A year after establishing residence on the peninsula, Mary platted a small residential subdivision along what was to become Silver Beach Avenue, between the eastern edge of the Thompson property on the Halifax River

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VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

and the Atlantic Ocean. They also planted a citrus grove on part of their property. In 1909, Laurence joined with another Daytona pioneer, Charles Bingham, in founding Bingham & Thompson, the city's oldest continually operated real estate and insurance company. Mary died in 1909, and Laurence passed away in 1920. Their daughter, Lilian, inherited the home and lived there into the 1930s. She participated in the family business with her brothers Laurence H. and Harry and promoted real estate and civic improvement programs in Daytona Beach.¹

The Thompsons constructed a number of dwellings on their property. Some housed family members, while others were used as guest cottages. The dwelling at 313 Silver Beach Avenue was built as a guest house by the Thompsons about 1895 (Photo 40). It has Queen Anne massing exhibited by its steeply-pitched hip roof main unit and cross-gable polygonal extensions. In 1900 they sold the building and some surrounding property to C.A. Clegg.²

A number of other prominent people developed property in the district during the early stages of its evolution. The house at 1209 South Peninsula Drive (Photo 41) was built about 1896 by James N. Gamble. The house was apparently used as a guest house to Gamble's large Halifax River estate (demolished). The estate consisted of seven buildings, with the primary house fronting on the Halifax River and the secondary buildings located farther east.³

James N. Gamble, the son of the founder of Proctor and Gamble, served as vice president of the company between 1890 and 1932. Born in 1836, he graduated from Kenyon College with a master's degree in chemistry and joined the family business in 1859. Known as the "Grand Old Man of Cincinnati," Gamble first visited Daytona Beach in the 1890s. During his distinguished career as a toiletries manufacturer, Gamble gave away millions of dollars to charitable organizations. He was one of the early benefactors of what became Bethune-Cookman College on the Daytona Beach mainland.⁴

Several homes were erected as seasonal dwellings for wealthy northern winter visitors. "Portledge," which overlooks the Halifax River at 928 South Peninsula Drive, was built about 1895 (Photo 30). The original owner was William Atwood, and the house passed through several hands over

¹ Pleasant Gold, *History of Volusia County* (Daytona Beach: Pleasant Gold, 1927), 198, 201; Rowland Rerick, ed., *Memoirs of Florida* 2 vols. (Atlanta: Southern Historical Association, 1902), 1: 463.

² Deed Book 31, p. 9, 1899-1901 tax rolls, Letters Testamentary Book 2, p. 49, Volusia County Courthouse, DeLand, Florida.

³ Deed Book 77, p. 146, Deed Book 141, p. 462, Deed Book 186, p. 324, 1892-1900 tax rolls, Volusia County Courthouse; Sanborn Map Company, *Fire Insurance Map of Seabreeze and Daytona Beach*, 1912, 1916, 1924.

⁴ *New York Times*, July 3, 1932; A.N. Marquis, *Who's Who in America* (Chicago, 1932), 907.

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SOUTH PENINSULA HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

the next few decades. Charles M. Wilder of Cincinnati, Ohio, built the house at 116 Ocean Dunes Road about 1898 (Photo 42). A pioneer of the area, Wilder acquired large tracts of land which he platted as Wilder's subdivision in 1923 and Ocean Dunes South in 1924. North of the Wilder home, at 1708 South Peninsula Drive, T. Fred and Alice Brown, also of Cincinnati, built a Shingle style residence about 1899 (Photo 43).⁵

The development of property on the peninsula increased in the early decades of the twentieth century as the Town of Daytona Beach, which was incorporated in 1905, grew into one of Florida's most popular seaside resorts. Between 1900 and 1919, the town began to take its present form as new subdivisions were opened and the area's street patterns were established. Residences built during the period include several large estates along the Halifax River and smaller dwellings that were constructed along secondary streets.

Among the most active local developers during the first two decades of the twentieth century were M.E. and Charles R. Oliver. Together the brothers opened large areas of the district to home construction. Among their developments were Oliver's Subdivision of Atlantic City (1914), Oliver Terrace (1915), and Ribault Development Resubdivision (1925). Another brother, Elmer, held a controlling interest in the Ribault Corporation, which was formed in the early 1920s to develop houses in the Ribault Subdivision. The houses at 715 and 721 South Peninsula Drive were constructed by the Oliver family. The older of the two residences, 721 South Peninsula Drive (Photo 12), was completed about 1903 and served as the home of M.E. Oliver. It remained in the family until the early 1920s. The dwelling at 715 South Peninsula Drive (Photo 44) was completed several years later. Charles R. Oliver apparently used it as a rental property before selling it in the 1930s.⁶

Dwellings distinctive in their planning and detailing were constructed overlooking the Halifax River and along Peninsula Drive. The Eli Hotchkiss House at 1000 South Peninsula Drive (Photo 31) was constructed about 1906. A later version of the Queen Anne style, the building features a steeply-pitched hip roof with intersecting gables and dormers. A prominent polygonal tower rises from the side of the building. Hotchkiss, a seasonal visitor from Norwalk, Connecticut, used the home as a winter residence until his death in 1917. He docked his yacht, "Eli H.", in front of his home on the Halifax River. Hotchkiss died on board his yacht while sailing to Miami. Julia, his widow, lived in the house into

⁵ Plat Book 15, p. 14, Plat Book 22, p. 189, Deed Book 27, p. 488, Deed Book 29, p. 163, Volusia County Courthouse.

⁶ Plat Book 10, p. 82, Plat Book 16, 123, Plat Book 22, p. 40, Deed Book 35, p. 372, Deed Book 38, p. 11, Deed Book 98, p. 120, Deed Book 240, p. 154, Deed Book 248, p. 317, 1899-1908 tax rolls, Volusia County Courthouse; Sanborn Map Company, *Fire Insurance Map of Seabreeze and Daytona Beach*, 1912, 1916, 1924; Polk, *1926 Daytona Beach City Directory*, 407.

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the 1920s.⁷

Henry C. Rowe, a seasonal visitor from Bath, Maine, constructed the large, rambling wood frame house at 4 Braddock Avenue about 1917 (Photo 20). The residence retains some features of the Queen Anne style in its varied roof line and overhanging bays on the second story, its many porches, and impressive stained glass windows, but it is essentially a very large wood frame vernacular house. Large houses for the wealthy, however, were not the only residences constructed in the neighborhood. Small cottages began to appear, such as the house at 326 Phoenix Avenue, which was completed about 1914 for George Carew (Photo 11).⁸

A distinctive example of a Shingle style building is the Julia Longstreth House at 327 Silver Beach Avenue (Photo 32). The upper story of the building is clad with variegated wood shingles and the ground floor has a rubble limestone veneer. A rounded tower protrudes from the southwest corner. A veranda with round limestone columns stretches across the facade and west elevation. It was built about 1909 for Longstreth, who was seasonal visitor from Columbus, Ohio. She sold the property in 1916 to Martha Clark, a winter resident from Ramsey County, Minnesota. Clark held onto the property for four years. The house was later occupied by Charles Clemmer, a physician. Clemmer, a native of Virginia, completed course work at Hampden Sydney College and in 1907 graduated from the University College of Medicine in Richmond, Virginia. His initial work took him into the mountains of West Virginia and then Missouri. Intrigued by the opportunities afforded physicians in Florida during the early 1920s, he arrived in Daytona Beach in 1923 and opened a practice on Main Street. He built a large practice, gained a good reputation, and was elected president of the Volusia County Medical Society in 1926.⁹

Construction in the south Daytona Beach area surged during the early years of the 1920s land boom. More than half of the contributing buildings in the district date from the 1920s. In addition to single family dwellings, several large apartment buildings were constructed to accommodate the large number of visitors who resided in Daytona Beach during the winter months. Built about 1920, the apartment at 1219-1221 Ruger Place served as the home of A.J. Parkhurst, a businessman (Photo 46). A native of Illinois, Parkhurst first visited Florida as a youth, vacationing in Port Orange south of Daytona

⁷ *New York Times*, March 17, 1917; Polk, *1926 Daytona Beach City Directory*, 623; Deed Book 1, p. 685, Deed Book 3, p. 291, Deed Book 17, p. 308, Deed Book 42, p. 241, Deed Book 74, p. 115, Deed Book 74, p. 449, Deed Book 94, p. 393, Volusia County Courthouse.

⁸ Deed Book 35, p. 372, Deed Book 67, p. 487, 529, Deed Book 67, p. 528, Deed Book 77, p. 146, Deed Book 141, p. 462, Deed Book 186, p. 324, Deed Book 276, p. 453, Volusia County Courthouse; Sanborn Map Company, *Fire Insurance Map of Seabreeze and Daytona Beach*, 1912, 1916, 1924; Polk, *1922 Daytona Beach City Directory*, 252.

⁹ Gold, *Volusia*, 218; Deed Book 49, p. 2, Deed Book 77, p. 462, Deed Book 93, p. 16, Volusia County Courthouse.

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Beach in 1908 with his parents. Later, he attended Stetson University in DeLand and then the University of Illinois. He arrived in Daytona Beach about 1920, when he organized the Marrow-Parkhurst Motor Company. He sold the business, and in 1925 helped organized a real estate company, Kelly-Parkhurst. He advocated the consolidation of the towns of Daytona, Daytona Beach, and Seabreeze, and served on the first city commission in 1926.¹⁰

The house at 1215 South Peninsula Drive (Photo 47) was constructed about 1922 for Charles Goss, a pastor. He later used the property for rental income. Stella Wohlgemuth, a winter visitor from Cincinnati, Ohio, acquired the property in 1929 and leased the house during periods when she returned to her northern home.¹¹

Henry Ross of Columbus, Ohio, financed the construction of the dwelling at 1220 Thompson Place about 1923 (Photo 48). The property underwent several changes of ownership until 1928, when Mack Roth, a merchant, acquired it as his residence. A native of New York City, Roth arrived in Daytona Beach in 1911 to join his father, Hyman, who in 1909 established the "Princess Shop," an exclusive women's fashion business. Ten years later, Roth organized "Mack's," a second women's store and millinery on Beach Street. By 1927, the Roth women's retail clothing empire extended to Fort Lauderdale, Miami, Orlando, West Palm Beach, and Winter Garden. Roth also invested in real estate, becoming one of the largest property owners in Daytona Beach. In 1924, he organized Mack Roth, Inc. real estate company. The vice-president was David Sholtz, a local attorney and later governor of Florida. Buildings developed by Roth include the Marest Apartments at 311 South Grandview Avenue (Photo 16), the Princess Building at 138 South Beach Street, and several commercial buildings on Second Avenue.¹²

Several members of the professional community lived in the district. Alfred Abernethy, a pharmacist, lived in the house at 525 Goodall Avenue (Photo 49). A graduate of the School of Pharmacy at the University of the South in Sewanee, Tennessee, Abernethy wandered across the country for several

¹⁰ Gold, *Volusia*, 440-441; Sanborn Map Company, *Fire Insurance Map of Seabreeze and Daytona Beach*, 1916, 1924; Polk, *1926 Daytona Beach City Directory*, 631.

¹¹ Polk, *1926 Daytona Beach City Directory*, 623; Polk, *1930 Daytona Beach City Directory*, 462; Deed Book 90, p. 531, Deed Book 230, p. 31, Deed Book 234, p. 93, Volusia County Courthouse; Sanborn Map Company, *Fire Insurance Map of Seabreeze and Daytona Beach*, 1916, 1924.

¹² Corporation Book 4, p. 559, Deed Book 106, p. 193, Deed Book 112, p. 287, Mortgage Book 43, p. 530, Deed Book 158, p. 119, Deed Book 167, p. 104, Deed Book 220, p. 445, Deed Book 221, p. 272, Volusia County Courthouse; Sanborn Map Company, *Fire Insurance Map of Seabreeze and Daytona Beach*, 1916, 1924; Polk, *1930 Daytona Beach City Directory*, 477.

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decades, working at pharmacies in California, New Mexico, New York, and Texas, and in the U.S. Navy's Hospital School. In 1920, he arrived in Daytona Beach, where he eventually purchased M.N. Bogart's drugstore on the peninsula in 1924.¹³

The Rupert Longstreet House was built about 1923 at 610 Braddock Avenue (Photo 50). Rupert was graduated from Stetson University in 1917 with degrees in education and law. Following World War I, he was appointed an instructor at Seabreeze High School, and the following year became supervising principal. In 1932, he earned a master's degree from Duke University, and in 1947 became professor of education at Stetson University, a position he held until retiring in 1959. Between 1927 and 1949, he served as editor of the *Florida Naturalist*, a scholarly journal. Other scholarship produced by Longstreet includes *Bird Study of Florida*, *Ornithology of the Mosquitoes*, *Florida Birds*, *The Story of Mount Dora, Florida*, and *History of the Florida Education Association, 1886-1957*.¹⁴

One of the most prominent of the architects that designed buildings in the district during the 1920s was Elias De La Haye, a native of England. De La Haye's inspiration to design and supervise construction projects came from his father, a builder who constructed dikes in Holland, bridges in Scotland, and tunnels through mountains in Wales. The family immigrated to the United States in 1892, settling in Massachusetts. De La Haye was graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York, in 1912, after which he worked as a design engineer for the Boston & Maine Railroad and then the C.A. Dodge Company of Boston. In 1922 he moved to Sanford, Florida, where he opened an architecture practice. The following year he relocated to Port Orange, passed his state board exams, and joined the Daytona Beach firm of Fuquay and Gheen. In 1924 he established his own company on the peninsula named, "De La Haye & Roberts." De La Haye designed the dwellings at 401, 405, and 415 Revilo Boulevard for the Alpine Realty Company of Daytona Beach (Photo 51). The following year, the company sold the Revilo Boulevard properties to Charles Prettyman, vice-president of the Southern Title & Trust Company of Daytona Beach.¹⁵

Development companies, such as the Ribault Corporation, built houses on speculation for resale.

¹³ Gold, *Volusia*, 267; Polk, *1930 Daytona Beach City Directory*, 436; Polk, *1935 Daytona Beach City Directory*, 307.

¹⁴ Polk, *1926 Daytona City Directory*, 579; Sanborn Map Company, *Fire Insurance Map of Seabreeze and Daytona Beach*, 1916, 1924; Gold, *Volusia*, 380; R.J. Longstreet, *History of the Florida Education Association, 1886-1957* (Tallahassee: Florida Education Association, 1958), 266.

¹⁵ Deed Book 191, p. 69, Deed Book 212, p. 373, Deed Book 214, p. 382, Lien Book 5, p. 337, Volusia County Courthouse; Sanborn Map Company, *Fire Insurance Map of Seabreeze and Daytona Beach*, 1924, 1951; Polk, *1926 City Directory of Seabreeze and Daytona Beach*, 431

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The company was founded by Elmer Oliver and H.C. Schulteis of Washington, D.C. Schulteis initially found employment in the securities business after completing his course work in Gonzaga College. In 1922, he moved to Daytona Beach and associated with Holland & Ponsang Company to organize the Volusia County Bank & Mortgage Company. Schulteis was responsible for raising most of the capital to finance the firm. In November 1924, he helped organize the Ribault Company, which developed property in the southern part of the Daytona Beach peninsula. The Ribault Development Company laid out a fifty-lot subdivision along Ribault Avenue, and employed an unconventional sales pitch, offering only combined houses and real estate lots to suit home owners, but no vacant lots. By 1927, twelve houses had been constructed by the company.¹⁶ One of those stands at 507 Ribault Avenue (Photo 52), which the company completed about 1925, sold to Morris Miner in 1926. Another Ribault-built home stands at 610 Ribault Avenue, the residence of company treasurer H.C. Schulteis (Photo 14).¹⁷

Large houses continued to be built along the Halifax River. About 1925, Harry C. Thompson financed the construction of the residence at 1508 South Peninsula Drive (Photo 53). Born in Daytona Beach in 1883, Harry C. Thompson was a son of community pioneers Laurence and Mary Thompson. Harry attended public school locally, followed by Rollins College in Winter Park, and then Cornell University. He returned to Daytona Beach, first working in the Merchant's Bank, and then managing the telephone exchange. In 1910, he organized a Buick and Overland automobile dealership, which later added Cadillac to its line. In 1924, Harry Thompson purchased an interest in the Bingham & Thompson Real Estate and Insurance Company, which his father had organized with Charles Bingham in 1909. In addition to his other business interests, Thompson served as a director and vice-president of the Atlantic Bank and Trust Company.¹⁸

Walter Wooten built the house at 335 Hillside Avenue about 1926 (Photo 54). Wooten was raised in Alabama, where he began work for the Texas Oil Company. His transfers and promotions carried him to Atlanta, Jacksonville, and finally Daytona Beach, where he arrived in 1922. His sales territory extended between Bunnell and New Smyrna Beach. Between the mid 1920s and 1940s, he served as district manager of the Seaboard Oil Company.¹⁹

¹⁶ Gold, *Volusia*, 500.

¹⁷ Mortgage Book 71, p. 441, Deed Book 191, p. 545, Deed Book 195, p. 549, Deed Book 192, p. 554, Deed Book 219, p. 278, Volusia County Courthouse; Sanborn Map Company, *Fire Insurance Map of Seabreeze and Daytona Beach*, 1924, 1951.

¹⁸ Gold, *Volusia*, 200; Deed Book 112, p. 394, 465, Deed Book 113, p. 80, Volusia County Courthouse; Sanborn Map Company, *Fire Insurance Map of Seabreeze and Daytona Beach*, 1924, 1951; Polk, *1926 Daytona Beach City Directory*, 623.

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About 1926, architect Albert H. Pierce financed the construction of the house at 420 Ocean Dunes Road (Photo 15). Deed restrictions required that no less than \$7,500 be spent to develop a house on the lot. Pierce resided there into the mid-1930s and speculated in the housing market. He also designed and financed the construction of the dwelling at 422 Old Trail Road about 1927 (Photo 55). Rather than selling the property, he leased it.²⁰

After the collapse of the land boom, some out-of-state investors took advantage of the depressed real estate market, purchasing vacant and foreclosed properties. About 1925 T.J. McReynolds built the house at 316 Ocean Dunes Road (Photo 27). In 1927, to avoid foreclosure, McReynolds deeded the property to the Atlantic Bank & Trust Company. Later that year, Davis Brown, a seasonal visitor from Lawrenceberg, Kentucky, purchased the property, which he used as a winter home into the mid 1930s. William Walcott of Litchfield, Connecticut, resided at 404 Ocean Dunes Road during the winter seasons between the early 1930s and the mid 1940s (Photo 56).²¹

E.R. Snyder built a cottage at 315 Mobile Avenue about 1926 (Photo 57). The property changed hands several times over the following decade, and was used by Laura Worley of St. Louis, Missouri, for rental income during the early 1930s. In 1933 Worley, a member of the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, deeded the property to the local chapter of the D.A.R. for use as a clubhouse, a function it still serves.²²

Some businessmen speculated or invested in apartment buildings. The apartment building at 334 South Atlantic Avenue was completed about 1925 (Photo 58). C.A. Randall and W.J. Viall of the Randall-Viall Real Estate Company financed its construction and sold the building to Gregg Block and D.J. Simmons of Daytona Beach. Owners during the 1930s included B.F. Kreutter of Cowlesville, New York.²³

²⁰ Deed Book 200, p. 225, Deed Book 205, p. 514, Mortgage Book 77, p. 272, Mortgage Book 80, p. 320, Mortgage Book 83, p. 84, Volusia County Courthouse; Polk, *1926 Daytona Beach City Directory*, 424; Polk, *1935 Daytona Beach City Directory*, 327.

²¹ Deed Book 145, p. 237, Mortgage Book 77, p. 325, Deed Book 202, p. 93, Deed Book 205, p. 18, Deed Book 215, p. 403, Deed Book 192, p. 11, Volusia County Courthouse; Polk, *1935 Daytona Beach City Directory*, 119, 327, 385; Polk, *1941 Daytona Beach City Directory*, 449.

²² Deed Book 152, p. 151, Mortgage Book 58, p. 118, Deed Book 227, p. 512, Deed Book 250, p. 85, Volusia County Courthouse; Sanborn Map Company, *Fire Insurance Map of Seabreeze and Daytona Beach*, 1924, 1951.

²³ Mortgage Book 52, p. 473, Mortgage Book 51, p. 14, Deed Book 154, p. 457, Deed Book 155, p. 580, Deed Book 181, p. 501, Deed Book 262, p. 524, Deed Book 273, p. 76, Volusia County Courthouse; Sanborn Map Company, *Fire Insurance Map of Seabreeze and Daytona Beach*, 1924, 1951; Polk, *1926 Daytona Beach City Directory*, 438.

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One of the largest apartment buildings constructed during the period was 400 South Grandview Avenue (Photo 29). The East Coast Bank and Trust Company of Daytona Beach developed the property in 1926 at a cost of nearly \$50,000. The trust company lost the property to foreclosure in 1930, and in 1931 it was acquired as an investment by Roland and Ethel McCrady of Daytona Beach.²⁴

The Mediterranean Revival style Marest Apartments at 311 South Grandview Avenue was completed about 1926 (Photo 16). Mack Roth, a local merchant and real estate developer, financed construction and leased the building to several other investors, including the Marvin Corporation and Paul Haller.²⁵

The neighboring Grandview Apartments and Braddock Apartments at 516 South Grandview Avenue and 431 Braddock Avenue were built about 1926 (Photo 59). They were constructed by Weiss Properties, Inc., which was operated by Aaron Weiss of Daytona Beach. Weiss sold the Braddock Apartments in 1927, but retained ownership of the Grandview into the 1940s.²⁶

Development slowed following the collapse of the land boom in 1926, then rebounded in the late 1930s. James Nelson built the home at 411 Vermont Avenue (Photo 60) about 1927. The house remained vacant for several years during the late 1920s and 1930s, with Charles Lee residing there in the early 1940s. Thomas G. Wilder, an officer in the Country Club Development Company, financed the construction of the house at 410 Old Trail Road about 1927 (Photo 61). The dwelling at 714 South Peninsula Drive appeared about 1938 (Photo 21). Ronald Stillman financed construction, and by 1941 Harry Tuttle resided there.²⁷

Edward Woodbury's house at 410 Hillside Avenue was constructed about 1940 (Photo 62). Woodbury, a hotelier and alumnus of the University of Vermont, arrived in Daytona Beach in 1911 and

²⁴ Deed Book 154, p. 378, Mortgage Book 76, p. 540, Deed Book 242, p. 485, Volusia County Courthouse; Sanborn Map Company, *Fire Insurance Map of Seabreeze and Daytona Beach*, 1924, 1951.

²⁵ Deed Book 107, p. 440, Deed Book 137, p. 542, Deed Book 230, p. 60 Volusia County Courthouse; Sanborn Map Company, *Fire Insurance Map of Seabreeze and Daytona Beach*, 1924, 1951.

²⁶ Deed Book 178, p. 200, Mortgage Book 72, p. 94, 100, Lien Book 5, p. 176, Deed Book 191, p. 252, 494, Volusia County Courthouse; Sanborn Map Company, *Fire Insurance Map of Seabreeze and Daytona Beach*, 1924, 1951.

²⁷ Polk, *1926 Daytona Beach City Directory*, 549; Polk, *1935 Daytona Beach City Directory*, 348; Polk, *1941 Daytona Beach City Directory*, 436, 456, 472; Deed Book 125, p. 376, Deed Book 176, p. 464, Mortgage Book 85, p. 140, Deed Book 264, p. 222, Deed Book 276, p. 296, Volusia County Courthouse; Sanborn Map Company, *Fire Insurance Map of Seabreeze and Daytona Beach*, 1924, 1951.

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formed a company to purchase the Ridgewood Hotel. He expanded the building and catered to wealthy tourists, developing an exclusive repeat clientele over the following decades. Woodbury, essentially a winter resident, returned each summer to his native Vermont, where he managed the Allanwood Inn in Burlington.²⁸

The building at 624 South Atlantic Avenue (Photo 63) was apparently developed during World War II for use as a hospital facility by Halifax Hospital District. Following the war, it was sold and was converted into the Hotel Pan-Am. It presently serves as an apartment building.²⁹

Residential construction activity increased following the World War II. The dwelling at 1605 South Peninsula Drive (Photo 25) is typical of the homes built in the mid 1940s. Ray Kopp, a merchant, was the initial occupant.³⁰

Social Buildings

Two buildings in the district were originally constructed as clubhouses for the Peninsula Woman's Club. The house at 314 Vermont Avenue was built about 1918 and initially served as the first clubhouse for the Peninsula Woman's Club (Photo 45). The Peninsula Club had been organized in 1908 as the Sans Souci Club at the home of Emma Freeman with 11 members. Seven years later, it associated with the statewide Florida Federation of Women's Clubs. Judge Nathaniel C. Sears, a benefactor and winter resident, donated the clubhouse to the organization in 1918, at which time the name was changed to Peninsula Club.³¹

Increased membership in the Peninsula Woman's Club spurred the plans for a larger building. In 1923, a new clubhouse was completed at 415 South Peninsula Drive at a cost of \$25,000 (Photo 34). John A. Rogers, an architect from neighboring Allandale with an office in Daytona Beach, prepared the

²⁸ Deed Book 250, p. 73, Deed Book 262, p. 290, Volusia County Courthouse; Sanborn Map Company, *Fire Insurance Map of Seabreeze and Daytona Beach*, 1924, 1951; Polk, *1935 Daytona Beach City Directory*, 334; Polk, *1941 Daytona Beach City Directory*, 433, 456.

Gold, *Volusia*, 405-406.

²⁹ Sanborn Map Company, *Fire Insurance Map of Seabreeze and Daytona Beach*, 1924, 1951; Polk, *1941 Daytona Beach City Directory*, 405; Polk, *1946 Daytona Beach City Directory*, 5; 1941-1944 tax rolls, Volusia County Courthouse.

³⁰ Sanborn Map Company, *Fire Insurance Map of Seabreeze and Daytona Beach*, 1924, 1951; Polk, *1946 Daytona Beach City Directory*, 60.

³¹ Gold, *Volusia*, 148-149, 276-277; Deed Book 81, p. 320, Deed Book 90, p. 387, Deed Book 100, p. 150, Deed Book 123, p. 45, Volusia County Courthouse; Sanborn Map Company, *Fire Insurance Map of Seabreeze and Daytona Beach*, 1916, 1924.

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plans for the building.³²

Rogers, a native of Kentucky, was a brother of the nationally renowned architect James Gamble Rogers of New York. In 1894, following graduation from the University of Chicago and then the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Rogers organized an architectural firm in Chicago styled "Rogers & Woodyatt." He remained in practice there nearly twenty years. In 1916, intrigued by the prospects afforded professionals in the building trades in Florida, he relocated to Daytona, where his family had vacationed often early in the century. He opened an architectural firm, and in the mid 1920s moved to Allandale, a small community on the mainland south of Daytona Beach. In 1923, he incorporated his business with \$25,000 in capital stock. Talented and untiring in his work, Rogers prepared the plans for numerous buildings over the following decades, including the Peninsula Clubhouse, Daytona Beach Golf & Country Club clubhouse, Osceola-Gramatan Hotel, and some 100 dwellings. Houses attributed to his craftsmanship include his own home on Riverside Drive in Allandale, those for C.M. Bray, F.N. Conrad, T.J. McReynolds, Sr., Frank W. Noble, Ransom Olds, and William Westcott in Daytona Beach, and the Paul Johnston House in DeLand.³³

S. Cornelia Young Memorial Library

The S. Cornelia Young Memorial Library, located at 302 Vermont Avenue, is the oldest library facility in the City of Daytona Beach. The library is the only building in the district that is already listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NR 1992) (Photo 33). In 1911, in response to a growing demand among winter residents for a library on the peninsula, a group of nine Daytona Beach women formed the Daytona Beach Library Club and began soliciting for donations. Initially, the collection was housed in the homes of the club members. In 1913 the books were moved to a room above a bicycle shop on Main Street. That space, however, was inadequate to hold the growing collection and the founders began to search for a suitable location to build a permanent library. They purchased a lot on North Peninsula Drive across from Pinewood Cemetery and had a small wood frame building constructed there.³⁴

Captain Charles A. Young, a wealthy winter resident of the Daytona area, became interested in

³² Gold, *Volusia*, 148-149, 276-277; James Gamble Rogers, II to Mrs. John Hebel, February 14, 1967; *Daytona Daily News*, May 9, 1919.

³³ ³⁵ Gold, *Volusia*, 276-277; James Gamble Rogers, II to Mrs. John Hebel, February 14, 1967; *Daytona Daily News*, May 9, 1919; Corporation Book 4, p. 1, Volusia County Courthouse.

³⁴ Paul Weaver and Barbara Mattick, "S. Cornelia Young Memorial Library, Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida," National Register Nomination, 1992.

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the efforts of the Daytona Beach Library Club. A former clipper ship captain from Hanover, Germany, Young came to the United States on the eve of the Civil War. He settled in Connecticut, where he met and married S. Cornelia Sheldon, whose father owned and operated the Sheldon House Hotel at the small town of Pines Orchard. While serving with the Connecticut Volunteer Regiment during the war, Young 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 one of his winter visits to Daytona, Young 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. Local architect Dana F. Fuquay was contracted to draw plans for the \$10,000 building.³⁵

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

³⁵ Ibid.

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1925.³⁶

Construction of the library began in 1915, and 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. Several years later, Young offered to finance construction of an addition on the east side of the existing building. He died in 1924, but left a bequest of \$15,000 in his will for the addition. After a considerable delay caused by litigation over the will, the city received the bequest, which had, through accrued interest, grown to more than \$21,000. Prominent local architect Harry Griffin was selected as architect and Jesse L. Pratt as contractor. Completed in 1930, 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.³⁷

Educated at the University of Illinois, Griffin opened a practice in Connersville, Indiana, in 1912. By 1925, the firm consisted of six professionals, who in that period designed fifty-five schools amounting to some \$5,000,000 in building construction. One of his largest projects, the Old Lexington Plant, was an automobile assembly facility. He served as president of the Indiana Society of Architects in 1924.³⁸

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Junius Dovell, *Florida: Historic, Dramatic, Contemporary* 4 vols. (New York: Lewis Publishing Company, 1952), 4: 854-855; Deed Book 43, p. 367, Quit Claim Book 11, p. 574; Mortgage Book 96, p. 564, Volusia County Courthouse; Sanborn Map Company, *Fire Insurance Map of Seabreeze and Daytona Beach*, 1924, 1951; Polk, *1930 Daytona Beach City Directory*, 436.

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SOUTH PENINSULA HISTORIC DISTRICT
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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Boundary Description

The boundaries of the South Peninsula Historic District are those shown on the map of the district.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries reflect the development in the residential area of the peninsula section of Daytona Beach south of International Speedway Boulevard between 1886 and 1947. Every effort has been made to include the greatest concentration of historic architectural resources in the area that conform to the stated period of significance.

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