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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 DeLeon Springs Colored School

other names/site number Malloy Elementary School; Malloy Head Start Center/VO3042

2. Location

street & number 330 East Retta Street N/A not for publication

city or town DeLeon Springs N/A vicinity

state Florida code FL county Volusia code 127 zip code 32130

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.)

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

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

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet
 - determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
 - determined not eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
 - removed from the National Register.
 - other, (explain) _____

Edson H. Beall 8/1/03
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	
3	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	0	total

Name of related multiple property listings

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

Florida's Historic Black Public Schools MPS

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/School

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/School

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

NO STYLE: Frame Vernacular

NO STYLE: Masonry Vernacular

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK, CONCRETE

walls WOOD

BRICK

roof COMPOSITION SHINGLES

other

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.)

- Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
removed from its original location.
a birthplace or grave.
a cemetery.
a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
a commemorative property.
less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

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):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 36) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION

ETHNIC HERITAGE: Black

Period of Significance

1929-1969

Significant Dates

1929

1954

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Smith, Samuel L. (Architect)

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State Agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of Repository

#

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2 acres

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

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

3															
	Zone		Easting						Northing						
4															

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sidnev P. Johnston, Consultant; Garv V. Goodwin, Historic Preservation Planner

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date May, 2003

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

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name County of Volusia

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

city or town DeLand state Florida zip code 32720

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Section number 7 Page 1

**DeLEON SPRINGS COLORED SCHOOL
DeLeon Springs, Volusia County, Florida**

Summary

Historically known as DeLeon Springs Colored School, Malloy Head Start Center is located at 330 East Retta Street in DeLeon Springs, Volusia County, Florida. The school campus consists of three buildings: a frame vernacular building constructed in 1929 and two masonry vernacular buildings constructed in the 1950s. Built using a standardized plan developed by the Julius Rosenwald Fund in Nashville, Tennessee, the well-executed frame vernacular design contains approximately twenty-three hundred square feet of interior floor space. It displays an irregular shape with a steeply pitched gable roof with composition shingles, exposed roof rafters, exterior walls finished with drop siding and cornerboards, and a continuous brick foundation. Metal awning windows replace the original nine-over-nine double-hung sash wood windows, but fit appropriately within the original window casings. The two masonry buildings constructed in the mid-1950s lie north of the original school and are connected to the older building by a system of covered walkways. They rise one story, and leave undisturbed the original walls of the historic building. The school contributes to the sense of time, place, and historical development through its location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It provides an important architectural and educational link to the heritage of DeLeon Springs. Displaying a superior level of craftsmanship, the school retains its segregation era character and integrity to a high degree.

Setting

DeLeon Springs lies in northwest Volusia County, approximately ten miles north of DeLand, the seat of government. Named in the 1880s for the Spanish *conquistador*, the unincorporated town has a population of approximately twenty-five hundred. Development lies to the southeast of the natural spring from which the town derives its name. The primary corridors consist of U.S. Highway 17 and the CSX railroad tracks both of which run north and south. Three NRHP historic districts (1993) properties lie to the north. All are associated with the Citrus Industry Resources of Theodore Strawn, Inc. Multiple Property Submission (MPS). The Strawn Historic Agricultural District radiates one-half block northeast of the historic school, and the other historic districts occupy sites approximately two miles farther north.

Malloy Head Start School occupies a site in southeast DeLeon Springs at the southwest corner of the intersection of Dundee Avenue and Retta Street. Beyond the historic district one-half block to the northwest, various non-contributing resources stand adjacent to the school property. A fernery shaded by mature oak trees stands to the north, and relatively modern houses to the east. To the west radiate a fenced pasture and a two-story wood-frame house from the 1940s.

The school campus consists of the original wood-frame school and two one-story masonry classroom buildings that stand immediately to the north of the older building. A system of covered walkways extends from the historic building to the edifices at the north elevation. The walls of the original building remain undisturbed by the construction of the later buildings.

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DeLeon Springs, Volusia County, Florida**

A large playground that includes climbing equipment, swings, basketball and tennis courts, and a baseball diamond occupies the south end of the campus. A memorial garden wall and two marble tablets west of the historic school commemorate school principals Carrie Malloy and Doris McWilliams. A parking lot occupies the area west of the memorial wall. A storage shed and small pavilion fabricated with aluminum occupy sites adjacent to the historic school building. The aluminum storage shed on the east elevation of the historic building is separated from the latter by only several inches. Because of the relatively small nature of the memorial wall and aluminum storage shed and pavilion, they are not included in the count of resources. The landscape gently rolls, and vegetation consists of mature oak trees, camphor trees, grapefruit tree, crepe myrtle, Japanese plums, ligustrum, and various other small shrubs.

Physical Description

1929 Building

Exterior

The front, or north, facade (photographs 1, 2) of the historic school displays a steeply-pitched front-facing gable roof with a central projecting gable extension with a similar pitch, eaves, and fascia system comprising the primary roof. Louvered attic vents open in the gable ends. Single window openings bracket the gable extension, which displays a tripartite arrangement of windows. Entrances pierce the main walls adjacent to the gable extension, and are protected by flat-roof covered walkways that project northward to the largest of the non-contributing buildings. Wood drop siding finished with cornerboards cover the exterior walls on the north facade and the remaining elevations.

The west elevation (photographs 2, 3) displays a ribbon arrangement of six windows, one of which is filled with an HVAC system. An offset gable extension at the northwest corner displays a pair of windows and a kitchen ventilator that pierces the roof. The offset gable extension (photographs 3, 4) extends across most of the rear, or south, elevation. It displays a single window, two doors, a louvered attic vent, wall vent for the kitchen, and a single boarded-over window on the east elevation. The east elevation (photographs 4, 5) displays the effects of the offset gable roof, and a similar profile of fenestration with one of the openings filled with an HVAC system.

Interior

The interior of the school retains its original design, spaces, circulation pattern, materials, and ambiance to a high degree. The walls are finished with textured plaster and toe-plate moldings. The entrance vestibules are finished with beaded board. Window and door openings are finished with wood moldings, and six-light pivot transoms remain mounted above the interior doors. A system of dropped panels lowers the original ceiling height to approximately ten feet. The original pine floors are covered with linoleum and carpeting.

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DeLeon Springs, Volusia County, Florida**

Containing approximately twenty-three hundred square feet of floor space, the interior consists of three primary rooms and an assortment of smaller spaces for a kitchen, office, restrooms, and storage. The primary entrances on the north facade open into small vestibules that lead into the primary classrooms (photographs 6, 7). The classrooms are divided by a central, partial partition with a dropped header, which originally supported wood sliding doors mounted on a track system used to separate the spaces (photograph 8). Adjacent to the eastern entrance opens a cloakroom (recalled by one principal as the "whipping room"), and two restrooms occupy the space west of the western entrance. An L-shape hallway and office (photograph 9) occupy the space between the entrances, essentially comprising the central projecting gable extension. One six-over-six-light double-hung sash window separates the east end of the hallway from the eastern vestibule, the walls and ceiling of which are finished with beaded board rather than plaster (photograph 10). At the south end of the building stand a kitchen, storage, and wash room (photograph 11).

Alterations to 1929 Building

Exterior

Alterations to the building do not significantly compromise its architectural integrity. In 1954, a gable extension containing a kitchen was added to the rear, or south, elevation. Covered walkways were attached to the front, or north, facade of the building about the same time. Small shed roofs protecting the entrances were removed at that time. The original double-hung sash windows have been replaced with metal awnings installed within the original casings (c. 1990).

Interior

Most of the original interior doors separating the classrooms from the vestibules and the cloakroom have been removed. Door swing-lines placed on the floor plans depict the original location of the doors. The original wood paneled entrance doors have been replaced with modern doors. The original sliding wood doors used to separate the two classrooms have been removed. A small restroom has been installed in the northwest corner of the westernmost classroom.

Masonry Buildings

Directly north of the historic school stands a one-story, L-shape brick building (330-A East Retta Street) with a shallow-pitched gable roof surfaced with composition shingles (photograph 12). The long shaft of the "L" extends parallel to East Retta Street with a cross gable projecting at the east elevation. Simple buttresses support the exterior walls, and fenestration consists of metal awning windows. A poured concrete foundation supports the building. Containing approximately thirty-seven hundred square feet of interior floor space, the building has a central hallway that leads to East Retta Street and to the 1929 building (photograph 13). A

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DeLeon Springs, Volusia County, Florida**

chimney interrupts the eaves at the northwest corner. A covered walkway extends the length of the south elevation, and projects southward to connect with the 1929 building (photographs 2, 14).

West of the above-described building stands a smaller one-story brick building (330-B East Retta Street) with an irregular shape, shallow-pitched gable roof, metal sash windows, and a poured concrete foundation (photographs 15, 16). A shed extension projects at the south elevation, and a continuous belt course accents the windows on the north elevation. A covered walkway protects a concrete staircase between the two buildings.

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**DeLEON SPRINGS COLORED SCHOOL
DeLeon Springs, Volusia County, Florida**

Summary Significance Paragraph

The historic DeLeon Springs Colored School fulfills Criterion A at the local level in the areas of Education, and Ethnic Heritage: Black for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Under Criterion A, the school contributes to the history of the development of Volusia County's African American school system, and possesses additional significance as one of Florida's "Rosenwald Schools." Tied closely to the history of Volusia County and the Rosenwald school movement of the early twentieth century, the building completed in 1929 served as an African American elementary school until 1969. Funding to construct the building was derived from philanthropic, private, and public sources, specifically Fred N. Burt, the Rosenwald Foundation, and the Volusia County School Board. Derived from Frame Vernacular construction trends, the building is an example of the 2-C Two-Teacher type of school developed from plans supplied by the Julius Rosenwald Fund of Nashville, Tennessee. The design of the school is consistent with national and statewide trends in architecture. Two masonry buildings were constructed in 1954. The 1929 and 1954 buildings are the only known historic educational resources in DeLeon Springs, and continue to serve an educational function. Presently known as Malloy Head Start Center, the school's name honors Carrie L. Malloy, one of DeLeon Springs' earliest African American educators and a teacher at the school during the historic period. The building contributes to Florida's Historic Black Public Schools Multiple Property Submission (MPS) under the Great Depression to the Era of Integration historic context, therefore meeting Criteria Consideration G as defined by the Registration Requirements in the cover. It represents Property Type F.1: Black Public Schools.

Historical Significance

The school is historically linked to the development and expansion of the education system of Volusia County, Florida, and the larger Rosenwald Foundation based in Nashville, Tennessee. The public school system of Volusia County dates to 1869, and the first public school in the county was built in New Smyrna Beach in 1872. But, few resources were allocated for public schools until the mid-1880s. In 1887, the system supported three hundred seventy-nine African American pupils in nineteen schools, most of which were one-room buildings. By 1915, the number of African American students had increased to twenty-nine hundred supported by thirty-eight school buildings with forty-three classrooms. A decade later, consolidation of small rural schools into larger, centrally located facilities resulted in twenty-four buildings for forty-three hundred African American students. Yet, despite the consolidation and construction of ever-larger schools, several relatively small public schools were built for Volusia County's African American students during the 1920s. Four of those buildings, including the DeLeon Springs School, were assembled with funding provided by the Rosenwald Foundation of Nashville, Tennessee. By 1932, Volusia's twenty-eight hundred African American public school students attended classes in twenty-one school buildings that contained one hundred three classrooms.¹

¹Pleasant Daniel Gold, *History of Volusia County, Florida* (Daytona Beach: Daniel Pleasant Gold, 1927), 144-147; Albert J. Russell, *Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Florida for the Period Beginning January 1, 1887 and*

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DeLeon Springs, Volusia County, Florida**

Between 1920 and 1930, an increasing population at DeLeon Springs prompted the development of a new school for African Americans. Already several decades old, the Mt. Zion African Methodist Church had become inadequate as a school, and classes were held at St. Joseph Lodge. Still, school conditions for both black and white students had deteriorated to the point that in May 1927 some residents of DeLeon Springs requested the school board to require all school-aged children to attend their local schools rather than a school outside the district. In July 1928, a committee of African American residents, including teacher Carrie Malloy, approached the local trustees and the school board regarding a site they had acquired for a new school. After the board rebuffed their offer, the residents turned to assistance from school trustee and developer Fred N. Burt. A native of Buffalo, New York, where he established a paper-products manufacturing company in the 1880s, Burt arrived in DeLeon Springs in 1909. Progressive in his business pursuits, he acquired several thousand acres, and by 1919 had cleared fields and fenced pastures, planted citrus, opened Burwyn Park residential subdivision, developed Burt's Park adjacent to DeLeon Springs Park, and established Spring Garden Ranch, complete with barns, stables, and a horse track. Part of Spring Garden Ranch contained Williamsville, quarters established for African Americans who labored at the ranch. A member of the Florida State Horticultural Society, vice-president of the Florida Livestock Association, and trustee of the DeLeon Springs school district, Burt took an active interest improving the quality of life in west Volusia County. Already well established in DeLeon Springs by the mid-1920s, Burt became a benefactor to the African American community.²

In July and August 1928, Burt addressed the school board, formally requesting in writing that the board build a new African American school. Once again, the members demurred, but Burt persisted in his support, approaching the board again in November 1928 and January 1929. To advance the discussion, Burt offered five acres for ten dollars if the board would build the new school. Pressed for resources following the collapse of the Florida land boom, the board again refused the offer. Finally, Burt agreed to donate the land and construct the new school, not to exceed two thousand dollars, using plans supplied by the school board. Fiercely negotiating the final terms but thankful for Burt's willingness to finance new construction, the board agreed to pay Burt eleven hundred dollars upon its acceptance of the property and building, stipulating that Burt carry the balance for another two years. After touring the site for the proposed school, "the educators expressed themselves as being delighted with the property which Mr. Burt has generously donated."³

Ending December 31, 1887 (Tallahassee: State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1887), 18; William N. Sheats, *Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Florida for the Two Years Ending June 30, 1918* (Tallahassee: State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1918), 66, 114; William S. Cawthon, *Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Florida for the Two Years Ending June 30, 1926* (Tallahassee: State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1926), 228, 273; William S. Cawthon, *Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Florida for the Two Years Ending June 30, 1934* (Tallahassee: State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1934), 278-279, 284.

²Gold, *History of Volusia County, Florida*, 289-290; Alyce Hockaday, comp., *Reflections: 100 Years of Progress* (DeLand: West Volusia Historical Society, 1976), 222; *DeLand Daily News*, 12 December 1919; Minute Book 6, p. 91, Volusia County School Board, DeLand, FL.

³Minute Book 6, p. 91, 249, 251, 265, 289, 307, 309, Volusia County School Board; *DeLand Daily News*, 10 January 1929.

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In January 1929, both sides agreed to the arrangement, and the board instructed Burt to proceed. Burt obtained plans for the building from the school board and, apparently, used contractors and carpenters who had built homes in his residential development and Spring Garden Ranch to assemble the school. By then, the school board had received the plans and a commitment of funds for the new school from the State Board of Public Instruction and the Rosenwald Fund in Nashville, Tennessee. In early 1928, George W. Marks, Volusia County's superintendent of public instruction, had requested the plans for the school from the State Board of Public Instruction in Tallahassee, which supervised the distribution of plans and funds from the Rosenwald Fund. In March 1928, D. E. Williams, the State Agent for Negro Education in Tallahassee, forwarded the DeLeon Springs school request to Samuel L. Smith, administrator of the Fund. Based on the number of pupils, Smith supplied Volusia County with plan 2-C for a two-teacher type community school and a commitment of five hundred dollars to offset construction costs. The money would be delivered only after the school was completed and accepted by the school board and Rosenwald Fund. The DeLeon Springs School request comprised a small part of a much larger statewide application package in 1926, which totaled thirty-seven schools and thirty-four thousand dollars in assistance from the Rosenwald Fund.⁴

In July 1929, Burt reported that the new school was ready for inspection and acceptance. Later that month, school board members toured the new building, reporting that they were "highly pleased with the building and grounds," and accepted it for use as a public school. Surrounded by a wire fence with a gate and a bell mounted on a post at the north elevation, the school faced north, one of the requirements stipulated in Rosenwald plans. Burt indicated that he had spent more than four thousand dollars developing the site, and the board responded that it would pay Burt two thousand dollars, five hundred of which it had already received from the Rosenwald Fund.⁵

The DeLeon Springs School was built near the height of Rosenwald activities in Florida. In his 1928 report, D. E. Williams, State Agent for Negro Education reported, "The Fund is now limiting the number of small buildings aided in each State. It is hoped that by limiting the number of small buildings aided that small communities may be consolidated, forming large school centers where the Fund will aid on the construction of large Rosenwald buildings giving more advantages to all the children." In its 1928-1929 budget, the Rosenwald Fund disbursed nearly forty-six thousand dollars for thirty-six schools in Florida, nearly one-half of which were

⁴D. E. Williams to S. L. Smith, 26 March 1928, Rosenwald Fund Papers, Fisk University Archives, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee; Minute Book 6, p. 309, Volusia County School Board.

⁵Minute Book 6, p. 411, 433, Volusia County School Board; "Financial Statement, Julius Rosenwald Building Fund used in Florida for 1928-1929," "Application No. 33-H," "Floor Plan 2-C, Two Teacher Community School," Rosenwald Fund Papers, Fisk University Archives.

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one-room or two-room buildings.⁶

Historically, the school taught students from the first grade through the eighth grade. Typically, rows of desks were aligned by grade, filled with the youngest students at the front and the oldest at the rear. After World War II, the few high school students who attended school there were transferred to Euclid Avenue School in DeLand. Teachers at the DeLeon Springs school between the late-1920s and early-1950s included Jamie B. Allen, Carrie L. Malloy, Lou Alyce M. Reddick, Mary Turner Simmons, Eliza H. Staples, Mayo D. Staples, Annetta V. Stokes, Frankye A. Straughter, and Annie Mae Washington.⁷

Some teachers taught only briefly at the school, but several enjoyed long tenures. A native of Palatka, Carrie Malloy moved to DeLeon Springs about 1914. She taught there until about 1939, when a stroke compelled her retirement, and she died in Oakland, Florida in 1951. In 1955, the school was renamed Malloy Elementary School in her honor. A native of North Carolina, Eliza Staples began teaching at DeLeon Springs in 1941, and became principal several years later. A graduate of Barber-Scotia College in Concord, North Carolina, and Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach, Staples retired as principal and died in 1976. Her husband, Mayo D. Staples, also taught several years at the school, but later served as pastor of a church.⁸

Renewed growth following World War II compelled the school board to expand the campus. The expansion left the original building relatively untouched. Plans were prepared in 1952 for a kitchen addition on the rear of the older school, but the major work consisted of constructing two new buildings to the north. Architect Arthur L. Williams drafted the plans and the construction contract was awarded to Herman Smith in January 1954. The new buildings were dedicated on 26 September 1954. The faculty consisted of Eliza Staples as principal and first and second grade teacher; Edith Coleman as first grade teacher; Alice Reddick as third and fourth grade teacher; and Mayo D. Staples as fifth and sixth grade teacher.⁹

In 1969, as part of the integration of the Volusia County public school system, the DeLeon Springs School was closed. That year, Doris McWilliams, an educator who had attended the school during the 1940s, implemented a community center and then a Head Start Program in the facility, a function that continue to the present. The memorial garden to the west of the historic school recognizes the contributions of Carrie Malloy and Doris McWilliams. The County of Volusia presently owns the facility and manages the Head Start Program at the school.

⁶William S. Cawthon, *Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Florida for the Two Years Ending June 30, 1928* (Tallahassee: State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1928), 221; "Financial Statement, Julius Rosenwald Building Fund used in Florida for 1928-1929," Rosenwald Fund Papers, Fisk University Archives.

⁷Doris McWilliams, informant, 2002; Minute Book 6, 375, Minute Book 8, p. 15, Minute Book 12, p. 179, 495-496, Minute Book 14, p. 92, Minute Book 15, p. 295, Volusia County School Board.

⁸Doris McWilliams, informant, 2002; *DeLand Sun News*, 11 October 1976.

⁹Minute Book 15, p. 172, 183, 326, Volusia County School Board.

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**DeLEON SPRINGS COLORED SCHOOL
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The historic DeLeon Springs Colored School is a significant resource in west Volusia County. Derived from Frame Vernacular influences, the building typifies the two-teacher community school developed, in part, by the Rosenwald Fund. The only remaining historic education building in DeLeon Springs, it represents an important achievement of DeLeon Spring's African American community, which creatively garnered financial support from philanthropic, private, and public sources for a new school on the eve of the Great Depression. The history of the school demonstrates the expansion of an older African American school campus with more modern buildings in the 1950s. The school retains its historic architectural integrity and character to a high degree.

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Bibliography

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Application No. 33-H.

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

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Section number 10 Page 1

**DeLEON SPRINGS COLORED SCHOOL
DeLeon Springs, Volusia County, Florida**

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary encloses lot 3, block 28 Beardsley's DeLeon Springs at the southeast corner of the intersection of Dundee Avenue and East Retta Street. See attached scaled site plan.

Boundary Justification

The boundary contains only lot 3 of the above-referenced legal description. It does not take in lot 7, which is also part of the school, but lies to the south and contains playground equipment, basketball and tennis courts, and a baseball diamond not part of the original campus of the school. The boundary only takes in the buildings and historic adjacent playground areas associated with the school.

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

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Section number PHOTOS Page 1

**DeLEON SPRINGS COLORED SCHOOL
DeLeon Springs, Volusia County, Florida**

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. 330 East Retta Street
2. DeLeon Springs (Volusia County), Florida
3. Sidney P. Johnston
4. 2002
5. Historian, DeLand, Florida
6. View showing front (north) façade, west elevation, and part of covered walkway, facing east
7. Photograph 1 of 18

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

6. View showing front (north) façade, east elevation, and part of covered walkway, facing west
7. Photograph 2 of 18
6. View showing west and south elevations, facing northeast
7. Photograph 3 of 18
6. View showing south and east elevations, facing northwest
7. Photograph 4 of 18
6. View showing east elevation, facing west
7. Photograph 5 of 18
6. View showing western classroom and vestibule, facing north
7. Photograph 6 of 18
6. View showing eastern classroom, vestibule, cloakroom, and entrance to L-shape hallway, facing north
7. Photograph 7 of 18
6. View showing both classrooms and central, partial partition, facing northeast
7. Photograph 8 of 18
6. View showing office and L-shape hallway, facing east
7. Photograph 9 of 18
6. View showing door and window in L-shape hallway, facing east
7. Photograph 10 of 18

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National Park Service**

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Section number PHOTOS Page 2

**DeLEON SPRINGS COLORED SCHOOL
DeLeon Springs, Volusia County, Florida**

6. View showing kitchen, facing west
7. Photograph 11 of 18

6. View showing 330-A East Retta Street, facing southwest
7. Photograph 12 of 18

6. View showing 330-A East Retta Street, facing north
7. Photograph 13 of 18

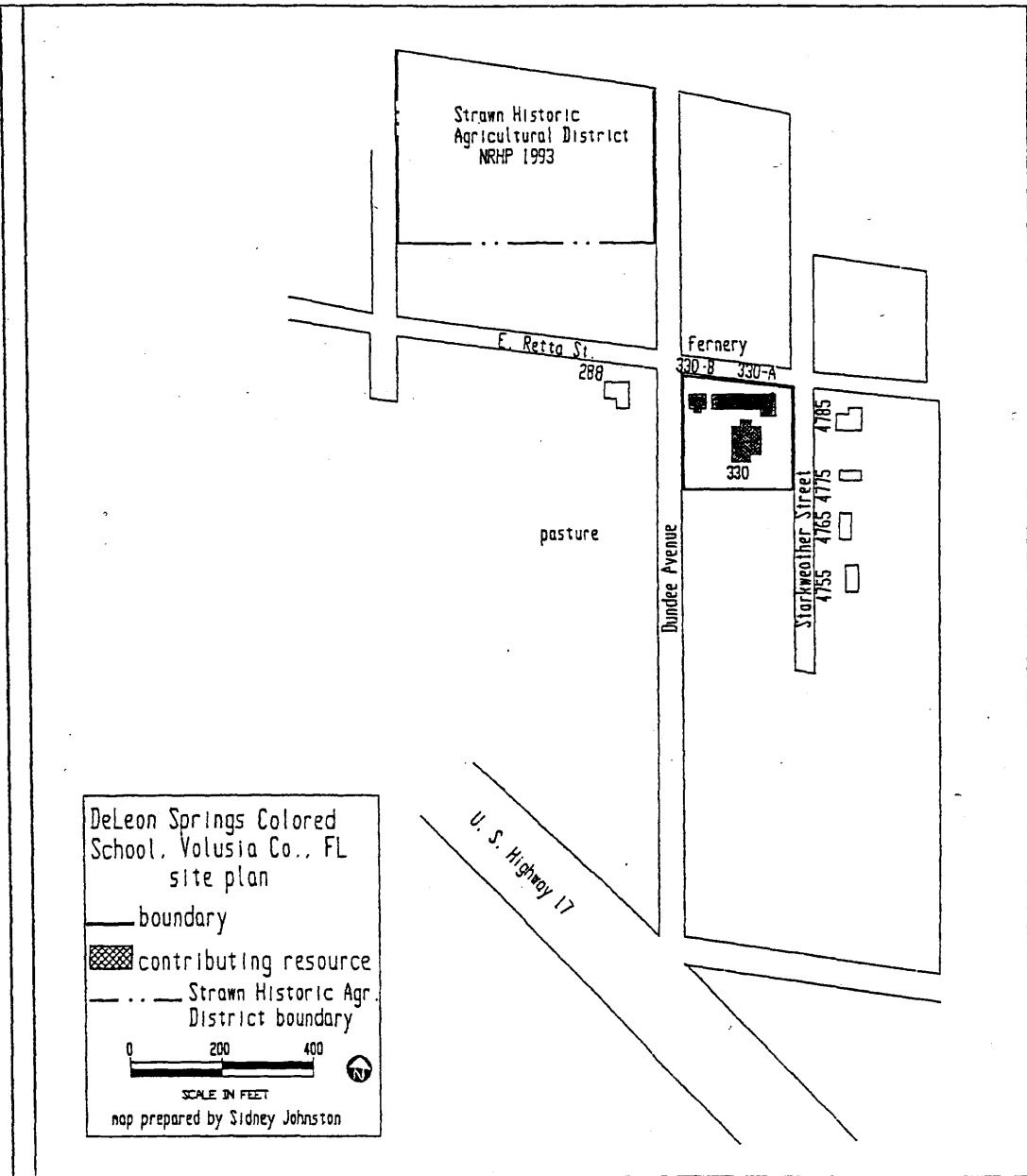
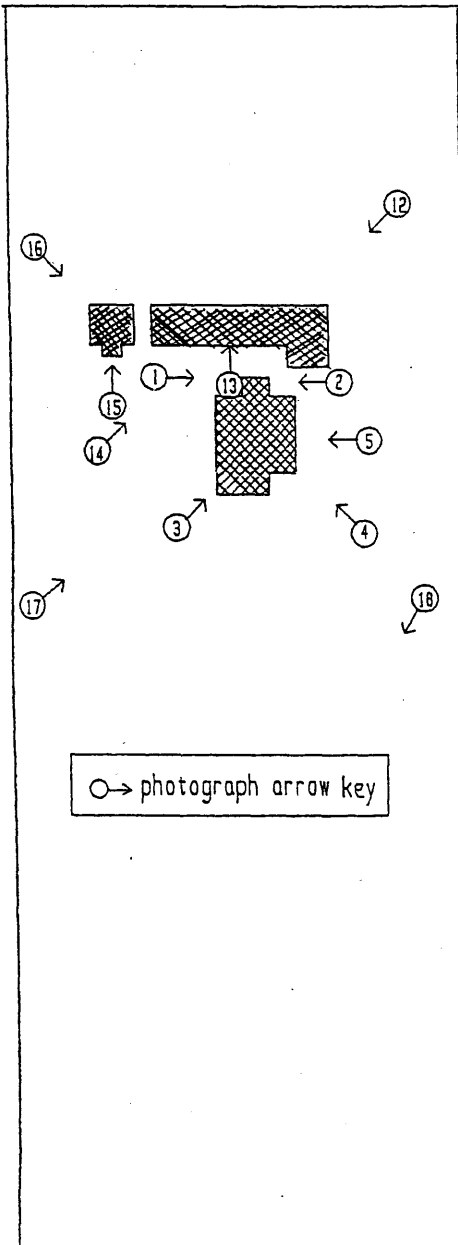
6. View showing 330-A East Retta Street, facing northeast
7. Photograph 14 of 18

6. View showing 330-B East Retta Street, facing north
7. Photograph 15 of 18

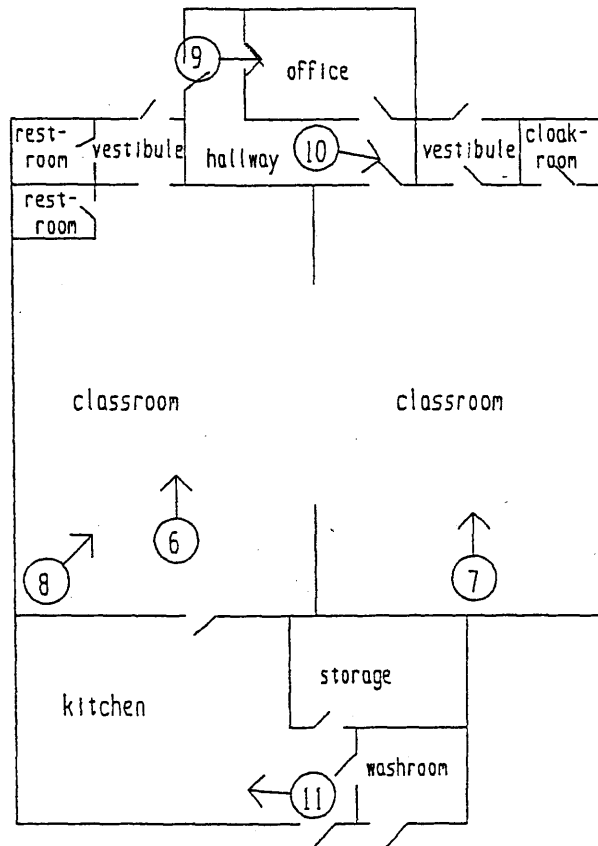
6. View showing 330-B East Retta Street, facing southeast
7. Photograph 16 of 18

6. View showing campus, facing northeast
7. Photograph 17 of 18

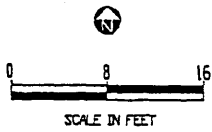
6. View showing playground, facing southwest
7. Photograph 18 of 18



1929 Building



DeLeon Springs Colored
School, Volusia Co., FL
Floor plan
○→ photograph arrow



plan prepared by Sidney Johnston