

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 an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name DAYTONA BEACH SURFSIDE 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street & number Various N/A not for publication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.)

Suzanne P. Walker / Deputy SHPO 6/27/96
 Signature of certifying official/Title Date
 Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historic Resources
 State of Federal agency and bureau

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

 Signature of certifying official/Title Date

 State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

 Signature of the Keeper Edson H. Beall Date of Action 8-1-96

Daytona Beach Surfside Historic District
Name of Property

Volusia Co., FL
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
396	109	buildings
1	0	sites
2	0	structures
2	0	objects
399	109	Total

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

Historic Resources of Daytona Beach

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
hotel
multiple dwelling
secondary structure
COMMERCE: financial
specialty store
restaurant
see continuation sheet

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
multiple dwelling
secondary structure
COMMERCE: specialty store
restaurant
see continuation sheet

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival
Classical Revival
Colonial Revival
see continuation sheet

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls WOOD
BRICK
roof ASPHALT
other TERRA-COTTA
GLASS

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.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** 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.
- D** 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:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** 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 67) 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)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

COMMERCE

RECREATION

Period of Significance

1900 - 1946

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

None

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Daytona Beach Surfside Historic District
Name of Property

Volusia Co, FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 105 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	7
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4	9	8	4	5	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	2	3	2	8	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting

Northing

2

1	7
---	---

4	9	9	5	5	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

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

Zone Easting

Northing

3

1	7
---	---

4	9	9	3	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

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

Zone Easting

Northing

4

1	7
---	---

4	9	8	8	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

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

Zone Easting

Northing

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 Stephen Olausen/Robert O. Jones, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date June 1996

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

city or town Tallahassee state FL 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 Gerald Langston, Jr., Director of Community Development, City of Daytona Beach

street & number P.O. Box 2451 telephone 904-258-3117

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

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

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

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**DAYTONA BEACH SURFSIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT
DAYTONA BEACH, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA**

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SUMMARY

The Daytona Beach Surfside Historic District encompasses a large collection of resources associated with what historically was the Town of Daytona Beach. The district contains a total of 508 properties, of which 399 are contributing and 109 are non-contributing. Among the contributing properties are 396 buildings, two structures, and one site. The majority of the buildings are vernacular in design, but there are a number that exhibit architectural styles.

SETTING

The district is located on the Daytona Beach peninsula in an area roughly bounded by Auditorium Boulevard, the Atlantic Ocean, International Speedway Boulevard (U.S. 92), and the Halifax River. Bridges at Main Street and International Speedway Boulevard connect the district with the mainland portion of the City of Daytona Beach. U.S. Highway A1A skirts the eastern edge of the district. Typical of historic beach front communities throughout Florida, modern development is a conspicuous feature that serves to define the boundaries of the district. The construction of the Daytona Beach Civic Auditorium and its associated parking lots to the north; high-rise hotels, fast food, amusement centers, and t-shirt shops along the beach; strip commercial architecture on the south; and condominiums along the Halifax River have replaced much of the historic fabric of the surrounding area.

Land in the district is flat with no natural breaks. The sandy soil of the peninsula supports scrub oak, palm, and pine trees, as well numerous flowering plants and bushes. Historic development occurred organically according to the layout of the various subdivisions that make up the area. The first and largest subdivisions - Roger's Seabreeze and Smith's Memento, both platted in 1884 - established a standard block size with streets laid out in a rectilinear grid pattern. Subsequent developers, however, added new streets and altered the course of

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some existing ones, creating the variety of block shapes and sizes that characterize the area today. Lot sizes are also diverse. Many of the larger ones were subdivided into smaller parcels during the historic period. With the exception of the Main Street commercial area, the buildings that line the streets in the district do not conform to a standard setback.

Several clearly defined areas of land use exist within the district. All of the forty-one contributing commercial buildings front on, or are immediately adjacent to, Main Street (photo 1). Residential sections are located northwest and south of Main Street. The northwest section, the smaller of the two residential areas, is highlighted by a group of seven large residences located on the west side of North Halifax Drive (photo 2). The southern section features an intermixed collection of single family residences and apartment houses, along with two churches and a police station (photos 3-6). The two structures included in the district are the Main Street Amusement Pier and Main Street Coquina Arch Bridge located at the foot of Main Street on the beach (photos 7-8). Pinewood Cemetery, which lies between Auditorium Boulevard, North Peninsula Drive, and Main Street, is the sole contributing site in the district (photos 9-10).

PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Commercial Buildings

Buildings in the commercial area range in height from one to three stories. All are constructed with masonry materials, including brick, ceramic hollow tile, and concrete block. Most of the roofs are flat and have encircling parapets. Decorative elements are generally restricted to the facade, except in cases where buildings are located on corner lots. The facades of two and three stories buildings are divided into two distinct zones. The upper stories have rectangular openings that originally contained double-hung sash windows. In many cases, those windows have been replaced with modern metal sash or fixed windows. The lower levels contain store fronts that consist of large plate

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glass display windows, at least one entrance, and kick panels.

One-part Commercial Blocks

A one-part block contains one story commercial buildings. Arthur's Co-operative Grocery Store at 736 Main Street, is an excellent example of a one-part Mission style commercial block (photo 11). The building is constructed with rough-faced concrete block, which is common to many buildings in the district that date from the 1910s and early 1920s. The primary feature of the building is its double, curvilinear parapet with masonry coping. The stuccoed, two-bay facade is framed by corner columns. A single entrance is centered under the curvilinear parapets providing access to the storefronts, which also contain plate glass display windows on angled kick panels.

Another one-part block is the A.H. Abernathy Drugstore at 744-46 Main Street (photo 12). The building's vernacular design is highlighted by a brick facade with a simple castellated parapet. Decorative recessed panels with polychromatic brickwork are located above a two-bay storefront. The northeast corner of the building features a single, canted, entrance with a two-light transom.

Two-part Commercial Blocks

A two-part block contains two story commercial buildings. The largest building in the commercial area is the Davis Building located at 905-909 Main Street (photo 13). It is an example of a two-part block with a Mediterranean Revival style design. The two-story building has a steel frame structural system with ceramic hollow tile curtain walls. A one-story extension with a canted corner projects from the east side. The facade of the two-story unit features a shaped parapet with decorative tin coping. The exterior fabric is smooth stucco. Fenestration on the second story consists of double-hung sash windows with 6/6 lights. The ground floor has a six-bay store front that contains plate glass display windows and two recessed entrances that lead to the offices of the second story. Several of the storefront

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windows have been replaced by modern aluminum windows.

Another prominent two-part block contains the three-story Fernwood Hotel at 615 Main Street (photo 14). Located on a corner lot, the Fernwood shows two elevations with decorative elements. It has a masonry structural system with a brick veneer exterior. The roof line is accentuated with an overhang and a simple cornice with cove and beaded moldings. The second and third stories feature single and paired double-hung sash windows set in rectangular openings with vertical brick and keystone lintels and masonry sills. A cantilevered round tower extends from the southeast corner. The ground floor of the facade has a five bay store front.

Constructed in 1924, the Hoyle Drug Company Building at 514-516 Main Street is an unusual example of a two-part block with Second Empire style elements (photo 15). Hallmarks of the style in evidence include a mansard roof with two shed dormers and three second story canted bays. A sharks-tooth cornice runs around the facade and east side of the building. Double-hung sash windows in the canted bays are set in rectangular openings, while those of the rest of the second story have arched openings with masonry sills. The ground floor consists of a two bay store front. The corner of the eastern bay is cutaway.

Two distinctive commercial buildings with Neo-Classical main facades are the Atlantic Bank & Trust and East Coast Bank & Trust at 701 and 800 Main Street, respectively. The Atlantic Bank & Trust is a two-story building with a flat roof and a parapet with masonry coping and rectangular recessed panels (photo 16). A simple cornice runs around the facade and west side of the building at the roof line. The recessed facade is framed by massive square columns, which are adorned with garland festoons. The bays of the facade are divided by free-standing fluted Tuscan columns. The main entrance is centered on the facade and has a decorative terra-cotta crest pediment and sidelights. A two-story office extends from the east side of the bank.

The East Coast Bank & Trust building is similar in design, but lacks the applied ornamentation of the Atlantic Bank & Trust (photo 17). It has a flat roof with a stepped parapet. The exterior is finished with buff brick veneer. A simple cornice

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and entablature is supported at the corners by square brick columns. The facade is located behind four large Tuscan columns. A central entrance is flanked by tri-partite windows that are separated between stories with recessed panels. Three arched windows pierce the west side of the building and a two story office extension is attached to the east side. Neither building currently serves as a bank.

Residential Architecture

There are a total of 353 residential buildings within the district. Of that number, 253 are single family homes or apartments and 100 are outbuildings, such as garage apartments, auto sheds, or storage buildings. The buildings range in size from three and one-half-story apartment houses to small, three room bungalows. A wide variety of materials, including wood, rough-faced and interlocking concrete block, hollow tile, brick, coquina, stucco, and glass were used in their construction. The buildings reflect designs that were popular during the first half of the twentieth century. Vernacular designs predominate, but there are also a number of examples of the Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Mediterranean Revival, Mission, and Prairie styles.

Vernacular Residences

Miller Apartments at 14 South Grandview Avenue is a three-story vernacular building (photo 18). It has wood balloon frame structural system and a low-pitched gable roof. A polygonal tower extends from the southeast corner. The exterior fabric is smooth stucco and fenestration includes single, paired, and triple double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. The building rests on a continuous rough-faced concrete block foundation.

Another vernacular apartment building is located at 42 South Grandview Avenue (photo 19). It is two stories in height and has a low-pitched hip roof with exposed rafter ends. A tiered end porch is incorporated under the main roof and features elongated arch openings, rectangular columns, and knee walls. Fenestration consists of paired double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. A

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canted bay extends from the south side of the building.

Craftsman Style Residences

Craftsman is the most common definable architectural style in the district. One exceptional example is the Robert Holmes Residence at 37 North Halifax Drive (photo 20). It has a hip roof with gable and hip extensions. The eaves are open, exposing structural rafter ends and triangular brackets. The exterior walls are constructed of brick and random coquina. A gable roof verandah with truncated round columns on coquina piers and a coquina knee wall extends from the southeast corner of the house. Windows are single and paired double-hung sash.

The Richard Niven House at 13 South Peninsula Drive is another excellent example of the Craftsman Style (photo 21). It has a front-facing gable roof with exposed rafter ends and triangular brackets. A side cross-gable extends from the south side of the house. The exterior fabric is staggered wood shingles and windows are double-hung sash with 9/1 lights. A gable overhang on curved brackets projects to cover the main entrance. The entrance is flanked by sidelights. A corbeled brick chimney rises from the ridge of the cross-gable extension.

Mediterranean Revival Style Residences

Like most Florida communities that experienced significant development during the 1920s, Daytona Beach has a rich collection of Mediterranean Revival style residences. The best example of the style within the district is the Simon J. Peabody House at 21 North Halifax Drive (photo 22). The building has a two-story main block with a hip roof and a three-story hip roof extension. The roofs are surfaced with ceramic barrel tile. The exterior walls of the wood frame building are covered with smooth stucco. The main facade has a flat roof entrance porch with a porte-cochere extension. The porch features Moorish arch openings, masonry piers, and a turned baluster balustrade. Two arched windows pierce the third story of the hip extension. Other windows are rectangular double-hung sash with 1/1 lights. The

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main entrance is centered on the facade and has sidelight and transom surrounds.

Mission Style Residences

The Mission style was also a popular design during the Florida Land Boom years of the 1920s. In the district, the style was applied to commercial, residential, and religious buildings. An example of a typical residential example is the house located at 123 South Oleander Avenue (photo 23). It features a gable roof with a curvilinear parapet end. A gable extension projects from the northwest corner. The main entrance is accessed through an incorporated porch with an arched opening. Other notable architectural features include smooth stucco exterior wall fabric, a decorative circular ornament in the parapet, a north end, exterior chimney stack.

Colonial Revival Style Residences

There are 6 examples of Colonial Revival style residences in the district. One is the Lyle C. Ramsey House at 104 South Oleander Avenue (photo 24). It has a low-pitched side gable roof with boxed eaves. The facade is symmetrical and is clad with wood shingles. A shed roof porch with wrought iron posts is centered on the facade and covers the main entrance. Double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights are set singly and in pairs.

Prairie Style Residences

The Henry T.M. Treglown House at 27 North Halifax Drive is one of three Prairie style buildings in the district (photo 25). It is two-stories in height and has a low-pitch hip roof with boxed eaves. A hip dormer is in the eastern slope of the roof. The facade is dominated by a hip roof end porch with truncated brick columns, coquina piers, and a square baluster balustrade. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. A coquina chimney stack rises from the south side of the house. The northern half of the second-story, eastern main

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facade, has a contemporary enclosure.

Outbuildings

The district contains a total of 102 contributing outbuildings. Most are located to the rear of contributing single family residences. The buildings were used for a variety of purposes, including garages, apartments, and storage. One example of a prominent outbuilding is located at 105A North Halifax Drive (photo 26). It has a hip roof with ceramic pantile surfacing. The exterior fabric is stucco and wood drop siding. The upper story contains a living space, while the ground level has a two bay garage. A carport with a crowning balustrade extends from the south elevation.

An unusual outbuilding is located at 104A North Peninsula Drive (photo 27). It is a single bay garage that is dug into an embankment. The walls are constructed with random coquina stone and rough-faced concrete block.

Religious Buildings

There are two churches in the district - Community United Methodist at 100 South Grandview Avenue and First Presbyterian (now Ministry of the Word Church) at 507 Fifth Avenue. Both were built in the mid 1920s and have Mission style designs. Community United Methodist is a large, rambling hollow tile building with a smooth stucco exterior (photo 28). The church sanctuary is located in a three-story unit that has a gable roof with a gable parapet end. A five-story, hip roof bell tower rises from the northeast corner of the church. The belfry of the tower has arched openings. The second story of the facade features a group of three arched, stained glass windows. The entrances of the church are recessed and accessed through three arched openings with composite column supports. A one story, flat roof extension with an arcaded front connects the church to a two-story Sunday school building on the south side.

First Presbyterian Church has an irregular plan consisting of a gable roof main unit with a curvilinear parapet end, a

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cross-gable extension, and a two-story gable tower (photo 29). The parapets of the church have masonry coping and are crowned with acorn finials. Blind quatrefoil openings adorn the parapet ends. The tower has triple-arch openings with column supports. A gable overhang covers an arched entrance at the base of the tower. The entrance is flanked by two masonry buttresses. A group of three arched windows pierce the east side of the building. The facade contains one large arched window.

Government Building

The former Daytona Beach Fire Station Number 2, now Daytona Beach Police Station, at 512 Harvey Avenue, is the sole government building in the district (photo 30). It is an example of Classical Revival architecture. The two-story building is rectangular in plan and has a hip roof. A cupola with a ball and spire finial and arched vent openings rises from the center of the roof. The exterior walls consist of brick set in common bond. Decorative corbeled brick quoins define the corners and a masonry stringcourse runs around the building below the second story windows. The facade features an offset entrance that is crowned by a flared overhang and has transom and sidelight surrounds. Fenestration on the facade consists of a single arched window in the center of the second story and three sets of double-hung sash windows with 8/8 lights.

Historic Structures

Main Street Pier and Casino

The Main Street Pier and Casino is located at the eastern foot of Main Street (photo 7). The sixteen foot-wide pier is constructed on creosote pilings and extends approximately 850 feet into the Atlantic Ocean. The casino building is two stories tall and located on the south side of the pier. It has a flat roof that is crowned by a balustrade. The casino's stuccoed walls contain large arched windows on all sides. The "Space Needle," an observation tower located at the western end of the

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pier, and a cable chair lift that extends the length of the pier were added in the 1960s.

Main Street Coquina Arch Bridge

The Main Street Coquina Arch Bridge connects the Main Street Pier with the Daytona Beach's ocean front boardwalk (photo 8). It is constructed of random coquina stone and features a large arch, which allows automobile traffic on Main Street to access the beach. Four coquina turrets adorn the bridge at the corners. A decorative masonry fountain with seahorse appliqué is located in an irregular blind arch at the bottom of the north staircase.

Historic Site

Pinewood Cemetery is the sole contributing site in the district (photos 9-10). Although it had been the site of burials since 1878, the plan for the cemetery as it now appears was not platted until 1908. At that time, the cemetery consisted of 432 plots, but many of those lots have since been subdivided. It is accessed by two gates - one at the northeast corner of Main and Peninsula and a main gate with wrought iron gates and concrete arch with the words "Pinecrest Cemetery" near the southeast corner of the Cemetery. The cemetery is bordered by a coquina and concrete block wall that faces on Main, Peninsula, and Auditorium. The main path through the cemetery meanders to connect the two gates. Other paths extend in a rectilinear pattern.

Non-contributing Buildings

Non-contributing buildings in the district fall into two categories: those that were constructed during the historic period, but have been radically altered to the point where they no longer exhibit their original materials and/or have large additions that seriously compromise the historic appearance of the original building; and those that were constructed after the district's period of historic significance.

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Typical of the type of a non-contributing buildings in the residential areas of the district is the duplex apartment at 27 North Peninsula Drive (photo 31). The building is constructed with modern concrete block and has a flat roof. The windows are metal sash.

Two adjoining buildings at 401 and 411 Main Street are examples of non-contributing commercial buildings (photo 32). Unlike their historic neighbors, these two buildings are devoid of architectural ornament. They are simple rectangular buildings with flat roofs and concrete block structural systems.

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INVENTORY OF CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS IN THE
DAYTONA BEACH SURFSIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT

215 Auditorium Boulevard	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
14 South Coates Street	c. 1906	Masonry Vernacular
306 Fifth Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
310 Fifth Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
314 Fifth Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
404 Fifth Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
404A Fifth Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
410 Fifth Avenue	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
410A Fifth Avenue	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
413 Fifth Avenue	c. 1924	Craftsman
500 Fifth Avenue	c. 1924	Craftsman
503 Fifth Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
503A Fifth Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
505 Fifth Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
505A Fifth Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
506 Fifth Avenue	c. 1924	Craftsman
507 Fifth Avenue	c. 1925	Mission
600 Fifth Avenue	c. 1924	Craftsman
606 Fifth Avenue	1923	Craftsman
610 Fifth Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
6 South Grandview Avenue	c. 1924	Mission
14 South Grandview Avenue	c. 1916	Frame Vernacular
14A South Grandview Avenue	c. 1935	Masonry Vernacular
16 South Grandview Avenue	c. 1916	Frame Vernacular
20 South Grandview Avenue	c. 1916	Frame Vernacular
30 South Grandview Avenue	c. 1916	Frame Vernacular
34 South Grandview Avenue	c. 1916	Frame Vernacular
38 South Grandview Avenue	c. 1916	Craftsman
42 South Grandview Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
100 South Grandview Avenue	1925	Mission

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111 South Grandview Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
111A South Grandview Avenue	c. 1925	Masonry Vernacular
115 South Grandview Avenue	c. 1924	Craftsman
116 South Grandview Avenue	c. 1940	Monterey
117 South Grandview Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
117A South Grandview Avenue	c. 1940	Masonry Vernacular
120 South Grandview Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
121 South Grandview Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
124 South Grandview Avenue	c. 1935	Frame Vernacular
126 South Grandview Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
129A South Grandview Avenue	c. 1935	Masonry Vernacular
131 South Grandview Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
131A South Grandview Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
132 South Grandview Avenue	c. 1916	Frame Vernacular
136 South Grandview Avenue	c. 1924	Craftsman
141 South Grandview Avenue	c. 1935	Mission
141A South Grandview Avenue	c. 1935	Frame Vernacular
144 South Grandview Avenue	c. 1924	Mission
147 South Grandview Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
148 South Grandview Avenue	c. 1930	Colonial Revival
150 South Grandview Avenue	c. 1924	Mission
154 South Grandview Avenue	c. 1924	Craftsman
157 South Grandview Avenue	c. 1924	Craftsman
202 South Grandview Avenue	1924	Craftsman
206 South Grandview Avenue	c. 1924	Craftsman
207 South Grandview Avenue	c. 1924	Mediterranean
Revival		
208 South Grandview Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
210 South Grandview Avenue	c. 1924	Craftsman
211 South Grandview Avenue	c. 1925	Mediterranean
Revival		
223 South Grandview Avenue	c. 1924	Craftsman
229 South Grandview Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
229A South Grandview Avenue	c. 1925	Masonry Vernacular
231 South Grandview Avenue	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
19 North Halifax Drive	1923	Mediterranean
Revival		

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DAYTONA BEACH, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

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20 North Halifax Drive Revival	c. 1925	Mediterranean
20A North Halifax Drive Revival	c. 1925	Mediterranean
21 North Halifax Drive Revival	1915	Mediterranean
21A North Halifax Drive Revival	c. 1916	Mediterranean
27 North Halifax Drive	c. 1916	Prairie
33 North Halifax Drive	c. 1916	Craftsman
34 North Halifax Drive	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
37 North Halifax Drive	c. 1913	Craftsman
43 North Halifax Drive	c. 1921	Frame Vernacular
43A North Halifax Drive	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
44 North Halifax Drive	c. 1924	Mission
44A North Halifax Drive	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
100-02 North Halifax Drive Revival	c. 1941	Mediterranean
100-02A North Halifax Drive	c. 1941	Masonry Vernacular
105 North Halifax Drive	c. 1924	Colonial Revival
105A North Halifax Drive	c. 1924	Masonry Vernacular
108 North Halifax Drive	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
108A North Halifax Drive	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
110 North Halifax Drive	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
110A North Halifax Drive	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
111 North Halifax Drive	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
111A North Halifax Drive	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
111B North Halifax Drive	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
114 North Halifax Drive	c. 1916	Craftsman
9 South Halifax Drive	c. 1912	Frame Vernacular
9A South Halifax Drive	c. 1940	Masonry Vernacular
17 South Halifax Drive	c. 1935	Colonial Revival
21 South Halifax Drive	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
21A South Halifax Drive	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
25 South Halifax Drive	c. 1916	Frame Vernacular
25A South Halifax Drive	c. 1916	Frame Vernacular
29 South Halifax Drive	c. 1916	Frame Vernacular

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37 South Halifax Drive	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
37A South Halifax Drive	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
41 South Halifax Drive	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
113 South Halifax Drive	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
113A South Halifax Drive	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
115 South Halifax Drive	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
127 South Halifax Drive	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
137 South Halifax Drive	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
149 South Halifax Drive	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
202 Harvey Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
202A Harvey Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
407 Harvey Avenue	c. 1916	Masonry Vernacular
408 Harvey Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
512 Harvey Avenue	1927	Classical Revival
515 Harvey Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
603 Harvey Avenue	c. 1924	Mediterranean
Revival		
613 Harvey Avenue	c. 1916	Frame Vernacular
613A Harvey Avenue	c. 1940	Masonry Vernacular
706 Harvey Avenue	c. 1924	Masonry Vernacular
11 North Hollywood Avenue	c. 1912	Craftsman
11A North Hollywood Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
13 North Hollywood Avenue	c. 1916	Frame Vernacular
17 North Hollywood Avenue	c. 1916	Frame Vernacular
18 North Hollywood Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
26 North Hollywood Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
10 South Hollywood Avenue	c. 1912	Craftsman
14 South Hollywood Avenue	c. 1912	Frame Vernacular
14A South Hollywood Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
15 South Hollywood Avenue	c. 1916	Craftsman
15A South Hollywood Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
18 South Hollywood Avenue	c. 1912	Craftsman
19 South Hollywood Avenue	c. 1916	Frame Vernacular
19A South Hollywood Avenue	c. 1930	Masonry Vernacular
22 South Hollywood Avenue	c. 1916	Craftsman

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DAYTONA BEACH, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA**

22A South Hollywood Avenue	c. 1916	Frame Vernacular
23 South Hollywood Avenue	c. 1916	Frame Vernacular
26 South Hollywood Avenue	c. 1912	Frame Vernacular
26A South Hollywood Avenue	c. 1912	Frame Vernacular
30 South Hollywood Avenue	c. 1912	Craftsman
30A South Hollywood Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
34 South Hollywood Avenue	c. 1916	Craftsman
35 South Hollywood Avenue	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
38 South Hollywood Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
38A South Hollywood Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
39 South Hollywood Avenue	c. 1916	Craftsman
43 South Hollywood Avenue	c. 1916	Craftsman
43A South Hollywood Avenue	c. 1916	Masonry Vernacular
44 South Hollywood Avenue Revival	c. 1924	Mediterranean
44A South Hollywood Avenue Revival	c. 1924	Mediterranean
47 South Hollywood Avenue	c. 1916	Craftsman
116 South Hollywood Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
120 South Hollywood Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
120A South Hollywood Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
121 South Hollywood Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
140 South Hollywood Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
144 South Hollywood Avenue	c. 1925	Craftsman
148 South Hollywood Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
149 South Hollywood Avenue	c. 1930	Masonry Vernacular
150 South Hollywood Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
150A South Hollywood Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
152 South Hollywood Avenue	c. 1930	Mission
160 South Hollywood Avenue	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
201 South Hollywood Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
202 South Hollywood Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
203 South Hollywood Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
205 South Hollywood Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
208 South Hollywood Avenue	c. 1924	Craftsman
Main Street (Pinewood Cemetery)	1887	N/A
407 Main Street	c. 1924	Masonry Vernacular

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504 Main Street	1924	Masonry Vernacular
506 Main Street	1924	Masonry Vernacular
508 Main Street	1924	Masonry Vernacular
510 Main Street	1924	Mediterranean
Revival		
512 Main Street	1924	Masonry Vernacular
514-16 Main Street	c. 1924	Second Empire
605 Main Street	1916	Masonry Vernacular
608-14 Main Street	c. 1930	Masonry Vernacular
615 Main Street	c. 1922	Masonry Vernacular
618 Main Street	1930	Masonry Vernacular
701 Main Street	1921	Classical Revival
705 Main Street	c. 1940	Masonry Vernacular
709-11 Main Street	c. 1940	Masonry Vernacular
713 Main Street	c. 1924	Masonry Vernacular
736-38 Main Street	c. 1924	Mission
740 Main Street	c. 1924	Masonry Vernacular
744-46 Main Street	c. 1924	Masonry Vernacular
800 Main Street	1913	Classical Revival
801 Main Street	c. 1925	Masonry Vernacular
803-05 Main Street	c. 1924	Masonry Vernacular
807-11 Main Street	c. 1924	Masonry Vernacular
808-10 Main Street	c. 1916	Masonry Vernacular
813 Main Street	c. 1924	Masonry Vernacular
814 Main Street	c. 1912	Masonry Vernacular
815-17 Main Street	c. 1925	Masonry Vernacular
816 Main Street	c. 1912	Masonry Vernacular
818 Main Street	c. 1916	Masonry Vernacular
819 Main Street	c. 1924	Masonry Vernacular
820-22 Main Street	c. 1940	Art Moderne
821-23 Main Street	1925	Masonry Vernacular
905-09 Main Street	1925	Mediterranean
Revival		
1000 Main Street	c. 1924	Masonry Vernacular
1004 Main Street	c. 1924	Masonry Vernacular
1010 Main Street	c. 1924	Masonry Vernacular
1114 Main Street	c. 1925	Masonry Vernacular
Main Street Pier and Casino	1925	N/A

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Main Street Coquina Arch Bridge	1929	N/A
13 South Noble Street	1916	Frame Vernacular
34 South Noble Street	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
36 South Noble Street	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
36A South Noble Street	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
38 South Noble Street	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
134 South Noble Street	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
134 1/2 South Noble Street	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
140 South Noble Street	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
140 1/2 South Noble Street	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
150 South Noble Street	c. 1930	Masonry Vernacular
10 North Oleander Avenue	c. 1916	Frame Vernacular
10A North Oleander Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
14 North Oleander Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
14A North Oleander Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
17 North Oleander Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
18 North Oleander Avenue	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
18A North Oleander Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
21 North Oleander Avenue	c. 1916	Craftsman
21A North Oleander Avenue	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
22 North Oleander Avenue	c. 1924	Prairie
22A North Oleander Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
25 North Oleander Avenue	c. 1916	Craftsman
26 North Oleander Avenue	c. 1916	Frame Vernacular
9 South Oleander Avenue	c. 1912	Colonial Revival
13 South Oleander Avenue	c. 1912	Frame Vernacular
17 South Oleander Avenue	c. 1912	Frame Vernacular
18 South Oleander Avenue	c. 1916	Craftsman
18A South Oleander Avenue	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
23-25 South Oleander Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
24 South Oleander Avenue	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
26 South Oleander Avenue	c. 1916	Frame Vernacular
29 South Oleander Avenue	c. 1916	Frame Vernacular
30 South Oleander Avenue	c. 1916	Frame Vernacular
30A South Oleander Avenue	c. 1924	Masonry Vernacular

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33 South Oleander Avenue	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
34 South Oleander Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
34A South Oleander Avenue	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
37 South Oleander Avenue	c. 1910	Craftsman
37A South Oleander Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
37B South Oleander Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
38 South Oleander Avenue	c. 1916	Frame Vernacular
42 South Oleander Avenue	c. 1916	Frame Vernacular
42A South Oleander Avenue	c. 1920	Frame Vernacular
104 South Oleander Avenue	c. 1935	Colonial Revival
108 South Oleander Avenue	c. 1924	Mission
112 South Oleander Avenue	c. 1924	Mission
112A South Oleander Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
116 South Oleander Avenue	c. 1924	Craftsman
116A South Oleander Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
120 South Oleander Avenue	c. 1924	Craftsman
120A South Oleander Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
120B South Oleander Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
123 South Oleander Avenue	c. 1924	Mission
126 South Oleander Avenue	c. 1916	Craftsman
126A South Oleander Avenue	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
129 South Oleander Avenue	c. 1924	Craftsman
130 South Oleander Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
130A South Oleander Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
133 South Oleander Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
134 South Oleander Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
134A South Oleander Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
136 South Oleander Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
140 South Oleander Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
140A South Oleander Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
141 South Oleander Avenue	c. 1916	Craftsman
141A South Oleander Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
144 South Oleander Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
145 South Oleander Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
147 South Oleander Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
147A South Oleander Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
148 South Oleander Avenue	c. 1924	Craftsman
207 South Oleander Avenue	c. 1924	Craftsman

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DAYTONA BEACH, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA**

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211 South Oleander Avenue	c. 1916	Craftsman
211A South Oleander Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
212 South Oleander Avenue	1924	Colonial Revival
214 South Oleander Avenue	c. 1924	Craftsman
215 South Oleander Avenue	c. 1924	Mediterranean
Revival		
215A South Oleander Avenue	c. 1924	Mediterranean
Revival		
219 South Oleander Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
221 South Oleander Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
9 North Peninsula Drive	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
9A North Peninsula Drive	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
11 North Peninsula Drive	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
17 North Peninsula Drive	c. 1916	Frame Vernacular
21 North Peninsula Drive	c. 1940	Frame Vernacular
29 North Peninsula Drive	c. 1916	Frame Vernacular
31 North Peninsula Drive	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
33 North Peninsula Drive	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
37 North Peninsula Drive	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
37 1/2 North Peninsula Drive	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
41 North Peninsula Drive	c. 1916	Frame Vernacular
45 North Peninsula Drive	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
100 North Peninsula Drive	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
100A North Peninsula Drive	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
101 North Peninsula Drive	c. 1945	Masonry Vernacular
101A North Peninsula Drive	c. 1945	Masonry Vernacular
103 North Peninsula Drive	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
103A North Peninsula Drive	c. 1925	Masonry Vernacular
104 North Peninsula Drive	c. 1924	Mediterranean
Revival		
104A North Peninsula Drive	c. 1924	Masonry Vernacular
108 North Peninsula Drive	c. 1916	Frame Vernacular
109 North Peninsula Drive	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
109A North Peninsula Drive	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
115 North Peninsula Drive	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
9 South Peninsula Drive	c. 1912	Craftsman

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9A South Peninsula Drive	c. 1912	Frame Vernacular
13 South Peninsula Drive	c. 1916	Craftsman
13-17A South Peninsula Drive	c. 1916	Frame Vernacular
17 South Peninsula Drive	c. 1916	Craftsman
18 South Peninsula Drive	c. 1924	Masonry Vernacular
18 1/2 South Peninsula Drive	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
21 South Peninsula Drive	c. 1912	Frame Vernacular
25 South Peninsula Drive	c. 1916	Frame Vernacular
25A South Peninsula Drive	c. 1916	Frame Vernacular
26 South Peninsula Drive	c. 1916	Craftsman
26A South Peninsula Drive	c. 1916	Frame Vernacular
30A-B South Peninsula Drive Revival	c. 1924	Mediterranean
30C South Peninsula Drive Revival	c. 1924	Mediterranean
30D South Peninsula Drive Revival	c. 1924	Mediterranean
32 South Peninsula Drive	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
33 South Peninsula Drive	c. 1924	Craftsman
33A South Peninsula Drive	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
36 South Peninsula Drive Revival	c. 1924	Mediterranean
37 South Peninsula Drive	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
110 South Peninsula Drive	c. 1916	Craftsman
110A South Peninsula Drive	c. 1916	Frame Vernacular
114 South Peninsula Drive	c. 1916	Frame Vernacular
114A South Peninsula Drive	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
118 South Peninsula Drive	c. 1924	Craftsman
122 South Peninsula Drive	c. 1924	Craftsman
127 South Peninsula Drive	c. 1916	Frame Vernacular
130 South Peninsula Drive	c. 1916	Frame Vernacular
130A South Peninsula Drive	c. 1916	Frame Vernacular
135 South Peninsula Drive	c. 1924	Mission
135A South Peninsula Drive	c. 1924	Mission
136 South Peninsula Drive	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
136A South Peninsula Drive	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
139 South Peninsula Drive	c. 1924	Craftsman
139A South Peninsula Drive	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular

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145 South Peninsula Drive Revival	c. 1925	Mediterranean
146 South Peninsula Drive	c. 1916	Frame Vernacular
151 South Peninsula Drive	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
151A South Peninsula Drive	c. 1924	Masonry Vernacular
158 South Peninsula Drive Revival	c. 1925	Mediterranean
159 South Peninsula Drive	c. 1924	Craftsman
159A South Peninsula Drive	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
207 South Peninsula Drive	c. 1916	Frame Vernacular
11-15 North Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1924	Masonry Vernacular
11-15A North Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
17 North Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1912	Frame Vernacular
17A North Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1912	Frame Vernacular
17B North Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
25 North Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1925	Prairie
25A North Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
15 South Wild Olive Avenue Revival	c. 1925	Mediterranean
17 South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
19 South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
21 South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1940	Frame Vernacular
23 South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
29 South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1930	Masonry Vernacular
30 South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1916	Frame Vernacular
31 South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
36 South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
37 South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1916	Frame Vernacular
37A South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
38 South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
40 South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
40A South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
41 South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1924	Masonry Vernacular
101 South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1940	Frame Vernacular
105 South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1940	Frame Vernacular
109 South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1925	Craftsman

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109A South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
115 South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
117 South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
123 South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1935	Frame Vernacular
123A South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1935	Frame Vernacular
132 South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
132A South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
133 South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1916	Frame Vernacular
133A South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
137 South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
141 South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
141A South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
142 South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
145 South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1924	Craftsman
145A South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
146 South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
155 South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1930	Masonry Vernacular
200 South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1916	Frame Vernacular
206 South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
206A South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
210 South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
212 South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1924	Craftsman
216 South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1924	Mission
220 South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
220A South Wild Olive Avenue	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular

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**INVENTORY OF NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS IN THE
DAYTONA BEACH MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT**

12 South Coates Street

301 Fifth Avenue
309 Fifth Avenue
413A Fifth Avenue
605 Fifth Avenue
609 Fifth Avenue

129 South Grandview Avenue
140 South Grandview Avenue
151 South Grandview Avenue
219 South Grandview Avenue

33 South Halifax Drive
33A South Halifax Drive
117 South Halifax Drive
125 South Halifax Drive
127A South Halifax Drive
131 South Halifax Drive
133 South Halifax Drive
139 South Halifax Drive
145 South Halifax Drive
149A South Halifax Drive

18A South Hollywood Avenue
27 South Hollywood Avenue
31 South Hollywood Avenue
34A South Hollywood Avenue
44B South Hollywood Avenue
109 South Hollywood Avenue
110 South Hollywood Avenue
114 South Hollywood Avenue
115 South Hollywood Avenue
117 South Hollywood Avenue

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117A South Hollywood Avenue
122 South Hollywood Avenue
125 South Hollywood Avenue
126 South Hollywood Avenue
129 South Hollywood Avenue
131 South Hollywood Avenue
135 South Hollywood Avenue
138 South Hollywood Avenue
139 South Hollywood Avenue
141 South Hollywood Avenue
143 South Hollywood Avenue
145 South Hollywood Avenue

200 Harvey Avenue
316 Harvey Avenue
400 Harvey Avenue
400A Harvey Avenue
501 Harvey Avenue
501A Harvey Avenue
511 Harvey Avenue

312 Main Street
316 Main Street
403-05 Main Street
411 Main Street
413 Main Street
500 Main Street
511 Main Street
601 Main Street
604 Main Street
715-21 Main Street
734 Main Street
1022 Main Street
1026 Main Street
1100 Main Street
1110 Main Street

124 South Noble Street

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142 South Noble Street
144 South Noble Street
150A South Noble Street

4 South Ocean Avenue

26A South Oleander Avenue
27 South Oleander Avenue
33A South Oleander Avenue
38A South Oleander Avenue
41 South Oleander Avenue
41A South Oleander Avenue
46 South Oleander Avenue
103 South Oleander Avenue
103A South Oleander Avenue
104A South Oleander Avenue
107 South Oleander Avenue
107A South Oleander Avenue
127 South Oleander Avenue
135 South Oleander Avenue
145A South Oleander Avenue
200-06 South Oleander Avenue
206A South Oleander Avenue

27 North Peninsula Drive
29A North Peninsula Drive
29B North Peninsula Drive
45A North Peninsula Drive

7 South Peninsula Drive
42 South Peninsula Drive
102 South Peninsula Drive
101 South Peninsula Drive
140 South Peninsula Drive
140A South Peninsula Drive
141 South Peninsula Drive
150 South Peninsula Drive
154 South Peninsula Drive

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155 South Peninsula Drive

9 South Wild Olive Avenue

27 South Wild Olive Avenue

28 South Wild Olive Avenue

32 South Wild Olive Avenue

124 South Wild Olive Avenue

128 South Wild Olive Avenue

129 South Wild Olive Avenue

134 South Wild Olive Avenue

149 South Wild Olive Avenue

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FUNCTION OR USE CONTINUED

Historic Functions

Funerary: cemetery

Recreation: outdoor recreation
theater

Current Functions

Funerary: cemetery

Recreation: outdoor recreation

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION CONTINUED

Craftsman

Other: vernacular

MATERIALS CONTINUED

Foundation: CONCRETE

Walls: STUCCO
CONCRETE
STONE
ASBESTOS
SYNTHETICS

Roof: METAL

METAL
CERAMIC TILE

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SUMMARY

The Daytona Beach Surfside Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register for its association with activities and events that led to the development of the Daytona Beach peninsula. Under criterion A, the resources are significant in the areas of community planning and development, commerce, and entertainment/recreation for their association with the historic commercial and residential core of the original Town of Daytona Beach. The district is also significant under criterion C for its diverse collection of building types and designs that are representative of national and regional trends in commercial, residential, and religious architecture. The district contributes to the **Historic Resources of Daytona Beach** multiple property group 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, 1870-1948; F.2 Historic Commercial Buildings, 1870-1948; F.4 Historic Religious Buildings, 1870-1948; and F.7 Historic Hotels and Recreation Resources, 1901-1948.*

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Commercial Development

Contributing commercial buildings in the district are significant under criterion A for their association with the historic development of the peninsula's most extensive commercial sector. They also possess significance under criterion C as representative examples of national trends in small-town commercial architecture during the early twentieth century. They are eligible for listing under property type F.2, *Historic Commercial Buildings of Daytona Beach, 1870-1948* of the **Historic Resources of Daytona Beach** multiple property group cover.

The oldest existing commercial building in the district is

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Brick Front Garage at 14 South Coates Street (photo 33). It was originally constructed as a livery stable about 1906. The rough-faced concrete block used in constructing the vernacular building was probably produced at one of several concrete block manufactories located in Daytona. When the automobile replaced the horse and buggy as the primary mode of transportation in the 1910s the building was converted to a garage. It served in that capacity until the late 1930s when it was converted to the Coates Street Bowling Center.

The earliest extant retail building is located 605 Main Street (photo 34). Constructed about 1912, the two-story building originally housed a grocery store on the ground floor and professional offices in the upper level. It is architecturally significant as a relatively rare and early example of reinforced concrete construction in Daytona Beach. The building also retains its original balcony overhang, a feature that was common on early twentieth century commercial buildings, but largely disappeared by the 1920s.

Main Street also served as the financial center for the peninsula. The East Coast Bank & Trust and Atlantic Bank & Trust are among the most historically and architecturally significant buildings in the district. Constructed in 1913, the East Coast State Bank & Trust at 801 Main Street was the first financial institution constructed on the Daytona Beach peninsula and the oldest trust company in Volusia County (photo 17). It remained in operation until the bank failed in 1931 due to the Great Depression. During the latter years of the historic period, the bank was converted to office space by Ray Selden, a Daytona Beach lawyer. Presently, the building houses Froggy's Saloon, a popular bar.

The Atlantic Bank & Trust Building at 701 Main Street was constructed in 1921 (photo 16). Like the East Coast Bank & Trust, Atlantic Bank & Trust fell victim to the Depression in 1931. In the mid 1930s it was used as offices by the local architectural firm of Fuquay and Gheen. In 1940 the First Federal Savings & Loan Association of Daytona Beach occupied the building. It was continuously operated as a bank until 1984.

Both banks are excellent examples of Classical Revival style

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architecture. The Classical design is relatively rare and almost exclusively reserved for public buildings and banks. Hallmarks of the style in evidence on both buildings include free-standing Tuscan columns that dominate recessed symmetrical facades, central entrances with decorative pediment and sidelight surrounds, and masonry exterior fabrics.

Several buildings in the commercial area were constructed to house retail shops on the first floor and hotels in their upper stories. The Fernwood Hotel at 615 Main Street was constructed about 1922 for owner Bessie Safriet Crews (photo 14). The hotel was operated out of the second and third stories of the building throughout the historic period. The three bay storefront on the ground floor was used for a variety of purposes, including retail shops, office space, and restaurants. A rear one-story extension was originally occupied by Lyons-Coxwell Autos, an automobile sales and service concern. The building has a vernacular two-part commercial design, but features a number of decorative elements, including splayed arch brick window lintels with keystones and simple cornice with cove and bead moldings.

Another building significant to the commercial development of the Main Street area and having additional significance in the area of entertainment/recreation is the Florida Theater at 510 Main Street (photo 35). It was constructed about 1924 by the Florida Theater Company, which built motion picture houses in many communities throughout the state. It is no longer used as a theater and has been altered internally to accommodate retail businesses. The two-part commercial facade of the building is typical of the Mediterranean Revival influences that dominated architecture in Daytona Beach during the Land Boom. The roof is flat and has a shaped parapet. The second story contains a group of three arched double-hung sash windows encased by a large blind. Decorative ceramic lion appliques adorn the facade.

The Hoyle Drug Company Building at 514-516 Main Street is architecturally significant as a twentieth century adaptation of the Second Empire style (photo 15). Located on a two-part block, the building was constructed about 1924 with a mansard roof and two shed dormers. The upper story contains three canted bays with double-hung sash windows. A decorative sharks-tooth cornice

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runs around the facade and east side of the building. The ground floor consists of a two bay store front. The corner of the eastern bay is cutaway.

The last building added to the commercial area during the historic period is located at 820-822 Main Street (photo 36). It was constructed about 1940 with an Art Moderne design. The building originally housed Lynn's Milk Bar and the Ole Kentucky Bar in its ground floor store rooms and contained two professional offices and five apartments on the second floor. The building's Art Moderne design is unique in the district. Identifying features of the style present include horizontal stringcourses, smooth stucco siding, a band of three windows with cantilevered overhangs, and a cutaway corner entrance.

Residential Development

The residential buildings of the Daytona Beach Surfside Historic District are significant under National Register criterion A at the local level for their association with the development of the cohesive neighborhoods in the district during the historic period. Under criterion C, contributing residences reflect a variety of architectural styles that are consistent with designs found in cities throughout Florida. Contributing buildings that fall into this category are single family homes, apartments, boarding houses, and outbuildings built before 1948. Many of the homes were constructed by people who played important roles in the development of the community during the historic period. The buildings are eligible for listing under property type F.1, *Historic Residential Buildings of Daytona Beach, 1870-1948* of the **Historic Resources of Daytona Beach** multiple property group cover.

The most pervasive theme in the developmental history of the district's residential areas is tourism. During the historic period, hundreds of winter vacation homes were constructed on the Daytona Beach peninsula. The first to come to the area were wealthy northerners who built large homes along the river front or on the sand dunes overlooking the ocean. Beginning in the 1910s, a new class of less affluent tourists began to impact

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development by erecting modest homes along the interior streets. Numerous hotels and boarding houses were built to cater to short term visitors. That trend reached its apogee during the Florida Land Boom years of the mid 1920s when changes wrought by the automobile, rising wages, and increasing vacation time put Florida within reach of the middle class.

A group of seven homes on the east side of North Halifax Drive, known locally as "Industrialist's Row" for the prominent businessmen who lived there, is the most significant collection of residential buildings associated with winter tourism in the district. Of those buildings, the Simon J. Peabody Residence at 21 North Halifax Drive is the most important (photo 22). Peabody was born in Noble County, Indiana in 1851. His father, John L. Peabody was a prominent lumberman and a manufacturer of mathematical and surveyor's tools. At the age of eighteen, Simon purchased a used steam wood cutter and began his own shingle mill. Two years later he bought a sawmill at Taylor Station on the Eel River. He developed a reputation for filling orders promptly and was soon supplying lumber to a variety of railroad companies. In addition to his lumber interests, Peabody invested heavily in a number of successful businesses and real estate ventures, building a considerable fortune by the turn of the twentieth century.

Peabody began visiting various places in Florida about 1905, and ultimately chose Daytona as his favorite. He constructed the house at 21 North Halifax Drive in 1915. The building is one of the finest examples of the Mediterranean Revival style on the Daytona Beach Peninsula. Situated on a large landscaped lot fronting on the Halifax River, the two and one-half-story Peabody House features a ceramic barrel tile roof, arched windows, and a combination entrance porch and porte cochere with Moorish arch openings. Peabody and his second wife, Mary, spent winters at the house until 1921 when they became a full-time residents of Daytona Beach. While living in the community, Peabody undertook several philanthropic projects. In 1920 he purchased the land and donated half the cost of construction for the original Peabody Auditorium, which became a regional center for cultural events. He also supplied land and money for the erection of

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Peabody Playground, which was located on South Wild Olive Avenue between Main Street and Auditorium Boulevard. Peabody continued to live in Daytona Beach until the early 1930s.

Another prominent house on Industrialist's Row is the Robert Shailor Holmes Residence at 37 North Halifax Drive (photo 20). The residence is an elaborate example of the Craftsman style. The two-story building has a hip roof with extending hip and gable roof structures. Rounded rafter ends and triangular brackets are visible in the open eaves of the roofs. A gable roof verandah with truncated round columns and a shaped knee wall runs around the facade and south side of the house. The extensive use of coquina stone on the facade and verandah is another significant element in the building's design. Coquina, used in the construction of buildings since Florida's first Spanish Colonial Period, is a composite stone formed by the compression of shells over thousands of years. It is found exclusively along Florida's central east coast, south of St. Augustine.

Holmes, a physician from Lansing, Michigan, had the house constructed about 1913. He and his wife, Katherine, became full-time residents of Daytona Beach in the 1920s. While in Daytona, Holmes served as vice-president of the Anthony-Balch Company. Along with Simon Peabody, Holmes was a moving force behind the construction of Peabody Auditorium. After his death in the late-1930s, Katherine continued to live at the residence throughout the remainder of the historic period.

An example of a house constructed by a winter visitor in the southern portion of the district is the Richard Niven Residence at 13 South Peninsula Drive (photo 21). Niven and his wife, Ella, first came to Daytona from Thornton, Indiana, about 1915 and constructed their Craftsman style home there shortly after. Niven was soon involved in promoting the economic interests of Daytona. He was named vice president of the Triple Cities Chamber of Commerce in 1920 and later served the same position for the East Coast Bank & Trust Company. In 1925 he helped found and served as president of the First National Bank of Seabreeze, located at the corner of Seabreeze Boulevard and North Grandview Avenue.

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Tourism also fueled the construction of a number of multi-family dwellings within the district. One of the most prominent of those buildings is the Miller Apartment building at 14 South Grandview Avenue. Constructed about 1916, the three-story Miller Apartments is among the oldest multi-family dwellings in the district (photo 18). It is a vernacular building with stucco exterior fabric and a rough-faced concrete block foundation. A polygonal corner tower is typical of late-Victorian architecture.

Examples of buildings that contribute to the district through their architectural designs include the Prairie style Henry T.M. Treglown House at 27 N. Halifax Drive, the Mission style house at 123 South Oleander Avenue, the Colonial Revival style Lyle C. Ramsey House at 104 South Oleander Avenue, and the Monterey style house at 116 South Grandview Avenue.

The Treglown House at 27 North Halifax Drive is the most elaborate of three Prairie style buildings in the district (photo 25). It is a transitional example of the style. The overall massing of the building is typical of Prairie residences. It is two-stories in height and has a low-pitch hip roof with boxed eaves. A hip dormer pierces the front slope of the roof. The facade is dominated by a hip roof end porch with heavy truncated brick columns, piers, and a square baluster balustrade. Like the Holmes House, the building exhibits an extensive amount of coquina stone in its porch and chimney stack. Other stylistic elements in evidence include dentil molding under the eaves - borrowed from the Classical Revival style - and Mediterranean Revival style ceramic barrel tile roof surfacing.

The house at 123 South Oleander Avenue is an excellent example of the Mission style as it was applied to modest one-story homes during the Great Florida Land Boom (photo 23). Constructed about 1924, the building features a Mission style curvilinear parapet and an incorporated entrance porch with an arched opening.

Only a few houses were constructed in the district during the Great Depression in the early 1930s. Those that were built were smaller and contained fewer decorative elements than their predecessors. One exceptional residence, the circa 1935 Ramsey House at 104 South Oleander Avenue, features a number of

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architectural details associated with the Colonial Revival style. The building has a side gable roof with boxed eaves and gable returns. The facade is symmetrical and features a central entrance and paired and single double-hung sash windows with 6/1 lights and decorative flanking shutters.

The house located at 116 South Grandview Avenue is representative of the change in architectural trends that occurred after the Daytona Beach economy began to recover from the effects of the Great Depression (photo 37). Constructed about 1940, the building is among the last buildings added to the district during the historic period. It has a Monterey style design defined by its side gable roof with a front-facing gable extension and a second story wrought iron balcony. Materials, such as concrete block, wrought iron, and plywood, used in the building's construction are typical of the those that became popular in the late 1930s and dominated post-World War II residential construction.

Religious Buildings

The Community United Methodist Church at 100 South Grandview Avenue and First Presbyterian Church at 507 Fifth Avenue are significant for their elaborate Mission style architectural designs. They contribute to the **Historic Resources of Daytona Beach** multiple property group under property type F.4, *Historic Religious Buildings of Daytona Beach, 1870-1948*.

The Community United Methodist congregation was organized in 1903 as the Methodist Episcopal Church of Daytona Beach. The original church was small wood frame building located at the southwest corner of Main Street and South Peninsula Drive. During the Land Boom the congregation outgrew the original church. Under the direction of the Reverend D.H. Rutter, the congregation purchased three lots at the southeast corner of South Grandview and Harvey avenues in 1924. The building was completed in the winter of 1925 (photo 28).

The choice of the Mission style design was governed by prevailing architectural trends on the peninsula during the Land Boom. The Methodist Church is a large three-story sanctuary,

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one-story auditorium and office extension, and a two-story Sunday school. The gable roofs of the building have gable parapet ends. A five-story hip roof bell tower with arched openings in the belfry rises from the northeast corner of the church. The entrances of the church are recessed and accessed through three arched openings with composite column supports.

Contributing Structures

The Main Street Pier and Casino and the Main Street Coquina Arch Bridge are significant under National Register criterion A in the area of entertainment/recreation. They are eligible for listing under property type F.7, *Historic Hotels and Recreation Resources of Daytona Beach, 1901-1948* of the **Historic Resources of Daytona Beach** multiple property group cover.

The pier was the second such structure erected at the foot of Main Street. The original pier was constructed by W.B. Cockran Keating, who brought his family from Palatka to live in Daytona Beach in 1902. Keating's palmetto log pier extended 500 feet and featured at the western end a pavilion complete with a bath house. A fire in 1919 destroyed the pavilion and part of the pier. Keating replaced the pavilion with a smaller building and repaired the pier.

In 1924 Jeter D. McMillan purchased the Keating pier and pavilion for \$27,000. McMillan, who came to Daytona Beach from Winter Park, Florida, ultimately became one of the area's biggest boosters and served several terms on the Daytona City Commission. He believed the beachfront was under utilized and lobbied hard for improvements. Soon after purchasing Keating Pier he, along with partner T.J. Wright, formed the McMillan and Wright Corporation to construct a new pier in its place. Prominent local architect Dana F. Fuquay was hired to design the new structure. Fuquay's plans called for the erection of sixteen foot wide pier that extended 850 feet into the ocean, making it the largest of its kind in Florida. A casino building was to be erected on creosote pilings about two-thirds of the way out over the ocean.

Construction on the \$250,000 project began in the fall of

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1924 and the pier and casino were officially opened June 11, 1925. The casino featured an ornate ballroom that measured 90 by 117 feet, enough room to accommodate up to 2,000 dancers. A vaulted steel truss roof accentuated the openness of the room. Walls were painted with murals and finished with white stucco with sparkling black flakes. Large arched windows afforded panoramic views of the ocean and beach. An outside stairway provided patrons access to the roof to escape the noise of the ballroom and catch a breath of fresh air. The casino also contained a restaurant and several specialty shops. The outside of the building was lit by thousands of colored lights.

The Main Street Pier Casino soon became a center for entertainment and social activities in Daytona Beach. Over the years, it hosted a variety of functions, including ballroom dances, wedding ceremonies, graduation commencement exercises, school proms, civic meetings, charity balls, and the Daytona Beach Summer Frolics. The end of the pier offered fishermen the opportunity to go, in the words of a contemporary advertisement, "deep sea fishing without a boat."

In 1928 the City of Daytona Beach began construction of a concrete "boardwalk" along the beachfront. The first 600 feet of the boardwalk south of the pier was constructed by city workers during the summer and fall of 1928. A contract for the remaining northern portion, which was to extend 1,832 feet between Main and Ora Streets, was given to Southern Paving Company of Chattanooga, Tennessee. To take advantage of traffic on the boardwalk, McMillan offered to construct a bridge over Main Street to connect the two sections to his pier. The bridge, which was completed in the spring of 1929, was constructed of coquina and cement and featured an arch over Main Street to allow auto access to the beach.

Throughout the 1930s McMillan continued to promote the announced plans to extend the pier and construct a harbor within a 300 foot-long cross section at the end. Soon after construction began, however, the project was beset by a series of unfortunate events. Several workers were killed installing the pilings for the extension. A sudden storm in the fall destroyed much of the progress that had been made. Although McMillan

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finally abandoned the project, the pier had been extended to 1,008 feet, making it the largest such structure south of Atlantic City, New Jersey. In 1941, however, a hurricane removed 150 feet from the pier to give its present configuration.

Contributing Site

Pinewood Cemetery is significant as the oldest cemetery on the Daytona Beach peninsula and has important historical associations with the early development of the district. The cemetery was started by Daytona Beach's first permanent settler, John W. Smith, who purchased land in the area in 1873. His property consisted of an area roughly bounded by the Halifax River, Harvey street and Butler Boulevard. The first burial in the cemetery was Smith's daughter, who died on April 15, 1887. In 1893 Smith began subdividing his land for house lots and also offered cemetery plots for sale. The deeds for the plots included the restriction that if the property ever ceased to be used for burial purposes, the land would revert to Smith's heirs. In 1908, prominent Daytona businessmen C.M. Bingham and R.S. Maley purchased the unsold plots in the cemetery and formed the Pinewood Cemetery Corporation. The partners hired civil engineer David D. Rogers, the developer of the Seabreeze subdivision, to prepare a plat for the cemetery. Rogers' plans called for the erection of the coquina walls and arches around the perimeter of the grounds. A maintenance fund was established by the corporation, but was nearly wiped out after the bank where the fund was held closed as a result of the collapse of the Florid Land Boom. The corporation never regained solvency, but continued to sell plots until they were all purchased by the early 1960's. The cemetery contains the remains of many of the most prominent people in Daytona Beach's past.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Begin at a point at the southeast corner of lot 5, block 4 of the Memento Subdivision then proceed as follows:

- west to the shoreline of the Halifax River
- north along shoreline to the northwest corner of lot 5, block 3 of the Memento Subdivision
- east to the northeast corner of lot 5, block 8 of the Memento Subdivision
- south 50 feet along Peninsula Drive
- east to the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of lot 5, block 13 of the Memento Subdivision
- south to a point on the south side of Auditorium Boulevard
- east to the northeast corner of the Pinewood Cemetery tract
- south to the northwest corner of lot 8 of Horn's Subdivision
- east to the east side of North Hollywood Avenue
- north to the northwest corner of lot 3 of Horn's Subdivision
- east to the west side of North Wild Olive Avenue
- south to a point opposite the northwest corner of lot 11, block 12 of Roger's Seabreeze Subdivision
- east to the west side of North Noble Street
- south to the northwest corner of South Noble Street and Main Street
- east to the northeast corner of South Grandview Avenue and Main Street
- north to the northwest corner of lot 11, block 7 of Roger's Seabreeze Subdivision
- east to the west side of North Atlantic Avenue
- south to the northwest corner of North Atlantic Avenue and Main Street
- east along the north side of Main Street to a point at the northeast corner of the Main Street Coquina Arch Bridge
- south to the southeast corner of the bridge
- east to the northeast end of the Main Street Pier
- south to the southeast corner of the pier
- west to the northeast corner of the Main Street Pier Casino
- south to the southeast corner of the casino

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- west to the southwest corner of the casino
- north to the northwest corner of the casino
- west to the southwest corner of the pier
- south approximately 75 feet
- west to the east side of South Atlantic Avenue
- north to the southeast corner of South Atlantic Avenue and Main Street
- west to the southwest corner of South Coates Avenue and Main Street
- south to the southeast corner of lot 4, block 8 of Roger's Seabreeze Subdivision
- west to the west side of South Fern Lane
- north approximately 100 feet
- west to the west side of South Grandview Avenue
- south to southwest corner of South Grandview and Harvey Avenue
- east to the southeast corner of South Fern Lane and Harvey Avenue
- south to the south side of Kemp Street
- southeast to the southeast corner of lot 4 of the Beverly Park Subdivision
- south the southeast corner of lot 7 the Longworthy and Kenny Subdivision
- northwest to the southwest corner of lot 7
- south to the southwest corner of lot 7 of the Smith Terrace Subdivision
- southeast to the northeast corner of lot 10 of the Smith Terrace Subdivision
- south to the southeast corner of lot 7, block 3 of the Davis Subdivision
- west to the east side of South Grandview Avenue
- north to a point opposite the southeast corner of lot 3, block 20 of Fuquay's Subdivision
- west to the southwest corner of said lot
- north to the northwest corner of said lot
- west to the west side of South Wild Olive Avenue
- south to the southeast corner of lot 5, block 21 of Fuquay's Subdivision
- west to the east side of South Oleander Avenue

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- north to the northwest corner of lot 11, block 21 of Fuquay's Subdivision
- west to the southwest corner of lot 4, block 22 of Fuquay's Subdivision
- north to the northwest corner of said lot
- west to the west side of South Hollywood Avenue
- northwest to the east side of South Peninsula Drive
- north to the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and South Peninsula Drive
- west to the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of lot 11 of the Assessor's Subdivision of Government Lot 1, Section 8
- north to the south property line of lot 9 of said subdivision
- west to the east side of South Halifax Avenue
- north along the south side of South Halifax Avenue to the northwest corner of lot 1, block 10 of the Memento Subdivision
- east 100 feet
- south to the south property line of lot 2, block 10 of the Memento Subdivision
- east to the east side of South Peninsula Drive
- north to a point opposite the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of lot 5, block 9 of the Memento Subdivision
- west to the southwest corner of said lot
- north to the northwest corner of said lot
- west to the west side of North Halifax Drive
- south to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary encompasses the most significant remaining collection of resources associated with the Town of Daytona Beach during the historic period. The positioning of the boundary is dictated by the encroachment of modern development on all sides. The northern portion of the district is bordered for most of its length by the Daytona Beach Civic and Peabody auditoriums and the parking areas that serve them (photo 38).

The eastern and southern boundaries reflect the encroachment of modern development in place of the numerous historic buildings that once graced the area. The construction of high-rise hotels,

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fast-food restaurants, tee shirt shops, and other facilities designed to cater to tourists and the widening of U.S. Highway A1A in the 1960s has resulted in the destruction of many prominent homes that lined Atlantic and Ocean Avenues during the historic period (photo 39). Modern strip commercial development on International Speedway Boulevard, which was also widened in the 1960s, resulted in a significant break between the remaining historic buildings within the district and those that lie south of the boulevard (photo 40).

The western boundary generally follows the east side of South Halifax Avenue, jogs east to exclude several large modern commercial buildings on Main Street, and then extends west to the Halifax River to include a highly significant collection of residences along North Halifax Avenue.

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LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

- 1) Main Street, Daytona Beach Surfside Historic District
- 2) Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida
- 3) Stephen Olausen
- 4) September 1994
- 5) Historic Property Associates, Inc., St. Augustine, FL
- 6) Streetscape of 900 and 800 blocks of Main Street, looking west from Atlantic Avenue
- 7) 1 of 40

Items 2-5 are the same for the remaining photographs.

- 1) North Halifax Drive, Daytona Beach Surfside Historic District
- 6) Streetscape of west side of 00 block of North Halifax Drive, facing northwest
- 7) 2 of 40

- 1) South Hollywood Avenue, Daytona Beach Surfside Historic District
- 6) Streetscape of east side of 00 block of South Hollywood Avenue, facing northwest from Harvey Avenue
- 7) 3 of 40

- 1) South Oleander Avenue, Daytona Beach Surfside Historic District
- 6) Streetscape of the west side of 00 block of South Oleander Avenue, facing northwest from Harvey Avenue
- 7) 4 of 40

- 1) South Grandview Avenue, Daytona Beach Surfside Historic District
- 6) Streetscape of 00 block of South Grandview Avenue, facing north from Harvey Avenue
- 7) 5 of 40

- 1) South Grandview Avenue, Daytona Beach Surfside Historic District
- 6) Streetscape of 100 block of South Grandview Avenue, facing south from Harvey Avenue
- 7) 6 of 40

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**DAYTONA BEACH SURFSIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
DAYTONA BEACH, VOLUSIA COUNTY, FL.**

-
- 1) Main Street Pier and Casino, Main Street, Daytona Beach
Surfside Historic District
6) View of pier and casino, facing east
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- 1) Main Street Coquina Arch Bridge, Main Street, Daytona Beach
Surfside Historic District
6) View of west side of bridge, facing east
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- 1) Pinewood Cemetery, Main Street and North Peninsula Drive,
Daytona Beach Surfside Historic District
6) View of arched main entrance, facing north
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- 1) Pinewood Cemetery, Main Street and North Peninsula Drive,
Daytona Beach Surfside Historic District
6) View of various graves, facing east
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- 1) Arthur's Cooperative Grocery Building, 736-738 Main Street,
Daytona Beach Surfside Historic District
6) Oblique view of facade (north elevation) and west side, facing
southeast
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- 1) A.H. Abernethy Drugstore, 744-46 Main Street, Daytona Beach
Surfside Historic District
6) Oblique view of facade (north elevation) and east side, facing
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- 1) Shelly Building, 905-909 Main Street, Daytona Beach Surfside
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6) Oblique view of facade (south elevation) and east side, facing
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**DAYTONA BEACH SURFSIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT,
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1) Fernwood Hotel, 615 Main Street, Daytona Beach Surfside
Historic District

6) Oblique view of facade (south elevation) and east side, facing
northwest

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1) Hoyle Drug Company Building, 514-516 Main Street, Daytona
Beach Surfside Historic District

6) Oblique view of facade (north elevation) and east side, facing
southwest

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1) Atlantic Bank & Trust Co. Building, 701 Main Street, Daytona
Beach Surfside Historic District

6) Oblique view of facade (south elevation) and west side, facing
northeast

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1) East Coast Bank & Trust Company, 800 Main Street, Daytona
Beach Surfside Historic District

6) Oblique view of facade (north elevation) and west side, facing
southeast

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1) Miller Apartment Building, 14 South Grandview Avenue, Daytona
Beach Surfside Historic District

6) View of facade (east elevation), facing west

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1) 42 South Grandview Avenue, Daytona Beach Surfside Historic
District

6) Oblique view of facade (east elevation) and south side, facing
northwest

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1) Robert S. Holmes House, 37 North Halifax Drive, Daytona Beach
Surfside Historic District

6) View of facade (east elevation), facing west

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- 1) Richard E. Niven House, 13 South Peninsula Drive, Daytona Beach Surfside Historic District
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- 1) Simon J. Peabody House, 21 North Halifax Drive, Daytona Beach Surfside Historic District
6) View of facade (east elevation), facing west
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- 1) 123 South Oleander Avenue, Daytona Beach Surfside Historic District
6) View of facade (west elevation), facing east
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- 1) Lyle C. Ramsey House, 104 South Oleander Avenue, Daytona Beach Surfside Historic District
6) View of facade (east elevation), facing west
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- 1) Henry T.M. Treglown House, 27 North Halifax Drive, Daytona Beach Surfside Historic District
6) View of facade (east elevation), facing west
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- 1) Jim Forest House Outbuilding, 105A North Halifax Drive, Daytona Beach Surfside Historic District
6) View of main (south) elevation, facing north
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- 1) 104A North Peninsula Drive, Daytona Beach Surfside Historic District
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- 1) Community Methodist Church, 100 South Grandview Avenue, Daytona Beach Surfside Historic District
6) Oblique view of facade (east elevation) and north side, facing southwest
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- 1) First Presbyterian Church, 507 Fifth Avenue, Daytona Beach
Surfside Historic District
- 6) Oblique view of facade (south elevation) and east side, facing
northwest
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- 1) Daytona Beach Fire Station Number 2, 512 Harvey Avenue,
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- 6) View of facade (north elevation), facing south
- 7) 30 of 40

- 1) Non-contributing building, 27 North Peninsula Drive, Daytona
Beach Surfside Historic District
- 6) View of facade (east elevation), facing west
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- 1) Non-contributing buildings, 411 and 413 Main Street, Daytona
Beach Surfside Historic District
- 6) View of facades (south elevations), facing north
- 7) 32 of 40

- 1) Brick Front Garage, 14 South Coates Street, Daytona Beach
Surfside Historic District
- 6) View of facade (east elevation), facing west
- 7) 33 of 40

- 1) 605 Main Street, Daytona Beach Surfside Historic District
- 6) View of facade (south elevation), facing north
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- 1) Florida Main Street, 510 Main Street, Daytona Beach Surfside
Historic District
- 6) View of facade (north elevation), facing south
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- 1) 820-822 Main Street, Daytona Beach Surfside Historic District
- 6) View of facade (north elevation), facing southwest
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1) 116 South Grandview Avenue, Daytona Beach Surfside Historic District

6) View of facade (east elevation), facing west

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1) Auditorium Boulevard, Daytona Beach Surfside Historic District

6) Streetscape showing limits of historic development on the north end of the district, facing northeast from the corner of North Hollywood Avenue

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1) South Atlantic Avenue, Daytona Beach Surfside Historic District

6) Streetscape showing the limits of historic development on the east end of the district, facing south from the corner of Main Street

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1) International Speedway Boulevard, Daytona Beach Surfside Historic District

6) Streetscape showing the limits of historic development on the south end of the district, facing west from the corner of South Grandview Avenue

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