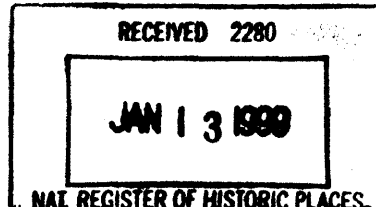


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



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

1. Name of Property

historic name Daytona Beach Bandshell and Oceanfront Park Complex

other names/site number /VO7135

2. Location

street & number Ocean Avenue N/A not for publication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.)

[Signature] 12/31/98
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

[Signature]

2/25/99

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	0	buildings
1	0	sites
1	0	structures
2	0	objects
4	0	total

Name of related multiple property listings

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

Historic Architectural Resources of Daytona Beach, FL

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/music facility,
outdoor recreation

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/music facility,
outdoor recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Late
Gothic Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
walls STONE/coquina
roof ASPHALT
other METAL/cast iron
TERRA COTTA

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- Criteria A through G with checkboxes and descriptions.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1937-1948

Significant Dates

1937

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

MacDonough, Alan J.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- Documentation checkboxes: preliminary determination, previously listed, National Historic Landmark, Historic American Buildings Survey, Historic American Engineering Record.

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

#

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Approximatly 6 acres

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

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

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Steve Olausen, Consultant; Gary V. Goodwin, Historic Preservation Planner

oorganization Bureau of Historic Preservation date December, 1998

street & number R.A. Gray Building, 500 S. Bronough Street telephone (850) 487-2333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name City of Daytona Beach

street & number Post Office Box 2451 telephone (904) 258-3117

city or town Daytona Beach state Florida zip code 32115

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

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

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1

**BANDSHELL & OCEANFRONT PARK COMPLEX
Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida**

SUMMARY

The Daytona Beach Bandshell and Oceanfront Park Complex is a grouping of coquina stone-faced structures that were constructed between 1934 and 1936 along the Daytona Beach oceanfront. Once part of a large beachfront park, the remaining contributing components of the complex include the Daytona Beach Bandshell and its associated spectator seating area; the Edward H. Armstrong Monument, a coquina stone monument erected on the site by workers who constructed the complex; and the Daytona Beach Clock Tower and Fountain, also constructed of coquina. The contributing elements are tied together by a narrow strip of grass, a remnant of the original park.

SETTING

The Daytona Beach Bandshell and Oceanfront Park Complex is located on the peninsula side of the City of Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida (photos 1-3). The complex is bounded by Ora Street on the north, a concrete walkway and the beach on the east, Auditorium Boulevard on the south, and Ocean Avenue on the west. It is surrounded on the north, south and west by modern high-rise hotels that cater to the large number of tourists that visit the famous beach each year. When the complex was completed in the mid 1930s it featured a long, narrow strip of grass park land that stretched from the southern end of the Bandshell seating area south to Auditorium Boulevard. A series of small rectangular pavilions and octagonal kiosks dotted the park and a ribbon of coquina-faced shops, which housed a variety of stores, concessions, and game rooms, was located along the western edge. The park was accessed from the west by coquina-faced pedestrian underpasses, which went under Ocean Avenue at Ora and Earl streets and Auditorium Boulevard. All of the original pavilions, kiosks, shops and underpasses have been removed, most during a redevelopment of the park that occurred in 1986 when the Admiral's Mark Hotel was constructed. At that time, the shops were replaced by a string of modern concrete block and stucco units that were intended to echo the architecture of the original structures (photos 4-5). The southern end of the park was replaced by an open brick-paved area and several buildings associated with the Adams Mark Hotel (photo 6).

Description of Bandshell

South Elevation

The Daytona Beach Bandshell is a reinforced concrete structure with a coquina stone veneer (photo 7). It is about four stories in height and has an irregular symmetrical footprint. The primary elevation (south) is divided into three parts, which consist of the central concave bandshell and flanking octagonal towers. A crenellated parapet, which runs between the two towers, tops the central bandshell area. The bandshell is

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Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida**

recessed in an arched concave shell opening that is covered with smooth stucco. The arch has a cast concrete surround with recessed panels, half-round coping, and a prominent keystone with a lyre, an ancient Greek stringed instrument, in bas relief. The stage of the bandshell is constructed of reinforced concrete and measures forty-eight feet in width. A low wall of coquina lines the interior of the shell at its base and terminates at a door with a coquina surround at the center of the stage.

The towers that flank the stage are fifty-seven feet tall. They are topped with polygonal lanterns and have decorative molded cornices finished at the bottom with corbeled repeating arches (photo 8). The shafts of the towers feature a series of rectangular fixed windows and recessed rectangular panels on the south face. Below the lowest windows on the south face of the towers are masonry sconces with rectangular slab tops. The bases of the towers extend slightly and have an arched pediment located below the sconces.

North Elevation

The rear or north elevation consists of a large polygonal unit that covers the Bandshell and contains storage and office space (photo 9). The polygonal roof is surfaced with composition shingle. The ridge lines end at crenellated parapets which extend above the eaves. The corners of the exterior walls have slanted and arched buttresses with arched passages at their bases. The northernmost bay of the elevation contains five rectangular windows and a central doorway. The doorway is set in an arched clam shell opening and is flanked by arched clam shell niches with sconces. The east and west bays of the north elevation have one-story gable extensions with drop arch cornices (photo 10).

Description of Bandshell Seating Area

The seating area for the Bandshell measures approximately 120 by 220 feet and originally was designed to accommodate 200 twenty-four foot-long wood benches and hold 4,200 spectators. The poured concrete floor is surrounded by a low poured concrete wall with coquina veneer. It is reached from the south by a set of concrete steps that are flanked by octagonal towers (photo 11). Similar entrances are located on the east and west walls of the seating area near the Bandshell (photo 12). Two more elaborate entrances are located in the middle of the east and west walls. They have a single octagonal towers flanked by arched openings. The arches end at six-sided columns, which are topped with globe lights (photo 13). The low walls that run between the openings are interrupted every twelve feet by either a small rectangular riser with masonry arched shoulders or a truncated round tower with a globe light (photo 14).

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**BANDSHELL & OCEANFRONT PARK COMPLEX
Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida**

Description of the Edward H. Armstrong Monument

The Edward H. Armstrong Monument is located midway between the Bandshell and the clock tower (photo 15). It consists of a large, irregularly-shaped coquina boulder on a low, poured concrete pedestal with coquina facing. The north and south sides of the pedestal contain a stuccoed recessed panel. Three smaller coquina boulders are scattered to the sides.

Description of the Daytona Beach Clock Tower and Fountain

The Daytona Beach Clock Tower and Fountain is located at the southern end of the park (photo 16). It has a circular stepped base. Surrounding the fountain pool is a low masonry railing with arched openings. The clock tower is constructed of reinforced concrete and faced with coquina. An octagonal tower with a drop arch cornice is located on top of the clock tower's shaft. The shaft is tapered and has corner buttresses, which curve up at the bottom to end at small octagonal columns with decorative clam shell lighting fixtures. (photo 17). Openings at the base of the shaft on all sides are arched with random coquina stone surrounds (photo 18). Above each opening is a decorative cast concrete shell (photo 19). Other notable architectural features included arched niches with round scone bases, single round blind openings, and clocks that have the words "Daytona Beach" instead of numbers inscribed on their faces.

Alterations

The surviving elements of the Daytona Beach Bandshell and Oceanfront Park complex retain their original appearance to a high degree. The major alterations to the Bandshell have been the replacement of its original clay tile roof with composition shingles and the removal of the original benches in the seating area. Pedestrian underpasses under Ocean Avenue at Ora and Earl streets and Auditorium Boulevard that were originally part of the complex, were closed in 1974 and later filled in. In 1987, a line of coquina shops, several original sunshade kiosks, and the southwestern portion of the greenspace were removed during the construction of the Marriott Convention Hotel.

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Section number 8 Page 1

**BANDSHELL & OCEANFRONT PARK COMPLEX
Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida**

SUMMARY

The Daytona Beach Bandshell Complex is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under the *Historic Architectural Resources of Daytona Beach* multiple property cover. It contributes to property type F.7 - Historic Hotels and Recreation Resources of Daytona Beach, 1901-1948. The Daytona Beach Bandshell and Oceanfront Park Complex is eligible for listing in the National Register under criterion A at the local level in the areas of recreation/culture and community development. Completed in 1937 with funding from the Federal Works Progress Administration, the Bandshell and its adjacent oceanfront park was the most ambitious construction project undertaken in Daytona Beach during the years of the Great Depression. Ultimately it became one of the city's most important tourist attractions, and gained renown as one of the premier outdoor entertainment venues in the southeastern United States.

The complex also possesses significance under National Register criterion C at the state level in the area of architecture. The complex represents a unique architectural design that features the use of native coquina stone. At the time of its construction, the Late Gothic Revival-style Bandshell was said to be the largest structure of its kind in the world. Its location, unusual Late Gothic Revival design and the extensive use of native coquina stone in its construction, makes the Bandshell and its associated contributing clock tower, greenspace, and coquina monument one of the most unique outdoor recreation complexes in Florida.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE DAYTONA BEACH BANDSHELL COMPLEX

The history of the City of Daytona Beach is inextricably tied to the long and wide expanse of white sand beach that forms its eastern boundary with the Atlantic Ocean. Before the 1930s, numerous attempts were made to capitalize on the beach and bring more tourists and settlers to the area. Elaborate waterfront hotels, long amusement piers, an automobile racetrack, and a mile-long concrete boardwalk were among the many attractions erected along the oceanfront. Still, city officials believed that the full potential of the beach was not yet fulfilled. While huge crowds of tourists visited the beach during the winter and spring seasons, it was virtually empty during the summer and fall months.

Compounding the trouble of drawing visitors to the beach during the off-season, was the persistent economic depression that the city, like the rest of the state, had been experiencing since the collapse of the Florida Land Boom in 1926. Nearly all of the major construction and improvement projects undertaken in the city during the 1930s were sponsored by one of a variety of relief agencies established by the administration of President Franklin Roosevelt to combat the Great Depression.

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**BANDSHELL & OCEANFRONT PARK COMPLEX
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Beginning in 1934, city officials, led by Mayor Edward H. Armstrong, began lobbying the federal government for money to construct a large outdoor amphitheater on Daytona Beach. Armstrong's vision for the complex was to make it the largest and most attractive open air facility on the east coast. Finally, after nearly two years of negotiation and an offer to put up a significant amount of City funds, the project was approved in January 1936 and placed under the jurisdiction of the WPA, which sponsored hundreds of civic improvement projects throughout Florida during the Great Depression.

Local architect Alan J. MacDonough was awarded the commission to design the Bandshell. MacDonough, a native of Pennsylvania, studied engineering at Drexel Institute. About 1905, he began his career initially working for engineering companies that constructed bridges and other large projects in Ohio. In 1910, he moved to Kissimmee, Florida, and received a state license to practice architecture about 1911. Two years later, he relocated to Lakeland, where he remained until 1920, when he moved to Eustis in Lake County. Over the next decade, MacDonough designed a number of local landmarks, including Clermont High School, Eustis Grade School, Eustis Theater, Eustis Women's Club, Lake County Courthouse in Tavares, Leesburg City Hall, Leesburg's Masonic Temple, and a number of impressive homes. MacDonough arrived in Daytona Beach about 1934, and for several years served as local operations director of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA). He maintained an office on Broadway and initially resided on North Street, later moving to 3700 South Halifax Drive. In the late 1940s, MacDonough organized a partnership named MacDonough, Craig & Snead with Francis W. Craig and Edward Snead.

Soon after his arrival in Daytona Beach, MacDonough became intrigued with the use of coquina, a composite stone of compressed shell, coral, and sand found only along the northeastern coast of Florida, used in the construction of many early dwellings and other buildings in the city. MacDonough featured the stone in many of his subsequent designs, including the Bandshell, boardwalk, promenade, and park system in Daytona Beach, and the Holly Hill Municipal Building (NR 1993).

Coquina was quarried along coastal areas of northeast Florida as early as the seventeenth century. The Castillo de San Marco, a National Historic Landmark, in St. Augustine is perhaps the most impressive structure ever built with a solid coquina structural system. Remarkably durable, coquina was used widely in the construction of canals, homes, and fortifications during Florida's Colonial Period (1565-1821), especially in New Smyrna and St. Augustine. During the early twentieth century, builders quarried extensive caches of the material, using it primarily as a decorative veneer or for foundation piers of dwellings. S.H. Gove, an early settler of Daytona Beach, developed a coquina quarry in Volusia County near the Tomoka River in the early twentieth century. One of his first projects was the Peter Diems House, completed about 1905. Numerous other buildings in eastern Volusia County cities display coquina, including the New Smyrna Beach City Hall in New Smyrna Beach and Tarragona Arch in Daytona Beach. Bok Tower in Polk County, Oglethorpe Monument in

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**BANDSHELL & OCEANFRONT PARK COMPLEX
Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida**

St. Augustine, E.P. Porcher House in Cocoa, and Bunnell City Hall in Flagler County also feature coquina in their designs.

The site chosen for the complex was among the most unsightly areas along the beachfront. Located north of the city pier along Ocean Avenue, the area was dotted with a collection of dilapidated wooden concession and amusement structures, which in combination posed serious sanitary and fire hazards. MacDonough's plans for the creation of Oceanfront Park included a large bandshell and amphitheater, a sixteen foot-wide promenade, a clock tower, a series of sun shade kiosks, a line of small shops and concession stands, and a concrete "boardwalk," which was to connect with a similar promenade to the south, which the city had been erecting along the beach front in stages since 1929.

The Daytona Beach Bandshell was the centerpiece of the complex. MacDonough's designed called for the erection of a reinforced concrete shell that measured 48 by 114 feet. The exterior of the shell was to be faced with coquina, a composite stone of lime and shells found only on the northeast Florida coast. The stage was 52 feet wide. Each of the footings for the arch of the shell consisted of sixteen concrete pilings, driven into the sand to bedrock. In addition to the stage, the shell was to be equipped with toilets, dressing rooms, an orchestra pit and a modern sound system. The seating area was enclosed with a coquina wall and had room to seat more than 4,500 people. The coquina clock tower with the letters "DAYTONA BEACH" replacing the numbers of a standard clock face was to be fifty-five feet in height and located several hundred yards south of the Bandshell.

Preparation of the site and ancillary features of the Bandshell complex proved to be a massive undertaking. To level the site, which consisted of sloping dunes along the east side of Ocean Avenue, W.P.A. workers had to excavate more than 48,000 cubic yards of sand. To insure the structural integrity of the road, a twelve-foot-high reinforced concrete retaining wall with coquina veneer was constructed just west of the Bandshell. The retaining wall connected with a row of reinforced concrete and coquina shops to the south of the amphitheater. For safety reasons, three reinforced concrete pedestrian underpasses were constructed under Ocean Avenue at Earl and Ora streets and Auditorium Boulevard. The coquina stone used in the Bandshell complex was mined at the neighboring community of National Gardens, which later supplied coquina for several structures constructed at the 1939 New York World's Fair. Other materials included more than 1,600 cubic yards of concrete, ninety-two tons of reinforced steel, and over 137,000 board feet of lumber.

Almost from the start, the project was plagued by poor decisions in regard to the methods of construction and controversy over the financing. Initially, beach sand was used as fill and salt water instead of fresh water used to mix the concrete for the base. This combination soon caused the concrete to crack and crumble, and the base had to be broken up and removed. As a result, Mayor Armstrong announced that there

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**BANDSHELL & OCEANFRONT PARK COMPLEX
Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida**

was not enough money to complete the project. By the end of 1936, serious questions concerning the City's management of the project were raised by the Florida Legislature. Governor David Shultz, a Daytona Beach native, sent the Florida Militia to confiscate the City's records in order to determine where the Federal money had been spent. To head off a perceived threat that Shultz was about to have them removed, Armstrong and two commissioners, George T. Robinson and R.W. Carswell resigned from the city government. In an rather unusual twist, both Armstrong's and Robinson's positions were filled by their wives. After hearing of the action, however, Shultz stated that he had no such plans, and ultimately worked out a compromise allowing Armstrong and the two commissioners to regain their seats and for work on the Bandshell complex to continue.

Most of the work on the Bandshell and Oceanfront Park was completed by the summer of 1937. By that time more than \$300,000 had been spent on the project, with about \$84,000 coming from city coffers. Upon completion the complex was hailed as the largest facility of its kind in the world. The first concert was given by the Daytona Beach Municipal Band on July 1 before a crowd of locals and summer visitors estimated at about 3,000 people. Several days later, on July 4, more than 6,000 persons attended an inter-denominational religious service at the Bandshell. The official dedication of the park was scheduled for Labor Day in September. Delays in completing the associated facilities of the park, however, pushed the date back to January 1, 1938. Mayor Armstrong, who more than anyone else had been responsible for the erection of Oceanfront Park, died the day after the dedication. In his honor, WPA workers erected a small, unmarked monument, consisting of a concrete base topped with a large unfinished piece of coquina, just south of the amphitheater.

Throughout the remainder of the historic period, the Bandshell was the site for regular concerts by local and nationally prominent performers. It served as the city's primary site for large outdoor social and entertainment events. Over the years, natural elements and development have taken a significant toll on the Bandshell and Oceanfront Park. In 1947, a hurricane tore a thirty-foot section off the northeast corner of the boardwalk and Bandshell base. Another hurricane in 1967 resulted in extensive damage to the buttresses of the Bandshell when railroad ties that were to be used to reinforce the Main Street were picked up and hurled against the structure. The pedestrian underpasses at Ocean Avenue were closed in 1974 and subsequently filled to prevent vagrancy. The most significant alteration to the complex occurred in 1987, when the construction of the Marriott Convention Hotel resulted in the demolition of the original coquina shops, bathhouse, and kiosks in the park.

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Section number 9 Page 1

**BANDSHELL & OCEANFRONT PARK COMPLEX
Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida**

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59.

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Section number 9 Page 2

**BANDSHELL & OCEANFRONT PARK COMPLEX
Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida**

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**BANDSHELL & OCEANFRONT PARK COMPLEX
Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida**

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary runs around the perimeter of the Daytona Beach Bandshell and Oceanfront Park, excluding those areas of the park destroyed during the construction of the Marriott Convention Hotel in 1987. The boundary encompasses all surviving elements associated with the development of the Bandshell and Oceanfront Park, including the Bandshell and its associated seating area, park greenspace, Armstrong Monument, and Daytona Beach Clock Tower.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary was drawn to include all the remaining elements associated with the original construction of the Daytona Beach Bandshell and Oceanfront Park Complex between the years 1936 and 1938.

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Section number PHOTOS Page 1

**BANDSHELL & OCEANFRONT PARK COMPLEX
Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida**

INVENTORY OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. DAYTONA BEACH BANDSHELL AND OCEANFRONT PARK COMPLEX, OCEAN AVENUE,
DAYTONA BEACH
2. VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
3. STEPHEN OLAUSEN
4. FEBRUARY 1997
5. HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSOCIATES
6. WIDE ANGLE VIEW OF REAR (NORTH) ELEVATION OF BANDSHELL AND
SURROUNDINGS, FACING SOUTHEAST
7. PHOTO NO. 1 OF 19

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

6. WIDE ANGLE VIEW OF BOARDWALK, ARMSTRONG MONUMENT, AND BANDSHELL,
FACING NORTHWEST
7. PHOTO NO. 2 OF 19
6. BOARDWALK, EAST WALL OF AMPHITHEATER, AND BANDSHELL, FACING NORTHWEST
7. PHOTO NO. 3 OF 19
6. WIDE ANGLE VIEW OF PARK GREENSPACE, MARRIOTT CONVENTION HOTEL, AND
BANDSHELL, FACING NORTH
7. PHOTO NO. 4 OF 19
6. VIEW OF NORTH SIDE OF ARMSTRONG MONUMENT, FACING SOUTH
7. PHOTO NO. 5 OF 19
6. VIEW OF NORTHEAST ELEVATION OF CLOCK TOWER, FACING SOUTHWEST
7. PHOTO NO. 6 OF 19
6. DETAIL VIEW OF SOUTH ELEVATION OF BANDSHELL, FACING NORTH
7. PHOTO NO. 7 OF 19
6. DETAIL VIEW OF EAST TOWER OF BANDSHELL, FACING NORTH
7. PHOTO NO. 8 OF 19

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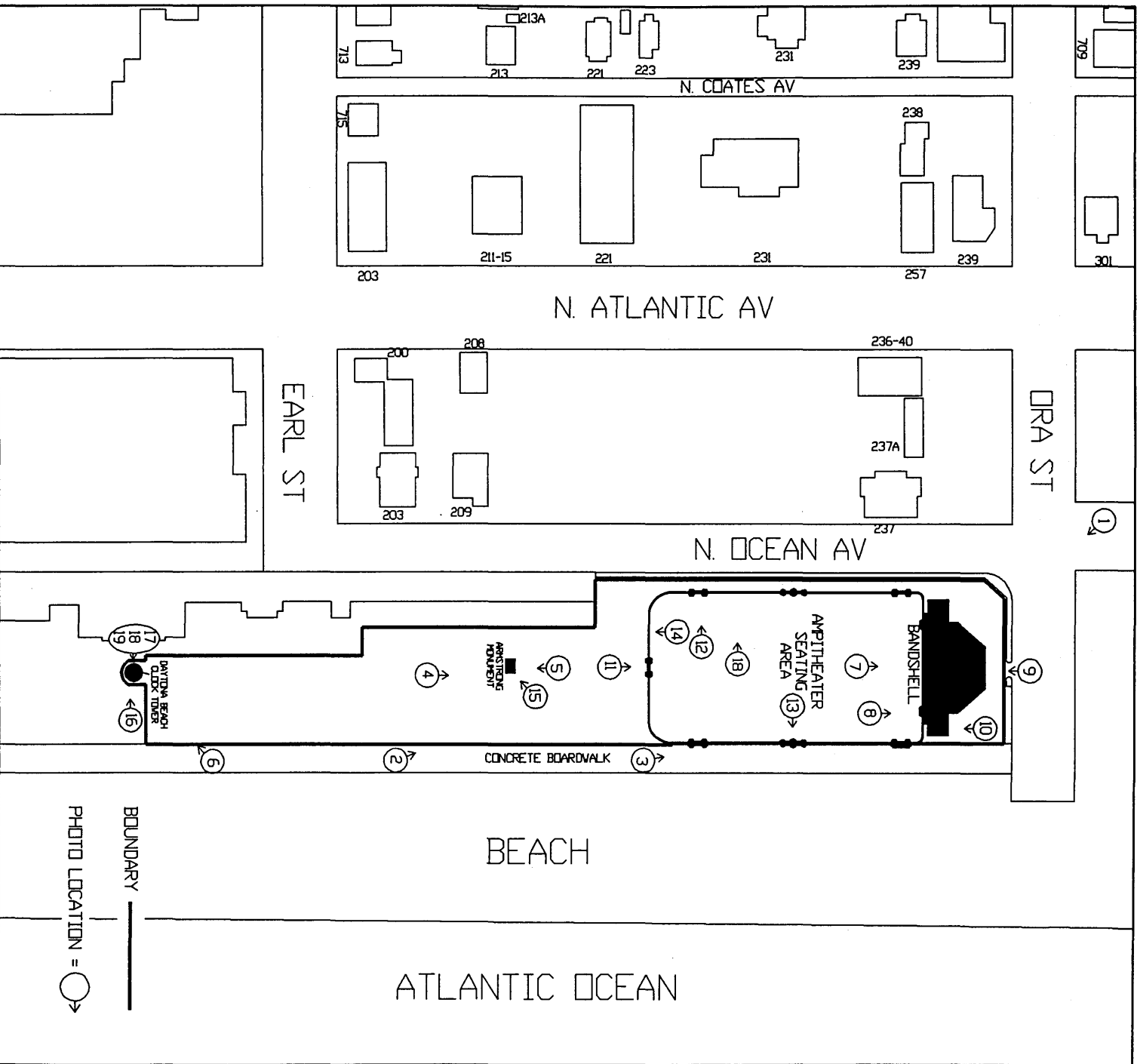
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Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida**

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SITE PLAN: DAYTONA BEACH
BAND SHELL COMPLEX



BOUNDARY ———
PHOTO LOCATION = ○→

ATLANTIC OCEAN

BEACH

CONCRETE BOARDWALK

BANDSHELL

AMPHITHEATER
SEATING AREA

AMSTERS
FOUNTEIN

DAYTONA BEACH
PUBLIC TRUSS