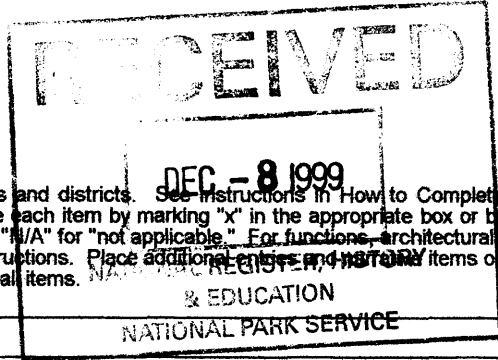


**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in "How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and 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 City Island

other names/site number VO7180

2. Location

street & number 108 E. Orange 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N/A not for publication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.)

Janet Ingher Matthews 11/29/99
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register See continuation sheet

determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain) _____

Edson H. Beall 1.7.2000
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

CITY ISLAND
Name of Property

VOLUSIA, FLORIDA
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)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	3	buildings
1	0	sites
0	5	structures
0	1	objects
3	9	total

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

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/sports facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/sports facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

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

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stucco
walls Stucco
roof Asphalt
other Concrete

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 36) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

ca. 1915-ca. 1948

Significant Dates

ca. 1915

ca. 1938

1943

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

MacDonough, Alan J., Architect

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

CITY ISLAND
Name of Property

VOLUSIA, FLORIDA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 12 acres

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

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

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

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Barbara E. Mattick, Historic Preservationist Supervisor

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation

date September 1999

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 32115-2451

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 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 Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1

**CITY ISLAND
Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida**

SUMMARY

City Island is located across from the historic business district of the City of Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida. It includes a natural island that was first developed as a municipal recreational area ca. 1915, and additional areas created from fill dredged from the Halifax River in the 1920s and 1960s. This nomination is for the island as expanded in the 1920s and the sports facility and City-owned recreation buildings which are located on the island. The area of the nominated property is encompassed by Magnolia Avenue on the north, City Island Parkway on the east, the south shore of City Island on the south, and the west shore of the island south of Magnolia Avenue on the west. Included in this area are the baseball diamond and historic grandstand which were listed in the National Register on October 22, 1998. Other contributing resources, not previously listed, include the Recreation Center (later known as the public library and now the City's Leisure Services Building), built ca. 1938 as a WPA project, and a 1943 annex. Both were designed by local architect Alan J. MacDonough.

SETTING

City Island is a small island located in the Halifax River opposite the historic downtown core of the City of Daytona Beach (Photo 1). City Island Ball Park, presently known as Jackie Robinson Ball Park, and the City's Leisure Services Building and its annex are located on the historic part of the island. The historic recreation buildings are located south of the ball park on the south side of Orange Avenue. South of the historic recreation buildings is the municipal marina.

When it was constructed ca. 1915, the ball field covered almost all of the original portion of City Island. Fill obtained by dredging the Halifax River channel was used to expand the island to the north and east in the 1920s and again to its present dimensions in the early 1960s (See Figures 1-4). The island is now reached from the mainland by two bridges that extend from Orange and Magnolia avenues. The Orange Avenue bridge--the southernmost of the two bridges--crosses the Halifax River to connect with the Daytona Beach peninsula at South Beach Street.

Set on the waterfront, the City-owned park is oriented towards the northeast and is surrounded by other local government facilities. To the north is the City Island Branch of the Volusia County Library, which was constructed in 1978 on fill created from the dredging of the Halifax River channel in the 1960s. The Volusia County Courthouse Annex is located to the east of the historic part of the island. Immediately surrounding the ball park is City Island Parkway which leads from Orange Avenue north to Magnolia Avenue. Large parking areas are located on the north and south sides of Magnolia Avenue. City Island Parkway was built when the island was expanded with fill in the 1920s, and the southern parking area and Magnolia Avenue are part of the

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 2

**CITY ISLAND
Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida**

1920s configuration of the island (Figure 2). The road and parking area are neatly landscaped with grass medians and palm trees. Tennis courts are located adjacent to the right field wall of the ball park and a shuffleboard court is situated just south of the right field line (Photo 2). To the south of the ball park and across Orange Avenue is the former Recreation Building/Library, now used by the City as its Leisure Services Building. The Mediterranean Revival building was constructed ca. 1938 as a WPA project according to plans by local architect, Alan J. MacDonough. To the south of the Recreation Building is a parking lot that once was the site of another smaller building used as a casino. To the east of the Recreation Building is a building constructed in 1943 to provide additional space for the Recreation Building. It, too, was designed by MacDonough (See Figures 3 and 4).

DESCRIPTION

Contributing Site: Baseball Diamond (Previously listed)

The baseball diamond has remained in the same general configuration since it was constructed (Photo 3). The field consists of a standard size diamond with a pitching mound, grass infield, and cut out dirt. The dirt areas of the field are red Georgia clay, a standard material used in professional baseball parks throughout the country. The outfield is grass and is surrounded by a sand warning track and six-foot-high wood plank wall. The dimensions from home plate to the wall are 325 feet down the left and right field lines and 400 feet to center field.

Contributing Structure: Grandstand (Previously listed)

The contributing grandstand was constructed in 1929 to replace the original wood bleachers that were constructed there in the late 1910s (Photo 4). It has an irregular V-shaped plan consisting of two units--one directly behind home plate and the other down the first base line. The super structure of the grandstand consists of wood plank floors and attached plank bleachers. The super structure is supported by steel I-beams set in poured concrete bases. The main beams extend to support a mono-pitched roof that is surfaced with corrugated metal sheeting. A metal frame press box with corrugated metal siding is located on the westernmost portion of the roof. The interior of the press box is divided into three rooms. The walls are paneled and a ribbon of awning windows open inward from the bottom sill. A steel frame concession stand with corrugated metal siding is located at the top of the grandstand at the junction of its two units.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 3

**CITY ISLAND
Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida**

Contributing Buildings

Recreation Building (Present-Day Leisure Services Building)

The City Recreation Building is a one story Mediterranean Revival Style building with a stuccoed exterior. It has a central main block with attached pavilions at the southeast and southwest (rear) corners. The central block has a side gabled roof and the pavilions have hipped roofs; all are covered with red asphalt shingles (Photo 5).

The main (north) elevation (Photos 5 and 6) is distinguished by a projecting central, round arched main entrance with a decorative cast concrete surround (Photo 7). The entrance is flanked by walls with double, wood sash windows, each surmounted by a round, fixed, 9-light clerestory window. Small, two story, shed roofed areas are east and west of the main block. They both have two 6/6, wood, hopper windows at each story (Photo 5). Pavilions, with large flat arched openings on the north, west, and south elevations, are located at the southwest and southeast corners of the main block. The openings are filled with windows (Photo 8). The rear elevation of the main block has four windows, each with a round clerestory window above, as on the facade (Photo 9). There is also an interior chimney. A 2500-3000 square foot, one story addition was built on the east end of the Recreation Building in 1963 (Photos 10 and 11). Although it obscures the east pavilion, it is lower than the main block of the historic building, and with a stucco exterior, is fairly compatible with the original design. The interior of the modern addition has stuccoed walls and features arches in keeping with the style of the historic building (Photos 12 and 13).

The historic interior features a large open space with a stage flanked by dressing rooms. Planned as a gameroom/auditorium, the area could seat 400. Currently, there is no seating in the auditorium and the original floor with an inlaid compass rose design is visible. Also visible is a decorative ceiling. (Photos 14-16).

Recreation Building Annex

In 1943, MacDonough designed a one story Masonry Vernacular "Addition to the Recreation Building" (Photos 17-19). It was constructed by Olson and Malmborg of Deland. Historic photographs show that it was never attached to the original building. Like the 1930s Recreation Building, it has a stucco exterior and auditorium (Photos 20 and 21). Fenestration is generally 9/9 sash.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 4

**CITY ISLAND
Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida**

Alterations

The main alteration is the 1963 addition and the replacement of the original roof tiles with asphalt shingles. MacDonough's original plans for both buildings are held by the City of Daytona Beach, and the restoration of the building has been considered.

Non-contributing Resources

Non-contributing resources located on the historic island include a statue of Jackie Robinson and two children atop a pedestal between two concave sandstone block walls constructed at the apex of the intersection of Orange Avenue and City Island Parkway in 1990 (Photo 22). In addition, concrete bleachers (Photo 23) and a concrete block building that houses offices and a visitor's clubhouse (Photo 24) are located along the third base line. Furthermore, east of the contributing grandstand on the first base line is a two-story grounds keeper storage building that was constructed during the historic period at another site and moved to its present location in the early 1980s (Photo 25). At the southeast corner of the park is a one-story home-team clubhouse, which was constructed in 1972 (Photo 26). Non-contributing structures include 3 tennis courts located east of the ball field, and a shuffleboard court, located south of the ball field on the north side of Orange Avenue (Photos 2 and 27).

LIST OF RESOURCES

Contributing (not previously listed)

1 Site City Island
2 Buildings City Recreation Building
 City Recreation Building Annex

Contributing (previously listed)

1 Site City Island Ball Park (Jackie Robinson Ball Park)
1 Structure 1 Grandstand

Non-contributing

3 Buildings Offices/Visitor's Clubhouse
 Groundskeeper's Storage Building

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 5

**CITY ISLAND
Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida**

	Home Team Clubhouse
5 Structures	3 Tennis Courts
	1 Shuffleboard Court
	1 Concrete Bleacher
1 Object	1 Statue (Jackie Robinson)

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 1

**CITY ISLAND
Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida**

SUMMARY

City Island is significant at the local level under **Criterion A** in the areas of **Entertainment/Recreation** and **Community Planning and Development**. It has important historic associations with the development of tourism and recreation in Daytona Beach during the period from its construction c.1915 through World War II. The location of City Island Ball Park (now known as Jackie Robinson Ball Park), it is among the oldest surviving major league spring training sites in Florida and has a long history, which continues to the present, of hosting minor league baseball clubs in the Florida State League. It is also significant under **Criterion C** for the Mediterranean Revival architecture of the Recreation Building designed by regional architect Alan J. MacDonough, who designed the building as a WPA project ca. 1938. MacDonough also designed a Masonry Vernacular annex to the building in 1943.

Development of City Island and the Ball Park

Before 1915, City Island was a small, undeveloped outcropping of land opposite Daytona's downtown commercial district. In the 1870s the island was the site of G.R. Puckett's sawmill, which supplied much of the lumber for the buildings of the fledgling town. In the 1880s it was acquired by William Jackson, one of Daytona's most successful and influential businessmen, and became known as Jackson Island. Jackson, who also served on the town council, was approached by railroad mogul Henry Flagler in the Spring of 1890 about selling the island for the construction of a tourist hotel. At the same time, Flagler was negotiating with John Anderson and Stephen Van Cullen White about purchasing the newly constructed Ormond Hotel, located some ten miles north at Ormond Beach. Although Jackson was willing to sell the island for a fair price, Flagler also demanded a thirty year exemption from city taxes, which Jackson and other local officials were unwilling to grant. Unable to get the deal he wanted, Flagler decided to go ahead with the purchase of the Ormond and bypassed Daytona as a location for a tourist hotel in favor of resorts farther south on his Florida East Coast Railway line.

The City of Daytona acquired the island in the early twentieth century. A wooden bridge that spanned the Halifax River from Orange Avenue to Silver Beach Boulevard on the peninsula was constructed along the southern portion of the island in 1899. About 1906, the first city library, a rectangular one-story masonry building, was constructed on the island and was located where the left field concrete grandstand is today. The ball field, which encompassed nearly all of the remaining area on the island, was laid out about 1915. The following year, a causeway was constructed just north of the Orange Avenue Bridge to provide direct access to the library and ball field (Figure 1). During the years 1915 and 1916, the field was used by the Brooklyn Dodgers of the National League as a spring training site.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 2

**CITY ISLAND
Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida**

Early on, the Daytona Town Council recognized the recreational and economic value of having a decent baseball facility and a local baseball team. Despite several efforts to use the island as the site of a municipal building complex, the field was retained. In 1919 the council voted \$50 from its publicity fund to support a local semi-pro team's efforts to maintain the ball field. The following year, City Island Ball Park hosted the Daytona Islanders of the fledgling Florida State League. In the mid 1920s the island was enlarged to the north and east with fill acquired from the dredging of the Halifax River and a road circling the field was constructed. Two sets of wood bleachers and a grandstand were in place by 1924.

After the 1924 season, the local franchise of the Florida State League was disbanded and no organized baseball was played at the field for the next three years. In March 1928 T.D. Simmons of North Carolina appeared before the Daytona Beach City Commission and told the members that if the park were put in proper playing condition he would bring to the city "a Baseball team of clean cut men that the City would be proud of." The commission authorized Street Commissioner W.F. Hurley to make immediate improvements to the field and to have them ready by April 21st when the Florida State League was to begin its season. The following year, the city issued \$100,000 in bonds, part of which were to go for improvements to the auto race course on the beach and the general beautification of City Island. Part of the money earmarked for City Island was to be spent to construct new bleachers and a grandstand with a press box in anticipation of the arrival of the Montreal Royals of the International League for spring training at the field in March of 1929. The prominent local architectural and engineering firm of Fuquay & Gheen, Inc. was awarded the contract for the improvements to the field.

With the exception of the occasional replacement of rotted wood planks in the bleachers, the ball park remained relatively unchanged until 1960, when Hurricane Donna hit the city. Extensive damage to the grandstand and bleachers forced the removal of a portion of the press box and a 600-seat section of the bleachers along the first base line. In 1962, the grandstand and bleachers received repairs in the form of new wood planking in some areas and additional steel I-beam reinforcements. At about the same time, additional fill to the island created more useable space to the north and east. That area now contains the Volusia County Courthouse Annex, which is located at the southeastern end of the island, and the 1978 City Island Branch of the Volusia County Library System at the northwestern end. Subsequent additions to the ball park have been the erection of a concrete block home team clubhouse on the first base line in 1972 and a reinforced concrete grandstand and concrete block office and visitors clubhouse building on the third base line in 1975.

Spring Training and the Florida State League at City Island Ball Park

The history of major league spring training in Florida dates to 1888, when the Washington Statesmen (later the Washington Senators) visited Jacksonville to play a series of pre-season exhibition games. Connie

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 3

**CITY ISLAND
Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida**

Mack, a member of that team and long-time manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, recalled later that the team was repeatedly turned away from hotels because of the negative view held of baseball players at the time. Still, the value of training in the warmer climate of the south prior to the regular season was not lost and before long spring training sites were established in many southern states, including North Carolina, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Virginia, and Mississippi.

Florida started to become a popular choice for spring training during the first decade of the twentieth century. Between 1903 and 1909, Jacksonville, which had the best transportation connections with the northern cities, played host to the Philadelphia Athletics (1903), Cincinnati Reds (1905), Boston Braves (1906), and Brooklyn Dodgers (1907-1909). During the 1910s cities farther south on the peninsula, where the climate was better-suited to winter training, became favorite locations. In 1914 the teams training in the state established the "Grapefruit League," in which teams played a five-week schedule of pre-season exhibition games against semi-pro teams and each other. Thirteen of the existing sixteen major league teams spent at least one pre-season in Florida during the decade.

The first major league team to come to Daytona Beach for spring training was the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1915. The team, which was managed by baseball pioneer "Uncle" Wilbert Robinson, had such players as future hall-of-famers Casey Stengel, Zack Wheat, and Rube Marquard. The team lodged at the Clarendon Hotel in the peninsula community then known as Seabreeze. Calisthenics were held on the grounds of the hotel and games were played at the new field established on City Island, across from the downtown business district. The Dodgers tuned up for their major league rivals by playing local semi-professional or amateur teams, including one made up of guests staying at the Clarendon. Exhibition games and stunts, were popular among tourists and locals who enjoyed the opportunity to mingle informally with the players. Spring training was mutually beneficial to the town, which gained publicity from articles written about it in New York newspapers. The Brooklyn Dodgers, which had not had a winning record since 1903, finished third in the National League for the 1915 season. After another spring of training in Daytona Beach in 1916, the team captured the pennant, but lost in the World Series to the Boston Red Sox.

Despite their success, Brooklyn, like most other teams, did not return to Florida in 1917 due to the uncertainty of events surrounding the United States' entrance into World War I. The City Island Ball Park did not host another major league team during the spring until 1937, when the St. Louis Cardinals played there for one season. The Brooklyn Dodgers returned in 1946, but established Dodgertown at Vero Beach the following year. Other teams that have trained at Daytona Beach since the historic period include the Baltimore Orioles (1955) and the Montreal Expos (1973-1980).

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 4

**CITY ISLAND
Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida**

When the field was not hosting major league spring training it was used by the local franchise of the Florida State League (FSL). Established in 1919 with six charter members, the FSL was an affiliation of minor league teams at the class D level, then the lowest rung on the professional baseball ladder. In 1920 the Daytona Islanders entered the FSL and have been one of the most enduring team names in the league's history. Daytona Beach teams have competed in the Florida State League in fifty-four of the sixty-four years the league has operated. Among those who spent time with the Islanders on the way to the major leagues were hall-of-famers Stan Musial (1940) and Jim "Catfish" Hunter (1964). In March, 1946 City Island Ball Park was the site of a major event in the history of the national Civil Rights Movement when Jackie Robinson became the first black ball player in the modern era to play with whites in a professional baseball game (See nomination for City Island Ball Park, NR 1998).

The City built the Recreation Building using WPA funds ca. 1938 (Figures 5-9). The new building was designed by Alan J. MacDonough of Daytona Beach, Florida. In 1943 MacDonough designed an annex that was constructed east of the Recreation Building. The Recreation Building served as a recreation center until 1946, when the old Daytona Library and Recreation Committee established a library there and it became the City Library. A 3000 square foot addition to the building was completed in December 1963. The old library closed in 1979, and the library facility moved to a new County Library building that was built north of the ball park on land added to the island in the 1960s. The City's Leisure Services Division has occupied the building since the late 1970s.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Mediterranean Revival Style

Architecture whose models came from Spain, Spanish America, Italy, and North Africa was popularized by a series of expositions during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries: the world Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893; the Pan American Exposition in Buffalo in 1900, where two variations of Mediterranean influenced architecture, the Mission and Spanish colonial Revival styles, were introduced; and the Panama-California International Exposition at San Diego in 1915. Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue's design for the exposition at San Diego is generally credited with infusing the more elaborate decorative elements of Spanish architecture into the Mission style. The publicity given the Exposition greatly increased interest in historic Spanish architecture.

By the 1920s, the Mediterranean Revival styles had swept California, Florida, and other Sunbelt states. In Florida, Spanish colonial and Mission Revival styles were among the most dominant architectural influences during the 1920s, and continued to be built into the 1930s. Spanish architecture was adapted for hotels, to two

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 5

**CITY ISLAND
Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida**

room residences, and to single-use facilities. It was so popular that many commercial and residential buildings were renovated in the 1920s to reflect the style, and many buildings later incorporated Mediterranean Revival style elements in a simpler form as designs became more streamlined in the 1930s and 1940s.

General design characteristics of the Mediterranean Revival styles include the use of Moorish columns; low pitched, clay tile, gabled and hipped roofs, or parapeted flat roofs; stucco exteriors with terra cotta decorative features; and multi-level plans. Loggias and arcades are common features. The walls may be decorated with cartouches, tile and terra cotta insets. Highly decorated arched door and window surrounds are common. Additional distinguishing features often include round or square towers, casement windows, fanlights, and double hung sash. Ornamental ironwork is often used for window grilles, balconets, and light fixtures. Exterior colors are most often white, yellow-brown, and rose.

Alan J. MacDonough

Alan J. MacDonough was a Charter Member of the Florida Board of Architects (License #22), which was established November 2, 1915. MacDonough then resided on Broadway in Kissimmee, Florida. He was born November 1, 1883, at Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, the son of Edward A. and Margaret Quay DamDonough. He was educated in Pennsylvania schools and the Drexel Institute of Philadelphia, where he studied engineering.

After college, MacDonough joined the Morgan Engineering Company at Alliance, Ohio, and later was with the Masslin Bridge Company in Ohio, and the American Bridge Company, Ambridge, Pennsylvania, and Canton, Ohio. MacDonough came to Kissimmee, Florida, in 1910, and engaged in engineering and architectural work for two years before moving to Lakeland. MacDonough married Lillian E. Porter, July 11, 1912, in Kissimmee.

In 1920, the MacDonoughs settled in Eustis. Alan J. MacDonough then designed over one hundred buildings, including most of the important buildings in Lake County for several years: the County Court House in Tavares; the Eustis City Hall; the Eustis Theater building; Clermont High School; Leesburg Masonic Temple; Eustis Grade School; the Woman's Club of Eustis (1931, NR 1991); the Alice McClelland Memorial Bandshell, Eustis (1926, NR 1994); and residences, including those of Glenn C. Hyde, H.G. Gamble, O.K. Cole, and R.D. Keene in Eustis.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 6

**CITY ISLAND
Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida**

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Recreational Building at 108 E. Orange Avenue is locally significant as an example of the use of the Mediterranean Revival Style for public buildings built with WPA funds during the Depression. The building features simple though distinct elements of the style, such as its stucco exterior and decorative arched entry. The auditorium on the interior still features its stage with simple proscenium, wainscoting, and decorative ceiling. The building is also significant as an example of the work of architect Alan J. MacDonough, one of the leading architects in Central Florida in the 1920s and 1930s.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 1

**CITY ISLAND
Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida**

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Books

- 1994 Baseball Almanac*. Lincolnwood, Illinois: Publications International, Ltd., 1994.
- Chadwick, Alex. *An Illustrated History of Baseball*. New York: Portland House, 1988.
- Falkner, David. *Great Time Coming: The Life of Jackie Robinson from Baseball to Birmingham*. New York: Simon & Shuster, 1995.
- Gold, Pleasant Daniel. *A History of Volusia County, Florida*. DeLand: E.O. Painter Printing Co., 1928.
- McCarthy, Kevin M. *Baseball in Florida*. Sarasota, Florida: Pineapple Press, 1996.
- Robinson, Jackie with Wendall Smith. *My Own Story*. New York: Greenberg Press, 1948.
- Watson, Henry B. *Bicentennial Pictorial History of Volusia County*. Daytona: The News Journal Corp., 1976.
- Wilson, Charles Reagan and William Ferris, eds. *Encyclopedia of Southern Culture*. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: The University of North Carolina Press, 1989.
- Zinser, William. *Spring Training: The Unique American Story of Baseball's Annual Season of Renewal*. New York, 1989.

Newspapers

- Daytona Daily News*, March 6, 1916.
- Daytona Evening News*, February 29, 1946.
- Daytona Beach News-Journal*, March 18 and 23, 1946, August 27, 1989, September 15, 1990.

Public Records

- Daytona Town Council Minutes, May 22, 1916, March 25, 1918, September 8, 1919.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 2

**CITY ISLAND
Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida**

Daytona Beach City Commission Minutes, March 26, 1928, January 23, 1929, June 19, 1929.

Other Sources

Fryer, Winton L. "The History of City Island," typescript, n.d. Copy located at the Volusia County Library at City Island, Daytona Beach, Florida.

"Jackie Robinson Ball Park," vertical file located at the Halifax Historical Society, Daytona Beach, Florida.

Sanborn Map Company, *Fire Insurance Map of Daytona, Volusia County, Florida*. New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1916, 1924, 1951 (update), 1954 (update), 1961 (update), 1965 (update), 1969 (update).

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 1

**CITY ISLAND
Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida**

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary is defined by Magnolia Avenue on the north, City Island Parkway on the east, the southern shore of the island on the south, and the western shore of the island south of Magnolia Avenue on the west, as shown on the attached site plan.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary encloses the original City Island and additions made with fill dredged from the Halifax River in the 1920s. That boundary encompasses the area historically associated with City Island Park, which was first developed as a municipal recreational area in 1915, and with the baseball facility, which was the principal feature of the park, and historic recreation buildings constructed for the City ca. 1938 and 1943. It excludes the areas of the present-day island, now the locations of the county library and courthouse annex, that were created from fill dredged from the Halifax River in the 1960s.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Photos _____ Page 1

**CITY ISLAND
Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida**

PHOTOGRAPHIC INVENTORY

1. CITY ISLAND, DAYTONA BEACH
2. VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
3. STEPHEN OLAUSEN
4. FEBRUARY 1997
5. HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSOCIATES
6. LANDSCAPE VIEW OF THE ISLAND, FACING SOUTHEAST FROM THE MAGNOLIA AVENUE BRIDGE
7. PHOTO 1 OF 27

Numbers 1-5 are the same for the remaining photographs unless noted otherwise.

6. SHUFFLEBOARD COURTS, FACING SOUTHEAST FROM FIRST BASE BLEACHERS
7. PHOTO NO. 2 OF 27

6. BALL FIELD, FACING EAST FROM THIRD BASE BLEACHERS
7. PHOTO NO. 3 OF 27

6. GRANDSTAND, FACING SOUTHEAST FROM LEFT FIELD BLEACHERS
7. PHOTO NO. 4 OF 27

3. ANDREW HAM
4. JULY 1999
5. URBAN TRUST, L.C., ANDREW M. HAM, MANAGING DIRECTOR
6. CITY RECREATION BUILDING AND ANNEX, FACING EAST
7. PHOTO 5 OF 27

3. ANDREW HAM
4. JULY 1999
5. URBAN TRUST, L.C., ANDREW M. HAM, MANAGING DIRECTOR
6. CITY RECREATION BUILDING, MAIN ELEVATION, FACING SOUTHEAST
7. PHOTO 6 OF 27

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number Photos Page 2

**CITY ISLAND
Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida**

-
3. ANDREW HAM
4. JULY 1999
5. URBAN TRUST, L.C., ANDREW M. HAM, MANAGING DIRECTOR
6. CITY RECREATION BUILDING, DETAIL OF MAIN ENTRANCE, FACING SOUTHEAST
7. PHOTO 7 OF 27
3. ANDREW HAM
4. JULY 1999
5. URBAN TRUST, L.C., ANDREW M. HAM, MANAGING DIRECTOR
6. CITY RECREATION BUILDING, SOUTHWEST ELEVATION, FACING NORTHEAST
7. PHOTO 8 OF 27
3. ANDREW HAM
4. JULY 1999
5. URBAN TRUST, L.C., ANDREW M. HAM, MANAGING DIRECTOR
6. CITY RECREATION BUILDING, SOUTHWEST AND REAR ELEVATIONS, FACING NORTH.
7. PHOTO 9 OF 27
3. ANDREW HAM
4. JULY 1999
5. URBAN TRUST, L.C., ANDREW M. HAM, MANAGING DIRECTOR
6. CITY RECREATION BUILDING, FRONT ELEVATION, SHOWING 1963 ADDITION, FACING SOUTH
7. PHOTO 10 OF 27
3. ANDREW HAM
4. JULY 1999
5. URBAN TRUST, L.C., ANDREW M. HAM, MANAGING DIRECTOR
6. CITY RECREATION BUILDING, REAR ELEVATION, FACING WEST
7. PHOTO 11 OF 27
3. ANDREW HAM
4. JULY 1999
5. URBAN TRUST, L.C., ANDREW M. HAM, MANAGING DIRECTOR
6. CITY RECREATION BUILDING, INTERIOR OF 1963 ADDITION
7. PHOTO 12 OF 27

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Photos _____ Page 3

**CITY ISLAND
Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida**

3. ANDREW HAM
4. JULY 1999
5. URBAN TRUST, L.C., ANDREW M. HAM, MANAGING DIRECTOR
6. CITY RECREATION BUILDING, INTERIOR OF 1963 ADDITION
7. PHOTO 13 OF 27

3. ANDREW HAM
4. JULY 1999
5. URBAN TRUST, L.C., ANDREW M. HAM, MANAGING DIRECTOR
6. CITY RECREATION BUILDING AUDITORIUM, SHOWING STAGE, CEILING AND FLOOR,
FACING EAST
7. PHOTO 14 OF 27

3. ANDREW HAM
4. JULY 1999
5. URBAN TRUST, L.C., ANDREW M. HAM, MANAGING DIRECTOR
6. CITY RECREATION BUILDING AUDITORIUM, FACING NORTHEAST
7. PHOTO 15 OF 27

3. ANDREW HAM
4. JULY 1999
5. URBAN TRUST, L.C., ANDREW M. HAM, MANAGING DIRECTOR
6. CITY RECREATION BUILDING ANNEX, FACING SOUTHWEST
7. PHOTO 16 OF 27

3. ANDREW HAM
4. JULY 1999
5. URBAN TRUST, L.C., ANDREW M. HAM, MANAGING DIRECTOR
6. CITY RECREATION BUILDING ANNEX, NORTHEAST AND NORTHWEST ELEVATIONS,
FACING SOUTH
7. PHOTO 17 OF 27

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number Photos Page 4

**CITY ISLAND
Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida**

3. ANDREW HAM
4. JULY 1999
5. URBAN TRUST, L.C., ANDREW M. HAM, MANAGING DIRECTOR
6. CITY RECREATION BUILDING ANNEX, SOUTHEAST ELEVATION, FACING WEST
7. PHOTO 18 OF 27

3. ANDREW HAM
4. JULY 1999
5. URBAN TRUST, L.C., ANDREW M. HAM, MANAGING DIRECTOR
6. CITY RECREATION BUILDING ANNEX AND 1963 ADDITION, SHOWING SPACE BETWEEN BUILDINGS, FACING SOUTHEAST
7. PHOTO 19 OF 27

3. ANDREW HAM
4. JULY 1999
5. URBAN TRUST, L.C., ANDREW M. HAM, MANAGING DIRECTOR
6. CITY RECREATION BUILDING ANNEX INTERIOR, SHOWING AUDITORIUM, FACING NORTHEAST
7. PHOTO 20 OF 27

3. ANDREW HAM
4. JULY 1999
5. URBAN TRUST, L.C., ANDREW M. HAM, MANAGING DIRECTOR
6. CITY RECREATION BUILDING ANNEX INTERIOR, SHOWING AUDITORIUM, FACING SOUTHWEST
7. PHOTO 21 OF 27

6. VIEW OF JACKIE ROBINSON MEMORIAL STATUE, FACING NORTHEAST FROM INTERSECTION OF ORANGE AVENUE AND CITY ISLAND PARKWAY
7. PHOTO NO. 22 OF 27

6. NON-CONTRIBUTING THIRD BASE BLEACHERS, FACING NORTHWEST
7. PHOTO NO. 23 OF 27

6. NON-CONTRIBUTING OFFICE/VISITOR'S CLUBHOUSE, FACING NORTHWEST
7. PHOTO NO. 24 OF 27

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Photos _____ Page 5

**CITY ISLAND
Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida**

-
- 6. NON-CONTRIBUTING GROUNDS KEEPER'S STORAGE BUILDING, FACING SOUTHEAST
 - 7. PHOTO NO. 25 OF 27

 - 6. NON-CONTRIBUTING HOME TEAM CLUBHOUSE, FACING EAST
 - 7. PHOTO NO. 26 OF 27

 - 6. LANDSCAPE VIEW OF TENNIS COURTS, NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS, AND SHUFFLEBOARD AREA, FACING EAST FROM FIRST BASE BLEACHERS
 - 7. PHOTO NO. 27 OF 27

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Photos _____ Page 6

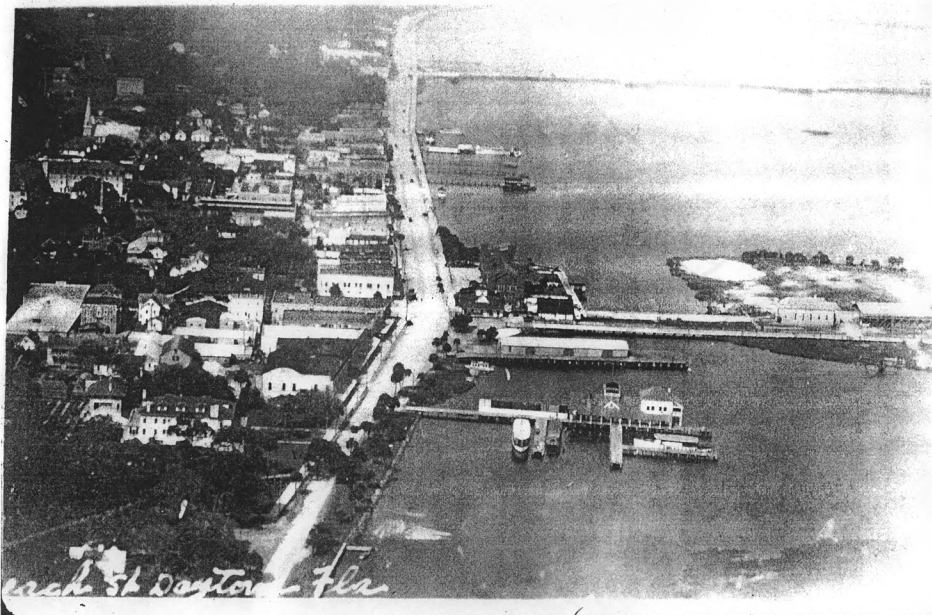
**CITY ISLAND
Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida**

FIGURES OF HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS

- Figure 1. Daytona and City Island, ca. 1915, facing north
- Figure 2. City Island, ca. 1938
- Figure 3. City Island, ca. 1945
- Figure 4. City Island, ca. 1965
- Figure 5. City Recreation Building, ca. 1938., Main elevation
- Figure 6. City Recreation Building, ca. 1938, Main and east elevations
- Figure 7. City Recreation Building, ca. 1938, Rear and east elevations
- Figure 8. City Recreation Building, ca. 1938, Auditorium, facing west showing stage
- Figure 9. City Recreation Building, ca. 1938, Auditorium, facing east showing rear of room

Figure 1. City Island, ca. 1915

Daytona Beach, Volusia Co., FL





Aerial of City Island Circa 1938-note the press box above home plate, the two additional covered sections of the grandstand along the first base line, the segregated viewing area on the first base line and the press box above home plate.

on first base line & uncovered
viewing area along the third base line

Figure 5. City Recreation Building, ca. 1938

Daytona Beach, Volusia Co., FL

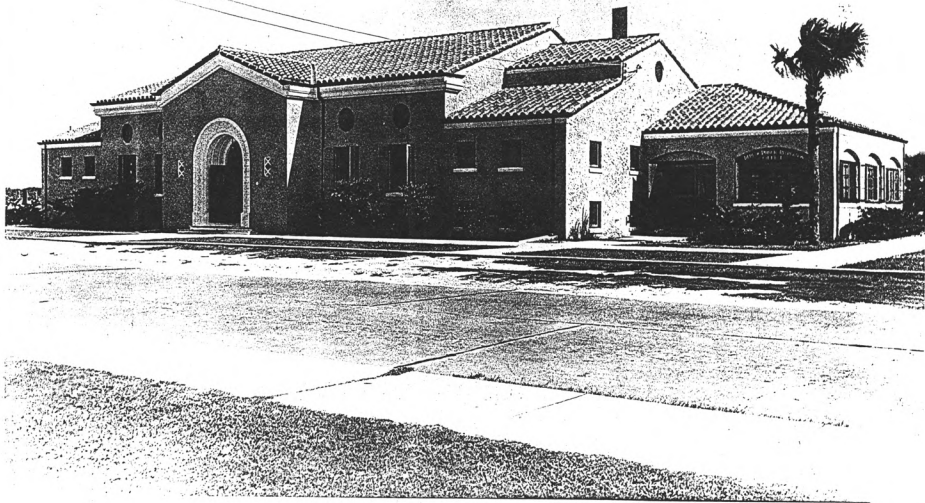
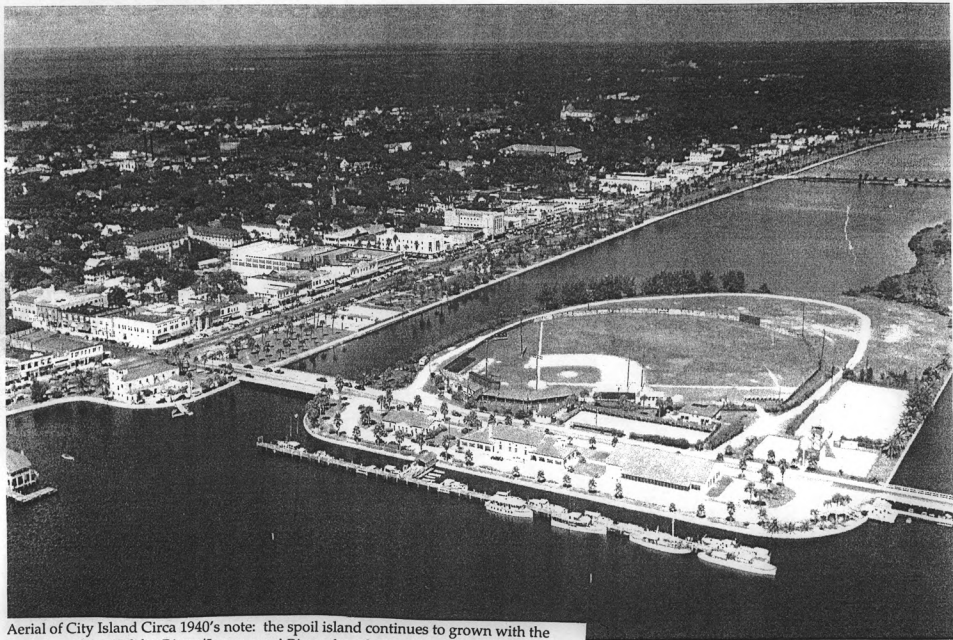


Figure 4. City Island, ca. 1965

Daytona Beach, Volusia Co., FL





Aerial of City Island Circa 1940's note: the spoil island continues to grow with the dredging of the Halifax River/Intracoastal River, the relationship of the ballpark to the Downtown and Riverfront Park, and the expansion of the third base bleachers along the third base line.

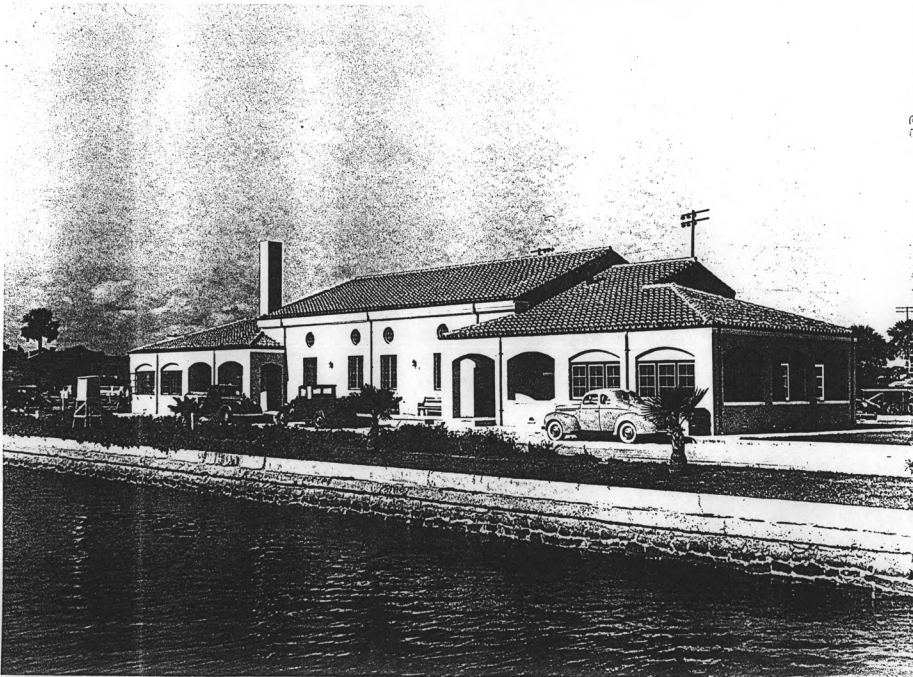
Figure 6. City Recreation Building, ca. 1938

Daytona Beach, Volusia Co., FL



Figure 7. City Recreation Building, ca. 1938

Daytona Beach, Volusia Co., FL



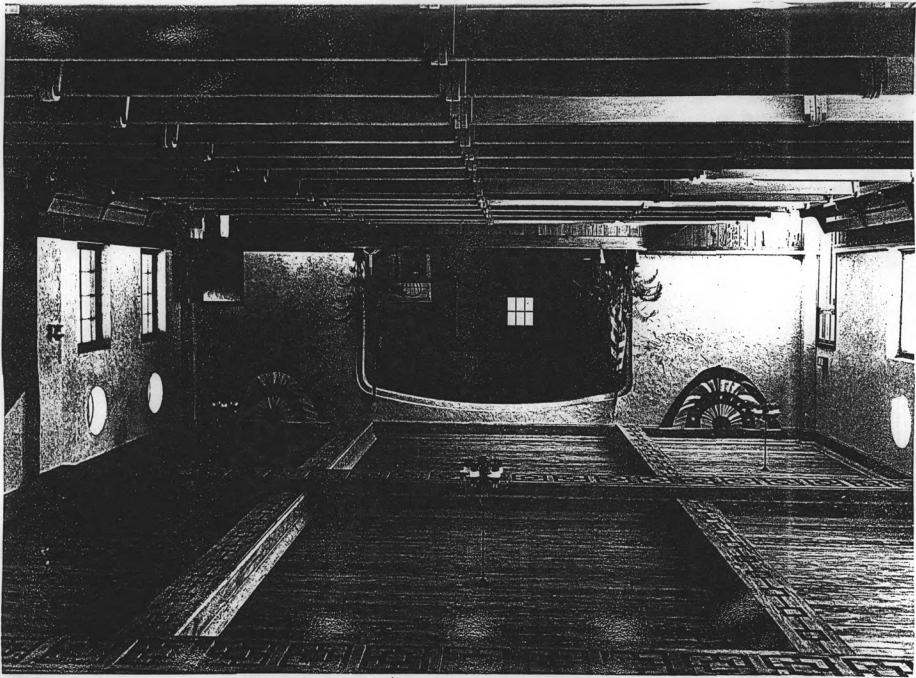


Figure 8. City Recreation Building Auditorium, ca. 1938

Figure 9. City Recreation Building, Auditorium, ca. 1938

Daytona Beach, Volusia Co., FL

