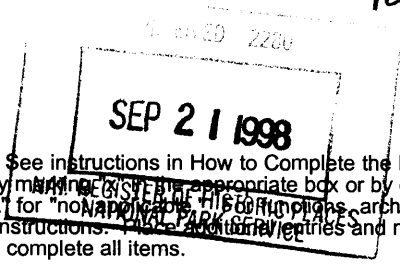


1253

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 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 multiple architectural classifications, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Use architectural drawings 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 City Island Ball Park

other names/site number Jackie Robinson Ball Park/VO7134

2. Location

street & number City Island Parkway N/A not for publication

city or town Daytona Beach N/A vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county VOLUSIA code 127 zip code 32115

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Judith L. Pettif, DSHPO 9-16-98
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Edson H. Beall 10-22-98
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

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

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

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)

N/A

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls N/A

roof METAL

other STEEL

WOOD

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)

ETHNIC HISTORY: Black
ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

Period of Significance

c.1915-1946

Significant Dates

c.1915
1929
March 17, 1946

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

#

10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property approximately 2 acres**UTM References**

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	7	4	9	8	3	9	0	3	2	3	1	0	0	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 Byname/title Stephen Olausen, consultant; Gary V. Goodwin, Historic Preservation Plannerorganization Bureau of Historic Preservationdate September, 1998street & number R.A. Gray Building, 500 S. Bronough Streettelephone (850) 487-2333city or town Tallahasseestate Floridazip 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 Beachstreet & number Post Office Box 2451telephone (904) 258-3117city or town Daytona Beachstate Floridazip 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 Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1

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

SUMMARY

City Island Ball Park, renamed Jackie Robinson Ball Park in 1990, is located on City Island, across from the historic business district of the City of Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida. The contributing features of the ball park complex include the ball field and a historic grandstand, which was constructed in 1929. The contributing elements are surrounded by several non-contributing buildings, which were added to the property between 1972 and 1990.

Setting

Jackie Robinson Ball Park is located on City Island, a small island located in the Halifax River opposite the historic downtown core of the City of Daytona Beach (photo 1). When it was constructed c.1915, the 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 its present dimensions during the period between the mid 1920s and early 1960s. 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 Silver Beach Avenue. Set on the water front, 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 and Daytona Beach Parks and Recreation Building are located to the east and south of the ball park, respectively. Immediately surrounding the ball park is a road that leads from Orange Avenue north along the river front to a large parking area. The road and parking area are neatly landscaped with grass medians and palm trees. A series of 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 (photos 2-3).

Contributing Site: Baseball Diamond

The baseball diamond has remained in the same general configuration since it was constructed. The field consists of a standard size diamond with a pitching mound, grass infield, and cut out dirt baselines (photos 4-6). 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 (photos 7-8). The dimensions from home plate to the wall are 325 feet down the left and right field lines and 400 feet to center field.

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

Contributing Structure: Grandstand

The contributing grandstand was constructed in 1929 to replace the original wood bleachers that were constructed there in the late 1910s (photo 9). 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 (photo 10). The main beams extend to support a mono-pitched roof that is surfaced with corrugated metal sheeting (photo 11). 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 (photo 12). A steel frame concession stand with corrugated metal siding is located at the top of the grandstand at the junction of its two units (photo 13).

Non-contributing Elements within the Ball Park

Non-contributing elements located within the ball park, but outside the National Register boundary 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 (photos 14-15). In addition, concrete bleachers and a concrete block building that houses offices and a visitor's clubhouse are located along the third base line (photos 16-18). 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 19). Finally, at the southeast corner of the park is a one-story home-team clubhouse, which was constructed in 1972 (photo 20).

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Section number 8 Page 1

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

SUMMARY

Jackie Robinson Ball Park, formerly known as City Island Ball Park, is eligible for listing in the National Register 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. City Island Ball Park (Jackie Robinson Ball Park) is eligible for listing in the National Register at the national level under Criterion A in the area of ethnic heritage: black. It was the site of one of the first significant events of the post World War II Civil Rights Movement in the United States when on March 17, 1946, while he was with the Montreal Royals of the International League, Jackie Robinson became the first black to play in a regularly scheduled professional game that featured a major league team. By breaking the color barrier, which was upheld by the collusion of major league team owners since the late 1880s, Robinson paved the way for the full integration of the "national pastime" and won a significant early victory for the Civil Rights Movement that was just beginning to exert changes in other areas of American society. It was a seminal event in the post-World War II Civil Rights Movement.

The ball park has further significance in the area of entertainment/recreation at the local level. 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. 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.

Development of City Island 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. While 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

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

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. During the years 1915 and 1916, the field was used by the Brooklyn Dodgers of the National League as a spring training site.

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 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

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

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 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 and 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 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

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**CITY ISLAND BALL PARK
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year. Other teams that have trained at Daytona Beach since the historic period include the Baltimore Orioles (1955) and the Montreal Expos (1973-1980).

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).

Jackie Robinson and the Breaking of Major League Baseball's Color Barrier

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. The Civil Rights Movement began gathering steam in the immediate post-World War II period. Having become a substantial political force during the New Deal Era of the 1930s and won acceptance, if not full integration, in the armed forces during the war, blacks sought to tear down the racial barriers that precluded them from equal participation in American society. While the most dramatic successes of the movement occurred during the mid 1950s and 1960s in the South, where Jim Crow laws had effectively divided the races since the late nineteenth century, significant victories were won in the immediate post-war period in other areas where racial liberalism was high following the allied victory over Nazism and its repugnant attempt at ethnic cleansing.

One of the early targets of the post-war Civil Rights Movement was major league baseball, which had practiced, through the collusion of team owners, de facto discrimination against blacks since the late 1880s. Unable to break the established color barrier, black players formed their own major league teams and some of the players, such as Josh Gibson, Satchel Paige, and Buck O'Neill, gained national distinction for their abilities. Despite the success of the Negro League, the desire among black players to measure their skills against the best in the white major leagues was strong and pressure for integration began to mount during the 1930s and early 1940s.

Branch Rickey, president of the Brooklyn Dodgers and one of baseball's most innovative executives, had for a number of years recognized the great and untapped potential of Negro League players, but shrewdly waited until the timing was right to make his move. The change in attitude of many Americans toward racial liberalism after the war, combined with the 1944 death of the long-reigning Commissioner of Baseball, Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, a Southerner and staunch opponent of integration, created the opportunity that Rickey sought. On August 28, 1945 Rickey secretly signed Jackie Robinson to a contract with the Dodgers' top

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**CITY ISLAND BALL PARK
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farm club, the Montreal Royals. When the move was finally made public the following October, it received a massive amount of press coverage. Rickey attempted to downplay the significance of the event by stating that his decision to sign Robinson was strictly to make the Dodgers a better team. "If an elephant could play center field better than the fellow we had out there," he later said, "I'd sign the elephant."

Jackie Robinson was born on January 31, 1919 in a sharecropper's shack in Cairo, Georgia. Soon after his birth, Jackie's father abandoned his wife, Mallie, and five children. On the advice of her brother, Mallie moved the family to Pasadena, California, and got a job as a domestic. Jackie attended the University of California, Los Angeles, where he was a standout basketball and football star. During World War II he served as lieutenant in the army. While stationed at Camp Hood in Texas, Robinson was acquitted at a courts martial of charges stemming from an incident that occurred when he refused to move from a segregated white section of a bus. After his service time was up, Robinson signed to play baseball with the Kansas City Monarchs of the Negro League and quickly established himself as one of the league's stars.

In late February 1946, Robinson and his wife, Rachel, whom he had married several weeks before, arrived in Daytona Beach, where they were met by journalists Wendall Smith, Sam Lacy, and Billy Rowe, all of whom had played significant roles in pressuring the major leagues for integration. Initially, the Robinsons stayed in the home of a local black family secured by Mary McLeod Bethune, founder of Daytona Beach's Bethune-Cookman College and a nationally prominent civil rights leader. Similar arrangements were made for Johnny Wright, a pitcher for the Homestead Grays of the Negro League, whom Rickey had also signed to a contract with the Royals largely to serve as a companion for Robinson and as a roommate on road trips.

After two relatively uneventful days in Daytona Beach, Wright and Robinson were moved to homes in Sanford, a small city to the west, where the Royals held their spring camp. Trouble, sparked by local opposition to blacks playing on the same fields as whites, developed almost immediately and Robinson and Wright were forced to move back to Daytona Beach. The event caused Robinson to seriously consider giving up and moving back to California. Rickey, however, proved his commitment to the experiment by moving the entire Royal team to Daytona for training at Kelly Field on Cypress Street. Although he objected to being segregated from the rest of the team, which was lodged at the luxurious Clarendon Hotel on the peninsula, Robinson decided to stay.

On Sunday March 17, 1946, Robinson made his first appearance in a professional baseball game. Held at the City Island Ball Park, the game pitted the minor league Royals against the major league Dodgers. The game was watched by over 3,000 spectators, including a large black audience that overflowed the "Jim Crow" section of the stands. Despite enormous pressure, Robinson played flawlessly in the field, stealing a base, and scoring a run during the game. According to an autobiography written with Wendall Smith, Robinson was surprised at the reaction of the white fans. He expected to hear boos and racial slurs, but instead said he heard words of encouragement and "discovered that afternoon in Daytona...that most people below the Mason-Dixon

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

Line accepted [his] presence on the baseball diamond along with white players.”

Receptions in other areas of Florida during that spring were not as warm. A scheduled game against the Jersey City Giants in Jacksonville was canceled by local officials who cited a city law prohibiting black athletes from playing with whites. A game in DeLand was canceled supposedly due to a problem with the field's lighting system, despite the fact that it was scheduled as an afternoon game. In another instance, during a game at Sanford, the local sheriff came out after Robinson got a hit in the first inning and announced that the game was over because “nigras” and whites were not allowed on the same field.

Robinson went on to lead the Montreal Royals to a first place finish in the International League. The subject of constant harassment by fans and opposing players, Robinson led the league in hitting, runs scored, and fielding among second basemen and was named the league's most valuable player. The following year he was promoted to the Dodger's major league club, leading it to the National League pennant and winning Rookie of the Year honors. Ultimately, Robinson went on to star in the National League for eleven seasons and was the first black player inducted in the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1962. He also participated actively in the Civil Rights Movement and was elected a member of the board of trustees of the NAACP in 1957. He died of a massive heart attack on October 24, 1972.

On September 15, 1990 City Island Ball Park was officially renamed Jackie Robinson Ball Park. A statue of Robinson in his Montreal Royals uniform handing a ball to two children was placed at the entrance to the field. Robinson's widow, Rachel, was on hand to dedicate the statue and an old timer's game with some of Robinson's former teammates was part of the celebration.

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

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

Other Sources

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

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

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary is confined to the perimeter of the playing field and the historic grandstand located behind home plate and along the first base line.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary was drawn to include only the playing field site and historic grandstand structure, which were constructed in c. 1915 and 1929, respectively. Several non-contributing resources, including concrete bleachers and combination office/visitor's clubhouse building along the third base line and a grounds keeper's storage building and home team clubhouse along the first base line, immediately adjacent to the field were excluded because they were constructed after the historic period.

**United States Department of the Interior
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**CITY ISLAND BALL PARK
Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida**

PHOTOGRAPHIC INVENTORY

1. JACKIE ROBINSON BALL PARK, CITY ISLAND PARKWAY, DAYTONA BEACH
2. VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA
3. STEPHEN OLAUSEN
4. FEBRUARY 1997
5. HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSOCIATES
6. LANDSCAPE VIEW OF SURROUNDINGS, FACING SOUTHEAST FROM THE MAGNOLIA AVENUE BRIDGE
7. PHOTO NO. 1 OF 20

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

6. LANDSCAPE VIEW OF TENNIS COURTS, NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS, AND SHUFFLEBOARD AREA, FACING EAST FROM FIRST BASE BLEACHERS
7. PHOTO NO. 2 OF 20

6. SHUFFLEBOARD COURTS, FACING SOUTHEAST FROM FIRST BASE BLEACHERS
7. PHOTO NO. 3 OF 20

6. BALL FIELD, FACING NORTHEAST FROM GRANDSTAND
7. PHOTO NO. 4 OF 20

6. BALL FIELD, FACING EAST FROM THIRD BASE BLEACHERS
7. PHOTO NO. 5 OF 20

6. INFIELD AREA OF BALL FIELD, FACING NORTHWEST FROM RIGHT FIELD LINE
7. PHOTO NO. 6 OF 20

6. OUTFIELD AREA, FACING SOUTH FROM LEFT FIELD WARNING TRACK
7. PHOTO NO. 7 OF 20

6. WARNING TRACK AND WOOD BOARD FENCE, FACING NORTH FROM RIGHT FIELD LINE
7. PHOTO NO. 8 OF 20

6. GRANDSTAND, FACING SOUTHEAST FROM LEFT FIELD BLEACHERS
7. PHOTO NO. 9 OF 20

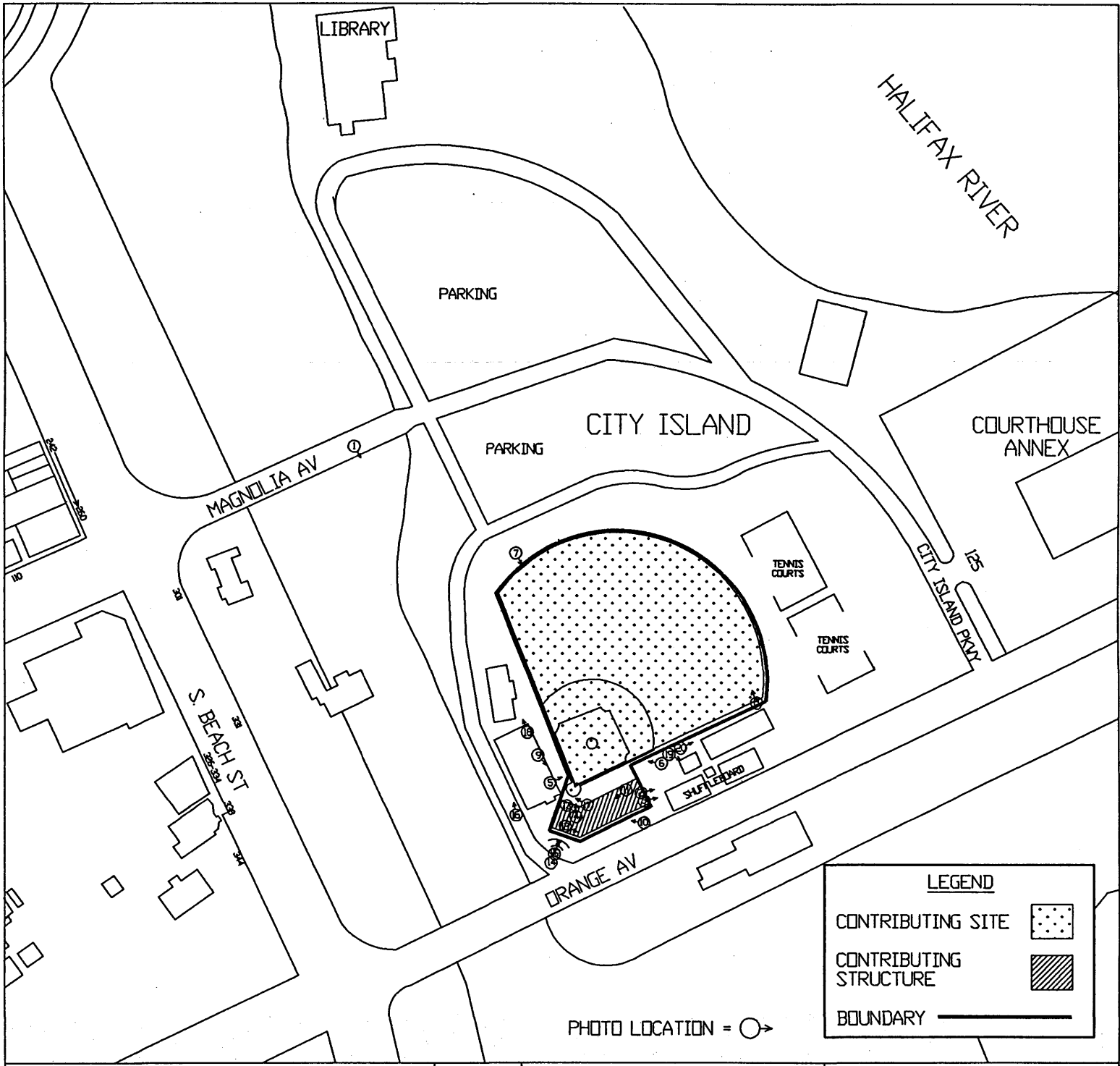
**United States Department of the Interior
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

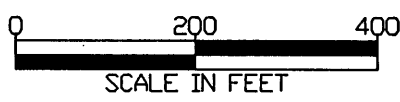
Section number Photos Page 2

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

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6. UNDER STRUCTURE OF GRANDSTAND, FACING WEST
7. PHOTO NO. 10 OF 20
6. GRANDSTAND AND PRESS BOX, FACING WEST FROM FIRST BASE
7. PHOTO NO. 11 OF 20
6. INTERIOR VIEW OF PRESS BOX, FACING EAST
7. PHOTO NO. 12 OF 20
6. GRANDSTAND AND CONCESSION BOOTH, FACING SOUTHEAST
7. PHOTO NO. 13 OF 20
6. VIEW OF JACKIE ROBINSON MEMORIAL STATUE, FACING NORTHEAST FROM
INTERSECTION OF ORANGE AVENUE AND CITY ISLAND PARKWAY
7. PHOTO NO. 14 OF 20
6. DETAIL VIEW OF JACKIE ROBINSON MEMORIAL STATUE, FACING NORTHEAST FROM
INTERSECTION OF ORANGE AVENUE AND CITY ISLAND PARKWAY
7. PHOTO NO. 15 OF 20
6. VIEW OF CONCESSION AREA BENEATH NON-CONTRIBUTING THIRD BASE BLEACHERS,
FACING NORTH
7. PHOTO NO. 16 OF 20
6. NON-CONTRIBUTING THIRD BASE BLEACHERS, FACING NORTHWEST
7. PHOTO NO. 17 OF 20
6. NON-CONTRIBUTING OFFICE/VISITOR'S CLUBHOUSE, FACING NORTHWEST
7. PHOTO NO. 18 OF 20
6. NON-CONTRIBUTING GROUNDS KEEPER'S STORAGE BUILDING, FACING SOUTHEAST
7. PHOTO NO. 19 OF 20
6. NON-CONTRIBUTING HOME TEAM CLUBHOUSE, FACING EAST
7. PHOTO NO. 20 OF 20



SITE PLAN: JACKIE ROBINSON
BALL PARK, DAYTONA BEACH



PREPARED BY
HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSOC.
MARCH, 1997