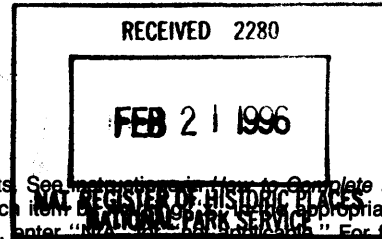


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A". 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 BETHUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 620 Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune Boulevard N/A not for publication

city or town Daytona Beach N/A vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Volusia code 127 zip code 32114

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
Suzanne P. Walker / Deputy SHPO 2/15/96
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historic 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.
 - removed from the National Register.
 - other, (explain:)

Edson H. Beall Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 3/21/96
Entered in the National Register

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal
- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
6	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
6	1	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Historic Resources of Daytona Beach

2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: college

RELIGION: religious facility

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: college

RELIGION: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVAL: Classical Revival, Late Gothic Revival

MODERN MOVEMENT

OTHER: masonry vernacular

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK, STUCCO

walls BRICK

WOOD

roof ASPHALT

other GLASS

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

EDUCATION

ETHNIC HERITAGE, BLACK

Period of Significance

1914 - 1946

Significant Dates

1914

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Bethune, Mary McLeod

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Griffin, Harry M.

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Bethune-Cookman College Historic District
Name of Property

Volusia Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approximately 7 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

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

Easting

Northing

2

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3

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Zone

Easting

Northing

4

--	--

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Stephen Olausen/Robert O. Jones, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date February 1996

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

city or town Tallahassee state FL zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Bethune-Cookman College

street & number 620 Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune Blvd. telephone 904-255-1401

city or town Daytona Beach state FL zip code 32114

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

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

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**National Register of Historic Places
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BETHUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE HISTORIC
DISTRICT, DAYTONA BEACH,
VOLUSIA CO., FL.

Section number 7 Page 1

SUMMARY

The Bethune-Cookman College Historic District contains eight contributing properties associated with the historic development of one of Florida's most prominent historically black colleges. The resources are located primarily along Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune Boulevard. With the exception of the wood frame Mary McLeod Bethune Residence, the buildings have brick structural systems. Four were constructed from vernacular designs, two are examples of Classical Revival, one is a Late Gothic Revival church, and one building is of Modern design.

PRESENT PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The district, consisting of approximately 7 acres, is situated in the heart of the 54 acre Bethune-Cookman College campus, in the northwestern part of the city of Daytona Beach. The campus is bounded by State Street on the north, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard on the east, International Speedway Boulevard (U.S. Highway 92) on the south, and North Lincoln Street on the west. The campus is surrounded on the north and west by residential neighborhoods and on the south and east by commercial development. The boundaries of the district encompass attractively landscaped property bisected by Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune Boulevard (photos 1-4). There are eight contributing buildings and one non-contributing building.

Building Descriptions

Contributing Buildings

Allen Chapel's main facade faces south onto Bethune Boulevard. The church is constructed of brick. Allen Chapel was erected immediately adjacent to the campus by the African Methodist Episcopal congregation of Daytona Beach in 1914 (photo 5). The street level is partially below ground. There is a door at either corner and three windows evenly spaced across at this level. Main entry stairs rise from the sidewalk, in the center, and branch to both sides, terminating at two porches that are supported by square brick piers. The porches provide access to main entrances located at either corner and surmounted by Gothic

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arched stained glass transoms. Between the entries is a large central window with Gothic arch, subdivided by curved mullions. It is flanked by smaller Gothic arched windows filled with ornamental stained glass. Masonry coping, painted white, follows the outline of the window and door openings and the floor level of the second story sanctuary. The high gable end has a shaped parapet with masonry coping, and two circular, and one half circular, vents within the gable. A window is aligned above the main door on the east, and the center of a tower above it. A square tower, clad with weatherboard, rises from the southeast corner. The louvered tower is topped with an octagonal spire. The building has a steeply-pitched gable roof with side cross-gable and rear flat roof extensions. The east elevation is similar to the southern, except that it has no entrances, is wider, and contains 4 additional windows. It is the oldest Late Gothic Revival style church, as well as the most elaborate of that style, in Daytona Beach. The church, though not under the auspices of the school, has been the primary place of worship for students.

The main facade of the Bethune Residence faces north. The Mary McLeod Bethune Residence is a two story frame vernacular building with horizontal siding that was built in 1925 (photo 6). A foundation of brick piers supports a veranda which wraps around the south and east sides. On the veranda are battered columns that support a hip roof. The ground floor features an offset entrance and two single, double-hung sash windows. The second story of the facade has a central door that leads to a balustraded balcony. Single and paired, double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights, flank the door. The house has a hip roof with open eaves. There are two hip roof extensions. Alterations to the original appearance of the Bethune Residence include a one-story hip roof addition to the northeast corner and the partial enclosure of the veranda with metal awning windows. The house, called "the Retreat" by Bethune, now serves as a museum honoring her legacy; it was listed in the National Register in 1974.

The main facade of Ranslow Hall faces south. Ranslow Hall is an L-shaped, two-story, brick vernacular classroom building constructed in the late 1930s (photo 7). The facade has two double-door entrances located under a shed roof porch supported

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BETHUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE HISTORIC
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by Tuscan column supports. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. It has a gable roof and a cross-gable extension.

White Hall's main facade faces south and fronts onto a circular driveway (photo 8). The two-story Classical Revival brick building, constructed in 1916, has a "T" footprint, and is the largest and most architecturally elaborate building on campus. The central bay of the three bay facade juts forward slightly from the wing extensions and contains a recessed main entrance. The entrance is surrounded by a classical portico on the ground floor, and includes sidelights and a transom. The portico is topped with a balustrade. The wings are symmetrical and contain evenly spaced, double-hung, sash windows with 8/8 lights. The windows of the first story are set in blind arch openings. All of the windows of the building have brick lintels and keystones. The central bay at the second story has a large central window surmounted by a blind arch and flanked by smaller windows. An elaborate classical cornice with decorative modillions accentuates the roofline. There is a gable over the central bay. The building has a low pitched roof with a central polygonal cupola. White Hall was listed in the National Register in 1992.

Curtis Hall, whose main facade faces east, is immediately to the west of White Hall, and is also accessed from the circular driveway (photo 9). Flora B. Curtis Hall is a three-story dormitory constructed in 1922. It is rectangular in plan except for a small one-story extension at the northwest corner. A stuccoed concrete water table forms the foundation. The exterior fabric is brick set in common, or American, bond with a header course every six rows. The main entrance, centered on the first story, is sheltered by a flat roof portico supported by Tuscan columns and crowned with a balustrade. The fenestration of the building consists of paired rectangular windows with brick sills. The roof is flat with a brick parapet. Brick stringcourses surround the building at the roofline and below the third story windows. Alterations to the appearance of Curtis Hall consist primarily of the replacement of all of the original double-hung sash windows with metal awning windows.

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Cookman Hall's main facade faces north onto Bethune Boulevard. Constructed in 1924, Cookman Hall is a three-story, T-shaped dormitory similar in design to Curtis Hall (photo 10). The centrally located main entrance is recessed in a arched opening. The dominant feature of the symmetrical facade is a central, two-story, three-bay, flat roof portico. The portico, supported by paired Tuscan columns, is topped by a square baluster balustrade supported by paired Tuscan columns. The building has a flat roof that is concealed by a corbelled brick parapet at the roofline. As with Curtis Hall, the original double-hung sash windows have been replaced by modern aluminum awning windows. A number of the rectangular window openings have been closed with concrete block.

The main facade of Faith Hall faces south and fronts on Bethune Boulevard (Photo 11). Faith Hall was constructed in 1935 and replaced the original wood frame building of that name. It is a one-story, T-shaped building of Classical Revival style design. The centrally located, main double-door entrance is topped by a gable pediment and arched fanlight. A pair of square pilasters flank the entrance and a turned baluster balustrade crowns the roof. On either side of the entrance are three windows of paired, double-hung sash, with arched fanlights and decorative brick and keystone surrounds. The main block has a low-pitched, side gable roof. A small polygonal louvered cupola is centered on the roof ridge.

The main facade of Rhodes Hall faces north, fronting on Bethune Boulevard. The Harrison Rhodes Memorial Library, now named the Harrison Rhodes Memorial Social Sciences Building, was designed by prominent local architect Harry Griffin, and completed in 1942 (photo 12). The one-story, Modern brick building features a central rectangular block with hip roof, flanked by two gable roof wing extensions. The facade of the central block has a central, recessed entrance with a gable pediment. Two story rectangular banks of windows flank the entrance. The wing extensions contain rectangular windows placed above stuccoed recessed panels. The traditional roof style and symmetrical building form contrasts with the industrial style windows which dominate the austere walls. The building's eclectic design is a reflection of its transitional nature. The

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Security Construction Company supervised the construction of the Rhodes Memorial Library. In 1948, Griffin designed enlargements to his "H" shaped building, by filling, on the west and east sides, the areas between the building's arms.

Non-contributing Building

The Allen Chapel Office Building faces south onto Bethune Boulevard, and is located to the west of Allen Chapel (photo 13). Built in the early 1950s to complement Allen Chapel, it is a two-story brick vernacular building with a gable roof and short gable extension. There is a centrally located entrance with double doors on the first and second floor. A two-story extension projects immediately to the west of the door. A metal sash window on each floor is centered in the extension and the wall to the east of the doors. A second floor concrete walkway joins the second floor door with Allen Chapel's west corner porch.

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BETHUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE HISTORIC
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INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS

Contributing

Name	Date	Style
Allen Chapel	1914	Late Gothic Revival
Cookman Hall	1924	Classical Revival
Curtis Hall	1922	Masonry Vernacular
Faith Hall	1935	Classical Revival
Harrison Rhodes Hall	1942	Modern Movement
Mary McLeod Bethune Residence	1925	Frame Vernacular
Ranslow Hall	c.1935	Masonry Vernacular
White Hall	1916	Classical Revival

Non-contributing

Allen Chapel Office Building	c.1955	Masonry Vernacular
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BETHUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE HISTORIC
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

The Bethune-Cookman College Historic District is significant at the state level under criteria A, B, and C in the areas of education, ethnic black heritage, architecture, and because of its association with Mary McLeod Bethune. Bethune-Cookman College is significant as one of Florida's most prominent private institutions of higher education for blacks. It was founded in 1904 by Mary McLeod Bethune, a leading advocate of education for black children, who rose from meager beginnings to the position of special advisor on Minority Affairs to President Franklin Roosevelt. The district also possesses a significant collection of architectural resources that are in excellent condition. The district contributes to the **Historic Resources of Daytona Beach** multiple property group under the final three periods of associated historic contexts; *Early Twentieth Century Development, 1901-1919*, *The Great Florida Land Boom, 1920-1926*, and *The Great Depression and World War II, 1927-1948*, and under associated property types *F.3 Historic Education Buildings of Daytona Beach, 1901-1948* and *F.4 Historic Religious Buildings of Daytona Beach, 1870-1948*.

DR. MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE

Born on July 10 1875, Mary McLeod was the fifteenth child of former South Carolina slaves. Through determination, perseverance, and intelligent resolve, she rose from modest beginnings to become one of America's foremost educators. She received her initial formal training at the Trinity Presbyterian School in her hometown, Mayesville, South Carolina, and then Scotia Seminary in Concord, North Carolina. Returning home to Mayesville, she observed that the cotton gin and store owners incorrectly weighted and measured the sharecropper's products. The practical benefits of education were immediately apparent to her and the farmers when she corrected the owner's deceit. McLeod won scholarships to Moody Bible Institute in Chicago. When she went to the train station, the entire rural community gathered to see her off.

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BETHUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE HISTORIC
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After completing her schooling, she pursued missionary and educational work among poor blacks in rural parts of South Carolina and Georgia. In 1897, she taught at Haines Institute in Augusta, Georgia, and then married Albertus Bethune in 1899. Between 1899 and 1903, she worked for a Presbyterian church to organize a mission school in Palatka, Florida. In 1904, she moved to Daytona after learning that a large community of black laborers existed there without the benefit of educational opportunities. The early years of founding what would become Bethune-Cookman College were years of extreme hardship and determination. In the midst of this effort, however, she also organized a string of religious and educational missions among turpentine camps in the Daytona area.

During the mid 1930s, Bethune rose to national prominence when she was appointed by Franklin D. Roosevelt to be director of the Division of Negro Affairs in the National Youth Administration, and later became Special Advisor to the President on Minority Affairs while Director of the Office of Minority Affairs. In 1935 she was a founder and president of the National Council of Negro Women. She periodically served as vice-president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and in 1935 the NAACP awarded her the Spingarn Medal. In 1940, while attempting to juggle commitments to the college and her position in the federal government, Bethune suffered a physical breakdown. Following months of medical care and rest she recovered. Realizing the extent of her over commitment, Bethune resigned as president of the College in December 1942.

During World War II, Bethune served as special assistant to the Secretary of War for selection of the first Officers Candidate School for the Woman's Army Corps. She later was honored by President Harry Truman, who named her his personal representative to the presidential inauguration in Liberia. She served within numerous organizations and received commendations on the state, national, and international levels. She was awarded 8 honorary degrees, the most surprizing of which was in 1949 from Rollins College, which years earlier had refused her permission to give a speech on campus. She died May 18, 1955.

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BETHUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE HISTORIC
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HISTORY OF BETHUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE

By the 1920s, Bethune-Cookman College, the creation of Mary McLeod Bethune, had become one of the most recognized institutions of higher learning for blacks in the South. When founded on October 4, 1904, it was originally called the Daytona Normal and Industrial School for Negro Girls. It is the only historically black college in the United States founded by a black woman that continues to operate today. At a time when opportunities for higher education for blacks were few, the college brought prestige to Daytona's large African-American community. The school fostered significant residential development in the area surrounding it.

In 1904, Bethune held her first classes in a rented, two-story cottage near the railroad in Daytona's northwest section. She recognized the financial opportunities presented through Daytona's position as a resort favored by wealthy industrialists and merchants. Reviewing the society columns in the local newspaper, McLeod spotted the name of James N. Gamble of Proctor and Gamble, whom she subsequently met and encouraged to contribute to her school. Persuaded by her vision and fortitude, Gamble became one of McLeod's staunchest supporters, contributing money to help the institute operate and compiling lists of other benefactors on whom she could prevail for support. In June 1905, Bethune incorporated the Daytona Normal and Industrial School for Negro Girls with a board of trustees comprised of eight members, including Gamble, who served as president. A board of supervision was created, with Bethune serving as the chair, and four additional women selected by the trustees from the philanthropic department of the local Daytona Palmetto Club.

By 1906, less than two years after opening, the school enrollment had grown from 5 to 250 students. Recognizing the necessity to own rather than rent property, Bethune selected a site for the school's campus. Known as "Hells Hole", previously it had been a garbage dumping site. The property was inexpensive and close to the existing black areas of the community. The students cleared the property and temporary makeshift buildings were raised. The first substantial building on the campus was constructed in 1907, with work proceeding as finances allowed. As the building neared completion, the school formally moved from its original location in October, 1907. The building was named

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Faith Hall, reflecting Bethune's strong religious heritage and the name of the primary building at Bethune's alma mater, Scotia Seminary. A four-story wood frame building, with Dutch Colonial Revival influences, Faith Hall was demolished in the mid 1930s and replaced with the present Faith Hall at 630 Bethune Boulevard in 1935 (photo 11).

The curriculum that Bethune offered was based on what she had learned as a student and her experience with the mission school in Palatka. She offered basic academics and homemaking in a non-denominational religious atmosphere. Her students gained hands-on experience on the institute's farms, where vegetables were grown and livestock raised to help feed themselves and to sell. Bethune also trained her students to render spirituals and melodies with great feeling. The school's choir regularly performed at prominent hotels, where wealthy benefactors were entertained and encouraged by Bethune to visit the school and donate funds.

By 1908, Bethune had successfully cultivated relationships and financial contributions from millionaire winter residents, including John D. Rockefeller, Henry Kaiser, Andrew Carnegie, and Thomas H. White, the latter a pioneer sewing machine manufacturer from Cleveland, Ohio. White served as a trustee of the school for several years before his death in 1914. About 1909, as a result of his first encounter, White contributed \$200 and a new White sewing machine to Bethune's school. Soon after he paid to have the 1907 Faith Hall finished. Later gifts included more substantial amounts of money. On one of his visits he remarked to Bethune that, "I've never invested a dollar that has brought greater returns than the dollars I've given you." His largest contribution came following his death, for in his will he endowed the school with \$67,000, part of which was used to construct White Hall, a Classical Revival building completed in 1916 at 640 Bethune Boulevard (photo 8). The prominent H.T. Hadlow Construction Company of Jacksonville supervised construction, which amounted to \$25,000. White Hall, the oldest remaining building on the Bethune-Cookman College campus, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1992.

In 1908, the school changed its name to Daytona Educational Industrial Training School because of the increased number of male students. That same year Bethune was honored by a visit from the renowned educator, Booker T. Washington. The founder of

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BETHUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE HISTORIC
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Tuskegee Institute in Alabama met with Bethune, toured the campus, and commented favorably on the progress she had made. He noted, however, that she faced a "chasm between the needs of the school and what you have," but reminded her that he had begun with a shanty and a hen house. At the time of his visit, the Tuskegee campus contained sixty buildings and hundreds of acres of land. Bethune recalled later that she drew much of her inspiration and determination from the faith that Washington had expressed in her efforts.

After Washington's visit, Bethune redoubled her efforts to raise funds and increase the prestige of the school. She eagerly sought publicity and encouraged the trustees to contribute additional funds and tap their friends and business associates for donations. The school began to attract regional and national attention. Newspaper articles in the *New York Times* and *Jacksonville Florida Times-Union* helped promote the Institute. Thomas Jones, an official with the U.S. Bureau of Education, following a tour of schools throughout the country, commented, "I have investigated schools for ten years...and I have never seen a school in which there was greater cleanliness or in which the work in every department was more thoroughly done."

During the early 1910s, additional buildings were added to the campus. In 1914 George Doane, a trustee and winter resident from Longmeadow, Massachusetts, donated the funds necessary to build a small wood frame building to house a reading room for boys and young men (demolished). Bethune also constructed a wood frame hospital (demolished) for local black residents. By 1915 the hospital had grown into a twenty-bed facility, due in large part to the financial support of Andrew Carnegie. She recruited Frances Keyser, superintendent of the White Rose Mission in New York City, to direct hospital operations and eventually to serve as dean of the school. The McLeod Hospital (named for Bethune's mother,) helped minister to Daytona Beach's black residents during a severe outbreak of influenza in 1918 and continued to operate until 1927, when the city agreed to provide a new facility on the same grounds as the recently constructed Halifax District Hospital.

In 1919, the school was renamed the Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute by the Florida State Board of Public Instruction and accredited as a high school. The campus had grown to twenty acres with seven buildings. Enrollment,

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including night school, was 351 students. The board of trustees remained essentially unchanged except for the addition of Harrison Rhodes, a black author and playwright who contributed a significant amount of his time and money; he served as vice-president of the school during the following decade. In April 1920, the first high school graduation services were held with forty-seven girls receiving diplomas. Ten of those students obtained jobs to teach in Florida's public schools.

The campus expanded during the 1920s. Curtis Hall, a women's dormitory completed in 1922 at 650 Bethune Boulevard, was the second brick building constructed on the campus (photo 9). It was named for Flora D. Curtis, a wealthy winter visitor from Buffalo, New York. Bethune had met Curtis ten years previously when Curtis regularly purchased fresh vegetables from the school's agricultural gardens and fields. Impressed with Bethune's administrative skills and indomitable spirit, Curtis included the school in her will. Following her death in 1921, \$40,000 - half the amount necessary to complete construction of the new dormitory - was awarded to the school.

In 1923, seeking greater financial stability, Bethune approached Presbyterian and Catholic administrators about becoming sponsors of the school, but was not comfortable with the possibilities. Bethune was approached by the Board of Education for Negroes of the northern Methodist Episcopal Church about merging with Cookman Institute, a school for young black men organized in Jacksonville in 1872 by Alfred Cookman, a white Methodist minister from New Jersey. Cookman, who had competed for students and faculty with only limited success against other Jacksonville schools, approved the idea. Bethune was swayed by the board's offer of \$100,000 in 1924 and 1925, with yearly appropriations of \$20,000 thereafter. After the completion of the merger, Bethune deeded the school property to the Methodist Church, and the name of the school was changed to Daytona-Cookman College, and two years later Bethune-Cookman College. The merger benefitted both schools. Cookman no longer had to struggle to recruit faculty and students and Bethune finally achieved institutional support and college status. In 1924, Cookman Hall, a brick Classical Revival style boy's dormitory, named in honor of Alfred Cookman, was completed at 651 Bethune Boulevard with the first \$100,000 appropriation (photo 10).

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In 1924, Daytona-Cookman College inaugurated a junior college, making it the first institution of higher learning in the city. The curriculum established a model training school for teachers. Emphasis was placed on industrial arts, including bricklaying, carpentry, agriculture, and commercial courses for men, and sewing, cooking, weaving, and laundering for women. In 1926, the campus encompassed twenty-eight acres, and buildings were valued at nearly \$1,000,000. The *New York Times* characterized Bethune as the "Booker T. Washington of her sex," and the Florida Department of Public Instruction described the college as "one of the most outstanding features of negro education that has been developed in this country--a wonderful living monument to the efforts of one person and a few able assistants that she drew about her." The College operated with no endowment, depending on Bethune's fund-raising skills to procure some \$80,000 annually to cover expenses. The most consistent base of support came from the Methodist Episcopal Church, which contributed \$20,000 each year.

The College struggled during the late 1920s and early 1930s with the collapse of the Florida land boom and the onset of the Great Depression. In 1933, all athletic and social affairs were cancelled and teachers' salaries slashed. Business courses were dropped and many scholarships withdrawn. Even though numerous students withdrew, Bethune persevered, redoubling her efforts to secure donations and encourage benefactors to keep the College operating. The graduating class of 1934 consisted of sixty-four students, fifty-six of whom earned state teaching certificates.

President Franklin Roosevelt appointed Bethune to several national advisory agencies. Her contacts developed as director of National Youth Administration, essentially a junior Works Progress Administration that provided employment for young people, helped secure federal funding for the construction of Science Hall in 1934 (altered) and a new Faith Hall at 630 Bethune Boulevard in 1935 (photo 11).

The Harrison Rhodes Memorial Library, begun in 1940, was completed in early 1942 at 641 Bethune Boulevard (photo 12). Harrison Rhodes, born in Cleveland in 1871, graduated from Harvard University in 1893, enjoyed a long and successful career as a playwright and author, and wintered in Daytona Beach. In 1929, following his death, Rhodes's estate endowed the College with \$25,000, which supplied the bulk of the funds necessary to

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construct the library. The original building included a lobby, loan desk area, stacks, and two reading rooms. In 1948, the building was expanded to contain stacks accommodating 70,000 volumes.

When Bethune died in 1955, the college had 794 students, forty-two faculty members, and six permanent brick buildings and a number of ancillary structures. Present enrollment is approximately 2,400 students.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Classical Revival architecture has been the most enduring, popular style of building throughout American history. Various styles have been derived from the ancient Greek and Roman styles, including: Georgian, Adam, Early Classical Revival, Greek Revival, and various Renaissance Classical Revivals have periodically guided American building design. A growing interest in classical forms was given expression by the main buildings at the 1893 Chicago Exposition, and the public responded enthusiastically. From the 1890s, until the Great Depression of the 1930s, Neoclassical was the dominant style for public and institutional buildings.

Gothic Revival architecture was extremely popular from the 1840s until the Civil War, and has remained one of the primary styles used for religious buildings. Andrew Jackson Downing helped popularize the style, especially for residences, and the efforts of Richard Upjohn and the New York Ecclesiastical Society promoted the style for religious buildings. A turn-of-the-century surge of interest in Gothic churches is sometimes referred to as Late Gothic Revival, and many brick community churches were built in the style during the 1910s and 1920s.

The post World War I Modern Movement was the result of a reaction against all historic stylistic precedents, and placed emphasis on functionalism. All non-functional ornamentation was eliminated and an honesty of structure and materials was stressed. The Modern trend remained popular in United States after World War II and through the 1960s, influenced by various trends in production and art.

Harry M. Griffin, a Daytona Beach architect, designed the plans for the campus library and its addition. Griffin, Volusia County's most prolific architect, was born in Illinois and

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trained at the University of Illinois. He began practicing in 1912, specializing in the design of public schools. In 1925, he moved to Daytona Beach, where over the following decades he prepared the plans for the Post Office, News-Journal Building, Christian Science Church, Sears-Roebuck & Company Building, and First Atlantic Bank. His school designs include Mainland High School in Daytona Beach, Boston Avenue School in DeLand, several buildings on the Bethune-Cookman College campus, the original Daytona Beach Junior College buildings, and two schools in Brevard County.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The buildings within the district reflect the dominant styles, typical of educational and public institutional buildings during the historic period. Faith, White and Cookman Halls reflect the Classical Revival styles in their symmetrical arrangements, centrally located entrances, and porticos. White Hall, the most elaborate of the campus buildings, features a central octagonal tower, classical cornice with modillions, arched and rectangular windows with keystone lintels, and a recessed entrance with a balustraded portico. The porticos on Faith and Cookman Halls have balustrades and Tuscan columns.

Allen Chapel is the finest example of a late Gothic Revival religious building in Daytona Beach. The church features a steep gabled roof, cross-gable extension and shaped parapets. A tower topped with a spire is placed on the most prominent corner of the building, and Gothic windows are filled with stained glass.

The Harrison Rhodes Memorial Library was designed by the county's most prominent architect, Harry Griffin. Built with a symmetrical facade and central entry, the design acknowledges the dominant Classical style of the campus, but its eclectic Modern design marks the end of the campus' period of historic development.

The styles exhibited by the campus buildings set the college apart as distinct from the residential and commercial areas that surround it. The prestige that the college brought to the city resulted in significant residential development surrounding the campus.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Begin at a point at the northwest corner of Curtis Hall and proceed as follows:

- southeast to Cookman Hall
- west to the northwest corner of Cookman Hall
- southeast to the southwest corner of Cookman Hall
- northeast to Harrison Rhodes Hall
- southeast to the southwest corner of Rhodes Hall
- northeast to the southeast corner of Rhodes Hall
- northwest to the north side of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune Boulevard
- northeast to the northwest corner of the intersection of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune Boulevard and the entrance to the Allen Chapel Parking lot
- northwest to the northeast corner of the Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune Residence
- west to the northwest corner of Ranslow Hall
- south to the southwest corner of Ranslow Hall
- southwest to the northwest corner of White Hall
- southeast to a point on the west side of White Hall
- southwest to the point of beginning

or see enclosed, scaled map entitled Bethune-Cookman College Historic District.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes all of the extant resources constructed on the Bethune-Cookman College campus during the historic period. Buildings added to the campus during the post-World War II period abut the district on all sides.

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LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

- 1) Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune Boulevard, Bethune-Cookman College Historic District
- 2) Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida
- 3) Stephen Olausen
- 4) October 1994
- 5) Historic Property Associates, Inc., St. Augustine, FL
- 6) Streetscape of Cookman and Rhodes halls, looking southeast from the north side of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune Boulevard
- 7) 1 of 13

Items 2-5 are the same for the remaining photographs

- 1) Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune Boulevard, Bethune-Cookman College Historic District
- 6) Streetscape of Curtis, White, and Faith halls, facing northeast from the south side of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune Boulevard
- 7) 2 of 13

- 1) Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune Boulevard, Bethune-Cookman College Historic District
- 6) Streetscape of Faith Hall, non-contributing Allen Chapel Office Building, and Allen Chapel, facing northeast from the south side of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune Boulevard
- 7) 3 of 13

- 1) Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune Boulevard, Bethune-Cookman College Historic District
- 6) Streetscape of Rhodes and Cookman halls, facing southwest from the south side of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune Boulevard
- 7) 4 of 13

- 1) Allen Chapel, Bethune-Cookman College Historic District
- 6) Oblique view of facade (south elevation) and east side, facing northwest
- 7) 5 of 13

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- 1) Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune Residence, Bethune-Cookman College Historic District
- 6) View of facade (north elevation), facing south
- 7) 6 of 13

- 1) Ranslow Hall, Bethune-Cookman College Historic District
- 6) View of facade (west elevation), facing east
- 7) 7 of 13

- 1) White Hall, Bethune-Cookman College Historic District
- 6) View of facade (south elevation), facing northeast
- 7) 8 of 13

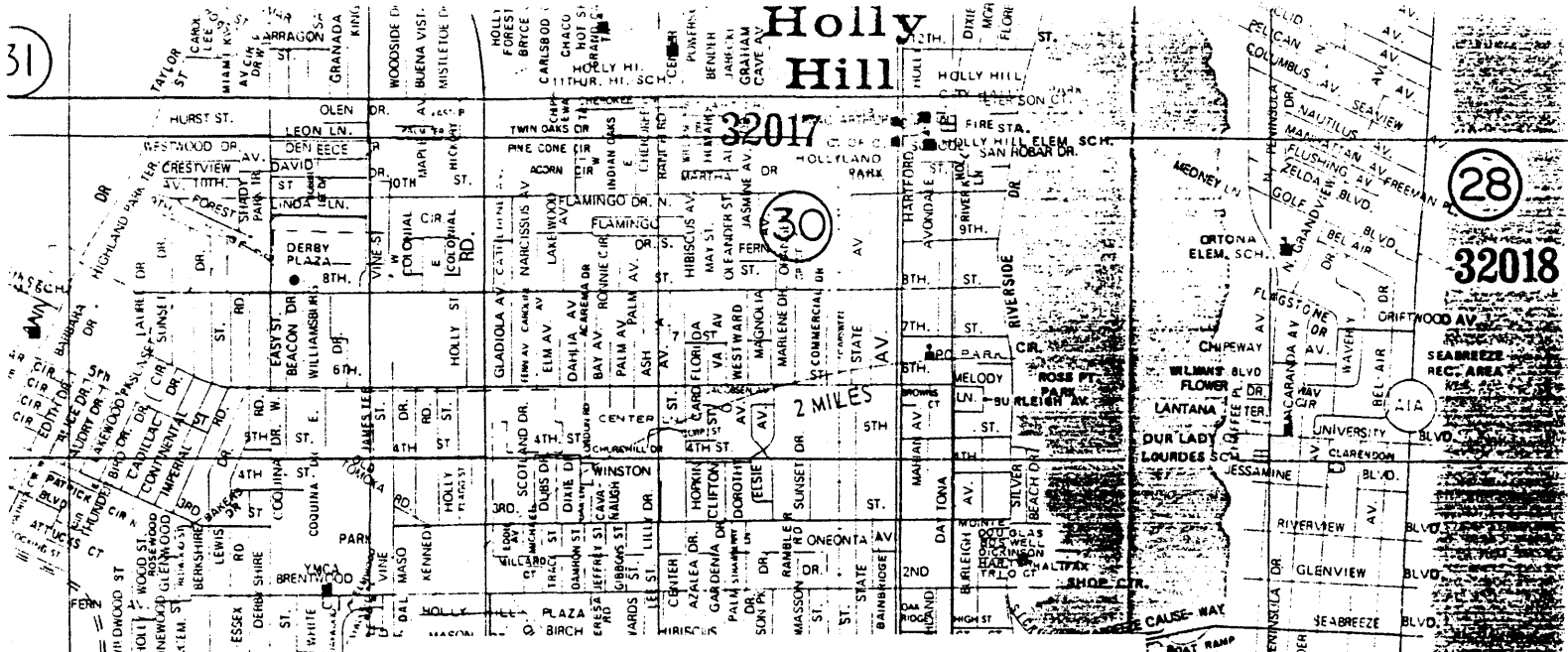
- 1) Curtis Hall, Bethune-Cookman College Historic District
- 6) Oblique view of facade (east elevation) and south side, facing northwest
- 7) 9 of 13

- 1) Cookman Hall, Bethune-Cookman College Historic District
- 6) View of facade (north elevation), facing southeast
- 7) 10 of 13

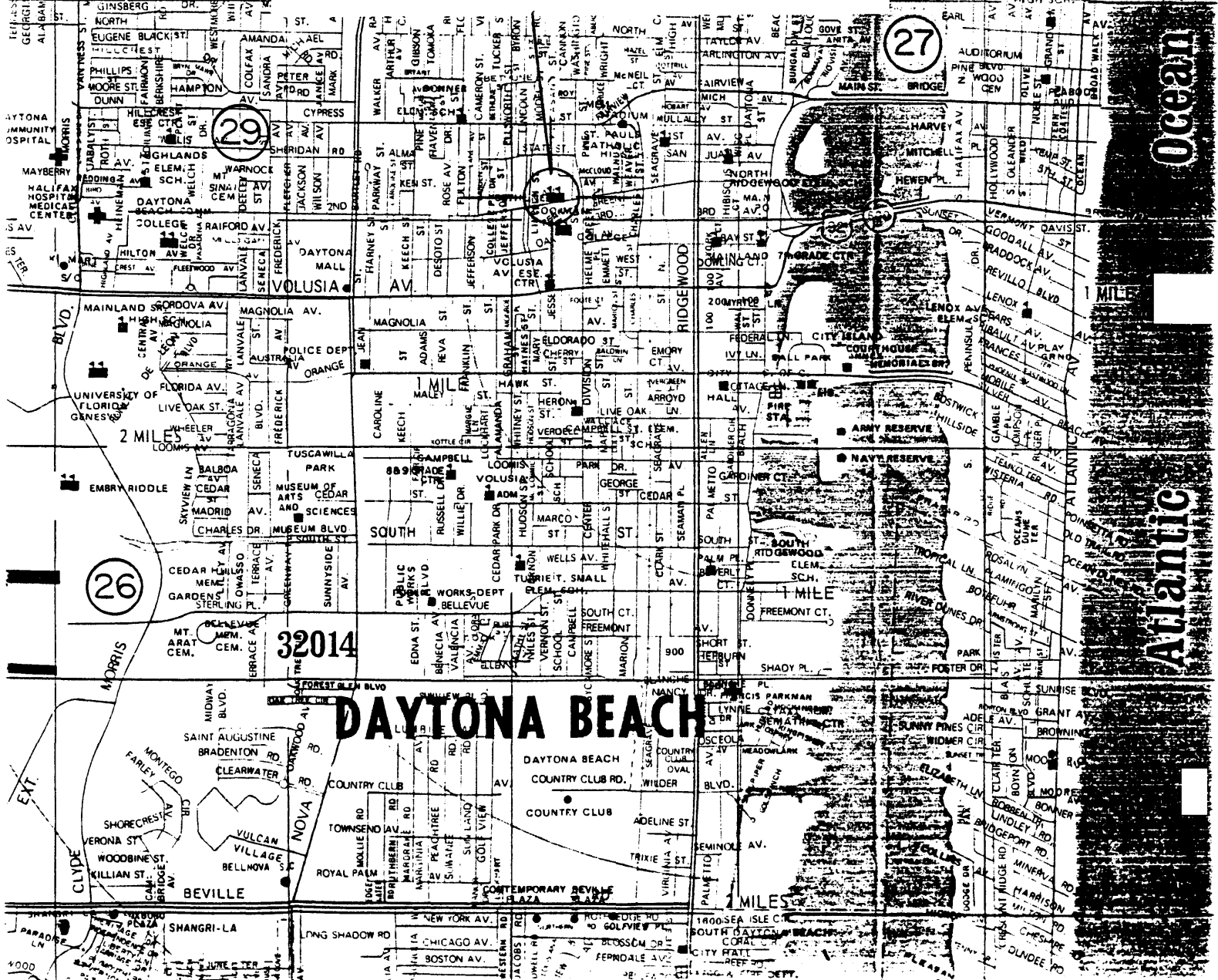
- 1) Faith Hall, Bethune-Cookman College Historic District
- 6) View of facade (south elevation), facing north
- 7) 11 of 13

- 1) Harrison Rhodes Hall, Bethune-Cookman College Historic District
- 6) View of facade (north elevation), facing south
- 7) 12 of 13

- 1) Allen Chapel Office Building (non-contributing), Bethune-Cookman College Historic District
- 6) View of facade (south elevation), facing north
- 7) 13 of 13



BEHTUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
 620 Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune Boulevard,
 Daytona Beach, Volusia Co., FL




STATE ST

BEHTUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
620 Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune Boulevard,
Daytona Beach, Volusia Co., FL

EDUCATIONAL
LABORATORY
BLDG

BOUNDARY & PHOTOGRAPHIC DIAGRAM

 indicates photographs direction

CARL S. SWISHER LIBRARY

JAMES DAVIS HALL

CHARLES C. PARLIN
STUDENT CENTER

HELEN KOTTLE
MEMORIAL BLDG

6

MEIGS HALL

7

RANSLOW HALL
MARY McLEOD
BETHUNE RESIDENCE

WHITE HALL

FAITH HALL

ALLEN
CHAPEL
OFFICE

ALLEN
CHAPEL

GENERAL
STUDIES

N. LINCOLN ST

MARJORIE S.
JOYNER HALL

10

CURTIS HALL

9

WHITE HALL

12

DR. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE BLVD

3

DR. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE BLVD

4

11

JOHN Q. GROSS
SCIENCE HALL

5

FINANCIAL
AID BLDG

PRESIDENT'S
HOME

2

COOKMAN HALL

HARRISON RHODES HALL

13

LEGEND

CONTRIBUTING BUILDING



NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING



DISTRICT BOUNDARY



PHOTO LOCATION



LEFEVRE HALL

HOSPITALITY
MANAGEMENT
BLDG

DAVIS AIR
CONDITIONING UNIT

MOORE
GYMNASIUM

BRANSON
BLDG

JONES MEMORIAL
RECREATIONAL CENTER

OSWALD P.
BRANSON HALL

BETHUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE
HISTORIC DISTRICT

0 75 150
SCALE IN FEET



PREPARED BY
HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSOCIATES, INC.
OCTOBER 1994

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. BLVD

Holly Hill

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DAYTONA BEACH

